

**Table S1. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist.**

| SECTION                           | ITEM | PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | REPORTED ON PAGE #      |
|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>TITLE</b>                      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                         |
| Title                             | 1    | Identify the report as a scoping review.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1 (title page document) |
| <b>ABSTRACT</b>                   |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                         |
| Structured summary                | 2    | Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives.                                                                              | 1                       |
| <b>INTRODUCTION</b>               |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                         |
| Rationale                         | 3    | Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.                                                                                                                                   | 3-4                     |
| Objectives                        | 4    | Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives.                                  | 4                       |
| <b>METHODS</b>                    |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                         |
| Protocol and registration         | 5    | Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and if available, provide registration information, including the registration number.                                                                                                             | 4                       |
| Eligibility criteria              | 6    | Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status), and provide a rationale.                                                                                                                                       | 4-5                     |
| Information sources*              | 7    | Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed.                                                                                                  | 6                       |
| Search                            | 8    | Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.                                                                                                                                                                            | Supplemental table S2   |
| Selection of sources of evidence† | 9    | State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.                                                                                                                                                                                      | 6                       |
| Data charting process‡            | 10   | Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team before their use, and whether data charting was done independently or in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators. | 6-7                     |
| Data items                        | 11   | List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 6-7                     |

| SECTION                                               | ITEM | PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM                                                                                                                                                                             | REPORTED ON PAGE #         |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Critical appraisal of individual sources of evidence§ | 12   | If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate). | N/A                        |
| Synthesis of results                                  | 13   | Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.                                                                                                                          | 7                          |
| <b>RESULTS</b>                                        |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                            |
| Selection of sources of evidence                      | 14   | Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.                          | 7, Figure 1                |
| Characteristics of sources of evidence                | 15   | For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.                                                                                           | 7-8, Table 1, Table S3     |
| Critical appraisal within sources of evidence         | 16   | If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).                                                                                                            | N/A                        |
| Results of individual sources of evidence             | 17   | For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives.                                                                 | 8-11, Tables 1-3, Table S4 |
| Synthesis of results                                  | 18   | Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.                                                                                                  | 8-11, Tables 1-3           |
| <b>DISCUSSION</b>                                     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                            |
| Summary of evidence                                   | 19   | Summarize the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes, and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives, and consider the relevance to key groups.       | 11                         |
| Limitations                                           | 20   | Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.                                                                                                                                                | 15                         |
| Conclusions                                           | 21   | Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.                                             | 15-16                      |
| <b>FUNDING</b>                                        |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                            |
| Funding                                               | 22   | Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.                       | 16                         |

PRISMA-ScR = Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews. *From:* Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, O'Brien KK, Colquhoun H, Levac D, et al. PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR): Checklist and Explanation. *Ann Intern Med.* 2018;169:467–473. doi: [10.7326/M18-0850](https://doi.org/10.7326/M18-0850).

\* Where *sources of evidence* (see second footnote) are compiled from, such as bibliographic databases, social media platforms, and Web sites.

† A more inclusive/heterogeneous term used to account for the different types of evidence or data sources (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy documents) that may be eligible in a scoping review as opposed to only studies. This is not to be confused with *information sources* (see first footnote).

‡ The frameworks by Arksey and O'Malley (6) and Levac and colleagues (7) and the JBI guidance (4, 5) refer to the process of data extraction in a scoping review as data charting.

§ The process of systematically examining research evidence to assess its validity, results, and relevance before using it to inform a decision. This term is used for items 12 and 16 instead of "risk of bias" (which is more applicable to systematic reviews of interventions) to include and acknowledge the various sources of evidence that may be used in a scoping review (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy document).

**Table S2. Search strategy used in MEDLINE.**

| Concept                          | Step | Search                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Psychosis                        | 1    | affective disorders, psychotic/ or psychotic disorders/ or exp schizophrenia/                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                  | 2    | (psychosis or psychoses or psychotic or schizophreni* or sever* mental* ill* or severe mental disorder*).ti,ab.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| First-episode or early psychosis | 3    | ((early or first or recent) adj3 (psychosis or psychotic or psychoses or schizophreni* or episode* or intervention)) or (first adj3 (hospital* or admit* or admission*))).ti,ab.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Forensic mental health services  | 4    | exp Forensic Psychiatry/                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                  | 5    | exp Mental Competency/                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                  | 6    | ((forensic or secur*) adj3 (patient* or inpatient* or detainee* or admission* or admit* or hospital* or ward* or unit* or facilit* or institute or order*)) or (forensic adj3 (mental health or psychiatr*)) or ((low or medium or high or maximum) adj3 secur*) or (insanity acquittee* or insanity defen* or offender patient* or mentally ill offender* or mental illness defen* or "not criminally responsible" or "unfit to stand trial" or "not guilty by reason of insanity")).mp |
|                                  | 7    | 1 or 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                  | 8    | 3 and 7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                                  | 9    | 4 or 5 or 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                  | 10   | 8 and 9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

**Table S3. Characteristics of each included source of evidence (N = 74).**

| Author, year     | Publication type | Country       | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Setting                                                    | Study design    | Time-frame   | Data sources                                            | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | N   | Early psychosis definition                   | Forensic concept definition           |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ali 2024 [1]     | Abstract         | United States | Inform the clinical picture and the legal implications associated with postpartum psychosis, and to emphasize the importance of considering other psychiatric illnesses with peripartum onset that affect maternal and pediatric population wellbeing | One emergency department                                   | Case study      | Not reported | Clinical observation                                    | Case of a female in her 20s, mother of two toddlers, with a history of posttraumatic stress disorder and postpartum depression                                                                                                                                     | 1   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |
| Alish 2007 [2]   | Journal article  | Israel        | Investigate clinical, socio-demographic and sexual factors associated with deviant sexual behavior in sex offenders with schizophrenia                                                                                                                | One forensic hospital                                      | Cross-sectional | 2000-2004    | Hospital chart review                                   | Adult males with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and hospitalized for sex offence or any other criminal activity; comparison group: hospitalized population over the study period for sex offences but no schizophrenia. Brain damage or mental retardation excluded. | 173 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis       | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |
| Amani 2022 [3]   | Journal article  | Algeria       | Describe characteristics of patients with schizophrenia who commit homicides, of their victims and of the methods and circumstances of their homicides compared to those committed by people without serious mental disorders                         | One forensic hospital (covering Western region of Algeria) | Cross-sectional | 2015-2018    | Medical records, information from patients and families | All patients with schizophrenia judicially interned for homicide                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 60  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |
| Azoulay 2020 [4] | Journal article  | France        | Determine whether homicide primarily                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | One forensic hospital                                      | Cross-sectional | 2009-2018    | Medical and criminal records                            | Patients with no history of psychiatric care                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 19  | No prior psychiatric                         | Admitted to forensic                  |

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| Author, year       | Publication type | Country        | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Setting                                                 | Study design    | Time-frame   | Data sources                                                                               | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | N   | Early psychosis definition                                 | Forensic concept definition           |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                    |                  |                | occurs during the first episode of psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                         |                 |              |                                                                                            | admitted following homicide or an attempted homicide                                                                                                                                                                                                              |     | treatment for psychosis                                    | hospital or unit                      |
| Balcioglu 2024 [5] | Journal article  | Turkiye, Italy | Conduct a comparative analysis of homicide perpetrators with psychotic illnesses in Italy and Türkiye, identifying the extent to which country-specific factors influence offender profiles and crime-scene characteristics                                                    | Two forensic psychiatric centres                        | Cross-sectional | 2018-2023    | Chart review, medico-legal records                                                         | Subjects who had been assessed for criminal responsibility for the index homicide offense at both units (Italy and Turkey) from January 1, 2018, to January 1, 2023 with a confirmed diagnosis of a DSM-5 SSD established during forensic psychiatric evaluations | 67  | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Forensic psychiatric assessment       |
| Barbieri 2022 [6]  | Journal article  | Italy          | Present the case of homicide as a result of the Doppelganger phenomenon                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Not reported                                            | Case study      | Not reported | Not reported                                                                               | Case study involving Doppelganger phenomenon and homicide                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Forensic psychiatric assessment       |
| Bègue 2020 [7]     | Journal article  | France         | Assess the frequency of substance use disorders in people with schizophrenia who had committed criminal offenses and compare the socio-demographic, historical, clinical, and criminal characteristics of these subjects with and without an associated substance use disorder | Not reported                                            | Cross-sectional | 2001-2018    | Files from forensic psychiatric assessments                                                | All forensic psychiatric reports involving patients with schizophrenia                                                                                                                                                                                            | 104 | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Forensic psychiatric assessment       |
| Belli 2010 [8]     | Journal article  | Turkey         | Describe social and clinical characteristics and offense details in a sample of people with schizophrenia convicted of homicide                                                                                                                                                | One forensic hospital covering eastern region of Turkey | Cross-sectional | 2004-2007    | Data collected from interviews with patients, family members or review of hospital records | People with schizophrenia convicted of homicide and hospitalized in the forensic psychiatry unit; severe organic disease or cognitive impairment excluded.                                                                                                        | 49  | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |

