

# DOWNLOAD PDF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSES

## Chapter 1 : Legal psychology - Wikipedia

*Psychological science now reveals much about the law's response to crime. This is the first text to bridge both fields as it presents psychological research and theory relevant to each phase of criminal justice processes.*

For a time, legal psychology researchers were primarily focused on issues related to eyewitness testimony and jury decision-making; so much so, that the editor of *Law and Human Behavior*, the premier legal psychology journal, implored researchers to expand the scope of their research and move on to other areas. In addition, research by legal psychologists is regularly published in more general journals that cover both basic and applied research areas. In March J. McKeen Cattell posted questions to fifty-six of his students at Columbia University, the questions he asked his students were comparable to those asked in a court of justice. What he found was that it was reasonable to conclude eyewitness accounts of events were unreliable. He could not figure out specifically why each student had inaccurate testimonies. Although a jury, or the judge, should know how normal errors are in eyewitness testimonies given different conditions. However, even Cattell was shocked by the level of incorrectness displayed by his students. His research is still widely considered a prevailing research interest in legal psychology. Consultation within civil courts was most common, during this time criminal courts rarely consulted with psychologists. Psychologists were not considered medical experts, those who were like, physicians and psychiatrists, in the past were the ones consulted for criminal testimonies. Although formal legal training such as a JD or Master of Legal Studies degree can be beneficial, most legal psychologists hold only the PhD. In fact, some argue[ citation needed ] that specialized legal training dilutes the psychological empiricism of the researcher. For instance, to understand how eyewitness memory "works", a psychologist should be concerned with memory processes as a whole, instead of only the aspects relevant to the law e. A list of American universities that offer graduate training in legal psychology can be found here on the website of the American Psychology-Law Society. Roles of a legal psychologist[ edit ]

Academics and research[ edit ] Many legal psychologists work as professors in university psychology departments, criminal justice departments or law schools. Like other professors, legal psychologists generally conduct and publish empirical research, teach various classes, and mentor graduate and undergraduate students. Many legal psychologists also conduct research in a more general area of psychology e. Those legal psychologists who work in law schools almost always hold a JD in addition to a PhD

Main article: Expert witness

Psychologists specifically trained in legal issues, as well as those with no formal training, are often called by legal parties to testify as expert witnesses. In criminal trials, an expert witness may be called to testify about eyewitness memory, mistaken identity, competence to stand trial, the propensity of a death-qualified jury to also be "pro-guilt", etc. More general testimony about perceptual issues e. Experts, particularly psychology experts, are often accused of being "hired guns" or "stating the obvious".

Policy making and legislative guidance[ edit ] Psychologists employed at public policy centers may attempt to influence legislative policy or may be called upon by state or national lawmakers to address some policy issue through empirical research. A psychologist working in public policy might suggest laws or help to evaluate a new legal practice e. They may advise legal decision makers, particularly judges, on psychological findings pertaining to issues in a case. The psychologist who acts as a court adviser provides similar input to one acting as an expert witness, but acts out of the domain of an adversarial system. The American Psychological Association has provided briefs concerning mental illness, retardation and other factors. The amicus brief usually contains an opinion backed by scientific citations and statistics. The impact of an amicus brief by a psychological association is questionable. For instance, Justice Powell [8] once called a reliance on statistics "numerology" and discounted results of several empirical studies.

Trial consulting[ edit ] Some legal psychologists work in trial consulting. No special training nor certification is needed to be a trial consultant, though an advanced degree is generally welcomed by those who would hire the trial consultant. The American Society of Trial Consultants does have a code of ethics for members, but there are no legally binding ethical

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rules for consultants. The practice of law firms hiring "in-house" trial consultants is becoming more popular, but these consultants usually can also be used by the firms as practicing attorneys. Trial consultants perform a variety of services for lawyers, such as picking jurors usually relying on in-house or published statistical studies or performing "mock trials" with focus groups. Trial consultants work on all stages of a case from helping to organize testimony, preparing witnesses to testify, picking juries , and even arranging "shadow jurors" to watch the trial unfold and provide input on the trial. There is some debate on whether the work of a trial consultant is protected under attorney-client privilege, especially when the consultant is hired by a party in the case and not by an attorney.

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## Chapter 2 : Forensic Psychology - Criminal Justice | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Psychology and Law of Criminal Justice Processes: Cases and Materials* Psychological science now reveals much about the law's response to crime. This is the first text to bridge both fields as it presents psychological research and theory relevant to each phase of criminal justice processes.

