

Research Briefs

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COMMUNITY, CORRECTIONAL, & FORENSIC TREATMENT

Blonigen, D., Cucciare, M., Byrne, T., Shaffer, P., Giordano, B., & Smith, J. et al. (2022). **A randomized controlled trial of moral reconnection therapy to reduce risk for criminal recidivism among justice-involved adults in mental health residential treatment.** *Journal Of Consulting And Clinical Psychology, 90*, 413-426. doi: 10.1037/ccp0000721

In a pragmatic trial, 341 justice-involved patients admitted to one of three mental health residential treatment programs were randomly assigned to usual care (UC) or UC plus two MRT groups per week for 12 weeks. Patients in both conditions improved over time on most outcomes. In this study, MRT was not more effective than UC at reducing recidivism risk for patients in mental health residential treatment.

Bond, A., M., Drake, R. E., Davis, L. L., Meyer, T., Gade, D. M., Frueh, B. C., Dickman, R. B., & Ressler, D. R. (2022). **Transition from military service: Mental health and well-being among service members and veterans with service-connected disabilities.** *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, 49*(3), 282–298. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11414-021-09778-w>

The mental health of individuals (N= 229) serving in the U.S military was assessed before and after their transition to civilian life in the current descriptive study. Self-report measures such as the Satisfaction with life scale, Veterans Rand-12, Patient health questionnaire-9 were administered. Participants described poorer life satisfaction, mental health, and higher levels of depression and posttraumatic stress disorder. Study suggested to ameliorate systematic strategies to ensure appropriate evidence-based practices.

Butler, A., Nicholls, T., Samji, H., Fabian, S., & Lavergne, M. (2022). **Prevalence of mental health needs, substance use, and co-occurring disorders among people admitted to prison.** *Psychiatric Services, 73*, 737-744. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.202000927

This study examined changes in the prevalence of mental and substance use disorders among people admitted to provincial prisons in British Columbia (BC), Canada. The study included people admitted to any of the 10 provincial prisons in BC (N=47,117). Results indicated more treatment and efforts to address social and structural inequities for people with complex mental health care needs are required in the community to reduce incarceration.

Carr, E., & Hillbrand, M. (2022). **A pilot study: Positive behavioral support assessment and intervention for individuals with serious mental illness and criminal justice involvement.** *Psychological Services, 19*, 225-233. doi: 10.1037/ser0000614

This article describes a pilot study aimed at evaluating the efficacy of implementing positive behavioral support (PBS) to decrease behaviors of concern (BOC) by those who experience SMI and interface with the CJ system. Findings indicated that PBS has a positive impact on reducing the frequency and severity of challenging behaviors and consequentially reducing interactions with the CJ system.

Chu, L. W., Lau, R. W., & Mak, I. W. (2022). **Evidence-based lifestyle medicine interventions to enhance the mental health of law enforcers in Hong Kong: A pilot randomized controlled trial.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 40*(4), 540–555. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2565>

A two-arm pilot randomized controlled trial was formulated to develop an efficient mental health lifestyle intervention for law enforcement in Hong Kong. Utilizing 18 police officers, they were randomly assigned to the intervention (6-week lifestyle medicine program) or waitlist control groups. Scores of the Patient Health Questionnaire reported officers to have a significantly improved psychological well-being post intervention. Due to the small sample, research with a larger sample is warranted.

de Oliveira, C., Kouyoumdjian, F., Iwajomo, T., Jones, R., Simpson, A., & Kurdyak, P. (2022). **Health care costs of individuals with chronic psychotic disorders who experience incarceration in Ontario.** *Psychiatric Services, 73*, 760-767. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.202100150

This study sought to address the knowledge gap between the health care costs of individuals with chronic psychotic disorders who experience incarceration. Individuals who experienced incarceration (N=3,197) had mean 1-year costs of \$15,728 in the year before incarceration, whereas those who did not (N=6,393) had 1-year costs of \$11,588. The main factors associated with the difference were incarceration in the following year, being younger, and chronic psychotic disorder duration.

DiSciullo, V., Krackow, E., & Smith, M. (2022) **An examination of a modified START NOW dialectical behavior therapy-based intervention and a behavioral level system on male inmate misbehavior, aggressive behavior, and suicide precaution status.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, doi: [10.1080/14999013.2022.2095583](https://doi.org/10.1080/14999013.2022.2095583)

In this quasi-experimental study, the effectiveness of the modified treatment program START NOW and behavioral level system (BLS), for inmate disorderly conduct, were measured in a self-contained therapeutic community (SCTC). Data was assessed three months before and after placement to capture correctional write ups and conduct; analyses of the groups reported that the modified program demonstrated significant changes in write-ups or misbehavior but did not show significant changes in other areas.

Goulet, M. H., Dellazizzo, L., Lessard-Deschênes, C., Lesage, A., Crocker, A. G., & Dumais, A. (2022). **Effectiveness of forensic assertive community treatment on forensic and health outcomes: A systematic review and meta-analysis.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 49*(6), 838-852. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211061489>

This systematic review and meta-analysis explored the effectiveness of forensic assertive community treatment (FACT) among justice-involved individuals with severe mental illness following the Preferred Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Mixed results regarding health-related outcomes showed that pre-post FACT analysis did not yield significant results other than increased outpatient service use when compared with control groups. More compelling results on forensic outcomes highlighted that FACT programs may improve justice outcomes.

Hafenbrack, A. C., LaPalme, M. L., & Solal, I. (2022). **Mindfulness meditation reduces guilt and prosocial reparation.** *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 123*(1), 28–54. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspa0000298>
Researchers investigated whether and how mindfulness meditation influences the guilt-driven tendency to repair harm caused to others. Through a series of eight experiments ($N > 1,400$), they demonstrate that state mindfulness cultivated via focused-breathing meditation can dampen the relationship between transgressions and the desire to engage in reparative prosocial behaviors. However, their last study showed that loving kindness meditation led to significantly more prosocial reparation than focused-breathing meditation, mediated by increased other-focus and feelings of love.

Hill, S., Homsy, S., Woofter, C., & McDermott, B. (2022). **Persistent, poor quality competency to stand trial reports: Does training matter?.** *Psychological Services, 19*, 206-212. doi: 10.1037/ser0000512

This study examined 388 competency to stand trial (CST) reports from justice involved people who were ultimately found incompetent and admitted to a state hospital. Overall, results showed the reports were poor quality and evaluators were largely unable to accurately describe the nature of the mental illness or explain how clinical factors impacted CST abilities. Notably, experts who are board certified in psychiatry or psychology produced reports of higher quality

Hilton, N. Z., Ham, E., & Kim, S. (2022). **The influence of changes in clinical factors on high-security forensic custody dispositions.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 40(3), 467–479.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2569>

Forensic review board decisions of 89 patients of a high security forensic hospital were analyzed to understand the decision making of each disposition. After initial hearing, more than half of the sample were mandated to continue treatment in the facility; the depositions for longer stay were due to higher scores on a measure of clinical factors and in facility assault rather than violence risk. Researchers suggested following larger samples.

Hsieh, M. L., Chen, K. J., Choi, P. S., & Hamilton, Z. K. (2022). **Treatment combinations: The joint effects of multiple evidence-based interventions on recidivism reduction.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(6), 911-929. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211052584>

This study examined the joint treatment effects of multiple evidence-based institutional programs on recidivism outcomes. Results show that, compared with correctional clients who participated in a standalone intervention, those who received more than two interventions experienced incremental improvements. The results also suggest that those who participated in three types of treatment combinations consisting of basic skills, vocational training, and cognitive behavioral treatment were more likely to reduce post-release reconvictions.

