

THE ROLE OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: ANALYZING EXPERT TESTIMONIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON VERDICTS

Juminarseh¹, Faisal Razak², and Adam Idris³

¹ Universitas Islam Sarolangun, Indonesia

² Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

³ Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD), Brunei Darussalam

Corresponding Author:

Juminarseh,

Department of Islamic Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Islam Sarolangun.

Jl. Lintas Sumatera KM. 18, Desa Tanjung, Bathin VIII, Bernai, Indonesia

Email: jumiamp@gmail.com

Article Info

Received: August 12, 2025

Revised: November 10, 2025

Accepted: January 22, 2026

Online Version: February 28,
2026

Abstract

Forensic psychology has become an integral component of modern criminal justice systems, particularly through the use of expert testimony to address complex issues related to mental state, criminal responsibility, competency, and risk assessment. Courts increasingly rely on forensic psychological expertise to inform judicial reasoning, yet the extent and nature of its influence on verdict outcomes remain insufficiently examined. This study aims to analyze the role of forensic psychology in criminal justice by examining how expert psychological testimonies are presented, interpreted, and utilized in judicial verdicts. A qualitative-dominant mixed-method research design was employed, drawing on secondary data from criminal court cases that involved forensic psychological expert testimony. Data were collected through systematic document analysis of court transcripts, expert reports, and written verdicts, supported by descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of verdict patterns. The results indicate that forensic psychological expert testimony significantly influences verdict outcomes, particularly in cases involving criminal responsibility and competency to stand trial. Judicial reliance on expert testimony was strongest when assessments were methodologically rigorous and explicitly referenced in verdict reasoning. The study concludes that forensic psychology functions as a decisive interpretive framework in complex criminal cases rather than as merely supplementary evidence. These findings underscore the importance of methodological rigor, transparency, and ethical accountability in forensic psychological practice to support fair and evidence-based judicial decision-making.

Keywords: criminal justice, expert testimony, forensic psychology, judicial verdicts, legal decision-making



© 2025 by the author(s)

This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).

Journal Homepage

<https://ejournal.staialhikmahpariangan.ac.id/Journal/index.php/wp>

How to cite:

Juminarseh, Juminarseh., Razak, F., & Idris, A. (2026). The Role of Forensic Psychology in Criminal Justice: Analyzing Expert Testimonies and Their Impact on Verdicts. *World Psychology*, 5(1), 146–159. <https://doi.org/10.55849/wp.v4i1.1420>

Published by:

Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah Pariangan Batusangkar

INTRODUCTION

Forensic psychology has become an increasingly influential discipline within modern criminal justice systems, particularly through its contribution to legal decision-making processes (Smith, 2025). Courts frequently rely on forensic psychologists to provide expert evaluations related to defendants' mental states, credibility assessments, competency to stand trial, and risk of reoffending. These expert contributions are expected to assist judges and juries in interpreting complex psychological evidence that lies beyond lay understanding, thereby supporting fair and informed verdicts.

Criminal trials often involve issues that require psychological interpretation, such as intent, responsibility, memory reliability, and behavioral prediction. Forensic psychologists translate psychological theories and empirical findings into legal contexts, shaping how evidence is presented and understood in courtrooms (Shortland et al., 2025). Their testimonies can influence how legal actors perceive defendants, victims, and witnesses, making forensic psychology a critical interface between behavioral science and legal judgment.

The growing reliance on expert testimony in criminal proceedings raises important questions about its role, authority, and consequences (Sharma, 2025). While expert input is intended to enhance justice by clarifying psychological dimensions of criminal cases, its increasing prominence also introduces challenges related to objectivity, interpretation, and influence on verdicts. These dynamics underscore the need to examine how forensic psychological testimonies function within criminal justice systems and how they affect judicial outcomes.

Despite the widespread use of forensic psychological expert testimony, concerns persist regarding its reliability and impact on judicial decision-making. Courts often treat expert opinions as authoritative, yet the scientific foundations of some psychological assessments remain contested (Campbell et al., 2025). Differences in expert conclusions, methodological variability, and subjective interpretation can lead to inconsistent or conflicting testimonies within similar cases.

