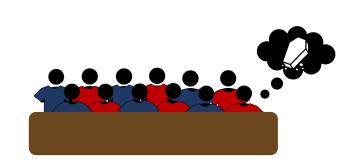
Terror Management and Partisanship at Trial: The Effect of Mortality Salience and Partisanship on Mock Juror Judgments

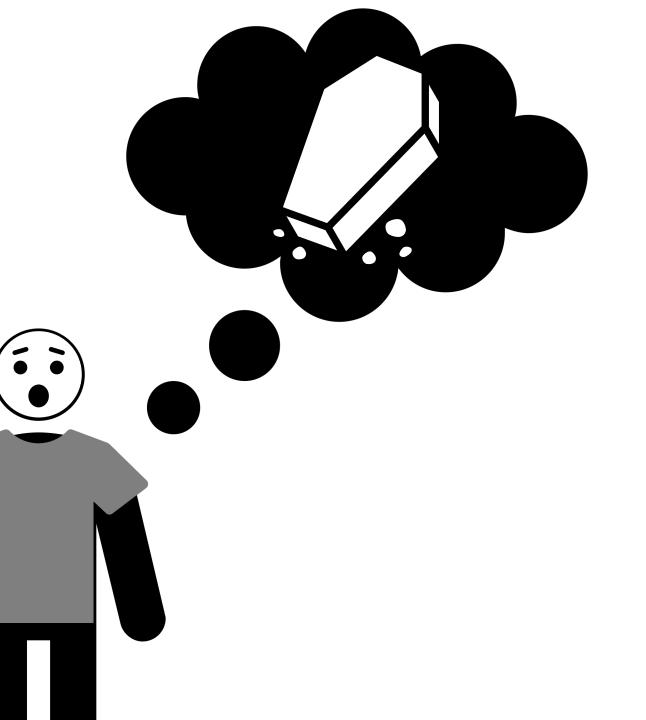
Alexis Hardy^{1,2} and Michael Leippe¹
Psychology Research Day
The Graduate Center, The City University of New York¹
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York²







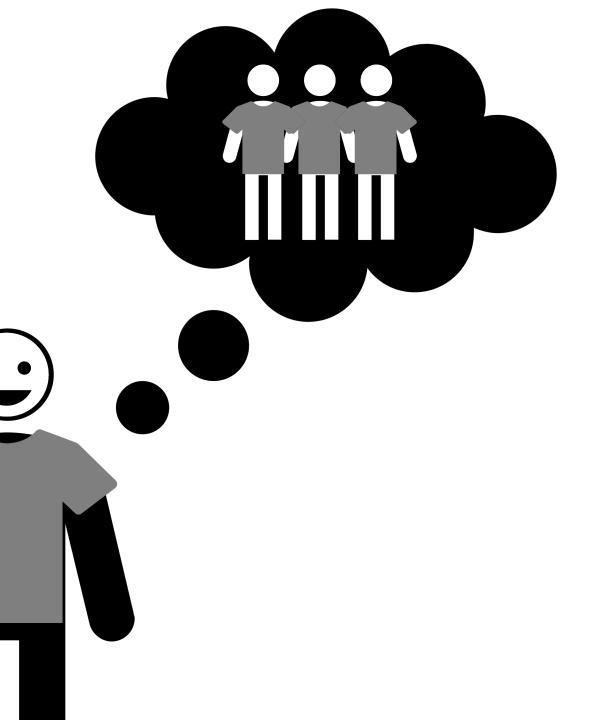
Anxiety about death...



Pyszczynski et al. (2015)

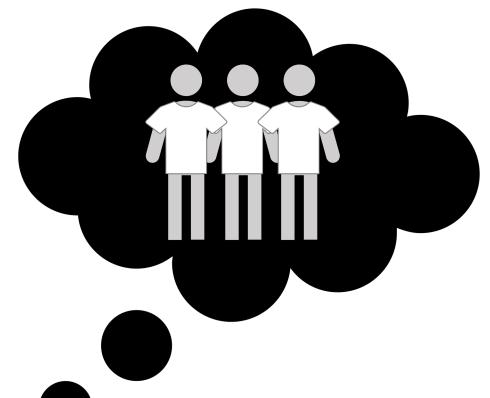
Ingroup favoritism



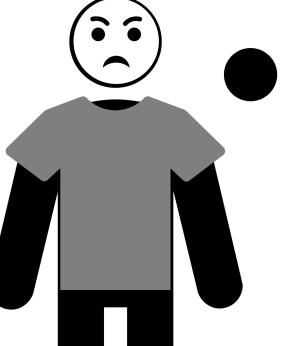


Pyszczynski et al. (2015)

Outgroup discrimination

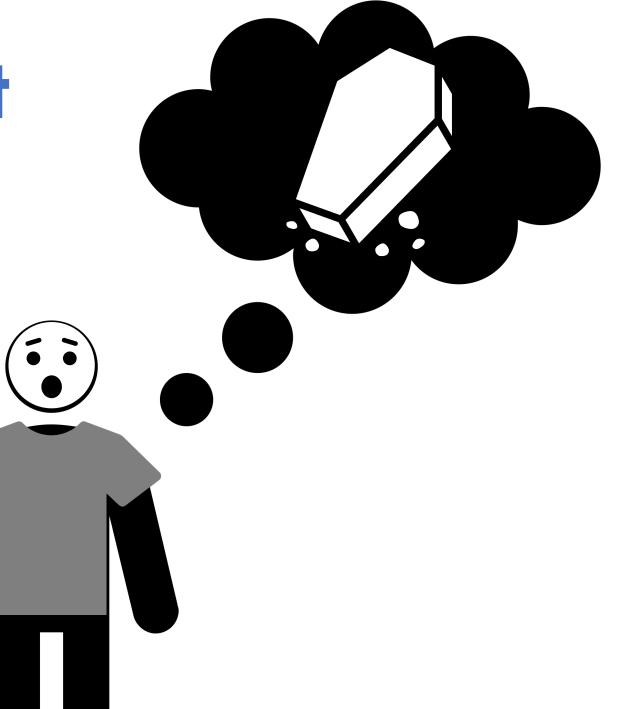






Pyszczynski et al. (2015)

Anxiety about death...



Threats against one's own symbolic immortality



Greenberg et al (1986)

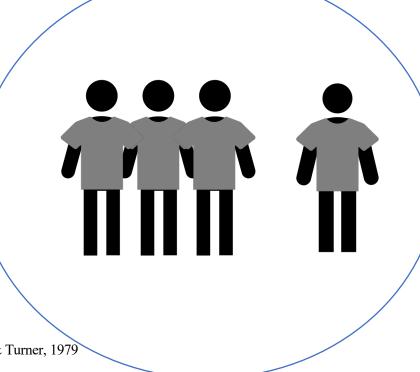


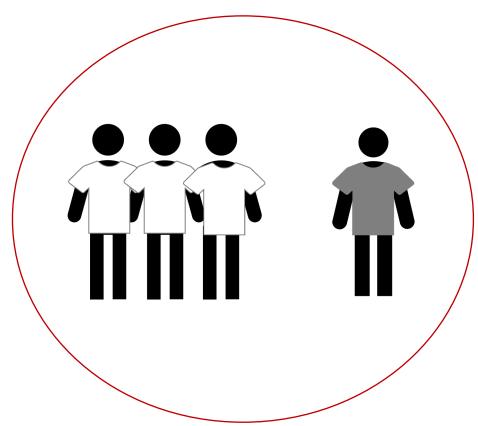
Cultural worldview defense

This world view protection often manifests in ways that promote contact and validation from others who hold similar world views and dismissal or avoidance of those who hold different world views, thus creating an anxiety buffer



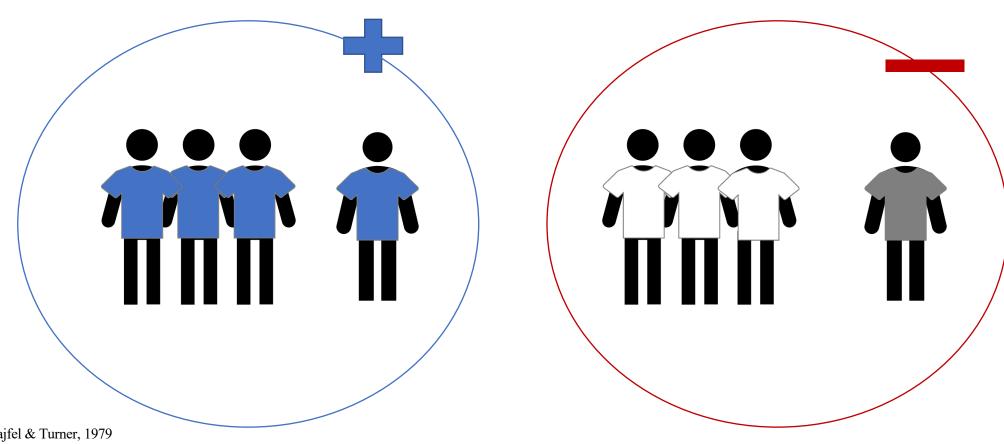
Social groups allows us to categorize other individuals in such a way that separates them into part of our "ingroup" (us) or part of an "outgroup" (them).





