# SS3719: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CRIME

#### **Effective Term**

Semester A 2024/25

# Part I Course Overview

#### **Course Title**

Psychological Aspects of Crime

## **Subject Code**

SS - Social and Behavioural Sciences

#### **Course Number**

3719

## **Academic Unit**

Social and Behavioural Sciences (SS)

## College/School

College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences (CH)

## **Course Duration**

One Semester

## **Credit Units**

3

#### Level

B1, B2, B3, B4 - Bachelor's Degree

## **Medium of Instruction**

English

## **Medium of Assessment**

English

#### **Prerequisites**

SS1101 Basic Psychology or SS2023 Basic Psychology I

#### **Precursors**

Nil

## **Equivalent Courses**

SS4710 Psychological Aspects of Crime

#### **Exclusive Courses**

Nil

# Part II Course Details

#### **Abstract**

This course aims to enhance students' academic ability in understanding the psychological theories in crimes. The professional attitudes are promoted toward criminal behaviours in relation to mental health, prognosis, etiology, and post-release work.

## **Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)**

	CILOs	Weighting (if app.)	DEC-A1	DEC-A2	DEC-A3
1	Analyze the causes of criminal behavior from biological, social, cognitive, and learning perspectives in psychology;	50	x	x	
2	Apply mental status examination, risk assessments, interrogation processes, and post-release psychological consultation; and	50	x		

#### A1: Attitude

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

## A2: Ability

Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to real-life problems.

## A3: Accomplishments

Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

## **Learning and Teaching Activities (LTAs)**

	LTAs	Brief Description	CILO No.	Hours/week (if applicable)
1	Lectures	Students will engage in lectures to learn different psychological theories related to criminal behaviours with supplement of short discussions and video clips.	1	3 hours/week
2	Demonstration of relevant psychology research and questionnaires	Students will examine how the data were collected to enhance their understanding of the criminal behaviours.	1, 2	
3	Case Study and Discussion	Students will participate in out of class activities such as court hearings and trials, which will enrich the class discussion. Students will be more able to deepen their understanding of different criminal behaviours.	1, 2	

4	Students will engage in	
	workshops, conducted	
	by guest professionals to	
	introduce the practical	
	aspects of risk assessment	
	and post-release follow-	
	up.	

## Assessment Tasks / Activities (ATs)

	ATs	CILO No.		Remarks (e.g. Parameter for GenAI use)
1	Presentation	2	20	
2	Term Paper	1, 2	40	
3	Quizzes	1, 2	40	

## Continuous Assessment (%)

100

## Examination (%)

0

## **Assessment Rubrics (AR)**

## **Assessment Task**

1. Presentation

## Criterion

Ability to explain criminal behaviors in relation to mental health, legal and ethical issues.

## Excellent (A+, A, A-)

strong

## Good (B+, B, B-)

sufficient

## Fair (C+, C, C-)

moderate

## Marginal (D)

basic

## Failure (F)

poor

## **Assessment Task**

2. Term Paper

## Criterion

Capability to evaluate the relationship between psychology and the law, and application of psychological concepts to legal standards.

## Excellent (A+, A, A-)

strong

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Good (B+, B, B-)

sufficient

Fair (C+, C, C-)

moderate

Marginal (D)

basic

Failure (F)

poor

#### **Assessment Task**

3. Examination

## Criterion

Capability of describing and explaining psychological theories in crime.

Excellent (A+, A, A-)

strong

Good (B+, B, B-)

sufficient

Fair (C+, C, C-)

moderate

Marginal (D)

basic

Failure (F)

poor

# Part III Other Information

## **Keyword Syllabus**

Concepts and Definitions of Criminal Acts in Psychology Perspectives, Personality and Motivation of Offender, Social Behaviour and Social Dynamic of Offender, Mental Health and Criminal Behaviour, Risk Assessment.