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| Author, year            | Publication type | Country | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Setting                              | Study design                  | Time-frame   | Data sources                                                                                                            | Population                                                                                                                                                         | N   | Early psychosis definition                   | Forensic concept definition                                                                         |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Böker & Häfner 1982 [9] | Other: Book      | Germany | Examine the offender-incidence rates for dangerous crimes committed by the mentally ill, compared with the general population and identify risk factors; investigate the motivation for the crime and its relationship to the illness; describe the circumstances of the crime in the mentally ill in relation to the groups of illness, offender sex, and other variables | Population-based (national coverage) | Cross-sectional               | 1955-1964    | Federal statistics of convicted offenders, court files, medical files                                                   | Mentally ill violent offenders (homicide or attempted homicide) whose crimes were committed between 1 January 1955 to 31 December 1964.                            | 533 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis       | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Found unfit to stand trial; Forensic psychiatric assessment |
| Bourget 2004 [10]       | Journal article  | Canada  | Describe demographic, psychiatric and social characteristics of a sample of murderers found to suffer from first-episode psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Not reported                         | Case series                   | Not reported | Records from forensic psychiatric examination                                                                           | Cases referred for a forensic psychiatric exam charged with homicide or attempted homicide and diagnosed with a first psychotic episode after the homicidal event. | 22  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                                                     |
| Bourget 2004 [11]       | Journal article  | Canada  | Review the neurophysiological correlates and clinical factors observed in cases of Capgras syndrome, and present and discuss commonly reported demographic and clinical features that may contribute to an increased risk for violence                                                                                                                                     | Not reported                         | Case series; Narrative review | Not reported | Clinical interviews, review of medical charts, crown brief synopses, hearings, court transcripts, and newspaper reports | Not reported                                                                                                                                                       | 4   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                                                     |
| Boylu 2025 [12]         | Journal article  | Turkey  | Examine the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients with delusional disorder who have committed crimes, with a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | One forensic department              | Case-control                  | 2018-2022    | Medico-legal records                                                                                                    | Cases diagnosed with delusional disorder who underwent forensic psychiatric evaluation by the Expertise Department of                                              | 150 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                                                     |

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| Author, year          | Publication type | Country      | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Setting                                                                                   | Study design    | Time-frame                         | Data sources                                                                     | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | N   | Early psychosis definition                                 | Forensic concept definition                                            |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |                  |              | particular focus on the factors that contribute to criminal behaviour and criminal characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                           |                 |                                    |                                                                                  | Psychiatric Observation and 4th Specialised Board of the Council of Forensic Medicine between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2022; a control group was formed of patients with delusional disorder but no criminal history, who had been sent for guardianship evaluation by the civil courts |     |                                                            |                                                                        |
| Bruwer 2017 [13]      | Dissertation     | South Africa | Investigate domestic homicides by offenders with severe mental illness referred to the Forensic Mental Health Service at Valkenberg Hospital for forensic psychiatric observation.                                                                                                                                | One forensic hospital, covering all forensic psychiatric observations in the Western Cape | Cross-sectional | 2010-2014                          | Medical files                                                                    | All persons charged with domestic homicide that were referred for assessment and found to have a lifetime diagnosis of severe mental illness                                                                                                                                                  | 21  | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit; Forensic psychiatric assessment |
| Carabellese 2014 [14] | Journal article  | Italy        | To better understand the relationship between Capgras syndrome and violence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Not reported                                                                              | Case study      | Not reported                       | Not reported                                                                     | Cases of matricide by sons with psychosis in which involved delusional misidentification                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Forensic patient                                                       |
| Carabellese 2021 [15] | Journal article  | Italy        | Describe the psychiatric and criminalistic characteristics of a forensic psychiatric population of defendants who were charged with homicide, who at the conclusion of a forensic psychiatric examination had been recognized as suffering from schizophrenia spectrum disorder or not at the time of the murder. | Forensic assessments done by one forensic hospital                                        | Cross-sectional | 10-year period, years not reported | Medical files from forensic psychiatric assessments and procedural documentation | Cases of homicide or attempted homicide in which defendant underwent a forensic psychiatric evaluation over the previous 10 years                                                                                                                                                             | 187 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                     | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                        |

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| Author, year       | Publication type | Country        | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Setting                                                                                                                                    | Study design    | Time-frame              | Data sources                                            | Population                                                                                                                                                                            | N   | Early psychosis definition                                                                      | Forensic concept definition                                             |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chen 2018 [16]     | Journal article  | China          | Describe differences between alleged homicide offenders with and without psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Forensic Medical Service covering province of Sichuan                                                                                      | Cross-sectional | 1998-2006               | Medical and criminal records                            | Homicide cases referred for psychiatric assessment                                                                                                                                    | 210 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                    | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Forensic psychiatric assessment |
| Davies 2006 [17]   | Journal article  | Australia      | Present two cases of first episode schizophrenia in which the fact or risk of violence was a major issue in presentation and management                                                                                                                                                           | Not reported                                                                                                                               | Case study      | Not reported            | Not reported                                            | Two cases (one who committed an act of violence and the other with violent ideation), undiagnosed at time of index event and presented for medicolegal reports within a 2-year period | 2   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis; Other: Undiagnosed at time of violent index event | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                         |
| Dolan 1996 [18]    | Journal article  | United Kingdom | Describe and compare demographic, criminological, and psychiatric details of those committing psychotic and non-psychotic homicides                                                                                                                                                               | One forensic hospital                                                                                                                      | Cross-sectional | August 1 1994           | Medical case records, court reports, witness statements | All male inpatients on August 1, 1994, whose index offence was homicide                                                                                                               | 120 | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis                                      | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit                                   |
| Erb 2001 [19]      | Journal article  | Germany        | Compare 1) the proportions of homicides committed by persons with schizophrenia, 2) the proportions of persons with schizophrenia who committed homicide, and 3) the characteristics of the homicide offenders with schizophrenia in a historical vs recent time period (1955-1964 and 1992-1996) | Period 1: population-based in Federal Republic of Germany; Period 2: One forensic hospital covering the state of Hessen (population-based) | Cross-sectional | 1955-1964 and 1992-1996 | Medico-legal files                                      | All persons with schizophrenia who had committed or attempted to commit homicide in each region and time period                                                                       | 313 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                                                          | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit                                   |
| Golenkov 2011 [20] | Journal article  | Russia         | Describe demographic, clinical and criminological characteristics of                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Chuvashia region (one hospital/outpatients in prison)                                                                                      | Cross-sectional | 1981-2010               | Psychiatric reports, hospital records,                  | All homicide offenders in Chuvashia suspected of having a psychiatric disorder referred for                                                                                           | 133 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                    | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                         |

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| Author, year        | Publication type | Country       | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                               | Setting                                                                           | Study design                                       | Time-frame   | Data sources                                                | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | N   | Early psychosis definition                                                                                                   | Forensic concept definition            |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                     |                  |               | homicide offenders with schizophrenia in Chuvash Republic                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                   |                                                    |              | outpatient notes, legal documents                           | psychiatric examination and found to have schizophrenia                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |                                                                                                                              |                                        |
| Goodhand 2024 [21]  | Journal article  | Australia     | Establish the patterns of contact with health services among forensic patients and to identify the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics associated with lack of contact or effective intervention | New South Wales, Australia                                                        | Cohort                                             | 1990-2016    | Medico-legal records linked with health administrative data | Forensic patients found not guilty of a serious offence on the grounds of mental illness in New South Wales, Australia between Jan 1 1990 and Jul 29 2016 and where the index offence was at least 6 months after the start of each relevant health dataset | 307 | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis                                                                   | Found not guilty due to mental illness |
| Gralton 2000 [22]   | Journal article  | England       | Discuss case-histories of previously unrecognized schizophrenia in six male patients with mild and borderline-learning disability admitted to a forensic unit                                              | Forensic hospital unit with catchment covering two counties in south-west England | Case series                                        | Not reported | Not reported                                                | Six male patients admitted to an open forensic psychiatric unit for people with mild and borderline learning disability, found to have previously unrecognized schizophrenia                                                                                | 6   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis; Other: Previously unrecognized psychosis                                       | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit  |
| Grungberg 1978 [23] | Journal article  | United States | Examine whether the shift in community-based psychiatric services is associated with an increase in homicide in people with a history of mental illness or found not guilty by reason of insanity          | Population-based (Albany County, New York)                                        | Case study; Cross-sectional; Other: Pre-post study | 1963-1975    | Records from District Attorney's office                     | All individuals arrested for homicide and convicted of first- or second-degree murder or non-negligent manslaughter, or acquitted by reason of insanity                                                                                                     | 48  | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                                                                                       | Found not guilty due to mental illness |
| Hadidy 2012 [24]    | Journal article  | Saudi Arabia  | Examine the socio-demographic and clinical differences among patients with schizophrenia who were convicted of homicide and patients with schizophrenia who did not attempt homicide                       | One forensic hospital, outpatient clinic                                          | Cross-sectional; Case-control                      | 2008-2009    | Survey/interview of patients                                | Patients with schizophrenia (15-80 years of age) who committed homicide and referred for forensic examination and general psychiatry patients who did not commit homicide (matched on age and sex, from the same                                            | 246 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis; Other: "First episode psychotic illness" (experiencing psychosis for the first time) | Forensic psychiatric assessment        |