Students should be aware, though, that criminal justice is a broad field, and that both the duties the expected education level can vary widely. Criminology, too, often requires a graduate degree. Some federal agencies are very selective, and seek both formal education and a demonstrated set of skills. Those who have their sights set on the FBI may face some very stiff competition! Click here to contact Capella University and request information about their programs. Application of Psychology to Criminal Justice Criminal justice requires skills in analyzing, applying research, and reporting findings. These skills are developed, to varying degrees, in liberal arts study. So what is it about psychology that makes it an especially good fit? Psychology study develops knowledge of adaptive and maladaptive human behavior across age groups and in different social contexts. It helps students understand the various factors that influence decision making: Some programs focus on applied human behavior and develop skills for direct service. Students may get some experience with counseling and case management. This can be useful for corrections treatment providers who are responsible for putting together plans that discourage recidivism. Parole and probation officers are also responsible to the public; they are instrumental in determining whether an offender or accused person can live in society without posing a threat. The role can include some assessment – and assessment is one of the fortes of the psychologist. Coursework Options Some undergraduate psychology programs include a specialization or formal concentration in criminal justice. There may be an interdisciplinary component, with coursework in police process and the legal system. Students who do not pursue a criminal justice specialization can still plan their curriculum to provide a broad knowledge and skill base. They may pair psychology with a complementary minor. Psychology coursework could include psychopathology, social psychology, developmental psychology, multicultural psychology, rehabilitation, and addiction psychology. College-level internships can be invaluable in securing post-college employment. A psychology student may work in a legal or corrections setting even if there is no formal concentration in criminal justice.

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## Chapter 3 : In Doubt – Dan Simon | Harvard University Press

*The introduction analyses the major legal themes and values that guide criminal justice processes and points to the many psychological issues they raise. Part I examines how the legal system investigates and apprehends criminal suspects.*

In order to fully understand how it has affected the field, one must first understand its role. Forensic psychology is a unique, yet crucial blend of both psychology and the criminal justice system. What is Forensic Psychology? This definition is somewhat vague, as forensic psychology has a huge effect on the world, as we know it. This practice can help determine whether or not criminals are convicted, or if they are forgiven for their actions. Where is Forensic Psychology Used? Therefore, forensic psychology is a practice used more frequently than one might imagine. Education Needed Forensic psychologists must earn their doctorate degrees as they are psychologists dealing with the legal aspects of mental function. However, earning a doctorate degree is a long process that requires stepping stones; obtaining an associates or bachelors in criminal justice is a good start! How has it Shaped the Study of Criminal Justice? Solving crimes has evolved as forensic psychology emerged. Getting to the bottom of the psychological components that drive individuals to act has never been the same. What makes forensic psychology interesting is that individuals are studying the minds and compelling forces of other individuals in order to determine what led them to commit a crime. In other words, this practice leads to not only an investigation of the crime, but an investigation of the person behind it, too. Forensic psychology plays an important role in determining why a person committed a crime, and whether or not they can be charged for it. Justice is still achieved, but in a different way – a way that is more appropriate regarding their state of mind during the time of the act. Often, professionals examine these individuals in a mental health facility. Why Choose to Study Criminal Justice Nationwide, criminal justice is a labor intensive, growth industry. Careers in criminal justice especially corrections continue to show strong growth. Not only that, but individuals who are genuinely interested in the field should consider it – students should be passionate about their studies! What to Do With a Degree in Criminal Justice Although a large number of criminal justice majors tend to have a preference for law enforcement, others find careers in prisons, the military, community corrections, court administration, academia, or more. Government positions in criminal justice are available at the local, county, state and federal levels, and private security is a growing and important source of jobs for criminal justice students. Reading, writing, and critical thinking skills are essential to successful completion of this degree, as well as successful careers in criminal justice. Students are expected to strengthen these skills throughout the degree program. Criminal Justice has become one of the most popular undergraduate majors in the United States; it is a dynamic field that includes the study of the agencies and procedures set up to manage both crime and the persons accused of violating the criminal law. If you are interested in studying criminal justice, consider Florida National University! Want to learn online, but have a different program in mind? Review our programs, and apply to FNU , today!

