

American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference

Los Angeles, CA



March 21-23, 2024

AP-LS 2024



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American Psychology-Law Society Conference 2024 has gone mobile!

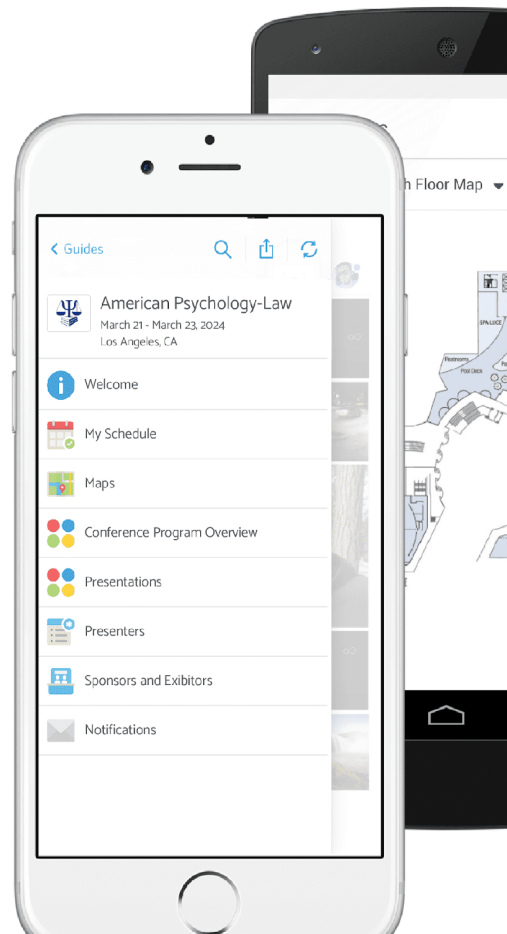
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to you online.



Conference Program Overview

Wednesday, March 20, 2024	
8:30am – 4:30pm	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Conference Workshop A (Full Day)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conducting Competency and Responsibility Evaluations for the U.S. Military (R.C.M. 706)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Marcus VanSickle, PhD, ABPP</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Beaudry B</p>
8:30am – 4:30pm	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Conference Workshop B (Full Day)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mitigating Racial and Cultural Unfairness and Bias in Violence Risk Assessment and Management</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stephen D. Hart, PhD; Lara Guzman-Hosta, PsyD; Danielle Rynczak, JD, PsyD, ABPP</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Anita B</p>
8:30am – 4:30pm	<p style="text-align: center;">TTC Committee: Embracing Leadership</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Barbara C</p>
8:30am – 12:00pm	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Conference Workshop C (Half Day)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Feedback in Forensic Mental Health Assessment: Ethical and Practical Considerations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sharon Kelley, JD, PhD; Elizabeth E. Foster, PhD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Anita A</p>
8:30am – 12:00pm	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Conference Workshop D (Half Day)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Creating Inclusive Courses: Designing and Teaching Psychology and Law Courses with Equity and Diversity in Mind</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lesley Zannella, PhD; Jessica Sutherland, PhD; Julie Conder, PhD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Anita C</p>
10:35am – 10:45am	<p style="text-align: center;">Coffee Break</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Anita Foyer</p>
1:00 pm – 4:30 pm	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Conference Workshop E (Half Day)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Enhancing the Efficacy of Competency Restoration Treatments with Recovery-Oriented Cognitive Therapy (CT-R)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shelby Arnold, PhD; Lindsey Pinto, LSW; Paul Grant, PhD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Anita A</p>
1:00 pm – 4:30 pm	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Conference Workshop F (Half Day)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dilemmas and Decisions: Ethical Forensic Report Writing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kimberly S. Harrison, Ph.D., ABPP; Marla L. Domino, Ph.D., ABPP</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Anita C</p>
3:00pm – 3:15pm	<p style="text-align: center;">Coffee Break</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Anita Foyer</p>

Thursday, March 21, 2024								
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
8:00am – 12:00pm	Executive Committee Meeting Hollywood Ballroom							
9:30am – 10:30am	Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation All students are invited to attend! Breakfast and coffee are provided. Santa Barbara A&B							
10:30am – 11:30am	Student Committee Professional Development Event: A Legal Workshop Santa Barbara A&B							
12:00pm – 2:00pm	001. Opening Plenary: A New Frontier: Using Psychology to Strengthen Forensic Science Policy and Practice San Francisco, Sacramento, & San Jose							
2:15pm – 3:35pm	002. New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Fitzgerald Smith Eisen Kovera Wells	003. TTC Committee: On the Hot Seat: A Beginner's Guide to Working and Testifying as a Psychological Expert Alexander Hodges Kukucka Neal Wilford A. Perillo	004. Trueblood v. Washington State: The Continued Impact of the Competency Crisis on State Psychiatric Services and Program Development Means Anderson/ Popchockhakim Mackelprang/ Price Gowensmith	005. The Experience of Pregnancy and Postpartum During Incarceration: A Thematic Analysis of Legislative Testimony Paddock Davis	006. Risk, Needs, and Bias in the Pretrial Period Desmarais Lowder Lawson Riggs-Romaine	007. Childhood Experiences: Memory, Suggestibility, and Expert Reports Dykstra Wu Hartman Melinder Lamb	008. Beyond the Grant: Strategies for Sustaining Community-Based Interventions Parker NeMoyer Anjaria DeYoung Woolard	009. The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration Shlosberg Cardoso Mikkelsen Reyes-Fuentes Catlin Newirth

Thursday, March 21, 2024, continued								
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
3:35pm – 3:50pm	Coffee Break Beaudry A							
3:50pm – 4:50pm	AP-LS Scientific Review Paper: Violence and Mental Illness Douglas	Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law Robichaud/Ternes Call Kirkpatrick Bonagura Esbenshade Woolridge Brown-Schmidt Marshall Stevens Vaynman	010. AP-LS Distinguished Contribution Award (2023): Four Decades of Interviewing Witnesses: Findings and Lessons Learned Fisher	Insights into Law Enforcement and Corrections Agee Twibell Batastini Kang Rougraff	Nuances in Risk Assessment Callahan Callahan Grydehøj Ardesia Nogalska	Advancements in Eyewitness Identification Bergold Charman Bergold Ayala Huang	Racial Inequities in Juvenile Justice Sterling Alexander Rice Randolph Rode	The Impact of Language on Jury Decision-Making Bettis Grella Healy Stornelli John
5:00pm – 6:00pm	011. Presidential Address Murrie	Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy Hawkins Votruba Lopez Alexander Tisdale Villeneuve Gittings Huppert Gurrola Bachar	Clarifying the Treatment Needs of Justice-Involved Veterans Blonigen/Stim mel Holliday Fortuna Blonigen Edwards	Understanding Child Sexual Exploitation and Grooming Schick Spenard Rodriguez/Marshall Andretta Spenard	Assessing Risk in Justice-Involved Youth Cho Smith Bammel King Sitney	Understanding Juror Perceptions Aliev Maeder Phalen Bean Olaguez	Neurodivergence and Neurology in Psychology and Law Cox/Safi Abrams Holliday Salerno-Ferraro Mitchell	Perspectives on Intimate Partner Violence Pearce Monaghan Rivers Kang Weaver/Balser

Thursday, March 21, 2024, continued	
6:00pm – 6:30pm	AP-LS Business Meeting ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND! San Gabriel A & B
6:30pm – 8:00pm	Welcome Reception ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND! San Diego Ballroom
7:00pm – 10:00pm	University of Denver Alumni Reception Offsite at District DTLA
8:00pm – 10:00pm	University of New Mexico (Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences) Reception Avalon
8:00pm – 10:00pm	Drexel/UMass/Fordham Reception Emerald Bay
8:00pm – 10:00pm	Iowa State Plea Researchers Social Beaudry A

Friday, March 22, 2024								
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
7:00am – 7:50am	Student Committee-Sponsored 5K Fun Run							
8:00am – 9:00am	Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions Earhart Sircy Tran Campbell Sobrilsky Lay Patel Siotia Pann Mullins- Hussain	Exploring Bias in Jury Decision- Making Dianat Giannetta Le Grand Lawrence	Mental Health in Justice System Contexts Hernandez Jones Thomas Dhruve Aparcero	Insights into Psychopathy Hanniball Rougraff Truong Wallach McKinley	Exploring Dynamics in Investigative Interviews Houston Krizan Woestehoff Duke Perry	Eyewitness Lineup Decision- Making Mansour Hunter Kane Ying Blouir	Exploring Gender Dynamics in Psychology and Law Pazos Hickman Malkin Pan Kruisselbrink	Competency, Criminal Responsibility, and Legal Decisions Moon/Teply Edwards/Metro poulos Barry/Griffith White Maddox
9:15am – 10:35am	012. APLS Novel Proposal: Separated: Family and Community in the Aftermath of an Immigration Raid Lopez	013. Early Career Professional Committee: So I've Graduated and I'm Licensed. Now What? Smith Kavanaugh Guyton Millkey Clomax	014. Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems- Involved Adolescents and Families Snyder Dropkin Folk Valencia/Folk Meza Goldstein	015. Beyond bars: Analyzing Wrongful Convictions and Their Ripple Effects Geven Zannella Chin Madrigal Garrett	016. From the Shadows into the Light: Comparing Indirect Psychological Influences on Plea Outcomes Using Varied Methodological Approaches Luna Stratton Burns Cardenas Zottoli	017. Suggestibility and False Memory in Adults: New Findings Pezdek Mah Enriquez Goodman Quas	018. Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020 Fanniff Wallach Gallin Howell Wurm Alexander	019. Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews Brown Wylie Dianiska Peplak Shiau Lamb

Friday, March 22, 2024, continued								
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
10:35 a.m. – 10:45am	Coffee Break Beaudry A							
10:45am – 12:15pm	020. Presidential Plenary: Beyond a Competency Crisis: California Innovations Addressing Serious Mental Illness in the Criminal Legal System San Francisco & Sacramento							
12:20pm – 1:30pm	Lunch Break (Lunch is not Included; please plan accordingly.)							
	BRIDGE Committee Luncheon BY INVITATION ONLY Beaudry A							
1:30pm – 2:50pm	021. Legal Scholars Committee: Artificial Intelligence, Law & Psychology Albright Garvie Meltzer Garrett	022. Ethical and Moral Challenges Involved in the Practice of Correctional Psychology Batastini Barber Rioja Dvoskin Kois Packer	023. Juvenile Probation from the Lens of Youth and Families Cross Richardson Tom <i>Fine</i>	024. Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions Geven Storgion Alceste Stewart Appleby <i>Scherr</i>	025. BRIDGE committee: Youth of Color in the Juvenile Justice System: We Can Do Better Grills	026. Interpreter- Mediated Testimony in Legal Contexts McArthur Sparacino Carlson Espinosa <i>Filipovic</i>	027. Child Sexual Abuse: Factors That Shape Criminal Legal Processes Shockley Stevenson Picot Johnson <i>Goodman</i>	028. Mind the Gap: Specialty Topics and Associated Barriers in the Competency System McMahon Sterling Grabowski <i>Gowensmith</i>

Friday, March 22, 2024, continued								
2:50pm – 3:00pm	Coffee Break Beaudry A							
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
3:00pm – 4:00pm	PDW Committee: You Cannot Bubble Bath your way out of Systemic Failures: Understanding, Accessing and Advocating for the Right to Self-Care Cox	AP-LS Community Standards Policy: Overview and Q&A Session Hunt Anumba DesMarais-Lanz	Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System Smith IV Clarke Valentino/Lu Fix Fix Cota Allo Musacchio Irgens McGonigal	Assessment and Correlates of Psychopathy Hart Katzen Walk Rucobo	Topics in Plea Bargaining Callahan Lowe Khairalla Fessinger	Racial Biases in Psychology and Law Burke Ruva Creim Creim	Advancing Trust Research Blount-Hill Line Politis Drew Kirshenbaum	Advancements in Competency Evaluations and Perceptions Raymond Aminot Bergquist Stephens A. Perillo
4:10pm – 5:10pm	Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk Gonzalez Miller Emeriau-Farges Baker Cardoso Genova/Gigliotti Lugo Gamache Hamilton Bailey	Science Impact and Communication Committee: So You Want to Make a Difference: Learning about Science Communication at AP-LS Kois Levett Vincent Kang	Youth in Schools, Child Welfare, and the Juvenile Justice System Granot Kerere McKeon Payne Jian	Violence Risk Assessment King Bauchowitz/ Klein Spampinato Vargen	Unpacking Plea Dynamics Hellgren Burns Fessinger Hanzelin	Language and Psychology and Law Sotebeer Dando Perez Sowers	Eyewitness Confidence and Accuracy Lebensfeld Giacona Chen Toredi Rubinova	Competency Interventions and Restoration Bopp Nathanson McDowell Humenik Mazzotta

Friday, March 22, 2024, continued								
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
5:20pm – 6:20pm	Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment Jackson Tazi Cotton Alafoginis Gabriel Concannon Jones Drexler/Berg Means	Navigating Police-Community Dynamics Reeder Todd Meyer Fenn Black	Juvenile Justice Intervention, Law, and Policy Meisler Ramos Zaman/Yamron Cienfuegos - Silvera Kemp	Navigating Sexual Boundaries and Identities Pazos Davidson Young Monaghan Jonnson	Understanding Firearm-Related Violence Almond Nation Freeze Alexander Monjazez	Rural Perspectives on Justice and Law Ingram Swaby Herzfeld Kuzmickus	Exploring Child Memory Lawson Aronson Lawson Bruer Dawson	Identity, Competency, and Criminal Responsibility Yeager Samson/Mellema Aparcero Frazier/Callahan Bumgardner
6:30pm-8:00pm	Friday Evening Poster Session Pasadena Room							
6:00pm – 8:00pm	American Society of Trial Consultants Mixer Hotel Lobby Bar							
7:00pm – 9:00pm	Sam Houston State University Reception BY INVITATION ONLY Off-Site							
8:00pm – 10:00pm	Early Career Professionals and BRIDGE Committee Reception Emerald Bay							
8:00pm – 10:00pm	Student Committee Reception All students are invited to attend! Hors d'oeuvres and drinks provided. Hollywood							
8:00pm – 10:00pm	University of Nebraska-Lincoln Reception Beaudry A							
8:00pm – 10:00pm	University of California, Irvine (Center for Psychology & Law) Reception Palos Verdes							
8:00pm – 10:00pm	Office of Forensic Mental Health Services - Washington State Avalon							

Saturday, March 23, 2024								
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
8:00am – 9:00am	Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts Corbett Zuniga Vora Bomysoad Hitchcock Pullman Smith Dillivan McPhee Carter-Rogers	The Motivation for Justice and Injustice Glaser Tyler Simon Wiener Robbennolt	Forensic Assessment in Sensitive Situations Dawson Bailey May Ratkalkar Ryan-Jones/ Sandlin	New Frontiers in Legal Decision-Making Fine Fine Lidén Knes Queen	Jurors' Processing of Confessions Hewit Ewanation Motlagh Perez Perry	Youth Interactions with the Law Najdowski April Hellgren Irgens Lloyd	Topics in Psychology and Law Hoyt Batastini Han Yu	Experts and Legal Decision-making Quigley-McBride Almazrouei Perillo Froehlich Moon
9:15am – 10:35am	029. Corrections Committee: Advocacy in Correctional Practice: Making Progress within a System of Barriers Serrano Miller Thomas Villeda Batastini Alexander	030. Scientific Review Committee: Scientific Review Confessions Kassin Leo Cleary Redlich Scherr Meissner	031. Community Supervision of People with Mental Illness: Challenges and Solutions Light Pate Gutierrez Manchak Eno Louden	032. Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME) Basics for the Legal Community: What Attorneys, Judges, Students, and Mental Health Professionals Need to Know Henderson-Metzger Nadkarni Metroz Nadkarni	033. Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence Kienzle Cardenas Koziol Allison Crisp Culhane	034. Older Adults in the Justice System: Current Research and Future Directions O'Connor Warren Wyman Brank	035. Ambiguous and Sub-Optimal Questioning in Child Sexual Abuse Cases Fondacaro Ruiz-Earle Wylie Szojka Brown	036. Impact of the Competency Crisis: Evaluator Perceptions of Report Quality, Judicial Opinions and Recommendations, and Evaluator Burnout and Compassion Fatigue Hart/Cosby Hartigan Harbottle Means

Saturday, March 23, 2024, continued								
10:35am – 10:45am	Coffee Break Beaudry A							
10:45am – 12:15pm	037. Closing Plenary Session: The Creation of a Young Adult Court: A New Approach to Justice San Francisco & Sacramento							
12:20pm – 1:30pm	Lunch Break (Lunch is not Included; please plan accordingly.)							
	Law and Human Behavior Reviewer Mentoring Program Luncheon BY INVITATION ONLY Palos Verdes				APA Amicus Curiae Expert Panel Lunch BY INVITATION ONLY Beaudry A			
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
1:30pm – 2:50pm	038. Practice Committee: Forensic Mental Health Evaluations in Immigration Courts: Legal, Practice, and Social Justice Considerations Barber-Rioja Vendzules Guzman-Hosta	039. Student Committee: Bridging the Gap - Technology use in Forensics/ Telehealth/ AI/ Emerging Technological Trends Glauner Batastini Tittlebaum	040. Expert Testimony on Eyewitness IDs: Newer Issues and Under-Researched Problems Stebay Dysart Wells Loftus	041. Reducing Jail Suicides: 8 Key Issues We Don't Talk About, But Must Boesky	042. Bidding Farewell to Miranda Rights: How Voluntary, Knowing, and Intelligent is this Decision? Ferreira Baker Phileo Alessio Scherr	043. Emerging Methods and Topics in Interrogations and False Confessions Research Cleary Guarnera Faison Bettens Kassin	044. Collaborative Partnerships to Improve Interventions for Youth Victims, Witnesses, and Suspects Dianiska Simpson Miller Gillespie Arthur	045. Integrating Neuro-psychology Services into Forensic Treatment Settings: Utilization, Outcomes, and Practical Approaches Hunter King Reynolds Kinney/ Glassmire Marcopulos

Saturday, March 23, 2024, continued								
2:50pm – 3:00pm	Coffee Break Santa Anita Foyer							
3:00pm – 4:00pm	Practitioner's networking event - sponsored by the Practice Committee Refreshments provided Beaudry A							
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
3:00pm – 4:00pm	Psychological Interventions in the Community Heilbrun Fasone Grant Arnold/Pinto Rosenfeld Zapotocky	Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors Garrett Robinette Grella Cunius DiPano Flick LaBat Mazon Niki-Tobi Ryan	Topics in Forensic Assessment Truong Rodriguez Chang Nijdam-Jones Hardman	Experts, Policy, and Law Smith Lewis Hawkins Growns Quigley-McBride	Race in the Courtroom O'Hagan Giannetta Katzman McArthur Sykes	Topics in Juvenile Justice McGoldrick Ducat Smith IV Weinberger Wagner	Societal Perspectives on Topics in Psychology and Law Holland Hafdahl Aliev Saiter	Topics in Eyewitness and Interviewing Research Stevens Stackle Moore Carr Moon
4:30pm - 5:30pm	Fellows Committee Meet-and-Greet Learn about becoming an APA Division 41 Fellow/AP-LS Distinguished Member Beaudry A							
4:10pm – 5:10pm	Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration McKinstry/Hintz Means/Dunning Francis Beeley Irvin-Vitela Matthews Stout Fuller	Public Perceptions of Policing Anderson Burke Smith Bennett	Public Health in the Justice System Huppert Kanani Pan Jensen Galicia	Virtual Justice Administration Woolard Woolard Martire Meaux	Culture and Immigration in Psychology and Law Rivas Sandlin Coquillon Marasa	Juror Perspectives on Polarizing Topics Flick Palmer Cunius Anzovino Sun	Understanding Children's Disclosures Fulton Wu Stettler Simpson Holden	Faces and Images: Implications for Eyewitnesses Suresh Wylie Yuen Lampinen Pennekamp

Saturday, March 23, 2024, continued								
	San Gabriel A & B	Santa Anita B & C	Beaudry B	Santa Barbara A	Santa Barbara B	Santa Barbara C	San Gabriel C	Santa Anita A
5:20pm – 6:20pm	Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy Pennekamp Leo Gooding Wulff Wang Lampinen O'Donnell Clark Wilson Cardwell	Policing, Race, and Consent Searches Stall Saad Owens-Boone McAurthur Harris	Challenges in Treating Mental and Behavioral Health Concerns Gianoli/Meisler Giallella Etes Sheerin Park	Ethics and Wellbeing Among Forensic Professionals Schwenke Jackson/Kanani Guyton Yocum	Alternatives to Traditional Approaches in Justice Administration Perillo Gonzales Sizemore Uding/Moon Bartz	Topics in Jury Research Janowiak Jones Lemes Ngo Fredrickson	Navigating Children's Credibility and Court Experiences O'Connor Nathanson Klassen Rodriguez Steen Chilliak	Eyewitness Memory and Legal Actors Haigh Carlson Filipovic Offutt
6:30pm – 8:00pm	Saturday Evening Poster Session Pasadena Room							
8:00pm – 10:00pm	John Jay College of Criminal Justice Reception Bonaventure Brewing Co. (4th floor pool deck level of the conference hotel) More details at: tinyurl.com/JohnJay2024LA							

Friday, March 22, 2024		
Friday Night Poster Session Presenters		
1. Jacqueline Katzman (2024 Dissertation 1st Place)	37. Fletcher	70. Ngo
2. Lauren J. Grove (2024 Dissertation 2nd Place)	38. Font	71. Overman
3. Cassandra Flick (2024 Dissertation 3rd Place)	39. Frankel	72. Palachi
4. Addo-Yobo	40. Fuller	73. Park
5. Albertorio	41. Giammalvo	74. Partika
6. Alexander	42. Goodier/Rizik	75. Patel
7. Aminot	43. Goodwin	76. Petras-Gourlay
8. Anillo	44. L. Gribble	77. Rath
9. Baker	45. L. Gribble	78. B. Reynolds
10. Bang	46. Hacibektasoglu	79. B. Reynolds
11. Benjamin	47. Harkness	80. Rico
12. Besca	48. Hasan	81. Rizo
13. Bhakta	49. Heemskerk	82. Rodriguez
14. Bialer	50. H. Hennessey	83. Rosendaul
15. Briones	51. H. Hennessey	84. Ruberte
16. Brown	52. Hillier	85. Safi
17. Burchi	53. Hinterleiter	86. Saiter
18. Burgess	54. Jarvis	87. Sanchez
19. Cerfoglio	55. G. Kim	88. Scarlata
20. Chan	56. H. Kim	89. Simpson
21. Chestolowski	57. Kina	90. D. Smith
22. Cornwell	58. LaBat	91. D. Smith
23. Crosby	59. Laesch	92. Sparks
24. Cruz	60. Langeberg	93. A. Stevenson
25. Culhane	61. C. Lefebvre	94. Stewart
26. Curran	62. C. Lefebvre/Barnes	95. Suhail
27. Devine	63. Longino	96. Sze
28. Dolin	64. Marceaux	97. Valdivieso
29. Dunn	65. Martinez	98. Wallington/Hosker-Field
30. Elhaj/Hernandez	66. McGinnis	99. Zwemer
31. Eloi/Brown	67. McLaughlin/Grasso	
32. Emeriau-Farges	68. Mendoza	
33. Eshleman	69. Miller	
34. A. Fisher		
35. A. Fisher		
36. E. Fisher		

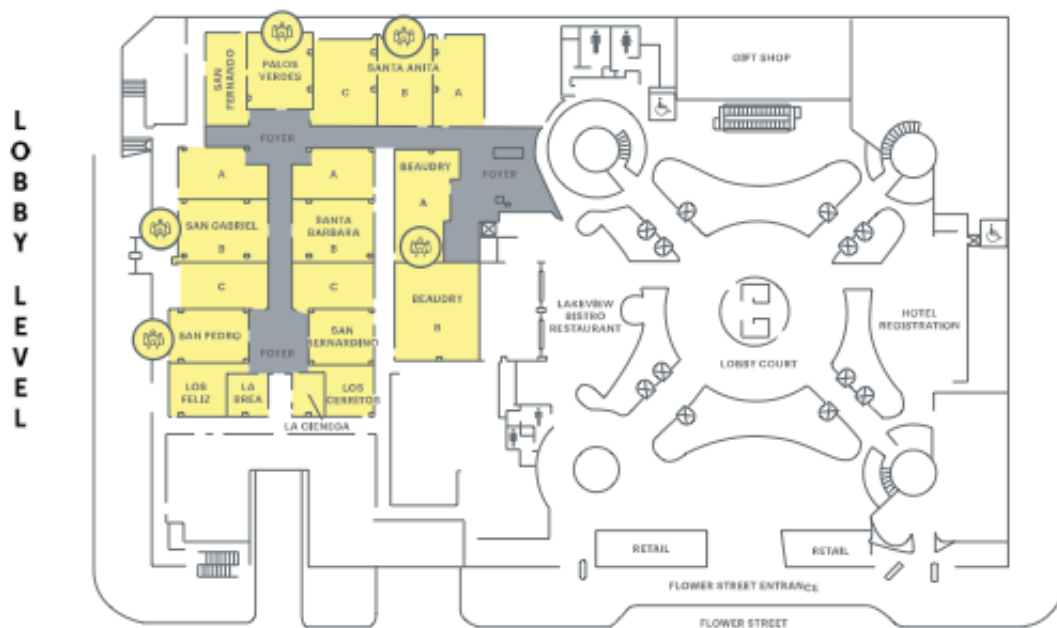
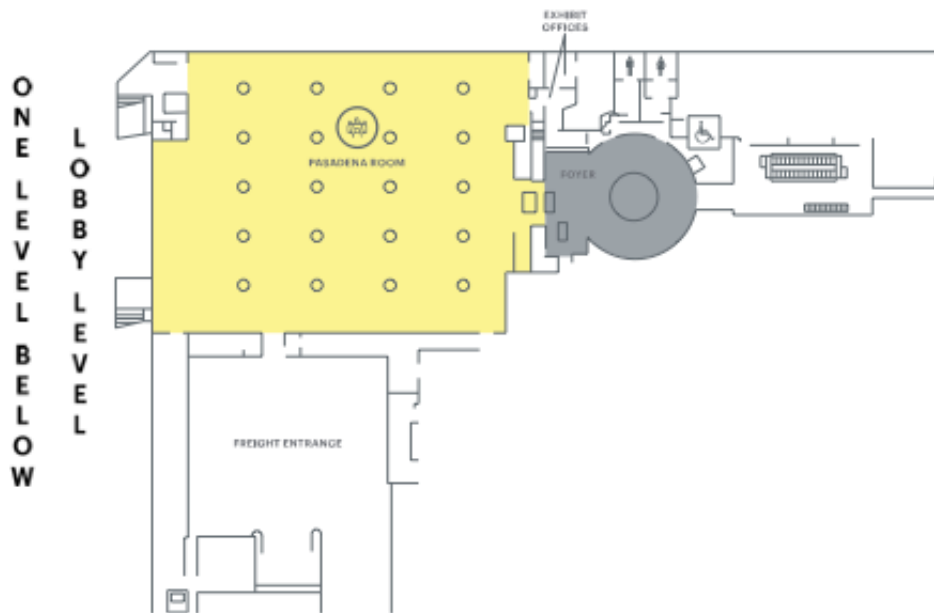
Saturday, March 23, 2024		
Saturday Night Poster Session Presenters		
1. Katerine Aminot (2024 Undergrad 1st Place)	34. Hare	68. Nunez
2. Sydney Reuter (2024 Undergrad 2nd Place)	35. Harutyunyan	69. Owens
3. Emma Bergquist (2024 Undergrad 3rd Place)	36. Hercules	70. Peralta
4. Adrian	37. Hernandez	71. Porras
5. Alcala	38. Hoerner	72. Purgavie
6. Anderson	39. Holland	73. Rachman
7. Arenzon	40. Huang	74. Reeder
8. Bartnes	41. Ibarra	75. Reinink
9. Batstone	42. Iqbal	76. Riano/Rodgers
10. Ben Ari	43. Jackson	77. Rivas/Aguilar
11. Bettis	44. Jones	78. Rodrigues
12. Bollinger	45. Kalinga	79. Rodriguez
13. Booth	46. Kękuś	80. Ruiz
14. Brizolara/Conrad	47. S. Kim	81. Salmento
15. Brown	48. King	82. Santillan Ibarra
16. Callahan	49. Kulak	83. Shumaker
17. Clow	50. Lalane	84. Smith
18. Cops	51. Lankford	85. Sodkomkum
19. Cruz	52. Leggett	86. Stanek
20. Dennis	53. Lewis	87. Steen
21. Dinwiddie	54. Lhaksampa	88. T. Stevenson
22. DiSalvio	55. Ling	89. Tourville
23. Drennen	56. Loureiro	90. Trevino
24. M. Eyer	57. Lowthert/Normile	91. Tropea/Yang
25. M. Eyer	58. M Edelson	92. Vaught/Hall
26. Galdamez-Avila	59. Magram/Ackerman	93. Wang
27. Gay	60. Mattera/Sparks	94. Wilkerson
28. Goldman	61. Matthew	95. Williamson-Butler
29. Goodwin	62. Molina	96. Wingreen
30. Grady	63. Murphy	97. Wong
31. Grant	64. Nance	98. Wynn
32. Guzman	65. Newmark	99. Zuraw
33. Hamilton	66. Newton/Thoen	
	67. Nielsen	

Hotel Map

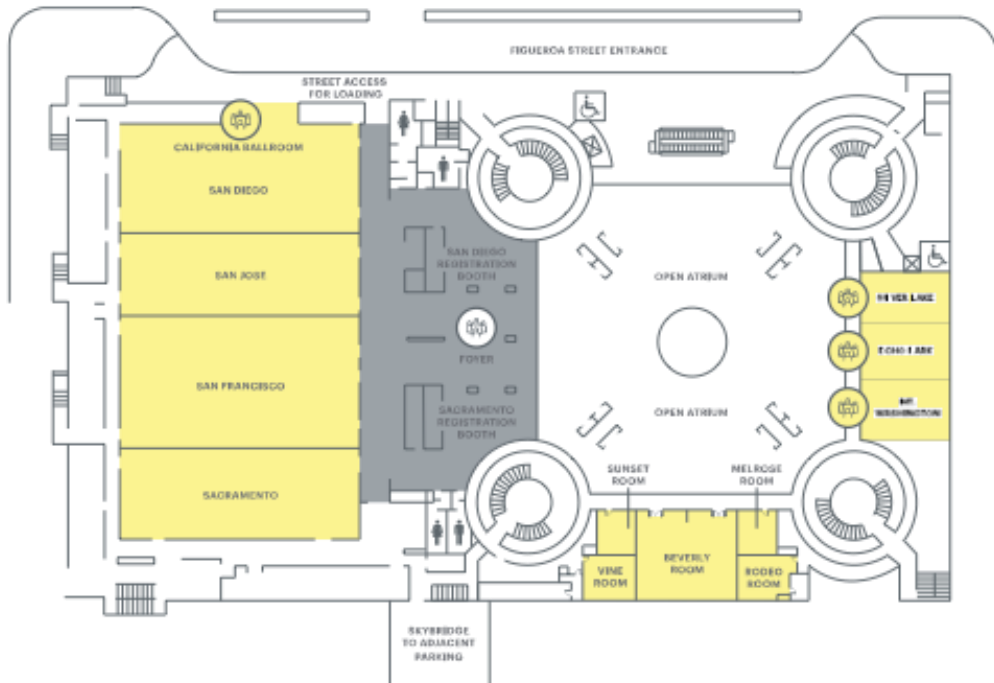


The Westin Bonaventure Hotel & Suites, Los Angeles

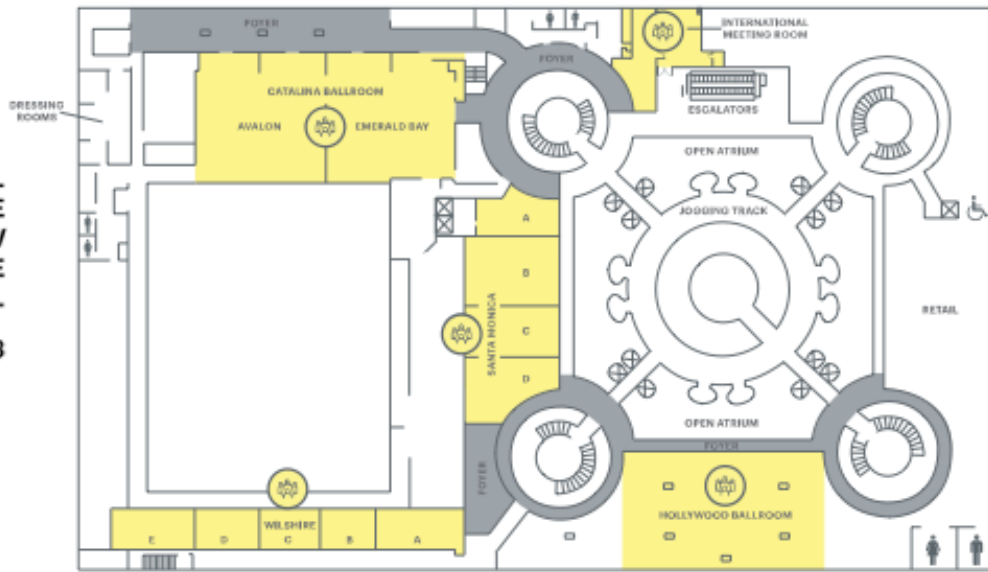
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Thank you to the AP-LS 2024 conference sponsors and exhibitors!



Message from the Practice Committee

Practitioner's networking event: Do you identify as a practitioner either full or part-time? Are you a student interested in being a practitioner in the field of forensic psychology? Join other practitioners for our committee-sponsored networking event on **Saturday, 03/23/2024 at 3-4pm**. It is an opportunity to meet practitioners across various geographical regions/practice contexts, make new professional connections, and reconnect with old friends. We look forward to seeing you. Light snacks and refreshments will be available.

"I am a Practitioner Campaign:" In the spirit of facilitating networking across the conference, practitioners will be provided an "I am a Practitioner" ribbon for their ID badge so that we can easily identify each other and network. We look forward to meeting all of you!

Continuing Education Credits

AP-LS is excited to announce that Palo Alto University (PAU), Continuing and Professional Studies (CONCEPT) is offering continuing education credits for select sessions at this year's conference. Below is a list of sessions that are expected to be eligible for CE credit. A total of **13.25 CE credit hours** are available during the conference.

Please check the Guidebook App when planning session attendance to confirm which sessions are eligible for CE credit. There will be additional communications from PAU pertaining to the evaluation links and certificate process. Please look for an email from caps@paloaltou.edu.



Thursday | March 21

Session 001 | 12:00 - 2:00 pm | Opening Plenary: A New Frontier: Using Psychology to Strengthen Forensic Science Policy and Practice

Session 002 | 2:15 - 3:35 pm | New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory

Session 003 | 2:15 - 3:35 pm | On the Hot Seat: A Beginner's Guide to Working and Testifying as a Psychological Expert

Session 004 | 2:15 - 3:35 pm | Trueblood v. Washington State: The Continued Impact of the Competency Crisis on State Psychiatric Services and Program Development

Session 005 | 2:15 - 3:35 pm | The experience of pregnancy and postpartum during incarceration: a thematic analysis of legislative testimony

Session 006 | 2:15 - 3:35 pm | Risk, Needs, and Bias in the Pretrial Period

Session 007 | 2:15 - 3:35 pm | Childhood Experiences: Memory, Suggestibility, and Expert Reports

Session 008 | 2:15 - 3:35 pm | Beyond the Grant: Strategies for Sustaining Community-Based Interventions

Session 009 | 2:15 - 3:35 pm | The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration

Session 010 | 3:50 - 4:50 pm | AP-LS Distinguished Contribution Award (2023): Four Decades of Interviewing Witnesses: Findings and Lessons Learned

Session 011 | 5:00 – 6:00 pm | Presidential Address

Friday | March 22

Session 012 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Separated: Family and Community in the Aftermath of an Immigration Raid by Dr. William D. Lopez, PhD, MPH

Session 013 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | So I've Graduated and I'm Licensed. Now What?

Session 014 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems-Involved Adolescents and Families

Session 015 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Beyond bars: Analyzing wrongful convictions and their ripple effects

Session 016 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | From the Shadows into the Light: Comparing Indirect Psychological Influences on Plea Outcomes Using Varied Methodological Approaches

Session 017 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Suggestibility and False Memory in Adults: New Findings

Session 018 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-Based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020

Session 019 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews

Session 020 | 10:45 am - 12:15 pm | Presidential Plenary: Beyond a competency crisis: California innovations addressing serious mental illness in the criminal legal system

Session 021 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Artificial Intelligence, Law & Psychology

Session 022 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Ethical and Moral Challenges Involved in the Practice of Correctional Psychology

Session 023 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Juvenile Probation from the Lens of Youth and Families

Session 024 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions

Session 025 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Youth of Color in the Juvenile Justice System: We Can Do Better

Session 026 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Interpreter-Mediated Testimony in Legal Contexts

Session 027 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Child Sexual Abuse: Factors That Shape Criminal Legal Processes

Session 028 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Mind the Gap: Specialty Topics and Associated Barriers in the Competency System

Saturday | March 23

Session 029 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Advocacy in Correctional Practice: Making Progress within a System of Barriers

Session 030 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Scientific Review Committee: Scientific Review Confessions

Session 031 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Community Supervision of People with Mental Illness: Challenges and Solutions

Session 032 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME) Basics for the Legal Community

Session 033 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence

Session 034 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Older Adults in the Justice System: Current Research and Future Directions

Session 035 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Ambiguous and Sub-Optimal Questioning in Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Session 036 | 9:15 - 10:35 am | Impact of the Competency Crisis

Session 037 | 10:45 am - 12:15 pm | Closing Plenary Session: The Creation of a Young Adult Court: A New Approach to Justice

Session 038 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | AP-LS Practice Committee Session: Forensic Mental Health Evaluations in Immigration Courts

Session 039 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Bridging the Gap Technology use in Forensics/ Telehealth/ AI/ Emerging Technological Trends

Session 040 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Expert Testimony on Eyewitness IDs: Newer Issues and Under-Researched Problems

Session 041 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Reducing Jail Suicides: 8 Key Issues We Don't Talk About, But Must

Session 042 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Bidding Farewell to Miranda Rights: How Voluntary, Knowing, and Intelligent is This Decision?

Session 043 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Emerging Methods and Topics in Interrogations and False Confessions Research

Session 044 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Collaborative Partnerships to Improve Interventions for Youth Victims, Witnesses, and Suspects

Session 045 | 1:30 - 2:50 pm | Integrating Neuropsychology Services into Forensic Treatment Settings

Welcome to Los Angeles and the 2024 Annual Conference of the American Psychology-Law Society!

Mini Programs and Hotel 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 the full programs again 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 to read session abstracts.

Note about WIFI: There will be **no access to Wi-Fi** in the meeting rooms at this year's conference. If you are staying at the hotel, you will have Wi-Fi access in your individual guest room. We recommend having all contents of your presentation pre-downloaded on your laptop as well as loaded on a flash drive. We also recommend downloading the full program PDF and the conference mobile app prior to arriving in Los Angeles.

COVID and Illness Precautions

If you are experiencing any symptoms of COVID or other communicable diseases, do not visit any conference spaces. We appreciate everyone working together so we all stay healthy!

Information for Presenters

We strongly encourage all presenters to have the contents of their presentations loaded on a flash drive to download onto the conference laptop prior to their sessions. We also encourage presenters to bring their own laptops as backups in case they experience any issues with the conference laptops.

Symposia, Paper, and Data Blitz Sessions: Symposia sessions are 80 minutes long and paper and data blitz sessions are 60 minutes long. All sessions will have an assigned chair who will be responsible for ensuring that approximately 10 minutes are reserved for questions. The remaining time should be divided evenly across all the scheduled presenters.

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

Poster Sizing: The poster boards for mounting a poster are 4 ft (height) x 8 ft (width). Presenters are free to print any size poster that will fit within this space. Pushpins will be provided.

Poster Board Numbering: Posters are numbered in the conference program so that the number for the poster indicates the correct board on which the poster should be hung. Poster presenters should refer to these numbers to identify the poster board to hang their poster.

Conference Programming Highlights

While we highlight some programming below, we of course encourage perusal of the full program to see all that the conference has to offer. Committee-sponsored events and socials are listed in the Conference Program Overview and in the Guidebook App.

Plenaries

Opening Plenary: A New Frontier: Using Psychology to Strengthen Forensic Science Policy and Practice

When: Thursday, March 21, 12:00-2:00pm

Where: San Francisco, Sacramento, & San Jose

Moderator: Jeff Kukucka, Ph.D., Towson University

Panelists: Sarah Chu, Ph.D., Perlmutter Center for Legal Justice at Cardozo Law and Harvard Medical School Center for Bioethics; Pate Skene, Ph.D., University of Colorado, Boulder; Miriam Angel, M.S., Los Angeles Police Department, Forensic Science Division; Jennifer Friedman, J.D., Deputy Federal Defender for the Central District of California; Tiffany Dayemo, J.D., Assistant Attorney General in the Maryland Office of the Attorney General's Office of Equity, Policy, and Engagement

From crime labs to autopsies, improper forensic science is a leading cause of known wrongful convictions—yet it has historically received less research attention than other such causes. That tide is now turning, as researchers are shedding light on the potential for unconscious bias and human error in forensic experts' decisions and working with community partners to strengthen forensic science policy and practice. In this session, a panel of psychologists, practitioners, attorneys, and policy experts will discuss ongoing progress and future directions in terms of rectifying past injustices and optimizing the human element of forensic science.

Presidential Plenary: Beyond a competency crisis: California Innovations Addressing Serious Mental Illness in the Criminal Legal System

When: Friday, March 22, 10:45am-12:15pm

Where: San Francisco & Sacramento

Moderator: Daniel Murrie, Ph.D., University of Virginia

Panelists: Judge James Bianco, Criminal Justice Center in Los Angeles; Dr. Katherine Warburton, Statewide Medical Director for the California Department of State Hospitals; Dr. Kristen Ochoa, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services and UCLA School of Medicine

For at least the past decade, the United States has experienced a grave “competency crisis.” That is, orders for competency evaluation and restoration have been increasing far more than states can provide those restoration services. One consequence of this public mental health crisis are lengthy waitlists of defendants with psychiatric illness, waiting for many months in jails for restoration treatment, as their symptoms grow worse. These conditions have prompted lawsuits and reform efforts in many states, though most states still struggle. *Amid this crisis, California is worth watching.* Their waitlist reached nearly 2,000 (second largest in the country), but through a variety of innovative practices has decreased by roughly 80%. This panel features California leaders who pioneered strategic practices to address the competence crisis. Psychiatrist Kate Warburton, director of the Department of State Hospitals, has overseen broad system reform efforts that extend far beyond the state hospitals. Psychiatrist Kristen Ochoa has overseen a one-of-a-kind outpatient restoration program for Los Angeles County. Finally, Judge James Bianco has been an innovator in his own docket, and a national voice in addressing the competency systems.

Saturday Plenary: The Creation of a Young Adult Court: A New Approach to Justice**When:** Saturday, March 23, 10:45am-12:15pm**Where:** San Francisco & Sacramento**Moderator:** Cait Cavanagh, Ph.D., Michigan State University**Panelists:** Elizabeth Cauffman, Ph.D., University of California, Irvine; Frank Davis, J.D., Director of the Alternate Public Defender's Office in Orange County; Tamika Williams, J.D., Assistant District Attorney with the Orange County District Attorney's Office (OCDA); Judge Maria D. Hernandez, Orange County Superior Court Presiding Judge

To achieve social justice, courts must find new ways to respond to those who engage in criminal behavior. It is well known that the "felon" label produces a wide variety of collateral consequences (e.g., employment, education, housing, voting) and the effects are even worse for young men of color. In an attempt to change how the justice system responds to felony offenses, Orange County, CA created a Young Adult Court (YAC) for young men between the ages of 18 and 25. The goal of this program is to reduce recidivism and promote positive life outcomes by (1) providing developmentally appropriate support to participants of the program and (2) permitting them the opportunity to have their felony charge reduced to a misdemeanor or dismissed. To highlight how this court was created, the Presiding Judge of Orange County will describe what it takes to implement a Young Adult Court. The District Attorney and Public Defender will highlight the challenges each of their offices face. Finally, Dr. Cauffman will present preliminary data from the randomized control trial to provide insight into the effectiveness as well as the challenges between those processed in Young Adult Court and those processed through the traditional court system.

Presidential Address: Knowing What We Know, What Will We Do?**When:** Thursday, March 21, 5pm-6pm**Where:** San Gabriel A&B**Presenter:** Daniel Murrie, Ph.D., University of Virginia

In this presidential address, Dr. Daniel Murrie will discuss our field of psychology-law as an iterative and imperfect series of attempts to solve complex problems and serve the common good. There is much to affirm in our efforts, as well as challenges and blind spots that constrain our success. So, this address will also consider a few strategies that may enhance our knowledge and problem-solving.

BRIDGE Committee Highlights

The BRIDGE (Broadening Representation, Inclusion, Diversity, and Global Equity for AP-LS) Committee is committed to facilitating activities and developing opportunities within the psychology and law division that embrace, respect, and value diversity. This year, there will be 252 conference presentations that were identified by the authors as aligning with the focus and mission of the BRIDGE committee. These presentations are denoted with an asterisk in the detailed session information which begins on page 49.

We hope that you find the 2024 conference enriching, invigorating and collaborative. We are so excited to be in Los Angeles with all of you. Enjoy!

Cait Cavanagh, Ph.D., and Samantha Zottola, Ph.D.

2024 AP-LS Conference Co-Chairs

Policy for Social Media Use at the AP-LS Conference

The American Psychology-Law Society 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 (X/Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, 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 social media (see below for accounts)
- Use the hashtag #APLS2024 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

Follow AP-LS on Social Media!

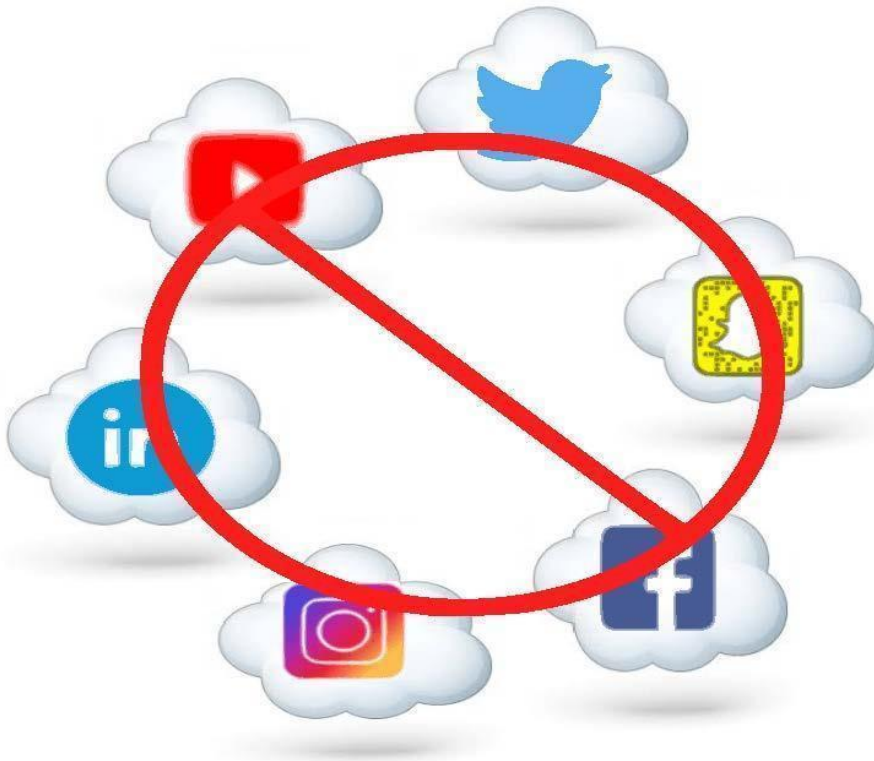
Facebook- American Psychology-Law Society

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Social Media Drop Out Symbol:



Message from the AP-LS President

Welcome to Los Angeles! Thanks for joining us at the annual conference! Each year, I enjoy this opportunity to catch up with friends and colleagues, to see former students and trainees flourishing in their careers, to visit with mentors, and see the remarkable students entering our field. Like most of you, I want to hear the latest on particular topics close to my work. But I'm also energized and challenged by seeing the good work that falls far outside my niches, and appreciating the rich diversity of work and expertise that comprise our unique psychology-law community.

As AP-LS President this year, I approach this conference with even more appreciation for the depth and breadth of our field, and for the contributions so many of you make. I also better understand the behind-the-scenes work by our members, chairs, and executive committee. In particular, your conference co-chairs, Cait Cavanagh and Samantha Zottola, along our Conference Advisory Committee Chairs Emily Haney-Caron and Nick Druhn, have curated an excellent program. We also thank our management company, Synergos, and particularly Emma Paskoff for handling the logistics underlying such a big event.



We'll open the conference with a plenary panel that Jeff Kukucka assembled to highlight psychology's role in improving the broader field of forensic science. These broader forensic sciences have been an increasing focus among our interdisciplinary AP-LS community in recent years. For Friday's Presidential Plenary, I've assembled a panel of California experts I've long admired. Judge James Bianco and esteemed psychiatrists Kate Warburton and Kristen Ochoa will describe their innovative work addressing the "competency crisis," a public health challenge to which AP-LS members have devoted increasing attention and effort. Saturday's Plenary assembled by Cait Cavanagh will address a new form of specialty court: the developmentally-informed Young Adult Court. These plenaries illustrate some of what AP-LS does best: working across disciplinary lines, using science to improve legal processes and legal decisions.

Before these plenaries, we have several great pre-conference workshops, thanks to our Continuing Education Chair Lisa Kan. These include workshops designed to help attendees improve teaching, reduce bias in risk assessment, provide better feedback after assessment, improve competence restoration, and improve other forms of practice. Once the conference is underway, we'll have invited addresses by award winners (congrats!), rich symposia arranged by theme, as well as individual paper presentations and poster sessions.

As you attend these great sessions, take advantage of the CE credits! Thanks to our long-standing collaboration with CONCEPT (Palo Alto University's Continuing and Professional Studies department), we will offer CE credits for almost all symposia, keynotes, and invited presentations at no additional cost to attendees. Practitioners should be able to earn 10-15 hours of CE credits simply by attending the conference and completing the required paperwork. You will receive additional communications about CE credits from CONCEPT (caps@palou.edu) around the start of the conference.

Amid all this education, enjoy the opportunities to visit and make new friends – join the social events, fun run, poster sessions, meet and greets, and sponsored sessions. Catch up over morning coffee or evening drinks. I've enjoyed serving as your President this year, and hope to chat with you during these few days. *Thank you for joining us!*

Daniel Murrie, Ph.D.,
President, American Psychology-Law Society

AP-LS Executive Committee and Committee Chairs (Aug 2023 – Aug 2024)

VOTING MEMBERS of the Executive Committee

President	Dan Murrie	murrie@virginia.edu
Past President	Barry Rosenfeld	rosenfeld@fordham.edu
President Elect	Christian Meisner	cameissn@iastate.edu
Secretary	Lindsay Malloy	Lindsay.Malloy@ontariotechu.ca
Treasurer	Jennifer Perillo	jtperillo@salud.unm.edu
Member-at-Large	Virginia Barber Rioja	vibarber@hotmail.com
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Member-at-Large	Jessica Salerno	jessica.salerno@asu.edu
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APA Council Representative	Margaret Bull Kovera	mkovera@jjay.cuny.edu
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Incoming Student Committee Chair	Jordan Donson	jordan.donson16@gmail.com

NON-VOTING MEMBERS of the Executive Committee

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Newsletter Editor	Meg Ternes	Meg.Ternes@smu.ca
Website Editor	Lindsey Wylie	slwylie@unomaha.edu

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Corrections	Ashley Batastini	Ashley.batastini@memphis.edu
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Professional Development of Women	Jennifer Cox	jennifer.m.cox.ua.edu
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Research	Eyal Aharoni	eaharoni@gsu.edu
	Megan Kienzle	
Scientific Paper Review	Lindsay Malloy	Lindsay.malloy@ontariotechu.ca
Social Media	Ana Belmonte	socialmedia@ap-ls.org
Teaching, Training & Careers (TTC)	Danielle Rynczak	ttc@ap-ls.org
Undergraduate Grants-in-Aid	Emily Pica	picae@apsu.edu

Undergraduate Paper Award
2024 APLS Conference Co-Chairs

Lauren Kois
Cait Cavanagh
Samantha Zottola
Andre Kehn
Tara Ryan

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LIAISONS to Committees and Councils

Liaison to APA Divisions for Social Justice
Liaison to APA Ethics Code Revision
Representative to the Forensic Board for
the Council of Specialties (appointed by
the Council)
Liaison to APA Science Directorate
Liaison to APA Advocacy Committee

Cassandra Bailey
Anthony Perillo
Amanda Fanniff

Tess Neal
Lauren Kois

Welcome from the Student Committee Chair

The AP-LS Student Committee is excited to welcome you to Los Angeles! As a committee, we have been working hard to develop programming based on student needs and interests. We hope you have enjoyed the content we have created and found our resources helpful. Above all else, the conference is our favorite time of the year, and we can't wait to see you all!

Please join us Thursday morning for **breakfast, a brief conference orientation, and our annual legal workshop**. Our current Law Liaison, Marc Tittlebaum, will be leading a workshop on implicit juror bias, and we are sure it will be a can't-miss session! Saturday afternoon we will be having our annual **Bridging the Gap panel**. This year we are bringing together an interdisciplinary group of panelists to discuss the use of technology in forensic psychology. This topic is sure to be relevant to all given the increase of reliance of technology and AI within the field!

Our Friday morning **5K Fun Run** is a fun way to meet others and to see some of the best L.A. has to offer! Lastly, don't miss Friday evening's **student committee reception**, where we will have a photo booth, food, and drinks! Please find a curated list of these and other suggested events for students on the next page.

If you spot any of the student committee members at the conference, please feel free to stop us and chat! We would love to meet you and learn how to best represent you. We are also happy to talk about ways you can be involved! For example, we have a great campus representative program and hold elections for committee membership every summer. Our [website](#) has tons of information and resources, as do our [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), and [Instagram](#) pages—be sure to check them out!

None of our programming or conference planning would be possible without my fellow Student Committee members and all of their hard work. Thank you to Jordan Donson, Cassidy White, Morgan Wagner, Olivia O'Connell, Aysha Nesbitt, Kimia Lavasani, Marc Tittlebaum, Suchika Siotia, and Kamar Tazi. I would also like to extend a huge thank you to our campus representatives and their faculty sponsors, the Division 41 Executive Committee, those at Mattison, and the conference co-chairs, Samantha Zottola and Cait Cavanagh. Lastly, thank you to all AP-LS members and student affiliates for your continued support. We are so proud to be a part of this amazing organization and to continue advocating for students!

Welcome and enjoy!



Cecilia Allan, M.A.
Student Committee Chair

Suggested Events for Students

Thursday, March 21st

9:30 AM - Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation (Santa Barbara A & B)

10:30 AM - Student Committee Legal Workshop: Exploring Implicit Juror Bias (Santa Barbara A & B)

12:00 PM - Opening Plenary: A New Frontier: Using Psychology to Strengthen Forensic Science Policy and Practice (San Francisco, Sacramento, & San Jose)

2:15 AM - TTC Committee: On the Hot Seat: A Beginner's Guide to Working and Testifying as a Psychological Expert (Santa Anita B & C)

3:50 PM - 2023 AP-LS Distinguished Contribution Award (Beaudry B)

5:00 PM - Presidential Address (San Gabriel A & B)

6:30 PM - Welcome Reception (San Diego Ballroom)

Friday, March 22nd

7:00 AM - Student Committee 5K Fun Run (Lobby)

9:15 AM - Early Career Professional Committee: So I've Graduated and I'm Licensed. Now What? (Santa Anita B & C)

10:45 AM – Presidential Plenary: Beyond a competency crisis: California innovations addressing serious mental illness in the criminal legal system (San Francisco & Sacramento)

6:30 PM - Friday Evening Poster Session (Pasadena Room)

8:00 PM - Student Committee Reception (Hollywood)

Saturday, March 23rd

9:15 AM - Corrections Committee: Advocacy in Correctional Practice: Making Progress within a System of Barriers (San Gabriel A & B)

10:45 AM – Closing Plenary Session: The Creation of a Young Adult Court: A New Approach to Justice (San Francisco & Sacramento)

1:30 PM - Student Committee Session: Bridging the Gap Between Virtual Assessment Development and Implementation (Santa Anita B & C)

6:30 PM - Saturday Evening Poster Session (Pasadena Room)

Conference Submission Reviewers

Thanks are due to all those who took the time to review the hundreds of submissions to this year's conference. This year we had 382 reviewers who each completed an average of 7 reviews (though some completed more!). A successful conference would not have been possible without their contribution!

Jesus Barreto Abrams	Brandon Garrett	Lavita Nadkarni
Erica Ackerman	Amber Giacona	Kaleigh Nance
Michelle Adams	Lindsay Giammalvo	Rebecca Nathanson
Madison Adrian	Teyah Giannetta	Ryan Nation
Elisha Agee	Mayumi Gianoli	Tess Neal
Murphy Alafoginis	Alexandria Goldstein	Amanda NeMoyer
Apryl Alexander	Jay Gonzales	Ari Niki-Tobi
Sajjad Ali	Kenny Gonzalez	Alison O'Connor
Jaylan Aliev	Gail Goodman	Rachel O'Donnell
Karen L. Amendola	Stephanie Goodwin	Heather Offutt
Kris-Ann Anderson	Brandee Goodwin	Maire O'Hagan
James Andretta	Chloe Grabanski	Karina Olmos
Sadaf Konain Ansari	Karen Grabowski	Lazaro Guillermo Ortega Castillo
Oona Appel	Riley Grady	James Owens
Kelsey Applegarth	Alexis Le Grand	N. J. Jayce Owens-Boone
Keisha April	Rachel Greenspan	Isabella Padilla
Andrea Arndorfer	Olivia N. Grella	Minqi Pan
Andrea Avila	Laura Melnyk Gribble	Nina Papalia
Nydia Ayala	Gabrielle Griffith	Anisha Patel
Natasha Bailey	Simone Grisamore	Caroline Payne
Sydney Baker	Jennifer Groscup	Laura Pazos
Melissa Baker	Samantha Guajardo	Christina Perez
Shirin Bakhshay	Bianca Gurrola	Jennifer Perillo
Alexandra Bammel	Michelle Guyton	Rachael Perrault
Sungil Bang	Deniz Hacibektasoglu	Alexander Perry
Andrea Barnes	Riquel Hafdahl	Christopher Peters
Logen Bartz	Siham Hagi Hussein	Angeline Petras-Gourlay
Ashley Batastini	Emma Hamilton	Taylor Petty
Rhiannon Batstone	Joe Hamm	Hannah Phalen
Andrea Bauchowitz	Emily Haney-Caron	Kaillee Phileo
Talley Bettens	Maura Hanlon	Emily Pica
Ayesha Bhakta	Grace Hanzelin	Megan Purgavie
Aliya Birnbaum	Jennifer Harrison	Chelsea Queen
Guadalupe Blanco-Velasco	Jessica Hart	Adele Quigley-McBride
Adam Bloom	Stephen Hart	Lili Ramos
Mack Blouir	Fiza Hasan	Imani Randolph
Jeremy Bock	Johanna Hellgren	Lily Reed
Kaden Bollinger	Melissa Henry	Mia Ricardo
Rachel Bomysoad	Lordorina Hercules	Karlie Rice
Alexandra Bonagura	Grace Hickman	Fiya Rivers
Lillian Bopp	Hannah Hinterleiter	Richard Rogers
Alyssa Briones	Sarah Hitchcock	Barry Rosenfeld

Jacie Brown
Kaila C. Bruer
Christine Brugh
Claire Bryson
Emma Bumgardner
Kayla Burd
Brandon Burgess
Alissa Call
Isabella Callahan
Perry Callahan
Joshua Camins
Jessica Cantley
Jason Cantone
Stephanie Cardenas
Victoria Carlson
Mary Catlin
Cait Cavanagh
Hana Chae
Stephen Charman
Shayla Chilliak
Sheresa Christopher
Holly Clark
Alexis Clark
Hayley Cleary
Alison Concannon
Deb Connolly
Erzulie Coquillon
Amor Correa
Claudia Cota
Ben Cotterill
Adam Cotton
Destiny Crisp
Cathy Crosby
Allison Cross
Rossana Cruz
Savannah Cuellar
Katie Cunius
Steven Curto
Graham Danzer
Myles Davidson
Haley Dawson
Tamara De Beuf
David DeMatteo
Sabrina Demetriooff
Victoria Dennis
Aundia Dianat
Rachel Dianiska
Cassandre Dion Larivière
Ryan Ditchfield

Lily Hoerner
Lori Hoetger
Tori Holland
Kate Houston
Alyssa Hoyt
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Jenn Hunt
Shelby Hunter
Megan Irgens
Curtis Smith IV
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Sophie Johnson
Macy Jones
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Jamal K. Mansour
Hope Marceaux
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Alexey Mazon
Jennifer McArthur
Evan McCracken
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Kristin Yeager
Rebecca Ying
Chenxin Yu
Ahmar Zaman
Jingyi Zhu
Samantha Zottola
Tina Zottoli
Dara Zwemer

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 opening plenary session at the conference:

AP-LS Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law Award

The AP-LS Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law honors those who have made distinguished theoretical, empirical, and/or applied contributions to the field of psychology and law.

2023 Winner: **Ronald Fisher, Ph.D.**, Florida International University

2024 Winner: **Roy Malpass, Ph.D.**, University of Texas El Paso

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.

2024 Winner: **Colleen Berryessa, Ph.D.**, Rutgers University

Additional Awards

AAFP Distinguished Contribution Award

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP) Distinguished Contribution Award recognizes those who have made significant contributions to forensic psychology as a specialized field of study, practice, and research.

2024 Winner: **David Glassmire, Ph.D.**, ABPP

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 2024 Awards for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law.

2024 Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award winner:

Margaret Stevenson, PhD, Associate Professor of Psychology, Kenyon College

2024 Early Career Teaching and Mentoring Award winner:

Jeff Kukucka, PhD, Associate Professor of Psychology, Towson University

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

Lawrence S. Wrightsman Book Award

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

This year, the committee has selected *Juries, Lay Judges, and Mixed Courts: A Global Perspective* edited by **Sanja Kutnjay Ivkovic, Shari Seidman Diamond, Valerie Hans, and Nancy Marder**.

Dissertation Award Winners

Dissertation award winners will present their work at the Friday evening poster session.

First Place: Jacqueline Katzman, John Jay College, The Graduate Center (CUNY)

Title: Examining the role of evidence-based suspicion in racial disparities in wrongful convictions

Advisor: Margaret Bull Kovera

Second Place: Lauren J. Grove, Montclair State University

Title: An analysis of the sophistication-maturity of justice and non-justice involved youth and young adults

Advisor: Christopher M. King, JD, PhD

Third Place: Cassandra Flick, University of Wyoming

Title: Police use of force incidents: Layperson perceptions of reasonableness and legal decision-making through the lens of the Reasonable Officer Standard

Advisor: Kimberly Schweitzer

Awards for Best Undergraduate Papers

Undergraduate Paper Award Winners will present their work at the Saturday evening poster session.

First Place: Katerine Aminot, University of Manitoba

Title: Delusion or Conspiracy? How Forensic Mental Health Professionals Differentiate Delusional Beliefs from Extreme Radicalized Beliefs

Mentor: Alicia Nijdam-Jones

Second Place: Sydney Reuter, George Mason University

Title: Improving Confidence in Pretrial Release Decisions: Pretrial Risk Assessments and Structured Guidelines

Mentor: Evan Lowder

Third Place: Emma Bergquist, Butler University

Title: Discrimination by Association: The Role of Race and Exoneration in Hiring Decisions

Mentor: Fabiana Alceste

BRIDGE Committee Awards

Access Path to Psychology-Law Experience (AP):

The purpose of the Access Path to Psychology and Law Experience (AP) Program is to increase diversity within psychology and law by increasing the pipeline of competitive graduate school applicants from groups that currently are underrepresented in the field, including racial and ethnic minorities, first-generation college students, LGBT individuals, and disabled students. AP is designed to encourage faculty members to recruit students from underrepresented groups into their research labs. It provides financial support for the students to obtain meaningful research experience and attend the AP-LS conference as well as other opportunities for mentoring and development. It is the intention of the BRIDGE Committee that many of the students in the AP program will apply for graduate training related to psychology and law and ultimately become professionals in the field. The 2024 winners are:

Maryah Burrell, St. Louis University

Brock Epperson, University of Utah

Destiny Cruz, Colby-Sawyer College

Lee Nah, Kenyon College

Alex Ray, Bridgewater State University

Travel Awards:

As part of an initiative to increase diversity within AP-LS, the BRIDGE Committee provides travel awards to students from underrepresented groups who are presenting research at the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference. The 2024 winners are:

Kris-Ann Anderson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; CUNY Graduate Center

Ana Karen Espinosa Becerra, University of Ottawa

Bianca Gurrola, University of Texas at El Paso

Lordorina Hercules, Fitchburg State University

Twisile Kalinga, University of Denver

Jayce Owens-Boone, University of Texas at El Paso

Brandon Park, University of Missouri–St. Louis

Peony Wong, Sam Houston State University

Shelby Wynn, University of Kentucky

Dara Zwemer, University of Utah

Diversity Research Awards:

To promote diversity within the American Psychology-Law Society, the BRIDGE Committee supports student research on psycho-legal issues related to diversity as well as research by students from underrepresented groups. The 2024 winners are:

Taya D. Henry, Ontario Tech University

Title: Same action, different reaction? Exploring the impact of legal profession and defendant race on perceptions of juror excusals

Advisor: Kimberley Clow

Ivysmeralys Morales, University of Memphis

Title: "Is he a bad guy or a product of his environment?": Exploring the impacts of race, ethnicity, and gang- affiliation on attributions for incarceration

Advisors: Rosie Phillips Davis and Ashley B. Batastini

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 2024:

Logan Ewanation, PhD, Ontario Tech University

The Interactive Effects of Officer and Defendant Gender on Jurors' Perceptions of Recanted Confessions

Rachel Greenspan, PhD, University of Mississippi

Using Generative Artificial Intelligence for Lineup Filler Photos

Jeffrey Kaplan, PhD, Carleton University

High and dry in the interrogation room: An investigation of cannabis, suggestibility, and suspect questioning

Joshua Reynolds, PhD, University of Scranton

Examining Knowledge of Search and Seizure in Students, Police, and the General Population

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:

Keely Burns, Iowa State University

Sarah Light, University of Cincinnati

Laura M. Fulton, University of California, Irvine

Minqi Pan, University of North Texas

Aundia Dianat, California State University, Los Angeles

Taylor Bettis, University of Kentucky

Ana K. Espinosa, University of Ottawa

Annie Shiao, McGill University

Taylor Lebensfeld, Arizona State University

Janice Burke, University of Nevada, Reno

Sneha Suresh, Claremont Graduate University

Eliana Aronson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

Jordyn Monaghan, Saint Mary's University

Alyssa Hoyt, University of Memphis

Isabelle Saad, Scripps College
Chelsea Queen, The University of Texas at El Paso
Perry Callahan, Fordham University
Becca Bergquist, Utah State Hospital
Shelby Mikkelsen, University of Florida
Maria Sparacino, Florida International University

Continuing Education (CE) Grant Award Winners

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

Early Career Professional Recipients:

Douglas Lewis, Proverbs Psychology & Consulting, LLC
Ayanna Payne, Tennessee Dept. of Mental Health and Substance Use
Alicia Nijdam-Jones, University of Manitoba
Mia Ricardo, Assumption University
Toni Walker, The Harris Center for Mental Health and IDD

Student Recipients:

Catherine Esbenshade, University of Alabama
Madison Hardman, University of Manitoba
Lazaro Guillermo Ortega Castillo, Hospital General Docente "Héroes del Baire"
Kimia Lavasani, California State University, Los Angeles
Fiya Rivers, Fordham University

Exhibitors

California Department of State Hospitals

Representative: Holly Smith (holly.smith@dsh.ca.gov)

Oxford University Press

Representative: Xavier McCutcheon (gab.exhibitions.us@oup.com)

Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, Washington State

Representative: Richard Yocum (richard.yocum@dshs.wa.gov)

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP)

Representative: Michelle Guyton (guyton@nwforensic.org)

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Representative: Shawn Sullivan (bop-hrm-nationalrecruitment@bop.gov)

Society for Personality Assessment (SPA)

Representative: Nathan Victoria (nvictoria@personality.org)

The Chicago School

Representative: Ana Belmonte (anabelmontepsyd@gmail.com)

CloudResearch

Representative: Theresa DeLuca (theresa.deluca@cloudresearch.com)

The Candidate & Officer Personnel Survey – Revised (COPS-R)

Representative: Matthew Guller (coptest@aol.com)

Special Thanks and Appreciation

Miko Wilford	For sharing your valuable experiences and expertise
Andrea Avila	For sharing your valuable experiences and expertise
Emily Haney-Caron	For sharing your valuable experiences and expertise
Nicholas Druhn	For stepping in during an emergency
Meg Ternes	For your newsletter reminders
Emma Marshall	For your design skills and webpage and social media updates
Samantha Adams	For your keen eye in editing the program
Lindsey Wylie	For being master of the web
Jennifer Perillo	For paying the bills
Jeff Kukucka	For organizing the opening plenary
Daniel Murrie	For organizing the Friday plenary
Emma Paskoff	For your invaluable assistance with conference programming

Student Volunteers

Lauren Spampinato	Olivia Gore
Maryah Burrell	Alexis Clark
Tiffany Shao	Daia Brewer
Anthony Montoya	Isabelle Robichaud
Twisile Kalinga	Janine Andreev
Brooke Houshar	Jack Newton
Sungshim Kim-Robinson	Tanner Phillips
Deirdre Kelly	Isabella Bertolami
Sandra Thomas	

In Memoriam

We mourn the loss of Dr. N. Dickon “Dick” Reppucci, a luminary in the field of community psychology, who passed away on December 24, 2023. A pioneer in the application of psychological science to the public good, Dick’s many scholarly accolades and social contributions are too numerous to list. After receiving his bachelor’s degree in psychology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and his PhD in clinical psychology at Harvard University, Dick’s first faculty appointment was at Yale’s Psycho-Educational Clinic. There, he began his career as an “accidental community psychologist,” at the forefront of advancing a new perspective that we now consider second nature—that people’s social contexts and environments are crucial in shaping their behavior. During his 41 years as professor of psychology at the University of Virginia, Dick’s research and advocacy explored many aspects of youth crime, violence, and legal decision-making. As a capstone to a truly illustrious career, in 2018, the American Psychological Association honored him with the Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research in Public Policy.

As his 50th and final PhD student, I—like so many others before me—was incredibly fortunate to have Dick as a scientific mentor. I would like to share some personal reflections on what it was like to be Dick’s student, even at the very end of his long career. More than anything else in his professional life, Dick loved mentoring graduate students. He found great joy in their professional and personal successes. He spoke of his former students often and with notable fondness. He was a zealous champion for his students, promoting our work to anyone who would listen and sheltering us from the many political and bureaucratic hazards of academia. He was a particular advocate of women, whether he was storming out of men-only bars in New Haven in the 1970s or welcoming students’ newborn babies to our lab meetings. His example of intellectual generosity formed our lab into a warm and supportive community where everyone helped everyone else succeed. Open-minded and skeptical of fads, Dick supported his students to follow the science wherever it may lead, even when their choice of research topic cut against the grain. Dick held true to the ideal of the university as a place of exploration, and he always remembered that *people* are what really matter in science—both the people doing scientific research, and the people who may benefit from it.

After more than half a century of academic life that touched so many, Dick himself best summed up his legacy during his retirement speech in 2017: “I have loved my life. I have loved being a professor of psychology.”

Written by: Lucy Guarnera, PhD



American Psychology-Law Society
APA DIVISION 41

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AP-LS 2024

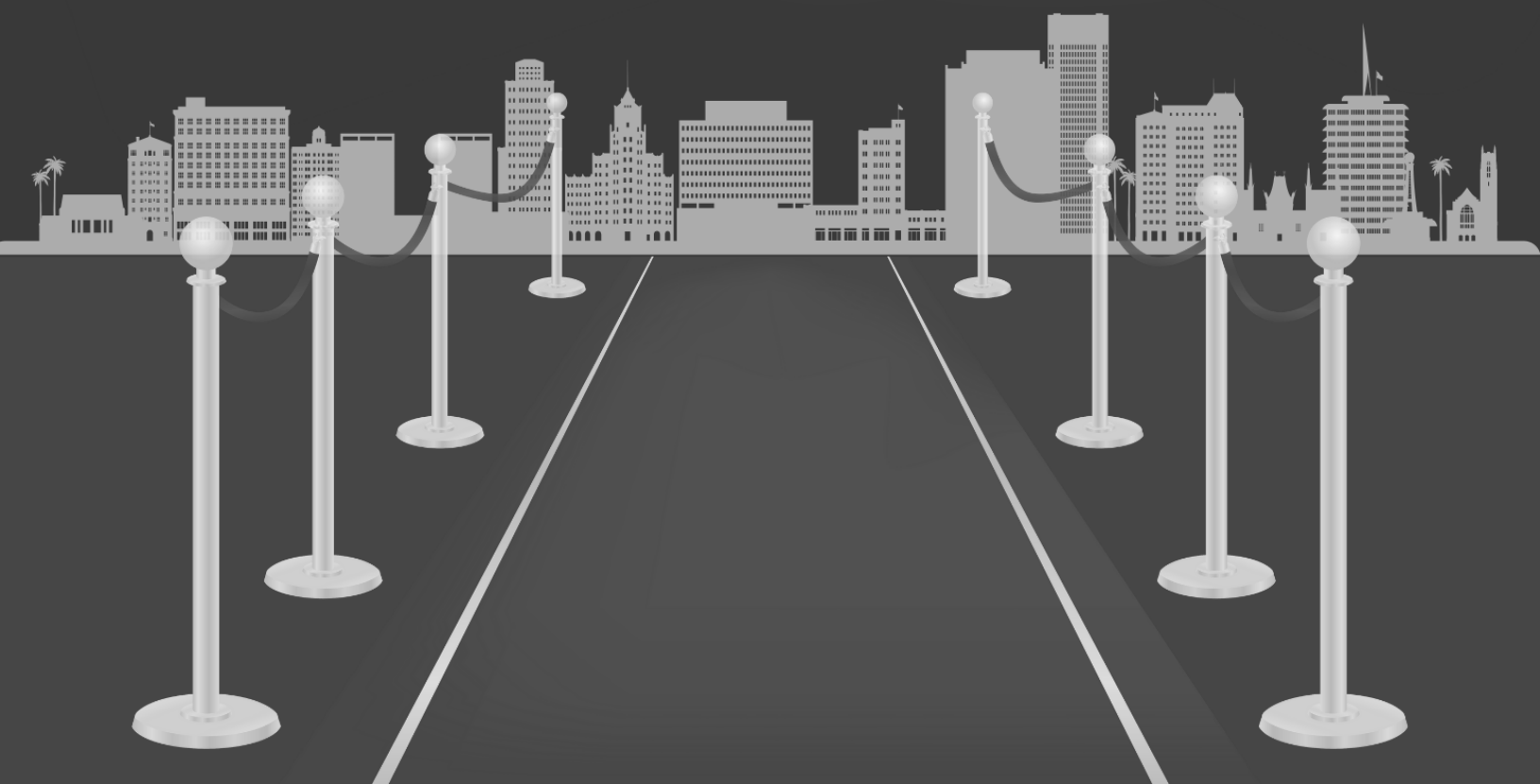


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<u>Ms. Liz Jackson¹</u>	
<i>1. New York University</i>	

New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory*

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

Dr. Mitchell Eisen¹, Dr. Gary Wells²

1. California State University, Los Angeles, 2. Iowa State University

This panel will examine eyewitness identification issues at each stage of the investigation process. First, Margaret Bull-Kovera explains why using facial-similarity software to generate suspects is problematic for evidence-based suspicion. Next, Andrew Smith presents two experiments suggesting that witness decision-making is better explained by absolute judgment models than by relative judgment models. Ryan Fitzgerald then presents evidence suggesting that the optimal lineup size for description-matched lineups is dependent on base-rates and values. Finally, Mitchell Eisen presents evidence that contextual visualization techniques done after a False-identification can distort memory for the culprit. Gary Wells will then discuss these new findings.

Increasing Lineup Size Reduces the Frequency but Not the Accuracy of Suspect Identifications

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald¹, Ms. Crystal Huang¹

1. Simon Fraser University

The effect of lineup size on eyewitness identification may depend upon the reason for investigating a particular suspect. We manipulated lineup size for suspects who matched an eyewitness description. Participants viewed crime videos and completed 6-, 9-, or 12-member lineups. Increasing lineup size reduced both correct identifications and correct rejections. The estimated frequency of suspect identifications was inversely related to lineup size, but the error rate for suspect identifications was unaffected. This result indicates that if investigating suspects who match a description, the preferred lineup size would depend on the guilty suspect base rate and the weighting of identification outcomes.

Absolute-Judgment Models Better Explain Eyewitness Decision-Making Than Do Relative-Judgment Models

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

***Dr. Andrew Smith*¹, *Ms. Rebecca Ying*¹, *Ms. Alexandria Goldstein*¹, *Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald*²**

1. Iowa State University, 2. Simon Fraser University

How do eyewitnesses make decisions from lineups? Absolute models assume witnesses identify the best-matching lineup member if that person is a sufficiently strong match to memory. Relative models assume witnesses identify the best-matching lineup member if that person is a sufficiently better match than the other lineup members. We conducted two experiments where absolute and relative models made opposing predictions about which condition would lead to more rejections. In the first we manipulated absolute strength and in the second we manipulated relative strength. The results of both experiments were consistent with the absolute model and contradicted the relative model.

Solidifying False-Memories for the Culprit's Appearance by Visualizing the Crime After Being Suggestively Led to Misidentify an Innocent Suspect

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

Dr. Mitchell Eisen¹, Ms. Aundia Dianat², Ms. Jayla Edwards², Ms. Faith Haile², Ms. Karina Olmos²

1. california state university los angeles, 2. California State University, Los Angeles

Witnesses were suggestively led to misidentify an innocent-suspect with a unique feature that the perpetrator did not possess (i.e., a face-tattoo). After making their identification decisions, witnesses were randomly assigned to reinstate their memory for the event using instructions from the cognitive interview to help visualize the details of the crime, and choosers were randomly assigned to receive post-identification feedback. Results revealed that witnesses in the visualization condition were significantly more likely to mistakenly recall the culprit in the video having had a face-tattoo and to remember the tattoo assisting them in making the identification.

The Limitations of Facial Recognition Technology for Identifying Culprits*

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

Dr. Margaret Kovera ¹

1. John Jay College

When facial recognition technology (FRT) is used to search large photo databases with large numbers of faces of innocents, matched people will have a very low posterior probability of guilt in the absence of any additional evidence tying the matched person to the crime under investigation. In addition, racial disparities in FRT error rates produce lower posterior probabilities of guilt for Black suspects generated using FRT than for White suspects. These differential prior probabilities of guilt for matched White and Black faces increases the ratio of mistaken to correct identifications made by witnesses who identify Black suspects generated using FRT.

On the Hot Seat: A Beginner's Guide to Working and Testifying as a Psychological Expert

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: TTC Committee: On the Hot Seat: A Beginner's Guide to Working and Testifying as a Psychological Expert (Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

Dr. Jeff Kukucka¹, Dr. Anthony Perillo², Dr. Tess Neal³, Dr. Apryl Alexander⁴, Dr. Miko Wilford³, Dr. Heath Hodges⁵

1. Towson University, 2. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, 3. Iowa State University, 4. University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 5. Best Forensic Practice, LLC

AP-LS members are uniquely qualified to assist the legal system firsthand but may be unsure how to pursue and/or navigate such opportunities. This session will describe the benefits, challenges, and “hidden curriculum” of working as a psychological expert in courtrooms and other applied settings (e.g., assessment, legislation, media)—with a fiery twist. Inspired by the YouTube show *Hot Ones*, panelists with diverse expertise will share experiences and advice on expert testimony, forensic evaluation, public scholarship, and more—while tasting increasingly spicy hot sauces. As such, we hope to motivate and empower attendees (especially ECPs) to put their knowledge into action.

Trueblood v. Washington State: The Continued Impact of the Competency Crisis on State Psychiatric Services and Program Development

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Trueblood v. Washington State: The Continued Impact of the Competency Crisis on State Psychiatric Services and Program Development (Beaudry B) - Symposium

***Dr. Jacqueline Means*¹, *Dr. Neil Gowensmith*², *Dr. Lauren Rubenstein*¹**

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, 2. University of Denver

Washington State was one of the first jurisdictions to face a class action lawsuit challenging the unconstitutional delays in competency evaluations and restoration treatment. Trueblood et. al. v Washington State DSHS was filed in 2014 resulting in provisions for timelier completion of competency evaluations and admission of incompetent defendants to state psychiatric hospitals. Diversion programs and infrastructures were developed to reduce wait times for these services; however, the continued rise of competency evaluation referrals and restoration orders has posed challenges regarding compliance with the recommended time frames. These developments and the subsequent impacts on forensic inpatient populations will be addressed.

Trueblood vs. Washington State: The Competency Crisis and Emerging Response to the State's Population of Criminal Defendants with Mental Illness

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Trueblood v. Washington State: The Continued Impact of the Competency Crisis on State Psychiatric Services and Program Development (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Jacqueline Means¹, Dr. Chase Ochrach¹, Ms. Lea Parker¹

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

The rate of competency evaluation referrals has steadily increased around the country in recent years (Gowensmith, 2021). In Washington state, this crisis culminated in the *Trueblood v. DSHS* lawsuit and settlement agreement, which shortened timelines for defendants to receive competency services and created a network of diversion programs. Impacts of this lawsuit and settlement are discussed, including the creation of a statewide Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, bolstering of funding for competency evaluations and restoration, and the establishment of diversion programs designed to reduce incarceration and hospitalization and to address mental health needs of criminal defendants in the community.

