Chapter 17. The Mind & Motives of the Common (and not so common) Criminal

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Chapter Learning Objectives

1. Differentiate Egoism, Altruism, and Hedonism.

2. Understand how psychology, biology, and sociology influence motivations for crime.

3. Analyze the history of criminological research and its future direction.

How many of you are thinking *Criminal Minds* right now? Yeah .. Dr. Reid’s pretty cool, but know that this is NOT how the mind of a criminal is analyzed, not completely anyways. Try to think more along the lines of Penelope Garcia and her infamous research, except you don't get a Penelope, you are the Penelope. Instead of people giving you the information to find, that’s also up to you. So how does one person do the job of a whole team and uncover the criminal in a pool of suspects. The answer is in the theories, criminological theories to be exact. Years of research and study, have lead to the formation of these theories which seeks to explain why criminal behavior exists. But first, you have to understand what it means to behave like a criminal, so we will start with how criminal behavior, or deviance, is defined.

**Egoism vs. Altruism**

Human motivations for behaviors can be broken into two categories: egoism and altruism. Altruism is the doing of something for the good of someone else, even if it makes you uncomfortable. An example would be paying for someones groceries, even though this will mean you have to put some of your own back. Altruism is considered a prosocial behavior because you are motivated to help without reward, in terms of crime think a son stealing for his sick mother. While individual motivations for crime can be altruistic, crime is deemed an antisocial behavior rather than prosocial. This is due to the fact that the need for some gain lead to crime, or an act against society, which makes it antisocial in nature. Egoism, an alternative to altruism, is considered antisocial behavior due to its primary focus being self invested. Egoism is when individuals act in ways that put their own welfare before anything or anyone else. Due to a failure to notice - or value - the needs of others, egoism can play a large role in the overall motivation to commit a crime, even when altruistic motivations encourage the crime. Think of an altruistic cause of criminal motivations as a low income parent whose sole purpose for stealing the baby formula was to provide food to her infant. The act in itself was antisocial because it violated social rules, in this case laws and policies against theft. However the goal behind the criminal behavior was nor selfish at all, in fact she wanted only to feed her hungry infant.

Motivations for crime also fit into one of two other categories, either nature or nurture. Nature is biological. Here, think of genetics and predispositions that were passed along to you from your parents. Nurture deals with our environment. Think of this as, what you're taught or what you observe from your surroundings. Genetics can account for biological differences in how individuals perceive and respond to their surroundings. Acquiring antisocial personality traits or other mood disorders can influence a deviant path as we will discuss later in the biological criminology explanations for crime. Nurture will also be discussed later in the paper, detailing how social learning and rewarding (or lack thereof) can influence antisocial behaviors that can lead to deviance.

To study more of this correlation between human motivations and crime, criminologists developed theories of motivation for criminal behavior. These theories were created and critiqued in hopes of explaining how overlooking the needs of others, unwitting or otherwise, correlates with other factors to produce criminal behaviors. These criminological theories have- quite visibly in some, bases of egotistical motivations surrounding their behavior. The present paper will begin with an introduction to criminology and why it's important for understanding the motivations of a criminal, then follow up with a brief depiction of some common criminological theories still talked about today, and end with a summation of the content.

**Motivations and Crime**

**Criminology** is a broad study of how individual experiences and genetics can influence thinking and conduct as a result of, or resulting in, criminal deviance. More specifically, it is a sub-discipline of sociology that emphasizes scientific studies on non-legal facets of crime and criminal behavior. Some examples of non legal facets include motivations, causes, effects, rehabilitation efforts and programs, and intent (both general, knowingly, and specific, knowingly and purposefully).

Criminological research often merges psychological data of crimes and criminals with sociological data from crimes and criminals (Burke 2009). Criminological theories attempt to explain what is often inexplicable and to examine what is often the cruelty, oppression, or even evil some visit on others’ (Okada, 2015, p. 33). Criminologist choose to look at crime as a why, as opposed to focusing on reactionary measures after the crime, which is handled by criminal justice channels. This form of research aims to examines the causes and effects of crime and criminal behavior on victims, offenders, and society in an effort to inform criminal justice practices and to better influence social policies centered around crime.