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## Chapter 4 : Law and Politics Book Review: IN DOUBT: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Cases And Materials Authors: Nova Science Publishers, Inc. May 17 Condition: Used - Good Ships same day or next business day! Used books may not include working access code or dust jacket. Payment We accept PayPal for all eBay orders. Please see payment details below. We will only ship to the address that is entered into PayPal when payment is made! Shipping Multiple shipping options are available for this item. For more detail, please see below, and select the shipping option that is most convenient for you. Returns We have a 30 day return policy. The return must be postmarked within 30 days of the delivery date. Once the item has been returned, we will initiate an item-only refund shipping costs are non-refundable. We do not provide return labels for general returns. Shipping and handling The seller has not specified a shipping method to Germany. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request shipping to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Quantity: There are 11 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code. This item does not ship to Germany Handling time Will usually ship within 2 business days of receiving cleared payment - opens in a new window or tab. Return policy After receiving the item, contact seller within Refund will be given as Return shipping Money back Buyer pays for return shipping Refer to eBay Return policy for more details. You are covered by the eBay Money Back Guarantee if you receive an item that is not as described in the listing.

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## Chapter 5 : Criminal Justice | Middle Tennessee State University

*Forensic psychology has played a large role in the criminal justice field over the years. In order to fully understand how it has affected the field, one must first understand its role. Forensic psychology is a unique, yet crucial blend of both psychology and the criminal justice system.*

Sponsored Schools Top 50 Books for Criminal Justice Professionals Criminal justice professional encompasses many different specialties. There are police officers, sociologists, lawyers, psychologists, social workers, victim advocates, and more. Within these specialties are several sub-categories of even more narrowly defined fields of work. There are even fictional books based on real criminal justice issues that can be helpful for professionals in the field to read to gain a stronger understanding of their work. The following books are the top 50 books for criminal justice professionals. The books were chosen based on their use in criminal justice college classes and how favored they are by professors, as well as user reviews on respected websites like Amazon. The books are divided according to criminal justice specialty. The books in the fiction and basic categories are regarded as useful to professionals in all areas and specialties of the criminal justice field. All of these books can be found on Amazon. Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement, by Kevin Gilmartin This book goes in-depth regarding the overall emotional impact of being in law enforcement so students in the field can be better prepared. The Will to Survive, by Bobby Smith This book discusses the problem of arrogance in law enforcement personnel and tells the story of one officer whose mistake on the job caused him to re-think his approach to being a police officer in a profound way. The Law Enforcement Handbook, by Desmond Rowland This book talks about the basics of being a police officer and is applicable to officers around the country. The Culture of Fear: Why Americans Are Afraid of the Wrong Things, by Barry Glasner This book provides a thoughtful discussion of how the media can influence what Americans believe are the real criminal justice problems in society and how those perceptions are not always correct. There are No Children Here, by Alex Kotlowitz This is a true story of brothers who grew up in the projects with violence all around them. The message of the book is that our current criminal justice system is used in a reactionary way and not as a preventative and how this must change. From Social Justice to Criminal Justice: Heffernan This volume provides a good discussion on how criminal justice is often administered unevenly toward poverty-ridden communities and why this is the case. The book also discusses ways to change this situation. Psychology and Criminal Justice Mistakes Were Made but Not by Me: Criminal justice is just one of those areas. It is primarily a psychology book. It discusses how we are designed to come up with reasons to justify our actions in any given situation. The Glass Castle, by Jeannette Walls Another true story, this book discusses overcoming adversity and how the criminal justice system plays a part in that for some people. Understanding How Good People Turn Evil, by Philip Zimbardo This book discusses just what its title suggests and is a fascinating read for those seeking to understand truly heinous criminal behavior. Inside the Criminal Mind, by Dr. Stanton Samenow This is a book used by many criminology professors and it discusses cognitive behavior modification. This is a technique that can be useful in criminal rehabilitation. Counseling In Criminal Justice Counselling in Context , by Brian Williams This is a good book for those who want to study more about counseling criminals to better understand them or to rehabilitate them. Lawyers and Courts Gunning for Justice, by Gerry Spence Mostly a corporate law book, this is written from the perspective of a lawyer who deals with cases involving insurance companies vs. He puts most of the focus on how emotions effect what a lawyer does and how they contribute to the outcome of these types of cases. Colson discusses the radical change in his life from friend and adviser to the President of the United States to being a prisoner for a time. Colson shows how arrogance is still prevalent in the law profession today and discusses how this can be overcome so there will be fewer cases like his. The Defense Never Rests, by F. Domestic Violence, Abuse, and Criminal Justice It discusses a lot of emotional issues and lessons from such cases. Women, the Law and the State, by Susan S. Edwards This book is a discussion of the role of police and the state in domestic

