

AP-LS Research Briefs

Editors: Veronica Johnson & Kelly McWilliams

Student Contributor: Ariana Chance, Ella Merriwether, Alexandra O’Neal, Bibi A. Subhan, Natalie Tesfamicael, & Ava Zwolinski

COMMUNITY, CORRECTIONAL, & FORENSIC TREATMENT

Aizpurua, E., Barry, T. J., Ricarte, J. J., & Caravaca-Sánchez, F. (n.d.). Life experiences and health factors linked to violent offending and repeated incarceration among males in Spain. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2316855>

The current research aimed to detect targetable life, personal and health related variables linked to reincarceration and conviction for violent crimes in a sample of incarcerated males in Spain (n = 201). Frequency of antisocial behaviours was linked to both general and violent reincarceration. Years working, serious mental, and physical illnesses were associated with number of incarcerations, but not with violent reincarceration specifically.

Baffour, F. D., Francis, A. P., Chong, M. D., & Harris, N. (2024). Prison Overcrowding and Harsh Conditions: Health and Human Rights Concerns to Persons in Custody, Staff, and the Community. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(3), 375-400. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231219803>

Researchers investigated overcrowding in Ghana prisons and its effects on inmates’ and officers’ health and well-being. Qualitative analysis of participants’ experiences reveal themes of fear of the spread of diseases, limited resources, and psychological and emotional strain. The findings call attention to the importance of addressing overcrowding from human rights and public security perspectives. Policy interventions targeting depopulation and adherence to international prison standards are crucial for fostering a healthy prison environment for both inmates and prison staff.

Bart-Plange, D.-J., & Trawalter, S. (2024). On the Role of Police Shootings, Recognition of Systemic Racism, and Empathy on White Americans’ Support for Police Reform. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 01461672241237286. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01461672241237286>

The researchers examined whether bearing witness to police violence leads to support for policy reforms. Across three studies (N = 943), White participants either viewed a news video about an unarmed Black man killed at the hands of police or in a car accident due to a collision with another driver. Results suggest that empathy for Black victims of police violence predicts policy support but only among those who recognize that such violence is systemic in nature.

Batastini, A. B., Cook, K., & Hoyt, A. (2024). A longitudinal examination of stepping up, stepping out with incarcerated men in restrictive housing: An expansion of the 2021 pilot. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 30(1), 48–58. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1037/law0000403>

Stepping up, Stepping out (SUSO) is a cognitive behavioral program for individuals in long-term restrictive housing units with behavioral and mental health challenges. This article presents an updated set of analyses that compared pre- to posttreatment outcome. The full sample showed reductions in emotional distress, pro-criminal attitudes, and general and reactive criminal thinking were observed from pre- to postintervention. A subsample with 6-month follow-up data showed changes in proactive criminal thinking followed by a declining trend over time and across analyses. These findings did not reach statistical significance, suggesting a different or modified mechanism of change for this style.

Blonigen, D. M., Macia, K. S., Cucciare, M. A., & Smelson, D. (2024). For whom are treatments for criminal recidivism effective? Moderator effects from a randomized controlled trial of justice-involved veterans. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 92(2), 118–128. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ccp0000864>

This study examined the effectiveness of Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), a cognitive-behavioral intervention for criminal recidivism, compared to usual care (UC) among veterans in behavioral health treatment. The trial involved 341 veterans with a criminal history, randomly assigned to UC or UC + MRT, and followed up at 6 and 12 months. Moderators of treatment effects included recency of criminal history and psychopathic traits. Results showed that MRT was more effective than UC for veterans incarcerated or convicted in the year prior to enrollment, leading to greater reductions in criminal associations, substance use, and employment problems. MRT was also effective for veterans high in psychopathic traits, reducing substance use. These findings suggest that MRT may be beneficial for veterans with recent criminal histories and high psychopathic traits in reducing the risk of criminal recidivism.

Brakel, S. J., & Tucker, D. E. (2024). Capital sentencing and neuropsychiatry. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 42(1), 56–64. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2643>

Researchers examined neuropsychiatric contributions to capital sentencing proceedings as neurological and psychiatric factors in criminal behavior have been increasingly accepted. The article focused on legal theories that underlined neuropsychiatric input, and investigative techniques and resulting data which may be offered by forensic neuropsychiatrists.

Burke, S. C., McPhee, J., Anjaria, N., DeYoung, L., NeMoyer, A., Perkins, E., Kina, F., Parker, L. E., April, K., McKitten, R., & Goldstein, N. E. (n.d.). Evaluating a model program for improving law enforcement officers' perceptions of and interactions with youth in a diverse urban setting. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2023.2292515>

The current study evaluated change in law enforcement perceptions from 24 trainings conducted in Philadelphia which included both formal and informal interactions with young, predominantly Black, volunteers. Data from the Police-Youth Engagement Survey, completed both before and after trainings by 1,344 police recruits, indicated curriculum acceptability and recruits' willingness to use information from the training in their future interactions with youth. Results

indicate that this training may be a promising initial intervention for improving interactions between law enforcement and youth, including youth of color.

Coleman, J. J., Drinane, J. M., Owen, J., Sinha, S., Porter, E. F., Agorsor, C., DeBlaere, C., & Davis, D. E. (2024). Psychotherapy with clients who are incarcerated: Therapists' multicultural orientation, alliance, and outcomes. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 55(1), 39–47. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1037/pro0000522>

Researchers examined psychotherapy outcome data for people experiencing incarceration. Ninety-four clients engaging in routine psychotherapy rated their experience of the therapy process during their third session. There were no significant associations between therapy outcomes and negative cultural humility or cultural opportunities, and therapy outcomes were negatively associated with positive cultural humility. The findings indicate that there may be important factors specific to the setting that contribute to positive therapeutic outcomes.

Dong, M., Ren, Z., Li, Y., & Ye, Q. (n.d.). Stress begets distress: The association of job stress with psychological distress among prison police officers. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2315076>

This study seeks to investigate how job-related stress among prison guards related to their psychological distress, a significant indicator of mental health concerns in Jiangxi Province, China. The findings indicate that job-related stress among prison police officers is positively associated with their psychological distress. More specifically, job-related stress was found to lead to distress by increasing rumination and decreasing resilience among prison guards. Nevertheless, no evidence was found to support the cross-level moderating effect of perceived organizational support (POS).

Haynes, S. H., Lambert, E. G., May, D. C., Keena, L. D., & Leone, M. C. (n.d.). Spillover of domains: Testing the influence of work-family conflict on staff at a Southern U.S. prison. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2023.2292528>

The study examined how the four types of work-family conflict (i.e., time-, strain-, behavior-, and family-based) affect job stress among staff at a large, state-operated correctional facility in the Southern U.S. While time-, strain-, and behavior-based conflict were positively correlated with job stress at the bivariate level, the influence of time-based conflict on job stress became non-significant after controlling for other demographic and contextual variables. Only strain- and behavior-based conflict remained significant predictors of job stress in the multivariate regression analyses.

Gallagher, O., Regan, E. E., & Reilly, G. O. (n.d.). 'Violence is all he knew, and it seemed to work': Using the power threat meaning framework to explore prison officers' understandings of violence in Irish prisons. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–31. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2303485>

This study explored National Violence Reduction Unit (NVRU) prison officers' understandings of the origins, experiences and expressions of the violence of NVRU prisoners, through the Power Threat Meaning Framework (PTMF). Prison officers (n = 13) participated in semi-structured interviews at two time-points: 6 months after the NVRU opening (n = 13), and 12 months after the NVRU opening (n = 11). Prison officers confirmed many a priori elements of

the existing provisional PTMF, whilst also contributing novel elements related to their subjective understandings of this specific cohort.

Johnson, J. E., Ramezani, N., Viglione, J., Hailemariam, M., & Taxman, F. S. (2024). Recommended mental health practices for individuals interacting with US police, court, jail, probation, and parole systems. *Psychiatric services*, 75(3), 246-257. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.20230029>

This study highlights the prevalence of recommended mental health practices for individuals with mental health issues involved in the U.S. criminal legal system. Analyzing data from 950 counties, the authors identified 59 recommended practices, including general mental health approaches and diagnosis-specific treatments. They found that these practices were present in only 21.9%–43.0% of U.S. counties, indicating a significant gap in implementation. Practices such as permanent supportive housing, medicaid reactivation in jails, and psychosocial interventions for physical pain were identified as particularly important but less commonly implemented. These findings suggest a need for targeted implementation efforts to improve mental health care for this population.