Walker, K., Furtado, V., Yates, J., Denning, T., Völlm, B., & Griffiths, C. (2022). **Systems and processes that enable progress for older forensic mental health patients.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14999013.2022.2080304>

Forty-eight staff members of a secured hospital were interviewed to identify structures that promoted life quality and overall progress for older forensic mental health patients. In a thematic analysis, providing a holistic care while implementing an individualistic approach with integrative input on each patient was found to improve quality of life. Reports of scarcity in specialized units were barriers, however.

Ward, T., Arrigo, B., Barnao, M., Beech, A., Brown, D. A., Cording, J., Day, A., Durrant, R., Gannon, T. A., Hart, S. D., Prescott, D., Strauss-Hughes, A., Tamatea, A. & Taxman, F. (2022). **Urgent issues and prospects in correctional rehabilitation practice and research.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 103-128. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12211>

Authors identify and discuss current criminal justice issues that impact policymakers, researchers, and practitioners.

Zarling, A., & Russell, D. (2022). **A randomized clinical trial of acceptance and commitment therapy and the Duluth Model classes for men court-mandated to a domestic violence program.** *Journal Of Consulting And Clinical Psychology*, 90, 326-338. doi: 10.1037/ccp0000722

This is the first randomized controlled trial to compare Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) with the Duluth Model curriculum. This study included 338 men who were court-mandated to complete a domestic violence program. In intent-to-treat comparisons to Duluth, ACT participants did not show a difference in domestic assault charges at 1 year posttreatment. Overall, domestic violence charges did not differ between groups, but ACT participants engaged in fewer IPV behaviors.

DELINQUENCY/ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Barrett, J. G., Flores, M., Lee, E., Mullin, B., Greenbaum, C., Pruett, E. A., & Cook, B. L. (2022). **Diversion as a pathway to improving service utilization among at-risk youth.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 28(2), 179-187. <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000325>

This study examined differences in health service utilization outcomes between youth diverted through a community-based, precompliant program (i.e., Safety Net), and youth with juvenile justice involvement in neighboring cities. Compared to nondiverted youths, Safety Net youth had a significant increase in psychiatric outpatient visits, and both psychiatric outpatient and primary care visits among those with mental illness,

suggesting that precomplaint diversion through Safety Net fosters access to outpatient behavioral health and primary care services.

Beck, N. & Wong, J. S. (2022). **A meta-analysis of the effects of wilderness therapy on delinquent behaviors among youth.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 700-729.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548221078002>

This meta-analysis determined the effectiveness of wilderness therapy in addressing youth delinquency. The final study pool comprised a total sample of 1,874 treatment youths, and both self-reported delinquency and caregiver-reported delinquency were examined using separate random-effects models. Pooled analyses showed large, positive, and significant effects of 0.832 and 1.054 respectively, which indicates that wilderness therapy is potentially an effective tool for addressing delinquent behaviors among youth.

Broccio, C. M. (2022). **Do as I say, not as I do? Examining possible individual-level moderators in the relationship between criminal attitudes and offending.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 761-777.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211038995>

This study examined two possible individual-level moderators, self-control and depressive symptoms, to address why adolescents may be involved in delinquent behaviors when they report having attitudes disapproving of delinquency. Findings reveal that attitudes disapproving of delinquency are negatively associated with delinquent involvement; but many respondents with attitudes disapproving of delinquency still engaged in delinquent behavior. Additionally, findings suggest that self-control and depressive symptoms may moderate the association between attitudes disapproving of delinquency and delinquent involvement.

De Jesus Costa, B., da Conceicao Azevedo, M., Relva, I. C. & Simoes, A. M. (2021). **Relationship between psychopathic traits and moral sensitivity in a university student sample.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 216-233.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12203>

Researchers investigate the relationship between psychopathic traits and moral sensitivity using the Self-Report Psychopath Scale-III (SRP-III) and the Ethical Sensitivity Scale Questionnaire (ESSQ). Results indicate that there is a negative association between psychopathy and moral sensitivity.

Finseth, S., Peterson-Badali, M., Brown, S. L., & Skilling, T. A. (2022). **Promoting rehabilitation among youth on probation: An examination of strengths as specific responsivity factors.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 745-760.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211039881>

This study examined whether strengths function as specific responsivity factors in youth probation case management, as proposed by the risk-need-responsivity model. The relationship between strengths and recidivism is partially mediated by the service-to-needs match rate, suggesting that strengths indirectly affect recidivism through their impact on youth's engagement in and completion of services. Also, strengths did not moderate the relationship between service-to-needs match and reoffending, suggesting that appropriately matched services are essential irrespective of a youth's strength profile.

Gabbiadini, A., Riva, P., Andrighetto, L., Volpato, C., & Bushman, B.J. (2022). **Preliminary evidence of the effectiveness of a brief self-control intervention on reducing the short-term harmful consequences of violent video games on adolescents.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 52(4), 246-258.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/jasp.12854>

Participants (157 high-school students; age range: 13–19) were randomly assigned to play a violent or nonviolent video game for 25 min. Next, they were exposed to an intervention (i.e., a brief article) designed to induce weak versus strong beliefs in self-control capabilities. Researchers also included a neutral article unrelated to self-control. Overall, the study offers initial evidence that a brief intervention might help limit the harmful consequences of exposure to violent video games on adolescents.

Hennigan, P.J. & Cohn, E.S. (2022). **Breaking rules for moral reasons: Development and validation of the Prosocial and Antisocial Rule-Breaking (PARB) scale.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(4), 290-312.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000488>

Researchers developed the Prosocial and Antisocial Rule-Breaking (PARB) scale using a sample of undergraduates (Study 1) and Amazon Mechanical Turk workers (Study 2). Participants completed all surveys and took part in a between-subjects experiment (Study 2) in which cheating behavior was measured in two conditions—when cheating helps others (prosocial) or oneself (antisocial). Findings suggest that our current understanding of rule-breaking is limited, as many types of rule-breaking are prosocially motivated and are not necessarily antisocial.

Holloway, E. D., Folk, J. B., Ordorica, C., & Tolou-Shams, M. (2022). **Peer, substance use, and race-related factors associated with recidivism among first-time justice-involved youth.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(2), 140–153. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000471>

To better understand the role of peer deviancy and substance use on recidivism among justice-involved youth, a sample of (N=401) first-time youth offenders (average age= 14.53yrs.) from different cultural backgrounds were examined using self-report data from a baseline assessment and official court records. Peer delinquency and substance use, particularly alcohol use, significantly predicted recidivism. Controlling for covariates, Black, Latinx, and multiracial youth were more likely to recidivate than their white counterparts.

Kemp, K., Poindexter, B., Ng, M. Y., Correia, V., Marshall, B. D. L., Koinis-Mitchell, D., & Tolou-Shams, M. (2022). **Early identification of suicide risk factors among justice-involved youth.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 730-744. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211059504>

Using a sample of 135 youths, this study examined suicidal ideation and attempt with first-time, pre-adjudicated diverted youth, and the relationship with commonly associated risk factors, such as mental health, child welfare involvement, delinquency, self-cutting, and substance use. This high-risk population reported high rates of lifetime suicidal ideation (27%) and attempt (17%). Suicidal ideation and attempt were associated with sexually minoritized status and self-cutting, while child welfare involvement was only associated with suicidal ideation.

Patricny, N., Haag, A. M., Pei, J. R. (2022). **Resistance to antisocial peers in adolescents found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder: Predictive and incremental validity with the VRAG-R.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 681-699. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548221077949>

Using a long-term retrospective design, this study examined the predictive and incremental validity of the protective factor resistance to antisocial peers and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide—Revised (VRAG-R) in 119 individuals found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) as adolescents. Resistance to antisocial peers significantly predicted general and violent nonrecidivism in the long term. Incorporating resistance to antisocial peers into the VRAG-R did not significantly increase the incremental validity for general or violent recidivism. Age at NCRMD start date had no significant relationship with recidivism and was unrelated to the protective effect of resistance to antisocial peers.