Criminological research was built to test theories as to why people commit a crime in the first place. In other words, criminologist study what factors motivate criminal behavior to take places. Criminologist develop explanations for crime, study and evaluate them, and then report and review findings for other researchers input. These theories are thoroughly developed and tweaked as new findings emerge. Once a theory is established it becomes a Criminological Theory for new research to be conducted. These theories can be broken into three broad categories; psychological, social, and biological dispositions. So far, we have established a link between egoism and crime, both of which are considered antisocial behaviors. This following portion of the paper will provide some detailed insight on the basis and structure of some common criminological theories used to explain and assess criminal behavior.

**Evolution of Criminology**

Criminology has been continuously evolving throughout the years since its origin in the late 16th century. The first school of criminology, Classical, was established by writers including Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham (Conklin & Crowe, 2022). Contrary to early practices, these thinkers felt torture extreme. They subscribed deviant behavior with hedonism, which is the idea of the pursuit of personal pleasure. It assumes that pleasure is valued and sought after, and therefore people want to maximize it. On the opposite end, pain is not valued and is avoided or minimized. According to *Criminological Theory,* hedonism ‘was used as a theory of human nature and was incorporated into the rationale for building legal structures’ (Williams & McShane, 2018, p.15). Perhaps these early thinkers felt that if criminal behavior had to exist, the law should be in place as a consequence but not an extreme. This notion bringing the hope that weighing the punishment for the crime against the gains from the crime, would deter the behavior from occurring.

Beccaria and Bentham believed crime was done of free will, that people are aware of their transgressions, and should justly be deterred. For these reasons, deterrence was the basis for establishing criminal law of that time, which is still prevalent now. In the Classical School, two forms of deterrence are coined; specific or general. Specific deterrence is in relation to the individual committing the crime. This elicits just enough pain from the punishment as a means to offset the gains from the crime (Williams & McShane, 2018). Think of this in terms of retribution, or an eye for an eye. General deterrence relates more to public deterrence of that crime in the future. Here the idea is to show that committing the crime is not worth the consequence.

Following the Classical School of Thought was the Neo-classical School of Thought and Positivists, who also pioneered advances to the law we still follow today. The revisions of the Neo-Classical school entailed an introduction to behavioral thinking, self defense, and the common mistake. This school of thought was forwarded by Raymond Saleilles and Gabriel Tarde (Conklin & Crowe, 2022). Another group, Positivists believe in the idea of determination, or that our paths are already set and we're just walking it. They uphold all people are different and as such, punishment should fit the person- not only the crime. This was due to the rise of age, intent, and sanity as a possible factor for criminal behavior, which will be explored later on in this paper under **intersectionality**. During the 1920s, The Chicago School of Thoughts further study findings and research unveiled crime can be socially taught (Conklin & Crowe, 2022), as well as biological or psychological (Balhara, 2022). Psychologists inspect offending as the would any other behavior (Balhara, 2022) and one of the most notable explanations for human behavior is hedonism.

**Hedonism**

**Hedonism** is the idea of a pursuit of personal pleasure. Tying it back to egotistical motivations for deviance, hedonism provides the selfish motive for a crime, or how a crime benefits the offender. It assumes that pleasure is valued and sought after, and therefore people want to maximize it. On the opposite end, pain is avoided and minimized. According to *Criminological Theory,* this assumption ‘was used as a theory of human nature and was incorporated into the rationale for building legal structures’ (Williams & McShane, 2018). If criminal behavior had to exist, the law had to be in place as a consequence. The notion being that weighing the punishment for the crime against the gains from the crime, would deter the crime from occurring.

Psychologically, hedonism provides the incentive for a crime because of the pleasure it assumes, so laws, even back to the earlier ones derived from the schools of thought, provide the counterbalance. For example, you steal food because you have no money and you’re hungry. Immediately you feel pleasure from consuming the meal, but laws in place about stealing will deter you from taking it, if you know you may have to spend six months behind bars for six nuggets. Unfortunately this is not always the case so researchers are striving to understand the thought processes leading to this deviant conduct, or the physical side of [one’s] conscious aims, habits, and motives (Ellwood 1911).

**Psychological Criminology Theories**

Psychological theories are heavily dependent upon environment and personality. Most psychological theories prescribe to the idea that individuals use different thinking processes that are heavily centered on early childhood fixations or mental deficits. Choosing to focus on the psychological influences of crime as opposed to socially constructed or biologically inherited to force the focus on the thoughts and behaviors of the offender. The three psychological theories of crime and criminal behavior are; psychodynamic, behavioral, and cognitive.

