**AQA A Level Psychology – Forensic Psychology Knowledge Organiser – Term 2**

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| **Key Words** | **Offender Profiling** | **Explanations for Offending: Biological, Psychological** | |
| **Anger Management –** form of BCT  **Behaviour modification –** ways to shape offender’s views to undesirable  **Biological explanation –** genetics and neural  **Bottom-up approach –** method of profiling -investigative psychology  **Cognitive distortions –** irrational or faulty ways of thinking  **Custodial sentencing –** prison for period of time  **Geographical profiling –** geographical profiling for crimes  **Atavistic form –** historical approach **-high cheekbones**  **Hostile attribution** bias – offender believes others are responsible for crimes  **Investigative psychology** – David Canter’s offender profiling  **Moral –** stages of morality  **Minimisation –** cognitive distortion minimise seriousness of crime  **Recidivism** – refers to tendency of offenders reoffending once they have been released | Offender profiling is an investigation tool used by professionals to understand and catch criminals.  **Top-Down Approach:**  30 Fbi logo Vector Images - Free &amp; Royalty-free Fbi logo Vectors |  Depositphotos®FBI Agents – 1970s America - understand patterns of behaviour in offenders.  Interviews with 36 sexually motivated killers 🡪 gender specific details about their behaviour, crimes and crime scenes = templates for behaviour.  Templates conclude: **organised** and **disorganised**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Organised Offender** | **Disorganised Offender** | | **Crime Scene** | Evidence of planning | Little evidence of planning | | **Victimology** | Victim is chosen or known | Random victim | | **Employment** | Full-time job | Unlikely to have success in employment | | **Intelligence** | Average or higher IQ | Below average IQ | | **Childhood** | Like to have experienced inconsistent discipline | Experienced harsh discipline |   **Strength** – high ecological validity/positive impact on crime scene analysis  **Limitations** – lacking validity doesn’t recognise personality is not stable/based on specific types of offenders- generalisability  David Canter - Alchetron, The Free Social Encyclopedia**Bottom-up Approach:**  Created by **David Canter (1990)** and revolves around data analysis and geographic profiling, investigative psychology and building a profile based on facts.  6 key areas:   1. Forensic Awareness 2. Time and place 3. Criminal career 4. Interpersonal coherence 5. Criminal characteristics   Strengths: useful in wider range of criminal behaviour  Limitation: hard to assess usefulness as relies upon self-reports  20,075 Prison Illustrations &amp; Clip Art - iStock | **Biological: Genetic and Neural**  Genes – shared genetic mutation in family. Price et al (1966) found a high number of violent male criminals had XXY chromosome (higher testosterone=aggression)  Neural – increased levels of noradrenaline is linked to offending – implicates fight or flight response and impairs decision making/limbic system implicated/prefrontal cortex is impaired.  ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­  **Psychological: Eysenck’s Theory, Cognitive, Differential Association**  **Eysenck’s Theory** – *theory of criminal personality*  There are personality traits which argue are features which are fixed from birth.  **1963 Eysenck** 🡪 self report tool (EPI) to measure extroversion and neuroticism -psychoticism was added later   * Extraversion – Introversion * Neuroticism – Stability * Psychoticism   Personality type = combination high/low of these measures.  Strengths – research to support by Heaven (1996) – high levels of psychoticism to offender behaviour  Limitation – offender behaviours can vary/outdated view of personality  **Psychological: Cognitive Explanations**  **Piaget (1932)** – moral development.  Cognitive Distortions – criminals display common cognitive distortions (Gibbs 1995)   * Minimisation * Hostile Attribution Bias * Differential Association   **Kohlberg .>** criminals have different levels of moral development (Heinz Dilemma)  Three moral development stages:   * Pre-conventional morality (up to age 9) * Conventional morality (most teens) * Post conventional morality (adults)   Psychological Explanations - Differential Association  Criminal behaviour is a result of nurture experiences.  Sutherland (1939) - criminals are exposed to other people who commit crimes.  All behaviour is **learned.**  **Psychological - Psychodynamic Explanations:**  Focus on the influence of early childhood experiences – Freud.  Iceberg Images | Free Vectors, Stock Photos &amp; PSD  Superego -  **ICEBERG**  20 Signs That You Are a Psychopath  Maternal Deprivation – Bowlby (1951) 🡪 *affectionless psychopathy* | |
| **Dealing with Offender Behaviour** | | |
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| **Custodial Sentencing** | **Behaviour Modification - Anger Management** | **Restorative Justice** |
| **Four main aims to custodial sentencing**:   * Deterrence -🡪 put people off committing the crime; increase fear linked to getting caught * Incapacitation 🡪 being off the streets so cannot re-offend * Rehabilitation 🡪 helps criminals go back into society * Retribution 🡪justice for victims and families – society intolerance of crime   Psychological effects on prisoners:  Prisoners adapt to their routines in prison and struggle when released  Prison has an affect on mental health | Anger management – **CBT**  Developed by **Novaco (1975)** – changes behaviour responses of offenders   * Cognitive preparation * Skills acquisition * Application process   Token Economies 🡪 behaviour modification programme 🡪 **operant conditioning** | Method used to help victims of crime and the offenders meet some closure.  Strengths – supported by research/ Sherman and Strang (2007) found good results/multiple benefits and reduces stress in victims  Limitation – may not be suitable for everyone/some people may be reluctant |