

General information	Subject title, code and credit	PSYC430, Forensic psychology, 3 KU/6 ECTS
	Department	Psychology
	Program (bachelor's and master's degree)	Bachelor
	Associated Term	Spring 2026
	Instructor	Aliyeva Gulshan Aliesker
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	Phone	-
	Lecture room/Schedule	Neftchilar campus
	Consultations	After classes
Prerequisites	-	
Language	English	
Course	Mandatory	
References and sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dennis Howitt, Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology, Loughborough University, 2018 ➤ Randy K.Otto, Irving B. Weiner “Forensic Psychology”. 4th edition Willey,2013 ➤ Andrews, D., & Bonta, J. (2003). The Psychology of Criminal Conduct. 3rd ed ➤ Bruce A. Arrigo. Issues and Controversies in Crime and Justice. USA 2003 ➤ Bartol, C. R., & Bartol, A. M. (2021). <i>Introduction to forensic psychology: Research and application</i> (6th ed.). SAGE Publications. ➤ Pozzulo, J., Bennell, C., & Forth, A. (2021). <i>Forensic psychology</i> (6th ed.). Pearson. ➤ Davies, G. M., & Beech, A. R. (2018). <i>Forensic psychology</i> (3rd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell. ➤ Gudjonsson, G. H., & Haward, L. R. C. (2016). <i>Forensic psychology: A guide to practice</i> (2nd ed.). Routledge. ➤ Brown, J. M., & Campbell, E. A. (Eds.). (2019). <i>The Cambridge handbook of forensic psychology</i>. Cambridge University Press. 	
Course description	<p>In 2001, the American Psychological Association (APA) officially recognized Forensic Psychology as being a viable concentration as a specialty field for psychologists. APA has favored the narrow definition of forensic psychology as “the application and practice of psychology in the legal system, particularly in courts.” The main areas in the legal system where a person can find a forensic psychologist, according to authors of the course text include Police/Law enforcement, criminal and delinquent behavior/psychology, victimology and victim services, courtrooms, and correctional facilities and/or prisons. This course will cover a broad spectrum of the various areas that involve law and psychology. This course will focus on some interrogation techniques.</p>	

Course objective	<p>This course will also briefly discuss behavior. The course will depict visual aids that may be graphic (gore, gruesome) in nature to demonstrate various crimes (i.e., rape, homicide, mutilation, and so forth) that a forensic psychologist/psychiatrist would encounter with their job function.</p> <p>During the course, the psychological aspects of legal activity, the methods and methodologies used in the investigation and correctional process, the ethics and moral norms regulating the activity of a lawyer, as well as the social requirements for legal activity will be familiarized in detail.</p>		
Learning Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand and identify the operational application of forensic psychology 2. Better understand the various functions of the legal system and psychology 3. Increase awareness of behavioral patterns that are criminalistics 4. Explain the origins and reasons behind forensic psychology 5. Discuss the dimensions of forensic psychology and related fields. 6. Better understand oneself and abilities to use skills to be an effective listener and observer of behavior 		
Teaching methods	Lecture	+	
	Group discussion	+	
	Classroom activity	+	
	Cases analyzing	+	
Assessment	Components	Date	Perc. (%)
	Midterm exam	Week 8	30%
	Participation	During semester	10%
	Individual work	During semester	15%
	Final exam	January	35%
	Attendance	During semester	10%
	Total		100%
Rules and policy	<p>➤ Participation</p> <p>To be prepared to classes, be active during class, ask questions about the topic in discussions and make logical comments according to the topic. Currently, it is important to respect the opinions of other group members, not to divide their words, listen carefully, ask questions and make comments.</p> <p>➤ Individual work and presentation</p> <p>Presentations should be consistent with interactive learning methods and should be research-based. During the presentation, details such as conveying information, the content of the presentation, the organization of the presentation, capturing the audience, referring to recent literature will be taken into consideration. Presentations can be presented as individual work.</p> <p><i>Individual work grading category and criteria</i></p> <p>➤ Organization</p> <p>The presentation is appropriate for the topic and audience. The information is presented in a logical sequence. References are included</p>		