Riggs Romaine, C. L. (2022). **Functional deficits in juveniles evaluated for adjudicative competence.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 638-659. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548221078520>

Using a sample of 277 court-ordered evaluations of juvenile adjudicative competence (AC), this study provides support for the relationship of age and intelligence with competence and highlights factors that remain inconsistent. Developmental immaturity was associated with competence, with youths showing highest rates of deficits in the functional capacities of rational appreciation, ability to assist counsel, and decision-making. Results provide the first empirical estimate of the proportion of youth (9%-30%) who demonstrate factual, but not rational understanding.

Schumann, S., Salman, N. L., Clemmow, C. & Gill, P. (2021). **Does cognitive inflexibility predict violent extremist behaviour intentions? A registered direct replication report of Zmigrod et al., 2019.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 329-353. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12201>

In this direct replication of Zmigrod et al., 2019, researchers investigate whether the finding of lower levels of cognitive flexibility predicting higher willingness to fight and die for one's national in-group still hold when controlling for identity fusion. Results confirm the original study and indicate that lower levels of cognitive

flexibility also predict higher normative pro-group behavior intentions. Additionally, there was a relatively small negative correlation between cognitive flexibility and support for violent extremism.

Walters, G. D. (2022). **Mediating the low verbal intelligence–early adult offending relationship with pro-aggression attitudes.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 513-529.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211034220>

This study explored a possible mechanism for the relationship between low verbal intelligence and early adult offending using a sample of 411 male youths, controlling for school performance, truancy, impulsivity, peer delinquency, and nonverbal intelligence. Results revealed that low verbal intelligence at age 14 or 15 predicted violent offending and property offending at age 21 or 22 by way of late adolescent pro-aggression attitudes. One mechanism speculated for the relationship is an attitude favorable to personal violation of the rights of others.

Wang, M. C., Zhang, X., Gong, J., Deng, J., Luo, J., Gao, Y., & Salekin, R. T. (2022). **Variants of psychopathy in Chinese juvenile Offenders: A latent profile analysis.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 530-549. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211043149>

A series of latent profile analyses was conducted with the factors of the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory, childhood trauma, and trait anxiety in 560 Chinese incarcerated boys. Four subgroups emerged: relatively normal; callous, psychopathy-like; moderate psychopathy-like; and high traumatic, moderate psychopathy-like. The modified Bolck–Croon–Hagenaars method was used to examine the significant mean differences on covariates across profiles. Psychopathic profiles displayed differences on key variables. The callous, psychopathy-like group endorsed higher aggression and lower empathy.

FORENSIC ASSESSMENT

Baglole, J. S., Tsang, S., Hare, R. D., & Forth, A. E. (2022). **Psychopathic expression from early to late adulthood: An item response theory analysis of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist–Revised.** *Assessment*, 29(3), 535–555. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191120980063>

Data from the Psychopathy Checklist–Revised (PCL-R) of men from the U.S and Canada were analyzed to examine its abilities to measure latent trait of psychopathy among different age groups. Interpersonal and affective traits were most effective for measuring psychopathic traits in the early age group (18-30yrs.), whereas lifestyle and antisocial items were most revealing for the old/late group (50+). This study highlights the difference in psychopathy presentation throughout adulthood.

Grossi, L., Green, D., Cabeldue, M., & Pivovarova, E. (2022). **Assessing feigning with the Feigning Evaluation INtegrating Sources (FEINS) in a forensic psychiatric sample.** *Psychological Services*, 19, 213-224. doi: 10.1037/ser0000513

The current study examined the interrater reliability and validity of a new forensic assessment tool, the Feigning Evaluation INtegrating Sources (FEINS). Fifty-eight male pretrial justice involved people participated in the study. Results provided preliminary support for reliability in scoring the FEINS, construct validity, and predictive validity. Findings suggest that the FEINS may have practical utility in guiding clinical opinions regarding feigning across psychiatric, cognitive, and psycholegal/functional domains.

Tansey, A., Brown, K., & Wood, M. (2022). **Characteristics and outcomes for defendants charged with misdemeanors referred for court-ordered competency evaluations.** *Psychological Services*, 19, 252-260. doi: 10.1037/ser0000535

This study was designed to analyze the characteristics of, and re-arrest outcomes for, defendants charged with misdemeanors ordered to undergo CST evaluations. Overall, there was a high base rate of incompetent to stand trial (IST) opinions (over 70% of defendants) in this sample, with the greatest impairments in rational understanding and ability to assist counsel. Results indicate that criminal justice involvement for this subset of defendants inappropriately reflects psychiatric instability.

Wissenburg, S. A., Garofalo, C., Blokland, A. A. J., Palmen, H., & Sellbom, M. (2022). **Longitudinal validation of the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy (LSRP) scale in a high-risk Dutch community sample.** *Assessment*, 29(3), 367–384. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191120975130>

The three-factor model, Egocentricity, Callousness, and Antisocial, of the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy (LSRP) scale demonstrated potential psychometric abilities in previous research. The validity of the LSRP scales were tested in the current longitudinal study with a sample of Dutch adults. The three scales demonstrated moderate levels of internal consistency, construct and predictive validity.

LAW ENFORCEMENT, CONFESSIONS, & DECEPTION

Bailey, K., Lowder, E., Grommon, E., Rising, S., & Ray, B. (2022). **Evaluation of a police–mental health co-response team relative to traditional police response in Indianapolis.** *Psychiatric Services*, 73, 366-373. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.202000864

This study compared the outcomes for criminal justice and emergency medical service (EMS) for individuals experiencing a behavioral health crisis who received a response from a co-response team (CRT) or a usual response from the police. Results indicated that CRT responses may reduce short-term incarceration risk but not long-term EMS demand or risk of justice involvement.

Bogaard, G. & Meijer, E. H. (2022). **No evidence that instructions to ignore nonverbal cues improve deception detection accuracy.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(3), 636-647. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3950>

Researchers investigated whether instructing participants to not focus on nonverbal cues in assessing veracity of statements would cause people to focus more on verbal cues and thus show higher accuracy rates in lie detection. Results did not indicate an effect of instruction to not focus on nonverbal cues on lie detection performance.

Carpenter, E.R., Gonzalez, I., Garcia, S., & Odom, G.J. (2022). **The effect of changing the military’s sexual assault laws on law enforcement investigative findings in the U.S. Army.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(4), 313-323. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000489>

The researchers objective was to measure whether the 2007 congressional legal intervention affected the investigative findings made by Army law enforcement officers in sexual assault cases (penetrative, nonpenetrative, and combined) as compared to assault cases (aggravated, simple, and combined). The difference in the means of the residuals before and after the intervention was not statistically significant for combined sexual assaults versus combined assaults, penetrative sexual assaults versus aggravated assaults, or nonpenetrative sexual assaults versus simple assaults.

Chung, K. L., Ding, I. L. & Sumampouw, N. E. J. (2022). **Police’s and victim care officers’ beliefs about memory and investigative interviewing with children: Survey findings from Malaysia.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(3), 573-580. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3945>

Researchers administered a survey to police officers and victim care officers in the Royal Malaysian Police force regarding their beliefs about memory and child investigative interviewing. Results show that beliefs of child protection professionals did not tend to be aligned with the most up-to-date memory research.

Costigan, C., Woodin, E., Duerksen, K., & Ferguson, R. (2022). **Benefits and drawbacks of police integration into assertive community treatment teams.** *Psychiatric Services*, 73, 447-455. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201900549

This study evaluated the benefits and drawbacks of the ACT-PI model. Interviews were conducted with 21 ACT-PI clients and 22 ACT-PI staff. Perceived benefits included opportunities for relationship, improved safety, more holistic care, the prevention of future problems, and police officers’ authority enhancing compliance. Perceived drawbacks included risk for legal consequences, stigma from police interaction, escalating distress, low officer availability, and the risk for changing the nature of ACT teams.