| Author, year       | Publication type | Country                          | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                    | Setting                                                                                                                      | Study design    | Time-frame   | Data sources                                                                       | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | N   | Early psychosis definition                   | Forensic concept definition                                            |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |                  |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                 |              |                                                                                    | hospital). Exclusions: refusal to give consent, IQ below 70, organic brain disorder, clinical language or hearing disability.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |     |                                              |                                                                        |
| Hardwick 2003 [25] | Journal article  | United Kingdom                   | Describe the characteristics of a group of patients admitted to a Medium Security Unit over the course of a ten-year period who had never previously had any form of psychiatric inpatient care | One medium secure unit                                                                                                       | Cross-sectional | 1988-1997    | Register database                                                                  | All patients admitted from 1988 to 1997                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 626 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit                                  |
| He 2022 [26]       | Journal article  | China                            | Compare demographic, clinical, and criminological characteristics of the patients with schizophrenia who committed different types of violence to relatives, acquaintances, or strangers        | One forensic psychiatric assessment centre                                                                                   | Cross-sectional | 2015-2019    | Medical and law enforcement records, patient assessment records                    | Forensic inpatients with schizophrenia (and no comorbidities), history of interpersonal violence, and complete case data                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 332 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit; Forensic psychiatric assessment |
| Hodgins 2004 [27]  | Journal article  | Canada, Finland, Germany, Sweden | Identify opportunities for interventions to prevent offending among men with schizophrenia by tracking their histories of offending and admissions to hospital                                  | Four forensic psychiatric hospitals (one in each country), and general psychiatric hospitals in the same geographical region | Cross-sectional | Not reported | Patient and family interviews, school, medical, social service, and criminal files | Consecutively discharged male patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia spectrum disorder who had received inpatient care from the forensic psychiatric hospital in one of the four sites. For each forensic patient recruited, a patient from a general psychiatric hospital in the same geographical region of the same gender and age (+/- 5 years) and | 232 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis       | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit                                  |

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| Author, year          | Publication type | Country        | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                        | Setting                                                                                  | Study design    | Time-frame   | Data sources                                              | Population                                                                                                                                                                                     | N   | Early psychosis definition                                                                                                                       | Forensic concept definition                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                       |                  |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                          |                 |              |                                                           | with the same diagnosis was included.                                                                                                                                                          |     |                                                                                                                                                  |                                               |
| Humphreys 1994 [28]   | Journal article  | United Kingdom | Describe offending behaviour in patients in their first episode of schizophrenia who committed an offence within 5 years prior to first admission                                                   | One hospital and several medical centres within 35 miles of the London borough of Harrow | Cross-sectional | Not reported | Interview with patients, families, and nursing staff      | Patients with a first episode of schizophrenia (15-70 years old) with no previous hospitalization and offending history within 5 years prior to first admission                                | 31  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                                                                     | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit         |
| Jacobshagen 2024 [29] | Journal article  | Switzerland    | Investigate the difference between offender female patients and non-offender female patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder                                                                   | One forensic hospital and one general psychiatry hospital                                | Cross-sectional | 1982-2016    | Medical records, police and court reports and testimonies | Female patients admitted to the forensic hospital between 1982 and 2016 with an ICD-9 or ICD-10 diagnosis of SSD and female non-offenders with SSD admitted to the general psychiatry hospital | 60  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis; No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis; No prior hospitalization for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit         |
| Kachouchi 2018 [30]   | Journal article  | Morocco        | Describe characteristics of homicide in patients suffering from schizophrenia and to determine the correlated sociodemographic and clinical variables                                               | One psychiatric hospital                                                                 | Cross-sectional | 2005-2015    | Review of files, patient interview, patient survey        | Patients with diagnosis of schizophrenia hospitalized at the Ibn Nafis university psychiatric hospital                                                                                         | 120 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                                                                     | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit         |
| Kirchebner 2023 [31]  | Journal article  | Switzerland    | Identify key differences in offender patients and non-offender patients regarding aggressive behavior through application of supervised machine learning, and quantify the performance of the model | One forensic hospital and one general psychiatric hospital                               | Cross-sectional | 1982-2016    | Medical and legal case files                              | Patients admitted to the forensic hospital between 1982 and 2016 with a diagnosis of SSD and patients admitted to the general psychiatry hospital with a diagnosis of SSD matched on gender    | 740 | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis; No prior hospitalization for psychosis                                               | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit         |
| Koks 2024 [32]        | Journal article  | Netherlands    | Establish the prevalence of ultra-high risk (UHR) for psychosis among a forensic population and                                                                                                     | Forensic psychiatric outpatient setting                                                  | Cross-sectional | Not reported | Patient interview/assessment                              | Patients of a forensic psychiatric outpatient setting with no prior diagnosis or treatment for psychotic symptoms                                                                              | 76  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                                                                     | Forensic patient; Other: Forensic psychiatric |

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| Author, year        | Publication type | Country                                           | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                     | Setting                                                                                                         | Study design      | Time-frame | Data sources                                                                                                   | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | N                    | Early psychosis definition                                 | Forensic concept definition                                                                                    |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     |                  |                                                   | examine its relationship with aggression                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                 |                   |            |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                      |                                                            | outpatient setting                                                                                             |
| Laajasalo 2005 [33] | Journal article  | Finland                                           | Examine early- and late-start homicide offenders with schizophrenia and identify differences in background characteristics and crime scene behaviours                                            | Population-based, national                                                                                      | Cross-sectional   | 1983-2002  | Medico-legal files (forensic examination statements)                                                           | People with schizophrenia accused of homicide (murder or manslaughter)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 109                  | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                                                                |
| Large 2008 [34]     | Journal article  | 8 countries in North America, Europe, Middle East | Examine whether there is an association between the average duration of untreated psychosis and the proportion of homicides committed during the first episode of psychosis at the country level | Mixed population-based studies (8 studies) and less complete samples (5 studies did not cover a defined region) | Systematic review | 1966-2007  | Existing literature                                                                                            | English studies published between 1966 and 2006 reporting groups of people with psychotic illness who were charged with homicide or attempted homicide and included sufficient information to determine whether the subjects had received treatment prior to the homicide. Studies excluded: case reports, small personal series and studies of homicide due to misidentification syndrome or specific types of homicide, no data on DUP of patients from the country available. | 13 studies (n=1,361) | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Admitted to forensic hospital or unit; Forensic psychiatric assessment |
| LeBihan 2004 [35]   | Journal article  | France                                            | Describe men admitted to maximum security hospital for parricide                                                                                                                                 | One forensic hospital                                                                                           | Cross-sectional   | 1963-2003  | Medical files, criminal psychiatric assessments, medicolegal autopsy reports, police reports, dismissal orders | Men who committed parricide and hospitalized to a maximum security                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 42                   | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                     | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit                                                                          |
| Leong 1995 [36]     | Journal article  | United States                                     | Describe a sample of defendants charged with                                                                                                                                                     | Psychiatric evaluations                                                                                         | Cross-sectional   | 1987-1992  | Medico-legal records                                                                                           | Psychiatric evaluations performed at the request of the Los Angeles                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 25                   | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                     | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                                                                |