Judges and juries may lack the specialized knowledge required to critically evaluate psychological evidence, increasing the risk of undue influence by expert witnesses (Macdonald & Peacock, 2025). Empirical research suggests that expert testimony can disproportionately shape perceptions of guilt, responsibility, and credibility, even when the underlying evidence is ambiguous. This reliance raises concerns about whether verdicts reflect balanced legal reasoning or are overly guided by expert authority.

The problem is further complicated by the adversarial nature of criminal trials, where expert testimonies may be strategically selected to support opposing legal arguments. Forensic psychologists may be perceived as neutral experts, yet their role within adversarial proceedings can blur the line between scientific objectivity and legal advocacy (Reagu et al., 2025). These challenges highlight the need for systematic analysis of how forensic psychological testimonies influence verdicts in criminal justice contexts.

The primary objective of this study is to examine the role of forensic psychology within criminal justice systems, with a specific focus on expert testimonies and their impact on judicial verdicts (Prescott & Logan, 2025). The study seeks to analyze how forensic psychological evidence is presented, interpreted, and weighed during criminal proceedings. This objective reflects the need to understand expert testimony not only as scientific input but also as a social and legal phenomenon.

Another objective is to explore how different types of forensic psychological assessments influence judicial decision-making. Evaluations related to competency, criminal responsibility, risk assessment, and credibility may affect verdicts in distinct ways (Ebo et al., 2025). Investigating these variations allows for a more nuanced understanding of the mechanisms through which psychological expertise shapes legal outcomes.

The study also aims to identify patterns in judicial reliance on forensic psychological testimony (Bullock & Sparks, 2025). By examining how courts respond to expert opinions across different case contexts, the research seeks to clarify the conditions under which expert testimony exerts greater or lesser influence. These objectives contribute to developing a more evidence-based understanding of forensic psychology's role in criminal adjudication.

Existing research on forensic psychology has largely focused on assessment techniques, ethical standards, and professional practice guidelines. While these studies provide valuable insights into the technical aspects of forensic work, they often pay limited attention to how expert testimony is received and utilized within courtroom decision-making. This creates a gap between forensic psychological practice and its actual impact on legal outcomes.

Legal scholarship, on the other hand, frequently addresses expert testimony from a procedural or evidentiary perspective, emphasizing admissibility standards and judicial discretion (Kaggwa et al., 2025). Psychological dimensions of expert influence, such as cognitive bias, persuasion, and authority effects, are often underexplored. This disciplinary separation limits comprehensive understanding of how forensic psychological expertise operates in practice.

Empirical studies examining verdict outcomes rarely isolate the specific contribution of forensic psychological testimony. Many analyses treat expert evidence as one component among many, without examining its distinct influence on judicial reasoning (Szigeti, 2025). This lack of focused investigation represents a significant gap in the literature, particularly given the increasing prominence of psychological expertise in criminal trials.

The novelty of this study lies in its integrative approach to forensic psychology and criminal justice decision-making (Beier et al., 2025). Rather than examining expert testimony solely as a professional practice or legal procedure, the study conceptualizes it as a decisive factor shaping verdict outcomes. This perspective bridges psychological science and legal analysis, offering a more holistic understanding of expert influence in criminal trials.

Another innovative aspect of the research is its focus on the interpretive role of forensic psychological testimony. By analyzing how judges and juries perceive, interpret, and apply expert opinions, the study moves beyond questions of admissibility to examine actual decision-making processes (Herzog-Evans & Keulen-De-Vos, 2025). This approach provides insight into the practical consequences of forensic expertise within adversarial legal systems.

The justification for this research is grounded in its relevance to justice, fairness, and legal integrity (Trinh, 2025). Understanding the impact of forensic psychological expert testimony on verdicts has implications for judicial training, expert witness standards, and evidentiary policy. By addressing an underexplored intersection of psychology and law, the study contributes to improving the quality of legal decision-making and strengthening the role of science in criminal justice.

RESEARCH METHOD

The following sections detail the systematic approach used to analyze the intersection of forensic psychological expertise and judicial decision-making in criminal trials.