Denault, V., Talwar, V., Plusquellec, P. & Lariviere, V. (2022). **On deception and lying: An overview of over 100 years of social science research.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(4), 805-819.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3971>

Authors comment on the past 100 years of social science research related to deception and lying.

Ekstrom, P. D., Le Forestier, J. M. & Lai, C. K. (2022). **Racial demographics explain the link between racial disparities in traffic stops and county-level racial attitudes.** *Psychological Science*, 33(4), 497-509.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/09567976211053573>

Researchers examined racial disparities in police traffic stops using data from U.S. counties and data on implicit and explicit racial attitudes. Results show that Black-White traffic stop disparities are associated with county-level implicit and explicit attitudes, and that counties with a higher proportion of White residents had larger racial disparities in traffic stops. Post-stop outcomes, such as arrest rates, were not found to be systematically related to racial attitudes.

Guina, J., Dornfeld, B., & Pinals, D. A. (2022). **A 20-year follow-up survey of police officers' experience with Tarasoff warnings: How law enforcement reacts to clinicians' duty to protect.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 40(4), 505–513. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2564>

In the 20-year follow up study, events subsequent to clinicians reporting a warning call to the Michigan police have been investigated. Expertise of Tarasoff-related regulations have not been significant, instead police were less aware of policies about handling warning calls from clinicians about potentially violent patients (40% vs. 31%). In addition, there was a significant decrease in law enforcement involvement during warning calls. The study highlights importance of improving training.

Hamm, J. A., Wolfe, S. E., Cavanagh, C. & Lee, S. (2022). **(Re)Organizing legitimacy theory.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 129-146. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12199>

Authors discuss research on legitimacy theory, specifically within the lens of police/community interactions. Authors discuss five key components of legitimacy theory through which one can organize the existing research on the topic.

Leal, S., Vrij, A., Hudson, C., Capuozzo, P. & Deeb, H. (2021). **The effectiveness of different model statement variants for eliciting information and cues to deceit.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 247-264. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12200>

In this study, researchers investigate whether a model statement impacts the veracity determinations of lie-tellers or truth-tellers, and whether the inclusion of valuable details can serve as a diagnostic veracity indicator. Results indicate that in higher engagement conditions the model statement content was remembered significantly better than lower engagement conditions. Results also indicate that in no conditions could total amount of details be used as an indicator of veracity. Both truth-tellers and lie-tellers provided additional information when a model statement was used.

Lim, A., Young, R. L. & Brewer, N. (2022). **The effect of autistic behaviors on evaluations of deception and credibility in everyday social situations.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(3), 548-560.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3942>

Researchers examine how characteristic behaviors of individuals with certain developmental or mental health conditionings, such as gaze aversion and repetitive movements, may effect observers' evaluations of deception and credibility in everyday social situations. Results found that individuals were weakly perceived as more deceptive and less credible if they displayed certain autistic behaviors compared to when they did not.

Markey, P. M., Feeney, E., Berry, B., Hopkins, L., Creedon, I. (2022). **Deception cues during high-risk situations: 911 homicide calls.** *Psychological Science*, 33(7), 1040-1047.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/09567976221077216>

In this study, participant judges coded 911 homicide calls based on deception cues, finding that deceptive callers tended to display emotional cues, appear overwhelmed, and their narratives lacked structure and clarity. Deceptive 911 callers showed higher deception scores by the judges compared to honest callers.

Mindthoff, A., Evans, J.R., Wolfs, A.C.F., Polanco, K., Goldstein, N.E.S., & Schreiber Compo, N. (2022). **The detrimental impact of alcohol intoxication on facets of *Miranda* comprehension.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(4), 264-276. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000490>

Researchers examined the effects of alcohol on individuals' ability to understand and appreciate their *Miranda* rights. Results showed a significant effect of intoxication condition on participants' understanding of *Miranda* warnings ($\eta^2p = .14$) and *Miranda*-related vocabulary ($\eta^2p = .05$) when controlling for VCI scores. Specifically, intoxicated participants received lower scores for understanding of warnings compared to sober and placebo participants, and lower scores for understanding of *Miranda* vocabulary compared to sober participants. Alcohol did not significantly impact *Miranda* rights recognition or appreciation.

Oleszkiewicz, S., Weiher, L. & Golla, E. M. (2022). **The adaptable law enforcement officer: Exploring adaptability in a covert police context.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 265-282.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12209>

In this experiment, researchers investigate adaptability as it relates to topics relevant to psychology and law, including in law enforcement. Results suggest that practitioners experienced with covert policing's adaptability ratings were strongly related to ratings of the agent's trustworthiness, rapport, and belief in whether the agent would accomplish their missions, but not with actual success of the mission.

Riesthuis, P., Otgaar, H., De Cort, A., Bogaard, G. & Mangiulli, I. (2022). **Creating a false alibi leads to errors of commission and omission.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(4), 936-945.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3982>

In this study, investigators examine whether creating false alibis can have adverse effects on an individual's memory. Participants who created a false alibi in this study had more commission errors after 2-day and 1-month delays, and reported fewer correct details after 2-day and 1-month delays.

Sellbom, M., Corey, D. M., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2022). **Incremental validity of the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire in the preemployment assessment of police officer candidates.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 1050-1069. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211033630>

The researchers evaluated the incremental validity of the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ) beyond the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory–2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) using a sample of 1,687 candidates for law enforcement positions clinically rated on 10 psychological suitability dimensions. Results show MPQ scales incremented the MMPI-2-RF scales in the prediction of 17 of 19 variables in this study, indicating that the MPQ provides unique information about psychological suitability and predicts negative post-hire outcomes in police candidates.

Stelter, M., Essien, I., Sander, C. & Degner, J. (2022). **Racial bias in police traffic stops: White residents' county-level prejudice and stereotypes are related to disproportionate stopping of Black drivers.** *Psychological Science*, 33(4), 483-496. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09567976211051272>

Researchers used a regional-level bias framework to investigate the link between racial disparities in police traffic stops and regional-level racial bias, examining data from 1,413 U.S. counties. Results of these analyses show that Black drivers were stopped at disproportionately higher rates in most counties and was higher in counties with higher levels of racial prejudice by White residents. White resident's threat-related stereotypes per county were less consistent in predicting this disproportionate stopping.

Spruill, M. & Lewis Jr., A. N. (2022). **Legal descriptions of police officers affect how citizens judge them.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 101, 104306. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2022.104306>

Researchers examine how legal terminology affects judgement formation of police officers. Officers described using a legal term were judged less negatively and perceived as warmer than officers described with a laymen's term. The effects of legal language were moderated by race and neighborhood context.

Volz, S., Reinhard, M. & Muller, P. (2022). **The confidence-accuracy relation – A comparison of metacognition measures in lie detection.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(3), 673-684.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3953>

In this analysis, researchers examine previous literature on metacognition in lie detection, specifically whether confidence can be an indicator of judgement accuracy. Analyses did not indicate any confidence-accuracy relationships among the studies regardless of how metacognition was measured among participants.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING/JURY RESEARCH

Avila, A., Spaulding, W., & Evans, E. (2022). **Olmstead's implementation: Differences in enforcement approaches.** *Psychological Services*, 19, 243-251. doi: 10.1037/ser0000551

This study examined how *Olmstead's* implementation is being enforced by courts throughout the nation, particularly for people with SMI and its impact on SPHs. Through legal research spanning all U.S. jurisdictions, five distinct *Olmstead* enforcement approaches in ten different states were identified. The results indicate there is only one pathway to community integration—scatter-site supported housing—is allowed, and consumers are essentially not permitted to decline.