Koons-Witt, B., Crittenden, C., & Crick, S. (2024). Coping With Incarceration: How Women Adjust to Being Separated From Their Children. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(3), 353-374. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231223172>

The current study examined the initial phases of incarceration for women, focusing on experiences of loss of liberty and separation from families. Semi-structured interviews included topics of mental struggles, conflicts, pregnancy and loss, and keeping busy. Authors discuss how relational-cultural theory aligns with mothers' experiences of relational support from other women and staff, external family support and participation in programming. The study underscores the significance of such support in aiding women's adaptation during imprisonment, suggesting implications for their care and management policies.

Leymon, M. G., Campbell, C. M., & Henning, K. (2024). Oregon's Transitional Leave Program and Recidivism. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(1), 43-65. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231208192>

Oregon's Short-Term Transitional Leave (STTL) program has aimed to enhance re-entry community integration for prison releasees since 1989. In the last decade, STTL has expanded, allowing for individuals to be released up to 120 days early. Using propensity-score matching, researchers evaluated recidivism disparities between STTL participants and those completing full sentences. Researchers found no significant associations between STTL and rearrest, reconviction or reincarceration; however, STTL participants exhibited higher rates of technical violations, especially for those with the longest release times.

Lockwood, A., Alward, L., & Viglione, J. (2024). A Qualitative Exploration of Shifts to Community Supervision Work During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(3), 440-458. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231219805>

This study investigated probation officers' (POs) experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic, exploring how they adapted supervision techniques. Results showed that POs had to adapt their approach to supervision, shifting to remote supervision and an "agent of change" approach. POs prioritized high-risk clients while navigating the adjustments. Authors discuss the implications

for community correction reform post-pandemic and the need for flexibility in supervision strategies.

Moore, K. E., Clemens, K. S., Gratz, K. L., & Tull, M. T. (2024). Treatment-relevant factors among adults receiving court-mandated substance use treatment: The role of emotion dysregulation. *Psychological Services, 21*(1), 155–165. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ser0000672>

This study investigates the impact of emotion dysregulation on treatment outcomes for individuals on probation receiving court-mandated substance use treatment. Analyzing data from 163 adults, the study examines the association between emotion dysregulation and substance use severity, engagement in prior treatments, and criminal charges. Results suggest that emotion dysregulation, particularly difficulties in goal-directed behaviors and controlling impulses when distressed, is more strongly linked to substance use severity and criminal charges in females compared to males. The findings underscore the importance of addressing emotion dysregulation in substance use treatment for individuals on probation, with specific considerations for sex differences.

Obegi, J. H. (2024). Monitoring a correctional suicide prevention program: The roles of implementation and intermediate outcomes. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 30*(1), 59–65. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1037/law0000398>

This article highlighted the importance of developing a specialized quality assurance system for suicide prevention programs (SPPs) in jails and prisons. The author discusses three implementation outcomes (penetration, sustainability, and quality of delivery) that can be applied to a correctional SPP. The author also offers practical guidance on translating policy components into measurable outcomes and monitoring strategies.

Trudgett, M., Mcgrath, A., & Spaccavento, B. (2024). Engaging First Nations Australians in Correctional Treatment: The Perspectives of Program Recipients and Facilitators. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 51*(1), 24-42. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231207059>

Effective rehabilitation programs tailored to the needs of First Nations Australians are needed to address their overrepresentation in the correctional system. Researchers use a critical realist approach to study the perceptions of First Nations individuals in such programs. Semi-structured interviews conducted with five First Nations people serving community-based orders and five First Nations Program Facilitators revealed four key themes: importance of culture and colonization, intrinsic motivation to change, role of the First Nations facilitator and life after jail. Findings highlight the need for cultural healing as a critical factor for programs designed for First Nations Australians.

Varghese, F. P., Bihm, E. M., Gibbons, C., Bull, C., Whitmire, J., Nolan, J., & Tomas Flores, L. (2024). Pilot study of career mentoring program for juveniles. *Psychological Services, 21*(1), 175–183. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ser0000689>

This article discusses a career-mentoring program for court-ordered juveniles, aiming to reduce recidivism by addressing key risk factors and incorporating effective career intervention strategies. Participants were randomly assigned to either a mentoring group or a treatment-as-usual (TAU) group. The mentoring group received nine sessions of structured mentoring from

university students, while the TAU group received other court-provided programs. Posttest results showed that the mentoring group exhibited more pro-social work motivations, realistic attitudes toward work, and professional job interests compared to the TAU group. Participants in the mentoring group also reported enjoying their mentoring experience. These findings highlight the potential benefits of cost-effective mentoring programs for court-involved youth during critical developmental stages.

DELINQUENCY/ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Alexander, A. R., Mendez, L., & Kerig, P. K. (2024). Moral Injury as a Transdiagnostic Risk Factor for Mental Health Problems in Detained Youth. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(2), 194-212. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231208203>

This study utilized 96 youth housed in secure detention centers and examined associations between mental health outcomes and potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs), defined as the distress resulting from perpetrating or witnessing acts that conflict with one's deeply held moral beliefs. After controlling for trauma exposure, PMIEs were found to be significantly and positively associated with depressive and anxiety symptoms, as well as nonsuicidal self-injury. Authors discuss the implications for research and clinical practice.

Berezin, M. N., Javdani, S., Ducat, C., Sims, G., & Godfrey, E. (2024). The critical case file approach: A novel tool for critically analyzing mixed-method data as exemplified in a juvenile legal setting. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 30(1), 66–79. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1037/law0000413>

This article introduced the Critical Case File (CCF) approach, offering a novel framework to address inequities in legal systems' responses to youth with multiple marginalized identities. The CCF approach examines structural factors contributing to legal system contact and analyzes how the system perpetuates disparities. Authors describe how this approach is differentiated from conventional methods in social science and criminology research. Practice and policy implications demonstrate its potential to illuminate structural factors driving legal system disparities.

Brazil, K. J., & Forth, A. E. (2024). Adolescent Psychopathic Traits, Early Adversity, and Intimate Partner Violence. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(2), 213-229. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231219810>

Researchers examine the association between adolescent psychopathic traits and different forms of intimate partner violence (IPV), and whether early adverse experiences might be interrelated. One hundred and fifty-six justice-involved and at-risk youth completed self-reports and interviews. Psychopathic traits were associated with IPV over and above early adversity. Researchers also found that psychopathic traits were indirectly related to interparental violence, indicating a connection to intergenerational partner violence.

Brislin, S. J., Clark, D. A., Clark, D. B., Durbin, C. E., Parr, A. C., Ahonen, L., Anderson-Carpenter, K. D., Heitzeg, M. M., Luna, B., Sripada, C., Zucker, R. A., & Hicks, B. M. (2024). Differential Item Functioning in Reports of Delinquent Behavior Between Black and White Youth: Evidence of Measurement Bias in Self-Reports of Arrest in the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study. *Assessment*, 31(2), 444-459. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10731911231164627>

This study examined whether a brief 10-item delinquency measure exhibited measurement invariance across non-Hispanic White and Black youth in the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study.

Fine, A. D., Fix, R. L., Del Toro, J., & Jackson, D. B. (2024). Great Expectations: The Importance of Procedural Justice and Parenting for Perceptions of Success Among Youth on Probation. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(1), 127-147. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231206837>

Juvenile probation is a pivotal juncture for intervention, prompting interest in enhancing youths' outcomes, including reduced recidivism and improved education and employment prospects. Grounded in the risk-need-responsivity framework, this study investigated how familial/peer, societal/community, and individual factors influence youths' expectations for probation success and broader life outcomes. Analyzing data from youth at probation onset and 6 months in, findings reveal parental monitoring and procedural justice perceptions consistently influence probationary success expectations. However, parental monitoring uniquely prompts broader life success expectations. These insights have implications for theoretical understanding, policy development, and practical interventions in juvenile justice contexts.

Moriarty, A., Papalia, N., Spivak, B., Ali, M. M., Luebbers, S., & Shepherd, S. (n.d.). Exploring factors associated with chronic and serious offending in detained dual system youth. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2318377>

This study aimed to examine associations between child protection involvement, psychological/behavioural factors, and justice system involvement. Results indicated that having a child protection history was associated with having both a violent index offence and a higher number of previous orders. Sensitivity to anger was also associated with having a violent index offence, while being male and aged 17–18 were associated with a higher number of previous orders. Child protection history moderated the relationship between Indigenous status and the number of prior orders, and between externalising symptoms and prior orders.

