Neurodivergence in the United States Criminal Justice System: A Scoping Review

Caoilainn Christensen, cscb2023@mymail.pomona.edu
Cognitive Science and Computer Science, Pomona College

Dr. Anne Perrotti, aperrott@odu.edu
Associate Professor, Old Dominion University

Abstract

This study investigates the experiences of neurodivergent individuals within the American criminal justice system (CJS), focusing on Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), dyslexia, and general neurodivergence. A comprehensive literature review was conducted using Google Scholar and hand searches of references, resulting in a dataset of research papers published primarily in the United States. The analysis involved text preprocessing, dimensionality reduction using UMAP, clustering with DBSCAN, and topic modeling with BERTopic. The results indicate a significant increase in research on ASD and ADHD since the early 2000s, while studies on dyslexia and broader neurodivergence remain limited. Key themes identified include the need for specialized training for law enforcement, tailored rehabilitation programs, and the challenges neurodivergent individuals face in legal proceedings. The study highlights systemic issues within the CJS and underscores the importance of inclusive research and policy development to support neurodivergent individuals. Future work should address the research gaps identified, particularly focusing on dyslexia and broader neurodivergence, and evaluate the effectiveness of training programs and legal protections for neurodivergent individuals.

1 Introduction

The United States criminal justice system (CJS) has had a long history with its relationship to disabled individuals. Before the ADA's (Americans with Disabilities Act) passing, individuals with disabilities were not protected from discrimination under the law. This lack of protection resulted in numerous barriers for disabled individuals, affecting their ability to participate fully in society, including within the criminal justice system. The ADA, enacted in 1990, marked a significant shift by mandating reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities, thereby aiming to ensure that these individuals have equal access to services and opportunities. The impact of the ADA has been profound, as it has required all public entities, including those within the criminal justice system, to accommodate the needs of disabled persons. This includes modifications in police procedures, courtroom accessibility, and accommodations within correctional facilities, ensuring that individuals with disabilities receive comparable services to those without disabilities [1] [2].

Under the umbrella of disabilities, one significant subgroup is neurodivergence. Neurodivergence is a term that encompasses a variety of neurodevelopmental conditions, including ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder), ADHD (Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder), and dyslexia, among others. These conditions are characterized by differences in brain function that can affect behavior, communication, and learning. The term "neurodivergence" was coined to describe these differences not as deficits but as variations in human neurocognitive functioning. This perspective shift has been critical in advocating for the rights and accommodations of neurodivergent individuals. By framing these conditions as part of the natural diversity of human cognition, the term helps in promoting a more inclusive understanding and approach to these differences. This conceptualization is increasingly used in educational, workplace, and legal contexts to help tailor accommodations and supports to better meet the needs of neurodivergent individuals [3].

The term "Criminal Justice System" encompasses the various processes and institutions involved in managing crime, from the initial reporting and investigation to arrest, prosecution, trial, sentencing, and corrections. This system is multifaceted, involving numerous steps and stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, legal professionals, and correctional institutions. Each step in this process can present unique challenges for neurodivergent individuals. For instance, during an arrest, individuals with ASD might not understand police commands due to sensory overload or communication difficulties, potentially leading to misunderstandings and escalation. Similarly, in court, the complex legal language and proceedings can be overwhelming for someone with ADHD, who may struggle with attention and impulsivity. The CJS also includes correctional facilities, where neurodivergent individuals may face additional challenges, such as lack of access to necessary medical care or appropriate educational and rehabilitative programs. Understanding the full scope of the CJS is crucial for identifying where and how accommodations can be implemented to support neurodivergent individuals effectively [4].

The need for awareness and accommodation of neurodivergent individuals within the CJS is paramount. Neurodivergent individuals often experience the world differently, which can affect their interactions with the CJS at multiple points. Without proper understanding and accommodations, these individuals are at risk of being misunderstood, unfairly treated, or even wrongfully convicted. For example, behaviors associated with ASD, such as avoiding eye contact or difficulty understanding social cues, might be misinterpreted as evasiveness or guilt. ADHD symptoms, such as impulsivity and difficulty following instructions, can lead to negative interactions with law enforcement and judicial authorities. Dyslexia and other learning disabilities can impede an individual's ability to understand legal documents and participate in their defense. Therefore, raising awareness about these differences is critical for providing effective support and ensuring fair treatment within the CJS.

Current research on the intersection of neurodivergence and the criminal justice system tends to focus on individual disabilities rather than the collective concept of neurodivergence. This fragmented approach limits the understanding of how different neurodevelopmental conditions collectively impact individuals' experiences within the CJS. Furthermore, research in the United States on this topic is sparse compared to

studies conducted in the United Kingdom, other parts of Europe, and Australia. This discrepancy highlights a significant gap in the literature that needs to be addressed. Bridging this gap is essential for developing comprehensive strategies to support neurodivergent individuals in the CJS. This research aims to fill this gap by providing a holistic analysis of the experiences of neurodivergent individuals in the American criminal justice system. By doing so, it seeks to enhance the understanding of their unique needs and inform policies and practices that can improve their treatment and outcomes within the system.

Given the current research and available information on neurodivergence, the criminal justice system, and their overlap, this study seeks to answer a critical question: how do the experiences of neurodivergent individuals differ from those of neurotypical individuals in the American criminal justice system? To address this question, the research involves a comprehensive analysis of existing literature on neurodivergence in the CJS, focusing on studies conducted in the United States. The analysis aims to identify common themes and key topics discussed in the literature, providing insights into the unique challenges faced by neurodivergent individuals. This understanding will help in developing better accommodations and support systems, ultimately making the criminal justice process more equitable and just for neurodivergent individuals.

2 Methodology

2.1 Data Collection

To comprehensively investigate the experiences of neurodivergent individuals within the American criminal justice system, a rigorous literature review was conducted. The primary source of literature was Google Scholar, where a series of strategic search queries were employed. These queries included key phrases such as “neurodivergence,” “neurodivergence criminal justice system,” “dyslexia criminal justice system,” “autism criminal justice system,” and “ADHD criminal justice system.” The objective was to locate articles specifically addressing these neurodivergent conditions within the context of the criminal justice system in the United States. Additionally, a hand search was performed by examining the references of the initially retrieved articles to find any additional relevant studies. This recursive search process ensured a thorough coverage of the available literature. Only those articles that explicitly discussed neurodivergent conditions within the American criminal justice context were included in the final dataset. The inclusion criteria were stringent to maintain a high relevance of the selected articles to the research question.

2.2 Data Preprocessing

To process and analyze the collected data, code created by Emily Ebalo (a colleague from the College of William and Mary) for her project ”Cluster Analysis on Congressional Court Hearings.” The text data from the collected articles underwent a multi-step preprocessing procedure to ensure consistency and cleanliness. Initially, the text was tokenized, which involves breaking down the text into individual words or tokens. This step is crucial for subsequent text analysis techniques. Stop words, which are common words such as “and,” “the,” and “is” that do not contribute significant meaning to the text, were removed to reduce noise in the data. Next, the text was lemmatized and stemmed to reduce words to their base or root forms. Lemmatization involves converting words to their dictionary form (e.g., “running” to “run”), while stemming involves cutting off word endings (e.g., “studies” to “studi”). These steps help in standardizing the text, ensuring that different forms of a word are treated as the same term. The preprocessing pipeline also included removing any non-alphabetic characters and converting all text to lowercase to maintain uniformity.

2.3 Text Representation

Once the text was preprocessed, it was transformed into a numerical format suitable for computational analysis. The Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) vectorization technique was employed for this purpose. TF-IDF is a statistical measure used to evaluate the importance of a word in a document relative to a corpus. It combines two metrics: term frequency (TF), which measures how frequently a term appears in a document, and inverse document frequency (IDF), which measures how important a term

is within the entire corpus. By using TF-IDF, each document in the corpus was converted into a vector of numerical values, where each value represents the significance of a word in the document. This transformation enabled the application of machine learning algorithms on the text data. The resulting TF-IDF vectors were high-dimensional representations, with each dimension corresponding to a unique word in the corpus.

2.4 Dimensionality Reduction and Clustering

To facilitate the visualization and clustering of the high-dimensional TF-IDF vectors, dimensionality reduction was performed using Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP). UMAP is a nonlinear dimensionality reduction technique that preserves the global structure of the data while projecting it into a lower-dimensional space. This step was crucial for visualizing the data and identifying patterns.

Following dimensionality reduction, clustering was conducted using the Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise (DBSCAN) algorithm. DBSCAN is an effective clustering algorithm for identifying clusters of varying shapes and sizes, particularly in the presence of noise. It groups points that are closely packed together and marks points that lie alone in low-density regions as outliers. This method was chosen for its robustness in handling the diverse and potentially noisy text data.

2.5 Topic Modeling

To uncover the underlying themes within the text data, topic modeling was performed using BERTopic. BERTopic leverages contextual embeddings and clustering techniques to identify coherent topics within the text corpus. Contextual embeddings capture the semantic meanings of words based on their context in the text, enabling a more nuanced understanding of the text compared to traditional word embeddings.

BERTopic first embeds the documents using a transformer-based model to obtain contextual representations. It then applies clustering on these embeddings to form topics. Each topic is characterized by a set of representative words, which are identified based on their relevance to the topic. This approach allows for the identification of meaningful and interpretable topics within the text data.

2.6 Data Analysis

The analysis involved a detailed examination of the identified clusters and topics to understand the experiences of neurodivergent individuals within the criminal justice system. Each cluster was analyzed for its thematic content by reviewing the representative terms and associated documents. This thematic analysis helped in identifying key patterns and trends in the data. Additionally, the distribution of topics across the documents was examined to understand the prevalence of different themes. Trends in the types of crimes, interactions with law enforcement, and overall treatment of neurodivergent individuals within the criminal justice system were identified. This analysis provided insights into the systemic challenges faced by neurodivergent individuals and highlighted areas for potential policy intervention.

2.7 Code Implementation

The entire methodological process was implemented using Python, leveraging several libraries to streamline the workflow. The scikit-learn library was used for text vectorization and clustering, while UMAP was used for dimensionality reduction. BERTopic was utilized for topic modeling, and additional libraries such as pandas and numpy were used for data manipulation and analysis. The code was executed in a Jupyter Notebook environment, which facilitated interactive analysis and visualization. The use of Jupyter Notebooks ensured reproducibility and transparency in the analysis process. Below is a snippet of the core code used for the analysis:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
```

```
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN
import umap
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from bertopic import BERTopic
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
import re

# Load and preprocess data
def preprocess_data(texts):
    # Initialize the lemmatizer and get stop words
    lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
    stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

    processed_texts = []
    for text in texts:
        # Remove non-alphabetic characters
        text = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z\s]', '', text)
        # Tokenize and lemmatize
        tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(text.lower())
        tokens = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(token) for token in tokens if token not in s
        processed_texts.append(' '.join(tokens))

    return processed_texts

# Sample documents
docs = [
    "This is the first document.",
    "This document is the second document.",
    "And this is the third one.",
    "Is this the first document?"
]

# Preprocess the documents
preprocessed_docs = preprocess_data(docs)

# Vectorize text using TF-IDF
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
X = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_docs)

# Dimensionality reduction using UMAP
umap_model = umap.UMAP(n_neighbors=15, min_dist=0.1, n_components=2, random_state=4
X_reduced = umap_model.fit_transform(X)

# Clustering using DBSCAN
dbscan = DBSCAN(eps=0.5, min_samples=5)
labels = dbscan.fit_predict(X_reduced)
```

```
# Topic modeling using BERTopic
topic_model = BERTopic()
topics, probs = topic_model.fit_transform(preprocessed_docs)