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| Author, year        | Publication type | Country        | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Setting                                                                       | Study design            | Time-frame | Data sources                                                                  | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                       | N      | Early psychosis definition                                                                               | Forensic concept definition                               |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
|                     |                  |                | murder and suffering from psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                   | covering Los Angeles County                                                   |                         |            |                                                                               | County Superior Court, found to be suffering from psychosis                                                                                                                                                      |        |                                                                                                          |                                                           |
| Levine 2008 [37]    | Journal article  | Israel         | Examine the relationship between legal status at the time of the first psychiatric hospitalization and hospitalization outcomes                                                                                       | National, population-based                                                    | Cohort                  | 1978-1992  | National psychiatric hospitalization registry                                 | First psychiatric hospitalization for schizophrenia spectrum disorders (1978-1992). Cases with missing data were excluded.                                                                                       | 10,591 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                                                                   | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit                     |
| Lewis 2003 [38]     | Journal article  | United States  | Identify differences between psychotic and nonpsychotic filicidal women in relation to their demographic characteristics, history, and offense patterns                                                               | One forensic centre, covering all assessments in the state (population-based) | Cross-sectional         | 1974-1996  | Chart review                                                                  | All cases of women referred to the Center for Forensic Psychiatry for forensic evaluations of competency and/or criminal responsibility for the murder of their biological children                              | 55     | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                                                                   | Forensic psychiatric assessment                           |
| Liem 2012 [39]      | Journal article  | Netherlands    | Describe the nature and incidence of homicides committed by people with a psychotic disorder in the Netherlands                                                                                                       | Population-based (national coverage)                                          | Cross-sectional         | 2000-2006  | Forensic mental health reports                                                | All Dutch nationals suspected of committing homicide and found to be suffering from a psychotic disorder at the time of the offence                                                                              | 61     | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                             | Forensic psychiatric assessment                           |
| Machetanz 2023 [40] | Journal article  | Switzerland    | Evaluate clinical factors distinguishing offenders and non-offenders with schizophrenia spectrum disorder using supervised machine learning, and to quantify the performance of the calculated machine learning model | One forensic hospital and one general psychiatric hospital                    | Cross-sectional         | 1982-2016  | Medical and legal files                                                       | Forensic psychiatric inpatients with a SSD diagnosis (ICD-10 F2x or ICD-9 295.x) admitted between 1982 and 2016 and a group matched on gender admitted to a general psychiatric hospital with a diagnosis of SSD | 740    | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis; No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit                     |
| Macmillan 1987 [41] | Journal article  | United Kingdom | Estimate the frequency of police contact in early psychotic illness and the sociodemographic and clinical variables associated; examine the nature and consequences of police                                         | Multi-centre within 35 miles of the Clinical Research Centre, Harrow          | Cross-sectional; Cohort | 1979-1981  | Interviews with patients, relatives, and nursing staff, case-note examination | Patients (15-70 years old) hospitalized for a first psychotic illness, excluding organic psychosis (1979-1981)                                                                                                   | 253    | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                             | Admitted under forensic sections of the Mental Health Act |

| Author, year          | Publication type | Country        | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                               | Setting                                         | Study design    | Time-frame | Data sources                                                                           | Population                                                                                                                                                                               | N  | Early psychosis definition                                                                                                        | Forensic concept definition                                                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |                  |                | contact, the circumstances in which psychiatric aid was and was not sought, and any relationships between policy contact and outcome of illness                                            |                                                 |                 |            |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                          |    |                                                                                                                                   |                                                                               |
| Markopoulou 2021 [42] | Journal article  | Greece         | Compare demographic, clinical, and legal characteristics forensic first episode psychosis patients versus previously treated psychosis patients found not guilty by reason of insanity     | One forensic hospital covering Northern Greece  | Cross-sectional | 2015-2020  | Medical and court records, interviews with patients, relatives, and ward staff         | All patients hospitalized in the Department of Forensic Psychiatry of the Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki with psychotic illness                                                    | 78 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis; Other: Included patients in the first 3 weeks of initiating antipsychotic treatment | Found not guilty due to mental illness                                        |
| Markopoulou 2023 [43] | Journal article  | Greece         | Compare demographic, clinical, legal, and psychometric differences in offender patients found not guilty by reason of insanity with conduct disorder versus those without conduct disorder | One forensic hospital covering Northern Greece. | Cross-sectional | 2015-2020  | Medical records and legal documents, clinical interview with patients, staff interview | Criminal offenders found not guilty by reason of insanity in Northern Greece                                                                                                             | 78 | Other: First psychotic episode                                                                                                    | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |
| Markopoulou 2024 [44] | Journal article  | Greece         | Characterize parricide offenders found not guilty by reason of insanity                                                                                                                    | One forensic hospital covering Northern Greece  | Cross-sectional | 2015-2020  | Medical and legal records, clinical interview, interview with staff and relatives      | Forensic patients hospitalized in Northern Greece between January 2015 and January 2020 found not guilty by reason of insanity for committing homicide, and who consented to participate | 52 | Other: First psychotic episode                                                                                                    | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |
| McGovern 1991 [45]    | Journal article  | United Kingdom | Compare how Black-Caribbean and white groups enter the psychiatric system, treatment received,                                                                                             | One hospital (Birmingham)                       | Cohort          | 1980-1988  | Case notes                                                                             | First psychiatric admission for schizophrenia (1980-1983)                                                                                                                                | 61 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                                                                                            | Admitted under forensic sections of the Mental Health Act                     |

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| Author, year       | Publication type | Country           | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Setting                                                           | Study design       | Time-frame   | Data sources                                                                                                                                                                  | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | N     | Early psychosis definition                                 | Forensic concept definition                                             |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |                  |                   | cooperation with treatment, and follow-up                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                   |                    |              |                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |       |                                                            |                                                                         |
| Meehan 2006 [46]   | Journal article  | England and Wales | Describe social and clinical characteristics, mental state features, offense details, and outcome in court of a national sample of people with schizophrenia convicted of homicide                                                    | Population-based (all homicides at the national level)            | Cross-sectional    | 1996-1999    | Government records (national homicide statistics), forensic psychiatric reports, police records, psychiatric hospital and community trust records, psychiatrist questionnaire | Persons convicted of homicide in England and Wales. The schizophrenia group was identified by a primary diagnosis of schizophrenia or other delusional disorder made by the psychiatric report writer or survey from mental health services. | 1,594 | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                         |
| Millaud 1989 [47]  | Journal article  | Canada            | Examine a population of patients with psychosis hospitalized in maximum security and who committed or attempted to commit murder to find the clinical elements associated with increased homicidal risk in the short term (one month) | Not reported                                                      | Case series        | Not reported | Medico-legal files                                                                                                                                                            | People hospitalized in maximum security for committing homicide or attempting to commit homicide, meeting criteria for psychotic disorder                                                                                                    | 24    | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit                                   |
| Nielssen 2007 [48] | Journal article  | Australia         | Review homicides committed during psychotic illness in New South Wales over 10 years                                                                                                                                                  | Population-based covering state of New South Wales                | Cross-sectional    | 1993-2002    | Psychiatric reports from court proceedings                                                                                                                                    | People who killed during psychotic episodes and were either found not guilty by reason of mental illness or who had the defense of mental illness available                                                                                  | 88    | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Forensic psychiatric assessment |
| Nielssen 2009 [49] | Journal article  | Australia         | Examine the circumstances of homicides of children in New South Wales                                                                                                                                                                 | Population-based, covering all child homicides in New South Wales | Cross-sectional    | 1991-2005    | Crime statistics, court judgments, medicolegal reports, news reports                                                                                                          | Homicides of people under the age of 18 between January 1, 1991, to December 31 2005                                                                                                                                                         | 157   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                         |
| Nielssen 2010 [50] | Journal article  | International     | Estimate the rates of homicide during the first                                                                                                                                                                                       | Population-based                                                  | Systematic review; | 1960-2008    | Existing literature                                                                                                                                                           | Studies that reported a consecutive series of                                                                                                                                                                                                | 849   | No prior psychiatric                                       | Found not guilty due to                                                 |

| Author, year       | Publication type | Country                                                 | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Setting          | Study design                                   | Time-frame | Data sources      | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | N  | Early psychosis definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Forensic concept definition                                                            |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |                  |                                                         | episode of psychosis and after treatment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                  | Meta-analysis                                  |            |                   | people who had committed a homicide/attempted homicide and were diagnosed with a psychotic illness were included if the study reported sufficient information to establish how many homicide offenders had received treatment before the homicide offense. Studies that reported all the homicides by those with a psychotic illness in a defined population were included. |    | treatment for psychosis; No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis; No prior hospitalization for psychosis; Other: Clinical definition (period after onset of psychosis and before remission from acute symptoms following a period of adequate treatment with antipsychotic medication) | mental illness; Admitted to forensic hospital or unit; Forensic psychiatric assessment |
| Nielssen 2011 [51] | Journal article  | International (Australia, Canada, Finland, Netherlands) | Estimate the proportion of homicides committed during psychotic illness in which the victim was a stranger and the incidence of stranger homicide; examine homicide offenders with psychosis who had killed strangers, with reference to the proportion of those offenders who had previously received treatment with antipsychotic medication; compare characteristics of stranger homicide offenders with psychosis | Population-based | Case-control; Systematic review; Meta-analysis | 1960-2008  | Published studies | Studies which included all the homicides during psychotic illness in a defined population over a specified period and which also reported the number of subjects who killed strangers                                                                                                                                                                                       | 84 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis; No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis; No prior hospitalization for psychosis                                                                                                                                                          | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                                        |

