

## **Symposia Abstracts (alphabetical by author of first paper)**

### **From Mitigation Research to Mitigation Testimony**

The 2002 US Supreme Court decision in *Atkins v Virginia* served to emphasize the increasingly central role of psychological findings and testimony in the sentencing phase of capital punishment convictions. Evidence is typically presented in this phase of the trial by personal testimony from family or friends of the defendant and victim and from professional mental health testimony by psychologists, psychiatrists, or social workers. Approaches to understanding mitigating factors derive from two distinctly disparate sources. On the one hand, a body of research literature has begun to emerge from simulated capital sentencing recommendations by mock jurors in which defendant, offense, situation, or victim factors are varied. These studies often maintain scholarly integrity at the expense of contextual accuracy. On the other, mental health case reports and analyses in the legal literature offer great richness of clinical-forensic issues and context at the expense of generalizability. The present symposium seeks explicitly to link both arms of mitigation understandings. The first three presentations begin with scholarly findings in which the operating hypotheses were derived from mitigation (or aggravation) evidence and testimony. Each of the three begins with a research report and then returns of mitigation evidence and testimony implications. The fourth presentation and the discussant begin from mitigation assessments in legally relevant capital cases, and return to synthesize research and practice.

#### **Paper 1: Differential Impact of Mitigating Factors**

*Michelle E Barnett*

#### **Paper 2: The Influence of Victim Impact Statements on Mitigating Factors in Capital Cases**

*Trina Gordon*

#### **Paper 3: Increasing Mitigating Evidence: The Sentencing Payoff**

*Veronica S. Arnold-Tetterton*

#### **Paper 4: Triangulating Mitigation Assessments at the Nexus of Individual Differences, Research Findings, and Legal Contexts**

*Karen Salekin*

### **Psychologists' Current and Future Contributions to Counterterrorism**

Given recent events, the assessment of risk of targeted violence has received much attention in the area of counterterrorism—particularly from transnational and foreign-based entities. The purpose of this symposium will be to highlight the growing role of applying relevant risk and threat assessment research in various counterterrorism activities. Dr. Randy Borum will define the nature of empirically informed behavior-based (as opposed to profile-oriented) research related to threat assessment and counterterrorism activity in relation to foreign and transnational entities. Dr. Mario Scalora will summarize the relevant threat assessment research involving domestic terrorism activity. Dr. Michael Gelles will describe current trends in Al-Qa'ida operational methodology as an example of recent operationally-informed research. Attention will also be paid to the evolving role of psychological researchers and practitioners. In addition, the dramatic changes in governmental agency reorganization have been rapid and somewhat overwhelming for even the government “insider”. An established researcher in the area of intelligence and counterterrorism, Dr. Scott Shumate, will describe the potential career opportunities in this area for forensic clinicians and researchers within the evolving federal agencies. Dr. Robert Fein will serve as the panel discussant.

#### **Paper 1: Operational Threat Assessment Research in Counterterrorism**

*Randy Borum*

#### **Paper 2: Threat Assessment Research: Domestic Applications**

*Mario Scalora*

#### **Paper 3: Discussion of Current Trends in Al-Qa'ida Operational Methodology**

*Michael Gelles*

#### **Paper 4: Psychologists' Evolving Roles in Federal Counterterrorism Activity**

*Scott Shumate*

### **Sanctions and Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders: Findings from the Pathways to Desistance Study**

Research about effective programming for serious adolescent offenders has been hampered by limited understanding of sanctions and interventions. This symposium presents findings from Research on Pathways to Desistance, a large-scale, comprehensive study of serious juvenile offenders in two major U.S. cities. Using data collected in an extensive baseline interview conducted with over 1,300 convicted juvenile felons at the time of their adjudication, the presenters examine the experiences, services, and sanctions of these offenders. The first presentation provides an overview of the factors correlated with disposition outcomes (i.e., release on probation vs. secure lock-up). The second paper will present initial descriptive findings and explanatory models regarding which youth get assigned to various types of services within facilities and in the community. The third paper asks whether adolescents with serious substance use and abuse problems are more likely to re-offend than their peers and what types of treatments they may receive for such problems. The final paper will review the organization, safety, continuity of care, and other types of services provided among youths who have recently been released from a court ordered placement. Overall, the findings of the symposium will identify the types of sanctions experienced and services received among serious offending youths. A discussant from the Maricopa County Juvenile Court will review the findings of this study and highlight their practical implications.

#### **Paper 1: Predicting Disposition Among Serious Juvenile Offenders: Who Gets Locked Up?**

*Elizabeth Cauffman*

#### **Paper 2: Are We Helping Troubled Youth? A Descriptive View of Services Provided to Serious Adolescent Offenders**

*Carol Schubert*

#### **Paper 3: Does Substance Use Prospectively Predict Future Severity of Offending**

*Sandy Loysoya*

#### **Paper 4: An Alternative, Dimensional Approach for Characterizing Interventions and Sanctions with Serious Adolescent Offenders**

*Edward Mulvey*

### **Contemporary Issues in Juvenile Psychopathy**

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable increase in research on psychopathy among juveniles. Given considerable policy and practice implications of extending psychopathy downward to adolescents (Edens, Skeem, Cruise, & Cauffman, 2001), several studies have begun to address the validity, course, and manifestations of this construct. This symposium includes four papers on such research. First, Elizabeth Cauffman addresses the relation between psychosocial maturity and PCL psychopathy, based on samples of serious adolescent and adult offenders. Second, Gina Vincent explores potential heterogeneity of psychopathy among adolescent offenders to present subtypes of psychopathy. Third, Michael Caldwell presents the results of study of “psychopathic” juveniles treated in a novel versus routine treatment program. Fourth, Randy Salekin presents data on the construct validity of psychopathy, using an interpersonal model. The research presented in this symposium suggests that PCL:YV psychopathy may be a heterogeneous construct that relates to maturity and does not necessarily convey “untreatability.” Implications for future research and psycholegal decision-making about adolescents will be discussed.

#### **Paper 1: The Developmental (In)Appropriateness of Assessing Juvenile Psychopathy**

*Elizabeth Cauffman*

#### **Paper 2: Recidivism and Subtypes of Adolescent Offenders: Psychopathy and Risk Assessment**

*Gina Vincent*

#### **Paper 3: Treatment of “Psychopathic” Juvenile Delinquents: Preliminary Evidence of Treatability**

*Michael Caldwell*

#### **Paper 4: Locating Adolescent Psychopathy and the Interpersonal Circumplex: Examining Convergent and Discriminant Validity**

*Randall Salekin*

### **Forensic Psychology and Family Law: Enduring Issues and Emerging Models**

Forensic psychologists serving in child custody cases must often balance the competing issues of children’s developmental needs, professional standards, and the demands of the legal environment. Forensic practice these cases must reflect specialized competence, familiarity with the needs of divorcing families, knowledge of relevant research, and respect for the legal process and professional standards. Competent psychologists may provide quality opinions to assist the court, and/or assist children and families in coping with the crisis of divorce. Conversely,

inappropriate practice can foment conflict, undermine children's development and the legal process, and contaminate the data considered by other professionals or the court. Traditional models of clinical practice are often inappropriate to forensic practice, as court-involved families may differ significantly from traditional clinical populations. Recently, specialized service models have been developed to address the needs of high-conflict families through forensic evaluation, consultation, expert testimony, and specialized treatment. These services take place in an ever-changing legal landscape in which custody presumptions, standards for expert testimony, system and budgetary issues, and parents' and children's rights impact on appropriate forensic practice. This symposium will focus on standards of practice, emerging professional models, and legal and ethical issues relevant to the various roles served by forensic psychologists in family law cases.

**Paper 1: Developments in Child Custody Evaluation**

*Mary Connell*

**Paper 2: Interviewing Children in Child Custody Matters: A Risk Avoidance Approach**

*Michael Gottlieb*

**Paper 3: Interviewing Children in Child Custody Matters: A Risk Management Approach**

*Michael C. Gottlieb*

**Paper 4: Science, Psychological Tests, and Clinical Judgment in Custody Decisions**

*Daniel Shuman*

**Paper 5: Intervention with High-Conflict Divorcing Families: Models for Court-Ordered Treatment**

*Lyn Greenberg*

**Mandating Standards for Forensic Reports and Evaluator Qualifications**

The presentation will focus on a variety of models for assuring that qualified forensic evaluators are available and identified to the courts to provide competence to stand trial and criminal responsibility evaluations. It will further explore whether factors to be addressed in each context should be made specific. Speakers will review data and research strategies from the needs assessment stage through the evaluation of established programs. The primary objective will be to provide a balanced perspective on the advantages and disadvantages of various approaches to assist those interested in developing public policy in this area.

**Paper 1: Forensic Training and Certification: Assessing the Needs and Developing a Model for Texas**

*Mary Alice Conroy*

**Paper 2: Preparing and Maintaining Community-based Forensic Evaluators: The Strengths and Limitations of Virginia's Model**

*William J. Stejskal*

**Paper 3: Forensic Training and Certification: Data from Massachusetts**

*Ira K Packer*

**Improving Our Understanding of Female Offending**

Adolescent girls are the fastest growing segment of the juvenile justice system in the U.S., Canada, and Britain (Leschied et al., 2001; Snyder, 2002). The focus of this symposium is to gain a better understanding of who the "female offender" is and suggest new practices and policies for addressing her needs. The first presentation will provide an historical overview utilizing data obtained from the Gluecks' on the relationship between confinement, work history (pre- and post-detention), and sexual and reproductive health status in the 1930's. The second presentation will present findings on the types of romantic relationships in which serious female offenders engage and how these relationships relate to their deviant behavior. The third paper will provide an overview of prevalence rates and the co-morbidity of mental health problems in offending girls as well as describe a gender-specific treatment program. The final paper will explore the construct of psychopathy among adolescent girls and will present findings on its ability to predict both general and violent recidivism in both genders. Overall, the findings of this symposium will highlight the numerous and unique concerns of female offenders. A discussant will review the results of these studies and not only provide an integration of these findings but also highlight their practical implications.

**Paper 1: "The Girl Problem": Female Sexuality as a Social Disease in the Early 20th Century**

*Jennifer Dickman*

**Paper 2: Romantic Relationships among Serious Adolescent Offenders: Gender Similarities and Differences**

*Elizabeth Cauffman*

### **Paper 3: Mental Health Needs of Female Juvenile Offenders: Implications for Treatment, Research, and Policy**

*Naomi Goldstein*

### **Paper 4: Psychopathy in Girl Offenders**

*Gina Vincent*

### **Emerging Issues in Elder Law and Psychology**

In 1990, individuals aged 65 and older constituted roughly 13% of the U.S. population. By 2030, the percentage is expected to grow to 22% of the population. The burgeoning number of elderly in our population presents a variety of challenges and opportunities for the law and for psychology and both fields have reacted to this demographic trend. The growing area of elder law deals with older adults' health issues (e.g., living wills, advanced directives, long-term nursing home care, guardianship for incapacitated elderly) and financial concerns (e.g., age discrimination in employment, income and estate tax implications of pension plan distributions, and wills and estates). Psychology, too, has changed in response to the increasing numbers of older adults in the population. Practitioners are being trained to assess and treat age-related changes in mental and emotional well-being and scientific psychologists have begun to explore the cognitive, social, and neuropsychological correlates of aging. By contrast, the joint field of legal psychology has been slower to respond. Only in the past few years have a handful of psychologists with training or expertise in the law begun to focus their work on elder law issues. The proposed symposium brings some of these scholars together. The papers cover various topics in elder law and psychology and pose questions for future research. Together with a discussant, the authors will showcase this new area of scholarly inquiry for psycholegal researchers.

#### **Paper 1: Is the Living Will Dead? Advance Directives and the Psychology of End-of-life Decision Making**

*Peter Ditto*

#### **Paper 2: Autonomy at the End-of-life: When do "Symptoms" Dictate Decision-making?**

*Barry Rosenfeld*

#### **Paper 3: Decision Making in Guardianship Cases**

*Edie Greene*

### **Decision Processes in Eyewitness Identification**

A theoretical foundation is critical for developing and understanding new procedures for obtaining eyewitness identification evidence in criminal cases. In particular, consideration of the decision processes used to make accurate and inaccurate eyewitness identifications can increase both the depth and breadth of understanding regarding how eyewitnesses make identification decisions. It increases the depth of understanding by proposing mechanisms that underlie important phenomena (e.g., sequential lineup advantage, target-to-foil shift in target-removed lineups). It increases the breadth of understanding by evaluating theoretical constructs (e.g., decision strategies versus decision criteria, recollection, automaticity) that can integrate previously unrelated findings. The talks in this symposium include distinguishing accurate from inaccurate witnesses based on the time it takes to reach a decision and the report of the type of processing that led to that decision, examining various lineup manipulations from within a signal detection paradigm, an explanation for the sequential lineup advantage that depends on the contribution of distinctive information and the use of recollection to retrieve distinctive information, and the development of a computer simulation model which specifies the interaction of relative and absolute decision processes in making identification decisions. Specifying the decision processes that underlie eyewitness identification provides an important foundation upon which to build theories of eyewitness identification.

#### **Paper 1: Decision Times and Eyewitness Accuracy: A 10- to 12-Second Rule**

*David Dunning*

#### **Paper 2: Examining the Phenomenology of Lineup Identification from within a Signal Detection Paradigm**

*Christian Meissner*

#### **Paper 3: Suspects: A Framework for Understanding the Sequential Lineup Advantage**

*Scott Gronlund*

#### **Paper 4: Decision Processes in Identification: Modeling the Target-to-Foil Shift**

*Steven Clarke*

### **Judge versus Jury: New Evidence**

Perhaps no study better illustrates the enduring power of empirical legal scholarship than Kalven and Zeisel's work on judge-jury agreement. The high rate of judge-jury agreement in their study has undermined calls for widespread replacement of juries with judges for four decades. Although many reformists criticize heavy reliance on the jury in the United States, few others have studied judges to see if they make different decisions than lay persons. Even more surprising than the influence of this study is that it lacks a complete replication. Major changes in the composition of juries and the composition of cases to come before courts have occurred in the decades since the original work. Tentative efforts have been made by some, but a widespread attempt to determine the rate at which judges and juries agree on verdicts has not been undertaken since Kalven and Zeisel's effort. Recently, however, the National Center for State Courts undertook a replication of Kalven and Zeisel's work. This symposium session will include the results of this work in three papers. A fourth paper presents a separate set of data on the decision making processes of judges.

#### **Paper 1: Judge-Jury Agreement in Criminal Cases: A Replication of Kalven & Zeisel's The American Jury**

*Theodore Eisenberg*

#### **Paper 2: Can Judges Ignore Inadmissible Evidence**

*Jeffrey Rachlinski*

#### **Paper 3: Case Complexity: Perceptions of Lawyers, Judges, and Jurors**

*Michael Hesie*

#### **Paper 4: Juror First Votes in Criminal Trials in Four Major Metropolitan Jurisdictions**

*Stephen Garvey*

### **Current Issues in Law and the Emotions: Jury Decision-making and Beyond**

Although psycholegal scholars have addressed the role of emotions in the legal system, much of this literature has been limited to emotion's influence on jury decision-making. Legal scholarship on emotions and the law, however, is becoming increasingly common. Emotions have been discussed in the context of tort and property law, governmental regulation, contract law, free speech, negotiation, mediation, constitutional law, biomedical law, and others. Some such discussions incorporate empirical data or insights from psychology; many others do not, making either uninformed assumptions or claims that are rebutted by existing empirical work. Many social scientists, however, are unaware of such work. Thus, consistent with numerous recent calls for "broadening" psycholegal research, this Symposium brings together prominent law-and-emotion scholars, highlighting emotion issues that legal scholars have been addressing that are amenable to empirical research. A leading social psychologist will act as discussant to give a social science perspective on these issues. Symposium goals are to highlight discussion on law and emotions and broaden the range of discussion in psycholegal research; to expose social scientists to topics addressed by legal scholars; to encourage empirical (especially collaborative) research in such areas; and to increase the likelihood that such empirical work will be used.

#### **Paper 1: Emotions and Attributions of Legal Responsibility and Blame: A Research Review**

*Neal Feigenson*

#### **Paper 2: The Roles of Emotions and Economics in the Study of Legal Disputes**

*Ward Farnsworth*

#### **Paper 3: Law and the Emotions: The Problems of Affective Forecasting**

*Jeremy A Blumenthal*

#### **Paper 4: Fairness, Feeling, and the Law**

*Rachel Moran*

#### **Paper 5: Effective Regulation of Affective Investing: Regulating Emotional Investing in Bipolar Securities Markets**

*Peter Huang*

### **Mental Retardation: Implications for Forensic Psychologists**

Defendants with mental retardation present the criminal justice system with difficult legal and policy issues as evidenced by the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Atkins v. Virginia* banning their execution. Thus, the issue of mental retardation has broad, far-reaching implications for not only those working within the criminal justice system (e.g., police officers, attorneys, judges, and forensic clinicians, but also for defendants with mental retardation in the system. Although much debate about the role of psychologists in the legal system still exists (not only between psychologists and those within the legal system, but also among psychologists themselves),

considering the fact that they are the primary psychological professionals called upon to conduct legally-related evaluations, the role of the forensic clinician is particularly important in cases involving defendants with mental retardation. The purpose of this symposium is to examine some of these complex issues faced by forensic clinicians, who conduct evaluations of defendants with mental retardation. Two presenters will examine the assessment issues in the diagnosis of mental retardation in capital cases and two presenters will examine the role of the psychologists within the legal system with regard to the Atkins decision and evaluations of competence to waive Miranda rights.

**Paper 1: A Contrarian Response to Bersoff's Contrarian Concerns: Atkins and the APA position**

*Solomon Fulero*

**Paper 2: An Analysis of Forensic Psychological Evaluations in Capital Cases Involving Defendants with Mental Retardation: Has Atkins Made a Difference?**

*Caroline Everington*

**Paper 3: Forensic Evaluation, Mental Retardation, and Methodology: Is There a Consensus?**

*Karen Salekin*

**Paper 4: Police Interrogations of Mentally Retarded Suspects: The Fundamental Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists**

*Allyson Bennett*

**Dynamic Risk Factors for Violence: What We Know and What We Need to Know**

The past decade has seen significant advances in the development of actuarial tools to assess the stable traits associated with the risk of violence. Such predictive tools are largely constructed using variables that are static, or do not change through planned intervention. There has been relatively less research focus on dynamic variables (those that may change through planned intervention). Such research is important for two reasons: dynamic variables are sensitive to change in risk status, and the empirical identification of strong dynamic risk factors should help guide risk reduction intervention-planning and risk-relevant decision-making. This symposium will focus on identifying the current most promising dynamic risk factors in need of research attention, provide research strategies for investigating variables more sensitive to risk state (a changeable condition) than risk status (a more stable condition), summarize the literature on the assessment and intervention with anger (a particularly promising dynamic risk variable), and offer suggestions as to the risk reducing mechanisms associated with intensive case management and mental health treatment planning that is oriented toward the reduction of risk. These presentations will be completed within 60 minutes, allowing another 20 minutes for questions, comments, and discussion from the audience.

**Paper 1: Dynamic Risk Factors: The Five "Best Bets"**

*Kirk Heilbrun*

**Paper 2: Risk as a(n) Everchanging) State**

*Edward Mulvey*

**Paper 3: Assessment and Treatment of Anger**

*Raymond Novaco*

**Paper 4: Risk-oriented Treatment Planning and Case Management as a Tool for Reducing Violence**

*Joel Dvoskin*

**The Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments - II: Related Research and Policy Implications**

In 1966, *Miranda v. Arizona* established procedural safeguards to ensure that criminal suspects are advised of the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. A suspect's statements given in custodial interrogation are presumed involuntary and inadmissible in court unless police provide the suspect with warnings about the rights to silence and counsel. A suspect is entitled to waive his rights if he does so knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily. The decisions of *Kent v. US* (1966) and *In re Gault* (1967) extended these due process rights to juveniles. However, questions arose concerning their capacities to understand rights and judiciously exercise them. In the late 1970s, Thomas Grisso developed Instruments for Assessing Understanding and Appreciation of Miranda Rights (1998) to help determine juveniles' capacities to validly waive their rights. These research instruments were later adopted for applied use in forensic evaluations with juveniles and adults whose capacities to waive rights were questioned. To maintain the utility of these instruments in the 21st century, Condie, Goldstein, and Grisso (in preparation) revised these instruments. This symposium will present the psychometric properties of the updated instruments, reveal results of studies conducted with juveniles and adults using these instruments, and discuss future directions for research and policy implications.

**Paper 1: The Psychometric Properties of the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments –II**

*Rachel Kalbeitzer*

**Paper 2: Comparison of Juveniles' Miranda Rights Comprehension: 1970s v. Today**

*Naomi Goldstein*

**Paper 3: The Risk of False Confessions for Individuals with Mental Retardation**

*Michael O'Connell*

**Paper 4: Assessing Miranda Rights: Policy Implications and Future Research**

*Constance Mesiarik*

**Emerging Issues in Sex Offender Research**

Research findings on the incidence, prevalence and detrimental effects of sexual assault indicate the need to identify sexual violence as a public health priority. National figures indicate that the incidence of reported sexual assault is on the rise (UCR, 2001), and because of underreporting, the problem of sexual violence is likely even more widespread than these national figures indicate. Some of the most important research questions to be addressed in attempting to prevent and intervene early with sex offending behavior concern such issues as examining developmental pathways for juvenile and adult offenders, determining which offenders are at highest risk for reoffending, and creating alternatives for the disposition of "date rapists" and first-time offenders who are difficult to successfully prosecute within the traditional legal system. Furthermore, while the mental health field has striven to improve the state of knowledge concerning the kinds of issues described above, in the absence of clear answers, lawmakers have forged ahead with policies designed to address sex offending. These policies await evaluation to determine whether they have in fact had a positive effect on societal safety. This symposium will present five projects that address the emerging questions in sex offender research described above, from the perspective of a public health approach.

**Paper 1: Criminal Trajectories in a Population of Civilly Committed Sex Offenders**

*Laura Kirsch*

**Paper 2: A Preliminary Study on Findings of Depression and Psychopathy in Adult Sex Offenders**

*Jill Stinson*

**Paper 3: Empirical Test of a Typology of Juvenile Sex Offenders**

*Amanda Fanniff*

**Paper 4: RESTORE: Restorative Justice for Sexual Violence**

*Melissa Sisco*

**Paper 5: An Evaluation of Juvenile Sex Offender Policy**

*Scotia Hicks*

**Repeated Interviews in Forensic Contexts**

The prevailing zeitgeist concerning the effects of repeated interviewing in forensic interviews shifted sharply in the 1980s. Laboratory-based and analog studies of the effects of repeated interviews confirmed that poor interviews (from a forensic perspective) conducted repeatedly could potentially have significant negative effects on the accuracy of children's subsequent testimony, particularly when there are long delays between the events and interviews. In this symposium we ask whether we might be throwing the baby out with the bathwater, if we conclude that repeated interviews are inherently problematic and always likely to decrease the accuracy of children's accounts of their experiences. There is, for example, considerable evidence from laboratory-based studies with adults that repeated interviews can lead to improvements in recall over repeated tests (hypermnnesia) and more commonly, the recall of new or additional information (reminiscence). More recently these phenomena have also been studied in the context of children's event memory. Moreover, the effects of repeated forensic interviews conducted according to best practice guidelines might differ from those of repeated, highly suggestive and misleading interviews. The papers in this symposium address these issues, and include both lab-based and field-based research studies.

**Paper 1: Repeated Interviewing in Forensic Contexts: Is There a Baby in the Bathwater?**

*Michael E. Lamb*

**Paper 2: Reminiscence and Hypermnnesia in Children's Eyewitness Memory**

*David La Rooy*

**Paper 3: The Effects of Repeated Interviewing and Leading Instructions on Young Children's Event Reports**

*Lindsay Malloy*

**Paper 4: Effects of Repeated Interviews on the Information Retrieved by Child-witnesses in Forensic Interviews**

*Yael Or*

**The Next Step in Forensic Interviewing Protocols: Specific Instructions and the Reduction of Lies and Memory Distortions**

In recent years, growing attention has focused on the development of nonsuggestive interviewing protocols with children. By employing nonsuggestive questions, the protocols reduce inaccuracies in children's accounts that could result from interviewer biases. However, children may be coached to lie or exposed to misinformation outside of the interview context. Nonsuggestive protocols, in isolation, may not be sufficient to overcome adverse effects of other sources of misinformation, and specific instructions may provide children with further tools to edit inaccurate information out of their reports. The presentations in this symposium will concern these tools' utility. The first two presentations concern procedures to reduce lying, such as developmentally appropriate oaths and reassurances (paper 1), discussions the moral implications of lying (paper 2), and peer modelling (paper 2). The second two presentations concern methods to increase rejection of memory distortions, including instructions based on metamemory and source-monitoring assessments (paper 3) and specific feedback from the interviewer (paper 4). The symposium will conclude with a discussant, a clinical psychologist routinely called upon by the courts to evaluate children's claims and interpret scientific evidence, highlighting the applied and theoretical significance of the studies' results and integrating them into a set of general recommendations for forensic interview practices.

**Paper 1: Truth Induction: Reducing Maltreated Children's Lies and Secrets**

*Tom Lyon*

**Paper 2: Truth Induction Methods: What Works and What Does Not?**

*Kang Lee*

**Paper 3: Comparing the Efficacy of Metamemory-based and Source-monitoring-based Instructions in the Rejection of Misinformation**

*Simona Ghetti*

**Paper 4: Memories of Confabulated Events: A Negative Feedback Can Help Children Distinguish False Memories from True Memories**

*Giuliana Mazzoni*

**Delayed and Non-disclosure of Child Sexual Abuse in Forensic Interviews**

When children suspected of having been abused do not disclose the abuse in an investigative interview, there are two possible explanations: Either the suspicion was unfounded, and the child had not been abused (true negative) or the abuse occurred but the child did not report it (false negative). It is likely that each of these explanations contributes to the significant number of children who do not report suspected abuse when interviewed. Indeed, some professionals argue that denial of abuse and recantation is common among abuse victims, although others have argued that denial and recantation are relatively infrequent. The four papers in this symposium address the issues of delayed and non-disclosure of abuse. In the first two papers, characteristics of children who do not make allegations and of the forensic interviews conducted with them, are compared to those of children making allegations. The third paper examines in detail the interviewers' prompts and children's responses in non-disclosure cases, and explores whether reluctance to disclose can be detected even during the initial phases of the interview. The final paper presents an analysis of a case in which 10 children, videotaped by their abuser, were reluctant or did not disclose the abuse subsequently. Our discussant, Dr. Maggie Bruck, has recently completed a review of the research literature on delayed and non disclosures.

**Paper 1: Understanding Non-disclosure of Sexual Abuse**

*Thomas D. Lyon*

**Paper 2: Non-disclosures and Alleged Abuse in Forensic Interviews**

*Margaret-Ellen Pipe*

**Paper 3: Dynamics of Forensic Interviews with Children Who Do Not Disclose Abuse**

*Irit Hershkowitz*

**Paper 4: Delay of Disclosure, Minimization, and Denial of Abuse in a Multi-Victim Case**

*Ann-Christin Cederborg*

### **Contemporary Issues in Psychopathy Research**

Our research group is currently in the second year of data collection in an NIMH-funded study of psychopathy and antisocial personality disorder. Participants in this study include prison inmates and people in residential substance abuse treatment program, with data collection ongoing in 10 sites in 5 states. At this writing our data set includes 550 participants, 80% male, 58% prisoners, and 66% Caucasian.

Using analyses based on our preliminary data, this symposium will include four papers on contemporary issues in psychopathy research. John Edens and David Marcus present the results of taxometric analyses of PCL-R scores to investigate whether psychopathy is underpinned by a taxon. Jennifer Skeem presents findings relevant to Porter's "secondary psychopath," examining the association between early maltreatment and psychopathy and the potential moderating role of dissociative symptoms. Scott Lilienfeld presents the results of multi-trait/multi-method analyses that examine the reliability and validity of self-report psychopathy measures. Finally, Kevin Douglas examines the relationship between psychopathy and suicidality, using multiple indicators of these constructs to replicate and extend the recent work of Verona et al.

#### **Paper 1: Is Psychopathy a Taxon?**

*David Marcus*

#### **Paper 2: Porter's Secondary Psychopath**

*Jennifer Skeem*

#### **Paper 3: Psychometric Properties of Self-Report Psychopathy Measures**

*Scott Lilienfeld*

#### **Paper 4: Psychopathy and Suicide**

*Kevin Douglas*

### **Updating, Applying, and Contextualizing Principles of Forensic Mental Health Assessment**

This symposium will focus on describing, applying, generalizing, and contextualizing recently-derived principles of forensic mental health assessment (Heilbrun, 2001). It will begin with a brief, practical description of these principles, followed by a discussion of how such principles can be applied to cases. The generalization of these principles can occur when one attempts to apply them to a specialized population or approach within forensic assessment. Strategies for testing such generalizability will be discussed in the third presentation. The discussant for this symposium will be Daniel Fishman, whose case-based, "pragmatic psychology" paradigm of applied psychology domains like forensic assessment (Fishman, 1999) has significant implications for such principles.

#### **Paper 1: Summarizing Principles of Forensic Mental Health Assessment**

*Geoffrey Marczyk*

#### **Paper 2: Applying FMHA Principles to Cases**

*David DeMatteo*

#### **Paper 3: Strategies for Applying FMHA Principles to Different Populations**

*Kirk Heilbrun*

#### **Paper 4: Pragmatic Psychology and Principles of FMHA: Discussion**

*Daniel Fishman*

### **Exiting Abusive Intimate Relationships: Assessment of Challenges and Outcomes**

Efforts to provide effective interventions for battered women have been hampered by a lack of appreciation of the challenges confronting women attempting to end abusive relationships (ARs). This symposium presents results from four empirical studies examining the factors influencing women's efforts to protect themselves in ARs and women and children's post-separation functioning. The first two papers explore women's strategies for achieving safety in response to varying forms of abuse in intimate relationships. In the first paper, Nicholls identifies the emotional, psychological, social and physical obstacles to women's efforts to achieve non-violence in ARs. Mechanic then evaluates the functional role of cognitive distortions as they influence strategic responses to various levels of relationship violence. The next two papers report data from large samples of formerly abused women and their children recruited from two unique community contexts: 1) post-residential shelter services; and 2) mandated divorce/custody mediation. Novaco investigates post-shelter revictimization and psychological functioning among women and children who formerly sought residential shelter services. Finally, Beck examines intimate partner abuse among 902 couples mandated to custody/visitation mediation in the first study granted full access to court mediation files. Future research, clinical interventions and policies affecting battered women and their children will be discussed.

**Paper 1: Assessing Women in Abusive Intimate Relationships: The Decision-making In Abusive Relationships Interview (DIARI)**

*Tonia Nicholls*

**Paper 2: Survival-Based Cognitive Distortions among Battered Women**

*Mindy Mechanic*

**Paper 3: Psychosocial Adjustment of Women and Children in Community Follow-up of Domestic Violence Shelter Residents**

*Raymond Novaco*

**Paper 4: Domestic Violence in Couples Court-Mandated to Attend Divorce Mediation**

*Connie Beck*

**Research on Risk Factors Associated with Stalking: Victim and Offender Perspectives**

This Symposium will bring together researchers interested in stalking who approach the topic from different perspectives, and who will present cutting edge research on the problem of stalking from both the victim and offender perspectives. The thread that runs through all five papers is a focus on the assessment or measurement of risk related to stalking behavior. Paper #1 presents a brief overview of the topic and specifically addresses the state of the empirical research on risk factors associated with stalking. The next two papers will examine risks related to being a target of stalking -- the risk of serious physical and psychological harm within domestic violence situations; and, the potential to reduce risk of suffering psychological harm from based on the presence of positive psychological traits. The fourth paper examines the risk for violence in an offender (forensic) sample and uses regression tree models that outperformed predictions based on logistic regression and are more useful for clinical practice. The final paper presents an intriguing analysis of data drawn from files related to stalking and intrusive harassment behavior toward legislators (from both state and federal law enforcement samples), finding different risk factors at play for this sample.