# Visualize clusters
plt.scatter(X_reduced[:, 0], X_reduced[:, 1], c=labels, cmap='viridis')
plt.title('Text Clustering with UMAP and DBSCAN')
plt.xlabel('UMAP Component 1')
plt.ylabel('UMAP Component 2')
plt.show()
```

2.8 Conclusion

The methodology employed in this study provides a comprehensive approach to analyzing the experiences of neurodivergent individuals in the criminal justice system. By combining literature review, text preprocessing, dimensionality reduction, clustering, and topic modeling, this study aims to uncover significant themes and trends that can inform future research and policy development. This integrated approach not only enhances the understanding of neurodivergent experiences but also highlights the systemic issues within the criminal justice system that need to be addressed.

3 Results

The results of this study are presented through a series of analyses that include text clustering, topic modeling using BERTopic, and the examination of metadata trends over time. These analyses provide insights into the prevalence of research on neurodivergence within the American criminal justice system (CJS) and the thematic content of these studies.

3.1 Trends in Literature

The analysis began with an investigation of the trends in the publication of research papers over time, categorized by specific neurodevelopmental disorders such as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), dyslexia, and the broader category of neurodivergence.

3.1.1 Number of Papers Over Time

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the number of papers published over time for each category. The trend shows a notable increase in the number of papers published on ASD and ADHD, particularly after the year 2000. This surge indicates a growing recognition and interest in these conditions within the context of the CJS. In contrast, research on dyslexia and the broader concept of neurodivergence remains limited, with fewer papers published over the same period.

3.1.2 Distribution of Papers Across Categories

Figure 3 highlights the distribution of papers across different categories. It shows that ASD and ADHD are the most researched topics, with 40 and 35 papers respectively. Dyslexia and general neurodivergence are less explored, as indicated by the lower number of publications.

3.2 Text Clustering and Topic Modeling

To delve deeper into the thematic content of the research papers, text clustering and topic modeling were performed.

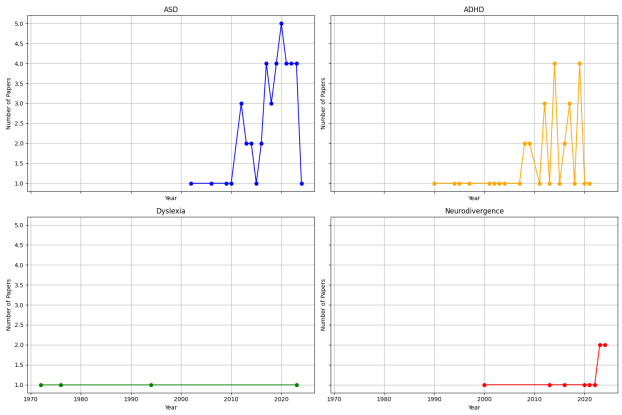

Figure 1: All Categories Over Time

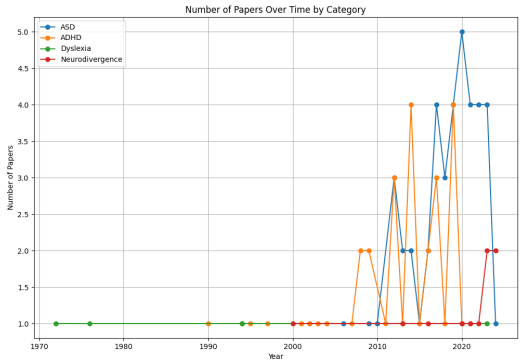

Figure 2: Papers Over Time by Category

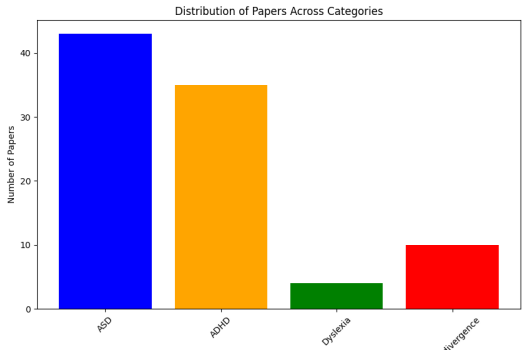

Figure 3: Categories Bar Graph

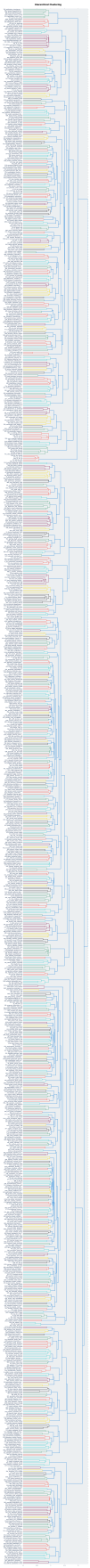

Figure 4: Hierarchical Clustering

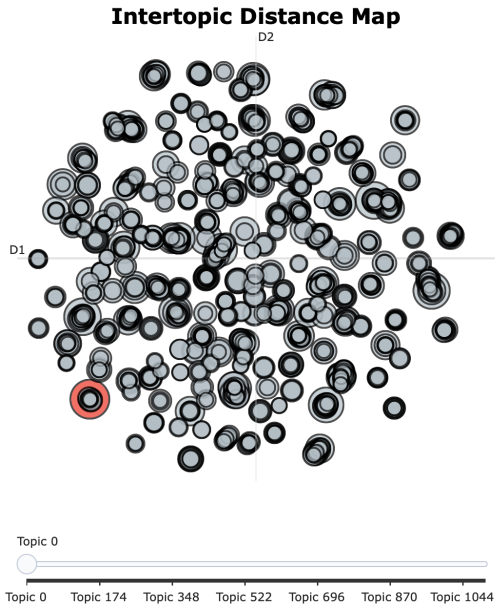

Figure 5: Intertopic Distance Map

3.2.1 Text Clustering

Text clustering was carried out to identify common themes and topics discussed in the literature. The clusters were analyzed to uncover the key areas of focus in the research on neurodivergence and the CJS.

The clustering results indicate several primary themes, including:

1. Law Enforcement Interactions: Papers in this cluster focus on the initial points of contact between neurodivergent individuals and law enforcement officers. This includes studies on how behavioral traits of ASD or ADHD can lead to misunderstandings during police encounters and the importance of specialized training for officers.

2. Courtroom Experiences: Another significant cluster encompasses research on the experiences of neurodivergent individuals during legal proceedings. This includes the challenges they face in understanding legal language, participating in their defense, and the potential for biased treatment by legal professionals who may not be familiar with neurodivergence.

3. Correctional System: This cluster examines the experiences of neurodivergent individuals within correctional facilities, highlighting issues such as access to appropriate medical care, the suitability of rehabilitation programs, and the overall treatment of these individuals in prison environments.

3.2.2 Topic Modeling with BERTopic

BERTopic was employed to extract topics from the text data. This method provided a more granular understanding of the specific themes prevalent in the literature.

The identified topics include:

1. Criminal Justice Outcomes: This topic encompasses studies on the legal outcomes for neurodivergent individuals, including sentencing patterns, the effectiveness of legal defenses based on neurodivergent conditions, and disparities in legal treatment compared to neurotypical individuals.

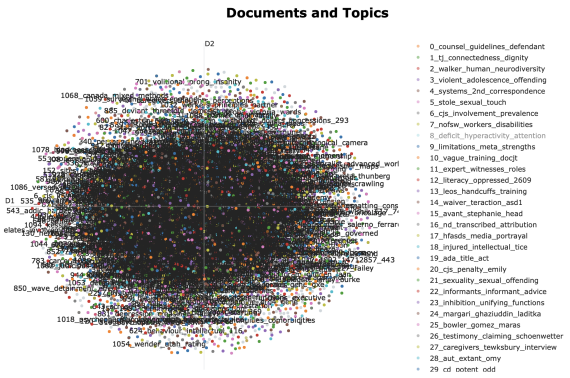

Figure 6: Documents and Topics

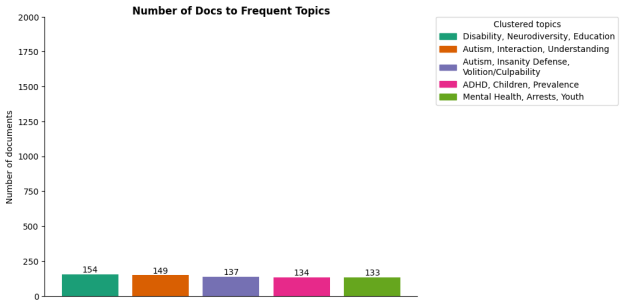

Figure 7: Frequently Discussed Topics

2. Perspectives of Neurodivergent Individuals: Research within this topic explores how neurodivergent individuals perceive and experience the CJS. It includes qualitative studies capturing personal narratives and the perceived fairness of the system.

3. Types of Crimes and Culpability: This topic examines the types of crimes commonly associated with neurodivergent individuals and discussions on culpability. It addresses how certain neurodevelopmental traits may be misconstrued as criminal behavior and the legal implications of such misunderstandings.

4. ADHD-Specific Discussions: Focusing on ADHD, this topic includes studies on the prevalence of ADHD in the prison population, the impact of ADHD symptoms on criminal behavior, and the effectiveness of ADHD treatment programs within the CJS.

3.3 Frequently Discussed Topics

An analysis of the frequently discussed topics across the literature was also conducted to identify recurring themes and important issues.

The frequently discussed topics include:

1. Disability and Education: Studies in this area examine the intersection of disability and educational opportunities for neurodivergent individuals within the CJS. This includes access to special education programs in juvenile detention centers and the role of educational interventions in reducing recidivism.

2. Interactions with Law Enforcement: This topic addresses the critical points of contact between neurodivergent individuals and law enforcement officers. It emphasizes the need for training programs that equip officers with the skills to recognize and appropriately respond to neurodivergent behaviors.

3. Autism and ADHD: Specific discussions on autism and ADHD highlight the unique challenges faced by individuals with these conditions in the CJS. This includes the need for tailored legal strategies and the importance of recognizing neurodevelopmental disorders in sentencing and rehabilitation programs.

3.4 Key Findings

- ASD and ADHD: The research predominantly focuses on ASD and ADHD, highlighting the challenges these individuals face in the CJS. These challenges include difficulties in communication with law enforcement, the need for tailored rehabilitation programs, and the high prevalence of these conditions among incarcerated individuals. The focus on these conditions suggests that they are more readily recognized and diagnosed, leading to a higher volume of research and advocacy.

- Understudied Areas: Dyslexia and the broader category of neurodivergence are significantly understudied. This gap suggests a need for more comprehensive research to understand the unique experiences of individuals with these conditions in the CJS. The lack of research on these areas may result in insufficient accommodations and support for individuals with dyslexia or other less recognized forms of neurodivergence.

- Common Themes: Recurring themes in the literature include the importance of proper training for law enforcement, the need for specialized support and accommodations within the CJS, and the impact of neurodevelopmental disorders on legal outcomes. These themes underscore the systemic changes required to ensure equitable treatment for neurodivergent individuals.

3.5 Conclusion

The analysis of the literature on neurodivergence in the American criminal justice system reveals a significant focus on ASD and ADHD, with a noticeable increase in publications over the past two decades. However, there is a clear gap in research on dyslexia and general neurodivergence. The thematic analysis identifies key issues such as the need for better training and accommodations, and the unique challenges faced by neurodivergent individuals. These findings underscore the importance of expanding research to cover a broader range of neurodevelopmental disorders and developing more inclusive policies and practices within the CJS. By addressing these gaps, future research can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of how neurodivergent individuals navigate the criminal justice system and identify effective strategies for support and intervention. This will ultimately help in creating a more equitable and just system for all individuals, regardless of their neurodevelopmental status.

4 Discussion

The findings from this study shed light on the complexities and challenges faced by neurodivergent individuals within the American criminal justice system (CJS). The analysis revealed several key themes and highlighted significant gaps in the existing literature, particularly in the areas of dyslexia and general neurodivergence.

4.1 Implications for ASD and ADHD

The predominant focus on Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in the literature underscores the critical need for targeted interventions and support mechanisms within the CJS. Individuals with ASD often exhibit behaviors that can be misinterpreted by law enforcement, such as difficulty in maintaining eye contact, repetitive movements, or heightened sensory sensitivities. These behaviors can lead to misunderstandings and escalate encounters with police, resulting in adverse outcomes. The need for specialized training for law enforcement officers to recognize and

appropriately respond to ASD-related behaviors is paramount. Similarly, ADHD symptoms such as impulsivity, hyperactivity, and difficulty following instructions can complicate interactions with the CJS. The high prevalence of ADHD among incarcerated populations indicates a need for tailored rehabilitation programs that address the specific needs of these individuals.

4.2 Understudied Areas: Dyslexia and Neurodivergence

The significant gap in research on dyslexia and broader neurodivergence within the CJS is concerning. Dyslexia, which affects reading and writing abilities, can pose significant challenges in understanding legal documents, participating in court proceedings, and accessing educational opportunities within correctional facilities. The lack of research in this area means that individuals with dyslexia may not receive the accommodations they need, leading to unfair treatment and potential miscarriages of justice. Similarly, the broader category of neurodivergence, which includes conditions that do not fit neatly into categories like ASD or ADHD, remains underexplored. This lack of comprehensive research hinders the development of inclusive policies and practices that can support all neurodivergent individuals.

4.3 Common Themes and Systemic Issues

Several recurring themes emerged from the analysis, highlighting systemic issues within the CJS. The need for proper training for law enforcement officers was a dominant theme, emphasizing that without adequate understanding of neurodivergent behaviors, officers may inadvertently exacerbate situations. The literature also pointed to the necessity of specialized support and accommodations within the courtroom and correctional facilities. For instance, the presence of advocates or support persons during legal proceedings can significantly improve the experiences of neurodivergent individuals. Additionally, the development of tailored rehabilitation programs that consider the unique needs of neurodivergent individuals can enhance their reintegration into society and reduce recidivism rates.

4.4 Broader Implications

The findings from this study have broader implications for policy and practice within the CJS. They highlight the importance of a systemic approach to addressing the needs of neurodivergent individuals. Policymakers must prioritize the development and implementation of training programs for law enforcement, legal professionals, and correctional staff. Moreover, there is a need for comprehensive research that encompasses a wider range of neurodevelopmental disorders to inform more inclusive and equitable policies.

5 Conclusion and Future Work

This study aimed to bridge the gap in the current body of knowledge regarding the experiences of neurodivergent individuals in the American criminal justice system. By analyzing existing literature, the study identified key themes, highlighted significant gaps, and underscored the need for comprehensive and inclusive research and policies.

5.1 Conclusion

The results indicate a substantial focus on ASD and ADHD, reflecting the higher visibility and recognition of these conditions within the CJS. However, the underrepresentation of dyslexia and broader neurodivergence points to a critical need for more inclusive research. The recurring themes of the necessity for proper training, specialized support, and accommodations underscore systemic issues that must be addressed to ensure fair treatment of neurodivergent individuals.

The study's findings emphasize that neurodivergent individuals face unique challenges within the CJS, from initial law enforcement interactions to court proceedings and correctional settings. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, and practitioners. Developing and implementing comprehensive training programs and tailored support mechanisms can significantly improve the experiences of neurodivergent individuals and contribute to a more equitable and just CJS.

5.2 Future Work

Future research should aim to fill the gaps identified in this study by expanding the focus to include dyslexia and broader neurodivergence. Longitudinal studies that track the experiences of neurodivergent individuals throughout the CJS can provide deeper insights into their specific needs and the effectiveness of various interventions. Additionally, qualitative research that captures the voices and perspectives of neurodivergent individuals can enrich the understanding of their experiences and inform more effective policy and practice.

Another important area for future research is the development and evaluation of training programs for law enforcement and legal professionals. These programs should be designed to increase awareness and understanding of neurodivergent behaviors and equip professionals with the skills to respond appropriately. Research should also explore the impact of these training programs on the experiences and outcomes of neurodivergent individuals in the CJS.

Furthermore, there is a need for policy-focused research that examines the implementation of existing laws and regulations designed to protect neurodivergent individuals within the CJS. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in ensuring reasonable accommodations and identifying areas where additional legal protections may be necessary.

In conclusion, this study highlights the critical need for comprehensive research and inclusive policies to address the unique challenges faced by neurodivergent individuals in the American criminal justice system. By expanding the scope of research and developing targeted interventions, stakeholders can work towards creating a more just and equitable system for all individuals, regardless of their neurodevelopmental status.

References Cited

[1] A. Mayerson, "The history of ada," 1992.

[2] ADA, "Criminal justice."

[3] N. Baumer and J. Frueh, "What is neurodiversity?," 2021.

[4] B. of Justice Statistics, "The justice system," 2021.

[5] D. S. Admire, "Learning disabilities and attention deficit disorder: A new approach for the criminal justice system.," in *Forum on Public Policy Online*, vol. 2007, p. n1, ERIC, 2007.

[6] S. Avant, "Adhd and guilty pleas," *J. Legal Prof.*, vol. 44, p. 141, 2019.

[7] D. B. Baker, K. Knight, and D. D. Simpson, "Identifying probationers with adhd-related behaviors in a drug abuse treatment setting," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 33–43, 1995.

[8] J. M. Barnett, "Understanding how those affected with autism spectrum disorder unintentionally enter the justice system," 2024.

[9] C. Beckford, "Connecting the dots through a case report: A child's unmet needs, neuropsychological impairment and entrance into the juvenile justice system," *Journal of Infant, Child, and Adolescent Psychotherapy*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 188–209, 2016.

[10] S. Bernstein and J. H. Rulo, "Learning disabilities and learning problems: Their implications for the juvenile justice system," *Juv. Just.*, vol. 27, p. 43, 1976.

[11] C. M. Berryessa, "Judicial perceptions of media portrayals of offenders with high functioning autistic spectrum disorders," *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, vol. 3, p. 46, 2014.

[12] C. M. Berryessa, "Brief report: Judicial attitudes regarding the sentencing of offenders with high functioning autism," *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, vol. 46, pp. 2770–2773, 2016.

[13] C. M. Berryessa, "Attention, reward, and inhibition: symptomatic features of adhd and issues for offenders in the criminal justice system," *ADHD Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorders*, vol. 9, pp. 5–10, 2017.

[14] C. M. Berryessa, "Educator of the court: the role of the expert witness in cases involving autism spectrum disorder," *Psychology, crime & law*, vol. 23, no. 6, pp. 575–600, 2017.

[15] C. M. Berryessa, "Defendants with autism spectrum disorder in criminal court: A judges' toolkit," *Drexel L. Rev.*, vol. 13, p. 841, 2020.

[16] A. Bonagura and E. Jeglic, "Criminal sexual behavior of individuals with autism spectrum disorder and recommendations for correctional professionals," *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 262–267, 2023.

[17] B. B. Boutwell, N. Kavish, and C. Narvey, "The efficacy, ethics, & pitfalls of stimulants for justice system involved individuals," *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, vol. 116, pp. 120–129, 2020.

[18] N. Brewer and R. L. Young, "Interactions of individuals with autism spectrum disorder with the criminal justice system: Influences on involvement and outcomes," *The Wiley handbook of memory, autism spectrum disorder, and the law*, pp. 229–244, 2018.

[19] N. Brier, "Targeted treatment for adjudicated youth with learning disabilities: Effects on recidivism," *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 215–222, 1994.

[20] A. Caffero-Tolemy, "The relationship between autism spectrum disorder and criminality: A call to arms," in *The complexity of autism Spectrum disorders*, pp. 127–147, Routledge, 2018.

[21] O. Calderon, "Youth defendants with adhd and the criminal justice system: A qualitative analysis of court decisions," 2014.

[22] C. N. Cea, "Autism and the criminal defendant," . *John's L. Rev.*, vol. 88, p. 495, 2014.

[23] C. A. Cheely, L. A. Carpenter, E. J. Letourneau, J. S. Nicholas, J. Charles, and L. B. King, "The prevalence of youth with autism spectrum disorders in the criminal justice system," *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, vol. 42, pp. 1856–1862, 2012.

[24] A. Christiansen, N. M. Minich, and M. Clark, "Pilot survey: police understanding of autism spectrum disorder," *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, vol. 53, no. 2, pp. 738–745, 2023.

[25] D. F. Connor, J. D. Ford, J. F. Chapman, and A. Banga, "Adolescent attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in the secure treatment setting," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, vol. 39, no. 6, pp. 725–747, 2012.

[26] D. S. Cooper, D. Uppal, K. S. Railey, A. Blank Wilson, K. Maras, E. Zimmerman, J. Bornman, and L. L. Shea, "Policy gaps and opportunities: A systematic review of autism spectrum disorder and criminal justice intersections," *Autism*, vol. 26, no. 5, pp. 1014–1031, 2022.

[27] A. Copenhaver and R. Tewksbury, "Interactions between autistic individuals and law enforcement: A mixed-methods exploratory study," *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, vol. 44, pp. 309–333, 2019.

[28] V. A. De Sanctis, Y. Nomura, J. H. Newcorn, and J. M. Halperin, "Childhood maltreatment and conduct disorder: Independent predictors of criminal outcomes in adhd youth," *Child abuse & neglect*, vol. 36, no. 11-12, pp. 782–789, 2012.

[29] V. A. De Sanctis, J. H. Newcorn, and J. M. Halperin, "A prospective look at substance use and criminal behavior in urban adhd youth: what is the role of maltreatment history on outcome?," *ADHD Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorders*, vol. 6, pp. 79–86, 2014.

[30] M. DeLisi, T. K. Neppl, B. J. Lohman, M. G. Vaughn, and J. J. Shook, "Early starters: Which type of criminal onset matters most for delinquent careers?," *Journal of Criminal Justice*, vol. 41, no. 1, pp. 12–17, 2013.

[31] J. Ellis, *Different not less: An evaluation of the autism training curriculum for the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice training*. PhD thesis, Eastern Kentucky University, 2017.