Washington's Increasing Demand for Pretrial Competency Services

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Trueblood v. Washington State: The Continued Impact of the Competency Crisis on State Psychiatric Services and Program Development (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Ms. Sam Anderson¹, Ms. Jennifer Popchockhakim¹

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

The State of Washington has been on an eight-year journey to not only comply with a federal court decree but to improve the adult forensic mental health system, with a focus on the evaluation and treatment of competency to stand trial. This presentation will provide updates on the work including data related to the impacts of the massive investments. Furthermore, recent data from focus groups of local judges, prosecutors, and defenders will be shared and discussed.

Unintended Consequences: The Impact of Washington State's Trueblood Lawsuit on Other Inpatient Psychiatric Populations

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Trueblood v. Washington State: The Continued Impact of the Competency Crisis on State Psychiatric Services and Program Development (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Emily Mackelprang¹, Dr. Kelly Price²

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, 2. Western State Hospital

A sharp rise in demand for competency evaluations in recent years has led to numerous lawsuits country-wide, including Washington State's *Trueblood* lawsuit. Court mandates and steep fines associated with this lawsuit have resulted in significant pressure on state agencies to rapidly expand the capacity to admit those adjudicated not competent to stand trial for inpatient competency restoration services. This presentation will identify and discuss the ramifications of this pressure, with a focus on the unintended, deleterious effects for other inpatient psychiatric populations (e.g., those adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity).

The Experience of Pregnancy and Postpartum During Incarceration: A Thematic Analysis of Legislative Testimony*

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: The experience of pregnancy and postpartum during incarceration: a thematic analysis of legislative testimony (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Mx. Madeline “Max” Paddock¹, Mx. Juliana Davis¹, Mx. Whitney Buckendorf², Dr. Lavita Nadkarni¹

1. University of Denver, 2. Elephant Circle

This study partnered with Elephant Circle, a Birth Justice advocacy organization, to conduct a thematic analysis of testimony provided for an alternative sentencing bill for pregnant and postpartum individuals in Colorado. These stories shed a light on the complex relationship between pregnancy and incarceration, as well as the attitudes of carceral staff. Though this topic has been historically neglected, recent years have shown a surge of research and data collection; however, it is vital to center the perspectives of individuals with lived experiences of pregnancy while incarcerated. Through this study, we hope to increase awareness and support future legislative reform.

Risk, Needs, and Bias in the Pretrial Period*

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Risk, Needs, and Bias in the Pretrial Period (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

***Dr. Samantha Zottola*¹, *Dr. Christina Riggs-Romaine*²**

1. Policy Research Associates, 2. Wheaton College

This symposium features three presentations examining racial bias or racial differences during the pretrial period. The first presentation focuses on the results of an evaluation of the predictive bias of a pretrial risk assessment instrument in a rural, Native American community. The second presentation describes experiences with risk and needs during the pretrial period from the perspective of people facing charges. The third presentation covers findings from a systematic review examining the disparate impact of risk assessment instruments, particularly pretrial instruments. Presenters will share recommendations for research and practice toward the goal of increasing racial equity in the pretrial period.

Predictive Validity and Bias in Pretrial Risk Assessment: Application of the Public Safety Assessment in a Primarily Rural, Native American Community*

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Risk, Needs, and Bias in the Pretrial Period (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Dr. Sarah Desmarais¹, Dr. Samantha Zottola¹, Dr. Kamiya Stewart², Dr. Violette Cloud¹, Mrs. Liz Hassett³

1. Policy Research Associates, 2. Independent Scholar, 3. Pennington County, SD

We examined the performance of the Public Safety Assessment (PSA), a widely used pretrial risk assessment instrument, in a primarily rural, Native American community. Analyzing PSA scores for 4,570 people we found good performance in predicting new arrest during the pretrial period but poor performance in predicting court nonappearance. Further analysis revealed differential prediction of court nonappearance across race and gender. Findings suggest a mismatch regarding variables contributing to court nonappearance in this community and factors included in the PSA. We also provide recommendations for reducing predictive bias for Native American people, including consideration of dynamic and protective factors.

Racial Differences in Pretrial Defendants' Perceptions of Risk, Needs, and Facilitators During the Pretrial Period*

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Risk, Needs, and Bias in the Pretrial Period (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Dr. Evan Lowder¹, Ms. Peyton Frye¹, Dr. Chelsea Foudray¹, Ms. Sydney Ingel¹

1. George Mason University

Risk assessments are frequently used in pretrial settings to facilitate risk-based decision-making. Yet, few studies have asked defendants how they perceive the importance of risks, needs, and protective factors during the pretrial period. We conducted surveys with over 200 pretrial defendants across 12 Indiana counties to examine racial differences in these perceptions. Black and White defendants endorsed common risks and needs, such as the need for financial assistance and transportation. However, Black defendants were more likely to endorse being over-policed and rated protective factors overall as more helpful. Findings call for equity-minded risk and needs assessment practices in pretrial settings.

Disparate Impact of Risk Screening and Assessment: A Systematic Review

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Risk, Needs, and Bias in the Pretrial Period (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

***Dr. Spencer Lawson*¹, *Ms. Emma Narkewicz*¹, *Dr. Gina Vincent*¹**

1. UMass Chan Medical School

The discussion of bias in risk screening and assessment involves disparate impact, where one group experiences harsher legal outcomes due to the use of risk instruments. We conducted a systematic review of the literature to summarize research examining the 'real-world' impact of risk instruments on racial/ethnic disparities. We included 21 articles investigating the disparate impact of these risk instruments on legal decisions. Findings typically showed no strong evidence of risk instruments contributing to greater system disparity. Yet, many of the articles included in this review represented lower-quality studies. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

Childhood Experiences: Memory, Suggestibility, and Expert Reports*

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Childhood Experiences: Memory, Suggestibility, and Expert Reports (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Gail Goodman¹, Ms. Dana Hartman¹

1. University of California, Davis

Eyewitness reports, by children and adults, are key to forensic investigation of crimes, such as child sexual abuse. Psychologists should understand the accuracy and inaccuracies of children's and adults' memory reports concerning childhood experiences, and the basis on which experts make recommendations to the courts. This symposium will present recent research examining such topics as stress and child memory (a meta-analysis), adults' memory of childhood genital contact (experienced in maltreatment evaluations), perpetrator familiarity (especially important for intrafamilial cases), and expert reports to the courts (in international perspective). A world-renown researcher will discuss memory for childhood and interview procedures.

The Association Between Stress and Memory Across Development: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Childhood Experiences: Memory, Suggestibility, and Expert Reports (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

***Dr. Victoria Dykstra¹, Dr. Kirsten Domagalski¹, Dr. Amy Dent¹, Ms. Stacy Metcalf¹, Ms. Jillian Kenchel¹,
Dr. Jodi Quas¹***

1. University of California, Irvine

Considerable controversy exists regarding how stress affects children's ability to remember salient events, in part because empirical findings are mixed. An effective way of clarifying and reconciling mixed findings is via meta-analysis. We conducted such an investigation here, focusing on studies examining the association between stress and memory across development (3-17 years). A comprehensive literature search resulted in 28 qualifying studies with available data, including 177 effect sizes. Results revealed that although the overall association between stress and memory was non-significant, key moderators - notably how stress was measured and suggestibility - are emerging as potentially important.

Remembering Childhood Anogenital Contact After 20 Years*

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Childhood Experiences: Memory, Suggestibility, and Expert Reports (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

***Dr. Yuerui Wu*¹, *Dr. Gail Goodman*², *Dr. Deborah Goldfarb*³, *Dr. Mitchell Eisen*⁴, *Dr. Jianjian Qin*⁵**

1. NYU-Shanghai University, 2. University of California, Davis, 3. Florida International University, 4. california state university los angeles, 5. California State University, Sacramento

In historic child sexual abuse (CSA) cases, the passage of time calls the accuracy of adults' memory into question. However, few empirical studies have queried adults' memory accuracy for CSA-related experiences. In a longitudinal study, we examined predictors of adults' long-term memory accuracy for documented childhood anogenital contact during a maltreatment investigation. Children who were older, had more severe CSA cases, or were allegedly sexually abused by close (vs. more distanced) others demonstrated more accurate memory 20 years later. Men omitted more anogenital contact information than women. More severe adulthood PTSD symptoms also predicted more accurate memory. Implications are discussed

The Role of Familiarity in Children's Eyewitness Memory

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Childhood Experiences: Memory, Suggestibility, and Expert Reports (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Ms. Dana Hartman¹, Dr. Yuerui Wu², Ms. Rayna Enriquez¹, Ms. Nathalie Moriarty¹, Ms. Miranda Kramer¹, Ms. Kara Long¹, Dr. Gail Goodman¹

1. University of California, Davis, 2. NYU-Shanghai University

Perpetrators of child abuse are often individuals who are familiar to the child. However, much of the available scientific literature on children's eyewitness memory focuses on children's interactions with strangers or vague acquaintances. Yet memory research suggests that greater exposure to a stimulus (i.e., more familiarity) enhances knowledge base and is helpful in memory retrieval. Therefore, we designed a study to better understand how familiarity relates to children's memory reports of a scripted event and their suggestibility, with implications for children's eyewitness testimony.

Expert Reports as Evidence in Child Protection Cases

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Childhood Experiences: Memory, Suggestibility, and Expert Reports (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Prof. Annika Melinder¹, Prof. Kirsten Sandberg¹, Dr. Camilla Bernt²

1. University of Oslo, 2. University of Bergen, Faculty of Law

Each year in Norway, 600-700 Child Protective Services cases are examined by external experts. How are experts conducting these evaluations? Register data ($n = 1855$) and reports ($n = 300$) were analyzed. Experts' examinations included one or more of the following: home and foster care situations (65%), supervised visits (51%), and reunifications (41%). Few parents (14.5%) and children (9%) were interviewed or assessed by evidence-based methods. Experts often relied on attachment theory but lacked a proper attachment assessment. Interviews of other witnesses significantly correlated with number of maltreatment types and number of children assessed. Evidence-based interviews and assessments are needed.

Beyond the Grant: Strategies for Sustaining Community-Based Interventions

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Beyond the Grant: Strategies for Sustaining Community-Based Interventions (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Naomi Goldstein¹, Ms. Lea Parker¹, Dr. Jennifer Woolard²

1. Drexel University, 2. Georgetown University

Researchers often seek to translate existing science into evidence-based practices with real-world impact. However, these practices and impacts frequently end with the conclusion of external research funding. In this symposium, we will discuss participatory research and implementation science frameworks that offer strategies for promoting the long-term sustainability of research-based programs, practices, and interventions, with an emphasis on community involvement and leadership. We will then describe three youth justice projects developed and implemented through research-practice partnerships, highlighting approaches to sustaining their longevity within the community, well beyond the conclusion of the project.

Sustainability Through Collaboration: Leveraging Research-Practice Partnerships for Long-Lasting Impact

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Beyond the Grant: Strategies for Sustaining Community-Based Interventions (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Lea Parker¹, Ms. Nivedita Anjaria¹, Dr. Amanda NeMoyer¹, Mrs. Rena Kreimer¹, Dr. Naomi Goldstein¹

1. Drexel University

This presentation will review intervention implementation and sustainability strategies and application of these tools to work at the intersection of psychology and law. We will consider how long-standing community partnerships provide a critical foundation for implementing programs, practices, and interventions that result in community-led uptake and sustainment. We will highlight the Practical Robust Implementation and Sustainability Model (PRISM), which provides a framework to help researchers understand and evaluate how a research program or intervention interacts with recipients to influence program adoption, implementation, maintenance, reach, and effectiveness—and how it can help facilitate the practice's longevity beyond the research project's conclusion.

Setting the Stage Early: Effectively Sustaining the Philadelphia Police School Diversion Program

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Beyond the Grant: Strategies for Sustaining Community-Based Interventions (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Amanda NeMoyer¹, Ms. Angela Pollard², Mrs. Rena Kreimer¹, Mr. Kevin Bethel³, Dr. Naomi Goldstein¹

1. Drexel University, 2. University of California Santa Barbara, 3. School District of Philadelphia

In response to concerns about the number of school-based arrests in Philadelphia, local police department leaders sought to create a program that would divert youth away from arrest for school-based illicit behavior. From the earliest stages of program development, research team members collaborated with police leadership, translating extant research into recommendations for program design, implementation, and ongoing operations that were evidence-based and meant to support future program evaluation and long-term program sustainability. This presentation will discuss the research-practice partnership associated with the program, as well as the factors that likely have contributed to its long-term sustainment.

From External to Internal Operations: A Planned Transition of the Positive School Safety Program for School Officers

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Beyond the Grant: Strategies for Sustaining Community-Based Interventions (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Nivedita Anjaria¹, Ms. Lea Parker¹, Dr. Amanda NeMoyer¹, Ms. Kellina Anderson¹, Mr. Kevin Bethel², Mr. Justin Bangs², Mr. Anthony Pastore², Dr. Naomi Goldstein¹

1. Drexel University, 2. School District of Philadelphia

Developed through a research-practice partnership with the School District of Philadelphia, the Positive School Safety Program is an evidence-based, trauma-informed training and coaching program for school officers. Although the program's initial development was supported by external funding, research and practitioner partners made several intentional choices designed to facilitate long-term program sustainability. For instance, the research-practice partners built organizational capacity by appointing official program champions, formalizing related policies, and creating a continuous feedback-adaptation loop. Ultimately, the planned transfer of all program operations to the school district will facilitate the program's continuation beyond the research team's involvement.

A Model for Exponential Growth: Peer-to-Peer Mentorship for Dissemination of New Probation Practices

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: Beyond the Grant: Strategies for Sustaining Community-Based Interventions (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Lena DeYoung¹, Mrs. Rena Kreimer¹, Dr. Amanda NeMoyer¹, Dr. Leah Brogan², Dr. Naomi Goldstein

1

1. Drexel University, 2. Children's Hospital of Pennsylvania

To better align juvenile probation practices with research on adolescent development, practitioners are seeking methods to effectively implement reform efforts. Peer coaching has emerged as a strategy for providing practitioners with applied expertise. The Graduated Response Technical Assistance Mentorship (GR-TAM) Program offers between-county mentorship to facilitate implementation of a graduated response system, a developmentally informed approach to juvenile probation case management. In partnership with state agencies, our research team assisted in establishing and operationalizing GR-TAM to foster long-term sustainability, with the goal of ultimately transitioning all responsibilities to practitioners to continue implementing reform efforts across Pennsylvania's juvenile probation systems.

The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Ms. Mary Catlin¹, Ms. Karen Newirth²

1. George Mason University, 2. Newirth Law PLLC

Wrongfully convicted individuals often struggle post-exoneration. Our goal is to investigate exonerees' reintegration experiences and needs, including what factors impact support for exonerees and how the compensation and reintegration experience might be impacted by false admissions of guilt. Using both qualitative and quantitative data, we first show the need for holistic, customized support of exonerees. Further, we show how support for exonerees could be impacted by exonerees' stories and the limited resources available for support. We then focus on why exonerees may experience housing discrimination and how false admissions of guilt could uniquely impact the compensation and reintegration process.

Exoneration and the Long Road Home: Barriers to Release, Coping Mechanisms and Post-Traumatic Growth

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Amy Shlosberg¹, Dr. Jordan Nowotny¹, Dr. Elizabeth Panuccio¹

1. Fairleigh Dickinson University

Drawing on in-depth interviews with 26 exonerees, this research explores post-release experiences after wrongful conviction and exoneration. Exonerees experience a wide range of often-interrelated practical, social and psychological issues upon reentry. Nevertheless, many of the people interviewed in this project were successful after release and some individuals even transformed their experiences into positive personal accomplishments, often with support from a wide range of external and internal resources. Overall findings highlight the urgent need to provide holistic customized support to individuals who have been victimized by the very system that is supposed to protect their fundamental rights.

Is Contact Enough: Does Listening to Exonerees Talk About Their Hobbies Rather Than Wrongful Conviction Reduce Stigma?

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Ms. Carina Cardoso¹, Mrs. Karli Hamilton¹, Dr. Kimberley A. Clow¹

1. University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Exonerees face stigma and discrimination during reintegration (Clow, 2017; Zannella et al., 2020). Research has found video interventions to reduce exoneree stigma (Zanella et al., 2022), but while talking about wrongful conviction can be healing for exonerees, it can be traumatic as well (Cummings et al., 2021; Scott, 2010). We examined the impact of exonerees talking about different topics (wrongful conviction vs. hobbies) on support for potentially controversial, discrimination-reversal policy ideas. Results showed that participants who watched a video of an exoneree (vs. control) –regardless of topic– were more likely to support the new policies.

An Examination of Limited Community Resource Allocation for Exonerees and Parolees

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Ms. Shelby Mikkelsen¹, Dr. Lora Levett¹

1. University of Florida

Wrongfully convicted individuals are not always guaranteed to receive community support or assistance after being exonerated. This contrasts with the support offered for parolees in most communities. We examined the public's support for formerly incarcerated (exoneree vs. parolee vs. control individual) assistance through a limited resource paradigm. We also examined the public's perceptions of deservingness of community resources and of the individuals in question. We found that exonerees and parolees were perceived differently, and the public may support allocation of community resources for exonerees more compared to parolees and other community individuals.

Guilty or Ruined? Testing Competing Explanations for Discrimination Against Exonerees

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Ms. Kateryn Reyes-Fuentes¹, Dr. Jeff Kukucka¹, Dr. Lesley Zannella², Ms. Oluwafunmilayo Dada¹, Ms. Hannah Tufte³, Ms. Cecelia Stewart¹, Ms. Alyse Wariwanchik¹

1. Towson University, 2. York University, 3. Arizona State University

Field experiments have shown that wrongly incarcerated people face discrimination after leaving prison—but *why*? Others have proposed that the public doubts exonerees' innocence or believes that incarceration corrupted them (i.e., *stigma-by-association*). To test these competing theories, we sent 984 housing inquiries while posing as either a parolee who served two years, or an exoneree who spent no time, six days, or two years in prison. For some, we also sent a second inquiry from a never-incarcerated (control) person. We then compared response rates and content analyzed responses for indicators of discrimination. Implications for exoneree reentry and legislation are discussed.

The Role of False Admissions in Exoneree Reintegration and Compensation

Thursday, 21st March - 14:15: The Aftermath of Wrongful Convictions: Exonerees' Experiences and Support for Reintegration (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Ms. Mary Catlin¹, Ms. Talley Bettens¹, Dr. Allison Redlich¹, Dr. Kyle Scherr²

1. George Mason University, 2. Central Michigan University

Little is known about the role of false admissions of guilt in exoneree reintegration and compensation processes from the perspective of those directly involved in such attempts. We conducted in-depth interviews with exonerees ($n = 19$), attorneys with compensation experiences ($n = 15$), and innocence advocates (e.g., social workers, $n = 9$). Interview questions related to the process of seeking compensation, outcomes in securing or not securing compensation, and post-release experiences. Findings related to three themes will be presented: false admissions can ***disadvantage***, ***advantage***, or be irrelevant (i.e., ***non-applicable***) to reintegration and compensation efforts.

Scientific Review Paper - Violence and Mental Illness

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Scientific Review Committee: Violence and Mental Illness (San Gabriel A&B) - Paper

Dr. Kevin Douglas ¹

1. Simon Fraser University

The AP-LS has approved authors to draft a Scientific Review Paper on the topic of "violence and mental illness" led by Dr. Kevin Douglas. In this session, Dr. Douglas will present an overview of the Scientific Review Paper and receive questions and feedback from attendees. The Abstract of this Scientific Review Paper draft is as follows: The potential connection between major mental illness (MMI) and the perpetration of violence has vexed and intrigued humans for millennia. Researchers, scholars, clinicians, legal professionals, media, and the public alike devote enormous time and resources to understanding and communicating about it. MMI is of potential relevance whenever there is a legal, ethical, or clinical need to evaluate whether a given person poses a risk for future violence (i.e., civil commitment; duty to protect; sentencing; forensic conditional release; mandated community supervision; workplace safety). It is an extraordinarily important societal topic. The human suffering and public costs of violence are tremendous. People with MMI face serious challenges in life, including stigma and heightened risk for suicide, victimization and early mortality. It is crucial, then, that social and legal policy centered around a potential link between MMI and violence is grounded in science. Research on violence amongst people with MMI can also support efforts to reduce risk, which will benefit them, their families, and society more broadly. In this session, the authors will report their critical scientific review of the connection between MMI and the perpetration of violence. This review focused on MMI such as schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and bipolar disorder. The authors limited the review to violence against others, not self, and not victimization. The review is organized as follows: (a) meta-analytic evidence; (b) epidemiological evidence; (c) potential explanations for the association; (d) the important role of first episode psychosis; (e) evidence for treatment that reduces violence amongst those with MMI; and (f) the role of MMI in gun violence and mass shootings. The authors will conclude with recommendations for future research, practice, policy, and law.

Investigating the Media's Influence on Canadians' Stigma Towards Individuals Convicted of a Sexual Offence

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Isabelle Robichaud¹, Ms. Jordyn Monaghan¹, Ms. Payton McPhee¹, Dr. Marguerite Ternes²

1. Saint Mary's University, 2. Saint Mary's Univeristy

Negative perceptions of those who have been convicted of a sexual offence can create challenges for successful reintegration for these individuals. These negative perceptions may be shaped or exacerbated by the media. This study examines the media's influence on the public's perception of individuals convicted of a sexual offence by comparing the effect of negative vs. positive media portrayals on attitudes and perceptions. This research will shed light on the influence of the media and how it might relate to stigma and discrimination for individuals who have been convicted of a sexual offence and are reintegrating into the community.

The Impact of Native American Tribal Membership Status on Perceived Availability of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Resources and Support Services*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Dr. Alissa Call¹

1. Black Hills State University

The purpose of this study was to identify Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) survivors' needs that domestic violence (DV)/sexual assault (SA) shelters are successfully meeting and to identify shelter shortcomings. Fifty-seven participants from DV/SA shelters in South Dakota answered an online survey regarding services. Compared to non-tribal members, tribal members reported having trouble finding safety plan resources, experiencing issues setting goals with shelter staff, and facing disrespect from police during the reporting process. Findings may inform social service organizations on the efficacy of their current services for BIPOC clients, specifically those who are Native American tribal members.

Predicting Individuals' Perceptions of Consent and Sexual Assault*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Sarah Kirkpatrick¹, Dr. Karla Emeno¹, Dr. Shannon Vettor¹

1. Ontario Tech University

Consent is essential in all sexual encounters, but its complex and nuanced application can make it difficult for some to understand and apply in real-world scenarios. Using an online survey, the current study examined potential predictors of sexual consent and assault ratings in different sexual contexts. Using a sample of 235 Canadians, multiple linear regressions revealed that rape myth acceptance score and age were significant predictors of perceptions of sexual consent and assault in ambiguous nonconsenting scenarios, with sexual orientation also predicting sexual assault ratings. RMA score also predicted consent ratings in obvious non-consenting scenarios. Implications will be discussed.

Influence of Relationship Intimacy and Types of Sexual Violence on Consent Ratings

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

***Ms. Alexandra Bonagura*¹**

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

Although college-aged populations have increased their understanding of consent, misconceptions persist (Newstrom et al., 2020). The current vignette study sought to examine the influence of relationship intimacy and sexual violence act on college students' consent ratings using a diverse sample of 222 undergraduates. Findings indicate a significant interaction between sexual violence act and intimacy. Post-hoc analyses reveal participants unexpectedly rated sexting as less consensual than rape, subway groping, or kissing. Participants also rated more intimate relationships as more consensual, but ratings for moderately intimate relationships differed by sexual scenario. Implications for college sexual violence prevention and legal considerations are discussed.

\$steps for Achieving Financial Empowerment (\$AFE Intervention): Results of Pre-Implementation Focus Groups With Mental Health Court Personnel*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

***Ms. Catherine Esbenshade¹, Dr. Lauren Kois², Dr. Eric Elbogen³, Dr. Jennifer Cox¹, Ms. Jenna Hayes¹,
Ms. Janona Pirlepesova¹***

1. The University of Alabama, 2. University of Virginia, 3. Duke University

Persons with serious mental illness and criminal legal involvement have heightened risk for financial destabilizers, which increases risk for repeat arrest and incarceration. We are implementing the \$steps for Achieving Financial Empowerment (\$AFE) intervention in three mental health courts and examining its impact on recidivism. \$AFE's implementation is rooted in community-based participatory research principles: community partners have voice and choice in the research process, maximizing the ability to translate research into practice. We report \$AFE stakeholder focus group results, in which we identified \$AFE implementation barriers and facilitators and describe how our inter-agency workgroup revised the program using stakeholder feedback.

Perceptions of Linguistic Speech Characteristics on Deception Detection*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Mrs. Lyndsay Woolridge¹, Dr. Amy Leach¹, Ms. Chelsea Blake¹, Dr. Elizabeth Elliott²

1. Ontario Tech University, 2. Iowa State University

We examined how speakers' language proficiency affects observers' deception detection. Proficiency was divided into measures of accentedness, temporal fluency, lexicogrammar, and comprehensibility. Results indicated that speaker proficiency significantly affected observer discrimination and response bias. Observers readily perceived differences in speech characteristics across proficiency levels, but these perceptions only weakly predicted discrimination and failed to predict bias. Notably, observers exhibited a truth bias across all proficiency levels, particularly toward beginner speakers. Findings underscore the limited predictive capacity of broad perceptual categorizations in isolation and the nuanced relationship between language features and observers' deception judgements. Implications for legal settings will be discussed.

Remembering Conversation in Group Settings

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Dr. Sarah Brown-Schmidt¹, Dr. Christopher Jaeger², Ms. Kaitlin Lord¹, Dr. Aaron Benjamin³

1. Vanderbilt University, 2. Baylor University, School of Law, 3. University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Conversational memory, including memory for overheard conversations, is a common and critically important type of evidence in legal settings. Yet little is known about how overhearer memory differs in quality and content from active participants. We examine the impact of conversational role on memory for conversation. Overhearers (N=60) recalled significantly less content than active participants, and this content was less accurately sourced to its actual contributor. These findings motivate concerns over the reliability of overheard statements that are not currently reflected in evidentiary rules—concerns that may be challenging for jurors to account for when evaluating evidence of such statements.

Search and Reflect: How Unexpected Outcomes Shape Hindsight Bias and Probable Cause

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Emma Marshall¹, Prof. Eve Brank¹, Prof. Jennifer Groscup²

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2. Scripps College

Studies suggest that outcome information affects how legal standards like probable cause are applied in the aftermath of a successful police search. Yet, limited research has examined whether an expected or unexpected search outcome impacts how the hindsight bias, and its components of inevitability and foreseeability, operate in this context. Lay participants ($n=164$) were presented with a vehicle search scenario and evaluated the situation after receiving different outcome information. Results indicated that the risk of hindsight bias is greatest when a search unexpectedly uncovers incriminating evidence that differs from what the officer initially expected to find.

But He Looks Like a Criminal: The Impact of Criminal and Remorseful Face-Type Perceptions on Perceived Recidivism

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Mrs. Beth Stevens¹, Dr. Heather Offutt Offutt¹

1. Georgia State University

Despite intent, defendants can be perceived more remorseful or criminal based strictly upon certain facial features (face-types). Research has tested the impact of perceived remorse and criminality on sentencing decisions but has not investigated outcomes when a defendant possesses facial features of both criminality and remorsefulness. This study tested whether criminal face-typed defendants can be perceived as remorseful, ultimately influencing how people judge their likelihood of reoffending. Results revealed that criminal-looking individuals are deemed less likely to recidivate when their face is expressive of remorseful cues, even when a violent crime was committed, suggesting criminal-looking individuals can be perceived remorseful.

Bargaining in the Shadow of the Truth: What Influences Plea Recommendations

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Data Blitz: Sexual Offenses and Other Social Dynamics in Psychology and Law (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Dr. Anna Vaynman¹, Dr. Steven Penrod²

1. CUNY Graduate Center, 2. John Jay College

The Shadow of the Trial model has been central to plea-bargaining research, despite significant critiques about its oversimplification. In two studies, we examined attorneys' predictive accuracy - a fundamental assumption of the SoT model - by providing practicing defense attorneys with criminal case files and asking them to predict jury outcomes and make plea recommendations. Juror verdicts from a mock trial containing the same evidence were used to measure attorneys' accuracy. Results from two studies revealed that client assertion, belief in client assertion, perception of client guilt, and predictive inaccuracy play a central role in plea recommendations.

Relationship between Public Safety Pre-Employment Psychological Evaluations, Police Department Hiring Decisions, and Post-Hire Performance

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Insights into Law Enforcement and Corrections (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Elisha Agee¹, Dr. Heather Zelle¹, Dr. Sharon Kelley¹, Ms. Camilla Beeley¹

1. UVA Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy

To minimize the risk of police officers endangering the lives of citizens, agencies have increasingly utilized psychological evaluations to assess the psychological and emotional stability of police candidates. However, there is limited research examining the validity of these evaluations—versus specific testing results—as it relates to candidates' job performance. To explore the predictive validity of public safety pre-employment psychological evaluations, this paper relied on data from one police department to examine two relationships: 1) how police candidates' psychological evaluations affect police department hiring decisions, and 2) how well the psychological evaluations predict job performance problems (e.g., infractions, terminations).

Prediction of Serious Misconduct in Law Enforcement Officers

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Insights into Law Enforcement and Corrections (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Mr. Alec Twibell¹, Dr. Robert McGrath¹, Dr. Matthew Guller²

1. Fairleigh Dickinson University, 2. Institute for Forensic Psychology

This study aimed to identify scales of broadband self-report psychological measures that significantly predicted serious misconduct in law enforcement officers, in order to guide pre-hiring evaluation practices. This study compared 143 officers with a history of serious misconduct and 429 matched comparators who had completed the Candidate and Officer Personnel Survey-Revised (COPS-R), an inventory developed for psychological evaluation of public safety candidates. Most had also completed the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). Correlations and t-tests indicated significant differences on seven COPS-R scales and one PAI-Plus index. Relative risk ratio analyses supported the clinical utility of these scales at certain cutoff scores.

In the Act: Training Correctional Staff to Recognize Criminal Thinking Errors

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Insights into Law Enforcement and Corrections (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

***Dr. Ashley Batastini*¹, *Dr. Ashley Jones*², *Ms. Kaylee Cook*³**

1. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology, 2. Utah State Hospital, 3. University of Memphis

In the Act (ITA) is a novel training program that teaches correctional staff (primarily security and unit staff) brief and effective strategies to promptly address instances of criminal thinking that occur beyond the view of mental health providers (i.e., their daily life within the institution). Treatment programs focused on reducing criminal thinking typically do not involve frontline staff as essential change agents. We will discuss the rationale underlying the creation of this training, outline the developmental process, and discuss initial efforts to implement the training in a large metropolitan detention center. We hope to model a pathway for curriculum development.

What Factors Contribute to Differential Perceptions Towards Evidence-Based Practices? An Examination of Probation Officer Job Satisfaction, Skill Proficiency, Confidence, and Role Orientation

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Insights into Law Enforcement and Corrections (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Tamara Kang¹, Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon²

1. Southern Illinois University, 2. The University of Texas at El Paso

Training probation officers on evidence-based practices (EBPs) is vital to the effectiveness of community supervision. However, post-training, officers often have differential perceptions regarding EBPs. Thus, the present study examined whether probation officers' confidence and skill proficiency using EBPs, role orientation, and job satisfaction predicted their perceptions regarding EBPs' usefulness, ease of use, and perceived success at reducing recidivism after they participated in a training on EBPs. Predictors accounted for 41.2% of the variance in officers' perceptions regarding the perceived success of using EBPs. Job satisfaction and role orientation were most critical. We provide recommendations for improving officers' perceptions of EBPs.

Correlates of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised in a Law Enforcement Sample

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Insights into Law Enforcement and Corrections (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Sophia Rougraff¹, Dr. Diana Falkenbach², Ms. Nicolette Furno², Ms. Jessica Rush²

1. New York University, 2. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

Their personality and the prosociality of their jobs make police officers a unique population for studying successful psychopathy. Research suggests that interpersonal/affective traits of psychopathy may be found in civilian heroes and police recruits, but no research has examined active police officers. The present study of 423 executive law enforcement officers elaborated on the construct validity of successful psychopathy by examining associations between psychopathy and theoretically relevant constructs. As expected, police officers scored high on the interpersonal/affective features of psychopathy but low on the more pathological and behavioral aspects of psychopathy. Theoretically consistent correlations were noted at the factor level.

Ideology and Individual Risk for Targeted Violence: A Systematic Review

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Nuances in Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Perry Callahan¹, Dr. Barry Rosenfeld¹, Dr. Merrill Rotter²

1. Fordham University, 2. Albert Einstein College of Medicine

Research regarding individual risk factors for targeted violence has typically separated terrorism-related offenses from other mass-casualty incidents such as school shootings. This systematic review of 79 studies sought to reconcile the differing methodological approaches used to examine ideological and non-ideological violence and to determine whether evidence exists for meaningful differences in risk for the two groups. Both types of studies relied on retrospective analysis of publicly available data and were vulnerable to methodological bias. The variables examined differed between the two groups. When comparisons were possible, however, few significant differences in risk factors were observed.

Moderators of the Relationship Between Beliefs and Behavior Among Ideological Extremists

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Nuances in Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Perry Callahan¹, Dr. Barry Rosenfeld¹

1. Fordham University

An underlying assumption of the research on risk factors for violent extremism is that ideological radicalization is a necessary precursor to violent behavior. However, few studies have used control groups of non-violent individuals who espouse extreme beliefs, with inconsistent findings among those that have. The present study used a large open-source dataset ($N = 2,250$) of violent and non-violent individuals to examine whether ideological commitment corresponds to radical behaviors and level of violence. Results indicate a modest relationship between the two that is significantly moderated by ideological affiliation. This paper will discuss the implications of these findings for risk assessment.

Deciphering Problematic Approach Behavior: An Analysis of Justification of Violence Attitudes, Preoccupation, and Grievance-Related Behaviors

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Nuances in Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Mr. Rasmus Grydehøj¹, Mr. Adam Cotton¹, Ms. Erin Beckham¹, Ms. Britany Mullins-Hussain¹, Dr. Mario Scalora¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Acts of targeted violence present significant safety concerns across a variety of settings. While much research has focused on the warning behaviors of targeted violence for the purpose of threat assessment and management, little is known about how justification of violence attitudes influence the perpetration of targeted violence. Thus, the current study sought to explore the predictive validity of justification of violence attitudes and additional variables on the perpetration of problematic approach behavior – the prerequisite behavior of interpersonal violence. The findings demonstrated that several predictors distinguished those who engaged in problematic approach behaviors from those who did not.

Exploring the Influence of Gender on the Relationship Between History of Violence and Risk Assessment Judgments Using the HCR-20V3*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Nuances in Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Margaret Ardesia¹, Ms. Perry Callahan¹, Dr. Barry Rosenfeld¹

1. Fordham University

Although violence risk is extensively researched, the influence of gender is less well understood. In a sample of 210 civil psychiatric patients, we found a significant interaction between gender and history of violence in predictions of violence risk using the HCR-20. Specifically, a strong association between a history of violence and violence risk judgments was observed for men but not women. This discrepancy was not observed for risk of serious physical harm, which was associated with history of violence for both genders. These results suggest evaluators may underemphasize history of violence with evaluating violence risk in women.

Overlooked Psychometrics: An Examination of the Construct Validity of the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI)

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Nuances in Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Mrs. Agnieszka Nogalska¹, Dr. Casey LaDuke¹

1. John Jay College

Construct validity is an important and under-examined source of evidence contributing to the psychometric properties of risk assessment instruments. This study assessed the construct and predictive validities of the LS/CMI examining a sample of 95 incarcerated male participants in the Northeastern United States. Results support a two-factor structure for the instrument, with only the Criminal History and Procriminal Attitude subscales demonstrating convergence with other well-validated measures of these constructs. The results further suggest relatively weak discriminative ability for predicting recidivism (AUC = 0.67). Further research examining and integrating the construct and predictive validity of the LS/CMI specifically is needed.

Using Generative Artificial Intelligence for Lineup Filler Photos

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Advancements in Eyewitness Identification (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

***Dr. Amanda Bergold*¹, *Dr. Rachel Greenspan*²**

1. Marist College, 2. The University of Mississippi

This study explores the use of AI-generated photographs to serve as fillers in an eyewitness lineup. We used a lineup fairness paradigm to test whether placing AI-generated fillers in a lineup would make the (real) suspect stand out and conducted a funneled debriefing to probe participants' suspicion about the AI-generated filler photos. Results showed that the real photo did not stand out among the AI-generated filler photos nor were participants suspicious of AI fillers or able to identify the real person among the AI photographs once they were fully debriefed.

Creating Lineups Using Artificial Intelligence to Generate Fillers

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Advancements in Eyewitness Identification (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Stephen Charman¹, Mr. Mack Blouir¹, Ms. Madison Hunter¹, Ms. Costanza Alessio¹

1. Florida International University

Two of the most problematic issues regarding the proper administration of identification procedures are (a) the use of showups, as opposed to lineups, and (b) the use of poor fillers, both of which can reduce witnesses' abilities to discriminate between guilty and innocent suspects. The current project leverages recent developments in artificial intelligence (AI) to examine whether AI-generated fillers could help solve both of these problems. A series of studies test whether AI can generate lineup fillers that produce fair lineups as determined (a) via mock witness testing, and (b) via comparisons with human-generated lineups on identification outcomes.

Improving Eyewitness Lineups Using Facial Recognition Algorithms

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Advancements in Eyewitness Identification (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

***Dr. Amanda Bergold*¹, *Dr. Paul Heaton*²**

1. Marist College, 2. University of Pennsylvania Law School

This study pairs facial recognition algorithms with a large database of photos to randomly generate eyewitness lineups at varying levels of filler-suspect similarity. We explore a range of algorithmic similarity levels provided by the top matches from a leading facial recognition algorithm. Participants viewed lineups drawn from low, medium, and high levels of algorithmic filler-suspect similarity. Participants completed an eyewitness task and selected from lineups at varying algorithmic filler-suspect similarity levels. Results revealed that accuracy was impaired at very high algorithmic similarity levels, compared to either moderate or low filler-suspect similarity.

On the Value of Video Recording Eyewitnesses as They Complete Lineups: High Fluency Implies High Accuracy and Low Fluency Implies Low Accuracy

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Advancements in Eyewitness Identification (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Nydia Ayala¹, Dr. Andrew Smith¹, Dr. Gary Wells¹, Ms. Rebecca Ying¹

1. Iowa State University

Confidence and decision speed are useful for distinguishing guilty-suspect identifications from innocent-suspect identifications, but less useful for distinguishing correct rejections from incorrect rejections. Moreover, there are several behaviors witnesses display during lineups that should have additive value but have received little attention. We video-recorded 702 witness-participants as they completed lineups and then scored several lineup behaviors. We used machine learning algorithms to determine which lineup behaviors were related to accuracy. Confidence, decision speed, and lineup behaviors that reflected fluency worked additively to distinguish accurate from inaccurate witnesses. In short, high fluency implies high accuracy and low fluency implies low accuracy.

The Cross-Race Effect on Lineup Identifications in White, East Asian, and Hispanic Individuals*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Advancements in Eyewitness Identification (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Crystal Huang¹, Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald¹

1. Simon Fraser University

The cross-race effect is the tendency to have poorer recognition of faces of another race compared to faces of one's own race. Cross-race effects have been predominantly observed in White and Black participants, using the old-new recognition paradigm. We investigated the cross-race effect in White, East Asian, and Hispanic participants in Metro Vancouver using a repeated measures lineup procedure. Participants completed 24 trials of encoding a face from one of the three racial groups and attempting identification of the face from a lineup. Preliminary results show the cross-race effect in White and East Asian participants, but not for Hispanic participants.

Trajectory of Female Dually-Involved Youth of Color Through the Juvenile Justice System*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Racial Inequities in Juvenile Justice (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Katherine Sterling¹, Dr. Jennifer Clark²

1. Pacific University, 2. Private Practice

This study sought to explore the unique experiences of female dually-involved youth of color and their trajectory through the juvenile justice system. By specifically addressing this population, this study aimed to identify ways in which bias within the juvenile justice and child welfare systems may impact the experiences and treatment of the youth. In conceptualizing through the Social Learning Theory and Ecological Systems Theory, this study highlighted several systemic, societal, and familial factors that influenced each youth's trajectory. Finally, considerations of ways in which systems may better serve the youth are explored.

Impacts of Race/Ethnicity, Adverse Experiences, and Mental Health Problems on Entry Into the Juvenile Justice System: Examining Predictors of Police Stops and Arrests*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Racial Inequities in Juvenile Justice (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Ava Alexander¹, Dr. Lucybel Mendez², Dr. Patricia Kerig¹

1. University of Utah, 2. University of Tennessee Knoxville

Youth with mental health problems (MHP) and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system, and previous research indicates that ACEs and MHP are associated with differentially harsh sanctions by legal decision-makers. However, to date, empirical work has largely focused on placement decisions. The current study investigated whether ACEs and MHP affect decision-making at earlier points of justice system contact, and whether these effects vary by youth race/ethnicity. Results indicated that certain ACEs and MHP increased the likelihood of youth being stopped or arrested by police. Further, results for police stops differed by youth race/ethnicity.

Racial Disparities in Access to Strength-Based Services in Juvenile Justice Settings

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Racial Inequities in Juvenile Justice (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Karlie Rice¹, Ms. Jennifer Pendleton¹, Ms. Kayla Carew¹, Ms. Rachael Perrault¹, Dr. Gina Vincent¹

1. UMass Chan Medical School

The Protective Factors Study is a large NIJ-funded project investigating how risk-reduction and strengths-based services can be combined to optimize case plans and reduce youths' reoffending. The current study used administrative data (N=1,081) from the five participating county probation departments in one of the study states to examine racial differences in adjudicated and formally processed youths' receipt of services while on supervision. Results indicated that Latino youth are receiving significantly more strength-based services, on average, than White or Black youth. The implications of the findings for implementation of the Positive Youth Justice approach will be discussed.

Title: Racial and Ethnic Differences in Associations Between Legal Cynicism and Mental Health*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Racial Inequities in Juvenile Justice (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Ms. Imani Randolph*¹, *Dr. Johanna Hellgren*², *Dr. Jordan Beardslee*¹, *Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman*¹**

1. University of California, Irvine, 2. Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice / University of Pennsylvania Carey Law

Practitioners have attempted to address the over-representation of minority youth and youth experiencing emotional distress in the legal system. Though research has explored associations between encounters with police and mental health, it has not examined whether associations of legal cynicism with adolescent mental health vary by race. Data from 1,170 male youth with serious felonies were used to examine differing relationships between legal cynicism and youth mental health. Findings suggest the effect of cynicism on mental health varies as a function of race. Culturally responsive approaches are needed to mitigate disparate race and mental health concerns among justice-involved youth.

Listening Carefully: Disrupting Adultification During the Sentencing Process*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: Racial Inequities in Juvenile Justice (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Abigail Rode¹, Dr. Traci Craig¹

1. University of Idaho

Black children are often viewed as older and more responsible than their White counterparts (Epstein et al., 2017). The effect of adultification can be seen in many different domains of life, but especially within the criminal justice system. Studies show that Black boys are sentenced to longer terms than White boys of the same age (Goff et al., 2014). Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model, I hypothesize higher level processing may disrupt the adultification process, using language that is stereotype in-congruent may increase elaboration and decrease adultification. Data collection is underway, and results can be expected in time for the conference.

The Effect of Dehumanizing Language in the Courtroom on Judgments about Black and White Defendants*

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: The Impact of Language on Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Taylor Bettis¹, Dr. Jessica Salerno²

1. University of Kentucky, 2. Arizona State University

Prosecutors' use of dehumanizing language has been found to be admissible in court (Bowman, 2020). This experiment tested the impact of prosecutors using animalistic dehumanizing language to describe a capital defendant on mock jurors' dehumanization of a Black or White defendant and, in turn, their confidence in a death sentence. Animalistic language increased the likelihood that the defendant, regardless of race, was subtly dehumanized, which in turn was positively associated with confidence in a death sentence. Somewhat surprisingly, mock jurors were more likely to blatantly dehumanize White (versus Black)—we will discuss the potential role of social desirability in this finding.

Call It What It Is: Does Language Impact Jury Decision Making in Sex Crimes?

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: The Impact of Language on Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Olivia N. Grella¹, Ms. Caitlin Bonner¹, Dr. Kayla Burd¹

1. University of Wyoming

This study tested the influence of language used to label sex crimes and language congruency (i.e., words used to describe the crime by the prosecution and defense) on mock juror verdicts. In S1, participants were presented with sex crimes and rated perceptions of what behaviors and injuries they believed are associated with each offense. Based on S1 results, S2 utilized a 3 (Prosecution Language: High, Moderate, Low) x 3 (Defense Language: High, Moderate, Low) between-subjects design. Participants read mock trial materials, rendered a verdict, and completed case-related measures. It was hypothesized that high severity language and congruency would influence verdicts.

Juror Processing Style and Attorney Language Abstraction

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: The Impact of Language on Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Justice Healy¹, Dr. Yueran Yang¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

At trial, attorneys choose their words carefully to manage impressions the jury forms of not only the defendant, but of the attorney themselves. The current study examines whether the abstraction and emotional valence of attorneys' language at trial influences jurors' impressions and judgments. In this 2x2 experiment, online participants read an attorney's closing statement, with the emotional valence being either positive or negative, and the abstraction being either concrete or abstract. Findings indicate the ways in which attorneys should verbally deliver information to a jury to manage the influence of their words on jurors' processing style and case perceptions.

What Did I Just Hear?: The Impact of Alexa Footage on Juror Decision-Making

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: The Impact of Language on Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Ms. Lauren Stornelli¹, Ms. Mary Cops¹, Ms. Madison Adrian¹, Mr. Kaden Bollinger¹, Mr. James Owens¹,
Ms. Sophie Johnson¹, Mx. Jas Wood¹, Dr. Andre Kehn¹***

1. University of North Dakota

Technological advances impact the type of evidence presented in court. In recent criminal cases, Amazon Alexa recordings served as evidence (Burke, 2019). Although studies examined the influence of forensic evidence, no known published studies investigated jurors' perceptions of Alexa audio recordings as the primary source of identification evidence. The current study investigated the impact of audio recordings as evidence by investigating the type of evidence (Alexa recording vs. fingerprint) and probabilistic statement (random match probability, verbal equivalent, likelihood ratio, and false positives). Preliminary data suggests trends in the hypothesized directions. Implications will be discussed.

Mediating Effects of Empathy on the Story Model for Juror Decision-Making

Thursday, 21st March - 15:50: The Impact of Language on Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Mr. Mengzhe Wang¹, Prof. Richard John¹

1. University of Southern California

Previous research discovered that identical evidence ordered to create higher coherence can lead to different judgments than evidence items organized less coherently. The present research is a 2x2 between-subject experiment that conceptually replicated the coherence effect and confirmed the mediating effect of empathy in the shift of juror verdicts. The study found that manipulating defense evidence coherence alone is responsible for the change in jurors' verdicts. Our further analyses suggested that higher defense evidence coherence led to increased empathy for the defendant, followed by changes in the perception of evidence strengths and, ultimately, a higher likelihood to vote not guilty.

Interoperability of 988 and 911: Ensuring Equitable Access to Mental Health Crisis Care for Diverse Communities

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Wendy Hawkins¹, Ms. Samantha Matthews¹, Dr. Stephanie Brooks Holliday¹

1. RAND Corporation

The national mental health crisis hotline, 988, launched in July 2022 and is now in its second year of operation. Public awareness of 988 remains limited, and some jurisdictions are working toward a “no wrong door” approach by creating mechanisms by which 988 and 911 interoperate. Our team interviewed three sites across the US to discuss their approaches to interoperability. One key theme related to efforts to reach populations that are marginalized from crisis care. This effort summarized solutions to meeting the needs of indigenous and tribal populations, non-English speaking and immigrant populations, and “frequent utilizers” of 988/911 services.

Breaking Up Is Hard to Do: Distinguishing Alternative Dispute Resolution Processes by Their Features

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

***Dr. Ashley Votruba*¹, *Ms. Logen Bartz*², *Dr. Lisa PytlikZillig*¹, *Prof. Kristen Blankley*³**

1. University of Nebraska - Lincoln, 2. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 3. University of Nebraska College of Law

The field of dispute resolution is complicated by inconsistencies in terminology and the implementation of alternative dispute resolution processes such as mediation. Using thematic analyses, we identified distinct process characteristics. We then conducted an empirical study surveying ADR experts and community members to systematically identify how key dispute resolution processes are perceived to differ along twenty-three individual characteristics, comparing the two samples. We analyzed the data using various statistical techniques (e.g., descriptive statistics, MANOVA, etc.) and data visualization methods (e.g., split violin plots). Results from this research have implications for court administration, dispute system design, and client counseling.

Reducing Shame and Stigma May Increase Willingness to Disclose in Public Health Investigations*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Mr. Henry Lopez¹, Mr. Alexander Perry¹, Dr. Christian Meissner¹, Dr. Susan Cross¹

1. Iowa State University

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to the death of nearly 7 million people worldwide. Contact tracing is crucial for reducing the spread of a public health infection. Our study aimed to investigate key predictors for disclosure of infection to public health officials. We assessed people's willingness to disclose their COVID-19 infection, their trust in government, their perceived shame from COVID-19, and their need to maintain a good reputation. Results indicate that perceived shame is important in people's willingness to disclose their COVID-19 infection. This research has important implications for increasing people's willingness to disclose health-related information to public health investigators.

Towards Repair: Examining Support for Reparations as Translational Justice*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Dr. Apryl Alexander¹, Ms. Kimberly Mosley¹

1. University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Translational justice refers to how societies respond to legacies of human rights violations. Reparations serve as a system of redress or repair for both horrific and egregious injustices throughout the history of the United States due to settler colonialism, white supremacy, and racism. Given the recent public discourse on reparations since the 2020 racial reckoning, the current study examines public perceptions of reparations and proposed reparations models. Results from 365 college students reveal that 80% generally support reparations. This is consistent with prior studies, which showed a preference for educational reparations over other monetary reparations.

Impact of Empathy and Sympathy on Sentencing Decisions for Crimes of Need*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Casey Tisdale¹, Dr. Ashley Votruba¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

How does the public feel about punishing people who commit crimes out of economic need? The Empathy-Altruism Hypothesis posits that if people feel empathy for another, they will help them. Alternatively, burgeoning research suggests that sympathy for others is more predictive. To better understand the unique impact of cognitive empathy, affective empathy, and sympathy in a punishment context, we conducted two studies. Study 1 found that empathy's impact on punishment was mediated by situational attributions. Study 2 found that the sympathy manipulation—relative to all other conditions—produced the most empathy, sympathy and shortest sentencing decisions.

Revisiting Apologies: Examining the Prevalence of Apologies in Investigative Interviews

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Katrina Villeneuve¹, Dr. Amy Leach¹, Dr. Logan Ewanation¹, Dr. Brian Cutler²

1. Ontario Tech University, 2. Fielding Graduate University

We examined the prevalence of apologies in police interviews. In phase one, investigative interviews ($N = 117$) were coded for the presence of apologies and/or confessions. Approximately half of the interviews contained a confession, and half of those also included at least one apology. In phase two, the interviews will be coded for a predetermined set of apology and pseudo-apology components. In addition to coding specific apology components as present or absent, the average number of components and component combinations will also be assessed. These findings will contribute to our understanding of legal apologies in investigative interviews.

Behind the Call: Exploring the Characteristics of Exonerees Who Called 911*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Kristen Gittings¹, Ms. Megan Lawrence¹, Dr. Nicholas Duran¹, Ms. Jessica Yurgel¹, Mr. Bryce Coakley¹, Ms. Rhiannon Gnerer¹, Mr. Nasir King¹, Dr. Jessica Salerno¹

1. Arizona State University

Anecdotal evidence demonstrates that 911 callers are sometimes wrongfully convicted of the incident they reported. We present the first systematic review, to our knowledge, of this subpopulation of exonerees ($n=76$). An exploratory, descriptive analysis of the National Registry of Exonerations revealed that exonerees who called 911 are disproportionately women, more likely to be convicted due to false confession and misleading forensic evidence, and more likely to be convicted of homicide compared to the registry's overall exoneree population. This suggests calling 911 may make some groups (e.g., women) more vulnerable to falsely becoming a suspect who are not otherwise commonly targeted.

Roadblocks to Justice: An Analysis of Exoneree Compensation Statutes

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Tierney Huppert¹, Ms. Hailey Fasone¹, Ms. Kellie Wiltsie¹, Dr. Kirk Heilbrun¹

1. Drexel University

Abstract

Research has underscored both the financial complexities of exoneree compensation statutes and exonerees' experience of unjustified stigma upon reintegration. However, limited attention has been given to how statutory stipulations may hinder or facilitate exoneree reintegration. Using a grounded theory approach, we thematically analyzed statutes from all 50 states, D.C., and the federal government. Three central themes emerged: substantive eligibility/timely filing requirements, limited compensation awards, and provision of secondary services and compensation. Continued attention to these domains can foster cross-system collaboration, change in exoneree compensation statutes, and improved quality of life for exonerees following release.

Mechanisms of False Memories in Bilinguals*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Bianca Gurrola¹, Dr. Wendy Francis¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

We investigated false memories in bilinguals using a DRM procedure. First, we replicated the previous finding that the false memory effect is stronger when the study and test are in different languages. Second, we examined whether bilinguals could integrate information across languages at encoding to form false memories and how this compares to information integration within a language. Third, we examined the association of language proficiency with susceptibility to falsely remembering the critical lures. Spanish-English bilingual participants completed study-recall cycles at encoding, and then completed a yes/no recognition test. Analyses focused on false recall and recognition of the critical lures.

Just Tort Settlements

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Data Blitz: Justice, Equity, and Empathy (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Dr. Gilat Bachar¹

1. Temple University Beasley School of Law

Most U.S. legal disputes settle, often confidentially. And yet, the attitudes of actual litigants towards settlements are still largely unknown. This Article is the first to empirically study the relationship between the decision to settle and a defendant's demand for confidentiality, in tandem with other factors in settlement decision-making. It uses a pre-registered survey experiment with two scenarios distributed to a representative sample of 500 Americans, and shows, among other findings, that litigants are likelier to accept a public than a confidential settlement offer, and, independently, are more prone to take a settlement with a first-time than a repeat wrongdoer.

Clarifying the Treatment Needs of Justice-Involved Veterans*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Clarifying the Treatment Needs of Justice-Involved Veterans (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Dan Blonigen¹, Dr. Matthew Stimmel²

1. VA Palo Alto Health Care System, 2. VHA Veterans Justice Programs

Justice-involved Veterans represent a high-risk, high-need group. Since the development of Veterans Treatment Courts and VHA's Veterans Justice Programs, research into this population has rapidly expanded, identifying unique criminogenic and treatment needs. This symposium explores recent advancements in research in these areas. Featured research includes investigations of (1) the unique treatment needs of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Veterans; (2) a latent class analysis examining PTSD as a Veteran-specific criminogenic need with implications for suicide risk management; (3) moderators of response to Moral Reconciliation Therapy, and (4) a meta-analysis on prevalence of mental health conditions, suicide, and homelessness among justice-involved Veterans .

Unique Treatment Needs of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) Justice-Involved Veterans*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Clarifying the Treatment Needs of Justice-Involved Veterans (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Ryan Holliday¹

1. Rocky Mountain MIRECC, Rocky Mountain Regional VAMC

Social determinants, including homelessness and justice involvement, are salient issues within Pacific Island regions (e.g., Hawaii), as well as within the general Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI) population. This paper will report on psychiatric diagnoses, trauma exposures, and VA service use among NHPI justice-involved Veterans. Specifically, NHPI justice-involved Veterans are more likely to be diagnosed with PTSD, yet less likely to engage in VA mental health services. The presentation will conclude by discussing potential methods of culturally tailoring care to this patient population.

Identifying Suicide Risk in Veterans with Criminal Legal Involvement: A Latent Class Analysis of Criminogenic Needs and Posttraumatic Stress*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Clarifying the Treatment Needs of Justice-Involved Veterans (Beaudry B) - Paper

Mr. Anthony Fortuna¹, Dr. Emily Edwards², Dr. Keith Cruise¹

1. Fordham University, 2. James J Peters VA Medical Center

This paper reports on a three-step latent class analysis of veterans with criminal legal involvement (VCLI). Data were collected as part of the third wave of the National Epidemiological Study for Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC-III). Subtypes of VCLI will be identified based on criminogenic need information and traumatic stress reactions as indicators, and evaluated for differing levels of suicide attempt history endorsement based on class membership. Results will provide guidance regarding the potential utility of integrating risk/needs and trauma-related information to better identify treatment needs and risk profiles of VCLI.

For Whom Is Moral Reconciliation Therapy Effective for Reducing Recidivism Risk? Moderator Findings From a Randomized Controlled Trial*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Clarifying the Treatment Needs of Justice-Involved Veterans (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Dan Blonigen¹, Dr. Kathryn Macia¹

1. VA Palo Alto Health Care System

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a cognitive-behavioral intervention for reducing criminal recidivism. We tested if recency of criminal history or psychopathic traits moderated MRT's effects on outcomes. 341 justice-involved veterans in behavioral health treatment were randomly assigned to usual care (UC) or UC+MRT and followed over 12-months. Among veterans incarcerated or convicted 1-year prior to enrollment, MRT (vs. UC) was associated with greater reductions in criminal associations, employment problems, and substance-using days. For those high in psychopathy, MRT (vs. UC) was associated with greater reductions in substance-using days. MRT may be effective for reducing recidivism for subgroup of justice-involved Veterans.

Mental Health & Adverse Events in Justice-Involved Veterans: A Meta-Analysis*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Clarifying the Treatment Needs of Justice-Involved Veterans (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Emily Edwards¹, Mr. Anthony Fortuna², Mr. Daniel Gorman¹, Ms. Gabriella Epshteyn³

1. James J Peters VA Medical Center, 2. Fordham University, 3. University of Rhode Island

Justice-involved Veterans are a unique, high-risk group within both the criminal justice system and the Veterans Health Administration. Since introduction of the Veterans Treatment Court model in the early 2000s, research has accumulated to better understand the needs of these Veterans. However, to date, efforts to consolidate this literature have been limited. This meta-analysis aims to summarize research on the prevalence of mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors, and homelessness among justice-involved U.S. military Veterans. Potential moderators of these prevalence rates will also be explored. Analyses are currently ongoing with a planned completion date of December 2023.

Predictors of Abuse Duration in In-Person Child Sexual Grooming Cases

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Child Sexual Exploitation and Grooming (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

***Ms. Kayla Schick*¹, *Dr. Kaila C. Bruer*², *Ms. Katie Berens*³, *Dr. Angela Evans*⁴, *Dr. Heather L. Price*⁵**

1. McGill University, 2. Luther College, University of Regina, 3. Simon Fraser University, 4. Brock University, 5. Thompson Rivers University

Cases of child sexual abuse are vastly underreported to police. This may be particularly true in cases involving grooming (i.e., behaviour intended to allow offenders to gain and maintain access to child victims). Using data gleaned from Canadian judicial decisions, the current study examined which specific in-person grooming strategies are related to the duration of abuse. From this sample, it appears that the number of in-person grooming strategies used and the type of grooming methods used (e.g., reducing disclosures) are predictive of longer durations of abuse.

Differences in Perceptions of Male- Versus Female-Perpetrated Grooming Behaviors

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Child Sexual Exploitation and Grooming (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Kayla Spenard¹, Dr. Daniella K. Cash¹, Dr. Tiffany D. Russell²

1. Sam Houston State University, 2. University of North Dakota

Research on child sexual abuse (CSA) primarily focuses on abuse perpetrated by adults of the opposite sex as the child (e.g., male adult-female child), neglecting abuse perpetrated by adults of the same sex as the child and female-perpetrated CSA. The literature also ignores how individuals perceive potential grooming behaviors between adults and children. This study explored whether the sex of the adult (male, female) and the child (male, female) influenced perceptions of grooming and non-grooming interactions. Participants were better at recognizing grooming behaviors and felt more personally responsible to intervene when they were perpetrated by male rather than female adults.

Ethical, Social, and Psycholegal Considerations In the Development, Assessment, and Use of the Term “Grooming”

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Child Sexual Exploitation and Grooming (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Mr. Aleija Rodriguez¹, Dr. Kaisa Marshall¹, Dr. Julie M. Brovko¹, Dr. Simone Viljoen¹

1. Gold Standard Forensics, LLC

Grooming” is a concept with significant relevance to the psycholegal field, but which has struggled for definitional consensus. Recent literature has made strides in clarifying conceptualizations of the construct, but there remain significant areas of concern and improvement in order for grooming to reach the highest levels of legal and scientific rigor. This proposed presentation serves as a discussion that acknowledges these recent advancements while highlighting areas necessitating further consideration. These discussions will, ideally, facilitate the application of the term “grooming” in a way that prioritizes ethical considerations, child welfare, and the concerns of psycholegal stakeholders and affected community members.

Introducing the FOCUS-S: An Index of Risk for CSEC Victimization*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Child Sexual Exploitation and Grooming (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

***Dr. James Andretta*¹, *Dr. Celia Williamson*², *Dr. Monica Klonowski*²**

1. Bridgetown Psychological LLC, 2. University of Toledo

The goal was to quantify Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) victimization risk using a self-report survey. In total, a list of 30, theoretical CSEC-risk, items were generated from the combination of survivor interviews and literature review to pilot in a sample of adolescents ages 12 to 17 at-risk for CSEC victimization ($n = 471$; females = 189, 57%). All participants had contact with social service agencies. The use of leisure time, alcohol use, proximity to gangs (i.e., how often have you been around gang members?), utility insecurity, and age of friends all discriminated CSEC risk the best.

Perceptions of Vulnerability Factors in Child Sexual Abuse

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Child Sexual Exploitation and Grooming (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Kayla Spenard¹, Dr. Daniella K. Cash¹, Dr. Tiffany D. Russell²

1. Sam Houston State University, 2. University of North Dakota

While research on child sexual abuse (CSA) has identified vulnerability factors that place children at risk for sexual abuse, no research has examined if individuals perceive these factors as potential risk factors prior to abuse occurring. It is also unclear whether perceptions differ as a function of the minor's age or whether recognition improves after receiving instruction about risk factors. This study examined how minor age (child, adolescent), presence of instruction (absent, present), and type of vulnerability factor influenced perceptions of potential risk factors. Instructions generally improved recognition accuracy for the vulnerability factors.

The Predictive Utility of Youth Psychopathic Traits on Adult Psychopathy and Offending

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Assessing Risk in Justice-Involved Youth (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Scarlet Cho¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Research concerning juvenile psychopathy has yielded mixed conclusions as to its use as a predictive measure of future psychopathy and antisocial behavior. The current study assessed the developmental stability and the predictive utility of youth psychopathic traits measured in adolescence (aged 14-17) on self-reported offending and arrests over seven years into young adulthood. Results yielded rank order stability of psychopathic traits over time and that youth psychopathic traits predicted adult offending at all timepoints. Findings shed light on psychopathy's stability and predictive utility over distinct developmental periods, which will inform practice, intervention strategies, and policy.

Court Outcomes for Pre-Trial Violence Risk Assessments in Juvenile Court*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Assessing Risk in Justice-Involved Youth (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Krissie Smith¹, Dr. Philip O'Donnell¹, Ms. Sierra Warfe¹, Mrs. Rita Dalinis¹, Ms. Maria Rodriguez¹

1. Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic

Risk assessments are used in juvenile justice settings to inform decisions about pre-trial detention and post-trial disposition/treatment planning. At least 132 pre-trial violence risk assessments ordered to inform the level of supervision needed while the minor is awaiting trial will be reviewed. Analyses will be conducted to identify correspondence between the evaluator's opinion as to risk level and the Judge's decision about the appropriate level of supervision the minor should receive while awaiting trial. A logistical regression analysis will be used to explore how the risk factors for violence cited in the evaluation relate to the judge's decision about supervision.

MMPI-A-RF Psychopathology Patterns Related to Criminal Risk Among Justice-Involved Youth*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Assessing Risk in Justice-Involved Youth (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Alexandra Bammel¹, Ms. Becca Bergquist¹, Ms. Victoria Dennis¹, Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University

Justice-involved (JI) youth have a range of overlapping clinical and criminogenic needs. The current study compares MMPI-A-RF psychopathology and YLS/CMI criminogenic risk profiles in a sample of JI youth ($n = 37$) to: 1) identify MMPI-A-RF profiles of youth at high risk for recidivism; and 2) highlight clinical needs associated with recidivism risk. High criminal risk was indicated by elevated substance use, antisocial attitudes, and disinhibition (i.e., impulsivity), and moderate risk by aggression and anger proneness. Results indicate high-risk JI youth have a constellation of clinical and criminogenic needs which may be efficiently targeted by Dialectical Behavior Therapy skills groups.

Project Choices Version 2 and Project Choices: Youth Version

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Assessing Risk in Justice-Involved Youth (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Christopher King¹, Dr. Robert Morgan², Ms. Rachel Bomysoad³, Ms. Chinwe Ossai³, Ms. Samantha Matthews⁴

1. Montclair State University, 2. Southern Illinois University, 3. Montclair State University, 4. Fairleigh Dickinson University

Supported by an American Psychology–Law Society grant for Research to Enhance the Impact and Diversification of Psychology and Law Research, we majorly revised a serious video game technology for correctional assessment and treatment, *Project Choices*, yielding version 2 for adults. This included revising and newly developing many scenarios, choices, and outcomes; adding new metrics for performance-based criminogenic risk and needs assessment; and building a new administrative backend to increase ease of administration and data export. We also developed a new youth version of the technology. We present the new builds and discuss future development and research plans.

The Validation of a Detention Screening Instrument for Pretrial Youth

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Assessing Risk in Justice-Involved Youth (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Miranda Sitney¹, Mr. David Schwager¹, Mrs. Kelsey Ravindren¹, Ms. Carly Hollabaugh¹, Dr. Jennifer Roark¹

1. Multnomah County Department of Community Justice

Detention Screening Instruments are tools used to limit the use of pretrial detention to only those youth who pose an imminent risk to the community or who are unlikely to attend court voluntarily. However, few DSIs are empirically validated to ensure that they have sufficient predictive power to make such an actuarial determination. This study validates the Multnomah County DSI with a sample of 2,027 youth. Results indicate that this DSI is a valid tool for juvenile pretrial decision-making, and has greater predictive accuracy the longer the youth remains in the community. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.

The Influence of Visible Maturity and Victim and Defendant Age on Mock Juror Decision-Making in Child Sexual Abuse Trials

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Juror Perceptions (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Jaylan Aliev¹, Dr. Kayla Burd¹

1. University of Wyoming

This study examined the interactive effects of victim physical maturity and victim-defendant age congruency on mock-juror decision-making in a child sexual abuse trial utilizing a 2 (Victim maturity: pre-pubescent vs. post-pubescent) x 3 (Victim-defendant age congruency: same age (12 vs. 12) vs., small mismatch (12 vs. 16) vs., large mismatch (12 vs. 30)) between-subjects design. Participants read a mock trial vignette, rendered a verdict, and responded to case-related measures (e.g., victim credibility, perceptions of victim-defendant power). Perceptions of victim credibility and conviction rates were hypothesized to be highest for the pre-pubescent victim and when incongruency was largest.

Emotion in Deliberations of a Trial involving Police Use of Force: Are Online Juries a Viable Proxy?

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Juror Perceptions (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Evelyn Maeder¹

1. Carleton University

This study examined jurors' use of tone/emotion when deliberating a trial involving UoF, and whether tone/emotion would be exhibited differently as a function of whether jurors deliberated in-person or online. Fifty-eight juries (4-12 participants/jury; $N=456$) watched a video depicting a trial in which a defendant is accused of murdering a police officer; the defendant claims self-defence due to excessive UoF. Participants deliberated in-person or online for up to an hour. Analyses of transcribed deliberations using LIWC and SPSS indicate that while juries did not express much emotion overall, online juries used more positive tone and emotion words than in-person juries.

Seen but Not Heard: The Effects of Race and Emotional Expression on Jurors' Influence in Deliberation*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Juror Perceptions (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

***Dr. Hannah Phalen*¹, *Dr. Jessica Salerno*², *Ms. Anna Fine*³, *Ms. Samantha Bean*², *Ms. Taylor Bettis*⁴, *Mr. Logan Bussey*², *Ms. Breanna Olson*², *Dr. Nicholas Schweitzer*²**

1. University of Wyoming, 2. Arizona State University, 3. University of Nevada, Reno, 4. University of Kentucky

Research suggests that White jurors can express emotion to increase their influence over their co-jurors, while non-White jurors cannot. This research examines the relationship between naturally occurring emotion expression and the influence held by jurors. Seven hundred eight participants deliberated in groups of 4-10 and rated each other on their level of emotionality and influence in deliberation. As participants were perceived as more emotional, their influence increased. Interestingly, this effect was stronger for non-White participants, compared to White participants. Overall, emotional expression increased influence on mock juries and might help bridge the influence gap between White and non-White jurors.

911 Calls in Court: The Relationship Between Perceptions of a Defendant's Emotionality and Convictions

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Juror Perceptions (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Samantha Bean¹, Dr. Jessica Salerno¹, Dr. Nicholas Duran¹, Dr. Saul Kassin²

1. Arizona State University, 2. John Jay College

An experiment investigated how a defendant's perceived emotionality influences convictions. We used materials from Marty Tankleff's wrongful conviction case, in which he was convicted of his parents' murders after being perceived as "unemotional" by detectives at the scene and jurors at trial. Using Marty's 911 call as emotional evidence, we found that mock jurors who heard the call audio or read a transcript, versus those who did not, thought Marty was more emotional, and in turn, this was associated with less convictions. Additionally, we explored differences in emotion perceptions for hearing versus reading the call on convictions and open-ended responses.

Jurors' Emotional Reactions in Child Abuse Cases

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Understanding Juror Perceptions (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Alma Olaguez¹, Ms. Aundia Dianat², Ms. Krystal Webber²

1. california state university los angeles, 2. California State University, Los Angeles

Cases involving child abuse may elicit strong emotional reactions in jurors. Previous work has not examined how emotional reactions to different types of abuse can influence decision-making. This study compared mock jurors' reactions to a sexual or physical abuse case. The female victim/witness was either a child (age: 9) or an adult (age:19). Results revealed that the child testifying about sexual abuse elicited the highest emotion scores, whereas the child being physically abused resulted in the lowest emotion scores. However, the child elicited similar conviction rates regardless of abuse type, whereas the adult elicited less convictions overall.

Living in the Intersection Between the Law and Psychology: The Neurocognitive Disorder Team (NDT) and the UCLA-Social Justice in Criminal Neuropsychology (SJC�)*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Neurodivergence and Neurology in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Mr. Noah Cox¹, Dr. Irvin Navarrete-Carroll², Mr. Mario Bonifacio¹, Dr. Jorge Guzman Zavala², Dr. Paola Suarez², Dr. David Sylva³, Dr. Diomaris Saff⁴

1. Law Offices Of The Los Angeles County Public Defender, 2. University of California, Los Angeles, 3. Southern California Permanente Medical Group, 4. University of California Los Angeles

Neurocognitive Disorders (NCD) can be up to five times more prevalent among inmates than in the community, but few legal professionals receive training to identify NCDs. In 2021, the LA Public Defender formed a Neurocognitive Disorders Team to address criminal cases involving suspected NCDs. Soon after, UCLA introduced the nation's first Social Justice in Criminal Neuropsychology program/fellowship, to educate lawyers while training doctorates to evaluate defendants. Remarkably, their collaborative efforts resulted in a significant reduction in evaluation turnaround time (1-month versus previous average of 6-months following referral), thereby increasing chances of successful mental health diversion.

Deaf Identity, Neurodevelopmental Disorders, and the Need for Increased Competency in Inclusive Immigration Evaluations*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Neurodivergence and Neurology in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Jesus Barreto Abrams¹

1. Private Practice

Deaf individuals who are exposed to accessible languages and have no additional medical disabilities develop similarly to their hearing peers. In the United States, about one in five Deaf individuals has a cognitive disability. However, these rates vary widely by country. For example, research conducted in Austria suggested that the incidence of Deaf individuals with intellectual developmental disorders may reach up to 46%, and doubles for Deafblind individuals. This paper presentation highlights a case that discusses multiple considerations and adaptations of an evaluation of a Deaf individual with intellectual developmental disorder who presented for an immigration evaluation (N-648).

Intellectual, Developmental, and Physical Disabilities in U.S. Legal Settings A Proposed Agenda for Future Research*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Neurodivergence and Neurology in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Stephanie Brooks Holliday¹, Dr. Alina Palimaru¹, Ms. Allyson Gittens¹

1. RAND Corporation

A significant proportion of individuals who come into contact with the justice system have a disability. We conducted a scoping review of the literature from 2007 to present and qualitative interviews with 32 individuals (professionals and people with lived experience), with the goal of proposing a set of recommendations to guide future research on this topic. Our study revealed opportunities to better align research with the biggest challenges raised by interviewees, increase the focus on evaluating programs and accommodations, increase the use of qualitative and mixed methods, and center the input of people with disabilities and their families.

Development of a Community-Informed Training Module to Improve Recognition of Autistic Persons in a Law Enforcement Context*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Neurodivergence and Neurology in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Alisha Salerno-Ferraro¹, Dr. Regina Schuller²

1. Toronto Metropolitan University, 2. York University

A series of studies were conducted to investigate how autistic-characteristic behavior influences investigative response and how disclosure influences these processes. Studies 1 and 2 showed that autism was difficult to recognize, however, identifying that the person was autistic reduced the likelihood of enforcement-oriented responses via decreasing judgments of blame and anger. In Study 3, a community-informed training module targeting recognition was developed and evaluated using a randomized controlled between-groups design. Participants in the intervention group were more likely to recognize autism, had lower ratings of blame and anger toward the autistic suspect, and were less likely to choose enforcement-oriented responses.

Comprehension of Miranda Warnings in Adults With Chronic, Moderate-Severe Traumatic Brain Injury*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Neurodivergence and Neurology in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Ms. Jade Mitchell*¹, *Dr. Malcolm Edwards*², *Dr. Sarah Brown-Schmidt*³, *Dr. Melissa Duff*¹**

1. Vanderbilt University Medical Center, 2. The College of William and Mary, 3. Vanderbilt University

A history of traumatic brain injury (TBI) has been linked to increased interaction with the criminal justice system and incarceration. Previous research has demonstrated that individuals with TBI underperform neurotypical peers in tasks of legal language comprehension, such as those associated with the plea colloquy process. Less is known, however, about how individuals with TBI comprehend legal language associated with understanding their Miranda rights. Here, we examined performance on the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments (MRCI) to assess understanding of Miranda rights.

Using the Theory of Planned Behavior to Predict IPV Victims' Intentions to Contact Law Enforcement

Thursday, 21st March - 17:00: Perspectives on Intimate Partner Violence (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Elizabeth Pearce¹, Liz Wilson¹, Ms. Jaeden Phelix¹, Dr. Twila Wingrove¹

1. Appalachian State University

Victims of intimate partner violence underutilize resources, including the services of law enforcement. To evaluate the factors involved in intentions to contact law enforcement, 140 survivors of IPV were surveyed based on Azjen's (1991) Theory of Planned Behavior. Findings revealed that attitudes about the police were the most influential predictor of intention to reach out to law enforcement, compared to norms and perceived behavioral control. Prior experiences with law enforcement were strongly correlated with attitudes. An empathetic, warm response model for victims of violence is recommended for law enforcement officers to preserve respect for victims and effectiveness of response.

Exploring Knowledge and Perceptions of Clare's Law, A Domestic Violence Disclosure Framework*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:15: Perspectives on Intimate Partner Violence (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Jordyn Monaghan¹, Ms. Krystal Lowe¹, Ms. Gena Dufour², Dr. Marguerite Ternes³, Dr. Veronica Stinson¹

1. Saint Mary's University, 2. University of Windsor, 3. Saint Mary's Univeristy

Clare's Law (CL) is a domestic violence disclosure framework that allows people in an intimate relationship to obtain information about their partner's history with domestic violence (DV) and their risk of future violence. The purpose of CL is to reduce DV by providing people with information regarding risk, but there is little empirical research in this area. Our study examined the knowledge and perceptions of CL. Our findings indicated that the public has limited knowledge of CL. Numerous barriers to invoking CL were identified. Implications and areas for future research will be discussed.

Exploring the Relationship between Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking: An Analysis of Offender Profiles

Thursday, 21st March - 17:30: Perspectives on Intimate Partner Violence (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Fiya Rivers¹, Dr. Barry Rosenfeld¹

1. Fordham University

This study explores the nature of intimate partner violence (IPV) by examining the forms of abuse within relationships, specifically violence and stalking behaviors. We examined a range of historical and clinical variables that might distinguish individuals who have engaged in both stalking and IPV versus those who engage in physical IPV alone. Preliminary analyses indicated that these two groups differed primarily on criminal history variables, but subsequent multivariate analyses may yield more complex models. Understanding these dynamics is relevant to developing and implementing evidence-based interventions and prevention strategies in IPV populations.

Victimization and Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence Among Justice-Involved Latinas*

Thursday, 21st March - 17:45: Perspectives on Intimate Partner Violence (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Tamara Kang¹, Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon², Ms. Rebekah Adair², Ms. Maria Torres²

1. Southern Illinois University, 2. The University of Texas at El Paso

Justice-involved Latinas balance their marianismo values with Western values, which can decrease social support, increase substance abuse, and lead to intimate partner violence (IPV). The present study examined what cultural and non-cultural factors predict IPV perpetration and victimization among justice-involved Latinas. Alcohol and trauma significantly predicted IPV victimization and perpetration. 2nd and 3rd generation Latinas were more likely to be *both* perpetrators and victims of IPV. Although marianismo values (e.g., self-sacrifice, silence) are inconsistent with Western norms, tailoring interventions to empower Latinas to adopt Western norms may result in iatrogenic effects, reducing belonging within the culture and escalating the IPV.

The Potential of Unauthorized Practice of Law Reform to Advance Domestic Violence Advocacy*

Thursday, 21st March - 18:00: Perspectives on Intimate Partner Violence (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Erin Weaver¹, Prof. Cayley Balser¹, Prof. Stacy Butler¹

1. Innovation for Justice

Ninety-eight percent of low-income domestic violence survivors experienced at least one additional civil legal problem in the past year. Eighty-eight percent of low-income survivors receive inadequate or no legal help. Survivors may receive legal navigation assistance from domestic violence advocates, but domestic violence advocates are trained to give legal information, not legal advice, in order to comply with unauthorized practice of law restrictions. The project explores current barriers advocates experience, whether it would be helpful for advocates to give limited-scope legal advice, scope of service, training, and best practices for training using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods.

Children's Source and Destination Memory for Personal vs General Information

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Becky Earhart¹, Dr. Angela Evans²

1. Vancouver Island University, 2. Brock University

Limited research has examined children's destination memory (i.e., remembering to whom you told information). In this study, 11-13-year-olds (n = 35, data collection ongoing) had conversations with researchers via video and then completed a memory test about who said what to whom. Half of the conversations involved personal information and half were about general information (i.e., interesting facts). Consistent with prior adult findings, children's destination accuracy was higher for personal than general information. This study has important forensic implications, as child abuse victims are often asked about their disclosure conversations, which are highly personal in nature.

The Role of an Attorney Education Program in Achieving Permanency for Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases.

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Kayla Sircy¹, Dr. Katherine Hazen², Prof. Michelle Paxton³, Prof. Eve Brank¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2. Northeastern University, 3. University of Nebraska College of Law

The Children's Justice Attorney Education Program (CJAE) at the Nebraska College of Law and Center on Children, Families, and the Law, provides training and resources (e.g., case consultation and reflective practice) to juvenile court attorneys from across Nebraska. CJAE aims to provide support for attorneys to increase the quality of legal services for children and families in rural Nebraska. Recent evaluations indicate that Nebraska children reach permanency more quickly and parents spend more time working toward reunification before relinquishing their parental rights, post-CJAE, which research suggests leads to positive outcomes overall.

Children's Reported First Impressions of Their Alleged Perpetrators of Sexual Abuse

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

***Ms. Sydney Tran*¹, *Dr. Siobhan Lawler*², *Dr. Stacia Stolzenberg*³**

1. University of California, Los Angeles, 2. National Institutes of Health, 3. Arizona State University

Examining 171 forensic interviews where children were suspected of experiencing sexual abuse, we found that in only a minority of cases did interviewers ask about first (20%) and later (16%) impression of perpetrators. Using qualitative content analysis, we coded impressions into three categories: positive, neutral, and negative. A majority of first impressions (80%) were positive or neutral. Impressions were complex and varied within each category, and seemed to change over time (later impressions were more negative). In the sample of reported impressions, it was clear that asking about children's feelings regarding perpetrators may elucidate reports of grooming and seduction.

Child Maltreatment Disclosures in Forensic Interviews: Exploring Question Type, Age, and Reluctance

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Sarah Campbell¹, Ms. Zoe Bishop¹, Ms. Krupali Patel¹, Dr. Kaila C. Bruer², Dr. Angela Evans³, Dr. Shanna Williams¹

1. McGill University, 2. Luther College, University of Regina, 3. Brock University

Research concerning question-type productivity in forensic interviews has largely overlooked adolescents, who may be particularly reluctant to disclose details of maltreatment. The current study examined six forensic-interview transcripts, equally divided between young children and early adolescents. All witnesses provided longer responses to open-ended questions than close-ended questions when controlling for age. Interestingly, early adolescents provided longer responses than children regardless of the type of question asked. Contrary to expectation, children demonstrated significantly higher rates of reluctance than early adolescents. These results highlight the challenges with identifying reluctance and the need for further research into the relationship between reluctance and age.

Implicit Attacks on Children's Credibility: Criminal Cases of Alleged Child Sexual Abuse

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Lea Sobrilsky¹, Dr. Stacia Stolzenberg¹

1. Arizona State University

Examining 122 cross-examinations of 6-17 year old alleged victims of CSA, we conducted qualitative content coding to determine whether children are asked indirect questions attacking their credibility. Such questions present additional challenges for child witnesses, who are unlikely to understand the implications. We found that children are asked implicit questions beyond questions focused on whether the child was coached prior to their testimony (e.g. their truthfulness, memory abilities, disclosure processes, etc...). These themes are explored qualitatively. Additional data is being collected for analysis of an inferential developmental effect, indicating that older children are better able to rebuff implicit questions.