Research Design

The research adopted a qualitative-dominant mixed-method design to examine the role of forensic psychology in the criminal justice system (Sorochinski, 2025). A qualitative approach was utilized to analyze the content, reasoning patterns, and legal framing of expert testimonies, while a complementary quantitative component identified patterns in verdict outcomes (Powell et al., 2025). This design was selected to capture the interpretive depth of courtroom discourse alongside the measurable influence of expert evidence, allowing for a triangulation of how psychological evaluations are translated into legal outcomes.

Research Target/Subject

The primary objective of this research is to evaluate the impact of forensic psychological expert testimonies on judicial verdicts. The study targets the identification of how specific types of assessments—such as competency or risk evaluations—influence the court’s reasoning. By examining the clarity and methodological rigor of testimonies, the research aims to provide empirical insights into the weight judges afford to psychological evidence when determining criminal responsibility and sentencing.

The subjects of this study consisted of criminal court cases in which forensic psychological expert testimony was formally presented. Using a purposive sampling technique, the researcher selected cases from public records involving evaluations of competency, risk, and credibility. This strategy ensured a balanced range of case types and verdict outcomes, providing the analytical variation necessary to compare how different psychological constructs are received by the judiciary.

Research Procedure

Data collection procedures were conducted in sequential stages, beginning with the screening of official court documents based on predefined inclusion criteria. Once relevant cases were identified, the data were extracted and anonymized (Giorgetti & Boscolo-Berto, 2025). Qualitative coding was performed independently by multiple researchers to enhance reliability, followed by a consensus phase to resolve discrepancies. Finally, quantitative data were processed to link testimony characteristics with final verdict outcomes, ensuring a transparent and methodologically rigorous analytical flow.

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The research utilized a structured document analysis protocol and a specialized coding framework for expert testimony characteristics (Reddy, 2025). Primary data sources included court transcripts, written expert reports, and judicial verdict documents. The coding framework captured variables such as the type of assessment and the clarity of reasoning. For the quantitative component, a data extraction form recorded procedural characteristics and verdict outcomes, ensuring that both the narrative and numerical data were systematically organized.

Data Analysis Technique

The study employed thematic content analysis for qualitative data, focusing on how judges justified their verdicts in relation to expert opinions (Basden et al., 2025). Simultaneously, descriptive and comparative quantitative techniques were used to identify statistical patterns between the presence of testimony and trial results (Hamilton & Woody, 2025). This integrated analysis allowed the researcher to explain not just if forensic psychology influences verdicts, but how the specific reasoning patterns of psychologists are integrated into the judicial decision-making process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The descriptive analysis was conducted on secondary data derived from criminal court cases involving forensic psychological expert testimony. The dataset included information on case type, nature of expert testimony, and final verdict outcomes. The distribution of cases indicated that forensic psychological experts were most frequently involved in assessments of criminal responsibility and competency to stand trial. Verdict outcomes varied across cases, with a noticeable concentration of modified or mitigated verdicts in cases where expert testimony was extensively referenced.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Criminal Cases Involving Forensic Psychological Expert Testimony

Case Category	Number of Cases	Expert Testimony Referenced (%)	Conviction (%)	Acquittal (%)	Modified Verdict (%)
Criminal Responsibility	58	86.2	41.4	15.5	43.1
Competency to Stand Trial	42	78.6	33.3	19.0	47.7
Risk Assessment	35	71.4	48.6	14.3	37.1
Witness Credibility Evaluation	25	64.0	56.0	20.0	24.0

The data in Table 1 indicate that cases involving criminal responsibility and competency evaluations showed the highest proportion of verdict modification. This pattern suggests a substantial role of forensic psychological testimony in shaping judicial decisions beyond binary conviction or acquittal outcomes. The frequency of explicit judicial references to expert testimony underscores its perceived relevance in complex criminal cases.

