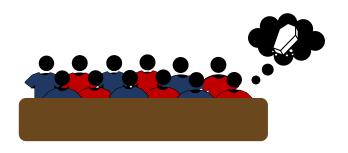
Terror Management and Partisanship at Trial: The Effect of Mortality Salience and Partisanship on Mock Juror Judgments

Alexis Hardy<sup>1,2</sup> and Michael Leippe<sup>1</sup>

**ASTC Regional Conference** 

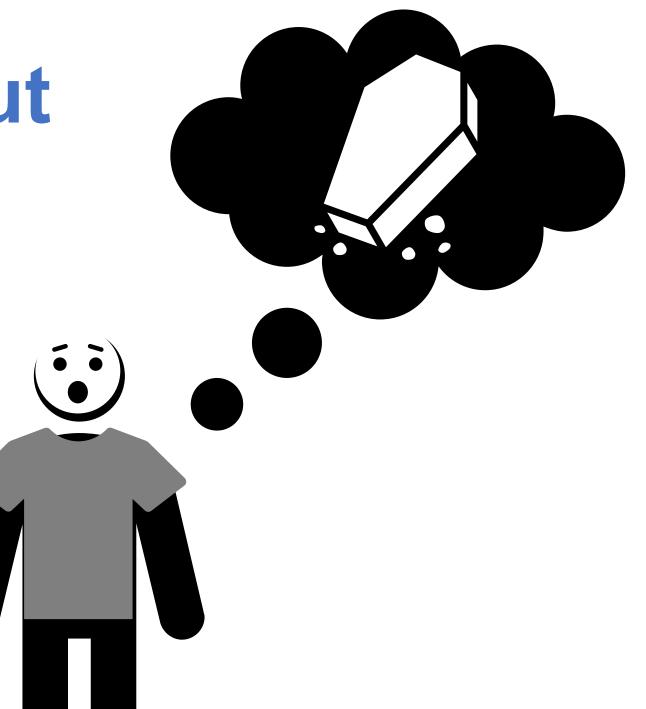
The Graduate Center, The City University of New York<sup>1</sup>

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York<sup>2</sup>

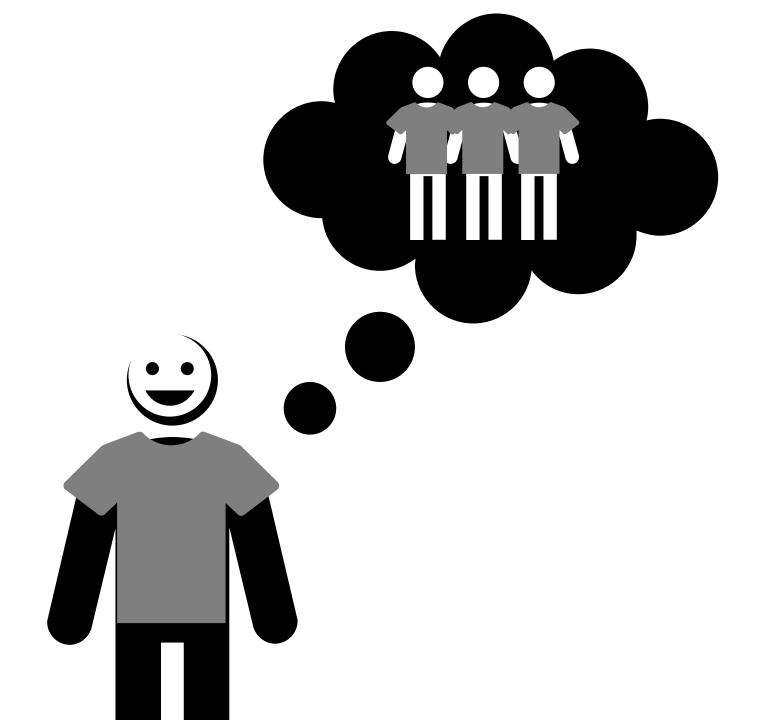




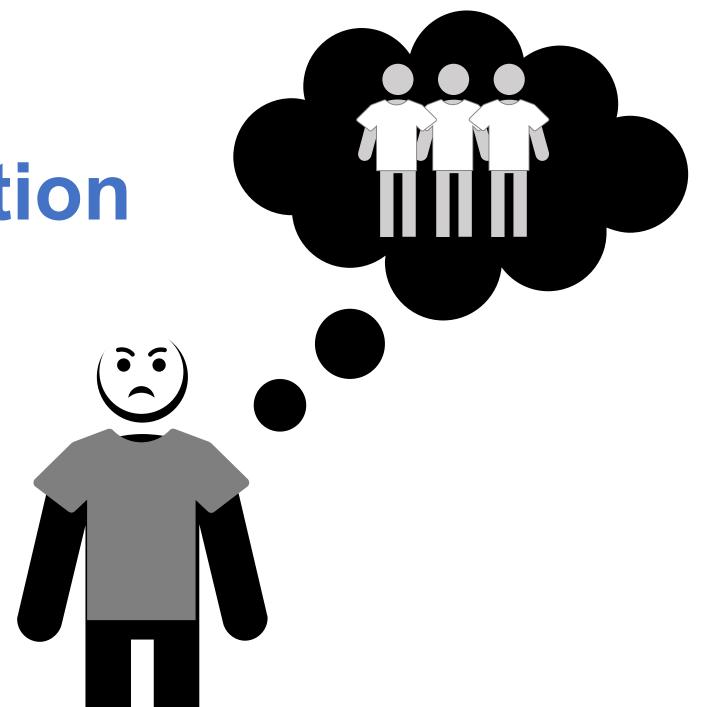
# Anxiety about death...



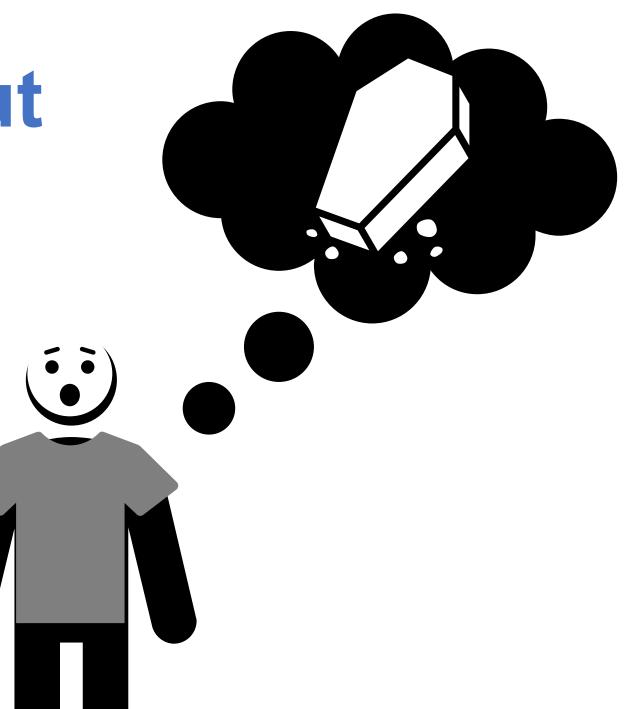
### Ingroup favoritism



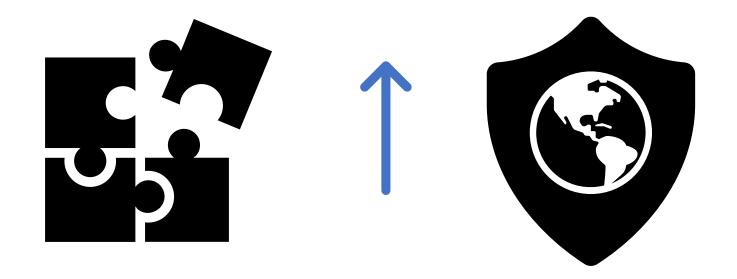
## Outgroup discrimination



# Anxiety about death...



Terror Management Theory posits that violations and threats against one's own symbolic immorality amplifies anxiety, enhancing the need to protect one's cultural worldview and self-esteem



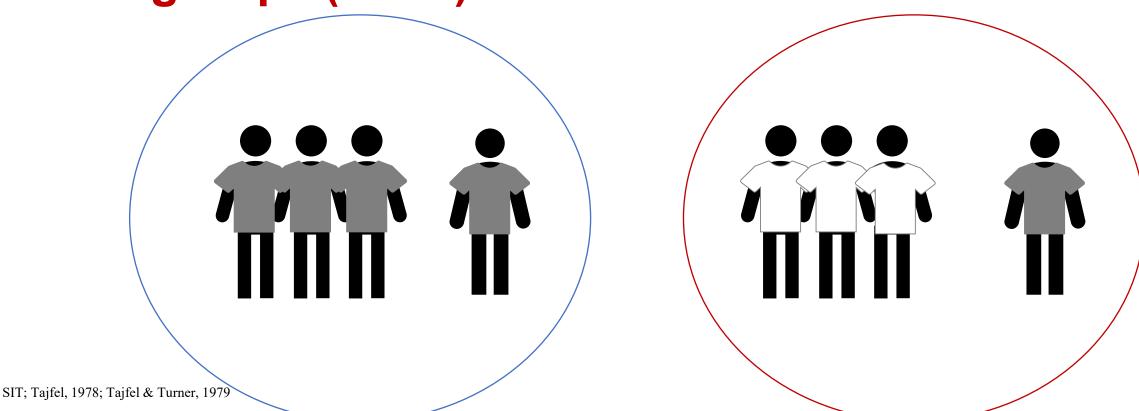
Greenberg et al (1986)