**Paper 1: Empirical Research on Stalking and Risk: A Brief Overview**

*Maureen O'Connor*

**Paper 2: Assessment of Stalking as a Risk Factor for Escalated Violence among Battered Women**

*Mindy Mechanic*

**Paper 3: Positive Psychology and Risk Factors for Psychological Harm from Stalking Victimization**

*Kim Reeves*

**Paper 4: Assessing Violence Risk in Stalking Cases: A Classification Tree Approach**

*Barry Rosenfeld*

**Paper 5: Stalking and Intrusive Harassment of Political Figures**

*Mario Scalora*

**Girls and Aggression: From Risk and Resilience Research to Intervention**

Although there are urgent calls to develop gender specific intervention programs for aggressive and violent girls, the field is lacking direction with respect to the translation of this often fragmented body of research into effective practices. This symposium illustrates the intersection between research on risk and resilience and the development of intervention programs. Odgers and colleagues present empirical data that tests the relationship between violence, victimization and psychopathy among a sample of high risk girls. Augimeri compares findings from the Early Assessment Risk List for Boys (EARL-20B) and the Early Assessment Risk List for Girls (EARL-21G), identifying risk factors that are common versus those which are gender specific. The paper by Burnett et al. provides an overview of risk factors and offers an integrative theoretical model designed to inform policy-makers, clinicians, and researchers. Moretti provides a critical analysis of the significance of research on risk and protective factor for the development of gender tailored programs for high-risk adolescent girls, and discusses lessons learned from intervention trials with boys. Finally, Goldstein et al. considers the importance of developing effective anger management interventions for girls and reports the findings of a pilot study. Together these presentations highlight the challenges associated with translating research on risk and resilience into effective mental health and juvenile justice programming with this population.

**Paper 1: Offending Girls: Linking Violence, Victimization and Psychopathy among Female Juvenile Offenders**

*Candic Odgers*

**Paper 2: Antisocial Young Children: Gender Issues in Risk Assessment and Clinical Risk Management**

*Leena Augimeri*

**Paper 3: Female Offending: Reframing Risk into an Integrative Theoretical Framework**

*Mandi Burnette*

**Paper 4: What Research on Risk and Resilience Tells Us about Intervention Programming for Girls with Aggressive and Violent Behavior Problems**

*Marlene Moretti*

**Paper 5: Anger Management for Female Juvenile Offenders: Why What Works for Boys May Not Work for Girls**

*Naomi Goldstein*

**Innocence Is Not Enough: Insights into Perceptions of Alibi Evidence**

Surprisingly little empirical research has been conducted on alibis from either a legal or psychological perspective. Recently, however, psychology and law researchers have launched empirical studies of alibis. This symposium highlights the latest research in the psychology of alibis, specifically in the evaluation of alibi evidence. Alibis are unique among memory statements because of the atmosphere in which they are evaluated: Alibis are usually given in a criminal context and are held up to much greater scrutiny than the typical memory story. A simple story about where one was is not enough for an alibi; one must also offer proof of one's whereabouts, such as a person corroborator or physical evidence. The papers in this symposium examine alibis of different types in varying contexts, attempting to pin down what about alibis makes them credible and influential to evaluators. The findings converge on factors which can moderate the credibility of an alibi: perceptions of the corroborators' motivations to lie for the alibi provider, other evidence in a case, and experience with providing an alibi of one's own.

**Paper 1: Not as Easy as It Looks: Alibi Generation Influences Alibi Evaluation**

*Elizabeth Olson*

**Paper 2: A Survey of Alibi Beliefs: A Test of the Ironic**

*Scott Culhane*

**Paper 3: "Can You Back Me Up?": How the Perception of an Alibi is Affected by the Characteristics of the Corroborator**

*Tara Burke*

**Paper 4: Consideration of Alibi Evidence May Depend Upon Strength of the Prosecution's Case**

*Maria Shpurik*

**New Directions in Jury Selection and Trial Consulting Research**

The papers in this symposium address issues in jury selection and trial consulting using innovative research methods and are among the first studies to move beyond questions of which demographic and attitudinal variables predict verdict. The first study grew out of several consulting projects in high profile cases and addresses how to best counter the effects of pretrial publicity through established remedies, including voir dire. Traditionally, the relationship between juror demographics and verdict is weak. However, the second paper improves upon previous research by examining the relationship between jury composition and jury verdicts in actual trials. The third paper examines whether attorneys use biased hypothesis testing in developing questions for voir dire and shows that attorneys generate questions of low diagnostic value. The fourth paper provides attorneys with a potential tool to use in jury selection. The researchers present data on the development and validation of a questionnaire assessing attitudes toward juvenile waiver. Once an attorney challenges a juror for cause, the judge must make a decision whether to exercise the challenge. The final paper assesses the appropriateness of attorneys' challenges for cause and the extra-legal factors affecting judges' decisions about challenges for cause, including juror confidence as a cue to the jurors' level of bias.

**Paper 1: Consulting Issues in Cases Involving Pretrial Publicity**

*Steven Penrod*

**Paper 2: A Field Study of the Relationship between Jury Demographics and Verdicts**

*Dennis Devine*

**Paper 3: Biased Hypothesis Testing during Traditional Attorney Voir dire**

*Nina Steighner*

**Paper 4: The Predictive Validity of the Juvenile Waiver Scale**

*Lora Levett*

**Paper 5: Assessing Juror Bias from Multiple Angles: Judges, Attorneys, Jurors and the Challenge for Cause**  
*Mary Rose*

**Beyond Active Learning: Developing Interdisciplinary and Collaborative Projects in Psychology and Law**

Undergraduate legal psychology courses utilize exercises and materials that apply social science principles to the teaching of psychology and law (Greene, E., Teaching Materials for Undergraduate Legal Psychology Courses [www.unl.edu/ap-ls](http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls)). This symposium will extend beyond presenting a variety of ideas for active learning exercises. Instead, presenters will focus on the following: creation of an interdisciplinary-topic based course, developing and implementing an advanced jury simulation project, and a collaborative assignment in jury selection. Evaluation data assessing the effectiveness of the techniques discussed will also be presented. The first presentation will describe a collaborative effort to develop an interdisciplinary lab science course for non-science majors in Forensic Science. The presentation will focus on the goals and content of the course, the integration of Psychology into the course, and some of the rewards and challenges of team teaching with a colleague from a different discipline. The second presentation will focus on how to actively engage students in the development and administration of a jury simulation exercise, from preparing and carrying out focus groups to developing trial strategies and presenting portions of the "trial." The third presentation will describe a model integrating a voir dire assignment in Introduction to Psychology and Legal Psychology classes. The final presentation is TBA.

**Paper 1: Two Views are Better than One: Developing a Collaborative Voir Dire Project for Intro and Legal Psychology Courses**

*Judith Platania*

**Paper 2: Putting My Best Case Forward: The Use of Jury Simulations in an Undergraduate Legal Psychology Course**

*Garrett Berman*

**Paper 3: "Forensic Science - Crime Scene to Courtroom": The Process of Developing an Interdisciplinary Lab Course for Non-Science Majors**

*Elizabeth Bennett*

**Critique of the Self-Report APSD in At-Risk Populations**

The Antisocial Process Screening Device (Frick & Hare, 2001) is one of the most popular measures for investigating psychopathic features in youths. Designed for youths ages 6 to 13, the adult- (parent, teacher) rated APSD has demonstrated good reliability in unselected and clinic-referred samples. Frick, Barry & Bodin (2000) noted "Self-report becomes more reliable and valid as a child enters adolescence, especially for assessing antisocial tendencies and attitudes that may not be observable to parents and other significant adults" (p. 13). Consequently, a number of investigators studying at-risk (e.g., justice-involved) adolescents have used an experimental self-report version of the APSD. This symposium's presentations examine the psychometric properties of the self-report APSD. Norman Poythress uses findings from multiple studies to examine internal consistency, focusing in particular on the callous-unemotional scale. Kevin Douglas reports findings from a large sample (N = 501) CFA regarding the factor structure of the APSD, and Justin Campbell examines the structure of the APSD using multidimensional scaling. Finally, Luna Munoz presents data comparing the stability of parent and youth reports on the APSD and compares these versions in their association with measures of antisocial behavior.

**Paper 1: Internal Consistency of the Self-report APSD**

*Norman Poythress*

**Paper 2: The Antisocial Process Screening Device, Self-Report Version**

*Kevin Douglas*

**Paper 3: Multi-Dimensional Modeling of the Antisocial Process Screening Device Self-Report**

*Justin Campbell*

**Paper 4: The Stability and Predictive Utility of the Self-Report Version of the APSD**

*Luna Munoz*

**The ECST-R: Its Theory, Validation, and Forensic Applications**

Psychologists are increasingly involved in the forensic assessment of criminal and civil issues. Within the criminal domain, referrals for competency to stand trial (CST) predominate with estimates between 50,000 and 60,000 evaluations annually. The first generation of competency measures was very limited in their forensic applicability.

In general, these measures failed to assess the three prongs of CST as articulated by the Dusky standard. Moreover, the measures made no allowances for the possibility of feigned incompetency in their development and validation. To address these limitations, Rogers (1995) began systematic research on a new CST measure, the Evaluation of Competency to Stand Trial-Revised (ECST-R). This symposium integrates 8 years of research regarding the development, validation, and forensic applications of the ECST-R. The symposium is organized into three major presentations followed by a discussant. Rogers examines the Dusky standard, models for its conceptualization, and prototypical analysis in developing the ECST-R. Sewell discusses the stages in validating the ECST-R with an emphasis on reliability, construct validity via CFA, and utility estimates for the feigning. With considerable experience in three states, Tillbrook illustrates the ECST-R's applicability to a variety of cases.

**Paper 1: The ECST-R: Overview and Theory**

*Richard Rogers*

**Paper 2: Validation of the ECST-R**

*Kenneth Sewell*

**Paper 3: Applying the ECST-R to Forensic Practice**

*Chad Tillbrook*

**Gender and the Development of Risky Behavior in Normative and Incarcerated Samples**

Policy-makers and psychologists have been called upon to create gender-specific programming for the growing numbers of female delinquents. Up to this point however, research has neglected to study risky behaviors across gender. The papers in this symposium address the development of risky behavior in both incarcerated and normative samples. Overarching themes include the development of risky behavior, influence of peers versus individual factors, and the importance of relational versus overt aggression in understanding female delinquency. Two papers make gender comparisons based on combined samples of male and female adolescents from the community. In the first paper, the authors will discuss the role of peers (including same sex versus opposite sex friendships) in the development of risky behavior. In the second paper, the authors will focus on the quality of peer relationships in a risk-taking activity. The remaining two papers discuss issues specific to incarcerated girls, including the relationship between personality and overt versus relational aggression. In the final paper, the authors will focus on the role between family and peer relationships and coping resources. Implications of both gender-comparative and gender-specific findings will be discussed in light of the current push to create interventions for adolescent girls.

**Paper 1: Gender & delinquency: The Roles of Aggression and Peer Influence in the Development of Girls' and Boys' Alcohol Use in Adolescence**

*Melinda Schmidt*

**Paper 2: "He made me do it:" Adolescents' Relationship with Their Risk Taking Co-participants**

*Jill Antonishak*

**Paper 3: "She said what?" Relational Aggression, Overt Aggression and Personality in Incarcerated Girls**

*Mandi Burnette*

**Paper 4: The Roles of Family and Peer Relationships in Coping with Interpersonal Stress among Delinquent Female Adolescents**

*Lisa Trivits*

**Psychopaths and Their Crimes: Towards a More Refined Understanding**

Psychopathy, as defined by the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (2nd Ed.; Hare, 2003), is a personality disorder characterized by a cluster of affective, interpersonal, lifestyle, and antisocial traits. While there are a variety of ways in which the disorder manifests itself, research has identified psychopaths to be especially prone to violate the rules and regulations of society. Indeed, psychopaths, irrespective of treatment history, have repeatedly and consistently been found to re-offend at a faster rate than nonpsychopaths. Yet, little is known regarding the psychopath's propensity for 'specific' types of offences and/or the nature of their offending. The aim of this symposium is to add to his body of research by comparing how psychopathic and nonpsychopathic offenders differ in the commission of violent offences, including murder, domestic violence, hostage taking, and pimping. Topics will include criminal motivations and offender, victim, and crime characteristics. Recent research investigating the criminal profiles of psychopathic subtypes (prototypical, macho, manipulative, and pseudo) will also be presented. The implications for criminal profiling and risk prediction will be discussed. In addition, special emphasis will be placed on the need for more refined researched protocols and more sensitive and specific risk measures within this area.

**Paper 1: Psychopathy and Unlawful Confinement: An Examination of Perpetrator Characteristics**

*Alicia Spidel*

**Paper 2: Pimping and Psychopathy: An Examination of Perpetrator Characteristics**

*Caroline Greaves*

**Paper 3: Psychopathic Subtypes and Their Crimes: A Validation Study**

*Hughes Herve*

**Paper 4: Predicting Psychopathy in Male Batterers**

*Thomas Lindsey*

**Paper 5: Actions Speak Louder the Words: An Examination of Psychopathic and Non-Psychopathic Offenders Self-Report for Homicide**

*Mike Woodworth*

**Columbine: Understanding Why**

In April 2002, the Threat Assessment Group, Inc., of Newport Beach, California, completed a two year project Psychiatric Autopsy project that attempted to identify the casual factors that led two the Columbine High School massacre. As part of our project, we reviewed more than 17,000 pages of documentation and interviewed dozens of witnesses, friends, and teachers. Our work was made into a documentary and broadcast on the A&E Network in a special edition of Investigative Reports. In this symposium, each of the participants will address a portion of the psychiatric/psychological autopsy process employed during the Columbine project. A videotape presentation will be included, along with an interactive question and answer session highlighting lessons learned from Columbine and strategies for prevention future tragedy.

*Erin Spiers, Steven Pitt, Joel Dvoskin, Park Dietz, & Ron Walker*

**Understanding Mental Health Courts: Learnings from a Multi-Site Study**

Mental health courts are an important development in the emergence of therapeutic courts in the criminal justice system. There are approximately 70 mental health courts in the United States today, with new ones being created at a rapid pace. This symposium will do three things. The first paper will describe mental health courts and place them in the context of the overall effort to divert individuals with mental disorders from the criminal justice system. The second and third papers will describe the results of research into the characteristics of mental health courts. While mental health courts share certain characteristics, there is no typical mental health court and research results will be presented that compare and contrast existing mental health courts on a number of important issues, including eligibility for entry to the court, disposition of the criminal charge, and the use of punishment. The final paper will address legal and ethical issues raised in therapeutic courts where it is assumed that the traditional adversarial system creates impediments to meeting the defendant's therapeutic interests.

**Paper 1: The Context of Mental Health Courts Today**

*Henry Steadman*

**Paper 2: Referral and Enrollment into Mental Health Courts: The Who, What, and How of the Processes Policy Research Associates**

*Allison Redlich*

**Paper 3: Therapeutic Leverage and Mental Health Courts**

*Patricia Griffin*

**Paper 4: The Role of Judges and Attorneys in Therapeutic Courts**

*John Petrila*

**Legal Mechanisms to Leverage Adherence: Key Issues and Challenges**

Legal mechanisms can be applied to compel people with mental illness to adhere to treatment; however, research is limited regarding how leverages are used in practice. Do clinicians and families of people with mental illness employ legal mechanisms to increase treatment engagement? Which leverages are utilized most frequently? Which are perceived as most effective? How are specific laws of guardianship and psychiatric advance directives used? Might people with mental illness view coerciveness of leverages differently than family or clinicians? This symposium presents new data addressing these questions while clarifying fundamental issues and challenges faced when applying legal mechanisms to leverage adherence. First, author #1 will present data from clinician and family surveys on frequency and effectiveness of using housing, money, hospitalization, and incarceration as leverages.

Second, author #2 will examine guardianship for persons with mental illness, emphasizing their civil commitment experience and service utilization. Third, author #3 will compare patient with family and clinician opinions about when legal leverages are justified. Next, author #4 will investigate actual statements in psychiatric advance directives and analyze whether patient preferences match generally accepted treatment guidelines. Finally, author #5 will serve as discussant and highlight implications for understanding the process of mandated treatment.

**Paper 1: Clinician and Family Experiences Using Legal Mechanisms to Increase Consumer Engagement with Treatment**

*Marvin Swartz*

**Paper 2: Guardianship for Persons with Mental Illnesses and Treatment Mandates**

*Annette Christy*

**Paper 3: Perceived Competence, Dangerousness, and Need for Legal Coercion: A Comparison of Stakeholder Views**

*Richard van Dorn*

**Paper 4: Psychiatric Advance Directives: Do Patient Preferences Match Treatment Guidelines?**

*Eric Elbogen*

**Mandated Community Treatment: The Prevalence Study**

Mandated community treatment appears widespread. People with mental disorder are often dependent upon goods and services provided by the social welfare system, including disability benefits and housing. Their access to these goods and services may be tied to treatment participation. Similarly, many people with mental disorder find themselves arrested for criminal offenses. Lenient disposition of their cases may be tied to treatment participation. In each of these contexts, the targeted patients face loss of liberty, property or other valued interests if they fail to comply with prescribed treatment. Facing such pervasive constraints on free choice, patients may attempt to maximize their own control over the treatment they receive in the event of later deterioration by executing advance directives. Little hard information exists on a national scale regarding the use of the different forms of mandated treatment for people with mental disorder. While the debate has begun with regard to the many vexing legal and ethical questions surrounding mandated treatment, the central empirical questions have not been answered. This symposium presents the first national data of the prevalence of mandated community treatment. Findings from a just-completed study in five sites - San Francisco, Chicago, Tampa, Durham, and Worcester - are described.

**Paper 1: Mandated Community Treatment: An Overview**

*Marvin Swartz*

**Paper 2: Mandated Community Treatment: Methods of the Prevalence Study**

*Allison Redlich*

**Paper 3: Mandated Community Treatment: Findings of the Prevalence Study**

*Pamela Robbins*

**Paper 4: Mandated Community Treatment: Implications of the Prevalence Study**

*John Monahan*

**Cutting-Edge Developments in Children and Youths' Deception and Adults' Ability to Detect It**

Children and youths' deception in legal settings, social factors that influence their truthfulness, and adults' ability to detect children's lies have received relatively little empirical attention. In this symposium, five research teams will discuss current, cutting-edge research that examines children's lying and truthfulness and adults' abilities to detect deception. First, authors will compare maltreated and non-maltreated children's deceptions about a misdeed, and their ability to maintain their deception when questioned. Second, authors will present findings supporting the assumption that oaths promote honesty in child witnesses, and discuss the ability of self-regulatory processes to account for the "promise-honesty effect." Third, authors will examine adolescents' malingering on a standardized clinical measure and evaluate the utility of an objective measure to detect it. Fourth, authors will examine whether adults or children's lies are easier to detect, and discuss individual differences in detecting deception. Finally, authors will discuss law enforcement officers' practices, belief systems, and knowledge of adolescent development and behavior within the context of an interrogation. Bette Bottoms will provide concluding remarks, highlighting common themes and directions for future research.

**Paper 1: Maltreated Children's Truth- and Lie-telling Behavior**

*Victoria Talwar*

**Paper 2: Promises to Tell the Truth, Promises to Keep a Secret: Understanding the Promise-Honesty Effect**

*Kari Nysse-Carris*

**Paper 3: Artful Liars: Adolescents Malingering Trauma on Draw-A-Person Tests**

*Angela Crossman*

**Paper 4: Are Children's Lies More Easily Detected than Adults**

*Gail Goodman*

**Paper 5: The Use of Lie Detection Interrogation Techniques: Practices and Beliefs of Law Enforcement Officers**

*Jessica Meyer*

**Juvenile Court, Parents, and the Public: Empirical research on Culpability, Responsibility, and Parental Involvement**

Large numbers of adolescents are processed annually through juvenile justice systems that have become increasingly adversarial and punitive, yet remain to some degree committed to rehabilitation, treatment, and service provision as strategies to reduce recidivism and promote positive youth development. This symposium addresses two important influences in the operation of the juvenile court: public responses to juvenile crime and parental involvement in juvenile cases. Public perceptions directly and indirectly drive the court's philosophical balancing act of rehabilitation and punishment, and parental involvement in part drives the court's practical success or failure with rehabilitating and punishing individual juveniles. The first two papers report a study of public perceptions of adolescent culpability. The first of two papers on a study of public perceptions of adolescent culpability analyzes the relationship between general attitudes about crime, perceptions of immaturity, and punishment. The second paper examines how characteristics of community participants explain culpability beliefs. The third paper considers public perceptions of parental responsibility for juvenile crime through analyses of parental responsibility laws. The fourth presentation reports how adolescents' experiences with their own parents during Canadian legal proceedings relate to legal outcomes. The final presentation examines age-based differences in adolescent and adult defendants' perceptions of parental involvement and legal choices.

**Paper 1: Public Perceptions of Adolescent Culpability (1): General Attitudes about Juvenile Crime and Punishment**

*Jennifer Tweed*

**Paper 2: Public Perceptions of Adolescent Culpability (2): Interaction of Perpetrator and Public Characteristics**

*N. Dickon Reppucci*

**Paper 3: Public Perception of Parental Responsibility: Blame, Responsibility, and Punishment**

*Eve Brank*

**Paper 4: Parental Involvement in the Canadian Youth Justice System**

*Michele Peterson-Badali*

**Paper 5: Age Differences in Defendants' Perceptions of Parental Involvement and Legal Choices**

*Jennifer Woolard*

**The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument, Second Version (MAYSI-2): Utility and Practical Applications in Juvenile Justice**

An overwhelming number of adolescents (approximately 60%) involved in the juvenile justice system meet diagnostic criteria for one or more psychiatric disorders. Accurate identification of psychiatric disturbances as youths enter the juvenile justice system is essential. Many state juvenile justice facilities have a legal and moral responsibility to respond to the mental health needs of adolescents in their custody. Early identification of mental health needs increases the efficacy of interventions to reduce future crime and prevent the development of serious mental disorders. The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument, Second Version (MAYSI-2); a screening tool for mental, behavioral, and emotional disturbances, was designed in 1997 in response to these needs. Today, the MAYSI-2 is used statewide in the juvenile justice systems of over 25 states. This widespread use compels investigation into its usefulness and application across juvenile populations. First, we have the MAYSI-2 National Norm study's preliminary findings on the generalizability of cut-off scores across gender, racial, and age groups. The second presentation will introduce the use of "critical items" in distinguishing juveniles with serious mental illness. The third presentation will discuss associations with offense patterns in a large sample of less severe

delinquents. Finally, the we will discuss the MAYSI-2's association with staff perceptions of juveniles and a measure of institutional maladjustment.

**Paper 1: The MAYSI-2 National Norm Study: Demographic and Developmental Differences**

*Gina Vincent*

**Paper 2: Reliability and Validity of the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument – 2 (MAYSI-2) in Incarcerated Youth: A Focus on Critical Items**

*Keith R. Cruise*

**Paper 3: MAYSI-2 Scores in Three Goups of Texas Juvenile Probation Commission Youth**

*Fran Lexcen*

**Paper 4: The Predictive Validity of the MAYSI-2: A Promising Instrument for Assessing Institutional Adjustment of Juvenile Offenders**

*Kelly Watt*

**Current Directions in Research on Domestic Abuse**

This symposium will be of interest to anybody working in the area of domestic abuse. The papers presented are an exploration of new avenues of research on intimate violence emanating from the Vancouver Forensic Psychology Association. Jason Winters' presentation outlines the link between domestic violence and emotional intelligence. Previously, emotional intelligence had been overlooked in spousal abuse literature. Findings from a sample of incarcerated batterers and a sample of undergraduate controls indicate that deficits in emotional intelligence are related to an increased propensity for abuse. Robert Clift's presentation on stalking-like behaviours and female perpetrated abusiveness explores the possibility of predicting obsessional following and intimate abuse. His data indicate that these behaviors may be predicted up to two years in advance. Lindsey Thomas' presentation will describe a subtype of batterers for which intimate violence is merely an extension of generally violent and criminal lifestyle. Finally, Alicia Spidel will be presenting results from an exploratory study of intimately violent undergraduate women. Her results show that undergraduate female perpetrators are likely to have a personality disorder.

**Paper 1: Emotional Intelligence and Domestic Violence**

*Jason Winters*

**Paper 2: Female Perpetration of Stalking and Intimate Abuse**

*Robert Clift*

**Paper 3: Patterns of Spousal Assault: Criminal History Correlates**

*Lindsey Thomas*

**Paper 4: Characteristics of Female Intimate Partner Assaulters**

*Alicia Spidel*

## **Paper Abstracts (alphabetical by first author)**

### **Current Issues in Forensic Clinical Practice**

*Jay Adams*

The field of forensic mental health has evolved rapidly and our research instruments and experts command growing respect among both the scientific community and lay audiences. We have, however, focused almost exclusively on assessment, and in so doing, have fostered the perception that most forensic clients are very different from other populations and are not amenable to treatment. This presentation will discuss the role of child abuse in the backgrounds of the majority of forensic clients. Topics to be covered include the devaluation of clinical work with forensic clients, the over-emphasis on training in the identification of psychopathy and malingering to the exclusion of treatment, the negative aspects of the widespread use of the PCL-R, the misdiagnosis of forensic clients due to lack of familiarity with the trauma literature, failure to identify and appropriately treat self-injurious behavior and dissociation among forensic clients, the origins of criminal thinking, and the relevance of attachment theory and research to forensic populations.

### **Victim Issues Are Key to Effective Sex Offender Treatment**

*Jay Adams*

The recent passage of Sexually Violent Predator laws in several states has increased interest in identifying those sex offenders most likely to re-offend, and changeable or "dynamic" factors that can be most effectively addressed in treatment in order to reduce sex offender recidivism. Hanson and his colleagues have identified the following as promising stable, dynamic factors: intimacy deficits, negative peer influences, attitudes tolerant of sexual offending, problems with emotional/sexual self-regulation, and general self-regulation. On the basis of 25 years' experience treating sex offenders, and the growing literature on the effects of early trauma on the development of the brain, the author explores the relationships among these factors and the long-term effects of child abuse.

### **Genetic Discrimination in Hiring Decisions: An Initial Examination**

*Meera Adya & Brian Bornstein*

The knowledge resulting from the Human Genome Project (HGP) will make individualized health information available. Academics and policymakers debate about the appropriateness of using genetic information, but the debate begs the question: would people (e.g., employers) discriminate between other people (e.g., job applicants) on the basis of genetic information, if they were privy to it? The proposed study is the first in a series of studies attempting to answer the question. This experiment will test whether genetic test information results in discriminatory hiring decisions by varying four levels of genetic test information and four levels of family health history.

### **Privacy: A Multidimensional Scaling Perspective**

*Meera Adya & Brian Bornstein*

With boundaries and definitions of "privacy" shifting, multidimensional scaling is a useful tool for understanding participants' own definitions. In the first study, participants were given 36 words hypothesized to be drawn from the domain of "private" (Edinburgh, 2003). Results indicated a 4-dimensional solution ( $R^2 = .79$ , Stress = .13) with 7 clusters (Eigenvalues > 1.0). The second study is a replication of the first, with an extension to aid in interpretability. Participants sorted the words, labeled their piles, described their sorting process, and rated the words on descriptive dimensions. Results will be presented, and implications of the findings discussed.

## **The Effect of Arrest on Future Domestic Violence: Examining Subsequent Conciliatory Behavior**

*Christopher Allen*

The effect of arrest in domestic violence cases is examined in a sample of 218 domestic violence incidents. The author proposes that arrest in domestic violence cases subsequently affects relationship dynamics. Analysis revealed that arrest is associated with greater conciliatory behavior by the abuser. This finding is discussed in light of previous research on domestic violence. Post-hoc analyses suggest that conciliatory behavior may be a response to deter future police intervention on the part of the female partner.

## **Uncommon Knowledge: Getting Judges Past What They Think They Know and Gaining Acceptance for Expert Testimony**

*Scott Anders, Krista Forrest, & Charles Honts*

We explore the nature of and the time frame needed for changes when the legal system is confronted with the expanding body of research in the social sciences. Also explored are the relevant evidence rules and case law that psychologists need to know in order to increase the acceptance of their investigative findings. We also suggest various methods of approaching the judiciary in order to (a) inform them of many recent findings and (b) increase their awareness that many issues thought to be common knowledge are really not within the realm of common knowledge of the average juror or judge.

## **Generic Prejudice in Sexual Assault and Homicide Case: An Experimental Model**

*Lucy Arnot, Richard Wiener, & Ryan Winter*

Generic prejudice refers to jurors' inability to impartially evaluate a case because of pre-existing attitudes regarding that class of case (Vidmar, 1997). This study confirms the existence of generic prejudice in sexual assault cases and, to a lesser extent, in homicide cases. Homicide cases show stronger specific and adjudicative bias and sexual assault cases demonstrate more generic prejudices. However, analyses of the required level of certainty to satisfy the reasonable doubt standard show that generic prejudice in the sexual assault cases is least likely in situations similar to jury decision-making where evaluators exert great cognitive effort to process case facts.

## **The Ethical Dilemma of Maintaining Confidentiality in Psychotherapy with Inmates**

*Andrea Barnes & Kelly Nesson*

The ethical struggle that psychotherapists encounter while striving to provide therapy within a prison population is a daunting one. Studies have shown that confidentiality is the most important ethical dilemma confronting the prison psychologist (Lucca, 1996). The reason this struggle is so pronounced seems to be rooted in the competing goals of treatment for the individual versus the safety of the group. Forensic psychologists may be particularly helpful in mediating between the mental health system and the correctional system, by addressing this issue and drawing up very clear and precise guidelines on the parameters of confidentiality in correctional settings.

## **The Measurement of Competence to Stand Trial: A Comparison of Two Competence Assessment Instruments in a Sample of Individuals with Mental Retardation**

*Allyson Bennett & Patricia Zapf*

Mental retardation presents special issues for those working within the criminal justice system, as well as for the mentally retarded individuals involved in this system. The purpose of this study was to explore some of these issues. Participants in the present study were 60 males who had been remanded to the Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System, Forensic Division. The performance of the participants between and across two measures of competence, the MacCAT-CA and the CAST-MR, were compared. Participants performed significantly better on the CAST-MR, specifically designed for the assessment of competence in mentally retarded defendants, than on the MacCAT-CA.

## **The Measurement of Adjudicative Competence: A Comparison of Three Types of Competencies in a Sample of Individuals with Mental Retardation**

*Allyson Bennett & Patricia Zapf*

Prior to the early 1990s, the various competencies were unanimously viewed as context-specific. In 1993, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Godinez v. Moran* that there was only one standard to be used for all of the various types of competencies – the Dusky standard. The purpose of this research was to examine three specific types of competencies (competence to stand trial, competence to plead guilty, and competence to waive Miranda rights) in a sample of individuals with mental retardation in order to see whether or not there are differences between the three types of competencies.

## **Does Rigorous Cross-Examination of Eyewitness Experts Mitigate Skepticism Effects?**

*Garrett Berman, Brian Cutler, & Kristin Gray*

Students, serving as mock-jurors, read trial transcripts of a robbery case in which there was no eyewitness expert testimony, an expert who was cross-examined in a standard (relatively weak) fashion, or an expert who experienced rigorous cross-examination. Analysis of verdict and prosecution case-strength ratings revealed that expert testimony led to fewer convictions, but the two cross-examination conditions produced comparable effects. The expert who experienced rigorous cross-examination was evaluated more favorably and had more of an influence on the mock-jurors' culpability ratings than did the expert who experienced the standard cross-examination – a “backfire” effect of sorts.