The Impact of Theory of Mind Training on Preschoolers' Suggestibility

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Gabriela Lay¹, Ms. Hana Chae², Dr. Deborah Goldfarb²

1. Arizona State University, 2. Florida International University

Preschoolers are more prone to adopt interviewers' suggestions compared to older children. This may be due to preschoolers' inability to hold multiple mental representations, preventing them from screening misinformation. Strengthening preschoolers' Theory of Mind (ToM) skills through training may help them gate out suggestibility. In a sample of preschoolers, children did not adopt suggestions when asked a free recall question. ToM training, however, did not reduce children's suggestibility regardless of different types of suggestions. The current study supports the use of free recall questions when interviewing preschoolers, but questions the use of ToM training as a tool to reduce suggestibility.

Witnesses of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and Child Sexual Abuse (CSA): A Comparison of Witness Testimonies Within Canadian Courts

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) -
Data Blitz

Ms. Krupali Patel¹, Dr. Shanna Williams¹, Ms. Sarah Campbell¹, Dr. Kaila C. Bruer², Dr. Angela Evans³

1. McGill University, 2. Luther College, University of Regina, 3. Brock University

The commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is a major global public health concern and an emerging area of inquiry within the Canadian justice system. However, little is known about the testimonies of CSEC witnesses in comparison to child sexual abuse (CSA) witnesses. This study examined the disclosures and questioning by lawyers of CSEC witnesses ($N = 2$) in comparison to CSA witnesses ($N = 2$). Results revealed that lawyers posed more closed-ended questions than open-ended questions to both witnesses. CSEC witnesses provided more non-informative responses in comparison with CSA witnesses.

Unveiling the Link: Childhood Trauma's Predictive Role in Sexually Coercive Behavior Mediated by Dark Tetrad Personality Traits and Sexual Fantasy

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Mrs. Suchika Siotia¹, Dr. April Harris-Britt¹, Dr. Allen Cornelius¹, Ms. Kelly Walk¹

1. Fielding Graduate University

This study aims to predict sexually coercive behavior by examining childhood trauma, focusing on moderating effects of Dark Triad traits and sexual fantasy. Existing literature offers evidence on the individual relationships between these variables. However, a notable gap exists concerning the intricate interplay among these factors and establishing causal pathways within a single study. This study will employ the Life History theory as its conceptual framework as fast Life History strategy is linked to experiences of sexual abuse. Structural Equation Model will be employed to comprehensively examine the relationships among the variables of interest, utilizing a dataset comprising 300 samples.

Use of Restorative Practices in Dependency Court to Advance Foster Care Youth Outcomes

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. James Pann¹, Dr. Angela Yehl¹, Dr. Marcelo Castro¹, Dr. Tammy Kushner¹, Mrs. Melissa Green², Mrs. Queira Jackson², Ms. Haley Barry¹, Mr. Sharan Sankar¹

1. Nova Southeastern University, 2. FLITE Center

This presentation will review the evaluation of Helping Older Teens Powerfully Engage (HOPE) Court, an innovative approach piloted to support youth aging out of the foster care system. HOPE Court employs restorative practices within the dependency court system to ensure that youth have a voice in their court process and transition plan. It was designed to build relationships and social capital to empower youth in their transition to independent living. This is accomplished through the promotion of empathy and restorative practice-based court hearings that engage youth, teach life skills, encourage positive choices, and increase healthy behaviors in a youth-led environment.

Understanding the Likelihood of Exhibiting Multiple and Specific Concerning Behaviors Amongst Adolescence as Related to the Nature of Person of Concern and Target Relationships

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Insights into Child Maltreatment Legal Interventions (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Britany Mullins-Hussain¹, Ms. Erin Beckham¹, Mr. Adam Cotton¹, Mr. Rasmus Grydehoej¹, Dr. Mario Scalora¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

This study examines how person of concern (POC)-target relationships influences intensity of effort exhibited by a POC, as measured by proximity to a target and engagement in varying types of problematic behaviors. Analysis of 311 threat reports from a Midwestern K-12 district showed that POCs targeting family displayed the most concerning behaviors, including face-to-face confrontations, when compared to those targeting friends, strangers, and staff, thus demonstrating the greatest intensity of effort. Findings may be utilized by school threat assessment teams in threat management and assessment. Recommendations for implementation of findings include increased collaborations between school and family in these instances.

The Biasing Nature of Gang Evidence: Inducing Memory Errors for Evidence of Past Criminal Behavior

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Bias in Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Ms. Aundia Dianat*¹, *Dr. Alma Olaguez*¹, *Ms. Gabriela Cedré*², *Ms. Rebecca Ying*³, *Ms. Katie Cunius*⁴, *Dr. Mitchell Eisen*¹**

1. California State University, Los Angeles, 2. Decision Analysis, Inc., 3. Iowa State University, 4. University of Nevada, Reno

Past research demonstrates gang evidence can increase sentences, but also could be an extra-legal factor that increases the likelihood of guilty verdicts. In two experiments, we examined the effects of introducing gang evidence on mock-jurors' memory for other evidence presented at trial. In Experiment 1, those in the gang condition were significantly more likely to falsely remember hearing testimony about the defendant's criminal history. Experiment 2 found gang evidence also led to more guilty verdicts. Results are discussed in terms of policies that allow the presentation of gang evidence at trial and how this may bias jury decision-making.

Does the Social Construction of Race Affect Jurors' Perceptions of Hate Crimes? An Experimental Analysis*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Bias in Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Ms. Teyah Giannetta¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

Stereotypically, people imagine White nationalists to be White; however, minorities can be White nationalists (e.g., Allen Texas shooter). The purpose of this study is to investigate how jurors would interpret a hate crime involving a defendant who categorizes themselves as a different race than what a juror would categorize them as based on their appearance. Jury eligible participants will read vignettes describing either a White or Hispanic defendant, as well as attorneys' arguments, which will be manipulated. The results of this study can expand the literature on how society's social construction of race influences jurors' decision-making in hate crime cases.

Racial Bias in Criminal Verdicts and Sentencing: Documenting the Discrepancy Between Experimental and Archival Research*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Bias in Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Mx. Alexis Le Grand¹, Mr. Derek Kahng², Dr. Jenn Hunt¹

1. University of Kentucky, 2. Stanford University

To understand recent null or “reversal” findings — i.e., more lenient outcomes for racial/ethnic minority defendants — in experimental jury research investigating race/ethnic bias, we conducted a systematic review of experimental and archival studies since 2013. There were clear disparities in convictions and sentencing between defendants of color and White defendants in archival studies. Experimental studies frequently produced reversals and null results. For example, no experimental studies reported anti-Black bias in sentencing versus 61.54% of archival studies. We will discuss factors that may contribute to discrepancies across methods and provide recommendations for future research on racial bias in case outcomes.

The Role of Implicit and Explicit Bias in Mock Jurors' Decisions About Civil Trials*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Bias in Jury Decision-Making (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Ms. Megan Lawrence*¹, *Dr. Jessica Salerno*¹, *Dr. Valerie Hans*², *Mr. John Campbell*³, *Ms. Emma Saiter*¹**

1. Arizona State University, 2. Cornell University, 3. Empirical Jury

Racial disparities in civil court outcomes (Girvan & Marek, 2016) are a pressing social, political, and legal issue. Yet, research on bias in civil contexts is surprisingly rare (Hunt, 2015). In two mock juror experiments, we explored the role of implicit and explicit bias in a civil trip-and-fall case by manipulating plaintiff race (Black, White) or plaintiff weight (fat, thin). We found evidence that there may be small effects of bias that impact participants' decisions and perceptions of plaintiffs, undermining plaintiffs' right to a fair trial. Bias effects accumulate overtime (Abelson, 1985); thus, courts should implement empirically supported bias interventions.

Potential Interventions for Policy Support Targeting Justice Involved People with Mental Illness*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Mental Health in Justice System Contexts (Beaudry B) - Paper

Mrs. Betel Hernandez¹, Dr. Jennifer Eno Louden¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

Many people hold the misconception that people with mental illness are dangerous. This stigma is reinforced by the over representation of people with mental illness in the criminal legal system. In these studies, I aim to (1) identify the factors associated with stigma towards justice involved people with mental illness (2) examine how fear and perceived mutability of mental illness and criminal behavior impact this stigma, (3) test if education and imagined contact will increase support for rehabilitative policies targeting justice involved people with mental illness through decreasing endorsed stigma towards this group.

Serious Mental Illness Exemptions from the Death Penalty*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Mental Health in Justice System Contexts (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Macy Jones¹, Dr. David Shapiro¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

This study investigates the current legislation on serious mental illness exemptions for the death penalty and the historical developments of capital punishment for defendants with intellectual disabilities and mental illness. Our findings revealed that seven states abolished the death penalty for serious mental illness while others maintain it as a mitigating factor. The study explored the nuanced differences in criteria for states' serious mental illness exemptions. These exemptions were compared to criteria of insanity defenses and that of *Atkins v. Virginia*. The language regarding severity of impairment required for the exemption remains unclear when compared to the insanity defense.

The Impact of Solitary Confinement on Mental Health: Social Isolation Upon Release From Incarceration Mediates the Relationship Between History of Solitary Confinement and Depression

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Mental Health in Justice System Contexts (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Dr. Kathryn Thomas*¹, *Dr. Chase Ochrach*², *Dr. Trace Vardsveen*¹**

1. Yale Law School, 2. WA State Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

Background: Research has consistently revealed that solitary confinement is associated with negative psychological outcomes, yet little research has examined the role of social isolation upon release and mental health outcomes.

Method: We conducted mediation analyses in a sample of 417 participants released from incarceration in Connecticut in the past month.

Results: Results revealed a significant relationship between solitary confinement and social isolation and depression upon release. Social isolation upon release fully mediated the relationship between history of solitary confinement and depression upon release.

Conclusion: Social isolation fully mediated the relationship between solitary confinement and depression. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Charting a Safer Course: Assessing Behavioral Outcomes of De-Escalation Training for Law Enforcement Officers via Simulation*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Mental Health in Justice System Contexts (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Deepali Dhruve¹, Dr. Michael Nadorff¹

1. Mississippi State University

Law enforcement officers (LEOs) report lacking expertise when addressing mental health calls. This is reflected in the 67% greater risk of arrest and 16 times greater risk of being killed during a police incident for people with mental illness than other civilians. More than half of extant trainings rely on survey-based knowledge, and thus are subject to social desirability bias and inaccurate self-assessment. Presenters will offer detailed information regarding a standardized actor simulation evaluation for LEOs de-escalation training. Pragmatic implementation tips (e.g., increasing agency buy-in, areas for training growth, etc.) will be addressed.

Evaluating the Utility of the Problems in Everyday Living Test (PEDL) to Identify Adult Jail Detainees With Possible Intellectual Disability*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Mental Health in Justice System Contexts (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Dr. Maria Aparcero*¹, *Ms. Hyunjung Lee*², *Dr. Charity Wijetunga*³, *Ms. Erin E. Conley*², *Dr. Barry Rosenfeld*², *Dr. Heining Cham*²**

1. Patton State Hospital, 2. Fordham University, 3. University of North Carolina School of Medicine

Identifying inmates with poor adaptive functioning (AF) is critical to ensuring their safety and preserving their legal rights, particularly when a diagnosis of intellectual disability (ID) is considered. This study examined the utility of the Problems in Everyday Living Test (PEDL) to identify detainees with deficits in AF who may warrant further assessment for ID. The sample consisted of 154 jail detainees. Latent class analysis supported a three-class model corresponding to Impaired, Borderline, and Intact groups, which differed in the level of AF and other indicators of ID. A cut-off score of 13 was optimal to identify detainees with impairments.

Content Validation of the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality-Basic Version (CAPP-Basic) Using Prototypicality Analysis

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Insights into Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Katherine Hanniball¹, Dr. Kevin Douglas²

1. Denver Forensic Institute for Research Service and Training, 2. Simon Fraser University

The Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP) is a lexically based conceptual model of psychopathy. Despite widespread use in research settings, the Lexical Rating Scale for the CAPP (CAPP-LRS) requires an advanced reading level for completion. The present study is the first to evaluate the content validity of the CAPP-Basic, a lexically simplified version of the CAPP-LRS designed for use with individuals possessing lower verbal skills. Symptoms were rated by mental health professionals (N = 121). Findings were largely in line with results of previous studies, indicating good content validity of the CAPP-Basic at the domain and symptom level.

Destined or Desensitized? The Impact of Socialization on Fearlessness and Empathy in Law Enforcement Officers

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Insights into Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Sophia Rougraff¹, Dr. Diana Falkenbach²

1. New York University, 2. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

The literature on psychopathy has primarily focused on maladaptive outcomes. The moderated model allows for potential adaptive functions of psychopathic features. Preliminary analyses compared the scores of recruits and supervisors on the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised (PPI-R) and the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI) to examine Lykken's (1995) fearlessness hypothesis as a moderated model of successful psychopathy in a police sample. As hypothesized, recruits and supervisors did not differ on Fearlessness, and recruits were higher than supervisors on empathy. Results suggest time on the job moderated Fearlessness and Personal Distress empathy, and empathy moderated Fearlessness and Indirect Aggression. Implications are discussed.

How Reliable Are Psychopathy Checklist-Revised Scores in Applied Settings? A Replication and Extension*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Insights into Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Tiffany Truong¹, Dr. John Edens¹

1. Texas A&M University

There are growing concerns about the use of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) to inform legal decision-making in high-stakes settings. Recent field studies examining the interrater reliability of the PCL-R suggest that agreement is notably lower than manual-reported values and research-based studies. The current study examined the interrater reliability of the PCL-R in a Canadian case law review. Results support growing concerns that rater agreement is alarmingly low, with evidence of adversarial allegiance and racial differences. As such, evaluators should exercise caution when using the PCL-R in adversarial legal settings. Analyses and clinical implications will be discussed at the conference.

Differential Functioning of the TriPM: An Item-Response Theory Analysis by Race*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Insights into Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Leila Wallach¹, Ms. Isabel Krein¹, Dr. Amanda Fanniff¹

1. Palo Alto University

The Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM) is a 58-item self-report assessment designed to assess boldness, meanness, and disinhibition. Research has supported its reliability and validity, and scholars have noted that its trait-focused design may avoid racial biases associated with behaviorally based measures. The current analyses relied on data from 245 participants recruited on Prolific (Black/African American, n = 80; Hispanic/Latine, n = 84; White, n = 81) to test for differential item functioning (DIF) by race using item-response theory. Results indicated DIF for only one item. The TriPM may function equivalently across racial groups, limitations and future directions will be addressed.

Cool Under Fire: Psychopathic Personality Traits and Decision-Making in Law Enforcement-Oriented Populations

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Insights into Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Sean McKinley¹, Dr. Edelyn Verona²

1. Orlando VA Healthcare System, 2. University of South Florida

Research indicates that law enforcement officers exhibit variations in psychopathic traits, suggesting the utility of examining officer performance through the triarchic psychopathy domains. We examined psychopathic traits in relation to proxies of law enforcement performance, including use of force scenario ratings and a timed “shooter” task. Elevations in Meanness were associated with positive ratings of unjustified use of force, and Disinhibition was associated with greater shooting errors. Combinations of triarchic psychopathy traits did not account for more variance than individual domains. Findings support the conceptual validity of the triarchic psychopathy dimensions in relation to law enforcement performance.

Upping the Stakes: An Interrogation Paradigm Involving a Legal Accusation

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Dynamics in Investigative Interviews (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Kate Houston¹, Dr. Melissa Russano²

1. Texas A and M International University, 2. Roger Williams University

Using Russano et al. (2005) as a framework, the cheating paradigm was modified to involve community members rather than students. Instead of accusations of academic misconduct, the community members were accused of a legal breach of contract. This paper is presented as a proof of concept methodology paper with data supporting main effects of guilt and innocence. In the current study, 82% of guilty persons confessed, whereas 18% of innocent persons confessed. Results are discussed in terms of increased psychological realism and future directions for interrogation paradigms.

Investigative Fatigue: How Sleep-Related Fatigue Impacts Investigative Interviewers

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Dynamics in Investigative Interviews (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Zlatan Krizan¹

1. Iowa State University

While doing critical work, investigative interviewers operate under very challenging conditions due to stressful environments, high stakes, and public scrutiny, which can contribute to investigative errors (e.g., false confessions). As a result, it is imperative to understand processes contributing to effective investigative interviewing and improve interview outcomes. This paper argues that a neglected contributing factor to failures in investigative interviews is sleep and circadian disruption of investigators themselves, known to be prevalent among law-enforcement. In this vein, it synthesizes existing literature and provides a theoretical framework on how sleep and circadian disruption may drive investigative fatigue and impact justice outcomes.

Do Perceptions of Guilt Influence Interview Approach?

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Dynamics in Investigative Interviews (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Skye Woestehoff¹, Dr. Allison Redlich²

1. Coastal Carolina University, 2. George Mason University

Interrogators have many techniques at their disposal, and some research has examined how technique use changes over the duration of the interrogation. Additionally, believing a suspect is guilty can affect what techniques mock interrogators choose to use. However, whether perceptions of guilt influences technique usage and timing has not been examined with actual law enforcement personnel. In this study, participants read detailed case materials and interviewed a mock suspect. We found that question type (e.g., closed- and open-ended) and technique (e.g., evidence presentation, rapport) were used differently across the interview. Perceived guilt did not influence usage or timing of tactics.

The Transfer of Rapport in Investigative Interview Settings

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Dynamics in Investigative Interviews (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Misty Duke¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

Little research has addressed whether rapport can be transferred in law enforcement settings. In the current study, 121 college students interacted with an experimenter randomly assigned to build rapport or not and then were interviewed about their participation in potentially embarrassing behaviors after . The interviewer was also assigned to either build rapport or not. Across interviewer rapport-building conditions, interaction with a rapport-building experimenter indirectly affected perceptions of rapport with the interviewer, through perceptions of rapport with the experimenter. These results have implications for strategic use of rapport-building behaviors by officers who have initial contact with potential interviewees.

Using an Experimental Paradigm to Examine Resistance During Investigative Interviews

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Dynamics in Investigative Interviews (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Mr. Alexander Perry¹, Dr. Laure Brimbal², Dr. Amelia Mindthoff¹, Mr. Steven Kleinman¹, Ms. Elizabeth Quinby², Ms. Abigail Stucker¹, Dr. Christian Meissner¹

1. Iowa State University, 2. Texas State University

Over the past several decades, researchers have advocated for a change in law enforcement practices from accusatorial approaches to rapport-based approaches (e.g., Kassin et al., 2018; Meissner et al., 2010). However, from a practitioner's perspective, rapport-based approaches are ineffective in helping law enforcement officers interview resistant suspects (Brimbal et al., 2021; Mortimer & Shepherd, 1999). The current research literature lacks an understanding of which interview approaches are most effective to mitigate resistance. Three studies assessed a theoretical framework of interview subjects' motivations to resist. Implications and policy recommendations for navigating subject resistance will be discussed.

An Examination of the Cognitive Processes Related to Eyewitness Lineup Decisions

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Eyewitness Lineup Decision-Making (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Jamal K. Mansour*¹, *Dr. Michelle Stepan*², *Dr. Shari Berkowitz*³, *Dr. Chad Peltier*⁴, *Dr. Kimberly Fenn

⁵

1. University of Lethbridge, 2. University of Pittsburgh, 3. California State University, Dominguez Hills, 4. Leidos, Inc., 5. Michigan State University

Memory and decision processes influence decision making. Using an eyewitness identification paradigm, we used sleep to manipulate memory strength and measured decision processes using self-reports and eye tracking. A path model incorporating memory strength, decision processes, and confidence predicted performance. However, confidence was the only significant predictor of target-present lineup accuracy and identification accuracy, while memory strength and self-reports predicted target-absent lineup accuracy. We also found support for Applied Lineup Theory's implication that decision processes may mediate the relationship between memory strength and accuracy. Taken together, these results can inform theories of how cognitive processes interact to influence lineup decisions.

Examining Eyewitnesses' Memory for Lineup Procedures

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Eyewitness Lineup Decision-Making (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Madison Hunter¹, Dr. Stephen Charman¹

1. Florida International University

A common strategy used by defense attorneys defending a criminal suspect who has been identified by a witness is to undermine the reliability of the identification by noting suboptimal lineup procedures. But how do attorneys know whether suboptimal identification procedures occurred in a given case? The current study will examine eyewitness memory for lineup instructions and post-identification feedback. This study will also examine the effects of a lawyers' leading questions on eyewitnesses' reporting of lineup procedures. Results will provide the first set of data regarding witnesses' abilities to accurately report whether they received suboptimal lineup procedures during an earlier identification.

An Archival Exploration of Lineup Fairness in Eyewitness Research

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Eyewitness Lineup Decision-Making (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Mx. Phoebe Kane¹, Ms. Sukhsimran Kaur², Dr. Steven Penrod³

1. Arizona State University, 2. Westlake High School, 3. John Jay College

Does the Betaface facial analysis program reliably predict eyewitness lineup choosing behavior? If face analysis programs are as good or better than human judgements, they could be more reliable and efficient in choosing lineup fillers. We collected 189 arrays from eyewitness researchers and, via Betaface, measured the similarity between the photos in each array. Our analysis yielded data with a fairly high degree of GT-IT, GT-filler, and IT-filler Betaface similarity across arrays, which implies that the arrays are quite fair. The lineup construction variables in the current dataset display too little variability to permit detection of possible Betaface-identification relationships.

Evaluating Theoretical Mechanisms for the Biased-Lineup Preference Effect

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Eyewitness Lineup Decision-Making (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Rebecca Ying¹, Dr. Andrew Smith¹

1. Iowa State University

Suspect identifications from fair lineups are more reliable than those from biased lineups. However, lay individuals show a biased-lineup preference effect: they perceive suspect-identification accuracy as higher for biased lineups than fair lineups. We tested two theoretical mechanisms for this effect: processing fluency and base-rate neglect. Consistent with the fluency account, participants who were exposed to the suspect prior to the lineup rated suspect-identification accuracy higher than participants who were not exposed to the suspect prior to the lineup (Experiment 1). Contrary to the base-rate account, the magnitude of the biased-lineup preference effect was unaffected by base-rate manipulations (Experiment 2).

The Cluster Lineup: Testing Whether a Novel Identification Procedure Increases Discriminability

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Eyewitness Lineup Decision-Making (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

***Mr. Mack Blouir*¹, *Dr. Stephen Charman*¹, *Dr. Brian Cahill*²**

1. Florida International University, 2. University of Florida

Variables that effect eyewitness decision-making generally effect decision thresholds rather than eyewitnesses' abilities to differentiate between perpetrators and innocent suspects. We developed a novel identification procedure – the cluster lineup, in which three photos are presented of each lineup member. Mathematical models predict that cluster procedures will increase discriminability when initial discriminability is above zero across all levels of criterion. Our preliminary pilot data (n = 305, 4880 data points) also support the effectiveness of the cluster lineup. The cluster procedure increases eyewitnesses' abilities to differentiate between targets and non-targets. We attempt to replicate these findings in a lineup paradigm.

Perceptions of Gender Nonconforming Child Bearers and Abortion After Making Rape Allegations*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Gender Dynamics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Laura Pazos¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

The overturning of Roe v. Wade has affected child bearers of all genders. A previous study determined that the gender of the child bearing person and their decision to get an abortion can provide justification for outward expressions of prejudice. This prejudice might be amplified by whether the child bearer makes an allegation of rape, as rape victims are often blamed for their own victimization. A 4(gender identity) x 2(abortion status) x 2(rape allegation) between-subjects design found differences in perceptions of child bearers as a function of the manipulated variables.

The Influence of Binary Gender and Criminal History on Protective Order Sanctions*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Gender Dynamics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Grace Hickman¹, Dr. Jennifer Woolard¹

1. Georgetown University

Despite the use of protective orders (POs) increasing in recent years, there is a lack of research on POs from a respondent's perspective. Previous research on respondent gender and POs is conflicting and lacks a clear consensus. Literature on respondent criminal history and POs suggests those with prior charges may be more likely to have an order filed against them, but does not elucidate whether this makes orders more restrictive. The present study aims to investigate two respondent characteristics inextricably linked to POs, gender, and criminal history, and their influence on the degree of sanctions levied against respondents.

Gender & Gambling-Motivated Crime

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Gender Dynamics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Michelle Malkin¹, Dr. Michele Stacey¹, Ms. Margaret Paul², Ms. Cassidy Morrison¹

1. East Carolina University, 2. Saint Louis University

Increased legalization of gambling in the U.S. has led to growing concern over gambling-related harms and criminal consequences associated with Gambling Disorder. Data for the current study is drawn from a survey of individuals seeking help from gambling. Prevalence of social, economic, and criminal/legal gambling-related harms is considered overall and based on gender. Findings include substantial similarities between men and women concerning the types and prevalence of gambling-motivated harms, including gambling-motivated crime. Results offer increased knowledge to better understand the progression of Gambling Disorder which may help potentially prevent gambling-motivated crime. General Strain Theory is considered to examine gambling-motivated crime.

Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Clinical Scales: Gender Invariance and Factor Structures with a Forensic Psychiatric Inpatient Sample*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Gender Dynamics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Mr. Minqi Pan¹, Dr. David Glassmire²

1. University of North Texas, 2. Patton State Hospital

The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) is a widely used forensically relevant instrument in both criminal and civil contexts. The current study replicated the examination of gender invariance with a sample of forensic psychiatric inpatients, which provided further empirical support for the use of PAI in a forensic setting. An archival sample of 347 adult psychiatric inpatients, predominantly European American (41.5%) and male (62.5%), were retained after removing invalid profiles and multivariate outliers. Gender invariance was successfully replicated in this sample. A modified two-factor structure denoting internalized distress/externalization also achieved excellent model fit. Implications and limitations will be discussed.

Gender Differences in Eyewitness Identification

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Exploring Gender Dynamics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Emma Kruisselbrink¹, Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald¹

1. Simon Fraser University

Meta-analytic techniques were used to examine gender differences in eyewitness lineup identifications. Based on previous findings of superior face recognition by women, we hypothesized that girls/women would perform better on lineup tasks than boys/men. This hypothesis was not supported. There were no gender differences in correct identifications of the target in target-present lineups or mistaken identifications of innocent people in target-absent lineups. We also hypothesized that boys/men would be more confident in mistaken identifications than girls/women. This was not supported. The only gender difference was in the overall lineup choosing rate, which was higher for boys/men than for girls/women.

The Influence of Age and Neurocognitive Disorder on Sentencing Decisions*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Competency, Criminal Responsibility, and Legal Decisions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Mrs. Haley Moon*¹, *Ms. Abby Teply*¹, *Dr. Narina Nuñez*¹**

1. University of Wyoming

The current study seeks to investigate the impact of age and cognitive impairment (i.e., frontotemporal dementia) on mock-jurors' willingness to apply an accommodating defense. Despite impaired cognition being one of the most salient factors in consideration of an accommodating defense and impaired cognition being correlated with aging, no studies have been identified that address how aging and cognitive deficits impact the use of an insanity defense. Findings suggest defendant age and the presence of cognitive impairment directly influence the juror decision making process during capital case proceedings.

Psychological Predictors of Length of Adjudication Amongst a Forensic Inpatient Population*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Competency, Criminal Responsibility, and Legal Decisions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Christopher Edwards¹, Dr. Deanna Metropoulos¹, Dr. Amanda Giordano¹, Dr. Tara Mazzotta¹, Dr. Lamont Larry¹

1. Saint Elizabeths Hospital

With increasing admissions at forensic hospitals, identifying barriers to restoring competency is vital. Data gathered from intake assessments completed with hospitalized defendants (n=144) will be analyzed to determine if length of adjudication (LOA) can be predicted by psychiatric symptoms present upon admission and/or a head injury history. A comparison and a hierarchical regression model will be used to determine what variables/clusters of variables correlate with and predict LOA. The results can help identify which specific symptoms can predict LOA, with an ultimate goal of developing a triage approach to competency restoration and providing more targeted treatment to reduce LOA.

Assessing Decision Making Capacities in Guardianship Proceedings: Reliability of Judges' and Healthcare Professionals' Judgements

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Competency, Criminal Responsibility, and Legal Decisions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Haley Barry¹, Ms. Gabrielle Griffith¹, Dr. Randy Otto¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

In this study we examined the reliability of assessments of persons' civil decision-making capacities. After reading a hypothetical case, healthcare professionals and judges 1) assessed how various cognitive impairments affected the respondent's capacities to make decisions about voting, finances, and healthcare, and 2) recommended whether these rights should be retained or removed and transferred to a guardian. Participants demonstrated significant variability with respect to their assessments of the respondent's impairment and opinions regarding whether the rights should be retained or removed. The implications of these findings with respect to how civil capacities should be operationalized and assessed are discussed.

Piloting Feasibility and Utility of a Brief, Institution-Wide, Validity Intake Protocol (TOMM and M-FAST) With Inpatients Mandated to Competence Restoration

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Competency, Criminal Responsibility, and Legal Decisions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Cassidy White¹, Dr. Lauren Kois², Ms. Ashley Peck³, Ms. Haylie Stewart¹, Ms. Lauren McDowell¹, Ms. Emma Bumgardner¹, Dr. Jennifer Cox¹, Dr. Virginia Scott Adams⁴

1. The University of Alabama, 2. University of Virginia, 3. Vanderbilt University Medical Center, 4. Department of Mental Health (OFMHS)

Researchers estimate forensic evaluators using “unaided clinical judgment” overlook poor symptom and performance validity in half of evaluations. Yet, public-sector forensic settings often lack time and resources demanded by psychometric testing. We examined feasibility and utility of a brief, institution-wide validity screening procedure (TOMM and M-FAST) with forensic hospital admissions mandated to competence restoration. Preliminary results ($N = 27$) indicate administration, scoring, and supervision required only 28 minutes; 33% of admissions failed all TOMM trials; and 33% produced M-FAST scores ≥ 6 . Although it requires little time and resources, our screening procedure has big potential for institution-level and legal impact.

Alternative to Traditional Competency Restoration Treatment: Mary's Picture Book*

Friday, 22nd March - 08:00: Competency, Criminal Responsibility, and Legal Decisions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Dr. Mary Maddox*¹, *Dr. Tomina Schwenke*²**

1. Court Clinic Forensic Services, 2. Emory University School of Medicine

In 2011, a jail-based competency restoration program was started through Emory University's School of Medicine's Psychiatry & Law Service. Our service regularly updates our protocol to adapt to the needs of our population. Recently, staff noted several individuals in our program have had difficulty reading. Hence, as most of the competency restoration treatment is written, we made necessary adaptations to our protocol. A competency restoration book with pictorial aids, Mary's Book, was created and used frequently in our unit. Anecdotal findings suggest that Mary's book has been helpful for individuals who have historically been difficult to restore.

Separated: Family and Community in the Aftermath of an Immigration Raid*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Separated: Family and Community in the Aftermath of an Immigration Raid (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

Dr. William Lopez¹, Dr. Lara Guzman-Hosta²

1. University of Michigan School of Public Health, 2. MA Department of Mental Health

Practitioners working with immigrant populations require an understanding of how immigration policies have far-reaching impacts on their mental health over and above their original migration experience and encounters with deportation. In his book, *Separated*, Dr. William D. Lopez examines the damage done by a daylong act of immigration enforcement in Washtenaw County, Michigan. Exploring the chaos of enforcement through the lens of community health, Lopez discusses deportation's effects on families, communities, and individuals. In this interactive session, Dr. Lopez will discuss insights from his research as well as engage in active audience participation.

So I've Graduated and I'm Licensed. Now What?*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: ECP Committee: So I've Graduated and I'm Licensed. Now What? (Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

Dr. Krissie Smith¹, Dr. Antoinette Kavanaugh², Dr. Michelle Guyton³, Dr. Alexander Millkey³, Dr. Tiffany Clomax¹

1. Northwestern University, 2. Private Practice, 3. Northwest Forensic Institute

Early Career Professionals face a variety of responsibilities upon graduation that can appear daunting and nearly impossible to meet. This symposium is geared toward helping recent graduates and newly minted professionals navigate the road toward developing financial literacy, flexing entrepreneurial muscles, and navigating board certification.

Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems-Involved Adolescents and Families*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems-Involved Adolescents and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

***Dr. Johanna Folk*¹, *Dr. Naomi Goldstein*²**

1. University of California, San Francisco, 2. Drexel University

Systems-involved adolescents present with a complex constellation of psychosocial needs, tending to have poorer vocational, educational, and health outcomes than their peers. Out-of-home placement can impede delivery of gold-standard family-based interventions and equitable interventions in these settings requires understanding local context, family needs, and trauma-informed care principles. Our symposium includes five presentations on trauma-informed intervention for systems-involved families, including comparing rates of PTSD among adolescents in juvenile detention and the community; family-based telehealth intervention for child-welfare involved families; implementation of SAFETY-A for suicidality in juvenile detention; and co-design of a mobile health intervention for caregivers of adolescents in juvenile detention.

Comparing Rates of PTSD Diagnosis in a Community Clinic Versus Detention Based Clinic

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems-Involved Adolescents and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Sean Snyder¹, Ms. Lindiwe Mayinja¹, Dr. Barbara Robles-Ramamurthy², Dr. Johanna Folk³, Ms. Ayya Elzarka⁴, Dr. Eraka Bath⁵

1. University of Pennsylvania, 2. The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, 3. University of California, San Francisco, 4. Temple University, 5. University of California, Los Angeles

Adolescents involved with the juvenile legal system (JLS) have disproportionate rates of trauma exposure and traumatic stress compared to their non-JLS involved peers. The authors present findings from an investigation comparing rates of PTSD diagnosis for adolescents evaluated in community mental health and detention-based clinics. Included adolescents (N=981) were ages 12-20 ($M_{age}=15.93$, $SD_{age}=1.924$, 60.6% Male). Among detained adolescents (n=635), 141 were diagnosed with PTSD (22.2%), compared to 36 in the community clinic (10.4%). Logistic regression results show increased odds of PTSD diagnosis for adolescents in detention (OR=2.548). Findings provide support for implementing trauma-focused interventions in detention.

Adapting and Co-Developing a Brief, Trauma-Informed Suicide Intervention for Youth in Juvenile Justice Settings: Prioritizing Partnerships, Flexibility, and Real-World Application

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems-Involved Adolescents and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

***Mr. Jordan Dropkin¹, Dr. Angela Tunno², Dr. Peter Kuhns¹, Dr. David Goldston², Dr. Stephanie Daniel³,
Dr. Shayna Cheek²***

1. North Carolina Department of Public Safety, 2. Duke University, 3. Wake Forest University

Taking a trauma-informed, equity-focused, transparent, and collaborative approach to adapt a trauma-informed suicide intervention (Safety-Acute) for youth in juvenile justice settings is imperative for real-world application, utility, and sustainability. Given the current strain on the workforce and need for flexibility, this intervention development study utilized a learning/growth mindset with a goal of continuous improvement to meet the needs of the youth, families, and workforce. Current lessons learned as well as qualitative/process data (from relational meetings, focus groups, and trainings) will be discussed regarding the real-world application of Safety-Acute.

Co-Design of the RAISE Mobile Health Intervention for and With Caregivers of Youth in Juvenile Hall

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems-Involved Adolescents and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Johanna Folk¹, Dr. Sloan Nova¹, Ms. Elizabeth McBride¹, Ms. Yaneth Hurtado¹, Dr. Marina Tolou-Shams¹

1. University of California, San Francisco

Caregivers are crucial to facilitating linkage to community-based behavioral health services upon youth's re-entry from detention, however they rarely receive support from the legal system during this time to manage their own parenting stress or the complex service access process. Caregivers of detained youth ($n=6$) co-developed a mHealth application to address parenting stress with academic clinical researchers; 6 additional caregivers tested the app during an open trial. Mixed methods were used to examine factors influencing the feasibility and acceptability of technology co-development and the resultant culturally attuned app.

Feasibility and Acceptability of a Family-Based Behavioral Telehealth Intervention for Families Impacted by the Child Welfare System

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems-Involved Adolescents and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Cynthia Valencia¹, Dr. Johanna Folk¹, Dr. Evan Holloway¹, Ms. Sarah Anvar¹, Dr. Marina Tolou-Shams¹

1. University of California, San Francisco

Systems-impacted youth and their caregivers often present with complex trauma histories and behavioral health needs yet have limited access to evidence-based services. The Family Telehealth Project intervention was adapted from an evidence-based, in-person affect management intervention and delivered via telehealth to families with child welfare system involvement. The current study details this adaptation process and a mixed-methods approach to explore the feasibility and acceptability of the intervention from families' perspectives. Qualitative analysis suggests that both teens and caregivers recognized enhanced communication and emotional regulation skills while quantitative analysis indicated high feasibility and acceptability scores from both teens and caregivers.

Cultural Adaptation of a Family-Based Telehealth Intervention for Latine Youth Involved in the Child Welfare System: Caregiver Perceptions and Initial Feasibility and Acceptability

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Tailoring Trauma-informed Intervention to Local Context: Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Systems-Involved Adolescents and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

***Dr. Jocelyn Meza¹, Dr. Johanna Folk², Dr. David Hoskins², Dr. Evan Holloway², Ms. Alejandra Rubio²,
Dr. Margareth Del Cid², Dr. Marina Tolou-Shams²***

1. University of California, Los Angeles, 2. University of California, San Francisco

To address unmet behavioral health needs for Spanish-speaking youth and families involved in the child welfare system, we culturally-adapted an existing telehealth family-based intervention. Results from an open trial with eleven Spanish-speaking Latine caregivers and families indicate high levels of session acceptability (n=67 caregiver forms) and high levels of satisfaction with the telehealth services (M=4.6, SD=0.4; range=3.9-5.0; scale=1 to 5). Caregivers also rated clinicians positively, including on showing support, answering questions, encouraging discussion, and keeping sessions interesting. Themes extracted from qualitative data suggest that caregivers noted improvements in their emotion regulation and communication with their youth

Beyond Bars: Analyzing Wrongful Convictions and Their Ripple Effects

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Beyond bars: Analyzing wrongful convictions and their ripple effects (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Linda Geven¹, Prof. Brandon Garrett²

1. Leiden University, 2. Duke University School of Law

This symposium examines key facets of post-exoneration challenges, encompassing four distinct talks and a discussion session. First, it delves into the European Registry of Exonerations and commonalities between the US and Europe. Second, it sheds light on the issue of housing discrimination faced by exonerees, unraveling the complex challenges they encounter in securing stable accommodation. Third, it explores the concept of epistemic trust in the justice system, emphasizing the importance of reliability, integrity, and benevolence in fact-finding processes. Finally, it examines the issue of compensation for those wrongfully convicted, probing into the various approaches and policies in place.

The European Registry of Exonerations

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Beyond bars: Analyzing wrongful convictions and their ripple effects (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Linda Geven¹, Dr. Jenny Schell-Leugers², Dr. Teresa Schneider³

1. Leiden University, 2. Maastricht University, 3. Hochschule Luzern

The European Registry of Exonerations (EUREX) seeks to compile data on instances of exonerations across Europe. Its mission is to inform academics, legal professionals, law enforcement, practitioners, students, and policymakers about the prevalence, reasons, and repercussions of wrongful convictions in Europe. EUREX employs archival research, jurisprudential investigations, and collaborations with local innocence projects to encompass cases officially overturned by courts and prosecutors. Acknowledging its limitations, the registry strives to identify common patterns in wrongful convictions empirically, potentially aiding individuals who remain wrongfully convicted. EUREX offers detailed insights into European exonerations, including demographic profiles and contributing factors.

The Effect of Time Spent in Prison on Landlords' Willingness to Rent to Exonerees

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Beyond bars: Analyzing wrongful convictions and their ripple effects (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Lesley Zannella¹, Dr. Leah Hamovitch², Ms. Samantha Pejic², Dr. Jason Deska²

1. York University, 2. Toronto Metropolitan University

Across two studies, we investigated whether criminal status (exoneree, releasee, control) or time spent in prison (5 vs. 25 years) impacted landlords' willingness to rent their apartment by responding to one-bedroom apartment listings in Canada. Our findings demonstrated that landlords were significantly less likely to respond, and indicate availability, to exonerees and releasees, regardless of their time spent in prison, compared to control. Exonerees experienced discrimination regardless of whether an exoneration was explicitly mentioned (Study 2) or not (Study 1). Content analyses revealed subtle forms of discrimination toward exonerees and releasees compared to control.

Does the Public Expect the Legal System to be Right or to Get It Right?

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Beyond bars: Analyzing wrongful convictions and their ripple effects (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Jason Chin¹

1. Australian National University

The construct of epistemic trust suggests that people value three general factors when deferring to another factfinder: reliability, integrity, and benevolence. That is, society does not only care about whether a factfinder is reliable, but whether they quickly correct the record when they are wrong and whether they work in the best interests of society. I conclude that, to maximise epistemic trust in legal processes, governments should not shy away from revisiting convictions. Instead, they should implement criminal case review commissions, invest in legal aid that supports appeals, and engage in other observable mechanisms of self-correction.

An Examination of Exoneree Compensation Statutes in the United States

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Beyond bars: Analyzing wrongful convictions and their ripple effects (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Mr. Andrew Madrigal¹, Dr. Robert Norris¹

1. George Mason University

Navigating the intricate terrain of exoneree compensation laws in the United States reveals a stark representation of inequality and challenges. Exonerees face serious challenges upon release, with varying levels of state-provided compensation acting as a crucial resource. This study reviews state legislative data, analyzing policies on exoneree compensation. Findings indicate compensation ranges widely, with some states offering no set amount, and others providing fixed compensation that often falls short of addressing the financial needs of exonerees. This research underscores the necessity of progressing from mere compensation towards comprehensive justice, illuminating a pathway for policy enhancement for the wrongfully convicted.

From the Shadows Into the Light: Comparing Indirect Psychological Influences on Plea Outcomes Using Varied Methodological Approaches

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: From the Shadows into the Light: Comparing Indirect Psychological Influences on Plea Outcomes Using Varied Methodological Approaches (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

***Dr. Stephanie Cardenas*¹, *Dr. Tina Zottoli*²**

1. Bucknell University, 2. Montclair State University

Over the last 15 years, plea researchers have examined shadow-of-the-trial variables directly. This approach has profoundly improved our understanding of plea decisions at the aggregate-level. Building on this work, we describe critical advances to the study of factors indirectly influencing plea outcomes at the individual-level. Papers 1, 2, and 4 investigate factors—such as evidence certainty, situational constraints, partial culpability—influencing beliefs about conviction probability and judgments of coercion. Together, Papers 3 and 4 compare physiological and phenomenological results from immersive plea simulations to those of traditional vignettes and laboratory experiments. We discuss advantages and disadvantages of low- and high-impact methods.

Examining the Impact of Theoretical Coercion on Perceptions of Plea Withdrawal Claims

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: From the Shadows into the Light: Comparing Indirect Psychological Influences on Plea Outcomes Using Varied Methodological Approaches (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Dr. Samantha Luna¹, Dr. Allison Redlich²

1. University of Houston-Clear Lake, 2. George Mason University

This study experimentally tested evaluations of theoretically coercive and non-coercive plea negotiations. Participants (N=448) were tasked with evaluating a defendant's post-sentencing request to withdraw their guilty plea on the grounds of coercion by listening to the state and defense provide a summarized version of circumstances surrounding the plea negotiation and half of participants also watching a recorded plea negotiation video. Defendant guilt and the coercive elements present during the plea negotiation were manipulated. Participants in coercive conditions were more likely to allow the defendant to withdraw their plea and rated the negotiation as more coercive than those in non-coercive conditions.

The Effect of Evidence on Estimates of Conviction Probability and Plea Decisions in Guilty and Innocent Mock-Defendants

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: From the Shadows into the Light: Comparing Indirect Psychological Influences on Plea Outcomes Using Varied Methodological Approaches (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Ms. Julia Stratton¹, Dr. Tina Zottoli¹, Mx. Jamie Buren¹

1. Montclair State University

We examined the effects of evidence strength and certainty about evidence on the plea decisions of mock guilty and innocent defendants, via their influence on perceived risk of conviction. Guilty plea rates were higher for participants in the strong versus weak evidence condition and this relationship was partially mediated by conviction estimates. Contrary to expectations, certainty of evidence did not directly affect plea decisions, but being uncertain about evidence led to higher perceived risk. Patterns were similar for guilty and innocent participants, though the size of the effects differed. Results are discussed in light of previous research.

Comparing Physiological Arousal During an Interactive Simulation of Legal Procedures Relative to a Traditional Vignette

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: From the Shadows into the Light: Comparing Indirect Psychological Influences on Plea Outcomes Using Varied Methodological Approaches (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

***Ms. Keely Burns*¹, *Mx. Rachele DiFavia*², *Dr. Miko Wilford*¹, *Dr. Joseph Gonzales*³**

1. Iowa State University, 2. Nova Southeastern University, 3. University of Massachusetts Lowell

The current research will compare physiological arousal during an interactive simulation depicting a legal scenario versus a traditional vignette describing a legal scenario. We employed a 2 (scenario: hit-and-run or theft) x 2 (experimental method: simulation or vignette) x 2 (guilt status: innocent or guilty) mixed-factorial design. We measured physiological arousal via skin conductance (EDA) and EKG. Eighty-seven undergraduate student-participants completed the study. Preliminary results indicate greater variability in physiological arousal during the simulation versus the vignette. The effects of guilt status will also be explored.

A Converging “Partial Innocence” Effect in the Laboratory-Based Cheating Paradigm and Its Simulated Video Variant

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: From the Shadows into the Light: Comparing Indirect Psychological Influences on Plea Outcomes Using Varied Methodological Approaches (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

***Dr. Stephanie Cardenas*¹, *Dr. Patricia Sanchez*², *Dr. Saul Kassin*³**

1. Bucknell University, 2. University of Toronto, 3. John Jay College

We explore a phenomenology of “partial innocence” in which individuals plead guilty to crimes they did not commit, but that are comparable to their actual crimes. Across two studies, students were randomly induced—or imagined themselves—to be innocent, guilty, or partially innocent of academically cheating before deciding on a plea deal to avoid disciplinary sanction. Using an immersive perspective-taking video variant of Dervan & Edkin’s adapted cheating paradigm ($N=746$), we replicated results from its high-impact, deception-based laboratory analogue ($N=88$). We discuss benefits and limitations of a triangulation approach to understanding the emotions, behaviors, and cognitions involved in plea bargain decision-making.

Suggestibility and False Memory in Adults: New Findings

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Suggestibility and False Memory in Adults: New Findings (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Ms. Rayna Enriquez¹, Dr. Gail Goodman¹

1. University of California, Davis

In legal cases, eyewitness testimony can play a key role. Yet scientific studies find both accuracies and inaccuracies in eyewitness memory reports. For example, co-witnesses can observe different parts of events and contaminate each other's reports. In response to suggestive interviews, some adults will describe a "false event" (one not actually experienced) as an autobiographical memory. This symposium both confirms laboratory findings regarding adverse effects of misinformation and challenges other findings. A renowned discussant will address theoretical and applied implications.

Can Misinformation Alter Self-Reported Personality Assessment Scores?

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Suggestibility and False Memory in Adults: New Findings (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Kathy Pezdek¹, Dr. Tyler Shapland¹

1. Claremont Graduate University

In two preregistered experiments, participants completed a personality assessment test and 48-hours later completed the same test with false (or accurate) feedback provided for each test item. In Experiment 1, using the STAI, receiving false feedback significantly altered STAI scores from Time 1 to Time 2. These findings were replicated in Experiment 2, using the PANAS. The magnitude of this change was greater with self-referentially positive than self-referentially negative items, and the effect was equally strong for personality traits and states. These findings suggest that increased positive and decreased negative self-appraisals of personality can relatively easily be enhanced by suggestion.

Contamination of Memory Reports in Co-Witness Discussions: Online

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Suggestibility and False Memory in Adults: New Findings (Santa Barbara C) -
Symposium

***Mx. Eric Mah*¹, *Mx. Bennett King-Nyberg*¹, *Mx. Kelly Gannon*¹, *Mx. Samantha Rasor*², *Dr. Emily Spearing*³, *Dr. Kimberly Wade*², *Dr. Steve Lindsay*¹**

1. University of Victoria, 2. University of Warwick, 3. University of Exeter

Crimes often involve multiple witnesses, who may discuss the event prior to being interviewed. Co-witness discussions can lead to contamination of subsequent memory reports. We tested a novel online co-witness paradigm in which 50 participant pairs unknowingly viewed slightly different versions of an event and naturally introduced misinformation to one another via video discussions. We also tested the effectiveness of an ‘enlightenment’ warning, in which participants were told they witnessed slightly different events and to only rely on their own memory–for reducing co-witness contamination. We observed co-witness contamination but found limited evidence for the efficacy of the enlightenment warning.

False Memories of Childhood Events in Adults

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Suggestibility and False Memory in Adults: New Findings (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Ms. Rayna Enriquez¹, Dr. Yuerui Wu², Ms. Dana Hartman¹, Dr. Yan Wang¹, Ms. Nathalie Moriarty¹, Ms. Miranda Kramer¹, Ms. Kara Long¹, Dr. Gail Goodman¹

1. University of California, Davis, 2. NYU-Shanghai University

This research uses a memory implantation paradigm to present true and false events to undergraduates to examine their susceptibility to false memories. Researchers collected information about the events from the participants' parents. Then a 3-hour zoom memory interview was conducted with the participants. We varied the identity of the person who was said to have intervened in a false event (an attempted kidnapping at a grocery store). In assessing the susceptibility of undergraduates to false memories, we hope to expand scientific knowledge of factors that can contribute to this suggestibility effect.

Do Adults Have False Memories or False Reports of Childhood Events?

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Suggestibility and False Memory in Adults: New Findings (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Gail Goodman¹, Dr. Yuerui Wu², Ms. Dana Hartman¹, Ms. Rayna Enriquez¹, Dr. Yan Wang¹

1. University of California, Davis, 2. NYU-Shanghai University

Laboratory studies indicate that a significant minority of adults can develop false memories. Here we focus on coders' ratings as well as on participants' ratings of their memories of each event. Young adults were susceptible to parental suggestions. However, many participants also realized they had no memory for the suggested false events. Thus, many of the participants made false reports but did not have false memories. However, a certain percentage might qualify as having formed actual false memories.

Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-Based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-Based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020 (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Amanda Fanniff¹, Dr. Apryl Alexander²

1. Palo Alto University, 2. University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Journals and research teams have increasingly noted the need to apply the principles of justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion in scientific research. Empirical research studies in psychology and in forensic psychology specifically have often failed to address sociocultural identities effectively. The current project coded five years of articles in *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *Law and Human Behavior*, and *Psychology Public Policy and Law* to assess their coverage of a variety of sociocultural identities. The symposium focuses on how articles addressed race, gender identity, sociocultural identities in adolescent-focused research, and the psychometric properties of assessment tools.

Addressing Sociocultural Identities in Forensic Psychology Research: An Overview*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-Based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020 (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Amanda Fanniff¹, Dr. Taylor York²

1. Palo Alto University, 2. Bridgewater State Hospital

There is evidence that psychology research often fails to adequately address sociocultural identities in research, including forensic psychology research specifically. The current content analysis of five years of articles from four journals found that race/ethnicity and gender are commonly mentioned, and the racial/ethnic and gender identities of participants are often noted in publications. Nonetheless, in-depth analysis of these identities is often lacking, the impact of systemic biases and oppression are rarely mentioned, and other important sociocultural considerations are often neglected. These data may serve as a starting point for tracking improvement in our field's coverage of sociocultural identities.

Considerations of Race & Ethnicity in Forensic Psychology Research: A Content Analysis*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-Based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020 (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Leila Wallach¹, Dr. Amanda Fanniff¹

1. Palo Alto University

Psychology research has a poor history of considering race and ethnicity. Research that does not acknowledge racial/ethnic diversity risks overgeneralizing results based on a White-normative framework, perpetuating white supremacy, and over-pathologizing individuals who are systemically marginalized. As minoritized populations are overrepresented in forensic populations, it is imperative for forensic psychology research to ensure appropriate consideration of race, ethnicity, and systemic oppression. This paper presents a content analysis of race and ethnicity in four major forensic psychology peer reviewed journals, between 2016-2020. Our findings indicate bias remains in forensic psychological research. Recommendations for improvements will be discussed.

Sexual and Gender Minority Identities in Forensic Psychology Research: A Content Analysis*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-Based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020 (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Mx. Reilly Gallin¹, Dr. Amanda Fanniff¹

1. Palo Alto University

Psychology research generally and forensic psychology research specifically often neglect LGBTQ+ identities. This lack of inclusion despite the over-representation of LGBTQ+ people in the criminal legal system reinforces a culture of cis-heteropatriarchy (Jones, 2021; Meyer et al., 2017; James et al., 2015). The current project examines the coverage of sociocultural identities in four forensic psychology journals between 2016 and 2020. This paper addresses the coverage of sexual and gender identities in these studies. Findings indicate that studies that focus on LGBTQ+ identities were almost non-existent in this set of journal issues. This paper discusses recommendations for remedying this significant gap.

Lacking Diversity: A Content Analysis and Review of the State of Best Practices in Juvenile Legal Research*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-Based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020 (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Morgan Hester Howell¹, Dr. Amanda Fanniff¹

1. Palo Alto University

Youth with minoritized identities are over-represented in the juvenile legal system, yet research with legal system involved youth often does not address the ways in which cultural identities impact outcomes. The current paper analyzes how articles published in forensic psychology journals follow current recommendations for addressing sociocultural factors in research focused on juveniles. Findings indicate that race and sex or gender are commonly addressed; other identities are rarely mentioned (e.g., ability status). Some promising signs (e.g., greater reliance on models that recognize the role of oppression) are noted, as well as areas for growth (e.g., recognition of cultural strengths).

Cultural (Un)Responsiveness: The State of Psychometric Reporting in Forensic Psychology Research*

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Culturally Informed or Culture Blind? Coverage of Sociocultural Identities in United States-Based Forensic Psychology Journals, 2016-2020 (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Annika Wurm¹, Dr. Amanda Fanniff¹

1. Palo Alto University

Forensic psychology researchers can improve cultural responsiveness by routinely addressing the validity of measures used for the demographics of samples. However, it is unclear whether and to what extent forensic psychology researchers have adopted culturally sensitive practices for selecting instruments and reporting their properties. This paper presents an analysis of how psychometric properties of tools used were addressed across four forensic psychology journals between 2016 – 2020. The vast majority of studies did not address whether the tools used were valid for people who share sociocultural identities with participants. Implications and suggestions for future forensic psychology research will be discussed.

Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Breanne Wylie¹, Dr. Michael Lamb - Discussant²

1. University of Southern California, 2. University of Cambridge

This symposium examined optimal approaches to ground rules and rapport building. Paper 1 examined the benefits of ground rules with extended feedback and practice (n=222; 5–12 years). Paper 2 demonstrated the birthday narrative is comparably productive to other topics (n=111; 6–11 years), contrary to interviewers' (n=170) negative impressions. Paper 3 found that adolescents (n=85; 14–19 years) provided more detail when the interviewer mutually disclosed and interviewed remotely. Paper 4 found that interviewer/child emotional synchrony predicted children's perceptions of rapport (n=90, 5–12 years). Paper 5 found that forensic interviewers (n=54) frequently endorsed suboptimal wait-times.

Finding the Sweet Spot: Testing Different Ways to Teach Children Interview Ground Rules

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Deirdre Brown¹, Dr. Sonja Brubacher², Dr. Charlie Lewis³, Dr. Michael Lamb - Discussant⁴

1. University of Otago, 2. Griffith University, 3. Lancaster University, 4. University of Cambridge

We tested different approaches to training children (N=222; 5 – 12 years) to use interview ground rules, (say “I don’t know”, “I don’t understand” or correct the interviewer) when recalling a recent past event. Children given multiple practice questions (invitations, wh-and yes/no questions) and feedback during a practice interview were more accurate when answering challenge questions about the staged event than children who had no ground rules or less comprehensive instruction, and were equally accurate across the interview. Challenge question accuracy predicted overall accuracy. Interviewers should provide children with practice and feedback to optimize the impact of ground rules.

Why Forensic Interviewers (Mistakenly) Hate the Birthday Narrative: A Survey and Observational Study

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Breanne Wylie¹, Dr. Hayden Henderson², Ms. Georgia Lundon³, Dr. Thomas D. Lyon¹

1. University of Southern California, 2. Stanford University, 3. University of California, Irvine

Prior research has found that recalling eventful episodes enhances children's interview performance. We surveyed 170 forensic interviewers about their use and attitudes towards common narrative practice topics (Birthday, Like, Don't like, Day). Over half (55%) reported that they rarely or never asked about children's birthdays, opining that it leads to lower productivity and greater memory problems. We examined the productivity of the rapport topics with 111 6- to 11-year-old maltreated children and found comparable rates of productivity in children's responses (above 88% across all topics). Interviewers may exhibit an availability bias in which they overestimate the likelihood of birthday failures.

Rapport Building to Facilitate Disclosures From Adolescents in In-Person and Online Interviews

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews (Santa Anita A) -
Symposium

Dr. Rachel Dianiska¹, Ms. Emma Simpson¹, Dr. Jodi Quas¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Adolescents comprise a vulnerable, often reluctant, population of victims and witnesses. Interviewing approaches like rapport building facilitate adolescents' willingness to disclose and provide complete reports about their experiences. Whether these approaches are equally effective in face-to-face and remote interviews remains unknown. In the present study, adolescent participants were interviewed about a prior experience. We manipulated the interview format (in-person, online), as well as the type of rapport building approach in a preliminary interpersonal interview. Adolescents provided more detailed statements when the interpersonal interview involved enhanced rapport-building via mutual self-disclosure, and when interviews were conducted remotely.

Are We ‘In Sync’?: Interactional Synchrony Predicts Rapport-Building With Children in a Forensic-Style Interview

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Joanna Peplak¹, Prof. J. Zoe Klemfuss², Dr. Quincy Miller², Ms. Laura M. Fulton²

1. Simon Fraser University, 2. University of California, Irvine

Establishing rapport is critical for decreasing children’s distress and encouraging honest disclosures of wrongdoing. We investigated how interactional synchrony (i.e., the temporal coordination of behavioral processes during social contact) at the affective and verbal levels prompted children’s perceived rapport with an unfamiliar interviewer. Children aged 5 to 12 years (N = 90) played an online game where computer toys broke and were then interviewed about the game. Affective synchrony increased while verbal synchrony decreased across the interview. Affective synchrony during the rapport-building phase of the interview positively predicted children’s reports of perceived rapport. Implications for legal professionals will be discussed.

Exploring Forensic Interviewers' Wait Time Practices With Child Witnesses: A Comprehensive Survey

Friday, 22nd March - 09:15: Ground Rules and Rapport Building in Child Forensic Interviews (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Ms. Annie Shiau¹, Dr. Kelly McWilliams², Dr. Shanna Williams¹

1. McGill University, 2. John Jay College

Effective use of wait time, or the pause between two speakers, has been successful in changing classroom discourses (e.g., longer, more confident student responses). How wait time can be used as an interviewing tool to support children in maltreatment disclosure has received less empirical attention. Fifty-four professionals who conduct forensic interviews with child witnesses were surveyed regarding their practice and perception of wait time. Results revealed that participants disagree on how long one should wait for a child's answer and what to do when faced with a silent response during forensic interviews, frequently deviating from best-practice protocols.

Artificial Intelligence, Law & Psychology

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Legal Scholar Committee: Artificial Intelligence, Law & Psychology (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

***Prof. Brandon Garrett*¹, *Ms. Clare Garvie*², *Dr. Tom Albright*³, *Mr. Abraham Meltzer*⁴**

1. Duke University School of Law, 2. NACDL, 3. Salk Institute, 4. LA County Judge

Artificial intelligence (AI) increasingly is used to make important and high-risk legal decisions that affect individuals and society. In the United States and globally, despite concerns that technology may deepen pre-existing inequities, including racial disparities, black box AI has proliferated. In civil and criminal cases, AI is used in areas such as: text and video analysis, DNA mixture interpretation; facial recognition; recidivism risk assessments; and predictive policing. This panel will develop a legal, scientific, and practical perspectives, featuring leading judges, scientists, and lawyers to discuss current challenges at the intersection of law, psychology and AI.

Ethical and Moral Challenges Involved in the Practice of Correctional Psychology

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Ethical and Moral Challenges involved in the Practice of Correctional Psychology
(Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

Dr. Virginia Barber Rioja¹

1. The Center for Justice Innovation/New York University

The U.S. correctional mental health system provides significant opportunities for psychology to contribute their science to the improvement of mental health care in jails and prisons. However, there are tremendous challenges to mental health care delivery in correctional institutions. This presentation will provide an overview of the ethical dilemmas that arise in this context; It will explain why the Specialty Guidelines and national standards are essential to inform correctional psychology practice, but not sufficient to guide psychologists through the resolution of ethical issues in jails and prisons; and it will provide recommendations for the future.

Conducting Ethical Research in Correctional Settings: A Complex and Often-Misunderstood Endeavor

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Ethical and Moral Challenges involved in the Practice of Correctional Psychology
(Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

***Dr. Ashley Batastini*¹**

1. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology

Correctional institutions are among the most difficult settings in which to conduct high-quality research due to a multitude of barriers. Beyond limited funding, geographical remoteness, security constraints, and a lack of trust or disinterest in research, misapplied ethical regulations can thwart much-needed empirical efforts that can be used to improve correctional practices, procedures, and policies. This presentation first briefly summarizes human subjects research protections and how issues of participant vulnerability apply to research with persons under correctional custody or supervision. Most of the presentation focuses on anticipating and mitigating ethical obstacles when planning and executing research in correctional environments.

Ethical Issues in the Practice of Correctional Psychology: Why the Ethic's Code and the Specialty Guidelines Might Not be Enough*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Ethical and Moral Challenges involved in the Practice of Correctional Psychology
(Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

***Dr. Virginia Barber Rioja*¹, *Dr. Joel Dvoskin*², *Dr. Ashley Batastini*³, *Dr. Ira Packer*⁴, *Dr. Lauren Kois*⁵**

1. Center for Justice Innovation/New York University, 2. The University of Arizona College of Medicine/Heroes Active Bystandership Training, 3. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology, 4. University of Massachusetts Medical School, 5. University of Virginia School of Medicine

Correctional settings are the largest providers of mental health treatment in the United States. Suicide is the leading cause of death in U.S. jails. Furthermore, due to the “competency crisis” many individuals with acute needs wait in jails for months before being transferred to hospitals. This situation has resulted in an increased need for psychological science to inform practice in correctional institutions. However, the poor conditions of most jails and prisons in this country present psychologists with many ethical/moral issues. This symposium will cover some of these dilemmas from the perspective of research, clinical and competency restoration practice, and consultation.

Ethical Issues Involved in Consulting for Correctional Mental Health Systems

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Ethical and Moral Challenges involved in the Practice of Correctional Psychology
(Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

Dr. Joel Dvoskin¹

1. The University of Arizona College of Medicine

It is well known that individuals with mental illnesses, substance use disorders, and histories of trauma are over-represented in American jails and prisons. Most correctional institutions are not well equipped to manage this population. This has led to increased negative outcomes, such as suicides, drug overdoses, and civil litigation alleging violations of the constitutional rights of incarcerated individuals with mental illnesses. This presentation will provide an overview of the role of psychologists as consultants to correctional mental health systems, discuss some of the ethical challenges involved, and provide recommendations to improve this area of practice.

Ethics of Jail-Based Competence Restoration: The Good, The Bad, and The Gray

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Ethical and Moral Challenges involved in the Practice of Correctional Psychology
(Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

***Dr. Lauren Kois*¹**

1. The University of Virginia School of Medicine

Jail-based competence restoration (JBCR) is a “hot topic” among mental health and criminal legal stakeholders. Some perceive JBCR as a reasonable, low-resource, and effective strategy for restoring trial competence, particularly in the context of ever-growing forensic waitlists. Others view JBCR as an ineffective attempt at a forensic waitlist “quick fix” that is counterproductive to treatment and even bordering on cruel. This presentation will delve into JBCR ethical issues that generate controversy, identify how stakeholder biases such as stigmatization and paternalism might influence their opinions of JBCR, and propose an expanded scope for competence restoration guided by ethical principles.

Juvenile Probation From the Lens of Youth and Families

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Juvenile Probation from the Lens of Youth and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Ms. Allison Cross¹, Dr. Adam Fine¹

1. Arizona State University

Most youth who are adjudicated delinquent are subsequently placed on juvenile probation, which aims to rehabilitate youth and keep communities safe. While under the supervision of a juvenile probation officer (JPO), youth often remain in their community, and when possible, with their family. As such, families and JPOs play a critical role in the rehabilitation of youth. This symposium contains three papers that explore the perspectives of youth on probation and their families to uncover how their experiences align with the goal of rehabilitation.

Youth and Parent Perceptions of Juvenile Probation Officers' Role Orientations and Relationship Quality

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Juvenile Probation from the Lens of Youth and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Ms. Allison Cross¹, Ms. Sasha Kuhl¹, Dr. Adam Fine¹

1. Arizona State University

To achieve rehabilitation and community safety goals, juvenile probation officers (JPOs) balance the roles of social worker and enforcer. We examined whether youth on probation and their parents viewed their JPO as a social worker or enforcer, and how these views are related to relationship quality with their JPO. We found youth and parents perceived their JPO to be more an enforcer than social worker. However, the quality of youth-JPO relationships was better for youth who perceived their JPO as more a social worker than enforcer. Results suggest that social service responsibilities are important in quality youth-JPO relationships.

What Youth Want: Youth's Perceptions of Incentives in Juvenile Probation

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Juvenile Probation from the Lens of Youth and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Mr. Justin Richardson¹, Ms. Kelsey Tom¹, Dr. Adam Fine¹

1. Arizona State University

Juvenile probation would benefit from incorporating developmentally informed practices, such as use of incentives to reinforce prosocial behaviors. However, little is known about what motivates justice-involved youth. Developmental research suggests that adolescents are susceptible to social feedback, desire increased autonomy, and are sensitive to monetary rewards. This study of youth on probation ($N = 610$) examines youths' perceptions of various types of incentives. Youth indicated that praise-based incentives would be more impactful than autonomy-based incentives, and autonomy-based incentives would be more impactful than monetary-based incentives. Overall, these findings suggest that receiving praise may be particularly motivating for youth on probation.

How Are Parents' Legal Perceptions of Juvenile Probation Related to Their Parenting Behaviors?

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Juvenile Probation from the Lens of Youth and Families (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Ms. Kelsey Tom¹, Ms. Julia Wegiel¹, Dr. Adam Fine¹

1. Arizona State University

Juvenile probation allows youth to be supervised while remaining in their communities and, when possible, with their families. Parents can foster youths' probation success by monitoring their child's behavior more and being more involved in their child's probation. Yet little is known about fostering these parenting behaviors. This study examined whether parental perceptions of (a) probation officer procedural justice and (b) the impact of a juvenile record were associated with parental monitoring during and involvement in their child's probation. Parents who viewed their child's probation officer as more procedurally just were more involved and monitored youth more.

Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

***Dr. Linda Geven*¹, *Dr. Kyle Scherr*²**

1. Leiden University, 2. Central Michigan University

This symposium offers five talks and a discussion session. First, it explores how apology and remorse, within the context of (unreliable) confessions, influence perceptions of guilt. Second, it investigates how prompted vs. spontaneous apologies in confessions influence perceptions of the suspect. Third, it scrutinizes the impact of Zoom interviews on perceptions of freedom. Fourth, it investigates potential strategies for defense attorneys to counter the persuasive power of coerced confessions during trials. Lastly, the symposium evaluate the intricate relationship between socio-economic status and the decision to confess.

“I Guess I’m Sorry?”: The Influence of Remorse and Apology in (Unreliable) Confessions on Perceptions of Guilt

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Linda Geven¹, Ms. Anne Klaassen¹

1. Leiden University

This study investigates the influence of remorse and apologies within (unreliable) confession statements on perceptions of guilt. It explores decision-making theories as potential explanatory frameworks. Through an online survey (n=181), the research assesses the impact of remorse and apologies in confession statements on perceptions of guilt, especially when the confession’s reliability is challenged by expert testimony. Results reveal that while conviction rates are significantly higher with apologetic statements, the overall perception of the defendant’s guilt remains unaffected by expert testimony. These findings highlight the potential of expert testimony in educating jurors about confession evidence reliability.

I'm Sorry...I Think? Perceptions of Apologies in Confessions

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Ms. Frances Storgion¹, Dr. Fabiana Alceste¹

1. Butler University

Apologies serve as a mediator between victims and wrongdoers to promote forgiveness and enhance moral perceptions of the offender, while ostensibly reinforcing the guilt of the offender as they take responsibility for their offense. Paradoxically, content analyses show that apologies are not uncommon in *false* confessions, and are often the result of manipulation or prompting from an interrogator. The current experiment aims to understand how prompted vs. spontaneous apologies in confessions, as well as the different elements of an apology, influence perceptions of the suspect and the consequences the suspect may face for their actions.

Holding Yourself Captive Virtually: Perceptions of Freedom in Video-Conferencing Interviews

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Fabiana Alceste¹

1. Butler University

In 2020, the criminal legal system implemented social distancing regulations, such as conducting interrogations virtually, as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As the Supreme Court's assumptions about custody in traditional face-to-face interrogations have not been confirmed in the research lab (Alceste et al., 2018), we adapted a cheating paradigm to a totally virtual setting to investigate the effects of Zoom interviews on perceptions of freedom. In the first of two actor-observer experiments, we found that participants did not feel free to leave the questioning, despite the ease of leaving a virtual setting. The observer study is currently in progress.

Attenuating Effects of Confession Evidence in Court: Practical Interventions for Defense Attorneys

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

***Ms. Cecelia Stewart*¹, *Dr. Sara Appleby*²**

1. Towson University, 2. Mercer University

Confessions evidence is incredibly persuasive and largely affects jury decision-making, even when there is credible evidence of innocence. The present study utilized a 2 (Opening Statement: typical, priming) x 2 (Closing Statement: typical, recency) between-subjects factorial design to test two possible tactics defense attorneys could use during trial to reduce the persuasive effects of coerced confessions. Analyses revealed no significant main effects of priming or recency on verdict or any other dependent measure. This talk will discuss the possible limitations to the current study as well as other possible tactics researchers should test to help defense attorneys practice evidence-based law.

Impoverished Cognition: How Socio-Economic Status Affects Decision to Confess

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Future Directions in Interrogations and Confessions (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Sara Appleby¹, Dr. Jennifer Perillo²

1. Mercer University, 2. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center

In the U.S., the average criminal defendant is low-income, yet there is little research on how poverty affects legal decision-making. Among other things, poverty reduces one's capacity to think long term. Focusing specifically on confessions, one reason why people confess is a focus on immediate rewards over long term consequences. Using the cheating paradigm, this study examines the effects of income on decision to confess. Participants in the poverty condition confessed at double the rate of those in the high-income condition, suggesting that poverty may be a risk factor for confession. Implications for legal decision-making and future research are discussed.

Interpreter-Mediated Testimony in Legal Contexts*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Interpreter-Mediated Testimony in Legal Contexts (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Lindsay Malloy¹, Prof. Luna Filipovic²

1. Ontario Tech University, 2. UC Davis

In our globalized world, language interpreters will increasingly be relied upon to translate vital information in legal contexts, especially in investigative interviews and interrogations. However, their impact is poorly understood – from how they affect the interviews/interrogations themselves to how others perceive them. The proposed symposium concerns interpreter-mediated testimony in legal contexts. Paper 1 focuses on how interpreters influence rapport in interviews. Papers 2 and 3 concentrate on techniques to improve interpreters' memories of interpreted interrogations. Paper 4 focuses on fact-finders' perceptions of interpreter-mediated interviews. Dr. Luna Filipović, a forensic linguist, professor, and experienced interpreter will serve as Discussant.

Interpreter Mediation, Language Proficiency, and Rapport Development in Multilingual Interviews*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Interpreter-Mediated Testimony in Legal Contexts (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Ms. Claudia McArthur¹, Dr. Amy Leach¹, Ms. Katrina Villeneuve¹, Ms. Chelsea Blake¹, Dr. Mariane Gazeille², Dr. Lisa Dufraimont³

1. Ontario Tech University, 2. Université du Québec at Trois-Rivières, 3. Osgoode Hall Law School of York University

In this preregistered study, we examined whether language proficiency and interpreter presence influenced ratings of witness-interviewer and witness-interpreter rapport. Participants ($N = 150$) took a standardized English proficiency test, participated in a mock trial, and completed a rapport questionnaire. Witness-interviewer rapport did not vary between proficiency groups (i.e., basic, intermediate, advanced, or native English). However, participants' rapport was better with interpreters than interviewers. Additionally, participants with poorer English indicated that interpreters helped facilitate better witness-interviewer rapport. These findings have practical implications for interviewing non-native speakers, and contribute to our understanding of the distinctive characteristics of interpreter-mediated interviews (e.g., rapport transference).

Recall of Interpreted Interrogations*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Interpreter-Mediated Testimony in Legal Contexts (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Ms. Maria Sparacino¹, Ms. Victoria Carlson¹, Dr. Jacqueline Evans¹, Dr. Melissa Russano², Dr. Kate Houston³

1. Florida International University, 2. Roger Williams University, 3. Texas A and M International University

Little research has been dedicated to understanding the quality of interpreters' memories for the interactions that they interpret. The current study built upon previous research (Carlson et al., in progress) that demonstrated that interpreters' memories for interrogations that they interpret are relatively poor. In an effort to improve interpreters' memory, we investigated the utility of an instruction for interpreters to provide as much detail as possible and consider themselves an expert on the interrogation that they interpreted. Additionally, we examined whether warning interpreters that their memory will be tested later impacts their memory.

The Impact of Briefing Interpreters on Immediate and Delayed Recall for Interpreted Interrogations*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Interpreter-Mediated Testimony in Legal Contexts (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

***Ms. Victoria Carlson*¹, *Ms. Maria Sparacino*¹, *Dr. Jacqueline Evans*¹, *Dr. Melissa Russano*², *Dr. Kate Houston*³**

1. Florida International University, 2. Roger Williams University, 3. Texas A and M International University

Interpreters facilitate conversations between people who speak different languages. In the context of interrogations, an interpreter's unique ability to understand the suspect and detective makes their memory a valuable record for investigators and analysts. Previous research found limited benefits of briefing interpreters on the structure of an upcoming interrogation. The current study examined whether a more detailed "content briefing" provides greater benefit than the previously examined "structure briefing" and whether this is impacted by retention interval. Results indicated a damaging effect of the content briefing on interpreters' source memory as well as their ability to correctly answer "I don't know".

Do Opinions About Immigrants Predict Adults' Perceptions of Youth who Testify via a Language Interpreter?*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Interpreter-Mediated Testimony in Legal Contexts (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

***Ms. Ana K Espinosa*¹, *Dr. Lillian Rodriguez Steen*², *Dr. Lindsay Malloy*³**

1. University of Ottawa, 2. College of Saint Rose, 3. Ontario Tech University

Worldwide demographic changes increase the likelihood of language interpreters' presence in legal proceedings. In the present study, 302 English-speaking adults listened to audio-recorded mock investigative interviews involving a child and an adolescent. Half listened to youth testifying in English and half listened to youth testifying in Spanish with English interpretation. Participants rated attributes of the youth and interview and responded to items concerning their opinions about immigrants. Positive views of immigrants predicted favorable perceptions of the youth's testimony and the interviewer in interpreter-mediated interviews but not interpreter-absent interviews. These findings shed light on factors that influence perceptions of interpreter-mediated interviews.

Child Sexual Abuse: Factors That Shape Criminal Legal Processes*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Child Sexual Abuse: Factors That Shape Criminal Legal Processes (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Margaret Stevenson¹, Dr. Stephanie Block²

1. Kenyon College, 2. University of Massachusetts Lowell

Four studies explored the experiences of child sexual abuse (CSA) victims within the criminal legal system. Study 1 documented facilitators of CSA disclosure and delay within a sample of cases referred for prosecution. Study 2 revealed that CSA disclosure increased arrest rates and prosecutorial referrals only for White children, but not for children of color. Study 3 revealed that adolescents (versus adults) accused of CSA were diverted from the criminal legal system, but only if they were White – diversion did not extend to youth of color. Study 4 identified barriers and challenges for non-offending caregivers in cases of CSA.

Facilitators of Delayed Child Sexual Abuse Disclosures in a Prosecution Sample

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Child Sexual Abuse: Factors That Shape Criminal Legal Processes (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Kristy Shockley¹, Dr. Stephanie Block², Dr. Hannah Johson², Dr. Joseph Gonzales², Dr. Linda Williams³

1. College of the Holy Cross, 2. University of Massachusetts Lowell, 3. Wellesley College

Children who experience child sexual abuse (CSA) often delay their disclosures of abuse by days, weeks, months, years or even decades, while some never disclose. The current study examined time to and facilitators of disclosure in a sample of cases referred to authorities. For our cases that had information about disclosure, delayed disclosures were most common (53.9%). Grounded theory identified 14 common facilitators, four of which were significantly predictive of delays and why children tell: another victim discloses, within therapeutic settings, exposure to educational materials, and general distress. Findings support that disclosures are dynamic in nature and many children delay.

Sexual Abuse Disclosure Increases Arrests and Prosecutorial Referrals for White Children, but Not for Children of Color*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Child Sexual Abuse: Factors That Shape Criminal Legal Processes (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Margaret Stevenson¹, Ms. Molly Rivers²

1. Kenyon College, 2. Evansville, IN

We examined effects of victim race, perpetrator race, and abuse disclosure status on arrest rates and prosecutorial referrals among a sample of 315 children who underwent a child forensic interview in a Midwestern child advocacy center. Supporting hypotheses, arrest rates and prosecutorial referrals were more likely in cases involving abuse disclosure (vs. no disclosure). Importantly, this main effect was moderated by child race: Abuse disclosure increased arrest rates and prosecutorial referrals only for White children, but not for children of color. Children of color face unique barriers to positive criminal case outcomes, even when they disclose abuse.

Adolescent Sex Offenders Are Diverted From the Criminal Legal System, but Only if They Are White*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Child Sexual Abuse: Factors That Shape Criminal Legal Processes (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Mr. Christian Picot ¹, Dr. Margaret Stevenson ¹, Ms. Molly Rivers ²

1. Kenyon College, 2. Evansville, IN

We examined effects of perpetrator age (adolescent vs. adult) and perpetrator race on legal outcomes in 382 alleged child sexual abuse cases within a Midwestern child advocacy center. Supporting hypotheses, perpetrators were less likely to be arrested or referred for prosecution when they were adolescents than when they were adults—but only when the perpetrators were White. In contrast, for perpetrators of color, being an adolescent (as compared to an adult) did not reduce arrest or prosecutorial referral likelihood. Youth does not proffer protection from criminal legal system involvement for adolescents of color accused of sex offending.

Exploring the Needs of Non-Offending Caregivers in Cases of Child Sexual Abuse

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Child Sexual Abuse: Factors That Shape Criminal Legal Processes (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Hannah Johson¹, Dr. Stephanie Block¹, Dr. Linda Williams²

1. University of Massachusetts Lowell, 2. Wellesley College

The presence of non-offending caregiver (NOC) support is associated with prosecution of child sexual abuse (CSA). Prior work has called for more qualitative research to understand a caregiver's perspective on social services and their child's CSA case (Jones et al., 2010). The goal of this study was to understand the helpfulness of resources and the challenges NOCs face. A thematic analysis of qualitative interviews found caregivers have financial concerns related to the CSA case, such as, a need to change residence, financial insecurity, and work-related issues. These findings can help target interventions to ameliorate barriers NOCs face.

Mind the Gap: Specialty Topics and Associated Barriers in the Competency System*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Mind the Gap: Specialty Topics and Associated Barriers in the Competency System
(Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer McMahon¹, Dr. Neil Gowensmith¹

1. University of Denver

For decades, the nationwide competency crisis has been a focal point of discussion. States grapple with identifying and remedying persistent issues that continue to burden the overtaxed restoration system. Our papers highlight the gaps in services and resources, particularly concerning the needs of vulnerable populations who often languish in the system. We explore challenges typically faced by providers and seldomly discussed in the competency system; management and treatment of delusions, the impact of brain injuries, and barriers related to restorability. Our presentations will showcase three distinct yet interrelated specialty topics, collectively shedding light on crucial aspects of the competency landscape.

Adding Insight to Injury: Brain Injuries in the Competency System*

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Mind the Gap: Specialty Topics and Associated Barriers in the Competency System
(Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer McMahon¹, Dr. Kim Gorgens¹

1. University of Denver

Individuals with conditions affecting cognitive functioning, including brain injuries, are overrepresented among persons deemed incompetent to proceed. Brain injury is a major cause of disability associated with behavioral problems that may increase vulnerability to involvement in the legal system. Denver FIRST is piloting a Brain Injury Screening Program serving at-risk populations with suspected brain injuries in Colorado's competency system. The project identifies brain injuries, assesses cognitive functioning, provides recommendations for TBI-informed interventions, and suggests community referrals. This paper will discuss preliminary findings and exemplar cases highlighting the complexity and acuity of clinical presentations and the crucial need for specialized services.

The Challenges of Changing Minds: Using Michael's Game to Treat Delusional Disorder in the Competency System

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Mind the Gap: Specialty Topics and Associated Barriers in the Competency System (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Katherine Sterling¹, Dr. Jennifer McMahon¹, Dr. Jason Lawrence²

1. University of Denver, 2. Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health

Delusional beliefs are often identified as a primary symptom interfering with a person's ability to rationally understand their legal proceedings and, therefore, their overarching competency to stand trial. Although many individuals are successfully restored to competency through pharmacological interventions, literature indicates that delusions often persist as residual symptoms despite medication adherence. Therefore, this symptomology must be addressed through other treatment mechanisms, such as Michael's Game. Given the limited literature on this as an intervention for delusional beliefs for individuals in forensic contexts, this program evaluation sought to assess the impact of Michael's Game treatment on patients' competency restoration trajectory

Who Is “Not Restorable” and When Do We Know

Friday, 22nd March - 13:30: Mind the Gap: Specialty Topics and Associated Barriers in the Competency System
(Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Karen Grabowski¹, Dr. Jennifer McMahon¹

1. University of Denver

A core aspect of evaluations of competency to proceed is determining if a defendant can be restored to competency. Evaluators are often left with little guidance with the issue of restorability, and trends have been observed in Colorado that, even with recent statute changes to address this issue, evaluators do not often opine defendants to be not restorable. This paper will explore several exemplar cases, offer considerations for how to move forward with the issue of restorability, and explore barriers existing within competency systems for clients who are not restorable.