| Author, year       | Publication type | Country                     | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                | Setting                                     | Study design     | Time-frame                 | Data sources                                                                                                           | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | N     | Early psychosis definition                   | Forensic concept definition            |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                    |                  |                             | with a control group who killed a family member                                                                                                                                                             |                                             |                  |                            |                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |                                              |                                        |
| Nielssen 2011 [52] | Journal article  | Australia                   | Compare the characteristics (demographic, clinical, criminological) of two groups found not guilty on the grounds of mental illness: first episode psychosis versus those who previously received treatment | Population-based (state of New South Wales) | Cross-sectional  | 1992-2008                  | Court documents, including statements from police/witnesses, written judgments, psychiatric reports tendered in courts | Offenders with psychosis found NGMI for charges arising from assaults resulting in serious injury and homicides                                                                                                                                                                        | 272   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Found not guilty due to mental illness |
| Nielssen 2012 [53] | Journal article  | Australia                   | Examine the association between mania and severe violence in a series of patients found not guilty by reason of mental illness                                                                              | Population-based (state of New South Wales) | Cross-sectional  | 1992-2008                  | Court records for people found NGMI                                                                                    | Files of all those found NGMI of murder, attempted murder, wounding, or an assault resulting in serious injury in New South Wales between 1992 and 2008                                                                                                                                | 272   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Found not guilty due to mental illness |
| Nielssen 2012 [54] | Journal article  | International               | Review the evidence for an association between first episode of psychosis and violence                                                                                                                      | Not reported                                | Narrative review | 1970-2010                  | Existing literature                                                                                                    | Published studies in English describing an association between violence and first-episode psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                    | N/A   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Found not guilty due to mental illness |
| Nielssen 2022 [55] | Journal article  | Australia                   | Examine rates of homicide by people who were either convicted or found not guilty on the grounds of mental illness of homicide in New South Wales and examine the clinical characteristics of offenders     | Population-based                            | Cross-sectional  | 1993-2016                  | Court records, national homicide statistics                                                                            | Mentally ill offenders: All people found NGMI for homicide by the higher courts in New South Wales; non-mentally ill offenders: total number of offenders dealt with by the courts each year reported by the National Homicide Monitoring Program, minus the number of NGMI offenders. | 2,159 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Found not guilty due to mental illness |
| Nijman 2003 [56]   | Journal article  | Germany and the Netherlands | Compare backgrounds of psychotic forensic patients with those of non-psychotic controls;                                                                                                                    | Two forensic hospitals                      | Cross-sectional  | German sample: 2002; Dutch | Hospital patient files                                                                                                 | The German sample consisted of all patients residing in the forensic psychiatric hospital on 1                                                                                                                                                                                         | 308   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit  |

| Author, year        | Publication type | Country | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                         | Setting                    | Study design    | Time-frame                                    | Data sources                                                                                  | Population                                                                                                                                                                       | N   | Early psychosis definition                                 | Forensic concept definition            |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                     |                  |         | explore whether psychotic patients committing the most severe offences have specific psychiatric and criminal antecedents distinguishing them from other psychotic offenders who did not cause death |                            |                 | sample: opening day onwards (1 November 1996) |                                                                                               | January 2002. The Dutch sample consisted of all consecutive admissions to the forensic psychiatric hospital De Kijvelanden from its opening day onwards (1 November 1996).       |     |                                                            |                                        |
| Nordström 2006 [57] | Journal article  | Sweden  | Describe homicides by people with schizophrenia to identify possible triggering factors                                                                                                              | National, population-based | Cross-sectional | 1992-2000                                     | Forensic psychiatric evaluation reports and public court conviction protocols                 | Male homicide offenders (murder and manslaughter) undergoing pre-trial forensic psychiatric evaluation with diagnosis of schizophrenia between 1992 and 2000                     | 48  | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Forensic psychiatric assessment        |
| Penney 2023 [58]    | Journal article  | Canada  | Examine mental health service utilization by persons who committed homicide and entered forensic care                                                                                                | Three hospitals in Ontario | Cross-sectional | 2011-2021                                     | Psychiatric reports, Ontario Review Board disposition documentation                           | All forensic patients adjudicated Not Criminally Responsible for an index offence of (or including) homicide and who were active inpatients or outpatients between 2011 and 2021 | 112 | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Found not guilty due to mental illness |
| Petroni 2022 [59]   | Journal article  | Italy   | Present a case highlighting the psychopathological and contextual issues involved in the perpetration of matricide by a patient suffering from schizophrenia                                         | Not reported               | Case study      | Not reported                                  | Forensic pathology report, autopsy report, forensic psychiatric examination report            | A case of matricide by a patient with a recent diagnosis of psychotic disorder                                                                                                   | 1   | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                     | Found not guilty due to mental illness |
| Provoost 2022 [60]  | Journal article  | France  | Explore the acting-out of homicidal mentally ill patients, with a particular focus on the characteristics of their delusions; assess the evolution of delusions                                      | One forensic hospital      | Cross-sectional | 2015-2019, 1910-1914                          | Medical records, police reports, written, expert opinions, court transcripts, autopsy reports | Male, suffering from mental illness with delusions, committed homicide (or attempted) while experiencing delusions, hospitalized in the Henri Colin secure unit between 1910 and | 40  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit  |

| Author, year      | Publication type | Country       | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                   | Setting                                                                                                              | Study design      | Time-frame | Data sources                                                                                                                          | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | N          | Early psychosis definition                   | Forensic concept definition                                                          |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   |                  |               | across the 20th and early 21st centuries                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                      |                   |            |                                                                                                                                       | 1914, or between 2015 and 2019                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |            |                                              |                                                                                      |
| Purcell 2012 [61] | Journal article  | Australia     | Describe a service model for a pilot forensic satellite clinic embedded within an early intervention service                                                                   | One outpatient/inpatient early intervention clinic in Western Melbourne (catchment covering population of 1 million) | Cross-sectional   | 2009-2010  | Medical records                                                                                                                       | Patients referred by early intervention clinicians to the pilot forensic satellite clinic over the 12-month period and offered primary or secondary consultation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 45         | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis | Forensic patient; Contact with forensicare clinicians                                |
| Simpson 2006 [62] | Journal article  | New Zealand   | Examine the clinical and offence profiles of populations of homicide offenders with mental illness defined by the clinical and legal definitions of mentally abnormal homicide | Population-based (national)                                                                                          | Cross-sectional   | 1988-2000  | Secondary government databases (police and law enforcement database, government, parole, Coroner's files, health administrative data) | Homicide offenders (non-mentally abnormal) and mentally abnormal homicides in New Zealand from 1988 to 2000 meeting either the clinical or legal definition. Legal definition: perpetrator received a mental health disposition from the courts and convicted for the offence of homicide. Clinical definition: perpetrators of homicide who had a prior or subsequent lifetime hospitalization for severe mental illness. | 844        | No prior hospitalization for psychosis       | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Found unfit to stand trial                   |
| Singh 2024 [63]   | Journal article  | International | Describe violence in forensic psychiatric patients with psychosis, the factors associated with violence, and the relevant implications                                         | Multiple                                                                                                             | Systematic review | 1999-2023  | Published studies                                                                                                                     | Quantitative study designs with a sample consisting of forensic psychiatric patients above the age of 18 with findings of not criminally responsible or permanently unfit to stand trial or equivalent. Some fraction of the study participants needed to have                                                                                                                                                             | 29 studies | Other: First psychotic episode               | Forensic patient; Found not guilty due to mental illness; Found unfit to stand trial |