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violence cases. **Safe Passage to Healing:** These can be wives, children, or anyone who lives in a family environment where there is a violent person in the house. The book discusses how to heal and the role of the criminal justice profession in the healing path. **Criminal Justice in Fiction** *To Kill a Mockingbird*, by Harper Lee Though fiction, this book offers plenty for criminal justice professionals to learn from today. **The Trial**, by Franz Kafka This is a philosophical book that discusses the basics of justice and fairness. It was turned into a book and discusses criminal cases and the whole jury process involved in trying those cases. **Ethics in Criminal Justice** *The Death Penalty in America: Current Controversies*, by Adam Bedau Justice, ethics, and the law as they pertain to the death penalty in America are all discussed in this book. **A Lesson Before Dying**, by Ernest Gaines A look at a man on death row and his personal struggles with the ethics of the death penalty and the racism involved in it, as well as his personal path to forgiveness. **Civil Rights and Criminal Justice** *The New Jim Crow: Crime Victims in Criminal Justice* An Introduction to Victimology, by Andrew Karmen A discussion of how to deal with crime victims appropriately, especially written for criminal justice personnel of all kinds. **Tobolowsky** A discussion of the rights available to crime victims through the criminal justice processes in the United States. **God and the Victim:** Lisa Barnes Lampman A religious-based book that looks at the theological side of crime and victims of crime. **Good Practice in the Law and Safeguarding Adults: Criminal Justice and Adult Protection** *Good Practice in Health, Social Care and Criminal Justice*, by Jacki Pritchard A handbook for criminal justice professionals who are tasked with protecting adults who are at risk for being victims of crime or violence. **Helping Victims of Violent Crime:** Roberts A handbook for how to appropriately help crime victims through healing as well as the criminal justice system if their perpetrator is caught. **A Resource for Professionals** *Interpersonal Violence: It discusses how to keep the real person behind the victim in mind at all times while conducting an investigation.* **Wilson** This is a handbook for criminal justice professionals who regularly deal with victims of crime. **Victims of Crime and Punishment: Interviews with Victims, Convicts, Their Families, and Support Groups**, by Shirley Dicks This book interviews criminals, their victims, and the families of both to show how each side sees the story and the criminal justice system as it works for them. It also helps both sides come to an understanding with each other that can facilitate greater healing for everyone involved. **Mental Health Issues in Criminal Justice** Roberts A look at the mental health issues behind criminal behavior and crime victims and how to treat both effectively. This book takes an in-depth look at it and how it comes into play in crime, as well as how it can be treated in both the criminal justice system and in criminal psychology for rehabilitation. **International Handbook of Juvenile Justice**, by Josine Junger-Tas A handbook for juvenile justice professionals who need help navigating through the criminal justice system in regards to their young clients. **Juvenile Justice Guide**, by Edward A. Thibault Another look at the juvenile justice system in America and how it works. **Roberts** A look at the role of the social worker in juvenile justice cases. **Male On Male Rape: The Hidden Toll Of Stigma And Shame**, by Michael Scarce This book discusses a scarcely talked about subject and brings it out into the open so it can be looked at without shame or stigma attached to it. This book is good for victims of this crime to get the courage they need to seek justice and get help. It is also useful for criminal justice professionals dealing with this kind of case. Are there more now than in the past or does society just take a different view of sex crimes than it used to? This book answers some of those questions and helps criminal justice professionals who are dealing with sex offenders do their jobs more effectively. **Criminal Justice and Women** *Offenders, Victims, and Workers*, by Barbara Raffel Price A look at how the criminal justice system works in America for women offenders and how criminal justice professionals can help them. **Criminal Justice Basics** Miller and John T. Whitehead Many criminal justice professionals have to write reports as part of their day-to-day activities. This book gives them a guide on how to do it properly and keep it organized. **Douglas** This is a standard textbook in many criminal justice classes. It discusses classifying violent crimes and how to investigate each classification. **Benamati** This is a research book on how to find nearly any kind of information you need regarding criminal justice in America. It is an excellent reference book for criminal justice professionals. **Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation**, by Charles E. It talks in-depth about proper investigation procedures

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and techniques.