You Cannot Bubble Bath Your Way out of Systemic Failures: Understanding, Accessing and Advocating for the Right to Self-Care*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: PDW Committee: You Cannot Bubble Bath your way out of Systemic Failures:
Understanding, Accessing and Advocating for the Right to Self-Care (San Gabriel A&B) - Paper

Dr. Jennifer Cox¹

1. The University of Alabama

Sponsored by The Professional Development of Women Committee, this panel explores systemic barriers to accessing “real self care” including adequate health care and reproductive care, childcare, and other necessary resources. Panelists will consider how women are disproportionately impacted by systemic failures. Further, we will discuss advocacy strategies, living within our personal values, and achieving professional goals while existing in systems and institutions that prioritize work products over workers.

The Health Benefits of Romantic Partnerships for Justice-Involved Young Adults

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Mr. Curtis Smith IV¹, Mr. Nicholas Riano¹, Ms. Imani Randolph¹, Dr. Jordan Beardslee¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Justice-involved young adults experience significant health disparities compared to the general population. Researchers have identified romantic relationships as crucial social determinants of health that can have significant health benefits, a trend yet to be examined within justice-involved populations. The current study longitudinally investigates how relationship status and quality influence health in a sample of 877 justice-involved young adults. The greatest health benefits were observed in those reporting high-quality romantic relationships. Efforts to strengthen existing romantic relationships may be a vital means to support the well-being of justice-involved young adults throughout and after their justice-involvement.

Developmental Maturity and Criminal Sophistication: Testing Two Proposed Links*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Lyndsey Clarke¹, Ms. Julia Stratton¹, Mr. Miguel Murillo¹, Ms. Rachel Bomysoad¹, Dr. Christopher King²

1. Montclair State University, 2. Montclair State University

Juvenile transfer evaluations call for assessments of developmental maturity and criminal sophistication. However, the connection between the two constructs remains uncertain. It has been suggested in the literature that levels of antisocial thinking or antisocial personality traits may moderate a relationship between developmental maturity and criminal sophistication. We tested this possibility using a sample of young adults who were incarcerated. Results were suggestive of additive rather than multiplicative (moderator) effects for both antisocial thinking and antisocial personality traits. We discuss the implications of these findings for future theory, research, and practice.

Juvenile Personality Profiles: The Utilization of Psychopathic Traits in Risk Prediction

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Alessia Valentino¹, Ms. Chi-An Lu¹, Dr. Erin Glackin², Ms. Lily Reed¹, Dr. Diana Falkenbach¹

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center, 2. Tulane University

Research utilizing a personality-based approach to assessing the subtypes of psychopathy may be beneficial for juveniles given the mercurial nature of adolescent development and behavior. The current study aims to expand on past research by grouping a sample of juvenile offenders with similar FFM personality profiles and linking groups to psychopathic subtypes that may differentially predict aggression and antisocial behavior. Two clusters emerged which may be important for understanding psychopathy subtyping. Validation results largely match other subtyping research; the secondary psychopathy cluster was more likely to be aggressive. Implications are discussed.

Partnering With Police: Promoting Engagement in Training on Adolescents*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Rebecca Fix¹, Dr. Jeffrey Aaron², Ms. Kim Simon³

1. Johns Hopkins University, 2. Virginia Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Services, 3. Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

Police encounters with youth can easily go awry, leading to immediate and persisting harms. These risks are present for all youth, but especially acute for Black youth in urban settings. Such contacts can derail health development at this formative stage. Police typically receive little training to understand and respond effectively to youth, and training for police personnel may be key to improving encounters and reducing harm. Some significant challenges exist in the delivery of such training and in obtaining law enforcement buy-in to its value. This symposium will explore the creation of mental health-law enforcement partnerships to support such trainings.

Opportunities and Challenges: Evaluating a Training Focused on Police-Adolescent Interactions*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Rebecca Fix¹, Dr. Dylan Jackson¹, Dr. Cassandra Crifasi¹

1. Johns Hopkins University

The purpose of this study was to conduct a preliminary evaluation of a training focused on police-adolescent interactions and learn about opportunities and challenges. Survey data were collected from 546 officers at pre-training and 339 personnel at post-training. Focus groups were conducted with 50 officers. In general, the training was viewed as necessary and important. Participants suggested the training overlooked some critical challenges specific to policing youth. Results further indicate future trainings should better recognize officers' knowledge, not to difficulties of working in policing, and highlight local youth voices whenever possible. Quotes will be used to exemplify these themes.

The Influence of Psychosocial Maturity on Risky and Illegal Behaviors in Adolescent Generational Groups*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Claudia Cota¹, Dr. April Thomas¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

Adolescents' U.S. generational status may influence adolescent risk-taking and delinquent behaviors through psychosocial maturity. First-generation immigrants may display protective factors against risky behaviors (i.e., immigrant paradox), but generational status has also been associated with greater engagement in delinquent activities among some ethnic identities. This study examined the mediating role of psychosocial maturity on generational status and engagement in risky and delinquent behaviors among an ethnically diverse sample of adolescents ($N=117$). Psychosocial maturity mediated the relationship between generational status and risk-taking behaviors (model 1), but no association was found between generational status and delinquent behaviors (model 2).

Adverse and Benevolent Childhood Experiences Among Children of Incarcerated Parents

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Hailey Allo¹, Dr. Apryl Alexander²

1. University of Denver, 2. University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Researchers have referred to children of incarcerated parents (COIP) as “the unseen victims of the prison boom” (Petersilia, 2005, p. 34). Having an incarcerated parent creates a complicated and dynamic web of risk factors which can lead to negative outcomes, including intergenerational crime. Outside of the risk factors directly related to the incarceration of a parent, COIP are an especially vulnerable population relative to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (Turney, 2018). This study expanded upon previous literature on ACEs among COIP and examined benevolent childhood experiences (BCEs) of COIP to better understand protective factors for this population.

Pseudotemporal Problem Among French-Speaking Six- to Nine-Year-Old Nonmaltreated Children

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Sabrina Musacchio¹, Ms. Kayla Schick¹, Ms. Michelle Dang¹, Mr. marc-antoine brosseau¹, Dr. Kelly McWilliams², Dr. Shanna Williams¹

1. McGill University, 2. John Jay College

Forensic interviewers often use the word ‘time’ to seek narrative information, which often results in children interpreting this as asking for temporal rather than narrative information (pseudotemporal problem). The present study explored this problem in French, a language where the word-level confusion is absent, using the phrases “Dis-moi ce qui s’est passé la fois où ...” (tell me what happened that time...) and “Parle-moi d’une fois où ...” (tell me about a time when...). The participants made pseudotemporal errors regardless of the use of the word ‘time’. Therefore, the pseudotemporal problem may be related to conceptual, rather than semantic, mechanisms.

Unraveling the Relationship Between Trauma Exposure, Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms, and Psychosocial Maturity

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Megan Irgens¹, Dr. Jeanne McPhee¹, Dr. Juan Carlos Gonzalez¹, Mr. Jarschire Dennis¹, Dr. Marina Tolou-Shams¹, Dr. Johanna Folk¹

1. University of California, San Francisco

Low maturity in adolescence is associated with drug use and further penetration into the legal system. Such consequences have also been seen for legally involved youth with trauma exposure and significant symptomology. This paper aims to understand the association between trauma symptoms and psychosocial maturity among youth in first-time contact with the legal system (YILS; $n=236$). Results indicate that degree of maturity does not differ between youth with and without trauma histories, however trauma symptom categories were differentially associated with five measures of maturity (e.g., maturity, temperance, work orientation, identity etc.). Implications for treatment are discussed.

Distinguishing Perpetrators of Bias-Motivated Harassment From Biased Non-Perpetrators in a Large Collegiate Sample*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: Youth, Families, and the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Data Blitz

Mr. Patrick McGonigal¹, Ms. Elisha Chan¹, Ms. Maddie Eyer¹, Ms. Lily Bopp¹, Dr. Mario Scalora¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Hate crime and bias-related harassment disproportionately affect marginalized and underrepresented groups (e.g., Bender & Lauritsen, 2021). While studies have reliably demonstrated the immense harms of identity-driven victimization, comparatively little research has examined the underlying mechanisms of perpetration. The current study sought to distinguish individuals who endorse engaging in bias-related behavior from those who harbor prejudicial attitudes without perpetration. Results revealed that clinical variables, including maladaptive personality traits and aggression proneness, were significantly higher among participants who endorsed hateful attitudes towards minority groups and engaged in bias-related behavior. Implications of these findings and future directions are discussed.

Does the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure Really Measure Psychopathy? Evaluation of the TriPM Using a Test Validation Framework

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Assessment and Correlates of Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Stephen Hart¹, Dr. Dylan Gatner¹

1. Simon Fraser University

The Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010) is a self-report test of three symptom domains identified in the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy: Boldness, Meanness, and Disinhibition. The TriPM has been widely used in research around the world, yet there is controversy surrounding its validity. In this presentation, I will outline the theoretical basis for the development of the TriPM, summarize the major criticisms leveled against it, and then evaluate its test validity using the framework of Slaney and Maraun (2008). I conclude that the TriPM has not survived falsification, and indeed is impossible to falsify, as a measure of psychopathy,

Perceptions of DSM-5-TR Section III Antisocial Personality Disorder and the Psychopathy Specifier in a Capital Case

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Assessment and Correlates of Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Sarah Katzen¹, Dr. Daniella K. Cash¹, Dr. Jared Ruchensky¹

1. Sam Houston State University

The current study evaluates the impact of differing models of psychopathology on juror perception presented in a capital case. Participants ($n = 253$) were provided with a capital case vignette in which the defendant was described as a psychopath by a mental health expert using one of three possible methods, (PCL-R, AMPD ASPD, AMPD ASPD + PS), or has no existing mental health conditions (No Disorder). Preliminary findings suggest the psychopathy assessments were equally as interpretable by participants. Furthermore, the PCL-R approach is perceived as similarly stigmatizing to the AMPD ASPD and ASPD and PS diagnoses, although differences are observed.

From Son of Sam to Son of Hope: A Life Positioning Analysis

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Assessment and Correlates of Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Mrs. Suchika Siotia¹, Ms. Kelly Walk¹, Dr. Heather Macdonald¹, Ms. Julie Dismang¹

1. Fielding Graduate University

This study explored the phases, perspectives and life positions of an adult male serial killer, David Berkowitz. The researchers used an innovative methodological approach termed life positioning analysis (LPA; Martin & Gillespie, 2010). LPA uses a narrative framework to explore an individual's relational roles, positions, and exchanges by examining present mechanisms of several types including personal, contextual, sociocultural, and psychological. The mystery of Son of Hope will be explored through an application of the LPA framework. These frameworks focus on a person's process of 'becoming' rather than a strict analysis of sets and conditions within which a person lived.

The Relationship between Rape Myth Acceptance, Hostility Towards Women, Psychopathy, and Aggression

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Assessment and Correlates of Psychopathy (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Sara Chaparro Rucobo ¹, Dr. Jared Ruchensky ¹, Dr. Tiffany D. Russell ²

1. Sam Houston State University, 2. University of North Dakota

Prior research has linked psychopathic traits, hostility towards women (HTW), and rape myth acceptance(RMA) to sexual violence in particular. However, little work has investigated the triarchic model of psychopathy (meanness, disinhibition, boldness) in the context of violence perpetration. We found positive associations between disinhibition and meanness and HTW, RMA, and aggression scales. However, boldness was generally unrelated or negatively related to HTW, RMA, and aggression. Results suggest that a multidimensional model of psychopathy is necessary to assess aggression.

Breaking the Cycle: Preliminary Findings on the Impact of Cash Bail on Socioeconomic Inequality and Guilty Pleas

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Topics in Plea Bargaining (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Isabella Callahan ¹

1. Harvard Law School

The United States grapples with mass incarceration, with over 2.3 million individuals incarcerated across the country, many of whom remain detained pre-trial for their inability to afford bail. Our ongoing study, a randomized controlled trial (RCT), investigates the effect of short-term incarceration, where participants are randomized to a regular pre-trial group, or an “extra-chance” group, where they are bailed out. Preliminary findings reveal that those in the regular pre-trial group (40%) are significantly more likely to plead guilty than those in the extra-chance group (21%). These findings shed light on the urgent need for reform in pre-trial incarceration practices.

Quick and Dirty: An Evaluation of Plea Colloquy Validity in the Virtual Courtroom

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Topics in Plea Bargaining (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Ariana Lowe¹, Ms. Peyton Newsome², Ms. Hannah Strong², Dr. Annabelle Frazier³, Dr. Miko Wilford

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1. Iowa State University, 2. University of Massachusetts Lowell, 3. University of Southern Mississippi

Defendants' knowing, intelligent, and voluntary decisions to plead guilty are recorded before a judge in a plea colloquy. However, research indicates the colloquy process and its duration are not uniform across Courts. Further differences may have emerged when Courts moved online during Covid-19. The current study replicates and extends work by Dezemmer and colleagues (2022) to offer an evaluation and comparison of virtual colloquies (n=340) held in multiple U.S. jurisdictions. In addition to identifying different approaches for evaluating defendants' guilty pleas, we describe multiple variables unique to virtual settings that might have affected judicial evaluations and defendant decisions.

Examining the Role of Race in Plea Recommendations for Defense Attorneys and Laypeople

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Topics in Plea Bargaining (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Dr. Annmarie Khairalla*¹, *Dr. Brian Cutler*², *Dr. Miko Wilford*³**

1. Ontario Tech University, 2. Fielding Graduate University, 3. Iowa State University

In two studies, we examined how defense attorneys' and university students' plea-related recommendations might be impacted by the race of the defendant. Participants viewed either a simulated hit-and-run or larceny scenario, and were then asked questions about their likely plea recommendations. In Study 1, defense attorneys thought that it would be better for Black defendants with strong evidence to accept a plea deal than similarly-situated white defendants. In Study 2, students were influenced by both race and evidence strength independently, but not together, in an unexpected pro-Black direction.

Coercive Plea Discounts? Variations in Sentence Reduction Differentially Affect Innocent and Guilty Defendants' Plea Decisions

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Topics in Plea Bargaining (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Dr. Melanie Fessinger*¹, *Dr. Margaret Kovera*²**

1. University of California, Irvine, 2. John Jay College

We examined how sentence reductions affect defendants' perceptions of the voluntariness of their guilty pleas. Participants took part in a plea decision-making task in which they were accused of a crime that carried a maximum sentence of 20 years. They decided whether to plead guilty in exchange for a reduced sentence that was either 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, or 18 years and rated the voluntariness of the decision-making process. Sentence reductions differentially affected innocent and guilty defendants' plea decisions. Guilt but not offer size affected perceptions of voluntariness.

Biases in the Criminal Legal System: A Perspective From Expected Utility*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Racial Biases in Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Janice Burke¹, Ms. Justice Healy¹, Dr. Yueran Yang¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

Racial biases in confessions are some of the major causal factors for disparities in the criminal legal system. Minority suspects are more likely to be arrested and interrogated, more likely to confess, and more likely to be incarcerated at higher rates for longer periods of time. This demonstrates that racial disparities exist at all three stages of the interrogation procedure—*before*, *during*, and *after* a confession. As expected utility theory (EUT) can be used to quantify the long-term outcomes of any decision procedure, we propose an expected utility approach to organize and quantify racial biases in confessions.

Pretrial Publicity is Persuasive: Effects of Victim Race, Juror Race, and Pretrial Publicity on Mock-Jurors' Decision, Evidence Interpretation, and Emotions*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Racial Biases in Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Christine Ruva¹, Ms. Elizabeth Sykes¹, Ms. Kendall Smith¹

1. University of South Florida

While considerable research focuses on the differential treatment of Black and White defendants, less research examines how victim race influences jurors' decisions when the defendant is White, a situation consistent with recent high-profile cases. Also, there exists a dearth in research exploring whether victim race and pretrial-publicity (PTP) slant interact to influence decisions. Research examining defendant race and PTP effects presents conflicting findings (Clow et al., 2013; Mannes & Foster, 2016). This study explores victim race, juror race, and PTP effects on verdicts, evidence interpretation, and emotions. These variables had interactive effects on mock-jurors' ($N=1190$) decisions, evidence interpretation, and emotions.

Race, Medical Malpractice, & Expert Testimony on Systemic Bias*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Racial Biases in Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Michael Creim¹, Prof. Anthony Burrow¹

1. Cornell University

Medicine is not immune to racial bias, which prompts the question, what role does the law of medical malpractice play ameliorating or reinforcing racial bias? We find that in medical malpractice settings expert witness testimony on systemic bias appears to be persuasive for jurors with a strong sense of purpose in life such that they are more likely to find in favor ethnic minority plaintiffs (study 1: $p = .025$; trending in study 2: $p = 0.060$). Additionally, the race of the trial judge may impact liability decisions ($p = .0034$), particularly among men ($p = .0020$).

Race in the Hiring of Law Professors and Perceptions of Fields of Law*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Racial Biases in Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Michael Creim¹, Prof. Anthony Burrow¹

1. Cornell University

It is well documented that ethnic minorities are underrepresented among professors in legal academia. There is much research documenting racial bias against minorities in low status entry level positions; however, some research has found the opposite trend evidencing favorability towards persons from underrepresented groups for high status positions. We conducted a law faculty hiring study where 366 law professors evaluated a mock applicant. We found two identifiable subsets of participants, one significantly favored underrepresented minority applicants, while the other was more consistent with traditional bias findings. We also found racial associations for fields of research interest interacted with applicant race.

Advancing Trust Research at the Intersection of Law and Psychology*

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancing Trust Research (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Dr. Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill*¹, *Dr. Joe Hamm*²**

1. Arizona State University, 2. Michigan State University

Trust is an important psychological facilitator of social cohesion but—given the inevitability of power differentials—is especially important in the administration of law. We turn to law and legal systems to address a variety of threats but, in doing so, we necessarily exacerbate our vulnerability to the system itself. This symposium will demonstrate the ways that trust research can be leveraged to answer questions of import to law-psychology. Our session discussant will use his perspective as EIC of the *Journal of Trust Research* to elucidate the state of the science on the construct and fertile future research directions.

Trust and the Illusion of Expert Objectivity

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancing Trust Research (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Ms. Emily Line*¹, *Dr. Tess Neal*², *Dr. Emily Pronin*³, *Dr. Emily Denne*⁴, *Ms. Rebecca Velez*⁵**

1. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2. Iowa State University, 3. Princeton University, 4. University of Evansville, 5. Arizona State University

When people perceive experts as trustworthy, they see those experts as more credible and are more persuaded by them. But expertise does not necessarily protect against bias; assuming objectivity could lead to unwarranted faith in expert judgment. Are people sensitive to the ways in which experts are susceptible to bias? Supporting preregistered hypotheses across two studies, we found (1) people believe experts across domains are largely protected against bias (i.e., an illusion of expert objectivity), (2) perceived trustworthiness and objectivity correlate (trust may exaggerate the illusion of objectivity), and (3) there are real consequences for this illusion of expert objectivity.

Public Understanding and Perceptions of Child Protection: Investigating Normative Alignment

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancing Trust Research (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Ms. Stacey Politis*¹, *Dr. Diane Sivasubramaniam*¹, *Dr. Nina Papalia*²**

1. Swinburne University of Technology, 2. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology

Child protection services (CPS) are a unique and controversial public service that relies on public trust. Trust is enhanced by normative alignment, which refers to agreement between views of how CPS enact their powers (descriptive) and how CPS should enact their powers (prescriptive); however, public understanding of CPS is largely untested. This mixed-methods study investigated lay knowledge and beliefs about CPS practices. Participants understood the broader responsibilities of CPS, however had poor understanding of restorative practices. Also, there were significant differences between people's descriptive and prescriptive views of restorative practice in CPS. Implications for public trust in CPS are considered.

Deciding Which Information to Trust: People Who Believe Epistemically Suspect Claims are More Like Us Than We Think

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancing Trust Research (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Mx. Sam Drew*¹, *Prof. Kristy Martire*², *Prof. Kate Faasse*¹, *Dr. Sam Robson*¹**

1. University of New South Wales, 2. UNSW, Sydney

Belief in epistemically suspect claims - like vaccine conspiracies - threatens the well-being of individuals and societies. However, we know little about how these beliefs form and how they can be prevented. Research suggests that those who believe 'alternate facts' may have a unique perspective on evidence trustworthiness. To examine this, we asked endorsers and non-endorsers of epistemically suspect beliefs to rate the persuasiveness of information sources from their own and their outgroups' perspectives. We found more similarities than differences between the groups, but they both misjudged the true beliefs of outgroup members. The implications of this misalignment are discussed.

Persuasion Factors That Influence the Effectiveness of Cross-Examination of a Forensic Expert: Do Trustworthiness, Consistency, Field, and Foundation Matter?

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancing Trust Research (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Jacqueline Kirshenbaum¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

Because false and misleading forensic testimony largely contribute to wrongful convictions, it is important to understand ways to reduce the influence of such testimony on jurors. Through mock trial vignettes, this study examined whether the manipulation of an expert's trustworthiness, field, foundation, and consistency (via cross-examination) effectively reduced the credibility of a forensic expert. Results indicated that these factors were related to perceptions of the credibility of the expert themselves (i.e., expert credibility) as well as the credibility of their testimony (i.e., message credibility). Both expert and message credibility were related to ratings of a defendant's guilt. Implications are discussed.

In Good Time: The Role of Timing of Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations in the Competency Crisis

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancements in Competency Evaluations and Perceptions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Ms. Amanda Raymond*¹, *Dr. Marcus Boccaccini*¹, *Dr. Jason Lawrence*², *Dr. Daniel Murrie*³**

1. Sam Houston State University, 2. Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health, 3. Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy

This study aims to assess the impact of time from court order to completion on outcomes of competency to stand trial evaluations in response to legislation limiting the time allotted to evaluators (e.g., 7-14 days). We analyzed 8,233 CST evaluations conducted across Missouri from 2003-2022. Results indicated a trend of elevated incompetence to stand trial (IST) rates in evaluations conducted in 1-4 weeks, a downward trend in IST rates in evaluations conducted in 4-9 weeks, and an uptick in IST rates beginning 10 weeks after the court order. This trend was particularly apparent in defendants diagnosed with serious mental illness.

Judicial Perceptions of Forensic Mental Health Professionals' Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancements in Competency Evaluations and Perceptions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Katérine Aminot¹, Dr. Tara Ryan², Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones¹

1. University of Manitoba, 2. Northwest Forensic Institute

Forensic psychologists and psychiatrists provide important opinions on psycholegal questions; however, legal professionals are biased towards psychiatrists. This mixed-methods study will survey American and Canadian judges and lawyers to examine how profession, gender, and level of experience affect the perceived credibility of forensic psychologists and psychiatrists when evaluating competency to stand trial. Pilot testing with law students indicated that most participants considered psychologists and psychiatrists equally qualified, but some held a preference towards psychiatrists. This study will examine whether preferential biases towards psychiatrists persist and their causes and may inform guidelines to promote equal consideration of expertise in forensic evaluations.

Juvenile Adjudicative Competence – How Does Developmental Immaturity Inform Competency Opinions?

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancements in Competency Evaluations and Perceptions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Becca Bergquist¹, Dr. Jeffrey Haun¹

1. Utah State Hospital

In juvenile adjudicative competency evaluations, the consideration of developmental immaturity has gained greater awareness in defining what factors encompass a finding of incompetence. However, our understanding of how developmental immaturity interacts with competency requires a deeper exploration of what factors encompass this construct and how it relates to a youth's trial-related abilities. This study will explore this construct and its relationship with competency outcomes using a sample of 250 juvenile competency reports in a five-year timeframe from a state with statutes supporting a finding of incompetence via developmental immaturity. Implications for evaluators and restoration services will be discussed.

Forensic Evaluators' Considerations of Contextual Information Sources in Competence to Stand to Stand Trial Evaluations

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancements in Competency Evaluations and Perceptions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Mr. Christian Stephens¹, Dr. Jennifer Cox¹

1. The University of Alabama

Exposure to task-irrelevant contextual information may prevent forensic mental health evaluators from making appropriate decisions. Our study investigated evaluators' perceptions of their most useful, important, and task-relevant information sources in competence to stand trial (CST) contexts. Licensed forensic evaluators selected, sequenced, and rated the task-relevance of 22 information sources within the context of different case vignettes. Results found evaluators generally selected collateral and interview information more frequently than assessment measures. They also shared fair agreement in how to sequence their sources but did not perceive task-relevance uniformly. Thus, forensic evaluators' personal judgements may impact the reliability of CST opinions.

Order Matters: Evaluator Search Strategies in a Criminal Responsibility Evaluation Experiment

Friday, 22nd March - 15:00: Advancements in Competency Evaluations and Perceptions (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Dr. Anthony Perillo*¹, *Dr. Jennifer Perillo*¹, *Dr. Sarah Kysor-Itri*², *Dr. Masha Berman*³, *Dr. Daniel Murrie*⁴**

1. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, 2. Allegheny General Hospital, 3. Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 4. Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy

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

Self-Reported Culturally Competent Practices and Debiasing Strategies Among Police and Public Safety Psychologists*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Mr. Kenny Gonzalez¹, Dr. Corey Stewart², Ms. Savannah Cuellar¹, Ms. Lyndsey Clarke¹, Dr. Nicole Rafanello², Dr. Christopher King³

1. Montclair State University, 2. Independent Practice, 3. Montclair State University

Police and public safety (PPS) psychologists in the United States are evaluating increasingly diverse candidates as part of hiring processes for law enforcement positions. While previous research has found questionable culturally competent practices among forensic psychologists, little is known about such practices among PPS psychologists who conduct pre-employment psychological evaluations of police candidates. The current study examined endorsements of culturally competent practices and both promising and suspect debiasing strategies among PPS psychologists. Results suggested similar concerns as have been raised for forensic psychologists, which is worth attending to by both specialty fields.

Experiences With Police Violence and Willingness to Contact the Police Among Urban Black Residents*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

***Dr. Jeaneé Miller*¹, *Dr. Yasser Payne*², *Dr. Brooklynn Hitchens*³, *Dr. Ivan Sun*²**

1. Old Dominion University, 2. University of Delaware, 3. University of Maryland

We examined the relationship between experiencing police violence and willingness to contact police to report crimes or request assistance among a street-identified population. Using survey data, this project employed Street Participatory Action Research to explore this direct connection, along with key interactions. As expected, being a victim of police violence significantly predicted less willingness to contact police. Moreover, preliminary results showed that experiencing police violence reduced willingness to contact police most among those who lived in disadvantaged communities, had relatively positive attitudes toward police, and had dispositions toward active coping strategies. We discuss implications and avenues for future research.

Does Work Climate Impact the Return-to-Work Process of Police Officers After an Absence for a Common Mental Disorder?*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Mrs. Clemence Emeriau-Farges¹, Prof. Andree-Ann Deschênes¹, Dr. Annie Gendron²

1. Université du Québec at Trois-Rivières, 2. École nationale de police du Québec

Research has yet to document the success factors of the return-to-work (RTW) process for police officers following an absence for a common mental disorder (CMD; e.g. post-traumatic stress disorder.). The aim of this research was to determine the impact of the work climate on the RTW process (consisting of three phases: work stoppage, RTW and post-return's length of time) for police officers who had suffered a totally or partially work-related CMD. Regressions' analysis from surveys data 70 Quebec police officers showed partial but significant impact of work climate, particularly their tasks perception, on police officers perception of sustainable RTW.

Civilian and Police Informational Frames Impact Judgments of Police Use of Force*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Melissa Baker¹

1. Coastal Carolina University

The effect of emotionally disturbed person (EDP)-informational frames and police warning-informational frames on participants' judgments of an officer's use of force was examined in the present study. Participants were given information about a civilian (EDP label: substance abuse, mental illness, none) and a police officer (police warned about civilian's behavior: yes, no, none) depicted in a police-civilian confrontation video, watched the confrontation video, and were asked whether they believed the officer used force. Results revealed an interaction between civilian EDP- and police warning-informational frames on judgments of police use of force.

Examining the Influence of Historic Events on Public Attitudes Toward the Police

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Carina Cardoso¹, Ms. Guadalupe Blanco-Velasco², Dr. Kimberley A. Clow¹

1. University of Ontario Institute of Technology, 2. Ontario Tech University

Attitudes toward the police establish support and cooperation with law enforcement (e.g., Mourtugos & Adams, 2019). These attitudes can be negatively influenced by use of force incidents and individual minority status (Gerber & Jackson, 2016; Italiano et al., 2020). A secondary data analysis of three studies examined the influence of George Floyd's murder by police. Attitudes toward police were measured before (March 2020) and after (June 2020) Floyd's murder, as well as a year later (May 2021). Results showed participants reported less positive police attitudes following Floyd's murder, as well as more perceived prejudice from the police towards minority groups.

Police Appraisals of Intimate Partner Homicide Risk*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Gabriella Genova¹, Ms. Francesca Gigliotti¹, Dr. Karen Grabowski¹

1. University of Denver

With the rise in intimate partner homicide (IPH), it is imperative police can recognize high risk situations for victim safety. This study investigates police officers' ability to identify high-risk factors for IPH in domestic violence scenarios. Participants will read a vignette depicting domestic violence, containing five empirically supported risk factors for IPH and met the "extreme danger" level on The Danger Assessment. Participants will then identify which themes they deemed "most important" in evaluating victim safety and rate the perceived level of danger for the victim. Implications from this study can inform any needs for more police specialty training.

Who is Risky? Examining Current Suicide Risk Assessment and Documentation Practices by Law Enforcement Officers*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Alexandra Lugo¹, Dr. Christopher Weaver², Dr. Joyce Chu²

1. California Department of State Hospitals, 2. Palo Alto University

Law enforcement officers (LEOs) increasingly respond to mental health calls, determining whether individuals enter the criminal justice or mental health systems despite receiving limited suicide risk assessment training. The study goal was to examine current practices, identifying areas for improving determinations with the use of a suicide risk assessment smartphone app by coding 82 mental health incident reports for risk factors. The results identified fewer than one-fifth of empirical risk factors, largely to the exclusion of psychosocial and cultural factors. The results illustrate an opportunity for improving current practices and support the utility of a suicide risk assessment app.

A Reevaluation of Active Shooter Events: Expanding Our Understanding of Key Factors

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Kyle Gamache¹, Dr. Matt Zaitchik¹, Dr. Judith Platania¹, Ms. Cecelia Coslovi¹, Ms. Emily Cleary¹

1. Roger Williams University

In the current study, we investigate active shooter events (ASEs) with emphasis on expanding our understanding of key factors involved in these events. The impetus for this study is a 2015 exploration (Gamache et al.) that highlighted common perpetrator and event characteristics in ASEs occurring in the US prior to 2014. Since the 2015 study, mass-shooting events have moved from tragic, isolated incidents, to a phenomenon that is widely discussed in the media and highly politicized. Our goal is to investigate continued trends, if any exist, and to compare our current sample of ASEs to the sample utilized in 2015.

Gangstalking and the Evolving Landscape of Delusional and Extreme Beliefs in the Legal Arena

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Emma Hamilton¹, Dr. Collin Shumate, M.D.¹, Dr. Matthew Motley, M.D., Ph.D.¹

1. University of Southern California

Gangstalking beliefs have become increasingly prevalent in legal and correctional settings. Those who ascribe to this novel persecutory belief system are convinced they are being targeted with harassment and surveillance by corrupt entities. The veracity of these claims is questionable, and similarities are noted with the sovereign citizen movement in that such ideas skirt the border between extreme beliefs and delusions. “Gangstalked” individuals seem to increasingly present in forensic settings, but evaluators and courts have limited precedent on how to approach such cases. This presentation discusses characteristics of recent legal opinions featuring gangstalking beliefs. Implications for forensic practitioners are identified.

Physiological Correlates of Antisocial and Aggressive Behavior

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Perspectives on Policing and Risk (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Natasha Bailey¹, Ms. Meghan Costello¹, Ms. Amanda Hellwig¹, Dr. Bert Uchino², Dr. Joseph Allen¹

1. University of Virginia, 2. University of Utah

This study examined longitudinal associations between sympathetic nervous system (SNS) reactivity and antisocial and aggressive behavior. Participants ($N=184$) reported on their antisocial and aggressive behavior annually from ages 18-26. Physiological measurements were taken at age 29. Higher mean levels of antisocial and aggressive behavior were associated with blunted baseline SNS activity, and greater antisocial behavior was also associated with blunted SNS reactivity to stress. These findings suggest that harsh sentencing practices designed to elicit heightened levels of physiological arousal may be less efficacious for people with antisocial/aggressive behavior. The findings also have implications for prevention of these behavior problems.

Science Communication Through Expert Testimony: Eyewitness Identification in the Case of Sydney Holmes

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Science Impact and Communication Committee: So You Want to Make a Difference: Learning about Science Communication at AP-LS (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Dr. Lora Levett¹

1. University of Florida

In 1989, Sidney Holmes was convicted of robbery with a firearm and sentenced to 400 years in prison in the State of Florida based on a single eyewitness's identification. In partnership with the Innocence Project of Florida, the Broward County Conviction Review Unit reviewed his case. As a consultant in the review process, I will discuss science communication from the perspective of an expert, including the initial case review, communication with attorney team, report writing, and testifying for a compensation bill through the Florida State Legislature. Practical take-aways include tips for starting expert work and engaging in effective expert testimony.

How to Solicit Buy-In for Evidence-Based Practices From Legal Personnel

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Science Impact and Communication Committee: So You Want to Make a Difference: Learning about Science Communication at AP-LS (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Dr. Gina Vincent*¹**

1. UMass Chan Medical School

Forensic psychology and related fields have researched every decision and intervention point in the juvenile and criminal justice systems, from pretrial to re-entry. It is crucial to apply “what works” correctly by engaging with and communicating our science to practitioners and policy makers. Obtaining buy-in for practices supported by evidence (e.g., Risk-Need-Responsivity, diversion) with judges, district attorneys, and probation officers who may still prescribe to ‘do the time for the crime’ is not easy. I will discuss how to communicate with and engage legal groups in ways that facilitate uptake and sustainability of research-based practices in youth legal settings.

Coproducing Re-Entry Policy with Stakeholders and Persons With Lived Experience in Regions that Lack Infrastructural Supports

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Science Impact and Communication Committee: So You Want to Make a Difference: Learning about Science Communication at AP-LS (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Dr. Tamara Kang¹

1. Southern Illinois University

Resource dependent policies are not readily sustainable in areas that lack infrastructural supports. Involving key stakeholders and individuals with lived experiences in codesigning policies that facilitate re-entry success, post-incarceration, increases the acceptability and sustainability of the changes. As a researcher organizing a policy codesign in partnership with Southern Mississippi Delta region counties, I will discuss successful strategies to gain buy in from stakeholders and barriers to implementing resource dependent policies when monetary resources are unstable. Practical take-aways include tips for communicating with county officials, organizational staff, and individuals with lived experience to facilitate the coproduction of policies that reduce recidivism.

Interactions Between Restorative Justice and Other School Disciplinary Practices: Effects on Student Perceptions*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Youth in Schools, Child Welfare, and the Juvenile Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Dr. Yael Granot*¹, *Dr. Maryse Richards*², *Ms. Ashley Bazin*¹, *Ms. Allison Lloyd*³**

1. Smith College, 2. Loyola University Chicago, 3. University of Maryland, Baltimore County

The ways in which schools respond to misconduct or harm signal to students a great deal about how safe they are within school, whether they belong, and whether their community is a just and fair place. As an alternative to traditional exclusionary discipline approaches, schools are increasingly incorporating restorative justice practices. Past research, while affirming the positive impacts of restorative practices, has largely considered them in a vacuum. We test whether the effects of restorative justice efforts may interact with the extant disciplinary architecture (exclusionary punishment, school-based police), to affect students' sense of safety, fairness, and belonging in school.

School Violence Following a Behavioral Threat Assessment

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Youth in Schools, Child Welfare, and the Juvenile Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Jordan Kerere¹, Dr. Dewey Cornell¹

1. University of Virginia

Behavioral threat assessment has become widely used in schools, but there is little research on the frequency of post-assessment attacks. This study investigated student attacks after a threat assessment was conducted by the school's multidisciplinary threat assessment team using the Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines (CSTAG). In a sample of 14,365 cases from approximately 3,000 Florida schools, 87.7% had no attack, 6.4% had an attempted attack that was averted, and 5.9% had an attack where someone was assaulted. Preliminary regression results indicate that a substantive threat classification was associated with over 12 times greater odds of an attack.

From Care to Consequences: How Child Welfare Services Relate to Rearrest and School Dropout Outcomes Among Dually Involved Youth

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Youth in Schools, Child Welfare, and the Juvenile Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Kayla McKeon¹, Ms. Kelly Eom¹, Dr. Amanda NeMoyer¹, Ms. Elizabeth Gray², Dr. Naomi Goldstein¹

1. Drexel University, 2. McGill University

Many children experience both child welfare and juvenile legal system involvement. These dually involved youth are at greater risk for negative outcomes than youth involved in only one system. We analyzed data from 350 youth arrested in Philadelphia schools with a history of child welfare system involvement to examine the relationship between both child welfare service setting restrictiveness and the number of services received and the likelihood of subsequent rearrest and school dropout. Results indicated that both service setting restrictiveness and number of services received predicted likelihood of rearrest, but not likelihood of school dropout, among dually involved youth.

Anonymous Reporting Systems and Student Threat Reporting

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Youth in Schools, Child Welfare, and the Juvenile Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Dr. Caroline Payne*¹, *Dr. Dewey Cornell*², *Dr. Timothy Konold*², *Dr. Sheresa Christopher*¹**

1. Medical University of South Carolina, 2. University of Virginia

This study examined associations among anonymous reporting systems (ARSs) in schools, student willingness to report threats, and number of threat assessments (TAs) schools conducted. Students (n = 106,865) rated their school climate and their willingness to report threats. ARS presence was not associated with student willingness to report or with number of TAs conducted. However, student perceptions of supportive teachers and fair discipline were associated with greater willingness to report, and schools that informed students about TA conducted more TAs. Findings suggest positive school climates and education about TA might encourage students to report threats more than ARS presence alone.

Conceptualizing Prosocial Identity for Justice-Involved Youth*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Youth in Schools, Child Welfare, and the Juvenile Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Ms. Luyi Jian*¹, *Dr. Gina Vincent*², *Prof. Jennifer Skeem*¹**

1. University of California, Berkeley, 2. UMass Chan Medical School

Positive Youth Justice (PYJ) is gaining popularity in the U.S. as a strengths-based alternative to the historically risk-focused system. However, much is unknown about how to apply the abstract PYJ framework in practice. This study begins to explore a promising construct, prosocial identity, that could be a target for intervention. Using data from 1,879 court-referred youth, the study examines how prosocial identity should be defined as an intervention target and its variations in justice-involved youth. Findings suggest that a conventional identity relates more to desistance than other-oriented prosocial identity. Additionally, prosocial identity measures show variations by race, gender, and age.

Introducing the Violence Risk Assessment and Management Guide

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Violence Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Christopher King¹, Mr. Kenny Gonzalez², Ms. Sarah Hitchcock³, Ms. Julia Stratton², Ms. Samantha Matthews⁴, Ms. Chinwe Ossai²

1. Montclair State University, 2. Montclair State University, 3. University of Memphis, 4. Fairleigh Dickinson University

Structured professional judgment (SPJ) tools have made important contributions to developments in violence risk assessment, and to some extent, developments in case conceptualization to inform violence risk management. However, we observed such tools to be more specific and “structured” about risk assessment than risk management. Inspired by a “protocol” for self-directed violence risk assessment and management that was more specific about risk management, we developed a similar flexible guide for assessment and management of other-directed violence risk. We present this freely available guide for the first time and discuss its potential training utility and research potential.

The Enhanced Treatment Program: A Unique Model for Violent Seriously Mentally Ill Patients

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Violence Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Andrea Bauchowitz¹, Dr. Carolina Klein¹, Mr. Jared Williams²

1. California Department of State Hospitals, 2. University of California, Davis

The California Department of State Hospitals (DSH) serves approximately 7000 patients. A small fraction of whom are at highest risk for severe physical violence. The standard treatment environment has proven to be insufficient in successfully managing ongoing severe violence risk. To address treatment needs of this patient population, DSH obtained legislative authority to develop a program set in a structured environment. Treatment is guided by violence risk assessment and consists of intensive delivery of evidence-based interventions. This paper covers program development, the critical role of ongoing data-driven decision making, information about patient clinical profiles, and preliminary results of program outcomes.

Deception: Worth Paying Attention to? Clinician Perceptions and Interviewee Endorsement of Response Bias in Violence Risk Assessment

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Violence Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

***Ms. Lauren Spampinato*¹, *Dr. Clare Henn-Haase*², *Dr. Bruce Cooper*³, *Dr. Michael Drexler*⁴**

1. Psychological Assessment, Inc., 2. California School of Professional Psychology, 3. University of California San Francisco, 4. University of Notre Dame

Clinician biases remain unaccounted for by the measures used and are likely impacted by an interviewee's style of responding and race. Latent profile analysis (LPA) identified three profiles and entered into a logistic regression, moderated by race, to evaluate the association with future violence within the first 20 weeks of release from hospitalization. The LPA profiles did not have a direct or indirect effect on future violence, though was significantly associated with race, as black individuals were perceived as more dishonest and endorsed more attribution based response style tactics. Race was not a significant predictor of future violence.

Violence Risk Assessment of Sovereign Citizens: An Exploratory Examination of the HCR-20 Version 3 and the TRAP-18

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Violence Risk Assessment (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Mr. Lee Vargen¹, Dr. Darin Challacombe²

1. Simon Fraser University, 2. Fort Hays State University

Sovereign Citizens comprise an understudied right-wing extremist movement in the United States and other countries. Little is known about the practice of violence risk assessment with Sovereign Citizens. Using an open-source dataset of over 100 Sovereign Citizen cases, this study retrospectively scored the TRAP-18 and the HCR-20 V3 for both violent and non-violent cases. Results indicated that these tools have applicability to cases involving Sovereign Citizens, and may have predictive validity with respect to Sovereign Citizen violence. Implications for applying these tools in risk assessments of Sovereign Citizens is will be discussed.

The Effect of Accumulated False Admissions

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Unpacking Plea Dynamics (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Dr. Johanna Hellgren*¹, *Dr. Kyle Scherr*², *Dr. Christopher Normile*³**

1. Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice / University of Pennsylvania Carey Law, 2. Central Michigan University, 3. Allegheny College

Despite increasing public awareness of false confessions, exonerees who falsely admit to crimes face significant stigma and are often blamed for their own wrongful conviction. We explore how the accumulation of false admissions across different contexts influences judgments and perceptions of exonerees. Results suggest that the accumulation of confessions amplify the perception of pressure to confess, but also of exoneree guilt, leading to perceptions of mental illness, greater responsibility for the wrongful convictions, and reduced reintegration support. These findings underscore the challenges faced by exonerees and raise questions about the demands for repeated admissions of guilt in post-conviction processes.

Decisions in the Shadows: Measuring the Impact of Evidentiary Discovery on Plea Outcomes.

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Unpacking Plea Dynamics (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Keely Burns¹, Mr. Alexander Perry¹, Dr. Miko Wilford¹, Dr. Joseph Gonzales²

1. Iowa State University, 2. University of Massachusetts Lowell

This research examines the impact of evidentiary discovery on plea decision-making via virtual legal simulation. The study employs a 2 (Guilt Status: Innocent or Guilty) x 2 (Evidence Type: DNA or Eyewitness) x 3 (Discovery: Inculpatory, Exculpatory or Ambiguous) between-subjects design. Undergraduates and adult participants recruited online (from Testable Minds) will source our data. Data collection is ongoing. We predict that both guilty individuals and those who receive inculpatory discovery will be more likely to accept (and more willing to accept) plea offers than innocent participants and those who receive exculpatory discovery.

Deceptive Interrogation Tactics have Downstream Consequences on Innocent and Guilty Defendants' Plea Decisions

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Unpacking Plea Dynamics (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Dr. Melanie Fessinger*¹, *Dr. Jacqueline Katzman*², *Dr. Melanie Close*³, *Dr. Margaret Kovera*²**

1. University of California, Irvine, 2. John Jay College, 3. CUNY Institute for State and Local Governance

We examined whether deceptive interrogation tactics that imply inaccurate information about a defendants' trial prospects have downstream consequences on their plea decisions. Participants took part in a plea decision-making task in which they were either innocent or guilty of cheating and interrogated using control, minimization, or maximization tactics. They were then told they could contest the accusation in front of a board or admit to it for a set reduced punishment. Deceptive interrogation tactics affected plea decisions but not by changing defendants' perceptions of their trial prospects. Deceptive interrogation tactics also differentially affected innocent and guilty participants.

A Threat to Valid Guilty Pleas: Guilt Status, Acute Stress, and Legal Knowledge in Plea Decisions

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Unpacking Plea Dynamics (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Grace Hanzelin¹, Dr. Krystia Reed¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

Plea bargains must be voluntary to be valid. The current project examined guilt, stress, and knowledge about plea bargaining generally and measured how they impact plea decisions and perceptions of voluntariness. Guilty participants were more likely to accept the plea and perceived the decision as more voluntary than innocent participants. Participants with lower plea knowledge were also more likely to accept a plea. There was no effect of stress, induced using the Trier Social Stress Task, on plea decisions or voluntariness. This study adds to the existing literature on plea-bargaining and provides evidence for concerns about plea validity.

Bilingual Performance Outcomes Across the DRM Paradigm: A Meta-Analysis*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Language and Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Kaiah Sotebeer¹, Dr. Christian Meissner¹, Dr. John Grundy¹

1. Iowa State University

Studies investigating bilingualism and false memories have suggested that bilinguals may be less susceptible to false memories when encoding and recalling items in their non-native language. However, research in this area has produced inconsistent results. The current meta-analysis synthesized articles investigating the effects of emotional, semantic, and phonological DRM lists on bilingual and monolingual false memory production. Moderator analyses on bilingual language background experiences were conducted to explore the potential effects of individual difference factors such as age of acquisition, language balance, proficiency, and language usage.

Cross Cultural Similarities and Differences in Verbal Cues to Deception: Truth and Lies in First and Second Language Interviews

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Language and Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

***Prof. Coral Dando*¹, *Prof. Paul Taylor*², *Dr. Alexandra Sandham*³**

1. University of Westminster, 2. Lancaster University, 3. Open University

We compare verbal behaviors of south Asian bilinguals, conversing in first (Hindi) or second (English) languages and British monolinguals. All participated in a live event and were incentivized to be deceptive or truthful in an interview. Event details, complications, verifiable sources, and plausibility were analyzed. Main effects revealed cross cultural similarities. However, interactions emerged whereby bi-lingual South Asian truth-tellers and liars exhibited varying patterns of verbal behaviours, potentially triggering erroneous veracity assessments. Despite limitations, impoverished, simple accounts should trigger a 'red flag' for further attention, since the cognitive load associated with formulating a deceptive account apparently emerges similarly across cultures.

Forensic Implications of the Cognitive, Linguistic, and Emotional Correlates of Bilingualism*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Language and Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Christina Perez¹, Mr. Yikang Zhang²

1. Colby-Sawyer College, 2. Maastricht University

Bilingualism is a common experience worldwide, yet limited research is available on how the experience of learning and using two languages impacts eyewitness testimony. As international migration continues, bilingual witnesses will be increasingly common in the legal system. In the present paper, we summarize the cognitive, linguistic, and emotional correlates of bilingualism and their influence on the encoding, storage, and retrieval of autobiographical memories. Forensic implications and future directions for research will be discussed.

Forensic Assessment of Deaf Individuals

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Language and Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Laura Sowers¹

1. Wright State University / Court Clinic

Relatively little is known about forensic evaluations of deaf people. Recommendations have been published based on anecdotal experiences, but no data has been empirically evaluated regarding the frequency and procedures of Forensic Mental Health Assessments of deaf individuals (FMHAs/deaf). Little is known about the impact of culture and language on these assessments. This study surveyed forensic psychologists to better understand how FMHAs/deaf are being done. Nearly 70% of respondents had conducted a FMHA/deaf. The test patterns of FMHAs/deaf differ from the general population. Best practices for FMHAs/deaf are not yet empirically supported; regardless, clinicians generally feel comfortable conducting FMHAs/deaf.

Poor Confidence-Accuracy Calibration Can Increase Belief of Eyewitnesses

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Eyewitness Confidence and Accuracy (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Taylor Lebensfeld¹, Dr. Laura Smalarz¹

1. Arizona State University

We tested the counterintuitive prediction that poor confidence calibration can increase belief of an eyewitness—namely, when the eyewitness is underconfident. Participants read about an eyewitness’s low-confidence identification along with either low- or high-confidence testimony about the culprit’s clothing. We then informed participant-evaluators that the eyewitness’s recollection of the culprit’s clothing was correct, thereby revealing the eyewitness to be underconfident (in the low-confidence-testimony condition) or well-calibrated (in the high-confidence-testimony condition). As predicted, the calibration information increased belief of the low-confidence-testimony witness to a greater extent than it increased belief of the high-confidence-testimony witness, thus expanding the theory of confidence calibration.

How Systematically Increasing Estimator Variables Affects the Confidence-Accuracy Relationship

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Eyewitness Confidence and Accuracy (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Amber Giacona¹, Dr. James Lampinen²

1. Western Kentucky University, 2. University of Arkansas

The pristine conditions hypothesis by Wixted and Wells (2017) has shown that highly confident witnesses will be highly accurate even when viewing conditions are suboptimal. We systematically manipulated five estimator variables (lighting, distance, retention interval, exposure duration, and race) as either suboptimal or optimal. We found that overall memory strength decreased as the number of suboptimal estimator variables increased. Using CAC curves for the number of suboptimal estimator variables, we found that the pristine conditions hypothesis holds, except when all five variables are suboptimal, at which point high confidence does not equal high accuracy

Confidence and Response Time are Predictive of Accuracy in Live Showups

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Eyewitness Confidence and Accuracy (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Ms. Xueqing Chen*¹, *Prof. Laura Mickes*¹, *Dr. Karen L Amendola*²**

1. University of Bristol, 2. National Policing Institute (US)

Prior studies have highlighted confidence and response time as predictors of accuracy in lineup identifications, but their role in show-ups is less known. We tested 229 participants in live show-ups. First, they briefly observed a “perpetrator.” Subsequently, they saw the perpetrator again or a similar-looking innocent suspect and indicated whether the person was the same as previously seen, and provided their confidence. Like with lineups, confidence and response time were predictors of accuracy. High confidence identifications were highly accurate, more so than lower confidence identifications. And fast responses were highly accurate, more so than slower responses.

Individual Differences as Reflectors of Identification Accuracy

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Eyewitness Confidence and Accuracy (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Dilhan Toreði¹, Dr. Jamal K. Mansour², Dr. Sian E. Jones¹, Dr. Faye Skelton³, Dr. Alex McIntyre³

1. Queen Margaret University, 2. University of Lethbridge, 3. Edinburgh Napier University

Reflector variables indicate (reflect) the likelihood that an identification is accurate (Wells, 2020). Individual differences in working memory capacity, selective attention ability, and need for cognition were investigated as reflector variables of identification accuracy in same-race and cross-race lineups. White participants ($N = 221$) completed individual differences measures, watched four mock-crime videos (2 Asian targets, 2 White targets), made lineup decisions, and rated confidence. Working memory capacity significantly predicted identification accuracy and target-present accuracy in same-race lineups but not cross-race lineups. The other measures did not predict accuracy in any condition. Finally, the confidence-accuracy relationships were similar across races.

The Impact of Format of Confidence Expression on Perceived Credibility of Eyewitness Identification Decisions

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Eyewitness Confidence and Accuracy (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Dr. Eva Rubinova*¹, *Ms. Abbie Sutherland*¹, *Mrs. Eliska Dufkova*², *Mr. Miroslav Brezina*², *Dr. Pia Pennekamp*³**

1. University of Aberdeen, 2. Masaryk University, 3. University of Arkansas

Eyewitness often accompany lineup identification decisions with confidence statements. In two preregistered experiments, we presented participants with confidence expressions accompanying suspect identifications and asked them to evaluate decision credibility. We used low/medium/high levels of confidence expressed: (1) verbally, (2) numerically, (3) via lexicon combining verbal and numeric statements, (4) via AI classifier. Our findings suggest that evaluators: (1) are hesitant when interpreting numeric expressions of confidence; (2) poorly differentiate verbal expressions of low and medium confidence; (3) benefit from tools that offer translation of confidence expressions—credibility ratings accompanying lexicon and AI classifier expressions best mapped levels of expressed confidence.

Factors that Distinguish Between Defendants Deemed Competent Versus Not Restorable After Inpatient Competency Restoration Treatment

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Competency Interventions and Restoration (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Lillian Bopp¹, Mr. Aidan Collins¹, Mr. Patrick McGonigal¹, Ms. Maddie Eyer¹, Dr. Mario Scalora¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The present study examined various demographic, legal, and clinical variables that predict competency restoration outcomes in a sample of defendants found incompetent to stand trial and court-ordered to participate in inpatient competency restoration. Results revealed that defendants found not restorable were significantly more likely to be older, White, have a longer length of stay, and exhibit various psychotic symptoms and intellectual functioning deficits compared to defendants found competent to stand trial. Conversely, defendants found competent to stand trial were significantly more likely to participate in competency education groups. Implications of these findings and future directions will be discussed.

The Kids' Court School Competency Remediation Program: Overview and Update on Analyses of Efficacy

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Competency Interventions and Restoration (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Dr. Rebecca Nathanson*¹, *Dr. Kimberly Larson*², *Ms. Jennifer Fletcher*¹, *Dr. Tracy Fass*²**

1. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 2. William James College

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

Jail-Based Competency Restoration With REACH: Results of Pre-Implementation Focus Groups With Jail and Court Personnel

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Competency Interventions and Restoration (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Lauren McDowell¹, Dr. Lauren Kois², Dr. Jennifer Cox¹, Dr. Ashley Batastini³, Dr. Virginia Scott Adams⁴, Ms. Rekita Jackson⁵, Mr. Stephen Wallace⁶

1. The University of Alabama, 2. University of Virginia, 3. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology, 4. Department of Mental Health (OFMHS), 5. Jefferson County Jail (Birmingham), 6. 10th Judicial Circuit Court of Alabama

Jail-based competency restoration (JBCR) is a low-resource and low-cost option for competency restoration (CR) that can help address forensic waitlists and the “competency crisis.” REACH is a JBCR program that will be piloted with pre-trial individuals ordered for restoration in an under-resourced urban jail and in rural jails via videoconference. Pre-implementation focus groups will highlight jail and court personnel’s perceived capacity, barriers, and facilitators for JBCR. Data will be analyzed using interpretive phenomenological analysis. During this talk, we will share personnel’s important contributions to the focus group, which will be used to implement the customized JBCR program.

The Forensic Mobile Team: Missouri's Response to the Competency Crisis

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Competency Interventions and Restoration (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Alexis Humenik¹, Dr. Brooke Stettler¹, Dr. Kathleen Smith¹, Dr. Jason Lawrence¹

1. Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health

The unprecedented rise in individuals found Incompetent to Proceed (ITP) has resulted in lengthier wait times and process for competency restoration (CR). The Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) developed the Forensic Mobile Team (FMT) to provide services to those awaiting inpatient state hospital admission for CR. Preliminary findings of the impact of the FMT on CR timelines were presented at the AP-LS 2023 conference; results revealed decreases in inpatient CR timeframes for those who participated with the FMT. The current study will provide an update to previous findings and preliminary data regarding those who avoided hospitalization through FMT engagement.

A Review of Competence Restoration Services in the District of Columbia Across Inpatient, Outpatient, and Jail Settings*

Friday, 22nd March - 16:10: Competency Interventions and Restoration (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Dr. Tara Mazzotta*¹, *Dr. Shilpa Krishnan*², *Dr. Chad Tillbrook*²**

1. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, 2. DC Department of Behavioral Health

This proposed presentation will review competence restoration services provided in the District of Columbia by bridging the existing literature with practical, systemic, and cultural considerations. In the District of Columbia, competence restoration services are currently provided on an inpatient or outpatient basis, with plans to expand to providing jail-based services next year. This provides the current authors with the unique opportunity to compare and contrast programmatic implementation in these varying settings and expand on previous literature comparing settings (Danzon et al., 2019) and restoration methods available, first outlined by Zapf (2013) and expanded by Heilbrun et al. (2019).

A Review of Measures of Racial and Ethnic Identity: Possible Application in Forensic Mental Health Assessment

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Chelsea Jackson¹, Ms. Heidi Zapotocky¹, Ms. Hailey Fasone¹, Ms. Tierney Huppert¹, Dr. Kirk Heilbrun¹

1. Drexel University

Race and ethnicity greatly influence the lives of Black, Indigenous, and other Persons of Color. However, forensic mental health assessment (FMHA) has not prioritized appraising this influence similarly to appraisal of serious mental illness and other salient areas. This study provides a theoretical and ethical justification for the formal, explicit appraisal of racial and ethnic identity. It reviews existing measures of racial and ethnic identity with the goal of identifying those that are relevant, reliable (psychometrically reliable and valid), recent, and provide sufficient documentation. After screening using these parameters, 16 measures were identified as potentially viable for use in FMHA.

Forensic Evaluations for Immigration Courts: A Spotlight on Pro Se Competency

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Kamar Tazi¹, Dr. Richard Rogers¹, Ms. Yi-Ting Chang¹

1. University of North Texas

Forensic psychologists are increasingly involved in immigration-related evaluations. However, as a developing specialty, limited empirical evidence is currently available to inform such evaluations. Beyond the forensic referral question itself, immigration evaluations inherently encounter the intersections between culture, trauma (i.e., “immigrant trauma”), and specialized forensic expertise needed to adeptly respond to psycholegal issues. The current paper discusses the diverse challenges faced by forensic practitioners engaging in immigration evaluations. Compared to competency to stand trial (CST), immigration evaluations add multiple levels of complexity including competence for self-representation.

Behavioral and Relational Indicators of Problematic Approach in University Threat Assessment Cases

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Mr. Adam Cotton¹, Mr. Rasmus Grydehøj¹, Ms. Lillian Bopp¹, Ms. Brittany Mullins-Hussain¹, Ms. Erin Beckham¹, Dr. Mario Scalora¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

University threat assessment efforts address a range of concerning behaviors targeting the campus and those within it. Threat assessment research examines indicators of approach behavior (i.e., the establishment of physical proximity to engage in potentially harmful behaviors). Indicators include the frequency and multimodality of contacts a person of concern uses and their relationship with their target. This study examined the interaction between these two factors to determine whether this interaction is associated with approach behavior. Results indicate that simultaneously assessing contact patterns and relational factors predicts approach behavior. Implications for threat assessment and management will be discussed.

The CSS-M's Validity as a Measure of Criminal Attitudes: Measuring Differences and Disparities Between Racial Groups*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Murphy Alafoginis¹, Dr. Amanda Fanniff¹

1. Palo Alto University

The Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified (CSS-M) is designed to measure criminal attitudes. Black/African American and White American people may respond differently to items regarding the police due to lived experience rather than criminal attitudes. This study used item response theory to test for differential item functioning on the CSS-M's Law/Courts/Police subscale in a sample of 142 Black/African Americans and 137 non-Hispanic White Americans. DIF was found for one item. The results raise the possibility that attitudes toward policing may have significantly changed for both groups, leaving open the question of whether the CSS-M is assessing what it intends.

Evaluating the Predictive Utility of a Self-Report Version of the LS/CMI

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Elana Gabriel¹, Ms. Sana Vora¹, Mr. Miguel Murillo¹, Ms. Gena Murphy¹, Ms. Rachel Bomysoad¹, Dr. Christopher King²

1. Montclair State University, 2. Montclair State University

The predominant approach to criminogenic risk assessment entails the use of evaluator-rated tools, though there is also evidence supporting the utility of self-report instruments. A commonly employed evaluator-rated tool is the LS/CMI, which does not currently have a direct self-report analog. We received permission to develop and evaluate an experimental self-report version of the LS/CMI. Results were suggestive of a small relationship between both measures, and between both measures and criminal recidivism—but not of incremental utility of the self-report measure. While further development of the self-report measure appears necessary, it may still hold screening utility for other RNR factors.

Examining the Personality Assessment Inventory-Levels of Personality Functioning Scale in SVP Evaluations

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Alison Concannon¹, Ms. Monica Paez¹, Dr. Jorge Varela¹, Dr. Jared Ruchensky¹

1. Sam Houston State University

The purpose of the present study is to examine derivation of the AMPD Criterion A personality impairment in a sample of individuals evaluated for SVP commitment. This study sought to address if these estimates generalized to an applied forensic sample, in addition to examining the factor structure of this scale, as these estimates have yet to be studied in forensic settings. We also explored associations with clinician opinion of behavioral abnormality, with results suggesting intimacy, identity, and self-direction impairment is associated with behavioral abnormality. Upon expansion of the dataset, associations with the PCL-R and Static-99R will be explored.

Supplementing Clinical Judgment with Objective Measures and Secondary Indicators of Feigning in CST Evaluations

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Ashley Jones¹, Dr. Taylor Zadonowicz¹, Ms. Audrey Buckley¹, Ms. Bella Brooks¹, Dr. Michael Brooks¹

1. Utah State Hospital

Detecting malingering is difficult and subjective. Clinical judgment can be supplemented with objective measures of effort or feigned symptoms and research-supported secondary indicators of feigning. Identifying secondary indicators can increase the specificity of malingering detection without increasing evaluation time or cost. We collected data from 37 CST evaluations to compare subjective clinician ratings of effort and feigned symptoms to objective measures in hopes of identifying secondary indicators of feigning. Comprehension scores from a standardized forensic notification tool predicted both an objective measure of effort and clinical judgments of effort exhibited by defendants. Recommendations for evaluators are offered.

Killing the Oblivious*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Hannah Drexler¹, Mr. Noah Berg¹, Ms. I-An Su¹, Prof. John Blume¹, Dr. Stephen Ceci¹

1. Cornell University

Since *Ford v. Wainwright*, competency for execution (CFE) - an assessment of a death row inmate's mental fitness for execution - has been contentious in the fields of psychology, psychiatry and law. However, there has been little empirical research done on the topic (Blume et al., 2014). The present study investigated the impact of victim characteristics and mental health evidence on CFE by examining 48 defendants who made CFE claims, half found competent and half found incompetent. Our preliminary results indicate that victim characteristics and the presentation of mental health evidence are relevant variables for CFE outcomes.

Cost and Benefits Analysis: Is the Work of Supervision Worth it?

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Advancements in Forensic Assessment (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Jacqueline Means¹, Ms. Maddie Eyer¹, Dr. Richard Yocum¹

1. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

This paper reviews the facets of the provision of supervision that may affect job satisfaction. Comparison of current models of staffing or training and current research findings are explored. This paper discusses findings from various industries and indicates a model for supervision as a continuity factor in professional development. This paper attempts to contribute to an understanding of the difficult to define contributions to job satisfaction in forensic psychology when the need to recruit and retain clinicians is at its highest.

Suspiciousness: Behaviors That Lead to 911 Callers Becoming Suspects

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Police-Community Dynamics (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Ms. Isabelle Reeder¹, Dr. Alia Wulff¹, Ms. Samantha Bean¹, Ms. Mirei Ienaga¹, Ms. MJ Sarraf¹, Ms. Cara Stern¹, Dr. Nicholas Duran¹, Dr. Jessica Salerno¹

1. Arizona State University

Determining what leads to a 911 caller being perceived as suspicious is crucial. In this study, funded by AP-LS BRIDGE Committee's AP award, participants heard eight 911 calls and gave impressions of each caller. We found that callers perceived as more verbally fluent, under greater cognitive load, and engaging in information management were more suspicious, while callers perceived as more urgent for the victim and emotional were less suspicious. The emotionality and suspicion relationship depended on the caller/victim relationship. People use behavioral cues to decide a caller's guilt, regardless of the truth, leading to downstream consequences for wrongful convictions.

Responding to Crisis: The Intersection of Police Officer Attitudes, Culture, and Mental Health Encounters*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Police-Community Dynamics (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Dr. Therese Todd¹, Dr. Preeti Chauhan²

1. New York University, 2. John Jay College of Criminal Justice

This study examined how police officer attitudes towards persons with mental illness (PMIs) and police culture influence officer decision-making during mental health crises. Officers completed explicit and implicit bias measures and responded to resolution questions about a mental health crisis. Results showed officer biases toward PMIs and police culture were related to their decisions in a mental health crisis. For example, officers who wanted more social distance from PMIs were less likely to transport them to mental health services. Further, officers with the lowest officer-related culture, and highest implicit bias toward PMIs, were least likely to transport PMIs to services.

Understanding an Individual Police Officer's Search Decision: Insights From Differences in Rates of Falsely Searching Innocent Drivers*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Police-Community Dynamics (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Ms. Margaret Meyer¹, Dr. Richard Gonzalez¹

1. University of Michigan

Previous research has demonstrated that police officers exhibit racially biased search practices. These models are predominately limited to measures of bias at the aggregate. These aggregated models have tended to ignore the rates of bias for individual officers working within a police department. Utilizing a method of assessing bias we developed, the overlapping condition test, we assess individual police officers propensity to engage in racially biased search practices. We also address the heterogeneity in racial bias across different US states, and stop/search reasons using traffic stop data from a national database of 100-million traffic stops

A Meta Analysis of Stereotype Threat During Police Encounters*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Police-Community Dynamics (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Dr. Elise Fenn*¹, *Dr. Iris Blandón-Gitlin*², *Dr. Cynthia Najdowski*³**

1. California State University, Northridge, 2. California State University, Fullerton, 3. University at Albany

Stereotypes label minoritized people as criminals and, as a result, minoritized people may experience stereotype threat: Anxiety about being judged because of those stereotypes. While Black people have been shown to experience more stereotype threat than Whites, less is known about Hispanic and Latinx people's experiences. We meta-analyzed four studies ($n = 891$) and found that, when considering police encounters, Black and Hispanic and Latinx people reported significantly, and substantially more stereotype threat than White people. Future research is needed to identify the affective, cognitive, behavioral, and legal consequences of the threat induced by criminal stereotypes.

Examining the Impact of Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) on Mental Health Preparedness Among an Urban Police Population*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Police-Community Dynamics (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Ms. Stella Black¹

1. William James College

Troubling interactions between law enforcement and persons with mental illness call into question officer ability to effectively respond to mental health crises. Boston Police Department (BPD) recently received grant funding to provide Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training to officers. A quantitative study measuring change in pre-post training scores in areas of self-reported knowledge of mental illness, evidence-based methods of responding, and co-response models and resources within their jurisdiction revealed significant positive change post-training. This study demonstrates the effectiveness of CIT training in improving an urban police population's preparedness in responding to mental health crisis.

Resentencing of Juvenile Offenders: Analysis of SPJ Psychological Assessments and Corresponding Parole Board Decisions*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Juvenile Justice Intervention, Law, and Policy (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Andrew Meisler¹, Dr. Mayumi Gianoli¹

1. Yale School of Medicine

Connecticut Public Act 15-84 grants parole eligibility for adults who received lengthy sentences as juveniles. It remains unknown how to apply the Structured Professional Judgement (SPJ) method in these cases to best inform resentencing decision-makers. The study draws on public parole information and evidence from psychological evaluations of 28 applicants. Parole was granted to 70.3% (102/145) of all cases heard and 79% of the 28 evaluated. Coding and analysis of SPJ factors in the 28 cases and corresponding parole decisions will be presented. Results provide an in-depth examination of factors associated with SPJ assessment and decision-making in juvenile resentencing cases.

Training in Youth Defense: Attorneys' Experiences and Perspectives*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Juvenile Justice Intervention, Law, and Policy (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Lili Ramos¹, Dr. Emily Haney-Caron¹

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

Defense attorneys help ensure that youth understand their rights and consequences of decisions at each step of legal involvement (Woolard, 2019). However, little research to date has examined the training experiences attorneys receive to provide quality representation for youth. This study surveyed a nationwide sample of youth defenders on their experiences and perspectives related to training on youth defense. Many attorneys reported interest in increased training opportunities and some cited barriers (e.g., lack of relevant trainings). Strategies to increase accessibility and quality of training opportunities for youth defense attorneys will be presented.

Juvenile Incurrigibility Laws, Policies, and Practice

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Juvenile Justice Intervention, Law, and Policy (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Dr. Ahmar Zaman*¹, *Ms. Liz Yamron*¹, *Ms. Kayla Snell*¹, *Ms. Gracie Unger*²**

1. University of Oregon, 2. Pacific University

Juvenile incurrigibility is a status offense, often filed by parents, to intently have youth become justice-involved when youth present as “ungovernable.” Incurrigibility is very broadly defined and states incorporate a wide variance of definitions, including moral clauses. The lack of clarity surrounding incurrigibility can further be noted by the vast number of aliases used, including ungovernability, children requiring assistance (CRA), child in need of supervision (CHINS), and family in need of supervision (FINS) (Guggenheim, 1985; Steinhart, 1996). Data aggregated from juvenile incurrigibility laws across the country and the implementation of juvenile incurrigibility charges and demographic disparities will be presented.

Youth and Facilitators' Experiences in Restorative Justice Conferencing: A Qualitative Analysis From a Reintegrative Shaming Framework*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Juvenile Justice Intervention, Law, and Policy (Beaudry B) - Paper

Mrs. Ana Cienfuegos - Silvera¹, Prof. Eve Brank¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Reintegrative Shaming (RS) theory is widely used to explain how Restorative Justice (RJ) works. However, its empirical examination in the context of RJ Conferencing (RJC) with adolescents is limited. The current research consists of two studies analyzing adolescents' and facilitators' experiences in RJC from an RS framework. Study 1 used interview notes from 184 youth in a school-based RJC program to explore how youth's experiences in RJC are linked to RS. Study 2 interviewed facilitators of the same program to explore their views of RS elements in RJC. RS elements from both perspectives and their relationships are analyzed.

Effectiveness of a Brief Suicide Intervention Implemented by Juvenile Legal System Staff

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Juvenile Justice Intervention, Law, and Policy (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Kathleen Kemp¹, Dr. Kaitlin Sheerin¹, Dr. Zachary Kunicki¹

1. Brown University Alpert Warren School of Medicine

Juvenile legal system (JLS)-involved youth have higher rates of suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STB) than adolescents in the community. The current study evaluated a brief suicide intervention utilizing two quasi-experimental designs. The individual intervention, Coping Planning, consisted of a 30 to 45-minute cognitive behavioral intervention. Results revealed promising effects of the intervention on the severity of suicidal ideation and depression-anxiety at three month follow-up but no effects on motivation for treatment when controlling for sex and baseline suicide ideation scores. Results suggest the intervention may reduce STB with JLS-involved youth. Implications will be discussed.

No Take-Backs: Perceptions of Revoked Sexual Consent

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Sexual Boundaries and Identities (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

***Ms. Laura Pazos*¹, *Dr. Daniella K. Cash*², *Dr. Tiffany D. Russell*³**

1. University of Nevada, Reno, 2. Sam Houston State University, 3. University of North Dakota

Research shows how people communicate sexual consent is inconsistent with the definitions provided by affirmative consent policies. An important component of these policies is that sexual consent can be revoked at any time. No research has examined whether interactions in which sexual consent is revoked are considered nonconsensual by evaluators. We examined how instances of revoked consent were evaluated compared to consensual or non-consensual interactions, as well as how the timing of this revocation influenced perceptions of consent. Instances of revoked consent were seen as more consensual than instances where consent was initially denied. Timing also influenced these perceptions.

Consent Violations in BDSM Communities: Standard Responses, Policing Challenges, and the Role of Stigma

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Sexual Boundaries and Identities (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Mr. Myles Davidson¹, Dr. Skye Stephens¹

1. Saint Mary's University

BDSM refers to the sexual practices of Bondage, Discipline, Domination, Submission, and Sadomasochism. A subset of individuals with this interest practice within organized BDSM communities. Past studies have examined consent negotiation and consent violation management in these communities. However, little research has explored these aspects of BDSM practice from the perspectives of community BDSM practitioners. 22 self-identified community BDSM practitioners completed open-ended questions about their experiences with consent negotiation and consent violations. Thematic analysis identified four themes highlighting the importance of consent negotiation, the challenges of managing consent violations, and the role of stigma in the decision to report.

Evaluating Contemporary Community Standards of Sexual Obscenity in Queer as Compared to Straight Media*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Sexual Boundaries and Identities (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

***Ms. Megan Young¹, Ms. Natalie Gunn¹, Ms. Molly Yeselson¹, Ms. Isabel Dhillon¹, Ms. Naszya Bradshaw¹,
Prof. Jennifer Groscup¹***

1. Scripps College

Obscenity law restricts expression of things that are profane or of a sexual nature and is one of the few examples of government restriction to the First Amendment right to freedom of expression. Obscene acts are determined by “contemporary community standards,” raising questions about what these community standards are and how they will be interpreted. Community member (N = 463) rated the obscenity of film clips with a couple kissing (gay, straight, lesbian). Results indicate that sexual content with straight couples may be perceived differently than with queer couples. Implications for TV regulation will be discussed.

Understanding the Association Between Particular Risk Domains and Previous Suicide Attempts in Men Convicted of a Sexual Offence

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Sexual Boundaries and Identities (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Jordyn Monaghan¹, Ms. Krystal Lowe¹, Dr. Skye Stephens¹, Dr. Michael Seto², Dr. Marc Patry¹

1. Saint Mary's University, 2. University of Ottawa Institute of Mental Health Research At The Royal

Suicide is a leading cause of death within correctional institutions, with men convicted of a sexual offense over-represented among those who have attempted suicide. To date, only a single study has examined risk level on the Static-99R and attempted suicide in this population (Jeglic et al., 2013). An archival clinical database of 348 men with information about suicide attempts and risk domains on the Static-99R were analyzed. The results of this study suggest the need for an increasing understanding of suicide risk and the need for more targeted suicide assessment and management strategies for those with sexual convictions.

Factors Related to Justice System Involvement and Resilience Among Sexual and Gender Minority Students and Street-Involved Youth

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Navigating Sexual Boundaries and Identities (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Melissa Jonnson¹, Dr. Stephen Hart¹, Dr. David Cox¹, Dr. Elizabeth Saewyc²

1. Simon Fraser University, 2. University of British Columbia

Sexual and gender minority (SGM) youth are disproportionately affected by several adverse outcomes, including discrimination, victimization, school difficulties, and housing instability. However, little is known about the relationship between these factors and justice system involvement among SGM youth. Two studies were conducted to explore the generalizability of common risk and protective factors across sexual orientation and gender identity. Study 1 involved 36,990 elementary, middle, and high school students, whereas Study 2 involved 661 precariously housed youth. Findings indicate that factors commonly used to assess risk among youth generally are also relevant to SGM youth, albeit potentially to a lesser degree.

Investigating the Association Between Firearm Carrying and Firearm-Related Violence and the Moderating Influence of Individual Characteristics and Firearm Exposure

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Understanding Firearm-Related Violence (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Madison Edge Almond¹, Ms. Elyssa Hutchinson¹, Ms. Sanam Monjazeib¹, Mr. Samuel Freeze¹, Dr. Adam Blanchard¹, Dr. Catherine Shaffer-McCuish¹, Dr. Kevin Douglas¹

1. Simon Fraser University

Firearm-related violence is a serious problem in North America and can be increased by firearm carrying; however, not all firearm carriers perpetrate violence. This study investigated the association between firearm carrying and firearm-related violence in a Canadian community sample. Moderation of this relationship by individual characteristics and firearm possession or exposure was also assessed. Firearm carrying predicted the number of firearm-related violent acts but did not differentiate between violent and non-violent participants. Several individual characteristics and firearm exposure-related variables moderated this relationship. These findings add to our knowledge of Canadian firearm-related violence and inform operations of policymakers and law enforcement.

A Qualitative Examination of Perception Formation Regarding Persons with a Mental Illness and Gun Violence

Friday, 22nd March - 17:35: Understanding Firearm-Related Violence (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Mr. Ryan Nation¹, Dr. Tamara Kang¹, Ms. Monique Swaby¹, Ms. Dowla Kuzmickus¹, Ms. Kieleha Ingram¹, Ms. Olivia Cripps¹, Ms. Riley Allen¹, Ms. Guenevere Rees¹

1. Southern Illinois University

The public often believes that ‘mentally ill’ individuals are prone to violent behavior. Media is said to spread these misperceptions; however, rural areas lack technological infrastructures and thus, their perceptions may be influenced by different factors. This study qualitatively examined if rural residents’ perceptions regarding associations between mental illness and gun violence may be differentially impacted by media, relationships, and personal experiences. Examples of emergent themes included: (1) the issue is mental illness – not guns, (2) inaccurate definitions of mental illness (e.g., conflation with mental retardation and lupus), and (3) personal experiences were more influential than relationships and media.

Examining the Relationship Between Substance Use, Anger, and Firearm-Related Violence

Friday, 22nd March - 17:50: Understanding Firearm-Related Violence (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Mr. Samuel Freeze¹, Mr. Milad Zamany¹, Mrs. Madison Edge Almond¹, Mrs. Mary Lamons¹, Dr. Adam Blanchard¹, Dr. Catherine Shaffer-McCuish¹, Dr. Kevin Douglas¹

1. Simon Fraser University

Substance use and anger are often associated with violent behavior due to lowered inhibitions. However, the nature of the relationship between these factors is unclear, and little research has considered their associations with firearm-related violence. The present study sought to understand how substance use frequency is related to firearm-related violence and whether anger moderates this relationship. Results indicated that, while substance use frequency—and particularly alcohol use frequency—was predictive of firearm-related violence, anger only had moderating effects for cannabis and methamphetamine. These findings have implications for informing risk assessment practices and the management of firearm-related violence.

Gun Attitudes and Opinions of Self-Defense Laws

Friday, 22nd March - 18:05: Understanding Firearm-Related Violence (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Apryl Alexander¹, Ms. Ava Peters¹, Ms. Emma Sower², Ms. Kimberly Mosley¹

1. University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 2. Palo Alto University

The application of self-defense laws, such as stand your ground laws (SYG) and castle doctrine (CD), is increasing. The present study aims to expand upon the existing literature on public perceptions of CD cases by exploring attitudes toward gun ownership. Results revealed most participants supported SYG laws and CD. Binary logistic regressions showed that gun attitudes and attitudes toward gun control predicted support for castle doctrine and stand your ground laws. Results from the present study aid in extending the research on public attitudes towards self-defense laws and provide potential insights into juror decision-making.

Examining Individual Characteristics and Risk of Firearm-Related Violence Among Legal and Illegal Firearm Owners

Friday, 22nd March - 18:20: Understanding Firearm-Related Violence (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Sanam Monjaze¹, ***Mrs. Madison Edge Almond***¹, ***Dr. Adam Blanchard***¹, ***Dr. Catherine Shaffer-McCuish***¹, ***Dr. Kevin Douglas***¹

1. Simon Fraser University

While Canadian law requires that firearm-possessing individuals have a valid firearms license, illicit firearm acquisition constitutes a serious problem. However, little research has examined illegal firearm ownership in Canada and whether this impacts risk of firearm-related violence. As part of the larger 'Guns in BC' study, this study investigated individual and firearm-related predictors of illegal firearm ownership and whether illegal firearm owners exhibit differing pathways to gun violence. Several variables predicted illegal firearm ownership and emerged as stronger predictors of gun violence for illegal firearm owners. Findings expand our knowledge of illegal firearm ownership and firearm-related violence in Canada.

Misperceptions of Rural Residents Regarding Justice-Involved Individuals With Mental Illness: Are They More Likely to Become Violent, Commit Crimes, or Engage in a School Shooting?

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Rural Perspectives on Justice and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Kieleha Ingram¹, Mr. Ryan Nation¹, Ms. Dowla Kuzmickus¹, Ms. Monique Swaby¹, Dr. Tamara Kang¹

1. Southern Illinois University

In rural communities, barriers experienced by justice-involved persons with a mental illness are exacerbated by limited employment, housing, and mental healthcare infrastructures, making residents' stigmatizing perceptions integral to re-entry success. Little is known regarding what shapes stigmatizing perceptions among rural residents. Thus, the present study examined what factors (sources, emotions, familiarity) influence rural residents' ($N = 284$) misperceptions regarding the propensity of violence, crime, and involvement in school shootings among justice-involved persons with a mental illness. Within the group with familiarity, those who felt fear held significantly higher levels of misperceptions regarding their dangerousness compared to residents who felt sympathy.

An Examination of Factors Shaping Beliefs Toward Sentencing Reform in the Southern Mississippi Delta Region

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Rural Perspectives on Justice and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Monique Swaby¹, Mr. Ryan Nation¹, Ms. Dowla Kuzmickus¹, Ms. Kieleha Ingram¹, Ms. Olivia Cripps¹, Ms. Riley Allen¹, Ms. Guenevere Rees¹, Dr. Tamara Kang¹

1. Southern Illinois University

Current attitudes toward sentencing reform initiatives (i.e., reduced prison terms and decriminalization of drug crimes) indicate a shift away from the viewpoints espoused by ‘tough on crime’ policies. However, rural residents tend to exhibit more punitive attitudes than the general public and research has yet to examine their support for U.S. sentencing reform. The present study examined the breadth of rural residents’ knowledge of sentencing reform and how their experiences shape beliefs regarding reform initiatives. Qualitative data were collected from 50 rural residents. Findings from analyses inform how policymakers can overcome resistance to sentencing reform initiatives.

Understanding Civil Rural Legal Deserts Through Urban and Rural Social Identity

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Rural Perspectives on Justice and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Abigail Herzfeld¹, Dr. Ashley Votruba¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Many people in rural areas lack attorney access; therefore, they must interact with urban attorneys. Because of the urban-rural divide, individuals might demonstrate an ingroup bias for an attorney who shares the same social identity. Using an experimental paradigm, we examined the impact of urban and rural social identity on an individual's willingness to retain an attorney. Results revealed no ingroup bias effect. However, as perceptions of trustworthiness and competence increased, participants' willingness to retain the attorney increased. These results provide practical insights for addressing rural legal deserts and contribute to the psychological literature on urban and rural social identity.

Evaluating Familiarity and Emotions in Shaping Rural Residents' Attitudes Toward Criminal Justice Involved Persons With a Mental Illness*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Rural Perspectives on Justice and Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Dowla Kuzmickus¹, Dr. Tamara Kang¹, Mr. Ryan Nation¹, Ms. Monique Swaby¹, Ms. Olivia Cripps¹, Ms. Riley Allen¹, Mr. Jaxon Barthelme¹, Ms. Guenevere Rees¹

1. Southern Illinois University

Justice involved persons with a mental illness are subject to dual stigmatization because they possess two heavily stigmatized characteristics. Thus, they face compounded effects from self-stigma, ineffective legislation, and unique barriers to reentry. Although stigmatization is widespread, it is particularly pervasive in rural communities, thus exacerbating existing disparities and reintegration barriers. Therefore, it is critical to explore factors that contribute to stigma, such as familiarity and emotions. However, current research fails to examine the complexity of the intersectionality of familiarity, emotions, and misperceptions which will inform more effective interventions to reduce stigma for justice-involved persons with a mental illness.