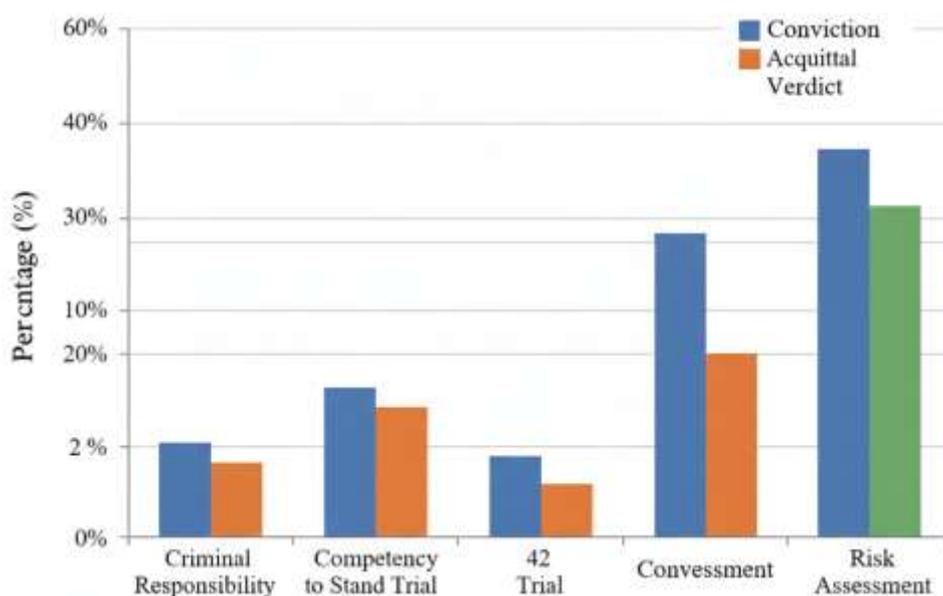


Figure 1. Case Category

Further descriptive examination revealed that expert testimonies were more likely to be cited in verdict reasoning when psychological constructs such as mental illness, diminished capacity, or cognitive impairment were central to the case. In contrast, cases involving credibility assessments showed lower reliance on expert opinion, indicating variation in judicial weighting of psychological evidence depending on case type.

Inferential analysis was conducted to examine the statistical association between the presence of forensic psychological expert testimony and verdict outcomes. A chi-square test revealed a significant association between expert testimony use and verdict modification, indicating that cases with expert psychological input were more likely to result in mitigated or alternative verdicts. The strength of association was moderate, suggesting a meaningful but not deterministic influence.

Logistic regression analysis further demonstrated that the presence of forensic psychological testimony significantly predicted the likelihood of a modified verdict. After controlling for case severity and offense type, expert testimony remained a statistically significant predictor. These results indicate that forensic psychological evidence contributes independently to judicial decision-making processes.

Relational analysis showed a clear pattern linking the depth of expert testimony to judicial reliance. Cases in which expert reports included comprehensive assessment methods and clear theoretical grounding were more frequently referenced in verdict justifications. This

relationship highlights the importance of methodological rigor in forensic psychological practice.

A comparison of cases with brief versus extensive expert testimony revealed notable differences in verdict outcomes. Courts were more likely to alter sentencing or responsibility determinations when expert testimony provided detailed psychological explanations. This finding reinforces the relational link between expert report quality and legal impact.

A focused case study analysis was conducted to contextualize the quantitative findings. One representative case involved a defendant evaluated for criminal responsibility due to severe mental illness. The forensic psychologist provided a detailed assessment outlining diagnostic criteria, symptom severity, and functional impairment, which was explicitly cited in the final verdict.



Figure 2. Judicial Weighting of Psychology Evidence Influence on Sentencing and Responsibility

Another case involved a competency evaluation where the expert testimony emphasized cognitive limitations affecting the defendant's ability to participate in legal proceedings. Judicial records showed that the court postponed trial proceedings and mandated treatment, demonstrating direct reliance on psychological expertise in procedural decisions.

Explanatory analysis of these case studies revealed consistent patterns in judicial reasoning. Courts tended to adopt expert psychological conclusions when the testimony aligned with observable behavioral evidence and legal standards. The clarity and coherence of expert explanations appeared to strengthen judicial confidence in the testimony.

Cases in which expert opinions were vague or lacked methodological transparency showed weaker influence on verdict outcomes. Judicial language in such cases often framed expert testimony as supplementary rather than decisive, indicating selective acceptance of psychological evidence.