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| Author, year        | Publication type | Country        | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                             | Setting                                       | Study design         | Time-frame | Data sources                                                                                          | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | N   | Early psychosis definition                                 | Forensic concept definition           |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                     |                  |                |                                                                                                                                                          |                                               |                      |            |                                                                                                       | psychotic disorder or psychotic symptoms, with stratified data available. Studies also needed to include violence as an outcome/focus of the study.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |     |                                                            |                                       |
| Smedley 2010 [64]   | Book chapter     | United Kingdom | Present a case vignette showing the use of a psychological intervention in early psychosis in a secure setting                                           | N/A                                           | Other: Case vignette | N/A        | N/A                                                                                                   | N/A                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | N/A | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |
| Smith 1999 [65]     | Journal article  | United Kingdom | Examine the relationship between psychotic symptoms and sex offending in men with schizophrenia                                                          | Population-based (covering England and Wales) | Cross-sectional      | May 1997   | Case files from Mental Health Unit of the Home Office (court and police records, psychiatric records) | Inpatients residing in hospitals in England and Wales during May 1997 under legal category of mental illness following conviction for an index sex offence. Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia (without mental impairment or organic brain disease) were included. Exclusions: patients with other diagnoses, insufficient data, or diagnosed with first onset schizophrenia after their offence with no evidence of psychosis at time of offence. | 80  | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |
| Tengström 2001 [66] | Journal article  | Sweden         | Identify characteristics that might be useful in designing treatment programs and management strategies for preventing further criminality and violence; | Population-based, covering Sweden             | Cross-sectional      | 1988-1995  | Reports of pretrial psychiatric assessments, National Police Register, Hospital                       | All men in Sweden who underwent a pretrial psychiatric assessment for the first time between 1988 and 1995 when accused of a violent offense, diagnosed with                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 272 | No prior hospitalization for psychosis                     | Forensic psychiatric assessment       |

| Author, year       | Publication type | Country | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                           | Setting                                                                                                                             | Study design                  | Time-frame         | Data sources                                                           | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | N  | Early psychosis definition                                 | Forensic concept definition                                                   |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |                  |         | describe childhood and adolescent characteristics that distinguish early- and late-start offenders and identify possible targets of early intervention |                                                                                                                                     |                               |                    | Discharge Register, National Causes of Death Register, court documents | schizophrenia, and subsequently convicted of the offense                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |                                                            |                                                                               |
| Valença 2008 [67]  | Journal article  | Brazil  | Evaluate a population of women diagnosed with primary psychotic disorders, hospitalized for homicide, or attempted homicide                            | One forensic hospital                                                                                                               | Case series                   | July-December 2007 | Patient interview, medical records, expert records, and opinions       | All female patients diagnosed with a primary psychotic disorder who were serving a security measure for homicide or attempted homicide                                                                                                         | 8  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit; Forensic psychiatric assessment        |
| Valença 2011 [68]  | Journal article  | Brazil  | Describe the cases of two women who faced criminal charges related to child homicide                                                                   | Not reported                                                                                                                        | Case study                    | 1987, 2006         | Case records and clinical examination                                  | Not reported                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |
| Valença 2021 [69]  | Journal article  | Brazil  | Describe cases of parricide, matricide, and filicide associated with presence of major mental disorders                                                | Not reported                                                                                                                        | Case study                    | Not reported       | Not reported                                                           | Brazilian cases of parricide, matricide, and filicide associated with the presence of major mental disorders and personality disorders                                                                                                         | 3  | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis               | Forensic psychiatric assessment                                               |
| Valevski 1999 [70] | Journal article  | Israel  | Characterize patients hospitalized for homicide with a diagnosis of schizophrenia                                                                      | Population-based (one high-security hospital covering whole NGMI for homicide with diagnosis of schizophrenia population in Israel) | Cross-sectional; Case-control | Not reported       | Hospital records                                                       | Homicide group: inpatients at Gan Meged Hospital with schizophrenia found not guilty of homicide by reason of insanity. Control group: consecutive, non-homicidal inpatients with schizophrenia matched for age, sex, and duration of disease. | 61 | No prior contact with mental health services for psychosis | Found not guilty due to mental illness; Admitted to forensic hospital or unit |

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| Author, year        | Publication type | Country       | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Setting                                                              | Study design                    | Time-frame | Data sources                                  | Population                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | N     | Early psychosis definition                                                                                                               | Forensic concept definition            |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Wang 2019 [71]      | Journal article  | China         | Understand the demographic, clinical and criminological characteristics of Chinese homicide offenders with schizophrenia from a gender-based perspective                                                                                                | Population-based (covering all institutions in Hunan province)       | Cross-sectional                 | 2010-2016  | Forensic records (medical and criminal files) | Aged 14 and above, diagnosis of schizophrenia, received forensic psychiatric assessment between Jan 1, 2010, and Dec 31, 2016. Exclusion criteria: schizophrenia developed after the crime, missing data, non-Hunan residents.                             | 2,114 | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                                                             | Forensic psychiatric assessment        |
| Wasser 2017 [72]    | Other: Column    | United States | Review evidence for heightened risk of aggression and criminal justice involvement in first episode psychosis and highlight opportunities for collaboration between mental health services and diversionary programs using a sequential intercept model | N/A                                                                  | Narrative review; Other: Column | N/A        | N/A                                           | N/A                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | N/A   | Other: First-episode psychosis                                                                                                           | Forensic psychiatric assessment        |
| Weithmann 2008 [73] | Journal article  | Germany       | Investigate the possibility of preventing offences in general inpatient psychiatric services                                                                                                                                                            | Two forensic hospitals covering region of Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany | Cross-sectional                 | 2003       | Medical and legal records                     | Male inpatients receiving treatment according to Section 63 of the Criminal Code with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder                                                                                                                                    | 75    | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis                                                                                             | Admitted to forensic hospital or unit  |
| Yee 2011 [74]       | Journal article  | Australia     | Determine the proportion of severe violent assaults resulting in serious injury but not death that were committed by people with a psychotic illness; describe the characteristics of people with psychosis who commit severe                           | Population-based (state of New South Wales)                          | Cross-sectional                 | 2006-2007  | Court documents                               | Offences in court records between 2006 and 2007 in which there was a conviction or finding of NGMI for violence (attempted murder, malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm with intent, recklessly inflict grievous bodily harm or wounding, | 661   | No prior psychiatric treatment for psychosis; Other: patients in their first weeks of antipsychotic treatment who have yet to respond to | Found not guilty due to mental illness |

| Author, year | Publication type | Country | Study aim(s)                                                                                                                       | Setting | Study design | Time-frame | Data sources | Population                                                                                       | N | Early psychosis definition                                                | Forensic concept definition |
|--------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                  |         | violent offences; estimate the proportion of those with psychosis who commit serious violence who could be first episode psychosis |         |              |            |              | attempt to choke, assault causing grievous bodily harm, assault occasioning actual bodily harm). |   | treatment (onset of positive symptoms up to adequate period of treatment) |                             |

NGMI = not guilty on the grounds of mental illness; DUP = duration of untreated psychosis; DSM-5; SSD, ICD-9; ICD-10

**Table S4. Findings from each included evidence source related to forensic mental health service use and early psychosis (N = 74).**

| <b>Author, year</b>     | <b>Findings on forensic mental health service use and early psychosis</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ali 2024 [1]            | A case of filicide was associated with psychosis onset during the peripartum period along with persecutory delusions, that was left untreated.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Alish 2007 [2]          | There was a higher proportion of early psychosis in the schizophrenia-sex offences group relative to the schizophrenia non-sex-offence group (27.8% vs 12.5%)                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Amani 2022 [3]          | 18% (n=11) of the sample (people with schizophrenia hospitalized for committing homicide) were early psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Azoulay 2020 [4]        | 18/19 (95%) homicide offenders hospitalized without prior psychiatric treatment were early psychosis. Characteristics of patients whose first psychiatric contact is in the context of homicide: largely men, young adults, single, unemployed, and abuse substances. Duration of untreated psychosis was long and progressed for several months or even years. |
| Balcioğlu 2024 [5]      | In a sample of homicide offenders with schizophrenia spectrum disorder from Türkiye and Italy, the group from Italy had a significantly higher proportion of early psychosis cases compared to Türkiye (49% vs 12%).                                                                                                                                            |
| Barbieri 2022 [6]       | People suffering from Delusional Misidentification Syndromes (eg, "Doppelgänger phenomenon") constitute a sub-category of psychiatric patients who may become violent towards others.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Bègue 2020 [7]          | 24% of offenders with schizophrenia undergoing psychiatric assessment were early psychosis. There were no differences in the proportion of early psychosis in the comorbid substance use disorder group vs no substance use disorder (27% vs 21%).                                                                                                              |
| Belli 2010 [8]          | 7/49 (14.3%) homicide offenders with schizophrenia in a forensic hospital were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Böker & Häfner 1982 [9] | Among homicide offenders with schizophrenia in Germany over a 10-year period, 41% were early psychosis (116/284). Among homicide offenders diagnosed with affective psychoses, 51% (19/37) were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                |
| Bourget 2004 [10]       | All cases presented with insidious illness onset, which went unrecognized until the homicidal event. Most patients (68%) were diagnosed with schizophrenia. Only 4 patients (18%) had past contacts with psychiatric services (for somatic complaints, substance abuse, and anxiety/depression). Only one patient had a history of violent behaviour.           |
| Bourget 2004 [11]       | All 4 cases were men who committed severe violence in early psychosis and experienced delusions of misidentification (Capgras Syndrome) which contributed to the violence towards others. Social withdrawal/self-isolation, and sexual preoccupation may also play a role.                                                                                      |
| Boylu 2025 [12]         | In a sample of patients with delusional disorder undergoing forensic psychiatric assessment, 60% (89/150) were early psychosis. There was no significant difference in the proportion of people with early psychosis in the group with crime history vs no crime history (57% vs 60%, respectively).                                                            |
| Bruwer 2017 [13]        | Among offenders hospitalized for a psychiatric assessment following domestic homicide and experiencing psychosis, 60% were early psychosis (6/10 experiencing psychosis at time of event; 6/21 in the whole sample of people with severe mental illness referred for psychiatric assessment following domestic homicide [29%]).                                 |
| Carabellese 2014 [14]   | 1 of the 2 cases presented committed matricide in early psychosis. The Capgras' delusion experienced by both cases contributed to the matricide.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Carabellese 2021 [15]   | 23.1% of the schizophrenia spectrum disorder group of homicide/attempted homicide offenders were early psychosis. Among all forensic psychiatric assessments for homicide/attempted homicide, early psychosis makes up a small proportion (9/187, 4.8%)                                                                                                         |

