

WARNING:

This presentation contain images and information that may not be suitable for children.

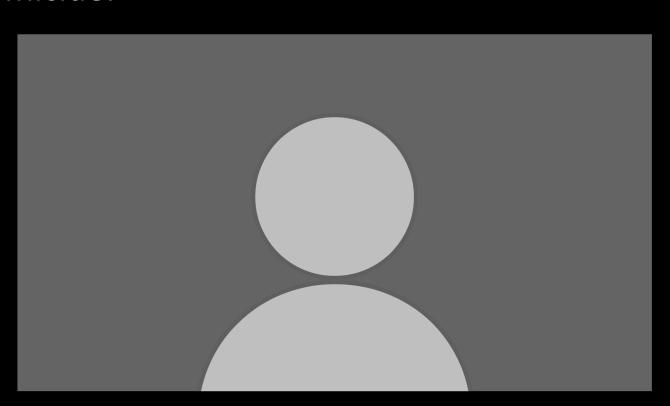


The exercise of power to intentionally harm someone psychologically, hurt someone physically, destroy someone morally.

Zimbardo, 2008

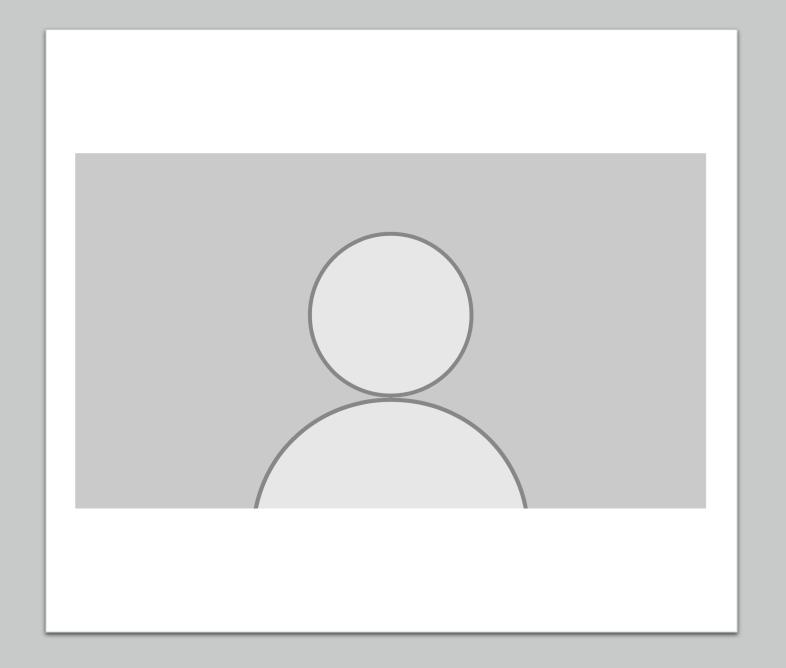
Focus: Homicide

- Reasons individuals commit homicide:
 - Threat
 - Passion
 - Psychopathology
 - Mental illness?
 - They have a gun?



Infant Homicide

- Frustration theory
- Unwanted burden theory
- Neglected care theory



Region	Infant Homicide (<1 year)	Other Homicides (>1 year)	Suicides (all ages)
Austria	4.9	1.1	21.6
Minnesota	5.2	3.0	10.7
Washington	5.3	4.7	13.4
Idaho	5.4	3.1	16.1
Ukraine	5.4	10.9	24.8
Montana	5.5	4.1	19.1

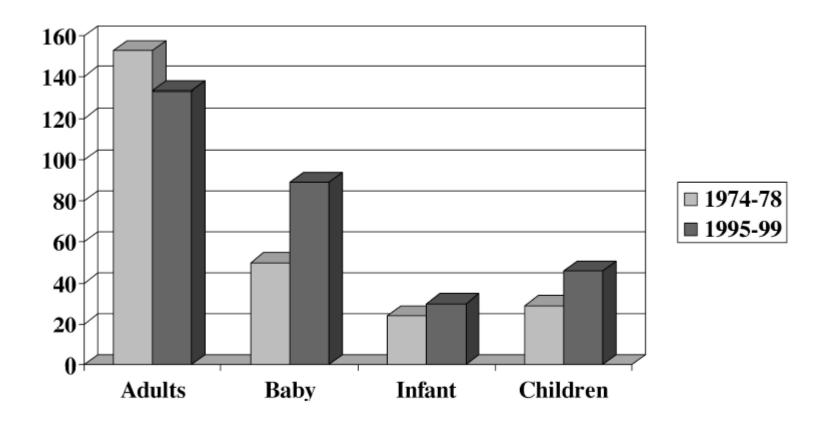


Fig. 1. Males: USA Children vs. GPRH rates 1974–78 to 1995–99.

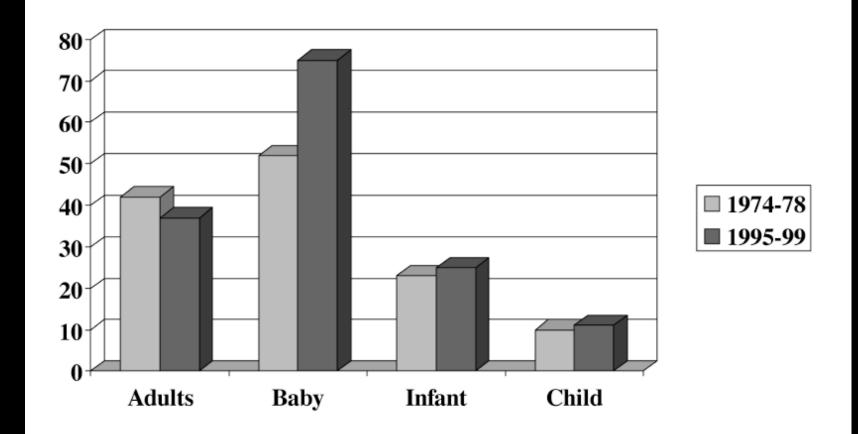


Fig. 2. Females: USA Children vs. GPRH rates 1974–78 to 1995–99.

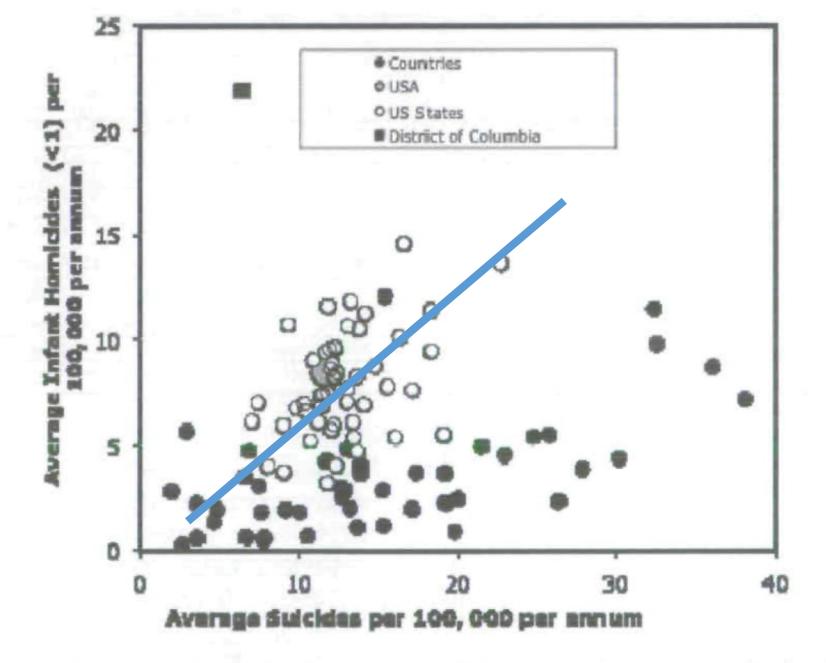


Figure 2. Infant homicide and suicide rates in 48 countries, 50 U.S. states, and the District of Columbia (1987-2001).

