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| **Topic** | | **RAG** | **RAG** | **RAG** |
| Measuring crime | Problems with defining crime |  |  |  |
|  | Official statistics |  |  |  |
|  | Victim surveys |  |  |  |
|  | Offender surveys |  |  |  |
| Offender profiling | Top down approach (typology) |  |  |  |
|  | Organised and disorganised offenders |  |  |  |
|  | Bottom up approach (geographical) |  |  |  |
| Biological explanations | Atavistic form (Lombroso & Sheldon) |  |  |  |
|  | Genetics |  |  |  |
|  | MAOA disruption |  |  |  |
|  | Serotonin |  |  |  |
|  | Brain dysfunction |  |  |  |
| Psychological explanations | Eysenck’s theory of the criminal personality |  |  |  |
| Cognitive: | Criminal thinking patterns & cognitive distortions |  |  |  |
|  | Hostile attribution bias & minimilisation |  |  |  |
|  | Level of moral reasoning |  |  |  |
| Psychological | Differential association theory |  |  |  |
| Psychological | Psychodynamic explanations |  |  |  |
| Dealing with offender behaviour | Aims of custodial sentencing |  |  |  |
|  | Psychological effects of custodial sentencing |  |  |  |
|  | Recidivism |  |  |  |
|  | Behaviour modification in custody |  |  |  |
|  | Anger management |  |  |  |
|  | Restorative justice programmes |  |  |  |

**Personal Learning Checklist- Forensic**