*Psychodynamic Theory*

The **psychodynamic theory**, coined by early psychological pioneer and psychoanalysis founder, Sigmund Freud, named three subsets of the human personality. The first being the Id, which is primitive and instinctual. Think of this as the baby, being both demanding and hedonistic, wanting pleasure and not pain. Its intense need to be nurtured and attended to somewhat as exacting as a toddler. The Id is paramount in the discussion of criminal behavior, again because of this idea that people are hedonistic. The second part of the personality belongs to the Ego. This we can relate to reality or social experiences. This part of our personality drives logical thinking and rationality. Finally is the Superego, whose focus is morality (Schueneman, 2021). Here is where guilt arises. In the superego it is common to think of how our choices will affect those around us or connected to us. When failure of these parts to perform properly or connect, crime can be riskier to avoid. For instance, an under developed ego or superego can place too much emphasis on the Id, cause that person to always want immediate satisfaction and lead to tension if their not.

*Behavioral Theory*

The behavioral theory is pretty self explanatory, stating that behavior is constantly developing during our human experiences. ‘Specifically, **behavioral theory** focuses on the idea that people develop their behavior based on the reaction their behavior gets from those around them’ (Schueneman, 2021). Edward Sutherland was an early adopter of the behavioral theory, believing that criminal behavior is conditioned from environments and role models and reinforced by rewards and punishments (Schueneman, 2021). As for this theory, supporters rely on the idea that criminal behavior is not innate or biological, but instead a product of our environment and circumstances. An example of this theory in a crime, would be a child who steals because they saw their older sibling do so and not be punished.

*Cognitive Theory*

The final psychological criminology theory to discuss is the **Cognitive theory**. This theory is unique in that it focuses on perceptions, acknowledging that individuals perceive the world in more ways than one. Most commonly, this theory is broken down into moral development levels; Pre-conventional, conventional, and post conventional. Six stages make up the three levels of this theory. Each level is meant to overcome by certain age ranges accomplishing certain goals. For elaboration, the pre-conventional stage of moral development includes children and how they learn external consequences (Schueneman, 2021). In essence, the first two stages in the pre-conventional level are about obedience and autonomy, ensuring children know how to act in a socially acceptable manner without having to be spanked in front of the class. The conventional stage of development houses stages three and four. These stages mostly consists of teens or young adults who base their behavior on societal views and expectations (Schueneman, 2021). The stages in this level are marked by your role in society and the role of laws and policies in place to protect that society. The post conventional level ends with stages five and six. In these stages, meant for adults above the age of 20, human rights and welfare come into play alongside respect for autonomy (Schueneman, 2021). Here, individuals judge whether social values uphold human rights and welfare. If the social values don’t uphold human rights and welfare then crime can arise in order to obtain those rights and welfare.

*Summary*

In summary, the understanding of the criminal mind has been insightful to human behavior overall, but has been proven difficult to get exact, regardless of the type of offender. The rise of psychological-criminological theories provide valuable insight for criminologists to examine what motivates an offender to offend and what is meant by offending. These three common theories make up the base of the psychological thinkings of a criminal and subsequently provide insight on how to deter crime in an individual. Firstly, we covered the psychodynamic theory and the role of the Id, Ego, and Superego in crime. Secondly, we broke down behavioral theory of criminology that implies criminal behavior is learning and programmed by watching and reinforcing. Finally, we looked at how the cognitive theory takes into account a difference in perception which is fundamental when talking about adherence to social constructed laws. The formation of these early schools of thoughts gave rise to these psychological theories that have proved pivotal in research regarding offending and the purpose and motivations it elicits. Our psychological understanding of social norms is heavily influenced by our biological makeup, which is why biology is also looked at as an influence to perform criminal acts.

**Biological Criminology Theories**

*Earlier Theories*

Biological criminology, similar to psychological criminology, is focused at an individual specifically. Instead of breaking down and understanding deficiencies in the individual's cognition or way of thinking, biological criminology looks at how influences to criminal behavior are familial. The idea that physical attributes can predetermine criminal behavior was Lombroso’s **Atavistic Theory** of biological criminology from 1876. ‘This [implication] that criminality is inherited and that it can be identified by physical defects’ was disproven due to continued conflicting evidence (Brooks, 2023). The **Degeneration Theory** of 1857, argued individuals of lower social classes were predisposed to mental and neurological deficits increasing likelihood of committing a crime (Nickerson, 2023). William Sheldon was the first to suggest a correlation between personality and physique. The endomorph, heavy and round build, was sociable, tolerant, and peaceful. The ectomorph, thin and wiry in frame, was fragile, introverted, and quiet. Finally, the mesomorph, of muscular build was aggressive, assertive, adventurous, and made up most of the criminal population. Despite the incongruence of this idea with research, some forms of criminal detection still rely heavily on physique to identify crime (i.e. racial profiling). While these theories have been heavily discounted, they did give rise to new modern theories of how biology affects criminal behavior and crime.