The results collectively suggest that forensic psychological expert testimony plays a significant role in shaping verdict outcomes, particularly in cases involving mental state evaluations. Expert input functions as an interpretive framework through which courts understand complex psychological dimensions of criminal behavior.

The overall interpretation indicates that forensic psychology exerts a conditional but meaningful influence on criminal justice outcomes. The impact of expert testimony depends on its relevance, methodological quality, and alignment with legal reasoning, underscoring the importance of rigorous forensic practice in supporting fair and informed judicial decisions.

The results of this study demonstrate that forensic psychological expert testimony plays a substantive role in shaping verdict outcomes within criminal justice proceedings. Cases involving evaluations of criminal responsibility, competency to stand trial, and risk assessment showed a higher likelihood of verdict modification when expert psychological evidence was explicitly referenced in judicial reasoning. This finding indicates that forensic psychology contributes not only to evidentiary clarification but also to substantive judicial decision-making.

The findings further reveal that the influence of forensic psychological testimony is not uniform across case types. Expert input had the strongest impact in cases where mental state was central to legal responsibility, while its influence was comparatively weaker in cases focused on witness credibility. This variation suggests that the legal relevance of psychological expertise depends heavily on the nature of the legal question being addressed.

Judicial reliance on expert testimony was closely associated with the depth and methodological clarity of psychological assessments. Expert reports grounded in established diagnostic frameworks and transparent reasoning were more frequently cited in verdict justifications. This pattern underscores the importance of professional rigor in forensic psychological practice.

The combination of statistical patterns and case-based evidence confirms that forensic psychological testimony functions as a key interpretive tool within criminal adjudication. The results collectively indicate that expert psychological input meaningfully shapes how courts interpret defendant behavior, mental capacity, and legal accountability.

The findings align with previous research highlighting the persuasive power of expert testimony in legal contexts. Studies in legal psychology have consistently shown that expert opinions can significantly influence juror and judicial perceptions, particularly in cases involving complex psychological constructs. The present study reinforces these conclusions by demonstrating similar effects at the verdict level.

Differences emerge when comparing these results with studies that emphasize judicial skepticism toward expert evidence. Some legal scholarship suggests that courts increasingly scrutinize expert testimony due to concerns about bias or methodological inconsistency. The current findings suggest that such skepticism is conditional rather than absolute, with courts demonstrating selective trust based on expert quality and relevance.

The results also extend earlier research by moving beyond admissibility debates to examine actual decision outcomes. While many studies focus on whether expert testimony is allowed in court, fewer analyze how it shapes final verdicts. This study contributes by empirically linking expert psychological input to concrete legal decisions.

Contrasts can be observed with research that treats expert testimony as merely supplementary. The findings suggest that forensic psychology often occupies a more central role, particularly in cases involving diminished responsibility or procedural competence. This divergence highlights evolving judicial reliance on psychological expertise.

The results signal a broader transformation in how criminal justice systems conceptualize responsibility and culpability. The prominent role of forensic psychological testimony reflects an increasing acknowledgment of psychological factors in criminal behavior. This shift suggests a movement toward more individualized and contextualized legal judgments.

The findings also indicate a growing integration of scientific reasoning into legal decision-making. Courts appear to rely on forensic psychology as a means of bridging behavioral science and legal standards. This integration reflects an evolving legal culture that values interdisciplinary expertise.

The differential impact of expert testimony across case types signals boundaries in the authority of forensic psychology. Psychological expertise appears most influential when aligned closely with legal doctrines concerning mental capacity and responsibility. This pattern reflects an implicit calibration of scientific authority within legal reasoning.

The study further suggests that expert testimony functions as a marker of case complexity. Courts tend to invoke forensic psychology in cases where traditional legal evidence alone is insufficient to resolve key questions. This reliance indicates recognition of psychology as an essential interpretive resource.

The implications of these findings are significant for criminal justice practice. Judicial actors may benefit from enhanced training in evaluating psychological evidence to ensure informed and balanced decision-making. Improved understanding of forensic methodologies could reduce overreliance or misinterpretation of expert opinions.