Davis, R.W. (2022). **Homelessness and pretrial detention predict unfavorable outcomes in the plea bargaining process.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(3), 201-213. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000484>

Researchers examined homelessness, race/ethnicity, and pretrial detention in the plea bargaining process using a random sample (N = 500) of criminal cases from 2016 in Santa Cruz County, California. Homelessness and pretrial detention were associated with significant adverse effects on plea-bargained case outcomes. Findings regarding homeless defendants suggest that they have divergent enough experiences from other defendants to make them a distinct defendant population whose specific experiences warrant further study.

Flick, C., Smith, O. K. H., Schweitzer, K. (2022). **Influence of expert degree and scientific validity of testimony on mock jurors' perceptions of credibility.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(3), 494-507.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3935>

In this study, researchers examine whether the interaction between expert credentials and scientific validity of expert evidence influences mock juror's credibility perceptions of the experts. Results indicate that the level of education and overall scientific quality interacted when the sex of the participant was controlled for. High-quality testimony from a PhD expert was considered more positively than an MS expert.

Forney, M. A. & Lacy, J. W. (2022). **The effect of offender race/ethnicity on public opinion of appropriate sentences.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 283-296. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12210>

The United States has historically sentenced Black defendants more harshly than White defendants. In this study, researchers examine the relationship between an offender's racial or ethnic status and layperson's opinion of appropriate sentencing duration. Crime vignettes and photos of the offender were given to participants. Results show that White offenders were sentenced significantly more harshly than any other race or ethnicity for assault crimes, and that significant sentencing differences due to the race or ethnicity of the defendant were apparent only when participants were exposed to all of the five race/ethnicity categories.

Helm, R. K. & Grows, B. (2022). **Prevalence estimates as priors: Juror characteristics, perceived base rates, and verdicts in cases reliant on complainant and defendant testimony.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(4), 891-904. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3978>

Researchers investigate how relationships between gender and cultural worldviews may influence juror decisions on verdicts. Results show significant relationships between these two factors and verdicts, mediated by differences in underlying prevalence estimates.

Hudacheck, L. & Quigley-McBride, A. (2022). **Juror perceptions of opposing expert forensic psychologists: Preexisting attitudes, confirmation bias, and belief perseverance.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 28(2), 213-225. <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000334>

This work examined the role of belief perseverance and confirmation bias by focusing on how participants' initial opinions about mentally ill individuals might interact with the order in which opposing expert testimony is presented. Participants' initial views, and whether the first expert presented a congruent view, mattered—incongruent experts inspired participants to change their minds, especially among those willing to endorse the plea initially. Many reverted to their original opinion, though, after the subsequent congruent testimony.

Lee, H. D., Tangen, J. M., McKimmie, B. M., & Masser, B. M. (2022). **The influence of event order on the narratives jurors construct and tell in cases of rape.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2109633>

Rape victim testimony may seem incongruent with the 'real rape' stereotype and appear more consistent with typical consensual sex. This research investigated whether having victims describe stereotype-consistent events early in their testimony guides jurors to construct narratives of the evidence that are consistent with rape and depict the defendant as guilty. However, counter to predictions, participants' perceptions of the narratives as typical of rape did not differ based on condition. Further, participants were less likely to find the defendant guilty after listening to the narratives of those in the rape-first condition.

Metcalf, S., Dickerson, K.L., Lavoie, J., & Quas, J.A. (2022). **The COVID-19 pandemic and lay perceptions of poverty and neglect.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(4), 245-263. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000491>

Two studies tested the impact of COVID-19 on laypersons' perceptions of neglect, likelihood of reporting neglect, and attributions of blame. Adults read vignettes about a mother's care of her daughter and responded to questions about the mother's neglectfulness and their reporting likelihood. Study 1 compared responses collected before and during COVID-19. Study 2 manipulated mention of COVID-19. They found that laypersons in part mistake poverty for neglect, and COVID-19 had indirect effects on perceptions of neglect and reporting decisions.

Sturges, H. A., Flick, C., Provenza, K., & Nunez, N. (2022). **Civil juror compensation and judgments of police use of force at the intersection of race and mental illness.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 40(4), 514–531. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2561>

With an increase rate of fatal police interaction with minorities suffering from mental illness (MI), the current study explored the impact of victims' race and MI on civil juror decision-making. Using a 2 (Victim Race: Black vs. White) × 2 (Victim MI: Schizophrenia vs. No MI) between-subjects design, participants (N = 177) viewed trial evidence. Police legitimacy, victims' race, and MI was significant; 92% of participants found the officer liable.

St. George, S., Denne, E., & Stolzenberg, S. N. (2022). **'This incident happened when there were 10 people in the house?' Exploring a framework to categorize defense attorneys' plausibility questioning in CSA trials.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2104277>

Researchers examined the types, frequency, and variability of plausibility issues attorneys raise in CSA cases. Guided by the story model of jury decision-making, researchers proposed defense attorneys would raise plausibility issues by (1) highlighting jurors' misconceptions about CSA dynamics; (2) highlighting confusing or implausible statements made by the child; and (3) offering alternative explanations for events. After conducting a content analysis of the cross-examinations of 134 children aged 5–17 testifying about alleged CSA, they found that attorneys raised all three proposed types of plausibility questioning, and they varied their plausibility questioning somewhat by age, severity, child-defendant relationship, and the number of victims in the case. Attorneys' preferred strategy was to highlight jurors' misconceptions about CSA.

Tonkovic, M., Vlasicek, D. & Dumanicic, F. (2022). **Preregistered direct replication of the linguistic frame effect on perceived blame and financial liability.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 354-369. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12219>

Researchers performed a direct replication of Fausey & Boroditsky, 2010, which demonstrated that agentive descriptions of accidents increased perceived blame and financial liability. This study added a translation of the original study in Croatian, in addition to English. Results for the English study were replicated, but for the Croatian study there was only a small effect of agentive language, and only on the blame level and not the financial penalty.

RISK ASSESSMENT/COMMUNICATION

Cramer, R. J., Peiper, L. J., Kaniuka, A. R., Diaz-Garelli, F., Baker, J. C., & Robertson, R. A. (2022). **Development of the Self-Injury Risk Assessment Protocol for Corrections (SIRAP-C).** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(3), 227–243. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000480>

In the current study the Self-Injury Risk Assessment Protocol for Corrections (SIRAP-C) was tested to meet the standards for the self-directed violence risk assessment. Particularly, factor structure, internal consistency and subscale relationship with self-directed violence were examined. Using Division of Prisons (2016-2020) record data of 3,929 incarcerated people, a factor analyses supported SIRAP-C subscales to have sustainable internal consistency and supported a seven-factor SIRAP-C structure.

Davis, R. M., Batastini, A. B., Sacco, D., Dahlen, E. R. & Jones, A. C. T. (2021). **Does race matter? An examination of defendant race on legal decision making in the context of actuarial violence risk assessments.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 297-313. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12204>

In this study, researchers investigate how the race of a defendant might influence risk-related perceptions and decisions made by jury-eligible participants after being presented with expert opinion on likelihood of future violence by the defendant. Results indicate that there were no significant effects of defendant's race on the jury's risk decisions, but participants higher in explicit racial bias tended to perceive Black defendants as higher risk.

Freudenthaler, L., Tran, U. S., & Eher, R. (2022). **Sexual and violent recidivism of empirically-typed individuals convicted of rape.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14999013.2022.2052999>

Employing a sample of 575 male sex offenders, Freudenthaler & Eher (2022) established four profiles to better understand the group and navigate appropriate treatment. Criminological variables, offense behavior, and diagnoses were synthesized to create the following empirical typology: antisocial impulsive, a sexualized, highly violent, and a non-criminal situational type. The typology revealed to have a moderately higher predictive validity for violent recidivism than the Static-99 but not sexual recidivism, however.

Nitsche, K., Etzler, S., Balas, J., Eher, R., & Rettenberger, M. (2022). **A field study of acute dynamic risk assessment in individuals convicted of sexual offenses.** *Psychological Assessment*, 34(6), 583–594. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0001123>

In this study, the German version of the Acute-2007 dynamic risk assessment predictive validity was analyzed using a sample of (N = 534) convicted German sexual offenders. Predictability in general (0.64), sexual (0.64), and violent (0.64) recidivism was moderate for the Acute-2007. Additionally, the ability to predict the length before reoffending demonstrated to be significant.