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## Chapter 6 : Psychology & Law Program | John Jay College of Criminal Justice

*TABLE OF CONTENTS: Preface Introduction Chapter 1. Criminal Justice Processes: Competing Ideologies, Recurring Principles, and Considering the Role of Psychological Science Part I. Investigating and Apprehending Criminal Suspects Chapter 2.*

Share What is Forensic Psychology? Forensic psychology is the formal intersection between the criminal justice system and the scientific field of psychology. The study of forensic psychology involves understandings, through constant evaluation, of the criminal law systems in various jurisdictions throughout the world. The field of science takes this information and relates to the interactions between judges, attorney and legal professionals. In essence, the specific scope of law is attached to the behavioral traits of legal professionals who make up the particular legal system. The field of forensic psychology is intertwined with expert witnesses and the delivery of a witness testimonial in a court of law. In order to be evaluated and viewed as a credible witness, the forensic psychologist must understand the rules and standards of the American judicial system, as well as the general philosophy that surrounds the particular subject matter. A failure to grasp these procedures will result in a lack of credibility. As an expert witness, those involved in forensic psychology must be able to convey a strong understanding of the relevant subject matter in an articulate, yet easy to follow rhetoric. A crucial aspect of forensic psychology is the ability to testify in a court setting, reformulating any psychological findings into language that is more appropriate for the courtroom and providing information to a legal professional in a facilitated and easy-to-understand manner. Role of a Forensic Psychologist Those involved in the field of forensic psychology, based on their expertise, may provide sentencing recommendations to the judge or treatment recommendations to the accommodating institution. In addition, a forensic psychologist can provide any other information as per requested by the judge or tribunal presiding over the case. These requests could include information regarding an assessment of future risk, mitigating factors and an evaluation of witness credibility. The field of forensic psychology also involves training and evaluating police or other law enforcement organizations. In addition, a forensic psychologist may also provide these agencies with criminal profiles and professional opinions regarding a suspect. As a result of these various and important responsibilities, a forensic psychologist often works with numerous law enforcement professions. The forensic psychologist will observe the client or defendant, in a legal matter, from a different perspective, when compared to a traditional clinical psychologist. In a forensic evaluation, it is fundamental to assess the consistency of factual information and statements that are delivered from a multiple of sources. These professionals must be able to assess such statements and provide the source off of which any information is based. Although the largest and most critical task within the field of forensic psychology is preparing and providing testimony in a court setting, the profession is responsible for performing a number of tasks within a wide range for the criminal justice system.

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## Chapter 7 : Top 50 Books for Criminal Justice Professionals - Criminal Justice Degree Hub

*The criminal justice process is unavoidably human. Police detectives, witnesses, suspects, and victims shape the course of investigations, while prosecutors, defense attorneys, jurors, and judges affect the outcome of adjudication.*

CJA - Introduction to Criminal Justice Administration 3 credit hours Survey of the criminal justice system; philosophy and history of criminal justice agencies; analysis of the problems and needs of agencies involved in the criminal justice process; survey of professional career opportunities. CJA - Prevention and Control of Crime 3 credit hours The police function; an analysis of crime prevention and control; major problems and needs of the law enforcement segment of the criminal justice system. The structure and function of the judicial system; the major problems and needs of the judicial segment of the criminal justice system; major emphasis on the basic concepts of criminal law and administration. Overview of scientific research methods in criminal justice with emphasis on computer technology to conduct research and interpretation and analysis on various statistical data. Development of Constitutional and procedural controls of the administration of criminal justice. Constitutional limits on law enforcement agencies including the laws of arrest, search and seizure, admissions and confessions, and eavesdropping; on pre-trial and trial procedures, on past conviction processes. Emphasis on current U. Students may also select one of the tracks below. Covers ethics and law, police and ethical standards, ethics and the courts, and correctional ethics. Theories and principles of the body of substantive criminal law. Covers the elements of the range of criminal law offenses. CJA - Criminal Courts: Structure, Personnel, and Processes 3 credit hours Prerequisites: Role of the criminal courts in our criminal justice system with a focus on structures, personnel, and processes. Various job opportunities and placement qualifications discussed. CJA - The Juvenile Justice System 3 credit hours The problem of juvenile delinquency and youth crime with emphasis on the history of the juvenile justice system, the court and police role within the system, rehabilitation and correction of the delinquent, and juvenile probation services. Alternatives to traditional procedures, such as community-based programs versus correctional institutions, and non-judicial and judicial adjustment examined. Designed to develop an understanding of the types of individuals and problems of admissibility in court proceedings, the proper treatment and disposition of evidence, the legal procedure to be followed, and the actual trial procedure. A comprehensive review of responsibilities of criminal justice agents in disasters. Familiarizes students with the different types of disasters, the role of criminal justice agents in disasters, crime within disasters, and preparation for disasters by emergency management and criminal justice personnel. Students will conduct a disaster preparedness evaluation for a specific geographic area in which they will evaluate assets and deficits that will need to be utilized and accommodated throughout a disaster. CJA ; junior or senior standing. Provides an overview of the Intelligence Planning Cycle and various iterations of intelligence connected to contemporary intelligence strategies. Examines role of intelligence in terrorist, cyber, disaster, and policing missions as well as intelligence gathering from government, corporate, and international perspectives. CJA or permission of instructor. Meaning, history, purposes, and incidents of terrorism. Emphasis on terrorist acts as crimes along with the unique role of law enforcement in the detection, prevention, investigation, and prosecution of the crimes. Legislative, constitutional, and legal issues surrounding law enforcement, courts, and corrections explored. Introduces students to the growing field of emergency management specifically as applied to disasters and other hazards. Students will critically assess the roles of different agencies in the overall emergency response protocol and strengths and weaknesses of the response of emergency management teams. Examines the history, foundation, and extent of the scope disasters, border, maritime, cyber, space, terrorism. Discusses policies, legal considerations for training, and social and ethical issues regarding intelligence collection and program implementation. Penology Track 15 hours CJA - Probation and Parole 3 credit hours An analysis of the history, theory, philosophy, and function of probation, parole, and pardon; evaluation of the effectiveness of the individual in the community; usage of pre-sentence investigation; selection, supervision,

