Abstract
This theoretical archetype utilizes the Five Factor Model as a framework to assist attorneys in deseclection during voir dire (Clark, Bocaccini, Caillout, & Chaplin 2007; Digman, 1990). More specifically, the areas of focus are the behaviors and attitudes exhibited by potential jurors, which might affect their perspective. By applying this theoretical archetype model, attorneys can uncover juror bias by determining various personality types. Attorneys can ascertain whether potential jurors are not suitable for their case due to juror bias which can influence deliberations. This model is more simplistic in nature as to assist lawyers during Voir Dire the flexibility to quickly assign archetypes to potential jurors. It is important to note that this model is for use in criminal cases rather than in civil court cases.

Procedure
This poster is theoretical in nature. I created a juror archetype of personality traits that may aid lawyers during the voir dire process. This archetype came about as a result of an extensive literary review of current theories and practices as to what characterizes lawyers look for jury deseclection. Studies have shown that certain characteristics possessed by potential jurors can either hinder their case (Akin, & Cramer; 2012; Clark, Bocaccini, Caillout, & Chaplin 2007; Perrera, 2009; Seltzer, 2006).

There are eight different categories in this archetype model, each having a dichotomous relationship with another trait. These categories are as follows: T - Trauma, those who have been involved in a crime or have had a family member or close family friend involved in a traumatic crime. N - Non- Traumatic Event -meaning those who have not experienced any traumatic event themselves or from a family member or family friend. E - Experience with law enforcement, those who have negative experiences with law enforcement, or those who have been arrested or incarcerated either on a personal or a family member or close friend. R - Rescued, those whom either themselves, a family member has had positive relationships with law enforcement, never arrested or incarcerated. C - Conservative - those who have conservative leanings. A - Authoritarian those who respect authority, respect the government and the judicial system. D - Disdain for authority, those who question authority and those who show distrust and disdain for it.

Desired for Defense
- Non-Traumatic Event - meaning those who have not experienced any traumatic event themselves or from a family member or family friend.
- Experience with law enforcement, those who have negative experiences with law enforcement, or those who have been arrested or incarcerated either on a personal or family member or close friend.
- Rescued, those whom either themselves, a family member has had positive relationships with law enforcement, never arrested or incarcerated.
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- Authoritarian those who respect authority, respect the government and the judicial system.
- Disdain for authority, those who question authority and those who show distrust and disdain for it.

Conclusions and Implications
This model is theoretical as it has yet to be tested in an actual court of law. However, this theoretical model is significant in that it has the potential to aid lawyers during voir dire. It can help attorneys ascertain the various personality factors that can influence jurors and affect deliberation.

References