CRJ 101 F21 **Introduction to Criminal Justice** Prof. M. Sánchez
LP 09/20-27 Wk. 3-4
Business: Take notes; cell phones OFF, computer for class work only.
Motivation: David Goggins Pushing limits https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2d9mIQhidtc
BOOK Information *option:* **Amazon – search "CR5 Gaines Miller" for options.**
Homework

W3 09/20	*CJ5* Ch. 2; CE article	Criminology, theory formation, testing, measures of crime, trends, victimology – Review FBI UCR (fbi.gov)	**HW2 POST** 1. What are the strengths or limitations of theory in stopping crime? 2. How would you use theory to conduct research to reduce crime? (250) • Respond to a post (50)	**Syllabus quiz** POST due 9/18 Respond 9/19

W4 09/27	*CJ5* Ch. 3 Criminal Law	The U.S. Constitution, due process, criminal vs. civil law, defining crime/intent, legal defenses	**HW3 POST** 1. Use the text and 1 article to identify the *actus reus*, *mens rea*, and the *legal defense* used. 2. What other defense might have worked? (250) • Respond to a post (50 words)	POST due 9/25 Respond 9/26

LESSON GOAL: *CJ5* **Ch.2 Crime Theory and Trends (Measures)**

VIDEO: ABC News - Aurora, Colorado "Dark Knight" Shooting – 7:09 min.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9z_eRpBVTUE
VIDEO: Interview with Officer at Aurora Shooting – up to 8:23 min.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UgAS0NL35vI

Measures of Crime in the U.S.
UCR – Federal Bureau of Investigation – Data is voluntarily reported by local and state police agencies. Eight crime *indices* (plural of index) the categories are reported. They are an estimate of the total reported specific crimes. Limitation: Measure does not include white collar crime, federal crime, non-participating agency counts. http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr
Look up three tabs that you are not familiar with. How does this information benefit the public?

DEF: **What are the** *Part 1 crimes in the UCR?* **Match them correctly.**
  1. Murder/homicide   ___ Taking someone's possessed property by force or intimidation

  2. Forcible rape   ___ Unlawful taking/attempt to take property permanently without force
  3. Aggravated assault   ___ Willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn someone's property
  4. Motor vehicle theft   ___ Unlawful taking, theft, depriving owner use of self-propelled road vehicle
  5. Arson   ___ Threatening, attempting, or infliction of violence on someone
  6. Robbery   ___ Entry onto someone's property with/without use of force to commit a felony
  7. Larceny   ___ Causing the death of another
  8. Burglary   ___ Forced or coerced sexual intercourse or other acts

NIBRS – National Incident-Based Recording System – Computerized reporting which is incorporated directly into data bases, including more details on the offenses. They are reported by law enforcement agencies electronically. It includes 52 data elements, for example, ages, gender of offender and victim, arrestees, and *combined crimes per incident*. This allows for analysis that shows crime, offender and victimization patterns. http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs/2012

NCVS – National Crime Victimization Survey – Victims voluntarily supply information on offenses. Offenses may/may not have been reported to police/so remain undocumented. The data is collected by the U.S. Census and the U.S. Department of Justice. Limitation: self-reported requires trust in survey methods (see p. 38). http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245
What are the advantages of a self-reporting system on crime?
Look up the methodology tab. What is most significant about the method to you? Why?
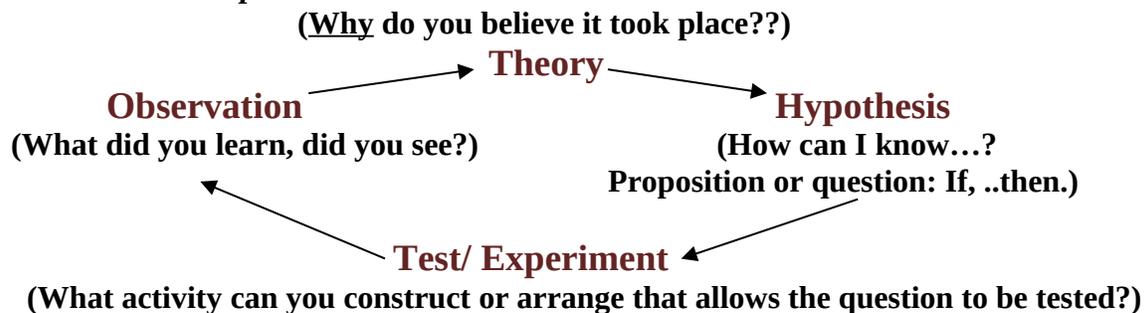
Self-Report Studies – Surveys are conducted by researchers to study convicts, victims, and can include specific targets of information, for example, did you use a weapon when you committed your crime? Were you under the influence of a substance when you committed your crime? Limitation: controlled populations, and requires trust in the survey methods.