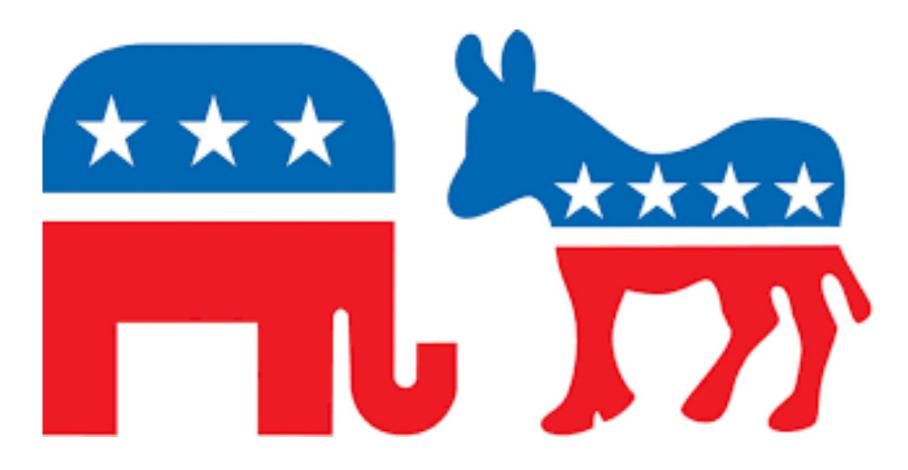
SIT; Tajfel, 1978; Tajfel & Turner, 1979

This enables individuals to emphasize negative aspects of outgroup members and positive aspects about ingroup members



SIT; Tajfel, 1978; Tajfel & Turner, 1979

Political party is a clear example of group membership



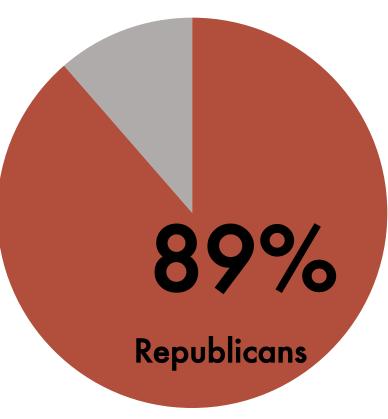
Greene (1999)



Tension and animosity between the two major parties in the United States continues to worsen

Democrats

The United States would suffer from irreversible and lasting harm

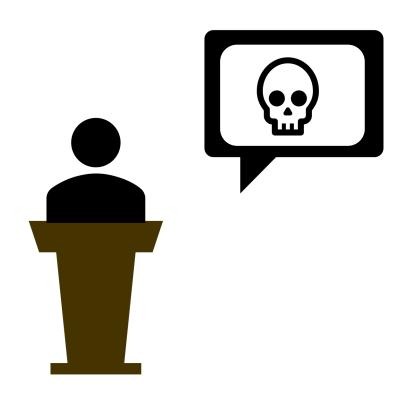


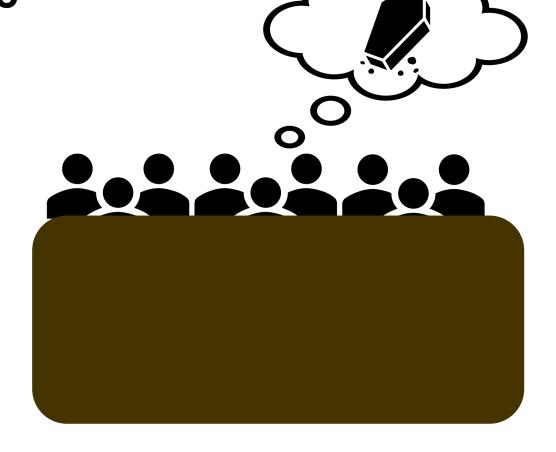
Pew Research Center (2020)





Terror Management Theory suggests that death imagery in a trial can make mortality salient to jurors, which can have a powerful influence on their judgments









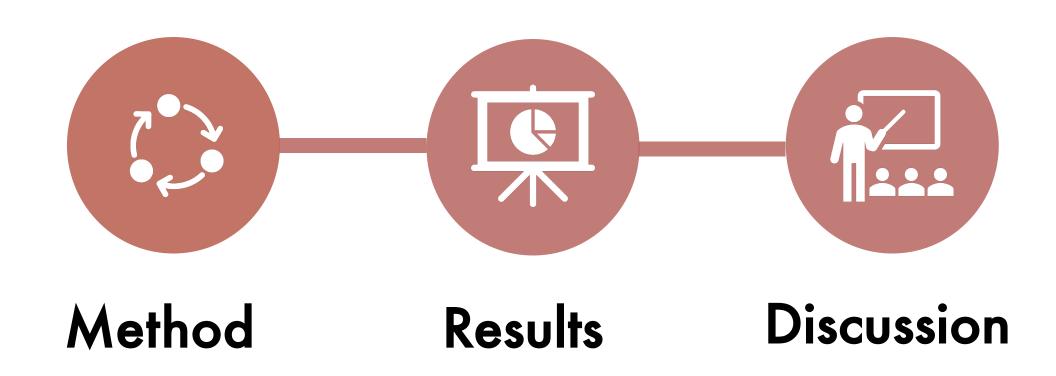


Do political differences between mock jurors and a defendant affect trial outcomes?

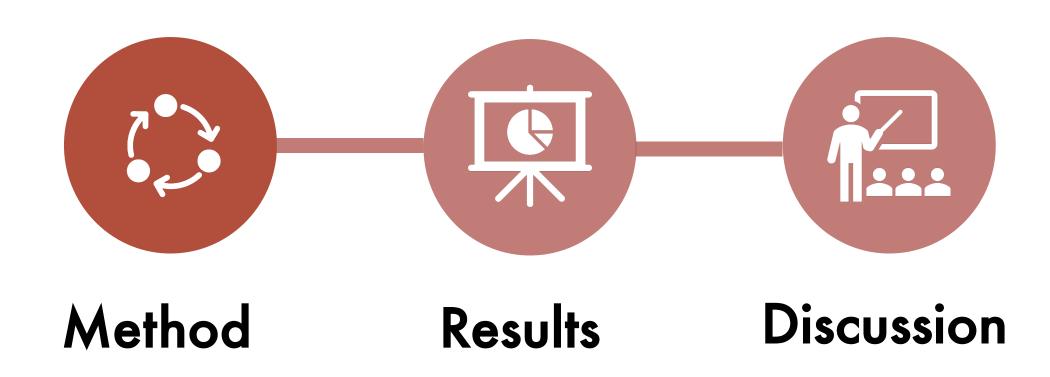
Does mortality salience affect trial outcomes?

Does mortality salience exacerbate the effects of outgroup discrimination at trial?