Non-psychopathic adult homicide

- Non-psychopathic murders make up the majority of American homicides
 - >50% intimate partner homicide and familicide
 - >30% inter-group conflict homicide
 - <9% psychopathic murder
- United States has the highest homicide rate of any of the 26 modern countries, at 5-6 per 100,000 (other nations are < 1.7/100,000)
- The United States also has the highest incarceration rate of the 26 modern countries. The country that has the same as the United States is North Korea.
- Rates of homicides on national level seems to be most highly associated with militarization of police forces and individualistic cultures. (this does not include State sanction murders)

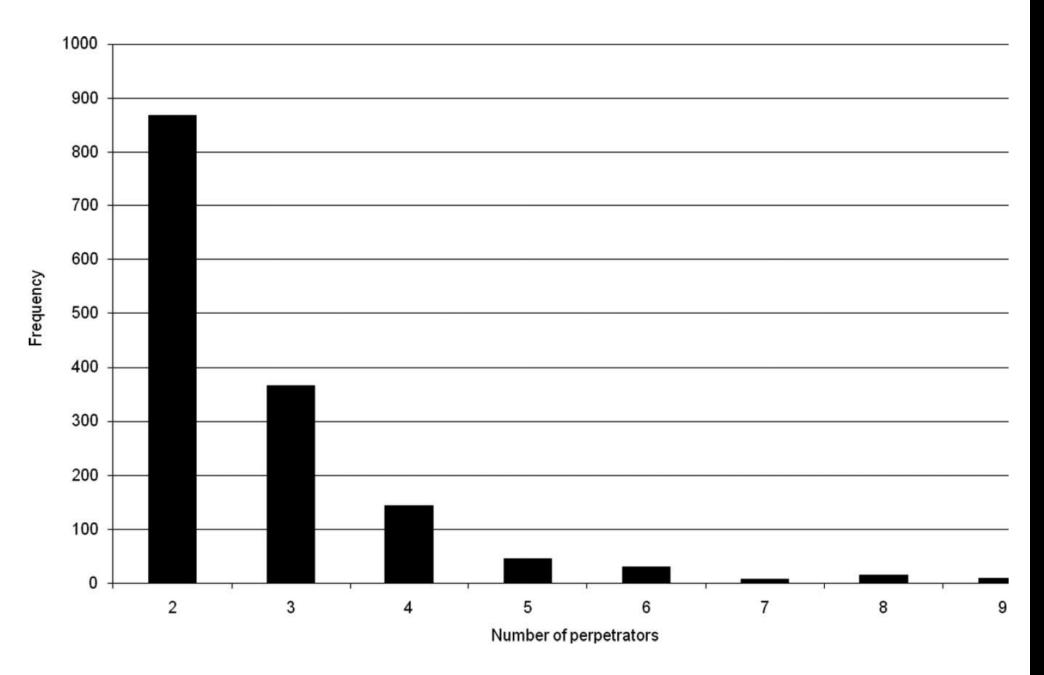
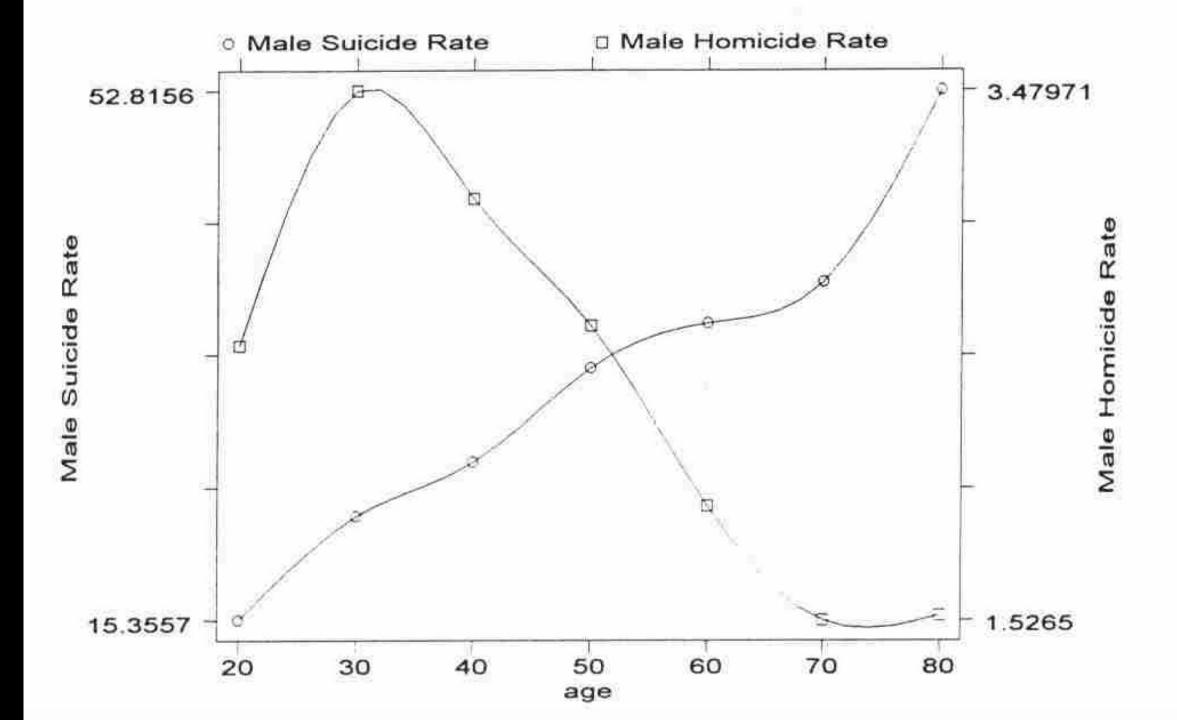


Figure 1. Number of convicted perpetrators per homicide offence.



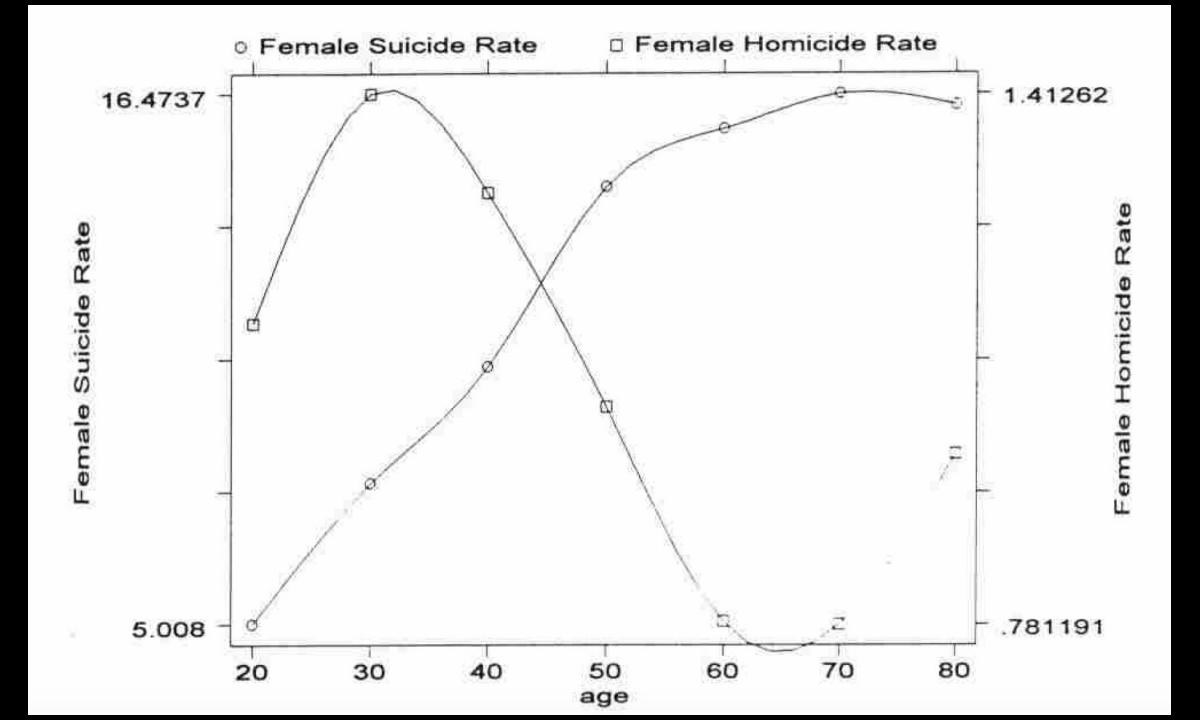


Table III: Correlation matrix (N = 63 nations)

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Homicide rate (log 10)	0.54*	0.68*	0.70*	-0.54*	-0.33*	-0.10	-0.16	0.20
 Gini – Inequality Infant Mortality Rate (log 10) 		0.54*	0.76* 0.76*	-0.46* $-0.79*$	-0.18 $-0.58*$	0.39* 0.04	-0.20 -0.18	0.08 -0.03
4. Poverty index			0.70	-0.64*	-0.19	0.33*	0.05	0.01
5. Development index					0.49*	0.18	-0.03	0.17
6. Economic growth7. Sex ratio						-0.35	0.36* 0.24	0.06 -0.10
8. Population density (log 10)								-0.08
9. Population size								

Note:

* p < 0.05.