Okafor, P. A. W. (n.d.). Punitive consequences of being a minority male: An analysis exploring intersectionality, racial/ethnic threat, and sentencing outcomes. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2023.2292505>

The purpose of the current research is to address the inattention of analyzing the intersection of individual-level characteristics across racial and ethnic contexts and how these effects contribute to sentencing disparities. The study used 2010–2017 Florida Sentencing Guidelines data, combined with county-level data from the 2010 United States Census. The results suggest that some minority men of various ages receive a punishment penalty. Moreover, some minority men of various ages receive harsher sentencing outcomes when sentenced in areas with a growing racial/ethnic presence.

Saladino, V., Fusco, A., Castellani, L., Calaresi, D., & Verrastro, V. (n.d.). Aggressive behavior among Italian justice-involved juveniles: The impact of attachment, discipline, and moral disengagement. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–17.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2303496>

Our research investigates the influence of family attachment, perceived parental discipline, time spent with parents, and moral disengagement on aggressive behaviors among 234 justice-involved juveniles from Italian Youth Detention Centers (14–25 years old). The stepwise multiple linear regression analysis showed a positive association between moral disengagement and insecure-avoidant attachment with aggressive behavior. The time spent with parents and the perceived severe discipline was negatively associated with aggressive behavior.

Schmidt, F., Killen, A., Haner, D., & Toombs, E. (2024). Clinical Override Use With the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory: Predictive Validity and Factors Associated With Case Management Use. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(2), 175-193.

<https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231208206>

Youth probation officers carry the clinical discretion to override the actuarial risk assessment classification on the Youth Level Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI). Analyzing 1,259 cases, researchers found overrides in 10.8% of cases, often for younger individuals with serious offenses or at moderate risk levels. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analyses show that the YLS/CMI had large effect size predictive validity for general recidivism. However, when overrides were used, the YLS/CMI's validity dropped to change levels. Findings have implications for field case management use, training, and probation officer decision-making.

Tanner-Smith, E. E., Mojekwu, F., & Frankel, L. (2024). Examining the Effects of Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(1), 148-170. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231208208>

Through meta-analysis, the authors assessed juvenile drug treatment court (JDTC) program outcomes, focusing on graduation rates, recidivism, and substance use. Analyzing 55 eligible samples (12,310 participants), authors found an average graduation rate of 54.74%. JDTCs showed modest benefits in reducing recidivism during court supervision but lacked sustained effects post-program completion. Correlation analyses suggest effectiveness when programs are tailored to youths' needs, but implementation failures may limit post-program impact. Overall, evidence quality was low, indicating a need for improved program design and implementation to maximize JDTC effectiveness in addressing juvenile substance abuse recidivism.

Wang, Z., Li, C., & Xie, Z. (2024). Antisocial behavior in adolescents: An investigation into associations with bullying victimization, moral disengagement, sleep quality, and family relationship. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 1-12.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10862-024-10118-3>

This study investigates the relationship between bullying victimization, antisocial behavior, moral disengagement, sleep quality, and family relationships. Surveys were completed by 659 middle and high school students. Results from structural equation modeling suggest that moral disengagement and sleep quality fully mediate the effect of bullying victimization on antisocial behavior. The direct effect of bullying victimization on antisocial behavior, as well as the indirect effect through sleep quality, is moderated by family relationships. These findings provide insights into the mechanisms underlying the association between bullying victimization

and adolescent antisocial behavior, suggesting that interventions targeting family relationships and sleep quality, while reducing moral disengagement, may help mitigate the risk of antisocial behavior in victims of bullying.

Walters, G.D. (2023). Cognitive-behavioral reciprocity: Testing the bidirectional relationship between antisocial cognition and delinquency. *Law & Human Behavior, 47*(6), 654-665. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000549>

Using data from the Pathways to Desistance study (1,354 serious justice-involved youths), Walters explored whether delinquency and antisocial cognition are reciprocally or bidirectionally related. The researcher paired two forms of antisocial cognition—moral neutralization and cognitive impulsivity—with delinquency to predict a single future outcome with a zero-order correlation and a lagged outcome or change with a partial correlation. The results of this study are congruent with the conclusion that the relationship between antisocial cognition and delinquency is reciprocal.

Zettler, H. R., & Craig, J. M. (2024). The Prevalence of Trauma Among Participants in a Juvenile Mental Health Court. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 51*(3), 401-419. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231222619>

In this study, researchers examined the relationship between experiences of trauma and program completion and rearrest in youth in the juvenile mental health court. Data showed a high prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for youth in mental health courts. Participants with higher ACE scores were more likely to not complete the program or be rearrested after participation. However, ACEs were not significantly associated with program noncompletion or rearrest.

FORENSIC ASSESSMENT

Bryant, W. T., Livingston, N. A., McNulty, J. L., Choate, K. T., Santa Ana, E. J., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2024). Exploring the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)-3 in a transgender and gender diverse sample. *Psychological Assessment, 36*(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0001287>

This study examined the psychometric functioning of the MMPI-3 on transgender and gender diverse individuals. Researchers found that there were fewer differences between transgender and gender diverse individuals in their sample (n=97) who were not currently in mental health treatment and the MMPI-3 normative sample compared to previous work. It was concluded that the MMPI-3 scales have appropriate psychometric properties when administered to the transgender and gender diverse sample and it may be helpful in identifying mental health needs for the population.

Coutts, C. M., Longmore, C. A. & Mileva, M. (2024). Facial first impressions following a prison sentence: Negative shift in trait ratings but the same underlying structure. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 111*, 104568. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2023.104568>

Researchers in this study investigated the impact of first impressions following a guilty sentence on later success in societal reintegration. When participants were given descriptions of identities

with a prison sentence versus not, there was a significant negative shift in social evaluation through spontaneous descriptions and specific trait ratings. Using exploratory factor analysis, researchers determined that even when given this additional contextual information, the underlying structure of first impressions was unaffected.

Jónsdóttir, E. K., Konop, M., Antonsdóttir, H. F., Skúladóttir, H., Cardenas, P., Georgsdóttir, M. T., Írisardóttir Þórisdóttir, M., Valdimarsdóttir, H. B., Vilhjálmsson, H. H., Gudjonsson, G. H., Ásgeirsdóttir, B. B., & Sigurvinsdóttir, R. (n.d.). 'It's all about the preparation'. *Virtual reality courtroom for survivors of sexual violence: A case study. Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2316225>

This exploratory case study examined the effect of virtual reality exposure therapy (VRET) for a survivor of sexual violence (SV) as a preparation for a court hearing. The participant said that the VRET sessions helped her prepare for court, gave an increased sense of control, and allowed her to manage emotions and bodily reactions. The trial itself and preparing for it was seen as an important part of the recovery process, where social support played an important role.

Liang, J., Chen, Y., Yan, W. & He, Y. (2024). Enhanced detection efficiency in reaction time-based concealed information test through response preparation interference. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4180. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4180>

This study examines how cognitive interference can influence concealed information detection in a reaction time (RT)-based concealed information test (CIT). After being randomly assigned as either guilty or innocent, participants were instructed to deny knowledge related to a mock crime. Guilty participants exhibited significantly longer RTs for probes than for irrelevant stimuli in all study conditions, but not innocent participants. The modified CIT yielded higher detection efficiency compared to classical CIT.

Moore, K. N., Hanan, R. L. & Gaona, K. (2023). A test of age bias in children and adults in prospective person memory. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4140. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4140>

Age biases in face recognition may impact the efficacy of adults' ability to sight missing children. In this study, participants completed a prospective person memory task with simulated multi-tasking when conducting a missing person search. Children and adult participants were more accurate when sighting missing adults than missing children, and adults exhibited an own-age bias and were overall more accurate at identifications than children.

Rogers, R., Bender, S. D., & Hartigan, S. E. (2024). An overview of malingering and deception in neuropsychiatric cases. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 42(1), 28–38. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2636>

Researchers discuss responsibilities of forensic practitioners when evaluating malingering, which includes their own misassumptions that may unintentionally bias their conclusions about response styles. Detection strategies for malingering were also highlighted in this article.