Present Study



Present Study





We sampled 310 MTurk workers





We sampled 310 MTurk workers

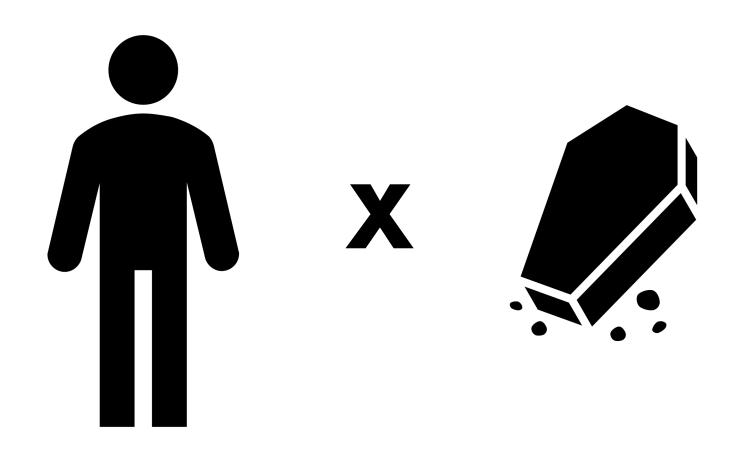


Read a mock trial transcript



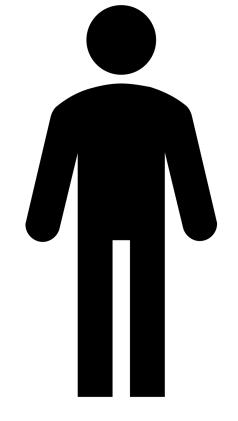




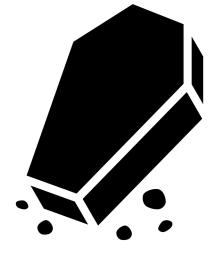


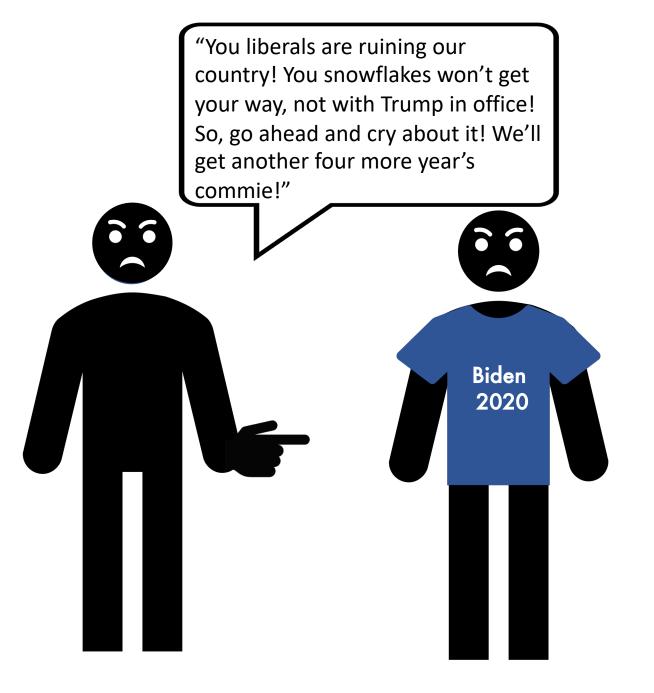


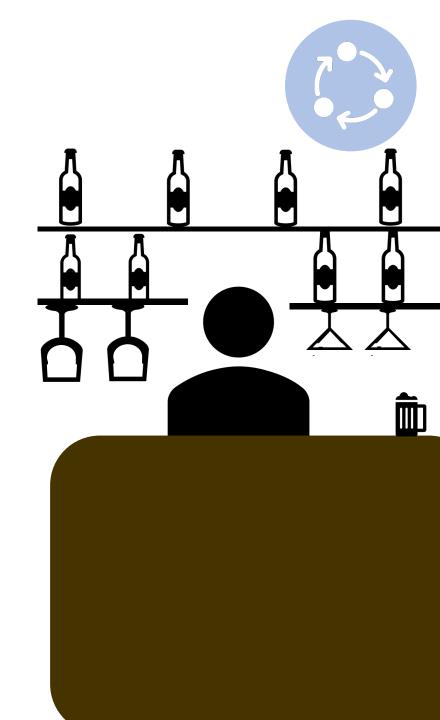




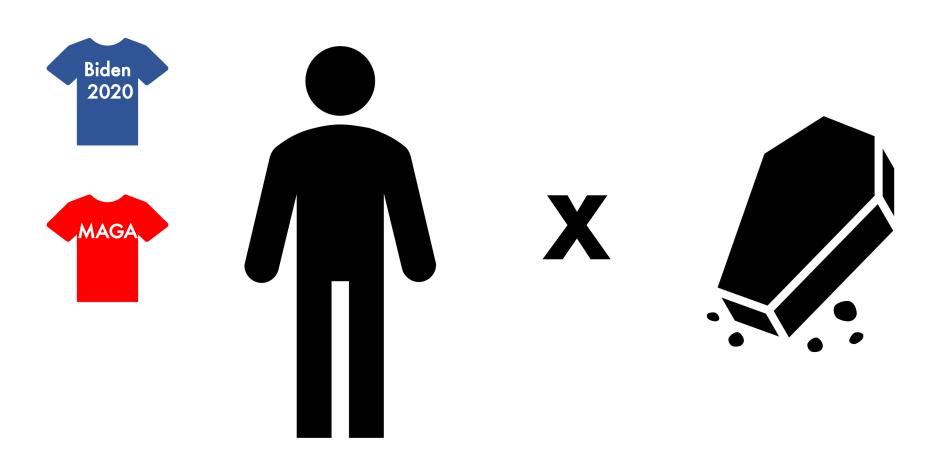






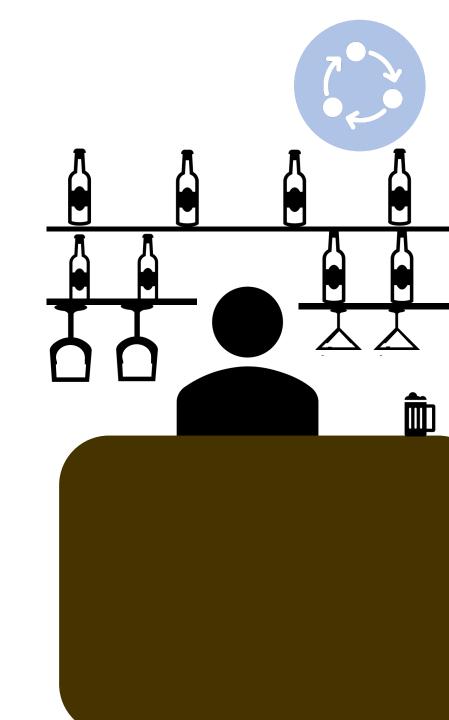




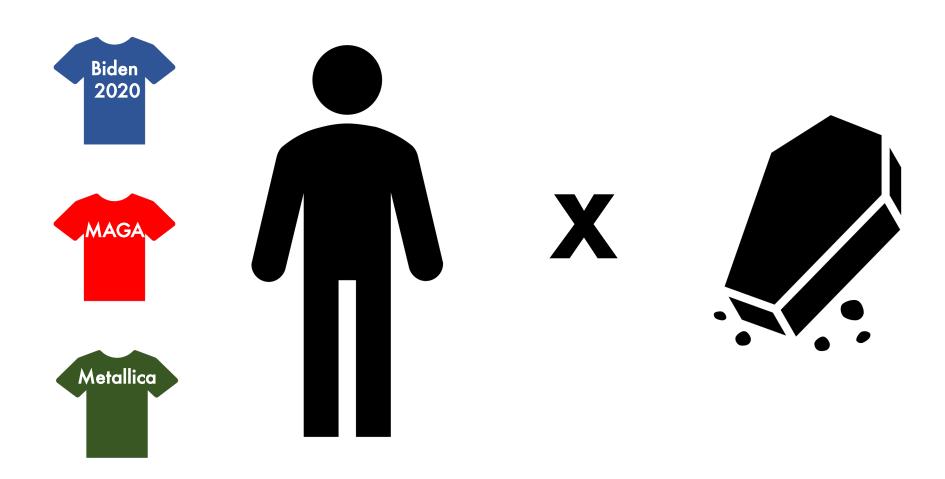


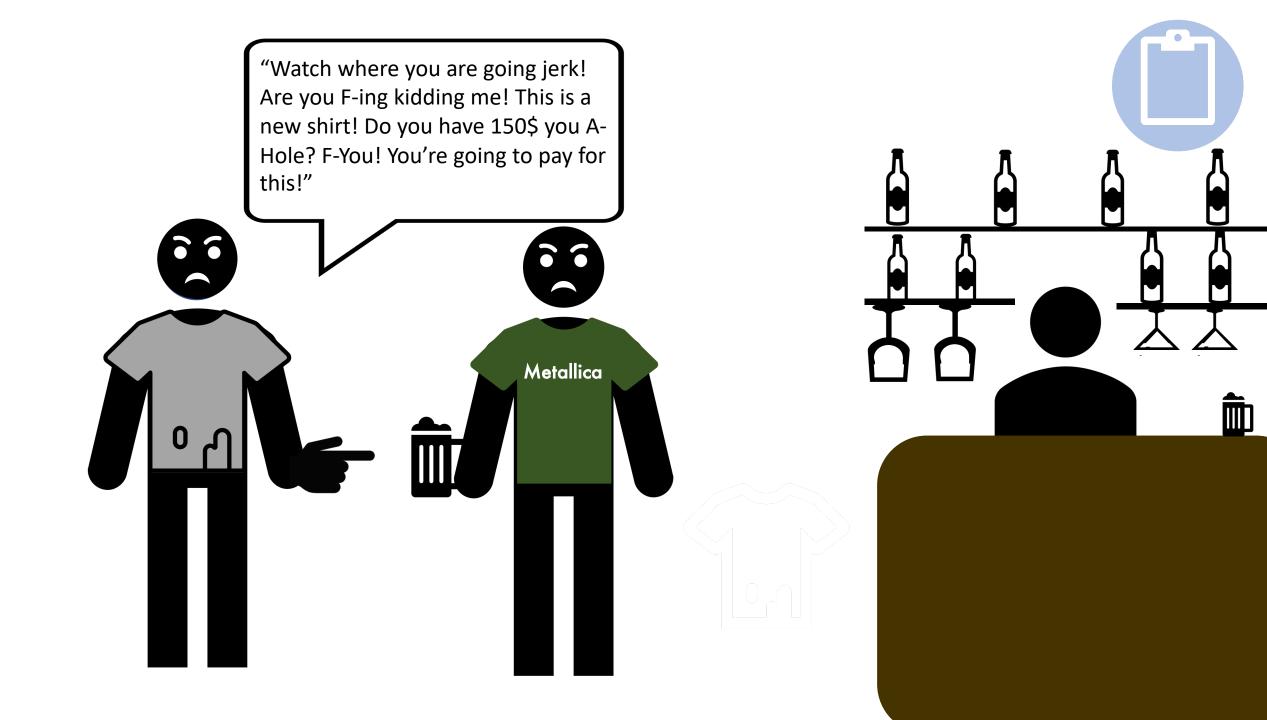
"You are a racist bootlicker who doesn't care about anyone but themselves! Your president has ruined this country! Enjoy your bigotry while it lasts!"