| Author, year        | Findings on forensic mental health service use and early psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chen 2018 [16]      | 42/107 (39%) of people with schizophrenia who committed homicide and referred for psychiatric assessment had never received any mental health treatment (i.e., were early psychosis).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Davies 2006 [17]    | Powerlessness and lack of control of the situation may be risk factors for the genesis of violence in people with early psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Dolan 1996 [18]     | Among homicide offenders in a forensic hospital with psychotic disorder, 22% (12/54) were early psychosis. Within the full forensic sample (psychotic and non-psychotic homicide offenders), early psychosis accounted for 10% of the sample (12/120).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Erb 2001 [19]       | Across both time periods, 40% (125/313) of people with schizophrenia committing or attempting to commit homicide were early psychosis. Within the older cohort, 116/284 (41%) were early psychosis, and within the more recent cohort 9/29 (31%) were early psychosis. Data from the recent period suggest lack of appropriate services for chronic high-risk patients and the non-use of mental health services in the early psychosis patients were associated with homicide.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Golenkov 2011 [20]  | In Chuvashia about 1 in 200 patients with early schizophrenia present for treatment after committing homicide (34/6700 estimated in the region). The rate of previously treated homicide was estimated at 1 in 1259 (rate of homicide in early schizophrenia is 6 times higher than in previously treated patients).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Goodhand 2024 [21]  | Among those found not guilty due to mental illness with a schizophrenia-related diagnosis, 23% were early psychosis. Although the majority of the sample had a psychotic disorder, it was not diagnosed in the majority of prior emergency department visits (58%) and outpatient visits (67%), and in 31% of hospitalizations prior to the offence, suggesting that emerging or underlying psychosis was often missed or attributed to other conditions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Gralton 2000 [22]   | Schizophrenia may go unrecognized in forensic samples of people with mild and borderline learning disability, and may explain violent offending behaviour.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Grungberg 1978 [23] | 3/9 (33%) psychotic homicides were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Hadidy 2012 [24]    | Among homicide offenders with schizophrenia undergoing psychiatric assessment, 27% were early psychosis. There were no differences in the proportion of early psychosis cases between the homicide group and non-homicide group with schizophrenia (27.3% vs 29.7%).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Hardwick 2003 [25]  | The patients whose first ever psychiatric admission was to medium security accounted for 5% of the total number of admissions over the total study period. Among those who were in their first episode of psychiatric illness, 75%-85% were early psychosis (depending on time period).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| He 2022 [26]        | 87 (26%) of the patients with schizophrenia undergoing forensic psychiatric assessment due to interpersonal violence were early psychosis (no previous treatment definition), and for 45% of the sample it was a first hospitalization.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Hodgins 2004 [27]   | Among men with schizophrenia spectrum disorders admitted to a forensic hospital, 22% (35/158) were early psychosis at the time of admission (i.e., had no prior admission in general psychiatry). The group of forensic patients that had prior admissions did not differ significantly from the early psychosis group with respect to age and proportion born outside the site country. Those treated only in forensic psychiatric care committed 2.7 violent and 8.1 non-violent offences that gained them admission to a forensic hospital (the previously hospitalized group committed an average of 2.7 violent and 2.7 non-violent offences that gained them admission). 22% of the previously hospitalized group and 26% of the early psychosis group were admitted to forensic hospital following commission of murder or attempted murder. |
| Humphreys 1994 [28] | 15/31 patients (48%) committed offences associated with psychotic symptoms or were ill at the time of the offence. Only 6/15 patients (40%) were diverted to forensic mental health services via hospital order. In other cases, the mental disorder went unnoticed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| Author, year          | Findings on forensic mental health service use and early psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jacobshagen 2024 [29] | 29% of female offenders in a forensic hospital with schizophrenia spectrum disorder were early psychosis (no prior antipsychotic treatment). This proportion was significantly higher than non-offender patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder (none were early psychosis).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Kachouchi 2018 [30]   | Among people with schizophrenia hospitalized for homicide, 6/30 (20%) were early psychosis. There was a significantly higher proportion of early psychosis patients in the homicide group compared to the non-forensic hospitalized sample.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Kirchebner 2023 [31]  | 26% of offender patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder were early psychosis (inpatient definition), which was significantly more than the non-offender schizophrenia spectrum disorder group (5%).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Koks 2024 [32]        | In a sample of forensic outpatients with no prior diagnosis of psychotic disorder and screened for psychosis symptoms, 9% were found to be early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Laajasalo 2005 [33]   | Among homicide offenders with schizophrenia in Finland, 16% (17/109) were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Large 2008 [34]       | The proportion of early psychosis homicides ranged from 13% to 76%. Longer average duration of untreated psychosis at the country level was associated with a higher proportion of patients who committed homicide prior to treatment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| LeBihan 2004 [35]     | 38% of men hospitalized to a maximum-security hospital due to parricide were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Leong 1995 [36]       | 12/25 (48%) homicide offenders with psychosis in Los Angeles County were early psychosis cases                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Levine 2008 [37]      | 5.6% of patients were admitted with forensic status at first admission (8.1% of males and 1.8% of females).<br>Over 4- to 18-year follow up: 35% of males and 16% of females with an index forensic admission had a second forensic admission. A forensic index admission was associated with a higher average number of hospital days per year and longer length of first stay relative to voluntary and involuntary index admissions. For males, a forensic index admission was associated with more admissions per illness year. |
| Lewis 2003 [38]       | Among women with psychosis committing filicide and undergoing psychiatric assessment, 14% were early psychosis. Among all women undergoing psychiatric assessment for filicide in the state of Michigan, 9% were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Liem 2012 [39]        | Among people with psychotic disorder who committed homicide in the Netherlands, 34/61 (56%) were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Machetanz 2023 [40]   | 40% of offender patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder were early psychosis (no prior treatment definition), which was significantly higher than non-offender patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder (6.5%).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Macmillan 1987 [41]   | 4.7% were hospitalized under a forensic section of the Mental Health Act. Among patients with police contact prior to admission, 22% were hospitalized under forensic section of the Mental Health Act.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Markopoulou 2021 [42] | 21/78 (27%) of patients found not guilty by reason of insanity with a psychotic disorder were early psychosis. Early psychosis patients were younger, more likely to have recently experienced a stressful life event, and more likely to have assaulted a member of the family. Patients with higher hostility scores in the aggression questionnaire remained at risk for committing a crime during the course of illness.                                                                                                        |
| Markopoulou 2023 [43] | Among offenders found not guilty by reason of insanity hospitalized in northern Greece, committing the offence in the first episode of psychosis was not associated with a history of conduct disorder (30% were early psychosis in the conduct disorder group vs 25% in the no conduct disorder group).                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Markopoulou 2024 [44] | Among offenders found not guilty by reason of insanity hospitalized in northern Greece, committing the offence in the first episode of psychosis was not associated with a history of conduct disorder (30% were early psychosis in the conduct disorder group vs 25% in the no conduct disorder group).                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| Author, year       | Findings on forensic mental health service use and early psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| McGovern 1991 [45] | On first psychiatric admission, Black-Caribbeans were more likely to be detained under a forensic section compared to the white group (10% vs 0%) and over 4- to 8- year follow-up. 21% of Black Caribbeans and 3% of the white group were admitted under forensic sections at any point over the study period. Only males were detained in either group, with 1/3 of Black-Caribbean males having been detained (and 5% of the white group).                                                                                                 |
| Meehan 2006 [46]   | Among homicide offenders with schizophrenia, 28% were early psychosis patients (proportion is higher if including the 12 cases with prior contact but schizophrenia not recognized: 36/85 [42%]). Among all homicide offenders, early psychosis accounted for a very small proportion (1.5%; 24/1594). In the month before the offense, those with no previous service contact were more likely to have experienced an increase in the conviction with which their delusions were held compared to the previously treated group (52% vs 25%). |
| Millaud 1989 [47]  | Among homicide offenders with schizophrenia, 28% were early psychosis patients (proportion is higher if including the 12 cases with prior contact but schizophrenia not recognized: 36/85 [42%]). Among all homicide offenders, early psychosis accounted for a very small proportion (1.5%; 24/1594). In the month before the offense, those with no previous service contact were more likely to have experienced an increase in the conviction with which their delusions were held compared to the previously treated group (52% vs 25%). |
| Nielssen 2007 [48] | People in first episodes of mental illness are at greater risk of committing serious violence than those in subsequent episodes (54 people (61%) of homicide offenders with psychotic illness were in their first episode of psychosis and 61 (69%) were in their first year of illness).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Nielssen 2009 [49] | 26/151 (17.2%) of offenders committed child homicide during a psychotic illness. Early psychosis patients were over-represented (58%, 15/26). 86% of early psychosis offenders had contact with some form of health service in the 2 weeks before the homicide, and 33% had contact with a mental health service at some point in the past. There is a higher proportion of women in the early psychosis group vs previously treated (93% vs 46%).                                                                                            |
| Nielssen 2010 [50] | Approximately 4 in 10 of the homicides committed by people with a psychotic illness occur in early psychosis (i.e., before treatment; pooled estimate: 38.5%, 95% CI 31.1%-46.5%). Approximately 1 in 700 people with psychosis commit a homicide in early psychosis, and approximately 1 in 10 000 patients with psychosis who have received treatment will commit a homicide each year; the rate of homicide in psychosis before treatment is approximately 15 times higher than the annual rate after treatment.                           |
| Nielssen 2011 [51] | Within both the stranger homicide group and the family homicide group, there was a large proportion of early psychosis (64% vs 52%; no significant difference). Never-treated homicide offenders were more likely to hold delusional beliefs about the victim compared to the family homicide offenders, but there were no other differences found in demographic, illness, or offence characteristics.                                                                                                                                       |
| Nielssen 2011 [52] | Among people found NGMI of serious violent offence with a psychotic disorder, 46% were early psychosis. There was a higher proportion of early psychosis homicide offenders (52%) than among offenders who committed severe nonlethal assaults (39%), suggesting an association between severe violence and early psychosis. Early psychosis NGMI patients were younger, more likely to come from non-English speaking countries and to have used a firearm in the offence compared to previously treated NGMI psychosis patients.            |
| Nielssen 2012 [53] | 4.4% (12/272) people found NGMI of severe violent offence were in a manic state at the time of the offence; 4/12 (33.3%) manic offenders were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Nielssen 2012 [54] | About one-half of psychotic patients who commit the most severe forms of violent offences in association with psychosis are early psychosis, suggesting an increased risk of serious violence in this population.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Nielssen 2022 [55] | About one quarter of NGMI homicide offenders with severe mental illness were early psychosis; 4 in 10 NGMI offenders had no record of having been treated with antipsychotic medication prior to the offence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| Author, year        | Findings on forensic mental health service use and early psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nijman 2003 [56]    | 8.1% (25/308) of forensic patients were early psychosis at the time of the index offence. Among patients with psychotic illness, 22.5% (25/111) were early psychosis. Comparing lethal psychotic offenders with non-lethal offenders, 15% were early psychosis compared to 26% in the non-lethal group (not statistically significant).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Nordström 2006 [57] | 21% of homicide offenders with schizophrenia undergoing forensic psychiatric assessment were early psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Penney 2023 [58]    | Among homicide offenders with psychosis found not guilty by reason of insanity in Ontario, 24.3% were early psychosis; this group tended to be younger at the time of the homicide, have a shorter duration of illness, and were less likely to have prior arrests or criminal charges.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Petroni 2022 [59]   | Persecutory delusions with contents of transformation/misidentification involving the mother contributed to matricide in an early psychosis case.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Provoost 2022 [60]  | Within the historical sample of men hospitalized for homicide, the prevalence of early psychosis was high (70%). Within the modern sample, the prevalence of early psychosis was lower (47%).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Purcell 2012 [61]   | In a sample of youth referred to a pilot forensic clinic embedded within early intervention services for mental illness, 40% were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Simpson 2006 [62]   | Among psychotic homicide offenders in New Zealand, just under one-third (28%) were early psychosis (first admitted at the time of the offence). This accounts for 9.6% (18/187) of all mentally abnormal homicides, and 2.1% of all homicides, (18/844).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Singh 2024 [63]     | Early psychosis offenders were more likely to commit severe index offenses, driven by delusions and persecutory ideation, often preceded by a stressful life event and followed by a suicide attempt. They were also more likely to be born overseas in a non-English-speaking country, report depressed mood at the time of the offense, and use a firearm. In contrast, later offenders had more chronic psychopathology, worse outcomes, and were more likely to have prior convictions.                                                                                                                          |
| Smedley 2010 [64]   | The case vignette provides an example for clinicians, illustrating the use of psychological intervention with a young person experiencing early psychosis in a secure hospital setting.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Smith 1999 [65]     | Among men with schizophrenia hospitalized for sex offences 8/80 (10%) were early psychosis. There was a higher proportion of early psychosis patients in the white group vs Black-Caribbean, using criteria of whether schizophrenia was ever diagnosed (29% vs 5%; there was also a higher proportion using past psychiatric contact criteria [84% vs 95%] but this was not statistically significant).                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Tengström 2001 [66] | In a sample of male offenders with schizophrenia convicted of violent offense, 22% were early psychosis (61/272). There were no differences in the prevalence of early psychosis between the early and late start offender groups with schizophrenia (23% vs 22%).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Valença 2008 [67]   | In a case series of women hospitalized for homicide/attempted homicide in Brazil, 2/8 (25%) were early psychosis at the time of the offence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Valença 2011 [68]   | In a case of filicide occurring in the context of early psychosis, the patient had limited social support, living in a situation with family conflict, presented persecutory delusions and auditory hallucinations. The early psychosis case was different from the chronic schizophrenia case in that there was no history of violent behaviour or substance/alcohol abuse.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Valença 2021 [69]   | Case study of parricide occurring in the context of early psychosis, illustrating that most crimes committed by individuals with schizophrenia occur in the family setting and in the initial phase of the disease. Paranoid ideation played a role in the violent behavior, as the case displayed persecutory delusions in relation to neighbors and the police. The case also illustrates the "late starter" trajectory to violent behaviour in schizophrenia (patients without a prior history of violence who present this behaviour at the beginning of illness, where positive symptoms explain the violence). |

