**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**

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|  | **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- generalisabilityDavid 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 behaviourLimitation: hard to assess usefulness as relies upon self-reports20,075 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 behaviourLimitation – 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 AssociationCriminal 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; PSDSuperego -  **ICEBERG** 20 Signs That You Are a PsychopathMaternal 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 releasedPrison 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 victimsLimitation – may not be suitable for everyone/some people may be reluctant |