

<p>ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND POLICE INTERROGATION OF YOUTH</p> <p>HAYLEY CLEARY, PHD</p> <p><small>VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY</small></p>	<p>MSOPD Seminar Biloxi, MS 27 April 2017</p>
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<p>OVERVIEW</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. PUTTING THE "JUVENILE" BACK INTO JUVENILE INTERROGATIONS2. JUVENILE SUSPECTS AND MIRANDA3. WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ACTUAL JUVENILE INTERROGATIONS?4. POLICE INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES AND YOUTH CONFESSIONS5. COMMUNICATING WITH JUVENILE CLIENTS6. WHAT'S NEXT?

<p>PUTTING THE "JUVENILE" BACK INTO JUVENILE INTERROGATIONS</p>	<p>1</p>
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**DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN YOUTH AND ADULTS**

- **Neurological development**
 - Neuroplasticity and pruning
 - The prefrontal cortex and limbic system

- **Cognitive development**
 - Adult-like reasoning and understanding around age 16
 - “Hot” and “cold” cognition

**DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN YOUTH AND ADULTS**

- **Psychosocial development**
 - Reward sensitivity
 - Impulsivity
 - Peer influence
 - Future orientation

YOUTH ARE LEGALLY DIFFERENT

- **Legal acknowledgments**
 - State and federal courts
 - SCOTUS opinions (*Roper, Graham, J.D.B.*)

- **Policy/procedural accommodations**
 - Parental presence
 - Parental notification

YOUTH ARE SOCIALLY DIFFERENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Role of parents<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Socialization▪ Whose side are they on?▪ Youth and parent knowledge of police procedures▪ Cultural considerations ▪ Interpersonal dynamics and control<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Interrogator—suspect▪ Adult—child▪ Administrator of punishment—recipient of punishment

JUVENILE SUSPECTS AND MIRANDA	2
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MIRANDA COMPREHENSION ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Variation in written forms ▪ Problems with vocabulary comprehension ▪ Problems with understanding ▪ Problems with appreciation

MIRANDA PRESENTATION AND WAIVER
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪Timing▪Delivery▪Readability▪What am I signing?▪Waiver rates around 90%

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ACTUAL JUVENILE INTERROGATIONS?	3
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RESEARCH STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪Archival studies of police records▪Laboratory studies with normative samples▪Vignette studies with mixed samples (incarcerated youth and community youth)▪Self-report of incarcerated juveniles▪Observational studies of interrogation recordings

KEY PLAYERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Juvenile suspects<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Middle-adolescent males▪ Felony person and property offenses▪ Custody status varied ▪ Interrogating officers<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Single/multiple interviewers

KEY PLAYERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Parents<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Parent presence atypical▪ Parent attitudes/behavior highly variable ▪ Attorneys<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Absent in all cases

CONTEXT CHARACTERISTICS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Physical environment▪ Restraints▪ Duration▪ Flow▪ Interrogator appearance

YOUTH BEHAVIOR AND DECISION MAKING

- Incriminating admissions/confessions
- Denials are less common but do occur
- Perceptions of custody
- Perceptions of coercion

**POLICE
INTERROGATION
TECHNIQUES AND
YOUTH CONFESSIONS**

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POLICE TRAINING IN INTERROGATION

- Police training manuals/programs
 - Reid Technique
 - Wicklander-Zulawski
- Formal versus on-the-job training
- IACP training curriculum

POLICE USE OF INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

- **Pre-interrogation**
 - BAI; build rapport; observe speech and body language
- **Maximization techniques**
 - Confront with evidence; emphasize offense seriousness; accuse of lying; multiple interviewers
- **Minimization techniques**
 - Blame victim; minimize offense seriousness; suggest alternative explanations

INTERROGATING ADULTS VS. YOUTH

- **Police likely interrogate youth the same way they interrogate adults**
 - Reid definition of "adolescence"
 - Reid's special themes for youthful offenders
- **Adolescent vulnerabilities in the interrogation room**
 - Suggestibility/negative feedback
 - Compliance with authority

FALSE CONFESSIONS

- **Proven false confessions**
 - Four mechanisms
- **Ambiguous/probable false confessions**
- **Risk factors for false confession**
 - Situational
 - Dispositional
- **Types of false confessions**
 - Voluntary
 - Coerced-compliant
 - Internalized

JUVENILE FALSE CONFESSIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Youth are overrepresented in documented false confession cases ■ Both laboratory research and youth self-report indicate youths' susceptibility to false confession	

COMMUNICATING WITH JUVENILE CLIENTS	5
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SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Developmental vulnerabilities ■ Inadequate legal knowledge ■ Trauma/victimization ■ Cultural/linguistic issues ■ Parents' roles and involvement	

SUGGESTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Don't repeat interrogators' mistakes!▪ Active listening; clear, simple, thorough communication▪ Get to know the whole client▪ Keep your promises

WHAT'S NEXT?	6
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NEW DIRECTIONS IN RESEARCH
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Developmental neuroscience: The next frontier▪ Police interviewing of juveniles: Noncustodial questioning▪ Interrogation on school property: Legal and psychosocial ambiguities

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