What are the "dark figures" of crime? - Count of crime that are not reported to authorities. For example, numerous crimes such as burglary, robbery, etc. are not reported to police; however, they appear in self-report surveys. Surveys usually reflect a greater number and prevalence of crime.

The Scientific Method: *What is the scientific method and the role of theory?*

GQ: **What theories do people currently hold about the existence of crime? Name three?**

REMINDER: *Four components* **of the scientific method:**

(Why do you believe it took place??)

Theory

Observation   **Hypothesis**
(What did you learn, did you see?)   **(How can I know…?**
                                                              Proposition or question: If, ..then.)

Test/ Experiment
(What activity can you construct or arrange that allows the question to be tested?)

Theories **are** *ideas* **that attempt to** explain observable patterns **of events.**
1. Is it based on existing knowledge (experience)?
2. Is it based on logical reasoning (ideas that make sense)?
3. Is it based on realistic time, order and location?
4. Is it successful within a reasonable range of success?

CTC Chain –

Crime / Offense/Facts	**T**heory / Reason (Testable - Ideas)	**Conclusion**/ Value ("Good" judgment?)

(M. Sánchez, 2016)

Four *Meta* **theories of Criminology** (meta = over-arching; think of an umbrella)
1. **Biological** – focus on strong *correlation* with health imbalances
2. **Sociological –** focus on strong *correlation* with social environment and events
3. **Psychological –** focus on strong *correlation* with individual mental health
4. **Core/direct Cause –** focus on strong *correlation* with an event/ crisis/ incident

Which of the above is what you think is most often the cause of crime?

VIDEO: **NYC Biker incident -**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7dqIPRYTWWA
CQ: What kind of thinking/ reasoning (inductive, deductive) brings you to an understanding about the biker incident?

INDUCTIVE REASONING (Stereotyping)	**DEDUCTIVE REASONING (Profiling)**
Specific example **General** *conclusion*	**General** example **Specific** *conclusion*
Jim (helpful, he is a Boy Scout) Scouts are	Gangs are violent Joey a gang member, must
Jane (helpful, she is a Girl Scout) very helpful!	Gangs deal drugs be violent and deal drugs!
Argument objective is a powerful underline general conclusion	*Argument objective is individual conclusion!*
Application: Specific behaviors are placed into the same category in which they are treated similarly (Stereotyping).	*Application: General category is used to place specific behaviors/traits similarly (Profiling).*

How do you normally think about problems? – Are you more inductive or deductive?

VIDEO: **How to Think Like Sherlock Holmes - Mastermind** - Maria Konnikova - 3:49 min.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QYzymnDTkN0

CTQ: How does recognizing that there is a difference in the metatheories help us think about crime?
   a) On a micro level?
   b) On a macro level?

Biological Theories - *Biology and the brain*: What is *arousal theory*?
   1. Hormones – testosterone: controls secondary sex characteristics and impacts aggression

   2. The brain – is it the main source of criminal behavior?
   VIDEO: **Your reptilian brain explained?** – 6:36 min.
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xNbNrdX2-zc
      • What patterns mentioned about brain activity and thinking affect emotions?
      • Are emotions always behind crime?

      Neurotransmitters – facilitate brain action, behavior
         a. Dopamine – excites the brain and triggers adrenaline and norepinephrine
         b. Norepinephrine – stimulates bodily response (for example: fight or flight response)
         c. Serotonin – calms the brain, sends the signal that stimulation has passed/is over

   3. MAO-A gene (monoamine oxidase) is the gene responsible for the production of MOA. Low levels of MOA are correlated to higher crime and violence. Scientists believe it blocks effect of serotonin. How would a hormone that blocks serotonin lead to higher levels of risky or excitable behavior?