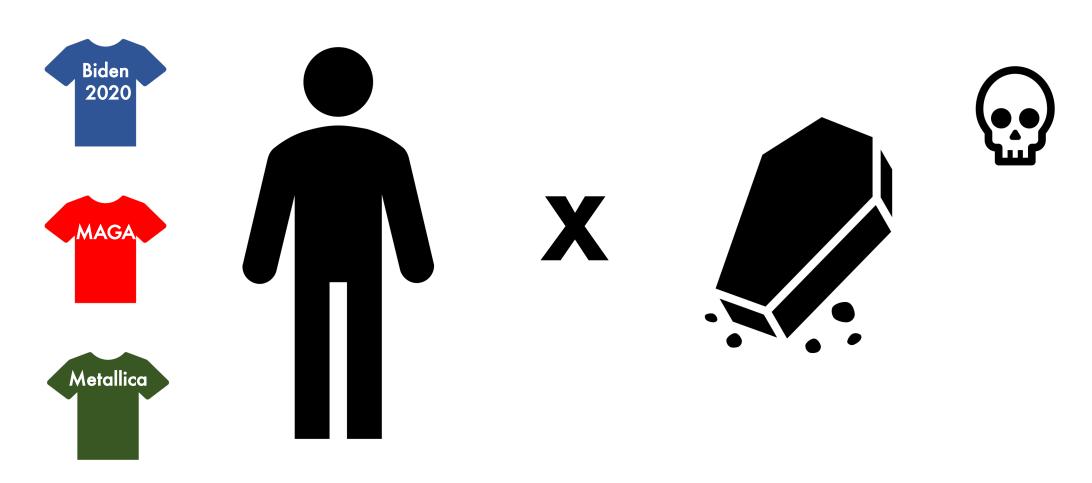








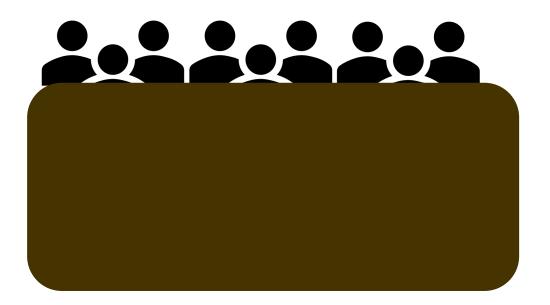




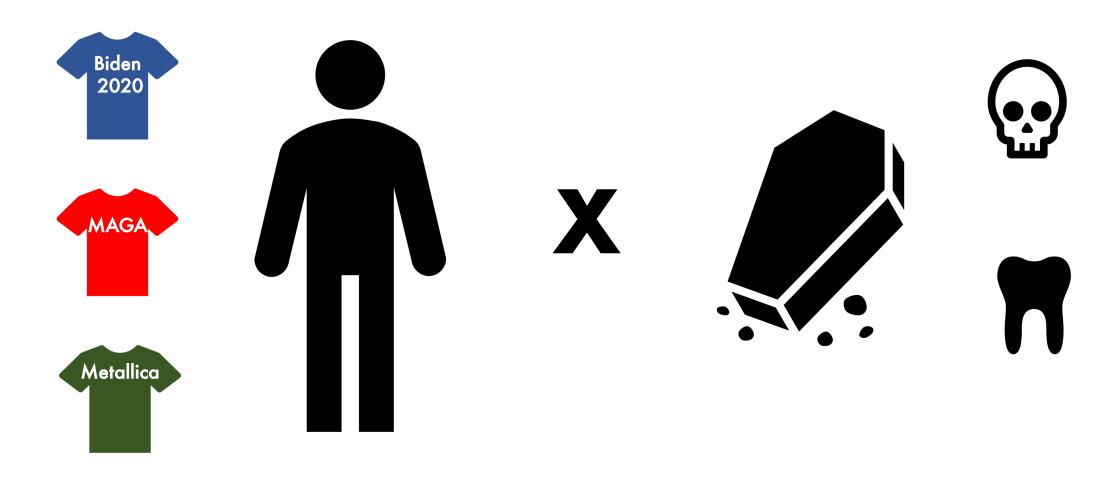
"Now ladies and gentlemen I again implore you to put yourself in Mr. Wright's shoes. Please do me a favor and close your eyes and imagine if it was you yourself who was beaten and laying on the cold hard floor only inches from death."







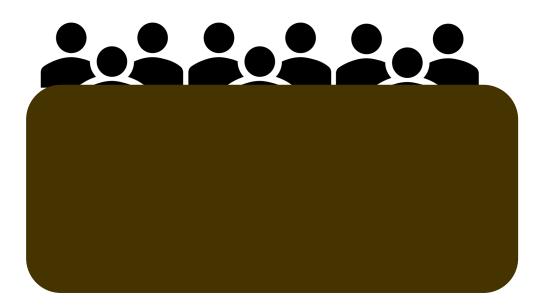




"Now ladies and gentlemen, I again implore you to put yourself in the shoes of Jonathon Wright. Please do me a favor and close your eyes and imagine it was you now suffering from several broken bones, including a fractured jaw and several broken teeth."

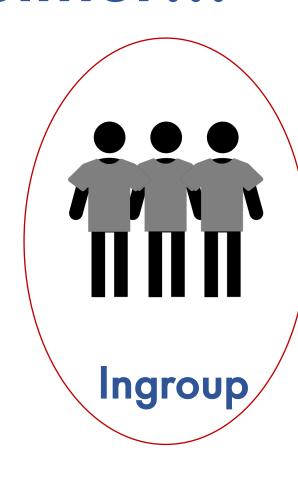


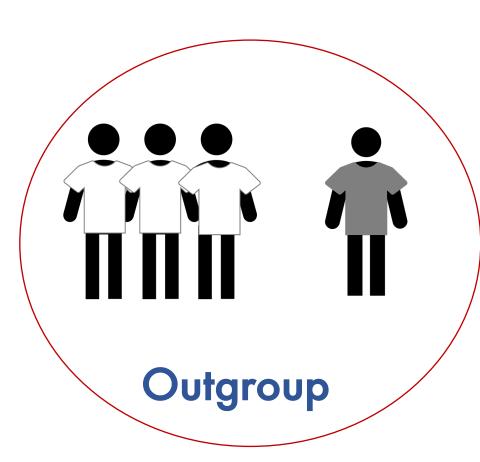


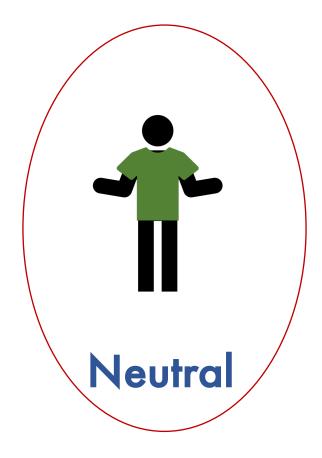


The defendant coded as either...











We sampled 310 MTurk workers



Read a mock trial transcript



Provided case judgments







Verdict Preference



"Please indicate the verdict you prefer."

Verdict Preference





Verdict Preference



Verdict Preference

Self-Defense Motivation



Verdict Preference

"In your opinion, what is the likelihood the defendant's actions during the bar fight were motivated by the desire to protect himself"

Self-Defense Motivation



Verdict Preference

"In your opinion, what is the likelihood the defendant's actions during the bar fight were motivated by the desire to protect himself"

Self-Defense Motivation

Scale: 1-7



Verdict Preference

Self-Defense Motivation

Perceptions of Blameworthiness



Verdict Preference

Self-Defense Motivation

"To what extent is the defendant to blame for the injuries to the victim?"

Perceptions of Blameworthiness



Verdict Preference

Self-Defense Motivation

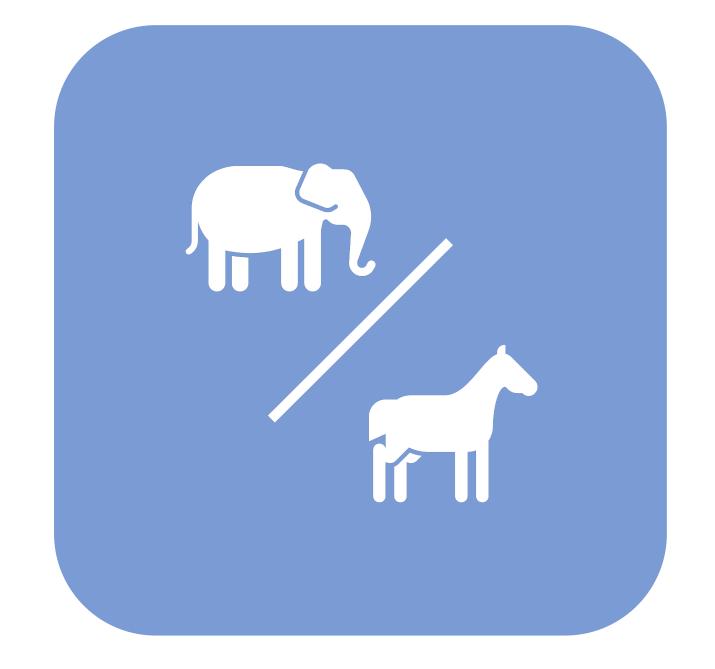
"To what extent is the defendant to blame for the injuries to the victim?"