Olver, M. E., Mundt, J. C., Hogan, N. R., Coupland, R. B. A., Eggert, J. E., Higgs, T., Lewis, K., Cortoni, F., Gordon, A., Morgan, P. J., & Wong, S. C. P. (2022). **Assessing dynamic violence risk: Common language risk levels and recidivism rates for the Violence Risk Scale.** *Psychological Assessment*, 34(6), 528–545. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0001116>

In this current study, the development of new risk categories for the Violence Risk Scale (VRS) were generated to formalized a method of measuring dynamic risk. Applying a North American sample (N = 1,338) with

violent histories, a logistic regression formulated a VRS recidivism rates calculator. The calculator generates the recidivism estimates with 90% to 95% confidence intervals.

Shaffer, C. S., Viljoen, J. L., & Douglas, K. S. (2022). **Predictive validity of the SAVRY, YLS/CMI, and PCL:YV is poor for intimate partner violence perpetration among adolescent offenders.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(3), 189 -200. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000483>

Given that there is no clear assessment instrument to assess the risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) pursuance among youth, the predictive validity of Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth, Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory, and Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version was evaluated for IPV among 156 young offenders. Running a receiver operating characteristic analysis, all assessments significantly predicted reoffending, however, did not generate a significant relationship with IPV.

Weaver, S. S., Dargis, M., Kiehl, K. A., & Koenigs, M. (2022). **Criminal histories and rates of recidivism among two subtypes of psychopathic individuals.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 471-491. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211033329>

This study compared criminal histories and recidivism rates between psychopathy subtypes differing in negative affect (NA) within a sample of adult males incarcerated in state prisons. High- and low-NA psychopathy subtypes did not differ on histories of total, nonviolent, or violent crime, and did not differ on rates of total, nonviolent or violent recidivism, highlighting equally levels of criminal risk associated with both subtypes.

SEX OFFENDERS

Azizian, A., Olver, M. E., Rokop, J., & D’Orazio, D. M. (2022). **A preliminary analysis of sexual recidivism and predictive validity of the Satic-99R in men discharged from state hospitals pursuant to California’s Sexually Violent Predator Act.** *Sexual Abuse*, 34(3), 319-340. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10790632211019726>

In this study, the recidivism rates and the predictive validity of the Static-99R were examined in 335 men discharged from state hospitals pursuant to the Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) Act. The Static-99R demonstrated small in magnitude discrimination for sexual, violent, and general recidivism but overpredicted sexual recidivism. Observed recidivism rates were lower than predicted by Static-99R scores and may be the result of the sample’s older age at release, lengthy hospitalization, or other factors.

Carr, A. E. & Willis, G. M. (2022). **Balancing political and criminogenic needs: Evaluating the New Zealand Department of Corrections’ response to men assessed with a below average risk for sexual recidivism.** *Sexual Abuse*, 34(3), 456-482. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10790632211042365>

This research investigated the effectiveness of a low-intensity treatment program on recidivism outcomes and on organizational impacts. Results show low base rate recidivism for both program participants and a comparison group assessed as demonstrating similar static sexual offence recidivism risk, and little evidence of reduced recidivism following treatment. Many potential participants demonstrated higher levels of dynamic risk and overridden to more intensive treatment options, which suggest an overall positive net effect.

Frazier, A. & Gonzales, J. E. (2022). **Dispelling a Myth: Reevaluating the predictive validity of Rape Myth Acceptance for likelihood of engaging in sexual violence.** *Sexual Abuse*, 34(3), 398-424. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10790632211026287>

This research evaluated the predictive value of a rape myth measure, as compared with other predictors (criminal history, childhood victimization, aggressive tendencies, substance use, and empathy), in predicting self-reported acts of forcible and incapacitated sexual assault in 304 college-age men from 45 U.S. states. Results indicate that rape myths were weakly associated with violence when considered as sole predictors. This predictive power dissipated when other predictors were included. Comprehensive models accounted significantly better for variability in outcomes.

Hamilton, E., Sanchez, D., & Ferrara, M. L. (2022). **Measuring collateral consequences among individuals registered for a sexual offense: Development of the sexual offender collateral consequences measure.** *Sexual Abuse, 34*(3), 259-291. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10790632211019733>

This study investigated the underlying factor structure of collateral consequences commonly endorsed by 218 individuals convicted of a sexual offense in Texas through Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) procedures and the reliability and validity indicators of the scale. Study measures included a pool of 66 collateral consequences items in addition to psychological self-report instruments. EFA results revealed a two-dimensional construct representing collateral consequences affecting areas of social and psychological well-being and demonstrated adequate reliability and validity.

Lockhart, J., DiCiro, M., Rokop, J., & Brennan, A. (2022). **California Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) evaluations in the field: Static-99R and diagnostic field reliability.** *Sexual Abuse, 34*(3), 425-455.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/10790632211042364>

This study examined the reliability of sexually violent predator (SVP) evaluations using a stratified sample of evaluations of 395 individuals, which included three groups: individuals not meeting SVP criteria, individuals meeting SVP criteria, and individuals where evaluators disagreed. Static-99R score intraclass coefficient (ICC) interrater reliability was good to excellent within each group and overall. The results suggest that Static-99R scores have acceptable reliability in these evaluations, and Pedophilic Disorder and OSPD can be reliably diagnosed.

Martini, M., Tartaglia, S., & Piccoli, N. D. (2022). **Assessing rape myth acceptance: A contribution to Italian validation of the measure for assessing Subtle Rape Myth (SRMA-IT).** *Sexual Abuse, 34*(3), 375-397. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10790632211028158>

To validate the Measure for Assessing Subtle Rape Myths developed by McMahon and Farmer, a sample of 3,915 university students were asked to complete the questionnaire. After an exploratory factor analysis and a confirmatory factor analysis, results showed that internal consistency was good, that convergent validity between all subscales and System Justification—Gender was detected, and that the independent-sample T test showed that women accepted all four rape myths significantly less than men, validating the instrument.

Steel, C. M. S., Newman, E., O'Rourke, S., & Quayle, E. (2022). **Suicidal ideation in offenders convicted of child sexual exploitation material offences.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 40*(3), 365–378.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2560>

To improve treatment, the researchers investigated suicidal ideations in Child Sexual Exploitation Material (CSEM) offenders. CSEM offenders (n=78) from the U.S completed an electronic survey asking about suicidal ideation, behaviors, and experiences during the police investigation. Majority of the sample (73%) endorsed suicidal ideation, 19% attempted suicide, and 41% voice that they would have sought counselling if connected. Research prompts for empathetic investigative technique and rapid assessment/treatment in the population.

Vincent, S., Kahn, R. E., Ambroziak, G., Smith, J., & Jardas, E. (2022). **Treatment satisfaction in a civil commitment facility for sexually violent persons.** *Sexual Abuse, 34*(3), 483-504.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/10790632211019728>

In this study evaluating patient satisfaction in therapeutic settings, findings indicate that patients reported high levels of satisfaction with treatment at the facility, especially about being treated with kindness and respect and staff acting professionally. However, providers and patients have different ratings for assessment methods such as the Penile Plethysmography assessment and the polygraph testing. Soliciting patient feedback periodically could be important for maintaining treatment engagement and discovering opportunities to enhance patient satisfaction.

Cloonan-Thomas, S., Daff, E. S. & McEwan, T. E. (2022). **Post-relationship stalking and intimate partner abuse in a sample of Australian adolescents.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 194-215. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12206>

In this study researchers examine stalking behavior in adolescents following intimate relationships (PRS). Results indicate that PRS was prevalent in 19% of subjects who reported victimization and 18% reporting perpetration. Significant relationships existed between experiencing PRS and having prior youth intimate partner abuse victimisation.

