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- in Eysencks theory?** learn to delay gratification and be socially oriented, being developmentally immature
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25. **what are the evaluation points for Eysencks theory under the psychological explanation for offending behaviour**
- (+) research support: 2070 prisoners vs 2422 control. most criminals had the predicted personality type
 - (-) too simplistic: interactionist to predict long-term offending
 - (-) cultural factors: Hispanic and African-American offenders less extraverted than non-offending control group
 - (-) challenged central assumptions: meta analysis saw inconsistent ECG measures and non extraverted/ neurotic offenders
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26. **what are the 3 levels of moral reasoning under Kohlberg's theory as a cognitive explanation for offending behaviour**
- 1. pre-conventional level: punishment orientation, childlike
 - 2. conventional level: approval, maintenance of the social order
 - 3. post-conventional level: morality of contract and individual rights, morality of conscience
- proposed that criminals reason at the pre-conventional level, whilst non-criminals will reason at the conventional or postconventional levels. offenders are more ego-centric, selfish, poor perspective-taking skills
- based on responses to moral dilemmas (such as Heinz Dilemma) after controlling for social backgrounds.
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27. **what are the evaluation points of levels of reasoning as a cognitive explanation for offending behaviour?**
- (+) research support, socio moral reflection short form. in various dilemmas, criminal answers more likely to be at pre-conventional level
 - (-) type of offence: financial gain = pre conventional, impulse crimes such as assault ` pre conventional
 - (-) thinking vs behavior: moral dilemma technique may be a poor predictor of real-life behaviour as it is hypothetical
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-Scoring system: discuss and note amount of reward for each behaviour, hierarchical system. Award tokens directly or indirectly, 4:1 ratio of reinforcement : punishment

-Train staff: standardisation of processes, must reward same behaviours in same ways and assess progress.

41. outline behaviour modification in custody for dealing with offending behaviour

-features token economies, based upon operant conditioning principles, and mainly reinforcement.

-selected socially-desirable behaviours are more likely to be repeated by offenders.

-token acts as a secondary reinforcer because its value is derived from being able to be swapped for a reward, which is known as a primary reinforcer (positive reinforcement)

-emphasise non compliance leads to punishment

42. what are the evaluation points of behaviour modification in custody for dealing with offending behaviour

(+) research support: effectiveness demonstrated in 3 groups of young offenders compared to 4th control group

(+) easy to implement: designed by anyone, no need for specialist professionals like for other methods, cost-effective

(-) little rehabilitative value: no long-term effects, reinforced behaviours quickly lost when released, can easily play along

(-) dependent on consistent staff participation for success

43. Outline CBT under anger management as a way of dealing with offending behaviour

- Cognitive factors trigger emotional arousal (anger) that comes before aggression.

- In behaviourist terms, becoming angry is reinforced by the person's feeling of control in that situation