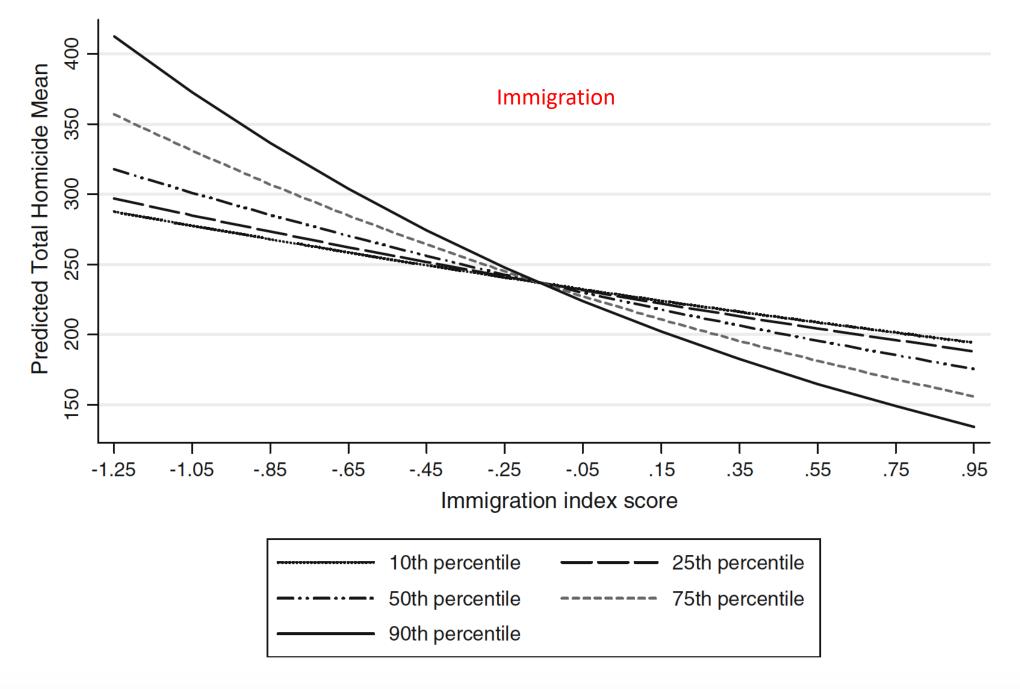


Fig. 1 Change in immigration on change in homicide at different 1970 immigrant concentration levels

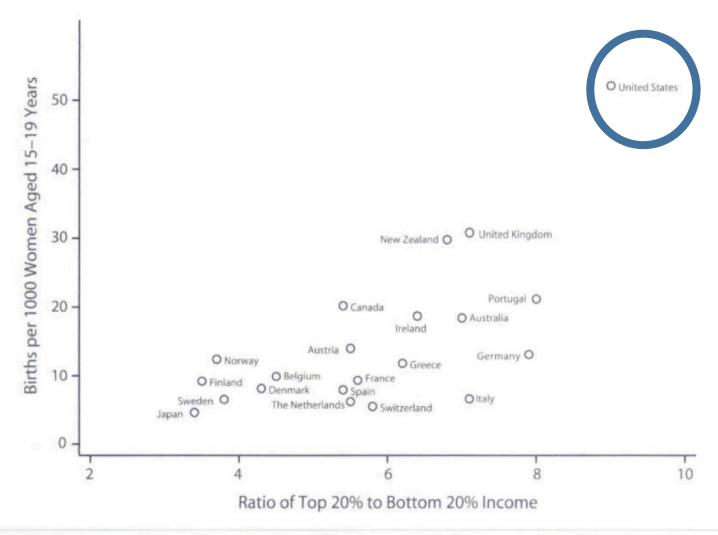


FIGURE 2—Income inequality and rates of adolescent births among 21 of the richest developed countries: United Nations, 1990–2000, and UNICEF, 1998.

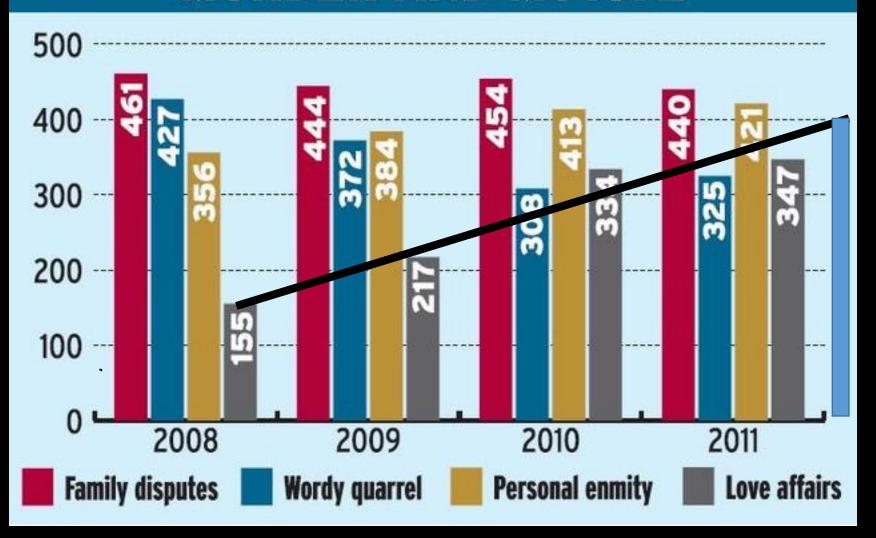


FIGURE 1—Homicide rates and rates of adolescent births in 49 states (indicated by postal codes): United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1999, and US National Vital Statistics System, 2000.

Table 1 Theoretical model: the Big Three determinants of homicide and levels of their influence

Level of influence	Poverty/low education	Family disruption (divorce rate)	Racial composition
Neighborhood/ community	Disorganization in the community—as a result, higher tolerance for vice and disorder (social disorganization perspective) Lack of social control and cohesion	Lack of community structures of support and supervision Lack of social control and cohesion	Non-comparability of circumstances for blacks and whites. A larger proportion of blacks: Live in high-poverty, high-crime, high-segregation neighborhoods (social capital perspective)
Family/ interpersonal		Higher levels of conflict in relationships (divorce-related conflicts over property, custody, etc.) Adverse effects of divorce/instability on the youths Insufficient supervision and monitoring of children's activities/friendships	Experience low quality of education and high unemployment for generations of family members Have striking levels of imprisonment and mortality from unnatural causes Thus, race stands as a proxy for
Individual	"Organic survival" mode of living (physical pleasures/reactions) Lack of skills to solve conflicts in a non- physical way Lack of hope for a brighter future	Lack of interpersonal skills and patience to resolve "irreconcilable differences" More frequent visits to singles bars, pubs, etc. (routine activities perspective)	compounded disadvantages and accumulated adversities for blacks versus whites

MURDER AND MOTIVE



Intimate Partner homicide



Intimate partner homicide

- Men engage in this behavior much more than women
- There has been an increase in female offenders over the last couple decades
- LGBTQ communities are not immune to this type of evil.

Intimate partner homicide

- 83% occur in home
- 44% (females) to 62% (males) of offenders were intoxicated
- Women kill because of victimization? Only 28% of women killed their intimate partner because of victimization
- Men kill out of jealousy and loss of control in relationship? True greater than 86% of men killed for this reason, and 68% had history of intimate partner violence

Table 2
Correlations Between Former Spouses' Perceptions of Relationship Breakup

Perception	H self-perception with W self-perception	H perception of W with W perception of H	H self-perception with W perception of H	W self-perception with H perception of W
Target was responsible	10	03	20	.20
Target's involvement with another was responsible for the breakup	19	17	.48,***	
Target was a villain Target was a victim	01 02	.05 15	.05 .15	.18 _a .06 03
Target had control over separation process Target wants to reconcile	45 ** .22	07 02	.37* .63 ₆ ***	.29 .04 _b

Note. H = husband; W = wife. All tests were two-tailed. Correlations that share subscripts differ using Pearson and Filon test of difference between correlated correlations; subscript a indicates Z = 1.63, p < .11; subscript b indicates Z = 3.27, p < .001. Minimum n = 41.

* p < .05. ** p < .01. ***p < .001.

Table 1: Two-way table of homicide frequencies for spouse/age and weapon group.