[32] R. Eme, "Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and the family court," *Family Court Review*, vol. 47, no. 4, pp. 650–664, 2009.

[33] R. Eme, "Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and criminal behavior," *International Journal of Sociology Study*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 29–36, 2013.

[34] R. Eme, "Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: A mitigation of criminal responsibility?," *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 221–236, 2014.

[35] R. Eme, "The neuroscience of adhd, the paradigmatic disorder of self-control," *Journal of Law and the Biosciences*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 350–354, 2016.

[36] R. F. Eme, "Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and the juvenile justice system," *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 174–185, 2008.

[37] L. L. Eyestone and R. J. Howell, "An epidemiological study of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and major depression in a male prison population," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 181–193, 1994.

[38] R. L. Fazio, C. A. Pietz, and R. L. Denney, "An estimate of the prevalence of autism-spectrum disorders in an incarcerated population," *Open Access Journal of Forensic Psychology*, vol. 4, pp. 69–80, 2012.

[39] J. Fletcher and B. Wolfe, "Long-term consequences of childhood adhd on criminal activities," *The journal of mental health policy and economics*, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 119, 2009.

[40] S. Foster, "Autism is not a tragedy - ignorance is: Suppressing evidence of asperger's syndrome and high-functioning autism in capital trials prejudices defendants for a death sentence note," *Lincoln Memorial University Law Review*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 9, 2015.

[41] L. Gardner, J. M. Campbell, and J. Westdal, "Brief report: Descriptive analysis of law enforcement officers' experiences with and knowledge of autism," *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, vol. 49, pp. 1278–1283, 2019.

[42] B. N. Garza, "Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (adhd): A childhood diagnosis or a criminal's defense?," *Scholar*, vol. 4, p. 81, 2001.

[43] S. Goldstein, "Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Implications for the criminal justice system," *FBI L. Enforcement Bull.*, vol. 66, p. 11, 1997.

[44] R. A. González, M. C. Vélez-Pastrana, J. J. Ruiz Varcarcel, F. R. Levin, and C. E. Albizu-García, "Childhood adhd symptoms are associated with lifetime and current illicit substance-use disorders and in-site health risk behaviors in a representative sample of latino prison inmates," *Journal of attention disorders*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 301–312, 2015.

[45] J. A. Gordon, R. L. Diehl, and L. Anderson, "Does adhd matter? examining attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder on the likelihood of recidivism among detained youth," *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, vol. 51, no. 8, pp. 497–518, 2012.

[46] E. Griffin-Shelley, "An asperger's adolescent sex addict, sex offender: A case study," *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 46–64, 2010.

[47] J. A. Halikas, J. Meller, C. Morse, and M. D. Lyttle, "Predicting substance abuse in juvenile offenders: Attention deficit disorder versus aggressivity," *Child Psychiatry and Human Development*, vol. 21, pp. 49–55, 1990.

[48] J. E. Harris, "Disability, aesthetics, and the making of a "criminal"," in *What Is a Criminal?*, pp. 157–167, Routledge, 2022.

[49] B. G. Haskins and J. A. Silva, "Asperger's disorder and criminal behavior: Forensic-psychiatric considerations," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 374–384, 2006.

[50] L. J. Hilton, "Avonte's law: Autism, wandering, and the racial surveillance of neurological difference," *African American Review*, vol. 50, no. 2, pp. 221–235, 2017.

[51] S. G. Kaplan and D. G. Cornell, "Psychopathy and adhd in adolescent male offenders," *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 148–160, 2004.

[52] E. Kelley and N. Dubin, "Autism spectrum disorders and the criminal justice system," in *Handbook of Quality of Life for Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder*, pp. 89–104, Springer, 2022.

[53] A. Kirby and C. D.-I. Solutions, "Rationale and evidence for taking a person-centred approach to screening in prison," 2020.

[54] I. Kluge, "Disability in education from a neurodiversity standpoint: A multi-article dissertation," 2024.

[55] K. H. Koffer Miller, A. Becker, D. Cooper, and L. Shea, "Justice system interactions among autistic individuals: A multiple methods analysis," *Crime & Delinquency*, vol. 68, no. 9, pp. 1579–1603, 2022.

[56] J. Kramer, J. Cox, C. Kuprevich, R. Eme, D. Admire, S. Anders, L. Barry, R. Bellantone, A. Brown, B. Brockmann, *et al.*, "Diagnosis and treatment of persons with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder within the jails and juvenile facilities of the united states criminal justice system: why it matters," 2014.

[57] C. J. Lane and M. D. Chong, "A hard pill to swallow: The need to identify and treat adhd to reduce sufferers' potential involvement in the criminal justice system," *James Cook UL Rev.*, vol. 25, p. 119, 2019.

[58] C. Larson, I.-M. Eigsti, T. Spaulding, and J. Parish-Morris, "Language is a critical mediator of autistic experiences within the criminal justice system," *Autism Research*, vol. 16, no. 12, pp. 2240–2246, 2023.

[59] S. Leotti and E. Slayter, "Disability and the criminal legal system," *Social Work Practice and Disability Communities: An Intersectional Anti-Oppressive Approach*, 2023.

[60] M. D. Lerner, O. S. Haque, E. C. Northrup, L. Lawer, and H. J. Bursztajn, "Emerging perspectives on adolescents and young adults with high-functioning autism spectrum disorders, violence, and criminal law," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online*, vol. 40, no. 2, pp. 177–190, 2012.

[61] K. Lyons, "The neurodiversity paradigm and abolition of psychiatric incarceration," *Colum. L. Rev.*, vol. 123, p. 1993, 2023.

[62] S. Mannuzza, R. G. Klein, and J. L. Moulton III, "Lifetime criminality among boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: a prospective follow-up study into adulthood using official arrest records," *Psychiatry research*, vol. 160, no. 3, pp. 237–246, 2008.

[63] B. M. Merrill, B. S. Molina, S. Coxe, E. M. Gnagy, A. R. Altszuler, F. L. Macphee, A. S. Morrow, E. M. Trucco, and W. E. Pelham, "Functional outcomes of young adults with childhood adhd: A latent profile analysis," *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology*, 2019.

[64] M. C. Mogavero, "Autism, sexual offending, and the criminal justice system," *Journal of Intellectual Disabilities and Offending Behaviour*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 116–126, 2016.

[65] M. C. Mogavero, "What do criminal justice students know about autism? an exploratory study among future professionals," *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 428–438, 2019.

[66] M. Moody, "From under-diagnoses to over-representation: Black children, adhd, and the school-to-prison pipeline," *Journal of African American Studies*, vol. 20, pp. 152–163, 2016.

[67] W. Mulligan, "Dyslexia, specific learning disability and delinquency," *Juv. Ct. Judges J.*, vol. 23, p. 20, 1972.

[68] D. C. Murrie, J. I. Warren, M. Kristiansson, and P. E. Dietz, "Asperger's syndrome in forensic settings," *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 59–70, 2002.

[69] M. L. Perlin and H. E. Cucolo, "" something's happening here/but you don't know what it is": How jurors (mis) construe autism in the criminal trial process," *U. Pitt. L. Rev.*, vol. 82, p. 585, 2020.

[70] T. C. Pratt, F. T. Cullen, K. R. Blevins, L. Daigle, and J. D. Unnever, "The relationship of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder to crime and delinquency: A meta-analysis," *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 344–360, 2002.

[71] K. S. Railey, J. Bowers-Campbell, A. M. Love, and J. M. Campbell, "An exploration of law enforcement officers' training needs and interactions with individuals with autism spectrum disorder," *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, vol. 50, pp. 101–117, 2020.

[72] K. S. Railey, A. M. Love, and J. M. Campbell, "A systematic review of law enforcement training related to autism spectrum disorder," *Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities*, vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 221–233, 2020.

[73] K. S. Railey, A. M. Love, and J. M. Campbell, "A scoping review of autism spectrum disorder and the criminal justice system," *Review Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, vol. 8, pp. 118–144, 2021.

[74] J. Rava, P. Shattuck, J. Rast, and A. Roux, "The prevalence and correlates of involvement in the criminal justice system among youth on the autism spectrum," *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 340–346, 2017.

[75] K. A. Richman, K. Krause-Jensen, and R. Rodogno, "Autism, the criminal justice system, and transition to adulthood," in *Transitioning to Adulthood with Autism: Ethical, Legal and Social Issues*, pp. 125–141, Springer, 2022.

[76] J. C. Román-Ithier, R. A. González, M. C. Vélez-Pastrana, G. M. González-Tejera, and C. E. Albizu-García, "Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms, type of offending and recidivism in a prison population: The role of substance dependence," *Criminal behaviour and mental health*, vol. 27, no. 5, pp. 443–456, 2017.

[77] J. A. Rosenblatt, A. Rosenblatt, and E. E. Biggs, "Criminal behavior and emotional disorder: Comparing youth served by the mental health and juvenile justice systems," *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*, vol. 27, pp. 227–237, 2000.

[78] J. C. Sarrett and A. Ucar, "Beliefs about and perspectives of the criminal justice system of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities: A qualitative study," *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 100122, 2021.

[79] C. M. Schilling, A. Walsh, and I. Yun, "Adhd and criminality: A primer on the genetic, neurobiological, evolutionary, and treatment literature for criminologists," *Journal of Criminal Justice*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 3–11, 2011.

[80] A. Schoepfer, J. D. Reitzel, and A. Norris, "Low self-control and adhd: similar yet different concepts in the study of crime," *Journal of Crime and Justice*, vol. 42, no. 3, pp. 288–299, 2019.

[81] M. Sevlever, M. E. Roth, and J. M. Gillis, "Sexual abuse and offending in autism spectrum disorders," *Sexuality and Disability*, vol. 31, pp. 189–200, 2013.

[82] L. L. Shea, D. Cooper, and A. B. Wilson, "Preventing and improving interactions between autistic individuals and the criminal justice system: A roadmap for research," *Autism Research*, vol. 14, no. 10, pp. 2053–2060, 2021.

[83] L. B. Shields and K. Flanders, "Impact of dyslexia and health literacy on racial and gender disparity in the incarcerated population," *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 169–174, 2023.

[84] A. M. Slaughter, S. Hein, J. H. Hong, S. S. Mire, and E. L. Grigorenko, "Criminal behavior and school discipline in juvenile justice-involved youth with autism," *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, vol. 49, pp. 2268–2280, 2019.

[85] S. L. Soltis, J. Probst, S. Xirasagar, A. B. Martin, and B. H. Smith, "Diagnostic and demographic differences between incarcerated and nonincarcerated youth (ages 6-15) with adhd in south carolina," *Journal of attention disorders*, vol. 21, no. 7, pp. 554–560, 2017.

[86] L. R. Sutton, T. L. Hughes, A. Huang, C. Lehman, D. Paserba, V. Talkington, R. Taormina, J. B. Walters, E. Fenclau, and S. Marshall, "Identifying individuals with autism in a state facility for adolescents adjudicated as sexual offenders: a pilot study," *Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities*, vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 175–183, 2013.

[87] K. Taylor, G. Mesibov, and D. Debbaudt, "Autism in the criminal justice system," *North Carolina Bar Journal*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 32–36, 2009.

[88] D. Thacher, "Policing a neurodiverse world: Lessons from the social model of disability," *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, vol. 18, p. paae012, 2024.

[89] P. Turcotte, L. L. Shea, and D. Mandell, "School discipline, hospitalization, and police contact overlap among individuals with autism spectrum disorder," *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, vol. 48, no. 3, pp. 883–891, 2018.

[90] J. D. Unnever, F. T. Cullen, and T. C. Pratt, "Parental management, adhd, and delinquent involvement: Reassessing gottfredson and hirschi's general theory," *Justice Quarterly*, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 471–500, 2003.

[91] D. Wallace, J. Herbert, D. Tyler, and E. McGee-Hassrick, "Interactions between individuals on the autism spectrum and the police: the fears of parents, caregivers, and professionals," *Policing: a journal of policy and practice*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 950–964, 2021.

[92] S. J. Watts, "Adhd symptomatology and criminal behavior during adolescence: Exploring the mediating role of school factors," *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, vol. 62, no. 1, pp. 3–23, 2018.

[93] T. W. Wojciechowski, "The role of adhd in predicting the development of violent behavior among juvenile offenders: Participation versus frequency," *Journal of interpersonal violence*, vol. 36, no. 1-2, pp. NP625–NP642, 2021.

[94] Y. Yu, C. C. Bradley, A. D. Boan, J. M. Charles, and L. A. Carpenter, "Young adults with autism spectrum disorder and the criminal justice system," *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, pp. 1–13, 2021.

Figures, Tables and Other templates

Table 1: Literature Analyzed.

Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Learning Disabilities and Attention Deficit Disorder: A New Approach for the Criminal Justice System	David Admire	As a judge, the author was continually confronted with offenders whose behavior was unexpected and surprising. This was observed not only during their criminal activity but during their travel through the criminal process. This behavior did not appear to be intentional, but rather an inappropriate response to the circumstances that existed at the time. This behavior reminded the author of the behavior of his two children who had been diagnosed with learning disabilities (LD) and attention deficit disorder (ADD). This collision of his personal and professional lives began a journey into the fascinating and complex world of neurobiology and its impact on the criminal justice system. In this paper, the author will discuss these disorders, their impact on the criminal justice system, their resulting costs to society and why new measures must be taken to address these issues appropriately.[5]
ADHD and Guilty Pleas	Stephanie Avant	Individuals with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are protected under federal disability statutes but are ignored within the criminal justice system. ADHD ”is one of the most prevalent and fastest growing mental health problems facing children.” And while children were once believed to outgrow ADHD symptoms, data now supports an inference to the contrary. Studies have found that seventy percent of children with ADHD continue to meet the full diagnostic criteria for the disorder into their adolescent years, and by the time they are young adults, they have more problems in academic settings and are more defiant than their peers. Because of their temperamental qualities, ”individuals with ADHD come into contact with the criminal justice system at a statistically higher rate than others in the general population.[C]riminal justice officials... (and legal professionals] should be aware of the implications ADHD has for the profession.[6]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Identifying Probationers with Adhd-Related Behaviors in a Drug Abuse Treatment Setting	David Baker, Kevin Knight, and Dwayne Simpson	Increasing recognition is being given to the manifestations of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adulthood. Prospective studies have indicated that many children diagnosed with ADHD continue to have symptoms of the disorder. These often are associated with antisocial behaviors, suggesting that ADHD may be an undetected and untreated root cause of these behaviors. In the present study, indicators of ADHD were examined in a population of probationers in a court-referred drug abuse treatment setting. The results showed that 31% had symptoms indicative of ADHD and that these symptoms were associated with self-reported measures of arrest history, aggressive behavior, drug use, family atmosphere, and family mental health.[7]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Understanding How Those Affected With Autism Spectrum Disorder Unintentionally Enter the Justice System	Joe Michael Barnett	The culture of society within the United States is slowly changing to be inclusive to all people, as seen with the current wave of integrating those with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), who were once institutionalized, into communities across the country. This integration of those with ASD has caused an unintended consequence for members of the law enforcement community, who typically are first responders to an emergency. Today, the law enforcement community is tasked more with duties that were once the responsibility of the mental health field. The problem created lies with law enforcement failing to identify someone with ASD versus someone who has been deemed uncooperative. Those who identify as having ASD can be nonverbal and easily excitable, often lack eye contact, and may fail at following orders. This type of unusual behavior from the individual with ASD can lead to an escalated encounter, unnecessary arrest, violence, and even death. The focus of this qualitative study was understanding how individuals with ASD are entering the criminal justice system and if training is effective in helping law enforcement personnel identify individuals with ASD. The conceptual framework for this qualitative study was based on Woodbury-Smith and Dien's theory of intent, which separates ASD from other cognitive impairments where intent can be formed. One of the questions explored addressed how law enforcement can better identify those with ASD. The findings indicated that the criminal justice system is not adequately prepared to approach and identify someone with ASD and their unique needs. Implications for social change include adequate training for law enforcement to identify and approach someone with ASD and how to deescalate the situation and avoid arrest.[8]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Connecting the Dots through a Case Report: A Child's Unmet Needs, Neuropsychological Impairment and Entrance into the Juvenile Justice System	Carla Beckford	Adolescent involvement in the criminal and juvenile justice systems has received widespread attention at national, state, and local levels. Developmental neuroscience has shaped our understanding of adolescence as a distinct period during which young people are at increased risk for a host of problems, especially entrance into the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Overrepresentation of Black and Latino youth, particularly those with disabilities, remains of significant concern. This case study explores the case of a 13-year-old boy, Trey (a fictional name), and his path into the school-to-prison pipeline. The roles of neighborhood, family poverty, parental health, trauma, chronic stress, and attendance to underserved schools are outlined. These factors are connected to Trey's special needs like trauma, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and learning difficulties/disabilities going undiagnosed and untreated within the context of the neurobiological immaturity of adolescence. The extent to which these factors converged to result in neuropsychological impairment is explored. This case analysis focuses attention on implications for research, policy and practice in preventing youth in underserved communities from entering the criminal and juvenile justice systems.[9]