Sexton, L., Moreton, R., Noyes, E., Martinez, S. C. & Laurence, S. (2024). The effect of facial ageing on forensic facial image comparison. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4153. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4153>

In this paper, investigators examine how well an international sample of forensic facial examiners compared to professional teams and untrained control participants could match pairs of photographs with 10-30-year age gaps between them and estimate the ages of faces. When matching photographs, professionals and teams outperformed controls and made fewer errors when reporting high confidence. In terms of age estimation, however, no advantage existed for professionals over control participants.

Vamvakas, G., Jarrett, M., Barrett, B., Campbell, C., Forrester, A., Trebilcock, J., Walker, J., Weaver, T., Khondoker, M., & Moran, P. (n.d.). The effectiveness of the offender personality disorder pathway: A propensity score-matched analysis. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2310532>

The researchers conducted a retrospective cohort study over 6 years to examine the effectiveness of ‘Offender Personality Disorder Pathway’ services on male offenders (n = 28,321). Significant improvements occurred in re-offending risk scores, and lower rates of behavioral disturbance among both Treatment and Comparison groups of offenders. However, no statistically significant differences were detected in the rates of improvement between Treatment and Comparison groups. Currently, there is no statistical evidence that the Pathway is associated with changes in offender behavior.

LAW ENFORCEMENT, CONFESSIONS, & DECEPTION

Camacho, G. (2024). The effect of wearing college apparel on Black men’s perceived criminality and perceived risk of being racially profiled by police. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 111, 104565. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2023.104565>

This study shows that wearing college-branded apparel can reduce the association between Black men and certain criminal traits. It also reduced the risk of Black men being racially profiled. This effect held regardless of the prestige of the college. Perceived criminality mediated the effect of college apparel on the racial profiling of Black men.

Hitchens, B.K, Miller, J.C., Payne, Y.A., Sun, I.Y., & Castillo, I. (2023). More than race? Intragroup differences by gender and age in perceptions of police among street-identified Black men and women. *Law & Human Behavior*, 47(6), 634-653. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000544>

Using survey data, this Street Participatory Action Research project examined the direct and interactional relationships between gender, age, involuntary police contact, personal victimization, and participants’ perceptions of police legitimacy and positive intent. Participants included 515 street-identified Black men and women, ages 18–35 years, from two high-crime neighborhoods in Wilmington, Delaware. Contrary to existing literature, prior involuntary

police contact mattered more for street-identified Black women than men in predicting perceptions of police.

Luke, T. J., Giolla, E. M., Memon, A., Landström, S., Granhag, P. A., & Kassin, S. (n.d.). What have we learned about cues to deception? A survey of expert opinions. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2023.2292504>

We report a survey of N = 50 deception cue experts – active researchers on deception – who provided their opinions on three issues: (1) What cues distinguish between truthful and deceptive statements? (2) What moderators influence the magnitude and direction of cues to deception? (3) What explanatory mechanisms of deception cues are best supported by research? The single issue on which more than 80% of experts agreed was that gaze aversion is not generally diagnostic of deception. This lack of consensus suggests that substantial work remains to be done before broad agreement can be established.

O'Brien, J. E., Gewirtz-Meydan, A., & Mitchell, K. J. (2024). Emotional Wellbeing and Cognitive Appraisals Among Law Enforcement Exposed to Child Sexually Explicit Materials. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(3), 420-439. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231224815>

This study examined how cognitive appraisals among law enforcement personnel working with child sexually explicit material (CSEM) affected distress levels and overall well-being. Combining quantitative surveys with qualitative insights from 258 participants, two key cognitive appraisal axes – emotional vs. cognitive and victim vs. system – were identified. Findings suggest that cognitive-based and system-focused appraisals correlate with better well-being for law enforcement who investigate CSEM. The study underscores implications for officer wellness initiatives and suggests directions for future research in this area.

Richards, T.N., Holland, K.J., Cipriano, A.E., & Nystrom, A. (2023). Universal mandatory reporting policies show null effects in a statewide college sample. *Law & Human Behavior*, 47(6), 686-699. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000546>

Data on mandatory reporting policies (MRPs) and sexual misconduct reporting in annual security reports and to Title IX coordinators at institutions of higher education in New York (N = 188) were used to examine the prevalence of universal MRPs and the relationship between MRPs and reporting and postreporting outcomes. 44% of institutions of higher education have a universal MRP. Models indicated that universal MRPs were not significantly related to reporting in annual security reports or rates of referrals to additional services.

Whitman, M. R., Holmes, K., SUE ELIAS, L., Cappo, B. M., & Ben-porath, Y. S. (2024). Incremental Validity of MMPI-3 and NEO PI-3 Scores in Public Safety Candidate Pre-employment Psychological Evaluations. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(3), 331-352. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231219809>

This study examined the combined incremental validity of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-3 (MMPI-3) and the NEO Personality Inventory-3 (NEO PI-3) scores in forecasting California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training ratings in pre-employment psychological evaluations for public safety roles. Results showed that MMPI-3 and

NEO PI-3 complemented each other in predicting ratings across five dimensions. Researchers discuss implications and limitations.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING/JURY RESEARCH

Ding, Y., Sun, I. Y., Wu, Y., & Zhao, Q. (2024). Connecting Supervisor Procedural Justice to Perceived Tensions With Litigants Among Chinese Judges. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(1), 107-126. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231206832>

Current literature highlights the positive impact of fair treatment by supervisors on organizational outcomes. This study extends this understanding to court settings, examining how Chinese judges' perceptions of supervisor procedural justice affect their interactions with litigants. Survey data analysis revealed a direct link between supervisor justice and reduced tensions with litigants, mediated by trust in litigants and external procedural justice. Structural equation modeling demonstrated that supervisor justice fosters trust and external procedural justice while reducing tensions with litigants, particularly among female and experienced judges. These findings underscore the significance of procedural fairness in court environments, offering insights for judicial practice and training.

Fessinger, M. B., & Kovera, M. B. (2023). An offer you cannot refuse: Plea offer size affects innocent but not guilty defendants' perceptions of voluntariness. *Law and Human Behavior*, 47(6), 619–633. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000548>

This study examined whether various plea outcomes affected innocent and guilty defendants' perceptions of the voluntariness of their guilty pleas differently. Their results indicate that innocent and guilty defendants were less likely to plead guilty when the plea offer had a smaller sentence reduction compared to a larger sentence reduction, although innocent defendants were less likely to plead guilty overall. Innocent defendants also rated the plea decision-making process as less voluntary than guilty defendants.

Levi, M. M., & Golding, J. M. (n.d.). Mental health in the courtroom: How victim mental health status impacts juror decision-making in a rape case. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2316229>

The study aimed to investigate the effect of victim mental illness on legal decision-making in a rape trial using a 3 (victim mental health status: schizophrenia, depression, no illness) x 2 (participant gender: female, male) between-subjects design. The results demonstrate that mock juror perceptions and decision-making were impacted more so by the type of victim mental illness, rather than the presence of a psychological disorder alone.

Phalen, H. J., Salerno, J. M., Adamoli, M., & Nadler, J. (2023). White mock jurors' moral emotional responses to viewing female victim photographs depend on the victim's race. *Law and Human Behavior*, 47(6), 666–685. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000545>

The researchers examined if seeing postmortem photographs of White, Black or Latina victims would increase moral emotions and verdicts of White participants. Their results indicate that seeing postmortem photographs increased White participants' guilty verdicts through other-condemning emotions when the female victim was White or Latina, but not when she was Black.

The researchers conclude that attorneys and judges should take into consideration that postmortem photographs could exacerbate racial biases in jurors' judgments.

Suiter, E., & Metcalfe, C. (2024). The Impact of the Defense Attorney on Plea Decision-Making: An Experimental Analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(2), 307-328. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231208201>

This study investigated how defense attorney characteristics influence defendant plea decision-making, a largely unexplored aspect of criminal court proceedings. A national sample were presented with experimental vignettes, in which characteristics such as defense attorney type, race, sex, experience, familiarity with other courtroom workgroup members, and empathy toward the defendant were manipulated. Respondents were more likely to accept a plea offer if the defense attorney was experienced and empathetic. Additionally, respondents rated attorneys as more qualified if they were private, experienced, familiar, or empathetic. Decision-making was motivated by uncertainty of outcome, consequences, and reasonableness of the plea.