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

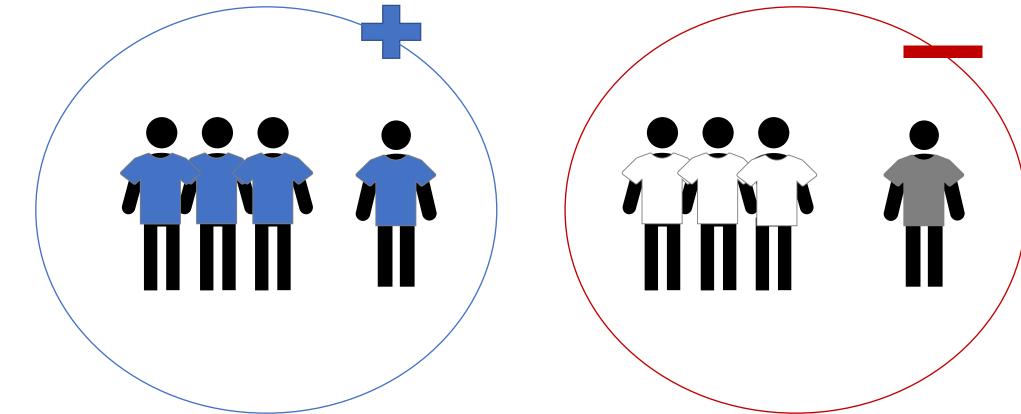


Greenberg et al (1986)

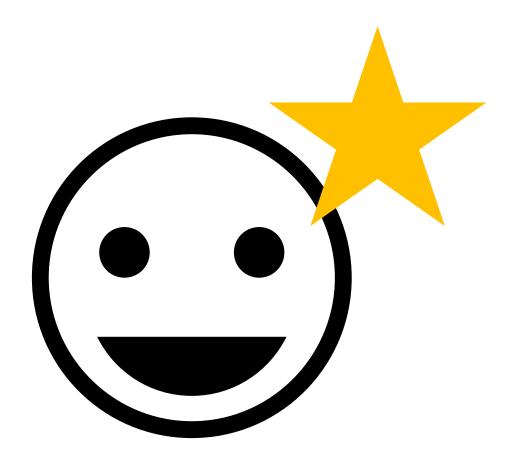
Social groups allows us to categorize other individuals in such a way that separates them into part of our "ingroup" (us) or part of an "outgroup" (them).



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

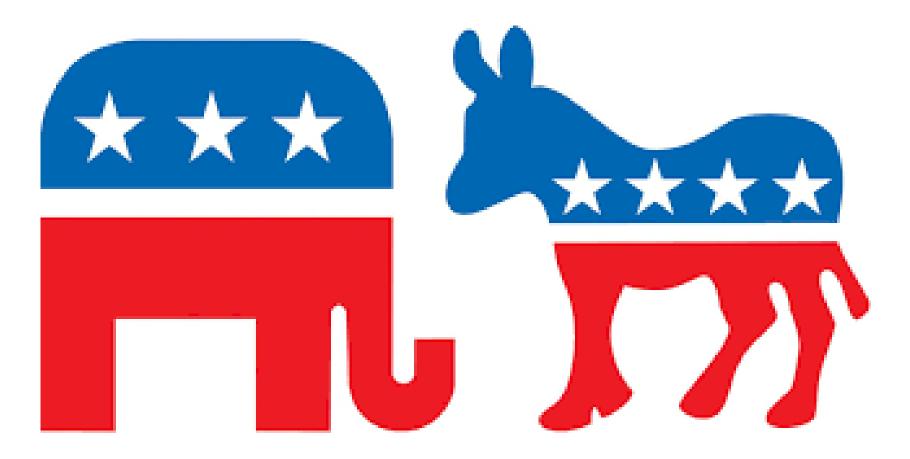


#### **Bolsters self esteem**



Tajfel & Turner, 1979

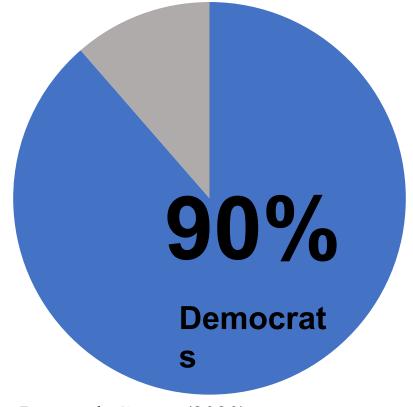
## Political party is a clear example of group membership



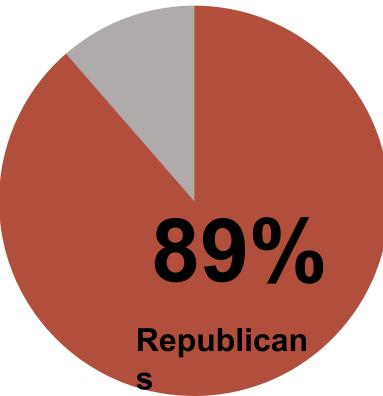
Greene (1999)

**Exposure to mortality salience** increases feelings of polarization and intensifies moral differences **between liberals and** conservatives

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



The United States would suffer from irreversible and lasting harm



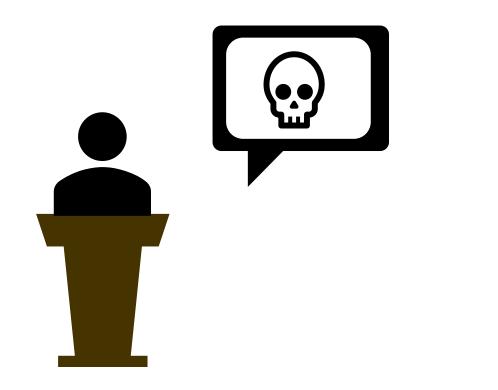
Pew Research Center (2020)

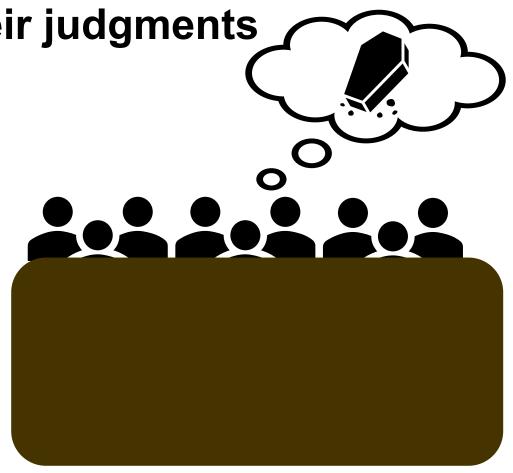
#### There are discrepancies in how each party views the impending prosecution of the insurrectionists.

Pew Research (2021)



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





Arndt (2005)



## Present Research



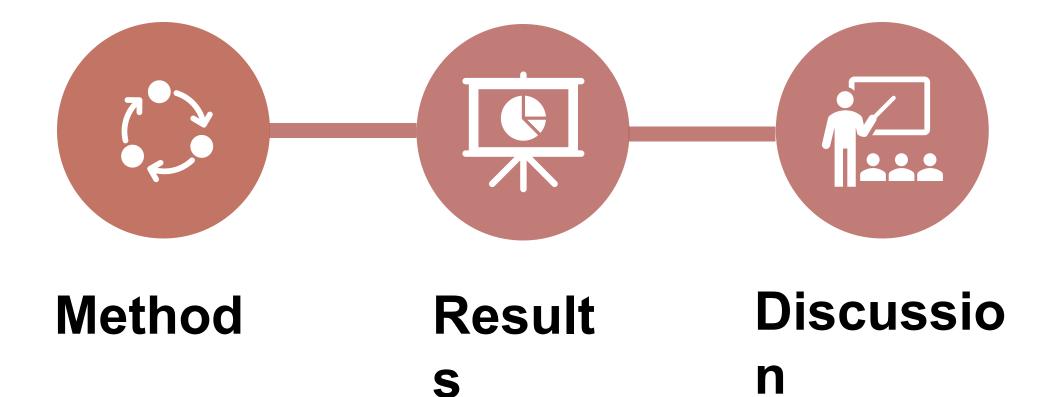


Do political differences between mock jurors and a defendant affect trial outcomes?

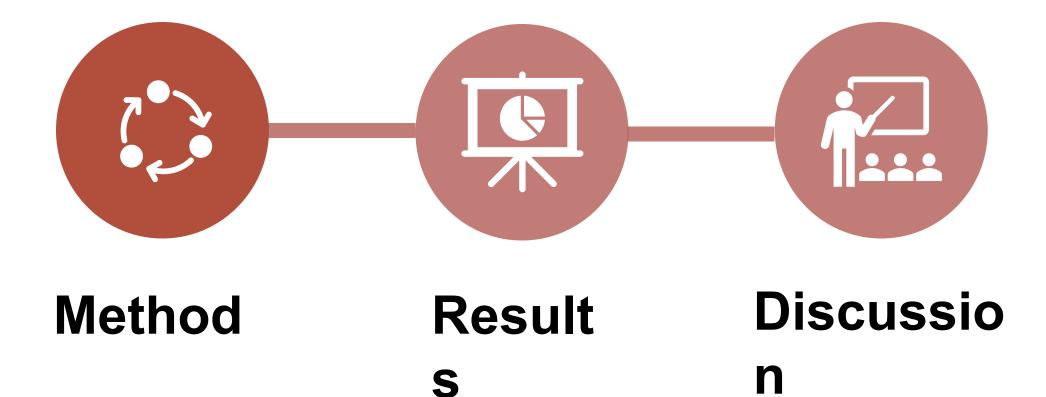
Does mortality salience affect trial outcomes?