Learning Disabilities and Learning Problems: Their Implications for the Juvenile Justice System	Samuel Bernstein and Joseph Rulo	Responsible citizens who control the destinies of the youngsters in this society and who can, to some degree, exercise the prerogatives of change, should take it upon themselves to institute such basic improvements in the schools, courts, and institutions. This does not mean, however, that present methods of psychotherapy and corrections should be discarded in favor of concentration upon learning disabilities, nor does it advocate indifference to the destructive and deviant behavior of children - assaults, rapes, murders - on that basis. What should be recognized is the need within the juvenile justice system and the communities for a positive, aggressive approach to developing effective court and institutional capabilities for the clinical diagnosis of learning disabilities and learning problems and their treatment. Only by dealing with the etiology, rather than the symptom, can the juvenile justice system expect to provide a humane, workable solution.[10]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Judicial Perceptions of Media Portrayals of Offenders with High Functioning Autistic Spectrum Disorders	Colleen Berryessa	In recent years, sensational media reporting focusing on crimes committed by those diagnosed with or thought to have High Functioning Autistic Spectrum Disorders (hfASDs) has caused societal speculation that there is a link between the disorder and violent criminality. No research exists on how and if the judiciary understands and is affected by this coverage. Therefore this study aims to examine how judges perceive and are influenced by media attention surrounding hfASDs and criminality. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 21 California Superior Court Judges, including questions on media portrayal. Judges perceived general media portrayals of hfASDs in both positive and negative ways. However, almost all judges who had experienced media coverage surrounding hfASDs and criminality identified it as misleading and harmful to public perceptions of the disorder. These findings suggest judges are not exempt from media attention surrounding violence and hfASDs, and they recognize the potential adverse effects of this negative coverage. Although judges' report their opinions are not affected, the results demonstrate that judges are worried that the public and potentially other criminal justice actors are adversely affected and will continue to be moving forward.[11]
Brief Report: Judicial Attitudes Regarding the Sentencing of Offenders with High Functioning Autism	Colleen Berryessa	This brief report presents preliminary data on the attitudes of judges on the sentencing of offenders with High Functioning Autism (HFA). Semi-structured telephone interviews were conducted with twenty-one California Superior Court Judges. Interviews were qualitatively coded and constant comparative analysis was utilized. Findings revealed that judges consider HFA as both a mitigating and aggravating factor in sentencing, and knowledge of an offender's disorder could potentially help judges understand why a criminal action might have been committed. Judges voiced concerns about the criminal justice system being able to effectively help or offer sentencing options for offenders with HFA. Finally, judges reported that they are focused on using their judicial powers and influence to provide treatment and other resources during sentencing.[12]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Attention, Reward, and Inhibition: Symptomatic Features of ADHD and Issues for Offenders in the Criminal Justice System	Colleen Berryessa	Although the relationship between criminal activity and ADHD has been heavily studied, this paper reviews a largely neglected area of academic discourse: how symptoms of ADHD that often contribute to offending behavior may also potentially create further problems for offenders with ADHD after they come into contact with the criminal justice system and pilot their way through the legal process. The main symptoms of ADHD that are primarily connected to criminal offending are examined and contextualized with respect to diagnosed offenders' experiences with the justice system. Symptoms of ADHD, specifically reward deficiency, behavioral inhibition, and attention deficits, may affect whether individuals will be successful in their experiences in court, with probation, and during incarceration. This is especially true for individuals whose ADHD diagnoses are unknown to the criminal justice system or have never been formally diagnosed. Actors in the criminal justice need to be aware of the symptomatic features and behavioral patterns of offenders with ADHD in order to recognize and identify these offenders, and correspondingly, to refer them to mental health services. Recognizing that at least some of an offender's behavior may be related to symptoms of ADHD will help the criminal justice system better provide recommendations regarding sentencing, probation, and treatment provisions, as well as better ensure that offenders with ADHD have a more successful and just experience in their interactions with the criminal justice system.[13]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Educator of the Court: The Role of the Expert Witness in Cases Involving Autism Spectrum Disorder	Colleen Berryessa	The role of the expert witness in legal contexts is to educate fact finders of the court who may have no background in the expert's area. This role can be especially difficult for those who assist in cases involving individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). As expert assistance on ASD is crucial to ensuring just outcomes for individuals diagnosed with ASD, knowledge on how expert witnesses perceive and approach their roles, and what factors may influence these perceptions, is essential. This qualitative research utilizes semi-structured interviews with a sample of expert witnesses in cases involving ASD, analyzed using a grounded-theory constant-comparative analytic approach. Data reveal that experts appear to view their roles in court as reconstructionists, educators, myth-dispellers, and most of all, communicators, actively using their testimony to fill these roles in cases. These results also allow for the development of a model that illustrates two areas that coalesce to affect how experts view their roles in court: (1) personal experiences of experts in cases in which they have been involved; and (2) influences outside experts' personal experiences, such as their general opinions or observations regarding ASD and its relationship to the criminal justice system.[14]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Defendants with Autism Spectrum Disorder in Criminal Court: A Judge's Toolkit	Colleen Berryessa	This Article acts as a toolkit for members of the judiciary on defendants with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), and specifically looks to equip judges with knowledge, evidence, and resources on recognizing and understanding symptoms of ASD in order to better identify and evaluate diagnosed defendants and their offending behavior. This will allow judges to have impactful and beneficial interactions with defendants, potentially make appropriate procedural and sentencing adjustments before and during the legal process, and better ensure more positive and appropriate legal outcomes for defendants with ASD. First, this Article discusses ways in which judges can identify defendants with ASD in court by recognizing and understanding both distinctive characteristics of offending and courtroom behavior that may be exhibited in cases involving defendants with ASD. Second, recognizing the limited previous research on judges' understanding of ASD's legal relevance, this Article provides judges guidance on three aspects of the legal process in which ASD may be forensically significant for defendants: fitness to stand trial, negating criminal elements necessary for criminal liability, and sentencing decisions. Finally, this Article puts forth recommendations for judges in order to improve the legal process for defendants with ASD.[15]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Criminal Sexual Behavior of Individuals With Autism Spectrum Disorder and Recommendations for Correctional Professionals	Alexandra Bonagura and Elizabeth Jeglic	Continued uncertainty on overrepresentation of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in the criminal justice system (CJS), although important, has shifted focus away from other questions of CJS treatment of neurodiverse individuals and left little guidance on best practice for people with ASD. For ASD individuals involved in sex offenses, there remains even less guidance. Because aspects of ASD symptomatology can highly influence sexual behaviors in ways that differ from neurotypical sex offending, it is imperative that clinicians and correctional professionals know more about this potential influence of ASD on sex offending behaviors. This knowledge should then inform efforts to enact more effective and equitable policies when interacting with the ASD population. This article reviews the connection between ASD symptoms and sexual behaviors as well as the lack of ASD-oriented sex education that could result in sex offending charges. A review of literature examining sex offending risk and its relation to ASD follows. Recommendations for more equitable treatment are discussed for different aspects of the correctional system, including forensic assessment, treatment efforts, and correctional staff interactions.[16]
The Efficacy, Ethics, and Pitfalls of Stimulants for Justice System Involved Individuals	Brian Boutwell, Nicholas Kavish, and Chelsey Narvey	Incarceration rates in the U.S. rank among the highest in the developed world. Large representative studies have revealed that approximately one third of individuals report having been arrested, or in some other way contacted by the justice system, at some point in their life. A natural outgrowth of this is the need to consider strategies aimed at preventing further CJ contact. Complicating the situation further is that incarcerated populations also report disproportionately high levels of both psychiatric disturbances in general, and ADHD symptomology in particular. Thus, much debate remains around the topic of preventing recidivism. We discuss the possibility of incorporating pharmacological interventions as adjuvant therapies directed toward preventing re-offending. In particular, we explore whether stimulant medications might provide additional return on investment on top of therapies already known to be effective. Given the virtual absence of evidence on this topic, we also endeavor to provide specific recommendations for designing studies that could yield convincing evidence either for, or against, the inclusion of stimulant medications in the recidivism prevention toolkit.[17]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Interactions of Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder with the Criminal Justice System	Neil Brewer and Robyn Young	This chapter considers whether individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are likely to be overrepresented in general or particular types of criminal activity, and whether their involvement with the criminal justice system is necessarily linked to the presence of ASD. It examines those social-cognitive and behavioral characteristics of ASD that we believe, given enabling environmental conditions, are potential risk factors for involvement in criminal activity. The chapter argues that the consequences of the deficits and difficulties that have been identified may, given an unfortunate alignment of environmental conditions, be exaggerated by the individual's repetitive interest or behavior, or by some sensory sensitivity. It is believed that a combination of several characteristics of ASD is likely to heighten the risks associated with internet interactions. The incredible growth in the extent and variety of interactions conducted over the internet has obviously led to an enormous array of problems and incidents for many individuals.[18]
Targeted Treatment for Adjudicated Youth with Learning Disabilities: Effects on Recidivism	Norman Brier	The effects of a criminal diversion project on recidivism rates are described for late-age adolescent defendants with learning disabilities. During the 24-month study period, 73 subjects who had completed the project's requirements and received targeted psychosocial, educational, and vocational treatments were compared with regard to criminal recidivism rates with 85 subjects who did not complete the project and a matched group of 34 untreated subjects. Based on official crime statistics, subjects who had completed the project were found to have a significantly lower recidivism rate (12%) relative to noncompleters (40%) and to subjects in the matched group (38%) (p ¡ .001) over a follow-up period of, on average, 20 months. An analysis of differences between groups on a variety of demographic and criminal justice characteristics suggests that the groups were comparable with regard to the variables assessed. Potential mechanisms contributing to the favorable outcome are noted, as is the importance of targeting treatments so that they are skills oriented and combine the more general needs of delinquent youth with the particular needs of adolescents with learning disabilities.[19]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
The Relationship Between Autism Spectrum Disorder and Criminality: A Call to Arms	Amy Caffero-Tolemy	The relationship between ASD and criminality remains an important question for psychological researchers and clinicians. Individuals with ASD tend to display greater naivety, rigidity, and obsessive interests, as well as limited distress tolerance compared to the general population, which appears to put them at a greater risk to criminally offend. While it was initially determined that these factors increased the likelihood of criminality amongst individuals with ASD, recent meta-analyses of data have painted a more complicated picture. Instead, it appears that having a comorbid mental health diagnosis in addition to the ASD is a critical risk factor for criminal offending. Additionally, research on those with ASD who are incarcerated found that the criminal justice system as a whole is ill prepared to handle individuals with ASD who commit crimes.[20]
Youth Defendants with ADHD and the Criminal Justice System: A Qualitative Analysis of Court Decisions	Orly Calderon	The literature suggests that more than 60% of young offenders, in the USA and internationally, are screened positive for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). However, little scholarly attention is given to the role a defendant's diagnosis of ADHD plays in court proceedings and decisions. The current exploratory qualitative study involves thematic content analysis focused on twelve court decisions dated from 2000-2011, from various jurisdictions, involving young defendants with ADHD. The findings suggest courts' interpretation and treatment of the defendant's ADHD diagnosis varies across cases, jurisdictions, and phases of the legal procedure. Evidence regarding the diagnosis was not sufficient, in itself, for the courts to make decisions that incorporate consideration of the disorder's impact on the defendant's functioning or treatment needs. When experts testify about the impact of ADHD on a case-relevant behavior or aspect of the defendant's functioning, the court is more likely to take the disorder into consideration in its decision than when experts' testimony simply states that the defendant is diagnosed with the disorder. Courts' considerations for the defendant's diagnosis of ADHD were reflected mainly in decisions to adjudicate the defendant as a youth and in sentencing decisions. The findings suggest a need for greater collaboration and communication among professionals in the criminal justice and mental health systems, in order to better understand the role of ADHD in relationship to the various phases of the adjudicative process and to better serve the needs and rights of young defendants with ADHD.[21]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Autism and the Criminal Defendant	Christine Cea	The road of autism research has been challenging and enlightening. Beginning with Leo Kanner in 1943 and continuing to the present day, autism awareness has skyrocketed. Along with greater awareness, there have been significant developments in areas such as medicine, education, and employment. The propositions in this Note lend themselves to greater recognition in the legal world as well. First, by rejecting autism as an affirmative defense, the criminal justice system maintains a sense of justice. But, allowing autism to be used as an affirmative defense to certain minor crimes protects autistic individuals who may offend due to clinical features of autism. Second, recognizing the prejudicial effect that demeanor evidence can have when an autistic individual testifies, and thus admitting evidence of autism to explain that demeanor evidence, protects the right of autistic defendants to testify in their own defense. And third, by making autism a mitigating factor in sentencing, we can appropriately balance the needs of the criminal justice system while also providing criminal offenders an opportunity to serve a sentence appropriate for their crime and level of culpability. The hope is that through implementing the proposals set forth in this Note, there will be better treatment for autistic defendants in the criminal justice system and a greater awareness of autism amongst the legal community in general. With that awareness in the legal community, the road of autism awareness can continue to grow and flourish, winding toward abetter and more understanding future.[22]
The Prevalence of Youth with Autism Spectrum Disorders in the Criminal Justice System	Catherine Cheely, Laura Carpenter, Elizabeth Letourneau, Joyce Nicholas, Jane Charles, and Lydia King	Past surveys have reported high rates of youth with disabilities in the juvenile justice system, however, little research has examined the frequency with which youth with Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are in contact with law enforcement. Using records linkage with the Department of Juvenile Justice and the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and the South Carolina Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Program (SC ADDM), this study compares the frequency, type, and outcome of criminal charges for youth with ASD and non-ASD youth. Youth with ASD had higher rates of crimes against persons and lower rates of crimes against property. Youth with ASD were more likely to be diverted into pre-trial interventions and less likely to be prosecuted than comparison youth. When compared to the overall SC ADDM sample, charged youth were less likely to have comorbid intellectual disability.[23]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Pilot Survey: Police Understanding of Autism Spectrum Disorder	Audrey Christiansen, Nori Minich, and Marie Clark	This pilot study assessed the experiences of police officers related to persons with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) via a survey assessing prior experience, comfort, knowledge, and ability to identify autistic persons. Fifty-one officers completed the survey: 52.9% reported previous ASD training, 34.8% reported personal experience with ASD, and 56.9% endorsed low overall knowledge of ASD. Officers reported neutral comfort (mean 3.24) and moderate practical knowledge (mean 3.74) [Likert scale 1–5; 5 highest]. Those with previous training or with personal experience reported higher comfort and knowledge. Those with personal experience were more likely to recognize features of ASD in clinical vignettes. Further study is necessary to understand what additional training about ASD may be helpful to police officers.[24]
Adolescent Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in the Secure Treatment Setting	Daniel Connor, Julian Ford, John Chapman, and Alok Banga	This article examines issues related to adolescent and young adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in juvenile justice treatment settings. Characteristics of ADHD are first discussed including diagnostic criteria, gender, and prevalence in both community and secure settings. Next, the importance of adolescent ADHD to the juvenile justice system is examined, including risk for psychosocial impairments, antisocial problems, and aggressive behavior while in secure treatment settings and the issue of psychiatric comorbidity in ADHD youths. Recommendations for assessment of the ADHD adolescent are discussed. Evidence-based treatments are next reviewed and suggestions for modifying extant ADHD evaluation and treatment criteria for use with juvenile detainees are presented. Finally, we discuss issues pertaining to ethnicity in adolescent ADHD and how these issues are of importance to the evaluation and treatment of adolescent and young adult ADHD in the secure treatment setting.[25]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Policy Gaps and Opportunities: A Systematic Review of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Criminal Justice Intersections	Dylan Cooper, Disha Uppal, Kirsten Railey, Amy Blank Wilson, Katie Maras, Emily Zimmerman, Juan Bornman, and Lindsay Shea	Autism spectrum disorder prevalence is rising, and as this population enters adulthood, preliminary research has identified high rates of contact with the criminal justice system. Policy and programmatic reform are crucial given reported negative and violent outcomes for autistic individuals when encountering the criminal justice system. Given the size and scope of the entire criminal justice system, identifying priorities and opportunities for change is critical, and must be rooted in evidence-based findings to maximize impact and scalability. This article provides a systematic review of the literature on autism spectrum disorder and criminal justice system intersections, analyzed through a convergent qualitative synthesis. As the extant literature is diverse and employs a variety of study methods, this review allows for an analysis across study types. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis structure was utilized and captured 89 total articles from six databases. Studies are grouped by the Sequential Intercept Model, which offers a framework for analyzing criminal justice system dimensions, and informs where research at the intersection of autism spectrum disorder and the criminal justice system is most prevalent. Themes were identified at each intercept and described through key study findings to articulate implications and guidance for policy, practice, and future research to promote equitable justice for autistic individuals.[26]