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and release of probationers and parolees. Comprehensive overview of management issues in both institutional and community corrections. Topics include organizational theory; planning, programming, and budgeting; policy analysis, program evaluation, information systems and technology; facilities management; offender classification systems; treatment programs; management of special offender populations; personnel issues. CJA - Special Issues in Criminal Justice 3 credit hours A variety of subtopics related to the law enforcement segment of the criminal justice system such as problems in private and public morality with regard to drug use, alcoholism, and sex offenses; analysis of current police training programs; relationship between legislation and political processes which affect law enforcement. CJA - Seminar in Corrections 3 credit hours Each student required to select a problem area of interest for an intensive research effort. The group will be presented with a contemporary corrections issue or problem and will be required to create practical and workable strategies for coping with the issue. CJA - Private and Industrial Security 3 credit hours Examines the relationships among the criminal justice system, homeland security, and private and industrial security including historical roots and mutual concerns. Covers terrorist acts, internal theft, white-collar crime, retail security, institutional security, cargo and computer security as well as the role of the criminal justice system in prevention and investigation. The role of the security manager in developing a program to protect assets and reduce illegal losses, to protect against acts of terrorism, and to provide protection for personnel. Development of security survey techniques, identification of security risks, and techniques used to eliminate opportunities for theft, other crimes, and terrorist acts. Critical current legal issues in the private security field including terrorism issues. Legal and cooperative relationships between private and proprietary security operations and public law enforcement agencies. Minor hours Total hours in program: Following is a suggested pattern of study; however, consultation with the assigned advisor is necessary before each registration. Emphasis on learning to adapt composing processes to a variety of expository and analytic writing assignments. Minimum grade of C- required for credit. The second General Education English course. Emphasis on analytic and argumentative writing and on locating, organizing, and using library resource materials in the writing. HIST - Survey of United States History I 3 credit hours Survey of the political, economic, social, cultural, and diplomatic phases of American life in its regional, national, and international aspects. HIST discusses the era from the beginning to the present. These courses are prerequisite for all advanced courses in American history and satisfy the General Education History requirement. HIST discusses the era from the present to the future. May be used to satisfy one part of the General Education History requirement.

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## Chapter 8 : The Role of Forensic Psychology in Criminal Justice

*Cognitive Psychology and the Law Improving the Criminal Justice System. Research in cognitive psychology can help us understand deep theoretical issues, such as what it means to be rational or what the function of consciousness might be.*