## **Guilty Knowledge: Reinforcement by Interviewers Can Induce Children to Falsely Incriminate Themselves**

*F. James Billings, Tanya Taylor, James Burns, Deb Corey, & James Wood*

In 1998 two boys ages 7 and 8 were charged with murder after making incriminating statements to Chicago police, only later to be proven innocent. Why had they incriminated themselves? In the present study, 99 children in kindergarten through 3rd grade were questioned regarding the staged theft of a toy. Reinforced children made 52% false claims of guilty knowledge concerning the theft and 43% false claims of having witnessed it (controls were 36% and 25% respectively). Twelve percent of the children actually confessed to taking the toy. These findings revealed how children can quickly be induced to falsely implicate themselves.

## **Lying: Do Psychopaths Have the Edge?**

*F. James Billings, James Wood, & Scott Lilienfeld*

It is well known that individuals with psychopathic traits are often deceptive. But are they unusually adept at perpetrating their lies? Sixty participants were evaluated for psychopathic traits and then videotaped while making honest and deceptive presentations. The presentations were then rated for “truthfulness” by 150 naive observers. Participants' success in deceiving observers was modestly correlated with scores on the Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version ( $r = .22$ ), a self-report psychopathy measure ( $r = .23$ ), and observer ratings of psychopathy ( $r = .32$ ). These findings provide intriguing but inconclusive evidence that individuals with psychopathic traits are unusually adept at deception.

## **Fighting Fair: ADR Procedurally Just Practices and Optimal Conditions**

*Sherry Blakey*

When should one use an ADR process, whom should oversee this process and how, and what just procedures and other conditions will optimize a successful dispute resolution? A comparison of three popular ADR methods-- arbitration/evaluative mediation to facilitative/community and transformative mediation; then optimally matched to mediator KSAs, training and style; and to parties' ADR processes, outcomes and goals; and finally to key procedural justice criteria and situational factors are reviewed. Empirical studies emphasize the wide subject and dispute issue

utility of community mediation, performed by ADR trained internal and external neutrals, utilizing key procedurally just practices, enhanced by optimal situational variables.

### **Psychopathic Personality Traits: Heritability and Genetic Overlap with Internalizing and Externalizing Psychopathology**

*Daniel Blonigen, Brian Hicks, Robert Krueger, Christopher Patrick, & William Iacono*

Psychopathy is a disorder with important legal implications. It comprises two distinct facets that exhibit divergent relations with internalizing (mood and anxiety) and externalizing (substance abuse and antisocial behavior) psychopathology. Few behavior genetic studies have explored genetic and environmental contributions to both psychopathy facets within the same study and no studies have examined the etiologic connections between these facets and broader spectra of psychopathology. The current research investigated these issues in a sample of male and female twins. We found evidence for additive genetic contributions to both psychopathy factors as well as divergent genetic correlations between these factors and internalizing and externalizing disorders.

### **Effectiveness of Witness Preparation with Public Defender Clients**

*Marcus Boccaccini & Stanley Brodsky*

Eight criminal defendants represented by a public defender's office were videotaped during testimony simulations both before and after being prepared to testify. Testimony simulations were viewed by six trained evaluators who made ratings of the defendants' testimony delivery skills, credibility, and culpability. Evaluators were blind to whether simulations were pre- or post-training. Training was associated with a reduction in perceived guilt and improvements in the use of several testimony delivery skills. Training was also associated with an unintended decrease in expressiveness. Implications for future witness preparation research are discussed.

### **Toward Understanding Reentry into Postbooking Jail Diversion Programs**

*Marcus Boccaccini, Annette Christy, Norman Poythress, & David Kershaw*

Jail diversion program participants are expected to benefit from access to treatment, leading to reductions in arrests and subsequent diversions. One way to put rediversion rates into perspective is to compare them to reentry rates into the mental health system through other existing pathways. Reentry patterns for two postbooking jail diversion programs over an 18-month period were reviewed and compared to patterns of initiations for involuntary psychiatric examinations. Similar reentry patterns were found, implying that rediversion may be understood as a mental health treatment issue given that these systems appear to be serving similar, if not the same, populations.

### **Cognitive Developmental Factors Affecting the Assessment of Suggestibility in Preschool Children**

*Karri Bonner & Matthew Scullin*

The Video Suggestibility Scale for Children (VSSC) has been found to predict suggestibility for children over 4.5 years, but not among children younger than this. We examined the relationship between the predictive ability of VSSC scores when considered in conjunction with children's theory of mind (ToM) and executive functioning (EF) abilities. We attempted to predict 70 3- to 5-year-old children's performance during a study in which they were interviewed suggestively about a live magic show from their scores on the VSSC. We found that that among children who pass ToM and EF tasks, regardless of age, the VSSC predicts suggestibility.

### **Disclosure and Nondisclosure of Child Physical, Emotional, and Sexual Abuse: Circumstances and Predictors**

*Bette Bottoms, Aaron Rudnicki, & Michelle Epstein*

We will present findings from a retrospective survey study examining reports of childhood maltreatment in a large, ethnically diverse sample (N = 1411). Results indicate that a substantial minority of victims never disclose abuse, and very few (<10%) disclose in ways that lead to legal intervention. We will detail the circumstances of disclosure and provide a profile of factors that predict disclosure. The study is unique in examining not only disclosure of sexual abuse, but also physical and emotional abuse, and in testing theoretically derived hypotheses regarding predictors of disclosure such as psychological coping style.

### **The Influence of Socially Supportive Interviewing on Adults' Perceptions of Children's Report Accuracy**

*Bette Bottoms, Aaron Rudnicki, & Kari L. Nysse-Carris*

Adults watched mock forensic interviews in which children were questioned in either a supportive or non-supportive manner about innocuous events experienced a year earlier. We investigated the effects of interviewing style (supportive vs. non-supportive) on adults' perceptions of accuracy. After controlling for children's actual accuracy, which is generally improved with supportive interviewing, we found that adults consistently rated the supported children as less accurate than those interviewed in a non-supportive manner. This work advances social psychological research on perceptions of child witnesses and has important applied legal implications.

### **Denial and the Treatment of Sexual Offenders**

*Leisl Bryant & Thomas Grisso*

Contemporary sexual offender treatment insists on overcoming offenders' denial and narrowly focuses on the supposed necessity of admitting guilt. We raise concern about the effectiveness of this approach and the paucity of empirical data for the assumptions underlying it, and suggest that aspects of the current doctrine may be creating or exacerbating the very problem we are trying to overcome. We argue that a pejorative view of denial is both unhelpful and potentially misguided, and suggest that a narrow focus on (or demand for) admission, to the neglect of the process of therapy, is counter-productive.

### **NGRI Revisited: Venirepersons' Perceptions of the Insanity Defense**

*Brooke Butler*

Three hundred venirepersons from the 12th Judicial Circuit in Florida completed the following booklet of materials: one question measuring level of support for insanity defense; a 16-item measure assessing perceptions of mental illness and insanity; a case scenario; verdict preference; and standard demographic questions. Support for the insanity defense was significantly related to perceptions of legal standards of insanity, mental illness, and the myths associated with the insanity defense. In addition, results indicated that support for the insanity defense, age, ethnic background, educational level, occupation, type of prior jury service, and political views were significantly related to verdict preference.

### **Cost-Effectiveness Intensive Treatment for Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders**

*Michael Caldwell & Gregory Van Rybroek*

This paper presents a cost - effectiveness analysis of an intensive treatment program for violent juvenile delinquents. The program studied is of a unique design intended to treat juvenile delinquents deemed too aggressive to be effectively treated in the more conventional juvenile correctional settings. The study compares the costs and savings for 102 youth treated in the program against a similar comparison group of 148 youth that were only assessed but not treated. The results show a significant cost benefit derived from shorter incarceration and significantly reduced recidivism among the treatment group members over a 4-year follow-up period.

### **Parental Understanding of Miranda Rights**

Abby Callis, Jeffrey Helms, Frederick Grieve, & Elizabeth Jones

Research suggests that parents alone may not adequately protect juveniles' rights during interrogation and waiver and that parents' and juveniles' past experience with the justice system may not help them during their current interrogation and waiver of rights. The present research focuses on a parents' level of understanding of Miranda rights and parents' likelihood of encouraging their teenagers to waive their Miranda rights. Results revealed patterns in the data supporting the hypothesis that parents may not provide adequate support for teenagers during the waiver process. Overall, past experience and level of understanding of the Miranda warnings were shown not to have an effect on the likelihood for parents to encourage waiver. Implications on practice and policy are provided.

### **Reliability Generalization of the Psychopathy Checklist Applied to Youth**

*Justin Campbell, Steven Pulos, Mike Hogan, & Francie Murrrie*

The present study examined the average internal consistency and inter-rater reliability of the Psychopathy Checklist (PCL and PCL-R) and its derivatives (PCL-SV and PCL-YV) applied in a least 18 independent youthful samples. Meta-analytic procedures were used to arrive at an average reliability estimate, and an examination of between-study effect size variation. The findings indicate the Psychopathy Checklist has good internal consistency and excellent inter-rater reliability in youth samples. Sample limitations and significant moderators are discussed.

### **Therapeutic Community Counselors: The Effects of Training and Personal Substance Abuse History on Job Stress and Professional Efficacy**

*Elizabeth Capps, Bryan Myers, & Jeffrey Helms*

One hundred and fifty-four counselors working in an in-prison Therapeutic Community (TC) were surveyed. Participants were categorized according to previous personal history with substance abuse (history/no history) and formal training in substance abuse (SA) treatment (training/no training). The results indicated that prior training interacted with history of abuse such that formal training reduced both duty-related and interpersonal stress for those counselors with no history of SA, but increased both duty-related and interpersonal stress for counselors who had a history of SA. Both professional as well as interpersonal efficacy (i.e., the belief that one is competent in their treatment and interactions with clients) were significantly higher for those with formal training and a SA history, respectively. The implications for role ambiguity and role conflict in TC staffing and training are discussed.

### **The Problem with Introspective Eyewitnesses: Can Thinking Too Much Harm the Identification Process?**

*Steve Charman & Gary Wells*

Decision time has consistently been shown to be a strong postdictor of eyewitness accuracy; quick lineup identifications are more likely to be accurate than slow ones. It is hypothesized that quick identifications tend to be accurate because they reflect automatic judgments of recognition whereas slower identifications tend to be inaccurate because they reflect controlled decisions without recognition. The present studies limited controlled thinking by forcing eyewitnesses to make quick identifications (study 1) or by giving eyewitnesses a cognitive load during the identification task (study 2). The results help illustrate the role of automatic and controlled cognitive processes during lineup identifications.

### **Short-Term Involuntary Psychiatric Examination of Children in Florida**

*Annette Christy, John Petrila, Kristen Hudacek, Diane Haynes, & Anne Pulley*

Findings from a study of the acute mental health care system for children will be discussed, with particular emphasis on short-term, involuntary psychiatric or "Baker Act" examinations. Results from archival database analyses will be presented, with supplemental information included as needed from qualitative system level data collection and 35 case studies of children with involuntary examinations. Seven key findings related to the system, certificate and

evidence type, seasonality, repeated examinations, history of trauma, therapeutic foster care and intensive case management will be discussed. The policy implications, lessons learned from this study, as well as suggested future research will be discussed.

### **Ultimate Issue Testimony and its Relationship to Juror Inferences and Information Processing in a Facial Identification Case**

*Lisa Chrzanowski, Jennifer Groscup, Steven Penrod, & Michelle Giresi*

Expert testimony has caused special problems in the law, including controversy over opinion testimony which embraces the ultimate legal issue. The present study investigated the effects of expert testimony on facial metrics and its relationship to jurors' information processing and inferences in a criminal trial. One hundred and sixty undergraduates were given a written summary of a mock trial in which the ultimate issue to be decided was whether or not the defendant's known photo matched the questioned surveillance picture from the crime scene. Opinion testimony and probability rates had no significant effects on verdicts. Mediating and moderating variables are examined as well as implications for policy procedures.

### **Confession, Coercion, Procedural Error and the Juror**

*Kimberly Coffman, Linda A. Foley, & Linda Henkel*

Mock jurors (134 females & 61 males) made differential assessments regarding defendant's guilt based on inclusion of confession evidence, type of coercion, presentation of admissible / inadmissible confession evidence, and influence of predictor variables. Significant main effects were found for participants' verdicts, probability of commission assessments, and estimations of suspect's guilt after experiencing confession evidence, with participants reporting more belief in suspect's guilt when he confessed and when negative coercion was used. Of participants who heard no confession evidence and who found the defendant "not guilty" 63% self-reported they would have changed verdicts if confession evidence had been presented.

### **Further Validation of the Justice-Vengeance Scale: An Examination of Factor Structure and Construct and Predictive Validities in an American Sample**

*Lori Colwell, Laura Guy, & John Edens*

The motives underlying the allotment of punishment in our system of criminal justice are rarely clear or delineated. The present study sought to examine the validity of a new measure of justice- and vengeance-based motives for criminal sanctioning in a U.S. sample. A principal components analysis yielded four factors that largely paralleled the initial validation of the instrument. Various subscales significantly predicted juror decisions in adult and juvenile death penalty decisions, but not in a civil case.

### **The Influence of Event Frequency and Event Similarity on Children's Reports of a Particular Instance**

*Deborah Connolly & Heather Price*

Often, when children testify in court they do so as victims of a repeated offence in which there is no corroborating evidence. The case turns on credibility. In this study children participated in 1 play session or 4 play sessions that were either highly or moderately similar to each other. Two weeks later, children were told that some things were different than they really were. The next day, children were asked about the target session. Reports varied as a function of event frequency and similarity of play sessions. We discuss these data in terms of possible influences on perceived credibility.

### **A Survey of Attitudes and Practices Regarding Malingering**

*Caysyn Creevy, Karen Hubbard, & Patricia Zapf*

The present study sought to effectively address the realities of clinical assessments by administering a mail out survey questionnaire to forensic practitioners. Three main questions were addressed (1) what are forensic mental health professionals' attitudes towards malingering? (2) are differences in professionals' attitudes reflected in either (a) the actual frequency of malingering or (b) the perceived frequency of malingering? (3) Are the attitudes of forensic mental health professionals portrayed in either (a) the types of instrument used or (b) the frequency in which they are administered? Results are discussed for each of these three main research questions.

### **To Testify or Not to Testify? That is the Question**

*Scott Culhane, Harmon M. Hosch, & Howard C. Daudistel*

No field study found to date has examined the impact of the decision to testify or to remain silent in a criminal case on judicial decision making. Data from files maintained in the El Paso, TX District Clerks' Office revealed that there are differences in conviction rates and sentences handed down by juries for defendants who testify and those using their Fifth Amendment right not to testify. Data also suggested that the decision to testify was related to the type of counsel (public defender, court appointed, or privately retained). Implications of these data are discussed.

### **When Juveniles are Tried as Adults: What Happens During Voir Dire?**

*Erin Danielsen, Lora Levett, & Margaret Bull Kovera*

Research on capital voir dire shows that asking jurors whether they can hear evidence fairly, knowing that the defendant may face the death penalty, creates a conviction prone jury. Do attorneys ask similar questions when a juvenile defendant is tried in adult court (e.g., can you hear the evidence fairly, knowing that the juvenile defendant could be imprisoned in an adult facility)? We reviewed voir dire transcripts and conducted interviews with attorneys to assess the content of voir dire in juvenile waiver cases. We found that attorneys ask jurors to imagine finding the defendant guilty knowing the potential outcome and about their attitudes toward waiver.

### **The Influence of the Label 'Psychopath' on Juror Decisions in a Capital Trial**

*Karen Davis & John Edens*

Using a mock jury design in which participants (N = 473) read a case summary and transcript of expert testimony given in a capital trial, this study manipulated the presence of the label 'psychopath' and psychopathic traits to examine the impact of these factors on sentencing decisions. In all conditions, participants also rated the extent to which the defendant exhibited prototypical psychopathic traits. Based on earlier research, it is hypothesized that harsher sentences will result when (a) the expert describes the defendant as a 'psychopath' or as exhibiting psychopathic traits and (b) when jurors rate the defendant as more psychopathic.

### **Showups: Probative or Perilous?**

*Jason Dickinson, Ronald Fisher, & Ryann Haw*

Carryover effects from showups to subsequent lineup identifications were examined. Participants witnessed a staged event and subsequently viewed target-absent or target-present showups and one week later viewed target-absent or target-present lineups. Other participants saw no prior showup and one week later viewed target-absent or target-present lineups. When the target was absent, more correct decisions were made in the control condition (no prior showup); when the target was present more correct decisions were made in the experimental condition (prior showup). Furthermore, the rate of false identification increased with repeated exposure to the innocent target, suggesting that showups can exert prejudicial carry over effects to subsequent lineup identifications.

## **Predicting Sex Offender Treatment Completion: An Evaluation of Pre-Treatment Factors**

*Ronna Dillinger & Donald Strassberg*

Treating deviant behavior in sex offenders can be a lengthy and costly process. Those failing to complete sex offender treatment are at significantly higher risk to reoffend than those who complete treatment. The ability to predict who is more and less likely to complete treatment is an important consideration. The current study examines the relationship between various personality, demographic, and criminal history variables and treatment completion. A combination of several of these measures proved to be significantly predictive of outcome. Implications of these findings for assessment and treatment of sex offenders are discussed.

## **AP-LS: American Psychologists' Legacy of Sexism? (Disparity and Discrimination in Division 41)**

*Marla Domino & Thomas Grisso*

Although the history of the American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS) has been reviewed (Grissó 1991), there has been little if any attention to women's contributions to the field of psychology/law or gender disparities with AP-LS. The present study uses quantitative and qualitative data to address gender-related trends in AP-LS membership, leadership, and professional participation. Suggestions are provided as to possible future directions.

## **Jury Discussion of Silent Factors: An Influence on the Size and Consistency of Damage Awards?**

*Kari Dunaway & Edie Greene*

Jurors bring a host of experiences and knowledge into a deliberation room. In civil damage lawsuits, this knowledge may relate to "silent factors"—factors that jurors suspect should influence their damage award judgments, but about which they were given no information. This study evaluated the extent to which mock jurors discussed silent factors during deliberations and whether these discussions influenced the size of the damage award. Results indicated that 96% of the juries in the study discussed at least one silent factor during deliberation. Discussion of plaintiff's and defendant's insurance were both correlated with the size of the damage award.

## **The Effects of Verbal Overshadowing on Unconscious Transference from Mug-Shots**

*Jennifer Dysart*

Despite the fact that the majority of eyewitness experts believe that unconscious transference from mug-shots is a significant problem (Kassin, et al., 2001), very little data support this conclusion (Brown, et al., 1977; Memon et al., 2002). One explanation for the conflicting results may be that successful unconscious transference studies have not asked participants to provide a description, while studies that are unable to find the effect do ask for a description. The current study will test the hypothesis that verbal overshadowing is responsible for the unconscious transference effect with mug-shots. Participants viewed a staged event, half gave a description of the target, all participants looked through a mug shot book, and returned the next day to make an identification decision. Although the data are currently being analyzed, the results suggest that verbal overshadowing is related to the unconscious transference effect.

## **False IDs in Biased Photo Arrays: Can the Sequential Method Still Reduce False IDs When Line-up is Poorly Constructed?**

*Michelle Eisen, Cynthia Perez, Hitomi Uchishiba, & Carlene Gonzalez*

This experiment was designed to examine how well sequential line-ups fared when the photo array was clearly biased. Participants saw a videotape of a purse snatch and then viewed biased photo arrays where 4 of the 6 choices were clearly not similar to the target (i.e., not viable choices). Results indicated that the sequential line-up fared quite well under biased conditions, as false IDs were below the chance level (13%). In contrast, biased 6-packs

resulted in rather high false ID rates (37%). Possible contrast effects were also examined, by presenting 4 non-similar prior to displaying a similar foil and target.

### **Effect of Antipsychotic Medication Adherence on Violence Risk Reduction**

*Eric Elbogen, Jeffrey Swanson, Marvin Swartz, & Richard VanDorn*

This paper examines the effect of antipsychotic medication adherence in reducing violent behavior among (N=229) adults with schizophrenia. Subjects were followed for 18 months in an observational study. Time-series analyses showed that being prescribed atypical antipsychotic medications reduced probability of violence over time; however, among subjects reporting adherence with prescriptions, predicted probability of violence approached zero. Multivariate analyses indicated concurrent reduction in psychotic symptoms, substance abuse, and side effects mediated the association between treatment with atypicals, better adherence, and lower violence risk. Future research should examine whether interventions to improve medication adherence lead to reduction of violent behavior in schizophrenia.

### **Probation and Mental Health: A National Survey**

*Paula Emke Francis, Jennifer Skeem, Jacqueline Camp, & Jenny Tiemann*

This study is the second phase of a research program designed to describe how POs in specialty and traditional programs implement probation with seriously mentally ill offenders and, ultimately, to assess the effect of these implementation strategies on outcomes. This study is a national survey designed to develop a typology of “specialty” probation agencies and describe the general differences between specialty and traditional agencies. Particular emphasis is devoted to the implementation of treatment mandates with these probationers.

### **Alea iacta est - The Influence of Throwing Dice on Juridical Decision Making**

*Birte Englich, Thomas Mussweiler, & Fritz Strack*

Juridical sentencing decisions should be guided by facts, not by fortune. Disconcertingly, however, our experiments with realistic and complete case material show that sentencing decisions are influenced by sentencing demands that were blatantly determined at random. Participating lawyers anchor their sentencing decisions on the prosecutor’s demand and assimilated towards it even if they randomly determined this demand themselves by throwing dice. Experience did not reduce this bias. Practical implications, e.g. for the potential influence of mass media or spectators shouting in the courtroom, will be discussed.

### **Jurors' Prototypes of Insanity**

*Jennifer Eno Loudon & Jennifer Skeem*

A promising development in recent research is the application of the prototype theory of categorization to help explain the process by which jurors make case judgments. This study of 113 Nevadan jurors extends this research by (a) describing the extent of individual differences in prototypes of insanity, (b) determining whether the nature of jurors’ previously identified prototypes of insanity generalize to a new jurisdiction, (c) assessing whether these prototypes relate as hypothesized to case judgments.

### **Expungement in Diversion Programs: Do Clients Know What Their Missing?**

*David Festinger, David DeMatteo, Douglas Marlowe, Patricia Lee, & Nicholas Patapis*

Expungement is assumed to be one of the principal reasons that offenders’ participate in drug court or other diversion programs. Our survey results suggest that only half of our sample could define “expungement,” and that few could correctly identify its requirements or potential benefits. We found that less than 10% of clients surveyed

have petitioned for expungement, which may be due to the general lack of understanding identified in our survey. Results underscore the need for strategies to improve clients' understanding of expungement, how it is obtained, and its benefits, which may ultimately improve program retention and completion.

### **Laypersons' Predictions of Research Findings Sometimes Fail to Demonstrate Common Knowledge**

*Krista Forrest, Charles Honts, & Scott Anders*

Because judges often disallow expert testimony on the basis that the information is common knowledge, we investigated the extent to which findings of studies perceived as fairly common in the field of psychology and law could be predicted by prospective jurors. The results indicated that the outcomes of studies related to eyewitness testimony appear reflected in common knowledge (e.g., Buckhout, 1974; Lindsay & Ferguson, 1979). However findings related to false memories and false confessions are not at all represented by common knowledge (e.g. Loftus & Pickrell, 1995; Kassin & Sukel, 1997).

### **Internet Misuse by Pedophiles: Implications for Risk Assessment, Treatment, and Monitoring**

*Carla Galusha, Holly Miller, & Samantha Horsley*

This study sought to explore Internet misuse as a dynamic variable of interest to risk assessment, treatment, and monitoring of pedophiles. The purpose of the present study was to explore differences between Internet misusing and non-Internet misusing pedophilic offenders and to make suggestions of how Internet misuse may impact risk assessment, treatment, and monitoring. 27 sexual offenders from a sample of 364 admitted to misusing the Internet for sexual purposes. The groups were compared on several historical variables as well as a 2.5-year recidivism rate. Results indicate the groups differed on multiple variables, including demographics, offense characteristics/behaviors, and recidivism risk.

### **The Effects of Varied Retrieval Cues on Reminiscence in Eyewitness Memory**

*Julian Gilbert & Ronald Fisher*

It is not uncommon for eyewitnesses to recall things at later interviews that were not recalled at previous interviews (reminiscence). Many legal decision makers assume that inconsistent eyewitnesses are necessarily inaccurate witnesses. Consequently, their testimony may be prematurely discredited or dismissed. In order to examine the effectiveness of various retrieval cues in eliciting reminiscence, participants watched a videotaped mock crime and were tested for recall on two occasions using the same or different cues. Results supported the hypothesis that varying retrieval cues increases the amount of reminiscence. Furthermore, all participants exhibited some reminiscence. Finally, reminiscence was not significantly correlated with overall accuracy of testimony.

### **Children's Suggestibility: The Influence of Adult Question Type vs. Child Consistency on Children's Responses**

*Livia Gilstrap, Cindy Laub, Beth Zierten, & Katrin Mueller-Johnson*

In an examination of unstructured interviews, Gilstrap & Ceci (under review) found that child consistency was a better predictor of child assent and denial than adult question type. The current study structured the adults' question types and predicted the children's responses from both adult question type and the child's previous response and found the opposite result from Gilstrap & Ceci. The data showed that adult question type (leading, misleading, neutral) successfully predicted child response type (assent, deny) and accuracy of child response (accurate, inaccurate) but that child's previous response predicted neither. Child age predicted accuracy but not child response type.

### **Impact of Public Knowledge and Fear of Juvenile Crime on Sentencing Dispositions**

*C. Draven Godwin, Bryan Myers, & Jeffrey Helms*

Participants were presented with a brief vignette of a murder perpetrated by a juvenile. The presence of mitigating factors was varied, and participants were asked to complete a series of questions regarding sentencing the juvenile. Participant's knowledge regarding juvenile crime trends was measured along with their fear of juvenile crime. The results indicated that participants who are less knowledgeable are more fearful of being victimized by a juvenile. Moreover, those most fearful were the most punitive in their sentencing dispositions. However, fear did not attenuate the importance of mitigating factors in reducing sentence severity. These findings are discussed.

### **Unintended Consequences: Impact of the Notice Provision of the Americans with Disabilities Act on People with Hidden Disabilities**

*Susan Goldberg, Bonnie O'Day, & Mary Killeen*

Employees with psychiatric or hidden disabilities must disclose some aspect of their disability to invoke certain rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). As a consequence, people who are living with stigmatized hidden disabilities are faced with a difficult choice. If they disclose, they run the risk of experiencing prejudice or discrimination at work. If they chose nondisclosure, they lose the opportunity to request ADA-authorized work accommodations. A longitudinal, qualitative study of people with psychiatric disabilities explored these questions. The presentation will address the ADA, its implementing regulations, the study findings, and the public policy implications of these findings.

### **The Professional Detection of Detection: Lie Bias, Stereotypical Beliefs and Individual Differences**

*Lynsey Gozna, Aldert Vrij, & Ray Bull*

Professional lie detection research has highlighted problems with accuracy. This study investigated factors impacting on the lie detection ability of police detectives, custom officers and lay persons, namely lie bias, individual differences and stereotypical beliefs. Participants were administered individual difference measures (Acting, Manipulativeness, Impression Management, Anxiousness and Sociability), reported their subjective beliefs of deceptive behaviours and made veracity judgments from a series of video clips containing liars and truth tellers. Significant findings showed that custom officers exhibited a lie bias in their judgments, that stereotypical beliefs of deception exist and that individual differences impact the veracity judgments of professionals.

### **Neuropsychological Predictors of Incompetency to Stand Trial**

*Nicole Grandjean & Craig Neumann*

Competency to stand trial research has primarily focused on forensic measures that facilitate decisions of competency and characteristics of incompetent defendants. Although several studies have established a relationship between incompetency and low intelligence, the effects of intelligence on competency restoration has not been investigated. Furthermore, the relationship between specific cognitive abilities and competency has not been established. This study investigated how specific cognitive abilities relate to Dusky and the restoration of competency to stand trial. Neuropsychological performance on several cognitive measures was used to predict competency restoration in 55 mentally disordered defendants referred to a state forensic hospital for competency restoration.

### **The Effects of Lineup Administrator Knowledge on Eyewitness Identifications**

*Sarah Greathouse & Margaret Bull Kovera*

Scholars have advocated that investigators be blind to suspects' identities when administering lineups to reduce the possibility they will unwittingly influence witnesses to pick the suspects, resulting in increased misidentifications in target absent lineups. We conducted a study in which half of the participants were mock witnesses and half were

mock administrators. We manipulated whether the investigators delivered biased instructions and whether they were blind to the identity of the suspect. Half of the lineups were target present and half were target absent. Single-blind administrators giving biased instructions produced the highest misidentification rates. Conditions did not influence witnesses' perceptions of administrator influence.

### **Technology's Influence on Jury Decision-making: The Role of PowerPoint in the Courtroom**

*Michael Griffin*

The current research is based on the premise that technology may affect the outcome of trial. There were three components to this study, each designed to investigate juror expectations regarding the introduction of technology in the courtroom. The final component, a 3 (level of technology) X 3 (strength of argument) between subjects experiment was also designed to test whether PowerPoint affected believability and credibility of attorneys along with juror judgments and findings of guilt. Results indicate that technology does have an affect on jurors' views of attorney believability/credibility and may affect trial outcome. Suggestions are given for future research.

### **An Initial Investigation of the Self-Appraisal Questionnaire with Dually Diagnosed Offenders in the United States**

*Laura Guy, Amy Amenta, & David Marcus*

The Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ; Loza, 1996), a risk assessment instrument designed to predict violent and non-violent recidivism, was administered to 95 prisoners in a therapeutic community for dually diagnosed males in Texas. Cronbach's alpha was .89. The mean total score was significantly higher than the mean total score among a sample of Canadian inmates. Contrary to previous research, no significant correlations were noted between the total SAQ score and the number of past violent or nonviolent offenses. One subscale (Conduct problems) correlated significantly with total number of past offenses, but was negative ( $r = -.38, p = .05$ ).

### **Psychopathy and Institutional Misconduct: A Meta-analytic Investigation**

*Laura Guy, John Edens, Christine Anthony, Jacqueline Buffington-Vollum, & Kevin Douglas*

Although psychopathy has been linked to violence in many contexts, qualitative reviews of its predictive validity regarding institutional misconduct—particularly violent misconduct—have raised questions regarding the strength of this association, the methodology of the studies examining it, and the definitions of 'violence' employed in the literature. The present study will investigate meta-analytically the association between PCL-R total and factor scores and four types of institutional misconduct (general misconduct, non-aggressive misconduct, physical aggression towards others, and 'other' aggressive acts) and examine the potential mediating/moderating role of various factors hypothesized to impact this relationship (e.g., gender, country, prison vs. psychiatric facility).

### **Using the SONAR to Evaluate Change in Risk Level over Treatment**

*Laura Guy, Angela Torres, Holly Miller, & Phylissa Kwartner*

The Sex Offender Need Assessment Rating (SONAR; Hanson & Harris, 2001) was developed to assess change in risk among sexual offenders and comprises five stable and four acute risk factors. Psychometric properties of the stable factors were investigated with 58 incarcerated male sexual offenders in a therapeutic community in Texas. Cronbach's alpha was .79. In a subsample ( $n = 26$ ), the SONAR was administered at entry into and exit from treatment. Risk level among offenders with child victims decreased significantly more than that of offenders with adult victims. PCL-R (Hare, 1991/2003) scores were not related to changes in SONAR scores.