Interactions Between Autistic Individuals and Law Enforcement: a Mixed-Methods Exploratory Study	Allen Copenhaver and Richard Tewksbury	A significant number of individuals are being diagnosed with autism in the United States. Autism characteristics have direct implications for how law enforcement officers conduct investigations, make arrests, and respond to the physical and mental needs of autistic individuals. Despite these implications, little is known about what kinds of interactions law enforcement has with autistic individuals and the characteristics of such interactions. The present research is a mixed-methods approach to analyzing media reports involving law enforcement and autistic individuals/autism to uncover what interactions law enforcement has with autistic persons and the characteristics of such interactions. Findings have direct implications for law enforcement media relations and policy.[27]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
A Prospective Look at Substance Use and Criminal Behavior in Urban ADHD Youth: What is the Role of Maltreatment History on Outcome?	Virginia De Sanctis, Jeffrey Newcorn, and Jeffrey Halperin	Children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are at heightened risk of antisocial behavior during adolescence/early adulthood. Here, we characterize the antisocial outcomes of a sample of urban, lower-socioeconomic-status, ethnically diverse ADHD youth and investigate the impact of maltreatment history on criminal and substance use disorder (SUD) outcomes. Ninety-eight participants diagnosed with ADHD in childhood were re-assessed 10 years later and compared with controls. Regression analyses investigated the effect of maltreatment on antisocial outcomes among four groups based on ADHD and maltreatment status. ADHD subjects and controls did not differ in rates of arrest, conviction, incarceration, or recidivism. ADHD youth were younger at their first arrest with higher rates of SUDs when compared to controls. Controls and ADHD subjects with maltreatment had significantly higher rates of SUDs compared to the no-ADHD/no-maltreatment group. Only ADHD youth with maltreatment had significantly higher rates of arrest than the reference group. In contrast to prior studies, ADHD youth did not differ from controls on most measures of antisocial behavior. Maltreatment increased the rate of arrest only among ADHD youth, though increased the rate of SUD for ADHD youth and controls. This suggests that ADHD youth, in the absence of maltreatment, are at no greater risk of SUDs or arrest than controls without maltreatment.[28]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Childhood Maltreatment and Conduct Disorder: Independent Predictors of Criminal Outcomes in ADHD Youth	Virginia De Sanctis, Yoko Nomura, Jeffrey Newcorn, and Jeffrey Halperin	Children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are at heightened risk for maltreatment in childhood and criminality as they enter into adolescence and early adulthood. Here, we investigated the effect of moderate to severe childhood maltreatment on later criminality among adolescents/young adults diagnosed with ADHD in childhood while accounting for the contributions of other known risk factors such as early conduct disorder (CD). Eighty-eight participants from a longitudinal study of children diagnosed with ADHD and screened for comorbid disorders at age 7–11 years were assessed for maltreatment histories at the time of the 10-year adolescent follow-up. Detailed juvenile and adult criminal records were obtained from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services approximately 3-years after commencement of the follow-up study. We used regression analyses to determine predictors of adolescent/young adult criminal behavior. Moderate to severe childhood maltreatment increased the risk of adolescent/young adult arrest over and above the risk associated with childhood CD, while both childhood maltreatment and childhood CD significantly increased the risk of recidivism. ADHD youth classified as maltreated were three and a half times more likely to be arrested when compared to ADHD youth without a maltreatment classification. We established maltreatment as a risk factor for criminality in ADHD youth and demonstrated that this relationship was independent of the contributions of CD, and established risk factor for antisocial behavior in this population. The findings highlight the need for maltreatment screening in children with ADHD in order to identify those at heightened risk for criminal activity, and target treatment to improve outcome in this high-risk group of children.[29]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Early Starters: Which Type of Criminal Onset Matters Most for Delinquent Careers?	Matt DeLisi, Tricia Neppl, Brenda Lohman, Michael Vaughn, and Jeffrey Shook	Across multiple conceptual models in the social and behavioral sciences, the onset of antisocial behavior is inversely related to the developmental course and severity of the delinquent career. Despite this relation, there is little agreement about the best way to measure early onset. Data are derived from a non-probability sample of 252 boys and girls adjudicated and placed in private long-term residential placement facilities in Pennsylvania. Descriptive, negative binomial regression models, and t-tests were used to examine the effects of antisocial behavioral onset, police contact/arrest onset, and juvenile court referral onset on various aspects of the delinquent career. Arrest onset was most consistently related to antisocial outcomes including two models for career arrests and two models for self-reported delinquency. Antisocial behavioral onset was associated with psychopathic personality in both models. Juvenile court referral onset was not significantly associated with any parameter of the delinquent careers. Youths with ADHD or CD diagnoses experienced earlier onset than their peers without these disordered, and the effects for more consistent for ADHD. Police contact/arrest onset emerged as the most consistent indicator of delinquent career severity.[30]
Different Not Less: An Evaluation of the Autism Training Curriculum for the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training	Joseph Ellis	Autism spectrum disorder is one of the largest growing neurological behavioral disabilities in the United States, with a rise in diagnoses from 2012 (1 in 88) to present day (1 in 68). Studies have shown that individuals with disabilities are more likely to be victimized. Thus, the increasing diagnoses of ASD increases the chance that a victim of crime will have ASD. Police officers should have a working and growing knowledge of ASD from day one, for this reason. This exploratory study uses a literature review of autism spectrum disorder in order to develop an evaluation to analyze the curriculum from Kentucky's Department Of Criminal Justice Training. The author, along with four subject matter experts, evaluated the training curriculum on autism spectrum disorder. The evaluations were used to determine whether or not police officers from the DOCJT are receiving the proper training on autism spectrum disorder. Results are conclusive of the hypothesis; police officers from Kentucky's DOCJT need further training on autism spectrum disorder.[31]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and the Family Court	Robert Eme	A major focus of the Youth at Risk Initiative is the provision of appropriate community based mental health services to help prevent unnecessary residential placement of troubled youth and thereby reduce the risk of troubled youth becoming criminal offenders. Yet, inexplicably, one of the major factors contributing to the risk of criminal offending has received scant attention. That factor is Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). This article established the widespread prevalence of ADHD among troubled youth and hence, the critical importance of identifying and treating ADHD as an essential component for any best practices model for the Family Court. It also examined the major mechanisms whereby ADHD increases the risk for criminal offending.[32]
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Criminal Behavior	Robert Eme	There is a strong consensus among criminologists that impaired self-control plays a central role in the developmental origins of crime. It therefore follows that interventions to enhance self-control should be an essential component of an overall approach to the prevention of criminal offending. Unfortunately, these approaches have typically failed to appreciate the relevance of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), which is essentially a disorder of self-control, to criminal offending. This article addressed this neglect by reviewing the literature that establishes ADHD as a major risk factor in the development of criminal offending in males which results in a disproportionate concentration of males with ADHD in the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems. The implications for prevention based upon this conclusion were discussed.[33]
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: A Mitigation of Criminal Responsibility?	Robert Eme	Neuroscientific findings have established that brain injury due to trauma (TBI) and brain immaturity of adolescents result in a diminished self-control and therefore are considered mitigations of criminal culpability in forensic settings. This article presents neuroscientific evidence which documents that attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) also results in diminished capacity for self-control because of impaired brain functioning. Therefore, it proposes that impaired brain functioning in ADHD should be considered a mitigation by the same logic that impaired brain functioning in TBI and the immature brain functioning in adolescents are considered mitigations. Recommendations for implementing this proposal in forensic practice are presented.[34]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
The Neuroscience of ADHD, the Paradigmatic Disorder of Self-Control	Robert Eme	In their article 'What does recent neuroscience tell us about criminal responsibility', Maoz and Jaffe asserted that currently 'very little can be said with confidence about what recent work on the neuroscience of self-control implicates, if anything, about criminal responsibility'. They then go on to suggest that perhaps future work might provide the first steps in helping to determine in what ways particular psychological disorders do indeed result in the absence of a substantial capacity to conform one's conduct to the law. This commentary will argue that the future is now with regard to the most common neurodevelopmental disorder—attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). More precisely, it will argue that the neuroscience of self-control, which heavily influenced the Supreme Court to rule that adolescents who have committed very serious crimes ought not to be punished as severely as adults because of their diminished capacity for self-control due to the developmental immaturity of their brain, is equally as robust for ADHD, the paradigmatic disorder of self-control. In sum, it will argue that ADHD clearly meets the second of a two-pronged test of reliable neurogenetic evidence advanced by Segal that can be introduced as a mitigating factor during criminal sentencing.[35]
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and the Juvenile Justice System	Robert Eme	Two-thirds of all felons released from state prisons are rearrested within three years. This appalling recidivism rate explains the intense and growing interest on the topic of desistance from crime. Yet, inexplicably, one of the major factors affecting desistance from crime, especially in the juvenile justice system, has received scant attention. That factor is attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). This article establishes the widespread prevalence of ADHD in the juvenile justice system and examines the major mechanisms whereby ADHD increases the risk for recidivism. The aim of this article is to highlight the critical importance of identifying and treating ADHD as an essential component for any best practices model for reducing recidivism.[36]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
An Epidemiological Study of Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Major Depression in a Male Prison Population	Lynn Eyestone and Robert Howell	One hundred two inmates were interviewed and tested to determine epidemiological rates of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and depression in an adult male prison population. The Beck Depression Inventory, Hamilton Rating Scale, and four measures to assess childhood and adult ADHD were completed. The two disorders were diagnosed independently. Diagnosable ADHD was found to occur in 25.5 percent of the inmates, and major depression occurred in 25.5 percent of the inmates. A significant relationship between ADHD and depression was found to exist (p ¡ .001). Having identified a major mental health problem in the prison population, implications include a need for further diagnosis and treatment of these disorders within a prison setting. The relationship between depression and ADHD also needs further examination.[37]
An Estimate of the Prevalence of Autism-Spectrum Disorders in an Incarcerated Population	Rachel Fazio, Christina Pietz, and Robert Denney	In the current study, we used the Adult Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ) to assess the prevalence of autism-spectrum disorders (ASD) in a maximum-security prison in the United States. Results indicated that, employing a conservative cutoff score, 4.4% of inmates may meet the criteria for a diagnosis of ASD. While this finding is commensurate with previous research involving other criminal populations, it is four times greater than the rate of ASD in the general population. The current study is the first to examine the prevalence of ASD in criminal populations with a U.S. prison population sample. Given the important implications for both the judicial system and offender treatment, further research concerning the prevalence of ASD in forensic populations is needed.[38]
Long-term Consequences of Childhood ADHD on Criminal Activities	Jason Fletcher and Barbara Wolfe	The question of whether childhood mental illness has long term consequences in terms of criminal behavior has been little studied, yet it could have major consequences for both the individual and society more generally. In this paper, we focus on Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), one of the most prevalent mental conditions in school-age children, to examine the long-term effects of childhood mental illness on criminal activities, controlling for a rich set of individual, family, and community level variables. The empirical estimates show that children who experience ADHD symptoms face a substantially increased likelihood of engaging in many types of criminal activities. An included “back-of-the-envelope” calculation of the social costs associated with criminal activities by individuals with childhood ADHD finds the costs to be substantial.[39]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Autism Is Not a Tragedy... Ignorance Is: Suppressing Evidence of Asperger's Syndrome and High-Functioning Autism in Capital Trials Prejudices Defendants for a Death Sentence	Sheena Foster	A jury is an unpredictable group. Each of the twelve jurors on a case could have a different and separate reason for reaching a verdict. The jury in each criminal case is asked to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant, and in some cases that guilty verdict could lead to a death sentence for the accused. With a person's life at stake, the criminal justice system should take every possible precaution to make sure the jury is properly informed (while not misled) to make this decision. If a defendant suffers from mental deficiency or diminished capacity, relevant evidence in that regard must be presented to the jury for the twelve jurors to reach a properly informed decision. Evidence of mental deficiency or disability can be relevant to defendant's mental culpability - mens rea - for the crime, but these defects or disorders also explain a defendant's mannerisms and responses, both outside of court, and in full view of the judge and jury. For this reason, jurors should always be allowed to view or hear evidence that relates to a defendant's mental defect, disorder, or disability. Particularly in cases involving social disorders such as Asperger's Syndrome ("AS") and High-Functioning Autism ("HFA"), introducing the diagnosis to the jury could explain why the Defendant had particular reactions to other witnesses or victims before, during, or after the crime and why the defendant seems to lack remorse or normal social functioning in the courtroom. Without knowing and understanding a defendant's mental disorder, the jurors could misinterpret the defendant's social actions or lack of remorse as evidence of guilt.[40]
Brief Report: Descriptive Analysis of Law Enforcement Officers' Experiences with and Knowledge of Autism	Lauren Gardner, Jonathan Campbell, and June Westdal	Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) may interact with law enforcement officers (LEOs) as victims of crime, witnesses to crime, or suspects of crime. Interactions between LEOs and those with ASD may go awry which raises questions about levels of training, experiences, and knowledge acquired by LEOs. Seventy-two LEOs reported on their experiences and training related to ASD and completed a survey of autism knowledge. The majority (72.2%) of LEOs reported no formal training for interacting with individuals with ASD. For LEOs responding to calls involving ASD, officers with prior training reported better preparation. Officers' responses to the knowledge survey varied considerably. Results support the need for formalized training in ASD for LEOs.[41]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): A Childhood Diagnosis or a Criminal's Defense?	Bertha Nelda Garza	In light of the recent recognition of ADHD's behavioral effects on individuals, criminal defendants have begun to assert ADHD as a defense using three different approaches:, 1) a mitigating factor asserting mental nonresponsibility; 2) diminished capacity; and 3) the Fifth Amendment. Yet, the criminal justice system is not receptive to an ADHD defense, and routinely dismisses the defense without evaluating expert testimony. This comment addresses a crucial issue many judges are currently facing-whether or not to allow expert testimony, which is essential to an ADHD defense. Four areas of the intersection of ADHD and the law are examined to help resolve this issue. First, in the realm of education, ADHD children are afforded legal protection under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act's (IDEA) definition of "other health impairments." This comment contends that the advancement in education law should be emulated within the penal system to prevent individuals from being punished for having a disorder that is causally connected to the crime they committed. Second, this comment suggests that if the defendant's mental state is at issue, a thorough analysis of the defendant's competence should be requested by either the defendant's attorney or the court. Third, this comment argues that in spite of an increase in the number of children and adults diagnosed with ADHD or exhibiting characteristics of ADHD, the criminal justice system does not provide guidance for judges with regard to handling ADHD cases. This lack of guidance has led to inconsistent treatment of ADHD defendants within the judicial system. Fourth, this comment advances that expert testimony with regard to a defendant's culpability should be admissible within the procedural limitations set forth by the court in State v. Edmon. comment proposes that once the testimony of an expert witness is admissible, the court should then consider the defendant's disorder when determining punishment.[42]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Implications for the Criminal Justice System	Sam Goldstein	Interaction between the mental health and criminal justice professions traditionally occurs over issues such as a defendant's claims of temporary insanity or overt mental disorders exhibited by criminal defenders. Recently, however, professionals in these two fields have begun to explore a broader range of behavioral disorders that could bring individuals into contact with the criminal justice system. This article focuses on one set of tempermental qualities that occur in a small but significant group of people. The mental health community refers to these qualities under the diagnostic description Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Because individuals with ADHD come into contact with the criminal justice system at a statistically higher rate than others in the general population, criminal justice officials, including police administrators, should be aware of the implications ADHD has for the profession.[43]
