

### Who Commits Crime?

Chronic offenders commit majority of crime  
 Minority groups overrepresented  
 Ages 20-30  
 Males

### Types of Crime Data

Victim of crime surveys  
 Police records  
 Court statistics  
 Prison statistics  
 Offender surveys

### Criminological Theories of Crime

| Strain Theory                           | Labelling Theory                      | Subcultural Theory   |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Feelings of social isolation ("anomie") | Stigma associated with negative label | Lower class communities have more criminally inclined values |

### Psychological Theories of Crime

| Psychodynamic Theory                                      | Control Theory  | Social Control Theory   | Differential Association Theory     |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Criminal behavior is socialised out during upbringing     | Poor parenting causes people to have low self-control | Strength of positive attachments to beliefs and relationships | Pro criminal vs Pro social learning |
| Problems during development can lead to criminal behavior | Combined with negative emotional temperament          | Attachment, Commitment, Involvement, and Belief               | Learned in peer groups              |

### GPCSL

#### Combination of:

Criminal history  
 Substance abuse  
 Antisocial personality  
 Criminal peers

### PTSD

#### Categories of Symptoms:

Intrusion  
 Avoidance  
 Changes in mood and cognition  
 Changes in arousal

#### Outcomes of Trauma

| cPTSD  | BPD  | Dissociation   | Psychosis  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Severe and long-term interpersonal trauma                                    | Begins in early adulthood  | Feeling of people and objects being unreal (derealisation)               | Link between trauma from early childhood and psychosis |
| Difficulty with emotional regulation, attention, attachment, self-perception | Difficulty with self-concept, relationships, self-harm behaviors, emotional regulation | Feeling of seeing yourself from outside of your body (depersonalization) | Hallucinations and paranoia                            |

### Trauma Spectrum

| Impersonal Trauma                 | Personal Trauma     | Attachment Trauma |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Situational                       | Intentional         | Relational        |
| Natural disaster, serious illness | Assault, harassment | Abuse, neglect    |

### Trauma-Informed Care

#### 4 R's

|           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Realize   | Trauma ≠ PTSD                         |
| Recognize | Trauma lens                           |
| Respond   | Strengths and evidence based approach |
| Resist    | Vicarious trauma and retraumatization |

### Treatment for Trauma

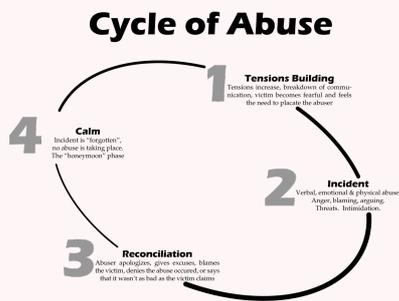
|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing (EMDR)</b> | Replaces negative emotions related to a traumatic event |
| <b>Trauma Focused-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)</b> | Child and parent therapy, teaches coping skills         |



### Treatment for Trauma (cont)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)</b>      | Designed for individuals who participate in self-harming behaviors |
| <b>Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)</b> | Therapy based on mindfulness                                       |
| <b>Mentalisation-based Therapy (MBT)</b>       | Uses mentalizing to improve sense of self                          |
| <b>Schema Therapy</b>                          | Combines features of several psychotherapies                       |

### Cycle of Abuse



### Barriers for Victims

#### Re-traumatisation:

can occur when reporting a crime by having to relive the trauma through questioning or during the trial

can occur during therapy, mediated by a strong sense of trust between the client and therapist and a trauma based approach

### Accuracy of Eyewitness Testimony

| Change blindness                         | Selective attention  | Inattention blindness                   | Flashbulb memory   |
|--|--|---|--|
| Failure to notice change in visual field | Focus on specific stimuli while ignoring other information | Failure to notice an unexpected stimuli | Detailed and vivid, but often not accurate, memory of an emotional event |