## **A Dimensional Approach to Risk Assessment: Does Psychopathology Predict Institutional Maladjustment in an Incarcerated Population?**

*Michelle Guyton & Stephen L. Golding*

The current project seeks to expand the operational definitions of mental illness and institutional maladjustment while understanding how different syndromes of multi-axial psychopathology affect offenders' adjustment to prison life. Several self-report measures of dimensional Axes I and II pathology were administered to 100 inmates (half nominated by prison personnel as having trouble adjusting and half randomly selected) and these scores were used to predict four indicators of institutional maladjustment over a retrospective 21-month period. Results will be discussed in terms of which types of pathology were related to which types of maladjustment.

## **The Concurrent and Predictive Validity of Four Psychopathy Measures within an Institutionally Maladjusted Prison Population**

*Michelle Guyton & Stephen L. Golding*

In a sample of 100 inmates with varying degrees of institutional adjustment, four measures of psychopathy (Psychopathy Checklist-Revised, Psychopathic Personality Inventory, Schedule of Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality and Personality Assessment Inventory Antisocial scales) were administered. The first aim of the study examined the concurrent validity of three of the measures to the current "gold standard" of psychopathy assessment, the PCL-R. The study's second aim explored the predictive utility of each of these measures in predicting four indicators of institutional maladjustment.

## **The Effects of Jurors' Stereotypes of Juvenile Offenders on Case Judgments Before and After Jury Deliberation**

*Tamara Haegerich & Bette Bottoms*

Because jurors are evaluating increasing numbers of juvenile offenders in criminal court, it is imperative to examine jurors' stereotypes of such offenders and how jurors' preconceptions influence their legally relevant decisions. In the present research, we (a) documented and measured the stereotypes that lay persons have of juvenile offenders; (b) determined whether those stereotypes influence jurors' judgments in a criminal case involving a juvenile defendant; and (c) determined whether the effect of stereotypes on case judgments is strengthened ("maximized") or weakened ("minimized") after group deliberation. Contributions to the psychology-law literature and social psychological literature will be discussed.

## **Thou Shall Not Abuse Your Child: Examining the Empirical Basis for Faith Based Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Programs**

*Susan Hall*

Mental health professionals are increasingly interested in understanding the role that spirituality/religion plays in individuals' mental and physical health and interpersonal relationships, including those marked by violence and abuse. Although this interest is paralleled by relatively recent federal and state support for faith-based treatment programs, little empirical work exists to guide determinations of whether or how religiously based interventions should be implemented in child maltreatment cases. This paper examines the relationship between parental religious attitudes and practices, and child maltreatment potential in a community sample, and explores the implications of this study for policy and research regarding faith-based treatments.

## **Deception Detection in Computer-mediated and Face-to-face Interactions: Effects of Medium and Motivation**

*Jeff Hancock, MikeWoodworth, & Saurabh Goorha*

The present study reports an experiment that examines the role of communication medium and liar motivation on deception detection. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two dyadic communication conditions, instant messaging or face-to-face, and to one of two motivation conditions, high or low. Participants engaged in a discussion of four topics, in which one participant was deceptive during two topics and truthful during the other two. No main effect of communication setting or motivation level was observed. However, an interaction effect suggests that motivation decreased deception detection accuracy in the instant messaging condition, but not in the face-to-face condition.

## **Mentally Retarded Defendants and Malingering: How Well do Cognitive Malingering Instruments Perform?**

*Ronda Harrison-Spoerl & M. Monica Watkins*

The purpose of the study is to provide mental health professionals engaged in forensic assessments with data regarding the performance of Mentally Retarded individuals on commonly used cognitive malingering instruments. The Rey Memory, Word Recognition, and Dot Counting Tests, Test of Memory Malingering, and the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology will be administered to participants drawn from residents of Florida's Mentally Retarded Defendant Program. Data will be collected from three groups of MRDP residents; honest responders, suspected malingerers, and confirmed malingerers. Discriminant functional analysis and classification rates for each of the instruments will be determined using measures of sensitivity, specificity, and efficiency.

## **Characteristics of Public Defender Clients: Examining the Role of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Problems among Pretrial Inmates**

*Angela Harvey*

There is very little research that examines the prevalence and impact of mental health and substance abuse problems for those individuals at potential entry into the correctional system: pretrial inmates. In a collaborative effort with the local public defenders' office in a large metropolitan city in the southwest, this study attempts to uncover the prevalence of historical and current mental health and substance abuse problems for pretrial inmates assigned a public defender. Since these problems can serve as potential mitigating factors in the defendants' cases, the study also follows up to determine each participant's legal disposition.

## **How Type of Excuse Defense, Victim Respectability Level and Assault Severity Level Affect Mock Jurors' Decisions**

*Wendy Heath, Bruce Gannemann, & Michael Thompson*

The effects of the type of excuse defense the defendant used (highly self-inflicted: Cocaine Dependency Disorder (CDD), less self-inflicted: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)), the victim respectability level (high, less), and the assault severity level (low, moderate, high) were investigated. Those presented with a defendant with CDD provided higher guilt ratings and assigned longer sentences than those presented with a defendant with PTSD. The excuse defense was seen as more credible when the attack was less as opposed to moderately severe. The less respectable victim was seen as more responsible for the attack than the highly respectable victim.

## **Prevalence, Patterns and Impact of Mental Health Symptoms among Washington State Juvenile Detainees, 2000-2002**

*Kate Hellenga & Eric Trupin*

Using statewide data from three years of admissions to Washington's Juvenile Rehabilitation Authority (JRA) facilities, we explore the relationship of mental health and substance abuse symptoms to demographics, risk

assessment scores, and progress through correctional programs. Preliminary analyses suggest: male and female detainees have markedly different patterns of mental health symptoms; youth with substance abuse symptoms follow a unique correctional pathway; mental health and substance abuse symptoms may affect several correctional decisions, including sentencing, placement, risk assessment and parole. In-depth analyses of these and other findings can improve correctional practice and contribute to our knowledge of the impact of mental health on juvenile detainees' experiences.

### **Dispositional Sentencing and Legal Rights of Juvenile Offenders**

*Jeffrey Helms*

While research suggests that children rarely assert their rights during an interrogation (Grisso, 1981), research is lacking regarding the impact that assertion of rights prior to trial has on the dispositional sentencing of a juvenile. The present research investigated this issue to discover what effect personal knowledge of Miranda and a juvenile's waiver of Miranda has on sentencing disposition proposed. Results indicate that individuals who do not fully understand the Miranda warnings may overestimate the impact of a juvenile's waiver of rights on their proposed disposition of the juvenile. Additionally, the actual proposed disposition of the juvenile does not appear to be significantly affected by the person's understanding of the rights or by the juvenile's waiver/non-waiver. Implications of these findings are discussed.

### **Testing the Role of Procedural Fairness for Satisfaction and Compliance with the Law: Two Experiments in a District Court**

*Larry Heuer, Steven Penrod, Tom Tyler, Deborah Eckberg, & Marcy Podkopaz*

Experiments in two courts tested the effect of procedural fairness on litigant satisfaction and compliance. In a family court, trials were randomly assigned to include or not include a judge's explanation of her decision. In a juvenile court, hearings were randomly assigned to include or not include an introduction to litigants explaining their rights and providing an overview of the course of the day. Surveys of litigants after their hearings included self-report and objective measures of fairness, satisfaction and post-hearing compliance with the judge's order. These studies permit a strong test of the procedural justice link to compliance and satisfaction.

### **Genetic and Environmental Connections between Psychopathic Traits and Early Adolescent Problem Behavior**

*Brian Hicks, Christopher Patrick, William Iacono, & Matt McGue*

We examined relations between the interpersonal and behavioral facets of psychopathy and adolescent problem behavior in a large sample of male and female twins drawn from the community. Psychopathic traits were assessed via scores on the Fearless Dominance and Impulsive Antisociality factors of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory. Adolescent problem behavior included substance use, police contact, and sexual intercourse. Both early and late onset adolescent problem behavior was preferentially linked to the Impulsive Antisocial traits of psychopathy, and twin analyses revealed this association was due to a common genetic vulnerability.

### **Polygraph Critics Advocate Convicting the Innocent**

*Charles Honts & David Raskin*

Despite the rapid worldwide increase in the use of the polygraph, the technique remains controversial and the results are rarely admitted as evidence in courts of law. In recent Daubert hearings, the use of polygraph evidence was criticized through a conditional probability analysis. We find that criticism to be based on highly questionable assumptions that lead to socially undesirable consequences. Moreover, our analyses demonstrate that even a moderately accurate polygraph test provides forensically relevant information that can prevent the wrongful conviction of many innocent defendants, even if the base rate of guilt among defendants is as high as 90%.

## **The Impact of Previous Experience on Perceptions of Sexual Harassment**

*Amy Humke & Richard Wiener*

The present research examines the impact of prior experience on perceptions of sexual harassment. Previous research shows that prior victimization increases the likelihood that people will perceive ambiguous behaviors as severe cases of workplace harassment (Growan & Zimmermann, 1996). The current study examined the role of personally knowing sexual harassment victims and offenders on current perceptions of sexual harassment. Results indicate that, as hypothesized, increased sexual harassment experience is associated with higher ratings of unwelcomeness, severity, pervasiveness of the conduct, and the likelihood of victimization. These results reveal that extra-legal factors are likely to influence legal judgments of sexual harassment.

## **When to Say What: How Witnesses' Conversational Rules Vary Across Interview Situations**

*Jennifer Hunt & Alison Mashek*

One source of bias in eyewitness testimony may involve the misapplication of ordinary conversational principles to investigative interviews. To determine whether people adjust conversational strategies during investigative interviews, participants imagined being in a legal (police, defense attorney) or non-legal (employer, friend) interview scenario. They indicated the likelihood that they (the witness) and the interviewer would engage in various conversational behaviors. Preliminary results indicate that participants expect both witnesses and interviewers to follow different conversational rules in legal versus non-legal situations. Beliefs about conversational rules vary somewhat across ethnic groups. Implications for understanding and improving eyewitness testimony will be discussed.

## **Assessment of Malingering in Individuals with Mental Retardation: Are Currently Utilized Tests Appropriate?**

*Kolleen Hurley & Paul Deal*

This study examined the ability of persons with mental retardation to “fake bad,” or malingering, and the ability of current instruments to detect this behavior. The result of comparisons between a control group and an experimental group on four measures designed to detect malingering in adults with average intelligence revealed no group differences in a population of persons with mental retardation. Potential implications of this study include: the inability of persons with mental retardation to malingering and/or the inability of current instrumentation to detect this malingering. Other implications and directions for further study are also discussed.

## **The Use of Risk Cues in Clinical Predictions of Violence**

*Matthew Huss, Michael Odeh, & Robert Zeiss*

Clinical predictions of violence are a necessary part of clinical practice and the gap between clinical practice and the empirical literature continues. The current study examined the relationship between clinician's risk cues and analog predictions of violence. Results reveal some commonality across facets of risk (occurrence of violence, probability of violence, severity of violence, time until violence, and accuracy of predictions), as well as important differences. Results will be discussed in the context of the relative use of particular risk cues, their relationship with existing structured and actuarial measures, and clinician's accuracy when identifying particular risk cues.

## **Creating Therapeutic Change in Juvenile Offenders: An Application of the Transtheoretical Model**

*Mandy Jordan & Richard Rogers*

A crucial issue in forensic practice is the development of effective treatment programs for juvenile offenders. The Transtheoretical Model (TTM), well-established in health psychology, offers important insights for offender treatment. As the first step, Hemphill and Howell (2000) applied the TTM to juvenile offenders. The current

presentation broadens the scope by advocating treatment methods based on the Stages of Change Scale (SOCS) and Decisional Balance Sheet. Of critical importance is the assessment of readiness to change as the necessary first step to any effective intervention. Otherwise, forensic psychologists run the real risk prematurely categorizing recalcitrant juveniles as “untreatable.”

### **Readability of Miranda Warnings and Waivers: Implications for Evaluating Miranda Comprehension**

*Rachel Kahn, Virginia Cooper, & Patricia Zapf*

Differences in Miranda warning readability levels along with variability in criminal suspects' education levels have caused psychologists to become increasingly more involved in the evaluation of the validity of Miranda waivers. While competency to waive Miranda rights has been the main focus in previous research, readability of Miranda rights and education level of the criminal suspect should be considered a primary step in evaluating competency to waive Miranda rights. The current study examines readability levels and reading ease of Miranda warnings and waivers in 47 counties in Alabama using the Flesch-Kincaid system. Results will be discussed in terms of variability between counties and discrepancies between readability levels of the warnings and the education level of forensic inpatients residing at a psychiatric facility in Alabama. Recommendations for policy changes involving consistency among police department procedures are suggested.

### **Heuristic-Driven Memory Errors: Remembering the Expected from a Witnessed Event**

*Heather Kleider, Kathy Pezdek, & Alice Kirk*

When recollection of an event is difficult, people are likely to rely on heuristic processing, rather than effortful processing. This study investigated whether a delay between witnessing and recalling an event increased heuristic processing, as indexed by social-stereotypical memory errors. In two experiments, participants watched slide-shows of people performing stereotypical and atypical actions, followed by immediate or delayed memory tests. Results showed that, after a delay, actions were more often misremembered in a stereotype-consistent manner. In addition, suggested actions (either actor-inconsistent or totally new) were also falsely remembered after delays, again in directions consistent with stereotypes.

### **Curiouser and Curiouser: Involuntary Medications and Incompetent Criminal Defendants After *Sell v. United States***

*Dora Klein*

This paper addresses, in light of the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Sell v. United States*, the threat to the right to a fair trial that results when the government is permitted to administer involuntary medications to a defendant who is incompetent to stand trial. Despite the Court's indication that involuntary medications may be justified only in "limited circumstances," this paper proposes that the *Sell* test actually will allow the government to administer involuntary medications in many, if not most, cases.

### **Inadmissible Evidence and Intentional Forgetting: Can Jurors Really Forget What They are Told to Disregard?**

*Kimberly Koffman & Linda A. Henkel*

Participants (76 females & 25 males) listened to date rape testimony. A witness offered prejudicial testimony that either was uncontested (control) or was objected to and overruled, objected to and a particular statement was stricken, or objected to and the entire testimony of that witness was stricken. After a 2-day delay, participants rendered a verdict, assessed the defendant's and victim's responsibility, and then completed a series of memory tests designed to determine their ability to gate the inadmissible evidence over time and to remember who provided the given information (free recall, cued recall, and a source recognition task).

## **Judges' Ability to Clinically Adjust Risk of Recidivism Under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines**

*Daniel Krauss*

Little research exists examining the ability of clinical adjustments in decision-making to improve upon the predictive accuracy of formalistic methods without modification. Using Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curves and the departure decisions of federal judges, the recidivism predictive utility of two measures of criminal history were compared, the Criminal History category based on the Federal Sentencing Guidelines (a formalistic procedure), and a re-coded measure of criminal history derived for the sentences actually imposed by judge after departure upwards or downwards for recidivism reasons (a clinical adjustment to the formalistic procedure). A ten-year post-sentencing recidivism follow-up of 102 federal defendants suggested that judicial departures not only did not improve but actually worsened the predictive accuracy of pre-departure judgments.

## **Evaluations of Competency to Proceed to Adjudication in Juvenile Court: An Empirical Analysis**

*Ivan Kruh, Jon McClellan, Lynn Saari, Aaron Belz, & Jennifer Cheng*

Competency to stand trial is increasingly a concern in juvenile court proceedings. However, few studies have examined juveniles referred for competency evaluations (Cowden & McKee, 1995; Evans, 2003; McKee & Shea, 1999). The current study examines 253 consecutive referrals for competency evaluations at the Washington State Juvenile Forensic Services based at Child Study & Treatment Center (CSTC). Competent and incompetent juveniles will be compared on a number of potentially relevant variables, including demographic variables, historical variables, clinical variables, offense characteristics, and other criminal justice factors to identify the types of children referred for evaluations and factors that differentiate competent and incompetent juveniles. In addition, the agreement between CSTC examiners' opinions and judicial decisions will be assessed.

## **Detection of Denial of Severe Psychiatric Disorder: An MMPI-2 Investigation of Criminal Defendants**

*L. Thomas Kucharski, Barry Rosenfeld, Stephanie Procell, & Sonia Ramirez*

The accuracy of the MMPI-2 in detecting denial of severe psychiatric disorder was investigated by comparing three groups of defendants, one with a psychotic disorder that denied being mentally ill, one with a psychotic disorder that accepted being mentally ill and one without mental illness. Stepwise Logistic Regression Analysis (LGA) with the Accepting and Denial groups identified the F, K scales and Es-K as the most parsimonious predictors, each making a unique contribution, with a correct classification of 82.3%. An ROC curve using the prediction scores resulted in an area under the curve of .89. When the Denial and No Mental Illness groups were compared, the clinically most meaningful comparison, the accuracy rate deteriorated with 71% correct classification, and an ROC area under the curve of .60. The results will be discussed in terms of the utility of the MMPI-2 to accurately detect denial in this population.

## **Violence Risk Communication: Judicial Preferences**

*Phylissa Kwartner & Phillip Lyons*

Violence risk communication has been identified as conceptually important and applicable in a variety of contexts (Heilbrun, Dvoskin, Hart, & McNeil, 1999). The current study seeks to determine which types of risk messages judges find most helpful in the decision making process (categorical, frequency, or probabilistic). Seventy three judicial participants responded to a mail survey yielding a response rate of 12%. Preliminary data analyses reveal that judges in the high risk condition were significantly more likely than those assigned to the low risk condition to rate the risk message as probative, regardless of the way in which it was communicated.

### **Reducing Eyewitness Suggestibility**

*Sean Lane, Jill Alonzo, & Cristine Roussel*

Research has repeatedly demonstrated that exposure to post-event misleading information can sometimes lead witnesses to incorporate this information into their memory for the eyewitness event. We describe two studies that attempted to reduce eyewitness suggestibility in a laboratory paradigm. In the first study, participants were focused on characteristics that discriminate between accurate and false memories at test, and in a second study, participants were given feedback about the accuracy of their source decisions. In both studies, eyewitness suggestibility was reduced and accurate memory for event items was unaffected. The implications of these findings for real-life witnesses are discussed.

### **Women Who Kill Their Children and the Insanity Defense**

*Suzannah Laski, Morgan Bohn, & Linda Foley*

Filicide prevalence cross-culturally is evident by infanticide statutes to consider mother's mental state. U.S. women, prosecuted under homicide statutes, often plead Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI). Some are adjudicated NGRI, many found guilty. Current case involves woman killing children when taken off depression medication. Participants (N = 144) completed Modern Sexism, Insanity Defense Attitudes. Positive attitudes toward insanity defense predicted NGRI ( $p = .027$ ). High Modern Sexism predicted first degree murder ( $p = .005$ ) and death penalty ( $p = .041$ ) decisions. Depressed people were less likely to recommend death penalty ( $p = .029$ ). Participants attitudes prior to hearing details of case predict decisions.

### **Death Penalty Jury Decision Making: Is a Link Required between the Mitigating Evidence and the Crime?**

*Kelly Lawson, Julian Gilbert, & Kevin O'Neil*

The Supreme Court defines "mitigating evidence" very broadly, but some lower courts permit exclusion of purported mitigating evidence if that evidence does not have an explicit link or "nexus" to the murder. Two studies examine how jurors react to mitigating evidence, with and without an explicit nexus. Study 1 shows that evidence of mental illness can have a mitigating effect without a nexus, and attitudes toward child abuse moderate the need for a nexus with abuse evidence. Study 2 examines the nexus requirement for mental illness, a troubled childhood, and lack of prior record.

### **Development of the Common Item Scale for the Jesness Inventory-Revised: Initial Analysis**

*Robert Lark, Rae Huebner, & Jeff Trimble*

The Jesness Inventory has recently undergone a revision to update items, language and normative data. Item analysis of the scales indicate item overlap with many of the test items appearing on multiple scales. To understand the influence of these items upon the scales, a common item scale (CIS) was developed. The CIS is an empirically derived scale based upon the frequency of an item on the scales. A 500 subject subset of the JI-R standardization data was used to provide the initial correlation of the CIS to the clinical and profile subtype scales of the JI-R.

### **Assessing Psychopathy in Youth: A Comparison of Multiple Measures**

*Anne-Marie Leistico & Randall Salekin*

The current study examines the relations between four measures of psychopathic traits in youth; namely, the Psychopathy Checklist-Youth Version (PCL-YV), the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD), the Child Psychopathy Scale (CPS), and the Youth Psychopathy Inventory (YPI) in a sample of 146 detained youth. In addition, the predictive validity of the APSD, CPS, and YPI is examined using PCL-YV scores as the criterion variable. Specific treatment and intervention implications regarding the early identification of psychopathic traits in youth and the use of brief, self-report measures of psychopathy will be discussed.

### **Assessing the Convergent and Discriminant Validity of the Juvenile Waiver Scale**

*Lora Levett, Erin Danielson, & Margaret Bull Kovera*

Previous research has shown that when trying juveniles as adults, prosecuting attorneys assess the attitudes of jurors toward juvenile waiver to adult court and dismiss those jurors with anti-waiver attitudes. The purpose of this study was to establish the convergent and discriminant validity of the Juvenile Waiver Scale (JWS). The JWS positively correlated with the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire and the Juror Bias Scale but not with measures of social desirability or self-monitoring. Further, we replicated previous findings that Blacks are more likely than others to hold anti-waiver attitudes, increasing the likelihood that they will be excluded from jury service in these cases.

### **The Influence of Rational and Experiential Processing on the “Backfire Effect” of Inadmissible Evidence**

*Joel Lieberman & Rebecca Price*

Previous research has demonstrated that jurors pay undue attention to inadmissible information. This phenomenon, often called the “backfire effect,” has been explained by Reactance theory. Reactance theory maintains that psychological arousal will occur when an individual feels his or her freedom is threatened. From the perspective of Cognitive-Experiential Self-Theory, the psychological and emotional arousal produced by reactance, and thus the backfire effect itself, should be particularly strong when individuals are in an “experiential” mode. However, reactance may be reduced when individuals are motivated to process information from a rational perspective. This hypothesis was supported by the results of an experiment.

### **Influences of Eyewitness Identification Evidence on “Forensic Investigators”**

*D. Stephen Lindsay, Leora Dahl, & C.A. Elizabeth Brimacombe*

We report studies of the effects of eyewitness identification evidence on subject/investigators’ beliefs regarding a suspect’s guilt. Undergraduate subjects role playing as police investigators interviewed a witness to a video taped crime, searched a data base of potential suspects, selected a suspect, were shown that suspect’s photo and a lineup including that photo and five known-innocent foils, rated the probability that their suspect was guilty, administered a photospread lineup identification test to the witness, and re-rated the probability that their suspect was guilty. Subject/investigators were grossly over-influenced by identification decisions and under-influenced by objectively relevant evidence.

### **Race, Empathy and Jury Decision-Making: Examining Interaction Effects**

*Evelyn Maeder & Jeff Pfeifer*

This research sought to examine the effect of empathy and race on juror decision-making in a case of acquaintance rape. Participants were asked to read a scenario involving a sexual assault. They were then asked to rate their level of empathy with the victim. Participants were then asked to rate the guilt of the defendant on a 7-point bipolar scale, and then rate their confidence in that verdict on a 7-point bipolar scale. As hypothesized, jurors who had been in a similar situation but had helped themselves out of it rated the defendant as significantly less guilty than jurors who empathized with the victim.

### **Interpersonal Perception of Psychopathic Personality Traits**

*Katherine Mahaffey & David Marcus*

Kenny’s (1994) social relations model was used to examine interpersonal perceptions of psychopathic traits in a sample of outpatient sex offenders. Members of 10 therapy groups (N = 63) completed the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI; Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996) and provided interpersonal ratings of one another. There was both consensus and assimilation for psychopathic traits. Furthermore, there was considerable evidence of assumed similarity, with more psychopathic group members assuming that others were also psychopathic. Finally,

participants who scored high on the PPI were perceived both as more psychopathic and as most likely to re-offend by their fellow group members.

### **A Subjective Expected Utility Approach to the Evaluation of Policy Alternatives**

*Roy Malpass*

As legal psychology produces implications for policy it is important to develop ways to evaluate policy alternatives. An important approach is found in a class of strategies emerging from various forms of Subjective Expected Utility Theory. An early instance is Hammond and Adelman's (1976) value x probability evaluation of alternative handgun ammunition for the Denver police. They differentiated between the roles of the public (making value decisions through their elected representatives) and scientists (making probability judgments based on science). The present paper applies the SEU approach to the evaluation of policy alternatives in eyewitness identification.

### **Examining the Role of the Judge in Drug Court**

*Douglas Marlowe, David Festinger, Patricia Lee, David DeMatteo, & Nicholas Patapis*

Drug courts are managed by a judge and require clients to attend frequent status hearings in court. This paper will report on the first scientifically rigorous studies to determine whether the judge contributes to drug court outcomes. Results indicated that high-risk clients who (1) had antisocial personality disorder or (2) previously failed in drug abuse treatment performed significantly better when required to attend frequent court hearings. In contrast, low-risk offenders performed better when monitored by their treatment case managers. These findings were replicated in several adult drug courts located in rural and urban communities and serving misdemeanor and felony offenders.

### **Counting the Hours, Days, and Months: The Effect of Per Diem Arguments and Cautionary Instructions on Mock Jurors' Pain and Suffering Awards**

*Bradley McAuliff, Brian Bornstein, & Sean McCabe*

Lawyers sometimes suggest a "per diem" or mathematical method for computing pain and suffering. We varied per diem argument and cautionary instruction type to test whether the former inflates damage awards, and if so, whether the latter moderates this effect. Participants who read \$24/day and \$730/month arguments awarded less money than those who read \$1/hour or no arguments. Cautionary instructions did not affect damage awards, but instructing jurors that closing arguments were not evidence decreased the plaintiff's perceived favorability, injury severity, and degree of pain and suffering. We discuss the implications of our results on judicial policy and civil jury decision-making.

### **Corporate Defendants on Trial: The Effects of Representation, Company Size, and Professional Relatedness**

*E. Kiernan McGorty & Brian H. Bornstein*

The present experiment explores how a corporate representative's presence or absence at trial interacts with company size and the professional relatedness of the offense to affect jurors' compensatory damage awards. Preliminary analyses reveal that jurors assess higher damage awards when a small company is absent as compared to present and when a large company is present as compared to absent. Jurors assess higher damage awards when a corporate defendant who committed a professionally-related offense is absent as compared to present and when a corporate defendant who committed a professionally-unrelated offense is present as compared to absent.

### **Factor Analysis of Malingering in Jails: Identification of Lower Threshold Symptom Exaggeration**

*Alix McLearn, Patricia Zapf, & Carl Clements*

Malingering is a common problem in corrections. Although such behavior patterns may be adaptive, dissimulating inmates create strain on the already overburdened jail mental health system. Legally and ethically, clinicians are

required to provide treatment, and failure to address feigned symptoms may have costly ramifications. Many tools for the detection of symptom fabrication are not appropriate for jail settings and do not assess lower threshold malingering behaviors. The present study sought to identify the factor structure of the TMS-AC, a malingering tool for jails. Factor analytic procedures indicated that lower threshold behaviors are important to a comprehensive definition of malingering.

### **Firearms Screening and Management of Risk of Violence by Psychiatric Patients**

*Dale McNeil & Christopher Weaver*

Nationally, firearms represent the most common method used to commit homicide, and there are an estimated four nonfatal firearm assaults for every gun homicide. The implications of these epidemiological findings have been given little attention in the literature on assessing and managing risk of violence by psychiatric patients. This presentation will review the literature on firearms screening in psychiatric patients, and will present base rate information on firearms possession among a cohort of patients hospitalized on a short-term inpatient unit. Clinical considerations in managing firearms possession in patients at elevated risk of violence will be described.

### **Cross-Race Face Recall: Assessing Perceptual Expertise in a Description and Facial Composite Task**

*Dawn McQuiston & Lisa Topp*

Research indicates that people are better at recognizing own-race faces than faces of less familiar races. The own-race bias has frequently been attributed to a lack of expertise with cross-race faces. The present experiment investigated whether this expertise affects the recall of own-race versus cross-race facial information. Participants viewed an own- or cross-race face and then generated either a description or a facial composite of the face. Judges then evaluated the accuracy of the recalled information. Results provide information about the theory of perceptual expertise concerning cross-race face recall, and the construction of cross-race facial composites in a forensic context.

### **Discrediting the Source of Misinformation Reduces Children's Suggestibility**

*Laura Melnyk*

Recent work suggests that children are able to identify the source of misinformation, but they do not use this source knowledge when making memory judgments. The present study examines whether discrediting the source of post-event information will improve 3- to 7-year-olds' ability to use source information in making memory judgments, and thus promote accurate reports of experienced events. Data collection is ongoing, but analyses on the data collected to date (approximately one-third of the sample) indicate that warning children about misinformation reduces interrogative suggestibility, and may reduce susceptibility to misinformation.

### **Adolescents Who Molest Children: Juvenile Delinquents or Sexual Deviants?**

*Michael Miner, Rebecca Swinburne, & Romine James Heacock*

This paper explores differences between adolescent child molesters (n=38) and juvenile delinquents (n=38) from the perspectives of attachment theory and social learning models of sexual deviance and delinquent behavior. A semi-structured interview and computerized self-report measured the following variables: attachment style, internal working models (self and others), social isolation, sexual and physical abuse victimization, sexual fantasies, consensual sexual behavior, use of sexually explicit material, alcohol use, drug use, and delinquent behavior. The unique and common characteristics of adolescent child molesters and other juvenile delinquents are discussed within the context of current models of sex offender treatment and risk assessment.

## **Racial Bias in Juror Decision-Making: A Meta-Analytic Review of the Treatment of Black and White Defendants**

*Tara Mitchell, Ryann Haw, Jeff Pfeifer, & Christian Meissner*

The American jury was designed to provide a panel of objective community members to decide a defendant's guilt based on an unbiased assessment of the evidence. Investigations of juror decision-making, however, have indicated that defendant race may play a crucial role in decision-making, although results are not always consistent. This research takes a meta-analytic approach to investigate the controversy within the racial bias effect in jury decision-making. Our results suggest that a small, yet significant, effect of racial bias in decision-making is present across studies, but that the effect becomes more pronounced when certain moderators are considered. Implications of this research will be discussed.

## **Eyewitness Suggestibility: Immediate and Delayed Effects of Co-Witness Information and Accuracy Feedback**

*Bianca Moehlmann, Debra Corey, & James Wood*

After witnessing a live, staged theft, participants were interviewed by a confederate-interviewer who provided information about what other witnesses had supposedly said (i.e., co-witness information). In some instances the information was correct, in others incorrect. After participants responded to the interview questions, the interviewer also provided accuracy feedback ("Yes, you're correct."). Results indicated that co-witness information had an immediate and delayed effect on participants' memory accuracy, and that feedback had a delayed effect on accuracy. These findings suggest that eyewitnesses' accuracy can be negatively impacted when interviewers provide information about what other witnesses said or give feedback to witnesses about their accuracy.

## **Psychopathy, Empathy, and Perspective Taking Ability**

*Jana Mullins, Randy Salekin, & Anne-Marie Leistico*

Psychopathy has been widely researched and has undergone various fundamental changes throughout the history of psychology. However, one central element of psychopathy that has remained is a lack of empathy in psychopathic individuals (Cleckley, 1941). Empathy was previously regarded as one entity that facilitated pro-social interactions. More recently, researchers hold that empathy has a cognitive component (perspective taking ability) and an affective component. Therefore, it is now believed that the two are separate, but related concepts. The current study suggests that psychopathic individuals have adequate perspective taking ability, or cognitive empathy, but fail to utilize the affective component of empathy.