   4. XYY – Double Y chromosome – 23rd chromosome pair that determines sex (male or female). The 23rd karyotype (combination) of XYY chromosomes produces "extra-male" versions of persons, often with stronger male characteristics, size, hair and often aggressiveness. Studies have shown prisoners have greater XYY karyotypes than the general population.

VIDEO: **James Fallon – Noted Neurobiologist – Discusses the criminal mind** 6:32 min.
https://www.ted.com/talks/jim_fallon_exploring_the_mind_of_a_killer
Focus: What is the role of serotonin in the MAO gene? How does it result in the problem?

LP Monday - 9/27
Sociological Theories
   1. *Rational Choice theory* – relates to a thinking process of benefits and costs of committing a crime. It is found in the origins of "Classical theory" where individuals *pursue pleasure and avoid pain* in all their actions. In this theory, punishment is a key answer to stop crime.

   2. *Social Disorganization theory* – How do communities/ neighborhoods contribute to criminal activity? The reasoning behind this theory is that social factors *contribute* to criminal activity and *fail to inhibit* criminal activity. Shaw and McKay (1942) argued that consistent exposure to a social setting of deprivation and criminal responses to deprivation nurtures criminality.

   3. *Strain Theory* – Emile Durkheim, Robert Merton, Albert Cohen (1969), and Cloward and Colin (1960) all argued that a motivation for crime was the *breaking down of society* leaving groups with the *pressure to achieve* but without access to legal resources that lead to success.

   4. *Social Learning Theory* – refers to *positive reinforcement* persons receive that shape their behavior. Environments that encourage criminality teach individuals to choose criminality.

   5. *Social Control Theory* – addresses the forces/influences that <u>steer people away</u> *from criminality*. The four characteristics of social bond theory are 1. Attachment, 2. Involvement, 3. Commitment, and 4. Belief. How would these come together to inhibit/steer someone away from crime?

   6. *Life Course Theory* – addresses the patterns of development and choices made by "career criminals." It attempts to argue that there is a connection between early choices and behavioral patterns and later criminology. The focus is on the decisions and behavior by the individual.

7. *Addiction Theory* - Models and Crime: Medical models of addiction generalize that illegal drug abuse is the result of mental/physical illness and the solution is treatment.

8. *Routine Activities Theory* (Victim-offender theory) - is generally related to patterns of behavior: daily, seasonal, class, cultural, economic and regional practices/routines that can be exploited (Williams III & McShane, 2010). The three components of routine activities theory are:
   1) Motivated offenders, (based on what they know, skills and what they want) - RISK
   2) Suitable targets of criminal victimization, and (what they do and what they have) - RISK
   3) Lack of guardians to protect persons or property (2010, p. 180). The threat to stop crime or apprehend offenders? These are called crime "deterrents." - RISK

GQ: Do you believe criminals can desist/ stop their criminal behavior patterns?

Psychological Theories
DEF: **Psychological criminology**: refers to "Claims that there may be a 'criminal personality' or a different *thinking pattern* by shared criminals... This 'criminal personality seeks excitement, has inordinately high opinion of self, is exploitative and selfish, manipulates others, is amoral, and so forth. An attack on the criminal's self-image tends to produce a violent reaction. Based on a study of over 230 inmates in the St. Elizabeth's hospital for the criminally insane of Washington, DC, that "criminals are born with abnormal thinking patterns that affect their ability to make decisions;" Yochelson and Samenow (1976) claimed to have found 52 different criminal thinking patterns" (William & McShane, 2010, p. 39).

<div align="center">Reference</div>

Williams, III, F. P., & McShane, M. D. (2010). *Criminological theory (5th ed.).* New York: Prentice Hall.

1. How does thinking influence criminality? Is it more social or biological?
2. How is mental health a combination of both meta theories? Give three reasons.
GQ: Is *psychosis* an arguable defense? How, why?

VIDEO: **Zimbardo: Stanford Experiment –** What theories would you use to explain what happened? - 49 min.
http://www.schooltube.com/video/237e7769aa970bcec446/Zimbardo-Stanford-Prison-Experiment

1. How were the participants and their roles chosen?
2. What produced the cooperation of the visitors?
3. What key mistake did Zimbardo make in the experiment?