Cowden, R. G., Captari, L. E., Chen, Z. J., DE Kock, J. H., & Houghtaling, A. (2022). **Effectiveness of an intensive experiential group therapy program in promoting mental health and well-being among mass shooting survivors: A practice-based pilot study.** *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 53(2), 181-191. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pro0000443>

This longitudinal intervention study examined the effectiveness of a 6-day intensive experiential group therapy program for 36 survivors of mass shootings. Self-reported mental health, physical health, and flourishing were assessed at baseline (T0), end of treatment (T1), 1-month follow-up (T2), 3-month follow-up (T3), and 6-month follow-up (T4). The findings of this practice-based study provide preliminary evidence demonstrating the medium-term effectiveness of a group experiential treatment in promoting the mental health and well-being of mass shooting survivors.

Faragó, L., Ferenczy-Nyúl, D., Kende, A., Krekó, P., & Gurály, Z. (2022). **Criminalization as a justification for violence against the homeless in Hungary.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 162(2), 216-230. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2021.1874257>

Researchers investigated whether criminalization of homelessness can become a source of justifying violence against homeless people in the Hungarian context. Using a convenience ($N = 196$) and a representative sample of the population of Budapest ($N = 674$), they found that both RWA and SDO predicted support for violence, and this connection was mediated by the new law. We also found that justification was influenced by educational level, as the association between SDO and violence increased with higher levels of education.

Fischer, M., Twardawski, M., Strelan, P., & Gollwitzer, M. (2022). **Victims need more than power:**

Empowerment and moral change independently predict victims' satisfaction and willingness to reconcile. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 123(3), 518–536. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspi0000291>

Researchers sought to understand how offender feedback facilitates restorative justice. Across six studies -four scenario and two autobiographic recall- results showed that both victim empowerment and a perceived moral change in the offender independently contribute to why offender feedback is beneficial in the post transgression process.

Flusberg, S. J., Van der Vord, J., Husney, S. Q. & Holmes, K. J. (2022). **Who's the "real" victim? How victim framing shapes attitudes toward sexual assault.** *Psychological Science*, 33(4), 524-537. <https://doi.org/10.1177/095679762111045935>

Experimenters analyzed the impact of "victim framing" on the public using a report of an alleged sexual assault framing the female accuser as the victim or the male perpetrator as the victim (of false accusations). Participants in both conditions expressed more support for the victim-framed protagonist, and these effects varied based on how the victim frame was portrayed and whether it was a report about a real or fictional case.

Good, J.J., Woodzicka, J.A., & Bourne, K.A. (2022). **How do confronters want perpetrators to respond? Defining successful confrontation as the match between desired and actual outcomes.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 162(2), 280-296. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2021.1873723>

Researchers examined whether successful confrontation of prejudice elicits the confronter's desired response. Using a community sample of 152 adults, they conducted an exploratory study in which participants recalled a

time when they had confronted racism or sexism. Path analysis showed that a perceived match between desired and actual perpetrator responses to confrontation predicted greater positive and lower negative emotion among confronters, across a range of perpetrator responses.

McCarthy, R. J., Rivers, A. K., Jensen, A. P., Pawirosetiko, J. S. & Erickson, J. M. (2022). **Is the victim-perpetrator asymmetry stronger in situations where blame is being assigned?** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 101, 104333. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2022.104333>

In this registered report, researchers examine whether victim-perpetrator asymmetry is stronger in conditions where people feel they will be evaluated for blameworthiness. Victim-perpetrator asymmetry remained unchanged by blameworthiness manipulations on both sides.

Vilarino, M., Amado, B. G., Seijo, D., Selaya, A. & Arce, R. (2022). **Consequences of child maltreatment victimization in internalizing and externalizing mental health problems.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 182-193. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12212>

This field study evaluates the impact of child maltreatment on mental health in 65 child victims of various forms of maltreatment. Results showed a higher level of depressive, anxiety, and anger symptoms in the child maltreatment victim sample compared to the normative sample.

WITNESS ISSUES

Chevroulet, C., Paterson, H. M., Kemp, R. I., & van Golde, C. (2022). **Technology and eyewitness memory: evaluating the efficacy of a novel digital cued recall tool.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2100372>

In order to capture and preserve eyewitness memory, psychologists have developed cued recall tools that witnesses can fill out immediately after a critical incident. This study assesses the efficacy of a novel tool, 'iWitnessed'. iWitnessed is a smartphone application that elicits information from witnesses about the event using a guided recall procedure. Naïve undergraduate participants ($N = 72$) witnessed a staged theft and were then randomly allocated to one of three immediate recall conditions: no recall (control), free recall, or iWitnessed. One week later all participants returned to the lab and were interviewed about the theft they had witnessed. The results showed that iWitnessed increased the amount of correct information reported in the participants' immediate accounts (Hedge's $g = 1.26$) without compromising overall accuracy. However, iWitnessed did not improve delayed recall relative to the free recall and control groups.

Eisen, M. L., Ying, R.C., Chui, C., & Swaby, M.A. (2022). **Comparing witness performance in the field versus the lab: How real-world conditions affect eyewitness decision-making.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 46(3), 175-188. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000485>

Researchers compared eyewitness performance when conducting show ups and lineups under field versus laboratory conditions in a field-simulation experiment. Field conditions had a very different effect on witness performance when conducting show ups compared with lineups. When witnesses were led to believe that their identification would result in the arrest and prosecution of the suspect, they became more liberal in their decision-making when show ups were used but more conservative when lineups were employed.

Erickson, W. B., Brown, C., Portch, E., Lampinen, J. M., Marsh, J. E., Fodarella, C., ... & Frowd, C. D. (2022). **The impact of weapons and unusual objects on the construction of facial composites.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2079643>

Researchers explored whether weapon presence at encoding interferes with the construction of a facial composite. Participants encoded an unfamiliar target face seen either on its own or paired with a knife. Encoding duration (10 or 30 s) was also manipulated. The following day, participants recalled the face and constructed a composite of it using a holistic system (EvoFIT). Correct naming of the participants' composites was found to reduce reliably when target faces were paired with the weapon at 10 s but not at 30 s. These data suggest that the presence of a weapon reduces the effectiveness of facial composites following a short encoding duration.

Price, H. L. & Ornstein, P. A. (2022). **The influence of prior knowledge on inexperienced interviewers' questioning of children.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(4), 758-766. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3959>
In this experiment, non-experienced interviewers questioned children about a potentially experienced event, relying on question types not typically recommended in interviewing guidelines. When interviewers were given misleading prior knowledge it increased the likelihood of them using suggestive questioning, stressing the importance of having trained forensic interviewers question children.

Rosen, A. S., Hirst, R. B., Brown, C. C., Arastu, S. F. & Hedbabny, K. (2022). **Eyewitness recall, lineup identification, and verbal and visual memory among chronic cannabis users after a minimum of 24-h abstinence.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(4), 780-792. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3962>
This study investigated the eyewitness reliability in both cannabis users and nonusers after a 24-hour period of abstinence. Cannabis users tended to recall more inaccurate crime details when cued, and total accurate and inaccurate details recalled were similar. No effects were found on lineup identification accuracy, and only verbal memory performance and years of education predicted eyewitness recall accuracy, but not cannabis user status.

Saraiva, R., Bertoldo, G., Bjorndal, L. D., Bunghez, C., Lofthus, I. S., McGill, L., Richardson, S. & Stadel, M. (2022). **Improving the evaluation of eyewitness evidence in legal decision-making: Testing an active versus passive teaching aid.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(3), 520-535. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3938>
Researchers investigate whether the I-I-Eye evidence-based teaching aid can be made more effective in improving evaluation of eyewitness evidence in legal settings. In two experiments, adding an active component did not improve the sensitivity of the I-I-Eye, but can help jurors recognize strong eyewitness cases. Additionally, the I-I-Eye was shown not to be effective when evidence was weak.