## **Risk Factors for Suicide Attempt and Self Harm in Individuals with a History of Psychiatric Hospitalization**

*Erik Nabors, Kirk Heilbrun, John Monahan, Christine Nezu, & Naomi Goldstein*

This paper presents data on risk factors for acts of self-harm as measured by the MacArthur project. Data from the MacArthur project corrects many of the methodological shortcomings in the current self-harm literature, and as such has the potential to improve the assessment and management of risk for self-harm. Identification of individual risk factors, as well as patterns of risk factors that lead to an increased risk for violence can assist clinical forensic psychologists in both therapeutic work with historically unstable clients, and by further informing civil commitment decisions based on perceived risk of self-harm.

## **Dialectical Behaviour Therapy for Personality-Disordered Female Prisoners in the UK**

*Claire Nee & Sarah Farman*

In 2001, the first pilots of Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT), began for women prisoners with borderline personality disorder (BPD) in the UK. DBT, a well-established American model, combines individual therapy with

group skills training in distress tolerance, interpersonal effectiveness, 'mindfulness' and emotion regulation. This is the first time DBT has been piloted and evaluated in a UK prison setting, supported by Prison Service Headquarters. The paper presents the results of the first pilot phase including two year-long programmes and one 16-week programme. The paper will focus on the challenges and achievements experienced in implementing this treatment in a custodial setting.

### **Corporate Scandal and Psychologists Role in Systems Reform**

*Lola Nouryan*

When news of the Enron scandal broke in August of 2001, the Securities and Exchange Commission began to question to what extent personal profit came at the expense of corporate shareholders. One of the most compelling outcomes of their scrutiny was the corporate response: huge penalties were paid in exchange for the stipulation that an admission of guilt was not required. In September 2003, the first member of the Enron Team began to serve jail time with the arrangement that other aspects of his business activities would not be examined. In the new corporate morality, penalties are paid, sentences served, but admission of guilt is not forthcoming. There is a clear signal, however, that those in the legal profession must caution employers that if they distort information, or mislead the public in the pursuit of profit, the government will impose strong sanctions. This presentation addresses white-collar crime in the new millennium, and sees a new role for industrial psychologists in educating employees and boards in the ethics of business.

### **Effects of Note Taking and Early Discussion on Evidentiary Reasoning Ability**

*Narina Nunez, Martin Bourgeois, Christine Shea-Adams, & Dana Binder*

In a jury simulation, we pre-tested 288 participants on evidentiary reasoning ability, then randomly assigned them as members of 5-7 person juries to one of eight cells in a 2 (note taking: not allowed versus allowed) X 2 (jurors permitted versus not permitted to discuss evidence during a break in the trial) X 2 (reasoning ability: low versus high) between-subjects design. Being allowed to discuss the case did not affect ability to reason about the evidence among those pre-tested to be relatively higher level reasoners. However, early discussion led to significantly lower evidentiary reasoning scores among lower level reasoners.

### **Opinions about Psychiatric Advance Directives: A Multiple Community Stakeholder Analysis**

*Maria O'Connell & Catherine Stein*

The present study assessed and compared familiarity with and attitudes about psychiatric advance directives among multiple community stakeholders in two Ohio communities — one that was involved in a pilot psychiatric advance directive education project and one that was not. A total of 272 legal and law enforcement personnel, clergy, healthcare professionals, mental health professionals, consumers, and family members completed a newly developed measure of opinions about psychiatric advance directives. Results revealed some important differences—and similarities-- in stakeholder views about the documents. Details of these quantitative and qualitative findings, and implications for psychiatric advance directive education, will be presented.

### **Efficacy of Co-occurring Disorders Treatment in Vermont**

*Heidi O'Docharty, Richard Lemke, Craig Volatile-Wood, Marc Patry, & Thomas Powell*

This study provides a profile of a new (in operation for four years) co-occurring disorders treatment program in Vermont, including an overview of the program organization (staffing, etc.) and a detailed description of clientele demographics and history. Clients must meet 3 criteria in order to be accepted into the program: 1) referral or past contact with the criminal justice system, 2) diagnosis of a serious mental disorder, and 3) diagnosis of substance abuse or dependence. Outcome measures will include criminal justice system contact, use of disorder-related hospital services and/or emergency services, psychiatric symptomology, and substance use.

## **Matters of Money: The “Costs” Behind Companies’ and Jurors’ Cost-benefit Analyses**

*Kevin O’Neil & Steven Penrod*

Prior research conflicts over how jurors react to companies that perform cost-benefit analyses (CBA) in the context of a products liability trial. Jurors have reacted negatively to a CBA, perhaps to a price being put on human life, but also have been more lenient on companies when they put a price on human life. This study investigates jurors’ reactions to CBAs and examines variables associated with money: defendant wealth, the value put on life, and values in the CBA. Several significant interactions influencing several dependent variables demonstrate the importance of monetary variables and jurors’ attitudes toward risk and safety.

## **Capital Sentencing Jury Instructions: Focusing on Mitigating Circumstances Discussed During Deliberations**

*Erica O’Toole, Marc Patry, & Steven Penrod*

Examination of jurors’ understanding of jury instructions has often shown that jury eligible individuals do not comprehend the instructions they are given. The present study was designed to examine participants’ discussion of mitigating factors while deliberating, after viewing a mock capital sentencing penalty phase hearing. Results from the content analysis of 46 video taped mock jury deliberations indicated that the presence of a list of case specific mitigating factors did not generate more discussion of those mitigators.

## **The Role of Defendant and Juror Gender on Verdict**

*Josie Pavone, Tara Mitchell, & Ryann Haw*

This study investigated the influence of crime stereotypes and gender on juror verdicts. Participants rendered a verdict based on a trial summary. The summaries varied defendant gender and crime type, which was manipulated by using a female stereotypic crime, prostitution, and a male stereotypic crime, rape. The results suggest defendant gender and crime type interact to influence verdict. Defendants were convicted more often for stereotype-congruent crimes. The results also show an interaction between subject and defendant gender on verdict confidence. Females are more confident in verdicts for male defendants, while males are more confident in verdicts for female defendants.

## **Factors Affecting the Suggestibility of Adults for Early Childhood Memories**

*Kathy Pezdek, Iris Blandon-Gitlin, & Rhiannon Ellis*

Several recent studies have assessed the conditions under which false events are likely to be planted in memory. Pezdek, Finger, and Hodge (1997) reported that events are suggestively planted in memory to the degree that the suggested events are plausible and script-relevant knowledge exists in memory. The goal of this study is to separately assess the effect of these two cognitive factors – plausibility versus prior knowledge – on the probability of planting false events in memory. Changes in likelihood ratings to an LEI target item were assessed in a 2 (procedural knowledge provided or not) x 2 (plausibility manipulation or not) design.

## **Detecting Deception in Children: The Effect of Event Familiarity on Criterion Based Content Analysis Ratings**

*Kathy Pezdek, Iris Blandon-Gitlin, & Anne Morrow*

CBCA is reported to be the most widely used veracity assessment instrument. In two experiments, we tested and confirmed the hypothesis that CBCA scores are affected by event familiarity. In Experiment 1, with a 2 (true versus false event) by 2 (familiar versus unfamiliar event) experimental design, only familiarity affected CBCA scores. In Experiment 2, the CBCA analysis was applied to transcripts of children recalling a traumatic medical procedure that they had experienced one time or multiple times. CBCA scores were higher for accounts of the relatively familiar than the unfamiliar event. These results raise concerns regarding the forensic suitability of the CBCA.

## **Limitations to Legal and Policy Definitions of Child Maltreatment**

*Mary Francis Porter, Jill Antonishak, & N. Dickon Reppucci*

The authors identify limitations to legal and policy definitions of child maltreatment and make recommendations regarding how empirically derived definitions may practically inform the development of policies and case law to protect children and promote healthy families. We review federal and State definitions, how policy definitions are applied, and the role of case law in validating CPS definitions and specifying State law. Limitations to assessing child maltreatment are discussed, and recommendations are presented for how definitions may be augmented and standardized such that maltreated children are more precisely identified and prevention and intervention efforts are more effectively applied.

## **Protection or Paternalism?: Responding to Violence Against Women**

*Sharon Portwood*

Violence against women presents a major threat to American families. Not only does intimate violence represent a significant threat to women, but it also counts among its victims children living in the violent household. One promising framework for examining the relevant issues with the goal of formulating effective responses to intimate violence is therapeutic jurisprudence. By recognizing that the law can psychologically help or harm individuals, TJ urges legal professionals to work closely with social scientists to develop a legal system based on solid, empirical data in order to ensure that its therapeutic or healing potential is maximized and its anti-therapeutic impact minimized. Such a system contrasts sharply with the current practice of developing law, legal processes, procedures, and policies based on assumptions - many of which reflect traditional paternalistic and sexist attitudes toward women. This paper examines these assumptions from a critical, feminist perspective, with particular emphasis on the extent to which assumptions are supported by sound, scientific data. A theoretical framework in which patriarchal terrorism is distinguished from common couple violence is outlined. Alternative strategies and recommendations for future efforts are also presented.

## **An Empirical Study of an Intervention for Divorcing Families with Young Children: Paternal Involvement and Overnights**

*Marsha Pruett, Glendesa Insabella, & Rachel Ebling*

Separation/divorce among parents with young children is increasingly common, and of import concerning the children's adjustment and the families' intensive use of the legal system. The Collaborative Divorce Project (CDP) is a longitudinal intervention offered to families with children six years or younger. The comprehensive, court-based intervention was offered to 80 families who were assessed along with 80 comparison families and attorneys at three time points over an 18-month period. Findings related to enhancing paternal involvement and the child's capacity to adapt to overnight arrangements interject data into an area of debate guided little by science.

## **Source Memory in Traumatized Individuals and PTSD Participants**

*Jianjian Qin, Marcia Johnson, Steven Southwick, Ann Rasmusson, & Barbara Corn*

We examined PTSD, trauma control, and non-trauma control participants' performance on a reality monitoring task and a temporal source identification task. Preliminary findings suggest that PTSD participants have deficits on tasks that require explicit source judgment. In addition, it appears that despite that PTSD participants typically do not exhibit deficits in memory for trauma-related items, they nevertheless have deficits in memory for the source of trauma-related items. The findings will be discussed in the context of their implications in traumatized individuals and PTSD participants' ability to provide accurate eyewitness memory reports.

## **Juvenile Court Clinical Services: A Nationwide Survey**

*Judith Quinlan & Thomas Grisso*

The present study sought to identify and categorize clinical forensic evaluation services provided to juvenile courts at various stages of the adjudicative process. Clinicians from 70 jurisdictions were surveyed to garner information about services' structural and financial arrangements, assessment procedures, and juvenile competence to stand trial evaluations. Results illustrate that clinical services are difficult to identify and not necessarily distinct entities with uniform practices. Services differ in size and scope, and their organizational and financial structures are varied. This study is the first effort to define juvenile court clinical services and will assist in the forensic evaluation of juveniles.

## **Domestic Violence in a Neighborhood Context: Links between Neighborhood Disorder, Drug Use, Criminal Activity and Community Violence**

*Chitra Raghavan, Amy Mennerich, & Susan James*

While domestic violence is traditionally studied by examining individual-level factors, this study explores the interplay between individual and community factors. We propose that residing in a highly disordered neighborhood, abusing illegal drugs, and being involved in crime are inter-related, and that these factors increase the likelihood of being exposed to community violence (violence perpetrated by strangers). In turn, increased levels of community violence relates to increased levels of domestic violence (violence by an intimate partner). Our predictions were largely supported. Possible reasons for why greater exposure to community violence is associated with intimate violence will be discussed.

## **Who's Educating Jurors on Eyewitness Issues? The Experts or the Media?**

*J. Don Read*

A community sample of 597 Canadian participants provided responses to statements concerning a range of psychological issues that frequently reach the courts. The Kassir et al (2001) experts' eyewitness statements were included. In contrast to the negative characterization of what beliefs jurors hold on eyewitness testimony and other issues, the sample's responses typically mimicked what the experts' responses have and have not agreed upon. Even more striking were the dissociations between what experts believed about potential jurors' beliefs and what jurors believe: what is judged counterintuitive by experts may be, apparently, intuitive to potential jurors.

## **Deciding Mental Retardation in Capital Cases: The Effects of Procedure and Evidence**

*Magaret Reardon, Lora Levett, & Kevin O'Neil*

Atkins v. Virginia (2002), precluding the mentally retarded from death eligibility, makes salient new issues regarding the determination of mental retardation in capital trials. This web-based study examines 7 variables (definition of mental retardation, burden of proof, carrier of burden of proof, age of onset, timing, social evidence, practical evidence) in the judicial process and their impact on jurors' determinations of mental retardation. Path analysis examines how the effect of these procedural and evidentiary variables are mediated by perceived culpability, future dangerousness, sympathy, and deservingness of the death penalty, while also exploring interactions.

## **Eyewitnesses and Mothers in the Interrogation Room: Likelihood for True and False Confessions**

*Allison Redlich, Simona Ghetti, & Jodi Quas*

Police interrogators use a variety of tactics to elicit confessions. One common tactic is informing suspects there are eyewitnesses to the crime. Another, used with juveniles, is to have parents present during the interrogation. In the present study, participants rated the likelihood of telling the truth and telling falsehoods in the context of eyewitness information and mother presence. Suspect age was manipulated (7- vs. 11- vs. 14-years). Among the interesting

findings was that younger suspects were perceived as significantly less likely to truly confess when the police provided information about eyewitnesses in comparison to older suspects. Results have implications for jury decision-making.

### **Developing Actuarial Tools to Predict Sexual Recidivism: What is the Best Criminal Record Outcome Measure?**

*Marnie Rice & Grant Harris*

One problem in the construction of actuarial instruments for sex offenders is the lack of a perfectly accurate outcome measure. In this presentation, we compare offense information gathered from clinical records with offense information gathered exclusively from criminal rap sheets. Subjects are sex offenders from Canadian correctional or forensic facilities. Preliminary analyses suggest that exclusive use of criminal record information to identify sexual offenses underestimates actual hands-on sexual offenses by at least 13%, and omits serious sexually motivated offenses such as homicides. Results have implications for the choice and interpretation of risk assessment instruments for use in Sexually Violent Person cases.

### **Children's Eyewitness Memories of a Single Instance of a Repeated Event: The Consistency Effect**

*Kim Roberts & Martine Powell*

Little is known about children's suggestibility after repeated experiences even though many victims are chronically abused. We investigated how the consistency of suggestions to event details mediated memory. Six- to 7-year-olds (N = 130) participated four times in classroom activities. Some event items were later inaccurately described; half of the suggestions were consistent with the theme of the detail across the occurrences and half were inconsistent. Children were more resistant to inconsistent than consistent suggestions, and retracted their false reports of inconsistent, but not consistent, suggestions when given a source-monitoring test. The practical implications of these results when interviewing children who allege multiple incidents of abuse will be discussed.

### **Factors Influencing Adolescent "Jurors'" Sentencing Decisions**

*Kasey Roebken & Edie Greene*

Teen Court is a program in which teen defendants, who have pled guilty to a misdemeanor, appear on trial before a jury of their peers to be sentenced. This research investigated how the presentation and discussion of trial-related information influenced the jurors' sentencing decisions, opinions of the defendant's truthfulness, and the jurors' sentencing goals. Results indicated that jurors failed to recall many facts about the case. They rated evidence of the wrongdoing as the most important information presented during the trial. Discussion of the defendant's age and extra curricular activities significantly influenced the sentencing decision, but discussion of the other information did not. The jurors' sentencing goals corresponded with the goals of Teen Court.

### **Drug Courier Profiles, Predictive Validity, and Juror Judgments in Criminal Cases**

*Timothy Robicheaux, Richard Wiener, & Marc Pearce*

Mock jurors reviewed three cases with expert testimony about drug courier profiles, in which the state charged defendants with possession of narcotics with the intent to distribute. Guilt ratings without the profile testimony (i.e., in the control condition) were no greater than in the condition in which the profile was allowed only to explain why the officer stopped the defendant. In the other two conditions where the profile was allowed either in rebuttal or with no cautionary language at all, the defendants were more likely to find the defendant guilty. The findings challenge the use of drug courier profiles in criminal cases.

### **Actuarial Instruments in SVP Evaluations: Proceed with Caution**

*Luis Rosell*

The use of actuarial instruments has become commonplace in sexual violent predator evaluations. This presentation will address the positive aspects as well as limitations. Critics of this use will be reviewed (Petrila and Otto, 2001; Campbell, 2003). The sensitivity-specificity trade-off and ROC issues will be presented and how that affects interpretation of findings. Two commonly used actuarials, Static-99 and MnSost-R will be reviewed as well as how prior treatment participation/completion can be incorporated into an SVP evaluation.

### **True and False Confessions to an Intentional Act: The Effects of Two Common Police Tactics**

*Melissa Russano, Christian Meissner, & Saul Kassir*

This study utilized a novel experimental paradigm to examine the effects of two interrogation tactics - minimization and an explicit offer of leniency. While prior research has focused solely on false confessions to an act of negligence, the current study examined both true and false confessions to an intentional act of breaking an experimental rule. Results indicated that confession rates for guilty and innocent participants increased when minimization tactics were used. In addition, while offering an explicit deal did not vary the rate of true confessions, innocent persons were more likely to falsely confess when offered a deal than when not.

### **Leveling the Playing Field? The Effect of Positive and Negative PTP of Trial Outcome and Source Memory Errors**

*Christine Ruva*

Experiments 1 through 3 examined the effect of exposure to negative and/or positive Pretrial Publicity (PTP) and jury collaboration on juror memory and jury/juror decision making. Jurors exposed to negative PTP were significantly more likely than jurors in the nonexposed or positive PTP conditions to find the defendant guilty, indicate higher guilt ratings, and misattribute the source of information contained in the negative PTP to the trial. Jurors exposed to positive PTP were significantly more likely than jurors in the nonexposed or negative PTP conditions to indicate lower guilt ratings and misattribute the source of information contained in the positive PTP to the trial.

### **An Evaluation of the Influence of Psychiatric Symptoms and Cognitive Abilities on Competence-Related Abilities**

*Nancy Ryba & Patricia Zapf*

Until recently, efforts to explore the factors that influence a defendant's ability to competently stand trial have focused primarily on the broad constructs of intelligence or diagnosis of a major mental illness. However, it has become clear that these broad constructs offer limited information regarding the functional impairments that may render a defendant incompetent. This study explored the ways specific psychiatric symptoms and cognitive abilities relate to three functionally defined competence-related abilities. The results suggest psychoticism appears to be relevant to all three competence-related abilities; however, various cognitive abilities appear to influence understanding, appreciation, and reasoning in differing ways.

### **Straight Shooter or Hired Gun? Addressing Ethical Problems in Forensic Assessment and Testimony**

*Maureen Santana, Marc Zimmermann, & Daniel Greenfield*

The validity and applicability of forensic psychological assessments have been scrutinized with increasing skepticism. As incompatible opinions are presented with claims of psychological certainty by opposing experts, forensic psychologists are seen as willing to alter their conclusions to suit parties that retain them. This paper is intended to stimulate thought and discussion about issues affecting the adequacy and accuracy of psychological

assessment and testimony. Vignettes describing ethical and competency problems will be presented. Ethical and practice standards will be delineated. Participants will be invited to assess effects of failures to adhere to standards, and discuss ways of addressing them.

### **Mental Health Resource Consultation and Program Evaluation in the Juvenile Court Clinic Context**

*Michael Scherer & Melba Nicholson*

The Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic (CCJCC) is the county-wide implementation of the court clinic model developed by the Clinical Evaluation Services Initiative (CESI). In its provision of clinical information to the court, CCJCC's Resource Consultation component provides descriptions of community mental health resources and how to access them. Moreover, CCJCC's Program Evaluation unit informs the clinic's stakeholders of the overall effectiveness of the clinic and its model. This paper describes CCJCC's resource consultation process and program evaluation system. The presentation will likely be of interest to researchers and clinicians who evaluate and treat children and families involved with the juvenile justice system.

### **Examining the Relationship between Risk Assessment and Determinations of Dangerousness in the Context of Capital Sentencing**

*Bob Schopp*

Recent articles raise a series of legitimate questions regarding the defensible bases for and limits of expert testimony in the capital sentencing context. This presentation examines the conception of dangerousness that applies to a range of legal decisions including but not limited to capital sentencing decisions. It then examines the responsibilities of legal actors and expert witnesses regarding these determinations. This analysis defines the functions of expert witnesses in a manner that increases the emphasis on explanation of risk assessment and management and decreases the emphasis on expert opinions that individuals are or are not dangerous.

### **Is this Death Penalty Defendant Mentally Retarded? Factors Related to the Underdiagnosis of Mild Mental Retardation in Childhood**

*Matthew Scullin*

Oppositely valenced forces may strongly influence whether a death penalty defendant has been properly diagnosed with mental retardation (MR). On the one hand, educational policies regarding learning disability (LD) and concerns about overrepresentation of minorities in special education may be contributing to lower MR rates, while on the other hand more difficult IQ test norms may be a countervailing force, increasing MR rates. An analysis of longitudinal data on state and national level MR rates reveals that in most states a lengthy and sharp 12-year decline in students receiving MR services reversed shortly after the introduction of the WISC-III in 1991.

### **Remembering Tragedy: A Comparison of Flashbulb and Event Memory for the Columbia Shuttle Disaster**

*Lauren Shapiro & Erynne Haugen*

Do you recall the circumstances surrounding your learning of the Columbia Shuttle disaster? The study examined whether retention interval and rehearsal differentially affected flashbulb (FM) and event memory (EM). College students were surveyed 4 days (Group 1), 7 weeks, and 11 weeks after the tragedy (Groups 1 and 2). Group 3 completed the survey only at 11 weeks. FM reports were coded for location, activity, source, self-emotion, other-emotion, aftermath, and personal relevance (FM). EM reports were coded for cause of crash, time and date, mission, debris, crew, aftermath). Analyses focus on consistency of FM categories and accuracy in EM across reports.

## **The Effects of Bifurcation and Deliberation on Jury Damage Awards**

*Christine Shea Adams & Martin Bourgeois*

Bifurcation of trial issues has been recommended as an aid to jury comprehension of evidence and trial instructions. In the current study, 60 5-7 person juries decided a simulated civil case in a 2 (unitary vs. bifurcated trial) x 2 (low vs. high severity of injury) design. Bifurcation decreased variability and mean compensatory damage awards, and increased mean punitive damages. This reform also seems to help jurors use evidence in an appropriate manner. Implications for the legal system will be discussed.

## **Mental Disorder and Violent Victimization in a Total Birth Cohort**

*Eric Silver, Louise Arseneault, John Langley, Avshalom Caspi, & Terrie E. Moffitt*

Objective: The association between mental disorder and violent victimization is examined in a general population sample. Methods: Study Members (n=944) were 21 year-old males and females born in Dunedin, New Zealand in the early 1970s. Results: Compared to people with no mental disorder (1) people with anxiety disorders experienced more sexual assaults; (2) people with schizophreniform disorders experienced more threatened and completed physical assaults; (3) people with alcohol dependence disorders experienced more completed physical assaults; and (4) people with marijuana dependence disorders experienced more attempted physical assaults. These results held controlling for psychiatric comorbidity, demographic characteristics, and Study Members' own violent behavior. Conclusion: Mentally disordered young adults experience more violent victimization in the community than those without mental disorder.

## **Stereotypic Crimes and Consequences for Juror Decision-making**

*Jeanine Skorinko & Barbara A. Spellman*

Stereotypes pervade our thinking and influence our judgments. Such processes may have important consequences in the courtroom, where the stereotypicality of a crime may affect both verdicts and sentencing. We first surveyed participants regarding 55 crimes to assess which crimes they viewed as stereotypical of 13 different groups of people. Next, we evaluated crimes along two dimensions of stereotypicality – prevalence and uniqueness. We then tested which features of stereotypicality affected juror decision-making. The results indicate that the seriousness and/or level of violence of the crime may be the leading factor that causes jurors to use stereotypic information.

## **Death Penalty Attitudes, Death Qualification, and Juror Instructional Comprehension**

*Amy Smith & Craig Haney*

The present study explores the interaction between a potential juror's attitudes toward the death penalty, death qualification status, and his or her comprehension of penalty phase sentencing instructions. In this study, participants completed a questionnaire that asked questions about their death penalty attitudes (from which their death qualification status could be determined), and tested their ability to understand capital penalty phase jury instructions. Apparent relationships between death penalty attitude, death qualification status, and juror instructional comprehension will be discussed.

## **Race and Jury Deliberations: The Influence of Voir Dire and Racial Composition**

*Samuel Sommers*

This research examines race and jury decision-making. Twenty-right six-person mock juries comprised of jury-eligible participants deliberated on the rape trial of an African-American defendant. Jurors' private judgments were assessed and deliberations were videorecorded. Two areas of inquiry were investigated. First, the influence of a race-relevant voir dire on jurors' subsequent trial judgments was examined. Results indicated that voir dire questioning can make race a salient issue for jurors, thereby influencing their trial judgments. Second, the influence

of jury racial composition was explored. Results indicated that a jury's racial composition influences its decision-making through informational as well as motivational processes.

### **Truth Detection with Content Cues: A Meta-analysis of CBCA and Reality Monitoring Studies**

*Siegfried Sporer*

Available published studies on criterion-based content analysis and the reality monitoring approach applied to deception are reviewed, using either a vote-counting method or effect size estimates  $r$  to assess the utility of individual criteria in discriminating between truthful and deceptive accounts. Age of respondents, the type of event and paradigm, and preparation, as well as methodological issues (use of frequency counts vs. rating scales, reliability of coding, and controlling for the length of accounts) are considered as potential moderator variables. Commonalties and differences are noted and an integration with research on autobiographical memory and social psychological theorizing on attribution and self-presentation is proposed.

### **Truth Detection with the Aberdeen Report Judgment Scales: The Role of Planning and Rehearsal**

*Siegfried Sporer & Karsten Burghardt*

Integrating criterion-based content analysis, the reality monitoring approach, research on autobiographical memory, and social psychological theorizing on attribution and self-presentation, the Aberdeen Report Judgment Scales (ARJS; Sporer (1998) comprise an integrative set of criteria to evaluate the veracity of people's accounts. In this study, 184 women gave either a true or a fictitious account of a personally significant life event, after being given ample opportunity to prepare and rehearse vs. a short preparation time. The ARJS discriminated significantly between truthful and false accounts but were also influenced by preparation time, without an interaction between these variables.

### **Validating the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen**

*Henry Steadman, Jack Scott, Fred Osher, Tara Angese, & Pamela Robbins*

Jails have a substantial legal obligation to provide health and mental health care for inmates (Cohen and Dvoskin, 1992), yet screening procedures across American jails are highly variable. Currently, there are no valid, practical, standardized tools available that can be recommended for adoption. One instrument that has been proposed for meeting the criteria is the Referral Decision Scale (RDS) (Teplin and Swartz, 1989). The data reported here validates the RDS revision produced by Veysey et al. to produce an even briefer and more practical tool for use in jails. These revisions are called the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen (BJMHS). Data were collected in four jails (2 in Maryland and 2 in New York ) from 358 detainees (170 Referrals (positives on screen) (101 males and 69 females) and 188 Non-referrals (negatives on screen) (110 males and 78 females). All were given the SCID for clinical cross-validation. Results indicate that the BJMHS is a practical, efficient tool for jail correction officer intake screening.

### **Early Problem Behavior Predictors of Adolescent Psychopathy**

*Elizabeth Sullivan, Amy Bagley, & David Kosson*

Research on adolescent psychopathy suggests that early onset childhood problem behaviors may be important for understanding adult externalizing disorders. This study examined the role of these behaviors in predicting adolescent psychopathy. Adolescent males were assessed using the PCL:YV. Composite variables were formed based on the number of problem behaviors prior to the age of 14 and 17. Analyses revealed that early onset accounted for a significant proportion of total psychopathy and predicted behavioral factors after controlling for the other factor(s). Results suggest early behaviors are related to the behavioral facet but not to the affective/ interpersonal components of adolescent psychopathy.

### **Do All Jurors Hold Stereotypes About Juveniles Tried as Adults?**

*Connie Tang, Martin Bourgeois, Narina Nunez, Chrissy Adams, & Dana Binder*

The current study sought to first, obtain evidence for the stereotyping of juveniles tried as adults, and second, to test the hypothesis that jurors with different pre-trial dispositions would not hold stereotypes about juveniles tried as adults in the same way. Participants were 144 undergraduates. Evidence was found for the stereotyping of juveniles tried as adults. However, our second hypothesis was not supported. Both defense- and prosecution-biased jurors hold similar stereotypic views about juveniles tried as adults. These findings may have important implications for our juvenile justice system.

### **Can Psychological Science Help Fingerprint Examiners Meet the Daubert Criteria?**

*Ryan Tapscott & Otto Maclin*

This paper investigates the efficacy of fingerprinting as an investigative tool in law enforcement agencies. Fingerprinting has recently come under scrutiny as judges have threatened to rule fingerprint evidence inadmissible because it lacks the scientific merit to meet the Daubert criteria. This paper explores the legal issues surrounding fingerprinting, and further examines how psychological science can help fingerprint examiners meet the Daubert criteria by studying other domains in which psychological science has been useful (i.e., eyewitness identification). Finally, this paper provides a blueprint for the areas of fingerprinting that examiners need to study empirically.

### **The Rationale of Reasonable: An Examination of the Reasonable Person Standard, Juror Rationale and Effects on Trial Outcomes**

*Tanya Taylor & Harmon M. Hosch*

This study explored juror rationale of the reasonable person standard used to render liability verdicts in negligence trials. Three competing theoretical perspectives were examined: prospect theory, evolutionary psychology, and philosophy-of-mind models. Four hundred thirty-one mock jurors rendered individual verdicts in one of three different negligence cases after which the rationale for their decision was assessed using a 30-item questionnaire devised by the authors. Exploratory principal component analysis revealed 9 different components. Logistic regression analyses found the components to be significant predictors of trial outcomes. Juror and plaintiff demographic factors were also found to significantly impact verdicts and damage awards.

### **Service Utilization in Juvenile Detainees: Who Receives Mental Health Treatment?**

*Linda Teplin, Karen Abram, Gary McClelland, Ann Pikus, & Jason Washburn*

Epidemiologic studies estimate that many detained youth have psychiatric disorders, yet they may be profoundly underserved. In this study, we examine what proportion of detainees who needed services received them, the types of treatment received, and what variables predict treatment decisions. Participants were 1829 male and female youth randomly sampled at intake into the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. Preliminary findings suggest an overall treatment rate of 37% for detainees with major mental disorders. Significantly more females and younger detainees with major mental disorders received treatment than did males and older detainees. Further analyses, implications and recommendations are forthcoming.

### **Importance of Learning in Competence to Stand Trial Evaluations**

*Chad Tillbrook & Thomas Grisso*

Many defendants exhibit some deficit in their factual understanding of the trial proceedings, but mere ignorance should not be sufficient cause for an incompetence finding. There have been few studies investigating whether remediation efforts are effective and what factors influence defendants' capacity to profit from instruction. The MacCAT-CA includes a standardized method of instructing defendants during the evaluation. This presentation provides data that evaluates the effectiveness of the MacCAT-CA's ability to systematically educate defendants with

deficits in understanding. Results demonstrate the relations between the MacCAT-CA items, defendant groups, and clinical and demographic variables that are associated with the learning process.

### **Expert Testimony Used to Prove Criminal Conduct Based on PTSD-Related Trauma Syndromes: Rape Trauma Syndrome, Child Abuse Syndromes, and Battered Person Syndrome**

*Brett Trowbridge*

This paper advances the thesis that “syndromes” which are not included in DSM-IV-TR, such as “rape trauma syndrome”, “child abuse accommodation syndrome”, “parental alienation syndrome”, and “battered woman syndrome”, should not be admissible evidence in criminal courts as evidence to prove trauma occurred unless the opposing side “opens the door” by claiming that the victim or defendant did not act as would normally be expected if they had been traumatized as they claim. Both legal and scientific citations will be provided to advance the thesis that trauma cannot be legitimately inferred from symptoms.