Yamamoto, S., Maeder, E.M., & Bailey, L. (2024). Moral foundations and juror verdict justifications. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 164(2), 251-257. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2023.2169101>

Researchers examined how mock jurors justified their verdict decisions using moral foundations language. Participants read a trial transcript describing a second-degree murder charge featuring an automatism plea. They then provided a two-to-three-sentence rationale for their verdict choice, which we coded for the contextually-valid presence of words from the Moral Foundations (MF) Dictionary. Mock jurors were most likely to use harm-related language in justifying murder votes. A qualitative description also revealed differences in the content of the justifications.

RISK ASSESSMENT/COMMUNICATION

Brimbal, L., Atkinson, D. J. & Meissner, C. A. (2024). The effect of confirmation bias and racial stereotypes on perceptions of guilt and interrogation strategy decisions. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4159. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4159>

Researchers examined if racial stereotypes and guilt biases affected perceptions of suspects and decisions in investigations by manipulating both race-based stereotypes and guilty bias when operationalizing mock case descriptions. After reading about a case, participants provided guilt judgments and proposed questions they may ask a suspect. When participants decided a subject was guilty, they tended to ask more guilt-presumptive questions to the subject. When presented with more incriminating evidence about a suspect, participants perceived them as more guilty and chose more guilt-presumptive questions. Finally, lower incriminating evidence led to lower levels of guilt, and participants chose more coercive investigative techniques.

De Beuf, T. L. F. (2024) Introducing the START:AV in Secure Youth Care: Illustration of a Structured Risk Assessment Implementation Process, *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 23(1), 59-75, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14999013.2023.2178557>

The authors describe the implementation process, step by step, of the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version in a Dutch secure youth care service, due to the lack

of publications providing detailed information on steps that were taken during the implantation process. The goal of the authors was to help bridge the gap between research and practice.

Hill, C., Bagshaw, R., Hewlett, P., Perham, N., Davies, J., Maden, A., & Watt, A. (2024). Estimating the Effects of Secure Services on Reconviction. Part 1 – Predictive Validity of the Offending Groups Reconviction Scale (OGRS-2) and Redundance of Patient Social and Clinical Features, *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 23(1), 85-91, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14999013.2023.2183529>

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the predictive validity of the Offender Group Reconviction Scale 2 (OGRS-2) would be enhanced by the addition of social and clinical factors. The results indicate that the OGRS-2 showed strong predictive validity for both any and violent reoffending and has potential to aid in decision-making around supervision and monitoring.

Hill, C., Bagshaw, R., Hewlett, P., Perham, N., Davies, J., Maden, A., & Watt, A. (2024). Estimating the Effects of Secure Services on Reconviction. Part 1 – Fewer Convictions Than Expected? Six Year Follow Up of an England and Wales Medium Secure Cohort, *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 23(1), 76-84, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14999013.2023.2183528>

The authors conducted a retrospective analysis of convictions for an England and Wales National Cohort of adults discharged from 35 medium secure services during 1997 and 1998. The Offending Groups Reconviction Scale-2 (OGRS-2) was used to estimate the reconviction risk for 711 cases and proved to be useful for estimating the effects of secure services on reconvictions.

Kahhale, I., Hanson, J. L., Raine, A., & Byrd, A. L. (2024). Associations between subtypes of empathy and aggression in high-risk adolescents. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10862-023-10112-1>

This pre-registered study explored the relationship between empathy subtypes and aggression among high-risk adolescents. Assessing cognitive, affective, somatic, positive, and negative empathy, along with reactive and proactive aggression, in a diverse sample (N = 103; Mage=16.1 years, 53% female; 60% racial/ethnic minoritized groups), the study found that somatic empathy was consistently associated with lower levels of aggression. Specifically, higher somatic empathy was linked to reduced levels of both reactive and proactive aggression, as reported by youth and teachers, at baseline and 9-month follow-up. Affective empathy was also related to increased reactive aggression. These findings emphasize the importance of considering empathy subtypes in understanding and addressing aggression in adolescents.

Langton, C. M., Betteridge, M., & Worling, J. R. (2024). Promotive, Mixed, and Risk Effects of Individual Items Comprising the SAPROF Assessment Tool With Justice-Involved Youth. *Assessment*, 31(2), 418-430. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10731911231163617>

Researchers examine whether the Structure Assessment of PROtective Factors for violence risk (SAPROF) is valid amongst justice-involved youth although its use is not intended for this population.

Li, N., Hein, S., Cavitt, J., Chapman, J., Foley Geib, C., & Grigorenko, E. L. (2023). Applying Item Response Theory Analysis to the SAVRY in Justice-Involved Youth. *Assessment*, 30(8), 2373-2386. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10731911221146120>

This study investigated item- and test-level functioning of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) and differential item functioning across gender and race/ethnicity in justice-involved youth using item response theory analysis.

Ribeiro, R., Teles, D., Proença, L., Almeida, I., & Soeiro, C. (n.d.). A typology of rural arsonists: Characterising patterns of criminal behaviour. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2318373>

The study identified the discriminant characteristics of rural arsonists and develops a typology of the criminal patterns associated with this rural crime. The sociodemographic and psychosocial characteristics, criminal behaviour and crime scene information of 450 rural arsonists' criminal records were analysed. Findings indicate that 61% of rural arsonists had mental health and alcohol problems. However, compared to previous literature, most were older adults, had no criminal record (66%) and were employed (54%). By focusing on overcoming the limitations of previous typologies, the current one has been improved conceptually and methodologically.

Subramanian, L., Kahn, R. E., Ambroziak, G., & Vincent, S. R. (n.d.). Perceived utility of community notification for sexually violent persons (SVP) on supervised release. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2315068>

Individuals committed under Sexually Violent Person (SVP) laws can be afforded conditional or supervised release (SR) in the community. SR placement is preceded by community notification. The objectives of this study were to assess SR residents' attitudes toward community notification and their adverse experiences at being subjected to it. Participants presented with an overall favorable attitude toward community notification. Threats/ridicule, job loss, and property damage were the top three adverse experiences reported; however, compared to other samples, participants reported significantly lower rates of job loss, property damage, and physical harm.

SEX OFFENDERS

Hanson, R. K., Lee, S. C., & Thornton, D. (2024). Long Term Recidivism Rates Among Individuals at High Risk to Sexually Reoffend. *Sexual Abuse*, 36(1), 3-32. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/10790632221139166>

This study used Canadian national criminal history records and internet searches to follow 377 adult males with a history of sexual offending for 20 years. A group identified as “high/risk/high need” based on criminogenic needs had a 40% rate of sexual reoffending. A “well above average” group had a 52.1% rate of re-offense after 20 years. The highest risk individuals (top 1%) had rates in the 60%–70% range. The authors conclude that some individuals present a high risk for sexual recidivism and can be identified using currently available methods.

Harper, C. A., Rumney, P. N. S., & Sackey, D. A. (2024). Are Sex Offending Allegations Viewed Differently? Exploring the Effect of Offense Type and Conviction Status on Criminal Stigmatization. *Sexual Abuse, 36*(1), 33-58. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/10790632231154168>

This study examined attitudes towards individuals with sexual convictions compared to those accused of other crimes (sexual, violent, and acquisitive). Community-based participants completed surveys and findings reveal that heightened stigmatization towards those accused of sexual offenses, particularly involving child victims. Stigmatization took the form of greater levels of support for police-initiated notifications about allegations before convictions, desire for social distance and attributions of negative personality traits. Authors discuss theoretical and applied implications of these findings in relation to issues of anonymity for those accused of sexual offenses.

Helmus, L. M., Eke, A. W., Farmus, L., & Seto, M. C. (2024). The CPORT and Risk Matrix 2000 for Men Convicted of Child Sexual Exploitation Material (CSEM) Offenses: A Predictive Accuracy Comparison and Meta-Analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 51*(1), 3-23. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231208194>

There is a demand for valid risk assessment of individuals with child sexual exploitation material (CSEM) offenses. Comparing the predictive performance of the Risk Matrix 2000/Sex (RM2000/S) and the Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT) among 365 men convicted of CSEM offenses revealed that CPORT had significantly higher predictive accuracy for any sexual recidivism. Results suggest that a tool developed specifically for CSEM offending, such as CPORT, may outperform adapting a general sexual offending risk tool.

