

Forensic Psychology: Psychological Knowledge and Methods to both Civil and Criminal Legal Questions

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Forensic Psychology, a relatively new field of psychology, is a dynamic, competitive, mission-oriented field related to psychology and law. Traditionally, it has both a broad definition and a narrow definition. The broader category states that forensic psychology covers all areas of psychological research into the field of law, while the narrower category describes forensic psychology as "clinical specialization in the legal system and those involved in law. Characterized as "field application" in civil and criminal cases, forensic psychologists can assess individuality to determine issues such as proceedings, the relationship between mental illness and accidents or crime, and the potential for dangerous future behavior. In addition to conducting interviews and conducting psychological tests, they usually collect forensic medical histories, including patient records, police reports, and information similar to testimony. In addition, an understanding of related legal issues is expected. In the case of custody, forensic psychologists may be asked to assess the family environment, parents, and personality of the child in order to recommend a custody decision in the best interests of the child.

Forensic psychologists provide the expertise to support the judiciary in civil and criminal affairs. These professionals need strong forensic skills to psychologically assess the individuality of the legal system. Forensic psychologists also need strong verbal communication skills and need to be good at assessing, interviewing, reporting, and presenting cases. Forensic psychologists often act as legal proceedings advisors and professionals. They can provide insights into customer literacy, judgment, and treatment. By analyzing evidence from the crime scene, these psychologists create a criminal record to narrow down the list of suspects. Forensic psychologists also serve as advisors to legal and administrative employers. The main duties of a forensic psychologist include observation and questioning. These experts observe and ask questions about people in the legal system. Forensic psychologists assess behavioral, emotional, and psychological problems and disorders. Reporting and Dissertation Forensic psychologists report on criminal records,

criminal liability, and mental status. Many forensic psychology experimenters have written expert articles explaining their new discoveries. Providing Expert Statements. These experts act as experts in providing evidence in court hearings. Based on their psychological training and knowledge, they make statements on recommendations for blame and treatment, abilities and future risks of criminal activity. Advice and Treatment Forensic psychologists advise victims of crime. These professionals design and provide treatment services to sex offenders and others convicted of crime.

Supervising forensic psychologists often supervises internships and must complete supervised practices in order to qualify. Forensic psychology covers a number of disciplines and focal points tailored to the needs of the patient. Read more about the four major areas of focus in forensic psychology. Adult Psychology Adult Forensic Psychologists investigate, treat, and testify to the mental health of adult patients such as substance abuse, anger management problems, impulsive dysregulation, group activity or participation, and sexual offenses. Child and Family Psychology This psychology aims to evaluate and treat children and families involved in the legal system. Psychologists in this discipline typically use couple or family therapy sessions to assess patients. Adolescent assessments are generally related to the ability to face trials and how to deal with propensity issues. Psychologists may decide whether a boy should be tried in the High Court instead of the Juvenile Court. Examples include child abuse, juvenile delinquency, custody, incest, and substance abuse. Forensic Neuropsychology Forensic neuropsychologists find out how psychological and physiological disorders and conditions in the brain can affect brain function, leading to poor impulse control, impaired judgment, or criminal activity.

To study some examples of topics studied are trauma, behavioral disorders, personality disorders, abuse and neglect, and genetic predisposition. Law Enforcement Forensic psychologists specializing in this field apply the principles of psychological practice to the field of law enforcement. Expertise in both disciplines is required to fully understand the overlapping situation. Forensic psychologists in law enforcement have jobs in various institutions in the roles of education and forensics.

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Police officers always need the help of law enforcement psychologists during crises such as suicide threats and other traumatic events. Some examples of law enforcement psychology

cases include hostage negotiations, psychological interventions, public security, forensic training and workshops.