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

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

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Treatment for Trauma (cont)

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

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	Inatte-ntional blindness	Flashbulb memory
Failure to notice change in visual field	Focus on specific stimuli while ignoring other inform-ation	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 interv-iewee	Officers go undercover to secretly obtain confessions	Tell, Explain, Describe, Show

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Courtroom Decision Making

Cognitive Experimental Self Theory	Dangerous Decision Theory
Jurors take into account factors that do not relate to the crime, such as attractiveness and race, when determining innocence or guilt	1. Judge makes decision on the credibility of a witness
Example: attractive defendants are treated more leniently	2. Any evidence presented that supports the initial assessment is overvalued, any contra-dictory evidence is undervalued
Example: black defendants receive harsher sentences	3. Initial assessment continues to be believed

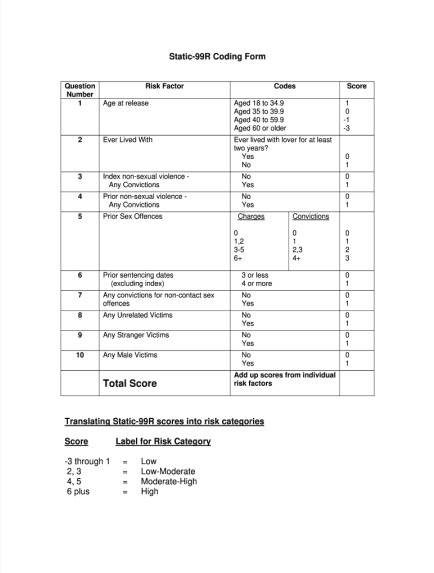
Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up Profiling

Top-Down	Bottom-Up
Developed from patterns seen in the motives, personality, behaviors, and crimes of 36 serial killers interviewed by FBI	Uses quantitative data to identify patterns in the behavior of an offender
Organised offender	Geographic profiling
Disorganised offender	Difficult to quantitatively organise aspects of crime
Does not use empirical evidence	Consistency of offenders is largely unknown

Offender Risk Assessment

Dynamic risk factors	Static risk factors
Can be changed	Cannot be changed
Criminal history	Age
Substance abuse	History of abuse
Antisocial personality	Age of first offense
Procriminal peer group	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 34.9 Aged 35 to 39.9 Aged 40 to 59.9 Aged 60 or older		1 0 -1 -3
2	Ever Lived With	Ever lived with lover for at least two years? Yes No		 0 1
3	Index non-sexual violence - Any Convictions	No Yes		0 1
4	Prior non-sexual violence - Any Convictions	No Yes		0 1
5	Prior Sex Offences	Charges 0 1,2 3-5 6+	Convictions 0 1 2,3 4+	 0 1 2 3
6	Prior sentencing dates (excluding index)	3 or less 4 or more		0 1
7	Any convictions for non-contact sex offences	No Yes		0 1
8	Any Unrelated Victims	No Yes		0 1
9	Any Stranger Victims	No Yes		0 1
10	Any Male Victims	No Yes		0 1
	Total Score	**Add up scores from individual risk factors**		

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	Inaccurate
Free recall	Leading questions
Cued invitations	Yes/No questions

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