Holper, L., Cerullo, E., Mokros, A., & Habermeyer, E. (2024). Predictive and incremental validity of the Static-99, Static-99R, and STABLE-2007 for sexual recidivism: A diagnostic test accuracy network meta-analysis (DTA-NMA). *Psychological Assessment, 36*(2), 134–146. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0001291>

The authors implemented diagnostic test accuracy network meta-analysis (DTA-NMA) to compare the Static-99, Static-99R, and STABLE-2007 and identify optimal cutoffs in one comprehensive analysis.

Kok Kendirlioglu, B., Ipekcioglu, D., Havle, N., & Inem, M. C. (2024). Paraphilias, Sociodemographic and Forensic Profiles of Men Convicted of Sexual Offenses in Turkey. *Sexual Abuse, 36*(1), 59-75. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/10790632231199318>

This study investigated the psychiatric, paraphilic, and forensic profiles of men in a Turkish prison who were convicted of sexual offenses, as well as childhood trauma exposure in the group with potential paraphilia. Results show that 39% of individuals were drug users and 36% were alcohol users. Pedophilia was most common among men with paraphilia. Victim age was significantly lower and male victim ratio higher in the group with paraphilia. Sexual offenses against children 10 years and below and against males may be related to paraphilia and increased recidivism risk.

Levenson, J. S., Grady, M. D., Lasoski, H., & Collins, K. T. (2024). Learning From Consumers of Mandated Sex-Offending Programs: “It’s Not Treatment, I Wish It Was.”. *Sexual Abuse*, 36(2), 203-232. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/10790632231172158>

The qualitative study explored sex offenders’ perceptions of mandated sex-offending treatment. Three overarching themes were identified: positive treatment experiences, negative treatment experiences, and affiliation between the criminal justice system and clinical services. Positive experiences involved self-discovery and therapist rapport, while negative experiences included coercion and therapist incompetence. Entanglement between court-mandated treatment providers and the criminal justice system led to concerns about confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and role ambiguity. The authors offer suggestions on incorporating client feedback to improve treatment and prevent re-offending.

Olaguez, A. P., Peplak, J., Lundon, G., & Klemfuss, J. Z. (n.d.). The role of discrete emotional reactions to child sexual abuse (CSA) testimony in mock juror decision-making. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2023.2292516>

Two studies were conducted to understand mock jurors’ emotions in response to children’s testimony about alleged CSA, how emotions relate to moral outrage, objective verdict decisions, sentence recommendations, and witness evaluations. Participants experienced increases in emotions which they reported before and after exposure to child testimony in a CSA case. Moral outrage mediated the relationship between disgust and sentencing recommendations and between disgust and credibility ratings. CSA cases elicit negative emotions in jurors and emotions predict more punitive decision-making, posing a concern for objectivity.

Pedneault, A., Beauregard, E., Harris, D. A., & Knight, R. A. (n.d.). ‘Cool’ or ‘hot’ rational choices: An examination of traits and states in sexual crimes. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2305194>

To incorporate traits and states in sexual crime decision models, the researchers examined the index sexual offenses of a sample of 871 male individuals and accounted for the influence of traits (impulsivity and aggression) and states (age, stressors, alcohol/drugs, and sexual arousal) on their crime decisions. They found that traits and states were associated with the use of force, corresponding to ‘hot’ decision-making, while ‘cool’ decisions occurred in earlier crime decisions, indicating the importance of decision temporality. Traits and states were not related to immediate crime outcomes.

van den Berg, J. W., van Beek, D. J., Bouman, Y. H. A., Janssen, E., Smid, W. J., & Gijs, L. (2024). Understanding the Risk of Sexual Reoffending in Adult Men: A Network-Based Model. *Sexual Abuse*, 36(2), 135-157. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/10790632231153633>

The current study introduced the Network-Based Model of Risk of Sexual Reoffending (NBM-RSR), offering a new approach to understanding dynamic risk factors. Unlike the Propensities Model, the NBM-RSR focuses on how dynamic risk factors contribute to sexual reoffending risk and sustained change. Authors propose that sexual reoffending risk involves a self-sustaining network of interconnected risk factors, where increased risk is indicated by more and stronger connections. Testable hypotheses are derived from these propositions, focusing on network construction, stability, and influence of risk factors on sexual reoffending risk.

VICTIMIZATION

Bailey, L., Hulley, J., Gomersall, T., Kirkman, G., Gibbs, G., & Jones, A. D. (2024). The Networking of Abuse: Intimate Partner Violence and the Use of Social Technologies. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(2), 266-285. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231206827>

Perpetrators of domestic violence are increasingly utilizing online platforms to exert control over victims, including after separation in order to continue the abuse when the relationship has ended, often with deadly consequences. Drawing from qualitative data, this article highlights survivor accounts of online and technological abuse through social media, cell phones, location tracking, among other methods. Researchers discuss ways in which intimate partner abuse via technology exacerbates harm and creates barriers to victims' healing.

Bücken, C. A., Mangiulli, I., Erens, B., Leistra, A., & Otgaar, H. (n.d.). International researchers and child protection service workers beliefs about child sexual abuse disclosure and statement validity. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2318370>

International researchers (N = 199) and child protection service workers (N = 267) were surveyed on their beliefs regarding how victims of child sexual abuse cope with and disclose their experiences, and how these disclosure patterns affect the validity of statements given by maltreated children. They found disagreement among experts related to recantation and denial frequency, but points of agreement regarding children often delay disclosure, and that false denials can affect statement validity negatively.

Growns, B., Kukucka, J., Moorhead, R. & Helm, R. K. (2023). The post office scandal in the United Kingdom: Mental health and social experiences of wrongly convicted and wrongly accused individuals. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 29(1), 17-31. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12247>

This article explores the effects of wrongful accusations, including wrongful legal allegations and investigations, on the mental health outcomes of those affected. Researchers surveyed victims of the UK's Post Office Scandal, where between 2000-2014, hundreds of postal service workers were wrongfully accused, convicted, and/or incarcerated for financial crimes that were really the cause of a faulty software system. Of those surveyed, most reported significant PTSD and depressive symptoms regardless of their case outcome, indicating damage done by wrongful accusations on mental health.

Maher, C. A., & Hayes, B. E. (2024). Nonfinancial Consequences of Identity Theft Revisited: Examining the Association of Out-of-Pocket Losses With Physical or Emotional Distress and Behavioral Health. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(3), 459-481. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231223166>

This study examined the relationship between nuanced financial loss measures and physical/emotional distress in identity theft victims. Analyzing a subsample from the National Crime Victimization Survey, measures include total amount lost, experiencing any financial loss, and whether losses were in the 95th percentile. Results reveal that out-of-pocket loss was significantly correlated with physical and emotional distress, as well as behavioral health

outcomes when considering nuanced measures of monetary loss. The amount of time taken to resolve identity theft was also associated with distress.

McKibbin, G., Gallois, E., & Humphreys, C. (2024). Perpetration-Focused Prevention: The Perceptions of Victim-Survivors. *Sexual Abuse, 36*(2), 185-202. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/10790632231198019>

The current study was informed by the research question: How do victim-survivors of child sexual abuse perceive perpetration-focused prevention, including the Stop it Now! program? Australian victim-survivors participated in individual interviews, revealing four themes: core of repulsion; doubt and dismissal; conditions for congruence; and arriving at acceptability. Their initial reaction was a sense of revulsion to perpetration-focused prevention, but their final position was one of conditional support.

Paulson, J. L., Florimbio, A. R., Rogers, T. A., Hartl Majcher, J., Bennett, D. C., & Sexton, M. B. (2024). Contrasting ecological contexts among treatment-seeking military sexual assault survivors: Consideration of relationships with sexual and gender minority identification. *Psychological Services, 21*(1), 139–147. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ser0000656>

This study explores the impact of social, economic, and coping resources on military sexual trauma (MST) survivors seeking mental health services, with a focus on sexual and gender minorities (SGM). Among 493 Veterans presenting for treatment, 12.8% identified as SGM. The research contrasts ecological resource variability between SGM and non-SGM Veterans. SGM-identifying Veterans reported less financial stability and higher housing instability, with no significant differences in interpersonal violence exposure, spiritual beliefs, or social support availability. The findings highlight the importance of considering SGM identity and ecological factors in MST treatment, leading to recommendations for MST service provision.