Perceptions of Blameworthiness

0 - 100%



Political Identity Measures







2020 Vote



"Who did you vote for in the 2020 US Presidential election?"

2020 Vote



2020 Vote

Political Orientation



2020 Vote

"What is your political ideology?"

Political Orientation



2020 Vote

"What is your political ideology?"

1 = Very Liberal;
7 = Very Conservative



2020 Vote

Political Orientation

Importance of Party Identification



2020 Vote

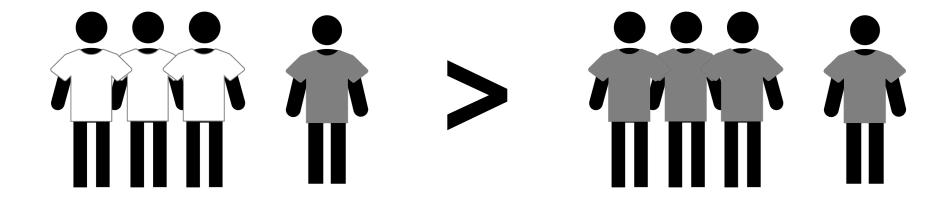
Political Orientation

"How important is your party identification to you?"

Importance of Party Identification

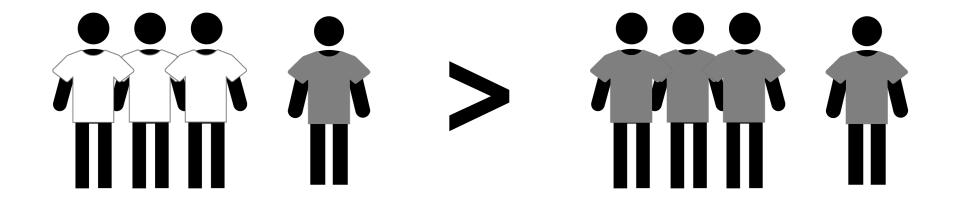
1 = Not important at all;7 = Extremely important

H1



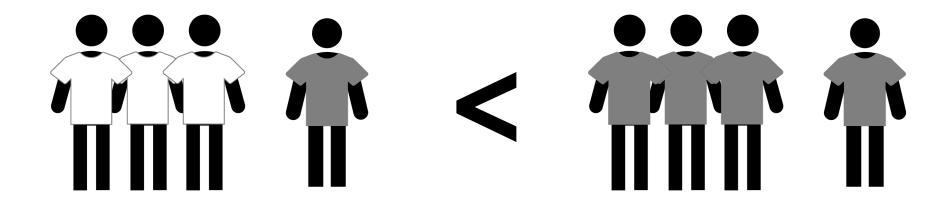
Verdict

H1



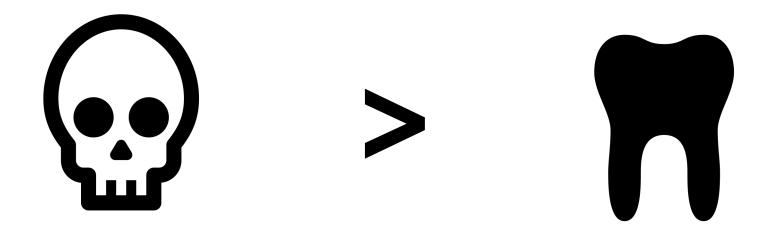
Blameworthiness

H1



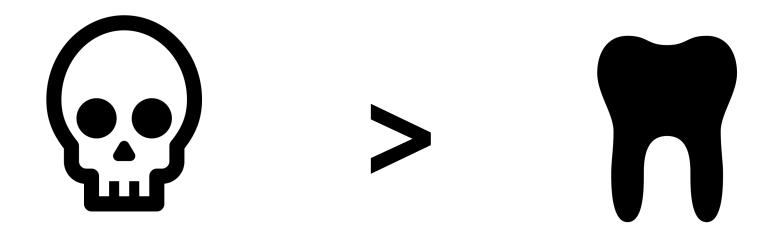
Self-Defense

H2



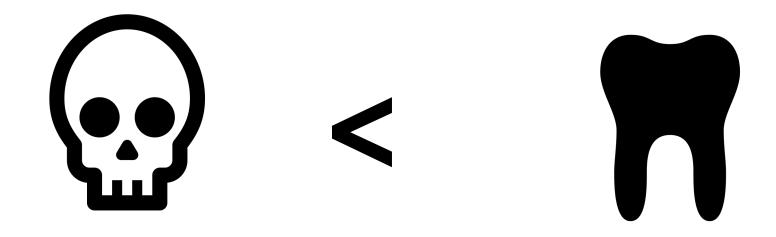
Verdict

H2



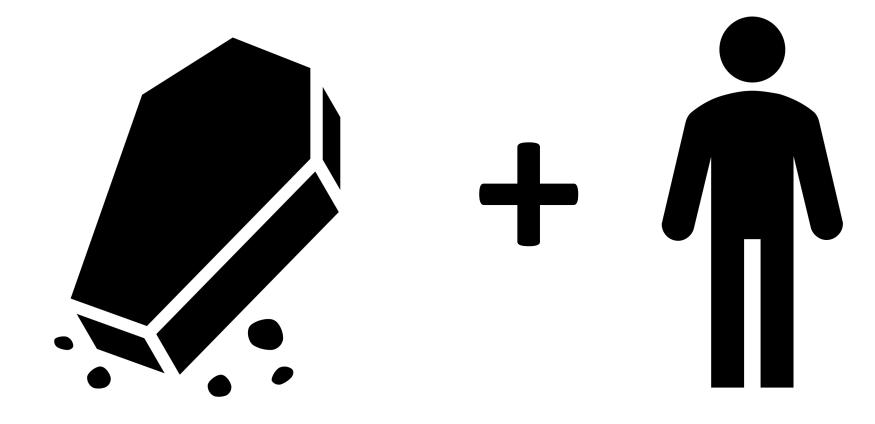
Blameworthiness

H2

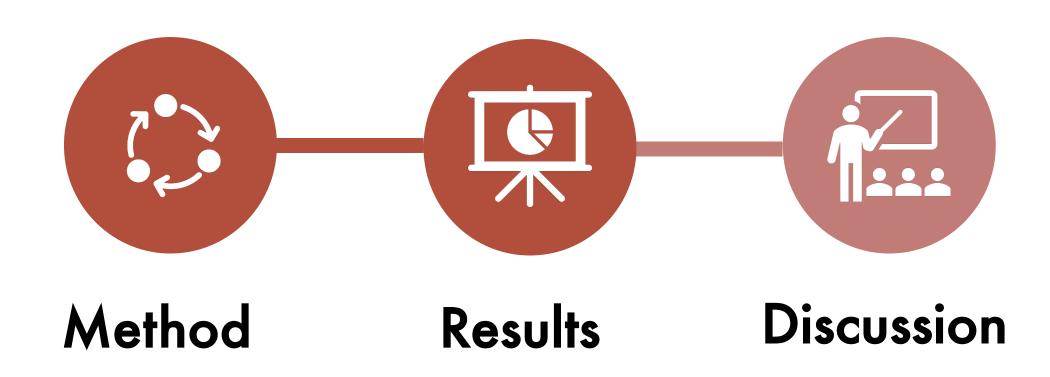


Self-defense

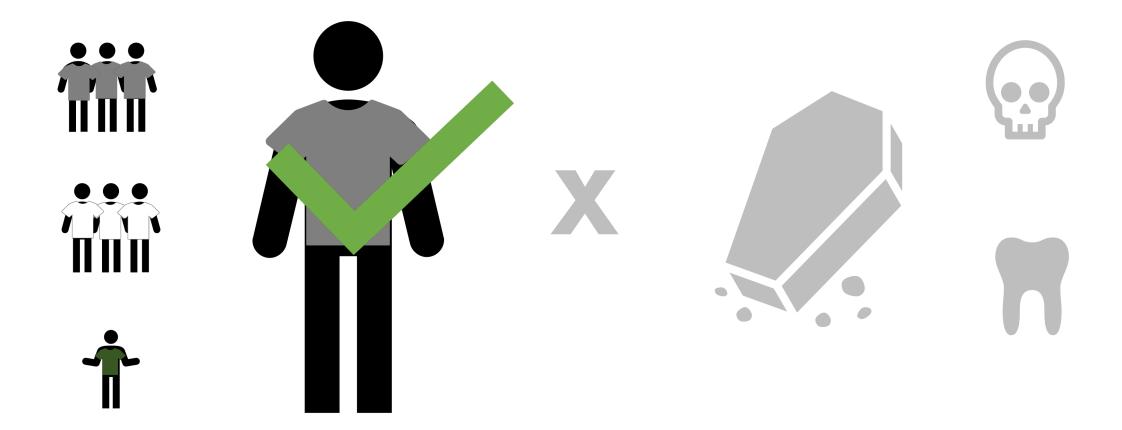
H3



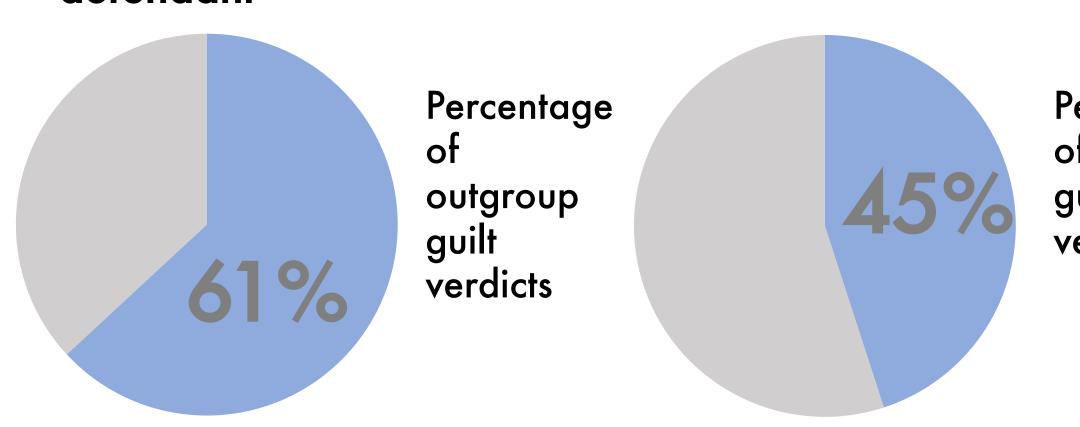
Present Study



VERDICT



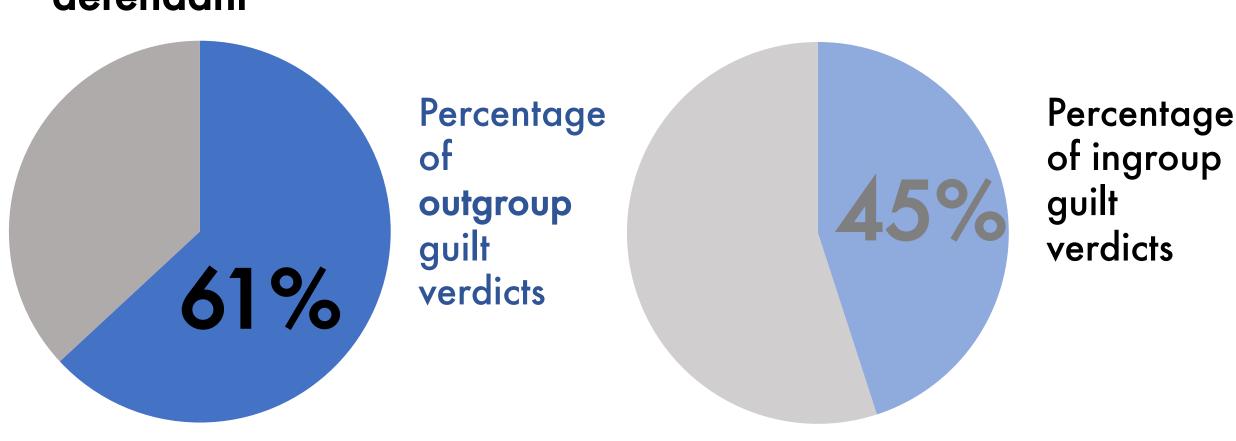
Participants found the outgroup defendant guilty at significantly higher rates than the ingroup defendant



Percentage of ingroup guilt verdicts

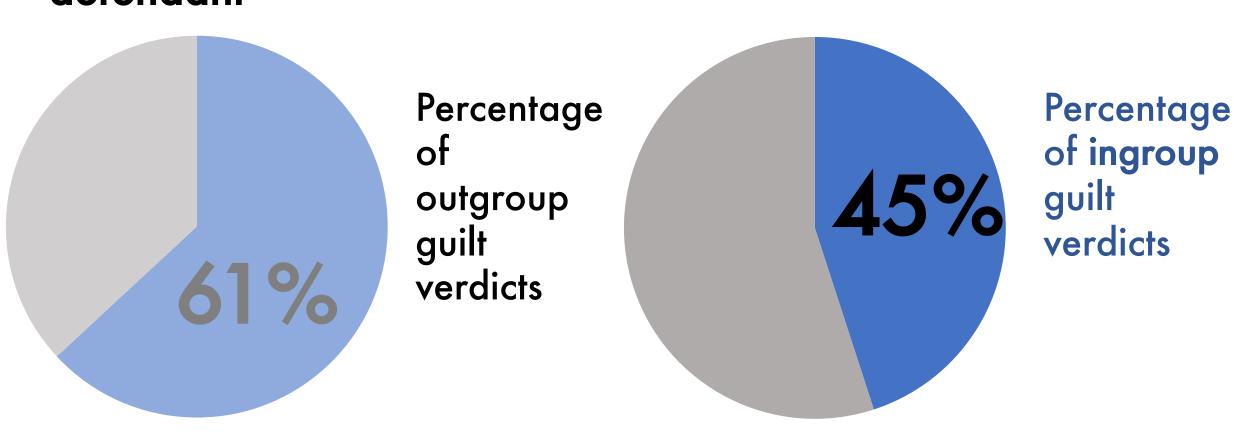
$$X^2$$
 (1, N = 184) = 4.87, p = .027, φ = .163

Participants found the outgroup defendant guilty at significantly higher rates than the ingroup defendant



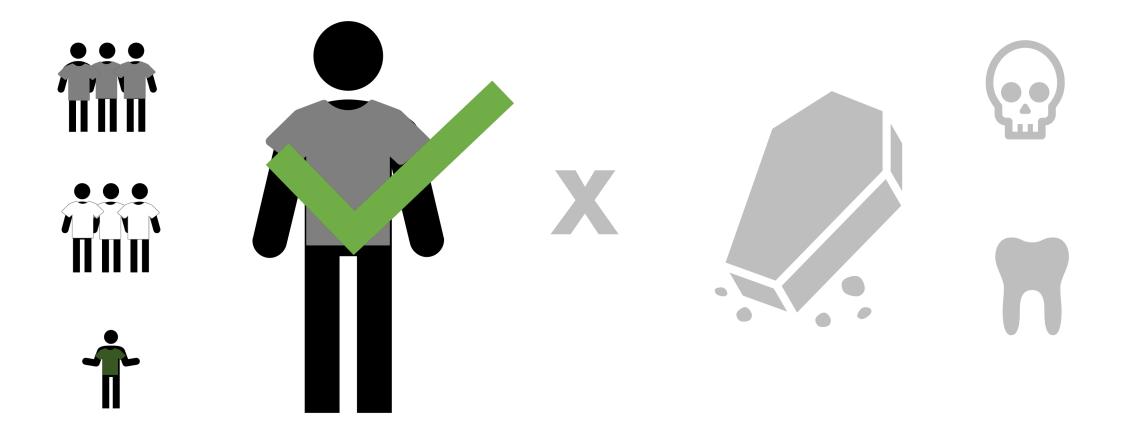
$$X^{2}$$
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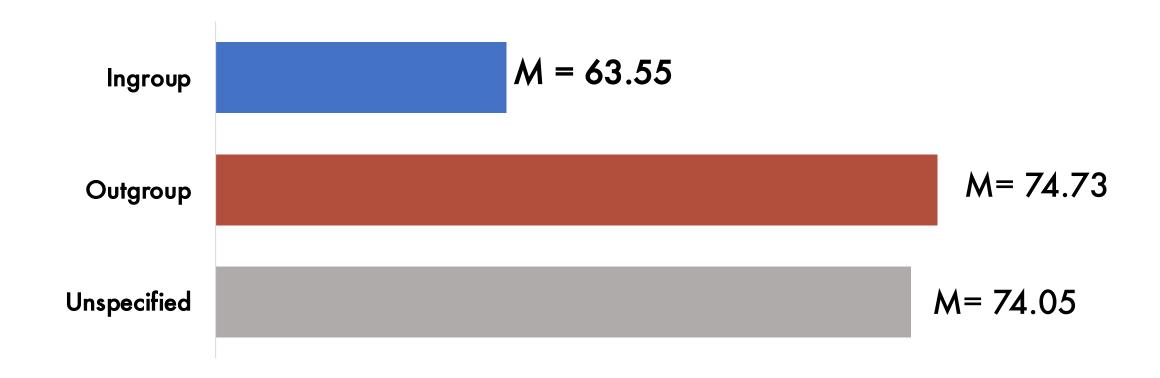


$$X^{2}$$
 (1, N = 184) = 4.87, p = .027, φ = .163

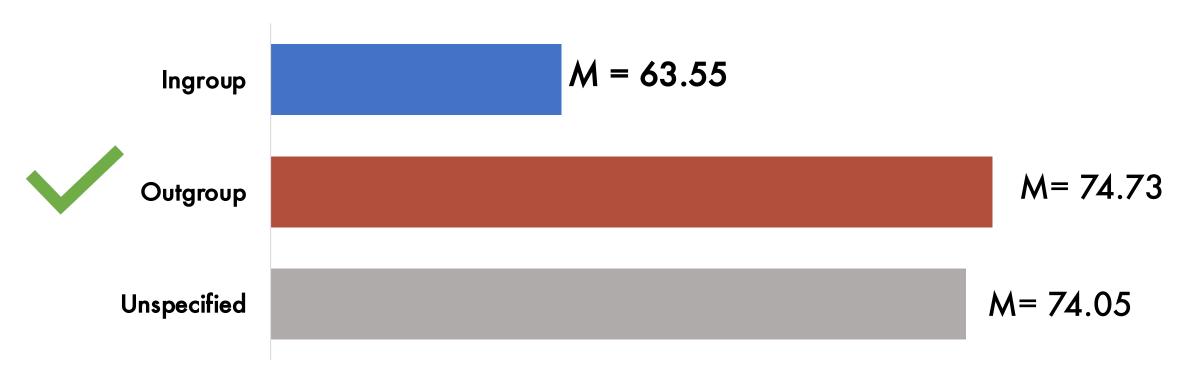
BLAMEWORTHINESS



Ingroup members were perceived as less blameworthy

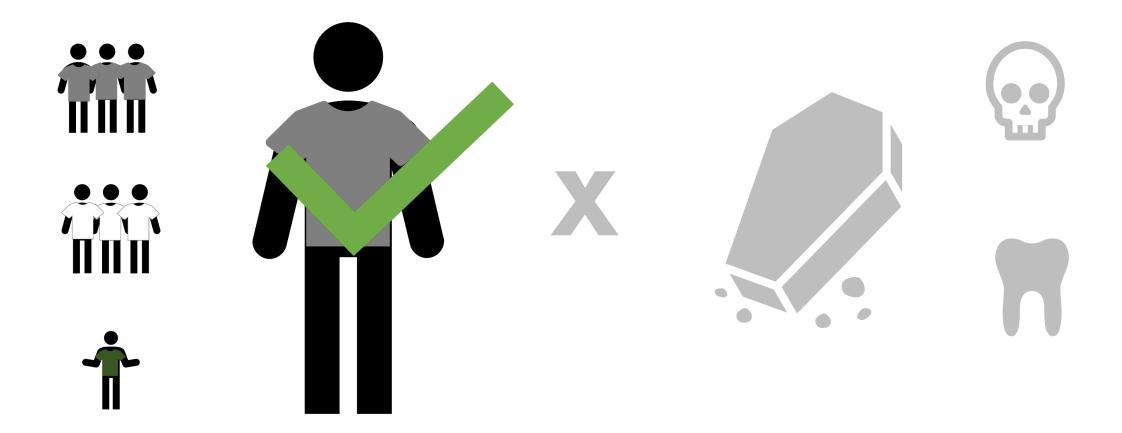


Ingroup members were perceived as less blameworthy

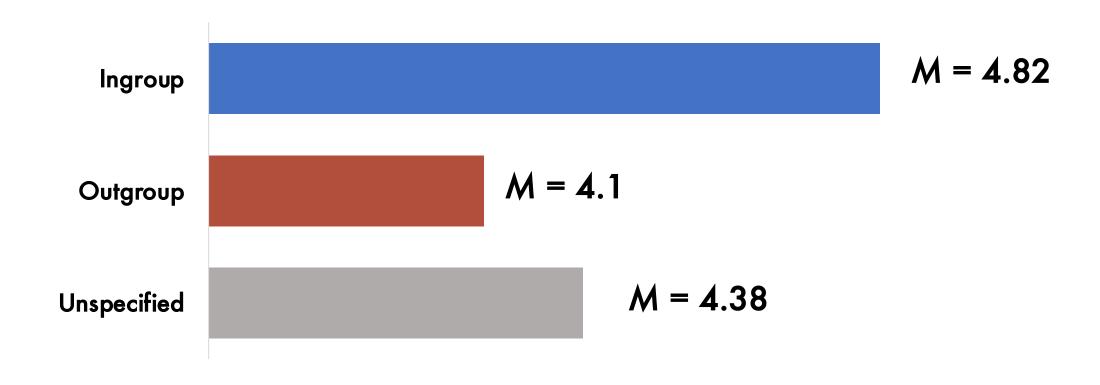


$$t(182) = -2.69$$
, $p = .008$, $d = -.396$

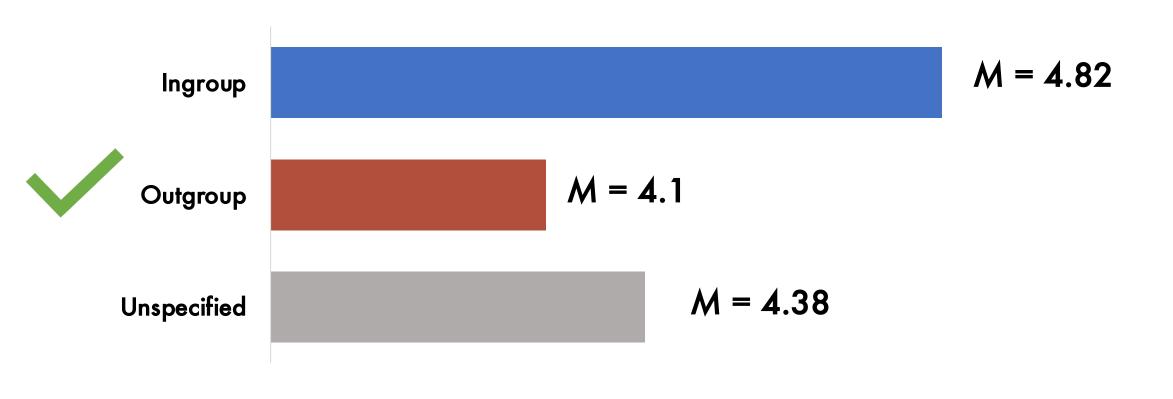
SELF-DEFENSE



Ingroup defendants were perceived to be more motivated by self defense.

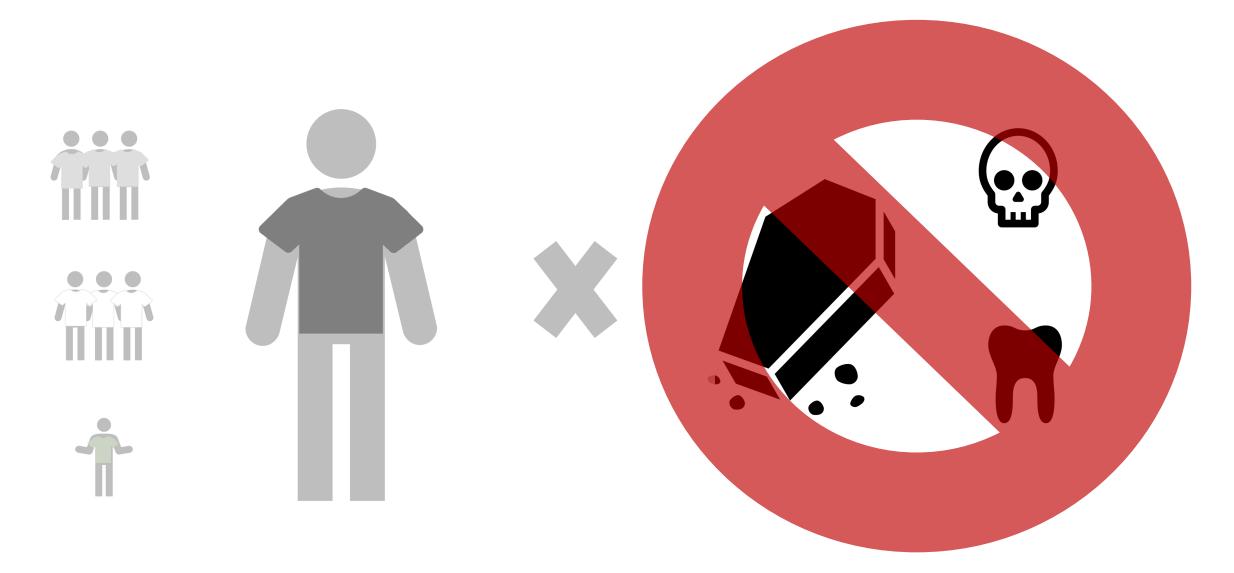


Ingroup defendants were perceived to be more motivated by self defense.



t(182) = 2.75, p = .007, d = .405

ALL DVs

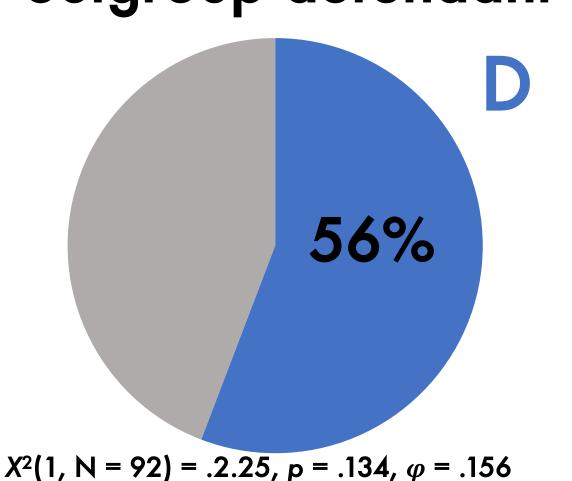


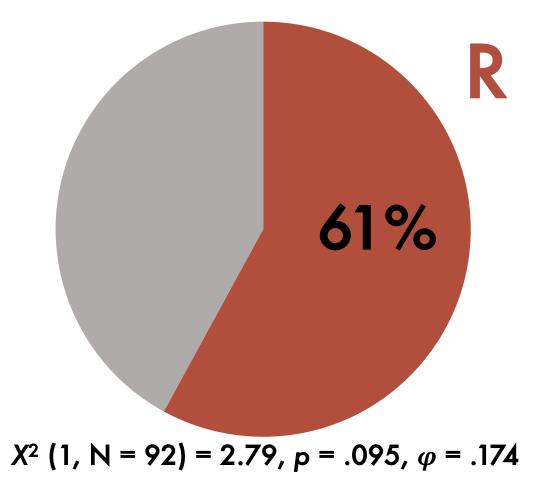
ALL DVs



Party identification did not significantly influence preferences for guilt for an outgroup defendant

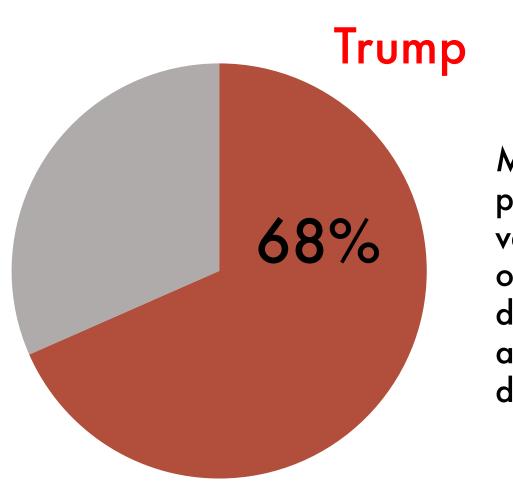




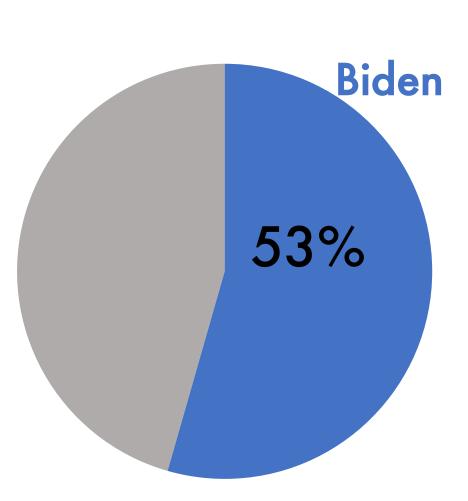




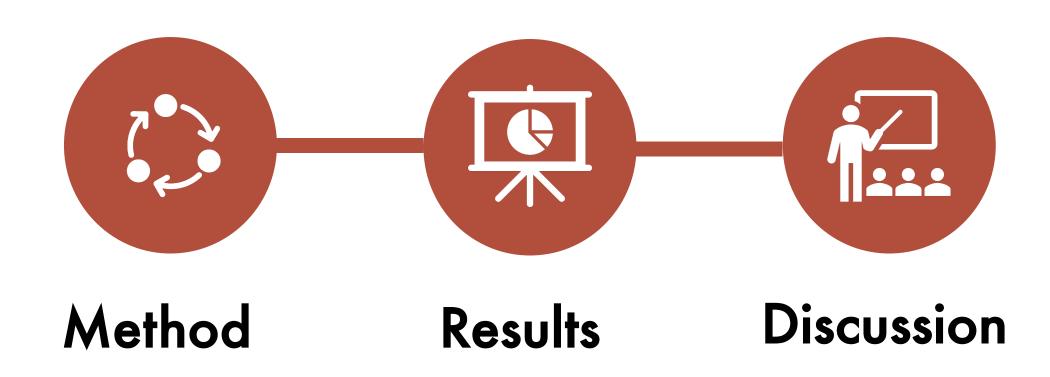
With respect those who VOTED in 2020...



More likely to prefer a guilty verdict for an outgroup defendant than an ingroup defendant



Present Study



What happens when mock jurors differ politically from the defendant?



Case Judgements are affected



Perceptions of the defendant are affected



What happens when mock jurors differ politically from the defendant?



Case Judgements are affected



Perceptions of the defendant are affected



What happens when mock jurors differ politically from the defendant?



Case Judgements are affected



Perceptions of the defendant are affected





More guilt preferences



Higher perceptions of blameworthiness







More guilt preferences



Higher perceptions of blameworthiness







More guilt preferences



Higher perceptions of blameworthiness







More guilt preferences



Higher perceptions of blameworthiness





Notably...



Evidence of ingroup favoritism opposed to outgroup discrimination



Additionally...





Mortality salience had no impact on





Implications

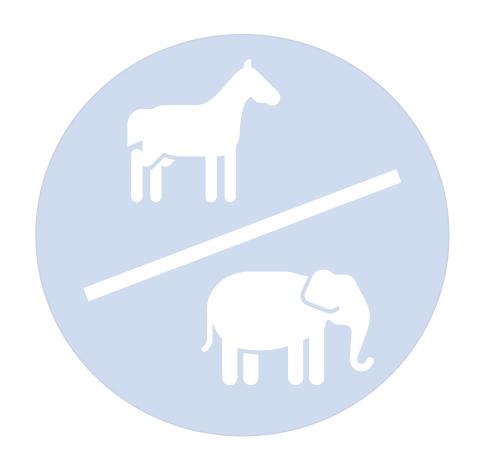


Adds to the research literature

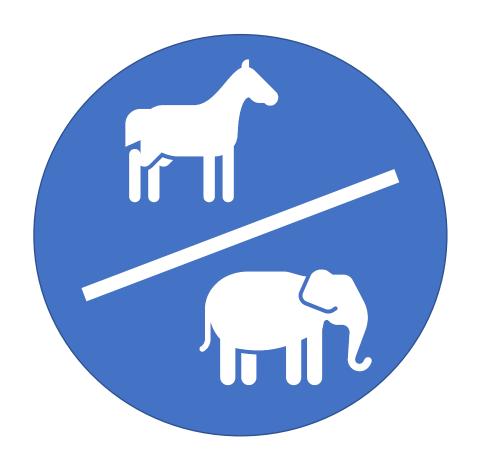


Recommendations for legal actors

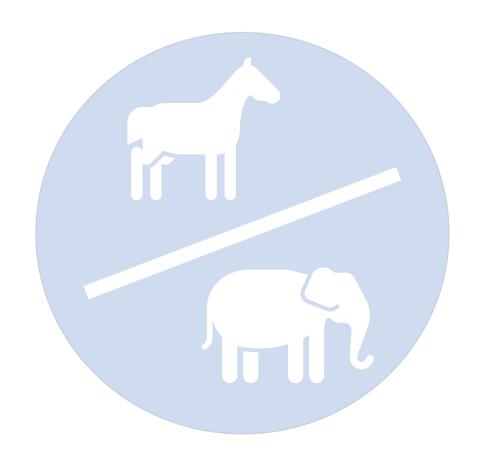














Implications



Adds to the research literature

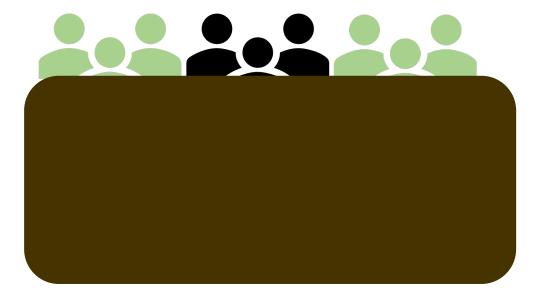


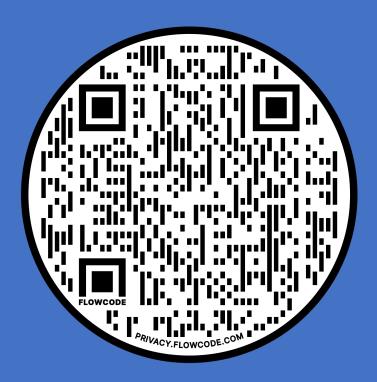
Recommendations for legal actors



1 Conviction









Thank you!