*Today’s Theories*

Today, biological criminologists focus on Neurological or Trait explanations. Neurological, or how the regions in the brain responsible for innate behaviors can cease to operate correctly causing antisocial behaviors. Neurotransmitters like norepinephrine and serotonin also show some correlation with antisocial behavior and impulsivity ( Nickerson, 2023). Genetic (Nature) explanations for criminal behavior account for about 41% (32% additive genetic effects), while environments (Nurture) account for the remaining 59% (43% of these are unique influences not shared by twins) (Nickerson, 2023). Delving deeper than the baseline focus of just disposition, into how these genetic factors influence deviance, we can see dispositional traits that may make an individual more inclined to deviant acts. **Trait Theories** suggest traits like aggression or impulsivity may be genetic markers that influence an individuals ability to act against societies best interest. Research for biological criminology is relatively mediocre due to the recent realization that criminality cannot be innate, as crime is a social construct. Perhaps for this reason, socially developed criminological theories for crime are greatly numbered.

**Social Criminology Theories**

It is relatively easy to see how society can influence criminal behavior because crime is a social construct. With crime being considered antisocial behavior, by deviating from social norms, many ideas as to how crime originates from and impacts society are derived. These sociological theories are formulated on the basis that society creates conditions that give rise to crime. In other words, these theories will examine societal motivators of criminal behavior.

*Social Disorganization*

Some of the first theories look at social disorganization as the root cause of criminal activity. **Social disorganization** looks at communities in poverty, unkempt, or very culturally diverse as signs of a weak economy that cannot foster social control. ‘Thus, socially disorganized communities are ineffective in combating crime, a common value or goal among residents’ (Shaw et al., 2010, p.829). For instance the Broken Windows theory, which posits crime is more likely to occur in rundown neighborhoods. Similarly the Routine Activity theory which looks at how opportunities for crime arise depending upon time and place.

*Anomie Theory*

The **Anomie theory**, is a lack of social or ethical standards in a person or society. Durkheim originally coined this theory for times following social change that leads to a break down in regulations encouraging deviance (Nickerson, 2022). It is a time in society where social norms aren’t understood or are challenged. Think of this as looting during a war in protest, where social change disrupts the society. American sociologist, Merton, expanded on this initial idea posing the strain theory for deviance.

*Strain Theory*

Merton’s **Strain Theory** argued a disconnect between goals and the means individuals have assess to in order to reach those goals. For reference, imagine trying to buy food to cook with no money. Is it okay to take it from a market if there's plenty there? Who will know its gone? Now imagine you have a baby whose hungry as well. Now is it okay? Merton further asserts that ‘crime is a response to the strain placed on people to achieve the goals and values of society’(Nickerson, 2022). He introduces 5 adaptations that individuals utilize in response to strain. Considering the individual accepts their assess to institutionalized means and cultural goals, conformity is achieved. The individual accepts cultural goals and through legitimate means, seeks to obtain them. If this individual had instead decided to obtain societal goals through illegitimate means, Innovation takes place. In an example, a girl wants to become a doctor, but cannot afford schooling. If she chooses to work two jobs to pay for it, she demonstrates conformity. If she had engaged in prostitution for the money, it would be innovation. Ritualism is a routine acceptance of institutional means available to help you achieve your goal, but rejects cultural goals. An example of this is the student who shows up to class just to be there, not intent on actually doing or gaining something of it. In retreatism, people give up on their goals and the means in place to reach it. A common example here would be learned helplessness, where a person self sabotages. Lastly, rebellion which introduces somewhat of a challenge toward society. Here the individual actively tries to replace the cultural goals and institutional means, while in a criminological theory developed by Karl Marx, the categories of people depend upon their institutional means.