WITNESS ISSUES

Battista, F., Otgaar, H., & Mangiulli, I. (n.d.). Lying on misleading information: False confirmation leads to memory errors. *Psychology, Crime & Law, 1–25*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2310531>

Participants read a case vignette about an accident, and answered some questions on true and misleading details. Participants either lied or told the truth about false misleading information, plus an delayed test group. When tested, liars reported more fabricated information than truth-tellers. The delayed test group reported fewer correct information than the other groups while liars reported more memory errors than the former. Liars reported lower recollection and belief ratings than truth-tellers, while the delayed test group reported lower recollection and beliefs than both liars and truth-tellers.

Bird, E., Wiener, J. & Attard-Johnson, J. (2024). The efficacy of the self-administered interview in minimizing the misinformation effect. *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 38*(1), e4179. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4179>

Researchers tested the efficacy of the Self-Administered Interview (SAI) on immediate recall and minimization of misinformation into later recall in two experiments. The SAI enhanced immediate memory for person details compared to Written Free Recall (WFR), but this did not

lead to more correct information after a time delay. However, it reduced incorrect responses when compared to no immediate recall. Neither the SAI nor the WFR reduced participant's susceptibility to misinformation. The authors reiterate the importance of witnesses completing an SAI immediately or soon after witnessing an event for enhanced memory recall.

Carlson, C. A., Pleasant, W. E., Carlson, M. A. & Jones, A. R. (2024). Effects of internal versus external distinctive facial features on eyewitness identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4186. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4186>

This study examines the impact on eyewitness memory of distinctive facial features on criminals, such as tattoos. After manipulating the target exposure time, presence and location of distinctive features, and replication or removal in lineup members, results show that distinctive features harm memory for face regardless of location but replicating it in a lineup may attenuate this effect. Researchers also found that high confidence was indicative of high accuracy regardless of the manipulation in this study.

Cash, D. K., Russell, T. D., Harrison, A. T. & Papesh, M. H. (2024). Evaluating eyewitnesses: Translating expressions of pre- and post-identification confidence. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4163. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4163>

Despite confidence assessments typically being taken after a lineup identification procedure, witnesses often will express confidence in their identification accuracy at other times in investigations, like before seeing a lineup. This study examines interpretations of identification confidence statements before and after a lineup and whether they are influenced by numerical statements and/or feature justifications. After reading eyewitness confidence statements, participants rated the confidence and accuracy of a witness when the expression type, statement type, and statement time were manipulated. Results showed that pre-identification confidence statements were perceived as less confident and less likely to be accurate. When accompanied by featural justifications, pre-identification statements were not discounted like post-identification statements were.

Greenspan, R. L. & Loftus, E. F. (2023). Interpreting eyewitness confidence: Numeric, verbal, and graded verbal scales. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4151. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4151>

In this study, researchers examine how evaluators assess verbal confidence statements of eyewitnesses when freely reported and when reported on a graded verbal scale. Results indicate a wide variability in interpretation for both forms of statements, particularly for low-confidence statements. Participants also preferred to report their confidence using numerical rather than verbal scales.

Lee, J., Mansour, J. K., & Penrod, S. D. (n.d.). How to measure lineup fairness: Concurrent and predictive validity of lineup-fairness measures. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2307358>

The current study examined the concurrent and predictive validity of four families of lineup-fairness measures – mock-witness measures, perceptual ratings, face-similarity algorithms, and resultant assessments (assessments based on eyewitness participants' responses) – with 40 mock crime/lineup sets. A correlation analysis demonstrated weak or non-significant correlations

between the mock-witness measures and the algorithms, but the perceptual ratings correlated significantly with both the mock-witness measures and the algorithms.

Maulina, D., Guritnaningsih, D. Y. I., Otgaar, H., Nurfajriah, D. S., Armas, L. O. M. A. & Dewi, A. I. (2024). Testing the efficacy of the cognitive interview to road traffic accident investigations. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4177. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4177>

Researchers investigate the effectiveness of cognitive interview (CI) in memory for traffic accidents among young Indonesian motorcyclists involved in an accident. After being interviewed about the accident using a cognitive or standard interview method, the cognitive interview led to more event-related and peripheral recall than the standard interview, even when a time delay was added across varied age groups. When the event happened a long time ago, the effect persisted. Authors conclude that the cognitive interview is an effective method in traffic accidents, especially in non-WEIRD countries.

Pautz, N., McDougall, K., Mueller-Johnson, K., Nolan, F., Paver, A. & Smith, H. M. J. (2024). Time to reflect on voice parades: The influence of reflection and retention interval duration on earwitness performance. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4162. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4162>

When identifying voices, participants tend to show low hit rates and higher false-alarm rates, possibly due to experimental procedures omitting naturally occurring elements that would typically be present during memory formation. Researchers investigated whether allowing participants to reflect immediately after hearing stimuli, compared to performing a simple attentional task, improved identification performance and memory. Results show that this reflection manipulation did not significantly improve performance.

Peek, J. E., Carol, R. N., Evans, J. R., Arms-Chavez, C. J. & Tidwell, P. (2023). I helped the interviewer and I liked it: Rapport building and benevolence transfer. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4156. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4156>

Researchers aimed to understand more clearly how rapport might impact witness recall if benevolence is examined as a mediator between rapport and recall when the pre-interview interactions are limited to 3 minutes. After viewing a mock crime and being interviewed afterward with or without rapport, participants were asked to volunteer for a future research opportunity. Results showed that when rapport existed, participants reported higher benevolence than controls and volunteered to help the investigator more often than controls did.

Pennekamp, P., & Mansour, J. K. (n.d.). Laypeople's interpretations of 'high confidence.' *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2329707>

In this study, numeric interpretations were collected to determine thresholds for high confidence. Layperson participants provided a minimum, best, and maximum estimate for 'high confidence' in an eyewitness lineup decision on a scale of 0-100. The distribution of best estimates peaked at 90.90%. The peak value for the minimum estimate was 83.80%. Critically, the distributions of responses were highly variable. This variability in laypeople's perceptions implies there is likely to be considerable variability in how jurors and practitioners interpret confidence.

Reisberg, D. & Pezdek, K. (2023). Police officers have no advantage over civilians when making identifications. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4158, <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4158>

In some courts, identification evidence provided by police officers rather than civilians is deemed more accurate and is thus given greater weight. Researchers examine these notions and argue that officers actually do not show an advantage over civilians in making identifications, stating that a police officer identification advantage notion is a myth.

Rivard, J., Carlson, V., LeBat, D. E. & Campo, N. S. (2023). The delated impact of informed versus blind interviewing on eyewitness memory. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 29(1), 85-99. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12253>

This paper examines how an interviewer's pre-interview knowledge may impact eyewitness memory. Student interviewers were either correctly, incorrectly, or not informed of case details before interviewing another student regarding a mock crime. Interviewers were either told to avoid suggestions or were not given any cautionary instructions. Witnesses of uninformed (blind) interviewers recalled more details than those of incorrectly informed interviewers and were more accurate, but only when interviewers were warned to avoid suggestive questions.

Rodriguez Steen, L. A. & Malloy, L. C. (2023). Encouraging children's clarification requests with "I don't understand" rule reminders. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4157. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4157>

This paper examined a method to increase children's appropriate clarification requests during interviews. When responding to "tricky" scripted questions, half of the children received reminders that they could respond "I don't understand" during the interview, and half did not. Children could recognize when they needed clarification, and reminding them that they could respond "I don't know" increased the frequency with which they requested clarification.

Rowell, K. & Colloff, M. F. (2023). Critique of a measure of interrogative suggestibility for children: The Bonn test of statement suggestibility. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4145. <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4145>

Researchers investigate psychometric properties of the Bonn test of statement suggestibility (BTSS), a measure of interrogative suggestibility that focuses on interactions between the individual child and their environment, potentially making a child vulnerable to suggestion. The authors tentatively conclude that the tool has acceptable levels of reliability and validity but that it should not be administered in isolation to determine suggestibility.

Salhab, G., Akehurst, L., Cassidy, H. & Talwar, V. (2023). Police officers' perceptions and experiences of promoting honesty in child victims and witnesses. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 29(1), 65-84. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12250>

This study examined UK police officers' perceptions and experiences of promoting honesty when working with child witnesses. Officers completed a survey and were individually interviewed about their understanding of the inclusion of Truth-Telling Discussions (TLDs) in investigative interviews of children. Half of the officers believed TLDs promoted honesty in children, and the majority always used TLDs during interviews. Some wrongly believed that children's performance on TLDs was related to their truth-telling behavior.