Segal, A., Pompedda, F., Haginoya, S., Kaniušonytė, G., & Santtila, P. (2022). **Avatars with child sexual abuse (vs. no abuse) scenarios elicit different emotional reactions.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2082422>
Researchers wanted to understand whether participants perceive allegedly sexually abused child avatars as realistic and how they emotionally respond to avatars revealing they were actually abused vs. not-abused. Psychology students and recent graduates watched eight avatars (four boys, four girls, four with a CSA and four with a no-CSA scenario) providing a series of details about what had happened. Before and after observing each avatar, the participants' emotional reactions and perceived realness of the avatars were measured. The participants self-reported more negative (anger, sadness, disgust) and more positive (relief) emotions to confirmed CSA and disconfirmed CSA scenarios. Higher general emotionality related to CSA and higher perceived realness of the avatars made the differences generally stronger.

Szpitalak, M. (2022). **Reinforced self-affirmation as a method of reducing the misinformation effect: Towards ecological validity.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2093872>
Researchers examined whether a method of enhancing self-confidence -reinforced self-affirmation (RSA) - could reduce the misinformation effect. Across three experiments, results showed that RSA generally reduced the misinformation effect; however, it was not effective when initial testing was present, most probably due to ceiling effects caused by this testing.

Xie, S. Y., Thai, S., & Hehman, E. (2022). **Everyday perceiver-context influences on impression formation: No evidence of consistent effects.** *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01461672221085088>

It is possible that facial impressions (e.g., trustworthy, intelligent) vary considerably across different perceivers and targets. However, nearly all existing research comes from participants evaluating faces in the lab. Researchers explored whether social perceptions could additionally be influenced by perceivers' experiential

factors that vary in daily life: mood, environment, physiological state, and psychological situations. To do this, they tracked daily changes in participants' experienced contexts during impression formation using experience sampling. Results suggest that perceivers' experienced contexts may play only a small role in impressions formed from faces.

Zhang, Y., Segal, A., Pompedda, F., Haginoya, S. & Santtila, P. (2022). **Confirmation bias in simulated CSA interviews: How abuse assumption influences interviewing and decision-making processes?** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 314-328. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12213>

Authors studied confirmation bias in simulated child sexual abuse cases by analyzing studies involving students, psychologists, and police officers who interviewed child avatars. Analyses suggested that the preliminary assumptions of abuse by the interviewer affected both behavior and outcomes of the interview, including abuse conclusions, confidence levels, use of non-recommended question types, and a decreased likelihood of reaching a correct conclusion.

OTHER

Alaei, R., Deska, J. C., Hugenberg, K., & Rule, N. O. (2022). **People attribute humanness to men and women differently based on their facial appearance.** *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 123(2), 400–422. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspi0000364>

Researchers tested whether people (de)humanize individuals based on social traits inferred from their facial appearance, focusing on attractiveness and intelligence. Across five studies, less attractive and less intelligent-looking individuals seemed less human, but this varied by target gender: Attractiveness better predicted humanness attributions to women whereas perceived intelligence better predicted humanness attributions to men.

Chaffkin, J., Barnes, T., Avila Quintero, V., Flores, J., Lin, E., & Wasser, T. (2022). **Characteristics of assaultive patients whom inpatient psychiatric staff report to law enforcement.** *Psychiatric Services*, 73, 768-773. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.202100140

This study sought to identify factors that affect hospital staff's decision to pursue criminal charges against patients who assault staff on inpatient psychiatric units. Data was reviewed from 9,654 admissions, of which 124 patient encounters involved assaults on staff. The results suggest that certain patients are more likely to be reported to law enforcement and create policies that mitigate discrepancies in criminal justice involvement.

Fysh, M. C. & Bindemann, M. (2022). **Molistic processing in facial image comparison.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(4), 830-841. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3975>

This study examined how efficacious the presence of moles in forensic facial identification is by manipulating the presence and location of moles. Results indicate that when observers were untrained in facial image comparison they used moles to support identification decisions, and that these effects were amplified when they were prompted to use moles for identification purposes. Identification accuracy was higher when observers were instructed to only focus on moles, suggesting the power of moles as facial recognition features with high influence on identification decisions.

Johnston, M. S., Ricciardelli, R., & McKendy, L. (2022). **Improving the mental health of correctional workers: Perspectives from the field.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 951-970. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548221081468>

This article illuminates correctional staff perspectives on mental health policies at the organizational level to foster better well-being outcomes for employees. Responses to an open-ended survey highlight the need for a correctional staff mental health paradigm reflecting the sources of stress, access to specialized mental health services, improvements in work and schedule structures, manager-staff relations, and changes to the physical environment.

Peterson, J. K., Densley, J. A., Knapp, K., Higgins, S., & Jensen, A. (2022). **Psychosis and mass shootings: A systematic examination using publicly available data.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 28(2), 280-291. <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000314>

This article assessed the role of psychosis in contributing to mass shootings, compared with other motivations. Results showed that symptoms of psychosis played no role in 69% of cases but may have played a minor role in 11% of cases, a moderate role in 9% of cases, and a major role in 11% of cases. There are also no differences in perpetrators motivated by psychosis to those with other motivations in terms of demographics and common risk factors for violence.

Ricciardelli, R., Mitchell, M., Taillieu, T., Angehrn, A., Afifi, T., & Carleton, R. N. (2022). **Pervasive uncertainty under threat: Mental health disorders and experiences of uncertainty for correctional workers.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 991-1009. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211050112>

Using data from an online survey of 845 correctional service workers in Ontario, Canada, this article assessed the prevalence of mental disorders and experiences of uncertainty in the workplace and between correctional roles. Findings reveal that officers, institutional governance, and probation officers appear most at risk of mental disorders. These results reaffirm a need for evidence-based proactive mental health activities and treatment that can inform employee mental health.

Roth, S. L., Qureshi, A., Moulden, H. M., Chaimowitz, G. A., Lanius, R. A., Losier, B. J., & Mckinnon, M. C. (2022). **“Trapped in their Shame”: A qualitative investigation of moral injury in forensic psychiatry patients.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(5), 593-612. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548211039877>

A qualitative investigation was conducted in this study to explore the nature, severity, or impact of moral pain in individuals who are not criminally responsible (NCR) through semi-structured interviews with nine forensic psychiatric patients and 21 care providers. Findings showed that NCR patients endorse symptoms consistent with moral injury, including feelings of guilt toward victims, shame for one's behavior, and a loss of trust in one's morality.

Tan, W. L. & Khader, M. (2022). **Impact of justice-related dispositions on support for cyber vigilantism: The mediating effect of perceived severity of transgression.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 27(2), 234-246. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12208>

Researchers examine how factors including legal authoritarianism, perceived severity of transgression, and observer sensitivity affect support for cyber vigilantism. An online survey was distributed to participants and results indicate that perceived severity of transgression acted as a mediator between justice-related dispositions and cyber vigilantism support.

Zannella, L., Clow, K. A., Hall, V., & Ricciardelli, R. (2022). **Shaping attitudes toward wrongfully convicted individuals: an examination of brief video interventions.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2096222>

In a series of three studies, researchers investigated whether exposure to a brief video would influence attitudes toward wrongfully convicted individuals among undergraduate students and community members. In all studies, researchers asked participants to watch a brief Innocence Project video of an exoneree discussing their wrongful conviction or an unrelated video and answer a series of questions assessing their attitudes toward wrongfully convicted individuals. Compared to those exposed to the control video, participants exposed to a video about wrongful conviction had more positive attitudes toward wrongfully convicted individuals. These findings demonstrate that watching these Innocence Project videos may result in more positive attitudes toward exonerees which could improve their reintegration.