	<p>➤ Content</p> <p>Introduction is attention-getting, lays out the problem very well, and establishes a framework for the rest of the presentation. Presentation contains accurate information. Material included is relevant to the overall purpose of the presentation. There is an obvious conclusion summarizing the research.</p> <p>➤ Presentation</p> <p>Presenters maintain appropriate eye contact with the audience and is appropriately animated (e.g., gestures, moving around, etc.). Presenter uses a clear, audible voice. Good language skills and pronunciation are used. Visual aids are well prepared, informative, effective, and not distracting. Length of presentation is within the assigned time limits. Information was well communicated.</p> <p>Rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each lesson requires a creative approach and activity. 2. During the lesson, it is forbidden to disrupt the lesson process, make unethical actions, conduct inappropriate and unauthorized discussions, use a mobile phone, listening device and radio, and engage in other activities not related to that lesson. 3. Attendance. 4. Participation of students in all classes is important. If the student is unable to attend classes due to certain reasons (illness, family situation, etc.), then he should inform the dean of the faculty about this. A student who does not attend more than 25% of the total hours of study in the subject is not allowed to take the exam. 5. Lateness to class and other class violations. 	
Week	Topic	Textbook
1.	Introduction to forensic psychology. Defining forensic psychology.	Curt R. Bartol and Anne M. Bartol. Randy K. Otto and James R. P. Ogloff. Randy K. Otto, Irving B. Weiner "Forensic Psychology". 4th edition Willey, 2013 Chapter 1, 2. Page: 3-38
2.	Accessing the law and legal literature.	David DeMatteo, Michael E. Keesler, and Heidi Strohmaier. Irving B. Weiner and Allen K. Hess Randy K. Otto, Irving B. Weiner "Forensic Psychology". 4th edition Willey, 2013 Chapter 3. Page: 57-85

3.	Research methods in forensic psychology. Assessment tool and investigation	Randy K.Otto, Irving B. Weiner "Forensic Psychology". 4th edition Willey,2013 Chapter 14. Page: 385-440
4.	Practicing ethical forensic psychology	Randy K.Otto, Irving B. Weiner "Forensic Psychology". 4th edition Willey,2013 Chapter 4. Page:85-110
5.	The psychology of investigation.	Andrews, D., & Bonta, J. (2003). The Psychology of Criminal Conduct. 3rd end. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson. An assertive view of the role of psychology in explaining crime, particularly good on risk assessment and intervention. Page:459-465
6.	Eyewitness testimony of adults. Eyewitness testimony of children.	Stephen J. Ross, Colin G. Tredoux, and Roy S. Malpass Randy K.Otto, Irving B. Weiner "Forensic Psychology". 4th edition Willey,2013 Chapter 17, 18. Page:513-526, 561-574
7.	Intervening with offenders. Practicing psychology in correctional settings	Paul Gendreau and Claire Goggin Randy K.Otto, Irving B. Weiner "Forensic Psychology". 4th edition Willey,2013; Chapter 23. Page:759-768
8.	Midterm exam	
9.	Assessing and treating offenders	Randy K.Otto, Irving B. Weiner "Forensic Psychology". 4th edition Willey,2013 Chapter 24 (Robert D. Morgan, Daryl G. Kroner, Jeremy F. Mills, and Ashley B. Batastini) Chapter 24. Page: 795-830
10.	Family trauma and the cycle of crime. Family violence, homicide	Bruce A. Arrigo. Issues and Controversies in Crime and Justice. USA 2003 Chapter 8. page: 198-207
11.	Juvenile Forensics. Dealing with troubled youths. Psychology of juvenile rehabilitaion	Bruce A. Arrigo. Issues and Controversies in Crime and Justice. USA 2003 Chapter 6. page :142-152, 156-160
12.	Vulnerable groups members in prisons.	Bruce A. Arrigo. Issues and Controversies in Crime and Justice. USA 2003 Chapter 11. page: 295-300
13.	Women, elderly inmates, offenders with disabilities.	Bruce A. Arrigo. Issues and Controversies in Crime and Justice. USA 2003

		Chapter 12. page 321-330
14.	Assessment of risk, dangerousness and recidivism. RNR model	Dennis Howitt, Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology, Loughborough University, 2018 Chapter 27. page 549-578
15.	Writing forensic reports.	Irving B. Weiner Randy K. Otto, Susan L. Kay, and Allen K. Hess Chapter 21. page 711-730
16.		Final Exam