| Author, year        | Findings on forensic mental health service use and early psychosis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Valevski 1999 [70]  | Among patients with schizophrenia found NGMI for homicide, 13/33 (39%) were early psychosis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Wang 2019 [71]      | Within the sample of patients with schizophrenia undergoing forensic psychiatric examination, 28% were early psychosis. Proportions were similar in within homicide and non-homicide offenders (28% in both groups). Within homicide offenders, stratified by sex, there were no significant differences in the proportion of the sample in early psychosis in males vs females (28% vs 29%). There were also no significant differences in the proportion of early psychosis cases among male offenders, when comparing homicide vs non-homicide groups (28% vs 29%). The same finding held within female offenders (26% early psychosis in homicide group vs 25% in non-homicide group). |
| Wasser 2017 [72]    | Forensic evaluations are an intercept point along the sequential intercept model in which to divert people experiencing early psychosis from incarceration.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Weithmann 2008 [73] | Among forensic inpatients in Germany with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder, a small proportion were early psychosis (5.3%)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Yee 2011 [74]       | Of the severe violent offenders with a diagnosis of psychotic illness, 22% (16/74) were early psychosis cases, comprising 2.4% of all severe non-lethal assaults. Compared to psychosis patients who previously received treatment, the early psychosis group were more likely to be female (13% vs 3%), from non-English speaking country (31% vs 10%), less likely to have previous criminal conviction (63% vs 90%), and older at time of psychosis onset (27 vs 23 years old).                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

NGMI = not guilty on the grounds of mental illness

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