### **Multiple Stressful Events: Effects on Children's Memory and Attitudes**

*Vanessa Tucker & Carole Peterson*

This study explored the influence of multiple stressful events on children’s recall by assessing memory for an injury and later hospital treatment. Also, we assessed children’s attitudes toward the healthcare system to determine whether distress caused by medical professionals would influence attitudes towards a helping profession. Forty-six children (6-13 years) were interviewed. An attitude questionnaire and a distress scale were administered. Results suggest distress influences memory and attitudes. Distress experienced at the second event (hospital) compromised the accuracy of recall of the first event (injury). Children with higher distress reported negative attitudes toward the healthcare system. Forensic implications are discussed.

### **Research Results and Litigation: Scholastic Resources and Student Achievement in the State of Virginia**

*Peter Tuerk & Eric Houlihan*

Research concerning the achievement gap between children from low and high income homes increasingly is being used by policy makers and the courts. The current study investigates the distribution of academic resources in the State of Virginia, the results of which are slated for use in pending litigation. Researchers seeking to inform policy should strive to understand the types of questions relevant to litigation and legislative efforts before designing their research. Accordingly, a brief review of litigation regarding inequities in public education is included to provide a context for the current research.

### **Do Alcohol Blackouts for Crimes Exist?**

*Kim van Oorsouw, Harald Merckelbach, Dick Ravelli, Henk Nijman, & Ingrid Pompen*

Criminal suspects often claim to have had an alcoholic blackout for their crimes. Are alcohol blackouts a frequently occurring phenomenon or rather an excuse to minimize criminal responsibility? Frequency and type of blackout were surveyed retrospectively in a healthy sample (N = 256). Also, we compared objectively established blood alcohol concentrations of people who did (n = 14) and did not (n = 86) claim blackout in a traffic-control. In contrast to the traffic-control study, where blackouts were only reported when persons were involved in an accident (85%), blackouts were commonly reported in the survey study (14% against 67%, respectively). This indicates that both the denial and the claim of blackout may have a strategic background.

### **Criminal Adjudication of Adolescent Defendants: Legal Abilities and Decisions**

*Jodi Viljoen, Ron Roesch, & Jessica Klaver*

As the juvenile justice system has become more adult-like in nature, courts have required that adolescents are able to understand and participate in criminal proceedings. In this study, legal abilities and decision-making were examined in a sample of 152 adolescent defendants. Participants were administered the Fitness Interview Test, the Woodcock-Johnson III Cognitive Assessment Battery, and the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale for Children. Results indicated that legal abilities and decision-making were associated with age, cognitive development, attention-deficits and hyperactivity, and time spent with attorneys. The implications of these findings are discussed in the context of trends towards the “adultification” of the youth justice system.

### **The Four-Factor Model of Psychopathy and its Association with Violence, Intelligence, Gender, and Ethnicity**

*Michael Vittaco, Craig Neuman, & Rebecca Jackson*

Recently, three-and four-factor models of psychopathy have been proposed. Using confirmatory factor analyses with a large sample of civil psychiatric patients from the MacArthur Risk Assessment project (N = 840), the current study found good fit for the four-factor model (CFI = .99), even when variables of ethnicity, sex, violence, and intelligence were included in the model. Additionally, structural equation modeling (SEM) revealed that the Interpersonal Dimension of psychopathy positively predicted IQ, while the Affective and Antisocial components negatively predicted IQ. Not surprisingly, the four-factor model was the more robust predictor of subsequent violence. Implications for clinical practice are discussed.

### **Challenging Interviewees During Interviews: The Potential Effects on Lie Detection**

*Aldert Vrij*

The impact of interview styles on lie detection was examined. Thirty-six truth tellers and liars (college students) were interviewed in three different ways: The interview started with an information-gathering interview-style (Phase 1), which then developed into an interrogation (Phase 2), and finally transformed back into an information-gathering interview style again (Phase 3). On the basis of the Motivational Impairment Effect (DePaulo & Kirkendol, 1989) it was hypothesized that the most eminent differences between liars and truth tellers would emerge in Phase 3. The findings supported this hypothesis.

### **Police Officers' True Ability to Detect Lies: A study Using of Real-life Material and Repeated Lie Detection Testing**

*Aldert Vrij, Samantha Mann, & Emma Robins*

The present study (currently in progress) is different from most lie detection studies because (i) real police officers are involved, (ii) who are repeatedly tested, and (iii) who attempt to detect truths and lies told by suspects during their police interviews. It is argued that those features enhance the ecological validity of the findings. In this study, sixty police officers' ability to detect truths and lies will be tested at four different occasions. At each occasion, the officers will be shown videotaped fragments of real-life police interviews (54 fragments in total) and have to judge the veracity of each fragment.

## **Objection! The Unintended Consequences of Attorney Interruptions**

*Molly Walker Wilson & Barbara A. Spellman*

These two studies are the first to investigate the hypothesis that an attorney's objection increases the likelihood that the objected-to testimony will influence jurors' verdicts. Study 1 replicated previous findings that participants are unable to completely disregard inadmissible testimony. This study also found that an interruption resulting from an attorney's objection resulted in more guilty verdicts than a non-objection interruption. Study 2 indicated that when testimony is admissible, removing the objection from the trial causes participants to exhibit less bias. Results from both studies suggest that objections can have an undesirable effect on jury verdicts.

## **Recalling an Event 2 Years Later: Does Distress Influence Effectiveness of Interview Techniques?**

*Kelly Warren & Carole Peterson*

This study follows an earlier investigation of the influence of distress on how children recall an injury and its hospital treatment. Children (2-9 years) were interviewed one and two years after an injury to see whether more vs. less distressed children needed more direct questioning to fully provide relevant information. Initial findings indicated that distress influenced the effectiveness of different types of questions and that these effects were moderated by the child's age. Questioners need to be aware that distress influences children's ability to provide answers to varying question types in order to adequately interview children.

## **Reliability of the Mental Health Rights Comprehension Test**

*Tristin Wayte*

The present study provided reliability data for a new measure of comprehension of rights for those hospitalized (civilly committed) for a mental disorder. The Mental Health Rights Comprehension Test – Youth Version (MHRCT - YV) and Adult Version (MHRCT – AV) were developed based on similar measures of rights comprehension. The MHRCT was administered to 100 healthy participants who were re-tested two weeks later. Kappa scores indicated moderately high agreement between independent raters on most individual items and subtest total scores. Pearson r scores indicate high stability of understanding rights across time. The results of this study indicate that the MHRCT provides reliable scores between raters and over time.

## **The Effect of Substance Use and Relationship Closeness on Jurors' Perceptions of Victims in Cases of Alleged Sexual Assault**

*Ashley Wenger & Brian Bornstein*

Alcohol use is associated with an increase in aggression and sexual drive among men and an increase in sexual affect and vulnerability to sexual assault among women (Abbey, McAuslan, & Zawacki, 1999). Previous research has demonstrated that jurors and police perceive a female victim who is intoxicated when she is sexually assaulted as deserving of what happens (Hammock & Richardson, 1997). This experiment investigates the effect of manipulating both the alleged victim's type of substance use and the closeness of the relationship between the alleged victim and defendant on mock jurors' perceptions of the alleged victim's responsibility and credibility.

## **Neuropsychological Aspects of Maturity in Regard to Competency to Stand Trial and Responsibility in Juveniles**

*Mary Wetherby*

The commission of serious crimes by juveniles has led some lawmakers to reconsider legal consequences to juvenile crime. Arkansas 's Extended Juvenile Jurisdiction Act specifically requires the consideration of immaturity in certain juveniles. Neuropsychological evaluation offers one perspective to the evaluation of developmental immaturity in juveniles. Although the concept of maturity is not specifically defined in the field of neuropsychology, cognitive development is examined. The field of neuropsychology offers a unique perspective to understanding the construct of maturity in juveniles. Cognitive functions assessed in a neuropsychological evaluation address one perspective of the concept of maturity.

## **Juror Assessments of Battered Women Defendants: The Effects of Defendant and Victim Race**

*Nya Williams & Jennifer Groscup*

The race of a criminal defendant and of the crime victim can affect juror decision making, and could affect juror perceptions of a battered woman murder defendant. This research investigated juror decision making about inter-racial and intra-racial couples, in which the woman is accused of killing the allegedly abusive man. The proposed presentation will discuss jurors' verdicts and differential attributions of criminal responsibility based on the race of the defendant and the victim. Jurors' inferences about the trial evidence and the likelihood and severity of the domestic violence resulting in the murder will be presented as mediating variables for verdict.

## **Halfway House Treatment Completion in Adjudicated Adult Male Sex Offenders**

*J. Wilson, B. Whittaker, & Donald S. Strassberg*

The study examined the psychometric properties (i.e., factor structure, predictive validity, sensitivity and specificity) of a new assessment tool designed to identify sex offenders who will fail to complete residential treatment. Participants were 358 men court-ordered to halfway-house sex offender treatment in Salt Lake City , Utah . Analyses demonstrated consistent and reliable psychometrics for static, dynamic, and combined elements of the measure. The combination of 2 Dynamic variables (Grandiosity and Irresponsibility) and 4 Static variables (Sexual Interest in Children, Prior History of Nonsexual offenses, History of Substance Abuse, and Prior Male Child Victim) successfully classified 83% of treatment outcomes.

## **The Effects of Primes on Hostile Work Environment Harassment Judgments**

*Ryan Winter, Richard Wiener, Lucy Arnot, & Christina Damen*

We predicted that the initial behavior of a sexual harassment victim (submissive, hostile, neutral, or hostile AND submissive) would prime participant's attitudes about that complainant and her harassment claim as well as a second complainant and her claim in a subsequent target vignette. When the priming scenario complainant behaved neutrally, men found less harassment in that scenario than women. When the priming complainant acted neutrally or submissively, men found less evidence of harassment in the target scenario than women in those same conditions and men in the hostile AND submissive condition. We explain these results in terms of contrast priming effects.

### **Procedural Justice Effects in Mediation**

*Roselle Wissler*

The present study examines the effect of process characteristics on procedural justice in mediation. Research participants were litigants who went through mediation in either small claims, domestic relations or general civil cases. Findings show that, consistent with the group-value model, litigants' perceptions of the mediator affected their procedural justice judgments, even though the mediator did not have decision-making power. Other process characteristics, including mandatory versus voluntary referral to mediation, the mediators' approach and attorney participation, had effects on procedural justice judgments that were not necessarily consistent with their expected effects.

### **The Influence of Differential Interview Techniques on Eyewitness Description Accuracy**

*Laura Zimmerman & Roy Malpass*

Criminal investigations rely heavily on eyewitness descriptions of criminal perpetrators, yet research shows that eyewitness descriptions are usually incomplete and often erroneous. The way descriptions are elicited from witnesses may enhance or hinder descriptions. This study assessed the effects of the Guided Memory Interview, which relies on context reinstatement techniques, and of the Structured Interview, which focuses on social communication techniques. The benefits of these techniques may be influenced by time delays between witnessing and reporting events; therefore time delays were manipulated. Results indicated that the Guided Memory Interview increased both correct and incorrect recall. No differences were found for the time delay.

## **Poster Abstracts (alphabetical by first author)**

### **Effects if Ingroup-Outgroup Categorization of Defendants on Individual Verdicts**

*Andrea Aimee Pizana*

This study observed effects of social categorization within the legal system. The hypothesis stated that social categorization of a defendant by jurors affects individual verdicts. A sample of 1652 Hispanic jurors viewed a videotape of a trial in which ethnicity of the defendant and language in which the defendant testified was manipulated. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed a multiple R<sup>2</sup> of .028. Language significantly affected verdicts, not categorization. BESD revealed that percentage of acquittals based on defendant language was 55.4%, and the conviction rate within the sample was 44.6%. Defendants who testify in English have a higher conviction rate by 11%.

### **Evidence for a Same-Age Bias in Face Recognition**

*Jeffrey Anastasi, Fiona Quinlan, Nadia Hayat, & Matthew Rhodes*

The current study was conducted to determine if a same-age bias exists by testing young, middle, and elderly adults' memory for photographs. In Experiment 1, each subject was presented with photographs of younger, middle, and elderly adults. We predicted that memory would be more accurate for photographs of individuals from the same-age range as the subjects. In other words, younger subjects would remember younger photographs better than elderly photographs while elderly subjects would remember elderly photographs better than younger photographs. Experiment 2 investigated subjective age ratings of participants. Results verify a same-age bias and have important implications for eyewitness memory.

### **The Role of Mental Illness in Workplace Violence: Implications for Risk Assessment**

*Shannon Bader & Mario Scalora*

To date, little empirical data has been published concerning the role of mental illness in workplace violence. This study serves as a follow-up to explore the distinguishing characteristics of this specific group. The original sample was obtained by examining the official criminal incident reports of local and state police databases over a 30-month period. Of the 329 reports fitting the definition of workplace violence (excluding robbery cases), 21% of the perpetrators displayed some form of mental illness. The trends discovered in our preliminary analyses indicate many implications related to prevention and risk assessment.

### **Systemic Processing of Female Sex Offenders and the Effect on Risk Assessment**

*Shannon Bader, Mario Scalora, & Shannon Black*

Despite numerous studies of sex offenders, only limited information on the processing of female sexual offenders is available. The present study compares women reported to Child Protective Services (CPS) for sexually assaultive behavior and women prosecuted in the criminal justice system for similar behavior. The authors hypothesize that certain offense and victim characteristics (i.e., presence of a male co-defendant, male victims) are more prevalent in non-prosecuted cases. Since our current risk assessment protocols use criminal history as a strong predictor, this bias may cause inaccurate risk estimates. The authors discuss the policy and risk assessment implications of the findings.

## **The Effect of Age on the Prevalence of the "Other-Race Effect" in Children**

*L. Brooke Bennett & John Brigham*

The present study examined the developmental course of the "other-race effect", the finding that adults are better able to recognize others of their own race as opposed to people of another race. Although the ORE has been consistently found to occur with adults, the few studies conducted with children have found varying results. We found that children (grades 2, 6, and 10) showed an "other-race effect" in both face recognition accuracy and response criterion to approximately the same degree as did college students.

## **Sources of Criminal Stereotypes and Perceptions of the Criminal**

*Stacey Bowers & Kim MacLin*

Criminal stereotypes are likely to influence memory, lineup decisions, jury decision making as well as everyday interactions with others. It is important to gain as much knowledge as possible about the formation of criminal stereotypes and the perceptions the general population has about criminals. Research on the formation of stereotypes indicates that they come from five main sources: the home, educational environments, peer interactions, the media, and personal experience. This study examined the formation of criminal stereotypes from these sources. Participants (N=147) completed a questionnaire that evaluated the above factors. The development and impact of criminal stereotypes will be discussed.

## **Factors of Psychopathy Affecting Sex Offender Treatment Completion**

*Amy Boyd & Robert Meyer*

Higher levels of psychopathy lead to a lower likelihood of completion of sex offender treatment (Seto & Barbaree, 1999). In the present study, psychopathy level, measured by the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 1991), was examined in 73 sex offenders. We were interested in looking at the relationship between sex offender treatment completion and PCL-R Total and Factor scores, including Cooke and Michie's (2001) factor scores. Analyses revealed significantly higher mean scores in subjects who did not complete treatment than in those who did for PCL-R Total, Factor 1, and Cooke and Michie's Factor 2, though the effect sizes were small.

## **Meta-analysis of the Post-identification Feedback Effect**

*Amy Bradfield & Nancy Steblay*

In the past five years, a host of experiments have tested the effect of post-identification feedback on eyewitnesses' retrospective reports (e.g., Wells & Bradfield, 1998). These studies have demonstrated that information given to eyewitnesses suggesting that their identification was correct (confirming feedback) or incorrect (disconfirming feedback) powerfully distorts many testimony-relevant judgments. Since 1998, numerous variations on the post-identification feedback paradigm have been introduced. A meta-analysis was conducted to examine potential moderators of the post-identification feedback effect. Results indicate a robust effect of confirming feedback across myriad experimental conditions on most testimony-relevant judgments.

## **Victim Concern and Empathy as Predictors of Responses to Victims: Further Validation of the Victim Concern Scale**

*Dia Brannen, Shalene Kirkley, Carl Clements, & Trina Gordon*

The Victim Concern Scale (VCS) is a 54-item instrument that assesses concern for victims, including subcategories of victims of violent crimes; vulnerable victims; property crime/theft victims; and culpable victims. We compared the predictive power of the VCS relative to other measures of empathy in accounting for judgments about several victim/crime scenarios. In addition, in two large samples (college and community), we examined properties of the VCS in relation to other attitudes, attributions and respondent demographics. Results indicate that raters readily

distinguish among victim types and that victim concern adds to a measure of empathy in judging specific victimization examples. Concurrent validity analyses are also reported.

### **Treatment Amenability: The Relationship of Willingness to Change and Cognitive and Affective Factors in Sex Offenders**

*Stephanie Bruhn, Lorraine Cuadra, Mario Scalora, & Matthew Huss*

The purpose of the present study is to examine, in more detail, cognitive and affective factors associated with treatment amenability. Participants in this study in progress will include at least 100 male sex offenders, hospitalized in a maximum-security state forensic mental health institution located in the Midwestern United States. Participants will be administered the PICTS, IRI, and Stages of Change as part of intake procedures. This study would provide a basis for evaluating which offenders might be more likely to be motivated to enter treatment. Factors such as criminal thinking patterns and level of empathy may be more likely to predict an offender's willingness to change.

### **The Interrelationship of Psychopathy and Criminal Thinking Patterns in Offenders**

*Stephanie Bruhn, Mario Scalora, & Matthew Huss*

This study attempts to elucidate the relationship between psychopathic tendencies and criminal thinking patterns in criminal offenders. Participants in this study include 129 male patients, who were hospitalized in a maximum-security state forensic mental health institution located in the Midwestern United States. Participants were administered the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles and were rated on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised. Results indicated a stronger relationship between PICTS scales and PCL-R Factor Two. Preliminary results suggested that the PCL-R and the PICTS appear to measure impulsive behaviors. There is a value in utilizing the PICTS and the PCL-R in assessing offenders' risk of recidivism.

### **Adjudicated Mexican American Adolescents: The Effects of Familial Emotional Support on Self-Esteem, Emotional Well-Being, and Delinquency**

*Roslyn Caldwell, Noelle Lefforge, Sonja Rucinov, Heidi Valja, & Dominique Awad*

This study examined relationships between familial emotional support, self-esteem, emotional well-being, and delinquency in 58 adjudicated Mexican American adolescents who were on probationary status with the juvenile justice system. Results indicated that maternal emotional support was negatively correlated with delinquency, and positively correlated with emotional well-being. In addition, regression analyses revealed that familial emotional support significantly predicted delinquency and emotional well-being, with maternal emotional support accounting for most of the total variance. Unlike previous findings in the general delinquency research, familial emotional support was unrelated to self-esteem. These results offer several insights into the nature and effects of Mexican American familial emotional support on an adolescent's behavioral and emotional adjustment.

### **The Influence of Contextual Stress, Familial Stress, and Future Certainty on Delinquent Behavior and School Adjustment among African American Adolescents**

*Roslyn Caldwell, Noelle Lefforge, Richard P. P. Wiebe, & H. Harrington Cleveland*

This study examined the impact of contextual, familial, and psychological (future certainty) risk factors to delinquency and school adjustment among a sample of 1,422 male and 1,562 female African American adolescents drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). In hierarchical analyses, family functioning and perceptions of future certainty were stronger predictors than contextual variables. Future life certainty and expectations of attending college were stronger predictors of delinquency among males than females.

## **Are There Ethnic Differences in Levels of Psychopathy? Comparing Two- and Three-Factor PCL Models**

*Jacqueline Camp, Jennifer Skeem, John Edens, Lori Colwell, & Arva Bensaheb*

To date, few studies have examined potential ethnic differences in the constellation of socially maladaptive personality traits known as psychopathy. Given recent sociopolitical and scientific developments, an issue of considerable debate is whether Black individuals possess “more” traits of psychopathy than Whites. To address this issue, we performed meta-analyses of differences between these groups’ scores on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R Hare, 1991), using 16 studies (N = 5,604) of correctional, substance abuse, and psychiatric samples, and two- and three- factor psychopathy models. The results generally suggest that Blacks and Whites do not differ meaningfully in their levels of psychopathic traits.

## **Sequential Lineups: Accuracy and Presentation Procedures**

*Deanna Caputo*

Current recommendations do not instruct police on how many times eyewitnesses should go through the sequential lineup and whether presenting it more than once impacts identification rates. Three presentation procedures were compared: viewing the sequential lineup only once, viewing the sequential lineup as many times as desired as long as the photographs are shuffled between viewings, and a two-step process of viewing the sequential lineup once without making any identification, shuffling the photos, and seeing the lineup one last time with the opportunity to make an identification. Results show that the no-ID-first procedure produced the greatest accuracy and the least false identifications.

## **The Role of Item-based and Event-based Distinctiveness in Eyewitness Identification**

*Curt Carlson*

Hunt's (2003) distinction between item-based and event-based distinctiveness is applied to facial stimuli, in an eyewitness identification paradigm. Participants encoded faces in a crime scenario, and picked out some of those faces from a series of lineups. Item-based and event-based distinctiveness were manipulated, with the former increasing the hit rate, while the latter decreased the false alarm rate. Distinctiveness is the key factor in predicting accuracy for both sequential and simultaneous lineups.

## **Reducing False Memories by Encouraging Metamemory Assessments**

*Paolo Castelli, Simona Ghetti, & Gail Goodman*

The present study investigated the effect of encouraging metamemory assessments on children’s rejection of false memories. Seventy 5-, 7-, and 9-year-olds were asked about true and false autobiographical events. Participants were either interviewed according to the standard “lost-in-the-mall” procedure or were additionally oriented to monitoring event memorability. Results showed that receiving orienting instructions increased rejection of false-event occurrence. Moreover, regardless of instruction condition, older children were more likely than younger children to reject high-memorability than low-memorability false events.

## **A Comprehensive Assessment of Risk Factors for Intrusive Harassment and Problematic Approach toward Legislators**

*Grace Chang, Mario Scalora, Katherine Schoeneman, Stephanie Bruhn, & Sarah DeGue*

Threat assessment, a pertinent methodology to assess an individual’s likelihood of problematic approach based on the type of communication and the level of threat toward specific targets. Political figures, particularly legislators, may be subject to threatening behavior such as intrusive harassment. The purpose of this study is to differentiate between intrusive harassment/approach and non-intrusive approach behavior. Preliminary findings suggest that

intrusive harassers were more focused on the selected target and they were less likely to use threatening language in their contact. The various subject characteristics did not differentiate between the groups of contact.

### **The Label of Psychopathy: Potential Biases for the Juvenile Justice System**

*Preeti Chauhan & Mandi Burnette*

The present study investigated potential biases associated with applying the psychopathic label to youthful offenders. Participants included undergraduates, law students, and mental health professionals. A 2x2 design was used to assess the impact of the psychopathic label and psychopathic traits through vignettes. It is hypothesized that there will be a main effect for the label of psychopathy. Specifically, it is expected that participants will be more likely to transfer psychopathic juveniles to adult court and give them longer dispositions. Results will be discussed in reference to the potential consequences of attaching the label of psychopathy to juveniles in forensic settings.

### **'Spontaneous' Disclosure in Forensic Interviews**

*Veronica Chavez, Kathleen Sullivan, Mel Pipe, Yael Orbach, & Michael Lamb*

We examined 37 cases in which 4- to 13-year-old children, suspected of having been abused, spontaneously disclosed abuse in the pre-substantive phase of NICHD investigative protocol interviews. These children disclosed abuse in response to interviewer prompts designed to discuss the importance of telling the truth and to provide training on giving detailed narrative accounts of experienced personal events. General characteristics of these cases, including children's age, gender, and the suspected abuse type, are compared to those of children who disclosed later in the interview in response to interviewers' substantive prompts. Further, the interviewer prompts associated with spontaneous disclosure are explored in detail.

### **Evaluations of Real-life Investigative Interviews with Suspects: The Impact of Evaluators' Scores on Authoritarianism and Empathic Concern**

*Julie Cherryman, Ray Bull, & Aldert Vrij*

The present study investigates the possible effect of personality scores in authoritarianism and empathic concern on evaluations of quality of real-life investigative interviews with suspects. It is predicted that there will be a relationship between scores on the authoritarianism scale and 'strong' interviewing skills dimensions, and those who score highly on empathic concern will rate the dimensions regarding tactics and pressure of interviewing as being more present than will low scorers. It is further predicted that high scorers on the empathic concern scale will evaluate the presence of empathy lower than low empathic concern scorers.

### **Assessment Criteria Indicative of Deception with Children's Autobiographical Memory**

*Kevin Colwell, Amy Leach, Eric Sjerven, Virgie Poole, Ben Stoneberg, & R. C. L. Lindsay*

This investigation sought to refine adult credibility assessment procedures and extend them to the corroboration of child witness statements. The present investigation comprised a mixed design with within- and between-groups comparisons of honest and deceptive children's statements. These statements were transcribed and analyzed using the ACID procedure. The ACID system was able to accurately classify autobiographical statements as honest or fabricated. Significant differences between groups and classification accuracies will be discussed as they relate to children's memory and deception/impression management. Implications for practitioners/investigators and directions for future research are included.

## **Intellectual Ability and Comprehension of Miranda Rights**

*Virginia Cooper & Patricia Zapf*

Previous research has found significant correlations between intellectual ability and Miranda comprehension. Seventy-five male and female psychiatric inpatients were administered Grisso's Instruments for Assessing Understanding and Appreciation of Miranda Rights and the Weschler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (WASI). Intellectual ability was highly correlated with understanding, and was moderately to highly correlated with Miranda appreciation. Results yielded significant differences between groups scoring above and below the mental retardation range.

## **Psychiatric Inpatients' Comprehension of Miranda Rights: Normative Data**

*Virginia Cooper & Patricia Zapf*

The presence of a psychotic condition has been cited as a factor to consider when determining a defendant's capacities to have waived his or her rights (Grisso, 2003). However, no research to date has investigated how psychiatric symptoms may affect understanding and appreciation of Miranda rights. Normative data on seventy-five male and female psychiatric inpatients' performance on Grisso's Instruments for Assessing Understanding and Appreciation of Miranda Rights (CMR, CMR-R, CMV, and FRI) will be presented in the same manner and along with the normative data on non-psychiatric adults and juveniles provided by Grisso (1998).

## **The Relationship Between Training Backgrounds and the Change in Opinions and Attitudes toward Knowledge, Skills and Abilities for Various Job Functions of Psychology Services Staff in the Federal Bureau of Prisons**

*Anita Cordova, Philip Magaletta, Marc Patry, & Eric Dietz*

The study presents data from a survey of Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) psychology services staff. Six hundred psychology services staff were surveyed to identify training needs, and to help find, develop and/or refine existing training opportunities. The purpose of the current investigation was to evaluate relationships between training backgrounds and opinions and attitudes of knowledge, skills and abilities related to job functions. Differences between staff who received no training, pre-, and post-BOP employment training were identified by one-way ANOVAs and post-hoc comparison tests. The authors discuss these findings emphasizing issues of training needs related to job functions in correctional settings.

## **Detection of Deception Testimony: Impact of Familiarity with and Technology Type on Mock Jurors' Decision Making**

*Ron Craig & Nilanjana Sarker*

The polygraph has become a part of popular culture, depicted in movies and television; so called "truth detectors" can be purchased at toy stores. Most research indicates little impact of polygraph testimony on jurors; yet greater familiarity with the polygraph may impact decision making. In addition, the use of other methods to detect deception, like voice stress analysis (VSA), has increased in law enforcement. The potential impact of this type of testimony has not been assessed. The present study assesses the impact of polygraph familiarity on mock jurors and if there is any differential impact of polygraph and VSA testimony.

## **John Stuart Mill and the Teaching of Social Science and the Law**

*Cathy Crosby-Currie & Steven Horwitz*

This paper examines the use of John Stuart Mill's On Liberty as a theoretical framework for conceptualizing and teaching the relationship between law-making and social science. Mill's harm principle both establishes limits to state activity (i.e., what the law should "do") and suggests the role that social science can play in determining where

that limit may lie. This framework has been used effectively in the authors' first-year seminar courses that focus on social science and family policy. The topic of same-sex parenting is provided as an example of where this approach has assisted students in critically assessing family policy.

### **The Ethnic Jury: An Examination of In-Group/Out-Group Theory**

*Scott Culhane, Harmon M. Hosch, & Leslie R. Hawley*

In the context of juror decision making, to the degree a juror and defendant are of the same ethnic origin, the juror should see the defendant as an in-group member and should be more lenient toward him. Archival research data were collected from case files maintained by the El Paso, TX District Clerk's Office. The jury composition was such that over 70% of cases had an Hispanic majority. No interaction was found in the conviction rates of Anglo and Hispanic defendants and the dominance of Hispanics on the jury. Implications for social in-group/out-group theory and the legal system are discussed.

### **Juvenile Homicide Offenders: The Role of Crime Type in Decisions to Transfer**

*Mindy Dahl, Narina Nunez, Connie Tang, & Jerry Cullum*

The current study examined adult perceptions of juveniles who have committed a homicide. Extending prior work, we presented 415 participants with one of 16 vignettes and asked them to determine whether the offending juvenile should be tried in juvenile or adult court. Vignettes varied on three factors: abuse history (abuse/nonabuse), juvenile age (13-/15-year-old), and crime type (killing his father/killing his friend/a drive-by shooting/school rampage). Results indicated participants were significantly more likely to choose juvenile court for abused 13-year-olds and adult court for nonabused 15-year-olds. Significant differences in trial venue preference were found across crime types.

### **Ambivalent Sexism and Memory Availability of Harassers and Victims of Harassment**

*Christina Daman & Richard Wiener*

Prior research linked hostile and benevolent sexism with the evaluation of sexual harassment accusations. This study tested the relationship between hostile and benevolent sexist attitudes and workers' memories of victims and harassers in cases of sexual harassment. Specifically, the study measured awareness of sexual harassment with free recall of the names of victims and harassers personally known and observed in the media. Results provide evidence that these attitude structures are associated with the amount of information that is stored about these cases. In particular, those high in hostile sexism are less aware of exemplars (victims and harassers) of sexual harassment.

### **The Effects of the Child Behavior Problems on Later Dysfunctional Parenting**

*Danielle Dandreaux, Paul Frick, Amy Cornell, & Katherine Aucoin*

Most causal theories of and interventions for antisocial and delinquent behavior place great emphasis on the importance of parenting practices. The current study uses a cross-lagged longitudinal design to test the predictive relations among two types of behavior problems (i.e., impulsivity and conduct problems) and dysfunctional parenting behaviors. In this non-referred sample of young adolescents selected to have equal numbers of youth with and without conduct problems, problematic child behavior was a stronger predictor of later problems in parenting than was parenting as a predictor of later problem behavior in youth. The implications of these findings for taking a more transactional view of the relation between parenting and child behavior are discussed.

## **Fingerprint Experts in the Courtroom: Mock Juror Assessment of Scientific Testimony**

*Erin Danielsen & Christian Meissner*

Recent challenges to standards used to admit fingerprint evidence have suggested that error rate probability (ER) be calculated and presented to jurors. The current study examined whether jurors might be sensitive to the points of similarity (PS) declared by an expert and the presentation of an ER in the context of a trial transcript. Mock jurors rated likelihood of commission by the defendant as significantly greater when 15 (vs. 5) PS were noted and when a low (vs. high) ER was disclosed. Verdicts of guilt/innocence, however, varied only by PS, with a greater percentage of guilty verdicts when 15 (vs. 5) PS were identified.