### Accuracy of Line-Ups

| Double blind  | Foils                              | Unconscious transference                |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Neither eyewitness nor lineup administrator know who the suspect is | Other potential suspects in lineup | Misidentification of an innocent person |

### False Confessions

| Voluntary  | Compliant                                   | Internalised   |
|--|---|--|
| To gain fame or notoriety or to protect other people                     | To escape stressful interrogation           | Individual is manipulated by police interrogation to believe they are guilty |
| Individual does not understand what confessing will result in (underage) | Provide confession in exchange for leniency | Instill false memories in innocent person                                    |

### Polygraph

| Use  | Limitations   |
|--|---|
| Measures physiological changes in the body | physiological responses can be affected by other things |

### Brain Fingerprinting

Used to detect whether an individual has information related to a crime stored in their brain

Above 90% accuracy

Not extensively tested in real-world scenarios

### Police Interview Styles

| Reid Model  | PEACE   | Mr. Big   | TEDS                          |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Psychological manipulation, fabricated evidence, aggression | Build trust between interviewer and interviewee | Officers go undercover to secretly obtain confessions | Tell, Explain, Describe, Show |

### Courtroom Decision Making

#### Cognitive Experimental Self Theory

Jurors take into account factors that do not relate to the crime, such as attractiveness and race, when determining innocence or guilt

Example: attractive defendants are treated more leniently

Example: black defendants receive harsher sentences

#### Dangerous Decision Theory

1. Judge makes decision on the credibility of a witness

2. Any evidence presented that supports the initial assessment is overvalued, any contradictory evidence is undervalued

3. Initial assessment continues to be believed

### Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up Profiling

#### Top-Down

Developed from patterns seen in the motives, personality, behaviors, and crimes of 36 serial killers interviewed by FBI

Organised offender

Disorganised offender

Does not use empirical evidence

#### Bottom-Up

Uses quantitative data to identify patterns in the behavior of an offender

Geographic profiling

Difficult to quantitatively organise aspects of crime

Consistency of offenders is largely unknown

### Offender Risk Assessment

#### Dynamic risk factors

Can be changed

Criminal history

Substance abuse

Antisocial personality

Procriminal peer group

#### Static risk factors

Cannot be changed

Age

History of abuse

Age of first offense

Assigned Sex

### Risk Assessment for Male Sexual Offenders

Static-99R Coding Form

| Question Number    | Risk Factor                                  | Codes  | Score   |
|--------------------|--|--|---|
| 1                  | Age at release                               | Aged 18 to 34 0<br>Aged 35 to 39 0<br>Aged 40 to 59 0<br>Aged 60 or older -1<br>-3 | 0<br>0<br>-1<br>-3                                |
| 2                  | Ever Lived With                              | Ever lived with lover for at least two years?<br>No<br>Yes                         | 0<br>1<br>1                                       |
| 3                  | Index non-sexual violence - Any Convictions  | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1  |
| 4                  | Prior non-sexual violence - Any Convictions  | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1  |
| 5                  | Prior Sex Offences                           | Charges<br>0<br>1,2<br>3-5<br>6+   | Convictions<br>0<br>1<br>2<br>3                   |
| 6                  | Prior sentencing dates (excluding index)     | 3 or less<br>4 or more   | 0<br>1  |
| 7                  | Any convictions for non-contact sex offences | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1  |
| 8                  | Any Unrelated Victims                        | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1  |
| 9                  | Any Stranger Victims                         | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1  |
| 10                 | Any Male Victims                             | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1  |
| <b>Total Score</b> |  |  | <b>Add up scores from individual risk factors</b> |

Translating Static-99R scores into risk categories

| Score        | Label for Risk Category |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| -3 through 1 | = Low                   |
| 2, 3         | = Low-Moderate          |
| 4, 5         | = Moderate-High         |
| 6 plus       | = High                  |

### Interviewing Children

#### Accurate

Free recall

Cued invitations

#### Inaccurate

Leading questions

Yes/No questions