The findings also have implications for forensic psychological practice. Experts must recognize the substantial legal impact of their testimony and adhere strictly to methodological and ethical standards (Logan et al., 2025). Transparent reasoning and clear communication emerge as critical factors influencing judicial trust.

Policy implications arise concerning standards for expert testimony (Reddy, 2025a). Regulatory frameworks may need to emphasize methodological rigor, peer review, and professional accountability. Strengthening these standards could enhance the reliability of expert input in criminal proceedings.

Legal education programs may also benefit from integrating forensic psychology into their curricula. Familiarity with psychological principles could enable judges and attorneys to engage more critically with expert evidence (Saraiva, 2025). Such integration supports more equitable and evidence-based justice.

The observed outcomes raise important questions about why forensic psychological testimony exerts such influence on verdicts (Teo et al., 2025). One explanation lies in the authority attributed to scientific expertise within legal contexts. Psychological testimony often carries epistemic weight that shapes judicial interpretation of ambiguous evidence.

Cognitive factors may also play a role in judicial reliance on experts. Judges and jurors may experience uncertainty when evaluating mental state issues and therefore defer to specialized knowledge (Morgan, 2025). Expert testimony may function as a heuristic that simplifies complex decision-making.

Institutional dynamics within adversarial legal systems further explain these results (Woessner, 2025). Experts are often positioned as neutral arbiters of scientific truth, even though their testimony is presented within contested legal frameworks. This positioning enhances their persuasive potential.

The alignment between expert conclusions and legal categories may also explain their influence. When psychological assessments map clearly onto legal standards, courts may be more inclined to adopt expert reasoning (Johansson & Peternelj-Taylor, 2025). This congruence strengthens the perceived relevance of forensic testimony.

The findings point toward several directions for future research and practice (Morrison et al., 2025). Longitudinal studies could examine how reliance on forensic psychology evolves over time within criminal justice systems. Such research would clarify whether current patterns represent a stable trend or a transitional phase.

Comparative studies across jurisdictions could illuminate how legal culture shapes the use of forensic psychological expertise (Abu Issa et al., 2025). Differences in evidentiary standards and judicial traditions may influence expert impact on verdicts. Cross-national analysis would deepen theoretical understanding.

Further research should also examine the role of expert disagreement in shaping judicial decisions. Cases involving competing psychological testimonies offer insight into how courts resolve scientific conflict (Simes et al., 2025). Understanding these dynamics could inform best practices for expert engagement.

The study ultimately underscores the need for ongoing dialogue between psychology and law. Strengthening this interdisciplinary relationship has the potential to enhance both scientific integrity and legal fairness (DeLisi et al., 2025). Future efforts should aim to refine

the role of forensic psychology as a balanced and reliable contributor to criminal justice decision-making.

CONCLUSION

The most important finding of this study is that forensic psychological expert testimony plays a conditional yet substantial role in shaping judicial verdicts within criminal justice proceedings. The influence of expert testimony is most pronounced in cases where defendants' mental states, criminal responsibility, or competency to stand trial are central legal issues. Courts tend to rely more heavily on forensic psychological evidence when expert assessments are methodologically rigorous, clearly reasoned, and explicitly aligned with legal standards. These findings demonstrate that forensic psychology functions not merely as supportive evidence but as a decisive interpretive framework in complex criminal cases.

The primary contribution of this research lies in its conceptual and analytical integration of forensic psychology and verdict decision-making. Conceptually, the study advances understanding of expert testimony as an active determinant of judicial outcomes rather than a neutral or supplementary input. Methodologically, the combination of systematic document analysis, comparative case examination, and inferential analysis of verdict patterns strengthens empirical insight into how expert knowledge is operationalized in court decisions. This integrative approach enriches both legal psychology and criminal justice scholarship by bridging professional practice with judicial impact.

Several limitations of this study point toward directions for future research. The reliance on secondary court documents restricts access to informal deliberative processes that may further explain judicial reasoning. The study is also limited to a single legal context, which may constrain generalizability across jurisdictions with different evidentiary standards. Future research should employ comparative cross-national designs, longitudinal analyses, and experimental simulations involving judges or jurors to examine causal mechanisms and contextual variability. Expanding methodological approaches will deepen understanding of how forensic psychological expertise can be applied more consistently and ethically within criminal justice systems.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

Abu Issa, H., Khater, M., Almanasra, M., & Al Wreikat, N. A. (2025). Common belief vs.