Childhood ADHD Symptoms Are Associated With Lifetime and Current Illicit Substance-Use Disorders and In-Site Health Risk Behaviors in a Representative Sample of Latino Prison Inmates	Rafael González, María Vélez-Pastrana, José Ruiz Varcárcel, Frances Levin, and Carmen Albizu-García	Objective: This study aimed to explore retrospective childhood ADHD symptomatology, psychiatric comorbidity, rates of substance-use disorders (SUD), as well as their association with high-risk health behaviors in prison and adverse health outcomes. Method: A randomly selected representative sample of inmates in the Puerto Rico correctional system (N = 1,179) was assessed with the Spanish-language Wender Utah Rating Scale (WURS); the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) modules for lifetime/current major depression disorder (MDD), generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), and SUD; the Davidson Trauma Scale (DTS; posttraumatic stress disorder [PTSD]); and self-reports of in-site high-risk behaviors. Results: Wald X2 tests revealed significant associations of ADHD with MDD and PTSD, as well as increased risk for overdosing and intravenous drug use in prison. A logistic regression model adjusted for mood and anxiety comorbidity predicted lifetime SUD diagnosis (odds ratio = 2.38; 95% confidence interval = [1.15, 4.94]). Conclusion: Our results provide further evidence on the association of drug dependence and ADHD symptoms, and their overrepresentation among prison inmates.[44]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Does ADHD Matter? Examining Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder on the Likelihood of Recidivism Among Detained Youth	Jill Gordon, Robyn Diehl, and Laura Anderson	There is limited research regarding attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) among youth in the juvenile justice system, but the existing research demonstrates higher rates of difficulties, including substance abuse, parental dysfunction, and school issues. There is, however, little knowledge regarding the impact of detainment on delinquent youth with an ADHD diagnosis, which is the focus of this study. The main research question is if detained youth diagnosed with ADHD are more likely to be rearrested and/or reconvicted, while considering the impact of the type of detention facility to which the individual youth is assigned (treatment or a traditional facility). The findings indicate that there is a statistically significant relationship between an ADHD diagnosis, the interaction between ADHD and the type of detention facility, and reconviction. Offenders with ADHD were more likely to recidivate than non-ADHD youth and the youth with ADHD detained in the treatment center appear to have a negative outcome. The research points to the difficulties that juveniles with ADHD face as they attempt to navigate successfully through the juvenile justice system and considers a number of treatment protocol factors to reflect on when working with ADHD youth.[45]
An Asperger's Adolescent Sex Addict, Sex Offender: A Case Study	Eric Griffin-Shelley	Five years of treatment for an adolescent sex offender and sex addict, who was adjudicated at 14 and diagnosed with Asperger's Syndrome, highlights many issues treatment providers have to address. The role of assessment, interfacing with the family and the legal system, offender treatment, trauma and sexual compulsivity treatment, residential and outpatient therapy, family and community safety are elements of a complex treatment process at various stages. Family treatment and appropriate support groups are considerations that challenge existing models and knowledge. The difficulties of cases like these suggest ways that sexual offending and sexual addiction treatments can be integrated and provide for community safety as well as personal recovery.[46]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Predicting Substance Abuse in Juvenile Offenders: Attention Deficit Disorder Versus Aggressivity	James Halikas, Jane Meller, Carolyn Morse, and Marvin Lyttle	The relative predictive significance of attention deficit disorder (ADD) and aggressive behavior for consequent substance abuse was examined in 114 juvenile offenders. ADD, aggressivity, and substance abuse were assessed according to DSM-III criteria. Results from logistic regression indicate that aggressivity, but not an ADD diagnosis, significantly predicts substance abuse. Therefore, previously reported associations between ADD and substance abuse may be confounded by concurrent symptoms of aggression.[47]
Disability, Aesthetics, and the Making of a "Criminal"	Jasmine Harris	Law professor Jasmine E. Harris shows how the burdens of criminality fall disproportionately on people with disabilities. From contacts with police through court processes and incarceration, people with disabilities experience negative outcomes because atypical behaviors can, at times, trigger biases and fears about difference; furthermore, being arrested and incarcerated can itself lead to the development of disabilities. She emphasizes that disability intersects with other categories of identity. In explanation of these patterns, Harris proposes a framework of "aesthetics of disability." She describes how unconscious ideas about beauty and value result in changed behavior toward people who fall into less privileged aesthetic categories, and emphasizes that while such reactions seem hard-wired, research shows that they are shaped by social learning and therefore can be changed.[48]
Asperger's Disorder and Criminal Behavior: Forensic-Psychiatric Considerations	Barbara Haskins and J. Arturo Silva	Asperger's Disorder remains an under-diagnosed condition because of clinical unfamiliarity with its adult presentation. As forensic clinicians become familiar with the presentation of Asperger's disorder, it appears that affected individuals are over-represented in forensic criminal settings. Unique features of such persons may heighten their risks for engaging in criminal behavior. Both Theory of Mind deficits and a predilection for intense narrow interests, when coupled with deficient social awareness of salient interpersonal and social constraints on behavior, can result in criminal acts. We discuss comorbidities of forensic relevance. We present several cases that highlight these issues and review the relevant forensic literature. Furthermore, there may be valid questions as to degree of criminal responsibility in such persons. From a neuropsychiatric perspective, these disorders appear to have a biological underpinning for deficits in empathy, a finding that may have important repercussions when assessing remorse in criminal proceedings.[49]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Avonte's Law: Autism, Wandering, and the Racial Surveillance of Neurological Difference	Leon Hilton	This article situates recent policy proposals designed to expand the technological surveillance and policing of the ”wandering” tendencies ascribed to autistic subjects in relationship to longer histories involving the surveillance of blackness and disability, and maintains that that such proposals are inadequate to sustaining the persistence and flourishing of autistic and other neurologically divergent forms-of-life. Drawing from discussions of the politics of bodily movement in black studies, performance theory, and the emerging discourses of neurodiversity, the essay argues for the necessity of cultivating alternative approaches to conceptualizing, representing, and doing justice to the ”problem” of autistic wandering.[50]
Psychopathy and ADHD in Adolescent Male Offenders	Sebastian Kaplan and Dewey Cornell	What is the relationship between psychopathy traits and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in juvenile offenders? The authors examined psychopathy scores, as measured by the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version and three indices of ADHD in 122 incarcerated male juvenile offenders. In addition, we investigated whether psychopathy and ADHD predicted violent behavior. Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version Total and Factor 1 scores did not correlate with measures of ADHD, although Factor 2 scores were weakly associated with two of three ADHD indices. Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version scores, but not ADHD indicators, were correlated with violent behavior.[51]
Autism Spectrum Disorders and the Criminal Justice System	Elizabeth Kelley and Nick Dubin	This chapter contains a summary of what an ASD defendant is likely to encounter when they enter the criminal justice system. We take readers through every phase of a criminal case, from the initial encounter with police through post-adjudication. We also offer a range of mitigation strategies that can be discussed with lawyers and various expert witnesses who are brought in to assist with a case involving an ASD defendant. Our emphasis is on a humane approach that takes into consideration what behaviors stemming from autism might have contributed to the crime, as well as individualized strategies focused on both public safety and helping the autistic individual not to reoffend.[52]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Rationale and Evidence for Taking a Person-Centred Approach to Screening in Prison	Amanda Kirby	Amanda Kirby discusses the importance of implementing a person-centered approach to screening individuals in prison settings. Kirby emphasizes the need to move away from traditional, one-size-fits-all screening methods and towards a more holistic and individualized approach. The rationale behind this shift lies in recognizing the diverse needs and backgrounds of incarcerated individuals, many of whom may have experienced trauma, mental health issues, or neurodevelopmental conditions such as autism spectrum disorder (ASD). By adopting a person-centered approach, screening processes can better identify and address the specific needs of each individual, ensuring that appropriate support and interventions are provided. Kirby presents evidence supporting the effectiveness of person-centered screening approaches, drawing from research in both prison and healthcare settings. This evidence highlights the benefits of tailored assessments in improving outcomes for individuals with complex needs, including reduced recidivism rates, better mental health outcomes, and improved access to appropriate services and support. Overall, Kirby's article underscores the importance of prioritizing the individual needs and experiences of incarcerated individuals through person-centered screening approaches. By doing so, prisons can better support the rehabilitation and well-being of those in their care, ultimately contributing to safer and more effective correctional systems.[53]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Disability in Education from a Neurodiversity Standpoint: A Multi-Article Dissertation	Isabelle Kluge	This theoretical multi-article dissertation is a broad examination of education, including trends in our school system, juvenile justice system, and cultural/media system to address the disproportionate targeted failure of students with disabilities from a neurodiversity standpoint. Research shows how our current education system is not the practice of freedom for all learners, but rather a reproductive practice that teaches forms of group-based privilege that results in the disproportionate outcome of school failure, oppression, and incarceration for students with disabilities. Creating liberatory learning spaces for neurodiverse students of all races must include challenging White supremacy, neurotypical superiority, and a standardized one-size-fits-all design approach to learning. Creating neuro-inclusive learning spaces requires a paradigm shift to include a broader understanding of forms of human diversity and to foster more positive ways of thinking about human differences within spaces of learning and teaching. This dissertation is available in open access at AURA (https://aura.antioch.edu) and OhioLINK ETD Center (https://etd.ohiolink.edu).[54]
Justice System Interactions Among Autistic Individuals: A Multiple Methods Analysis	Kaitlin Koffer Miller, Alec Becker, Dylan Cooper, and Lindsay Shea	Increasing attention has detailed negative outcomes among interactions between autistic individuals and criminal justice system officers, including police, across the US. The purpose of this study is to identify the experiences of autistic individuals and their caregivers across their interactions with the criminal justice system through quantitative and qualitative analyses of responses from a statewide survey in one large, northeastern state. Qualitative findings show a diverse array of experiences between autistic individuals and the justice system as victims, offenders, and witnesses with both positive and negative experiences reported. Quantitative findings show increased risk for justice interaction with a co-occurring psychiatric diagnoses, gender, age, and other factors. The findings from this study present important future directions for research, policy, and practice.[55]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Diagnosis and Treatment of Persons with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Within the Jails and Juvenile Facilities of the United States Criminal Justice System: Why It Matters	Janet Kramer, Judith Cox, Carol Kuprevich, and Robert Eme	Addressing ADHD within jails and juvenile facilities of the United States criminal justice system does matter. By screening and diagnosing ADHD among this population and providing effective interventions, our jails and juvenile facilities can become safer environments for inmates and for staff. Inmates who receive individualized treatment for ADHD have a greater chance of successful transition back to the community, and recidivism can be reduced, thus limiting the rampant overcrowding of our facilities. Young (2011) summarized the major benefits associated with effective treatment of ADHD in the correctional setting as follows: Reduction of symptoms that impact adversely on behavior in the prison setting (e.g., impulsive responding resulting in critical incidents Increased participation in rehabilitative programs due to a reduction of the symptoms from ADHD and its co-occurring disorders and disabilities Reduction of co-morbid disorders Increased security, education, treatment, and correctional staff awareness to the problematic behaviors associated with ADHD and actions to reduce them Increased post release success under supervision in the community, reducing drug use and recidivism.[56]
A Hard Pill to Swallow: The Need to Identify and Treat ADHD to Reduce Sufferers' Potential Involvement in the Criminal Justice System	Corey Lane and Mark David Chong	This paper explores the nature of Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), its prevalence among offender populations, and its consequent impact on the Australian criminal justice system. To that end, it will be divided into two major sections. The first encompasses an extensive review of what is currently known about ADHD, including the historical development of the diagnosis, its known actiology, ADHD and correlates, estimates of its prevalence, its successful treatment, high-level adverse trajectories for sufferers, and associated costs. The second will examine the significant overrepresentation of ADHD sufferers in youth and adult criminal justice populations and highlight the concerning lack of acknowledgment in major Australian criminal justice reviews of the prevalence and impact of ADHD. Finally, a call for action in relation to its strategic diagnosis, early intervention and treatment as a crucial part of an optimal criminal justice crime prevention strategy will be made.[57]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Language is a Critical Mediator of Autistic Experiences within the Criminal Justice System	Caroline Larson, Inge-Marie Eigsti, Tammie Spaulding, and Julia Parish-Morris	Autism spectrum disorder is characterized by social communication challenges and restricted and repetitive behaviors and interests, but also by highly heterogeneous language skills. The recent International Society of Autism Research (INSAR) policy statement, Autism and the Criminal Justice System: Policy opportunities and challenges(INSAR, 2022), aims to prevent, reduce, and improve interactions between autistic individuals and the criminal justice system. This policy statement provides a foundation for considering how to include language in these important aims. In this commentary, we outline the centrality of language skills to these interactions and provide specific recommendations that can inform future research and provide guidance for autistic individuals, community partners, and individuals working within the criminal justice system. Considering language as a part of justice system policy for autistic individuals will result in greater equity and inclusion, particularly for autistic individuals with co-occurring language deficits and those who are linguistically diverse. Moreover, it will allow autistic individuals to combat other barriers to effectively navigating interactions with the criminal justice system, such as those related to the core features of autism. We advocate for a greater role for service providers who can assess challenges in language skills, and identify the specific accommodations each autistic individual will need to prevent, reduce, and improve interactions with the criminal justice system.[58]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Disability and the Criminal Legal System	Sandra Leotti and Elspeth Slayter	This chapter explores the intersection of disability and the criminal justice system. They discuss how individuals with disabilities, including intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD), are disproportionately represented within the criminal legal system, often facing barriers to access and fair treatment. The authors highlight various factors contributing to this overrepresentation, such as limited access to support services, discrimination, and misunderstandings about disability within law enforcement and legal proceedings. They also address challenges faced by individuals with disabilities during encounters with police, arrest, incarceration, and reentry into the community. Leotti and Slayter emphasize the importance of adopting a disability-informed approach within the criminal justice system, one that recognizes and addresses the unique needs and vulnerabilities of individuals with disabilities. They advocate for reforms aimed at improving accessibility, providing accommodations, and enhancing training for law enforcement and legal professionals to ensure fair treatment and support for individuals with disabilities. Overall, the chapter calls for greater awareness, understanding, and inclusivity within the criminal legal system to better serve individuals with disabilities and promote equitable outcomes for all involved.[59]
Emerging Perspectives on Adolescents and Young Adults With High-Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorders, Violence, and Criminal Law	Matthew Lerner, Omar Sultan Haque, Eli Northrup, Lindsay Lawer, and Harold Bursztajn	As the prevalence of autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) has increased, attention has shifted toward consideration of ASDs in adolescence and adulthood, as well as public health repercussions for this population. Since the social and emotional deficits within ASDs may be salient during incidents of unintended criminal or violent behavior, one area of focus is involvement of adolescents and young adults with ASD in the criminal justice system. Without a thorough understanding of how and why individuals with ASDs may exhibit criminal behavior, judicial and legislative state systems have begun to develop policies lacking a substantial evidence base. In this article, we attempt to synthesize the literature on one type of ASD (high functioning) and criminal behavior. Three specific deficits characteristic of individuals with ASDs (theory of mind, emotion regulation, and moral reasoning) are examined as potential confluent forces leading to criminal behavior among individuals with ASDs. Legal and policy recommendations are presented.[60]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
