

<b>Course Code</b>	HP4103
<b>Course Title</b>	Forensic and Criminal Psychology
<b>Pre-requisites</b>	HP1000 Introduction to Psychology, HP1100 Fundamentals of Social Science Research
<b>No of AUs</b>	4

### Course Aims

The purpose of this professional applied module is to provide you as student with an introduction to the forensic psychology of crime and terrorism.

This course will benefit you if you have an interest in working with the police, prisons, military security, probations, child protection, the courts and community forensic psychology as a psychologist, counsellor, case manager or a law enforcer or safety officer.

The slant of this course will be towards forensic-law enforcement, rather than forensic-clinical or forensic-mental health issues. This means that the focus on crime-mental health issues will be limited, and there will be a focus on law enforcement and crime prevention, investigation, crime profiling and analysis.

This course will provide you with a realistic preview of the work of a psychologist working in applied forensic law enforcement contexts, because there will be a field visit and a talk by a law enforcement professional. Actual Singaporean and international case studies will be presented. Projects will be based on real-world problems and solutions that will also require practical considerations (e.g. budgeting, planning, and so on in addition to crime prevention factors).

For those intending to become professional law enforcers (e.g. police or prisons officers), this course will provide you with the theoretical and conceptual foundations relating to crime analysis and crime prevention.

### Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO)

By the end of this course, you should be able to:

1. describe basic criminal psychological theory and the main factors which contribute to criminal offending (e.g. the Four Big A's in offending, risk and protective factors relevant to offending behaviour);
2. identify the practical applied tasks and challenges of psychologists working within the criminal justice system;
3. identify several tools of criminal psychologists in the area of detecting of deception, criminal profiling, investigative interviewing and rehabilitation.
4. identify the psychological concepts relevant to general offending, violent and sex offending and terrorism.
5. create a crime prevention program and provide recommendations (to a crime issue)
6. create psychological profile for a crime category and produce it in a written report format.

### Course Content

1. An introduction to Forensic Psychology
2. The Psychology of Deception
3. Crime and Offender Profiling PART 1

4. Crime and Offender Profiling PART 2
5. Crime and Offender Profiling PART 3
6. Group Presentation – Presentation on Crime
7. Field visit to police academy – talk by police officer
8. The Psychology of Sexual Offending
9. The Psychology of Sexual Offending (Part 2)
10. The Psychology of Violent Offending (Part 1)
11. The Psychology of Violent Offending (Part 2)
12. The Psychology of Terrorism
13. Revision Lecture

Component	ILO Tested	Related Programme LO or Graduate Attributes	Weighting	Team/Individual
• Final Examination	1,4,3	Communications, Creativity, Character, Competence	50%	Individual
• Continuous Assessment 1 (CA1) Group Presentation: on crime problem	2,3,5,6	Character, Creativity, Competence Civic Mindedness Communications	20%	Team/Group
• CA2: Report: Developing a Crime Profile	1,6	Communications, Creativity, Competence Civic Mindedness	30%	Individual
Total			100%	

#### Formative feedback

Throughout this course, feedback will be provided to you using several channels:

- a. Pair and share discussions.
- b. Through 'thinking questions'
- c. Case study discussions where you will be presented with real world case studies and discussion questions will be posed to you to discuss as a group or in pairs.
- d. Review of previous weeks lecture and key points

You will also receive both verbal feedback from the facilitator about your presentations and from the 'judges' who will be present. We will also have invited 'judges' who will be real world practitioners who will also provide developmental feedback on the group presentations. However, the main judge and assessor will be the course facilitator.

You will receive formative feedback through written responses to your papers and verbal feedback through in-class discussion.

You will receive summative group feedback on the exam following the conclusion of the module.

#### Learning and Teaching approach

Approach	How does this approach support you in achieving the learning
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	outcomes?
Thinking questions	Each lecture has a segment called 'Thinking Questions' and students are asked to discuss and share with one another and the facilitator
Case study analysis	Case studies will be presented to the students and they will discuss the main learning points from the case study. This process will require moments of reflection, observation, analysis and discovery.
Video analysis	Videos will be shown to students who will then be required to pair up and discuss the key ideas shown in the video. This will require analysis, reflection and ratification of previous discussed ideas.
Visit to Field and listening to the perspective of a police officer	This visit to the field provides a realistic sense of the subculture of law enforcement and also enables you as a student to have a first person narrative of what it means to be a police officer.

### Reading and References

#### Main Reading

Khader, M (2019). Crime and Behavior: An Introduction to Criminal and Forensic Psychology. World Scientific Publications.

#### Additional Reading

Introduction to Forensic Psychology: Research and Application (Hardcover) by Curt R. Bartol (Author), Anne M. Bartol (Author) (2004). Sage Publishers.

### Course Policies and Student Responsibilities

#### (1) General

As a student, you are expected to complete all assigned pre-class readings and activities, attend all seminar classes punctually and take all scheduled assignments and tests by due dates. You are expected to take responsibility to follow up with course notes, assignments and course related announcements for seminar sessions they have missed. You are expected to participate in all seminar discussions and activities.

#### (2) Absenteeism

Absence from class without a valid reason will affect your overall course grade. Valid reasons include falling sick supported by a medical certificate and participation in NTU's approved activities supported by an excuse letter from the relevant bodies.

If you miss a lecture, you must inform the course instructor via email prior to the start of the class.

### Academic Integrity

Good academic work depends on honesty and ethical behaviour. The quality of your work as a student relies on adhering to the principles of academic integrity and to the NTU Honour Code, a set of values

shared by the whole university community. Truth, Trust and Justice are at the core of NTU's shared values.

