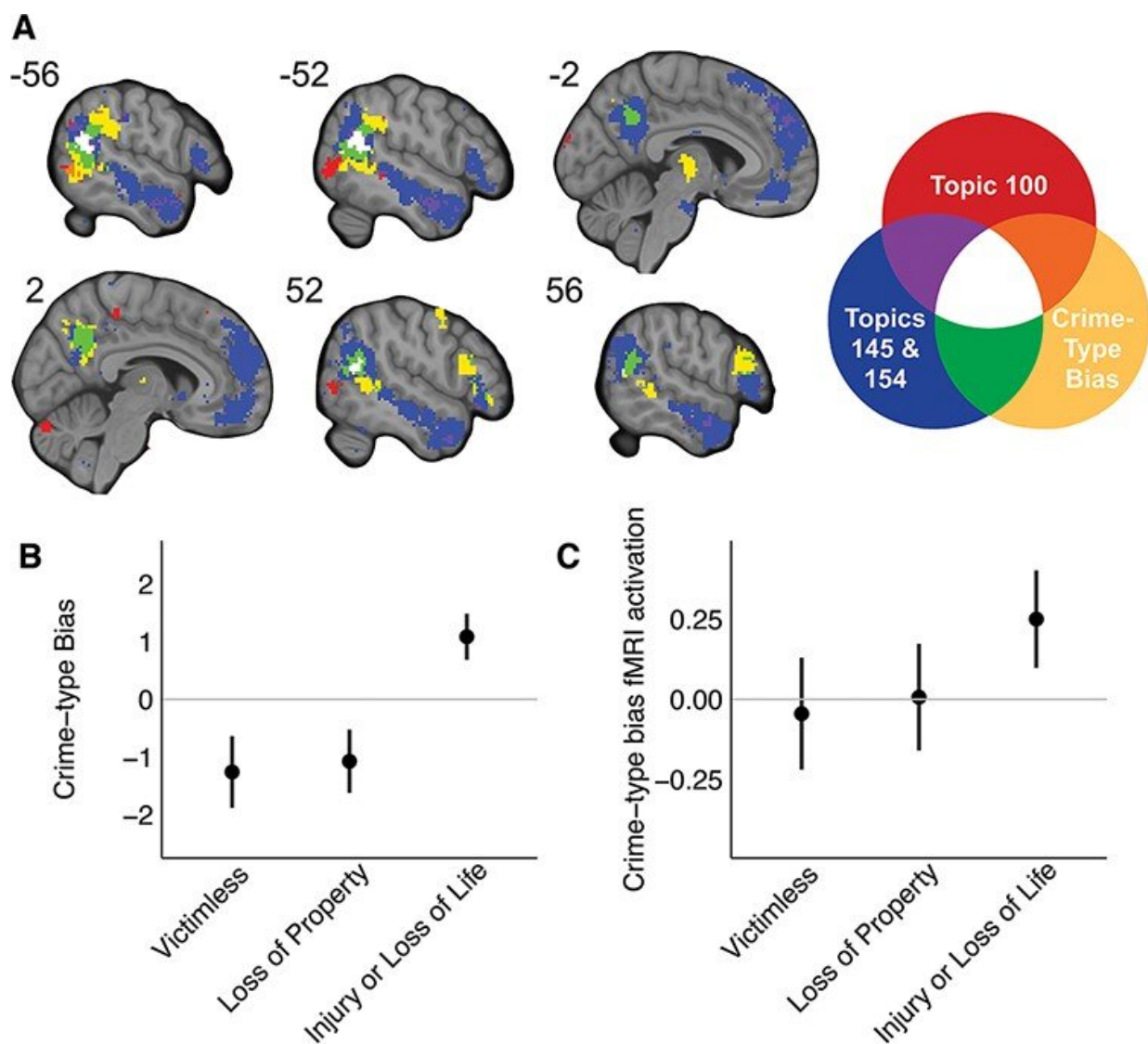# Neuroscientist investigates social cognition in biased juries

February 10 2023, by Jaxon Parker

Social cognitive processes related to victim harm explain crime-type bias. (A) Overlap between crime-type bias and Neurosynth association (reverse inference)

maps from topics related to social cognitive processes (topic map 145: 'mind, mental and social'; topic map 154: 'social and interactions'; and topic map 100: 'gestures, abstract and race'). The social cognition topic maps are averaged and shown in blue, the culture and ideation bias topic map 100 are shown in red and the thresholded significant clusters associated with crimetype bias are shown in yellow. Neurosynth maps are thresholded to correct for multiple comparisons (falsediscovery rate threshold = 0.01). (B) Model estimates of crime-type bias from ratings (PC1) and (C) mean fMRI activation from patterns associated with crime-type bias depend on the presence of an identifiable victim. Crimes that resulted in harm to a person were uniquely associated with higher cognitive $[F(230) = 32.08, P$