Maltreated Children's Memory for a Distressing Medical Procedure

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Exploring Child Memory (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Dr. Monica Lawson*¹, *Mrs. Tori Holland*¹, *Ms. Maria Ocampo*¹, *Dr. Kristin Valentino*²**

1. University of Texas at San Antonio, 2. University of Notre Dame

Children's abilities to provide accurate and coherent narratives about distressing experiences are central to legal investigations involving children. Yet, virtually nothing is known about whether and how childhood maltreatment impacts the accuracy and coherency of children's reports for distressing events despite the high forensic relevance of this population. In the present study, maltreated and nonmaltreated school-aged children engaged in a distressful medical procedure—a venipuncture—and were interviewed 1-week later. The accuracy and coherence of children's reports were examined. Compared with nonmaltreated children, maltreated children reported fewer accurate details and their reports were less consistent and thematic.

The Effects of Anxiety on Children's Recall for Threatening Adult Interactions

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Exploring Child Memory (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Eliana Aronson¹, Dr. Kelly McWilliams¹

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

Child abuse victims are disproportionately anxious (Cortés et al., 2019), and anxiety is associated with attentional threat-bias (Bar-Haim et al., 2007). Despite this link, no research explores how anxiety affects children's memory for threatening interactions. To explore this question, we assessed children's trait anxiety and subjected them to either threatening or nonthreatening interactions, then conducted recall interviews to assess their memory for threat-related stimuli. Preliminary analyses on a small subset of data indicate that anxiety levels do not significantly influence children's recall of threat-related event details, however they may affect children's propensity to express uncertainty during a recall interview.

Maternal Questioning and Children's Report Accuracy for an Event Including Touch

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Exploring Child Memory (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Dr. Monica Lawson*¹, *Dr. Lillian Rodriguez Steen*², *Dr. Kamala London*³, *Mrs. Tori Holland*¹, *Ms. Katherine Gorelik*¹, *Ms. Sara Ferguson*¹**

1. University of Texas at San Antonio, 2. College of Saint Rose, 3. University of Toledo

Children frequently make initial outcries of maltreatment to caregivers. In the present study, we examined associations between maternal questioning and children's report accuracy for an unshared staged event including touch. Whether the association between maternal questioning and children's report accuracy further depended on whether mothers developed accurate or inaccurate biases prior to conversing with their children, maternal autonomy support, and child age was examined. Maternal questioning was associated with increases in children's accurate *and* inaccurate recall and, thus, simultaneously enhanced and obstructed the reliability of children's reports. These associations further depended on maternal autonomy support, maternal bias, and child age.

Re-Framing Confidence Instructions to Child Eyewitness Reduces Overconfidence but Does Not Improve Confidence-Accuracy Calibration

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Exploring Child Memory (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Dr. Kaila C. Bruer*¹, *Ms. Shaelyn Carr*², *Ms. Kayla Schick*³, *Ms. Matea Gerbeza*²**

1. Luther College, University of Regina, 2. University of Regina, 3. McGill University

Children are well-documented to exhibit poor confidence-accuracy calibration on lineup identification tasks. In particular, children tend to report overconfidence in their (often inaccurate) lineup identification decisions. This research explored the extent that children's (N=142) overconfidence was driven by perceived social pressure to provide a strong confidence rating. Results revealed that reframing the instructions for a confidence judgment to better promote honest reports resulted in more conservative confidence judgements; however, this shift did not translate into those confidence ratings being a better reflection of children's identification accuracy.

Implanting False Memories of an Invasive Body Procedure Using a Novel Paradigm

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Exploring Child Memory (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Ms. Haley Dawson*¹, *Ms. Maria Sparacino*¹, *Mr. Eric Lipoff*¹, *Dr. Elizabeth Loftus*², *Dr. Nadja Schreiber Compo*¹, *Ms. Jayleen Perez*¹**

1. Florida International University, 2. University of California, Irvine

This study explored the ability to implant false memories of childhood events, including an invasive body procedure. Participants completed a survey of common childhood events and indicated which events they experienced. One week later, participants completed questions about the true events, plus one false event (receiving an enema or getting lost in the mall). Participants also received a plausibility narrative with each of the events, or not. Results indicated that 16.3% of participants accepted the false enema memory, and 22.7% accepted the lost in the mall memory. However, there was no effect of plausibility cuing on false memory acceptance.

Notable Identity Factors When Assessing for Criminal Responsibility*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Identity, Competency, and Criminal Responsibility (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Ms. Kristin Yeager*¹, *Dr. Ahmar Zaman*², *Dr. Jessica Murakami-Brundage*³, *Dr. Molly Persky*¹**

1. Pacific University, 2. University of Oregon, 3. Oregon State Hospital

Criminal responsibility (CR) evaluations are known for their complication and difficulty in nature as they require a complete retrospective reconstruction of the defendant's mental state at the time of their alleged offense. Historically, there have been concerns regarding poor inter-rater reliability agreement among evaluators and a lack of standardization for CR evaluations as a whole. Although there is limited previous research studying factors associated with non-responsibility, empirical based studies are lacking within the United States. This study aimed to bridge this gap using an archival record review of previous CR reports from a forensic psychiatric state hospital.

A Nation-Wide Review of Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations for Immigration Court Proceedings*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Identity, Competency, and Criminal Responsibility (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Ms. London Samson*¹, *Mr. Zachary Mellema*¹, *Dr. Cassandra Bailey*¹, *Ms. Kristin Harris*², *Ms. Emily Rybak*³, *Dr. Mia Ricardo*⁴, *Dr. Lauren Rubenstein*⁵, *Dr. Ahmad Adi*⁶**

1. Metropolitan State University of Denver, 2. Florida Institute of Technology, 3. Saint Mary's University, 4. Assumption University, 5. Western State Hospital, 6. University of Colorado, School of Medicine, Anschutz Medical Campus

This study collected reports from individuals conducting competence to stand trial (CST) evaluations in immigration court (preliminary $n = 5$), replicating and extending Murrie et al.'s study (2020) examining the quality of CST reports in criminal proceedings. Results indicated that most reports (80%) did not clearly separate the respondent's factual and rational understandings of their case; no reports explicitly discussed the respondent's rational understanding of the proceedings. Conversely, most (60%) reports clearly indicated the respondent's capacity to proceed *pro se*. Although preliminary, results from this study suggest more work is needed to train evaluators conducting CST evaluations for immigration court.

Initial Validation of a Competency Assessment Instrument for Immigration Court*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Identity, Competency, and Criminal Responsibility (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Dr. Maria Aparcero*¹, *Ms. A. Fernanda Marasa*², *Dr. Barry Rosenfeld*¹**

1. Fordham University, 2. CRAN/TASC Mental Health Court Program

Identifying immigration court respondents with mental illness who are unable to meaningfully participate in their cases is critical to preserve their procedural due process rights. This study examined the psychometric properties of the Spanish-language version of the Fitness Interview Test-Immigration Court (FIT-IC) in a sample of 62 Spanish-speaking immigrants. Findings showed the FIT-IC had strong content validity and interrater reliability but weak internal consistency. Performance on the FIT-IC was associated with acculturation and PTSD but unrelated to intellectual functioning, psychotic, and depressive symptoms. Although more research is needed, the FIT-IC holds promise as a new competency assessment instrument for IC.

Drawing the Line Between Fringe Ideology and Delusional Thinking: Court Referrals for Assessment of Competency to Stand Trial in Sovereign Citizen Cases

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Identity, Competency, and Criminal Responsibility (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Annabelle Frazier¹, Dr. Brenda Rowe¹, Ms. Isabella Callahan²

1. University of Southern Mississippi, 2. Harvard Law School

Recently, U.S. courts have become beset with Sovereign Citizen defendants- individuals who believe they are outside courts' jurisdictions, disrupt hearings, and engage in paper terrorism. In turn, sovereigns' competency is often questioned. In the current study, we coded 2,831 pages of Federal Court decisions in 80 sovereign citizen cases where competency was at issue, to shed light on conditions under which outlandish ideology was labeled "delusional" by courts and evaluators. We observe that 17.5% of sovereigns were labelled delusional by a psychologist, and 13.75% were deemed incompetent, highlighting need for policy and practice approaches to improve accuracy in competency decisions.

Patient Perceptions of Michael's Game: Adopting CHOICE to Promote Their Voice*

Friday, 22nd March - 17:20: Identity, Competency, and Criminal Responsibility (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Emma Bumgardner¹, Dr. Lauren Kois², Ms. Cassidy White¹

1. The University of Alabama, 2. University of Virginia

Michael's Game (MG), an intervention based in cognitive theory, is gaining attention as an adjunct treatment to competence restoration. Thus far, no researchers have reported the perceptions of individuals undergoing restoration and who have participated in MG. In this study, we piloted MG with individuals mandated to inpatient restoration and used structured interviews to understand their perceptions of MG. Participants viewed MG favorably. Five themes emerged from interviews: social interaction, mental stimulation, new point of view, thinking differently, and individual setting. We will also explore participants' treatment gains and ability to connect MG to their own barriers to competence restoration.

The Impact of Identifying a Defendant's Race in Forensic Risk Assessments*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Megan Masuret¹, Dr. Janelle Hickey¹, Dr. Arianne Fisher¹, Dr. Caroline Haskamp¹, Dr. Jessica Surrett¹, Dr. Taylor York¹

1. Bridgewater State Hospital

A lack of consensus exists among forensic psychologists regarding whether to include a defendant's race/ethnicity in forensic evaluations due to concerns about evoking bias. No published empirical data examining this question currently exists. The present study explored differences in judges' decisions regarding dangerousness and need for hospitalization for hypothetical defendants (with defendant race/ethnicity varied or not identified) described in vignettes. We predicted that hypothetical Black and Latino defendants would be labeled as more dangerous and in need of hospitalization compared to White defendants or defendants without a race/ethnicity identified. Results, limitations, and future directions are discussed.

The Relationship Between Broad Emergent Psychopathy Factors and Novel Measurements of Ambivalent Sexism

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Arianne Fisher¹

1. Bridgewater State Hospital

Psychopathy is associated with various forms of prejudice. However, psychopathy and sexism have not been examined, although past studies have linked psychopathy and attitudes and behaviors related to sexism. This study addresses this literature gap by subjecting multiple measures of psychopathy to a factor analysis and using these emergent factors in analyses with self-report, vignette, and novel dialogue tree measures of sexism. Factor analysis results supported the Triarchic model of psychopathy. Emergent *Meanness* was most strongly related to sexism. These results have important practical applications for understanding contributing factors to sexism and associated behaviors, up to and including sexual violence.

Exploring Erotophonophilia: Insights Into Lust Murder, Psychopathy, and Trauma-Driven Behavior*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Deja Smith¹, Dr. Jennifer Aguilar²

1. Nova Southeastern University, 2. California Baptist University

This study explores erotophonophilia, a specific paraphilia commonly referred to as lust murder. Lust murderers exhibit brutal, sadistic assaults on their victims to achieve sexual satisfaction. Despite its prevalence, research on erotophonophilia remains limited, leading to challenges in legal classification and reporting. This study aims to bridge this gap by examining the relationship between motivational and trauma-control typologies, focusing on early experiences and their influence on sexual expression. Findings revealed the presence of experienced trauma and a link between psychopathy and sexual homicide. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of erotophonophilia and its implications for intervention and legal categorization.

Exploring Female Psychopathy: Characteristics and Implications for Assessment*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Deja Smith ¹, Dr. Anne-Marie Larsen ²

1. Nova Southeastern University, 2. California Baptist University

Research utilizing the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) has consistently shown that women tend to score lower on psychopathy measures when compared to men, indicating distinct gender-related variations in psychopathy. This study analyzed a sample of (N=100) female offenders and systematically coded to identify distinct characteristics that differentiate this population from the traditional male psychopathic profile standard. Findings provide valuable insight into the nuanced nature of psychopathy among female offenders, emphasizing traits over behaviors. Additionally, our findings suggest a potential link to Borderline Personality Disorder. This research underscores the importance of considering gender-specific manifestations in the assessment and conceptualization of psychopathy.

Crime Statistic Social Media Consumption, Fear of Crime, and Perceived Feelings of Safety

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Hennessey¹, Dr. Christopher Peters¹, Mr. Alexander Wilds¹

1. Western Kentucky University

Crime statistic social media refers to social media pages dedicated to reporting real-time crime updates (traffic accidents and local crime) through police scanners and information from other social media users. This study examined participants' perceptions of safety based on their crime statistic social media consumption. Participants were asked about their crime statistic social media consumption, then completed the following scales: Fear of Crime (FOC), Feelings of Safety (FOS), Right Wing Authoritarian (RWA), and Police Legitimacy (PL). The results indicated that the more individuals viewed the crime statistic social media, the less they feared crime and the safer they felt.

The Relationship Between Right Wing Authoritarianism and Perceived Feelings of Safety

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Hennessey¹, Dr. Christopher Peters¹, Mr. Alexander Wilds¹

1. Western Kentucky University

Right Wing Authoritarianism refers to an individuals' deference toward authority figures, tendency to act out in said authority figure's name, and tendency toward conformity. The current research examined how individuals Right Wing Authoritarian orientations are related to individuals' feelings of safety in their local community. Participants completed a Right Wing Authoritarianism, Feelings of Safety, and Police Legitimacy scale. The results indicated that the higher the individual is in Right Wing Authoritarian orientations, the safer they feel; however, that effect is mediated by how legitimate they believe law enforcement to be. Implications for violent criminal behavior and law enforcement are discussed.

Do Defendant Testimony Decisions Influence Jury Verdicts?

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Jacqueline Murphy ¹, Dr. Laura Melnyk Gribble ¹

1. King's University College at Western University

We examined whether defendant testimony influenced jury verdicts. Jury-eligible mock jurors (n=187) read a trial summary in which the charges were second-degree murder or assault with a weapon. In some trials, the defendant testified on his own behalf; in other trials, the defendant did not testify. Defendant testimony did not impact verdicts or confidence in those verdicts. Jurors who read defendant testimony rated the defendant's testimony decision were more likely than jurors who did not read defendant testimony to cite the defendant's decision to testify as an important factor in their verdict.

Are Perceptions of Defendant Testimony Influenced by Legal Attitudes and Legal Expertise?

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Hunter¹, Dr. Laura Melnyk Gribble¹

1. King's University College at Western University

Interviews indicate that jurors vary considerably in their perceptions of defendants who testify (Antonio & Arone, 2005). We examined the relationship between legal attitudes and legal expertise and perceptions of defendant testimony. Participants included potential jurors (n = 473) and legal professionals (n=23). Participants completed the 24-item Attitudes Toward the Criminal Legal System Scale (Martin & Cohn, 2004) and four questions assessing their perceptions of defendant testimony. Analyses indicated that neither legal attitudes nor legal expertise were significant predictors of perceptions of defendant testimony.

Psychopathy and Gang-Related Criminal Activity in Incarcerated Adolescent Boys

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Brooke Reynolds*¹, *Dr. J. Michael Maurer*², *Dr. Kent A. Kiehl*²**

1. Pacific University, 2. Mind Research Network

According to the National Gang Center, approximately 90% of gang members are male, and most gang members are between the ages of 15 and 24. Despite the attention that gang crime has received in the media and in policy discussions, relatively little is known about the factors that contribute to gang affiliation, particularly among adolescent boys. One potential contributing factor is psychopathy. The current study examines the relationship between psychopathic traits and gang-related criminal activity in incarcerated adolescent boys. Results suggest that boys higher in psychopathic traits are more likely to commit homicide, shootings, and robbery for their gang.

The Relationship Between Hegemonic Masculine Traits and Criminality in a Sample of Incarcerated Men

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Brooke Reynolds¹, Mr. Zac Kramer¹, Dr. Kent A. Kiehl²

1. Pacific University, 2. Mind Research Network

The majority of criminal offenses are committed by men, and men make up approximately 90% of incarcerated populations. Yet, the criminological literature is lacking a functional understanding of masculine criminology. Masculine norms are ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving expected of men. While masculine norms may vary by context, “traditional” masculine norms refer to a relatively fixed set of cultural and political practices that legitimize the social dominance of men. The current study aims to fill part of this gap by examining the associations between specific masculine traits and criminal activity in a sample of incarcerated men.

Exploring the Sexual Grooming Behaviors of Female Perpetrators

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Anadie Ruberte¹, Ms. Shilpa Roy¹, Mr. Jakari Lee¹, Ms. Meghan Tanachion¹, Ms. Caitlin Krause¹, Dr. Georgia M. Winters¹, Dr. Elizabeth Jeglic²

1. Fairleigh Dickinson University, 2. John Jay College

There has been no research regarding the sexual grooming behaviors employed by female perpetrators to facilitate childhood sexual abuse (CSA). Therefore, this study explored the sexual grooming behaviors of female perpetrators based on reports from 96 adults who had experienced CSA. Findings indicate that almost half of the female perpetrators were themselves juveniles at the time, and a majority of participants reported experiencing at least one sexual grooming behavior across each stage. These results highlight the importance of educating the public on female-perpetrated CSA, including its similarities and dissimilarities to male-perpetrated CSA, to promote prevention and identification.

Examining Learned Helplessness as a Barrier to Motivation to Set Prosocial Goals After Incarceration Among Incarcerated People*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Aaron Palachi¹, Dr. David Day¹, Dr. Caroline Erentzen¹

1. Toronto Metropolitan University

This study investigates learned helplessness as a barrier to motivation to set prosocial goals for after incarceration, with data collection underway at two correctional facilities in Ontario. Using a mediation analysis through structural equation modelling, learned helplessness and depression will be evaluated as independent predictors of diminished motivation in incarcerated people as mediated by human agency. It is predicted that the relationship between depression and learned helplessness and motivation to seek employment after incarceration will be mediated by human agency. The study aims to contribute to an understanding of barriers to successful transitions in prosocial behaviour and desistance from crime.

Indirect Effect of Believability on Language Bias of Date Rape Victim's Testimony*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Abby McGinnis¹, Dr. Christopher Peters¹

1. Western Kentucky University

Implicit bias has been shown to influence judgements in jury decision making. The current study examines believability of a date rape victim's testimony based on different language barriers that may occur. Participants were shown a testimony given auditorily (English, Spanish) or shown a testimony in ASL with subtitles in English for all conditions. Absolute verdict, victim believability, using the Narrative Believability Scale, and prejudice, using the Right Wing Authoritarian Scale, were measured. Results indicated that participants' language predicted believability and had an indirect effect on the verdict for ASL, but not Spanish. This effect was moderated by the participants' RWA.

System Justification Theory and Moral Outrage in Death Penalty Trials

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Ayesha Bhakta¹, Dr. Deborah Goldfarb¹

1. Florida International University

People are motivated to favor the status quo and legitimize existing social systems through the process of system justification (SJ; Jost & Banaji, 1994). Previous research has shown that moral outrage strongly predicts punishment severity (Gutierrez et al., 2012). This study examined the role SJ and moral outrage play in death penalty trials. Mock jurors read one of three crime scenarios and a prosecutor's closing argument containing either neutral or SJ language, culminating in deciding either life or death. SJ language did not prime SJ beliefs. Pre-existing SJ beliefs indirectly impacted punishment outcomes through decreased levels of moral outrage.

The Effects of Reason for Wrongful Conviction on Perceiver Stereotype Endorsement and Hiring Judgments

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Abigail Langeberg¹, Mr. Kevin Summers¹, Dr. Paige Lloyd¹

1. University of Denver

We examined whether the reason for an exonerees' wrongful conviction influenced perceiver judgments of a hypothetical job applicant. Previous work indicates people stereotype exonerees similarly to offenders, which may affect the likelihood of employment (Clow, 2017). The current work experimentally examined whether the type of wrongful conviction (i.e., false confession vs. eyewitness misidentification) influences employment outcomes. Participants in the false confession condition, evaluated the exonerated job applicant more negatively, as less qualified for the job, gave them a lower starting wage, and hired them less compared to participants in the misidentified exoneree and no criminal history conditions.

The Association Between Exposure to Violence and Substance Use: The Mediating Role of Depression

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Alyssa Briones¹, Dr. Jordan Beardslee¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

The present study evaluates the complicated associations between exposure to violence, depression, and substance use among justice-involved adolescents utilizing data from the Crossroads Study. Findings reveal that baseline exposure to violence was significantly related to alcohol and marijuana use at the 1-year follow-up. Moreover, depression at the 6-month follow-up emerged as a significant mediator, suggesting that exposure to violence was related to increased depressive symptoms, which in turn, was related to increased subsequent marijuana and alcohol use. These results emphasize the need for targeted intervention strategies to mitigate the psychological and behavioral outcomes for justice-involved adolescents exposed to serious violence.

Is “Reasonable Person” a Reasonable Standard? A Content Analysis on Judges’ Perceptions of the “Reasonable Person” Standard*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Audrey Cerfoglio¹, Ms. Emily Petrie¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

The Reasonable Person Standard (RPS) is frequently applied to a variety of different cases and thus, has a certain level of subjectivity associated with its applications. This subjectivity, in part with the psychological constructs of perspective-taking and false beliefs, can play into disparate applications of the RPS. To identify perceptions of judges, we performed a content analysis on responses to the research question “has your thinking about the RPS changed as you’ve learned more about disparities in society?” Researchers developed themes, finding an understanding of judges of the subjectivity and malleability of the RPS in its current application.

The Effects of Post-Identification Feedback on Witness and Photo Administrator Behavior

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Abigail HARKNESS¹, Dr. Amy Douglass¹, Dr. Yui Fukushima²

1. Bates College, 2. Waseda University

The purpose of the current research is to (a) identify behavioral changes in witnesses created by post-identification feedback and (b) how feedback affects photospread administrators. In Experiment 1, identification videos (N = 100) shared by Smalarz and Wells (2014) were coded. Witnesses given confirming feedback were rated as more competent and accurate than witnesses who received no feedback. Feedback did not affect how long witnesses talked or how many words they spoke. Experiment 2 will test whether photospread administrators adjust the similarity of photospread fillers after interacting with a witness who has been given confirming post-identification feedback.

Interoceptive Accuracy Enhances Deception Detection with Greater Age

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Amber Heemskerk¹, Dr. Tian Lin², Dr. Natalie Ebner²

1. Arizona State University, 2. University of Florida

Interoception, i.e., the awareness of one's bodily signals, has been shown to influence deception detection, but this relationship has not been examined in aging populations. The present study investigated effects of interoceptive accuracy on deception detection in 76 younger (18-34 years) and 74 older (53-82 years) adults. Results showed that greater interoceptive accuracy was associated with greater lie detection. This relationship was stronger in older than younger adults and strengthened with chronological age among older adults. These findings support interoception as a relevant factor for interventions aimed at enhancing deception detection abilities, particularly among older adults.

The Relationship Between Psychopathic Traits & Executive Function in a Large Sample of Incarcerated Males (N = 811)

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Aleija Rodriguez¹, Dr. Corey H. Allen¹, Dr. J. Michael Maurer¹, Dr. Nathaniel E. Anderson¹, Dr. Carla L. Harenski¹, Dr. Kent A. Kiehl¹

1. Mind Research Network

The relationship between psychopathy and executive function (EF) has produced varied results. The current study sought to clarify the relationship between EF and specific psychopathic traits in a large sample of incarcerated men (N = 811). As predicted, EF ability was positively associated with interpersonal / affective psychopathic traits, and negatively associated with externalizing traits. These findings clarify the relationships between factors and facets of psychopathic traits and EF. They also provide avenues for further research and treatment development based on EF traits associated with psychopathic behaviors.

In Pursuit of the Good Life: Masculinity and Reintegration*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Alia Stevenson¹

1. Ontario Tech University

Successful reintegration is not simply desistance from crime but a fulfilling life without crime (Andersen et al., 2020). This study utilizes the Good Lives Model (GLM) and masculinity theory to understand barriers or facilitators to reintegration of men involved in a community reintegration program. Participants will complete the Measure of Life Priorities Scale (MLP), the Conformity to Masculine Norms Inventory-Short Form (CMNI-30), and will rate how well they perceive their reintegration is going. This study will aid in identifying positive and potentially problematic conceptions about being a man that can be applied alongside the GLM in reintegrative programming.

Risk Factors for Drug and Alcohol Relapse in a Probation Population

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Allison McLaughlin¹, Mr. Chris Grasso¹

1. University of Denver

Relapse to drug and alcohol use is a major barrier to successfully completing probation for many who have struggled with substance use in the past. The present study employs a voluntary survey to identify the most salient psychological, social, and behavioral risk factors that contribute to individuals relapsing to substance use while on probation. With increased knowledge of the factors and circumstances that lead individuals on probation to relapse after a period of abstinence, interventions can be better-tailored to decrease relapse incidence and promote successful probation outcomes.

Crime Nearby: The Effects of Repeated Exposure to Local Crime Alerts on Perceptions of Safety, Policy, and Well-Being*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Amanda Benjamin ¹

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

‘Citizen’ is a popular crime tracking social media application that shares active crime alerts. Citizen has garnered praise for transparency and timely information. However, it has also faced criticism over its potential for stowing fear, racism, anxiety, mistrust, and surveillance. This novel study will assess the effects of Citizen use over the course of a week. It is predicted that Citizen use will garner concurrent “good” and “bad” effects for users. Specifically, it is hypothesized that users may feel a greater sense of efficacy, while also reporting feeling less safe and less trusting, more fearful of crime, and more punitive.

Proposing a More Conservative RBANS Effort Index Cutoff Score for Forensic Inpatient Populations*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Amanda Partika*¹, *Dr. Shelby Hunter*², *Dr. Stephen Nitch*²**

1. Azusa Pacific University, 2. Patton State Hospital

The Repeatable Battery of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS) Effort Index (EI) may be unreliable at its standard recommended cutoff score (>3) when used with forensic inpatients. The current study investigated the psychometric properties of the RBANS EI using archival data collected at a large forensic hospital. The overall sample contained 238 patients ($M_{\text{age}} = 45$ years). Most participants were diagnosed with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder (79%). Over one-third (36.4%) of the valid presentation sample scored above the standard recommended EI cutoff. Optimal sensitivity and specificity were obtained using a cutoff score of >5. Clinical and forensic implications are discussed.

Examining the Court's Perspective: Legal Professionals' Perceptions and Preferences of Expert Testimony

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Katérine Aminot¹, Dr. Tara Ryan², Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones¹

1. University of Manitoba, 2. Northwest Forensic Institute

Several mental health professionals (MHPs) play important roles in providing expert opinions in courts; however, studies have shown a preferential bias towards psychiatrists among legal professionals. This study will survey the preferences of judges and lawyers in Canada and the U.S. regarding mental health testimony and MHP expert witnesses. Pilot testing of law students indicate a preference for psychiatrists for five of the ten testimonies presented, including clinical diagnosis and ultimate opinion, and a preference for psychologists in four testimonies. Results will determine whether preferential biases towards psychiatrists persist and may inform guidelines to promote equal consideration of MHP disciplines.

“Are You Sure?": The Use of Debiasing Techniques in Mock Juror Judgments of Guilt

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Angeline Petras-Gourlay¹, Dr. Kyle Scherr¹

1. Central Michigan University

This study examined the effect of a debiasing exercise on mock jurors' ability to appreciate coercive police interrogations. Participants were randomly assigned to undergo a debiasing exercise or not, then read a murder case summary that included a non-coerced confession, a coerced confession, or no confession control. We hypothesized that participants who were debiased would exhibit more skepticism towards evidence and culpability in the coerced confession condition. Although confession type had a significant effect on participant's perceptions of guilt and evidence strength (non-coerced confessions led to the strongest beliefs of culpability), the debiasing exercise did not influence participants' perceptions.

Racial Disparities in Sentencing Outcomes Among Offenders That Obstructed Police*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Anisha Patel¹, Ms. Teliyah Cobb¹, Dr. Jill Stinson¹

1. East Tennessee State University

Racialized minorities in the US, especially African-Americans, receive more punitive sentences than White individuals for similar offenses. The current study examines racial disparities in sentencing outcomes for crimes involving police obstruction. A chi-square test of independence highlights the relationship between race and sentence type for persons charged with obstructing police ($X^2(60, N = 3825) = 639.151, p < .001$). African-American and Hispanic individuals were more likely to be dealt a harsher sentence than White individuals. Further research is needed to understand and explore methods of limiting racial bias and discrimination within the US criminal justice system.

Supporting At-Risk Youth: A Preliminary Examination of Interagency Collaboration in the Social Service Sector

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Prof. Ann Wallington¹, Dr. Ashley Hosker-Field¹

1. Humber College

This research examined interagency collaboration among social services that provide support to at-risk, and gang involved youth in Regina, Saskatchewan. Data was collected via questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Quantitative results indicated that effective interagency communication characterized by mutual respect and trust was a strength of the network. Conversely, areas for improvement included the need for more efficient/effective sharing of information and resources. Qualitative data suggests that work experience in the sector is a significant factor in strengthening collaboration. Agency policies, slow communication, waitlists, and limited space/availability were identified as the most significant barriers to offering effective wrap around client services.

Polyvictimization and Parent Incarceration: Resilience, Protective, and Promotive Factors Among Youth With Depression*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Annette Addo-Yobo¹, Ms. Yolanda Thomas¹, Dr. Betsy Kennard¹, Dr. Graham Emslie¹

1. UT Southwestern Medical Center

This research study will examine resilience, protective, and promotive factors among depressed children and adolescents who experienced polyvictimization and/or parent incarceration. Using data collected from the Texas Youth Depression and Suicide Research Network, we hypothesize that children and adolescents who were exposed to polyvictimization and/or parent incarceration will generally have lower levels of resilience. Of those with relatively higher levels of resilience despite exposure to polyvictimization/parental incarceration, we predict they will have stronger supports, stronger social connections, and higher levels of cognitive-emotional competence.

The Effect of Informant Type on Juror Decision-Making

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Anna Overman*¹, *Ms. Kylene Street*², *Dr. Stacy Wetmore*¹**

1. Butler University, 2. The University of Alabama in Huntsville

False testimony often comes from informant witnesses, witnesses who offer testimony against another person in anticipation of some benefit are a leading cause of wrongful conviction (Wetmore et al., 2020). Although a few studies have addressed the dangers of jailhouse informants as informant witnesses, little attention has been paid to accomplice witnesses. The current study sought to examine if jailhouse informant and accomplice witness testimony are evaluated similarly. The results indicate that the evaluation of the informants is different, but those differences did not translate to differences in guilty verdicts for the assault case.

Investigating the Mutual Influence Between Traumatic Brain Injury History, Environmental Risks, and the Central Eight Criminogenic Risk*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Arianna Albertorio¹, Ms. Tirza Alcala¹, Ms. Sinem Camlica¹, Ms. Victoria Dennis¹, Ms. Alexandra Bammel¹, Ms. Becca Bergquist¹, Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University

The current study sought to investigate the association between environmental risk (ER), traumatic brain injury (TBI), and criminogenic risk (CR). Results showed no significant difference between legally-involved (LI) youth with TBI and non-TBI presence and their ER scores. When examining youths' overall CR, the difference between the high ER and low ER groups was negligible. Additional analyses indicated when examining the combined Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) environmental factors, mean differences among certain groups were found. These findings support the need for improved strategies aiming to reduce CR through targeted interventions among youth with ER exposure.

Undergraduate Students' Experiences With University Police: An Assessment of Feelings of Safety, Belongingness, and Well-Being*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Amanda Scarlata¹, Dr. Cynthia Najdowski¹

1. University at Albany

This study assessed how college students' interactions with university police officers on campus were associated with their feelings of safety, belongingness, and wellbeing. Data were collected and analyzed from 383 students and showed that the more positive interactions students had with police, the higher their sense of belongingness. In contrast, the more frequently students had negative interactions with police, the less safe they felt on campus and the lower their sense of belongingness. Neither positive nor negative policing interactions related to students' wellbeing. Finally, students of color and White students experienced positive and negative policing incidents at similar rates.

Validating the Sexual Violence Risk-20 (SVR-20) in South Korea Using Generalizability Theory*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Sungil Bang¹, Mr. Jonghan Sea²

1. Simon Fraser University, 2. Yeungnam University

The second version of the Sexual Violence Risk-20 (SVR-20), one of the SPJ risk assessment tools for sexual violence, has been validated in South Korea. Twenty seven sexual violence offenders in correctional facilities were recruited. One rater conducted the interviews, followed by three independent assessments. A reassessment was conducted three months after the initial assessment. G-theory was employed to estimate the variance for 15 different types of variance components and to examine the dependence coefficients. The results of G-theory suggested that with two or more assessments, it would be important to have at least three raters for reliable assessment.

The Influence of Political Orientation on Emotional Expressivity in Mock Jury Deliberations

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

*Ms. Jess Besca*¹, *Ms. Lee Nah*¹, *Ms. Tiana Pham*¹, *Mr. Christian Picot*¹, *Ms. Gabriela Rachman*¹, *Ms. Marissa Sun*¹, *Dr. Margaret Stevenson*¹

1. Kenyon College

We investigated political orientation as a predictor of emotional expressivity in a jury deliberation context, expecting that political liberals would express more emotion -particularly anxiety- than conservatives. Mock jurors (N = 253) reviewed a murder case description and observed a coerced confession before engaging in deliberations. We reliably coded juror emotion expressions using the Positive and Negative Affect Scale. Political orientation did not predict general affect expression (positive or negative); however, liberals expressed significantly more anxiety than conservatives in keeping with prior research on emotional expressivity among liberals. Future research should explore the influence of emotion expressivity on legal outcomes.

An Examination of Burnout Syndrome Among Forensic Psychologists Working With Victims of Violent Crime

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Brianna Jarvis¹, Dr. Roslyn Caldwell¹

1. The Chicago School of Professional Psychology Los Angeles

Burnout is an occupational phenomenon that places psychologists who work with victims of violent crime at a higher risk for burnout. Although between two and three million people are victims of violent crime annually, there is an insufficient amount of literature examining how treating traumatized clients contributes to burnout. Therefore, the current study examines the effects of working with victimized clients on the development of burnout syndrome among 85 forensic psychologists. Data collected through the Maslach Burnout Inventory and Areas of Worklife survey revealed forensic psychologists who work with victims of violent crime are subject to higher levels of burnout.

Juror Perceptions of Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Brittany Rosendaul¹, Dr. Valerie Hans¹, Dr. Stephen Ceci¹

1. Cornell University

Following a thorough analysis of the existing literature regarding juror perceptions of child sexual abuse (CSA) cases, we identify numerous gaps within this sector of research. An overwhelming majority of the studies within this budding topic fail to reflect ecological validity in terms of experimental design, materials, and participants. These studies also frequently undertake excessive questions of interest simultaneously, making it challenging to identify the impact of individual variables. This project tackles synthesizing the growing body of literature, addressing the gaps, and ultimately proposing adapted methodologies to successfully parse factors impacting juror perceptions of CSA cases while maximizing ecological validity.

Gathering Inpatient Behavioral Observation Data Outside of the Forensic Interview: A Feasibility Study

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Breanna Brown*¹, *Ms. Kaleigh Nance*¹, *Ms. Ashley Peck*¹, *Dr. Virginia Scott Adams*², *Dr. Jennifer Cox*¹, *Dr. Lauren Kois*³**

1. The University of Alabama, 2. Department of Mental Health (OFMHS), 3. University of Virginia

Forensic evaluators rely on multiple sources of information, such as historical records, psychometric test results, clinical and forensic interviews, and behavioral observations, to inform their opinions. However, widespread work-force shortages and increased telehealth use limit evaluators' observation of examinees' day-to-day presentations, which subsequently limits the scope of behavioral observations and their influence on evaluators' forensic opinions. To account for this shortcoming, our forensic hospital has developed a Behavioral Observation Unit, comprised of undergraduate research assistants. In this study, we demonstrate the Unit's feasibility (coding development and establishing and maintaining inter-rater reliability) and utility (sharing Unit data with forensic evaluators).

Interventions for Children of Incarcerated Parents*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Bethany Laesch¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

This paper sets out to determine what interventions are used solely for the child of an incarcerated parent, and which appears to be most effective. To find relevant studies, various electronic data bases were searched, and specific subject headings and keywords related to parental incarceration, mental health and interventions were applied for each database (i.e., CIP, parental incarcerations, interventions, therapy). The keywords related to incarceration and parents were searched in titles and abstracts to narrow down the search results. 13 articles that met eligibility criteria were included in the review. Discussion of implications, limitations, and future directions are included.

Time-of-Day Effects on Deception Detection

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Breanna Curran¹, Mr. Anthony Miller¹, Dr. Zlatan Krizan¹

1. Iowa State University

Judging truthfulness is a key component of investigations, although investigators often function when fatigued. To examine the role of alertness and time-of-day on deception detection, this study tested participants' accuracy in distinguishing true from false alibis during both day and night. The most notable results were that less alert participants were more likely to perceive alibis as truthful during the day and night, although when viewing alibis from subjects who were themselves sleep-deprived this truth bias was muted. The findings suggest day-night differences in alertness can impact deception detection.

Phenomenology of Innocence: Effects on Compliance With Police

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Brocha Frankel¹, Ms. Tirza Ben Ari², Dr. Saul Kassir¹

1. John Jay College, 2. CUNY Graduate Center

The phenomenology of innocence is a naïve state of mind that lead innocent people, believing they have nothing to fear, to waive Miranda and other rights. This study explored the effects of actual innocence on police compliance. Participants were asked to imagine themselves vs. a third person as a suspect in a high vs. low severity crime for which they were guilty vs. innocent. In aggregate, the results showed that those in the innocent condition, compared to those who were guilty, showed a higher rate of compliance with police requests.

To What Extent Does Identifying with Police Predict Judgments After Viewing Body Worn Camera Footage? An Exploratory Correlational Study

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Brooke Baker*¹, *Ms. Kris-Ann Anderson*², *Dr. Deryn Strange*³**

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 2. John Jay College of Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center, 3. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

Body-Worn Camera (BWC) footage holds much promise to improve justice outcomes; but it is not immune from the influence of personal biases. We explored the degree to which people's identification with Police (Identification with Police Scale, IPS) predicted certain case outcomes. A secondary analysis of previously collected data, we found peoples IPS scores predicted belief in officer guilt and a preference for body worn camera footage over an officer's report. IPS scores were also correlated with trust in officers and support for charges being sought. The analyses show our biases do not disappear when a camera is turned on.

A Timeline of Gladue in Sentencing and Risk Assessment: Then to Now*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Brandon Burgess¹, Dr. Brianne Layden², Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones¹

1. University of Manitoba, 2. Simon Fraser University

Canadian legal milestones such as R. v Gladue (2018) and R. v Ewert (2018) underscore the importance of integrating cultural factors into sentencing Indigenous adults although, the precise outcome of this implementation is unknown. This study examines how pivotal legal decisions have influenced sentencing and risk formulations over time. Analyzing 393 legal cases from 1999 to 2022, findings reveal an increase in judicial richness of Gladue consideration in sentencing; however, the same pattern is not reflected in the associated risk assessments, revealing a disconnect between legal directives and forensic risk assessment practices.

Effects of Criminogenic Evidence on Lay Sentencing Recommendations for Violent and Nonviolent Offenders

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Caelan Alexander*¹, Dr. Sharlene Fernandes¹, Mr. Daniel J. Brady¹, Dr. Eyal Aharoni¹**

1. Georgia State University

In an era of mass incarceration, how do punishers contend with the adverse effects of incarceration on reoffending? This study aimed to test the effect of message type (criminogenic costs or deterrent benefits) on hypothetical sentencing recommendations. When informed that incarceration would increase reoffending, participants recommended significantly shorter prison sentences than when informed that it would deter the offender. This effect persisted for both violent (aggravated robbery) and nonviolent (insurance fraud) crimes. These results suggest a substantial effect of criminogenic evidence framing on sentencing attitudes. Implications for voting and sentencing behavior are discussed.

Factors Associated With Inpatient Juvenile Remediation*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Caitlin Lefebvre¹, Dr. Fran Lexcen², Dr. Lee Carlisle²

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, 2. CTSC Forensic Services & UW Dept of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences

Research examining juvenile competence remediation remains largely understudied. The present study uses data from an administrative database of an agency that provides remediation where only inpatient services are available. Those ordered for remediation are compared to those not referred and by groups of restored and non-restored youth. Results suggest that detained youth with serious charges with certain clinical conditions, substance abuse and limited outpatient treatment history may be ordered for remediation. As in similar studies, remediation failure is associated with lower cognitive abilities. Outcomes must be considered in the context of local standards and the unique nature of the sample.

The Influence of Cognitive Appraisals on the Prospective Associations Between Callous-Unemotional Traits and Conduct Problems During Middle Childhood

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Carlos Sanchez¹, Ms. Victoria Dennis¹, Dr. John Cooley¹, Ms. Jenna Sims¹, Ms. Brooke Streicher¹, Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University

The current study investigated the influence of children's cognitive appraisals in response to negative peer interactions (i.e., rumination, self-blame, other-blame) on the reciprocal associations between callous-unemotional (CU) traits and conduct problems over a 6-month period during middle childhood. Results indicated that, at high levels of self-blame and rumination, CU traits predicted greater increases in conduct problems over time. Interestingly, CU traits were unrelated to conduct problems at low levels of self-blame and rumination. Overall, these findings suggest that cognitive risk factors may be important targets for prevention and intervention to address conduct problems among youth with CU traits.

Need for Cognition, Limiting Instructions, and Jurors' Responses to Emotional Evidence

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Cathy Crosby¹, Ms. Alyssa Nagy¹, Dr. Mark Oakes¹

1. St. Lawrence University

Limiting instructions have sometimes been found to reduce negative emotions toward a defendant and guilty verdicts, but recent research suggests that an individual's level of need for cognitive (NFC) might affect the instruction's effectiveness. Specifically, individuals low in NFC experienced higher emotion with or without a limiting instruction when gruesome photographs were introduced. The present study examined how limiting instructions and NFC would relate to emotion and verdict with emotional testimony rather than photographs. Although limiting instructions reduced overall emotional response, they did not predict verdict, and higher NFC was associated with greater rather than lower emotional response.

Fear as a Factor: Firearm Familiarity and the Weapon Focus Effect

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Carson Goodier¹, Ms. Hannah Rizik¹

1. Clemson University

Interest in weapon focus effect (WFE) has focused on perpetrator characteristics (Pickel, 2009; Pickel et al., 2003; Pickel & Sneyd, 2018) or situational factors (Dias, 2018; Lockamyeir, 2022). However, little research exists regarding quasi-independent variables and WFE. Studies demonstrate that weapon familiarity through desensitization decreases fear response in digital depictions (Flowe et al., 2013; Mansour et al., 2019). This study explores weapon familiarity and WFE. Participants will randomly view one of two videos depicting a robbery and answer questions about firearm familiarity and details from the video. Results are expected to demonstrate a negative correlation between weapon familiarity and WFE.

The Impact of Abuse Type, Misconceptions about Child Abuse, and Juror Characteristics on Conviction Decisions in Cases of Child Abuse*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Caitlin Lefebvre¹, Ms. Bailey Barnes¹, Ms. Sarah Barksdale¹, Dr. Hillary Langley¹

1. Sam Houston State University

The authors examined the influence of abuse type, child abuse misconceptions, and mock juror gender and age on conviction decisions in simulated cases of child sexual and physical abuse. Results revealed that abuse type, child abuse misconceptions, and mock juror gender and age were significantly associated with verdicts and ratings of the defendant's guilt. Additionally, abuse type influenced ratings of verdict confidence, and endorsement of child abuse misconceptions significantly differed as a function of mock juror gender. These findings may help inform future research exploring ways to enhance trial fairness in cases involving child sexual and physical abuse.

Developing a Risk, Needs, and Responsivity (RNR) Index on the Personality Assessment Inventory and Examining Its Predictive Utility for Recidivism

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Eric Chestolowski¹, Dr. Leonardo Bobadilla¹

1. Pacific University

The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) antisocial (ANT), aggression (AGG), drug (DRG), and borderline (BOR) scales have demonstrated some utility in predicting violence and recidivism. However, no studies have examined whether other information and scales from the PAI (e.g., psychological functioning, attitudes towards treatment) could be used to assess an individual's risk, needs, and responsivity (RNR) into recommended five levels as other risk measures do (e.g., LS/CMI). The current study seeks to examine the PAI's utility as a comprehensive clinical and RNR measure that improves assessment efficiency and reduces costs in carceral settings.

Development of the French Scale of Work Climate in a Police Context: Evidence of Validity

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Clemence Emeriau-Farges¹

1. Université du Québec at Trois-Rivières

International police organisations are under great pressure to reform. Therefore, there is a need for accurate and detailed information on the internal climate and structures of the police before any change process. This study aims to develop a new scale assessing police-specific work climate (PWC), providing various validity evidence supporting its use. 121 police officers completed online the PWC scale's French version. After analysis, it is composed of 23 items evaluated on a 6-point Likert-type scale. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis' results support the four-dimensional structure: organisational support practices, task perception, work team role and work team relationships.

Relationship Between Three Domains of Psychopathology at Five Levels of Criminal Risk*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Cooper Sparks¹, Dr. Robert Morgan¹, Dr. Daryl Kroner¹

1. Southern Illinois University

Though it is well established that mental illness is not a primary risk factor for criminal justice involvement, the interaction between mental illness and criminal risk with justice-involved persons with mental illness is not well understood (Bonta, et al., 1998; Morgan, et al., 2010; Skeem, et al., 2014). Specifically, the interaction between different domains of psychopathology has not been understood at different levels of criminal risk. Using the five-level model of criminal risk (see Citation), the current study aims to identify the relationships between different disorder types (i.e., internalizing, externalizing, and psychotic disorders) at five levels of criminal risk.

Adults' Perception of Children's Understanding of Expertise

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Catherine Rizo¹, Ms. Hana Chae¹, Dr. Deborah Goldfarb¹

1. Florida International University

Evaluating the Utility of the Behavior Assessment System for Children (BASC) in Predicting Juvenile Offending Outcomes*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Mr. Cody Sze¹, Mr. Trenten Foulkrod¹, Dr. Craig Henderson¹, Dr. Mary Conroy¹, Dr. Darryl Johnson¹,
Dr. James Crosby¹***

1. Sam Houston State University

The U.S. incarcerates more youth than other countries. Juvenile offending poses pervasive implications on society, yet a lack of understanding regarding youth criminal offending patterns/trajectories remains. Most investigations concerning justice-involved youth focus on criminal initiation and/or recidivism; less attempt to identify factors related to youths refraining from criminal initialization and/or desistance. The Behavior Assessment for Children (BASC) has been underexamined, particularly among youths who exhibit delinquent behavior. This study will examine relations between justice-involved youths' BASC, Self-Report of Personality and Parent Rating Scale (Adolescent, Third Edition), score profiles and relevant legal and psychological outcomes: total charges, desistance/recidivism, and inpatient/residential treatment.

Police Shooting Fatalities of Juvenile Suspects

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Scott Culhane¹, Mrs. Jessie Wiser¹

1. Austin Peay State University

The use of deadly force by police is not typically associated with juveniles. However, a small percentage of cases do result in their deaths. Utilizing a nationwide database of police shootings, 135 juvenile deaths were examined over an eight-year period. The majority of deaths were male and minorities. Further, most cases involved a weapon or the appearance of a weapon. Cases were mixed with respect to the status of “flight” of the suspect, as many youths were not fleeing at the time of the shooting. Analyses of these shootings shed light on the interactions police have with juveniles.

Children's Choosing Rate in Target Present and Target Absent Lineups

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mx. Dara Zwemer¹, Dr. Kara Moore¹, Dr. James Lampinen², Dr. Pia Pennekamp²

1. The University of Utah, 2. University of Arkansas

The choosing rate, or the number of times someone chooses any face from an eyewitness lineup, is often a metric for assessing lineup fairness. However, limited research has focused on choosing rates for children's identifications. In this ongoing, NSF-funded research, children watch a video in Virtual Reality of a theft before viewing a lineup for the two perpetrators, one target present and one target absent. Preliminary analyses showed no significant relationship between children's age and choosing rate when analyzed separately for target absent and target present lineups. Surprisingly, older children did not choose less often than younger children.

Measurement Invariance Between the PCL-R and PCL-YV: A Longitudinal Analysis

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Darlene Ngo¹

1. University of North Texas

The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) is a well-known tool for assessing psychopathic traits in adults. The Psychopathy Checklist-Youth Version (PCL-YV) employs the same framework as the PCL-R but assesses socially aversive personality and behaviors in adolescents. Despite the structural similarities between the two, no prior studies have examined whether they measure psychopathy consistently. The proposed study aims to address this gap by employing multigroup confirmatory factor analysis on a sample of individuals assessed in a justice setting from youth to adulthood. Determining whether these instruments are measuring the same underlying construct is crucial for early intervention, risk assessment, and judiciary decision-making.

Deaf Inmates and Mental Health: Barriers and Future Directions*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Delta Burchi¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

People with disabilities are over-represented within the correctional system in the United States. As a subgroup, Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH) inmates are often left without necessary accommodations to ensure adequate right to counsel, communication, measures of mental health and mental status, and are under-involved in treatment programs. Adequate measures of mental status for DHH inmates have yet to be developed, and those already existing cannot be validly used until referenced to an accurate norm population. Recommendations are provided to promote tailored mental health assessment, treatment, and accommodations to DHH inmate populations.

The Moderating Effect of Psychopathic Traits on the Relationship Between Exposure to Violence and Aggressive Offending

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Dannah Elhaj¹, Ms. Emily Hernandez¹, Dr. Melanie Fessinger¹, Dr. Jordan Beardslee¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

The present study examined the associations between exposure to violence (ETV), psychopathic traits (PYT), and aggressive offending (AO) in a sample of juveniles arrested for serious offenses. In particular, we examined whether PYT moderated the association between ETV and AO. Results indicated that higher ETV was related to higher AO one year later, and this association was particularly strong for youth with higher PYT. PYT may help explain why some youth who are exposed to violence engage in later AO while others do not.

Age at Entry Predicts Perceptions of Law Enforcement Interactions in Youth Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Destiny Cruz*¹, *Ms. Marie DiSalvio*¹, *Ms. Emma Yalmokas*¹, *Dr. Christina Perez*¹, *Dr. Quincy Miller*²,
*Dr. Kamala London*³**

1. Colby-Sawyer College, 2. University of California, Irvine, 3. University of Toledo

In the present study, we surveyed 28 adults (93% women) with self-reported histories of CSEC about previous interactions with law enforcement. We examined age of entry into the sex trade as a predictor of victims' perceptions of interactions with law enforcement. On average, participants entered the sex trade at 12.5 years old (Min. = 5, Max. = 17, SD = 4.04). Age at entry to the sex trade was correlated with more positive perceptions, such as whether officers treated them fairly. These findings may reflect increased maturity amongst participants to recognize officers were not adopting an adversarial position.

Consent in the Company of Others: How Social Influences Change Intrusive Requests

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Helen Devine¹, Ms. Margaret Meyer¹, Dr. Amie Gordon¹

1. University of Michigan

Previous research has demonstrated that exercising our right to refuse a consent request is compromised under stress and social pressure. Studies have not examined how the presence of a close other, which alleviates stress, changes compliance. We test this question with a study of undergraduate students who were either alone or with a close friend when asked to unlock and hand over their phone to an experimenter (anticipated $N = 125$ dyads). Examining how stress levels and compliance rates vary between conditions will demonstrate how consent experiences can be changed by external influence even when the request is identical.

Why Do Lineups Outperform Showups in Discriminating between Guilty and Innocent Suspect Identifications?

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Deniz Hacibektasoglu¹, Dr. Laura Smalarz¹, Dr. Andrew Smith², Dr. Gary Wells², Dr. James Lampinen³

1. Arizona State University, 2. Iowa State University, 3. University of Arkansas

We reexamined the “simultaneous showup” procedure, in which a suspect’s photo is presented in a red box alongside fillers who cannot be selected. Colloff and Wixted (2020) reasoned that because the simultaneous showup procedure blocked witnesses from picking fillers, its superior performance relative to the standard showup supported a diagnostic-feature-detection account of eyewitness decision-making. We replicated Colloff and Wixted’s results (N=1922) and found evidence that the superiority of simultaneous showups to standard showups results from the same psychological-preference process that underlies differential filler siphoning. When witnesses are blocked from identifying their preferred lineup member, they “reject” non-preferred lineup members.

Exploring the Potential for Bias Against Individuals With Thought Dysfunction in the Assessment of Symptom Overreporting*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Diana Mendoza*¹, *Ms. Grace Quinowski*¹, *Mrs. Yeritzi Victoria*¹, *Dr. Danielle Burchett*¹**

1. California State University, Monterey Bay

The evaluation of overreporting on self-report inventories is important in high-stakes forensic contexts, where invalid scores can lead to erroneous conclusions. Many overreporting tools include items with content related to thought dysfunction. It is critical to explore whether the presence of genuine psychosis plays a role in elevating overreporting scores to critical interpretive levels. In a simulation study, we examined whether participants with higher genuine thought dysfunction scores would have higher scores on two overreporting measures when asked to exaggerate symptoms. Encouragingly, we did not observe notable differences in this context, but research with alternative methodologies is needed.

Human Forensic Biology Experts' Experiences with Bias and Testimony

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Devon LaBat¹, Ms. Haley Dawson¹, Ms. Maria Sparacino¹, Dr. Michael Marciano², Dr. Nadja Schreiber Compo¹

1. Florida International University, 2. Syracuse University

Forensic science often plays a crucial role in criminal trials. Cognitive bias and can impact the validity of forensic examinations and misleading or misunderstood forensic testimony can impact how results are interpreted and presented in court. In the present study, we distributed a national survey to 43 Human Forensic Biology experts to gather first-hand information about their experiences with cognitive bias, its impacts on their examination conclusions in the laboratory, as well as their experiences translating those examination conclusions to jurors in the courtroom. Implications of the present research and directions for further research will be discussed.

Deep Distortions in Memory for Faces and Places

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Daniel Bialer¹, Dr. Charles Brainerd¹

1. Cornell University

Brainerd (2021) identified memory distortions in which people over-remember events and produce violations of basic logical principles (“deep distortions”). These include violations of additivity, countable additivity, and universal event. While the bulk of the work on these violations has been conducted using word lists, in some recent studies we demonstrated that violations of these logical principles are present in memory for everyday facts. In the current study, we examined whether deep distortions occur in two forensically relevant areas: memory for faces and memory for locations. We found evidence that deep distortions also occur in simulated forensic settings.

Medical Comorbidity in Civil Competency Evaluations

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Dana Miller¹

1. University of North Carolina at Charlotte

This study examined if medical comorbidities predict civil competency adjudication. This study used data from 265 court-ordered competency evaluations conducted in North Carolina between 2004 and 2022. We found that individuals adjudicated incompetent tend to have more medical conditions than those deemed competent. However, our medical comorbidities do not impact all clinical populations equivalently. With no or low medical comorbidities, the odds of being adjudicated incompetent are significantly higher for those with a psychiatric diagnosis. However, with high medical comorbidities, neurological patients are significantly more likely to be adjudicated incompetent than psychiatric patients with the same number of medical comorbidities.

Developing a Model of Guilty Plea Decision-Making: Fuzzy-Trace Theory, Gist, and Categorical Boundaries Replication

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Leah Dolin¹, Ms. Julia Stratton¹, Dr. Tina Zottoli¹, Ms. Julia Donatien¹

1. Montclair State University

We tested the generalizability of a model recently proposed by Zottoli, Helm et al. (2023) for the plea decisions of defendants facing plea and potential trial sentences that both entail incarceration. The model predicts a step-like (vs. linear) relationship between plea discount and plea acceptance and was supported by results of experiments that manipulated plea discount and potential trial sentences in a drug-offense scenario. We sought to replicate these results (for a subset of conditions) in an assault case where a victim was seriously injured; results are discussed in terms of their implications for the next steps in model development.

Screening Criminal Defendants to Facilitate Neurobehavioral Justice: Developing the Screener of Adaptive-Cognitive Functioning in Inmates (SAFI)

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Diomaris Safi¹, Dr. Tedd Judd¹, Dr. David Sylva², Mr. Noah Cox³

1. University of California, Los Angeles, 2. Southern California Permanente Medical Group, 3. Law Offices Of The Los Angeles County Public Defender

To address increasing prevalence of neurobehavioral and neurocognitive disorders we developed a screening procedure for use after arrest to triage defendants into routine defense services, procedural safeguards, or specialized evaluation. The SAFI screens verbal comprehension, memory, and reasoning; literacy; numeracy; languages spoken; education; neurologic events; mental health; substance abuse; and treatment motivation. We report on feedback from a panel of experts and piloting with mental health and legal professionals as users. We aim to maximize sensitivity to serving those with cognitive and communication challenges fairly without discrimination due to disability or national origin through use of a criminal justice-oriented screener.

Paraphilic Interests in the Community: An Examination of Frequency, Distress, and Impairment

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Emma Fisher¹, Ms. Daniella N. Greenfield¹, Ms. Cecilia Allan¹, Dr. Melissa Slavin¹, Dr. Georgia M. Winters¹

1. Fairleigh Dickinson University

The present study examined paraphilic interests within the general population and identified the proportion of individuals who met criteria for a paraphilic disorder as defined by the *DSM-5-TR*. A sample of community individuals ($n = 2,292$) completed an online survey evaluating paraphilic interests as well as degrees of associated distress and impairment. Evidence was found for the presence of eight different paraphilic interests within the community. Pedophilic interests were least reported within the sample and displayed the highest reported levels of distress. Reported degrees of impairment were low, indicating that paraphilic interests can be present without adverse outcomes.

Escalating Patterns of Stalking and Violence in a Community Sample: The Roles of Electronic Media and Emotion Dysregulation

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Elisha Chan¹, Dr. Mario Scalora¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Developing a better understanding of the factors associated with escalating patterns of stalking and violence is critical to inform the development of relevant law, policy, and evidence-based risk assessment and intervention strategies. Towards this aim, the present study explored the role of various psychological and behavioral factors on stalking violence perpetration. Analyses revealed that stalkers who were violent during the pursuit were associated with more emotion regulation difficulties and greater engagement in stalking via electronic means (i.e., cyberstalking) than their non-violent counterparts. Future research directions and implications for risk assessment and management efforts will be discussed.

Traumatic Brain Injury Among Unhoused Individuals: Potential Vulnerabilities and Adverse Consequences

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Emily Goodwin¹, Dr. Tania Abouezzeddine¹, Dr. Eu Gene Chin¹, Dr. Kim Gorgens²

1. Rosemead School of Psychology, Biola University, 2. University of Denver

The purpose of this study is to examine impacts of TBI among individuals experiencing homelessness. Rates of TBI are elevated within the unhoused population, and TBI has been shown to be correlated with increased mental and physical health problems, substance use, and criminal legal system involvement among unhoused individuals. Studying vulnerabilities associated with TBI for unhoused individuals is helpful in formulating screening and rehabilitation guidelines. The sample was comprised of 115 unhoused or precariously housed individuals in two cities in Colorado. Linear regression analysis, chi-square analysis, and structural equation modeling will be utilized to examine the hypotheses of the study.

Jurors' Perceptions of Mental Illness in Defendants*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Emma Yalmokas¹, Dr. Christina Perez¹

1. Colby-Sawyer College

Extant research suggests jurors hold consistently negative views towards mental health testimony, such as perceiving them as more deviant and guilty. The present study examines the degree to which information about a defendant's mental health influence mock jurors' decision-making. Specifically, we are interested in how participants' judgements are impacted by varying levels of mental illness-related information about a defendant. Results will help inform forensic policy and practice regarding the interaction of mental health testimony.

Perceived Clinical Utility of Violence Risk Assessment: Qualitative Findings From Forensic Treatment Providers

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Erin Fuller¹, Dr. Kevin Douglas¹

1. Simon Fraser University

Empirical research on violence risk assessment has expanded from focusing on the predictive validity of violence risk assessment tools to examining components of the risk assessment process. To further this research, using qualitative data, we examined perceived clinical utility of violence risk assessment, generally, and of case formulation/scenario planning, specifically, in a sample of eight forensic treatment providers (data collection ongoing; target $N = 70$). Results suggest that forensic treatment providers find violence risk assessment reports useful when making hypothetical case decisions (i.e., developing risk-relevant treatment plans) and find value in components of SPJ risk assessment (i.e., case formulation/scenario planning).

The Positive Impact of Forensic Expert Verification on Perceptions of Evidence

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Emma Saiter¹, Ms. Kristen Gittings¹, Dr. Stephanie Madon¹, Dr. Max Guyll¹

1. Arizona State University

Pattern-matching forensic techniques often involve a second forensic examiner verifying an original forensic examiner's decision. However, it is unknown whether verifying expert testimony impacts laypersons' perceptions of forensic evidence. In this study, participants provided judgments about eight different forensic techniques when an original forensic examiner produced a match decision, and again when a verifying expert confirmed the original examiner's decision. Our findings suggest that verifying expert testimony positively impacts perceptions of ground truth, validity, and utility of forensic evidence. We also found that this effect is strongest for forensic techniques which are perceived less positively by laypeople.

Juror Decision-Making in Gun Violence Cases: The Impact of Victim Race and Sexuality*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Emily Eshleman¹, Dr. Christopher Normile¹

1. Allegheny College

We investigated the impact of victim race and sexuality, as well as victim blaming, on mock-juror sentencing behaviors in gun violence cases. Participants were presented with a one-page case summary in which the victim's race and sexuality was varied. After reading the summary, participants rated their perceptions of the victim, their likelihood of suggesting a sentence of life in prison without parole, and explained the rationale behind the sentence. Results indicated that victim sexual orientation impacts sentencing outcomes, and the relationship between race and sentencing is moderated by victim blaming.

Expressions of Reluctance in Adolescent Sex Trafficking Victims: Comparing Police and Federal Interviews

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Emma Simpson¹, Dr. Rachel Dianiska¹, Ms. Natalie Norton¹, Mr. Gabriel Alvarez¹, Dr. Jodi Quas¹,
Dr. Thomas D. Lyon²***

1. University of California, Irvine, 2. University of Southern California

Sex trafficking of adolescents is a widespread issue, yet when questioned, victims are often reluctant to disclose their victimization experiences to authorities. In the current study, we examined the prevalence of different forms of reluctance expressed by suspected trafficking victims who were interviewed by police investigators or federal Forensic Interview Specialists (FIS). In total, we examined 47 interviews with suspected adolescent trafficking victims. Reluctance was more prevalent in victim interviews conducted by police than FIS interviewers. These results provide important insight into the dynamics of investigative interviews and inform future research and best practices surrounding interviews of reluctant, vulnerable victims.

Just in Time: The Influence of Day of the Week and Time of Day on Parole Decision-Making

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Fiza Hasan*¹, *Ms. Caylah Lemon*², *Dr. Kirk Luther*³, *Dr. Heather L. Price*²**

1. Simon Fraser University, 2. Thompson Rivers University, 3. Carleton University

Within court settings, repeated decision-making could deplete cognitive resources and energy available to making choices, resulting in different outcomes based on time or day of the week. Given parole decisions are made throughout the week and multiple times a day, we examined the influence of temporal context on parole decisions. Drawing on data from 360 parole hearing transcripts, the current study illustrates that favorable decisions occur more often on Thursdays and Fridays compared to Tuesdays, and in the afternoons more than mornings. Though we cannot escape our temporal contexts, we should optimize decision-making structures to reduce extralegal influences on decisions.

Effectiveness of a Truancy Prevention Program: A Mixed Methods Analysis*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Jennifer Fletcher¹

1. University of Nevada, Las Vegas

This study examines the new Truancy Prevention Outreach Program (TPOP) in Clark County, NV. Truancy prevention helps to end the school-to-prison pipeline which is an ongoing concern in Clark County, NV. The purpose of this explanatory sequential mixed methods study is to understand the effectiveness of the TPOP and explore the reasons for the level of effectiveness. Quantitative data comes from attendance rates, testing scores and demographics; qualitative data is from TPOP case notes. Analysis includes using the qualitative data to explain the statistically significant findings showing that the program is effective in improving attendance rates.

Exploring Relationships Between IEPs and Time to Rearrest for Youth Arrested in Schools

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Florinda Kina¹, Ms. Nivedita Anjaria¹, Dr. Amanda NeMoyer¹, Ms. Lea Parker¹, Ms. TuQuynh Le¹,
Ms. Lena DeYoung¹, Dr. Naomi Goldstein¹***

1. Drexel University

Research has linked arrested youths' disability status and time to rearrest, yet this relationship has not been investigated among youth arrested for school-based offenses. Using data from 569 students arrested in Philadelphia schools, we explored whether students with an Individualized Education Program (IEP) differed from students without one in time to rearrest and did not observe a significant relationship. However, among students with an IEP, those who received one for emotional disturbance had a significantly *longer* time to rearrest than students with IEPs for disabilities other than emotional disturbance or specific learning disability. Student- and school-related implications will be discussed.

Are Effects of Unbiased Instructions Moderated by Other Pre-Lineup Instructions?

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Mr. Gerson Font*¹, *Mr. Fidel Calderon*¹, *Ms. Ashley Hechavarria*¹, *Mr. Mack Blouir*¹, *Ms. Madison Hunter*¹, *Dr. Stephen Charman*¹**

1. Florida International University

A common recommendations eyewitness researchers make for the proper administration of lineups is to provide witnesses with unbiased instructions that inform the witness that the perpetrator may or may not be in the lineup, as unbiased instructions have been shown to decrease false identifications. However, real-world pre-lineup instructions to witnesses are often lengthy, composed of numerous other instructions. We examine whether the effectiveness of unbiased instructions to reduce false identifications depends on (a) the presence of other pre-lineup instructions, and (b) the position of the embedded “may or may not be there” instruction among the various other pre-lineup instructions.

The Aggressive Consequences of Not Caring Enough: Patterns of Aggression in Youth With Callous-Unemotional Traits

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Giovanni Longino¹, Mr. Curtis Smith IV¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

The current study investigated how callous-unemotional (CU) traits predict aggression in a sample of justice-involved adolescents. Regression analyses indicated that CU traits predicted proactive and reactive relational aggression but only reactive overt aggression. The interpersonal coldness comprising CU traits supports their association with relational aggression, holistically, while social cognitive deficits from CU traits may explain its association with reactive type aggression. These findings suggest that justice-involved adolescents may benefit from learning not only how to process emotions but how to process conflict. This, in turn, could reduce acute manifestations of aggression, aid their reintegration and promote healthy development.

Those Who Do Not Learn History Are Doomed to Repeat It: A Resurgence in Beliefs in Repressed Memories

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Grace Kim¹, Ms. Riley Grady¹, Dr. Kamala London¹

1. University of Toledo

Due to a modern resurgence of beliefs in repressed memory, it is critical to explore current beliefs and individual differences that may perpetuate repressed memory endorsement. This study aimed to expand our knowledge by exploring gender as a moderator for beliefs in repressed memory in a national jury-eligible sample ($N = 475$). Our results demonstrate both men and women displayed high levels of belief in repressed memories; however, women endorsed the concept of repressed memory significantly more than men.

An Analysis Comparing the Lexicon-Based Approaches and Verifiability Approach to Deception Detection

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Mr. Grant Dunn*¹, *Dr. Iris Blandón-Gitlin*², *Dr. Kathy Pezdek*¹**

1. Claremont Graduate University, 2. California State University, Fullerton

We compared two content analysis methods for detecting deception, the verifiability approach and the lexicon-based approach. In a previous study, alibi accounts were created by participants randomly assigned to commit or not commit a staged crime with all participants claiming innocence. There were significant differences between truth-tellers and liars using the verifiability approach. In the present study we reanalyzed the alibi accounts using the lexicon-based approach and ran binomial logistic regressions to test and compare predictive accuracy. Both content analysis approaches had prediction accuracies above chance and did not significantly differ in deception detection accuracy.

True Friends? Observers' Perceptions of Rapport in Accusatorial Interrogations

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Dr. Gabriela Rico*¹, *Dr. Saul Kassin*²**

1. St. Joseph's University, 2. John Jay College

Little is known about how observers are influenced by rapport strategies, especially those followed by accusatorial interrogation techniques. In two studies, Prolific Academic workers (Ns=383, 633) watched staged interrogation videos that varied the use of rapport strategies (rapport, no rapport) and accusatorial tactics (minimization + evidence ploy, no tactic) (Studies 1 & 2) and the suspect's statement (confession, denial). Across studies, participants rated the interrogator and suspect as significantly more credible when they used rapport strategies than did not. However, rapport did not increase the effects of accusatorial tactics on observers' perceptions of the expected utility of confessing.

Does Perceived Voluntariness of Going Missing Affect Search Efforts Toward Missing Persons?

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Rath¹, Dr. Kara Moore², Ms. Blake Nesmith³

1. Arizona State University, 2. University of Utah, 3. Oklahoma State University

Police often call upon the public to search for missing persons. However, people are less likely to act prosocially when they believe someone's situation is voluntary. To test if this extends to missing persons searches, we told participants missing persons were either kidnapped (involuntarily missing) or ran away (voluntarily missing), and assessed search efforts. Preliminary analyses found no effect of voluntariness on willingness to search or search accuracy. However, those in the runaway condition devoted more attention to searching than those in the kidnap condition. Overall, this suggests that perceiving a disappearance as voluntary does not adversely affect searches.

Competency to Stand Trial Screening Process in Northern Minnesota

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Cornwell¹, Dr. Jacqueline Buffington²

1. University of Texas at Tyler, 2. University of Minnesota Duluth

This study examines the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing a screen into the competency to stand trial (CST) process. The data was collected from archived CST screens and reports available from a judicial district of Minnesota. The judicial district serves suburban and rural areas in Northeastern Minnesota. Data collected included evaluator screening opinion, full evaluation opinion and defendant characteristics. The screening process was determined to be both effective and efficient at screening out clearly competent defendants.

Perceptions of Police Legitimacy Explain Color-Blind Racist Attitudes Above and Beyond Socioeconomic Status, Empathy, and Just-World Beliefs: A Multivariate Analysis

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hiba Suhail¹

1. California State University, Fresno

Police brutality against racial minorities has reignited public awareness of color-blind racism in America. In a survey of young adults from underrepresented communities ($n = 300$), we examine the impacts of neighborhood socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, perceived police legitimacy, empathy, and just-world beliefs on color-blind racial attitudes. Although color-blind racial attitudes significantly varied as a function of neighborhood socioeconomic status, our findings suggest that individuals' attitudes toward law enforcement, affective empathy, and just-world beliefs may be more compelling predictors of color-blind racial attitudes. We highlight the need for additional research examining color-blind racial beliefs and attitudes toward legal institutions.

Credibility Perception on Mental Health and the “Ideal” Sex Offender

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. John Hillier¹, Dr. Marguerite Ternes²

1. Saint Mary's University, 2. Saint Mary's Univeristy

This study examined whether the prototypicality of the accused's characteristics (specifically mental illness status) changed participants' perceived credibility of the accused in a he-said she-said rape scenario. Participants read one of five vignettes where the accused had 1) No Mental Illness, 2) Bipolar Disorder, 3) Major Depressive Disorder, 4) Anti-Social Personality Disorder, or 5) Substance Use Disorder, followed by a series of questions regarding their perceptions of the accused. Preliminary findings (N= 81) suggest that participants associated mental illness with sexual offending, but mental illness status was unrelated to perceived credibility of the accused.

Beauty, Bribes, and Bias: The Impact of Jailhouse Informant Testimony on Jury Decision-Making

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Hinterleiter¹, Ms. Sarah Thorman¹, Ms. Carolyn McAndrews¹, Ms. Emma Chow¹, Ms. Emily Eshleman¹, Mr. William Lowthert¹, Dr. Christopher Normile¹

1. Allegheny College

We examined the impact of three factors on juror perceptions: informant attractiveness, the presence of incentives, and the type of crime involved. Participants read one of eight trial summaries featuring a defendant accused of assault or embezzlement, where the informant testimony was key evidence. Preliminary data, though ongoing, suggests that attractive informants were perceived as less trustworthy compared to their less attractive counterparts. Participants were more inclined to find the defendant guilty when they learned the informant received incentives. These findings emphasize the complexity of informant testimony dynamics in juror decision-making, emphasizing the need for further exploration.

The Relationship Between Sexual Abusers and Deaf and Hard of Hearing Victims: A Preliminary Analysis*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hope Marceaux¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

Research on the sexual victimization of Deaf and hard of hearing individuals is scarce and typically embedded within broader literature that focuses on disabilities holistically. As victimology and criminology advance toward more multi-faceted approaches to crime, both Routine Activities Theory and Rational Choice Theory hold basic elements that touch on the vulnerability aspect of Deaf persons being targeted by sexual abusers. An important question that lingers is whether our criminal justice system is prepared, both procedurally and systemically, to handle the consequences Deaf survivors face. Based on research, both past and lack of current, rates reported within literature suggests otherwise.

The Relationship Between Conspiracy Theories, Psychopathy, and Spreading Disinformation

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Haylie Stewart¹, Dr. Jennifer Cox¹

1. The University of Alabama

Belief in conspiracy theories is associated with decreased pro-social behaviors, decreased adherence to public policy, and increased acceptance of violence. Previous research has identified positive relationships between conspiracy theory belief and specific individual differences, such as agreeableness and neuroticism. However, there is limited research exploring the relationship between psychopathic traits and conspiracy beliefs. This study explores the relationship between psychopathic traits, conspiracy theory beliefs, and sharing disinformation. Data are collected and analyses are ongoing. Considering the tangible impact of conspiracy beliefs on societal discord, results may inform an understanding of prejudice, non-adherence to prosocial mandates, policies, and other antisocial behaviors.

A Comparative Analysis of Verbal Cues of Deception between Face to Face and Computer Mediated Communication Interviews

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Hyeonji Kim¹, Prof. Eunkyung Jo¹

1. College of Police and Criminal Justice, Dongguk University

This study examines the role of communication medium on verbal cues of deception. 100 adult participants were randomly assigned to a truthful or deceptive condition in a face-to-face(FtF) or computer-mediated communication(CMC) interview. Deceptive participants were told to steal \$100 inside an envelope whereas truthful participants were told to just check the money inside the envelope. The results revealed that liars provide fewer details, linguistic markers of cognitive complexity(e.g., exclusive words, causation words, verbs), sensory words(e.g., sensory, spatial, time information), and first-person pronouns than truth tellers. Additionally, CMC liars provided more verbs, whereas FtF liars tended to use more exclusive words.

Comparisons of Biases Against Women Between General and Sexual Offenders*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Isabel Valdivieso¹, Ms. Wilmaris Chanza¹, Ms. Catherine Work¹, Ms. Angela Candrilli¹, Dr. Melissa Slavin¹

1. Fairleigh Dickinson University

Research has found that sexual offenders and general offenders may be more likely to hold negative biases against women than non-offender populations. However, the literature lacks comparative studies to ascertain how these two populations differ in their views. The current study examined differences in biases toward women between these two groups among 202 male inmates. Chi-square analyses were non-significant indicating similar views. Nevertheless, one item neared significance, with sexual offenders reporting greater endorsement that women should work in the criminal justice system. These findings can help individuals working with sexual and general offenders better understand their attitudes and dispositions.

Not Your Grandmother's Doll: The Implications and Legality of Childlike Sex Dolls and Technology

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Isabelle Anillo¹, Dr. David Feldman¹, Ms. Claire Caggiano¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

While the research on the effects of childlike sex dolls is still in its infancy, this issue has become a global phenomenon as legal systems, treatment professionals, and researchers attempt to decipher the implications of their creation, ownership, and usage. Arguments have been raised to both extremes of the spectrum holding that childlike sex dolls could be prohibitive or reinforcing of deviant values against actual human children. As countries scramble to find ways to cope with advancements in the technology of these dolls, it raises questions of morality, legality, usage, and what will the next “advancement” bring.

Drug Legalization and Decriminalization Beliefs Among Individuals With and Without a History of Substance Use

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Mr. Brandon Park*¹, *Ms. Narie Kim*², *Dr. Alexis Hammond*², *Dr. Kelly Dunn*², *Dr. Eric Strain*², *Dr. Cecilia Bergeria*²**

1. University of Missouri–St. Louis, 2. Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

This study examined attitudes regarding drug legalization and decriminalization among persons who use substances, a perspective that can provide a unique view on legalization/decriminalization. A nationwide sample of 515 adults with and without substance use were surveyed online to assess opinions on drug legalization and decriminalization. Among persons with lived experiences in substance use, direct use of opioids or stimulants appears to be associated with low levels of support for legalization and modest support for decriminalization. Individuals with cannabis use largely supported cannabis legalization and decriminalization. Reasons behind ratings by persons with opioid and cocaine use should be further evaluated.

Law Enforcement Mental Health: Impact of Discrimination on Isolation and Suicidality*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Bianca Eloi¹, Dr. Jacie Brown¹, Mr. Francesco Yopez-Coello¹, Dr. Mark Kamena², Dr. Bruce Bongar¹

1. Palo Alto University, 2. First Responder Support Network

This presentation explores the impact workplace discrimination experienced by officers has on isolation and suicidality. The data was collected from the West Coast Post-Trauma Retreat (WCPR), using a measure designed for first responders (Symptom Assessment for Emergency Responders-Revised (SAFER-R)). Discriminatory comments often cause law enforcement officers to withdraw from their colleagues and increase social isolation when they feel like outsiders within their departments. The lack of support and isolation is attributed to increased mental health symptoms. Police officer suicide has not only continued to be higher than the general population, but it has surpassed line-of-duty deaths.

The Impact of Sex Trafficking on Victims' Self-Concept, Identity, and Emotional Regulation*

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Lindsay Giammalvo¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

This review analyzed how sex trafficking impacts victims' self-concept, identity, and emotional regulation post-trafficking. Based on information from 27 sources, a comprehensive literature review found significant developments, including hostility, hypervigilance, identity fragmentation, dissociation, and shame-based views. Future improvements involve expanding this review to an empirical study, enriching the data on diverse victim populations. Additionally, comparing current assessments and interventions to discern the best option for identifying and treating the psychological domains addressed in this review would be useful. Finally, investigating whether the age at which one enters trafficking impacts symptom severity within these domains would progress the field of psychology.

Measuring Legal Concepts

Friday, 22nd March - 18:30: Poster Session I (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Eric Martinez¹

1. Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Which of all concepts are most fundamental to law? Analyzing every word sense in Black's Law Dictionary, along with (a) all federal statutes and regulations; (b) ~1 million judicial decisions; and (c) ~600,000 contracts, three studies find less than 2% of legal concepts underlie the majority of all other legal concepts, and that the most-cited legal concepts are disproportionately likely to appear in ordinary contexts than other legal concepts. These results suggest law is built upon a small core of foundational concepts which more closely resemble ordinary concepts accessible to laypeople than specialized concepts requiring expert legal knowledge.

“Mama I’m in Love With a Criminal”: Predictors of Romantic Interest in Justice-Involved Men.

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Melissa Corbett ¹, Dr. Marguerite Ternes ²

1. Saint Mary's University, 2. Saint Mary's Univeristy

Many famous criminals draw crowds of lovers. The glamorization of the “bad boy” is not new, but we know little about this population of people interested in criminal men. The current study examined willingness to become romantically involved with justice-involved individuals and its relationship with self-esteem, empathy, and attachment styles. Participants read one of three vignettes detailing a date with a man, with criminal history of the man being manipulated in each. Participants answered questions regarding the vignette and measures of identified variables. Results indicate empathy and anxious attachment style are positively associated with willingness to date a justice-involved man.

Assessing Attitudes Toward Punitive and Rehabilitative Correctional Policies

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Paola Zuniga¹, Ms. Chelsea Queen¹, Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

Public attitudes can influence public policy via voting decisions and pressure on lawmakers to enact policies that align with public sentiment. Although the public generally favors rehabilitation over punishment, there are factors that influence these attitudes (e.g., favoring punitive policies for violent crimes, favoring rehabilitation for women). The present study manipulated gender and crime type to assess correctional policy preference and measured underlying personal characteristics. Crime type and attitudes toward gendered norms significantly influenced policy preference. This study provides a nuanced understanding of personal and social influences that underlie correctional policy preferences in an applied manner.

A Secondary Data Analysis of Traumatic Brain Injury, Criminogenic Risk Factors, and Recidivism in a Correctional Reentry Sample

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Sana Vora¹, Dr. Casey LaDuke², Dr. Christopher King³

1. Montclair State University, 2. John Jay College, 3. Montclair State University

Prior research has found that individuals with traumatic brain injury (TBI) are overrepresented in the justice system, although the incremental predictive utility of TBI for recidivism remains unclear (as one potential pathway to overrepresentation). The TBI prevalence rate in the current secondary data analysis was within the range evidenced by prior studies. There was some evidence to suggest that persons with a history of TBI exhibited increased recidivism rates and quicker recidivism. There was also some evidence that TBI was incrementally predictive of recidivism beyond demographic factors and criminogenic needs. Future directions are discussed.

Effects of Language Preferences Among Persons Who Are Incarcerated

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Rachel Bomysoad¹, Ms. Savannah Cuellar¹, Ms. Chinwe Ossai¹, Ms. Beatrice Kimata¹, Ms. Elana Gabriel¹, Dr. Christopher King²

1. Montclair State University, 2. Montclair State University

Despite anecdotal trends toward greater use of person-first language in human services, there has been little study to date of person-first vs. characteristic-first or -exclusive language in reference to individuals involved with the criminal legal system—as may be relevant to better understanding stigma or even criminological labeling theory. In the present study, we examined language preferences and socially desirable responding; criminal history, criminogenic thinking, and criminogenic risk; and criminal recidivism and among a sizable sample of persons who were incarcerated. Some associations suggested mildly concerning effects of condition-first or -exclusive language preferences, which warrants further study.

Examining the Convergent and Predictive Validity of Three Self-Report Measures of Criminogenic Risk and Needs

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Sarah Hitchcock¹, Ms. Rachel Bomysoad², Ms. Elana Gabriel², Dr. Christopher King³

1. University of Memphis, 2. Montclair State University, 3. Montclair State University

Criminogenic risk assessment is an essential aspect of the RNR model. However, the demands of evaluator-rated approaches have lent to interest in alternative or complimentary self-report approaches. The current study examined the convergent and predictive utility of three self-report measures of criminogenic risk and needs in a sample of persons who were incarcerated. While all three measures exhibited sizable correlations with one another, they all weakly related to criminal recidivism. We interpret these findings considering prior research on such self-report measures and our fairly low base rates of recidivism and offer suggestions for future research and practice.