Spouse Victim	Age Group	Spouse/ Age (Label)	Handgun	Long Gun	Knife	Club	Strangulation	Other Weapon	No Weapon
Husband	15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74	H15 H20 H25 H30 H35 H40 H45 H50 H55 H60 H65	12 177 433 646 647 575 456 392 296 183 113 72	5 63 112 142 165 176 132 82 59 36 23 14	7 118 251 297 280 188 149 93 84 63 34 25	0 0 12 9 12 10 14 18 10 6 3	0 1 2 1 0 0 0 2 1 0	0 1 14 14 7 5 11 6 8 8 5	003698325022
Wife Wife Wife Wife Wife Wife Wife Wife	15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80-84 85-89	W15 W20 W25 W30 W35 W40 W45 W50 W55 W60 W65 W70 W75 W80 W85	127 659 1026 1111 1069 792 567 375 277 236 242 218 203 137 69	50 243 375 423 373 293 226 145 138 104 102 73 75 36 15	37 252 397 368 299 198 127 64 41 41 33 32 12 11	5 37 94 104 92 81 72 33 32 33 37 21 18 10 5	5 51 71 60 41 31 20 10 8 12 8 5 7 2	5 24 26 66 38 29 9 23 7 7 11 23 16 7 5	26 104 210 189 150 106 66 42 41 28 17 16 15 8 3

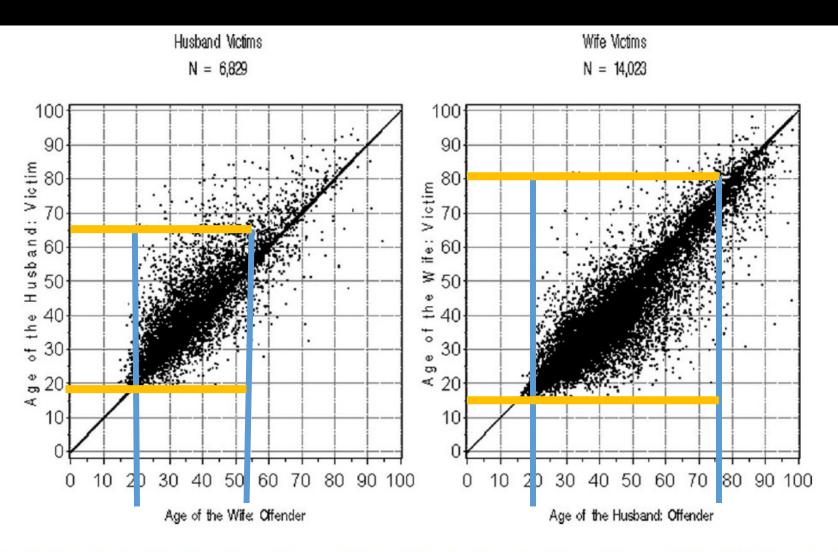


Figure 1: Scatterplots showing the relationship between the ages of the victim and the offender in spousal homicides.

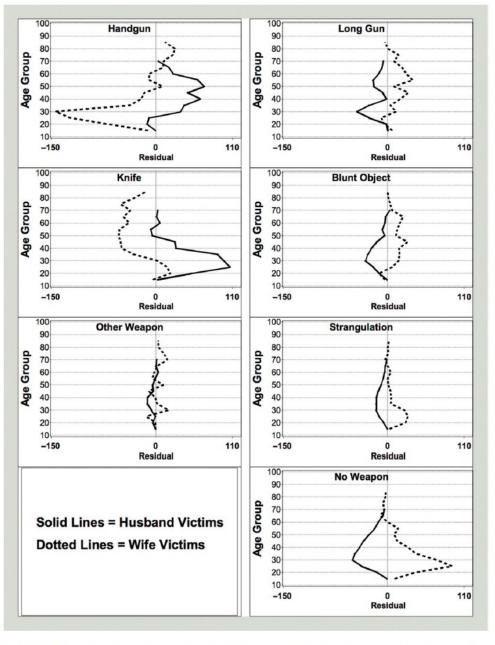


Figure 2: Plots showing the residuals (observed-expected) assuming spouse/age is independent of weapon group.

The Sad Truth

- The scary part of this first analysis on homicide with focus on the United States is that individuals, when it comes to homicide, are more unsafe in their own home than they are walking down the street among strangers.
- A person is 90% more likely to be killed by a family member or intimate partner than they are by a stranger.



Is there individuals who could be considered pure evil?

- What would it take for a human being to be purely evil?
 - Test 1: They would need to lack a "theory of mind" and mentalizing ability
 - Test 2: They would need to lack empathy
 - Test 3: They would need to lack consciousness
 - Test 4: They would need to view others as objects rather than people
- The psychopathic type tends to fail all four tests.
- Not all psychopaths kill, but all serial killers are psychopathic

Defining the Psychopath: The Psychopath Checklist (Hare, 1991)

- 1. Glibness/superficial charm
- 2. Grandiose sense of self-worth
- 3. Need for stimulation/proneness to boredom
- 4. Pathological lying
- 5. Conning/manipulative
- 6. Lack of remorse or guilt
- 7. Shallow affect
- 8. Callous/lack of empathy
- 9. Parasitic lifestyle
- 10. Poor behavioral controls
- 11. Promiscuous sexual behavior
- 12. Early behavior problems
- 13. Lack of realistic, long-term goals
- 14. Impulsivity
- 15. Irresponsibility
- 16. Failure to accept responsibility
- 17. Many short-term marital relationships
- 18. Juvenile delinquency
- 19. Revocation of conditional release
- 20. Criminal versatility

Scale of 0 – 2 2 = present in all domains of life

- Typical non-criminal score 3 − 6
- Non-psychopathic criminals 16 22
- Anti-social Personality 26 29
- Psychopath > 30

Defining the Psychopath

Neurological

- Dysfunction in paralimbic system
- Major function connect areas of the limbic system to the higher cortical parts of the neo-cortex.
- Interference between the limbic and higher cortical area results in less impulse control.
- Developmental attributes
 - Lack Theory of Mind and strong mentalizing system

Psychopaths, children, and anti-social personality

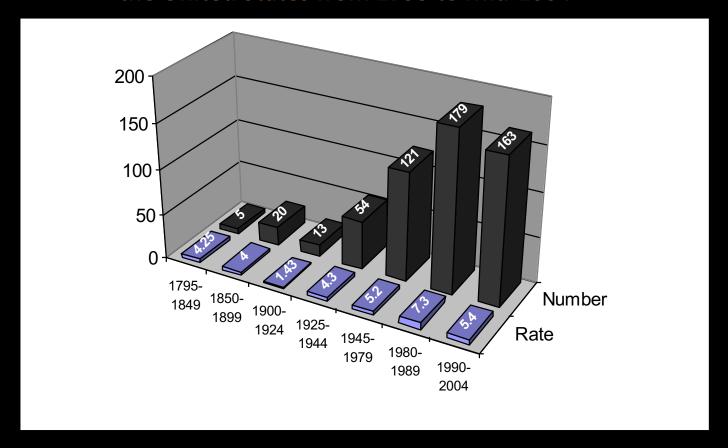
Meet clinical criteria for mental illness?

- Psychopath NO
- Conduct Disorder YES
- Anti-social Personality Disorder YES
- Should a Psychopath be treated?

Serial Killer

- FBI's three criteria for defining a killer as a serial killer:
- Kill in three or more separate events.
- At three or more separate locations.
- Engage in an emotional cooling off period between murders.

Estimated Number and Rate per 10 Million of Serial Killers Operating in the United States from 1795 to Mid-2004



Sources: U.S Justice Department figures as reported by Jenkins (1994); updated figures from Hickey (2006) and Walsh (2005). Rates Per 10 million population computed by authors.

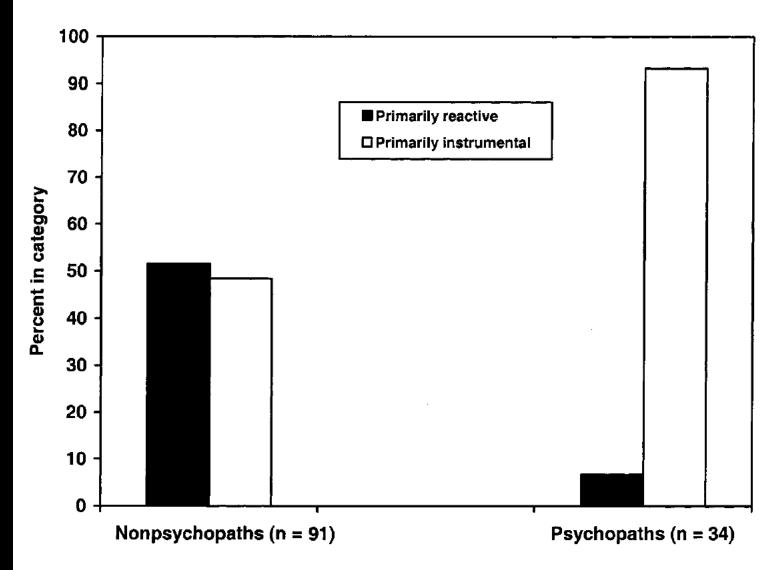


Figure 1. Primary nature of homicides as a function of psychopathy.

A Typology of Serial Killers

- Visionary serial killer: Feels impelled to commit murder by visions or "voices in my head."
- Mission oriented killer: Feel it to be their mission in life to kill certain kinds of people.
- Hedonistic serial killer: Kill for the pure thrill and joy of it; the majority of serial killers are hedonistic serial killers.
- Power/Control killer: Gains more satisfaction from exercising complete power over his victims, and sexual activity is almost always involved.

For example, the crime scene criteria for Ted Bundy would appear as follows:

Crime scene criterion	0 (absent) or 1 (present)
Restraints	1
Victim known	0
Stranger targeted	1
Poisoned	0
Chaotic scene	0
Controlled scene	1
Weapon planned	1
Weapon left	0
Body transported	1
Act focused	0







Table 4. Crime scene criteria within clusters ordered according to organised and disorganised classifications for male serial killers with percentage frequency of occurrence

Cluster	Organised	Disorganised
1	Arson (5%), torture (15%), bondage (10%), gagging (15%)	Weapon left (5%), signs of beating (5%), ritual aspect (10%), victim known (10%), poisoned (5%), vulnerable victim (10%), physical evidence (10%), face covered (10%), victim a relative (5%), destruction of body (10%), dehumanisation of body (20%)
2	Targeted group or person (35%)	Penetration with foreign object (10%), multiple stabbing (15%), body exposed (25%), removal of body parts (25%), removal of sex organs (20%), injuries to sexual areas (30%), mutilation (40%), trophy (25%)
3	Shooting (20%)	Body not moved (35%), act focused (35%), sudden violence (35%), chaotic scene (25%), spontaneous event (20%), quick kill (30%), disconnection from the crime scene (15%)
4	Controlled scene (60%), process focused (65%), restraints used (35%), murdered indoors (55%), intoxication (20%), strangulation (50%), sexualized body position (25%), weapon planned (85%), killer mobile/transit (70%), stranger targeted (80%), body transported (45%), body disposal (50%), aggressive acts (55%), rape (55%)	Necrophilia (20%), unclothed body (30%)

Table 7. Crime scene criteria of clusters ordered according to the overlap across typologies of Holmes and De Burger for male serial killers with percentage frequency of occurrence

Cluster, crime scene criteria, and percentage frequency	Visionary	Mission	Hedonistic comfort	Hedonistic lust	Hedonistic thrill	Control/power
1						
Weapon improvised (10%)	*					
Aggressive acts (70%)	*			*	-	*
Weapon taken (85%)		*		*	*	*
Controlled scene (90%)		*		*	*	*
Stranger targeted (95%)		*		*	*	*
Body disposal (55%)				*	*	*
Process focused (75%)				*	*	*
Rape (55%)				*	*	*
Trophy taken (55%)						*
2						
Unclothed body (30%)	*					
Necrophilia (25%)	*			*		*
Multiple stabbing (25%)	*					
Sudden violence (60%)	**					
Murdered indoors (40%)			*	*	*	*
Penetration of object (15%)				*	*	
Bondage (15%)				*	*	*
Torture (55%)				*	*	*
Multiple crime scenes (40%)				*	*	*
Manual strangulation (30%)				*	*	
Ligature strangulation (30%)					*	*
Intoxication (15%)				*		*
Removal of body parts (25%)				*		*
Dehumanisation of body (20%)				*		
Mutilation (40%)				*		
Removal of sex organs (15%)				*		
Body transported (30%)				*		
Gagging (25%)					*	*

	Mission	Hedonistic comfort	Hedonistic lust	Hedonistic thrill	Control/power
				•	•
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FEMALE SERIAL KILLERS

- The key distinction between male and female serial killers is that: "There are no female counterparts to a Bundy or a Gacy, to whom sex or sexual violence is a part of the murder pattern."
- Females kill for instrumental reasons or from twisted notions of mercy.

Table 1: Types of female serial killers

Type	Characteristics
Visionary	 Severe break with reality, e.g. delusions and hallucinations Motivation extrinsic to the personality, i.e. response to auditory hallucinations or delusional beliefs Attacks tend to be spontaneous
	 Victim selection driven by psychopathological symptoms, random and non-specific, usually strangers
Comfort	 Motivation extrinsic, e.g. material gain
	 Acts tend to be well planned and organized
	 Victims previously acquainted with the offender and specifically
	selected according to the expected gain
Hedonistic	 Motivation intrinsic, e.g. sexual gratification, sadism
	 Acts tend to be planned and organized
	 Victims are strangers, often with specific characteristics
Power seeker	 Motivation intrinsic, i.e. domination of another person
	 Acts tend to be planned and organized
	 Offender might use offence to boost self-esteem
	• Stranger victims with specific characteristics, e.g. helplessness
Disciple	 Killing occurs under the influence of a charismatic leader Motivation intrinsic, i.e. personal acceptance by her 'idol' Acts tend to be planned and organized
	 Victim selected by leader (usually male), often strangers

Table 8. Crime scene criteria of clusters ordered according to the overlap across typologies of Holmes and De Burger for female serial killers with percentage frequency of occurrence

Cluster, crime scene criteria, and percentage frequency	Visionary	Mission	Hedonistic comfort	Hedonistic lust	Hedonistic thrill	Control/ power
1	188	- 00				
Murdered outdoors (20%)	*	*				
Body exposed (5%)	*					
Ransacking (10%)	*					
Ritual aspect (10%)	*					
Unclothed body (10%)	*					
Shooting (20%)		*				
Targeted group or person (20%)		*				
Torture (5%)				*	*	*
Process focused (15%)				*	*	*
Stranger targeted (30%)				*	*	*
Body disposal (10%)				*	*	*
Arson (10%)				*	*	*
Manual strangulation (10%)				*	**	
Ligature strangulation (10%)					*	*
Dehumanisation of body (5%)				*		
Mutilation (10%)				*		
Body transported (10%)				*	*	*
Restraints used (5%)					*	*
Destruction of body (5%)						*
Trophy taken (5%)						*
2						
Bludgeoned (20%)	*	*				
Quick kill (35%)	*	*				
Weapon left (20%)	*		*			
Overkill (25%)	*			*		
Aggressive acts (30%)	*					*
Multiple stabbing (20%)	*					
Weapon improvised (35%)	*					
Spontaneous event (15%)	*					
Chaotic scene (20%)	*					
Sudden violence (55%)	*					
Physical evidence (50%)	*					
Victim a relative (40%)			*			
Covered body (15%)				*	*	*
Signs of beating (25%)				*		*
Killer mobile (30%)				*	*	*
Intoxication (15%)				*		*
3						
Weapon improvised (35%)	*					
Victim known (65%)	*		*			
Act focused (50%)	*	*				
Body not moved (90%)	*	*	*			
Weapon taken (65%)		*		*	*	*
Controlled scene (80%)		*	*	*	*	*
Murdered indoors (75%)			*	*	**	*
Vulnerable victim (50%)			*			
Poisoned (45%)			*			

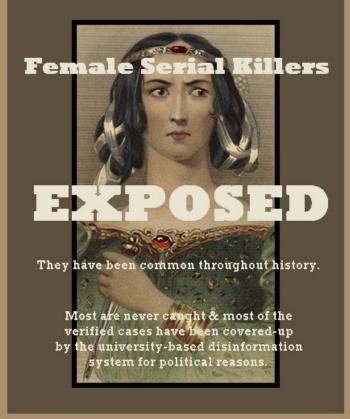


Table 5. Crime scene criteria within clusters ordered according to organised and disorganised classifications for female serial killers with percentage frequency of occurrence

