

СЕКЦІЯ 3
ПРАВНИЧІ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

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**PSYCHOLOGY AS PART OF INVESTIGATIVE-FORENSIC
ACTIVITY**

In modern realities, the interaction of psychology with investigative and forensic activities is an important aspect of the work of investigators and forensic scientists, as psychological factors can influence the behavior of criminals, witnesses, and victims. Psychologists help investigators and forensic scientists to better understand the motivations of criminals, assess risks, control emotional reactions, and apply effective interrogation and trust-building strategies.

Some studies focus only on the analysis of a group of tactics based on knowledge of psychology, including psychological influence on interrogated persons to overcome their negative attitude when giving false testimony.

When considering civil and criminal cases, the court faces a variety of difficult life situations. Therefore, knowledge of forensic psychology is essential for making the right judgment.

Forensic psychology is a field of psychology that, in addition to legal knowledge, is applied in the judicial system and in the police to assist in the resolution of cases. Forensic psychology uses the knowledge and techniques of psychology to track the profiles of parties involved in a trial or investigation in order to verify their motives, intentions, or any other element that contributes to the case. During forensic psychology, a psychologist may interview a person on trial to identify possible mental disorders or impairments. The psychologist may also use mental state

testing, a thorough investigation of the medical and social aspects of the person's life, and behavioral analysis.

Psychologists working in the field of investigative and forensic activities perform a number of tasks, including:

Psychological assessments: collect information on the psychological state of criminals, witnesses, and victims so that investigators and forensic scientists can better understand the motivations of criminals, assess risks, and take control of emotional reactions.

Interrogations and interviews: help investigators and forensic scientists better question criminals and witnesses, determining the most effective approaches to disclose information and establish trust.

Criminal profiling: Psychologists can help investigators create a psychological profile of the offender based on an analysis of the crime scene, the manner in which the crime was committed, and other factors. This can help narrow down the range of suspects and guide the investigation in the right direction.

Psychological support: Provide psychological support to crime victims, witnesses, and law enforcement officers who may be facing severe stressful situations.

Psychological analysis: help investigators and forensic scientists better understand the psychological motivations behind crimes and their consequences, as well as identify possible risks and predict the behavior of criminals.

Detecting lies: Psychologists can help investigators determine whether a person is lying to them. This can be done by analyzing body language, facial expressions, and other non-verbal cues.

Training and skill development: Provide training for investigators and forensic scientists to develop communication skills, emotional management, and understanding of the psychological aspects of a case.

Consultation and collaboration: Collaborate with other experts, such as forensic psychologists or psychiatrists, to further assess the psychological state of criminals or victims.

Thus, the interaction of psychology with forensic investigations is an integral part of the work of law enforcement and forensic scientists who seek to ensure justice and protect the public.

In addition, psychology can be useful in areas such as:

Group crime investigations: Psychologists can help investigators understand the dynamics of group relationships and identify leaders and followers.

Investigating cybercrime: Psychologists can help investigators understand the motivations of cybercriminals and develop methods to identify and apprehend them.

Crime prevention: psychologists can help develop crime prevention programs aimed at reducing risk factors for criminal behavior.

To summarize, psychologists cannot always accurately predict human behavior, and their conclusions are based on probability rather than absolute certainty. Nevertheless, psychology can be a valuable tool for investigators to help them understand complex human behavior and investigate crimes more effectively.

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POLICE SERVICES IN SWEDEN

The number of police officers employed in Sweden has risen by 20% since 2000, but this has not been evenly felt throughout the country. "Lindström" showed that the 115 increase was concentrated in larger municipalities, while some communities even experienced a decrease, and about one-quarter of all Swedish municipalities had no permanent police