## **An Analysis of Interviews in Which Children Did Not Make Allegations of Suspected Sexual Abuse**

*Renee DeBoard, Yael Orbach, Monique Mendoza, Sarah Jensen, & Michael Lamb*

Forensic interviews in which children (4 -13 years) did not make allegations, despite suspicions that they had been sexually abused (n = 81), were compared to a matched sample of interviews in which children did make abuse allegations. All interviews were conducted using the NICHD interview protocol. Interviewer utterances were coded and the level of interviewer input was compared across allegation and no-allegation interviews. Our aim is to identify characteristics of interviewing practices associated with non-disclosure as a basis for recommending changes to interviewing strategies.

## **Disclosure in Historical Childhood Sexual Abuse Cases: Predictors of the Length of Delay**

*Sarah Desmarais, Heidi M. Gordon, Deborah A. Connolly, & J. Don Read*

The present study examined the interrelationships between predictors of length of delayed disclosure in a criminal forensic sample of historical child sexual abuse cases (HCSA). Quicklaw and the Canadian Abridgement were used to identify 2094 legal complaints involving allegations of HCSA. Non-official disclosures were reported in 19.6% (N = 410) of the sample cases. The following variables were correlated with length of delay: severity of abuse, use of threat, gender of the complainant, age of complainant at onset of abuse, and duration of offence. Implications for the legal system and possibilities for future research are discussed.

## **The Effect of Showups on Subsequent Lineup Identifications: Carryover Effects, Encoding Quality, and Phenomenological Judgments**

*Jason Dickinson, Ryann Haw, & Christian Meissner*

This study explored carryover effects from showups to subsequent lineup identifications using a novel paradigm in which participants rendered multiple identification judgments. Eighty participants studied a series of faces and subsequently viewed a series of target-absent and target-present showups. Following a retention interval, participants then made identification judgments from a series of target-absent and target-present lineups. Results of this study found clear carryover effects from showups to lineups, such that repeated exposure to a face increased the likelihood he would be later identified, regardless of whether or not he had been presented at the time of study. The phenomenological basis for such carryover effects will be discussed.

## **The Insanity Defense in the Modern Juvenile Court**

*John Dolores & Richard Redding*

The insanity defense is a highly controversial topic because the definition of insanity is in dispute throughout jurisdictions in which varying tests are used (e.g. M'Naughten test, Model Penal Code test, and the Federal test). The insanity defense has become a staple of an overwhelming majority of state's jurisprudence in adult courts. However, when it comes to juvenile courts, states are much less progressive and it is unclear whether states permit use of the insanity defense in juvenile courts. This paper analyzes the insanity defense in both juvenile and adult

courts, illustrating the stance of each state, how most states have handled the insanity defense in adult court, and how a few, forward thinking states have handled the defense in juvenile court. In conclusion, the argument is made that promulgation of statutes on the insanity defense in juvenile court is the best solution.

### **Effects of Gender and Race of Perpetrator and Method of Killing on Outcome Judgements in a Mock Filicide Case**

*Daniel Downs, Kerri Dunn, & Gloria Cowan*

This study examined college student mock jurors' judgments of legal insanity and sentencing decisions in a filicide case. The gender and race of perpetrator and method of killing were varied in a between-subjects design. A 3-way, doubly crossed interaction (gender X race X method) was found for outcome severity. As predicted, gender inconsistency in weapon use (men/smothering and women/shooting) predicted outcome severity for Whites, whereas African American perpetrators who used a gun received the most severe judgments. Correlational data suggested different correlates for gender/race combinations. Results are discussed in terms of gender and racial stereotypes.

### **Correlates and Predictors of Cross-cultural Attitudes toward the International Criminal Court and the United Nations**

*Kerri Dunn, Arno de Pree, Brianna O'Brien, Beau Miller, & Shelly Suzuki*

One hundred fifty undergraduate students were surveyed in the US, Japan and the Netherlands United Nations and the war in Iraq. Knowledge regarding UN issues was first assessed. Next, a brief description of the ICC was followed by related attitudinal questions. Finally, participants were asked a series of questions concerning the war on Iraq. Cross-cultural differences were assessed via a series of correlations and regression equations. Results will be discussed in terms of procedural justice and power issues with an eye toward scale improvement for future research.

### **Evaluation of a Juvenile Court Diversion Program**

*Christina Dyous & Marc Patry*

The goal of the present research was to gain an understanding of the differential impact of common interventions utilized by a juvenile court diversion program. The effectiveness of the program in reducing future criminal behavior was also examined. Results suggest the program may be more effective in deterring youth from future criminal behavior than the traditional court system; several interventions were associated with youth not completing the program successfully; and, diversion interventions were poor predictors of four indices of recidivism, with the exception of one intervention. The significance of findings for diversion initiatives and the juvenile justice system are discussed.

### **The Psychology of Entrapment**

*Vanessa Edkins*

When defendants claim entrapment they are admitting to committing a crime, but dispute that the crime would have taken place had law enforcement not induced the behavior. The present research addresses factors that may affect a jury's verdict in an entrapment trial, such as type of instructions given to the jury, amount of solicitation by law enforcement, predisposition of the defendant, and the type of citizen on trial (public or private). Two studies were performed, and for both studies participants read "cases" in which the defendant claimed entrapment, and subsequently decided on a verdict for each case.

### **Psychologists' Perceptions of Risk Communication: Generic vs. Passive Agency**

*Abbe Egan, John Monahan, Erik Nabors, John Delores, & Kirk Heilbrun*

Monahan, Heilbrun, Silver, Nabors, Bone, and Slovic (2002) recently found that frequency and vivid depictions of violent outcomes resulted in more conservative risk management decisions, but only for clinicians who worked in forensic facilities. The present study is conducted as a follow-up to the Monahan et al. (2002) findings. The study will utilize a web-based survey similar to the one used in the earlier study and will be distributed to members of the American Psychological Association who have identified their professional interest as clinical and forensic psychology. It is expected that data will be complete and analyzed by December 2003.

### **Developing a Measure of Insanity Defense Attitudes**

*Jennifer Eno Loudon, Jennifer Skeem, Jennee Evans, Christina Hernandez, & Sarah Ahmad*

Evidence suggests that jurors' attitudes toward the insanity defense are relatively strong predictors of their case judgments. In this research, three studies were conducted with 426 venirepersons to (a) develop an understanding of attitudes toward the insanity defense, and (b) validate a measure of these attitudes for use in research and at voir dire. These studies produced a brief self-report measure of two dimensions: (a) strict liability, and (b) perceived injustice and danger. This measure possesses strong psychometric properties, including predictive utility for jurors' verdicts.

### **The Effect of Previous Questioning on Witnesses' Ability to Disregard Post-Event Misinformation**

*Ayde Enriquez, Bianca Moehlmann, Maria Zaragoza, & James Wood*

The negative effects of post-event misinformation can sometimes be reversed by warning witnesses that they have been misled. The present study examined whether such warnings are effective if a witness has previously retrieved and reported the misleading information. 210 participants watched a videotaped crime. Some participants were afterwards misled about what they had seen. Participants were later questioned about the video, either with or without a warning that they had been misled. It was predicted that warnings would largely eliminate the post-event misinformation effect, but not if participants had previously retrieved and reported the misleading information.

### **The (Lack of) Effects of Videotaping on Eyewitness Identification**

*Rachel Ertz, Kara Meenk, & Peter Miene*

Because eyewitness identifications from a lineup are so obviously important, and can be affected by so many variables, some have suggested that the lineup procedure and identification be videotaped. The current study examines whether videotaping affects eyewitness accuracy or decision-making. One hundred sixty-one eyewitnesses made an identification from either a target present or target absent simultaneous lineup that was either videotaped or not videotaped. Videotaping did not affect eyewitness accuracy, nor did it influence the level of confidence or time taken to make an identification.

### **Do Tests of Malingering Concur? Inter-correlations between Tests of Malingering**

*Melanie Farkus & Barry Rosenfeld*

The accuracy of malingering tests has increasingly become a major issue in psychology and law. Integrating results from multiple measures might offset limitations of a single test but the practical benefits of using several tests depends on the extent to which they tend to misclassify the same individuals. The present study used data from 45 evaluatees to investigate the degree of overlap between several commonly used malingering instruments. Results suggest that the TOMM and MMPI were the most highly congruent whereas the Fifteen Item Test was often discordant with other measures. The implications of these data for expert opinions are discussed.

## **The Relationship between Family Variables, Self-reported Delinquency and Disciplinary Infractions at Juvenile Correction Facilities**

*Krissie Fernandez, Phillip Lyons, & David Marcus*

This study examines the relationship among attachment, supervision/monitoring, discipline, rates of self-reported delinquency and success at boot camp. Young adults (N = 81) at three boot camp facilities in the Southwest completed several questionnaires examining these variables. The total number of times the participants were disciplined (e.g., violation reports and demerits) served as a measure of success at boot camp. Preliminary results showed that boys' self-reported delinquent behavior was associated with levels of parental monitoring and girls self-reported delinquent behavior and total number of offenses committed at boot camp were related to levels of parental attachment.

## **Are Mothers Who Murder Their Children Perceived to be Mad?**

*Rebecca Fowlie & Linda Heath*

In this study, participants (158 undergraduates) read scenarios in which either a mother or a babysitter murdered two children and determined her guilt (not guilty, not guilty by reason of insanity, or guilty) and a sentence (probation, prison, life in prison without parole, or the death penalty) if they judged her guilty. Few respondents rated either the mother or the babysitter not guilty by reason of insanity (18% and 11% respectively, difference not significant). Regarding sentences, women gave the mother significantly harsher sentences than the babysitter. Further, women gave the mother harsher sentences than men gave the mothers. Implications are discussed.

## **An Archival Study of Alias Use among Prison Inmates**

*Dan Garcia, Julie Williams, Veronica Tovar, Patience Niemoth, & Otto MacLin*

The use of an assumed name or alias is often presumed to be a criminal technique to evade incarceration by hiding one's identity; however, this is not always the case. There are many types of aliases. These include the pseudo-alias, which is often due to clerical errors such as misspelling foreign names or changing letter combinations and the use of a criminal alias to dissociate a person from his or her crime. Although it has been linked with criminal activity, alias use by itself is not an indication of guilt. The present study examined alias use among an Arkansas prison population. In particular we were interested in the type of alias used and the nature of the crime the inmate was currently serving.

## **Normative Questioning Behaviors in Forensic Interviews**

*Livia Gilstrap & Cindy Laub*

Models of children's suggestibility suggest that the behavior of the adult interviewer is the driving force in the distortion of children's reports (Bruck & Ceci, 1997; Garven, Wood, Malpass, & Shaw, 1998; Loftus, 1992). A number of adult questioning behaviors have been identified in empirical work as highly suggestive. However, there is little evidence that field interviewers use these techniques. In the current paper, we review all studies of unstructured interviews conducted by forensic interviewers with children (< 13yo) published in peer-reviewed journals with the goal of determining whether commonly studied questioning behaviors are used by forensic interviewers.

## **Hypochondriasis and Mock Juror Decision Making in Medical Malpractice**

*Jessica Gurley, Melynda Marchi, David Marcus, & John Edens*

Little is known about the effect juror characteristics has on their decision making in civil litigation. We examined whether mock jurors' level of hypochondriasis predicted their decisions in two hypothetical medical malpractice cases, in which a missed diagnosis of appendicitis resulted in a ruptured appendix. Level of hypochondriasis

predicted a finding of malpractice as well as increased compensatory and punitive damage awards, but only when the patient presented with cardinal symptoms of appendicitis. When participants were presented with a vignette describing atypical symptomology, hypochondria was not related to jurors' decisions.

### **Take Two: The Effects of Perceived Perpetrator Dangerousness on Mock Jurors' Verdict and Sentencing Recommendations**

*Michelle Guyton, David Marcus, Connie Clawson, & Kathleen Fox*

An extension of earlier work, this project questioned whether mock jurors were influenced by perpetrator dangerousness in their selection of (1) type of charge selected, (2) conviction rate, and (3) sentencing recommendations. Psychology students read one of six versions of a fictitious trial transcript, and rendered individual verdicts and sentencing recommendations. Despite successful manipulations of dangerousness, participants were no more likely to convict a "dangerous" defendant but a small effect for sentencing was found. Implications and limitations of the study are discussed.

### **Seeing is Believing (in Punishment) for Girls: Gender and Stimulus Presentation Effects on Perceptions of Criminal Culpability**

*Samantha Harvell*

Media coverage of youth violence and retributive juvenile justice policy challenge assumptions of youthful immaturity and diminished responsibility. This study examines methodological and gender (male or female perpetrator) effects on attributions of maturity and criminal responsibility. Greater emotional reactions and harsher punishments may accrue for serious female offenders and for offenders portrayed in video rather than written vignette. A 2x2 experimental design with 161 college students varied stimulus presentation (video or written vignette) of a serious crime and gender of the juvenile perpetrator. Harsher sentences were given under the video condition, but only for female offenders. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.

### **Eyewitness Identification Schemas: Commonalities in People's Perceptions**

*Ryann Haw, Christian Meissner, & Ronald P. Fisher*

Research shows that the use of schemas can help us to interpret and remember information. Recently, researchers have started to explore crime schemas and how they influence different aspects of eyewitness decisions. The current study extended previous research by examining whether people have a schema for eyewitness identification tasks. Through a survey we found several common assumptions that people make regarding identification tasks. These assumptions regarded such topics as foil selection, witness decision strategies, likelihood of perpetrator presence in the lineup, and administrator influence on decisions. The possible influence of such common assumptions and application an identification schema are discussed.

### **Effects of an Alibi Witness's Age on Their Perceived Credibility**

*Leslie Hawley, Scott E. Culhane, & Harmon M. Hosch*

This research examined the effects of an alibi witness's age on the decisions of mock jurors, while extending the previous research of alibi witness's relation to the defendant. A 3 (degree of relation) x 4 (age) mixed design was utilized. Jury-eligible participants completed a demographics questionnaire, read a summary of a trial, rendered a verdict, and rated multiple alibi witnesses on aspects such as truthfulness, believability, etc. The results and their impact on legal psychology are discussed.

## **Effects of Type of Excuse Defense, Mock Juror Age and Defendant Age on Mock Juror Decision Making**

*Pamela Higgins, Wendy Heath, & Bruce Grannemann*

The effects of the type of excuse defense the defendant used (highly self-inflicted: Cocaine Dependency Disorder (CDD), less self-inflicted: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)), mock juror age (younger, older), and defendant age (22, 65), on juror decisions were investigated. Ninety-six younger (ages 18-46) and ninety-six older adults (ages 55-90) read a scenario and answered a questionnaire. Those presented with a defendant with CDD rendered more guilty verdicts and assigned longer sentences than those presented with a defendant with PTSD. Older versus younger adults were more certain of their verdicts, and saw the defendant as more responsible for his condition.

## **Juror Perceptions of Fellow Jury Members: Is There an Influence?**

*Keli Holloway & Harmon M. Hosch*

There is a limited amount of research examining juror perceptions of other jury members. A total of 997 jury eligible individuals viewed a videotape of a burglary case and rendered a pre-deliberation verdict and guilt estimate. Participants were then randomly assigned to a jury and instructed to deliberate to a unanimous verdict. Jurors also rated each of the other participants in their jury on four characteristics (how similar, how likeable, how persuasive, and how knowledgeable each juror saw the other jury members). Data analyses are ongoing and are in the context of jury decision making.

## **The Influence of Previous Experience on Perceptions of Sexual Harassment**

*Jessica Ius, Heather Price, & Deborah Connolly*

Understanding sexual harassment is complicated due to individual differences in perceptions of sexually harassing behaviours. The present study examined whether university students' experiences with potentially sexually harassing behaviours influenced decisions to include behaviours in a sexual harassment definition. Participants reported their experience with 25 behaviours and their decisions whether or not to include these behaviours in a definition of sexual harassment. There was a significant negative correlation between number of behaviours endorsed and number of behaviours engaged in ( $r = -.19, p < .05$ ). Responses to sexual harassment may be influenced by previous experience, which may be detrimental to the parties involved.

## **Assignment of Responsibility and Blame to a Commercial Host for a Drunk-Driving Accident Resulting in Death**

*Gwen Jenkins & Regina A. Schuller*

Canadian common law provides for commercial hosts to be held liable for accidents involving intoxicated patrons. The present research explored the influence of signs of intoxication, blood alcohol level, and participant gender on mock jurors' judgments and assignment of responsibility and blame to a commercial host for a fatal drunk-driving accident. Results indicated signs of intoxication exerted the strongest influence on the dependent measures. Specifically, overt signs of intoxication increased assignment of responsibility and blame to the commercial host, increased the likelihood of finding the commercial host liable, and resulted in higher compensatory and punitive damages.

## **Issues Surrounding a Relationship Break-up in a College Population**

*Jill Johansson-Love, Elizabeth Tyner, & William Fremouw*

The current study investigates the serious problem of unwanted pursuit behaviors/stalking after the termination of a relationship in a college population. This study assesses the initiator and the receiver of a break-up. For the initiator (victim) this study is mainly interested in assessing their resilience and their understanding of why the behavior occurred as well as how it occurred. For the receiver (perpetrator) this study will a) replicate previous findings on

attachment b) further develop the assessment of the motivation of stalking, c) begin to explore cognitive factors such as rape myths and criminal thinking styles, hitherto unexamined with stalkers.

### **Students' Perception of Rate of NGRI Plea and Success**

*Suzanne Karis, Martin Bourgeois, & Nicholas Schwab*

Previous research suggests people greatly overestimate the frequency and success rate of the Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI) plea. This plea is used in less than 1% of criminal trials, and succeeds 40% of the time. In the current study, 177 college students were asked to give their best estimates of the frequency of the NGRI plea and its success rate. They were also asked to report the most common crime associated with this plea. On average, students estimated that NGRI is used in 36% of criminal trials, and estimated that it was successful 30% of the time.

### **Psychopathy and Deception Detection Using Indirect Measures**

*Jessie Klaver, Zina Lee, & Stephen D. Hart*

Professionals and laypersons typically perform poorly in deception detection tasks. We investigated two variables that may influence accuracy rates - using indirect measures to detect deceit and psychopathy in the deceiver. Accuracy rates of students were at chance levels and unrelated to PCL-R scores in deceivers. Indirect measures did not distinguish true from false statements, although students may view liars as trying harder to control behavior. Psychopathy, especially the affective dimension, was associated with ratings on several of the indirect measures and with lower perceived credibility while lying. Implications for deception detection methods in forensic contexts are discussed.

### **An Historical Lesson from the Creation of the Juvenile Courts and Its Current Implications for Mental Health Courts**

*Kimberly Larson & Naomi Goldstein*

Therapeutic jurisprudence represents the idea that therapeutic outcomes may be achieved through legal means. Based upon this theory, boutique courts have emerged to handle specialized populations within the legal system. Among these specialized courts are mental health courts. Parallels may be drawn between the advent of juvenile courts and the recent inception of mental health courts and these similarities may have implications for how we think about mental health courts and the rights of mentally ill defendants within this process.

### **Can We Recognize False Confessions and Does Presentation Format Make a Difference?**

*G. Daniel Lassiter, Jason K. Clark, Lindsey Daniels, & Megan Soinski*

Observers were asked to rate the truthfulness of four confessions (of which two were true and two were false). The presentation format was systematically varied five ways (suspect-focus video, interrogator-focus video, equal-focus video, audio only, and transcript) so as to determine which format promotes the highest degree of judgmental accuracy. The overall results were sobering: observers were no better than chance at differentiating true from false confessions. However, consistent with some earlier findings, the observers who viewed the interrogator-focus video were relatively more accurate than those who evaluated the confessions in one of the remaining four presentation formats.

### **The Effects of Suggestion, Authority and Scripts on Children's Memory**

*Cindy Laub, Livia L. Gilstrap, & Paula M. Adkins*

The purpose of the current study was to determine the combined effects of suggestibility, scripts and authority on children's memory. Preschool children engaged in 3 identical play sessions (script), followed by an altered 4th

session (event). An adult interviewer conducted a biasing interview in uniform (high-authority) or in casual clothes (low-authority). Approximately 2 days later a recognition task was given. Preliminary analysis revealed that children's memory was degraded when interviewed suggestively by an authority figure and, accuracy was higher for information consistent with the event.

### **Are Snitches Credible? An Investigation of Juror Perceptions and Judicial Discretion Concerning Jailhouse Informant Testimony**

*Jennifer Lavoie, Sarah Vanderveen, & Deborah Connolly*

Canadian law currently allows trial judges wide discretion in their jury instructions regarding the perils of jailhouse informant (JI) testimony. Given the lack of research in this area, this study was conducted to provide insight into the influence of JI testimony in two ways: (1) Canadian criminal cases taken from the Quicklaw database involving JI testimony were qualitatively analysed to determine how judicial discretion has been exercised, (2) the impact of various judicial instructions on the perceived credibility of JI testimony was examined in an experimental pilot study. Results indicated that judicial warnings had no impact on relevant outcome variables.

### **Self-Reported Psychopathy, Narcissism, and Attachment in Undergraduates**

*Zina Lee, Jessie Klaver, & Stephen D. Hart*

Descriptive similarities between psychopathy and narcissism raise questions about the extent to which these constructs overlap. Furthermore, attachment styles may impact the presentation of these personality traits. We examined the association between self-reported psychopathy, narcissism, and attachment in a non-clinical sample and found a moderate to strong correlation between psychopathy and narcissism. In addition, we found attachment to be related to relevant aspects of psychopathy and narcissism. Our findings suggest that there is overlap between psychopathy and narcissism and that attachment may impact the presentation of psychopathic and narcissistic traits.

### **Examining the Generality of Factor Structure Models of Psychopathy in a Female Offender Sample**

*Anne-Marie Leistico, Randall Salekin, & Craig Neumann*

Despite notable advances in psychopathy research, the generality of the factor structure of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) in female populations has gone largely under-examined. The current study investigated the generality of three different factor structures proposed in the psychopathy research literature with a sample of 103 female offenders. Using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), results indicate that the three-factor model and the four-factor model fit the data better than the original two-factor model. Testing the proposed factor structure of psychopathy among females advances clinical inferences and applications, refines current empirical knowledge, reveals potentially unnoticed relations for further examination, and enhances theories on psychopathy.

### **Feedback and Lie Detection**

*Terry Libkuman, Matthew Sinor, & Hajime Otani*

In law enforcement, accuracy in detecting deceit can be the difference between catching a criminal or falsely accusing an innocent citizen. The current study attempts to train individuals by exposing them to repeated videotaped interviews with outcome feedback (whether the person is lying or not). Participants made lie detection judgments of individuals lying and telling the truth via a series of film clips. Feedback was varied concerning the participants' accuracy (0%, 50%, & 100%). After training, participants' detection accuracy was tested using a new series of film clips. The results indicate that feedback affected confidence but not accuracy. Confidence was higher in the no feedback condition than in either of the feedback conditions. This finding suggests that feedback counteracts a performance bias (over-estimate of lie detection ability).

## **Comparative Analysis of Multiple Self-report Measures' Association with the Construct of Psychopathy among Criminal Offenders**

*Allison Lovering & Kevin Douglas*

Using the Hare Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) as a gold-standard, we examined the concurrent validity of three self-report scales (MMPI-2; Basic Personality Inventory [BPI]; and the Personality Assessment Inventory [PAI]). Among 72 criminal offenders, correlations were low (all < .16; all ns) between the PCL-R interpersonal/affective features (Factor 1) and PAI Antisocial Features scale (ANT), MMPI-Psychopathic Deviate (Pd), and the BPI Impulse Expression (IMP) and Antisocial Orientation Cluster (AOC). They were moderate (~.30) to large (~.50) with PCL-R behavioral features (Factor 2). Multivariate analyses showed that PAI ANT (especially Antisocial Behavior subscale) was predicted PCL-R total and Factor 2 scores above and beyond all other scales.

## **PCE\_Basic: A Computerized Framework for the Administration and Practical Application of Research in Eyewitness Psychology**

*Otto MacLin, Christian Meissner, & Laura Zimmerman*

PCE\_Basic is a computer program designed specifically to meet the needs of eyewitness researchers. This program offers many options for lineup presentation and can be easily manipulated and reconfigured to meet a variety of research protocols. For instance PCE\_Basic can be used to gather lineup identification data, display instructions to participants, play video or audio stimuli of the to-be-remembered event, collect open-ended descriptions of the perpetrator, administer description checklists, and collect confidence ratings. PCE\_Basic is also highly useful in applied settings, enabling the administration and application of research in law enforcement settings. The current presentation provides a detailed explanation of PCE\_Basic and discusses the benefits of using this technology in the field of eyewitness psychology.

## **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Needs of Native American Offenders Under Federal Court Supervision: Perspectives of District Court Judges, Chief Probation & Pretrial Services Officers, Tribal Representatives, & Others**

*Jennifer Marsh, Nicholle Reisdorff, & James Eaglin*

The Federal Judicial Center (FJC) Research Division was asked by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts' Office of Probation and Pretrial Services to conduct an assessment of the mental health and substance abuse treatment needs of Native American offenders under federal supervision. FJC staff surveyed judges and probation and pretrial services officers in the thirteen federal district courts with the largest numbers of Native American offenders and interviewed approximately 140 individuals working with reservation communities. We discuss their perceptions as well as describe innovative practices and programs that address prevention and treatment in six federal districts.

## **Predictive Validity of the J-SOAP-II for Sexually Offending Youth**

*Ricardo Martinez, Barry Rosenfeld, & Jacqueline Flores*

Sexually abusive adolescents pose a significant risk to community safety. However, despite recent advances in the area of sexual violence risk assessment, little research has focused on the age-specific developmental, social, and psychological characteristics of juvenile sex offenders. The J-SOAP-II is an empirically informed clinical checklist designed to aid assessments of risk factors associated with sexual and criminal offending youth. The present study used archival data from the court and sex offender specific treatment files of 64 adolescent sex offenders to test the predictive validity of the J-SOAP-II.

## **Examination of the Ability of the Superlative Scale to Detect Malingering in a Correctional Setting**

*Brandi Matthews, Dustin Cook, & Christina Pietz*

The ability of the S (Superlative) scale to detect malingering in a correctional setting was examined. The usefulness of the S scale has been investigated in normal and clinical populations, however, few studies have examined the effect of S scale scores in a correctional population. The study used archival data consisting of a MMPI-2 and SIRS score of inmates incarcerated in a county jail. MMPI-2 validity scales were evaluated for a malingering profile and then the profile was validated with the SIRS score. Discriminant function analysis was performed to establish cutoff scores for the Superlative scale in the detection of malingering in a correctional setting.

## **The Use of Children's Preference in Child Custody Decisions: Implications for Law and Forensic Mental Health Practice**

*Jennifer Mayer, Naomi Goldstein, & Richard Redding*

This paper integrates the social science and legal literature to provide a comprehensive overview of the issue of children's decision making capabilities and rights in legal contexts, with a specific focus on custody decision making. Topics discussed include the psychological effects on children of participation in the custody decision making process; how to determine children's competence to make decisions regarding their custodial arrangement; how to accurately assess children's preferred custodial arrangement; what legal standard of competence should be used; how children's stated custodial preferences should be weighted; and what legal guidelines should be followed in eliciting children's custody preferences.

## **The Impact of Extralegal Factors (Defendant Sex, Relationship to Victim)**

*Monica McCoy & Jennifer Gray*

We examined the impact of defendant and juror sex on verdict, sentencing and witness characteristics in cases of alleged child sexual assault. Mock jurors (256) read one of four extensive case summaries. The cases varied the sex of the defendant and their relationship to the child (parent or stranger). Data revealed that participants were significantly more likely to find the father guilty than any other defendant. However, all guilty defendants were sentenced to similar prison terms. Female jurors were more likely to find the victim believable, but they did not assign significantly more guilty verdicts than male jurors.

## **The Perceived Reliability of Facial Composite Evidence**

*Dawn McQuiston & Amy Bradfield*

Research demonstrates the ineffectiveness of facial composite systems to produce accurate facial representations. However, no research has examined how lay people evaluate the reliability of facial composites as a source of incriminating evidence. The present experiment investigated people's evaluations of an eyewitness and defendant under different conditions of composite evidence. Participants (N=108) read one of three fictitious trial transcripts, each containing direct and cross-examination of an eyewitness, in which s/he constructed a composite dissimilar to the defendant, constructed a composite similar to the defendant, or did not construct a composite. Participants rated the defendant's guilt and eyewitness's credibility. Results provide information about jurors' assessment of the reliability of composite evidence.

## **Comparisons of Completers and Noncompleters of a Sexual Offender Treatment Program**

*Holly Miller, Edwina Reece, Karen Davis, & Wendy McCoy*

The purpose of this study was to examine differences between sexual offenders who successfully completed a prison-based treatment program with those who were kicked out. Thirty-one completers were compared to 13 non-completers on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI), the Sex Offender Need Assessment Rating (SONAR), and the Static-99. Results demonstrated that the offenders who were

kicked out of the program scored significantly higher on psychopathy and both static and dynamic risk. The results indicate the importance of considering attrition rates when conducting research on sex offender treatment programs.

### **Religious Appeals in Closing Arguments: Impermissible Input or Benign Banter?**

*Monica Miller, Brian Bornstein, & Laura Beth Herschlag*

Various jurisdictions have determined that religious appeals (e.g., “eye for an eye”) used during closing arguments of death penalty trials are impermissible because their emotional content leads jurors to base decisions on factors outside state law. This project investigates the effects of religion in two ways. First, Cognitive-experiential self-theory (CEST) is used to determine if religious appeals affect verdicts. CEST predicts that affect caused by religious appeals lead individuals to process experientially (i.e. not carefully weighing aggravators and mitigators) instead of rationally. Second, individual traits of jurors (e.g. religious beliefs) are investigated to determine if these factors influence sentencing decisions.

### **Children's Expressed Emotional Reactions When Disclosing Abuse**

*Emile Mitchell, Liat Sayfan, & Gail Goodman*

Virtually no scientific research exists on children’s expressed emotional reactions when they disclose abuse, and yet such reactions may play a crucial role in legal determinations. One hundred and nineteen videotaped forensic interviews were coded for the children’s emotional displays. In addition, each child was administered a series of psychological tests, and the type of abuse and its frequency were documented. Results indicated that, although most children in the sample evinced neutral emotion during disclosure, stronger negative reactions were linked to trauma-related psychopathology.

### **The Concept of “Appreciation” in the Evaluation of Consent Capacity in Older Adults with Dementia**

*Jennifer Moye, Jorge Armesto, Armin Azar, Michele Karel, & Ronald Guerrero*

Eighty-eight older adults with dementia and 88 controls completed three instruments for consent capacity, the MacCAT-T, HCAI, CCTI, and neuropsychological tests. Evidence of convergent validity of the appreciation construct was poor, related to limited variance and differing conceptualizations. Overall, appreciation was not associated with neuropsychological tests; highest correlates were confrontation naming and visual attention (MacCAT-T), immediate memory (HCAI), and education (CCTI). Appreciation was impaired in older adults with dementia only as measured by the CCTI, but not by the other two instruments. More research is needed to establish the concept of appreciation in different populations and using different methods.

### **How Simulated Amnesia affects Genuine Forgetting of a Crime Event**

*Jeremy Newton, Simona Ghetti, & Gail Goodman*

Memory for a crime story was examined. Participants were assigned to 1 of 4 groups. The first group was asked to recall the story genuinely. The second group was asked to recall the story and omit details that pertained to the crime. The third group was instructed to recall the story and commit details that pertained to the crime. The final group was not asked to recall any details. One week later, the groups of participants were asked to recall the story genuinely. Simulated amnesia resulted in important recall errors, due to lack of rehearsal and interference.