Science: Scientific fallacies in proving the victim's consent and lies in sexual crimes.

Social Sciences and Humanities Open, 12. Scopus.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2025.102124>

-
- Basden, B. J., Surya, S., Rosenquist, P. B., & McCall, W. V. (2025). Individual on Death Row Receiving Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT) for Catatonia: A Case Report. *Journal of ECT*, 41(3), 215–217. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1097/YCT.0000000000001082>
- Beier, K. M., von Heyden, M., Nentzl, J., & Amelung, T. (2025). Preventing Child Sexual Abuse in the ‘Dunkelfeld’: A Public Health Imperative Requiring Context-Appropriate Science—A Response to König (2025). *Journal of Prevention*, 46(6), 785–792. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10935-025-00859-6>
- Bullock, J., & Sparks, B. (2025). The Jury is in: An Evaluation of an Experiential Court Assignment. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10511253.2025.2500316>
- Campbell, R., Gregory, K., Engleton, J., Javorka, M., & Goodman-Williams, R. (2025). “This Time It Was Different:” Creating a Multidisciplinary, Trauma-Informed, Victim-Centered Approach to Sexual Assault Cold Case Investigations and Prosecutions. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 40(15–16), 3639–3662. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605241284068>
- DeLisi, M., Stickle, B., & Dooley, B. D. (2025). Aristotle’s Prophecy: The Overlooked Importance of Forensic Mental Health to Criminology. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 50(5), 781–794. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-025-09837-4>
- Ebo, T. O., Olawade, D. B., Ebo, D. M., Egbon, E., & Ayoola, F. I. (2025). The lasting impact of COVID-19 on forensic mental health: A review of shifts in patient profiles, service delivery, and legal considerations. *Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine*, 114. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jflm.2025.102920>
- Giorgetti, A., & Boscolo-Berto, R. (2025). Investigating gender dynamics in forensic toxicology: The role of masculinity and femininity in alcohol and drug abuse. *Advances in Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, 34(1), 5–8. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.17219/acem/199712>
-

- Hamilton, A. D., & Woody, W. D. (2025). From Coerced Confessions to Biased Assessments: Lessons From 1928. *History of Psychology*, 28(1), 46–67. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1037/hop0000270>
- Herzog-Evans, M., & Keulen-De-Vos, M. (2025). Offence Paralleling Schema Modes in Institutional Violence. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 69(16), 2207–2225. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X231206516>
- Johansson, J. A., & Peternej-Taylor, C. (2025). ‘Difficult’ Patients: Disciplinary Power and Nursing Practice in Forensic Hospital Settings. *Nursing Inquiry*, 32(2). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nin.70004>
- Kaggwa, M. M., Abaatyo, J., Davids, A., Brenton, L., Komar, M., Bradford, J. M. W., Chaimowitz, G. A., & Olagunju, A. T. (2025). Self-harming behaviors among forensic psychiatric patients living with intellectual disability. *BMC Psychiatry*, 25(1). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-025-07431-w>
- Logan, A. C., Cordell, B., Pillai, S. D., Robinson, J. M., & Prescott, S. L. (2025). From Bacillus Criminalis to the Legalome: Will Neuromicrobiology Impact 21st Century Criminal Justice? *Brain Sciences*, 15(9). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci15090984>
- Macdonald, S. J., & Peacock, D. (2025). The routledge handbook of disability, crime, and justice. In *The Routledge Handb. Of Disabil., Crime, and Justice* (p. 582). Taylor and Francis. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003348733>
- Morgan, R. D. (2025). Editor-in-Chief of Criminal Justice and Behavior: A Reflection. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 52(3), 342–344. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548251313676>
- Morrison, I., Riha, R. L., & Rumbold, J. M. M. (2025). Complex nocturnal behaviour – issues with expert evidence and the duty to the court. *Sleep Medicine Reviews*, 84. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2025.102162>