Hibberts, U Pittsburgh School of Law] A vast compendium of web-based resources relating to law and jurisprudence. Comprehensive general database of law-related materials on the Net. A short page describing the scope and origins of this legal approach. Elkins Homepage [Law School; West Virginia University] Provides an extensive set of web-based resources for understanding law and the teaching of law in a contemporary context. Elkins has gathered a very broad collections of materials related to "critical thinking" in many overlapping theoretical and applied areas. Elkins continually challenges students to study themselves and their lives as they try to understand the ethical implications of legal practice for themselves. In gathering materials for this topic, Prof. Elkins explicitly looks at theories of narrative and storytelling. Legal storytelling [Special issue]. Michigan Law Review, 87 8. An exploration of legal practice and decisionmaking -- particularly at the Supreme Court level -- and the components which enter into this process, that is, categorizing, narrative, and rhetoric. Narrative style and witness testimony. Journal of Narrative and Life History, 1, Reconstructing reality in the courtroom: Justice and judgement in American culture. Narrative and rhetoric in the law. An important collection of essays in which both legal and literary scholars converge to discuss the question of the place of story in the adversarial realm of law. Psychology, morality, and the law. Farrar, Straus, and Giroux. The legal and the literary. Yale Review, 90, The ethnography of legal discourse. University of Chicago Press. Subversive stories and hegemonic tales: Toward a sociology of narrative. The common place of law: Stories from everyday life. In examining the accounts of the interactions of more than people with the legal system, these authors propose three basic "narratives" to explain the diversity of engagement with the law: Attorney jury selection folklore: What do they think and how can psychologists help? Forensic Reports, 3, Understanding and improving testimony pp. An introduction to rhetorical and communication theory perspectives. A66 ] Goodman, G. Law, fact, and narrative coherence. Narratives models in legal proof. International Journal for the Semiotics of Law, 1, Narrative theories and legal discourse. Making sense in law: Linguistic, psychological, and semiotic perspectives. Jackson, Making Sense in Law. Linguistic, Psychological and Semiotic Perspectives Liverpool: Deborah Charles Publications, hbk. Legal and Criminological Psychology, 1, The author compares the application of three theories of narrative drawn from psychology and semiotics to the problem of fact finding in criminal law cases: A case study based on a English murder trial illustrates the differences among the approaches. Making sense in jurisprudence. Social attributions and conversation style in trial testimony. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 36, The crime of Sheila McGough. The author tells the story of a lawyer, Sheila McGough, who was convicted as an accessory to the fraud of one of her clients, a now-deceased con man. In reviewing the case, Malcolm provides compelling evidence that McGough was, in fact, innocent. Malcolm argues that, in the end, McGough may have gone to jail because she could only tell an inferior although true story. Desistance from crime and life narratives of reform. Narratives and narrative structure in plea bargaining. Give them back their lives: Recognizing client narrative in case theory. Michigan Law Review, 93, Narratives, anchored narratives and the interface between law and psychology: A commentary on Jackson Narratives of violence in capital trials. I am not your victim: Anatomy of domestic violence. Sage series on violence against women, Vol. Sipe recounts her story which led to the taking of the life of her sadistically-abusive husband. The psychology of criminal evidence. When words lose their meanings: Constitutions and reconstitutions of language, character, and community. W ] Williams, P. The alchemy of race and rights: Diary of a law professor. Go to Top of page When citing this document, you may wish to consider this form for the reference derived from APA Style [5th ed. Law, legal process, and criminal justice. Internet and resource guide. Retrieved [enter date] from the Le

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## Chapter 9 : Narrative Psychology: Law, Legal Process, & Criminal Justice

*Criminal psychology is a discipline that merges psychology and criminal justice. Trained in the principles of human behavior, criminal psychologists work closely with attorneys, the courts, law enforcement agencies, and various other stakeholders involved in civil and criminal cases.*

Harvard University Press, Of course, society pays only in some figurative sense “injustice bites directly on the person wrongfully convicted. Lest some take comfort in the assumption that this happens only rarely, statistics produced by The Innocence Project, among others, show that wrongful conviction occurs with alarming frequency. And if some still believe that such occurrences strike only among suspect populations, the literature increasingly shows that wrongful conviction can be an experience open to all. A number of studies have shown that the two main causes of wrongful conviction are: Regrettably, these enjoy almost mythic credibility among the public, most of the judiciary, and a major segment of the bar. These types of evidence, as well as other areas of the criminal justice process, involve testimony based on psychological fact “what people can discern, recognize, remember, and relate. Consequently, a close examination of these processes, and their forensic significance, would seem essential to an improvement in our criminal procedure. Simon explores these processes especially in four areas: Simon begins by exploring criminal investigation as one of the prime sources of error at the very beginning of the criminal justice process. Constructing a credible image of a past event is a difficult task at best and, in our system, persons of varying degrees of skill and experience are involved in its construction. It is also characteristic of the United States that our system of law enforcement is notably fragmented, resulting in significant differences in resources, policies, and a divergence in the understanding of the nature and quality of evidence. Perhaps the most troublesome feature of the investigative process although not absent from later stages of criminal procedure is found in the various forms of confirmation bias. At the early stages of criminal investigation when facts are few and hypotheses weak, the human tendency is to credit subsequent evidence that supports an initial image of the crime to which the investigator has become attached and either to ignore contradictory evidence or to question its validity solely on the basis of its lack of agreement with prior favored evidence. At each stage of the criminal process “from probable cause to arrest, to prima facie case for indictment, to the burden of proof for conviction “any re-examination of a prior determination of evidence is closed off by a subsequent satisfaction of a higher order of proof. A sense of *finis litem* would seem to pervade the entire process and not just the final decision. Simon also observes that once an offender is identified and an arrest made, any neutrality present in the initial investigation is lost primarily as a result of a shift in the role of the police. Initially fact investigators, the police now become an adjunct to the prosecutor in seeking a conviction. The task is now to strengthen the existing decision, to the exclusion of all other possibilities. This helps the police meet their principal goal which is clearing cases, and the prosecution in its goal of gaining convictions. Ideally, in our adversarial trial system, the prosecutor can look forward to a vigorous challenge from an advocate for the defense “the presumed equality of forensic arms. All the more so is the tendency for prosecution and police to see themselves as a cohesive in-group joined in a battle for a just cause, which is to win. Simon describes five mechanisms which lead to the bias he describes: As with the other major sections of the book, this section ends with several specific recommendations to improve the investigative process, perhaps the most important of which is far greater transparency of the entire process itself. It is likely that for most people eyewitness testimony concerning people and events is given an immediate and unshakable credibility. Many assume that when one witnesses a person or situation, an image is accurately and unchangeably recorded in memory and later may be recalled and related with equal accuracy and undistorted by time. Yet, research has shown that none of this is true. Apprehension is anything but simple and can be influenced by a number of contextual factors, all of which Simon discusses in detail. In like manner, he dissects the processes of memory, recall, and later description of remembered events and people. Common sense might make the assumption that anyone

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arrested would naturally conclude the best path to self-preservation is to shut up, sit tight, and demand a lawyer. Yet substantial numbers of arrestees fail to do so. Any person just taken into custody is probably not in the best position to engage a skilled interrogator. The prize of criminal interrogation is often not truth, but confession. Simon brings the considerable body of research on false confessions to an examination of the clues used by interrogators to determine when a suspect is telling the truth and provides a critical analysis of the tactics used in criminal interrogations to elicit admissions and confessions, a regrettably large number of which turn out to be false. At the end of this section, Simon also offers recommendations for improvement, notably the PEACE method of interrogation, which is a less confrontational and more fact-based mode of questioning adopted in the United Kingdom. The latter part of *In Doubt* is reserved for an examination of the trial process. The criminal trial, guarded by its Constitutional guarantees and guided by the extensive rules of evidence, has traditionally been seen as the most effective and accurate method of fact determination. The adversarial winnowing of evidence, the truth testing by cross examination, and the hearty good sense of the twelve good men and true in the jury box have been almost unquestioned as the best the criminal justice system could hope for. Yet, it is far from the best according to Simon. Many of the problems he describes can be seen as imbedded in the very nature of our Common Law procedure – it is intensely oral. At the beginning, lawyers speak to the jury and tell a story. Lawyers call witnesses, who tell a story about what they have seen and experienced. The jurors, at the end, go off by themselves and talk to one another. They then return and speak the truth – a verdict. Problems begin with witnesses whose testimony is now an amalgam of what they originally witnessed plus all the influences on their memory that occurred in the time intervening. Also, in that interval, lawyers on both sides have not been idle. One of the most troubling defects in our trial system is that jurors only know the final product in the development of evidence. Simon points out that the absence of an accurate investigative record denies the jury the opportunity to critique not only the authenticity of the trial testimony, but also the legitimacy of the techniques by which that testimony was produced. This feature of our trial process would be especially troublesome in the growing number of cases that involve scientific evidence because it has been shown that jurors place inordinate faith in forensic science of all kinds. Simon then moves on to consider the equally uncritical acceptance by juries of precisely the types of evidence he previously has shown to be so error prone: Chapter seven, the last substantive chapter in the book, explores some of the processes of a criminal trial that are not designed to produce evidence or to determine its authenticity but are those integral features of our trial system more directly connected to the ultimate question of guilt or innocence. These are the sacred cows of cross-examination, jury instructions, and the differential burden on the prosecution. These, together with what is often thought of as the final guard against wrongful conviction – appellate review – Simon exposes as seriously flawed. It is unlikely that any review could do complete justice to a book like *In Doubt*. The best word to describe the book is encyclopedic. I doubt that there is a single relevant study or commentary in print that the author has neglected to consider, although I confess I have not read through the one hundred and sixty pages of notes. Withal, the book is felicitously written and should be on the bookshelf of anyone who is seriously interested in the psychology of the criminal justice system, the trial process, and the nature of evidence. Copyright by the author, Sawyer Sylvester.