A Case for Crime Specialization: Prior Perpetration Does Predict Future Perpetration

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Mari Pullman¹, Dr. Karla Emeno¹

1. Ontario Tech University

This study aimed to add to the debate on chronic offender specialization (i.e., commit the same crime type repeatedly) versus versatility (i.e., commit a variety of crime types). It utilized a more flexible definition of specialization by identifying whether previously committing a certain crime increased an offender's likelihood of committing that same crime type again. Using 2006-2019 crime data from Hamilton, Ontario, this study demonstrated that in almost all crime types assessed, those who had previously committed a certain crime were significantly more likely than those who had not, to recommit the same crime type.

Barriers for Indigenous and Black Men in Hiring Decisions with Criminal Records*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

***Dr. Steven Smith*¹, *Ms. Katelynn Carter-Rogers*², *Dr. Vurain Tabvuma*¹**

1. Saint Mary's University, 2. St. Francis Xavier University

Indigenous and Black men with criminal records face significant different barriers and employment challenges in comparison to White men with criminal records (Department of Justice, 2021; Government of Canada, 2022). This may vary across race, criminal records, and occupations. Across 2 studies, we found that there are significant barriers for both Indigenous and Black men, however Indigenous applicants experience more barriers in comparison to White and Black applicants with criminal records. Our results reveal techniques that were beneficial for Black applicants (i.e., removing names from resumes, changing language describing the criminal record), that did not positively impact Indigenous applicants.

Public Perceptions of Private Prisons

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Mr. Grant Dillivan¹, Dr. Olivia Smith², Dr. Narina Nuñez¹, Dr. Kayla Burd¹

1. University of Wyoming, 2. University of South Carolina, Aiken

Private prison use has largely increased since the 1980s, with 27 states and the federal government incarcerating a portion of their inmates (8.5%) in private facilities. There has been no empirical research on how individuals' knowledge of private prisons affects their perceptions of them. This research is crucial as public perceptions have a profound impact on public policy. In the current study, participants answered a variety of questions pertaining to their perceptions of private prisons both before and after receiving an educational intervention describing the logistics of private prisons. The educational intervention significantly reduced laypersons' support of private prisons.

A Qualitative Analysis of Individual Differences and the Influence on Perceptions of Sexual Offence Reintegration

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Payton McPhee¹, Ms. Jordyn Monaghan¹, Dr. Marguerite Ternes²

1. Saint Mary's University, 2. Saint Mary's Univeristy

Individuals convicted of a sexual offence often experience significant stigmatization from the public during community reintegration. However, little is known regarding how and why such stigmatization occurs and which factors may influence such negative perceptions. As a result, through qualitative analyses, the present study aimed to fill a gap in the literature by examining how personal experiences, such as working in the field of human services or having child dependents, may influence stigmatizing perceptions and attitudes toward those who are reintegrating into the community following a conviction for a sexual offence.

The Mark of a Criminal Record: A Scoping Review Identifying the Barriers to Employment for Individuals With Criminal Records*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Data Blitz: Incarceration: Experiences and Impacts (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

***Ms. Katelynn Carter-Rogers*¹, *Ms. Katia Beales-Salovitch*¹, *Dr. Steven Smith*², *Dr. Vurain Tabvuma*²**

1. St. Francis Xavier University, 2. Saint Mary's University

Through evidence synthesis methodologies, a scoping review was conducted to determine the stigmas and stereotypes that come with the mark of a criminal record, as well as what policies currently exist regarding hiring practices and recidivism. Results have shown that there are key areas of research missing regarding Indigenous and women offenders, and that solutions that currently exist lead to more stigmas within Black communities. There is a drastic over-representation of Black and Indigenous peoples in prisons within North America, and a drastic underrepresentation of research that includes their voices. Established research gaps will be discussed.

Police Discretion as a Vulnerability Factor for Disparate Treatment*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: The Motivation for Justice and Injustice (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Dr. Jack Glaser**¹, **Dr. Amanda Charbonneau**²*

1. University of California, Berkeley, 2. RAND Corporation

Abstract: Across multiple, large law enforcement jurisdictions, high discretion police searches are more likely than low discretion searches to yield higher contraband and weapon discovery rates for Whites who are searched. Reductions in decision latitude have been shown to result in reductions in disparities. These disparities are likely driven by racial stereotypes associating Black Americans with crime. Stereotypes, particularly implicit stereotypes, are difficult, if at all possible, to inhibit or disrupt. In the absence of chronic egalitarian motives, ample processing capacity, and specific strategies for overriding biases, more structural changes are required to meaningfully address these inequities.

Is Ideological Polarization a Threat to Procedural Justice-Based Legitimacy: The Case of Elections

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:15: The Motivation for Justice and Injustice (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Dr. Tom Tyler ¹

1. Yale Law School

An important contribution of social psychology to the study of legal and political authority has been the demonstration that the roots of legitimacy lie in people's evaluations of the justice of the procedures used by legal and political actors to exercise their authority when making and implementing policies and practices. This supports a model of legitimacy based legal and political authority. Discussions today focus on polarization and authoritarianism. This paper reports four studies which examine the degree to which polarization and authoritarianism undermine the procedural justice basis for legitimacy.

The Psychology of Adversarialism in the Criminal Process

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:30: The Motivation for Justice and Injustice (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Prof. Dan Simon*¹, *Prof. David Melnikoff*²**

1. University of Southern California, 2. Stanford University

The adversarial legal procedure is widely perceived as a key defining characteristic of Anglo-American law. This article argues that adversarialism triggers a host of psychological effects on legal actors in the criminal justice process. We will review early work by Thibaut & Walker, and then both basic psychological research on the role-induced bias, and legal psychological studies. Finally, we will present a study that aims to show that Adversarialism could impact what are arguably the two most fateful junctures in the criminal justice process: prosecutors' decisions when to indict and their formulations of plea offers.

Blaming Victims of Sex Trafficking: An Emotional and Motivational Account*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:45: The Motivation for Justice and Injustice (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Dr. Richard Wiener¹, Dr. Helena Bonache²

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2. Universidad de LaLaguna

U.S. law defines sex trafficking as the use of force, fraud, or coercion to cause someone to engage in commercial sex (TVPA, 2012). This presentation identifies motivational and emotional roadblocks to adopting a victim centered approach as an alternative to blaming victims of sex trafficking. We show how emotion regulation training can help people overcome roadblocks, reduce their contempt, anger and disgust felt toward trafficking victims, and move toward a victim centered approach that advocates providing services to trafficking victims instead of arresting them, while at the same time investigating, arresting and prosecuting trafficking offenders to the fullest extent possible.

Accountability, Apologies, and Amends: Motives for Justice

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:00: The Motivation for Justice and Injustice (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Dr. Jennifer Robbennolt ¹

1. University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Few injured persons bring tort claims. Those who do claim have a variety of justice motives. They may want compensation; deterrence or reform; information and explanations; acknowledgement of the wrong, its consequences, and their standing; apologies; or punishment. Those who don't claim often have similar desires but face a variety of barriers to claiming as well. This presentation will explore these motives and barriers and assess the paths to justice provided (and not provided) by the formal and informal processes of tort law.

Assessing Trauma, Training, and Challenges of Sexual Assault and Forensic Nurse Examiners

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Forensic Assessment in Sensitive Situations (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Haley Dawson¹, Dr. Nadja Schreiber Compo¹, Dr. Tami Thomas¹, Mr. Juan Lopez Nobrega¹

1. Florida International University

Sexual Assault and Forensic Nurse Examiners (SANEs) provide vital medical and psychological care for sexual assault victims. However, existing research mainly focuses on program effectiveness, rather than the individual experiences of the SANEs that make the programs successful. To address this gap, we conducted three online surveys and Zoom interviews to explore the SANE experience including overall satisfaction, retention, burnout, and training needs. Our findings indicate that SANEs who plan to continue in the field generally cope well with their work, but improvements in work conditions and additional training opportunities could enhance their effectiveness. Full results will be discussed.

Bridging the Language Gap for Spanish-English Bilingual Forensic Psychologists*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Forensic Assessment in Sensitive Situations (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Dr. Cassandra Bailey*¹, *Dr. Mia Ricardo*², *Mr. Antonio Boersma*¹, *Dr. Cecilia Colunga-Rodríguez*³, *Dr. Mario Ángel-González*⁴, *Dr. Luis Sarabia-López*⁵, *Dr. Gabriel Dávalos-Picazo*⁶**

1. Metropolitan State University of Denver, 2. Assumption University, 3. Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS); Universidad de Guadalajara, 4. Universidad de Guadalajara, 5. Universidad Central del Ecuador, 6. Universidad CEU San Pablo

This study collected data from participants ($n = 420$) across seven countries to find the most common Spanish translations for 182 English, forensic psychology terms. Most participants were native Spanish speakers (83.1%) with Mexican heritage (71.0%). Results indicated some forensic psychology term translations were unknown by up to 63.3% of participants, while others had an agreement rate of up to 85.0%. The most common translations for each word will be shared and the impact of linguistic variation and lack of equivalent translations on forensic psychology as a clinical practice will be discussed.

Advancing Frontiers: A Psychological Exploration of Immersive Training for Complex Incidents

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Forensic Assessment in Sensitive Situations (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Mr. Brandon May*¹, *Prof. Rebecca Milne*², *Dr. Gary Dalton*², *Dr. Amy Meenaghan*²**

1. University of Winchester, 2. University of portsmouth

Emergency response decision-making is vital in critical incidents. However, decision inertia can negatively impact outcomes. Using Immersive technologies can enhance decision-making in stressful situations. This research explored decision inertia in a 360-degree immersive setting. Results showed that decision inertia varied based on outcomes, especially between saving multiple 'hostages' and deferring decisions to senior leadership teams. Higher inertia scores also predicted poorer decisions. Further, participants' moral responses aligned with expectations, although prior moral decisions didn't affect immersive outcomes. The study emphasized the importance of information validity, decision confidence, and scenario fidelity in immersive decision-making, offering insights for emergency response training.

Linear Sequential Unmasking – Expanded in Forensic Mental Health Assessment: An Information Management Tool Promoting Cultural Responsiveness*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Forensic Assessment in Sensitive Situations (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Mina Ratkalkar¹, Dr. Adele Quigley-McBride²

1. self, 2. Simon Fraser University

Forensic mental health evaluators consider many data sources (e.g., interviews, records, psychological assessments). How evaluators weigh and interpret information - and in which order - can substantially affect forensic evaluation findings. Further, evaluators are susceptible to bias, including contextual and confirmation bias, such as adversarial allegiance and cultural bias. This paper introduces the application of the Linear Sequential Unmasking - Expanded (LSU-E) worksheet, an information management tool to assess the relevance and subjectivity of data sources, to forensic mental health assessment. LSU-E can assist forensic psychologists in acknowledging and addressing sources of potential bias and systematically formulating hypotheses and conclusions.

Ethical Boundaries Across Areas of Practice: Forensic Implications

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Forensic Assessment in Sensitive Situations (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Lindsey Ryan-Jones¹, Mrs. Samantha Sandlin¹, Dr. Richard Rogers¹

1. University of North Texas

Previous studies have predominantly focused on ethical boundaries from the perspective of psychologists, however, this novel approach to ethics includes the perceptions and beliefs of former clients regarding ethical dilemmas. This paper compares the two groups' perceptions regarding ethical practices in social, financial, physical, and forensic aspects of practice. Findings illuminate areas in which psychologists purport more ethicality than what was reportedly experienced by clients. Forensic psychology requires a delicate equilibrium between maintaining ethical standards for the client and adhering to the law, which can distort clients' perceptions of ethical roles and practices of forensic psychologists. Implications are further discussed.

Content Analysis of Judges' Sentiments Toward Artificial Intelligence Risk Assessment Tools

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: New Frontiers in Legal Decision-Making (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Anna Fine¹, Ms. Stephanie Le¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

This study analyzed 381 judges' views on AI's role in bail and sentencing decisions. The research focused on themes like algorithm aversion, algorithm appreciation, locus of control, legitimacy, and procedural justice. Results indicate judges are wary of AI, fearing it could exacerbate bias and replace human judgment. While acknowledging AI's potential to inform legal decisions, judges insist on empirical testing and guidelines. The study contributes to understanding judicial perspectives on AI, highlighting concerns about bias and the need for procedural safeguards. It suggests cautious optimism for AI's integration into the legal system but calls for rigorous future research and evaluation.

Should Judges Use Artificial Intelligence Tools in Courtroom Decision-Making? A Public Perceptions Study Grounded in Assumptions From Theories of Procedural Justice and Judicial Legitimacy.

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: New Frontiers in Legal Decision-Making (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Anna Fine¹, Dr. Emily Berthelot¹, Dr. Shawn Marsh¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

This research explores public and minority perceptions of using Artificial Intelligence (AI) in judicial decision-making, focusing on its impact on perceived fairness and authority. Given AI's growing role in the legal system and the need for public trust to uphold judicial legitimacy, the study is timely. Results show the condition (Expertise, AI, or Expertise+AI) and participants' ethnicities significantly shape symbolic perceptions, perceived legitimacy, and trust in AI. Specifically, the Expertise condition received the highest symbolic perception scores. Black participants exhibited higher legitimacy scores in AI and Expertise+AI conditions, and trust in AI increased with greater trust in judges.

Can Criminal Justice be Predicted? Using Regression Analysis to Predict Judges' Decision on Petitions for New Criminal Trials

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: New Frontiers in Legal Decision-Making (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Moa Lidén ¹

1. Department of Security and Crime Science UCL

Predictability of legal decisions is a prerequisite for the rule of law, presupposing that the predictability is based on the *merits* of the case. The purpose of this study was to test whether legal decisions on petitions for new criminal trials can be predicted on the basis of other criteria, accessible without reading the case file. All petitions submitted to the Swedish Courts in 2010-2020 (n=3915) were included in a regression model used to predict decisions in 2021. Based on access to legal representation and crime type, the regression model predicted accurately 100 % of the decisions made in 2021.

Multi-Study Examination of Criminal-Legal Professionals' Use of Pretrial Risk Assessments in Pretrial Decision-Making

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: New Frontiers in Legal Decision-Making (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Anna Knes¹, Ms. Mindy Thai¹, Ms. Sydney Reuter¹, Ms. Autumn Kent¹, Dr. Evan Lowder¹

1. George Mason University

Pretrial risk assessment tools are a contemporary solution to reform cash bail practices and reduce jail overcrowding. Yet, little is known about how these tools—together with other pretrial factors—inform release decisions. We surveyed 146 criminal-legal professionals to examine whether presence of counsel at first appearance, exposure to information about a county's bail system, provision of risk assessment guidelines, and perceptions of pretrial risk assessments influenced pretrial decisions. Findings provided little evidence that pretrial assessments alone alter pretrial decisions. Local decision-makers need strategies to support implementation of risk assessments in practice to achieve the goals of pretrial reform.

Examining the Impacts of COVID-19 Procedural Changes on a Pretrial Risk Assessment's Predictive Utility and Fairness*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: New Frontiers in Legal Decision-Making (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Chelsea Queen¹, Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

Pretrial risk assessments are used to divert defendants from pretrial detention by estimating risk of pretrial specific outcomes. Validation efforts should be standard practice and are especially critical following COVID-19 procedural changes. The present study evaluates the accuracy and fairness of a tool used prior to- and following procedural changes due to COVID-19. Preliminary analyses suggest fair and good predictive utility rates, and no evidence of bias, regardless of implementation throughout the pandemic. This critical evaluation hopes to advocate for increased discussion and assessment of how COVID-19 procedural changes may have impacted tools' utility within the field.

Confessions that Corrupt: Do Secondary Confessions Bias the Collection of Other Evidence in Exoneration Cases?

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Jurors' Processing of Confessions (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Mr. Kyle Hewit*¹, *Dr. Cassidy Haigh*², *Ms. Shelby Mikkelsen*¹, *Dr. Gissel Perez*³, *Mr. Grant Jones*¹, *Ms. Allison Henderson*⁴, *Dr. Lora Levett*¹**

1. University of Florida, 2. University of Bridgeport, 3. University of Arizona, 4. Georgetown University

Secondary confessions given by jailhouse informants (JIs) contribute to wrongful convictions. JI testimony is persuasive to jurors, even corrupting jurors' perceptions of subsequently collected evidence. Using data from the National Registry of Exonerations, we examined whether the corruptive effect of secondary confessions occurs in the investigation of wrongful conviction cases. As predicted, cases with JIs (vs. without) contained significantly more evidentiary errors. However, JI testimony was most often collected after (vs. before) other evidence, suggesting that secondary confessions may not have a corruptive effect in real-world settings, but instead may be the result of bias produced by other flawed evidence.

The Interactive Effects of Defendant Race, Expert Testimony, and Interrogation Coerciveness on Canadian Jurors' Perceptions of Recanted Confessions*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Jurors' Processing of Confessions (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Logan Ewanation¹, Dr. Evelyn Maeder²

1. Ontario Tech University, 2. Carleton University

White jurors sometimes focus more on legally-relevant information when the defendant is racialized as compared to White, potentially in an effort to guard against racial discrimination (i.e., the “watchdog hypothesis”). We tested this effect in the Canadian context, considering Canada’s perceived racial equity. We also examined whether expert testimony sensitizes jurors to issues with confession evidence or fosters general skepticism. Canadian jury-eligible community members (N=762) read a trial transcript in which we manipulated defendant race (Indigenous/White), interrogation coerciveness (high/low) and expert testimony (present/absent). We found no evidence of a watchdog effect and no significant influence of expert testimony on verdicts.

Confessions Elicited Through Covert Interrogation: How Do Jurors Perceive the Process and the Evidence?

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Jurors' Processing of Confessions (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Gabriella Motlagh¹

1. California State University, Fullerton

Deception is increasingly more prevalent in interrogations and has led to the development of covert jail-cell interrogations. This type of interrogation is named Perkins Operations, after *Illinois v Perkins* (1990). We explored jurors' perceptions of this type of interrogation. As expected, results showed that scenarios with confessions led to high guilty verdicts. Overall, the evidence that a direct confession leads to high guilty verdicts, high confidence in verdicts, and high perception of truthfulness is in line with other findings. Additionally, the operation was perceived as less fair, but not overall coercive, even when high-pressure tactics were used.

Jurors & Jailhouse Informants: An Examination of Video-Recorded Secondary Confessions

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Jurors' Processing of Confessions (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Dr. Gissel Perez*¹, *Dr. Lora Levett*²**

1. University of Arizona, 2. University of Florida

Jailhouse informants providing secondary confessions may be incentivized to make false statements about a defendant's culpability. Current safeguards that should help jurors make better decisions about that testimony may be insufficient. Here, we explored whether videorecording informants can be a potential safeguard when an incentive was offered. Results demonstrated jurors evaluated the informant differently based on incentive presence, but the videorecorded secondary confession did not affect this evaluation. Further, jurors' verdicts did not differ as a function of incentive or the presence of the videorecording, indicating the power of secondary confession evidence and the need for a more effective safeguard.

Counterfactual Instructions as a Bias-Preventive Mechanism When Evaluating Confession Evidence

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Jurors' Processing of Confessions (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Mr. Alexander Perry¹, Dr. Amelia Mindthoff¹, Dr. Skye Woestehoff², Dr. Christian Meissner¹

1. Iowa State University, 2. Coastal Carolina University

Jurors tend to believe that confessions reflect guilt (Henkel et al., 2008), regardless of how the confession is elicited (Kassin & Sukel, 1997). One way to potentially counteract jurors disbelief in false confession is by encouraging them to consider the opposite of their beliefs, making situational contributions to a confession more salient and highlighting motivations that lead to false confessions.

Three experiments assessed the effectiveness of counterfactual instructions as a bias-preventive mechanism when evaluating confession evidence. The implications and potential safeguards for addressing jurors' bias when evaluating confession evidence will be discussed.

What Do Adolescents Know About Sex Offender Registration and Notification Policies?

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Youth Interactions with the Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Melissa Anderson ¹, Dr. Cynthia Najdowski ¹, Dr. Hayley Cleary ²

1. University at Albany, 2. Virginia Commonwealth University

This study explored whether juvenile sex offender registration and notification (JSORN) policies can deter adolescents from engaging in sexual behaviors that are common, yet illegal. Prior research showed that many adolescents are unaware that certain sexual behaviors can result in registration and notification. We tested whether adolescents' awareness differs by graduated sanction type: *criminalization*; *criminalization plus registration*, or *criminalization, registration, and notification*. Data from 135 adolescents revealed no differences in knowledge about different sanctions, highlighting that lack of awareness undermines policy effectiveness and puts youth at risk of being labeled as sex offenders.

Ripple Effects of Police Encounters: Understanding Police Stops' Impact on Adolescent Well-Being*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Youth Interactions with the Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Keisha April¹, Ms. Sydney Baker², Dr. Ayana April-Sanders¹

1. Rutgers University, 2. John Jay College of Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

The impact of police encounters on young people's health is poorly understood, and youth of color and girls may be particularly vulnerable to these risks. Using data from 3,004 Black, Latinx, and White youth, we examined the relationship between police stops and adolescent well-being. Linear regression analyses revealed that experiencing police stops was significantly associated with decreased youth happiness, optimism, perseverance, and connectedness and increased engagement; these relationships were moderated by race-ethnicity and sex. Findings suggest that police stops may be important in understanding risk and resilience in youth well-being and may have differential impacts when considering race-ethnicity and sex.

The Role of Perceptions of Police on Youths' Emotional Distress

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Youth Interactions with the Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Johanna Hellgren¹, Ms. Imani Randolph², Dr. Adam Fine³, Dr. Jordan Beardslee², Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman²

1. Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice / University of Pennsylvania Carey Law, 2. University of California, Irvine, 3. Arizona State University

This study investigates the intricate relationship between police perceptions and emotional distress in justice-involved youth. Utilizing a five-factor approach, we explore how various dimensions of procedural justice, such as legitimacy, voice, neutrality, distributive justice, and respect, impact symptoms of anxiety and depression. Findings reveal significant associations between different aspects of procedural justice and emotional distress, shedding light on potential avenues to address mental health challenges among justice-involved youth. The study contributes valuable insights for both law enforcement and mental health practitioners, offering opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration to enhance the well-being of this vulnerable population.

A Scoping Review of the Literature on Psychosocial Maturity of Youth Involved in the Legal System: Implications for Measurement and Expansion of Psychosocial Maturity.

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Youth Interactions with the Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

***Dr. Megan Irgens¹, Ms. Elizabeth McBride², Ms. Dylan Marchiel³, Ms. Peggy Tahir², Dr. Johanna Folk²,
Dr. Marina Tolou-Shams²***

1. University of California, 2. University of California, San Francisco, 3. Urban School of San Francisco

The role maturity plays in decision making for youth involved in the legal system (YILS) has been studied for over 25 years. There are no published scoping reviews of definitions, measurement, outcomes, of psychosocial maturity for YILS that would illuminate discrepancies and similarities and provide rational for expanding facets of psychosocial maturity temperance, perspective, and responsibility. The current study searched 4 databases using key terms for maturity and YILS from 1995-2023. Search results yielded 490 articles; 68 were eligible for extraction. Despite 9 primary maturity constructs measured, 37 names for maturity were used. Future recommendations will be discussed.

Exploring Trans and Gender Expansive Youth's Police Perceptions and Their Relationship to Internalized Transphobia*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Youth Interactions with the Law (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Allison Lloyd¹, Dr. Erika Fountain¹, Mx. Elizabeth Rovegno²

1. University of Maryland, Baltimore County, 2. Loyola University Chicago

Trans and gender expansive (TGE) youth believe police view trans communities negatively, but the consequences of these beliefs are less known. Using a sample of 292 TGE adolescents and emerging adults, we explored whether participant's beliefs about police's perceptions of trans communities were associated with internalized transphobia, and whether this relationship depended on age. A simple moderation analysis revealed adolescent's, but not emerging adult's, beliefs were negatively associated with internalized transphobia, where believing police perceive trans communities more negatively was related to higher levels of internalized transphobia. Future research avenues, as well as potential policy and clinical implications are discussed.

A National Survey of Correctional Researchers: A Thematic Analysis Capturing the Collective Experience

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Ms. Alyssa Hoyt*¹, *Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon*², *Dr. Ashley Batastini*³, *Dr. Virginia Barber Rioja*⁴**

1. University of Memphis, 2. The University of Texas at El Paso, 3. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology, 4. The Center for Justice Innovation

There has been a need for high quality correctional research for many years, yet no known study has mapped out the collective experiences of social and behavioral researchers doing this work. By assessing motivations, barriers to conducting correctional research, barriers to publication, and strategies for addressing these barriers, this qualitative portion of a larger mixed-method study offers an important insight into the unique and collective experiences of correctional researchers today. An inductive thematic analysis informs the findings of the present study in each of the above domains.

A National Survey of Correctional Researchers: Capturing the Collective Experience

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Dr. Ashley Batastini*¹, *Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon*², *Dr. Virginia Barber Rioja*³, *Ms. Alyssa Hoyt*⁴**

1. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology, 2. The University of Texas at El Paso, 3. The Center for Justice Innovation, 4. University of Memphis

Correctional research is essential for informing efficacious practices and establishing stronger grounds to advocate for policy change. Unfortunately, this work can be immensely challenging. Although barriers are well recognized by those with first-hand experience, available literature is rooted in the experiences of an individual researcher or specific team of researchers. Using a newly developed scale and other researcher-created items, the collective experiences of 83 correctional researchers was assessed. The top three barriers related to correctional agency perceptions or constraints. The extent of barriers reported did not differ significantly based on researchers' current career level, educational background, or primary employment setting.

Examining the Effect of False Balance on Perceived Scientific Consensus in Confession Research

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Tianshuang Han¹, Dr. Brent Snook¹

1. Memorial University of Newfoundland

Falsely balanced messages have been shown to decrease perceived scientific consensus on a variety of issues such as climate change. The current project extends past research by examining the effect of false balance on perceptions of expert consensus about interrogation and confession issues. Specifically, it is predicted that falsely balanced messages will have a detrimental impact on people's perception of expert consensus about a confession issue (e.g., the risk of minimization). Data collection is currently ongoing, but will be completed and analyzed by January.

The Effects of Top-Down Expectations and Bottom-Up Experience on Search for Missing or Wanted Persons

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Mr. Chenxin Yu¹, Dr. Kara Moore¹

1. University of Utah

We examined how top-down expectations and bottom-up experience impacted people's search behavior in a low-prevalence visual search task. Participants given high (vs. low) expectations of target encounter searched for two unfamiliar faces on 200 target-absent trials while receiving feedback (vs. not). When feedback was presented, both false alarms and decrease rate in response times were similar across the expectation conditions. When feedback was not presented, high expectations resulted in more false alarms and higher quitting threshold. People took longer to acquire and update their knowledge from experience without feedback. These findings have implications to real-world missing or wanted person searches.

Can Non-Scientists Spot Different Sources of Cognitive Bias in Forensic Expert Opinions?

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Experts and Legal Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Adele Quigley-McBride ¹

1. Simon Fraser University

Forensic analysts see a variety of information when completing casework, only some of which is relevant to their task. Some laboratories implement policies that reduce exposure to information that might improperly influence analysts' judgments about the evidence, but it is not possible to prevent all kinds of bias. Moreover, it is ultimately non-scientists—judges and jurors—who decide how much to rely on each piece of evidence in any particular case. In two studies, we examine the extent to which non-scientists detect different sources of cognitive bias in expert testimony and whether jury instructions can help non-scientists spot cognitive bias.

The Possible Impact of Stress on Forensic Decision-Making

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Experts and Legal Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Mohammed Almazrouei¹

1. Yale School of Medicine

Research examining the impact of workplace stress on forensic decision-making contexts is lacking. This talk presents two studies that explores the possible influence of stress on fingerprint decisions. In Study 1, a method was developed to induce stress during online participation in research (stress condition, $N = 52$ vs. control condition $N = 66$). The stress manipulation was found to be effective. In Study 2, the developed stressor was utilized to understand fingerprint decision-making made under stress, by novices ($N = 115$) and fingerprint experts ($N = 34$). Exploratory findings suggested a potentially complex relationship between stress and expert performance.

“Let Me Give You Some Background”: The Impact of Case Framing During Case Referral on Masked and Unmasked Experts

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Experts and Legal Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Dr. Jennifer Perillo*¹, *Dr. Anthony Perillo*¹, *Dr. Masha Berman*², *Dr. Sarah Kysor-Itri*³, *Dr. Daniel Murrie*⁴**

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1. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, 2. Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 3. Allegheny General Hospital, 4. Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy

Masked referral, wherein the referring party is withheld, is a recommend strategy for reducing adversarial allegiance (unintentional expert bias towards the referring party), but the framing of the referral may still bias experts. Participants conducted a criminal responsibility evaluation; for some, the hiring party was masked. We also manipulated the strength of the case referral framing. Beyond their final opinions, we tracked participants' ratings of each piece of evidence and engagement with the case evidence: the order in which they reviewed evidence, time spent with each piece of evidence, and how search strategies differed based on evidence strength.

The Influence of Expert Witness Sex and Agreeableness on Juror Perceptions of Expert Testimony*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Experts and Legal Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Mikayla Froehlich¹, Dr. Kayla Burd¹

1. University of Wyoming

Utilizing a 2 (Agreeableness: Agreeable vs. Disagreeable) x 2 (Sex: Male vs. Female) between-subjects design, this study investigated the influence of expert witness agreeableness and sex on mock juror decision making in a case of murder. Participants read mock expert witness testimony, rendered a verdict, rated their verdict confidence, completed several case-related measures, and then rated perceptions of the expert witness (e.g., agreeableness, honesty, likability). It was hypothesized that the disagreeable female expert would be rated most negatively and the agreeable male expert most positively, which in turn, would affect mock jurors' perceptions of expert credibility and verdict decisions.

Paraphilic Disorders: Influence of Expert Testimony on Lay Perceptions of Diminished*

Saturday, 23rd March - 08:00: Experts and Legal Decision-Making (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Mrs. Haley Moon¹, Dr. Narina Nuñez¹

1. University of Wyoming

The current study seeks to investigate the impact of expert witness testimony on lay-people's perceptions of diminished capacity when the defendant is charged with a sex crime and diagnosed with paraphilic disorder (i.e., frotteuristic). Results from a preliminary study suggest an intensified level of stigma is associated with perpetrators of sex crimes who meet criteria for frotteuristic disorder, relative to an offender with a less stigmatized disorder (i.e., OCD). The current study builds on this previous work and provides insight into how education, presented by an expert witness, mitigates the stigmatizing attitudes towards a defendant exhibiting symptoms of frotteuristic disorder.

Advocacy in Correctional Practice: Making Progress Within a System of Barriers*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Corrections Committee: Advocacy in Correctional Practice: Making Progress within a System of Barriers (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

***Dr. Ashley Batastini*¹, *Dr. Rogelio Serrano*², *Dr. Sarah Miller*³, *Mr. Rahsaan Thomas*⁴, *Mr. Ronald Villeda*⁵, *Dr. Apryl Alexander*⁶**

1. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology, 2. Federal Bureau of Prisons; Pepperdine University, 3. Maine State Forensic Service, 4. Empowerment Avenue; Radiotopia, 5. Hoops4Justice, 6. University of Denver

Tasked with carefully navigating systemic cultural norms and policies that can be less than client-centered, psychologists working in carceral settings face unique challenges when it comes to advocacy. Yet, correctional settings present myriad opportunities for psychologists to speak up on behalf of their clients, who are among the most diverse, marginalized, and underserved populations in our society. This panel features highly experienced professionals with varied perspectives, including a previous recipient of treatment services while incarcerated. The discussion focuses on creative, data-driven, and ethical ways to engage in advocacy within an environment not built to prioritize those we serve.

Scientific Review Paper - Confessions

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Scientific Review Committee: Scientific Review Confessions (Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

Dr. Saul Kassin¹, Richard Leo, Hayley Cleary, Allison Redlich, Kyle Scherr, Christian Meissner

1. John Jay College

In 2010, the American Psychology-Law Society published a Scientific Review Paper on false confessions. At the time, the archives of wrongful convictions had exposed a problem not previously anticipated. With SRP 1.0 serving as a template, APA went on to file nine amicus briefs on false confessions and adopt two resolutions, in 2014 and 2022. In recent years, the research literature has exploded, adding to our knowledge of personal and situational risk factors. New research has also extended the scope of the subject matter on several fronts (e.g., how demeanor-based deception judgments lead police misclassify innocent people for suspicion; how science-based information gathering methods of interviewing can be used to minimize the risk of false confessions; how confessions lead innocent people to plead guilty; how confessions corrupt other evidence, unleashing forensic confirmation biases; the stigma that follows confessors, even after exoneration; how police interrogate juveniles and what protective role, if any, parents play; the failure of Miranda to safeguard the accused; and the empirical effects of video recording interrogations). In light of these and other developments, this session will present an overview of SRP 2.0 with regard to risk factors and recommendations for reform.

Community Supervision of People With Mental Illness: Challenges and Solutions*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Community Supervision of People with Mental Illness: Challenges and Solutions
(Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Sarah Manchak¹

1. University of Cincinnati

Individuals with mental illness are more likely to fail community supervision than those without, and they struggle, in particular, with committing technical violations of supervision. This symposium consists of 4 papers that all utilize the same data set of individuals with and without mental illness on community supervision. Collectively, these presentations will provide a better understanding of how and why people with mental illness are so likely to incur technical violations, which may, in part, explain their high rates of community supervision failure. Symposium presenters will also offer recommendations for practice to promote more successful outcomes for this population.

Reducing Community Supervision Failure for People With Mental Illness: Strategies for Promoting Success*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Community Supervision of People with Mental Illness: Challenges and Solutions (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Ms. Sarah Light¹, Ms. Alison Farringer¹, Mr. Francesco DiRienzo¹, Mr. Luis Gutierrez¹, Dr. Jessica Warner², Dr. Sarah Manchak¹

1. University of Cincinnati, 2. Miami University

Over the last decade, very little new knowledge has been produced to guide probation and parole officers in their supervision of people with mental illness. Building upon an established literature, this paper centers the voices and lived experiences of both people with mental illness on probation and parole and the officers who supervise them, to provide concrete strategies and actions that may be particularly helpful in promoting the success of people with mental illness on community supervision.

Criminogenic Risk and Specific Responsivity: Differences and Similarities Between Individuals With and Without Mental Illness on Community Supervision and Their Association with Supervision Noncompliance*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Community Supervision of People with Mental Illness: Challenges and Solutions (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Ms. Symone Pate¹, Ms. Jordan McCoy¹, Ms. Madison Hollar¹, Dr. C. Clare Strange², Ms. Sarah Light¹, Dr. Sarah Manchak¹

1. University of Cincinnati, 2. Drexel University

Few studies to date have examined how people with and without mental illness compare on criminogenic risk/needs, and no known research has explored how they compare with respect to non-criminogenic needs, or specific responsivity. Both factors are likely to play an important role in an individual's success or failure while on community supervision. This study builds upon the evidence base by comparing people with and without mental illness on commonly studied criminogenic needs and specific responsivity factors and examining their association with frequency and severity of supervision noncompliance. Results can inform and improve community supervision efforts to promote better outcomes.

Noncompliance on Community Supervision: Type, Frequency, and PO Response for People With and Without Mental Illness*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Community Supervision of People with Mental Illness: Challenges and Solutions (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Mr. Luis Gutierrez¹, Mr. Francesco DiRienzo¹, Ms. Eurielle Kiki¹, Ms. Catherine Moeller¹, Ms. Brianna Carter¹, Dr. Sarah Manchak¹

1. University of Cincinnati

People with mental illness are at elevated risk of failing community supervision. No study has yet dug deeper on this issue and explored (a) how people with and without mental illness differ in the type and frequency of supervision noncompliance and (b) how probation officers differ in their response to this noncompliance. Using a sample of 218 individuals with and without mental illness on probation and parole, this study offers a more nuanced understanding of why and how there are disparities in supervision failure between those with and without mental illness.

Examining the Role of Mental Illness on Community Supervision Non-Compliance

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Community Supervision of People with Mental Illness: Challenges and Solutions (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Sarah Manchak¹, Ms. Alison Farringer¹, Ms. Sarah Light¹, Mr. Luis Gutierrez¹, Mr. Francesco DiRienzo¹, Ms. Priscilla Caballero¹

1. University of Cincinnati

Research has repeatedly shown that the symptoms of mental illness, alone, rarely and inconsistently increase the risk for crime. To date, very little is known about the role mental health symptoms play in community supervision noncompliance. This is important to disentangle, because this group is at high risk for community supervision failure and incurring technical violations of supervision. Using self-reported accounts of probation noncompliance from 218 people on probation and parole, this study tests whether and how often mental health symptoms influence behaviors that can lead to technical violations and revocation of community supervision.

Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME) Basics for the Legal Community: What Attorneys, Judges, Students, and Mental Health Professionals Need to Know

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME) Basics for the Legal Community: What Attorneys, Judges, Students, and Mental Health Professionals Need to Know (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Lynett Henderson Metzger¹, Dr. Lavita Nadkarni¹

1. University of Denver

Changes to animal maltreatment laws across the U.S. have resulted in increased referrals for Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluation (FAME) over recent years. These evaluations are important tools for understanding animal maltreatment behavior, including risk of recidivism, treatment options, continuity of care for the animal victim, and public safety. However, gaps in education remain for legal and other professionals who may be involved in these kinds of cases. Geared toward judges, attorneys, students, and mental health professionals, this presentation will provide an overview of the legal landscape, the FAME process, and innovative restorative justice alternative to punitive sentencing in these cases.

The Legal Landscape of Animal Maltreatment and Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME)*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME) Basics for the Legal Community: What Attorneys, Judges, Students, and Mental Health Professionals Need to Know (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Lynett Henderson Metzger¹, Dr. Lavita Nadkarni¹

1. University of Denver

The legal landscape surrounding human-animal relationships and FAME is complex and changing rapidly. Given the presence of pets in the majority of U.S. households, the depth and importance of these companion-animal relationships to hundreds of millions of people, and the evolution of animal rights and advocacy in recent years, a basic understanding of the topic is critical for all legal professionals. This presentation will offer practitioners, students, and those interested more broadly an introduction to this rich, nuanced, and relevant field, with an emphasis on history and themes, current trends, ongoing controversies, and future considerations in animal maltreatment law/FAME.

Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME): What Are They, How Are They Done, and What Do You Need to Know?*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME) Basics for the Legal Community: What Attorneys, Judges, Students, and Mental Health Professionals Need to Know (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Dr. Lavita Nadkarni¹, Dr. Lynett Henderson Metzger¹

1. University of Denver

Widespread changes to animal maltreatment laws across the U.S. have resulted in increased referrals for Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluation (FAME) over recent years. These evaluations are important tools for understanding animal maltreatment behavior, and can provide a valuable resource in adjudication and sentencing, addressing questions ranging from risk of recidivism to effective treatment options to continuity of care for the animal victim. However, gaps in education remain for legal and other professionals who may be involved in these kinds of cases. This presentation will provide an overview of the FAME process geared toward judges, attorneys, students, and mental health professionals.

Retribution or Rehabilitation: Alternative Approaches in Animal Maltreatment Cases

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Forensic Animal Maltreatment Evaluations (FAME) Basics for the Legal Community: What Attorneys, Judges, Students, and Mental Health Professionals Need to Know (Santa Barbara A) - Symposium

Ms. Heidi Metroz¹

1. University of Denver

The thought of an animal being abused often invokes a visceral reaction – rightfully so. Abused animals are innocent, helpless, sympathetic victims. Those who perpetrate animal abuse are often likened to serial killers and the general public wants to see these people face the harshest punishments. However, more convictions and stricter sentences do not lead to less animal maltreatment, nor does retribution make animals safer. This presentation will explore potential alternatives – such as utilizing community service sentences and specialty courts – that could provide better results for the people who engage in animal maltreatment, the community, and the animals.

Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

***Dr. Stephanie Cardenas**¹, **Dr. Scott Culhane**²*

1. Bucknell University, 2. Austin Peay State University

Paper 1 examines mock jurors' perceptions of corroborating evidence and expectations about the frequency and success of alibi defenses. **Paper 2** uses experience-sampling responses to show people overestimate knowledge of their own routines leading to inaccurate alibis; an experiment then shows evaluators penalize alibis informed by routines. Together, **Papers 3 and 4** find that—despite improving comprehension of memory processes—cautionary/judicial instructions are ineffective for engendering sympathy about weak alibi defenses. **Paper 5** examines whether role-induced biases that may lead to negative alibi evaluations are exacerbated in guilt-presumptive legal contexts. The authors and discussant address implications for alibi generation and evaluation.

Mock-Juror Expectations of Alibi Evidence: Frequency, Success, Corroboration, and Responsibility

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Dr. Megan Kienzle¹, Dr. Joshua Behl²

1. Austin Peay State University, 2. Flagler College

Research has examined alibi generation and believability, however we do not yet know what mock-jurors' expect about frequency and utilization of alibi claims, nor whose bears responsibility to investigate. Prolific participants (N=51) gave predictions about how often alibis were employed by the defense and how useful a variety of forms of corroborating evidence were. Participants reported greater expected frequency and success than research and practitioners report. Additionally, findings reinforce the alibi taxonomy's categorization of weak/strong corroborating evidence, and suggest mock-jurors believe everyone is responsible for investigating alibi claims (as opposed to just the defense as predicted). Implications will be discussed.

Schema Reliance Impairs Alibi Generation and Evaluation: Findings from An Experience-Sampling Study

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

***Dr. Stephanie Cardenas*¹, *Mx. Rosalba Linares*²**

1. Bucknell University, 2. Williams College

People generate truer alibis for time periods during which they were engaged in routine compared (schema-consistent) to (schema-inconsistent) behaviors. But how often can people actually identify the parts of their life that are routine? In Study 1, we analyzed 17,360 responses about expected routines, 3,646 real-time behaviors, and 776 alibis from Cardenas, Crozier, & Strange (2020). People (N=155) overestimated knowledge of their own routines—94% expected vs. 14% reality. In Study 2 (N=525), we found that routine-reliant alibis ("I usually do X, my alibi is X) led to more negative judgments. We will discuss implications for alibi generation and evaluation.

Make Me A Believer: Examining the Effect of Cautionary Instructions on the Evaluation of Alibi Evidence

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Ms. Claudia Koziol¹, Dr. Tara Burke¹

1. Toronto Metropolitan University

The use of cautionary instructions has yet to be examined in the alibi context. The current study used a 2 (alibi instructions: present vs absent) x2 (alibi strength: strong vs weak) x2 (alibi consistency: consistent vs inconsistent) mixed design. Participants (N = 243) were randomly assigned to one instruction condition. They first assessed four alibis and provided ratings of alibi believability, guilt, and confidence. They then completed an alibi evidence comprehension assessment. While the findings indicate that alibi-based cautionary instructions may increase juror comprehension of alibi evidence, it does not guarantee this information will be applied when evaluating the evidence.

Judicial Instructions on Alibis: Impact on Mock Jury Decision-Making

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Dr. Meredith Allison¹, Mx. Grace Caluri¹, Mx. Jeppe Overgaard Jordoson¹, Mx. Sophia Solan¹

1. Elon University

CloudResearch (N = 320) participants read a hypothetical description of an arson, police investigation, and trial. They were randomly assigned to one of eight conditions in a 2 (presence of alibi evidence) x 2 (presence of prosecution evidence) x 2 (presence of judicial alibi instructions) between-subjects design. Alibis were more believable when there was no prosecution evidence. Having alibi evidence led to higher alibi believability ratings and more positive defendant views. Judicial instructions on alibis did not affect any measures. Recall of the judge's instructions was poor, but participants performed well on two recognition questions. Implications will be discussed.

Role of Guilt-Presumptive Legal Context and Adversarial Mindsets on Alibi Case Evaluations

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Do You Buy My Alibi?: Insights about Generating, Judging, and Investigating Alibi Evidence (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Ms. Destiny Crisp¹, Dr. Stephanie Cardenas², Ms. Devika Goel¹

1. Williams College, 2. Bucknell University

To investigate processes underlying alibi believability, we examined whether role-assignment would engender bi-ased judgments in line with the adversarial mindset framework (Simon et al. 2020) and whether a guilt-presumptive context would exacerbate these biases (Crozier, Cardenas, & Strange, 2019; Sommers & Douglass, 2007). Participants (N=475) were randomly-assigned to role (Prosecutor, Defense Attorney, Neutral Attorney) and context (Criminal Trial, Preliminary Investigation) conditions. We will discuss how instructions intended to curtail concerns over demand effects in role-assignment paradigms may have eliminated, and in some cases, reversed the biasing effect of context and role-assignment found in previous work.

Older Adults in the Justice System: Current Research and Future Directions*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Older Adults in the Justice System: Current Research and Future Directions (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Joshua Wyman¹, Prof. Eve Brank²

1. King's University College at Western University, 2. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

This symposium brings together high-end research pertaining to older adult participation in the justice system as witnesses, victims and potential jurors. Study 1 examined older adult lie-detection accuracy and credibility evaluations of children's true and false eyewitness reports. Study 2 evaluated older adult perceptions of different forms of maltreatment and their reporting practices. The third presentation will include an overview of the existing older adult interviewing literature, as well as future directions for research. Dr. Eve Brank, who is an expert in older adult victims and witnesses within the justice system, will serve as the discussant for this symposium.

Exploring Individual Differences in Older Adults' Perceptions of Child Witnesses*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Older Adults in the Justice System: Current Research and Future Directions (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Alison O'Connor¹, Dr. Thomas D. Lyon², Dr. Angela Evans³

1. Mount A, 2. University of Southern California, 3. Brock University

Prior research has explored how individual differences (e.g., parental status) relate to adults' perceptions of child witnesses; however, this has yet to be extended to older adults. The present study explored how individual differences in grandparent status, cognitive health, and physical health related to perceptions of children. Spending more time with grandchildren was related to more favorable assessments of children's competence to testify. Poorer cognitive and physical health was associated with more negative evaluations of child witnesses among older adults, but not younger adults. Thus, there are individual differences among older jurors that may shape their perceptions of child witnesses.

Examining Older Adults' Perspectives Regarding the Underreporting of Abuse*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Older Adults in the Justice System: Current Research and Future Directions (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Kelly Warren¹, Dr. Sonja Brubacher², Dr. Lindsay Malloy³

1. Memorial University of Newfoundland, 2. Griffith University, 3. Ontario Tech University

Older adults (age >60) read scenarios depicting five types of abuse (physical, financial, verbal, neglect, sexual) perpetrated by one of four different individuals (adult child, spouse, stranger, homecare worker). Participants considered whether the individual should report, to whom they would report, and possible reasons for underreporting. Neglect was seen as less abusive than the other abuse types. Participants believed barriers to reporting would vary according to the abuse being experienced. Results suggest a need to consider these variables in developing programs that encourage older adults to disclose abuse.

Increasing Disclosures of Older Adult Maltreatment: A Review of Best Practices for Interviewing Older Adult Eyewitnesses and Victims*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Older Adults in the Justice System: Current Research and Future Directions (Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Joshua Wyman¹, Dr. Lindsay Malloy²

1. King's University College at Western University, 2. Ontario Tech University

Based on their recently published literature review article (Wyman & Malloy, 2023), the authors will provide a contemporary review of the best practices for interviewing older adult eyewitnesses. There will be a discussion of older adult specific interviewing adaptations that can be used to acquire detailed and accurate maltreatment disclosures from eyewitnesses experiencing cognitive and physical challenges. The literature on evidenced-based practices for working with marginalized older adult populations will also be discussed. Furthermore, the authors will highlight several directions for future research to facilitate the development of best practice interviewing procedures to be used with older adult eyewitnesses.

Ambiguous and Sub-Optimal Questioning in Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Ambiguous and sub-optimal questioning in child sexual abuse cases (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Zsofia Szojka¹, Dr. Deirdre Brown²

1. University of Southern California, 2. University of Otago

Ambiguous questions and unelaborated responses lead to miscommunications in CSA trials. Paper 1 found ambiguities in “before/after” questions (n=2,052) asked of 5- to 9-year-olds in Los Angeles. Paper 2 found misunderstandings in 5- to 10-year-olds’ responses to anaphoric questions (n=2,940) in Arizona. Paper 3 found that most of Canadian lawyers’ questions (n=55,196) asked of 5- to 17-year olds were closed-ended, and elicited unelaborated responses. The final paper demonstrated that a large language model trained on 349,033 questions from forensic interviews and court trials can reliably classify question types.

Reference Time and Grain Size Ambiguities in “Before/After” Questions Posed to Children in Sexual Abuse Trials

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Ambiguous and sub-optimal questioning in child sexual abuse cases (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Hannah Fondacaro¹, Dr. Zsofia Szojka¹, Ms. Selin Yalcinkaya¹, Dr. Thomas D. Lyon¹

1. University of Southern California

Questions with sequencing terms, such as “before/after,” help provide a coherent narrative in court testimonies; however, they may be difficult for young children. This study examined “before” ($n = 896$) and “after” ($n = 1,156$) questions posed to children aged 5- to 9-years in 102 child sexual abuse trials. Attorneys often asked “before/after” questions that were ambiguous in terms of reference time or grain size, and did not adjust their questioning to children’s age. Most “before/after” questions elicited unelaborated responses, potentially masking attorney-child miscommunications. Sequencing questions may frequently confuse young children rather than lend coherence to their reports.

Anaphoric Language and Children's Developing Abilities to Backwards Reference in Criminal Cases of Alleged Child Sexual Abuse

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Ambiguous and sub-optimal questioning in child sexual abuse cases (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Ciara Ruiz-Earle¹, Ms. Colleen Sullivan¹, Dr. Stacia Stolzenberg¹

1. Arizona State University

We analyzed 40 testimonies from cases of alleged child sexual abuse, located attorney use of pronoun anaphora, backward reference distances, and identified probable misunderstandings. In 12% of the question-answer pairs containing a pronoun ($n = 342$), pronouns could refer to more than one individual. Attorneys averaged 4.1 questions between the original referent and the pronoun ($SD = 10.14$), sometimes extending to 146 lines, leading to considerable backwards referencing. We identified 137 probable misunderstandings (5%), and the distance between the original referent and the anaphora had a significant effect on probable misunderstanding. Attorneys should avoid the use of potentially ambiguous pronouns.

Lawyer Questioning Practices in Canadian Courtrooms

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Ambiguous and sub-optimal questioning in child sexual abuse cases (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Breanne Wylie¹, Dr. Kaila C. Bruer², Dr. Shanna Williams³, Dr. Angela Evans⁴

1. University of Southern California, 2. Luther College, University of Regina, 3. McGill University, 4. Brock University

International researchers have highlighted problems in how lawyers question children. Yet, Canadian lawyers self-report adhering to best-practices (i.e., using open-ended questions). The current study examined 95 5- to 17-year-old child witness testimonies alleging sexual abuse in Canadian courtrooms to assess lawyers questioning practices and children's responding. Unlike their self-reports, lawyers asked more closed-ended questions, though prosecution were more likely to ask invitations/wh- questions than defense. Children elaborated more with age, in response to invitations/wh- questions, and when questioned by prosecution. Despite Canadian lawyers' self-reported knowledge of best-practice questioning, their practices largely align with what is observed internationally.

Automated Question-Type Coding of Forensic Interviews and Court Trials in Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Ambiguous and sub-optimal questioning in child sexual abuse cases (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Mr. Suvimal Yashraj¹, Dr. Zsofia Szojka¹, Dr. Thomas D. Lyon¹

1. University of Southern California

Question type classification is widely used as a measure of interview quality. Presently, question type coding is a time-consuming process performed by manual coders. We examined whether a large language model trained on prompts (n = 349,033) from forensic interviews (N = 1,435) and court trials (N = 416) involving 3- to 17-year-old CSA victims can distinguish among 1) non-questions 2) option-posing questions, 3) wh- questions and invitations. The model achieved high reliability (K = .89) with manual coders. Automated question type coding provides a simple and efficient way for interviewers, attorneys and researchers to obtain measures of interview quality.

Impact of the Competency Crisis: Evaluator Perceptions of Report Quality, Judicial Opinions and Recommendations, and Evaluator Burnout and Compassion Fatigue*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Impact of the Competency Crisis: Evaluator Perceptions of Report Quality, Judicial Opinions and Recommendations, and Evaluator Burnout and Compassion Fatigue (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Jessica Hart¹, Dr. Jacqueline Means¹

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

In recent years, rates of competency evaluation referrals have increased substantially, as has the proportion of defendants found incompetent to proceed. This “competency crisis” has led to substantial pressures from the courts on states, restoration providers, and individual evaluators. This symposium will review surveys and interviews of Washington State judges and evaluators, within the competency crisis context. This includes judges’ opinions of the most and least helpful components of reports; comparisons between judicial recommendations and best practices in the literature; evaluators’ reports of burnout, compassion fatigue, and job satisfaction; and comparisons between judicial and evaluator perceptions of report quality.

Judicial Opinions and Recommendations Regarding Competency Evaluation Reports in the Midst of the “Competency Crisis”*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Impact of the Competency Crisis: Evaluator Perceptions of Report Quality, Judicial Opinions and Recommendations, and Evaluator Burnout and Compassion Fatigue (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Jessica Hart¹, Dr. Robert Cosby¹, Dr. Samantha Peterson¹, Ms. Madison Lord¹

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

Researchers have historically gathered survey and interview data from judges regarding competency evaluation reports, including the most and least valuable aspects of reports and recommendations for improvements to better assist judicial decision-making. However, in the midst of the well-established “competency crisis,” the numbers of referrals for competency evaluations have rapidly and substantially increased. This has led to increased caseloads for evaluators and, in some areas, shorter deadlines with which to complete evaluations. The current study aims to gather updated survey and interview data from judges in Washington State regarding ongoing utility and quality of forensic reports amid the competency crisis.

The Competency Crisis and Trueblood: Forensic Evaluator Burnout, Compassion Fatigue, and Compassion Satisfaction*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Impact of the Competency Crisis: Evaluator Perceptions of Report Quality, Judicial Opinions and Recommendations, and Evaluator Burnout and Compassion Fatigue (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Sara Hartigan¹, Dr. Hyemin Jeon¹, Dr. Katie Glauner¹

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

In the past decade, forensic evaluators have observed rapid increases in CST referrals (Murrie et al., 2023). Consequently, state-wide lawsuits were enacted to expedite competency-related services; however, these have increased job demands for evaluators. Despite studies evidencing symptoms of burnout and compassion fatigue among healthcare professionals, no studies have examined these factors among evaluators, including during this competency crisis (Branson, 2019; Pirelli et al., 2020). The current study will examine burnout, compassion fatigue, and compassion satisfaction among state evaluators, as well as explore evaluators' perceptions of differences in job demands following the *Trueblood* lawsuit, using data collected from participant surveys.

Quantity Over Quality? Examining Forensic Evaluation Reports in the Wake of the Trueblood Settlement*

Saturday, 23rd March - 09:15: Impact of the Competency Crisis: Evaluator Perceptions of Report Quality, Judicial Opinions and Recommendations, and Evaluator Burnout and Compassion Fatigue (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Stacey Harbottle¹, Dr. Laura Hauglid¹, Ms. Caitlin Lefebvre¹

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

The *Trueblood* lawsuit created significant changes in expectations of forensic evaluators in Washington State. Delivery of high-quality evaluations is crucial as judges rely on evaluators' opinions when making competency rulings. Though there is existing research on quality of forensic evaluations, it is scarce. This study aims to address this gap in the literature by interviewing Washington State judges about forensic report quality. Additionally, forensic evaluators will be surveyed to assess their perceptions of their work and whether they have noticed any changes in overall quality since *Trueblood*. Qualitative and quantitative results will be discussed, as well as implications for evaluators.

AP-LS Practice Committee Session: Forensic Mental Health Evaluations in Immigration Courts: Legal, Practice, and Social Justice Considerations*

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Practice Committee: Forensic Mental Health evaluations in immigration courts: Legal, practice, and social justice considerations (San Gabriel A&B) - Symposium

Dr. Lara Guzman-Hosta¹, Dr. Virginia Barber Rioja², Ms. Sarah Vendzules³

1. MA Department of Mental Health, 2. The Center for Justice Innovation, 3. Senior Staff Attorney at the Office of the Appellate Defender

Practitioners of Forensic Mental Health are in a unique position to contribute their expertise in immigration and asylum proceedings. The social justice ramifications of the work are exceptional, taking into account that increasing numbers of victims of human rights violations are finding it harder to find asylum or removal relief in the US. The panel will provide perspectives from immigration attorneys and practitioners of the process in a combination of presentation and conversation oriented Q&A to allow the flow of ideas and inquiries between the audience and panel.

Bridging the Gap Between Virtual Assessment Development and Implementation

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Student Committee: Bridging the Gap Between Virtual Assessment Development and Implementation (Santa Anita B & C) - Symposium

***Ms. Student Committee*¹**

1. American Psychological Association

This seminar will explore the use of virtual mediums in assessment and treatment within forensic psychology, showcasing how cutting-edge technologies are revolutionizing investigative and diagnostic practices. Our expert panel will discuss the latest AI-driven assessment tools and the ethical considerations surrounding their use in the criminal justice system. Attendees will gain valuable insights into the potential of technology in criminal investigations, assessment of those accused of committing crimes, and improving the overall efficiency of forensic psychology.

Expert Testimony on Eyewitness IDs: Newer Issues and Under-Researched Problems

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Expert Testimony on Eyewitness IDs: Newer Issues and Under-Researched Problems (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Dysart¹, Dr. Elizabeth Loftus²

1. John Jay College, 2. University of California, Irvine

Eyewitness experts Nancy Steblay, Jennifer Dysart, Gary Wells, and Elizabeth Loftus will discuss newer problems arising for experts in eyewitness identification cases. Steblay will discuss the increasing problem of eyewitnesses using social media to try to locate the culprit. Dysart will present a survey of experts and discuss working on civil cases and with conviction-review units. Wells will describe new, dangerous problems created by the increasing use of face-recognition technology to find high-similarity suspects to place in a lineup. Loftus, who is largely responsible for opening courtroom doors to expert testimony on eyewitness issues, will serve as the discussant.

Assessment of Social Media Effects in the Evaluation of Eyewitness Evidence

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Expert Testimony on Eyewitness IDs: Newer Issues and Under-Researched Problems (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Nancy Steblay¹

1. Augsburg University

This presentation will provide a practical perspective for consultants and researchers on the topic of social media influences on eyewitness evidence evaluation. Social media effects will be positioned within the framework of existing knowledge about eyewitness memory contamination and poor identification procedures. Additionally, the presentation will address four specific ways in which social media can uniquely damage the reliability of eyewitness evidence in a scenario common to consulting cases: a single suspect shown to the eyewitness via social media by a non-witness. This presentation will cover specific steps for the consultant who approaches evidence evaluation in such cases.

Post-Conviction Eyewitness Cases: Unique Opportunities for Expert Witnesses

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Expert Testimony on Eyewitness IDs: Newer Issues and Under-Researched Problems (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Dysart ¹

1. John Jay College

The majority of requests for eyewitness expert testimony come from defense attorneys who are at the pre-trial or trial stage of a criminal case. More infrequently, solicitations come from prosecutors and defense attorneys in post-conviction cases as well as Plaintiffs (exonerees) in post-exoneration civil cases. This talk will address the unique opportunities post-conviction cases offer to better understand the role that system and reflector variables play in eyewitness cases. In addition to providing examples from the speaker's own experiences, the results from a survey of experts who have consulted in these types of cases will be presented.

A Nascent Concern for Eyewitness Experts: Face-Recognition Technology Contributes to High-Confidence Mistaken Identifications

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Expert Testimony on Eyewitness IDs: Newer Issues and Under-Researched Problems (Beaudry B) - Symposium

Dr. Gary Wells ¹

1. Iowa State University

Images from surveillance videos are being submitted to AI-based face-recognition systems that can search huge databases of faces and return “nominees.” Law enforcement can then select a person from the nominated set, embed that person’s face among fillers in a lineup, and see if the eyewitness identifies the person. In effect, this AI-driven process is serving up near doppelgangers to eyewitnesses, likely exceeding their capacity to discriminate between the person they saw and the person in the lineup. This talk will explain how this process is causing high-confidence mistaken identifications. Implications for expert testimony and possible remedies are discussed.

Reducing Jail Suicides: 8 Key Issues We Don't Talk About, but Must

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Reducing Jail Suicides: 8 Key Issues We Don't Talk About, But Must (Santa Barbara A)
- Symposium

Dr. Lisa Boesky¹

1. National Expert on Jail Suicide

Despite the use of multiple strategies to screen, assess, monitor, house, and safely clothe suicidal individuals, suicide remains the leading cause of death in jails—and the numbers may be increasing. Most jails need to modify current suicide prevention strategies to reduce the number of residents who try to kill themselves or die in custody. This session focuses on the complexity and challenges of preventing suicide in correctional settings and highlights 8 key shifts/modifications to current suicide prevention programs to more effectively identify and manage residents at increased risk of dying in jail.

Bidding Farewell to Miranda Rights: How Voluntary, Knowing, and Intelligent is This Decision?

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Bidding farewell to Miranda rights: How voluntary, knowing, and intelligent is this decision? (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Ms. Patricia Ferreira¹, Dr. Kyle Scherr²

1. Iowa State University, 2. Central Michigan University

Miranda v. Arizona (1966) stipulates that custodial suspects must be advised of their Constitutional rights to counsel and to silence. Despite Miranda's intended prophylactic function as a protective measure against violations to these rights, most suspects choose to waive (~93.0%) and demonstrate significant misunderstanding of Miranda's function and the long-term implications of waiving. This symposium presents a constellation of work that cogently demonstrate these issues, and related others, using adult and juvenile samples and various methodologies including experimental, correlational, and qualitative. Together, this research lays the groundwork for future directions and evidence-based reform recommendations.

A Meta-Analytic Review of the Miranda Waiver Literature

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Bidding farewell to Miranda rights: How voluntary, knowing, and intelligent is this decision? (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Ms. Patricia Ferreira¹, Ms. Breanna Curran¹, Dr. Christian Meissner¹

1. Iowa State University

Suspects' disproportionate tendency to waive Miranda rights is concerning to many legal scholars and social scientists. This meta-analysis systematically examined the waiver literature, with the goal of outlining future directions that can inspire evidence-based reforms. Across 15 samples, we observed an aggregate waiver rate of 78.4%. Waivers were higher among field (83.1%) vs. laboratory samples (65.9%), although this difference was not significant. Concerning situational factors, waivers were greater when administration tactics that potentially violated suspect agency were implemented. Regarding suspect factors, waiver estimates were higher among the innocent, those without an arrest history, and those with non-felony criminal records.

Original vs. Simplified Miranda Rights: The Impact on Miranda Rights Comprehension and Subsequent Waiver Decisions

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Bidding farewell to Miranda rights: How voluntary, knowing, and intelligent is this decision? (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

***Ms. Sydney Baker*¹, *Ms. Kaillee Phileo*², *Ms. Treasure Tabor*², *Ms. Charise Peters*², *Ms. McKenna Cameron*², *Dr. Emily Haney-Caron*¹**

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center, 2. John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Some jurisdictions in the United States have begun using child-friendly *Miranda* warnings, but it is unclear whether these enhance waiver decision making. Eighty-two youth between 13 and 17 years old answered questions about hypothetical rights waiver. *Miranda* comprehension was also measured; half of participants were presented with original warnings and half were presented with a simplified version. Results demonstrated that using simplified *Miranda* warnings with youth did not improve their comprehension of their rights, nor did it impact their waiver decision. Policymakers should consider alternative reforms, such as providing lawyers to all youth or eliminating interrogation in juvenile legal processes.

Why Waive?: Reasons Behind Youths' Decision-Making During Interrogation

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Bidding farewell to Miranda rights: How voluntary, knowing, and intelligent is this decision? (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Ms. Kaillee Phileo¹, Ms. Sydney Baker², Ms. Stephany Betances³, Dr. Emily Haney-Caron³

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 2. John Jay College of Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center, 3. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

A majority of youth waive their *Miranda* rights despite associated negative consequences, and research has yet to examine youths' reasoning behind waiver decisions. Youth ($N = 82$) were presented a vignette in which they were read *Miranda* warnings and asked whether they would waive their rights and why, depending on if they committed the crime or not. Results revealed six common themes: parental support, lack of trust in the system, lawyer support, remaining silent, explaining their side of the story, and ambivalence. Results suggest that youths' intentions behind *Miranda* waiver decisions are often misguided and do not protect them.

Students' Perceptions of Their Own and Others' Miranda Understanding and Waivers

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Bidding farewell to Miranda rights: How voluntary, knowing, and intelligent is this decision? (Santa Barbara B) - Symposium

Ms. Costanza Alessio¹, Dr. Jacqueline Evans¹, Dr. Amelia Mindthoff², Ms. Patricia Ferreira², Ms. Makendri Zieser², Mr. Jake Giannantonio²

1. Florida International University, 2. Iowa State University

Miranda rights play a crucial role in safeguarding individuals' Constitutional rights, yet numerous studies suggest that laypeople often lack a proper understanding of these rights and fail to appreciate the potential consequences of their waiver decisions. The present study aims to examine beliefs about Miranda rights in a sample of undergraduate students, exploring how suspect's characteristics and decisions to waive rights influence perceptions of culpability. In addition to discussing the present results, we will compare them with a sample of non-students, and highlight the need for future studies and the implications Miranda research has for policy recommendations.

Emerging Methods and Topics in Interrogations and False Confessions Research

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Emerging Methods and Topics in Interrogations and False Confessions Research
(Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Hayley Cleary¹, Dr. Saul Kassin²

1. Virginia Commonwealth University, 2. John Jay College

This symposium expands knowledge of the causes, correlates, and consequences of police interrogations and false confessions in exciting, innovative ways. Papers 1-2 introduce the Virtual Interrogation Subjective Experience (VISE) project, a study that places research participants inside an interrogation room via an immersive virtual reality environment. Paper 1 introduces VISE's methodological and conceptual innovations, and Paper 2 reports participants' perceptions of distress and coercion across interrogation methods. Paper 3 presents the first-ever study examining attachment style as a predictor of false confessions. Paper 4 presents a large-scale audit-correspondence study examining whether exonerees who falsely confessed were stigmatized in job applications.

The Virtual Interrogation Subjective Experience (VISE) Project: Using Virtual Reality to Study Interrogation Perceptions and Experiences

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Emerging Methods and Topics in Interrogations and False Confessions Research
(Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Hayley Cleary¹, Dr. Lucy Guarnera²

1. Virginia Commonwealth University, 2. University of Virginia

Courts recognize the inherently coercive nature of police interrogation and should suppress confession statements elicited via coercion. However, *coercion* lacks a coherent legal and theoretical definition, and—along with methodological and ethical challenges—is one reason why the construct lacks robust empirical investigation. The Virtual Interrogation Subjective Experience (VISE) project was designed to overcome these challenges. This paper provides a conceptual and methodological introduction to VISE—the first study to expose research participants to police interrogation in an immersive virtual reality environment. VISE combines self-report and video data with biophysiological measures to capture coercion in an innovative, triangulated manner.

“It Felt Like I Was the One Being Interrogated”: Using Virtual Reality to Measure Individual Changes in Distress and Coercion During Police Interrogations

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Emerging Methods and Topics in Interrogations and False Confessions Research
(Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Dr. Lucy Guarnera¹, Dr. Hayley Cleary²

1. University of Virginia, 2. Virginia Commonwealth University

A suspect's confession to police must be voluntary and free of coercion, yet coercion is difficult to measure directly. We present preliminary findings from the Virtual Interrogation Subjective Experience (VISE) project, which used virtual reality to measure *in vivo* interrogation experiences. Participants (N = 112) viewed a virtual reality interrogation and answered questions about their perceptions over time. Multilevel modeling indicated high distress and perceptions of coercion during confrontational interrogation techniques, as well as significant variation from person to person. Results support the law's focus on a suspect's individualized characteristics and circumstances when assessing confession voluntariness.

Attachment Styles and False Confessions

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Emerging Methods and Topics in Interrogations and False Confessions Research
(Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Ms. Lakia Faison¹, Ms. Mary Catlin¹, Dr. Allison Redlich¹

1. George Mason University

False confessions are a major contributor to wrongful convictions and there is reason to believe that an innocent suspect's attachment style (stable ways of behaving in relationships) may predict them. To investigate this, we recruited 173 university students to participate in a cheating paradigm experiment. Preliminary results indicated that attachment style (i.e., secure vs. anxious vs. avoidant vs. anxious-avoidant) did not significantly predict false confession. In contrast to expectations, none of our theoretically driven predictors (i.e., stress, just belief worlds beliefs, memory, suggestibility) predicted confession. We discuss the implications of our null results.

The Stigma Associated with Exoneration Undermines Employment Attainment: Evidence from a National Audit-Correspondence Study

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Emerging Methods and Topics in Interrogations and False Confessions Research
(Santa Barbara C) - Symposium

Ms. Talley Bettens¹, Ms. Mary Catlin¹, Ms. Jessica Arredondo Cruz², Dr. Kyle Scherr², Dr. Allison Redlich

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1. George Mason University, 2. Central Michigan University

Individuals exonerated of a wrongful conviction, particularly when a false confession is involved, face an enduring stigma. Using fictitious resumes and cover letters, we applied to 15,579 entry-level jobs across five metropolitan cities in the US, manipulating the applicants' criminal background (offender vs exoneree vs. control), contributing factor to the wrongful conviction (false confession vs. mistaken ID), and crime severity (manslaughter vs. drug charge). Meaningful responses (e.g., interview offer) to the applications are coded as 'positive responses.' Regardless of crime severity, both types of exonerees received less positive responses to their applications compared to actual offenders and control applicants.

Collaborative Partnerships to Improve Interventions for Youth Victims, Witnesses, and Suspects

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Collaborative Partnerships to Improve Interventions for Youth Victims, Witnesses, and Suspects (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Victoria Dykstra¹, Mr. Craig Arthur²

1. University of California, Irvine, 2. Orange County Superior Court

Improving interventions for victimized and justice-involved youth requires strong researcher-agency collaboration. This symposium highlights approaches designed to do this, with presentations describing investigations that assist youth victims, witnesses, and suspects that rely on partnership with agencies and organizations. The teams will describe how findings advance understanding of interviews with adolescent trafficking victims, strategies to improve youth reporting, interventions for justice-involved youth, and how findings are interpreted with the help of collaborative agencies. The discussant, the Presiding Judge of Juvenile Court for the Orange County Superior Court, will discuss the importance of building collaborative partnerships from a practical standpoint.

Understanding Federal and Police Approaches When Interviewing Suspected Trafficking Victims Through Researcher-Practitioner Partnership

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Collaborative Partnerships to Improve Interventions for Youth Victims, Witnesses, and Suspects (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Rachel Dianiska¹, Ms. Kate Yustman², Ms. Evelyn Chang¹, Ms. Alyssa Briones¹, Ms. Emma Simpson¹, Dr. Thomas D. Lyon³, Dr. Jodi Quas¹

1. University of California, Irvine, 2. Saddleback College, 3. University of Southern California

Through a unique collaboration with a federal agency, we analyzed federal and state law enforcement investigators' interviews with suspected adolescent trafficking victims, specifically with respect to the topics discussed. Interview transcripts were reliably coded for the amount of question-answer turns focusing on victim background risk factors, violent or nonviolent manipulation and control, logistics of the exploitation, engagement in sexual activity, and responsiveness to questions to obtain evidence. Analyses of 47 interviews revealed that federal interviews focused on a multitude of victim-centered topics, whereas police interviews focused more on crime-relevant details, like logistics.

Adolescents as Eyewitnesses: Unique Interview Approaches for a Unique Developmental Population

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Collaborative Partnerships to Improve Interventions for Youth Victims, Witnesses, and Suspects (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Ms. Emma Simpson¹, Dr. Rachel Dianiska¹, Dr. Jodi Quas¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Adolescents comprise an important population of witnesses to harm and violence. However, little research has examined their disclosure tendencies, especially strategies to improve their reports (e.g., rapport building). The current study, in collaboration with a local school, examined how modified rapport building, integrating best-practices with children and adults, affects adolescents' report completeness and accuracy in online and in-person interviews. Adolescents reported more information in an online interview, but no effects of rapport building were found. Results will be useful to multiple professionals (legal, school) who question adolescents about witnessing or experience potential harm.

The Role of Interviewer Support on Youths' Reports of a Minor Transgression

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Collaborative Partnerships to Improve Interventions for Youth Victims, Witnesses, and Suspects (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Quincy Miller¹, Dr. Joanna Peplak², Prof. J. Zoe Klemfuss¹

1. University of California, Irvine, 2. Simon Fraser University

This study examined the effect of interviewer support on children's ($n = 74$) and adolescents' ($n = 66$) mentions of a minor transgression in a virtual interview context. Participants and a confederate played a game wherein computer toys broke. The confederate asked participants not to tell what happened during the game. Participants were then interviewed about the game. Interviewer support was assessed via the number of interviewers' statements that reflected attempts to foster comfort (e.g., exploring emotions, offering non-contingent reinforcement). Interviewer support positively predicted secret-keeping mentions across age groups, and negatively predicted toy breakage mentions for children (not for adolescents).

Under the Influence of Maternal Hostility: Examining the Interplay of Substance Use, Mental Health Problems, and Parenting in Justice-Involved Youth Over Five Years

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Collaborative Partnerships to Improve Interventions for Youth Victims, Witnesses, and Suspects (San Gabriel C) - Symposium

Dr. Marie Gillespie¹, Dr. Jordan Beardslee¹, Dr. Emily Kan², Dr. Alex Wasserman³, Mr. Nicholas Riano¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine, 2. University of California, Los Angeles, 3. The Ohio State University

The present study examined associations between substance use and mental health problems and explored the influence of parenting in 1,216 justice-involved male adolescents over 5 years. The majority of our sample's substance use and mental health problems did not appear to be either directly or reciprocally associated with each other, with the exception of cigarette use and depression. It was only in the presence of a mother's hostile behavior that marijuana and cigarette use led to greater depression and/or anxiety, highlighting the important influence of parenting in this high-risk population.

Integrating Neuropsychology Services Into Forensic Treatment Settings: Utilization, Outcomes, and Practical Approaches*

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Integrating Neuropsychology Services into Forensic Treatment Settings: Utilization, Outcomes, and Practical Approaches (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Shelby Hunter¹, Dr. Bernice Marcopulos²

1. Patton State Hospital, 2. James Madison University

Neuropsychological services are scarcely available to individuals impacted by the criminal legal system despite their increased risk for cognitive impairment. This symposium discusses the integration of neuropsychological services within a large forensic psychiatric hospital. We provide empirical data establishing the clinical utility of neuropsychological evaluations, discuss neuropsychological frameworks for violence risk and competency restoration, and provide practical considerations for establishing these services within an interdisciplinary forensic setting. By bringing together trainees, early career professionals, and board-certified neuropsychologists and forensic psychologists, we aim to impart the benefits of and approaches to incorporating neuropsychology services in forensic mental health settings.

The Utility of Neuropsychological Assessment Within a Forensic Psychiatric Hospital: Outcomes & Stakeholder Perspectives*

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Integrating Neuropsychology Services into Forensic Treatment Settings: Utilization, Outcomes, and Practical Approaches (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Shelby Hunter¹, Dr. Dominique Kinney¹, Ms. Amanda Partika², Ms. Devyn Hayes³

1. Patton State Hospital, 2. Azusa Pacific University, 3. Patton State Hospital

Neuropsychology services are seldom available to individuals impacted by the criminal legal system despite significant need. To advocate for expansion of these needed services, research is needed to establish their utility with respect to treatment and forensic outcomes. The current study examines the utilization of neuropsychology assessment services within a large forensic hospital. Archival data for patients who received a neuropsychological evaluation in 2022 was assessed for referral question, demographic data, and findings. Additionally, a survey of psychology and forensic evaluation staff was administered. We describe key findings and the role of neuropsychology within an interdisciplinary forensic mental health setting.

Integrating Cognitive Training and Trial Competency Restoration to Improve Patient Outcomes*

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Integrating Neuropsychology Services into Forensic Treatment Settings: Utilization, Outcomes, and Practical Approaches (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Loren King¹, Dr. Cynthia Aguilar¹

1. Patton State Hospital

Cognitive deficits among incompetent to stand trial (IST) individuals present a barrier to competency restoration. Cognitive training can improve outcomes for patients with severe mental illness; however, its application to competency restoration requires further investigation. This study examined a treatment program that integrates cognitive training with competency restoration. IST inpatients completed a manualized restoration program that applies cognitive compensatory strategies to learning and understanding the adjudicative process. Patients in the program demonstrated an increase in trial competency progress and were more likely to achieve trial competency than patients who were unable to access the program due to COVID-19 quarantine.

Risk, Relapse, and Recidivism: The Role of Neuropsychological Constructs in Illuminating Maladaptive Behavior and Guiding Intervention within Forensic Mental Health Settings

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Integrating Neuropsychology Services into Forensic Treatment Settings: Utilization, Outcomes, and Practical Approaches (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Bradley Reynolds¹

1. Patton State Hospital

Risk-taking is a broad psychological construct encompassing a number of maladaptive sexual, substance use, and antisocial proclivities. These deviant behaviors are exceptionally prevalent within the forensic context, with heightened frequency and severity of risk among those impacted by the criminal legal system. Pragmatically, this propensity for risk-taking appears to be a common theme among individuals with enhanced likelihood of institutional violence and recidivism, yielding a perpetual burden on providers across medicolegal settings. This presentation will use a neuropsychological framework to discuss the cognitive and trait phenomena linked to risk behavior and forensic outcomes, with guidance on evaluation and intervention planning.

The “Four R’s” of Building Neuropsychological Services within a Forensic Psychiatric Hospital

Saturday, 23rd March - 13:30: Integrating Neuropsychology Services into Forensic Treatment Settings: Utilization, Outcomes, and Practical Approaches (Santa Anita A) - Symposium

Dr. Dominique Kinney¹, Dr. David Glassmire¹

1. Patton State Hospital

This presentation will provide practical recommendations for building neuropsychological services within a forensic state hospital. The Neuropsychology Consultation Service (NCS) at Patton State Hospital (PSH) is the largest neuropsychology division within the California Department of State Hospitals (DSH). The successful growth of the PSH NCS can be attributed to four basic components: Research, Relevance, Relationships, and Respect. A discussion of each of the “Four R’s” is provided as a model for the successful growth and integration of neuropsychological services in other forensic treatment settings.

Emerging Issues in Psychological Interventions With Justice-Involved Individuals in the Community

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Psychological Interventions in the Community (San Gabriel A&B) - Paper

Dr. Kirk Heilbrun¹, Dr. Robert Morgan²

1. Drexel University, 2. Southern Illinois University

There has been a significant trend toward community-based dispositions in the criminal justice system during the last decade. This has been associated with increased demand for psychological services to individuals who have been diverted, participate in problem-solving courts, are on standard or specialized probation, or who are reentering the community. This symposium addresses important topics associated with interventions with such individuals. These topics include the current scientific evidence for the application of CBT to justice-involved individuals, the contributions of two variations of CBT (Cognitive Therapy-Rehabilitation and Dialectical Behavior Therapy), and the considerations associated with the design of effectiveness research.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in Justice-Involved Populations: Strengths, Limitations, and Future Directions

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:15: Psychological Interventions in the Community (San Gabriel A&B) - Paper

Ms. Hailey Fasone¹, Ms. Tierney Huppert¹, Dr. Kirk Heilbrun¹

1. Drexel University

This presentation will critically review the current state of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) programs used in justice-involved populations. Despite the widespread implementation of CBT programs, there are limited comprehensive reviews identifying the strengths and weaknesses of these historically implemented programs. This review will include the synthesis of relevant strengths and limitations of the most implemented CBT programs, examination of barriers to treatment and lack of treatment engagement, and exploration of alternative CBT approaches gaining traction in the field. Recommendations for future directions needed in the field will be provided.

Meet Recovery-Oriented Cognitive Therapy: The Why, What, How, and Where of It

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:30: Psychological Interventions in the Community (San Gabriel A&B) - Paper

Dr. Paul Grant¹

1. Beck Institute

Dr. Grant will introduce Recovery-Oriented Cognitive Therapy (CT-R) and set the stage for its forensic application. Beginning with a consideration of *why* he and Dr. Beck developed CT-R and *what* it adds to practice, Grant will focus upon the underlying theory of CT-R, review the emerging evidence-base, and illustrate how to conduct CT-R. He will demonstrate a highly collaborative, person-centered, and strengths-based approach that enables providers to engage with more individuals, helping each move further in the active pursuit of their chosen life and community. Grant will conclude by considering CT-R's applications, both across disciplines and across settings.

Incorporating CT-R Elements Into Existing Forensic Treatments to Improve Outcomes

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:45: Psychological Interventions in the Community (San Gabriel A&B) - Paper

Dr. Shelby Arnold¹, Ms. Lindsey Pinto¹

1. Beck Institute

Building on the previous presentation of the basics of Recovery-Oriented Cognitive Therapy (CT-R), this session will focus on CT-R as a framework and skillset that integrates effectively into forensic mental health treatment approaches. Rather than “fix what isn’t broken,” presenters will discuss key aspects of CT-R — Finding the Best Self, Hopes for the Future, Noticing the Positive, and Recovery Mapping — that enhance the impact of cross-theoretical approaches such as CBT, Motivational Interviewing, and DBT. Session will demonstrate how CT-R has been adapted to empower individuals involved in the justice system, with and without mental health challenges.

Operating DBT Programs to Support Persons in the Community Involved with the Criminal Legal System

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:00: Psychological Interventions in the Community (San Gabriel A&B) - Paper

Dr. Barry Rosenfeld¹, Dr. Christopher King²

1. Fordham University, 2. Montclair State University

In the past few years, three dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) programs have been launched in the Greater New York City area to provide support to persons in the local community who are involved with the criminal legal system. Two of these programs support individuals involved in a system of federal reentry courts and one supports justice-involved veterans. The programs synthesize DBT, the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model, and the broader service structure of which they are a part in both similar and unique ways. We reflect on these similarities and differences and discuss future directions for research and practice.

Effectiveness Research and Reentry Programs: What Are We Missing?

