



Applied Social Psychology to the judicial field

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PSY78: Applied Social Psychology

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Winter semester 2020-2021



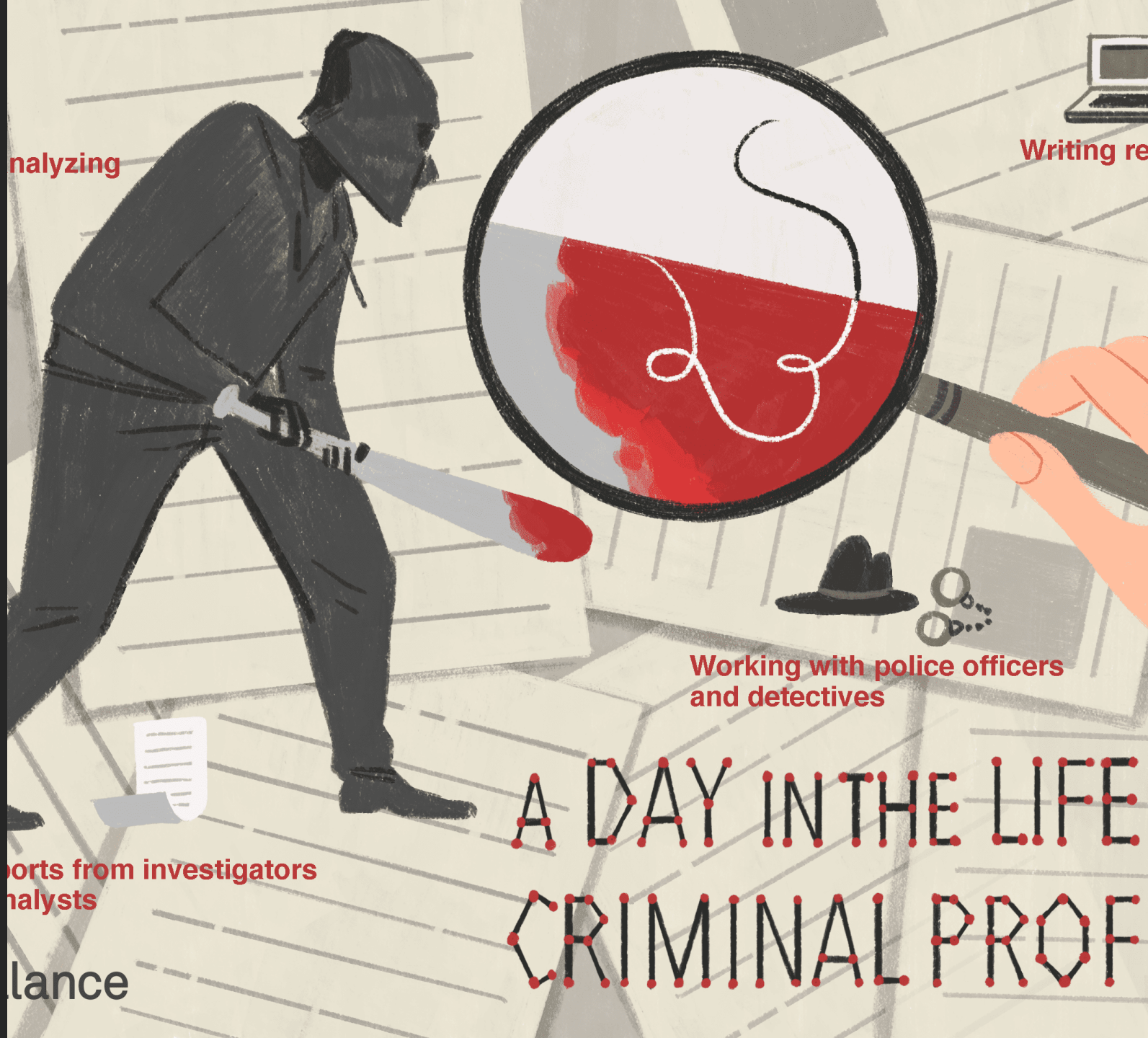
TV SHOWS

False belief

Criminal Profiler ?

Criminologist ?

Criminal psychologist ?



analyzing

Writing re

Working with police officers
and detectives

Reports from investigators
analysts

Balance

A DAY IN THE LIFE
CRIMINAL PROF



Forensic Psychology

“Forensic psychology is the application of clinical specialties to the legal arena. In the field, that implies performing tasks as threat assessment for schools, child custody evaluations, the assessment of post-traumatic stress disorder or even the delivery and evaluation of intervention and treatment programs for juvenile and adult offenders. The practice of forensic psychology involves investigations, research studies, assessments, consultation, the design and implementation of treatment programs and expert witness courtroom testimony.