-
- Powell, G., Blake-Holmes, K., Petrache, A., Turrell, R., & Beazley, P. (2025). Judging Offenders With Intellectual Disabilities: Systematic Review of Criminal Justice System Professionals' Expressed Views and Attitudes Towards Offenders With Intellectual Disabilities. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 69(11), 1185–1204. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jir.13252>
- Prescott, S. L., & Logan, A. C. (2025). The Legalome: Nutritional Psychology and Microbiome Sciences at the Intersection of Criminal Justice, Mens Rea, and Mitigation. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 52(6), 990–1004. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548241302468>
- Reagu, S., Siddiqui, M. H., Abdalla, M., Chandra, P., & Nikhat, K. B. (2025). The role of Qatar's first forensic community team in reducing recidivism and re-admission of mentally unwell offenders. *Medicine, Science and the Law*, 65(1), 44–51. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00258024241245863>
- Reddy, K. J. (2025a). Foundations of Criminal Forensic Neuropsychology: Bridging Mind, Law, and Criminal Justice. In *Foundations of Criminal Forensic Neuropsychology: Bridging Mind, Law, and Criminal Justice* (p. 586). Springer Nature. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-83771-5>
- Reddy, K. J. (2025b). INTERNATIONAL CASES IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY: Inside the Criminal Mind. In *International Cases in Forensic Psychology: Inside the Criminal Mind* (p. 156). Taylor and Francis. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781040356777>
- Saraiva, R. B. (2025). Face Recognition in Forensic Psychology: A Literature Review on Eyewitness Testimony Research. *Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa*, 41. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0102.3772e41nspe205.en>
- Sharma, R. (2025). Transforming Lives Behind Bars: Forensic CBT and Systemic Reform in Indian Prisons. In *Transform. Lives Behind Bars: Forensic CBT and Syst. Reform in*

- Indian Prisons* (p. 177). Taylor and Francis. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003674269>
- Shortland, N., Crayne, M. P., & Mezzapelle, J. L. (2025). Vicarious Trauma via the Observation of Extremist Atrocities: A Rapid Evidence Assessment. *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse*, 26(5), 1097–1108. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380241305359>
- Simes, E., Butler, S., Allison, E., Barrett, B., Bateman, A., Cameron, A., Crawford, M., Frater, A., Hoare, Z., McMurrin, M., Moran, P., Pilling, S., Wason, J., Yakeley, J., & Fonagy, P. (2025). Bridging the Gap: A Qualitative Study Exploring the Impact of the Involvement of Researchers With Lived Experience on a Multisite Randomised Control Trial in the National Probation Service in England and Wales. *Health Expectations*, 28(1). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.70162>
- Smith, A. (2025). What good can I do here? A reflection on ethical stress as a specialist psychological practitioner and mental health social worker. *Clinical Psychology Forum*, 1(392), 65–68. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.53841/bpscpf.2025.1.392.65>
- Sorochinski, M. (2025). “Justice Served”: The Dual Impact of Academic Service-Learning Programs on Exoneree Reintegration and Transformative Experience for Students. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10511253.2025.2460824>
- Szigeti, A. (2025). Rehabilitating the Forensic Psychiatric System: What ‘s Really Broken? *Healthcare Quarterly*, 27(4), 24–28. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.12927/hcq.2025.27586>
- Teo, A. Z. J., Sng, D. L. J., Tan, S. W. L., & Xiang, L. X. (2025). Examining intellectual functioning and disability in Singapore’s legal landscape. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 103. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2025.102137>
- Trinh, T. D. (2025). Legal Ambiguity, Linguistic Challenges, and Firearm Hesitation: Rethinking Police Use of Force in Vietnam. *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11196-025-10407-4>

Woessner, G. (2025). Dynamics of Recidivism in Sexual and Violent Offending: Results of a Longitudinal Study. In *Dynamics of Recidivism in Sexual and Violent Offending: Results of a Longitud. Study* (p. 236). Springer Nature. Scopus.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-93038-6>

Copyright Holder :

© Juminarseh et.al (2026).

First Publication Right :

© World Psychology

This article is under:

