

犯罪行為發生之生物、心理、社會模式

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一、目的

嘗試找到可能的犯罪因子，包括：神經生理(neurophysiological)、基因(genetic)，在犯罪行為發生中所扮演的角色、重要性、決定程度，以做為犯罪偵查、犯罪矯治的參考。

二、天生的犯罪人(The Born Criminal)

Cesare Lombroso：指出先天的偏差人(Homo delinquens)為未進化的人類。

身體特徵：asymmetrical skull、flattened nose、large ears、fat lips、enormous jaws、high cheekbones、Mongoloid eye characteristics。

非先天的偏差人：Lombroso 分成六類，如 Habitual or professional criminals。

三、體型與犯罪

體型與性格

Attractiveness

Minor physical anomalies

四、性格與犯罪

A：潛在的犯罪特質

{ 外向—內向(extraversion-introversion)
神經質—穩定性(neuroticism-Stable)
精神特質(psychoticism)

B：條件化學習與犯罪

Poor conditionability

嫌惡學習(aversive learning)

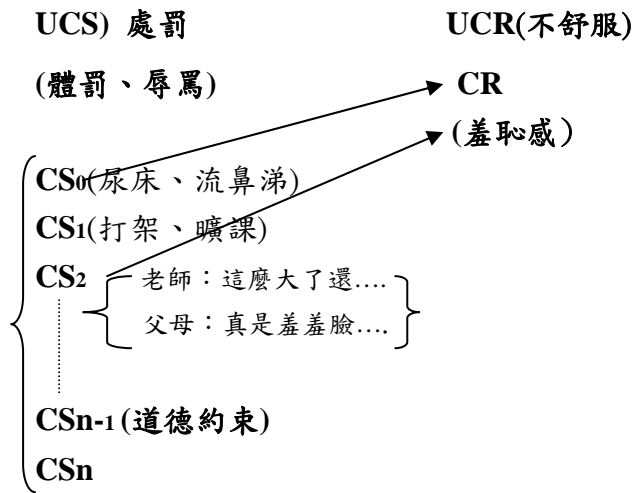
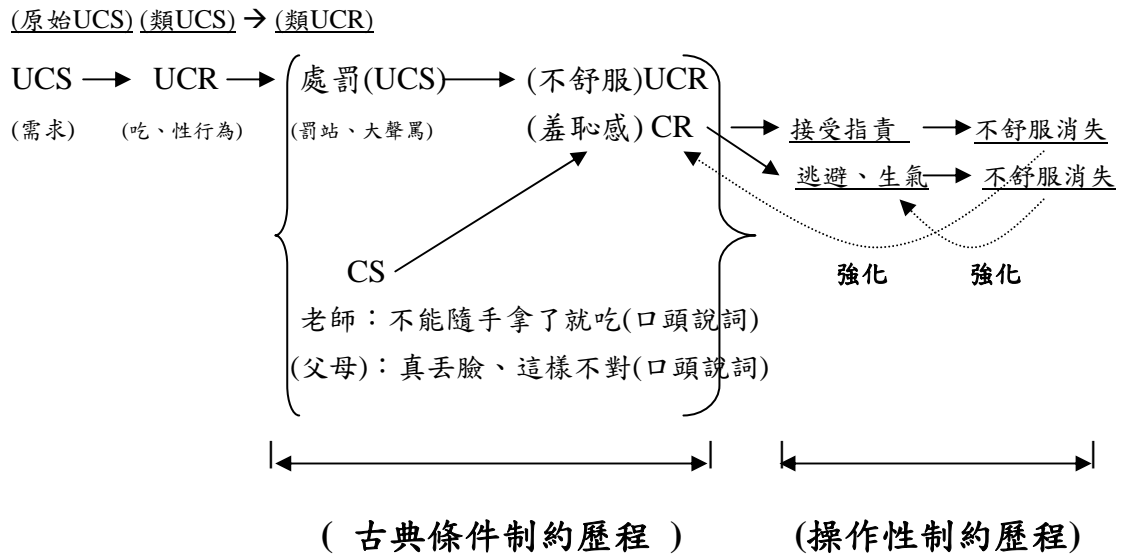


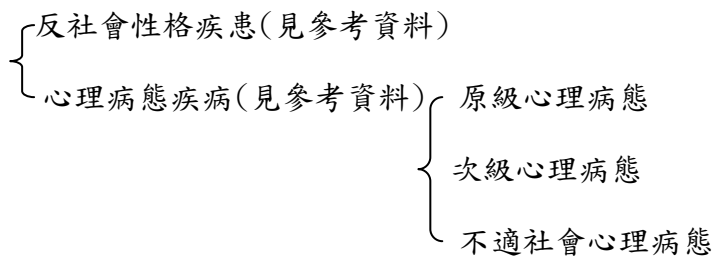
圖 X 羞恥感形成的古典條件化歷程



圖示：羞恥感的制約歷程

五、犯罪與生理、心理因素

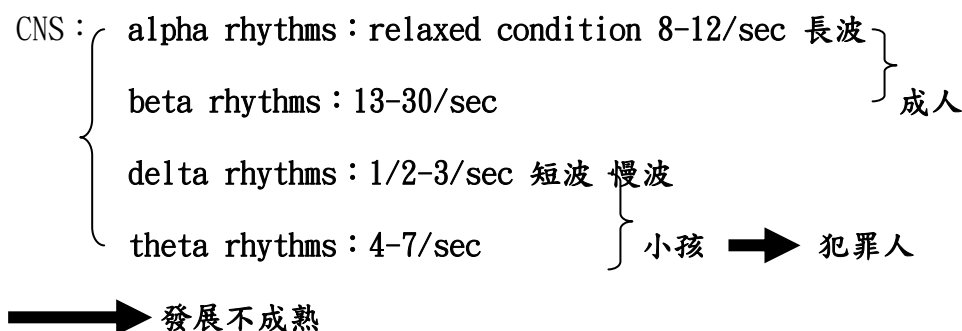
基本特性：



犯罪心理病態人(criminal psychopathy)

Male adult psychopath
Female psychopath
Child psychopath

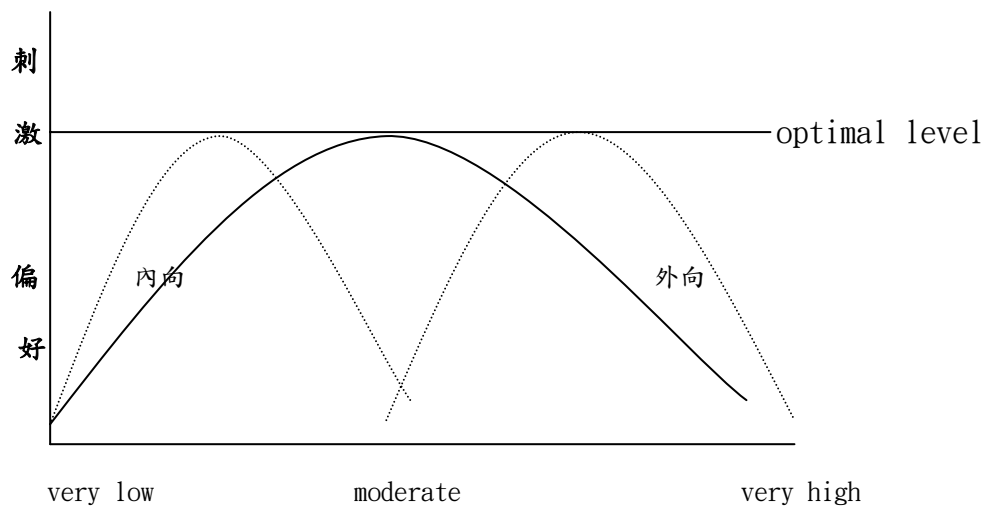
基本神經生理概念：



stimulation seeking：犯罪人喜好追求刺激

生理基礎解釋：optimal arousal of the cerebral cortex：try to seek a maintain preferred or optimal levels of stimulation, with stimulation referring to the amount of sensation and/or information processed by the cortex.

Eysenck 的神經心理假說：網狀系統的功能缺失造成大腦皮質活動低落，無法達到最佳的神經刺激狀態，導致個人產生無聊，因此藉由喜好追求刺激，以達最佳狀態(參考大腦圖示)。



Autonomic nervous system : 犯罪人神經的激動程度較一般人低

大腦前葉功能不彰

左腦功能不彰

Emotional arouse

Skin conductance response :

流汗 → 電離子增加 → 導電性提高

為什麼不犯罪？

Burnout 長年犯罪、訴訟、牢獄之災使人疲乏怠盡

已成熟 學會如何逃避犯罪

「犯罪無了時」 犯罪沒有未來

結論：

Drowsy psychopath

情緒缺失、情緒控制

給予適當的刺激 提高神經亢奮 活動量

給予誘因

參考資料

The DSM-IV Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders
World Health Organization, 1994

Diagnostic criteria for 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder

- A. There is a pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others occurring since age 15 years, as indicated by three (or more) of the following:
- (1) failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performed acts that are grounds for arrest
 - (2) deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profits or pleasure
 - (3) impulsivity or failure to plan ahead
 - (4) irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults
 - (5) reckless disregard for safety of self or others
 - (6) consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations
 - (7) lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another
- B. The individual is at least age 18 years.
- C. There is evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years.
- D. The occurrence of antisocial behavior is not exclusively during the course of Schizophrenia or a Manic Episode.

Hare 的心理病態量表的特質(1998)

- 1 談吐流利/外表迷人的(Glibness/superficial charm)
- 2 自我吹噓或誇大的(Grandiose sense of self-worth)
- 3 追求刺激/容易覺得無聊(Need for stimulation/proneness to boredom)
- 4 病態傾向的說謊(Pathological lying)
- 5 詐騙/操控(Conning/manipulative)
- 6 缺乏悔意或罪惡感(Lack of remorse or guilt)**
- 7 淺薄或虛偽的情感(Shallow affect)
- 8 無情/缺乏同情心(Callous/lack of empathy)
- 9 依賴他人過活的生活型態(Parasitic lifestyle)
- 10 拙劣的行為控制能力(Poor behavioral controls)
- 11 雜亂的性關係(Promiscuous sexual behavior)
- 12 早年的行為問題(Early behavior problems)
- 13 缺乏實際且長遠的目標(Lack of realistic, long-term plans)
- 14 容易衝動的(Impulsivity)
- 15 缺乏責任感(Irresponsibility)
- 16 不會為自己的行為負責(Failure to accept responsibility for own actions)
- 17 多次短暫的婚姻關係(Many short-term relationships)
- 18 少年偏差行為(Juvenile delinquency)
- 19 被撤銷緩刑或假釋(Revocation of conditional release)
- 20 犯罪行為多樣化(Criminal versatility)