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:15: Psychological Interventions in the Community (San Gabriel A&B) - Paper

Ms. Heidi Zapotocky¹, Dr. Kirk Heilbrun¹

1. Drexel University

The success of reentry court programs has typically been measured by recidivism rather than quality of life and treatment engagement outcomes, as well as behavioral health outcomes. This has limited our understanding of change associated with reoffending. The present review will address the limitations of effectiveness research to date, highlight additional outcome variables relevant to our understanding of successful reintegration, and describe how one programmatic evaluation is balancing recidivistic and more broadly rehabilitative outcomes.

The Lab on the Stand

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Prof. Brandon Garrett¹

1. Duke University School of Law

In this study, two years of criminal trial transcripts from a large urban crime laboratory were qualitatively coded, to examine the performance of forensic experts, prosecutors, and defense attorneys. We studied 37 transcripts and underlying lab reports, from 2018 to 2019, involving 52 expert witnesses. While overstatement in expert conclusions predominated, the lawyers did not, in direct and cross-examination, typically bring out the relevant strengths or limitations of the discipline or analysis. These findings suggest that far more standards and training are needed for forensic expert testimony in criminal cases.

Evidence Presentation in Criminal Trials

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Grace Robinette¹, Dr. Skye Woestehoff¹

1. Coastal Carolina University

Studies have previously discovered links between the pay, experience, and type of evidence presented by the expert witness and the jury. The current study will take these findings a step further to determine if there is any effect between if the expert witness is testifying for or against a certain type of forensic evidence. For example, the prosecution witness will say that a given match of a fingerprint is strong evidence, while the defense witness will say that the same match is weak evidence. Data will be collected via two questionnaires taken prior to and after reading a trial transcript.

Are Perceptions of Rape Victims Believability and Blame Influenced by Defendant Attractiveness and Affluence?

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Olivia N. Grella¹, Ms. Amanda Anzovino¹, Mr. Gabe Beratio¹, Dr. Kayla Burd¹

1. University of Wyoming

Previous rulings in rape trials suggests that affluent and attractive defendants are less likely to be convicted compared to less affluent and unattractive individuals, whereas research studies offer mixed results. It is possible such factors influence perceptions of victim believability and blame. This research utilized a 2 (Defendant affluence: High vs. Low) x 3 (Defendant attractiveness: High vs. Low vs. Control) between-subjects design to investigate mock juror perceptions of victim believability and blame in a rape trial. It was hypothesized that victims of an attractive and high affluence defendant would be perceived as blameworthy and to lack believability.

“I Didn’t Know Hitler Personally, but...”: A Qualitative Interview Study Investigating Potential Jurors’ Lay Beliefs About Extremist Groups

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Katie Cunius¹, Ms. Teyah Giannetta¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

This study investigates jurors’ lay beliefs regarding extremist groups and whether these beliefs affect jurors’ decisions. Qualitative interviews were conducted with participants being quota sampled using their race/ethnicity to increase generalizability. Coders inductively analyzed responses and achieved an interrater reliability of 80%. Interviews are ongoing, and results described below are from the first eight interviews. The major themes generated include definition of extremist groups, nature and identification of crimes, typical offenders, and typical victims. The results from this study apply established psychological theories to a socially relevant context to help understand jurors’ potential thinking regarding extremist group defendants.

Voir Dire: An Examination of Non-Verbal Communication and Self-Presentation Within the Courtroom

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Melissa DiPano¹

1. The University of Alabama

The present study explores how jury members present themselves during voir dire by focusing on non-verbal behavior and self-presentation during criminal court trials. This investigation is guided by data collected via observations of 144 individuals serving jury duty in twelve distinct trials within the Deep South. Analysis of non-verbal behavior and self-presentation of jury duty members will be conceptually separated into three themes. This study makes significant contributions to the understanding of self-presentation theory and carries implications for future examinations of social science techniques on verbal communication and self-presentation within the courtroom.

Does Carceral Status Signal Juror Fitness? An Exploratory Study on the Public's Views of Felon-Juror Inclusion in Iowa*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Dr. Cassandra Flick¹, Dr. Olivia Smith², Dr. James Binnall³

1. University of North Dakota, 2. University of South Carolina, Aiken, 3. California State University, Long Beach

Roughly 20 million American adults carry a felony criminal conviction. For these individuals, many of their rights are commonly restricted, including their ability to serve on a jury. However, recently passed laws and policies have lessened felon-juror restrictions and increased the possibility that felon-jurors will serve in the courtroom. The current study explored public perceptions of Iowa's executive order that granted juror eligibility to felon-jurors who have had their "civil rights" restored. Findings indicate general support for felon-juror inclusion, and support for the order increases as felon-jurors' carceral status decreases, suggesting that carceral status might signal rehabilitation to the public.

Does a Forensic Expert's Gender Impact Jurors' Evaluations of their Testimony?*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Ms. Devon LaBat¹, Dr. Deborah Goldfarb¹, Dr. Jacqueline Evans¹, Dr. Nadja Schreiber Compo¹

1. Florida International University

Research on the effects of expert gender on jurors' case evaluations has been mixed, and limited research has explored the effects of expert gender in the context of forensic expert testimony. In a two-part study, we sought to determine whether a forensic expert's gender impacts mock jurors' ratings of the expert, the forensic evidence and testimony, and verdict decisions and whether these ratings depend on the quality of the expert's testimony. We found that there were largely no effects of forensic expert gender on mock jurors' evaluations. Potential rationales and future directions will be discussed.

Legal Professionals' Perceptions of Courthouse Facility Dogs

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

***Ms. Alexey Mazon*¹, *Dr. Jenna Kieckhaefer*², *Dr. Ryan Ditchfield*²**

1. University of Wyoming, 2. California State University, Fresno

A courthouse facility dog is a service animal that provides support to children and vulnerable adult witnesses. As a foundation for future experimental research, we assessed legal professionals' perceptions and beliefs regarding the legal impact of courthouse facility dogs via a brief online survey. Preliminary findings indicate that legal professionals hold neutral to slightly positive attitudes toward facility dogs. Participants indicated that victims, minors, adults, etc., should be allowed courthouse facility dogs with caveats for procedural restrictions. The results of this survey will be used to inform future experimental research examining the impact of courthouse facility dogs on juror decision-making.

Research on the Importance of Demeanor Evidence in Determining Credibility in Court: A Socio-Judicial Dilemma*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

Dr. Ari Niki-Tobi¹

1. A.T.Socio-Judicial Consulting

A major part of judges' decision-making process is assessing witness demeanor/credibility. Judges' perceptions and approaches in assessing demeanor to determine witness credibility depict justice in any trial. Demeanors, like actions, speak louder than words, as people tend to 'inadvertently' first hear/discern with their eyes before hearing. Although the Nigerian Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court, both reinforced the importance of demeanor evidence, social scientists have argued on the validity or otherwise of the concept of demeanor evidence. This research presents data of judges/lawyers from Nigeria, America, and South Africa, while explaining the socio-judicial dilemma in relying on demeanor evidence.

Truthiness or Emotional Response? The Effect of Non-Probative Images on Juror Decision Making

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Data Blitz: In the Courtroom: From Evidence to Jurors (Santa Anita B & C) - Data Blitz

***Mr. Conner Ryan*¹, *Dr. Keith Wylie*¹, *Dr. Timothy Hayes*²**

1. Emporia State University, 2. Florida International University

We investigated the effects of nonprobative photographic evidence on jury decisions. Participants ($N = 146$) read one of three case summary prompts: no images, neutral images, or gruesome images—followed by a survey to measure their affect, evaluations of evidence, and verdict. We predicted the highest conviction rates in the gruesome image condition, lower conviction rates in the neutral image condition, and lowest conviction rates in the no image condition. Participants in the gruesome condition were more likely to issue a guilty verdict than those in the neutral or no-image conditions. There were no differences between the neutral and no-image groups.

Examining Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST) Item-Level Specificity for Feigning in a Forensic Psychiatric Sample*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Forensic Assessment (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Tiffany Truong¹, Dr. Maria Aparcero¹, Dr. Betsy Galicia¹, Dr. David Glassmire²

1. Patton State Hospital, 2. Patton State Hospital

Accurate assessment of feigned psychiatric symptoms is important due to potential effects on legal and clinical outcomes. Compared to non-forensic examinees, higher false positive (FP) rates on the Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST; Miller, 2001) have been found in forensic psychiatric patients. This study examined item-level endorsements of the M-FAST among presumably honest forensic patients. Results identified nine M-FAST items that were frequently endorsed (>40%), suggesting they may be contributing to the high FP rates in this population. This study has implications for contexts with resource and time limitations where more comprehensive feigning assessments may not be feasible.

A Validation Study of the TOMM-e10 and TOMM 1 in a Forensic Inpatient Sample*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Forensic Assessment (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Hayley Rodriguez¹, Dr. Tanveer Otal¹, Dr. David Glassmire¹

1. Patton State Hospital

To adhere to best practices, most assessment batteries now include multiple performance validity tests (PVTs). Although including PVTs can increase confidence in test results, it can also increase battery administration time. To address this concern, there has been an increase in studies focused on abbreviated versions of the commonly used Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM). TOMM Trial 1 (TOMM1) and the first ten items of the TOMM (TOMMe10) have yielded promising results as independent PVTs. The current study aims to cross-validate the TOMM1 and the TOMMe10 in a forensic inpatient sample to provide further empirical support for their utility.

Cross-Cultural Validation of the Chinese SIRS-2 and IOP-29: Etic and Emic Approaches in Taiwan*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Forensic Assessment (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Yi-Ting Chang¹, Dr. Richard Rogers¹, Mrs. Samantha Sandlin¹, Ms. Lindsey Ryan-Jones¹

1. University of North Texas

The current study investigated the cross-cultural validation of two well-researched feigning measures commonly used in Western countries. Previous research has demonstrated that cultural factors, such as acculturation, would impact the accuracy of feigning measures. The combined etic and emic approach helps in the cultural adaptation of feigning measures. Breaking new ground, it is the first to focus directly on a Confucian society, Taiwan, where people hold different behavioral standards from their Western counterparts. Using a within-subject simulation study with 106 psychiatric outpatients, the results underscore fundamental cultural differences in malingers' behavior. Specific cultural elements are discussed.

Assessing Feigned Psychosis: A Simulation Study Using the Test of Memory Malinger Revised (TOMM-2) With a Spanish-Speaking Sample in Mexico City*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Forensic Assessment (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones¹, Ms. Libertad Merchan-Rojas², Ms. Katérine Aminot¹, Ms. Ana Ruth Díaz Victoria³, Dr. Eric García-López⁴

1. University of Manitoba, 2. Asociación Iberoamericana de Psicología Jurídica, 3. Instituto Nacional de Neurología y Neurocirugía, 4. Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Penales; Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

This simulation design study aims to examine the accuracy of the revised Test of Memory Malinger (TOMM-2) among 128 participants in Mexico City, including an honest community control group, a community group instructed to feign psychosis, and a genuine clinical control group of individuals receiving inpatient and outpatient mental health services. Results reveal significant differences in Trial 2 performance, with the feigning group ($M=35.79$) scoring lower than both the honest community ($M=49.75$) and clinical ($M=47.85$) samples. The ≥ 45 cut-off demonstrated low sensitivity (.64) and higher specificity (.88 clinical, 1.00 community). Clinical and research implications are discussed.

Accuracy of the Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test Among a Clinical and Community Sample of Spanish-Speaking Adults in Mexico*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Forensic Assessment (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Madison Hardman¹, Ms. Katérine Aminot¹, Ms. Libertad Merchan-Rojas², Ms. Ana Ruth Díaz Victoria³, Dr. Eric García-López⁴, Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones¹

1. University of Manitoba, 2. Asociación Iberoamericana de Psicología Jurídica, 3. Instituto Nacional de Neurología y Neurocirugía, 4. Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Penales; Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

The present study examined the classification accuracy of the Spanish M-FAST ($N = 128$) using a simulation design in Mexico City with three groups; a community sample instructed to feign psychosis, a community control sample, and a clinical sample of individuals experiencing psychosis. On average, participants were 32.47 years old. M-FAST total scores significantly differed across the feigning ($M = 13.50$), community control ($M = 1.40$), and clinical groups ($M = 5.15$). A cut score of 6 demonstrated high sensitivity (90.4%) but mixed specificity (66.7%: clinical sample; 88.0%: clinical and community control samples). Limitations and implications will be discussed.

Telling Us Less Than What They Know: Expert Inconclusive Reports Conceal Exculpatory Evidence in Forensic Cartridge-Case Comparisons

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Experts, Policy, and Law (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Andrew Smith¹, Dr. Gary Wells¹

1. Iowa State University

Cartridge-case comparison experts are tasked with determining whether a reference sample associated with the suspect originated from the same source as the evidence sample found at the crime scene. Same-source reports have strong inculpatory value and different-source reports have strong exculpatory value. Surprisingly, inconclusive reports also have strong exculpatory value. We hypothesized that inconclusive reports are exculpatory because some examiners render inconclusive reports when they detect a non-match. As predicted, even when examiners were perfectly able to discriminate matches from non-matches—and therefore knew when they were looking at a non-match—they rendered inconclusive reports on 32% of non-match trials.

An Introduction to Civil Forensic Assessment: Independent Medical Evaluations

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Experts, Policy, and Law (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Douglas Lewis¹, Dr. Brittany Penson², Dr. Brandon Johnson¹

1. Emory University School of Medicine, 2. Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities

Forensic psychologists are frequently tasked to provide their clinical observations or opinions in reference to the mental state of an individual involved in legal proceedings. The main types of legal situations in which psychologists typically participate in such roles are criminal proceedings, and to a lesser extent, civil proceedings. (Douglas, Otta, Desmarais, & Borum, 2013). This paper seeks to describe the psychologist's role in independent medical evaluations and the process of conducting such evaluations. We will discuss the professional, legal, and ethical obligations of the psychologist, which tend to differ from those pertaining to criminal proceedings or traditional psychological practice.

The Use of English on Trial: The Psycholinguistic Basis of Disputed Meanings in American Courts

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Experts, Policy, and Law (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Prof. John Hawkins ¹

1. University of California Davis

This paper provides an analysis, from a psycholinguistic perspective, of over 50 legal cases in which language has played a central role and in which I was retained as an expert witness or legal consultant. The cases have involved contract interpretation, patents, copyright infringement, advertising, trademarks, libel and defamation, and in all of them certain words and phrases of English, and their uses in context, have been critical. Here I step back from the legal specifics and their outcomes and I analyze and classify the disputed meanings in question from the perspective of the language sciences, especially psycholinguistics.

Domain-Specific and Domain-General Contributions to Perceptual Expertise in Visual Comparison

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Experts, Policy, and Law (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Bethany Grows¹

1. University of Canterbury

Forensic science experts play a vital role in the justice system by completing complex perceptual ‘pattern-matching’ tasks where they compare evidence samples (e.g., fingerprints) to determine if they are from the same or different sources (e.g., fingerprint-matching). In this study, we investigated the generalisability of forensic science experts’ perceptual expertise by comparing pattern-matching performance between novices and experts from three different disciplines in four different matching tasks. Experts performed best in their domain of expertise, but also outperformed novices on every task outside their domain of expertise. This suggests that experts’ superior pattern-matching ability partially generalises outside their specialist domain.

Ruff on Crime: Double-Blind & Single-Blind Detection Canine Accreditation Testing

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Experts, Policy, and Law (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Adele Quigley-McBride¹, Mr. Fred Helfers²

1. Simon Fraser University, 2. Pacific North West Canine Association

Dog-handler teams provide useful services in forensic contexts, such as detecting contraband. However, forensic canine detection disciplines might not employ scientific safeguards when conducting accreditation programs. Thus, a dog-handler team might acquire the necessary certifications to do field work without ever completing a controlled test. Using unique data from six years of accreditation testing, we demonstrate the accuracy of dog-handler teams under double-blind and single-blind testing conditions. These data suggest that double-blind testing is simple to implement and will boost the probative value of canine detection evidence by preventing the handler from directing the dog or over-interpreting the dog's behavior.

Implications of Black Racial Phenotypicality on Perceptions of Hate Crime Victimization*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Race in the Courtroom (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Maire O'Hagan¹, Ms. Samantha Pejic¹, Dr. Jason Deska¹

1. Toronto Metropolitan University

Little is known about how perceptions of Black individuals with varying phenotypically African features influences evaluations of their credibility and trauma following hate crime victimization. Two studies examined how Black racial phenotypicality influences perceptions of credibility, psychological harm, and appropriateness of reporting using photographs and written vignettes of targets. Results demonstrated that, when images were used, high phenotypic targets were rated as more credible and more appropriate to report compared to low phenotypic targets. There were no differences in harm ratings. For written vignettes, there were no differences in perceived harm, credibility, and appropriateness. Implications of these findings are discussed.

“If it Isn’t White, it Isn’t Right”: A Qualitative Study About Lay People’s Perceptions of Hate Crimes*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Race in the Courtroom (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Teyah Giannetta¹, Ms. Katie Cunius¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

There is a lack of consensus regarding when jurors ‘know’ a hate crime has occurred. The purpose of this study is to understand people’s perceptions of hate crimes, offenders, and victims that fit and do not fit their stereotypes. Preliminary results of semi-structured interviews reveal people believe gender, sexual orientation, disability, and lower SES are federally protected groups but not religion and political orientation. The results can expand the lay theory literature to include hate crime perceptions and inform the legal system about the importance of safeguards to ensure hate crimes are treated as the law dictates.

Suspect Race Affects Defense Attorney Evaluations of Pre-Identification Evidence*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Race in the Courtroom (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Dr. Jacqueline Katzman*¹, *Dr. Margaret Kovera*¹**

1. John Jay College

After a witness identifies a suspect in a lineup, it falls on attorneys to make decisions that reflect the strength of that identification. The factor that most affects the strength of identification evidence is the likelihood the suspect is guilty *before* he is subjected to the procedure, referred to as the prior probability of guilt. Given large racial disparities in exonerations based on eyewitness misidentifications, we examined whether defense attorneys are less sensitive to prior evidence of guilt when the defendant is Black rather than White. Our findings showed that attorneys may struggle to make race-neutral evaluations of pre-identification evidence.

Beyond Stereotypes: Exploring the Effects of Suspect Race and Racial Sympathy on Alibi Believability

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Race in the Courtroom (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Mrs. Jennifer McArthur*¹, *Dr. Marguerite Ternes*²**

1. Dalhousie University, 2. Saint Mary's University

This two-part study explores the effects of suspect race and racial beliefs on alibi believability. Study one found counterinitative race effects where an Indigenous suspect's alibi was considered more believable than a White suspect's alibi. The second study aimed to replicate these findings and investigate how racial beliefs, including racial resentment (a negative racial attitude) and racial sympathy (a positive racial attitude), influence credibility assessments. Preliminary findings ($N = 142$) for study two suggest that suspect race did not influence participant ratings of alibi believability and, contrary to expectations, neither racial resentment nor racial sympathy moderated this relationship.

Beyond the Defendant: Victim and Juror Race Affect Verdicts and Reported Anger*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Race in the Courtroom (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

*Ms. Elizabeth Sykes*¹, *Ms. Karly Underwood*¹, *Dr. Christine Ruva*¹

1. University of South Florida

Recent media has extensively covered high-profile cases involving black victims, specifically of racially charged crimes. We examine the impact of victim race (Black/White/Hispanic) and juror race (Black/White/Hispanic) on mock-jurors' ($N=395$) verdicts and anger ratings towards the defendant within a spousal murder trial, while keeping defendant race constant (White). We found that victim race significantly affected verdicts and anger ratings. When the victim was Black, mock-jurors awarded more guilty verdicts and were angrier at the defendant. Juror race also significantly affected jurors' decisions—both Black and Hispanic mock-jurors were more punitive towards the defendant than White mock-jurors.

Predictors of Teenage Fatherhood Among Justice-Involved Adolescents*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Juvenile Justice (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Naomi McGoldrick¹, Mrs. Colleen Sbeglia¹, Ms. Lauren Wyckoff¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

To better understand ways legal practitioners can mitigate the risk of teen pregnancies for justice-involved boys, this study identifies factors associated with becoming a teen father at youths' first point of contact with the justice system. Using a large sample of male youth who were arrested for the first-time during adolescence, a series of binary logistic regression models were used to predict the odds of becoming a teen father across social/contextual, individual, and risky behavior domains. Despite numerous risk factors, across all domains, frequency of condom use was the strongest predictor of teen fatherhood. Policy implications are discussed.

Measuring Recidivism: A Meta-Analysis of Outcome Measurement for Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth in Community-Based Programming

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Juvenile Justice (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Christina Ducat¹, Dr. Erika Fountain¹

1. University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Community-based programs (CBPs) provide critical resources to youth and their families and are commonly used by juvenile justice system actors to intervene in youth delinquency without relying on youth incarceration as a solution. However, evaluations of CBPs demonstrate mixed success in their ability to reduce recidivism, calling into question what underlying mechanisms might influence this variability. This meta-analysis aims to explore how variation in the measurement of youth recidivism might influence CBPs recidivism rates and how this variation may disadvantage marginalized youth. Recommendations for researchers, CBP staff, and juvenile justice actors to embrace equitable measurement of recidivism will be explored.

Realizing and Externalizing: The Aspiration-Expectation Gap and Overt Aggression in Justice-Involved Youth*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Juvenile Justice (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Mr. Curtis Smith IV¹, Dr. Jordan Beardslee¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

The aspiration-expectation gap refers to the dissonance between what one aspires to accomplish and their perceived probability of attaining that goal. Incongruence between aspirations and expectations has been linked with greater offending and substance use. The current study longitudinally examines whether this incongruence also contributes to overtly aggressive behaviors in a sample of justice-involved youth. Lagged fixed effects models indicated that greater incongruence between aspirations and expectations was associated with greater overt aggression. This study highlights how these motivational beliefs may contribute to externalizing problems in justice-involved youth. Implications for supporting and enhancing motivation among justice-involved youth will be discussed.

Polyvictimization, PTSD, and Violent Misconduct Among Adolescents in Juvenile Detention: A Latent Class Analysis and Mediation Model*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Juvenile Justice (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Emily Weinberger¹, Dr. Keith Cruise¹, Dr. Carly Baetz²

1. Fordham University, 2. New York University School of Medicine/Purdue University Northwest

Adolescents in juvenile detention have high prevalence of traumatic event (TE) exposure, PTSD, and violent misconduct. The present study used latent class analysis (LCA) to identify subtypes of adolescents ($N = 1,172$) based on TEs endorsed at detention intake. Class association with violent misconduct was also examined. Three classes emerged with two polyvictimized subtypes identified. There was a significant indirect effect of class membership on violent misconduct via PTSD total symptom severity and hyperarousal/reactivity for adolescents with primarily community violence experiences. Implications for utilizing trauma screening data to triage adolescents at intake and improve safety in detention facilities are discussed.

The Disclosure Process Model and Formerly Justice-Involved Juveniles: A Telephonic Audit Study

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Juvenile Justice (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Morgan Wagner¹, Dr. Krystia Reed¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

The present study expands on research regarding hiring decisions by focusing on the initial interactions applicants with criminal backgrounds have with employers. Researchers, posing as potential applicants, made over 900 calls to businesses asking the likelihood of their application being considered with either a sealed or unsealed juvenile record. Applicants disclosed this record with avoidance or approach goals under the Disclosure Process Model. Results suggest that record status affects the likelihood of consideration; however, many employers were unaware of their hiring policies surrounding juvenile records of adult applicants.

Juror Perceptions of Child Witnesses With Autism Spectrum Disorder: The Role of Diagnosis Disclosure*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Societal Perspectives on Topics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Mrs. Tori Holland¹, Ms. Dina Azuike¹, Ms. Serena Hirani¹, Ms. Lindsay Peck¹, Dr. Monica Lawson¹

1. University of Texas at San Antonio

This study examined whether perceptions of a 12-year-old witness with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) varied as a function of whether the ASD diagnosis was disclosed. The witness was viewed as similarly accurate regardless of whether the ASD diagnosis was disclosed. However, disclosing the ASD diagnosis bolstered views of witness competency. Furthermore, jurors who were not disclosed a diagnosis of ASD were more likely to describe nonverbal behaviors of the child witness (e.g., eye avoidance, body rocking) as trauma responses rather than attributed to ASD. The findings indicate disclosing the ASD diagnosis may both bolster and hinder perceptions of child witnesses.

Justification and Suppression of Prejudice Expression in Mock Jurors: The Role of Religion, Intergroup Threat, and Vaccine Attitudes*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Societal Perspectives on Topics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Riquel Hafdahl¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

A 3 (defendant's religion: none vs. Christian vs. Muslim) by 3 (threat justification: none vs. symbolic vs. realistic) between-subjects experiment assessed circumstances in which mock jurors justify/suppress their bias against an anti-vaccination Muslim defendant and if perceived threat affects attitudes. Results indicate participants did not exhibit religion-based bias, nor did perceived threat affect their decision-making. Results indicate that participants' vaccine-related attitudes explained between 12.4% and 16.5% of the variance in verdict decisions and were related to participants' verdict certainty, sentencing recommendation, and perceptions of the defendant. Mock jurors' vaccine-related attitudes may affect their legal decision-making, in vaccine-centric trials.

The Impact of Parent Sexual Identity on Lay Perceptions of Parental Competency*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Societal Perspectives on Topics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Jaylan Aliev¹, Ms. Amanda Anzovino¹, Dr. Kayla Burd¹

1. University of Wyoming

The current study investigated the effect of parent sexual identity on lay perceptions of parental competency in a simulated child custody case. We employed a between-subjects design manipulating parent sexual identity (Parent sexual identity: heterosexual, formerly heterosexual male, formerly heterosexual female, gay, and lesbian). Participants read a vignette detailing a divorce and child custody hearing, rendered a custody judgment, and responded to case-related measures (e.g., anti-gay bias, sexism, perceptions of morality). It was hypothesized that lay people would favor heterosexual parents over parents that identify as gay or lesbian when rendering custody judgments.

Trusting Mistaken Machines: How Administrator Type, Errors, and Punitiveness Impact Perceptions of AI and Machine Learning-Based Risk Assessments

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Societal Perspectives on Topics in Psychology and Law (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Emma Saiter¹, Ms. Angeline Ma¹, Dr. Nicholas Schweitzer¹

1. Arizona State University

Risk assessments (RA) conducted by machine-learning algorithms (MLs) are used to inform legal decisions, despite little research about RAs conducted by MLs compared to more traditional RAs conducted by clinicians. Community participants provided judgements about mock-parole decisions that used RAs conducted by either clinicians or ML algorithms, after learning of past RA decisions that were errors or not errors. Significant main effects supported the hypothesis that participants preferred clinicians and no-error-RAs over ML and error-RAs. Participants' punishment style also interacted with error and administrator type: Punitive participants judged error-MLs harsher than error-clinicians, whereas lenient participants judged error-clinicians harsher than error-MLs.

Evaluation of Innovative Interviewing Training to Document Cases of SGBV in Humanitarian Contexts*

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Eyewitness and Interviewing Research (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Mrs. Laura Stevens¹, Ms. Rachael Walsh¹, Ms. Emily Kuhn¹, Ms. Wangu Kanja², Ms. Eunhee Kim³, Mr. William Cosnett⁴, Ms. Sarah Rockowitz¹, Prof. Heather Flowe¹

1. University of Birmingham, 2. Wangu Kanja Foundation, 3. Bournemouth University, 4. Coventry University

Sexual violence survivors frequently report to community actors instead of police officers. These community actors are not trained to document cases using methods that preserve memory and prevent contamination. As such, an interview training programme based on cognitive memory theories, behaviourist learning principles and best-practice interview guidance was constructed and delivered in Kenya. Evaluation of the training package was conducted using written tests and mock interviews. We found interviewing performance complied with best practice to a greater extent after participating in the training programme, suggesting the programme is promising for enabling lay interviewers to gather witness statements using best practice.

Examining the Accuracy and Utility of a Secondary, Self-Administered Interview

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Eyewitness and Interviewing Research (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Avery Stackle¹, Dr. Ronald Fisher¹

1. Florida International University

In criminal investigations, gathering information from witnesses is key to solving crimes. However, when only one interview occurs, some of the information in witnesses' memories may not be gathered. Conducting a second interview may access some of the missing information (reminiscence); however, doing so may not be practical because of limited police resources. The study compares two types of self-administered interviews (Self-Administered Secondary Interview, or SASI, vs. Control Interview) following an initial interview on the amount and utility of reminiscent information gathered. The findings will be discussed in terms of implications for police investigative practices.

Do Low Expectations of Encounter Mitigate the Benefit of Within-Person Variability on Sightings of Target Persons?

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Eyewitness and Interviewing Research (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Dr. Kara Moore*¹, *Ms. Blake Nesmith*², *Mr. Chenxin Yu*¹, *Mx. Dara Zwemer*¹**

1. The University of Utah, 2. Oklahoma State University

Sightings of missing and wanted persons in simulated searches are low. Low expectations of encounter reduce attention to searching and lead to sighting failures in staged searches. Photographs that showcase the variability in a target person's appearance improve sightings. We hypothesized that expectations would mitigate the benefit of exposure to variability of the target person's appearance. We manipulated both variables in contexts with naturally high (lab-based study, Experiment 1) and naturally low expectations of encounter (real-world search, Experiment 2). Within-person variability did not affect sightings or interact with expectations. Expectations of encounter affected accurate sightings in real-world searches (Experiment 2).

Multiple Independent Lineups: The Influence of Neutral and Exciting Interactions on Child Eyewitness Corroboration

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Eyewitness and Interviewing Research (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Shaelyn M. A. Carr¹, Dr. Kaila C. Bruer²

1. University of Regina, 2. Luther College, University of Regina

Child eyewitnesses are more likely to select an innocent person on a police lineup than adults (Fitzgerald & Price, 2015). A novel technique to infer the accuracy of a child eyewitness is the multiple independent lineups (MILs) technique (Carr & Bruer, 2023). This study examined how the MILs technique can discern identification accuracy in child eyewitnesses in both a neutral and exciting live event. Participants ($n = 184$; 6-11-years-old, $M_{age} = 9.42$) witnessed a live event and, the following day, engaged in the MILs technique. Results replicated previous research and extended it to both neutral and exciting conditions.

Statement Consistency and Deception Detection on Repeated Interviews

Saturday, 23rd March - 15:00: Topics in Eyewitness and Interviewing Research (Santa Anita A) - Paper

***Ms. Hyemin Moon*¹, *Prof. Eunkyung Jo*²**

1. Dongguk University, 2. College of Police and Criminal Justice, Dongguk University

There are four types of statement consistency (repetition, contradiction, omission, reminiscence). Previous research has categorized statement consistency as binary or presented statements without specifying consistency type. In this study, we examined the impact of each type on the statement consistency perception and veracity judgment. Additionally, we investigated whether the importance of information (core or peripheral) moderates the relationship between statement consistency types and the statement consistency perception. Specifically, participants read transcripts of suspect interviews and evaluated the statement consistency and veracity. Consistent with prior research, participants perceived lower statement consistency and judged statements as false only when contradiction was core information.

Empirically Informed Adaptations of CBTp for Competency Restoration

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Sydney McKinstry¹, Ms. Whitney Hintz¹, Ms. Victoria Shepard¹, Dr. Sarah Kopelovich¹

1. University of Washington

Nationally, there is a pressing need to improve the expediency and effectiveness of competency to stand trial restoration among defendants experiencing psychosis. We investigate the application of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for psychosis (CBTp) to support competency restoration (CR) in a state hospital. Our empirical adaptation process includes (1) assessing implementation readiness; (2) assessing baseline clinician practices and patient outcomes through chart reviews and interviews; (3) eliciting feedback on CBTp content and implementation; (4) iteratively modifying; (5) training staff in adapted CBTp; (6) re-assessing clinician practices and patient outcomes through chart reviews and interviews; and (7) establishing a revised CBTp-CR protocol.

Towards the Greater Good: Utilizing Training Programs to Assist in the Competency Crisis

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Jacqueline Means¹, Dr. Chadwick Dunning¹

1. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

Clinical training in forensic settings is essential for the sustainable growth of the field by contributing to the development and maintenance of skillsets in providing services in jails, prisons, and court systems to manage the nationwide competency crisis. Opportunities for progressive levels of training during practicum, internships, and forensic fellowships is resource-intensive but has multiple benefits to the individual psychologist, trainee, and organization. The components of the successful training programs in Washington's Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, benefits of implementing training programs, and results of an employee survey addressing the impact of supervision on job satisfaction will be presented.

Evaluator Opinion Quality: How We Can Minimize Our Contribution to the Competency Crisis

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Josh Francis¹

1. University of Denver

Introduction: This study examined links between evaluator opinions of competency-related deficits and treatment variables that inform competency outcomes. Additionally, the consistency of competency-related impairments and symptoms recorded by evaluators across readmissions were explored. *Method:* Archival data was coded from evaluation reports of discharged restoration patients (n=250). *Results:* Findings emerged that provide support for a more detailed, dimensional approach to evaluation report writing. *Conclusions:* Preliminary data supports the notion that when evaluators adhere to a detailed, formalized structure in evaluation reports, they improve the quality of the product they submit to court and may also help to address the competency crisis.

Incompetent to Stand Trial*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

***Ms. Camilla Beeley*¹, *Ms. Abigail Cornwell*², *Dr. Daniel Murrie*¹**

1. Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy, 2. Frank Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy

An influential meta-analysis of 68 competence evaluation studies (1967-2008) reported an average of 27.5% of defendants were opined incompetent to stand trial (IST; Pirelli et al., 2011). This figure is widely cited as the “average” IST rate. However, several states have reported higher IST rates. To explore whether these examples reflect a broader trend, we systematically sought state-wide IST rates from all states. Most states do not track state-wide rates of IST findings. But our survey of state administrators revealed at least 10 states tracked and shared their rates; each was substantially greater than 27.5%, ranging from 40% to 50%.

“You Can’t Sit With Us”: Relational Aggression as an Indicator of Impairment in the Conceptualization of Conduct Behaviors

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

***Ms. Maya Irvin-Vitela*¹**

1. Iowa State University

For the past 30 years, researchers have advocated for the need to update conduct disorder (CD) criteria to account for gender differences in symptom presentation. In particular, some researchers suggest that including relational aggression in CD criteria could increase clinicians’ ability to identify girls with conduct problems. The present study examined this possibility using the Adolescent Brain and Cognitive Development Study. Latent profile analysis was performed on a subsample of the study (N=1,970) and three profiles emerged based on self-report aggression and callous-unemotional traits. Results support the need for additional research related to subgroups of youth with conduct problems.

Models of 988-911 Interoperability: Rethinking the Role of 911 and Law Enforcement in Mental Health Emergency Care

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Samantha Matthews¹, Ms. Wendy Hawkins¹, Dr. Stephanie Brooks Holliday¹

1. RAND Corporation

There is an increasing focus on how 988 – the national crisis hotline – can interface with 911, as well as the role of law enforcement in emergency mental health responses. We used a case study approach with three diverse sites across the country to describe models of 988-911 interoperability, including key decision points, the factors that shape the model used by each jurisdiction, facilitators to implementation, and the ways jurisdictions addressed challenges in the planning and implementation process. This information will help jurisdictions across the country create a “no wrong door” approach to connecting people with behavioral health services.

Public Opinion of Legally Involved Individuals who Experience Serious Mental Illness*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Victoria Stout¹, Dr. Tracy Fass¹, Dr. Terrie Burda¹

1. William James College

People with serious mental illness (SMI) are overrepresented within the legal system. This study examined people's willingness to engage with and belief in redeemability (BiR) of individuals with SMI who were legally involved. Multiple regression was utilized to determine the relationship between previous residence (jail, forensic hospital, voluntary commitment, involuntary commitment, another community) and BiR, respectively, and willingness to engage. The results suggested a positive relationship between BiR and willingness to interact with an individual. Additionally, participants were more willing to interact with an individual being released from voluntary civil commitment than one who moved from another community.

Employment Experiences of and Willingness to Work With People With Criminal Records*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Data Blitz: Competency, Mental Health, and Reintegration (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Mx. Chloe Fuller¹, Dr. Steven Smith¹, Ms. Katelynn Carter-Rogers², Dr. Vurain Tabvuma¹

1. Saint Mary's University, 2. St. Francis Xavier University

Lack of employment is a significant predictor of recidivism in people with criminal records. We will present the results of two ongoing studies which explore the experiences of those with criminal records, particularly women and minorities, when looking for work once released from incarceration. In addition, we will explore factors which predict people's willingness to work with people with criminal records. The aim of our work is to better understand the circumstances of people with criminal records in order to better develop programs to support employment, and thus reduce incarceration, particularly for those who come from traditionally disadvantaged groups.

Consistency Between Officer Reports and Body Worn Camera Footage Matters: Public Perceptions of Officer Credibility and Consequences

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Perceptions of Policing (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Ms. Kris-Ann Anderson*¹, *Dr. Kristyn Jones*², *Dr. Deryn Strange*³**

1. John Jay College of Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center, 2. Stanford SPARQ, 3. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

The 2023 US government budget proposed \$106 million for police Body Worn Camera (BWC) programs, increasing their commitment to the technology. Yet limited research has examined public perceptions of officer trust as a result of the implementation of BWCs. Following our prior studies, we examined the impact of consistency between officer reports and BWCs on public trust in an officer's statement. Participants watched BWC footage and read an officer's report and we highlighted the consistency or inconsistency with the video. Inconsistency between an officer's report and BWC reduced people's trust in officers, and increased punishment recommendations.

The Roles of Officer Behavior and Officer and Civilian Race/Ethnicity in Shaping Public Perceptions of Police*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Perceptions of Policing (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Dr. Kelly Burke¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso

Racially charged incidents involving police have sparked massive protests over disparities in policing contributing to a legitimacy crisis. This study explores the factors that shape public perceptions of police: officer behavior and officer and civilian race/ethnicity. Using an experimental vignette role-play methodology, participants take the role of a civilian in a routine traffic stop encounter where officer behavior (respectful vs. disrespectful) and officer race/ethnicity (Black, Hispanic, White) are varied. Then, participants report on their perceptions of the specific encounter as well as how they view police as an institution. Results will offer insight into potential solutions to improve police-civilian interactions.

Counterfactuals in Mainstream Media: A Pathway for Blame Attribution and Policy Endorsement in Police Lethal Force Incidents

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Perceptions of Policing (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Dr. Olivia Smith*¹, *Dr. Narina Nuñez*²**

1. University of South Carolina, Aiken, 2. University of Wyoming

The current study examines how counterfactuals influence perceptions of police lethal force incidents, and how these perceptions, in turn, impact support for police reform. In a 2 (victim race: Black vs. White) X 3 (counterfactual target: victim, officer, or control) design, 925 participants read a news article summarizing a lethal force incident and assigned blame for both the officer and victim. Results indicated counterfactual target impacted blame attributions, and these blame attributions predicted endorsement of police reform while controlling for Attitudes Towards Police Legitimacy (APLS). These findings add to the literature concerning public sentiment of police and police training initiatives.

Exploring the Relationship Between Childhood Maltreatment, Social Dominance Orientation, Moral Disengagement, and Support for Police Use of Controversial Tactics

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Perceptions of Policing (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Mr. Sean Bennett¹, Dr. Jennifer Perillo², Dr. Margaret Reardon³

1. John Jay College, 2. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, 3. Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Public demand for community police oversight has grown, which creates a need to examine factors that impact perceptions of police behavior. Previous research suggests that childhood trauma (ACEs) is associated with later criminality and misconduct and is linked to increased dominance. Dominance is associated with moral disengagement (MD), which is linked to acceptance of controversial police tactics. This study examined the relationship between ACEs, Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), MD, and perceptions of contentious police practices. Increased ACEs are associated with lower SDO and greater perceptions of misconduct. Social Dominance Orientation strongly predicted MD. Higher MD predicted lower perceptions of misconduct.

Application of the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) to Suicide Prevention Among Justice-Involved Individuals*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Health in the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Tierney Huppert¹, Dr. Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo¹, Ms. Avery Chard¹

1. City of Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services

Abstract

Suicide rates among justice-involved populations far exceed those of the general population. However, the application of the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) to suicide prevention efforts among justice-involved individuals emerges as a promising strategy to better address their unique needs across the criminal justice continuum. Suicide prevention efforts at each of the six “intercepts” are explored, highlighting both best practices and opportunities for further cross-system collaboration. Further exploration of suicide prevention efforts using the SIM’s conceptual framework has the potential to serve as a comprehensive and systemic approach to combatting the concerning rise of deaths by suicide among justice-involved individuals.

Using the Sequential Intercept Model to Address Substance Use and Crime: A Public Health Approach in a Public Safety Costume

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Health in the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Haleh Kanani¹, Mrs. Simone Grisamore¹, Dr. Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo¹, Dr. David DeMatteo¹

1. Drexel University

Substance use is associated with a higher chance of involvement in the criminal justice system. However, the strength and nature of this association varies depending on specific substances and type of substance-related offending. Building on Kanani et al.'s (in press) framework for introducing a nuanced understanding of substance use into risk assessment, this presentation uses the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) to provide policy recommendations that account for qualitative differences in patterns of substance-related offending. These recommendations serve the goal of creating more effective systemic solutions and preventing the occurrence (or recurrence) of violent crime.

Detection of Minimization and Denial of Substance Use: Development of the PAI Substance Use Minimization (SUM) Subscale

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Health in the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

Mr. Minqi Pan¹, Dr. Richard Rogers¹, Ms. Amye Flair², Ms. Kamar Tazi¹, Dr. Cynthia Claassen²

1. University of North Texas, 2. JPS Health Network

Substance use (SU) is arguably one of the most prevailing issues within the criminal justice system. To address the vulnerability of existing SU measures to response distortion, the current study aims to develop a dedicated scale to assess minimization/denial specific to SU within the Personality Assessment Inventory. A mixed between- and within-subjects simulation design complimented by Q-methodology are utilized for item selection. The resulting scale will be cross validated and evaluated for its psychometric rigor. Data collection is ongoing and expected to finish by the end of December 2023. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

What About the Trauma: Looking at the Effects of Substance Use in Adults With Legal Involvement Mediated by Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Health in the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Ms. Cassandra Jensen¹, Dr. Jennifer Cox¹, Dr. Rebecca Allen¹, Dr. M. Lindsey Jacobs¹, Dr. Tricia Witte¹,
Mr. Brian Cox¹***

1. The University of Alabama

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are childhood stressors affecting health and well-being across the life-span (e.g., household dysfunction, family criminal behavior, neglect). Previous research has explored and established a relationship between ACEs and juvenile legal involvement and ACEs and substance use in adulthood. This study examines if ACEs mediate the relationship between substance use and legal involvement (e.g., DUI, possession charges). This study is a part of an ongoing research grant with an estimated 95 total of participants by the end of the calendar year. Results have research, clinical, and policy implications.

Identifying Risk and Protective Factors for PTSD Symptoms in Individuals at Risk for Human Trafficking*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Public Health in the Justice System (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Betsy Galicia¹, Dr. Jorge Varela¹, Dr. Tiffany D. Russell², Dr. Phillip Lyons¹, Dr. Temilola Salami³

1. Sam Houston State University, 2. University of North Dakota, 3. Prairie View A&M University

Human trafficking is an organized crime industry in which victims often develop posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) from significant abuse (Busch et al., 2004). The present study was the first to examine risk (i.e., discrimination) and protective (i.e., familism and social support) factors for PTSS in a sample at risk of being trafficked. Participants ($n = 73$; 83.6% female) were recruited online and endorsed indicators associated with trafficking vulnerability or reported a history of trafficking. Results indicated that discrimination emerged as a risk factor; however, neither familism nor social support emerged as protective factors. Clinical and policy implications will be discussed.

“On Video You Can’t Tell ’Em Nothing”: Comparing In-Person and Remote Court Appearances

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Virtual Justice Administration (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

***Dr. Jennifer Woolard*¹, *Ms. Alexandria Henderson*¹, *Ms. Alivia Foster*², *Dr. Jeanine Turner*¹**

1. Georgetown University, 2. Nova Southeastern University

As remote court hearings continue post-pandemic, advocates continue to raise questions about due process and the experience of appearing in court by video. We interviewed pretrial detainees that were randomly assigned to have their first appearance hearing by video or in-person with the judge. Some participants had first-hand experience with both modalities. The preliminary analyses demonstrate a clear preference for in-person hearings, which were experienced as or expected to provide better human-to-human connection with the judge as well as more opportunities for asking questions and telling their stories. We discuss implications for capacity to participate effectively in court proceedings.

Zooming to Court: Effects of Video Layout on Eye Gaze, Understanding, and Perceived Fairness

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Virtual Justice Administration (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Mr. Raphael Freund¹, Dr. Jennifer Woolard¹

1. Georgetown University

Courts hold remote court hearings but are unaware of the impact on the defendants' experience. This court hearing simulation study evaluates the effect of video screen layout on participant visual attention, understanding and experience. We tracked the eye gaze of 32 undergraduates who viewed simulated first appearance hearings under two conditions: the *bubble* layout (faces in separate video squares) and the *scenic* layout (entire courtroom in one square). Participants spent more time looking at the speaker and reported greater self-assessed recall and understanding in the bubble condition. In the scenic layout, speaker-oriented looking time correlated positively with outcome fairness.

Forensic Psychological Assessments: Telehealth Assessments Are as Persuasive as Equivalent In-Person Assessments

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Virtual Justice Administration (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Prof. Kristy Martire¹, Ms. Sarah Davis¹

1. UNSW, Sydney

Psychological assessments are vital in legal proceedings. However, COVID-19 disrupted traditional in-person assessments, leading to a reliance on telehealth. While telehealth offers flexibility, it is generally regarded negatively by psychologists and legal professionals. This study explores for the first-time jury-eligible lay people's perceptions of telehealth forensic psychology assessments. Results indicate that telehealth assessments were as persuasive as equivalent in-person assessments, and that high quality evidence was more persuasive than low quality evidence. While it is reassuring that lay people valued evidence quality and showed no bias for or against telehealth, questions about the accuracy of telehealth assessments remain.

Legal Professionals' Opinions of Virtual Forensic Mental Health Assessments

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Virtual Justice Administration (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Lauren Meaux¹, Dr. Jennifer Cox², Dr. Lauren Kois³, Dr. Ashley Batastini⁴

1. University of Alabama in Huntsville, 2. The University of Alabama, 3. The University of Virginia, 4. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology

The use of virtual forensic mental health (VFMH) evaluations increased substantially during the COVID-19 pandemic and remains commonplace, even after the abatement of safety protocols. Surveys of forensic evaluators regarding their practices and beliefs related to VFMH evaluations have yielded valuable insights. This study surveys legal professionals regarding their experiences with, and perceptions of, VFMH evaluations and how those change when presented with empirical information. Preliminary data indicate legal professionals have doubts regarding the validity and admissibility of VFHM evaluations; however, these concerns are lessened when given information from the empirical literature.

Assessing Initial Psychometric Properties of the Massachusetts Incompetence to Stand Trial Questionnaire-Spanish Version With Simulator Participants*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Culture and Immigration in Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Rebecca Rivas¹

1. William James College

This study will assess the reliability and validity of the MIST-Spanish Version in a non-psychiatric Spanish-speaking sample using a between-subjects simulation design. Replicating a validation study of the English version, participants will be randomly assigned to read one of three criminal case vignettes manipulating the hypothetical motivation to be found CST or IST and the type of feigned presentation (mental illness or cognitive impairment) and then given specific instructions on how to approach the MIST questionnaire. Planned data analyses will include descriptive statistics of participant demographic characteristics and analysis of score distributions, alternate-forms (split-half) reliability, internal consistency, and classification accuracy.

Cultural Humility Through the Lens of Clients Experiencing Incarceration in Psychotherapy*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Culture and Immigration in Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Mrs. Samantha Sandlin¹, Dr. Richard Rogers¹, Dr. Jeremy Coleman², Dr. Jesse Owen³

1. University of North Texas, 2. University of Utah, 3. University of Denver

Cultural humility (CH) is strongly related to higher ratings of the working alliance, and better therapy outcomes. Until recently, CH has not been studied in the context of psychotherapy in correctional settings. CH includes both positive (e.g., respectful recognition and self-reflection of cultural values, and sensitivity to oppression, and intersectionality) and negative (avoiding cultural discussions, and ignoring power structures impacting minoritized groups) expressions of humility. Despite high rates of serious mental disorders, CH has been largely overlooked in forensic facilities. Data from psychotherapy sessions in two jails found that Hispanic/Latinx clients endorsed fewer negative perceptions of their therapists' cultural humility.

A Qualitative Study on Trauma-Informed Practice: Immigration Attorney Perspectives

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Culture and Immigration in Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Erzulie Coquillon¹, Prof. Andrew Rasmussen¹, Prof. Adeyinka Adeyinka Akinsulure-Smith²

1. Fordham University, 2. The City College of New York and The Graduate Center, CUNY

The paper addresses features of trauma-informed practice for attorneys representing survivors of violence and other clients in immigration matters, including in humanitarian-based claims, such as asylum. Background on the concept of trauma-informed practice generally will be presented, followed by a brief review of the literature and growing discussion on this topic within the field of law. Finally, initial findings from qualitative analyses of recent semi-structured interviews with immigration attorneys in the U.S. will be presented.

The Relationship Between Legal Representation in Immigration Proceedings and Mental Health Outcomes*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Culture and Immigration in Psychology and Law (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

***Ms. A. Fernanda Marasa*¹, *Dr. Maria Aparcero*², *Dr. Barry Rosenfeld*³**

1. CRAN/TASC Mental Health Court Program, 2. Patton State Hospital, 3. Fordham University

This study examined the relationship between legal representation and mental health in a sample of Spanish-speaking immigrants who are or have been at risk of deportation. Forty-eight participants with an open or past immigration case were interviewed and administered the Prodromal Questionnaire-Brief Version, PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, and Patient Health Questionnaire-9. Findings showed that having legal representation in immigration proceedings was associated with increased rates of psychotic symptoms but uncorrelated with PTSD, depression, and overall risk of severe mental illness. This study has implications for clinicians and legal representatives working with vulnerable immigrants with mental illness.

Police on Trial: Mock Jurors' Perceptions and Verdicts Through the Lens of the "Reasonable Officer Standard"

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Juror Perspectives on Polarizing Topics (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Cassandra Flick¹, Dr. Kimberly Schweitzer¹, Ms. Sophie Johnson¹

1. University of North Dakota

Given increased awareness of police use of force (UOF), it is important to understand the laws utilized when excessive UOF cases make it into the court system. The legal basis for decision-making is the "reasonable officer standard" (ROS). We utilized a mock trial context and examined the extent to which jurors make decisions in line with the ROS. Results suggest that jurors' judgements are influenced by both ROS relevant and irrelevant factors. For instance, ROS expert testimony significantly impacted mock jurors' perceptions of the officer, which mediated the influence of expert testimony on verdicts. Findings and implications will be discussed.

The Effects of Subject of Pretrial Publicity, Media Source, and Political Beliefs on Verdict

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Juror Perspectives on Polarizing Topics (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Chelsea Palmer¹, Dr. Tracy Fass¹, Dr. Terrie Burda¹

1. William James College

Changes in the ways news circulates have increased access to news sources that align with people's political beliefs. Information from these news sources can affect jurors' decisions in criminal cases. This study assessed the effects of subject of pretrial publicity, news source, and participant political beliefs on verdict decisions. Participants ($N=196$) read a vignette about a criminal case, rendered verdicts, and rated their confidence in their verdicts. Conservative participants who read about the defendant were more likely to find the defendant guilty and reported higher confidence in their decisions. Limitations, implications, and directions for future research are discussed.

Effects of Defendant's Extremist Group Affiliation and Juror-Defendant Similarity on Mock Juror Decision-Making

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Juror Perspectives on Polarizing Topics (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Katie Cunius¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

This study is a between-subjects experimental design investigating whether a defendant's extremist group affiliation (QAnon, Antifa, control) affects mock jurors' verdicts. Further, it explores whether juror-defendant perceived similarity explains the relationship between a defendant's extremist group affiliation and jurors' verdict. We found the defendant's group affiliation significantly affected mock jurors' verdicts, specifically for the QAnon defendant. Further, juror-defendant perceived similarity partially mediated the relationship between the defendant's extremist group affiliation and mock jurors' verdicts. Thus, jurors might render legally unsound verdicts because of the defendant's extremist group affiliation and the juror's perceived similarity to the defendant.

Documentation Status and Ethnicity: How Do Victim and Defendant Characteristics Influence Mock Juror Decision-Making in a Case of Aggravated Assault and Battery?*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Juror Perspectives on Polarizing Topics (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Amanda Anzovino¹, Ms. Olivia N. Grella¹, Mr. Gabe Beratio¹, Dr. Narina Nuñez¹

1. University of Wyoming

Literature examining the effects of victim documentation status and victim/defendant characteristic congruency on juror decision-making is limited. This study utilized a 2 (Victim Documentation Status: Documented vs. Undocumented) x 2 (Defendant Documentation Status: Documented vs. Undocumented) x 2 (Victim Ethnicity: White Canadian vs. Mexican American) x 2 (Defendant Ethnicity: White Canadian vs. Mexican American) between-subjects design in the context of a mock aggravated assault and battery trial. Participants read mock trial transcripts and completed several case-related measures. We hypothesized that the undocumented Mexican American defendant would receive the harshest punishment when the victim is a documented White Canadian.

Understanding Jurors' Decisions in a Mock Trial Involving Self-Inflicted Abortion: Effects of Defendant Race and Abortion Attitudes*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Juror Perspectives on Polarizing Topics (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Marissa Sun¹, Dr. Margaret Stevenson¹

1. Kenyon College

Because Asian women are stereotyped as cold and non-nurturing mothers, they might face particular scrutiny in abortion-related criminal cases. Mock jurors ($N=159$) considered a defendant (depicted as either South Asian or White) charged with murder stemming from alleged self-induced abortion. Participants experienced “voir dire,” indicating abortion attitudes before the mock trial. Although there were no effects of defendant race, pro-abortion attitudes predicted diminished conviction likelihood—effects mediated by less defendant moral outrage, less defendant blame, greater defendant credibility and warmth, and greater defendant empathy, sympathy, and similarity. Eliminating pro-abortion prospective jurors will likely tilt juries toward conviction in abortion-related cases.

Children's Strategies for Concealing Negative Events

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Understanding Children's Disclosures (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Laura M. Fulton¹, Dr. Quincy Miller¹, Prof. J. Zoe Klemfuss¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Understanding how children conceal information is critical for facilitating maltreatment disclosures. We explored children's use of passive concealment (pauses, deflections, non-responses, attempts to end free recall) and active concealment (false statements). Children ages 4 to 9 years ($N = 99$) and a confederate played with toys, two of which appeared to break. The confederate asked the children to conceal the breakage and children were then interviewed about the event. Rates of deflections and non-responses during the interview decreased with child age. Non-disclosers used more non-responses and attempts to end free recall than disclosers. Child forensic interviewing implications will be discussed.

Children's Disclosure of Adult Transgressions: The Role of Adult Attachment and Parenting*

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Understanding Children's Disclosures (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Dr. Yuerui Wu*¹, *Ms. Dana Hartman*², *Ms. Miranda Kramer*², *Ms. Rayna Enriquez*², *Ms. Kara Long*², *Ms. Nathalie Moriarty*², *Ms. Claire Mitchell*², *Dr. Gail Goodman*²**

1. NYU-Shanghai University, 2. University of California, Davis

Understanding factors in family contexts that facilitate children's disclosure of wrongdoing is important for the investigation of crimes that children witness, including crimes committed by their parents. Little is known about how parental qualities might contribute to children's disclosure of adult transgressions. We examined disclosure of adult transgressions in 3- to 7-year-old children ($N = 58$). When the fathers reported high levels of adult attachment insecurity, authoritative parenting was associated with increased correct disclosures, whereas permissive parenting predicted fewer correct disclosures. Older children were more likely to correctly disclose. Implications for psychology and law are discussed.

Laypersons' Knowledge and Beliefs About Child Sexual Abuse Disclosure Behaviors

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Understanding Children's Disclosures (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Brooke Stettler¹, Dr. Nicole Lytle¹, Dr. Jason Dickinson¹

1. Montclair State University

Cases involving child sexual abuse (CSA) allegations present unique prosecution challenges, among these relating to the manner in which some children disclose abuse. A recent Supreme Court ruling decided upon the admissibility of expert testimony in cases of CSA, which raises important questions about how lay jurors think about disclosure behaviors. The current study investigates knowledge and beliefs about two common CSA disclosure behaviors—delayed disclosure and recantation—in a nationally-representative sample of 320 jury-eligible laypersons. This study will expand on results suggesting lay individuals hold varied beliefs and knowledge regarding CSA disclosure behaviors, with implications for decision-making in cases of CSA.

Comparing Court Appointed Special Advocates' and Dependency-Involved Parents' Knowledge of and Attitudes about the Dependency System

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Understanding Children's Disclosures (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Emma Simpson¹, Dr. Jodi Quas¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Involvement in juvenile dependency requires parents and children to navigate complicated processes controlled by numerous professionals. Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs) are at times available to help children cope and understand these processes. We compared CASAs and dependency-involved parents' knowledge of and attitudes about the dependency system. We examined how demographic characteristics within and across groups relate to their knowledge and attitudes. CASAs evinced greater dependency knowledge and were more positive about court, even with demographic and socioeconomic differences between groups considered. Findings highlight the need for improved education for parents, perhaps via advocates like those who work with children.

Children's Moral Evaluations of Disclosures of Transgressions

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Understanding Children's Disclosures (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Olivia L. Holden¹, Dr. Victoria Talwar¹, Dr. Shanna Williams¹

1. McGill University

The current study examined children's moral evaluations of disclosures transgressions. Children's (N = 70, ages 7-11) theory of mind skills were assessed, and were presented with a series of 8 vignettes. Vignettes depicted an adult's transgression on Child A, who then told their friend or sibling about the transgression and asked them not to tell anyone about the incident. The child then chooses whether to disclose about the transgression. Children were asked to morally evaluate the listener's decision to disclose. Results revealed a significant three-way interaction between children's age, the listener's decision to disclose and their relationship with Child A.

The Appearance Change Instruction Is Not Beneficial Even Under Novel and Favorable Circumstances

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Faces and Images: Implications for Eyewitnesses (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Sneha Suresh¹, Dr. Kathy Pezdek¹, Dr. Daniel Reisberg²

1. Claremont Graduate University, 2. Reed College

The Appearance Change Instruction (ACI) reminds witnesses, prior to a photographic lineup, that the perpetrator's appearance in a lineup may be different than it was at the time of the crime. Prior studies have indicated no ACI benefit but, in two pre-registered experiments, we tested the ACI in a new way—with salient changes to distinctive features in the target faces, and also a change of a sort that commonly arises in criminal cases. In both experiments, the ACI and no-ACI instructions produced similar results suggesting that even in this novel testing situation, the ACI does not improve witness performance.

Judgments of Learning for Faces and Names: Effectiveness Depends on Timing and Face Presence

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Faces and Images: Implications for Eyewitnesses (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Keith Wylie¹, Mr. Benjamin Ortstadt¹, Mr. Samuel Brown¹, Mr. Conner Ryan¹

1. Emporia State University

Predicting whether one can identify faces later can have important implications for eyewitness identifications and missing persons investigations. We tested whether making explicit judgments of learning during a face-name learning task would predict recognition memory in an identification task. In a 2 (JOL time 1: present, absent) x 2 (JOL time 2: present, absent) x 2 (presentation order: face-name, name only first) within-participants experiment, we observed benefits of early JOLs and late JOLs, particularly when participants saw repetitions of the face-name pair. These results extend JOL theory to legal applications and inspire reforms for missing persons and eyewitness investigations.

Consequences at the Border: Do Consequences Improve Face Matching Accuracy on Border Control Tasks?

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Faces and Images: Implications for Eyewitnesses (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Camryn Yuen¹, Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald¹

1. Simon Fraser University

Border control officers must decide whether passport images match their holders. The purpose of this study was to create an experimental paradigm that increased participants motivation to avoid errors on border control tasks. Participants decided whether passport photographs matched ambient photographs of passport holders. Half of the participants received feedback and the other half received a time-consuming consequence if they made an error. Consequences reduced mistaken accusations of nonmatching passports, without significantly reducing the miss rate for passports that actually did not match their holder. These results suggest that consequences can make participants behave more like real border control officers.

Role of Viewing Conditions of Identifications of Familiar Suspects

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Faces and Images: Implications for Eyewitnesses (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Emily Patterson ¹, Dr. James Lampinen ¹, Dr. Amber Giacona ², Dr. Nia Gipson ³

1. University of Arkansas, 2. Western Kentucky University, 3. none

Gipson, Lampinen and Giacona introduced a novel procedure for studying familiar face recognition. Participants played the role of virtual barista in a coffee shop and engaged in multiple blocks to simulated multiple days at the coffee shop. On the last day a theft of a tip jar occurred. The suspect had been in the coffee shop either 0, 1, 4, 8 or 16 previous times. They found that mistaken identifications increased with greater prior familiarity. The present research examines the role of goodness of view during the commission of the crime.

Can We Obtain Eyewitness Evidence via Identification Procedures Using Social Media Images?

Saturday, 23rd March - 16:10: Faces and Images: Implications for Eyewitnesses (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Pia Pennekamp¹, Ms. Rhiannon Batstone², Dr. James Lampinen¹

1. University of Arkansas, 2. University of Lethbridge

Eyewitnesses oftentimes identify perpetrators via social media. We do not know how identification procedures via social media compare to traditional approaches. We examine eyewitness accuracy when eyewitness evidence is obtained via anonymous showup (social media profile photo only), non-anonymous showup (full social media profile), traditional showup (mugshot), social media lineups (profile photos), and the traditional lineup (mugshots). The social media lineup significantly predicted identification accuracy for target-present procedures. These data provide initial evidence that, under controlled conditions, social media profile photos can provide a match-to-memory signal.

What Is “High” Confidence?

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Pia Pennekamp¹, Dr. Jamal K. Mansour²

1. University of Arkansas, 2. University of Lethbridge

High confidence, when systematically interpreted, can predict high accuracy under certain conditions. Research varies in the use of “high confidence” (e.g., 80%, 90%, 95%). Yet, we do not know what constitutes “high” confidence on the interpreters’ end. Participants provided a minimum, best, a maximum value for “high confidence.” A standardized and valid definition of “high” confidence would streamline the ability of researchers to compare their findings and to advise practitioners. We found “high confidence” was estimated to be best represented at a peak value of 91% with a minimum threshold of 84%. 42% of participants gave 100% as the maximum.

The Impact of Facial Configuration and Description Tasks on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Samantha Leo¹, Ms. Kali Goldman¹, Dr. Melissa Baker¹

1. Coastal Carolina University

The study investigated the effects of facial configuration and description tasks on eyewitness identification accuracy. Participants watched a burglary video and were randomly assigned to one of three description conditions: facial description of the suspect, facial configuration task of the suspect, or a no description control condition. Participants were asked to identify the suspect from either a target-present or target-absent photo. Identification accuracy of the suspect for the three description conditions was examined. Results revealed participants who engaged in the facial configuration task responded more conservatively during the identification task compared to participants in the description and no description conditions.

Dark Triad Personality Traits and Face Recognition

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Stephanie Gooding¹, Dr. William Erickson¹, Dr. Dawn Weatherford¹

1. Texas A&M University-San Antonio

Individuals high in Dark Triad (D3) traits are over-represented in the criminal justice system. Little research has examined these traits' influences on memory. We conducted a two-experiment sequence. In E1, participants completed the Short D3 assessment followed by a recognition memory task for faces and landscape scenes. Those highest in narcissism performed worse at face recognition compared to those lowest in narcissism, whereas this pattern was not observed for the other traits. E2 used more difficult stimuli and replicated these results with a community sample. Initial evidence may help law enforcement who rely upon informant and perpetrator testimony.

The Stressed Eyewitness: Exploring the Downstream Consequences of Stress on Eyewitness Memory Accuracy

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. Alia Wulff¹, Dr. Jessica Karanian², Dr. Elizabeth Race³, Dr. Ayanna Thomas³

1. Arizona State University, 2. Fairfield University, 3. Tufts University

Eyewitnesses are likely to experience stress while witnessing an event, which could impact their initial report and influence susceptibility to misleading post-event information. We investigated the impact of warnings and stress on eyewitness memory. Participants witnessed an event and took an initial test. They were then exposed to misinformation, followed by a final test. We induced stress between the original event and the initial test. We warned people about the presence of misinformation immediately prior to the final test. We found a warning given prior to final testing improved accuracy, even when eyewitnesses were stressed.

Perceived Familiarity Influences Interpretations of Eyewitness Confidence Statements

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Fei Wang¹, Dr. Daniella K. Cash¹, Dr. Megan H. Papesh²

1. Sam Houston State University, 2. University of Massachusetts Lowell

Research suggests that evaluators consider contextual information when interpreting eyewitness confidence statements. In two studies, we assessed how prior familiarity between the witness and suspect influenced perceptions of witness credibility for identification (E1 & 2) and rejection (E2) decisions. Participants read eyewitness confidence statements and indicated how confident and accurate they believed the witness to be in their identification or rejection decisions. The degree of familiarity between the witness and suspect influenced evaluators' ratings. Witnesses who made an identification were seen as more credible compared to those who made a rejection. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

Lineup Bias Produced by Characteristics of Photographs

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Dr. James Lampinen¹, Ms. Morgan H Wilson¹

1. University of Arkansas

Lineup bias can be produced when the suspect is a better match to the description than the fillers. It has also been proposed that lineup bias can be produced when the suspect's photograph stands out as different, even if the suspect does not better match the description. We compared lineups in which all lineup members had a neutral expression, with lineups in which the suspect had a different expression (a smile). Mistaken identifications of the suspect were twice as common in the biased condition.

Improving Identification of Individuals With Surgical Masks

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Rachel O'Donnell¹, Ms. Dahwi Ahn¹, Dr. Jason Chan¹

1. Iowa State University

Manley et al. (2022) demonstrated the *masked-lineup superiority effect*, in which identification of a masked perpetrator was improved with a masked lineup relative to an unmasked lineup. Follow-up research has explored how covering a face with a surgical (or COVID-19) facemask influences participants' ability to identify those faces. However, the vast majority of this research has used recognition or matching tasks instead of an eyewitness paradigm to explore this question. The current study aims to examine whether the masked-lineup superiority effect can be replicated when an eyewitness views a crime committed by a perpetrator who is wearing a surgical mask.

The Impact of Threat, Unusualness and Weapon Focus on Memory and Eyewitness Identifications.

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Holly Clark¹, Dr. Jamal K. Mansour²

1. Queen Margaret University, 2. University of Lethbridge

We examined whether how a held object (gun or newspaper) is used influences eyewitness memory. Participants watched a mock-crime video, answered questions about it and made a lineup decision. Participants generally remembered less when the culprit used a gun compared to a newspaper, thus they were less likely to identify the target from the lineup. Generally, this was also the case when the culprit held a newspaper. Researchers should explore the impact of different objects and how they are used in crimes. Perhaps there is more to the WFE than simply the presence of a weapon or unusual object.

The Effect of Suspect Photo Color on Lineup Bias

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Morgan H Wilson¹, Dr. James Lampinen¹

1. University of Arkansas

When a suspect's photo stands out from the surrounding fillers, lineup bias can affect lineup decisions and associated confidence. In the present study, confidence and lineup accuracy were examined using a 2 (suspect photo: match, no match) × 2 (lineup: culprit-present, culprit-absent) between-subjects design. Higher accuracy rates and a more conservative selection criterion was present among those in the matching photo lineup conditions, although the difference was not significant. Participants were significantly more accurate and held a more liberal response criterion when the lineup depicted a color suspect photo with black-and-white filler photos, compared to the reverse.

Impact of Power Differential on Juror Identification of Sexual Assault

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Data Blitz: Factors Shaping Eyewitness Confidence and Identification Accuracy (San Gabriel A&B) - Data Blitz

Ms. Maeve Cardwell¹, Dr. Tracy Fass¹, Dr. Paola Contreras¹

1. William James College

Whether people identify an interaction as sexual assault is influenced by numerous factors. The current study used a mixed-method design to assess whether rape myth acceptance and power differential influenced whether people identified an interaction as sexual assault. Occupation served as a proxy for power differential. Across conditions, participants identified the interaction as sexual assault. Results showed a negative relationship between rape myth acceptance and agreement that the encounter constituted sexual assault but no significant relationship between perpetrator occupation and identification of sexual assault. Qualitative results supported this finding. Limitations, implications, and directions for future research are discussed.

Current Practices in Assessing Issues of Race and Racism in Law Enforcement Suitability Evaluations*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Policing, Race, and Consent Searches (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Ms. Lindsay Stall*¹, *Ms. Dominique Harris*², *Dr. Jennifer Perillo*³, *Dr. Nancy Panza*⁴, *Dr. Anthony Perillo*³**

1. University of New Mexico, 2. Fairleigh Dickinson University, 3. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, 4. California State University, Fullerton

Amidst growing cultural conversations regarding racism in policing practices, there is a lack of empirical research examining how race and racism are considered in police suitability evaluations. Therefore, the present research seeks to identify the frequency and means (e.g., scales, etc.) by which police psychologists consider issues of race and racism during suitability evaluations. Police psychologists were surveyed about their current practices related to race and racism in law enforcement suitability evaluations. Results will offer a snapshot of current attitudes and practices which can inform future considerations for incorporating issues of race and racism into law enforcement suitability evaluations.

Body Worn Camera Footage Used for Consent Searches: How Does Camera Perspective and Procedural Justice Impact Consent Search Voluntariness

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Policing, Race, and Consent Searches (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Ms. Isabelle Saad¹, Ms. Eve Smith¹, Ms. Kate McAurthur¹, Ms. Isabel Detre², Prof. Jennifer Groscup¹,
Prof. Eve Brank³***

1. Scripps College, 2. Pitzer College, 3. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Body worn cameras (BWC) provide potentially objective footage from which viewers can judge interactions between police officers and suspects, but the BWC perspective could incriminate the suspect compared to camera angles containing both the suspect and police officer. BWC footage is being used to document consent to search and to judge consent voluntariness. The purpose of this research was to investigate how camera perspective and procedural justice concerns impact community members' evaluations of consent searches where camera angle was manipulated to be from a body worn camera, dashboard camera, or independent surveillance camera. Implications for police procedure will be discussed.

Attempting to Replicate First-Person Shooter Task Effects: Guns, Not Black Faces, Facilitate Shoot Responses*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Policing, Race, and Consent Searches (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Mx. N. J. Jayce Owens-Boone¹, Dr. Kimberley McClure²

1. The University of Texas at El Paso, 2. Western Illinois University

Activation of the Black criminal stereotype was expected to increase shoot errors in a First-Person Shooter Task. Using a within-subjects nested design, Prime Type (Face: Black vs. White, or Object: gun vs. cellphone) was hypothesized to influence shoot responses. Participants' ($N = 48$) hit and false alarm rates, response times, sensitivity, and response bias were examined. Object primes led to faster response times and more liberal, but still conservative, response bias. There were no effects of Face Type. This study contributes to the social-cognitive evaluation of shoot responses with implications for policing in which lethal force may be applied.

Just Pretend I'm Not Here: The Impact of Pressure on Obtaining Consent to Search

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Policing, Race, and Consent Searches (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

Ms. Kate McAurthur¹, Ms. Isabelle Saad¹, Ms. Nicole Houmes¹, Ms. Molly Booth¹, Prof. Jennifer Groscup¹, Prof. Eve Brank²

1. Scripps College, 2. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The Constitution provides the right to be free from unreasonable searches by the government. A search is reasonable if the searchee voluntarily consented to it. Participants read a scenario placing themselves in the position of a person asked by the police if their car could be searched during a traffic stop. Consent to search procedures were manipulated in a 2 (waiver form and signature: present or not) x 2 (pressure via a timer and video: present or not) design. Results indicate that waiver procedures reduce pressure to consent which has implications for police practice and court decision making.

Psychologist Perceptions of Assessing Issues of Race and Racism in Law Enforcement Suitability Evaluations*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Policing, Race, and Consent Searches (Santa Anita B & C) - Paper

***Ms. Dominique Harris*¹, *Ms. Lindsay Stall*², *Dr. Jennifer Perillo*³, *Dr. Nancy Panza*⁴, *Dr. Anthony Perillo*³**

1. Fairleigh Dickinson University, 2. University of New Mexico, 3. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, 4. California State University, Fullerton

There is little research or recommendations for psychologists on considering issues of race and racism when determining psychological suitability for law enforcement. This study surveys a sample of police psychologists about the relevance and importance of considering different issues related to race and racism in these evaluations and our ability to do so. Psychologists considered race and racism issues largely important to suitability evaluations, particularly hate group associations and exposure to different races. There was less consensus on discussing media-covered cases and organizations focused on police violence and racism.

Risk Factors and Barriers to Service Access Among Veterans With Psychiatric Disabilities and Criminal Justice System Involvement*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Challenges in Treating Mental and Behavioral Health Concerns (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Mayumi Gianoli¹, Dr. Andrew Meisler¹, Dr. Jack Tsai²

1. Yale School of Medicine, 2. University of Texas Medical Center

Studies have shown a high prevalence of mental disorders among veterans with justice system involvement (JSI) but their interrelationship with disability claims and use of VA's justice-related programs has not been studied. Using a national VA database on disability claims and VA's healthcare records, we examine whether (a) CJI might be a barrier to accessing and navigating VA's disability benefits program; and (b) how psychiatric disorder and VA disability benefits might be related to engagement in the Veterans Justice Outreach (VJO) program.

Releasing Individuals With Serious Mental Illness From Jail Incarceration During COVID-19: Findings From a Naturally-Occurring Experiment*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Challenges in Treating Mental and Behavioral Health Concerns (Beaudry B) - Paper

Dr. Christy Giallella¹, Mrs. Simone Grisamore², Dr. Jean Wright¹, Dr. Kirk Heilbrun², Dr. David DeMatteo², Mr. Anthony Kupecz¹, Dr. Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo¹, Mr. Charles McCrea¹

1. City of Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services, 2. Drexel University

Responding to COVID-19, Philadelphia conducted a rapid review process to make release decisions for detained individuals with increased susceptibility to COVID-19 and/or low-level charges. This resulted in a natural experiment that can inform release decisions for individuals in pre-trial detention. Two release cohorts were compared. Cohort 1 contained individuals released during the pandemic; Cohort 2 contained individuals released in a one-year window prior to the pandemic. Results indicated that early release did not yield increased recidivism and suggested that addressing Substance Use Disorders and facilitating linkage to services are vital to reintegration and risk reduction.

Utilizing Ansell Casey Assessment in Re-entry Treatment for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Challenges in Treating Mental and Behavioral Health Concerns (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Tianna Etes¹

1. Oklahoma State University

The strength-based approach is a guiding framework that aims to enable the identification and usage of clients' innate abilities, resources, and talents in tackling their current life challenges. Despite its extensive application in several sectors of human services, the implementation of this approach has not been extensively embraced within the juvenile justice system. The purpose of this paper is to critically examine the current models of strength-based rehabilitation within the juvenile justice system and highlight the possible benefits that can be derived from incorporating the Ansell Casey assessment.

Systematic Scoping Review of Noninstitutional Community-Based Treatments for Behavioral Health Concerns Among Juvenile Legal System-Involved Youth*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Challenges in Treating Mental and Behavioral Health Concerns (Beaudry B) - Paper

***Dr. Kaitlin Sheerin*¹, *Ms. Alyssa Vieira*², *Mrs. Shannon Williamson-Butler*³, *Dr. Miyah Grant*¹, *Dr. Kathleen Kemp*¹**

1. Brown University Alpert Warren School of Medicine, 2. University of Houston, 3. University of North Texas

Youth involved in the juvenile legal system (JLS) evidence high rates of behavioral health concerns, which warrant effective treatment. The present systematic scoping review sought to characterize the types of interventions and behavioral health concerns (e.g., conduct problems, trauma-related concerns, substance use, depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts and behaviors) being targeted in randomized control trials for noninstitutionalized JLS-involved youth. Our findings indicated that interventions for behavioral health concerns among these youth remain understudied and that internalizing concerns are particularly underexamined.

Efficacy and Feasibility of Mental Health Interventions for Justice-Involved Youth

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Challenges in Treating Mental and Behavioral Health Concerns (Beaudry B) - Paper

Ms. Suh Jung “Rylee” Park¹, Ms. Ashlyn Neppl¹, Ms. Jenna Schopen², Ms. Katelyn Noah¹, Ms. Katie Gainor¹, Ms. Maya Crowley¹, Mx. Ujval Patel¹, Dr. Kristin Hawley¹

1. University of Missouri, 2. Brown University Alpert Warren School of Medicine

Despite the high demonstrated need for mental health services among youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system, its capacity for providing such services to youth is currently low. Brief psychosocial interventions have the potential to fill this gap. Thus, the present study summarizes and appraises the evidence on the efficacy and feasibility of brief interventions for justice-involved youth. The findings are contextualized within the legal context of juvenile probation. This review could illuminate important future directions regarding the effectiveness and implementation considerations for mental health services targeting this population.

“Do you Ever Feel Numb?”: Exploring the Effects of Traumatic Exposures on Forensic Professionals and Trainees.

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Ethics and Wellbeing Among Forensic Professionals (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Tomina Schwenke¹

1. Emory University School of Medicine

It is not uncommon for forensic psychologists to experience burnout, specifically emotional exhaustion, numbing, and cynicism, at some point during their careers. Pirelli, Formon, and Maloney (2020) posit that recognizing, developing, and strengthening protective factors are the foundation of self-care for the forensic practitioner. Therefore, intentional supervision practices were implemented to target vicarious trauma and burnout symptoms and to offer self-reflective strategies. Also, vignettes are introduced that consider the effects and warning signs of burnout and exposure to trauma. Ethical considerations are raised, and discussion will focus on how to intervene when impairment is identified in yourself, colleagues, or students.

An Empirical Analysis of Vicarious Trauma Among Forensic Evaluators

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Ethics and Wellbeing Among Forensic Professionals (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Ms. Kellie Wiltsie¹, Ms. Chelsea Jackson¹, Ms. Haleh Kanani¹, Mrs. Simone Grisamore¹, Dr. David DeMatteo¹

1. Drexel University

Forensic mental health evaluators are often exposed to stressors (e.g., graphic descriptions of violence, crime scene photos) during evaluations of justice-involved individuals, yet little research has examined vicarious trauma among forensic evaluators. We used a self-report survey to examine vicarious trauma among forensic mental health evaluators. Results revealed that social support, personal trauma history, empathy, total number of evaluations conducted, and substance use were not significantly related to forensic evaluators' experience of vicarious trauma. Future research should identify other constructs/variables that may be related to vicarious trauma and use assessment tools that better capture the construct of vicarious trauma.

Psychologists' Perceptions on the Permissibility of Forensic Multiple Relationships

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Ethics and Wellbeing Among Forensic Professionals (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Michelle Guyton ¹

1. Northwest Forensic Institute

Multiple relationships are inherent in forensic psychology but not necessarily unethical. To date, there is scant attention paid to how psychologists respond to multiple relationships when they occur and whether there any consensus exists for approaching or avoiding them. In this study, two samples of psychologists (total n=124) rated their approach to 12 multiple relationship vignettes in criminal forensic work. Results show scenarios were split between nearly unanimous agreement and those with disparate views about how to proceed. Discussion will be framed through a risk analysis/tolerance framework to understand what lead to consensus and explore areas of disagreement.

Cautionary Tale: Essential Components of Training Programs in Forensic Settings

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Ethics and Wellbeing Among Forensic Professionals (Santa Barbara A) - Paper

Dr. Richard Yocum¹, Dr. Jacqueline Means¹, Ms. Maddie Eyer¹, Dr. Chadwick Dunning²

1. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 2. Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

Unprecedented increases in forensic evaluation referrals necessitate a clear, structured, and defined pathway to the field of forensic psychology. In the State of Washington, a robust and well-resourced training program, supporting all levels of doctoral training, has provided the infrastructure to support the needed growth of the evaluator workforce. Lessons from 40 years of psychology training program experience are reviewed and linked to recruiting, retention, maintenance of the workforce, and continued professional development.

NM LEAD: Interim Findings From A Cross-Site Evaluation of LEAD Programs Across New Mexico

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Alternatives to Traditional Approaches in Justice Administration (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Jennifer Perillo¹, Ms. Debra Heath¹, Ms. Shelly Moeller², Ms. Anita Mesa³

1. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, 2. Collaborative Consulting, LLC, 3. Behavioral Health Services Division, New Mexico Human Services Department

Law Enforcement-Assisted Diversion/Let Everyone Advance with Dignity (LEAD) is a model that diverts individuals with unmet behavioral health needs away from the criminal legal system and into community-based services. This presentation provides interim data based on the first two years of implementation (or expansion) of LEAD programs across New Mexico. The preliminary data suggests initial program success, with clients reporting greater employment, more housing stability, and fewer substances used compared to entry into the program. We will discuss these results in the lens of the cycle of recovery and implementation considerations and challenges. Project funded by DOJ/OJP/BJA COSSUP grant (2020-AR-BX-0119).

Perceived Coercion and Perceived Deterrence: Impact on Treatment Completion and Recidivism in a Sample of Alternative to Incarceration Program Participants

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Alternatives to Traditional Approaches in Justice Administration (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Mx. Jay Gonzales¹, Dr. Barry Rosenfeld¹, Dr. Merrill Rotter²

1. Fordham University, 2. Albert Einstein College of Medicine

Alternative to incarceration (ATI) programs have often been shown to promote better outcomes for people in the criminal legal system who struggle with mental health or substance abuse issues. Studies have monitored treatment completion and recidivism rates as markers of success for participants, but there is little research on what factors help promote positive outcomes. It has been posited that perceived deterrence and perceived coercion may play key roles, but no published research has assessed their relationship with ATI outcomes. The present study examines perceptions of deterrence and coercion to better understand their relationship to ATI outcomes.

Mental Health Diversion in California: Perspectives on Implementation From Diversion Professionals and Clients

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Alternatives to Traditional Approaches in Justice Administration (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Alex Sizemore¹, Ms. Tiffany Keyes¹, Ms. Brittani Kelly², Dr. Stephanie Brooks Holliday¹

1. RAND Corporation, 2. Anti-Recidivism Coalition

California Assembly Bill 1810 established a pretrial pathway to diversion for individuals whose mental illness had a significant role in the crime for which they were charged. We conducted interviews with 29 professionals from nine counties, as well as 13 clients from 5 counties, to learn how diversion is being implemented. Interviews revealed varying models for diversion implementation. Across counties, professionals typically consider the severity of the charges when assessing legal suitability, though perceptions of the “nexus” requirement varied. Clients appeared generally satisfied with their experience. Findings can provide context for future quantitative explorations of diversion.