### **On the Power of DNA Evidence: Mock-Juror Perceptions of DNA and Confession Evidence**

*Brynn Nodarse, Richard Leo, Jodi Quas, & Peter Ditto*

Three studies assessed mock-juror perceptions of DNA and confession evidence. In Study 1, participants completed a questionnaire on the importance of different types of evidence. In Studies 2 and 3, participants were randomly assigned to conditions in a 3 (no confession, coerced confession, non-coerced confession) x 3 (no DNA, exonerating

DNA, confirming DNA) between subjects design. Results indicate that DNA evidence reliably influenced juror verdict assessments. Verdict, verdict confidence, likelihood of commission, and standard of proof dependent measures demonstrated differences due to DNA condition. On these important variables, there were no statistically significant differences due to confession condition.

### **Differential Effects of Alcohol Consumption on Confidence**

*Rebecca Norwick & Nicholas Epley*

This field study investigated the impact of two factors common in many eyewitness contexts--gender and alcohol consumption--on confidence and accuracy in recalled knowledge. Participants at a college party answered general knowledge questions and reported their associated confidence. Overall, women reported much lower confidence than men, despite equal accuracy. Additionally, women's reported confidence was negatively correlated with blood alcohol concentration (BAC), whereas men's reported confidence was nonsignificantly positively correlated with BAC. Results suggest alcohol consumption can differentially alter the confidence with which male and female targets recall information, without altering accuracy. Explanations and implications for legal contexts are discussed.

### **Social Class Differences in the Penal System: A Comparison Study**

*Christine Nucci & Robert D. Palmer*

This study compares the experiences of individuals in the penal system of a major urban, northeastern USA city. Participants (Ps) were observed in and interviewed about their experiences during and in the pre-trial retention and about court room experiences and experiences with attorneys. When compared across SES groups, Ps identified in lower SES group described very different experiences than did Ps identified in the higher SES group despite the fact that both groups were in the same system and the same time.

### **Psychopathic Personality Traits in Community Adolescents: Relations Between Attachment and Violent Behavior**

*Cedar O'Donnell & Peter McLeod*

Current research suggests that callous and unemotional personality traits are risk factors for violent behaviour. There are also indications in the literature that psychopathic traits are related to a negative family environment, specifically the child's insecure attachment to his/her caregiver. This study investigated the relations among psychopathic personality traits, attachment to caregivers, and self-reported violent behaviour in 244 grade 8, 10, and 12 students. Results indicated that insecure attachment predicted psychopathic personality traits. Furthermore, there was indication that secure attachment to caregivers acted as a protective factor against violent behaviour for those individuals high in psychopathic traits.

### **The Role of Religion in Sex Offenders' Admittance of Offense Details**

*Julie Oliver, Mary Hundley, Robert Meyer, & John Scanish*

Many sex offender treatment programs include a religious or moral component, but little research has examined whether religious affiliation or level of religious commitment affects sex offenders' views of their offenses. The current research examined the relationship between offenders' level of religious commitment and admittance of their offense. Participants were 417 male sex offenders from the Sex Offender Risk Assessment database at Kentucky State Reformatory. Results indicated that there were no significant relationships between religious affiliation or level of religious commitment and offense admittance; suggesting that religion may not play a significant role in sex offenders' views of their offenses.

## **False Reports of Emotionally-charged Public Events: Social Influence and Individual Differences**

*James Ost, Ian Hogbin, & Pär-Anders Granhag*

The present study examined the roles of social influence and individual differences in the creation of false reports of emotionally-charged public events. In the presence of a confederate, participants were asked to complete two questionnaires relating to recent televised (9/11) and non-televised (bombing of the Sari nightclub in Bali) terrorist attacks. Depending on condition the confederate either remained silent, stated that they had seen the non-existent film, or stated that they had not seen the non-existent film. Both social influence and scores on the DES were related to whether participants claimed to have seen the non-existent film.

## **Relationship between Illegal Drug Use and Criminal Offending in a Northeastern Diversion Program**

*Sarah Oudekerk & Marc Patry*

Research suggests that there are correlational links between drug use and criminal offending. Looking at these relationships in a small northeastern Diversion program helps to determine if the link found in larger research samples is relevant to smaller areas. The present study was based on archival data from a Northeastern Diversion program for all clients referred during the calendar year 2002. Archival data helped to determine if there were any associations among substance use, completion of the Diversion program, and offense severity. Findings indicate associations between age of offender and outcome, along with Diversion referral and outcome.

## **Assessing Cognitive Distortions of Juvenile Sexual Offenders in a Residential Treatment Facility**

*Gregory Page & John Mocik*

The limited amount of research on cognitive distortions with sexual offenders has primarily focused on adults. This study examined two cognitive distortion scales (Molest & Rape) for juvenile sex offenders that were adapted from Bumby's (1996) scales developed for adult sex offenders. 15 juvenile sexual offenders in a residential treatment facility were administered a battery of assessments at intake and quarterly during treatment. Preliminary analyses found support for test-retest reliability for the scales. Additionally, distortions associated with molestation were related to external locus of control and avoidance of responsibility while rape related distortions were associated with avoidance of responsibility.

## **Long-Term Effects of Speculation: The Role of Source Monitoring**

*Janat Parker & Nadja Schreiber*

Speculation has been shown to elicit false statements in child witnesses. First and fourth graders watched a clown show and were asked to recall all actions two weeks later. The speculation group but not the control group was invited to speculate on half the actions. Four weeks and 6 months later, children recalled the actions followed by source monitoring for half the children on the immediate test and all children on the delayed test. At 6 months we found more false answers in the speculation than the control group. Older children from the speculation group profited more from source monitoring than younger children. An earlier source-monitoring task did not improve children's false memory identification.

## **Amenability to Treatment of Juvenile Offenders**

*Nicholas Patapis, David DeMatteo, Douglas Marlowe, & David Festinger*

In the clinical context, amenability to treatment is a construct assessed by clinicians that relates to clients' prognosis for change. In the context of juvenile justice decision-making, amenability to treatment is a legal issue that is determined by a judge. This presentation highlights the important differences that exist between the legal definition of amenability to treatment, as defined by a century's worth of case law and statutes, and the common-language

definition frequently used by clinicians. It is critical that forensic clinicians be aware of the different factors that underlie amenability to treatment in these different contexts.

### **Consistency in Memory for Schema-typical and Schema-atypical Items**

*Terri Patterson & Ronald Fisher*

This paper will examine the effect of schemas on consistency of eyewitness memory across interviews and will provide theoretical hypotheses to explain why inconsistencies may occur. The design will manipulate schema-typicality of items (schema-typical, atypical and irrelevant), type of test (recall and recognition) and retention interval (immediate/2 week and 2 week/4 week), and will measure response consistency and accuracy, experiential quality and item omission. By examining the consistency and experiential quality of eyewitness memory across interviews, we will provide theoretical hypotheses based on existing memory models to explain some inconsistencies in eyewitness testimony.

### **Capturing the Construct: The Importance of Gender in Assessing Youth Psychopathy**

*Stephanie Penney & Marlene Moretti*

The present study seeks to expand our understanding of psychopathy in youth, and specifically in female youth, by examining how the manifestation and significance of the psychopathy construct may be moderated by gender. The Hare Psychopathy Checklist, Youth Version (PCL-YV; Forth, Kosson, & Hare, in press) was administered to a clinical sample of adolescent boys and girls aged 12-18. Correlations between the PCL-YV's two factors and measures of antisocial behavior were computed in order to test the hypothesis that psychopathy may be defined more in terms of the classic personality traits (i.e., Factor 1/F1) rather than the behaviors (i.e., Factor 2/F2) for delinquent female youth. Results are discussed in the context of the special needs and characteristics of this growing segment of the population.

### **Can't See the "Ocean" Through the Trees: A Change of Venue Study in a Mangrove Destruction Case**

*Judith Platania & Sanford Marks*

The State of Florida filed criminal charges against a property developer in Key Largo. The indictment alleged two to three acres of mangroves were destroyed. This case received a tremendous amount of media coverage as the cutting allegedly crossed over into a State Park, where all trees are protected from trimming. A change of venue study was conducted in two different venues to determine if community opinion would make it difficult, if not impossible to seat a fair and impartial jury in this case. Results indicated the chances for the developer to seat an impartial jury would be difficult.

### **Recovered Memories on Trial: Impact of Expert Testimony and Memory Clarity**

*Karyn Plumn, Cheryl Terrance, & Doug Peters*

Mock jurors (N = 335) tried a simulated case involving allegations of childhood sexual abuse that were allegedly repressed for a period of 10 years. Jurors were presented with expert testimony that either supported the veracity of recovered memories (prosecution expert), an expert who was critical of the validity of recovered memories (defense expert), or to both forms of conflicting testimony. Within expert testimony condition, the clarity of the memory recalled by the alleged victim (vivid vs. vague) was varied. Although jury verdicts were not significantly influenced as a function of expert condition, jurors were more likely, particularly when exposed to the prosecution expert, to rate the defendant as guilty when the complainant's memories were vivid. Further, findings suggest that women were better able to identify with, and relate to the alleged victim than were men. Implications of these results within the courtroom are discussed.

## **The Citizens Police Academy: Assessment of a Program's Effects on Community and Police Officer Attitudes** *Jacqueline Pope & Shannon Cook*

The study was conducted in order to determine the effects of the Citizens Police Academy (CPA) program on community and officer attitudes. Participants included employees of the local police department, alumni of the CPA, and a random sample of the local community. Police officers who had participated with the CPA program expressed more support for the program. Likewise, CPA alumni were more familiar with the various programs offered by their local police department than community members. Results of this assessment indicate that the CPA is successfully meeting its goals of increasing awareness in both officers and community members. Results and implications of the findings are discussed.

## **Student Perceptions of Bullying**

*Heather Price, Jessica Ius, & Deborah Connolly*

An accurate understanding of bullying is difficult due to wide-ranging definitions and interpretations. The present study examined university students' (n = 120) perceptions of and experiences with bullying behaviours. Sixteen of 25 behaviours were endorsed as bullying by over 70% of participants. Six behaviours were endorsed by over 90% of the participants. There was no relationship between overall engagement or receipt and overall endorsement of behaviours. Bullying behaviours described in the literature were largely endorsed as such by participants. The level of frequency appears to be an important factor in the inclusion of some of these behaviours in the definition of bullying.

## **Concurrent Validity of the MAYSI-2: Staff Perceptions and MACI Subscales of Youth in a Detention Center**

*Andrew Rasmussen, Kelly Watt, & Carol Diener*

With research indicating that the prevalence of psychopathology on the rise among detained and incarcerated youths, there is increasing pressure on juvenile justice systems to screen for internalizing and externalizing problems on intake. The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-2nd version (MAYSI-2; Grisso & Barnum, 2000) has gained popularity as an empirically developed screening instrument throughout the US. This presentation supplements previous research into the MAYSI-2's concurrent validity by relating MAYSI-2 scores to Expressed Concerns scales on the MACI and to staff perceptions of youths' emotional and behavior problems recorded at intake.

## **An Agenda for Research in Investigative Interviewing: What Do Forensic Interviewers Want?**

*Kim Roberts & Sean Cameron*

Hundreds of academic studies on the competencies and limitations of eyewitnesses have been published, but few have sought input from front-line forensic interviewers. In the current study, a research agenda was established through collaboration between forensic interviewers and academics. Interviewers rated the usefulness of interview techniques and disclosed common challenges when interviewing. The results index the impact of academic research in the field. Interestingly, techniques that were effective in eliciting quality testimony in academic studies were not always used or considered useful by forensic interviewers. Key areas were identified to guide future research (e.g., techniques to question victims of multiple crimes, parental influence on children's testimony).

## **We Believe in Being Honest: Religious Influences on Perceptions of Deception**

*Susanna Robinson, Molly Crum, & Josef Sharp*

Research indicates that the perceived acceptability of lying varies as a function of cultural differences. The goal of the present investigation was to examine the effects of one aspect of cultural experience, namely religion, on the acceptability of lying. Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints completed surveys on the acceptability of various lies that differed in context, motivation, and "victim" (Seiter, Brusckke, & Bai, 2002).

Results indicated that the Latter-day Saint participants rated lies as less acceptable, overall, than have individuals in national samples. Reasons for the observed differences and implications will be discussed.

### **The Effects of Continuance Length on Pretrial Publicity**

*Jami Roebke, Meera Adya, & Brian Bornstein*

Past research has shown prejudicial pretrial publicity to bias potential jurors, further investigation of this phenomenon has examined the effectiveness of such court-employed remedies as continuance. However, most research has utilized short delays of days or weeks not congruent with the typical actual case delay of several weeks or months. The current study examines the length of continuance and the amount of pretrial publicity received by participants. The study also explores correlation's between verdicts and such factors as witness credibility as perceived by the participant.

### **Personality Disorder, Psychopathy, and Violence among Persons with Major Mental Illness**

*Lauren Ross, Kevin Douglas, & James Ogloff*

Personality disorder (PD) generally and psychopathy specifically have been found to relate to violent behavior. Few studies have tested the incremental predictive utility of psychopathy versus other PDs. Among 278 psychiatric patients, we found that PD was inconsistently related to inpatient violence, but was consistently related to community violence (especially Cluster B disorders, and specifically antisocial PD). Psychopathy was related to both inpatient and community violence over and above other PDs, schizophrenia, and substance-related disorders. Diagnosis of any PD remained a significant predictor of community violence. Results suggest that psychopathy adds incrementally to other PDs in the prediction of inpatient and community violence, but that PD generally should also be considered an independent predictor of community violence.

### **Narrowing the Gap: How a Research Intervention Influenced Clinical Practice**

*Nancy Ryba*

There has long been a call for researchers and clinicians to work together to narrow the gap between research and practice. This study highlights the changes in clinical practice within a state forensic hospital that resulted from the findings of a research study conducted at that facility. Competency to stand trial evaluations were reviewed by one group of researchers and found to be missing data required by state statutes. Following the presentation of research results, the host facility standardized competency reports and provided refresher training for evaluators. The current study highlights the improvements in the evaluations conducted after these changes occurred.

### **The Quality of Juvenile Forensic Mental Health Assessments: An Empirical Investigation**

*Kim Sanschagrin, Kirk Heilbrun, Alexis Bove, & Tomika Stevens*

Mental health professionals have long been involved in the forensic mental health assessment of adult and juvenile offenders. Despite their extensive contribution of services in forensic settings, researchers and practitioners have focused their attention on the quality of services for juvenile offenders to a much lesser extent than they have adult offenders. With the numbers of adolescents entering the juvenile system over the last fifteen years increasing, mental health professionals have been called upon to address issues concerning juveniles. Although there is no empirically validated "gold standard" for conducting forensic mental health assessments, Heilbrun (2001) has proposed a model for the practice of forensic mental health assessment based on evidence from empirical, ethical, legal, and practice areas. The purpose of this study is to examine the content and quality of forensic assessments in juvenile offenders using this model.

### **The Weapon Focus Effect: The Role of Weapon Location**

*Catherine Saunders & Matthew Isaak*

Different locations of a weapon in a visual scene do not affect the weapon focus phenomenon. Participants viewed a video of a staged assault containing a weapon in the center of the visual scene, on the visual periphery, or no weapon at all. We expected that the peripheral weapon would draw attention away from the face, exacerbating the effect. Lineup recognition accuracy was significantly poorer in the target-absent condition when a weapon was present. Recognition accuracy was not affected by the weapon's position. Participant's confidence ratings were lower for target-absent lineups when the weapon was in the visual periphery.

### **A Comprehensive Analysis of Differential Risk Factors of Email vs. Letter Threat Contacts toward Legislators**

*Katherine Schoeneman, Mario J. Scalora, Grace H. Chang, Stephanie L. Bruhn, & Sarah Degue*

Threat assessment uses the characteristics of threatening contacts to anticipate and prevent future violence. In comparing letter vs. email contacts toward legislators, preliminary analyses reveal that letters contain a significantly higher number of pages and are more likely to identify multiple targets. Males are more prone to make email contacts. There were no significant group differences in the likelihood of physically approaching a target, the use of multiple methods of contact, or the presence of threatening language, policy issues, derogatory language, help seeking requests and mental illness indicators. The implications of such findings related to risk assessment will be discussed.

### **Perceptions of Acquaintance Rape: The Role of Benevolent Sexism in Judgments of Victim Behavior and Blame**

*Regina Schuller & Paola Cornacchia*

The present study explored people's perceptions of the appropriateness of a woman's behavior in an acquaintance rape situation and investigated the role that benevolent sexism might play in these perceptions. Participants (N=164) read a vignette depicting a sexual assault in which the 'inappropriateness' of the woman's behavior (e.g., initiated the evening's events, prior sexual history) was systematically varied. Results indicated that men, and those high in benevolent sexism, compared to their respective counterparts, were more likely to ascribe blame to the sexual assault complainant and less likely to view the situation as sexual assault. The impact of benevolent sexism was most pronounced for male participants when the female, as opposed to male, target initiated the evening's events.

### **The Role of Drawing in Young Children's Memory Reports**

*Beth Schwartz & Kimberly Cuevas*

To examine the effects of drawing on children's memory reports, 3- to 4-year-olds witnessed a story-telling session. After a 3-month and 1-year delay children were asked to tell or draw and tell about the event. Free recall, direct recall, and photo-recognition responses were analyzed. After 3-months, responses to direct recall questions were significantly facilitated by drawing. After 1-year, drawing led to significantly fewer units of incorrect information. No significant differences due to drawing emerged during direct recall or photo-recognition after 1-year. Implications concerning the efficacy of drawing during the interview process and the mechanisms underlying the influence of drawing on children's reports are discussed.

### **Taking Exception to Hearsay**

*N. J. Schweitzer & Jessica J. Marcott*

The legal rules regarding hearsay rely heavily on assumptions and hunches about human behavior. The Federal Rules of Evidence (FRE), including the hearsay rule, were promulgated with little reference to scientific basis.

Currently, only limited empirical research has been conducted to directly test the rules. An analysis of the psychological literature that tests the assumptions of the hearsay rule and its exceptions reveals that the rules do not entirely mesh with the results of empirical research. Suggestions are given for improving the rule against hearsay.

### **The Effects of Skin Tone on Judgments of Criminality**

*Scott Shaw, Kim MacLin, & Keith Maddox*

Research on criminal stereotypes has shown that people make judgments about the likelihood of criminal activity based on facial appearance. Darker skin tone in African Americans has been shown to produce greater negative stereotyping. Other work has linked criminal concepts with African American concepts. The current study evaluates the effects of skin tone on perceptions of criminality. Randomly selected photographs of Black male offenders were rated for skin tone and criminality. Offender data including crime type, sentence length and criminal history were all coded. Results will be discussed in terms of the forensic and social consequences for criminality and skin tone bias.

### **Predicting Contributions to Mock Jury Deliberations Using the Need for Cognition Scale**

*Donna Shestowsky & Leonard Horowitz*

The "Need for Cognition" (NC) Scale, which measures intrinsic motivation to think, was used to determine whether differences in such motivation affect jury contributions. When groups of participants (two high-NCs and two low-NCs) deliberated, high-NCs spoke significantly longer than low-NCs. When high-NCs and low-NCs deliberated with a confederate who made either strong or weak arguments against the participant's position, low-NCs were more responsive to argument quality differences. Neutral observers who rated the participants' own arguments found that arguments made by high-NCs and low-NCs were equally strong. Thus, low-NCs were quiet contemplators whereas high-NCs were active participators. Legal implications are discussed.

### **The Practicality of Assessing Specific Cognitive Related Abilities in Competence to Stand Trial Evaluations**

*Candyce Shields, Steven Simon, & Robert Meyer*

With knowledge that some forensic examiners routinely administer entire assessment protocols to evaluate the intellectual functioning of defendants as a segment of a more extensive clinical evaluation for CST, a question exists as to the practical value of administering each and every subtest contained in the protocol. The overriding question is whether or not differences exist between defendants opined as competent and incompetent on subtests comprising a widely utilized assessment of cognitive/intellectual functioning. Subjects are pretrial defendants obtained from the Kentucky Correctional Psychiatric Center (KCPC) in LaGrange, Kentucky. Results are discussed in terms of significant relationships and their implications for service delivery and practice standards.

### **Eyewitness Confidence: How Does it Influence a Photospread Administrator?**

*Carrie Smith & Amy Bradfield*

Few studies have examined how a photospread administrator (investigator) is influenced by eyewitness confidence. The present experiment was conducted to determine whether or not investigators are influenced by the confidence level of an eyewitness. Specifically, it was designed to examine how an eyewitness's confidence could be used by an investigator to influence the identification decisions of subsequent eyewitnesses. In this experiment, a crime was staged for 50 eyewitnesses. One week after the staged crime, participant investigators (PIs) administered target-absent, sequential photospreads to a confederate eyewitness (CW), who made an identification with either high or low confidence. Then, PIs administered the same photospread to participant eyewitnesses (PWs). The tendency for the PW to identify the same person as the CW was measured. Results provide information about the likelihood that a highly confident eyewitness will influence an investigator's behavior with second eyewitnesses.

## **Effects of a Reported Hate Crime on African American and White Students**

*Shelia Stanley & John C. Bringham*

“Hate crimes” are thought to result in greater psychological and emotional harm to the victim and to other members of the targeted group. Students, 46 African Americans and 52 Whites, viewed one a one-minute videotaped news report about a murder, described as a hate crime or an “ordinary” murder. As predicted, those who saw the hate crime video exhibited greater state anger and, within the hate crime conditions, state anger and racial identity were correlated significantly. Predicted state self-esteem effects did not occur. African Americans showed more anger after viewing the hate crime video than the other video, Whites did not.

## **Gender, Violence, and Risk Assessment Accuracy**

*Stephanie Stowman, Jennifer Skeem, Edward Mulvey, & Stacey Beeson*

Although, mental health professionals (MHPs) have modest overall rates of accuracy in assessing patients’ violence potential, their accuracy with female patients is particularly low. This study uses a large, detailed dataset (Lidz, Mulvey, and Gardner, 1993), to (a) assess the relations among patient gender, MHP gender, and risk assessment accuracy, and (b) identify gender-related dimensions that underlie “real” violent incidents. Results indicate that MHPs tend to underestimate women’s violence potential, and that violent incidents are underpinned by a “substance abuse” factor and a gender-related “domesticity” factor. Implications for understanding and addressing MHPs’ limitations in assessing women’s violence risk are discussed.

## **Domestic Battery among Antisocial Offenders: The Role of Psychopathic Traits**

*Marc Swogger, Zachary Walsh, & David Kosson*

Psychopathy is characterized by a constellation of traits that may be important for the understanding of intimate violence. The present study examined the utility of total Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) scores, as well as the affective, behavioral, antisocial and interpersonal facets of psychopathy in the postdiction of batterer versus non-batterer status among antisocial offenders at a county jail. Results indicated that PCL-R affective factor score postdicted batterer status whereas behavioral facet scores postdicted non-batterer status. PCL-R total scores were not a significant postdictor. Results are consistent with prior findings regarding affective deficits but not impulsivity among antisocial batterers.

## **Detection of Coached Malingering of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder**

*Jennifer Tennant, Kristy Matala, & William Fremouw*

Though malingering assessment is know to be a challenge to those who evaluate posttraumatic stress symptomatology, little research into which factors may impact an individual’s ability to feign symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been conducted. This study utilized 113 university students to examine the effects of traumatic exposure and coaching on the ability to feign PTSD. Vulnerability of three different measures (Personality Assessment Inventory, Trauma Symptom Inventory, and Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test) to malingered PTSD is being analyzed. Preliminary data analyses indicate that those who were coached were better able to malingering PTSD than were those who did not receive information about PTSD. No effects of trauma history or interactions have emerged.

## **Effect of Outreach Treatment for Homelessness and Dual Diagnoses on Violence and Victimization**

*Jenny Tiemann, Jennifer Skeem, Christina Hernandez, Sarah Ahmad, & Patricia Markos*

The Homelessness Outreach Pilot Evaluation Project (Project HOPE) was a team approach for treating homeless individuals with serious mental illness and substance abuse disorders. The approach was designed to improve outcomes and reduce involvement in emergency rooms and jails. Although Project HOPE had difficulty retaining

clients and was unrelated to service utilization, those who completed the program manifested reduced symptoms as well as reduced violence and victimization.

### **Psychopathy and Recidivism in a County Jail: The Impact of Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Status.**

*Zachary Walsh & David Kosson*

Psychopathy, as assessed by the PCL-R, predicts recidivism in a number of environments and populations. However, prior research has not replicated these findings within a U.S. county jail population, and has not examined interactions between psychopathy, socio-economic status (SES) and ethnicity in recidivism prediction. The ability of psychopathy to predict recidivism after controlling for these variables also has yet to be addressed. Survival analysis and multiple regression are conducted on data collected from 200 participants, in order to compare recidivism rates between psychopaths and non-psychopaths among African-American and Caucasian, and low and high SES Illinois county jail inmates.

### **Estimating Psychopathy Facets from Normal Personality in Female Offenders: Criterion Related Validity**

*Melinda Ward, Stephen Benning, & Christopher Patrick*

In an incarcerated female sample, the two factors of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory, as estimated by trait scores on the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire, show distinct correlates. Predicted PPI-I correlates positively with education, and negatively with substance use, history of abuse, psychological treatment, and major violations of conditional release. In contrast, predicted PPI-II correlates positively with indices of criminal and antisocial behavior, substance abuse, and receipt of psychological treatment. Predicted PPI-I acts as a protective factor whereas predicted PPI-II reflects an externalizing-vulnerability factor.

### **Public Attitudes Toward Sentencing: Can Restorative Justice Satisfy the Public Demand For Justice?**

*Andrew Welsh & Jennifer Lavoie*

The Canadian criminal justice system has begun to shift away from a retributive model of punishment to a restorative justice paradigm, which has included the implementation of a new community-based sanction. The purpose of this study was to determine whether restorative justice approaches to punishment still satisfy traditional goals of justice. Participants received a three-page pre-sentence report and summary of the court's final disposition. There were three independent variables: Offence seriousness, the final disposition, and involvement in a restorative justice program. Subsequently, participants completed a questionnaire to measure their responses to the disposition given to the offender in the pre-sentence report. Preliminary results indicate that there may not be strong public support for community-based approaches to punishment, particularly when violence is involved in the crime.

### **A Gentle Murderer? Crime Stereotypes and Physical Aggression**

*Jessica Wildermuth, Kimberly McClure, & Mary Rigoni*

Twenty participants' perceptions of the level of physical aggression (i.e., high vs. moderate vs. low) required to commit 28 different crimes was assessed. It was expected that participants would rank crimes according to their stereotypic beliefs about the crime regardless of having no information about an offender. In support of our hypothesis, participants did have preconceived notions regarding various crimes. The results suggest that stereotypes about crimes impact perceptions of aggression.

### **The Relationship between Family Group Conference Attributes and Participant Perceptions**

*Angela Williams, Tricia Kemling, & Victoria Weisz*

As part of a comprehensive evaluation of Family Group Conferencing, a decision-making process for children in the juvenile justice system, the experience and perceptions of participants in approximately 250 FGCs were assessed.

Analyses were conducted assessing the relationships between aspects of the conference (e.g., type of abuse, number of participants, success of conference in developing an acceptable plan) and participants' perceptions of the conference (e.g., fairness, openness, stressfulness, cooperativeness).

### **Metacognitive Judgments of Accuracy in Eyewitness Identification**

*Julie Williams, Jamie Pears, Scott Shaw, & Otto MacLin*

An important component of a police investigation is the eyewitness identification, where police present a lineup to a witness and ask him or her to choose the culprit if he or she is in fact present in the lineup. This is not such a straightforward task for the witness. In fact, the police investigator administering the lineup might unduly influence the witness' decision. If the witness feels encouraged to pick someone from the lineup, the likelihood that an innocent suspect will enter the criminal justice system is greatly increased. A potential area of investigator influence (bias) might be introduced when police ask witnesses if they think they would be able to pick the culprit out of a lineup. In metacognitive terms, this is known as a feeling of knowing (FOK) judgment. Perfect and Hollins (1999) examined FOK and eyewitness accuracy. Their results indicated that judgments made by eyewitnesses were slightly above chance levels, however they did not evaluate the impact of the FOK on the likelihood of choosing an innocent suspect. The current study examines: 1) FOK accuracy, 2) the influence of providing an FOK and the number of false identifications, 3) whether the amount of information provided in the witnesses verbal description of the culprit influences the FOK judgment. We hypothesize that 1) the FOK / accuracy relationship is above chance, 2) participants who are asked to provide FOK judgments will be inclined to make an identification choice more often than those not asked to provide a FOK judgment, and 3) FOK judgments will be higher (but not necessarily more accurate) when participants are required to provide lengthy verbal descriptions of the culprit.

### **An Outcome Evaluation of Family Group Conferencing**

*Twila Wingrove, Angela Williams, & Victoria Weisz*

FGC is a method of alternative dispute resolution intended to bring families into legal decision-making. Prior research has observed high satisfaction with the process of FGCs, but little research has addressed whether or not children who have FGCs have different outcomes than do children who do not. The present study utilized mixed methods and multiple reporters to examine the impact of FGCs on children. This project will provide initial information as to whether the promising practice of Family Group Conferencing (FGC) has the intended therapeutic effects on the psychosocial wellbeing of children in the foster care system.

### **Why Are 60 Million People Not Obeying the Law? Perceptions of Legitimacy of Authority and Personal Morality in Music Downloading and File-sharing**

*Twila Wingrove, Angela Williams, & Victoria Weisz*

People's respect for legal authority predicts whether or not they will obey particular laws, as people who perceive authority as legitimate enforcers of the law are more likely to obey the law, regardless of their personal moral convictions. Recently, the sound recording copyright law, which prohibits the downloading and sharing of copyrighted music, has received media attention due to increased enforcement efforts by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) in the face of widespread noncompliance. This study explores the relationship between perceptions of morality and legitimacy of authority and compliance with the law in a sample of college students.

### **Sexual Harassment Decisions based on Film Format: Do Decisions Regarding Past Harassment Differ from Decisions Regarding Unfolding Harassment?**

*Ryan Winter & Richard Wiener*

Participants were asked to watch two short sexual harassment films based on either real-time formats (where participants watched the harassment unfold) or interview formats (where complainants and alleged harassers were

interviewed after the harassment had occurred). In general, women found more harassment than men both between film formats and within the interview film format. Participant's decisions made within the real-time films, however, showed gender differences qualified by the order in which participants saw the two films. While men seemed to be desensitized towards the second film victim after watching the first film, women were less influenced by their prior decisions.

### **Effects of Depression on Tests of Memory**

*Tami Yanez, Jennifer Tennant, William Fremouw, Julia Strunk, & Kayla Coker*

Tombaugh reports the Test of Malingered Memory (TOMM) is unaffected by depression; however, this result has not been independently replicated. Given the common co-occurrence of depression and memory deficits, the current study examines the effects of depression on four memory tests commonly utilized in forensic evaluations. Depressed disability seekers, depressed non-disability seekers, non-depressed disability seekers, and non-depressed non-disability seekers are administered the TOMM, Wechsler Memory Scale, 21-item Word Recognition test, and Rey-15. Preliminary analyses indicate that performance on the TOMM, a delayed visual recall task, is negatively affected by depressed mood, but the three tests of immediate recall remain unaffected.

### **A Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Trial Related Competencies**

*Tina Zottoli & Patricia Zapf*

Abilities related to trial competence were assessed using groups of non-delinquent adolescents and adults. Participants completed the MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool – Criminal Adjudication (MacCAT-CA) and the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (WASI) and results were compared between groups. Preliminary results show two-thirds of juveniles under the age of 14 and 1/3 of juveniles under the age of 17 obtaining scoring below the cut-off for competence on the MacCAT-CA. Only one adult scored below the cut-off. Juveniles were also more likely than adults to misunderstand the concept of rights and to respond in ways demonstrating “cooperation with authority” and “doing the right thing.” The results of this study and others before it imply that standards for juvenile trial competence should include criteria recognizing developmental immaturity.