The forensic psychologist has to determine not how the person is functioning at the present moment, but his/her mental state at the time of the crime. Thus, much of the forensic psychologist’s work is retrospective and must rely on third-party information as collateral contacts or written communications like statements made at the time of the crime for example.”

THE FICTION OF MEMORY

Prof Elizabeth Loftus





Social stigma
at the origin
of deviant
behavior

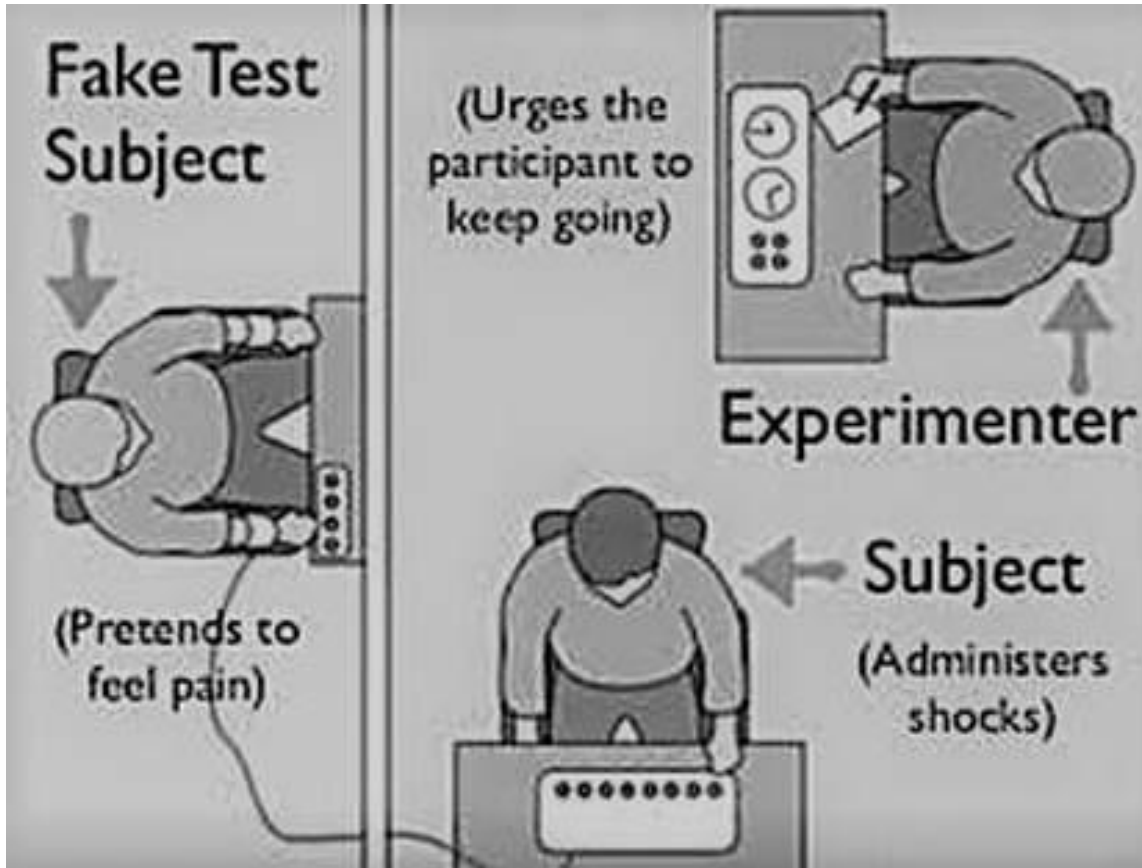
Andrews and Bonta's model of criminal behavior - 2010

1. Antisocial behavior since childhood
2. Violent character type (aggressiveness, impulsiveness, having difficulties in managing crisis and conflict, etc.)
3. Antisocial opinions, values, and beliefs
4. Association with deviant behavioral peers or isolation from prosocial associates
5. Complicated family relationships since childhood (abuse, violence, disinterest, etc.)
6. Academic difficulties
7. Few social relationships and no involvement in activities
8. Drug/Alcohol



Police violence





Milgram's experiment
– submission to
authority (1960 –
1965)



**THE
STANFORD
PRISON
EXPERIMENT**

Thank You

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