The Status of Co-Responder Teams in Law Enforcement*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Alternatives to Traditional Approaches in Justice Administration (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Dr. Clair Uding¹, Mrs. Haley Moon¹, Dr. Cynthia Lum²

1. University of Wyoming, 2. George Mason University

Efforts to develop alternative police responses to mental health crises and mitigate use of lethal force during these interactions have been made a priority in police reform, such as the co-responder model that partners police officers and mental health professionals to respond to crisis calls. The current study uses a nationally representative sample of law enforcement agencies in the United States (n=568) to examine the extent to which agencies have adopted or are considering adopting a co-responder model in their agencies, as well as provide a greater understanding of the make-up and implementation of such programs in their jurisdiction.

Increasing Ecological Validity in Experimental Restorative Justice Studies Using a “Choose Your Own Adventure” Paradigm

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Alternatives to Traditional Approaches in Justice Administration (Santa Barbara B) - Paper

Ms. Logen Bartz¹, Dr. Ashley Votruba¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Victims' decisions to participate in Victim-Offender Mediation are one of many kinds of legal decisions that are challenging to study experimentally due to ethical concerns around random assignment of experiences of victimization. We join a growing number of scholars in testing an immersive “choose your own adventure”-style vignette to increase participant engagement and identification with an extended vignette narrative. This study found that use of an immersive vignette increased participants' negative affect scores. Participants rated the vignette high in realism and reported feeling victimized. Implications of these methods for future studies will be discussed.

The Effect of Misinformation About Eyewitness Confidence on Jurors' Memories and Decision Making

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Topics in Jury Research (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Dr. Jillian Janowiak¹

1. Scripps College

Eyewitness testimony is often enormously influential to jurors in a trial, and eyewitness confidence is especially dominant in determining whether the testimony is judged as credible. To protect this powerful piece of evidence, research has focused on the proper collection of eyewitness confidence. However, what happens when distortion of the evidence occurs during the trial proceedings? The current research examines the effect of misinformation about an eyewitness after they have testified, introduced during jury deliberation or by an attorney during closing arguments. Implications for potential consequences associated with the use of verbal statements of eyewitness confidence are discussed.

A Peek Behind the Curtain: Viewing Video-Recorded Identification Procedures Affects Jurors' Perceptions of Eyewitness Credibility

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Topics in Jury Research (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

***Ms. Jennifer Jones*¹, *Dr. Melanie Fessinger*², *Dr. Margaret Kovera*³**

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center, 2. University of California, Irvine, 3. John Jay College

Scholars recommend video-recording eyewitness identification procedures, but does viewing video-recorded evidence help jurors make better evaluations about the credibility of eyewitness identifications? We had participants (N = 207) watch a video of a simulated robbery trial that varied administrator suggestiveness, eyewitness certainty, eyewitness choosing behavior, and whether a video-recorded identification was presented as evidence. Participant-jurors who viewed the video-recorded identification procedure found the eyewitness to be less credible, regardless of her certainty and choosing behavior. Participant-jurors were also sensitive to the suggestiveness of single-blind administration, regardless of whether they saw video-evidence. A replication with a larger sample is currently underway.

Mock-Jurors' Perceptions of Eyewitness Inconsistencies

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Topics in Jury Research (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Giuliana Lemes¹, Dr. Nadja Schreiber Compo¹, Ms. Haley Dawson¹, Ms. Victoria Carlson¹

1. Florida International University

Project is funded by the BRIDGE Committee (Access Path to Psychology and Law Experience Program).

This study aims to examine the impact of witness inconsistencies on mock-jurors' perceptions of veracity and credibility. We assessed how mock-jurors evaluate inconsistencies across two statements, and whether different inconsistencies yield different perceptions and verdict decisions. Data collection is ongoing, but pilot data suggests that despite detecting an inconsistency, mock-jurors still perceived the witness as honest. Interestingly, some participants also falsely recalled additional inconsistencies that were not actually present in the testimony. Lastly, preliminary results indicate that awareness of discrepancies influenced most jurors' verdict decisions.

A Critical Discussion on the Effects of Individual Differences on Legal Decision-Making*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Topics in Jury Research (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Darlene Ngo¹

1. University of North Texas

The current paper uses individual difference research in personality and social attitudes to discuss broader impacts on legal decision-making. The study demonstrates links between Dark and Light Triad personality traits with social attitudes (Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation) in a large sample of American males. These associations are then applied to a legal context: implications of these individual differences, like juror bias and jury selection, are discussed, and future directions for personality research and its application in law are suggested.

The Impact of Aggravating and Mitigating Factors on Sentencing Decisions in Capital Murder Cases

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Topics in Jury Research (Santa Barbara C) - Paper

Ms. Martine Fredrickson¹, Dr. Jacqueline Evans¹, Dr. Deborah Goldfarb¹, Ms. Ayesha Bhakta¹

1. Florida International University

Evidence of aggravating and mitigating factors is brought forward during the penalty phase of a capital trial to sway jurors towards or away from inflicting a death sentence on the defendant. The present research aimed to uncover whether common aggravators and mitigators function as intended with potential death-eligible jurors. A sample of 270 undergraduate students across 12 between-subjects scenarios rated factors according to how much they influenced the student towards a life without parole or death sentence. Results suggest that certain factors do not significantly drive potential jurors towards or away from decisions of death.

Exploring how Jury-Aged Adults Use Consistency as a Cue to Inform Children's Credibility

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Navigating Children's Credibility and Court Experiences (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Alison O'Connor¹, Dr. Thomas D. Lyon², Dr. Angela Evans³

1. Mount Allison University, 2. University of Southern California, 3. Brock University

Previous research suggests that attorneys most frequently use consistency in children's reports to inform impressions of credibility. The present study tested jury-aged adults (younger and older adults) to explore how often they used consistency to inform impressions of child credibility. Results indicated that consistency was the most frequently reported factor in determining children's credibility and this did not differ across younger and older adults. Thus, in addition to attorneys, potential jurors place most emphasis on consistency when assessing child credibility.

Preparing Children for Court: An Overview of Court Preparation Programs and Essential Components of Programs for Children

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Navigating Children's Credibility and Court Experiences (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Dr. Rebecca Nathanson¹, Ms. Jennifer Fletcher¹

1. University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Children are increasingly becoming participants in the judicial process, testifying in criminal, family, juvenile, and civil court. Their lack of knowledge about the court process and the potential trauma children endure while testifying, are of continuing concern. In response to these concerns, court preparation programs for child victims/witnesses have continued to emerge. The proposed presentation will provide a summary of these programs and will provide an overview of the Kids' Court School (KCS) program, along with data that demonstrates that KCS significantly reduces children's court-related stress. Recommendations for essential components of preparation programs for child witnesses will then be discussed.

The Impact of Suggestion From a Trusted adult on Child Credibility Ratings

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Navigating Children's Credibility and Court Experiences (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Mrs. Nikola Klassen¹, Ms. Madison B. Harvey¹, Dr. Kristina Todorovic²

1. Simon Fraser University, 2. University of Southern Indiana

Children can be credible witnesses when questioned in a non-suggestive manner. However, there are often outside conversations between the child and a trusted adult that happen before an official investigation that can taint children's memory. What is unknown is if jurors can recognize how adult influence outside of the investigation may impact the child's statement. We investigated if participants could recognize suggestion from a conversation between a trusted adult and child and if different levels of suggestion within the conversation impact a child's perceived credibility and legal decisions. Findings and implications will be discussed.

“Where Was It?”: Children’s Responses to Tricky Interview Questions

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Navigating Children’s Credibility and Court Experiences (San Gabriel C) - Paper

***Dr. Lillian Rodriguez Steen*¹, *Dr. Lindsay Malloy*²**

1. College of Saint Rose, 2. Ontario Tech University

When children are questioned formally, it is crucial that they request clarification if miscommunications arise by applying the “I don’t understand” ground rule. The current research examined 6- to 11-year-olds’ ($n = 81$) responses to tricky interview questions that were designed to require clarification. Children’s clarification requests and non-clarification responses (i.e., informative v. uninformative) were examined. Tricky question type impacted children’s clarification requests; children made more clarification requests to Inaudible and Fictitious Word questions than to Vague and Complex Syntax questions. Children’s non-clarification responses also varied by question type. Results inform those who question children across contexts.

Applying Child Forensic Interviewing Research to Immigration Contexts*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Navigating Children's Credibility and Court Experiences (San Gabriel C) - Paper

Ms. Shayla Chilliak¹, Dr. Tina Montreuil¹, Ms. Sabrina Musacchio¹, Dr. Shanna Williams¹

1. McGill University

Children's asylum decisions often require their testimony regarding experiences of trauma and maltreatment. In domestic legal settings, interviewers rely on empirically-based interview protocols that increase the accuracy and quality of children's testimonies. Immigration interviews have received less attention in empirical research. This presentation synthesizes results from a scoping review of how children are questioned in immigration contexts (ie., border crossings, asylum hearings). Results highlight that forensic interview practices are applied inconsistently in immigration contexts. Results are discussed in relation to principles of international human rights as well as forensic research best practices.

An Empirical Test of Forensic Confirmation Bias in the Prosecution Context

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Eyewitness Memory and Legal Actors (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Cassidy Haigh¹, Dr. Lora Levett²

1. University of Bridgeport, 2. University of Florida

Research on forensic confirmation bias (FCB) indicates that confessions influence legal actors' perceptions and decisions, yet little research has examined FCB among prosecutors. We manipulated the type of confession evidence and eyewitness identification quality in a hypothetical criminal case to test whether FCB influences how mock-prosecutors evaluate eyewitness evidence. As expected, participants prosecuting a case with a confession (versus without) viewed the identification as more accurate, independent of whether the identification was more or less accurate. The results suggest that FCB may operate in the prosecution context, at least as it relates to the corruptive power of confessions.

The Guided Emergency Messaging Protocol: Structuring 911 Texting for Information Gain

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Eyewitness Memory and Legal Actors (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Ms. Victoria Carlson¹, Dr. Jacqueline Evans¹

1. Florida International University

As 911 emergency text messaging becomes more prolific, research is crucial to maximize its effectiveness. At its core, a 911 text exchange is an investigative interview. Traditional investigative interviewing research has generated several best-practice techniques that increase the amount of information that interviewees report. The Guided Emergency Messaging (GEM) protocol was developed to apply these evidence-based practices to unique context of 911 emergency messaging. The current study compares the GEM tool to a control protocol using participants involved in an active shooter simulation. The GEM protocol is predicted to produce more information and more precise information for key event details.

From the Crime Scene to the Language Lab and Back: Forensic Psycholinguistics and its Practical Applications in Legal Contexts*

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Eyewitness Memory and Legal Actors (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Prof. Luna Filipovic¹

1. University of California Davis

I present two original research strands in the interdisciplinary area of forensic psycholinguistics, pursued in the last two decades by members of my lab, and I explain how the findings can be harnessed towards improving public service and access to justice for disadvantaged populations. The studies employ different empirical methodologies and include analyses of both real-life and experimentally elicited data in the legal context of policing with a focus on suspect interrogation and witness memory elicitation in English and Spanish.

Not Everyone Benefits From Using the Cognitive Interview: When Imagery Ability Influences Memory for Crime Detail and the Perpetrator

Saturday, 23rd March - 17:20: Eyewitness Memory and Legal Actors (Santa Anita A) - Paper

Dr. Heather Offutt Offutt¹, Mrs. Beth Stevens¹, Ms. Megan Capodanno¹

1. Georgia State University

Imagery-based interviewing techniques are part of the Cognitive Interview (CI); however, whether this approach is useful for low-imagery individuals is unknown. In two studies testing memory for video crimes, participants attempted to remember crime details using perspective shifting and attempted perpetrator identification from target-present lineups. Objective (paper-folding task) and subjective measures (OSIQ: object and spatial) of imagery ability and face recognition ability were assessed. Higher object imagery assisted crime-detail recall while higher spatial imagery increased confabulation. When face recognition ability was high, it also led to accurate identification. Findings suggest aspects of the CI are not universally advantageous.

Competency Challenges in Sovereign Citizen Cases: Who Raises the Question?

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Isabella Callahan*¹, *Dr. Annabelle Frazier*², *Dr. Brenda Rowe*²**

1. Harvard Law School, 2. University of Southern Mississippi

Competency to Stand Trial (CST) is a fundamental protection for defendants, ensuring that it is unconstitutional for those who do not meet the standards set forth by *Dusky* (1960) to proceed to trial. While anyone can raise competency, it's most common for a defense attorney—who is most familiar with the defendant, to raise the issue. Yet, in our study reviewing sovereign citizen cases, the Court raised the issue of competency 31% of the time. We demonstrate that a defendant's disruptiveness is significant to the Court raising competency sua sponte, and explore the subsequent implications.

Metamemory and Disconfirming Feedback: An Evaluation of the Blank Lineup Procedure*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Mr. James Owens*¹, Mr. Kaden Bollinger¹, Ms. Madison Adrian¹, Ms. Lauren Stornelli¹, Ms. Mary Cops¹,
Mx. Jas Wood¹, Ms. Sophie Johnson¹, Dr. Andre Kehn¹**

1. University of North Dakota

Evaluating the veracity of an eyewitness is a difficult endeavor. One method used to determine the accuracy of a witness is the blank lineup procedure where participants are shown an initial lineup that consists entirely of fillers. Recent research has included giving participants that pick a filler in the blank lineup disconfirming feedback. The present study sought to examine the potential effects of disconfirming feedback using pre-identification confidence and the eyewitness metamemory scale in predicting accuracy on a final target present lineup. Preliminary data shows effects in hypothesized direction.

The Use and Misuse of Protective Factors in Violence Risk Assessment

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Jeremy Gay¹, Ms. Alaina Helmerichs², Dr. Amy Hackney², Dr. Michael Vitacco¹

1. Augusta University, 2. Georgia Southern University

Considering protective factors may result in improved risk accuracy. This study examined if considering protective factors would lead to differences in violence-risk estimations. Participants were recruited from the APLS and ABPP Forensic Psychology email-listserv; all participants were forensic examiners or students. To complete this study, 66 participants reviewed a mock violence risk scenario and were asked to rate defendant's violence risk. Participants were randomly selected to consider only risk variables or risk and protective variables. Our study did not find differences in judgements of violence risk between participants considering risk factors and those considering risk and protective factors.

Exploring Latent Profiles in Correctional Programming and Their Relationship with Treatment Change*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Jessica Mattera¹, Dr. Robert Morgan¹, Dr. Daryl Kroner¹, Mrs. Cooper Sparks¹

1. Southern Illinois University

Research has highlighted the importance and efficacy of treating co-occurring mental health symptomology and criminal risk for justice-involved persons with mental illness (PMI); however, the presentation and treatment response in this population remains unclear. This study examines if profiles of justice-involved individuals with mental health and criminogenic needs can be identified. A latent class analysis was conducted on 614 participants who participated in a treatment program that attends to both criminogenic and mental health needs. After identifying four distinct profiles, treatment change was compared across groups. The study found that PMI's treatment change was influenced by their profile membership.

Jury Instructions Should Prioritize Reflector Variables Recorded During the First Test of an Eyewitness's Memory

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Jiaqi Huang¹, Dr. John Wixted¹

1. University of California, San Diego

Effective jury instructions have the potential to prevent wrongful convictions from happening. However, numerous studies have found that existing jury instructions do not sensitize jurors but instead create an unintended skepticism effect. Scientists have recently identified one particularly important variable that has contributed to many wrongful convictions, namely, the failure to focus only on the confidence of the eyewitness at the time of their initial identification of the suspect. Although even simplified jury instructions that focus solely on that key variable have also been found not to enhance discriminability, we report evidence to the contrary.

A Review on the Relationship Between Mass Shootings, Mental Illness, and News Media

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Jenna Newmark¹, Ms. Laurel Purcel¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

The United States has the greatest number of mass shootings compared to the rest of the world. After a public mass shooting, the news media often emphasizes the role of mental health. However, mental health plays a small role in these shootings. How the media portrays mass shootings can negatively impact the public's perceptions of mental illness and further contribute to the stigma. This review will highlight the current research on the relationship between mass shootings and mental illness with policy implications for news media networks.

Hate Crime Blame Attributions and Sentencing: Examining the Racial and Sexual Minority Intersection*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Jordan Lankford¹

1. University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Research examining joint effects of racial and sexual minority status as relates to hate crimes is limited. This study aimed to add to existing literature regarding relations between assignment of blame of perpetrator and victim and recommended length of sentencing of the perpetrator when considering racial and sexual minority status of the victim simultaneously. Participants were 131 University of Maryland, Baltimore County students in undergraduate psychology courses. Racial by sexual minority status interaction effects were observed for each blame measure, though not for recommended length of sentencing.

The Association of Youth Connections to Detention Staff With Depression and Anxiety Outcomes Post-Release

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Judith Hernandez¹, Ms. Imani Randolph¹, Dr. Jordan Beardslee¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Social support systems are important for positive youth development. Research has examined impacts of support systems on youths' detention experiences, but information is needed about impacts of institutional support on post-release outcomes. This study explores whether connectedness to facility staff affects youth well-being after release. Linear regressions used data from 132 youth detained for felony offenses. Findings revealed greater staff connectedness during detention was related to lower depression and anxiety post-release. This suggests support during detention may mitigate impacts of incarceration on mental health and detention staff may help improve rehabilitation by reducing emotional distress and related negative behavioral outcomes.

Exploring How Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse Define Sexual Grooming*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Kayla Louteiro¹, Ms. Sara Rupertus¹, Ms. Caitlin Krause¹, Dr. Georgia M. Winters¹, Dr. Elizabeth Jeglic²

1. Fairleigh Dickinson University, 2. John Jay College

Winters and colleagues (2021) developed an operational definition for sexual grooming, but this definition is only helpful if the public knows and understands it. This study explored what survivors' of CSA perceptions of sexual grooming are and whether they agree or disagree with the aforementioned definition. Findings indicate that a majority of survivors disagreed with the definition, primarily because their perpetrator was a minor and they perceived only adults as capable of sexual grooming. This occurred despite the definition not mentioning the age of perpetrator. Implications and recommendations to bridge the gap between research and public perception are discussed.

The Effects of Disconfirming Feedback on Multiple Tests of a Witness's Memory

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Mr. Kaden Bollinger¹, Mr. James Owens¹, Ms. Mary Cops¹, Ms. Lauren Stornelli¹, Ms. Madison Adrian¹,
Mx. Jas Wood¹, Ms. Sophie Johnson¹, Dr. Andre Kehn¹***

1. University of North Dakota

Testing a witness's memory more than once and providing witnesses with disconfirming feedback has been shown to decrease accuracy and confidence in a subsequent lineup. The current study aimed to examine how disconfirming feedback and insight into their choosing process, assessed through response latency and remember-know-guess judgements affects a witness's accuracy throughout multiple lineups. Participants who incorrectly choose a suspect from an initial target-absent lineup are provided disconfirming feedback before the final lineup is presented. Preliminary data suggest effects in the hypothesized direction in that participants who received disconfirming feedback are less accurate and confident in their final lineup decisions.

Impact of Registry on Reentry Experiences of Individuals Convicted of Sex Crimes

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Twisile Kalinga¹, Dr. Tarika Kapur¹

1. Montclair State University

Individuals convicted of sex crimes are subject to restrictions no other individuals face after incarceration as a function of requirements to register on the Sex Offenders Registry. These restrictions impact many aspects of community reentry but in this presentation, we focus on employment and housing.

75 individuals convicted of sex crimes on a variety of issues related to their reentry were interviewed.

Preliminary results indicated that, securing and maintaining employment and housing were significant challenges. Specifically, 81% indicated that securing a job was challenging because of restrictions like background checks while housing challenges were endorsed by 78% of the participant.

Stability in Self-Reported Willingness to Help Exonerees

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Karli Hamilton¹, Ms. Taya D. Henry¹, Dr. Kimberley A. Clow¹

1. University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Research suggests that stigmatized individuals who express sadness (vs. anger) are more likely to receive assistance (e.g., Cialdini et al., 1987; Haccoun et al., 1976; Sassenrath et al., 2017; Small & Lerner, 2008). Three studies were conducted to examine how an exoneree's portrayal of negative emotions via video may impact participants' personal willingness to help said exoneree, and exonerees in general. Across studies, there was no evidence that people were more willing to help exonerees who expressed sadness rather than anger. The findings are discussed in the context of education and increasing support for exonerees.

Personality Profile Subscales of Individuals Treated for Sexual Offending*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Jaycee Hallford¹, Ms. Kaylee Bartnes¹, Mrs. Jessica Cantley¹, Mr. Cameron Stumpf¹, Mr. Nicholas Rogers¹, Dr. Roger Bufford¹

1. George Fox University

Abstract: Individuals convicted of sexual offenses (ICSO) often complete the PAI prior to commonly-mandated treatment. Male ICSO participants with a mean age of 41.16 years (N = 203) completed the PAI. Results showed that ICSO averaged higher scores on several scales, including antisocial characteristics, stress, suicidal ideation, and suicidal potential ($ds = 0.20-.63$). They averaged lower scores on aggression ($d = -0.51$) and resistance to treatment ($d = -0.42$). The present sample was fairly open to treatment, relatively low on aggression, but high on antisocial characteristics and suicidal thoughts/impulses. Treatment concerns center around suicidal concerns and antisocial proclivities.

Free to Leave: Does Perspective-Taking Influence Perceptions of Police Custody?

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Kaylee Dinwiddie¹, Dr. Keith Wylie¹

1. Emporia State University

We assessed whether a suspect's age and an observer's ability to image themselves in a custodial scenario affects participants' perceptions of custody. Student participants were randomly assigned to one of two perspective-taking conditions: "to think as if it were you in this situation" or "read as is." Participants then were randomly assigned a vignette which manipulated the age of the suspect: an 18-year-old, a 22-year-old, or a 45-year-old. After reading assigned vignettes, participants answered questions about their perceptions of police custody. We predict an interaction between age and perspective-taking instructions. Data collection and analysis are ongoing (current $N = 96$).

Examining Vicarious Trauma in Mock-Jurors: Media Exposure Predicts Emotionality and Guilt Ratings*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Kendall Smith¹, Ms. Bruna Masiero de Barros¹, Dr. Christine Ruva¹

1. University of South Florida

We examined vicarious trauma—indirect exposure to distressing events resulting in negative emotional experiences—in a mock-juror setting. Participants included college-student and community samples. We assessed whether the amount and type of racially violent media exposure was associated with negative emotions, and whether this emotionality was associated with sample type and participants' race/ethnicity. We explored the same predictors, as well as emotions, with guilt ratings. Results are consistent with vicarious trauma—media exposure predicted emotionality. Sample type and social media percentage were also significant predictors of emotionality. Moreover, social media percentage, participant race/ethnicity, and sample type predicted guilt ratings.

The Effects of Description Accuracy and Delay in Identification on Eyewitness Recognition Performance in Showups

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Kali Goldman¹, Ms. Samantha Leo¹, Dr. Melissa Baker¹

1. Coastal Carolina University

The study tested the retrieval-based interference (RBI) account of verbal overshadowing; specifically, whether description accuracy of a suspect (accurate, inaccurate, no description control) and delay between the description and identification tasks (immediately after description or following a delay after description) impacted eyewitness recognition performance. Participants watched a burglary video and read a description of the suspect that was either correct, incorrect, or engaged in a no description control task. Participants then identified the burglar from a showup task either immediately or after a delay. Preliminary results showed that the accuracy of the description impacted participants' recognition performance.

Recidivism Trends and Retroactive Application of the Static-99R to Sexually Abusive Catholic Clergy

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Kimberlee Lalane*¹, *Dr. Anthony Perillo*², *Dr. Cynthia Calkins*³**

1. Indiana University of Pennsylvania, 2. University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, 3. John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The current study examined the prospects of applying actuarial sexual risk assessment to Catholic clergy. Retroactive application of the Static-99R to clergy produced recidivism rates similar to established rates in sex offense research (14.0%) when using archived data on sexual abuse in the Catholic Church (n = 890) and a state-wide investigation of people convicted of sex offenses (n = 1,942). Although clergy recidivism was predicted by the Static-99R (AUC = 0.62, 95% CI [0.56, 0.68]), it did so at a significantly poorer rate than with the state-wide sample, suggesting a need to improve practices when assessing abusive clergy

Wrongful Convictions and Public Trust: Investigating the Role of Perceived Responsibility on Public Comfort and Confidence

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Guadalupe Blanco-Velasco ¹, Ms. Taya D. Henry ¹, Dr. Kimberley A. Clow ¹

1. University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Exonerees may be seen more positively and better supported by the public when they are not perceived as being responsible for their wrongful convictions (Kukucka & Evelo, 2019; Savage et al., 2018). Therefore, we investigated whether the party perceived as responsible for a typical wrongful conviction (i.e., legal system actors, evidence, exoneree) impacted participant's comfort with, and confidence in, exonerees across varying wrongful conviction scenarios. Results indicated that when participants perceived exonerees' non-contribution to their wrongful conviction (e.g., plead not guilty) and blamed the evidence, they felt more comfortable and confident with the exoneree than when blaming the exoneree.

Woman Do it Too: Understanding Female Sexual Offenders in a Modern World*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Abigail King¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

Females have generally been recognized as a subgroup of sexual offenders. Little research, however, has examined female sex offenders to the same degree as their male counterparts. It is important to note that female offending largely goes underreported, perhaps due to “the taboo against disclosure [of female sexual abuse] (being) stronger than the behavior itself” (Lawson, 1993, p. 264). Put simply, female sexual offending is in direct violation of established social norms thus perpetuating the idea that female offending does not occur. To address the aforementioned deficit of information, female sexual offending will be explored utilizing the current literature.

Inducing Empathy in Jurors in a Capital Penalty Phase Trial: An Examination of how to Reduce Jurors' Death Sentence Decisions*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Klaudia Zuraw¹, Dr. Charles Stone²

1. John Jay College, 2. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center

Previous research has shown that inducing empathy in jurors leads to lesser sentences. The present study examines whether this extends to instances of a death penalty phase trial where the perpetrator and victim are strangers. Additionally, the study examines instances where the perpetrator exhibits evidence of mental illness, brain damage, or sexual abuse. It is hypothesized that jurors induced to empathize will be more likely to sentence the defendant to LWOP and that jurors will be more likely to sentence defendants with a history of SA to LWOP than if they have a history of MI. Preliminary results included.

The Impact of an Intellectual Disability Diagnosis on Mock Juror Decision Making

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Kaleigh Nance¹, Dr. Karen Salekin¹

1. The University of Alabama

The aim of the study was to examine the effects of being labeled as a defendant diagnosed with intellectual disability (ID) and the impulsivity of the crime on mock juror decision making. 452 undergraduates were randomly assigned to one of four conditions (diagnosis x planning). Individuals who read a vignette with a defendant with ID were more likely to select a less serious charge. The presence of a diagnosis also led to a decreased rating on perceived responsibility, even when controlling for legal attitudes. These findings underline the importance of considering pre-trial attitudes and misconceptions concerning ID.

Does the Accumulation of Secondary Trauma Explain the Perceived Memory Advantage of Criminal Justice Professionals?

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Kris-Ann Anderson*¹, *Ms. Kimberley Williams*², *Dr. Melanie Takarangi*³, *Dr. Deryn Strange*¹**

1. John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The City University of New York Graduate Center, 2. John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 3. Flinders University

The public's belief that Criminal Justice Professionals (CJPs) have superior memory persists despite research showing no uniform advantage. Why? Our research explored secondary trauma as a potential explanation. We hypothesized CJPs would be considered more credible witnesses in traumatic situations than laypeople. Participants reviewed grand jury transcripts of witnesses to a fatal accident and selected who prosecutors should present first. The results indicated CJPs are perceived as more credible and less prone to memory distortion. Our results suggest people see secondary trauma as a protection when witnessing traumatic events which may contribute to their belief of a memory advantage.

Mind Your Conduct! An Analysis of Official Misconduct and False Confession in National Registry of Exonerations Cases

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Kim Rodrigues*¹, *Ms. Megan Griswold*¹, *Ms. Maeve Haldeman*¹, *Ms. Lulu Mikula*², *Dr. Michael Togli*², *Dr. Garrett Berman*¹**

1. Roger Williams University, 2. Cornell University

This study explores the impact of official misconduct (OM) on false confessions (FC) through analyzing a random sample of 15 wrongful conviction cases from the National Registry of Exonerations (NRE) database. The study utilized the NRE's 11 OM tags, categorized by action (5), official (4), and typology (2), and found that cases involving OM and FC frequently involve police officers. Results indicated that improper exoneree interrogation (INT), and witness tampering (WT) are the most prevalent OM actions and that physical abuse and death penalty threats were common. Future research should examine potential correlational and causational links between OM and FC.

Female Sexual Orientation: Does it Affect Rape-Case Legal Decision-Making*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Keeley Vaught¹, Mr. Blake Hall¹, Ms. Libbi Geoghagan², Ms. Callie Ahearn², Dr. Stacy Wetmore¹, Dr. Jeffrey Neuschatz², Dr. Jonathan Golding³

1. Butler University, 2. The University of Alabama in Huntsville, 3. University of Kentucky

The current study examined the effect of female victim sexual orientation on legal decision-making. Because bisexual individuals are attracted to both men and women, they are often subjected to negative stereotypes about how they proceed with relationships and sexual encounters. Therefore, we had participants read a trial summary that varied victim sexual orientation (lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual) in a rape trial. Results indicated no significant difference in guilty verdicts between bisexual and heterosexual. However, the lesbian condition had significantly higher guilty verdicts compared to the bisexual and heterosexual conditions. Pro-victim attitudes were an important mediator in understanding verdict.

Community Sentiment and Policing: When is Use of Force Purposeful?*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Kylie Kulak¹, Dr. Monica Miller¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

Community sentiment is crucial to the construction and maintenance of laws and institutions. An institution such as law enforcement is subject to community sentiment through jurors when police misuse force. Perceptions about the use of force might be influenced by multiple stereotypes. The current study measured community sentiment/beliefs about demographic characteristics that might relate to a police officer being more likely to shoot. Survey participants indicated that officers who were male, older, fathers (compared to counterparts) were more likely to purposefully shoot. Understanding community sentiment towards police officers is crucial to the reformation of laws regarding police use of force.

Crisis Intervention Teams (CITs) in Another Justice Setting: Combining Their Use With Peer-Led Interventions in Prisons

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Lily Hoerner¹, Dr. Kathryn Thomas²

1. University of New Haven, 2. Yale Law School

People who are incarcerated (PWA) experience high rates of mental illnesses and trauma. Their day-to-day involves consistent contact with Correctional Officers, who typically lack the skillset for trauma-informed approaches. Crisis-intervention teams (CITs) have the potential to be implemented with COs, to provide them mental health training and increase needed referrals to care. Bridging the gap between CITs and care, peer-led interventions (PLIs) can be used to provide cost-effective follow-up care. A critical literature review was performed to connect the COs using CITs and PLIs, which could substantially reduce the burdens of cost, training, and time when used in prisons.

Exploring Student Satisfaction and Retention: A Preliminary Assessment of the [Name Removed for Blind Review] Police Academy*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Lordorina Hercules¹, Dr. Katherine Hazen², Dr. Michael McCutcheon¹, Dr. Zachary Miner¹, Dr. Lilian Bobea¹, Dr. kori Ryan¹

1. Fitchburg State University, 2. Northeastern University

This study assesses the effectiveness of the 4+1 Police Program (PP) at [Name removed for blind Review] in preparing students for law enforcement careers. Ten focus groups comprising 20 faculty and staff, 13 students, and two drill instructors were conducted using a semi-structured protocol with eight questions regarding the program's objectives and impact. Findings reveal that 62% of students believed their expectations were not met by the program, with mixed opinions among faculty on goal attainment. Future research will involve additional focus groups and longitudinal examinations of professional development.

Talking With the Mic Off: The Passage of Custodial Interrogation Recording Laws

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. William Lowthert¹, Dr. Christopher Normile¹

1. Allegheny College

As of 2023, 29 states have, either through legislative or court mandate, passed a custodial interrogation recording law. Therefore, this research aims to explain why the universal call from legal psychologists to mandate interrogation recordings has been unheeded by 21 states. By looking at the political makeup of state legislatures and state Supreme Courts, there is no clear indication that one political party exclusively supports recording interrogation laws; despite this, Democrats were more likely than Republicans to pass these laws. Furthermore, since 2005, states that do not have an interrogation recording law are more likely to be controlled by Republicans.

Substance Use and Psychotic Symptoms in a Withdrawal Management Setting*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Lucas Brizolara¹, Mr. Devin Conrad¹, Dr. Josh Francis¹

1. University of Denver

Substance abuse is a pervasive and persistent problem globally. Many users of psychoactive substances present to withdrawal management centers exhibiting active psychotic symptoms. Additionally, many of these clients are often justice involved. The present study seeks to investigate relationships amongst psychotic symptoms, justice involvement, patterns of substance use, and sociodemographic factors in a sample of participants who were admitted to a withdrawal management facility within a 12-month period. The researchers hypothesized that participants with psychotic symptoms reported more frequent poly-substance use, justice involvement, and sociodemographic hardship than participants without psychotic symptoms upon intake.

Effects of Criminal Justice Financial Sanctions and Fee Repeal on Justice-Involved Individuals' Financial Burden and Recidivism*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Luyi Jian*¹, *Dr. Jaclyn Chambers*², *Dr. Sharon Farrell*¹, *Prof. Jennifer Skeem*¹**

1. University of California, Berkeley, 2. Urban Institute

Across the U.S, justice-involved individuals are often charged financial sanctions. Advocates argue that financial sanctions are harmful—and fees should be abolished. Empirical evidence on the impact of financial sanctions and eliminating fees on individuals' financial burden and recidivism risk is limited. Applying a causal-inference approach to data on 4,975 adults placed on probation before vs. after a fee repeal, we found that fee repeal was associated with a large reduction in financial burden (estimate=\$1,616) but did not significantly affect recidivism. However, fee repeal reduced the length of probation (estimate=50 days).

Six Ears are Better than Two: Collaboration Improves Earwitnesses but Not Eyewitnesses

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Mercedes Stanek¹, Dr. Kristie Payment¹

1. Ohio Northern University

The vast majority of witness testimony research focuses on eyewitnesses. The present study extends this research by directly comparing accuracy and intrusion errors of eyewitnesses, who only see the crime, to earwitnesses who only hear the crime. Format of recall was also manipulated, with collaborative and individual conditions. Results demonstrated significantly better recall for collaborative over individual groups, and for visual-only as opposed to auditory-only stimuli. A significant interaction showing a collaborative advantage in the auditory-only but not visual-only condition also occurred. Finally, there were significantly more intrusion errors in individual over collaborative groups, and for the auditory-only stimuli condition.

Psychopathy and Grandiose Narcissism Moderate the Relation Between Childhood Abuse and Aggression in Adolescents

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Mackenzie Murphy¹, Dr. Chris Barry¹, Ms. Hyunah Kim¹

1. Washington State University

Prior research has demonstrated relations involving abuse in childhood with psychopathy, narcissism (i.e., grandiose, vulnerable), and aggressive behaviors (i.e., proactive, reactive) in adolescence. This study considered the direct relations between these variables and the interactions between abuse and personality factors in predicting aggression in at-risk adolescents. Exposure to a greater number of abusive events attenuated the positive relation between grandiose narcissism and reactive aggression; however, a greater perceived impact of abuse strengthened the positive relation between psychopathy and reactive aggression. Potential reasons for these interactions and applications to future research are considered.

Exploring Multiple-Target Stalking and Harassment: Prevalence and Risk Factors in a College Sample

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Maddie Eyer¹, Mr. Patrick McGonigal¹, Ms. Elisha Chan¹, Ms. Lily Bopp¹, Dr. Mario Scalora¹

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Extant research on stalking and harassment has largely focused on the single-victim hypothesis. However, subjects pursuing multiple targets have been observed in the literature, and research has found that multiple-target perpetrators are significantly more likely to approach their targets. Therefore, the current study examined the warning behaviors and risk factors associated with subjects that pursue one versus multiple targets. Results indicated multiple-target perpetrators demonstrated more risk factors of approach, displayed disproportionately more warning signs, and had significantly more face-to-face approaches than subjects pursuing a single target. Implications for campus risk assessment and management will be discussed.

Do I Qualify? Death Qualification Characteristics

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Madison Adrian¹, Ms. Mary Cops¹, Ms. Lauren Stornelli¹, Mx. Jas Wood¹, Ms. Sophie Johnson¹, Mr. Kaden Bollinger¹, Mr. James Owens¹, Dr. Andre Kehn¹

1. University of North Dakota

The death qualification process has faced several updates over the years in attempt to provide the courts with a balanced jury, yet skepticism remains regarding the characteristics and beliefs of a death-qualified juror. The present study aimed to evaluate differences in mock jurors' cognitive processes, sentencing decisions, and attitudes based on death-qualification status. In addition to death-qualified jurors, the two types of excludable jurors, automatic life-sentencing and automatic death-sentencing, were examined. Preliminary analysis demonstrates trends in the expected direction. Both policy and research implications will be addressed.

“So You’re Saying the Robber Got Into a Red Car?” Reasons for Succumbing to the Memory Conformity Effect

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Magdalena Kękuś¹, Ms. Paulina Chwiłka², Ms. Weronika Karcz², Prof. Romuald Polczyk², Prof. Kazuo Mori³, Dr. Krystian Barzykowski², Prof. Hiroshi Ito⁴

1. SWPS University, 2. Jagiellonian University, 3. Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, 4. Aichi University

The memory conformity effect involves the inclusion into memories accounts of a particular event of incorrect information (misinformation) that a witness has obtained as a result of another witness's account of the same event. Exploration of this effect mechanisms and determinants was performed. One hundred and sixty participants were examined in pairs using the MORI technique. It was shown that the awareness of the discrepancy between the event and the misinformation lowered succumbing to misinformation. Moreover, it was demonstrated that susceptibility to misinformation provided by another person is associated with susceptibility to social influence and compliance.

Systematic Review: Intervention Strategies for Treating Relational Aggression in Female Juvenile Offenders and At-Risk Female Youth*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Jenny Magram¹, Ms. Erica Ackerman¹, Ms. Claire Stafford¹, Dr. Tom Kennedy¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

Female juvenile offenders commonly exhibit a distinct form of aggression, known as relational aggression (RA). This non-physical bullying involves manipulation, peer rejection, social exclusion, and spreading rumors. Research on this topic is limited but growing. Stage 1 focused on reviewing intervention effectiveness for relationally aggressive behaviors in female juvenile offenders. Due to a scarcity of studies, Stage 2 expanded the scope to at-risk female adolescents. The study discusses results, limitations, and outlines future directions based on these findings.

Beliefs About Repressed Memories on TikTok

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Marie DiSalvio¹, Ms. Emma Yalmokas¹, Dr. Christina Perez¹, Dr. Abigail Dempsey²

1. Colby-Sawyer College, 2. Purdue University Northwest

Recent studies suggest a resurgence in beliefs about the validity of repressed memories. Given the implications for legal investigations, we aimed to explore TikTok as an avenue through which misinformation about repressed memories spreads today. In the present study, we downloaded the 100 most frequently viewed videos under #repressedmemories, #dissociativeamnesia, #repressedtrauma, and #traumamemories and measured the percentage of videos that endorsed common beliefs about memory. We also coded whether videos were posted by laypeople or professionals (e.g., psychologists). Our findings suggest online discourse about repressed memories may play a role in the persistence of the “memory wars”.

Juror Perceptions of Mental Health Diagnoses and Police Use of Force

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Mary Cops¹, Mr. Kaden Bollinger¹, Mr. James Owens¹, Mx. Jas Wood¹, Ms. Madison Adrian¹, Ms. Lauren Stornelli¹, Ms. Sophie Johnson¹, Dr. Andre Kehn¹

1. University of North Dakota

Past research suggests jurors perceive a defendant with autism to be less guilty and more honest and likeable than a defendant with no diagnosis (Maras et al., 2019). We examined whether the defendant's diagnosis (none vs. autism vs. schizophrenia) and use of police force impacted mock jurors' decisions in a criminal case. Results suggest defendants with an autism diagnosis received the least number of guilty verdicts. Diagnosis impacted ratings of honesty, likeability, and responsibility for the defendant, and ratings of officers' responsibility for the incident. Police use of force did not affect verdict or ratings of the defendant or officers.

The Impact of Consent Search Requests on Perceptions of Cell Phone Privacy

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Molly Booth*¹, Prof. Jennifer Groscup¹, Ms. Nicole Houmes¹, Ms. Eve Smith¹, Ms. Annika Lindberg¹, Prof. Eve Brank²**

1. Scripps College, 2. University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The Supreme Court recently considered how expectations of privacy for the data stored on cell phones should be evaluated. The current research seeks to determine the level of privacy people expect for the data stored on their cell phones and whether that expectation of privacy changes after there is a request to search their phones. Participants were tasked with completing a survey regarding privacy expectations before and after completing a week-long photography task after which a request to search their phones was made. Results indicate that the experience of consenting to a search might change privacy expectations for phone data.

Externalizing Symptoms as a Mediator Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Recidivism Risk in Justice-Involved Youth

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. McCown Leggett¹, Ms. Becca Bergquist¹, Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University

Justice-involved youth (JIY) experience significantly higher rates of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) compared to the general population. This can lead to several negative outcomes for JIY, including a greater likelihood of re-offending. Previous literature suggests that the relationship between ACEs and recidivism may be explained by mental health, as JIY endorse high rates of mental health symptoms. This study examined whether mental health symptoms (specifically externalizing symptoms) mediate the relationship between ACEs and recidivism risk in JIY. Results did not find support for the proposed mediation, though both ACEs and externalizing symptoms had significant direct effects on recidivism risk.

The Effects of Eyewitness Age and Role on Credibility and Jurors' Verdicts

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Shyanne Jackson¹, Dr. Tracy Fass¹, Dr. Terrie Burda¹, Ms. Megan Purgavie¹

1. William James College

Many factors can influence jurors' perceptions of witness' credibility and verdict decisions. This study examined how witness age and role in the crime influences juror decision making. A factorial MANOVA was used to determine whether witness age (10, 40, or 70) or the role (bystander or victim) affected participants' ratings of witness credibility or likelihood of finding the defendant guilty. Participants rated the child-victim witness as most credible and were most likely to find the defendant guilty when the witness was a child and the victim. Limitations, implications, and directions for future research will be discussed.

Emotional Regulation and Adolescent Delinquency: Exploring the Moderating Role of Parental Relationships

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Madison Ruiz*¹, *Dr. Alissa Knowles*²**

1. Arizona State University, 2. Arizona State University

Prior studies have identified emotional regulation (ER) as a contributor to adolescent delinquency, yet there is a gap in understanding how contextual factors, such as interpersonal relationships, may moderate this association. This study will investigate the moderating role of parental relationships on the link between ER and adolescent crime. We expect poor ER will be associated with criminal behavior and that a strong parent-child relationship will mitigate this association. Data for this study will be drawn from a longitudinal study of adolescents arrested for felony-level offenses. Preliminary analyses indicate a significant association between ER, parent-adolescent relationship quality, and criminal behavior.

Potential Barriers in Creating the Weapon Focus Effect

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Michelle Reinink¹, Dr. Jamal K. Mansour¹, Ms. Dilhan Toreli², Dr. Pia Pennekamp³, Ms. Holly Clark², Mr. Grant Chapman⁴

1. University of Lethbridge, 2. Queen Margaret University, 3. University of Arkansas, 4. Glasgow Caledonian University

We examined the weapon focus effect (WFE). Videos depicted a culprit brandishing a gun or a stuffed animal, with a holstered gun, or with a camera on his belt (control). Surprisingly, no WFE was found, even though participants judged objects as threatening and/or unusual in expected ways. Follow-up analyses indicated participants were unsure about what was on the culprit's belt in the control condition, presumably leading them to focus heavily on it- suggesting another mechanism for the WFE: ambiguity. Memory was similar when the gun was brandished versus holstered: mere presence of a weapon is likely to product a WFE.

Prosocial Behavior in Youth Transitioning out of Foster Care*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Miguel Nunez¹, Dr. Kathleen Kemp¹

1. Brown University Alpert Warren School of Medicine

Youth transitioning out of foster care are at an increased risk for criminal justice involvement. Yet, some youth demonstrate resilience. Resilience is not merely avoiding a negative outcome (e.g., criminal justice involvement) but achieving a positive one (e.g., prosocial behavior). No previous study has identified protective factors that promote prosocial behavior in this population, despite its inverse relationship with criminal thinking. The present study is the first to identify specific risk factors that need to be addressed and resilience factors that should be promoted to enhance prosocial behavior among youth among youth transitioning out of foster care.

The Relationship Between Age of First Drug Use and Criminal Convictions.

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Macy Jones¹

1. Nova Southeastern University

This study investigates the correlation between the age of first drug use and lifelong criminal convictions among a diverse sample from a methadone treatment clinic ($N=298$). A systematic review of 18 relevant studies informed the analyses, aiming to test the hypothesis that early-onset drug users (age 14 or younger) exhibit a higher incidence of criminal convictions compared to late-onset users. Our findings reveal that age of first drug use is not correlated overall with criminal convictions. This study employs correlational analysis to find significant correlations between age of first heroin use and crack/cocaine use with criminal convictions.

Does Cultural Orientation Influence Age-Based Stereotype Threat in Older Eyewitnesses?

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Maria Santillan Ibarra¹, Dr. William Erickson¹

1. Texas A&M University-San Antonio

Previous literature demonstrates that Older Adults (OA) are less accurate than Younger Adults (YA) at lineup identification tasks. Police/witness interactions may exacerbate this via Age-Based Stereotype Threat (ABST) arousing anxieties that OA will fulfill the stereotype that OA perform poorly. Further, cultural orientation may affect susceptibility to ABST. Participants watched a mock-crime video and were presented with lineups with or without perpetrators. Cultural orientation (individualism/collectivism) was also measured. We observed ABST effects on both lineup identification and the confidence/accuracy relationship. Multivariate techniques measured the magnitude and direction of cultural orientation's influence on ABST susceptibility.

Fear of Neighborhood Crime and Engagement With Mass Shootings Headlines*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Naira Harutyunyan¹, Mr. Julio Sanchez¹, Ms. Aliyah Mendoza¹, Dr. Elise Fenn², Dr. Logan Yelderman³

1. California State University Northridge, 2. California State University, Northridge, 3. Prairie View A&M University

News about mass shootings has increased over the last decade and garnered significant attention, especially on social media. True and false news about mass shootings can spread through liking and sharing posts among social media users. We assessed the extent that mass shooting details, fear of victimization, and gender related to sharing fabricated social media posts about mass shootings. Using a mock social media paradigm, people with more fear of victimization and women were more likely to share the posts. Victimization concerns may increase worry for others' safety in their social network, increasing sharing of false headlines on social media.

Forensic Assessment in Latinx Populations: Overview of Research and Implications for Culturally Competent Practice Using the MMPI-3*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Nicole Shumaker¹, Ms. Kelsey Priebe¹, Dr. Jaime Anderson¹

1. Sam Houston State University

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) instruments are the most commonly used tool in forensic mental health assessment (FMHA; Neal et al., 2019). The newly released MMPI-3 (Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2020), with its updated culturally representative norms and its Spanish-language version, provides an opportunity to improve cross-cultural assessment practices in a criminal justice system in which the Latinx population is overrepresented. This study reviewed the literature on the English and Spanish MMPI-3 in Latinx populations. Existing research provides initial support for use of the MMPI-3 in FMHA to assist in the formation of unbiased and culturally competent psycholegal opinions.

Utilization of a Police Agency's Wellness Website and Library

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Jack Newton¹, Dr. Megan Thoen¹

1. Texas Tech University

While studies have sought to understand LEO (law enforcement officer) participation in wellness programs, utilization of the more specific components of these wellness programs is less understood. With such a strong stigma of seeking mental health help in police culture, understanding which wellness components LEOs gravitate towards is important. This project will analyze what components of a large police department's wellness website and library were most accessed over 21 months. Results will be helpful for assisting with the design and implementation of wellness programs, and for providing mental health care, for LEOs.

Life After Exoneration: A Qualitative Analysis of Exoneree Compensation and Post-Release Experiences

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Nicholas Hare¹, Dr. Kyle Scherr²

1. Drexel University, 2. Central Michigan University

Much remains unknown about the process through which individuals exonerated after a wrongful conviction receive compensation and aid. Seventeen exonerees were interviewed about processes for seeking reentry services, compensation, and their experiences post-release. Exonerees felt compensation via state statute was inadequate to meet their needs. Additionally, some exonerees saw false confessions impacting their reintegration. The few exonerees who discussed race infrequently discussed it as impacting compensation outcomes. Exonerees cited mental health assistance, medical care, police and prosecutor accountability, and assistance to their families as being ideal provisions for an exoneree compensation system.

Peers, Parents, and Perceptions: The Impact of Parental Alcoholism on Peer Influenced Alcohol Use among Justice-Impacted Adolescents

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Nicholas Riano¹, Ms. Emma Rodgers¹, Mr. Curtis Smith IV¹, Dr. Jordan Beardslee¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Alcohol use often begins during adolescence, driven in part by peer influence and parental alcohol consumption. Although problem drinking among justice-system-impacted adolescents increases substance use and future offending, few studies differentiate outcomes within this population. This study explored associations between perceived parental alcoholism and peer alcohol use on justice-system-impacted adolescents' own alcohol use, examining differential outcomes by gender. Findings indicate that peer drinking increases alcohol use overall, though perceptions of parental alcoholism moderate this association by gender: girls perceiving maternal alcoholism drink more in response to peer alcohol use, while boys perceiving paternal alcoholism drink relatively less.

The Need for a Program Aimed at Preventing Compassion Fatigue in Attorneys

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Olivia Wilkerson¹, Dr. Shefali Gandhi¹

1. Midwestern University

Attorneys may be facing stress, occupational and psychological demands, and a lack of peer support leading to adverse consequences such as compassion fatigue. Like other helping professions, attorneys face stress, though there has been a lack of education on mental illnesses and psychology. It is believed that there are few programs aimed at preventing compassion fatigue in attorneys and that one is needed. Two theories on preventing compassion fatigue and twelve programs using psychoeducation and/or self-care practices to prevent compassion fatigue were reviewed to identify the need for a program for attorneys and methods that assist in preventing compassion fatigue.

Examining the Association Between Maternal Hostility and Adolescent Offending in a Latino Sample: The Moderating Role of Acculturation*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Paulina Porras¹, Ms. Melissa Hoffman¹, Dr. Caitlin Cavanagh², Dr. April Thomas¹

1. The University of Texas at El Paso, 2. Michigan state

Prior research has shown a link between maternal hostility and offending among justice-involved adolescents. The current study explores the impact of acculturation on this relationship. Our sample consists of 247 predominantly male, Hispanic/Latino, justice-involved, and community adolescents living in El Paso, TX (a city on the U.S.-Mexico border). Findings reveal a strong association between maternal hostility and adolescent offending for youth who were more acculturated to the mainstream U.S. culture. These results emphasize the importance of maintaining cultural ties for immigrant families, as these ties can play a protective role against stressors.

Associations Between Personality Assessment Inventory Section III Personality Pathology Scores and Misconduct Among Civilly Committed Sexually Violent Predators

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Peony Wong¹, Dr. Marcus Boccaccini¹, Dr. Jared Ruchensky¹

1. Sam Houston State University

Recently, research has begun to explore the clinical utility of the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD) in forensic settings. This study examined the relationship between Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) AMPD scores with commitment program violations and misconduct among 76 offenders civilly committed as sexually violent predators. Results showed significant differences between those with and without documented misconduct along global personality impairment and specific facets (emotional lability, separation insecurity, hostility, deceitfulness).

Do Beliefs About What Affects Accuracy Influence the Confidence Accuracy Relationship?

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Rhiannon Batstone*¹, *Dr. Jamal K. Mansour*¹, *Dr. Pia Pennekamp*²**

1. University of Lethbridge, 2. University of Arkansas

We examined eyewitness' beliefs about what affected their accuracy using hypothesis disconfirmation. Participants generated reasons why they may have been incorrect in their lineup decision. We then explored whether the reasons they gave related to their accuracy, confidence, and the confidence-accuracy relationship. Participants generated quite varied beliefs, but only statements about being not very confident were related to identification accuracy. Statements about low confidence and viewing conditions were associated with reduced confidence in identifications while feeling compelled to pick and self-doubt were associated with reduced target-present lineup accuracy. Verbal comments following a lineup, other than confidence, can be informative.

Effects of Defendant Age on Mock Jurors' Attributions For a Coerced Confession

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Gabriela Rachman¹, Dr. Margaret Stevenson¹

1. Kenyon College

We explored the content of mock jurors' deliberation statements about a case involving an adolescent who was coerced to falsely confess. Participants ($N=140$) read a mock trial depicting either a 14-year-old or 18-year-old male defendant charged with aggravated robbery and felony murder, rendered verdicts, and shared explanations for their verdicts with ostensible fellow jurors. Mock jurors made significantly more mitigating statements (confession-related statements supporting a not-guilty verdict) and uncontrollable attributions (attributing the confession to defendant naivety) about the 14-year-old than the 18-year-old, which in turn, predicted diminished guilty verdicts.

Investigating the Use of a Multiattribute Utility Tool to Attenuate Bias Against LGBTQ+ Defendants*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Emily Reeder¹, Mr. Christopher Santos¹, Mr. Jaylen Santos², Dr. John Taylor¹

1. Southern Oregon University, 2. University of Minnesota

In the present study we examined the degree to which mock jurors' judgments were influenced by defendant and victim perceived gender and sexual orientation, and whether a decision-making tool may attenuate potential discrepancies. Participants (N = 366) were assigned to different mock trial conditions. The experimental group (N = 184) interacted with the decision tool while the control group (N = 182) rated lunch options. Preliminary results demonstrate a bias against defendants with a same-sex partner but no attenuation of this bias with a decision making tool.

The Resurgence of Repressed Memories: Exploring the Role of Political Affiliation

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Riley Grady¹, Dr. Kamala London¹

1. University of Toledo

A 2019 meta-analysis revealed that laypeople and practitioners continue to endorse the belief that traumatic memories can be repressed and recovered in near pristine form, however, little is known about factors that may underlie these beliefs (Otgaar et al., 2019). We sought to fill that gap by exploring the relationship between repressed memory beliefs and political preferences in a nationally representative sample (N = 475). The majority of participants believed in repressed memories; however, belief was strongest among liberal individuals. Our results demonstrate a need for further research into factors that may contribute to an individual's belief regarding repressed memory.

Exploring Associations Between Callous-Unemotional Traits, Psychosocial Maturity, and Offending in a Sample of Justice-Involved and Community Adolescents*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Mrs. Alicia Renee Rivas*¹, *Mr. Noe A Aguilar*¹, *Dr. Caitlin Cavanagh*², *Dr. April Thomas*¹**

1. The University of Texas at El Paso, 2. Michigan State University

Callous-unemotional traits are strongly linked to adolescent antisocial behavior and delinquency. Psychosocial maturity (PSM) refers to the development of psychological and social skills necessary for effective functioning and responsible conduct during the transition from childhood to adulthood. Greater PSM has been linked to desistance from offending; therefore, PSM may help to mitigate the influence of high callous-unemotional (CU) traits on adolescents' delinquent behavior. This study investigates this association in a primarily Latino sample, with both justice-involved and community participants. The findings shed light on the intricate interplay among these variables and their impact on adolescent conduct.

Effect of Youth Age and Interview Question Difficulty on Mock Jurors' Perceptions of Youths' Testimony

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Lillian Rodriguez Steen¹, Ms. Ana K Espinosa²

1. College of Saint Rose, 2. University of Ottawa

Ground rules are a regularly introduced portion of investigative interviews with youth and are designed to help young witnesses navigate the interview context. The proposed research examined the effect of question difficulty and youth age on mock jurors' perceptions of youth's ground rule applications. A 2 (Age: 8 v. 14) X 2 (Rule Applied: I Don't Know v. I Don't Understand) X 2 (Trigger Question: Simple v. Challenging) design was implemented. Mock jurors' perceptions of the youth, interview, interviewer, and alleged perpetrator are assessed. Results inform those who provide expert testimony regarding young witnesses, interview youth, and design interview interventions.

“But I Gotta Know, What’s Your Fantasy?”: Understanding Attitudes and Psychological Characteristics of Zoophilic Fantasy Endorsers

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Saad Iqbal¹, Dr. Alexandra Zidenberg², Ms. Michelle Schweir³

1. Pacific University, 2. Royal Military College of Canada, 3. Western University

This study investigated whether there are differences in attitudes between those who have zoophilic fantasies (n = 140) and those who do not (n = 167) based on question 13 on the Sexual Fantasies Questionnaire. Results from t-tests suggest higher levels of self-reported psychopathy, rape-myth endorsement, and interest in multiple-perpetrator rape scenarios among individuals who endorsed zoophilic fantasies. Those with zoophilic fantasies reported lower levels of loneliness compared to their peers without zoophilic fantasies. These results may have important treatment implications for individuals who come into contact with the law for these behaviors.

The Effect of Plea Discount on Mock Defendant's Rating of Probability of Conviction and Plea Decisions

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Stephanie Salmento¹, Ms. Julia Stratton¹, Dr. Tina Zottoli¹, Ms. Julia Donatien¹

1. Montclair State University

In this study we examined whether the size of the plea discount itself might affect defendants' perceptions of conviction at trial, after accounting for other factors such as case evidence and potential trial sentence. We manipulated plea discounts using vignettes. Half of the sample was asked to estimate conviction probability after seeing case information but before seeing the plea offer; the other half was asked after seeing the offer. Preliminary data suggest that plea discount affects plea acceptance independent of order. Results will be discussed in light of existing research.

Can Asking People on Probation About Their Strengths Improve Affect, Alliance, Engagement, Motivation, and Prosocial Identity?

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Samuel Matthew¹, Ms. McKenzie Braley¹, Dr. Catherine Shaffer-McCuish¹, Dr. Lara Aknin¹, Dr. Jodi Viljoen¹

1. Simon Fraser University

There has been a push towards focusing on strengths in an effort to increase the utility of risk assessments. Our study examined the therapeutic effects of interviews with people on probation who were assigned to either a strength-focused or risk-focused interview. Following the interview, people in both conditions reported less negative affect and greater pride and participants in the strength condition perceived themselves as lower risk than those in the risk condition. Few unique benefits were gained in the strength condition; it may be possible to connect with evaluatees regardless of whether an assessment interview focuses on risks or strengths.

The Impact of Neighborhood and Research Context on the Perception of Mitigating Evidence Among Law Students*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Sarah M Edelson*¹, *Ms. Lili Dodderidge*¹, *Ms. Megan Barnes*², *Prof. John Blume*¹, *Ms. Erin Hockenberry*¹, *Ms. Christine Brittain*¹, *Ms. Bridget Hayes*¹, *Ms. Katharina Geppert*¹**

1. Cornell University, 2. Other

In this study we test the perception and impact of mitigating evidence in early stages of serious felony scenarios involving juvenile defendants among a sample of 52 law students. We compared the efficacy of presenting purely factual mitigating circumstances to two different types of context: Descriptive information about the prevalence of such circumstances in the defendant's neighborhood and explanatory information about the psychological impact of such conditions based on research. Overall, evidence of research context is perceived as more persuasive, relevant, and favorable for defendants and reduces the recommended charge and sentence length compared to facts alone and neighborhood context.

Laypersons' Perceptions on Sex Trafficking Victimization and Attribution of Blame

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Sarah Kim¹, Dr. Rachel Dianiska¹, Ms. Emma Simpson¹, Dr. Jodi Quas¹

1. University of California, Irvine

We examined whether laypersons' perceptions of minor sex trafficking and blame attribution varied as a function of victims' delinquent history and cooperation with authorities. Participants read a vignette highly suggestive of trafficking of a minor that varied presence of delinquency and level of cooperation. Preliminary analyses suggested that cooperativeness more so than delinquency was strongly linked to beliefs that a crime occurred and reduced tendencies toward victim blaming. Subsequent analyses will examine who laypersons believe committed a crime (minor, trafficker) and what crime occurred (e.g., delinquency, prostitution, trafficking, sexual assault).

“Things that People on the Outside Looking in Don’t Understand”: Child Welfare System Workers’ Perspectives of Child Fatality

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Sarah Peralta¹

1. University of Maryland, Baltimore County

This qualitative study explores experiences of grief and bereavement from the perspectives of child welfare professionals involved in child fatality cases. Nine interviews explored the perspectives of Maryland’s child welfare workers. A rigorous thematic analysis identified patterns across interviews. Implications discussed for grief-informed practice in child fatality settings.

Examining Associations Between Forms of Child Maltreatment and Criminal Risk for Justice-Involved Youth*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Savannah Trevino¹, Ms. Alexandra Bammel¹, Ms. Becca Bergquist¹, Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University

Childhood neglect and abuse is associated with juvenile justice system involvement. However, little is known about how the specific type of neglect/abuse influences criminal risk. We analyzed data from 37 justice-involved (JI) youth in Lubbock, Texas. Physical neglect was the only maltreatment type related to criminal risk ($r = .405$; $p < .05$). JI youth with the highest level of abuse/neglect exhibited criminal risk scores 1.06 standard deviations higher than those with a low level of abuse/neglect ($p = .04$) on average. Findings have value in identifying pathways between maltreatment and offending to prevent justice involvement among maltreated youth.

Cognitive Control and Bilingualism*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Samuel Brown¹, Dr. Keith Wylie¹, Mr. Conner Ryan¹

1. Emporia State University

Literature suggests that speaking multiple languages improves memory performance (Schroeder, 2012; Kormi-Nouri, 2008). The current study examines memory encoding processes in bilinguals and monolinguals. We predicted that pre-sensitive-age bilinguals would have greater attentional control than post-sensitive-age bilinguals and monolinguals. Participants completed a language history questionnaire, determining whether they learned their second language before the sensitive period, before completing a dichotic listening task consisting of the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale in English and Spanish (simultaneously). Participants were instructed to pay attention to the English while inhibiting the Spanish. There were no significant differences between monolinguals and bilinguals on the GSS.

Women's Words/ Women's Worlds

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Mx. Savannah Drennen*¹, *Dr. Susan Dewey*², *Dr. Jennifer Cox*², *Dr. Jane Daquin*², *Mr. Ruben Oroz*², *Ms. Cheyenne Selby*², *Dr. Brittany VandeBerg*², *Mx. Kaitlyn Stahl*³**

1. Arizona State University, 2. The University of Alabama, 3. Bucknell University

The Women's Words, Women's Worlds (WoW) project, born from collaboration between the University of Alabama, South Carolina Department of Corrections, and Dance Key West, addresses the rising female incarceration crisis. Recognizing the unique needs of incarcerated women, WoW employs a cost-free peer mentorship model rooted in research and wisdom from incarcerated women's experiences. Through dual manuals consisting of four modules, WoW emphasizes trust and resilience, fostering a transformative journey of personal growth. The program, currently being piloted in South Carolina, aims to reduce recidivism by empowering women with the skills to thrive, envisioning a positive ripple effect beyond prison walls.

An Examination of Mental Health Intake Assessments in Mississippi Jails

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Sierra Molina¹, Dr. Laura Drislane¹, Dr. Kimberly Kaiser¹

1. The University of Mississippi

Over 64 percent of jail inmates report mental health concerns in the United States. This is also associated with later recidivism when released. The current study used a mixed-methods design to investigate the guidelines informing mental health intake and assessment practices in jails in Mississippi. Interviews were conducted with sheriffs across eight counties, which identified important thematic elements, including variability in the provision of behavioral health services and the degree of collaboration across stakeholders and systems. Quantitative analyses were also performed to investigate whether procedures differed systematically as a function of jail characteristics (i.e., size, resource allocation).

Factors That Contribute to Perceptions of Police-Civilian Interactions

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Shelby Wynn¹, Dr. Christopher Marshburn¹

1. University of Kentucky

Viewing police-civilian interactions in third- (vs. first-) person camera perspectives alleviates negative bias against civilians (vs. officers). In our study, participants ($N = 442$) viewed several videos in which a civilian did or did not defend themselves in response to a police officer's intervention. This study showed that when people viewed video from the first- (vs. third-) person perspective, they tended to view the officer more negatively and the civilian more positively. Findings suggest that when civilians are seen defending themselves, viewer bias may be reduced in first-person perspectives.

The Effects of Reasoning Abilities and Warning Modality on Miranda Rights Comprehension among Formerly Incarcerated Individuals (FIPs)

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Shannon Williamson-Butler¹, Dr. Richard Rogers¹

1. University of North Texas

Miranda v. Arizona (1966) provides criminal defendants with legal safeguards to minimize self-incrimination while presenting the requisite criteria for valid waivers of such rights. All arrestees are informed of these protections in an advisement called the Miranda warning. The modality of Miranda advisement (e.g., oral or written) and individuals' reasoning abilities (i.e., impaired vs. intact) have substantial impact on comprehension of these safeguards. In a factorial design, the current thesis will analyze these factors and their impact on detainees' own retrospective decision to exercise/waive their Miranda rights. Data collection is planned on Prolific in the next 45 days.

The Use of Police Deception in Interrogations: Data From a National Sample*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Shereen Lewis¹

1. Adelphi University

Police deception (PD) has long been used in interrogations to gain confessions although research shows it contributes to false confessions and wrongful convictions. Past research has examined public opinions of PD but has been regionally and demographically limited. This study aims to assess opinions of PD in a national U.S. sample. Participants recruited via Prolific will respond to online surveys including demographic items and two measures assessing their opinions of PD. Researchers hypothesize that the majority of the sample will report negative views of PD, and that individual scores will be associated with deception type, crime severity and demographic variables.

A Meta-Analysis of the Association Between Psychopathy Checklist and Risk Assessment Instrument Scores

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Stephanie Goodwin¹, Dr. Marcus Boccaccini¹, Dr. Laura Drislane², Dr. Jared Ruchensky¹

1. Sam Houston State University, 2. The University of Mississippi

Assessing risk for future reoffense is an essential task for forensic evaluators, which is often guided by the use of multiple specialized assessment tools, including the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). Research examining the extent to which risk assessment tools offer unique versus overlapping information is significantly underdeveloped. Thus, the current study used random-effects meta-analytic procedures to examine relationships between PCL measure scores and risk assessment scores. Results suggest moderate to large correlations between PCL Factor 2, facet 3, and facet 4 scores and risk assessment measures and small to moderate correlations for PCL Factor 1, facet 1, and facet 2 scores.

Structural Bias or Bad Actors? How White Americans View Policies that Disproportionately Impact Racial Groups*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Taylor Bettis¹, Dr. Jenn Hunt¹, Dr. Abigail Folberg², Dr. Christopher Marshburn¹

1. University of Kentucky, 2. University of Nebraska-Omaha

The concept of structural racism, which comes from critical race theory, has become controversial because it posits discrimination without an intentional actor. We conducted an experiment to examine views of structural and individual policies that harmed either minorities or Whites. Surprisingly, policies framed as structural versus individual were not evaluated differently when the racial impact was clearly explained. Compared to conservatives, liberals believed policies harming minorities were significantly more racist and harmful than policies harming Whites. We are currently examining whether these patterns will replicate when the racial impact of policies is less explicit.

Financial Exploitation: Examining Associations With Social Support, Need to Belong, and Community-level Indicators of Social Cohesion.

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Tia Tropea¹, Ms. Yi Yang¹, Dr. Rita Ludwig², Dr. Dominic Fareri³, Dr. Jeremy Mennis¹, Dr. David Smith¹

1. Temple University, 2. University of Pennsylvania, 3. Adelphi University

Understanding the social and community risk factors associated with financial exploitation is essential in developing prevention strategies. Such knowledge will help identify particularly vulnerable populations, inform policy decisions, and foster awareness surrounding financial crimes. Using a national sample of U.S. adults aged 20 and above (n=886), this pre-registered study investigated (1) the interaction of social support and the need to belong for risk of financial exploitation as well as (2) the moderating effect of community-level indicators of social cohesion on these relationships. Results indicate that community-level indicators of social cohesion play a role in shaping individuals' vulnerability to financial exploitation.

The Path Less Traveled: The Potential Role of Distress Tolerance in Psychopathy

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Tia Tourville¹, Dr. Michael Kisley²

1. The University of Texas at El Paso, 2. University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Due to consistent findings of a lack of empathy, many also assume that people who experience psychopathy are unable to experience emotion, when recent research has suggested the emotional experience is simply adapted to better tolerate distress. College students ($N = 180$) completed self-report measures assessing empathy, distress tolerance, emotional experience, and psychopathy. Although the relationship between empathy and psychopathy was not mediated by distress tolerance, findings suggested that several symptoms of psychopathy may be best explained by the individual's views on whether emotions are beneficial and their ability to tolerate negative emotional states.

The Effect of Victim Blaming and Defendant Humanization on Jury Decision-Making

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Destiny Cruz ¹, Dr. Christina Perez ¹

1. Colby-Sawyer College

Examining decision-making processes among mock jurors is paramount for understanding what can influence decision-making in courtrooms. The present study examined the effect of two different defense strategies commonly used by lawyers in the courtroom: victim blaming and defendant humanization. Each strategy can be used independently to reduce jurors' perceptions of defendant's culpability. We used a 2 (victim blaming: low, high) X 2 (defendant humanization: low, high) between-subjects design to test the independent and combined effects of these strategies.

Trial in the Eye of the Public: Publicized Retrial and Confession Perceptions in Israel

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Tirza Ben Ari ¹, Dr. Saul Kassir ²

1. CUNY Graduate Center, 2. John Jay College

In high-profile trials, the public's opinions on the defendant's guilt and other matters related to the case are driven by the information they receive from media coverage of the trial and the ultimate verdict. In 2010, Roman Zadorov was convicted for the murder of 13-year-old Tair Rada in Israel. During his incarceration multiple media outlets covered the case, leading to public debate about the truthfulness of Zadorov's confession. Public interest peaked during Zadorov's retrial and ultimate 2023 acquittal. Using an online survey, we assessed Israeli public perceptions about Zadorov's guilt, his confession, and confessions in general, pre- and post-verdict.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Risk for Recidivism Within Legally Involved Youth: The Moderating Role of Executive Functions*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Tirza Alcala¹, Ms. Sinem Camlica¹, Ms. Arianna Albertorio¹, Ms. Victoria Dennis¹, Ms. Becca Bergquist¹, Dr. Kelsey Maloney², Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University, 2. University of Tennessee Health Science Center

It is well known that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) increase the risk of recidivism among legally involved (LI) youth. More research is needed to examine the moderating role of executive function on this association. This study aims to: identify the association of ACEs with different facets of risk for recidivism and examine whether facets of executive function moderate this association. Results indicate that high executive function, such as inhibition, buffers the relationship between ACEs and risk of recidivism. This study may incentivize professionals in intervention settings to address neuropsychological functioning as a way to decrease the risk of recidivism.

Wrongfully Convicted: An Exploration of the Perceptions Towards Exonerees

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Tenzin Lhaksampa*¹, *Dr. Vanessa Edkins*², *Dr. Rebecca Fix*¹**

1. Johns Hopkins University, 2. Florida Institute of Technology

Since 1989, 3,385 exonerations have led to 29,950 years lost in incarceration. Exonerees may still face stigma due to their former legal system involvement, which may be enhanced if they are perceived to have contributed to the conviction (did not cooperate with police). We surveyed 147 undergraduate students to examine perceptions of contributing to the conviction and biases toward the exoneree as more blameworthy and less deserving of assistance/compensation. Participants were willing to give more assistance/compensation to exonerees without a criminal history who cooperated with the police. Non-U.S. citizens were more likely to give assistance and award more compensation.

“Trauma Made Her Do It”: A Mixed Methods Study Examining Adverse Childhood Experiences, Perceptions of Guilt, and Individual Differences

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Tahliah Ling¹, Dr. Shawn Marsh¹

1. University of Nevada, Reno

Abstract

Despite the increased media attention surrounding sex trafficking victims, particularly victims who have caused harm to their traffickers/John, there is little empirical knowledge about the public's attitudes and perceptions toward them. Furthermore, there is little empirical knowledge about trauma's influence on social psychological processes. This study investigates how perceptions of guilt are influenced by one's own trauma experiences. Further, we examine whether individual differences are associated with perceptions of guilt. Findings of this study establish literature and have implications for how human trafficking victims are regarded when in contact with the legal system.

Juror Perceptions of Child Witnesses with Autism Spectrum Disorder: The Role of an Accompanying Person*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Tori Holland¹, Ms. Dina Azuike¹, Ms. Serena Hirani¹, Ms. Lindsay Peck¹, Dr. Monica Lawson¹

1. University of Texas at San Antonio

This study examined jurors' perceptions of a 12-year-old girl with Autism Spectrum Disorder alleging sexual abuse. While providing testimony, the child had a support person (typical of the United States), registered intermediary (typical of the United Kingdom, Wales and Australia), or no accompanying person present. The witness was viewed similarly accurate across all conditions. However, the witness was perceived as less competent when a support person or registered intermediary was present compared with no accompanying person. Participants who indicated the support person influenced their perceptions of the child witness reported that it negatively influenced their views on the child's credibility.

Negatively Perceived Police Encounters Predict Callous-Unemotional Traits in Adolescents*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Tristan Sodkomkum¹, Mr. Curtis Smith¹, Dr. Jordan Beardslee¹, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman¹

1. University of California, Irvine

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits encompass socio-emotional deficits that increase risk of offending and contact with police. Procedural justice refers to fairness in one's experience with police. Negative encounters can be traumatic and distressing. Thus, the current study examines relationships between procedural justice in police encounters and CU traits within a sample of justice-involved males interviewed after their first arrest and 6-months later. Analyses revealed that more negative police encounters predicted greater CU traits. However, CU traits do not predict negative police encounters. Our findings emphasize the need for equitable police treatment given their negative effects on the socioemotional well-being of youth.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Referrals in Sacramento County Pre- COVID-19 Pandemic Through 2022*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mr. Tyler Stevenson¹, Ms. Alexis Karpf¹, Ms. Julie Beshears¹, Ms. Alejandra Gonzalez¹, Mrs. Rebekah Rose¹, Prof. Monica Ulibarri¹

1. Alliant International University

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting quarantine changed the frequency of referrals for sexual assault and domestic violence services. This study utilized secondary data from a Sacramento county non-profit organization to examine referral trends between 2017-2022. Specifically, the number of referrals made and the referring party were compared between two time periods: pre-Covid-19 (2017-2019) and during Covid-19 (2020-2022) to investigate any trends during the pandemic. There were no observable changes in referrals during the pandemic time period, suggesting service referrals in this county were not negatively affected. Hypotheses about these “Pandemic Proof” services were formulated using observed experiences from existing literature.

Suspect Cooperation: Examining Turning Points in Investigative Interviews

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Valerie Arenzon¹, Dr. Kirk Luther², Dr. Fiona Gabbert³, Ms. Harper Chaisson²

1. University of Montreal, 2. Carleton University, 3. Goldsmiths University of London

Suspect interviews are pivotal opportunities to gather relevant information in criminal investigations. In the present study, I applied Druckman's conceptual framework of turning points to better understand pivotal moments when the suspect's cooperation shifts. My overarching goal was to examine, using a sample of 28 investigative interviews with suspects, whether interviewer behaviours (i.e., question types, evidence presentation, rapport, and language style matching) were associated with shifts in suspect cooperation. The findings revealed that evidence presentation and the positivity aspect of rapport were associated with turning points. This study is the first to apply turning points to suspect interviews.

Judging Truths and Lies: Contextual Knowledge Influences Perceptions of Veracity

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Fei Wang¹, Dr. Daniella K. Cash¹, Dr. Tiffany D. Russell²

1. Sam Houston State University, 2. University of North Dakota

People are unaware of what information they rely on when distinguishing between truths and lies. In two studies, we examined how contextual information influences perceptions of veracity. Participants evaluated a series of truthful and deceptive statements. Some statements were paired with additional information that the statement was either truthful or deceptive (E1) or that another student believed the statement to be truthful or deceptive (E2). Other items were not paired with any information. When information was provided, participants' veracity assessments mirrored the accompanying information compared to when no information was provided. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

Callous-Unemotional Traits and Conduct Problems During Middle Childhood: The Moderating Role of Perceived Friend Support

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Victoria Dennis¹, Mr. Carlos Sanchez¹, Dr. John Cooley¹, Ms. Alexandra Bammel¹, Ms. Abigail Mekonnen¹, Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University

The current study examined perceived friend support as a moderator of the bidirectional association between callous-unemotional (CU) traits and conduct problems among preadolescent youth. Contrary to our hypothesis, friend support did not attenuate the link from CU traits to conduct problems; rather, friend support *strengthened* the association between conduct problems and later CU traits. Additionally, results revealed that as friend support increased, conduct problems stabilized over time. These findings highlight potential iatrogenic effects of peers among youth; conduct problems may be exacerbated by friendships with those displaying similar characteristics during middle childhood. Results emphasize unique areas for early intervention.

Analyzing Suicide Ideation Rates Based on Adverse Childhood Experiences in Justice-Involved Females*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Viviana Rodriguez¹, Ms. McCown Leggett¹, Dr. Erin Espinosa², Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University, 2. Evident Change

Suicide is one of the leading causes of death for justice involved female youth. A potential mechanism to explain high rates of suicide ideation is the presence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Previous literature suggests suicide ideation rates may differ based on different types of ACEs. This study compared suicide ideation rates across ACE subtypes in justice involved females with the hypothesis that the sexual abuse group would experience the highest rates of suicide ideation. Results found statistically significant differences in suicide ideation rates between the emotional and physical abuse group, but not the sexual abuse group.

Interpersonal Themes in Psychosexual Evaluation

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Chandler Wingreen¹, Dr. Wilson Kenney¹, Ms. Kristin Yeager²

1. Center For Integrated Intervention, 2. Pacific University

Utilizing the Structural Analysis of Social Behavior (SASB; Benjamin, Rothweiler, & Critchfield, 2006) model a team of coders developed a critical thematic analysis (TA) design to analyze de-identified psychosexual evaluations archived within the database of a private practice in Oregon. The psychosexual evaluations selected for coding will use an interpersonal interview approach. The design follows the six phases model of TA (Braun and Clarke, 2006) to construct a coding method informed by SASB. Coders were trained in the SASB model. Themes are compared with demographic and index offense characteristics to identify potential interpersonal developmental patterns correlated with sexual offenses.

The Relationship Between Self-prediction, Personal Responsibility, and Treatment Needs Among Incarcerated Offenders

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Mrs. Yasmin Nielsen¹, Dr. Daryl Kroner¹

1. Southern Illinois University

Self-prediction is reflective of an individual's intentions. Among criminal justice-involved populations, several studies have found self-prediction to be a useful risk assessment tool. However, limited research has examined how self-prediction may be used in treatment of offenders to target intentions and enhance personal responsibility. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between self-prediction, personal responsibility, and treatment needs within a criminal justice-involved sample. Using a sample of incarcerated offenders participating in a sex offender program, this study aims to determine whether self-prediction and personal responsibility interact to statistically predict the treatment needs of sexual offenders.

An Archival Analysis of Massachusetts' Census Data and Police Department Search and Seizure Policies*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

***Ms. Yanelli Guzman*¹, *Dr. Katherine Hazen*², *Ms. Emma Marshall*¹, *Prof. Eve Brank*¹, *Prof. Jennifer Groscup*³**

1. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2. Northeastern University, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 3. Scripps College

Most Fourth Amendment police searches are conducted under the authority of civilian consent. Massachusetts prefers that consent searches are documented with a written consent waiver. Based on extant literature about *Miranda* warnings, we know that people are less likely to waive their constitutional rights when the waiver is explicit and in writing, which may mean fewer consents to searches in Massachusetts. We explore the prevalence of written consent policies in Massachusetts' police departments and what community demographics are related to adopting these policies. Implications and future directions are explored.

Survey Says! Comparison of Evaluator Job Satisfaction Participating and Not Participating in the Training Programs

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Maddie Eyer¹, Dr. Jacqueline Means¹, Dr. Richard Yocum¹

1. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

Providing training and development programs for employees have been consistently shown to achieve high levels of employee satisfaction and lower employee turnover. Providing training and development programs for staff to enhance and update their skillset is a product of clinical training programs and contribute to overall job satisfaction. Areas of training useful to employee are imbedded into the structure of functional training programs, such as access to seminar and didactic training, education and professional development regarding the provision of supervision or mentorship, professional workshops, and support to attend conferences relevant in their content area.

Intent vs. Impact: How Perceptions of Offender Intent Shape Attributions of Culpability*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Dr. Diana Grant¹

1. Sonoma State University

The public perception of a street criminal is someone who intends harm, while white collar offenders are perceived differently, despite the harmful impacts of their offenses. The myth that white collar crime is nonviolent thus persists, despite evidence that it presents a greater threat to public safety than street crime. This poster presents work using experimental scenarios to explore how attributions of offender intent are related to public perceptions of the impact of white collar and street crimes, and how this differential attribution may maintain the myth that white collar crime is nonviolent.

Justice Involved Youth With a History of 2 TBIs at Greater Risk for Worse Psychological Outcomes Compared to Peers

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Angelica Galdamez-Avila¹, Ms. Becca Bergquist¹, Dr. Adam Schmidt¹

1. Texas Tech University

Childhood traumatic brain injury (TBIs) can have long lasting effects on a child's development. Justice involved youth (JIY) with a history of TBI may be at risk of experiencing worse psychological and judicial outcomes. MMPI data from 36 JIY suggest that those sustaining 2 TBIs show increases in domains related to impulsivity and aggression when compared to JIY with a history of 1 or no TBI. These findings suggest that JIY with 2 TBIs may be more prone to experiencing aggressive internal and externalizing psychological disorders even when compared to peers with a history of justice involvement and TBI.

The Impact of Using Victim Mental Health Information in Sexual Assault Trials: A Mock Jury Experiment*

Saturday, 23rd March - 18:30: Poster Session II (Pasadena Room) - Poster

Ms. Liz Jackson¹

1. New York University

Sexual assault convictions primarily hinge on the perceived credibility of the victims. Because of this, defense attorneys often subpoena sexual assault victims' mental health records for use during trial, in an effort to discredit their statements. To date, no studies have examined whether, or how, this practice affects jury decision-making. Using a mock trial experiment design with two groups, this study hypothesizes that the group that receives information about the complainant's mental health will return more not-guilty verdicts than the group that does not, owing to the nexus between juror prejudice towards mental health and sexual assault victims.

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