OTHER

Dunlea, R. R. (2024). The Association Between Misdemeanor Citation and Jail Placement. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(2), 247-265. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231219800>

The current study used administrative data to investigate police officer influence on jail outcomes. The researcher examined the relationship between discretionary citations in lieu of arrest, pretrial detention days, and jail sentences. Results show citations are used infrequently yet are associated with lower rates of detention and jail sentences. These findings support the custodial inertia phenomenon, in which initial detention is likely to result in subsequent detention after case processing. This indicates that issuance of citations can be useful in reducing jail populations.

Ferdik, F., Frogge, G. M., & Doggett, S. (2024). Problem-solving Covid-19: A qualitative inquiry into how correctional officers and administrators have responded to the dynamic problems of the coronavirus pandemic. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 30(1), 22–32. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1037/law0000388>

This article explores how jail staff responded to workplace challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on interviews with administrators and officers in a southeastern US county jail, findings show adherence to health protocols like vaccination and mask-wearing. Respondents also employed trauma-informed leadership and gentle communication to de-escalate hostile interactions with detainees.

Ferdik, F., & Pica, E. (2024). Correctional officer turnover intentions and mental illness symptom: Testing the potential confounding effects of resilience. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 30(1), 33–47. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1037/law0000384>

This study investigated the relationship between correctional officers' (COs) mental health symptoms, resilience, and likelihood to resign. Findings reveal that COs with mental illness symptoms were more likely to consider resignation; however, the relationship became statistically insignificant when considering resilience levels. Supplementary analyses supported the confounding hypothesis since resilience negatively predicted all five screening measures for mental illness symptoms.

Johnston, M. S., Ricciardelli, R., & Whitten, C. (2024). “That’s Not Rehabilitation, That’s Enabling”: Correctional Officer Perspectives on the Prison Needle Exchange Program. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(1), 66-85. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231207065>

Correctional Service Canada started the Prison Needle Exchange Programs (PNEPs) in 2018 as a harm reduction measure to mitigate needle sharing, drug overdoses, and disease transmission in federal prisons. Studies have shown that staff resistance hinders the growth of these programs. The current study drew on data from interviews with 134 Canadian correctional officers and revealed prevalent staff opposition. Officers cite safety concerns, perceived lack of evidence, and doubts regarding PNEP's contribution to recovery. The findings underscore the need for policy discussions to balance harm reduction, institutional safety, public health, and destigmatized approaches to substance use in prison settings.

Landry, A. P., Fincher, K., Barr, N., Brosowsky, N. P., Protzko, J., Ariely, D. & Seli, P. (2024). Harnessing dehumanization theory, modern media, and an intervention tournament to reduce support for retributive war crimes. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 111*, 104567. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2023.104567>

The authors demonstrate how psychological scientists can intervene in conflict-escalating attitudes during the early stages of violent conflict by creating specific forms of media. Specifically, they demonstrate how to deescalate Americans' support for committing retributive war crimes against Russian soldiers by producing media that humanizes Russian soldiers. Based on parasocial contact theory, results indicated that an intervention focused on reducing dehumanization, but not dislike, predicted downstream reductions in support of retributive war crimes.

Leonard, M.-J., Vasiliadis, H.-M., & Brunet, A. (n.d.). The economic burden of posttraumatic stress disorder among Canadian lawyers: An exploratory study. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2330006>

This exploratory study aimed to assess the economic burden associated with probable PTSD, among a convenience sample of Canadian lawyers. Lawyers with probable PTSD incurred significantly higher costs than those without PTSD for loss of productivity at work (\$62,105 vs \$15,847) and, specifically among lawyers in private practice, for billable hours lost (\$39,375 vs \$7,127). The societal costs associated with probable PTSD were mainly driven by those related to loss of productivity due to absenteeism and presenteeism.

Logan, M. W., Adams, I. T., & Mastracci, S. H. (2024). The protective effects of prior military service on burnout in criminal justice professions: A multiagency comparison. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 30(1), 7–21. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1037/law0000406>

Recent efforts to curb the exodus of correctional agency employees have focused on recruiting former or current members of the U.S. military. Researchers evaluated this strategy by assessing the presence of a 'veteran effect' for those employed by the Utah Department of Corrections while also examining its impact across other criminal justice agencies where similar strategies have been implemented, including the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office and the Salt Lake City Police Department. Results indicate that correctional employees are more likely to burnout compared to those in police work. Additionally, veteran status might insulate staff members from reporting these feelings.

Martin, E., van Golde, C., Russell, A. M. T., & Monds, L. A. (n.d.). Topsy, trashed, or totalled? Lay understanding of dose-specific alcohol intoxication and the criminal justice system. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2323466>

This online survey study explored how Australian laypeople (N = 147) define alcohol intoxication using language, standard drinks, blood alcohol concentration (BAC), and symptoms. Lay intoxication definitions and perceived alcohol-induced impairment thresholds (memory and capacity for consent) were influenced by personal characteristics (e.g. age, personal alcohol consumption). Participants rated symptom-based evidence as most useful when evaluating a person's intoxication status in a legal setting and welcomed expert evidence.

Moosburner, M., Etzler, S., Brunner, F., Briken, P., & Rettenberger, M. (2024). Is Psychopathy a Dynamic Risk Factor? An Empirical Investigation of Changes in Psychopathic Personality Traits Over the Course of Correctional Treatment. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(2), 230-246. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231219804>

This study investigated changes in the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) and Interpersonal Measure of Psychopathy (IM-P) scores among 187 incarcerated individuals with violent and sexual offense histories in a German social therapy facility over an 18-month period. Results revealed significant reductions in both PCL-R and IM-P scores, with stronger reductions observed in PCL-R Factor 1 scores and its facets compared to Factor 2 scores. Reliable individual improvements in psychopathy scores were also observed for some participants. These findings suggest that treatment interventions in the social therapy facility contribute to decreased psychopathy levels among offenders.

Nee, C. (n.d.). The impact of emotion on offender decision-making: Advancing our understanding through virtual re-enactment. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2305205>

Using the expertise paradigm as an interdisciplinary and integrative framework, this article advocates incorporating into it established models of emotional experience from affective neuroscience to aid the understanding of impact of emotion on criminal behaviour. It further argues that employing the currently evolving virtual enactment method as a measurement tool will provide an unparalleled insight into the study of emotion as it unfolds during the offending act. Both environmental crime prevention and desistance from crime are likely to benefit considerably as a result.

O’Neil, M. M., Andraka-Christou, B., Kunkel, T., Bryant, K., Huynh, P., & Ray, B. (2024). Treatment Court Staffs’ Perceptions in Support of the Use of Virtual Services in Court Post-Pandemic. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(2), 286-306. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1177/00938548231219807>

The COVID-19 pandemic generated the need for the use of virtual court proceedings, however, there has been limited research to evaluate these virtual courts. A national survey was administered to 358 treatment court team members to examine support for and barriers to virtual proceedings. Barriers included access to technology, internet, privacy, technological skills and attitudes towards virtual services. Staff commonly endorsed “high support” for virtual proceedings, except for those who experienced technological barriers. This analysis sheds light on the transformation of treatment courts during the pandemic and identifies key considerations for the future of virtual court operations post-pandemic.

Pezdek, K., Shapland, T., & Barragan, J. (n.d.). Perceptions of officer-involved shootings by police officers versus civilians. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2319313>

It was explored how perception and memory for a use-of-force incident differ between officers who participated in the incident live and civilians who later viewed a Body-Worn Camera video of the incident. Responses were compared between online civilians and officers who had participated live in a shooting simulator. Responses to event memory and state of mind questions revealed numerous differences between these two groups. They also assessed specific

mechanisms underlying these effects with an additional group of officers who participated online.

Trahan, A., & Evans, D. (2024). Perceptions of legal system legitimacy among family members of individuals incarcerated for sex offenses. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 30(1), 80–90. <https://doi-org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1037/law0000400>

This study drew from in-depth interviews of family members of persons currently or formerly incarcerated for sex offenses. Findings show that experiences in the different stages of the legal system – first contact, trial, incarceration and postrelease – undermine perceptions of the legal system’s legitimacy to family members.