The Neurodiversity Paradigm and Abolition of Psychiatric Incarceration	Kiera Lyons	Against rising calls to expand carceral psychiatry and increasingly pervasive mischaracterizations of neurodivergence in law, this Note accurately introduces the neurodiversity paradigm to call for the abolition of psychiatric incarceration. This Note challenges empirical narratives that render Neurodivergent people incapable of producing knowledge and holding expertise on their own embodied experiences by rejecting dominant conceptions of ”mental illness” as an incompetence-inducing pathology that impairs an underlying ”normal cognitive function.” Rather, by positioning neurodivergence as integral to and indistinguishable from the self this Note corrects the longstanding removal of expertise on neurodivergence from Neurodivergent people and misplacement of that expertise within the intersection of medical and legal professions. By severing the assumed causal connection between ”mental illness” and legal competence, this Note argues that all people, as the experts on their own self-concept, retain the final and unilateral legal authority to define the support they need in crisis and beyond.[61]
Lifetime Criminality Among Boys with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: A Prospective Follow-Up Study into Adulthood Using Official Arrest Records	Salvatore Mannuzza, Rachel Klein, and John Moulton III	This study investigates the relationship between childhood attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and later criminality. White boys (n = 207, ages 6–12) with ADHD, free of conduct disorder, were assessed at ages 18 and 25 by clinicians who were blind to childhood status. A non-ADHD group served as comparisons. Lifetime arrest records were obtained when subjects were 38 years old for subjects who resided in New York State throughout the follow-up interval (93 probands, 93 comparisons). Significantly more ADHD probands than comparisons had been arrested (47% vs. 24%), convicted (42% vs. 14%), and incarcerated (15% vs. 1%). Rates of felonies and aggressive offenses also were significantly higher among probands. Importantly, the development of an antisocial or substance use disorder in adolescence completely explained the increased risk for subsequent criminality. Results suggest that even in the absence of comorbid conduct disorder in childhood, ADHD increases the risk for developing antisocial and substance use disorders in adolescence, which, in turn, increases the risk for criminal behavior in adolescence and adulthood.[62]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Functional Outcomes of Young Adults with Childhood ADHD: A Latent Profile Analysis	Brittany Merrill, Brooke Molina, Stefany Coxe, Elizabeth Gnagy, Amy Altszuler, Fiona Macphee, Anne S. Morrow, Elisa Trucco, and William Pelham	Adults with childhood attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) experience impairment in core functional domains (e.g., educational attainment, occupational status, social relationships, substance abuse, and criminal behavior), but it is currently unclear which impairments co-occur and whether subgroups experience differentiable patterns, none, or all aforementioned functional domains. Latent profile analysis (LPA) was used to characterize patterns of impairment. Data from the Pittsburgh ADHD Longitudinal Study were used. The 317 participants were 25 years old and had childhood ADHD. LPA characterized the variability across substance use (alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, marijuana use), criminal behavior, peer impairment, educational attainment, maternal relationship, financial dependence, and sexual activity among young adults with childhood ADHD. Childhood predictors of profiles were examined, and ADHD profiles were compared to a matched comparison group without ADHD also followed longitudinally (n = 217). Five profiles were found: prototypic impairment group (54%), high binge-drinking group (17%), high marijuana use group (10%), high criminal activity group (3%), and high cross-domain impairment group (17%). All profiles were impaired compared to non-ADHD young adults. Childhood variables rarely significantly predicted profiles. Young adults with childhood ADHD have differentiable impairment patterns that vary based on substance use, criminal behavior, and number of clinically impaired domains. Nearly all young adult ADHD profiles were impaired in peer, educational, and financial domains, and there was not a nonimpaired ADHD profile. Use of specific substances was elevated among subgroups of, but not all, young adults with ADHD histories. Finally, the high cross-domain impairment profile was impaired in all domains.[63]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Autism, Sexual Offending, and the Criminal Justice System	Melanie Clark Mogavero	There has been growing concern among stakeholders about individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and sex offending as research supports an indirect association. The purpose of this paper is threefold: first, bring more awareness of the sexuality and deviant/criminal sexual behavior among those with ASD to stakeholders in the criminal justice system (CJS); second, demonstrate that much of the deviant or sexual offending behavior exhibited among those with ASD is often a manifestation of their ASD symptoms and not malice; and third, demonstrate the necessity to address specific needs of individuals with ASD who enter the CJS due to criminal sexual behavior. This paper provides an overview of the ASD symptomology, including the diagnostic changes, a review of the literature on ASD and sexuality, which includes deviant sexual behavior and sexual offending. The author linked examples of deviant or sexual behavior in the research literature to the ASD symptomology and described how the symptomology explains such behavior. Sexual offending among those with ASD has received little research outside the mental health field. This review is of particular importance to those in the CJS unfamiliar with ASD, as they should handle them differently with regard to formal interviewing, measures of competency, capacity, and sentencing.[64]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
What Do Criminal Justice Students Know About Autism? An Exploratory Study Among Future Professionals	Melanie Clark Mogavero	The social and communication impairments and other atypical behaviors among those with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) make this subset of the population particularly vulnerable. These vulnerabilities also present a separate set of concerns when they have contact with the criminal justice system, typically as victims or witness of abuse, as offenders or suspicious persons, or lost or missing persons. Specific measures must be taken to improve communication and to avoid misinterpreting communication impairments and other atypical behaviors as an indication of a lack of cooperation, being under the influence of substances, or of guilt/lack of remorse. Without the benefit of having basic knowledge and understanding of autism, criminal justice system professionals will struggle with meeting the needs of those with ASD. The current study explored the level of autism knowledge and awareness of among a sample of 400 undergraduate criminal justice students and possible future criminal justice professionals. The results demonstrated that the sample of students had moderate knowledge of ASD, which did not appear to increase with time in program. Those with greater exposure to people with ASD had more knowledge and understanding than those who did not. Recommendations and implications are discussed.[65]
From Under-Diagnoses to Over-Representation: Black Children, ADHD, and the School-To-Prison Pipeline	Myles Moody	This study argues that the under-diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactive disorder in Black children is a result of racism that is structurally and institutionally embedded within school policing policies and the tendency to not recognize Black illness. The purpose of this research is to examine how micro-processes lead to structural inequality within education for Black children. It seeks to better understand how institutional racism and flawed behavioral ascriptions lead to the under-diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD) in Black children and how that may also contribute to their over-representation in the "school-to-prison pipeline." The goal of this study was to review ethnographic, empirical data and examine the ways how racism within some schools may contribute to the under-diagnosis of ADHD in Black children, how their under-diagnosis and lack of treatment leads to their over-punishment, and how they are over-represented in today's school-to-prison pipeline phenomenon, possibly as a result of such disparities.[66]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Dyslexia, Specific Learning Disability and Delinquency	William Mulligan	Approximately seven years ago, I visited a specialized learning clinic in northern California. On that occasion I had the opportunity to engage in a conversation with a handsome and obviously intelligent ten- year-old who was slightly hyperverbal. Later, upon learning that this child had been completely expelled from a neighboring county's school system but was progressing quite well in his learning activities at the clinic, it immediately became apparent that we, as probation officers, were undoubtedly punishing many children for their reactions to conditions over which they had little or no control. This sparked an interest to pursue the matter further through reading professional journals and contacting experts in the field of learning disabilities. Through the knowledge gained in this manner, we determined that we would conduct a survey of a selected caseload. In the spring of 1968, the Special Supervision Unit of the Sonoma County Probation Department screened its total caseload of 60 juveniles to determine chronological age, grade placement and reading level. This information was requested from the schools that the wards were then attending. The wards supervised by this unit are the more severely delinquent children on probation, all of whom could be committed to the California Youth Authority for their delinquent acts. This survey clearly indicated that many of the children we were supervising in this unit were reading far below grade level. Of the 50 children for whom the schools reported a reading level, only 10 children, or 20 per cent, were reading at grade level, and 80 per cent were reading below grade level. We recognized that these children may have had many problems, such as cultural deprivation, low IQs, and emotional problems; however, the foregoing information was sufficient for us to feel it would be worthwhile to explore the possibility that dyslexia might be a contributing factor to their delinquency. It is our opinion that if we are to have effective rehabilitation for juveniles, we must be aware of their total problem. For years we have recognized that delinquent children have emotional problems and we have attempted to treat the emotional problems, many times without much success. While recognizing the importance psychodynamics, we feel that it is equally important to be aware of the child's physiological problems. A probation worker who is well-informed regarding the problems of the dyslexic child will usually be more understanding of the child's fears, frustrations, and his inability to compete in the regular classroom setting or even within his own peer group. Once this insight is gained, it becomes possible to better plan for the child, to explain his possible problems to his parents and the school authorities, and to urge follow-up diagnostic study.[67]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Asperger's Syndrome in Forensic Settings	Daniel Murrie, Janet Warren, Marianne Kristiansson, and Park Dietz	Researchers and clinicians have devoted increasing attention to Asperger's syndrome during the past two decades. Although Asperger's syndrome is a developmental disorder, professionals in a variety of settings have begun to consider the diagnosis among adults who manifest social and communication abnormalities. Case studies (e.g., Baron-Cohen, 1988; Kohn et al., 1998) and prevalence research (Scragg & Shah, 1994) from forensic settings indicate that a small subset of Asperger's syndrome patients come into contact with the legal system due to their social impairments and idiosyncratic interests. We provide case histories of individuals with Asperger's syndrome encountered in forensic contexts and discuss the implications of this disorder for forensic clinicians. Our six cases were notable for certain commonalties, including deficient empathy. The cases also revealed ways in which Asperger's patients tend to differ from most individuals in forensic settings.[68]
"Something's Happening Here, But You Don't Know What It Is": How Jurors (Mis)construe Autism in the Criminal Trial Process	Michael Perlin and Heather Ellis Cucolo	Persons with ASD consist of yet another vulnerable population the dispositions of whose cases are at the mercy of the quality and competence of attorneys, experts, judges, juries, and outdated court procedures. In order to effectively uphold constitutional and human rights, we must be vigilant in confronting ignorance, bias, and misguided pop-culture beliefs. As we have made advancements in understanding mental illness and severe cognitive disability (although such advancements are still limited and lacking), doctors, and researchers to make similar advancements to provide accurate and reliable information about the diagnosis of ASD and educate court participants on how to legally and therapeutically assist persons with ASD in the criminal trial process. its title), the critic Fritz Warner Haver notes that "Mr. Jones" (the song's central character) has "lost the security of apperception [and] is deeply afraid of... freedom." Persons with ASD are often denied their freedom via a criminal trial process through which they have lost their security. Again, to the song lyric, "something is happening," but we close our eyes to avoid reckoning with what it is.[69]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
The Relationship of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder to Crime and Delinquency: A Meta-Analysis	Travis Pratt, Francis Cullen, Kristie Blevins, Leah Daigle, and James Unnever	In recent years, criminologists have begun to focus more closely on how certain biosocial and/or neuropsychological factors may influence criminal and delinquent behaviour. One factor that is emerging as a potentially important correlate of such behaviour is Attention Deficit — often combined with hyperactivity — Disorder (ADD and/or ADHD). The results of the growing body of empirical literature assessing this link are, however, inconsistent. The present study subjects this body of research to a 'meta-analysis' — or, 'quantitative synthesis' — to establish both the overall effect of ADHD on crime and delinquency and the degree to which this relationship is conditioned by methodological factors across empirical studies. The analyses reveal a fairly strong association between measures of ADHD and criminal/delinquent behaviour. Nevertheless, these effects are not invariant across certain salient methodological characteristics. The implications for criminological theory and correctional policy are discussed.[70]
An Exploration of Law Enforcement Officers' Training Needs and Interactions with Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder	Kirsten Railey, Joy Bowers-Campbell, Abigail Love, and Jonathan Campbell	Semi-structured interviews were employed to (a) characterize LEOs' knowledge of ASD, (b) understand interactions between LEOs and individuals with ASD, and (c) identify training needs to prepare LEOs for interactions with the ASD community. Researchers utilized a constructivist grounded theory approach to analyze data from 17 participants: (a) six LEOs, (b) six adults with ASD, and (c) five caregivers. Common themes included the (a) potential for misinterpretations of behavior of individuals with ASD; (b) helpfulness of an identification system/symbol for ASD; (c) need for interactive, mandatory training unique to LEOs' needs; and, (d) importance of building community connections between LEOs and individuals with ASD. Findings are discussed within the context of previous research related to law enforcement and ASD.[71]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
A Systematic Review of Law Enforcement Training Related to Autism Spectrum Disorder	Kirsten Railey, Abigail Love, and Jonathan Campbell	Although research confirms the effectiveness of training to improve law enforcement officers' (LEOs) awareness and knowledge of people with intellectual disability and learning disabilities, review of the efficacy of autism-specific law enforcement training is needed. To provide up-to-date information regarding training for LEOs related to autism spectrum disorder (ASD), a systematic review of the literature was conducted. Adhering to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses for Protocols (PRISMA), we conducted a search of 13 professional databases and 28 journals using search terms related to both ASD and law enforcement training. From 606 articles identified during the initial search, only two articles met inclusion criteria, which suggests that limited research exists that explores ASD and law enforcement training. Included studies were summarized in terms of participants as well as training format, content, and outcomes. Limitations of the current literature, directions for future research, and current implications for practice are discussed.[72]
A Scoping Review of Autism Spectrum Disorder and the Criminal Justice System	Kirsten Railey, Abigail Love, and Jonathan Campbell	The authors conducted a scoping review of peer-reviewed, empirical studies to summarize literature examining the interface between individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and the criminal justice system (CJS). The authors searched 13 professional databases and 28 journals using key terms related to ASD and the CJS. From a total of 678 articles, 55 met inclusion criteria and the authors organized studies into five thematic categories: (a) prevalence of ASD in CJS settings, (b) characteristics of individuals with ASD in CJS settings, (c) ASD experiences and perceptions of the CJS, (d) interviewing individuals with ASD in CJS settings, and (e) knowledge, perceptions, awareness, and training by CJS professionals. The review revealed a growing increase in ASD-CJS research and identified areas of future research.[73]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
The Prevalence and Correlates of Involvement in the Criminal Justice System Among Youth on the Autism Spectrum	Julianna Rava, Paul Shattuck, Jessica Rast, and Anne Roux	This study examined the prevalence and correlates of involvement in the criminal justice system among a nationally representative sample of youth with autism. We examined whether youth had been stopped and questioned by police or arrested at 14–15 years old and 21–22 years old. By age 21, approximately 20% of youth with autism had been stopped and questioned by police and nearly 5% had been arrested. Female youth were less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system, whereas youth displaying externalizing behaviors were more likely to be involved in the criminal justice system. Further research is needed to investigate factors associated with involvement in the criminal justice system among youth with autism and to implement prevention strategies.[74]
Autism, the Criminal Justice System, and Transition to Adulthood	Kenneth Richman, Katrine Krause-Jensen, and Raffaele Rodogno	The criminal justice system is set up for the purpose of regulating people's behavior. If an individual violates a criminal norm, sanctions should reflect that person's mental capacity in understanding what they did was legally wrong. When an autistic individual commits a crime, questions may be raised as to the responsibility of key social/state actors for failing to provide structures that would facilitate accepted behavior in this special category of citizens. Many of the infractions that autistic individuals are likely to commit come as a result of failed interactions with the wider neurotypical society as well as with law-enforcement officials. If the general public were more sensitive and educated about some of the issues raised here, and if (parts of) the public realm were less stressful and more autism friendly, there may well be fewer problematic incidents involving autistic people.[75]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms, Type of Offending and Recidivism in a Prison Population: The role of Substance Dependence	Jan Román-Ithier, Rafael González, María Vélez-Pastrana, Gloria González-Tejera, and Carmen Albizu-García	It is unclear whether adult offenders with a history of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are more likely to re-offend, and if so, in any specific offences. This study aimed to examine correlates of childhood ADHD symptoms among prisoners. A randomly selected sample of 1179 participants from the adult sentenced population of Puerto Rico (USA) reported their history of violent and non-violent offences, age of first arrest and re-offending. Participants completed retrospective measures of ADHD and a diagnostic interview for substance use disorders. Self-reported ADHD was associated with age of first arrest, a number of violent and non-violent offences and re-offending. The association with any non-violent offending was explained statistically by substance use disorders and other psychosocial covariates. ADHD was independently associated with being under 15 years of age at first arrest and with re-offending. Although some associations between ADHD and offending may be accounted for by co-morbidity with substance use disorders, early onset of offending and repeated violent offending appear to be directly related to ADHD. Criminal justice policies should, therefore, incorporate ADHD screening accompanied by appropriate rehabilitation programmes when such neurodevelopmental disorder is identified.[76]