*Social Conflict Theory*

Karl Marx attributed crime to social conflict. **Social Conflict Theory** holds that crime arises from the tensions between the proletariat (working class) and the bourgeoisie (production owners). He poses that individuals are in constant battle for scarce resources inside a society that is socially controlled by these production owners, and therefore catered their way. An example would be a low socioeconomic status person who works at a factory, stealing a production item because they cannot afford it. Karl Marx ‘noticed that [the economic divide] created the labels of deviant and criminal,’and they seemed to only apply to the poor (Nam, 2016). Refer back to the previous example, the same factory worker who stole the shoes would be frowned upon whereas the factory owner who engaged in wage theft, would be considered a smart businessman. Due to the labeling of poor individuals, harsher punishments are imposed on those without the resources to combat them. In a similar manner, the Labeling theory looks at how societies labels can influence crime.

*Labeling Theory*

The **Labeling theory**, posited by american sociologist Howard S. Becker, looks at how the labels placed by society can affect criminal motivations. He explains that labeling an individual positively can influence positive behavior. Alternatively, he explains that negative labels can create negative behaviors (*Labeling Theory of Deviance in Sociology*, 2023). He gives two forms of labeling; formal and informal. A formal label is given to individuals who have been convicted of a crime. Informal labeling is when groups of people, with no authority to do so, deem a person to be either good or bad. An example of informal negative labeling would be a parent calling a child bad, and enacting punishment. These labels can encourage individuals to socially exclude from others or alternatively seek out deviant groups to fit in, as they assume the label they are given. The want to belong is also prevalent in the Social Control Theory.

*Social Control Theory*

The **Social Control Theory** asserts that motivations for crime constantly arise, but its our social bonds that prevent us from engaging. Travis Hirschi proposed that four types of social bonds exist individuals; attachment, commitment, beliefs, and involvement. Attachments refer to peers and family ties, which encourages stronger emotion ties. Commitment is where people obey in fear of punishment. Beliefs can be expressed two ways; by actively disregarding their beliefs or by justifying their behavior. Community involvement also shows a negative correlation with deviance and criminal behavior. The social control theory is heavily dependent upon stages in life, unlike any of the other social criminological theories. This simply means that as life progresses social bonds change and fade off and this effects how likely we are to engage in a deviant behavior. An example of how this applies to crime would look like a man whose just experienced the unfortunate demised of his wife and child in a gory car accident. He then engages in frequent drinking where he unintentionally kills the driver of another vehicle while driving drunk.

**Mixed Ideas on Behavior**

Psychologist Albert Bandura proposes a triadic theory of **reciprocal determinism** (Schiffer, 2022). Here, he explains that behavior is dependent upon more than one factor. Reciprocal determinism alleges human action depends on three factors working on your decision. The environment and your immediate surroundings, your individual characteristics such as genetics and traits, and behavior, the things we say and do. This social cognitive theory posits that behavior is learned from the environment you choose. For example, a young girl goes to walk home like she does from school every afternoon when a classmate calls her over. They walk home again the next day together and soon it becomes a routine that they both enjoy. The fact that they stayed close (environment), and took a class together (individual interest), lead to them walking home together (behavior). It is important to note that the factors don’t have to follow a certain flow and can occur in any order. Behavior can take place first, for instance an individual with a mood disorder can be more inclined to react when in a chaotic environment and provoked. His incorporation of a multidimensional approach of theories inspired more recent work that looks at various influences for behavior and crime.

*Moral Disengagement*

This approach was also developed from Albert Bandura, who proposed individuals cognitively rewire themselves to believe that they're above following ethical rules (Cantu-Pawlik, 2021). Think of a bully who always successfully steals the lunch money from others, after so long he thinks that because the punishments didn't outweigh the benefits that the rules don’t matter. This behavior can also be attributed to individuals who think they wont get caught displaying temporary **moral disengagement**. In this way they manipulate themselves into thinking if they aren't caught they aren't responsible.

*Intersectionality*

In 1989, Kimberle Crenshaw, coined the term intersectionality to refer to the overlap in social groups. She believed firmly that race was socially constructed rather than biological, and that several social categories exist as one (Miller & Bassett, 2020). Take for example a black female or a LGBTQ hispanic male, both of which are true of the individual's identity at the same time. These social categories can be any socially created distinctions in individuals, including but not limited to: economic status, gender, and sexual orientation. This idea of intersectionality argues that discrimination can occur as a result of more than just one trait, simultaneously. So, that black female can be discriminated against on the basis of her race as well as her gender. Similarly, the LGBTQ hispanic male can be discriminated against based on both his sexuality and his race. These individual characteristics from both nature and nurture overlap, making each of our thought processes a little different. For this reason, criminologists are continuing to expand on what it means to think like a criminal, in efforts to find reliable ways of prevention and effective forms of punishment.