Cluster	Organised	Disorganised
1	Weapon planned (95%), murdered indoors (95%), controlled scene (80%)	Staging (60%), poisoned (60%), victim known (70%), quick kill (65%), act focus (80%), vulnerable victim (45%), body not moved (50%), disconnected from crime (25%), victim a relative (30%)
2	Strangulation (10%), targeted group or person (10%), shooting (10%)	Sudden violence (15%), trophy (5%), signs of beating (5%), weapon left (5%), physical evidence (5%), multiple stabbing (5%), weapon improvised (5%)
3	Rape (15%), restraints (15%), process focused (20%), torture (5%), bondage (5%), gagging (10%), body transported (30%), body disposal (30%), stranger targeted (25%), aggressive acts (30%), killer mobile/transit (35%)	Spontaneous event (10%), chaotic scene (10%), mutilation (15%), dehumanisation of body (10%), destruction of body (10%), injuries to sexual areas (10%), removal of body parts (5%), quick kill (65%), disconnection from the crime scene (25%)

Figure I: Major Personality Types

Interpersonal	Affective	Lifestyle	Anti-Social
Superficial charm	Remorselessness	Impulsivity	Poor Behavioral controls
Grandiosity	Shallow affect	Stimulation seeking	Delinquency
Lying	Callousness	Irresponsible	Criminal versatility
Conning & manipulative	Failure to accept responsibility	Parasitic lifestyle	Early behav- ioral problems
		Lack of realistic goals	



"I KILLED THOSE 7 MEN 1ST DEGREE MURDER AND ROBBERY...NOT SO MUCH FOR THRILL KILL; I WAS INTO THE ROBBERY BIZ. I WAS INTO THE ROBBERY AND TO ELIMINATE WITNESSES...I PRETTY MUCH HAD 'EM SELECTED THAT THEY WERE GONNA DIE...THERE WAS NO SELF-DEFENSE."

~AILEEN WUORNOS (MYERS, 2005).



Stephen Giannangelo's Diathesis/Stress Model of Serial Killing

Biological predisposition

(low arousal levels, common pre-frontal cortex damage)

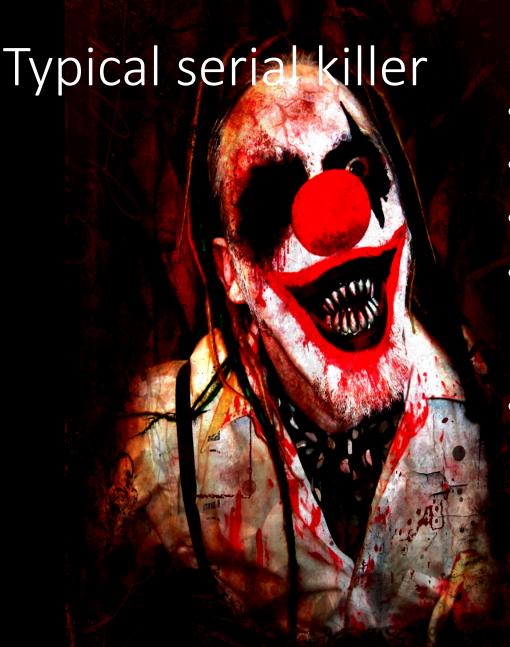
Biology X Environment interaction

Predisposition

Self-esteem
Self-control
Sexual Dysfunctions

Maladaptive coping skills = retreat to fantasy world

First Kill!! Dissociative process

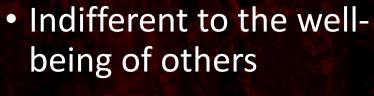


- White male
- Late 20's to early 30's
- Kills within his own race
- Method of murder is "hands on" (strangulation or stabbing)
- Victims selected because they share specific characteristics (for example, Ted Bundy chose young women with long hair, parted in the middle)



- Sadistic and brutal crime
- Committed almost exclusively against women
- Two types of offenders:
 - Organized Nonsocial
 - Disorganized Asocial





- Self-centered and narcissistic
- Manipulative and cunning
- Lives away from crime scene
- Crime appears controlled, methodical
- Pre and post-mortem mutilation and torture



Evidence of necrophilia

 Returns to crime scene to see status of investigation

 Wants his crime to outrage the community; feels he is "getting even" with society



- Described by others as a "loner"
- Inexperienced in relationships, unable to socialize
- Crime is committed in a frenzied manner
- Lives close to crime scene because he feels safe and secure in his own neighborhood
- Weapon of opportunity demonstrates lack of plan

Disorganized Asocial



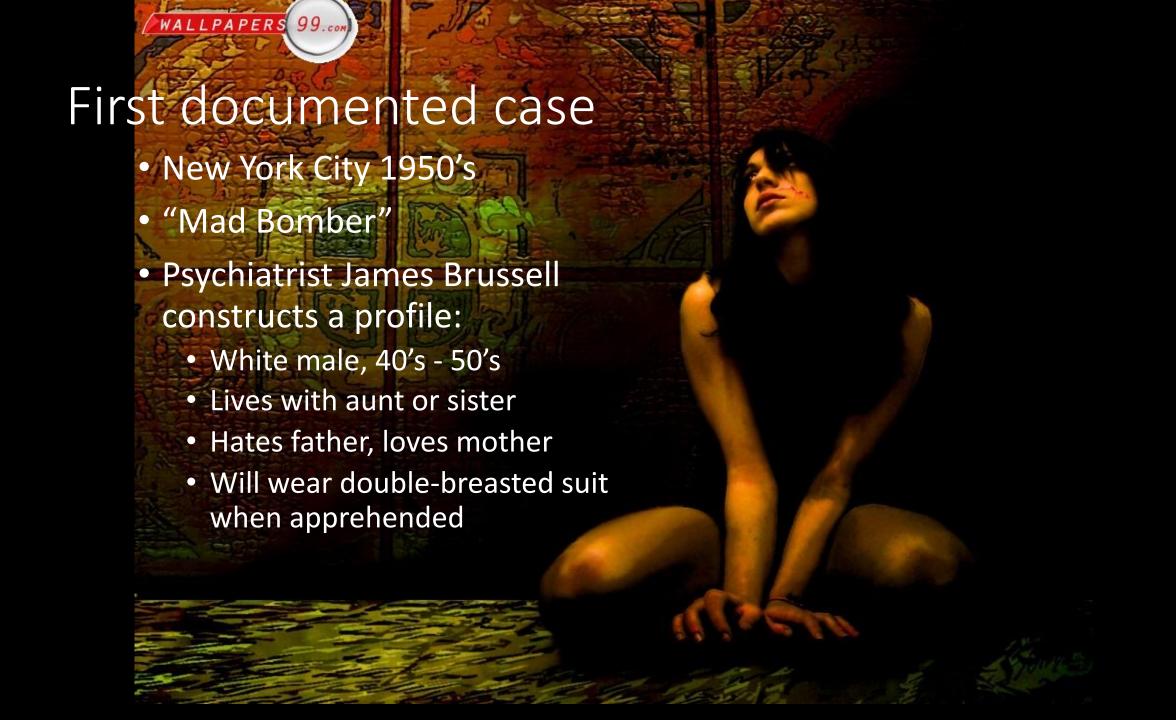
- Post-mortem mutilation
 - Biting or slashing of breasts, genitals
- Insertion of foreign objects
 - "an inquisitive child with a new toy"
 - Exploring how body works
- Returns to crime scene often to continue mutilation





Profiling





What to look for

- Signature
 - Signature something done to fulfill or satisfy the offenders emotional state
 - Not the same as Modus Operandi
 - Modus Operandi what is needed to complete the crime

What to look for

State of the crime scene

Gives clues about the type of offender

Age

Race

Motive

Organized vs. Disorganized

Organized crime scene:

- Body is hidden
- Weapon is removed from scene
- Appears to be well-planned
- The victim is specifically targeted
- Restraints often used
- Aggression takes place before death

Organized vs. Disorganized

• **Disorganized**:

- Body not hidden
- Weapon is present
- Appears to be spontaneous
- Victim may be an acquaintance
- Aggression or sex post-mortem

What does it all mean?