## **Reading List**

#### **Compulsory Readings**

	Title
1	Textbook: Bartol, C. R., & Bartol, A. M. (2008) Criminal behavior: A psychosocial approach (8th ed.). New Jersey: Prentice Hall ISBN: 0-13-185049-0.
2	Berman, M. E., & Coccaro, E. F. (1998). Neurobiological correlates of violence: Relevance to criminal responsibility. Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 16, 303-318.
3	Christoffersen, M. N., Francis, B., & Soothill, K. (2003). An upbringing to violence? Identifying the likelihood of violent crime among the 1966 birth cohort in Denmark. The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, 14, 367-381.

4	Clare P., Bailey, S., & Clark, A. (2000). Relationship between psychotic disorders in adolescence and criminally violent behaviour. British Journal of Psychiatry, 177, 275-279.
5	Levine, S. Z., & Jackson C. J. (2004). Eysenck's theory of crime revisited factors of primary scales? Legal and Criminological Psychology, 9, 135-152.
6	Martens, W. H. J. (2002). Criminality and moral dysfunctions: Neurological, biochemical and genetic dimensions. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 46, 170-182.
7	Messer, J., Mauchan, B., Quinton, D., & Taylor, A. (2004). Precursors and correlates of criminal behaviour in women. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 14, 82-107.
8	Russo, G., Salomone, L., & Villa, L. D. (2003). The characteristics of criminal and noncriminal mentally disordered patients. Law and Psychiatry, 26, 417-435.
9	Walters, G. D. (2004). The trouble with psychopathy as general theory of crime. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 48, 133-148.

# **Additional Readings**

	Title
1	Arrigo, B. (2004). New directions in criminal behavior studies: Revisiting the unresolved questions. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 48, 129-132.
2	Bovasso, G. B., Alterman, A. I., Cacciola, J. S., & Rutherford, M. J. (2002). The prediction of violent and nonviolent criminal behavior in a methadone maintenance population. Journal of Personality Disorders, 16, 360-373.
3	Campbell, M. A., Porter, S., & Santor, D. (2004). Psychopathic traits in adolescent offenders: An evaluation of criminal history, clinical and psychosocial correlates. Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 22, 23-47.
4	Cauffman, E., Piquero, A. R., Broidy, L., Espelage, D. L., & Mazerolle, P. (2004). Heterogeneity in the association between social-emotional adjustment profiles and deviant behavior among male and female serious juvenile offenders. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 48, 235-252.
5	Cherek, D. R., Lane, S. D., Pietras, C. J., & Steinberg, J. L. (2002). Effects of chronic paroxetine administration on measures of aggressive and impulsive response of adult males with a history of conduct disorder. Psychopharmacology, 159, 266-274.
6	Cuellar, A. E., Morkowitz, S., & Libby, A. M. (2004). Mental health and substance abuse treatment and juvenile crime. Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics, 7, 59-68.
7	Garpenstrand, H., Longato, S. E., af-Klinteberg, B., Grigorenko, E., Damberg, M., Oreland, L., & Hallman, J. (2002). Low platelet momoamine oxidaxe activity in Swedish imprisoned criminal offenders. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 12, 135-140.
8	Genoves, V. G. (Ed.). (1997). Advances in psychology and law: International contributions. Berlin: Walter de Gryter & Co.
9	Glicksohn, J. (Ed.). (2002). The neurobiology of criminal behavior. Dordrecht: Kluiwer Academic Publishers.
10	Gudjonsson, G. H., & Sigurdsson, J. F. (2004). Motivation for offending and personality. Legal and Criminological Psychology, 9, 69-81.
11	Hiscoke, U. L., Langstrom, N., Ottosson, H., & Grann, M. (2003). Self-reported personality traits and disorders (DSM-IV) and risk of criminal recidivism: A prospective study. Journal of Personality Disorders, 17, 293-305.
12	Watt, B., Howells, K., & Delfabbro, P. (2004). Juvenile recidivism: Criminal propensity, social control, and social learning theories. Psychiatry, Psychology, and Law, 11, 141-153.
13	Weerman, F. M. (2003). Co-offending as social exchange. British Journal of Criminology, 43, 398-416.
14	謝永齡(2003)。《青少年心理問題》。香港:香港中文大學出版社。