

Farrington



- Social approach
- Offending families
- Prospective longitudinal study
- Sample?
- Nature/vs nurture
- Intergenerational transmission
- Persistors & desistors
- Chronic offenders
- Risk factors
- Protective factors
- Criteria of life success
- Ethics?

Sutherland



- Social approach
- Differential Association Theory
- Nine principles
- Criminal behaviour is learned
- Interaction with others
- Intimate social groups; peers
- Favourable / unfavourable
- Repeated contact with criminals
- Role of the media?
- Emphasis on peer group
- Temporal validity
- Individual / situational?

Wikstrom & Tafel



- Social approach
- Cross sectional
- 2000 Year 10
- Interview & data collection
- Gender differences in offending
- Explanatory factors
- Propensity induced
- Lifestyle dependent
- Situationally limited

Raine



- Physiological Approach
- Review article
- Anti-social behaviour
- Low resting heart rate
- Birth complications
- Pre frontal lobes
- Impulse control
- Poor parenting
- Drinking /smoking in pregnancy
- Reductionist or holistic
- Ethics?
- Determinism or free will?

Brunner



- Physiological Approach
- 5 males Netherlands
- Case study
- Borderline mental retardation
- Urine samples
- Disturbed MAOA
- Point mutation
- Serotonin metabolism
- Phenotype
- Determinism or free will?
- Reductionism or holism?
- Generalisability

Daly & Wilson



- Physiological Approach
- Males take more risks
- Chicago life expectancy
- Correlational study
- Police records; population census
- Predictor
- Absenteeism from school
- Evolutionary advantage
- Neighbourhood specific homicide rates
- Ethics?
- Nature / nurture?
- Determinism or free will?

Kohlberg



- Cognitive approach
- Piaget
- 58 boys Chicago
- Interviews & moral dilemmas
- Heinz dilemma
- Cross cultural
- Ethnocentrism
- Pre conventional
- Conventional
- Post conventional

Yochelson & Samenow



- Cognitive approach
- 255 males including those NGRI
- Interviews over 16 years
- 52 thinking errors
- Mens rea; actus reus
- Subject attrition
- Social desirability bias
- Lack of control group
- Psychodynamic approach

Gudjohnson & Bownes



- Cognitive approach
- Attributions
- Blame Attribution Inventory
- Internal/ external attributions
- Mental element
- Guilt
- 80 criminals Northern Ireland
- Violent offenders
- Paedophiles
- Sexual assault
- No major differences
- Northern Irish make more external attributions

Wikstrom & Tafel- Neighbourhoods



- Most disadvantaged 5% are 100 times more likely to have problems
- Some neighbourhoods vandalism, shoplifting etc are endemic
- Neighbourhood factors include ethnicity and poverty
- Social class; truancy; parental monitoring; Dispositional factors eg place in family
- Self control & morality
- Young people with multiple risk factors at greater risk
- Alienates young people from mainstream
- Males more likely offenders

Sutherland – Learning from Others



- Learning from others rooted in behaviourism
- Normal learning processes apply to crime
- Classical conditioning- association
- Operant conditioning rewards crime
- Social learning theory - imitation & role modelling
- Nurture not nature
- Peer group most important
- Group we mix with → criminal attitudes
- Explains street gangs
- Young people & groups

Farrington – Disrupted Families



- Influence of families, friends etc
- Nurture not nature
- No single factor but multi-factorial
- Risk factors in families criminal fathers; young mothers etc
- Starting crime early □ long term
- Some males chronic offenders
- Criteria of life success = no drugs, good mental health etc
- Early intervention might help#
- Tackling employment; poverty; poor child rearing; impulsivity; school performance
- Target under 10 year olds

Daly & Wilson - Gender



- Darwin's evolutionary theory suggests survival of fittest
- Risk taking may be an adaptive behaviour & could explain why males commit more crimes than females
- Males may be specialised to be more competitive
- Males underestimate risk and overestimate ability
- Could be linked to mate choice - men have to win females
- Now males have short time horizons
- Immediate gratification not long term
- → males being involved in more crime

Brunner – Genes & Serotonin



- Genetics = inf of crime
- XYY supermale syndrome → over represented in prisons
- Genetics involvement in crime investigated by twin studies → concordance of 52% in monozygotic
- Problems with this raised in same environment
- Adoption studies similar correlations
- Genetic abnormality in one family
- Impulsive aggression linked to deficit of MAOA - point mutation in X chromosome
- Serotonin regulates aggression impaired MAOA affects this

Raine – Brain Dysfunction



- Biological explanations genes, neuro-chemistry, neuro-anatomy, evolution
- Biological pre-disposition for crime
- Brain tumours in frontal lobe have been linked to crime - lack of control
- Testosterone; adrenaline may be linked to criminal behaviour
- Investigate brain dysfunction through MRI or PET scans-impulse control
- Brain imaging studies show low resting heart rate is a good predictor
- Adolescent brain still forming →20s
- Birth complications affect brain
- Can biology be changed?
- Determinism vs freewill

Gudjohnson & Bownes Social Cognition



- Social cognition is about others
- Can be influenced by people around us
- What is a criminal thinking when they commit a crime
- Criminals have intrapersonal personal (within groups)
- Interpersonal (between groups)
- Understanding thinking can help with crime prevention
- Do criminals weigh up cost/ benefits; is crime rational choice?
- Criminals make faulty attributions of blame
- FAE helps criminals to reduce their feelings of guilt

Yochelson & Samenow- Thinking



- Difficult to find out how people think
- Insight into thinking through self report
- Criminals thinking may be flawed
- Some criminals may be NGFRI
- Criminals seek excitement, often restless; lack empathy; poor decisions
- Criminal thinking errors → anti social personalities
- Thinking errors are not unique to criminals but more often displayed
- Psychopaths from one particular type of criminal thinking pattern
- Grandiose, arrogant, difficult to treat
- Criminals problems are cognitive

Kohlberg – Moral Devt



- Cognition is about mental processes
- Must be differences in way criminals think
- Morality is about knowing right from wrong
- Usually learned through socialisation
- In UK age for this is 10 - topical; should it be higher?
- Low levels of morality linked to crime
- Youngsters behave through fear of punishment
- Morality develops with age
- Immature thinking linked to morality Kohlberg's stages can be applied