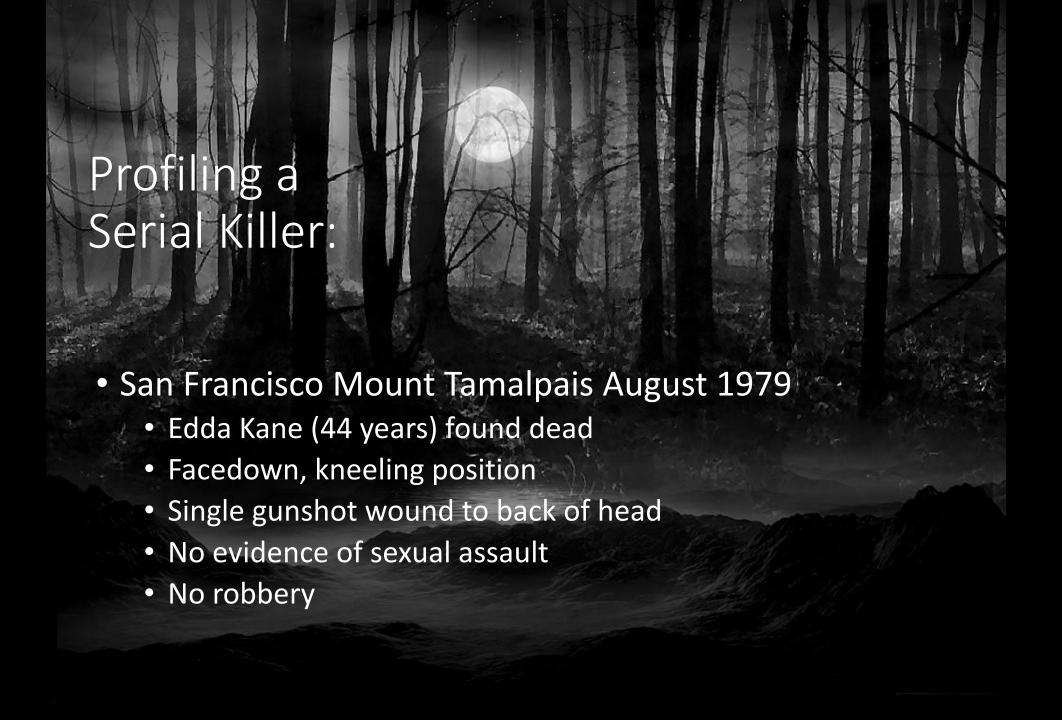
- Organized crime scene suggests an offender:
 - Average or above average IQ
 - Employed, usually quite skilled
 - Socially competent
 - Uses alcohol in commission of crime
 - Uses car to drive to crime scene/hunt for victim
 - Obsessed with media coverage of his crimes

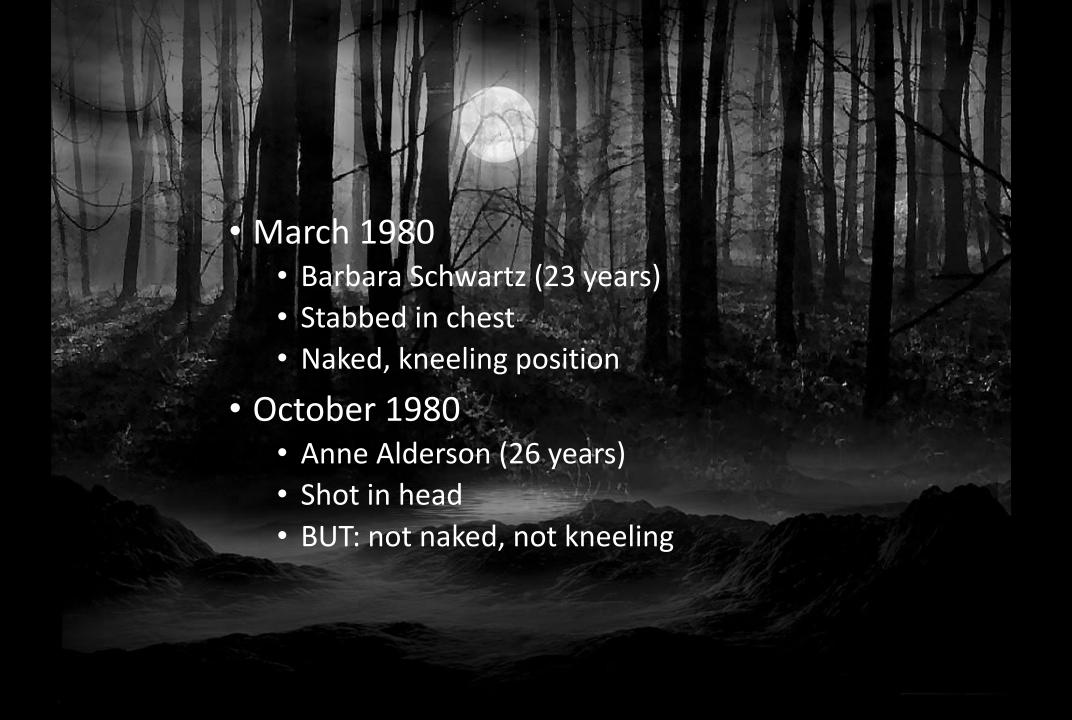
What does it all mean?

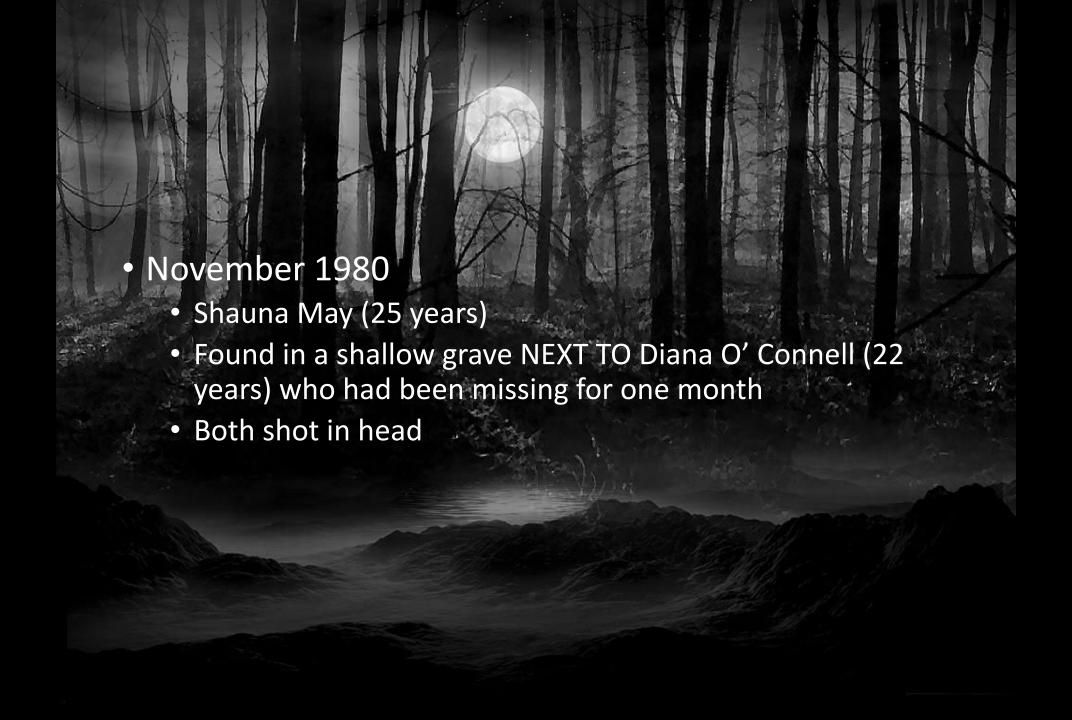
- Disorganized crime scene suggests an offender:
 - Below average IQ
 - Unstable employment record, unskilled
 - Socially isolated
 - Lives close to crime scene
 - Strict discipline as a child
 - Extremely anxious