As a student, it is important that you recognize your responsibilities in appreciating and applying the principles of academic integrity in all the work you do at NTU. Not knowing what is involved in maintaining academic integrity does not excuse academic dishonesty. You need to actively equip yourself with strategies to avoid all forms of academic dishonesty, including plagiarism, academic fraud, collusion and cheating. If you are uncertain of the definitions of any of these terms, you should go to the [academic integrity website](#) for more information. Consult your instructor(s) if you need any clarification about the requirements of academic integrity in the course.

### Planned Weekly Schedule

Week	Topic	ILO	Readings/ Activities
1	Introduction to Forensic Psychology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining forensic psychology</li> <li>• Forensic psychology in Singapore Context (comparisons between the Singapore and international contexts in relation to law and the criminal justice system)</li> <li>• Important legal concepts</li> <li>• Case Study – voyeurism at Singapore shopping mall</li> <li>• Case Study – appreciating victims of Jack the Ripper</li> <li>• How you will be assessed in this module</li> </ul>	1, 2	Khader (2019) Chapter 1.
2	Deception <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining deception</li> <li>• Theories and approaches of deception</li> <li>• Why are we such poor lie detectors?</li> <li>• Who makes good liars?</li> <li>• Case Study – Adrian Lim</li> <li>• Methods to detect deception</li> <li>• Research areas in deception research</li> </ul>	2, 4	Khader (2019), Chapter 2
3	Crime and Offender Profiling PART 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is criminal profiling?</li> <li>• Defining criminal profiling</li> <li>• Nomothetic and idiographic profiling approaches</li> <li>• The FBI approach to profiling (organized and disorganized approaches) – strengths and limitations</li> </ul>	2,3,5,6	Khader (2019), Chapter 3.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics and Database approaches to crime profiling - strengths and limitations</li> <li>• The Clinical Psychology approach - strengths and limitations</li> <li>• Case Study – Paul Britton</li> </ul>		
4	<p>Crime and Offender Profiling PART 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The David Canter school of Profiling and investigative psychology- strengths and limitations</li> <li>• Forensic science approaches and criminalistics profiling – strengths and limitations</li> <li>• Case study – The Madrid incident and how DNA can go wrong</li> <li>• Differences between legal and psychological definitions of crime</li> <li>• Local and cultural issues relevant to crime</li> </ul>	2,3,5,6	Khader (2019), Chapter 3.
5	<p>Offender Profiling PART 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying the CLIP (criminalistics – legal/local – investigative – psychology) profiling approach to crime analysis and profile development</li> <li>• Writing a CLIP nomothetic profiling report</li> <li>• Writing a idiographic profiling report</li> <li>• CLIP - strengths and limitations</li> <li>• Wrapping it up – the potential of and limitations of offender profiling</li> </ul>	2,3,5,6	Khader (2019), Chapter 3.
6	<p>Group Presentation on Crime Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group presentation</li> <li>• Feedback from facilitator and invited judges</li> <li>• Developmental feedback to each group</li> <li>• Summary feedback for entire class.</li> </ul>	1,2,5,	Khader (2019)
7	<p>Field visit to police academy or another law enforcement setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction by course facilitator the subculture in law enforcement</li> <li>• Sharing by police officers on investigation and hostage negotiation.</li> <li>• Debrief by course facilitator.</li> </ul>	1,3	Field Visit to the Police and Home Team Academy
8	<p>The Psychology of Sexual Offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conceptual issues in sex offending</li> <li>• Rape and other sex offending</li> </ul>	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Khader (2019), Chapter 4,6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics and laws in Singapore relating to rape</li> <li>• Legal and psychological construct of Rape</li> <li>• Theories of Rape and sex offending - Groth rape typology and MTC-R 3.</li> <li>• Investigative issues and managing victims</li> <li>• Case study analysis- Mr SN, the Hotel Rapist</li> </ul>		
9	<p>The Psychology of Sexual Offending (Part 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychology of sex offending</li> <li>• Risk Assessment of sex offenders</li> <li>• Case study – the Navy sex offender treatment program</li> <li>• Brief introduction to risk tools - STATIC 99</li> <li>• Forensic science aspects of sex offending and rape</li> <li>• Victim Management</li> <li>• Crime prevention</li> </ul>	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Khader (2019), Chapter 4,6
10	<p>The Psychology of Violent offending (Part 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychology of Violent Offending</li> <li>• The demographics of murder</li> <li>• Character and Context relevant to Violent Offending</li> <li>• Case study of DT</li> </ul>	1,2,3,4, 5, 6	Khader (2019), Chapter 5,6
11	<p>Psychology of Violent Offending (Part 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forensic Sciences and criminalistics issues relevant to Violent Offending</li> <li>• Legal issues relating to Murder and related offences</li> <li>• Treatment and Assessment for violent offending</li> <li>• Brief introduction to HCR-20 Risk Assessment</li> <li>• Rehabilitating violent offenders</li> </ul>	1,2,3,4, 5, 6	Khader (2019), Chapter 5, 6
12	<p>The Psychology of Terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construct of terrorism</li> <li>• Defining terrorism</li> <li>• Theories relevant to terrorism</li> <li>• Case study – the threat of Jemaah Islamiyah and ISIS threat in Asia.</li> <li>• Combatting terrorism.</li> <li>• New emerging areas of terrorism (e.g. lone wolf terrorism, internet radicalization)</li> <li>• Aftermath of responding to a terror incident.</li> </ul>	1,2,3,4,5,6	Khader (2019) Chapter 7.
13	Revision	1,2,3,4,5,6	Khader (2019).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review of key areas and ideas in lectures</li><li>• Structure of the exam paper.</li><li>• Dos and don'ts in exam.</li></ul>			
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