**Conclusion**

Criminological Theories are crucial in understanding how crime relates to motivation. From early schools of thinkers to modern contributors, research studies and data analysis have continued to provide insight on what influences an individual to pursue criminal behavior. Hedonism seems to serve as a commonplace amongst the theories developed to understand human motivations to commit a crime. In psychology, cognition and mental processing can encourage deviant behavior. Through biological means, motivations for crime can arise from both means of nature and of nurture. Socially, crime can stem from how you view society or how society views you. Crime can stem from all or nun of these characteristics at once, making understanding the motivations for all crimes increasingly difficult for researchers. Still, criminological theories provide a baseline to work off of and provides insight on commonalities that have been identified previously throughout history.

**Key Takeaways**

* When looking at motivations for crime it is necessary to cover criminology, which is a scientific field dedicated to investigating and examining why crime occurs to guide prevention and rehabilitation efforts. Criminology has advanced throughout its evolution beginning with the thinkers of the Classical School of Thought. More modern theories typically fall under one or more of these categories; psychological, biological, or social.
* Psychological Criminology Theories cover cognition and personality deficits that can encourage a disruption in the psychological processing of individuals. The psychodynamic theory looks into how early childhood experiences affect individuals growth later in life. The behavioral theory looks at behavior as reactionary. If it produces good things, it must be good. The cognitive theory looks into how perceptual differences can influence motivations for crime.
* Biological Criminology Theories look at how genetic traits and neural connections in the body play a role in how we can be motivated. Earlier theories of physical attributes determining criminality were disproven and modern theories pivoted to look at how regions in the brain that are responsible for certain processes, can become damaged and improper networks can result in deviance.
* Social Criminology Theories try to uncover societal influences on crime. Starting with broad issues like social disorganization and like theories that assess how crime can result from lack of community care and involvement. Challenging social norms and disconnect ls in society can also promote criminal activity. Tensions between groups in society, whether it be occupational, familial, or economically related groups of people, can also encourage deviance from social norms that can lead to crime.

**Discussion Questions**

* What are some examples of how prosocial behaviors can influence crime?
* Which Criminological Theory explain above, best explains your experience with crime? Why?
* Give an example of how two or all of these types of influences (biological, sociological, or psychological) can motivate an individual to commit a crime?

**Key Terms**

**Anomie Theory-** times of uncertainty in society can produce crime

**Atavistic Theory-** physicalattributes can determine likelihood of crime

**Behavioral Theory-** behavior is conditioned through societal reinforcements

**Cognitive Theory-** differences in perception can influence crime

**Criminology**- study of crime and criminal behavior

**Degeneration Theory-** posits that individuals of low socioeconomic status are predisposed to traits linked to criminal deviance.

**Hedonism-** pursuit of personal pleasure

**Intersectionality-** the overlap of socially created identities that exist in each of us.

**Labeling Theory-** labels placed by society can affect motivation for crime

**Moral Disengagement-** the rewiring of cognition to separate themselves from the unethical behavior being practiced.

**Psychodynamic Theory-** discusses how early childhood experiences influence later criminal involvement

**Reciprocal Determinism-** the idea that behavior, personality, and the environment all play a role in how one behaves

**Social disorganization-** instances of disorganization in the society

**Social Conflict Theory-** conflict arises within proletarians and bourgeoisie

**Social control theory-** social bonds prevent motivations for crime

**Strain Theory-** disconnect between the goals and means to reach those goals

**Trait Theory-** aggression and impulsivity can be enhanced in some traits promoting criminal acts.

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**RESPONSE TO REVIEWED DOCUMENT** –

1. Consider adding in the idea of nature vs nurture in criminal behavior into the intro. P. 4
2. Encase social cognitive triadic theory via bandura. P. 16
3. Add in an Individual differences influencing crime section. Tell why it impacts. P. 17
4. Fit in Banduras Moral disengagement. P. 17
5. Provide more specific examples. Help differentiate. Done throughout
6. Add and cite tables or images.
7. Discussion questions. P. 19