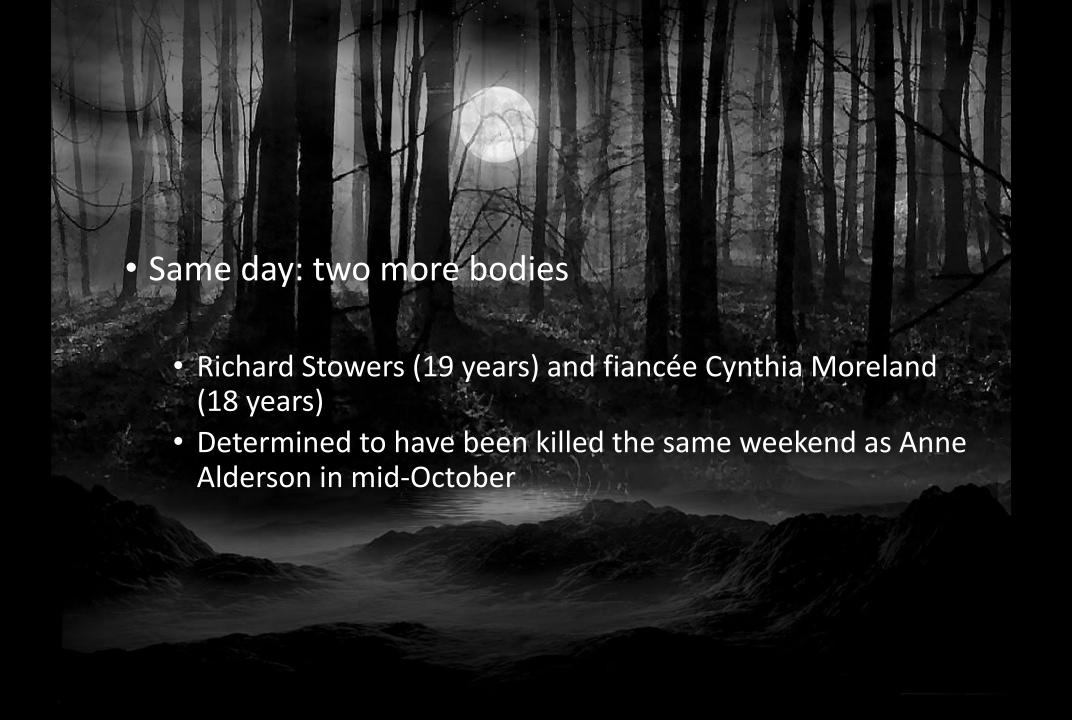
Profile activity

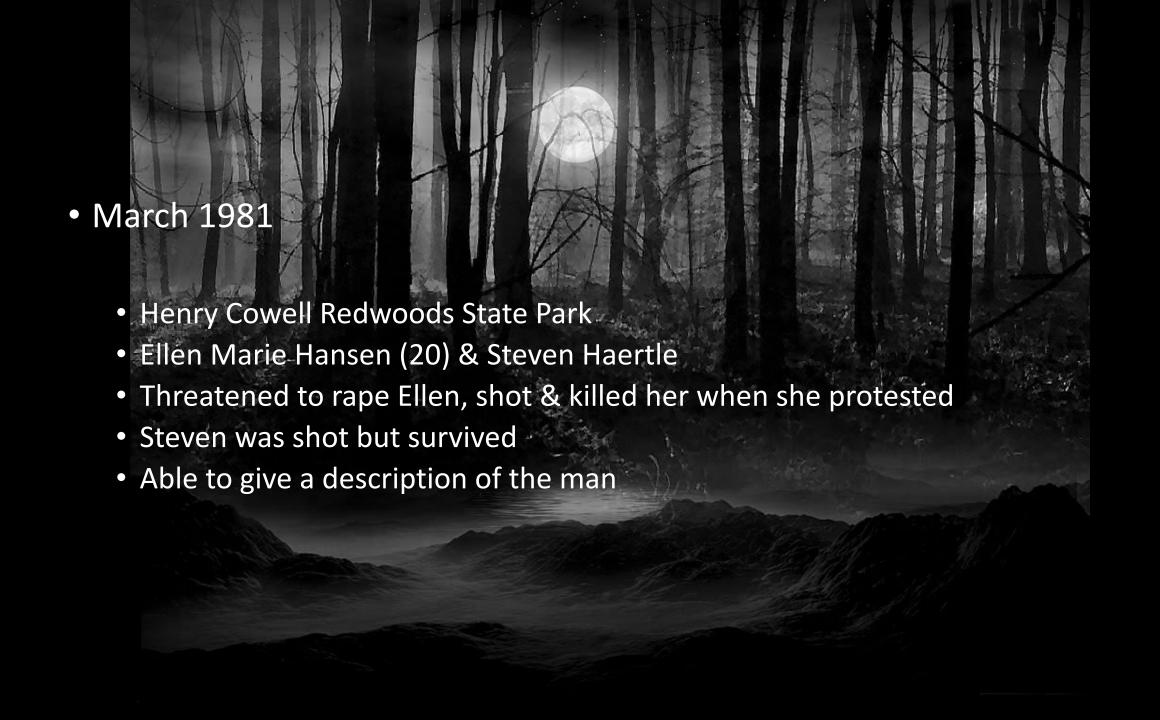
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Occupation (ex. Blue collar vs white collar)
- Disability
- What do you think the motive was?







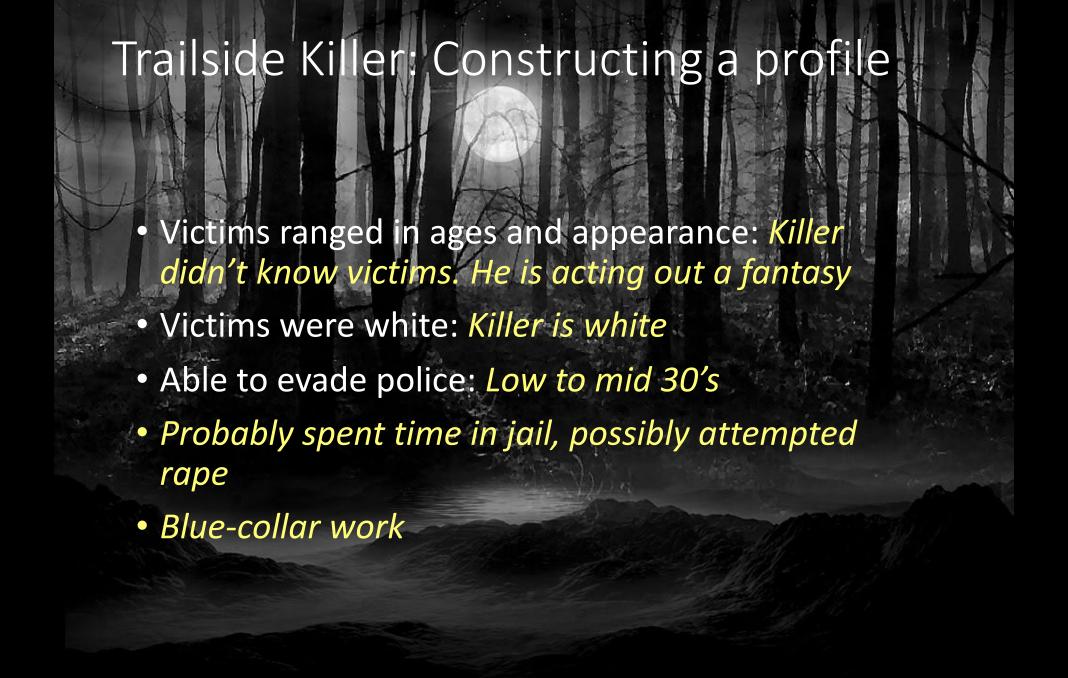




Trailside Killer: Constructing a profile (John Douglas)

 Crime scenes in secluded areas only accessible by foot: Killer was comfortable in area, a local

• Victims attacked from rear in blitz-style attack: Killer was asocial, not able to charm victims with conversation. Blitz-style attack was the only way he could control victims



Trailside Killer: Constructing a profile

- Very intelligent
- Not random act precipitating stressor
- History of bed-wetting, fire-starting and/or cruelty to animals (as a child)
- SPEECH IMPEDIMENT
 - Secluded, didn't want to be seen
 - Relied on over-powering victim
 - Indicates a disability, but unlikely physical because was able to control victim

Let us guess

- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Occupation (ex. Blue collar vs white collar)
- Disability
- What do you think the motive was?



- David Carpenter
 - White male, 50 (*profile of age incorrect)
 - Industrial arts teacher
 - History of attacking women and served jail time
 - Domineering and abusive mother
 - Bed-wetting & cruelty to animals as a child
 - SEVERE STUTTER





Fantasy







Reality

WARNING: THE IMAGES YOU ARE ABOUT TO SEE ARE GRAPHIC IN NATURE



Mass and Spree Killer

- ✓ Mass killer: The killing of several people at one location.
- ✓ Spree killer: The killing of several people at different locations over a period of several days.
- ✓ These killers typically commit suicide or are killed by the police.



Mass and Spree Killers

Two types of mass Killers

- ✓ Those who chose specific targets who the killers believe to have caused them stress.
- Those who attack targets having no connection with the killer but who belong to groups the killer dislikes.

Mass and Spree Killers

- Most mass murderers are motivated by a hatred that simmers until some specific event provides the flame that brings it to a boil.
- ✓ Spree killers move from victim to victim in fairly rapid succession.
- Spree killing is rare, but spree-killing teams are even rarer and are typically composed of a dominant leader and submissive lover.
- ✓ Spree and mass murderers have increased steadily in the United States since the middle of the century.