Criminal Behavior and Emotional Disorder: Comparing Youth Served by the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Systems	Jennifer Rosenblatt, Abram Rosenblatt, and Edward Biggs	This study explored whether youth involved in joint service systems differed from single-agency users in terms of types of crimes committed and clinical functioning. Data from 4,924 youth involved in one county's public mental health and juvenile justice service systems were examined. Twenty percent of those youth receiving mental health services had recent arrest records, and 30% of youth arrested received mental health services. Of all youth arrested in the county, mental health service users had more arrests than non-mental health service users. A subsample of 94 mental health service users with arrests was matched on demographics with 94 mental health service users without arrests. Youth with arrests had a higher frequency of conduct disorder, higher Child Behavior Checklist Externalizing and Total Problem Scale scores, and more functional impairment on the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale as compared to youth without arrests. Implications for behavioral health service delivery were discussed.[77]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Beliefs About and Perspectives of the Criminal Justice System of People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities: A Qualitative Study	Jennifer Sarrett and Alexa Ucar	People with intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DDs) have disproportionately negative experiences in the criminal justice system as both victims and as the accused. While there are some programs aimed at addressing these disparities, most are not informed by people with these disabilities. The current project addresses this need. Twenty-seven adults with I/DDs were interviewed about any experience they had with criminal justice—positive or negative, formal or informal. Here, their beliefs about and advice for criminal justice professional are presented. Overall, findings in both areas were varied based on disability level, race, gender, and type of interaction with the system. The most frequent claim was the need for a higher level of respect. These findings suggest that people with I/DDs feel that they should be treated with more respect and their disability merits more attention in criminal justice interactions. These thoughts could prove helpful in reducing disparities in the criminal justice system.[78]
ADHD and Criminality: A Primer on the Genetic, Neurobiological, Evolutionary, and Treatment Literature for Criminologists	Catrina Schilling, Anthony Walsh, and Ilhong Yun	This state of the art review of 102 studies is a primer on ADHD and its major comorbidities for criminologists unfamiliar with the genetic, neurobiological, and evolutionary literatures. Neurological, genetic, medical, and criminal justice data bases were keyword searched for articles on ADHD and/or articles using ADHD as a major independent variable. ADHD is a disorder that is closely connected to externalizing behaviors, conduct problems, and criminal behavior across the life course. To date, ADHD research has been carried out primarily by biomedical researchers and de-emphasized by criminologists whose training is overwhelmingly in the social sciences. The special expertise of criminologists in uncovering environmental correlates of antisocial behavior can benefit biomedical researchers who in turn can assist criminologists in uncovering the individual-level correlates of antisocial behavior.[79]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Low Self-Control and ADHD: Similar Yet Different Concepts in the Study of Crime	Andrea Schoepfer, John David Reitzel, and Alexis Norris	Due to its consistent association with a wide range of criminal and deviant outcomes, low self-control (LSC) has become among the most extensively measured concepts in criminology. Conversely, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), the most commonly diagnosed of mental illnesses in young people has not received similar attention despite what appears to be a close conceptual association with LSC. Using data from a sample of students at a medium-sized southwestern university, we analyze the association between LSC and ADHD in predicting a range of criminal and deviant behaviors. Findings indicate an association between the two concepts and that they predicted offending in similar ways, but that the precise nature of the relationship between LSC and ADHD remains uncertain.[80]
Sexual Abuse and Offending in Autism Spectrum Disorders	Melina Sevlever, Matthew Roth, and Jennifer Gillis	Individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) may be disproportionately at risk of experiencing sexual abuse and victimization. Moreover, limited research suggests some individuals with ASD may be more likely to engage in sexual offending behavior. The present review addresses both sexual abuse and offending within the ASD population. The literature review was conducted utilizing PsycINFO and the Education Resources Information Center. Characteristics of the ASD population and how they relate to both victimization and offending are assessed. Additionally, a brief review of sexual education for this population is presented.[81]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Preventing and Improving Interactions Between Autistic Individuals and the Criminal Justice System: A Roadmap for Research	Lindsay Lawer Shea, Dylan Cooper, and Amy Blank Wilson	Researchers have identified that autistic individuals are encountering the criminal justice system as victims, offenders, and witnesses at high rates. The prevalence of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is increasing and generating a comprehensive approach to addressing criminal justice system involvement among autistic individuals is a timely and urgent need. Revisions to an established framework generated for use among individuals with mental health diagnoses, the sequential Intercept Model (SIM), were produced by an international consortium of interdisciplinary stakeholders presenting a new opportunity to identify gaps in ASD research and generate preventive solutions across the criminal justice system. The revised SIM maps each criminal justice system component, or Intercept, and includes paths for the experiences of autistic individuals as victims or witnesses to crimes as well as offenders to catalyze new and interdisciplinary research, policy, and practice efforts. As the field of ASD research continues to grow, the revised SIM is a promising pathway to avoiding siloed research approaches, including diverse autistic voices, and contributing to international dialogue about criminal justice reform at a critical juncture.[82]
Impact of Dyslexia and Health Literacy on Racial and Gender Disparity in the Incarcerated Population	Lisa Shields and Kimberly Flanders	Dyslexia is the most common learning disability and involves difficulty in reading, writing, and spelling in your native language despite at least average intelligence. A disproportionate share of incarcerated individuals have both dyslexia and are African American. Behavior manifestations associated with dyslexia often lead to life choices resulting in incarceration. Dyslexia is rarely considered as playing a role in unemployment, drug misuse, and incarceration. Dyslexia screening upon prison admission permits identification of individuals with dyslexia and allows for specialized reading classes to boost self-esteem and develop a skill set that is desirable in the workforce upon release. Dyslexia should be recognized as a social determinant of health whose early recognition and intervention may engender self-confidence in those affected and encourage them to be positively engaged in society.[83]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Criminal Behavior and School Discipline in Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth with Autism	Alexandra Slaughter, Sascha Hein, Judy Hong, Sarah Mire, and Elena Grigorenko	The objective was to delineate the prevalence of criminal behavior and school discipline in juvenile justice-involved youth (JJY) with autism. A sample of 143 JJY with autism was matched to comparison groups of JJY without a special education classification, JJY with learning disabilities, and JJY with other special educational needs (N = 572). Results showed that JJY with autism committed significantly fewer property crimes. With regard to school discipline, JJY with autism were least likely to receive policy violations, out-of-school suspensions, and in-school suspensions. Finally, regardless of special education classification, JJY who had a history of fighting in school were more likely to recidivate. Our results suggest that JJY with autism are not more likely to commit crimes compared to JJY without SEN.[84]
Diagnostic and Demographic Differences Between Incarcerated and Nonincarcerated Youth (Ages 6-15) With ADHD in South Carolina	Samuel Soltis, Janice Probst, Sudha Xirasagar, Amy Martin, and Bradley Smith	Analyze diagnostic and demographic factors to identify predictors of delinquency resulting in incarceration within a group of children/adolescents diagnosed with ADHD. Method: The study followed a cohort of 15,472 Medicaid covered children/adolescents with ADHD, ages 6 to 15 inclusive, between January 1, 2003, and December 31, 2006. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed., text rev. [DSM-IV-TR]), 2000 Codes were used for qualifying diagnosis codes. Available demographic characteristics included race, sex, and residence. The outcome was incarceration at the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice during 2005-2006. Results: Among youth with ADHD, incarceration was more likely among black, male, and urban youth. Children/adolescents with comorbid ODD and/or CD were at greater risk compared with those with ADHD alone. Conclusion: Within ADHD-diagnosed youth, comorbid conditions and demographic characteristics increase the risk of incarceration. Intervention and treatment strategies that address behavior among youth with these characteristics are needed to reduce incarceration.[85]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Identifying Individuals With Autism in a State Facility for Adolescents Adjudicated as Sexual Offenders: A Pilot Study	Lawrence Sutton, Tammy Hughes, Ann Huang, Cathryn Lehman, David Paserba, Vanessa Talkington, Rochelle Taormina, Jessie Walters, Eric Fenclau, and Stephanie Marshall	Using the criteria established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the assessment procedures for establishing an autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in a previously undiagnosed adjudicated group is detailed. We examined 37 male adolescents adjudicated delinquent for sexual offenses who were sentenced to treatment. Ultimately, 22 (60%) were found to meet the diagnostic criteria for an ASD. All had intelligence quotients in the average range. For the offenders with ASD, we recommend modifying traditional treatment protocols (i.e., relying on individual and group talk therapy) to match their learning styles (e.g., visual learning, modeling with practice, and feedback) and restricting contact with neurotypical sexual offenders to improve therapeutic outcomes. Deterrent programming aimed at bridging the gap between social deficits, Theory of Mind deficits, and sexual knowledge acquisition is discussed.[86]
Autism in the Criminal Justice System	Kimberly Taylor, Gary Mesibov and Dennis Debbaudt	Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) diagnoses are increasing at an alarming rate in North Carolina, across the country, and around the world. This increase in the incidence of ASD suggests that the criminal justice system (CJS) will certainly see increased contact with individuals with autism as victims, witnesses, and/or offenders. All criminal justice professionals who have contact with individuals who have ASD need to establish clear and consistent communication methods, verify facts, make appropriate accommodations, and insure fair justice and consequences for all concerned. Communications, behaviors, intent, and ability levels of people with autism vary greatly and present challenges for even the most experienced criminal justice professionals. Attorneys and judges must avoid misinterpretation of behaviors and characteristics typical of those with autism since these behaviors and characteristics could be misinterpreted as evidence of guilt, indifference, or lack of remorse.[87]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Policing a Neurodiverse World: Lessons from the Social Model of Disability	David Thacher	Programs that aim to improve the police response to mental health crises and related incidents have implicitly relied on a medical/individual model of psychiatric disability, which emphasizes efforts to provide mental health treatments to individuals. This paper argues that this perspective has unnecessarily limited the range of options that police might draw from to manage these incidents. Advocates of an alternative, social model of psychiatric disability (as well as the "neurodiversity paradigm" it inspired) argue that we should view disability not as a property of individuals with certain impairments but as a property of the society that has failed to accommodate them. I argue that repeated calls to the police provide important information about the location and character of those failures, and that police have an important role to play in rectifying them. I illustrate how police have already played that role in several cities.[88]
School Discipline, Hospitalization, and Police Contact Overlap Among Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder	Paul Turcotte, Lindsay Shea, and David Mandell	The objective was to examine the frequency, correlates, and overlap of school disciplinary actions, psychiatric hospitalizations, and police contact among children and adolescents with autism. Survey results from 2525 caregivers of individuals with autism in elementary through high school were examined. Logistic regression was used to examine predictors of each outcome. Youth with autism most frequently experienced school disciplinary action (15.0%), followed by police contact (7.9%) and hospitalization (7.8%). Experiencing any one of the three events increased risk of experiencing either of the other events. Strong associations between traumatic experiences such as police contact and hospitalizations (OR 9.2), need to be explored to determine risk factors for potential intervention. Further research is needed to determine the temporal ordering of these outcomes.[89]
Parental Management, ADHD, and Delinquent Involvement: Reassessing Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory	James Unnever, Francis Cullen, and Travis Pratt	A core proposition of Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime is that ineffective parenting fosters low self-control in children, which leads to delinquent conduct. Using a sample of 2,472 students, we examined the impact of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) on self-control and delinquency. The analysis revealed three main findings. First, low self-control was a strong predictor of both self-reported delinquency and self-reported arrests. Second, parental monitoring not only increased self-control, but had direct effects on both measures of delinquency. Third, the effects of ADHD on delinquency were largely through low self-control.[90]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
Interactions between Individuals on the Autism Spectrum and the Police: The Fears of Parents, Caregivers, and Professionals	Danielle Wallace, Jessica Herbert, David Tyler, and Elizabeth McGee-Hassrick	Using data from a survey of parents, guardians, caregivers, and professionals, we couple qualitative coding with descriptive statistics to show how common it is for respondents to fear future police contact for the individual with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in the respondents' lives and what inspires that fear. Nearly, 60% of respondents were reported being fearful of future police contact. Respondents characterized their fear in the following ways: the potential for police officers to misunderstand behaviours common amongst individuals with ASD generally and see those behaviours as non-compliance, ineffective, or difficult communication with minimally individuals with ASD and the emergence of aggressive behaviours from individuals with ASD during police contact. Respondents also expressed concern about the potential for police misuse of force. We conclude by discussing the ramifications of fear of police contact for police training as well as parents, caregivers, and individuals with ASD.[91]
ADHD Symptomatology and Criminal Behavior During Adolescence: Exploring the Mediating Role of School Factors	Stephen Watts	Prior research has shown that attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) relates to various negative outcomes in adolescence, including academic failure, behavioral problems at school, and criminal behavior. However, this line of research has generally failed to explore whether ADHD connects to criminal behavior through its effects on school factors. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), this study finds that a retrospective account of ADHD symptomatology during childhood and early adolescence predicts weakened school attachment, lower grades, and higher risks for both out-of-school suspension and crime. School attachment, grades, and out-of-school suspension have the expected effects on crime among females and males. Among females, these school factors mediate the effects of ADHD symptomatology on crime. The effect of ADHD symptomatology on crime among males remains significant when controlling for school factors. Implications of the findings for policy and theory are discussed.[92]

Continuation of Table 1		
Title & Link	Author	Abstract/Summary
The Role of ADHD in Predicting the Development of Violent Behavior Among Juvenile Offenders: Participation Versus Frequency	Thomas Wojciechowski	Past research has identified attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) as a risk factor for engagement in violent offending. Despite the link between the disorder and violent offending, this risk factor has yet to be examined as a predictor of heterogeneity in the development of violent offending among juvenile offenders. It is likely that the impulsivity, genetic link, and generally chronic disorder course which are characteristics of the disorder play roles in predicting violent offending, which is consistent with both self-control theory and general developmental theory related to early life deficits and life-course persistent offending. Past research has also elucidated a developmental trajectory model of violent offending, which is utilized by the present research. The present research examines ADHD as a risk factor predicting trajectory group assignment. The Pathways to Desistance data followed 1,354 juvenile offenders for 84 months following conviction for a serious offense. Using multinomial logistic regression, this study extends past research on the development of violent offending among juvenile offenders by examining ADHD as a risk factor predicting assignment to violent offending trajectory groups. Results indicate that meeting criteria for ADHD at baseline predicted membership to all trajectory groups relative to the Abstaining group when all covariates were included. This increase in risk is highest for the trajectory group characterized by the highest frequency of violent offending. This indicates the relevance of identifying and treating ADHD among juvenile offenders to best mitigate risk of violent recidivism throughout adolescence and early adulthood.[93]
Young Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder and the Criminal Justice System	Yue Yu, Catherine Bradley, Andrea Boan, Jane Charles, and Laura Carpenter	This study describes charges, outcomes, and recidivism in both the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems (CJS) for young adults aged 17 to 23 years with autism spectrum disorder (ASD; n = 606). Results are compared to individuals with ID (n = 1271) and a population control group (n = 2973). About 3% of individuals with ASD were charged with at least one offense by the time they reached young adulthood. Few differences were found in CJS involvement across groups. Young adults with ASD were not over represented in the CJS in general, and were less likely to be involved in the adult justice system than their peers. They received similar charges and outcomes and were as likely to reoffend as their peers.[94]