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

## **Present Study**



## **Present Study**





#### We sampled 310 MTurk workers



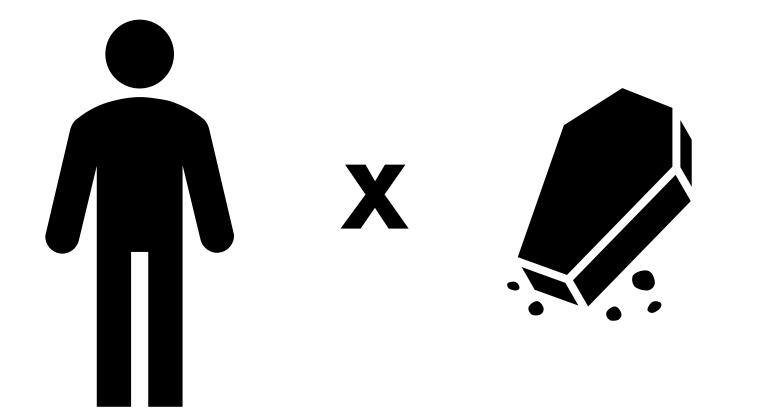
#### We sampled 310 MTurk workers

#### Read a mock trial transcript

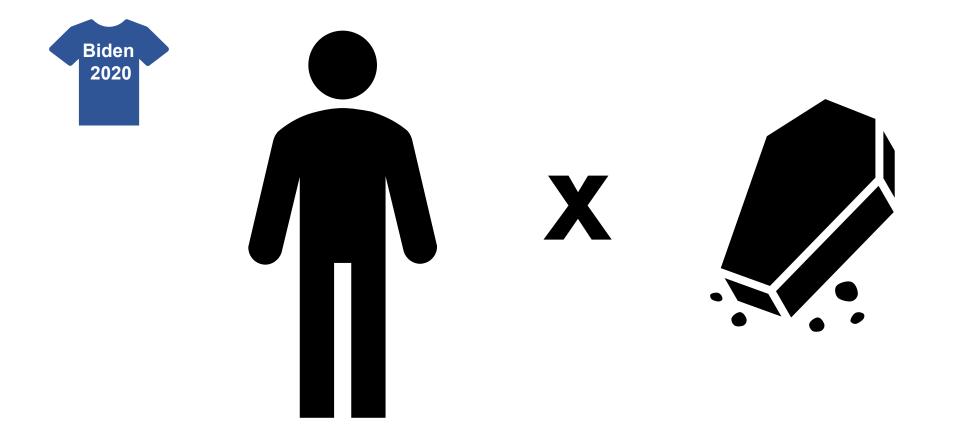


## We implemented a 3 x 2 between subjects design

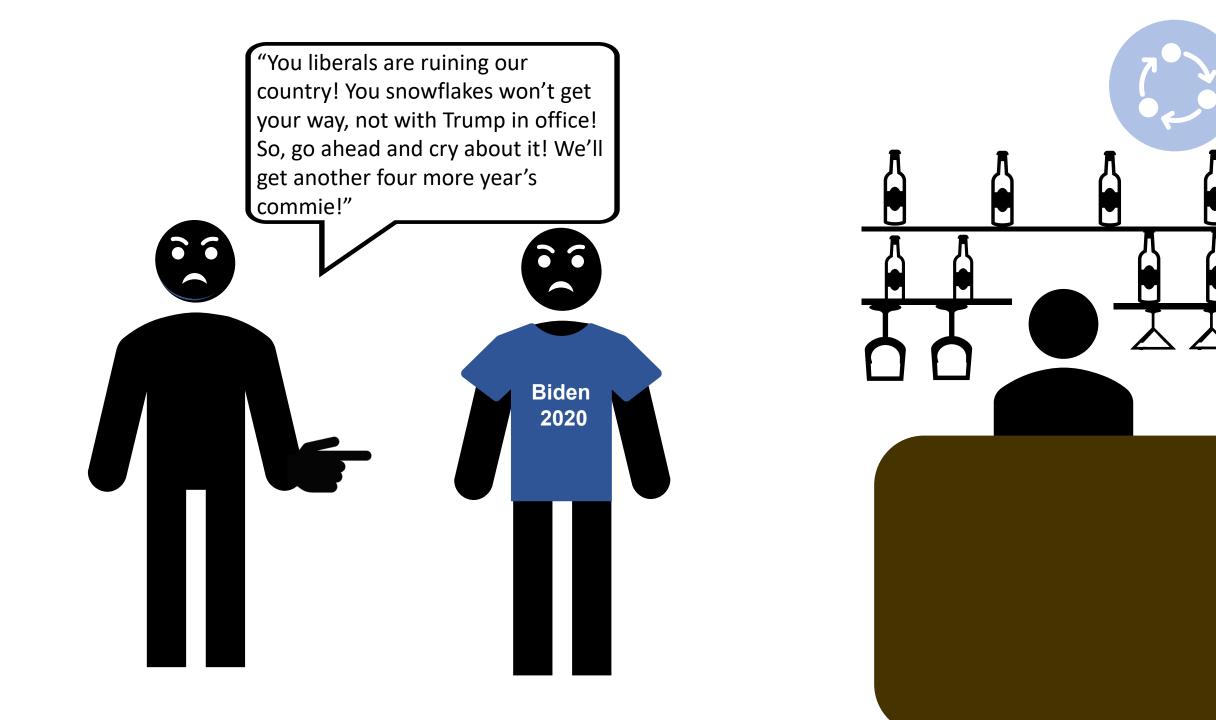




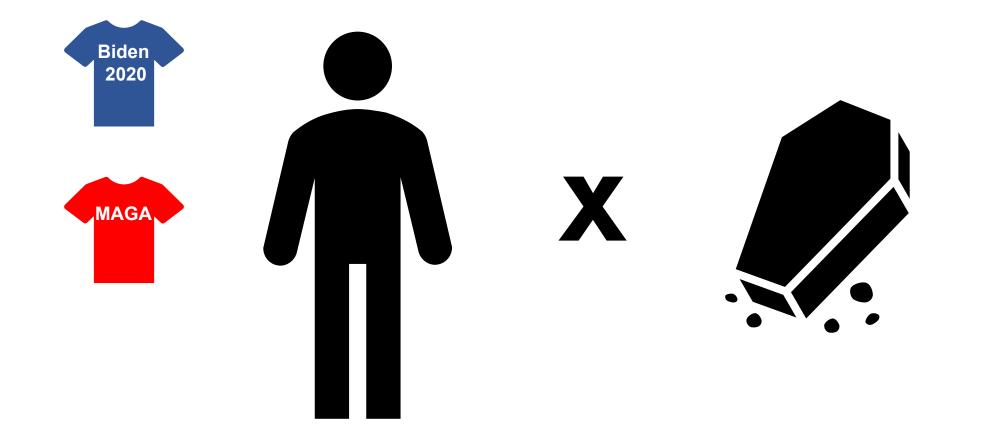
## We implemented a 3 x 2 between subjects design



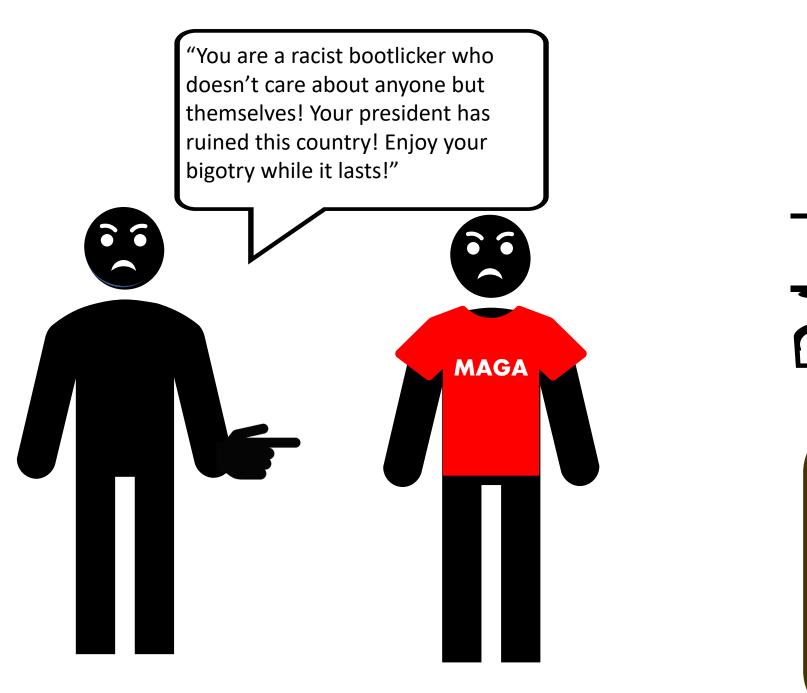


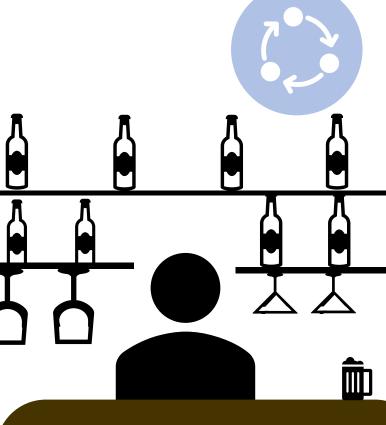


## We implemented a 3 x 2 between subjects design

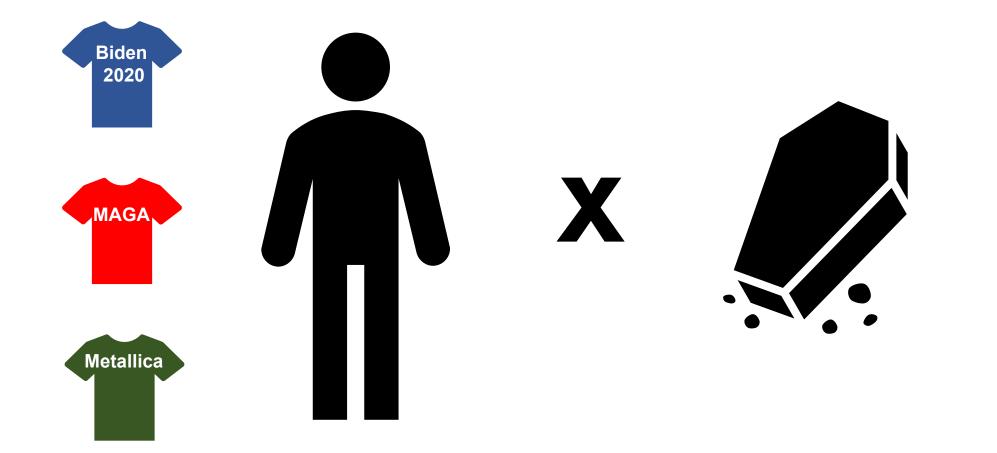








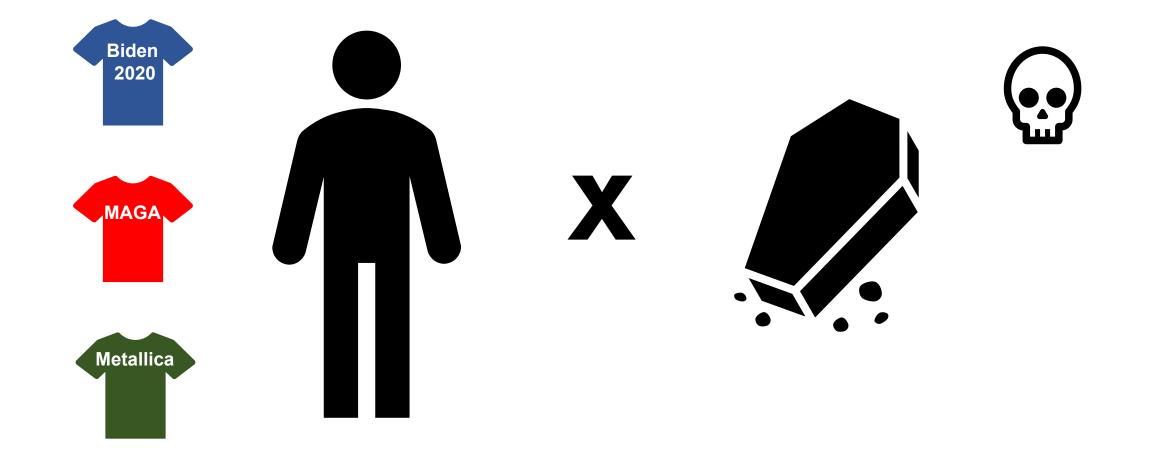
## We implemented a 3 x 2 between subjects design



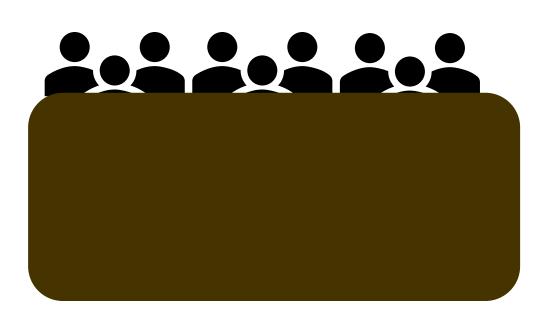




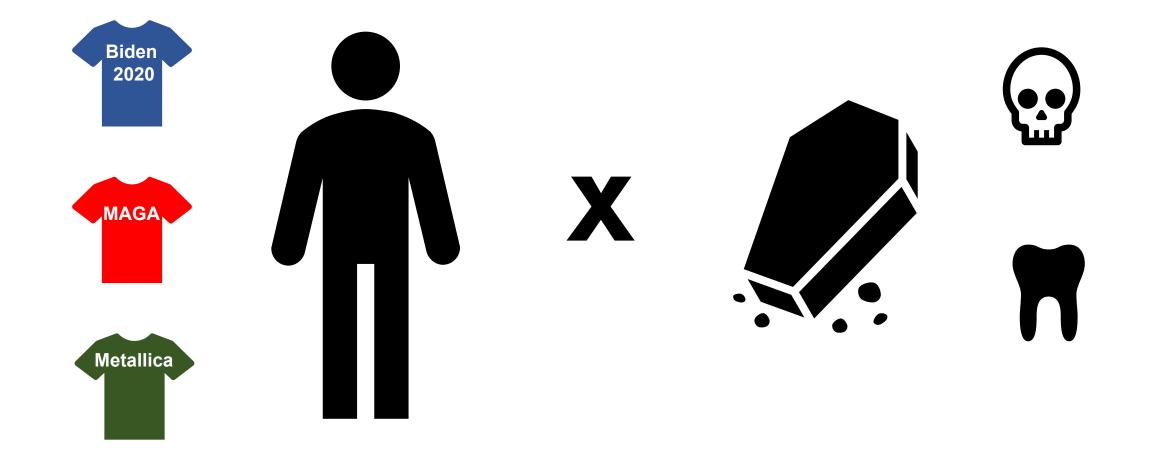
## We implemented a 3 x 2 between subjects design



"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**."



## We implemented a 3 x 2 between subjects design

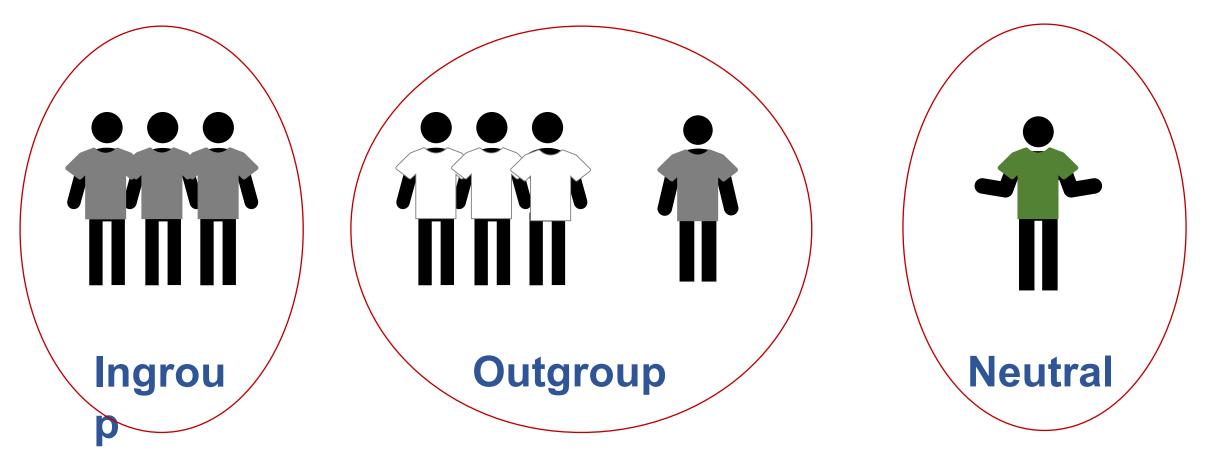


"Now ladies and gentlemen, I again implore you to put yourself in the shoes of Jonathon Wright. Please do me a favor and close your eyes and **imagine** it was you now suffering from several broken bones, including a **fractured jaw** and several **broken teeth**."



# 

## The defendant coded as either...





#### We sampled 310 MTurk workers

#### Read a mock trial transcript



#### **Provided case judgments**











"Please indicate the verdict you prefer,"

#### Verdict Preference



"Please indicate the verdict you prefer Guilt - Not Guilt

#### 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 Self-Defense Motivation



#### **Self-Defense Motivation**

**Perceptions of Blameworthiness** 



### Verdict Preference Self-Defense Motivation

#### Perceptions of Blameworthiness

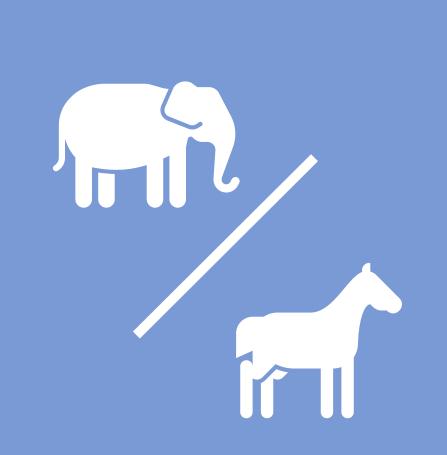
"To what extent is the defendant to blame for the injuries to the victim? "



#### Verdict Preference "To what extent is the defendant to blame for the **Self-Defense Motivation** injuries to the victim? " 0 - 100%**Perceptions of Blameworthiness**



### Political Identity Measures



### Participants disclosed...





**2020 Vote** 



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

2020 Vote



#### 2020 Vote

#### **Political Orientation**











#### 2020 Vote

#### **Political Orientation**

#### Importance of Party Identification



#### 2020 Vote

#### **Political Orientation**

#### Importance of Party Identification

"How important is your party identification to you? "

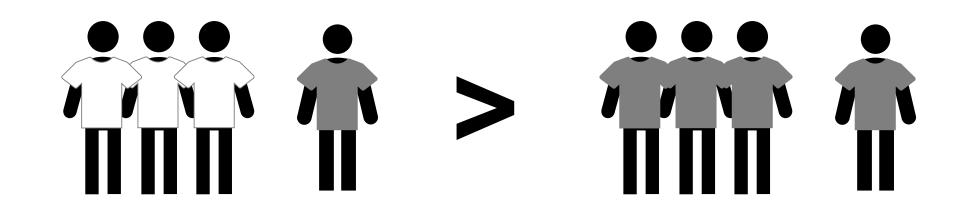
important

= Extremely

= Not important at all:



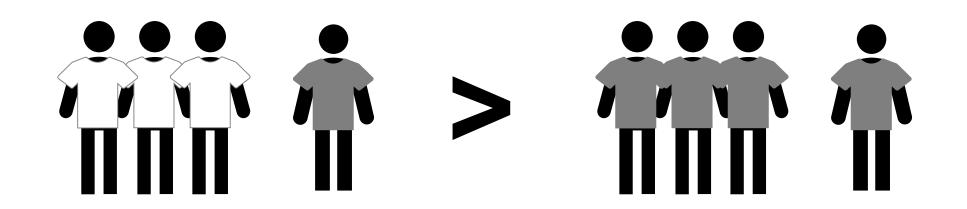
H1



Verdic t



H1

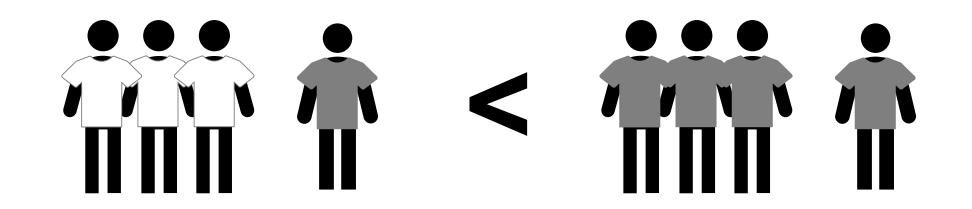


#### **Blameworthines**





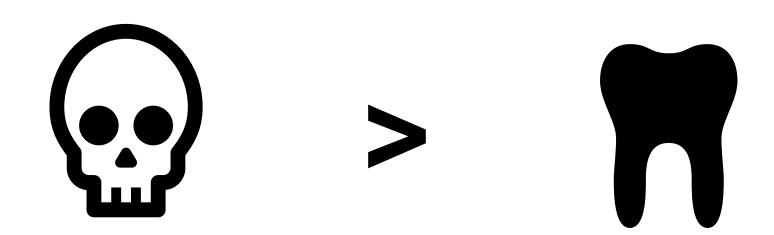
H1



### Self-Defense



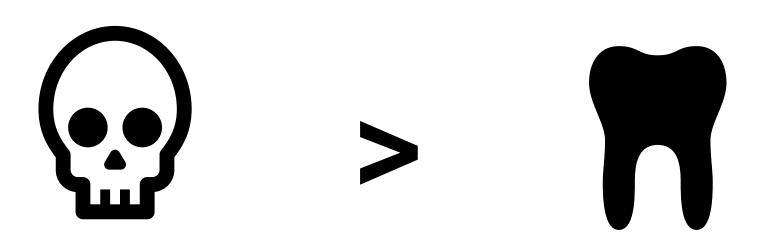




#### Verdict





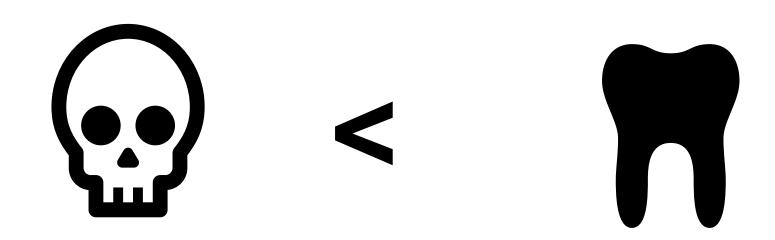


#### **Blameworthines**





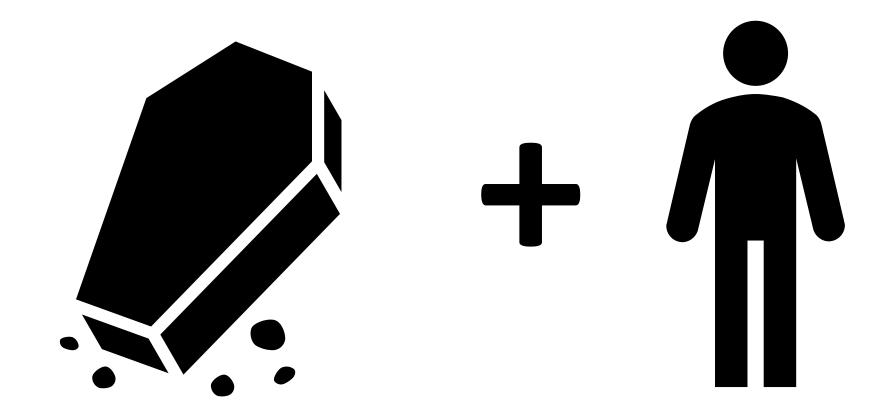




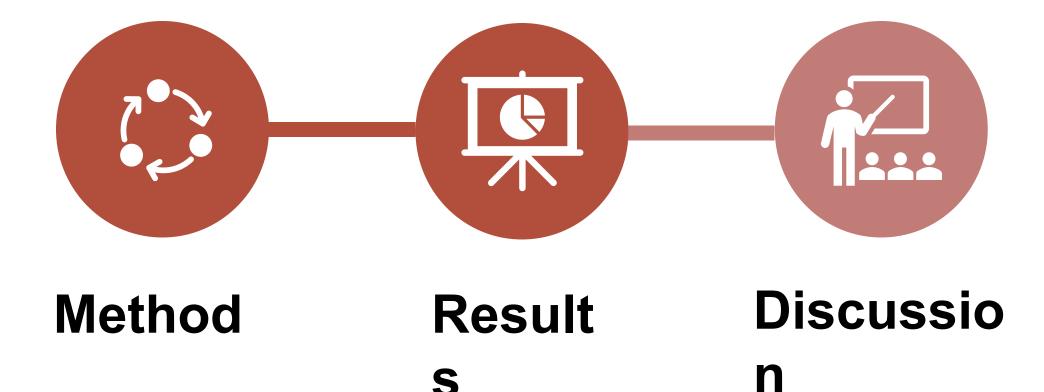
### Selfdefense





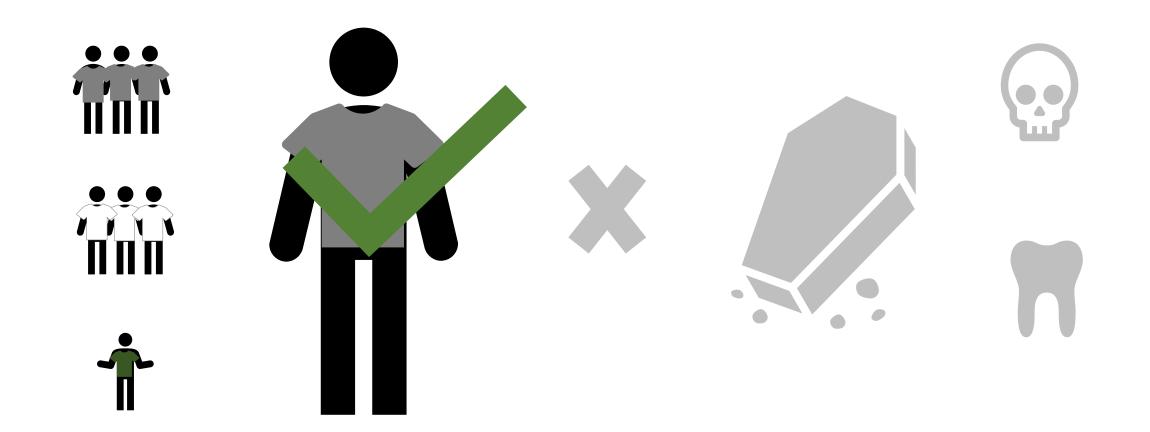


## **Present Study**

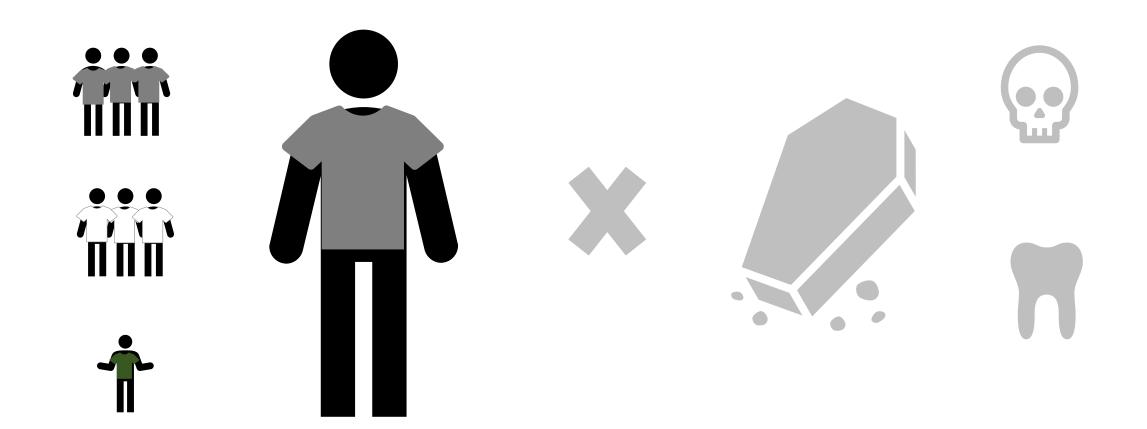


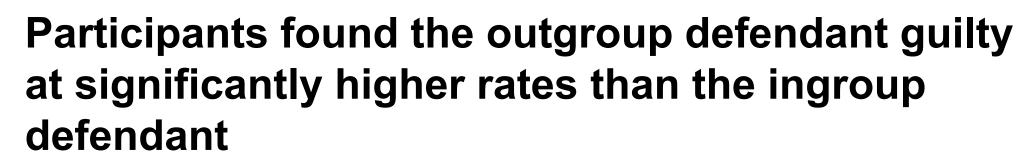
S

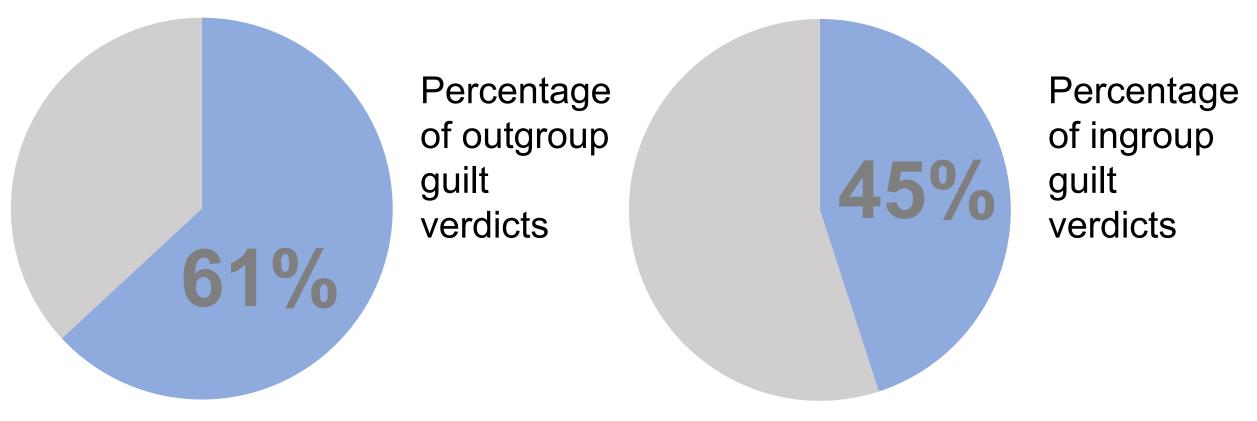
#### **ALL DVs**



#### VERDICT

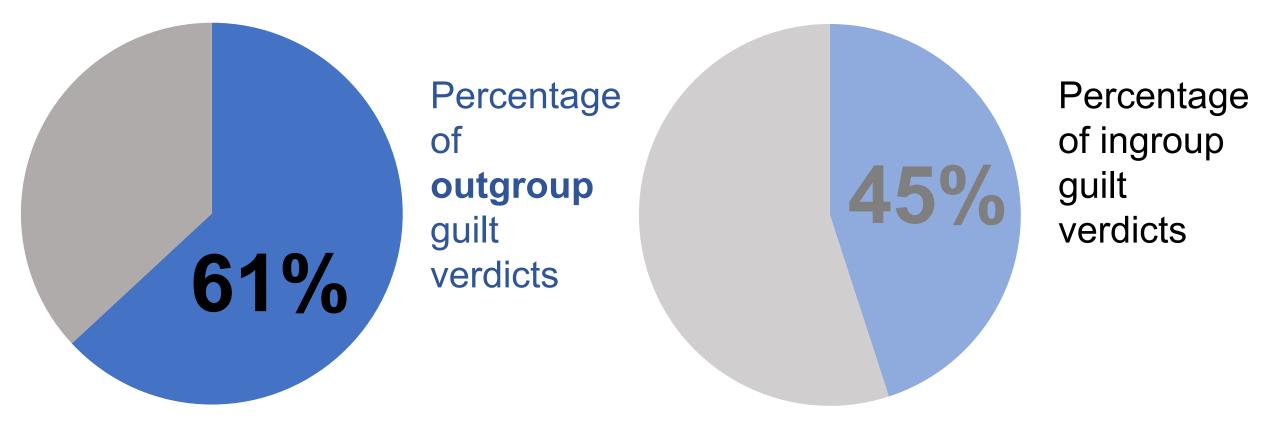






 $X^{2}$  (1, N = 184) = 4.87, p = .027,  $\varphi$  = .163

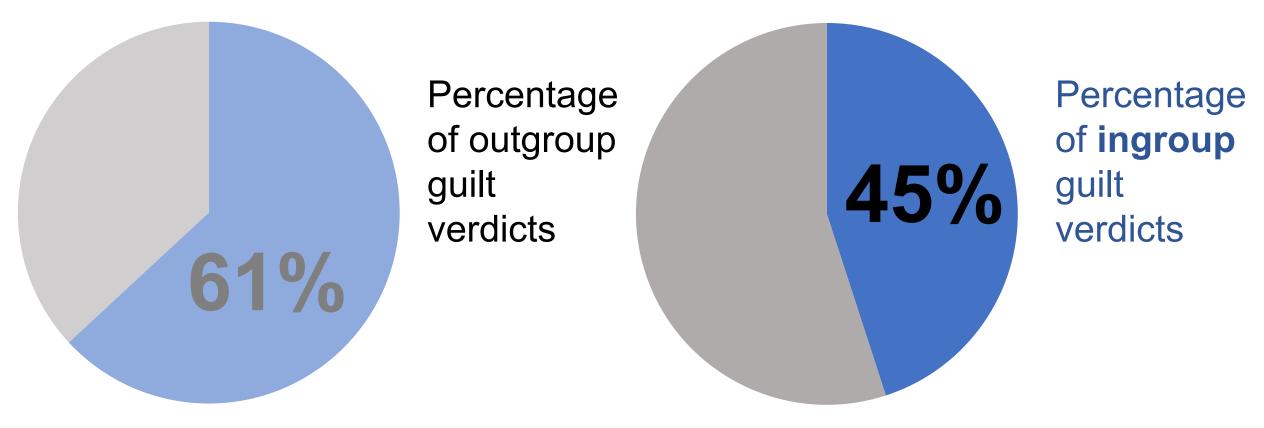
Participants found the outgroup defendant guilty at significantly higher rates than the ingroup defendant



ALL IN

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

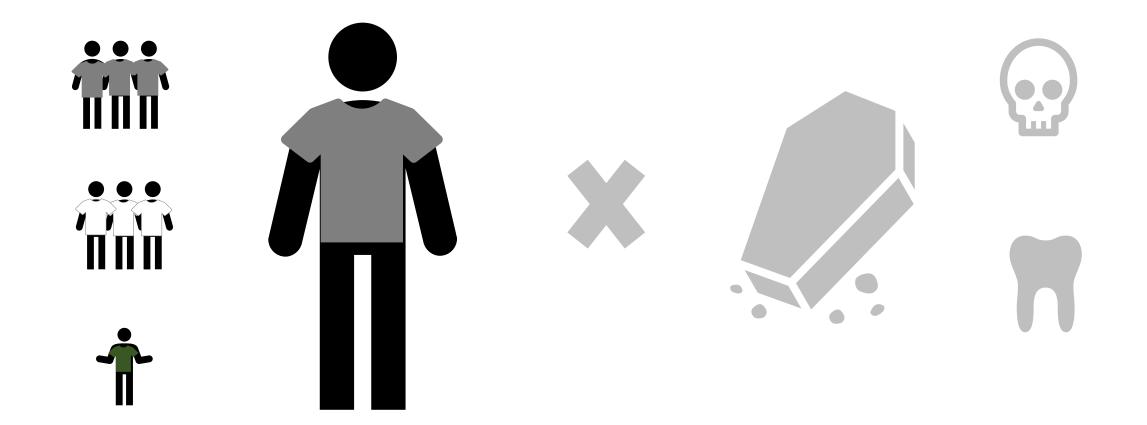
Participants found the outgroup defendant guilty at significantly higher rates than the ingroup defendant



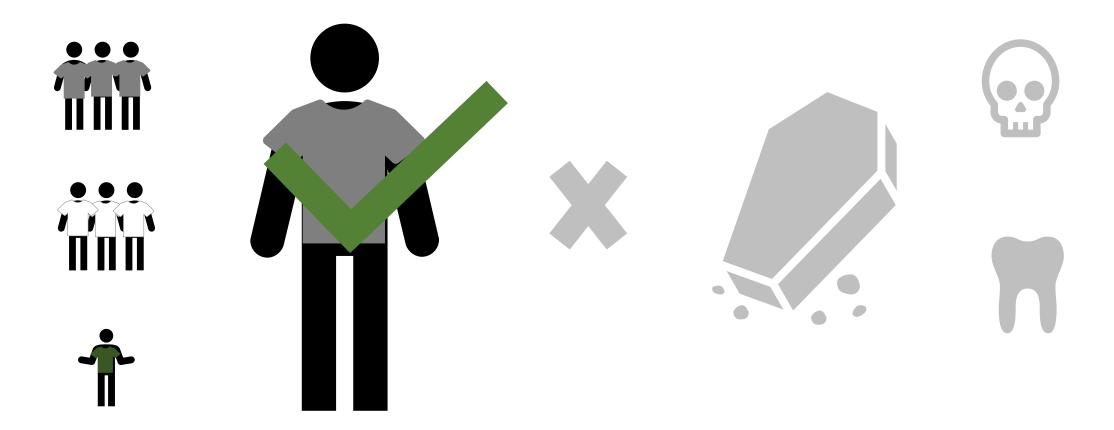
1111

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

#### **BLAMEWORTHINESS**



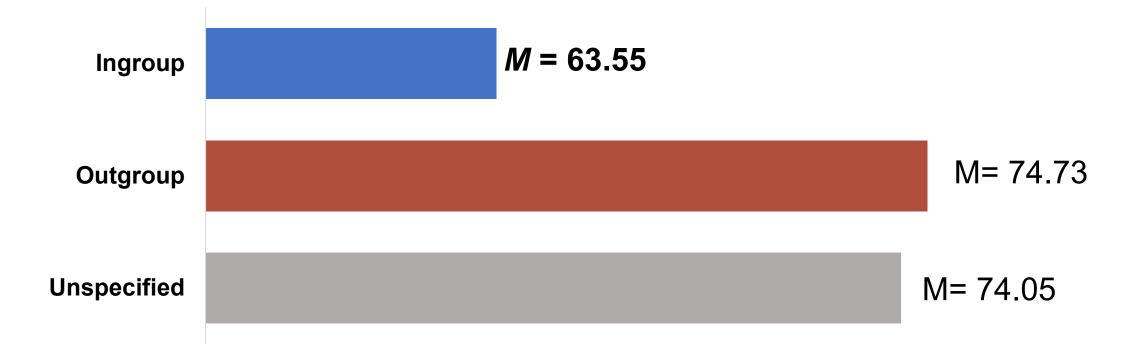
#### **BLAMEWORTHINESS**



 $F(2, 268) = 4.73, p = .010, partial \eta_2 = .034$ 



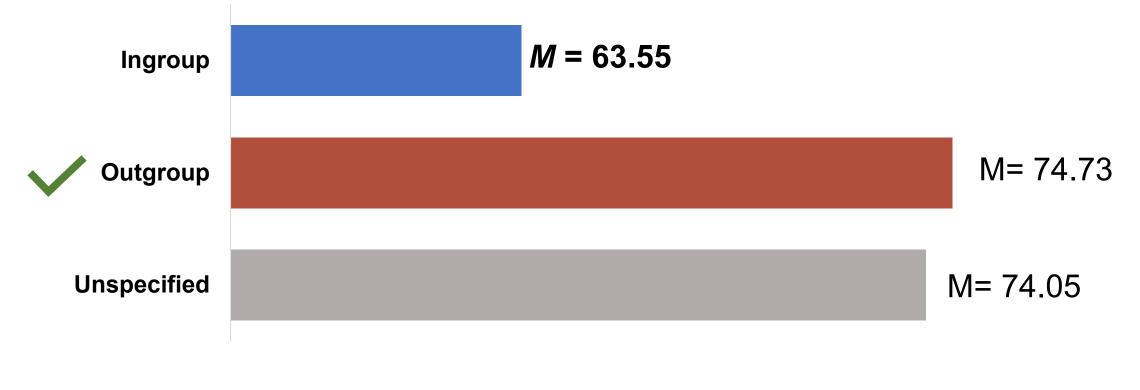
# Ingroup members were perceived as less blameworthy



 $F(2, 268) = 4.73, p = .010, partial \eta_2 = .034$ 



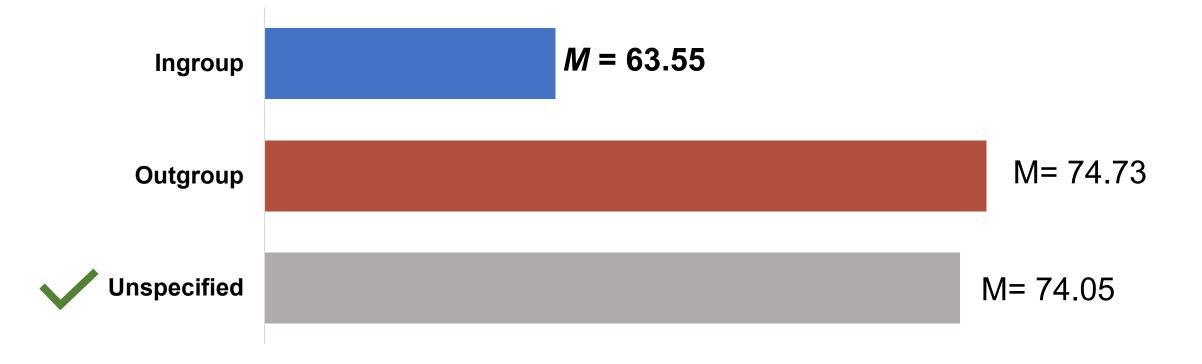
# Ingroup members were perceived as less blameworthy



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

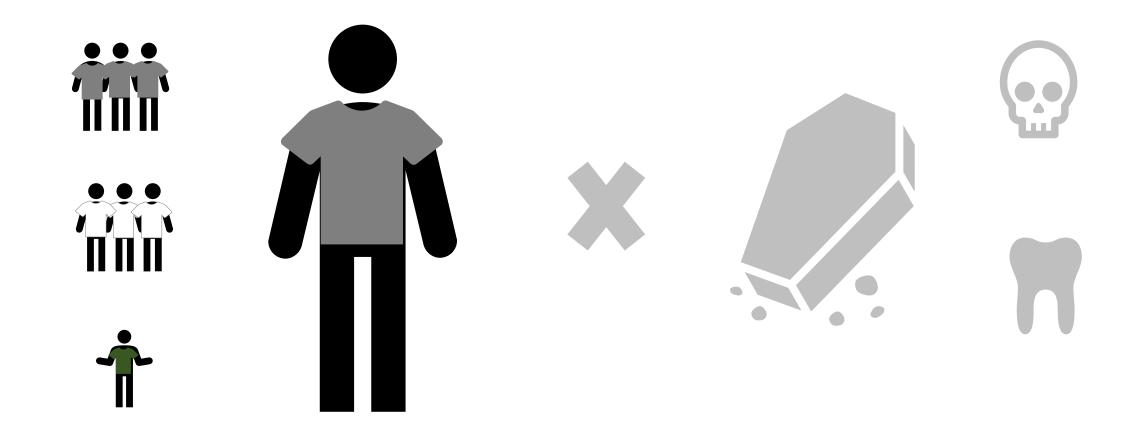


### Ingroup members were perceived as less blameworthy

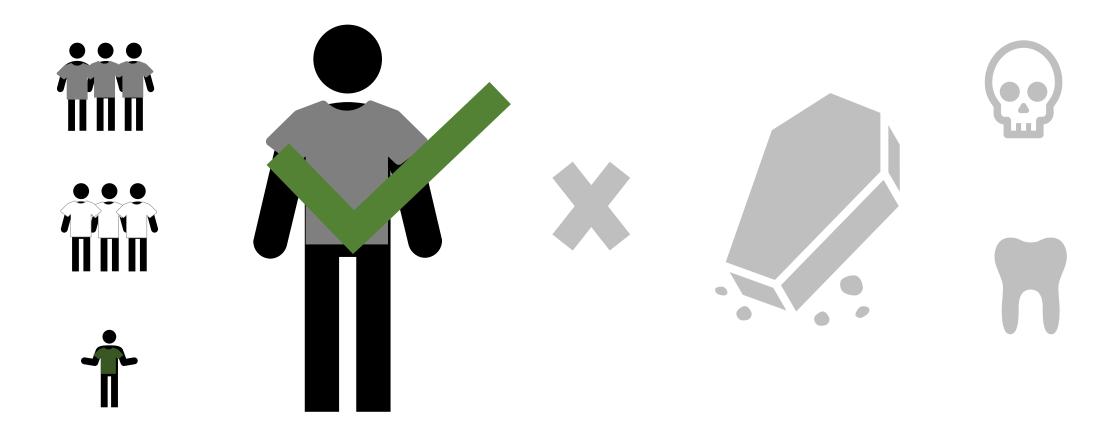


$$t(179) = -2.57, p = .01, d = -.381$$

#### **SELF-DEFENSE**

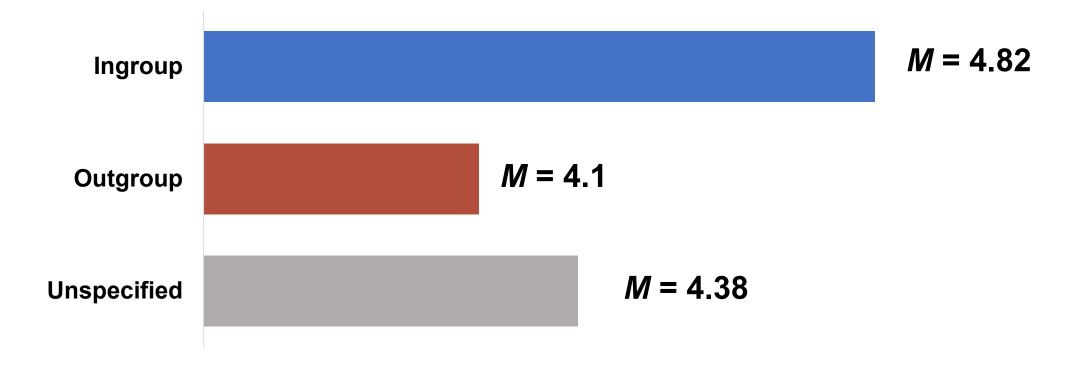


#### **SELF-DEFENSE**



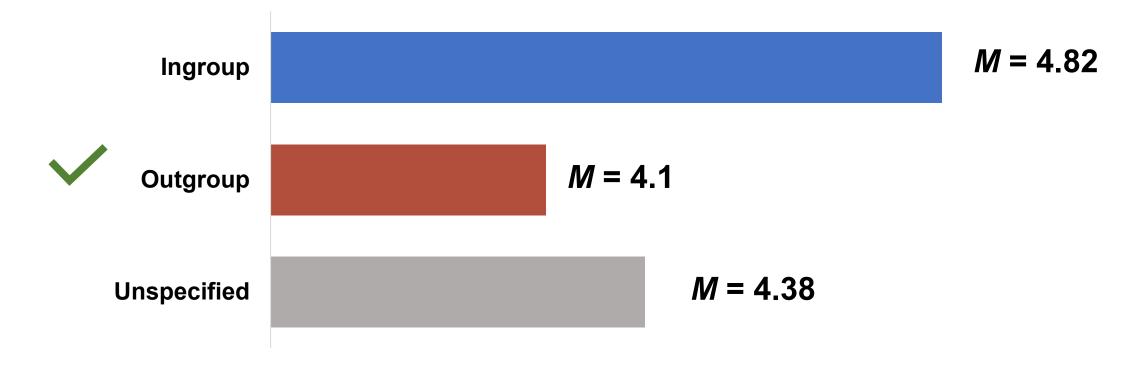
 $F(2, 268) = 3.81, p = .023, partial \eta^2 = .028$ 

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



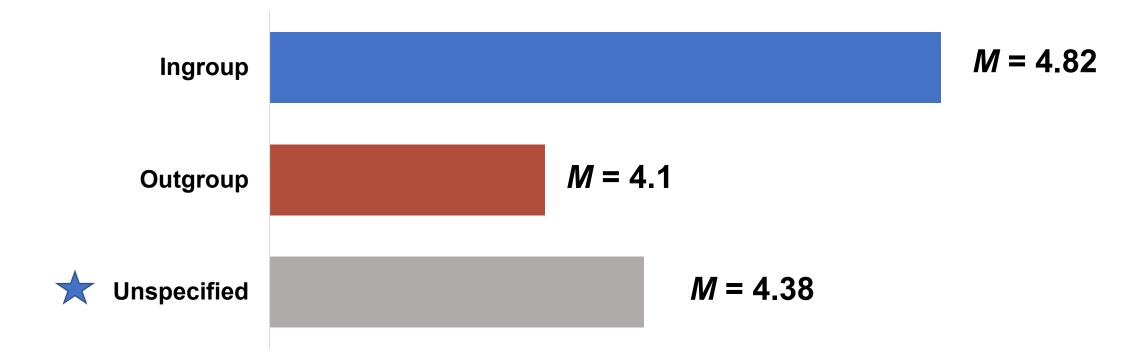
 $F(2, 268) = 3.81, p = .023, partial \eta^2 = .028$ 

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



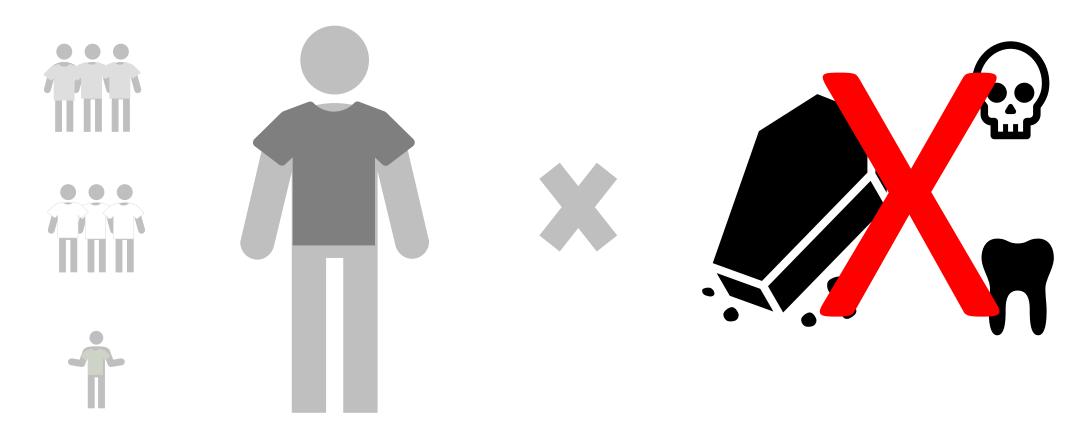
*t*(182) = 2.75, *p* = .007, *d* = .405

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



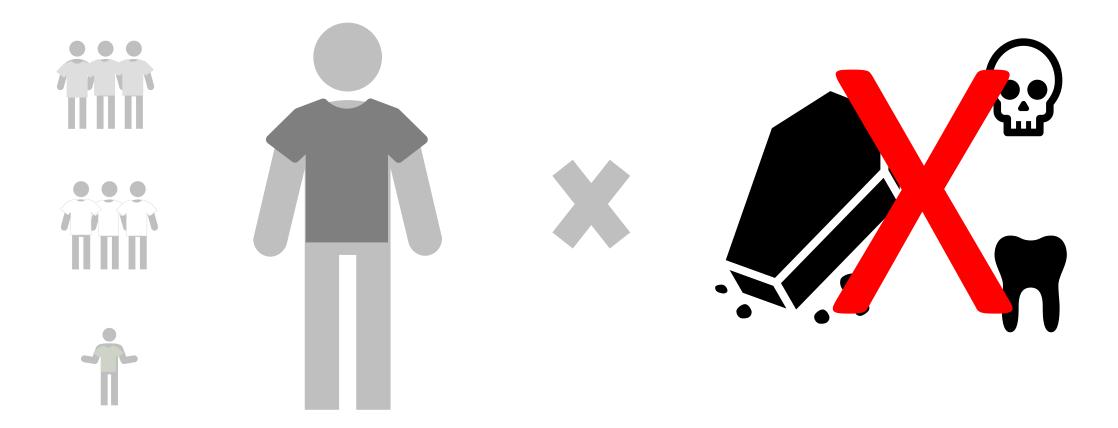
*t*(179) = 1.75, *p* = .083, *d* = .259

#### VERDICT



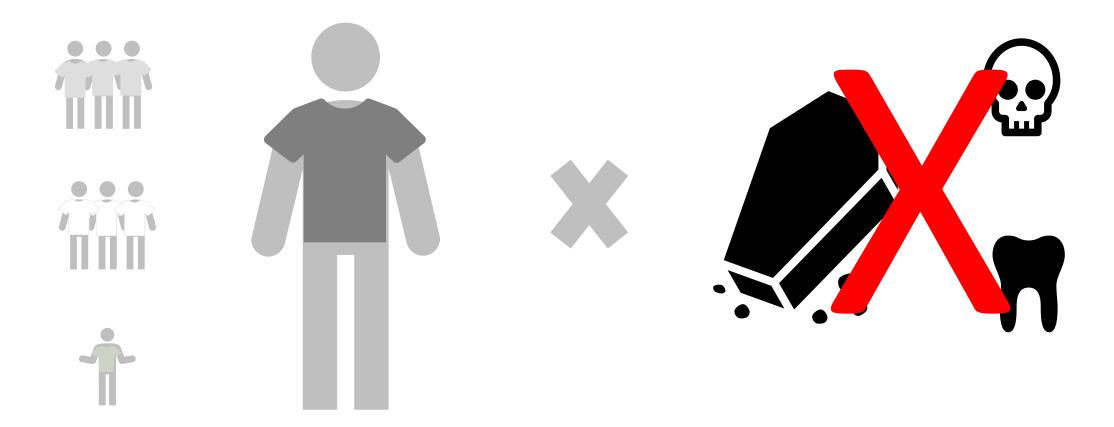
 $X2 (1, N = 274) = .097, p = .756, \varphi = -0.021$ 

#### **BLAMEWORTHINESS**



*F*(1, 268) = .265, *p* = .607, partial η<sub>2</sub> = .001

#### **SELF-DEFENSE**

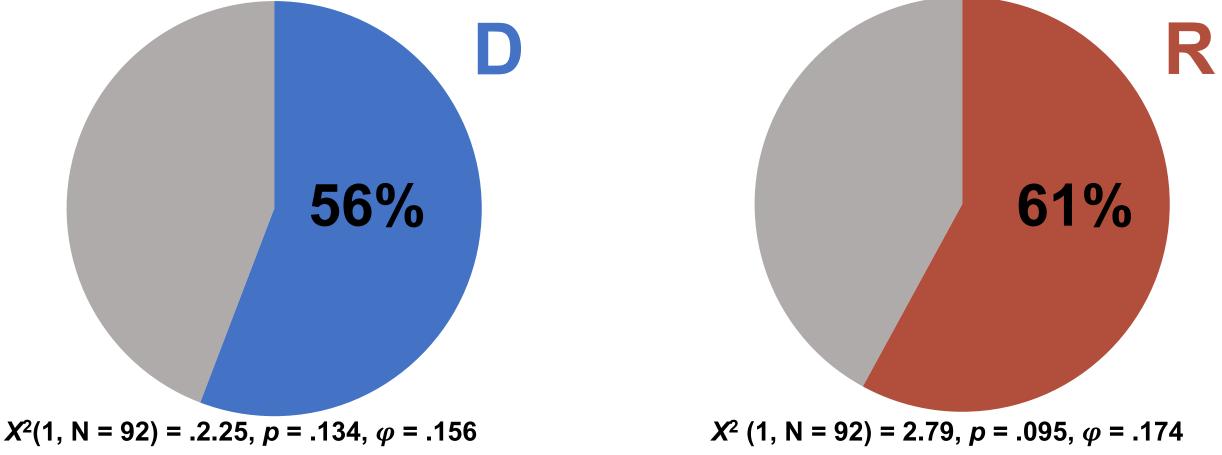


 $F(1, 268) = .064, p = .801, partial \eta^2 = .000$ 



 $X^2$  (2, N = 274) = 2.25, p = .325, partial  $\eta_2$  = .008

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



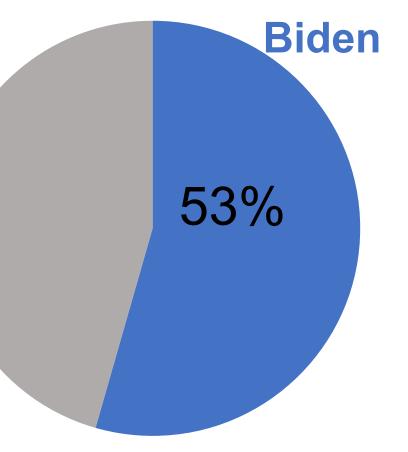


#### With respect those who VOTED in 2020...

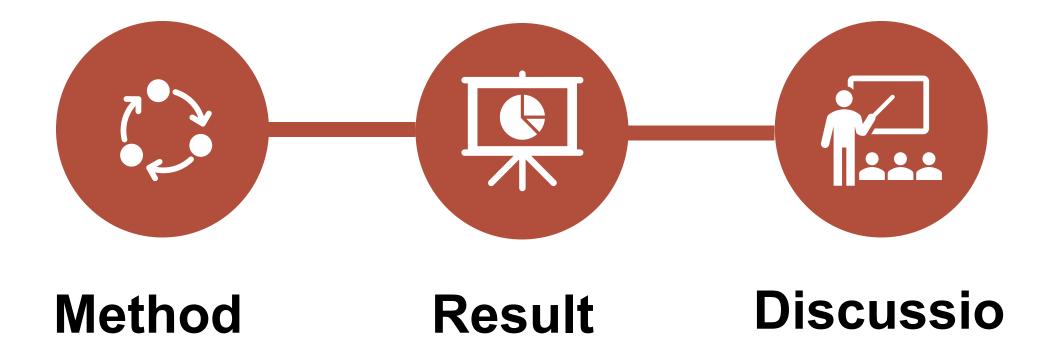


68%

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



### **Present Study**



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n

# What happens when mock jurors differ from the defendant ?

#### Case Judgements are affected

## Perceptions of the defendant are affected





# What happens when mock jurors differ from the defendant Case Judgements are affected

### Perceptions of the defendant are affected



# What happens when mock jurors differ 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





# Thank you!

### Questions?