Forensic Psychology

Module 1: Intro to Forensic Psychology

Psychology

- Science of human thought (cognition), emotion (affect) and behaviour.
- All correlate
- Theoretical methods to found prnciples of human behaviour

Forensic Psychology

- Psychology of the courts
- Criminal psychology: psych of criminal behaviour and social context (offender focussed)
- Criminal Law: prove quality
- Civil Law: judged on probability
- Family Law: custody issues
- 'production and application of psychological knowledge to civil and criminal justice system'
- 'psych services in justice or legislative system, developing specialised knowledge of legal issues as they affect psycch and conduct research on legal questions involving psych processes
- Narrow: application of psych in legal system, particularly courts
- Broad: cover wider application of psych in legal matters**

Researchers

- Practitioners: research and empirical research; test and work; give feedback on treatment and research

Applied Psych: apply in practise

- Police psych: recruitment and stress
- Investigative: profiling (david canter)
- Clinical: assessment and prediction - treating
- Prison: treatment, parol and police – risk assessment

Academic Psych: experiments and research

- Biological: inheritance and effects of injury
- Developmental: aggression and delinquency
- Cognitive: eyewitness and interviewing
- Social: juries and media

History of Forensic and Crim Psych

- 1893: first experiment on psych of testimony
- 1917: psych tests for law enforcement
- 1921: psych testified in court
- 1970: forensic psychology term emerged****
- 1971: APLS and AAPL psych clubs emerged
- 1978: ANZPPL association emerged