

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF CRIMINAL RECORD AND ASSESSMENT OF OFFENDERS

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CRIMINAL RECORD

× Should be analyzed:

- the number of offenses committed;
- the sequence of their realization;
- increase or reduction of social danger of criminal offenses;
- types of criminal acts committed by the offender.

CRIMINAL RECORD

- ✖ To be considered the following facts and events:
 - ✓ the age of the offender at his first arrest;
 - ✓ the age of the offender at serving his first effective sentence;
 - ✓ the sight of his first effective sentence - probation or imprisonment.

CRIMINAL RECORD

- ✖ To be interpreted the following data:
 - ✓ the number of penalties served in correctional institution under the age of 18 years;
 - ✓ the number of penalties where the offender is sentenced to imprisonment after the age of 18 years;
 - ✓ Criminal versatility of the offender.

CRIMINAL RECORD

- ✖ Especially to pay attention to the following parameters:
 - ✓ violation of the suspended sentence, bail and subscription;
 - ✓ violations while serving probation;
 - ✓ making escapes from prison, prison hostel, reformatory, military barracks, educational boarding school (EBS), social boarding school (SBS), escapes across the border.

CRIMINAL RECORD

- ✖ To be analyzed the following events and facts:
 - ✓ beating employees of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice in the course of discharging their official duties;
 - ✓ physical clashes with other convicted;
 - ✓ demonstrations of disruptive behavior;
 - ✓ sexual offenses.

CRIMINAL RECORD

- ✖ To be analyzed the predetermination in criminal career of the following factors:
 - ✓ chronic illnesses;
 - ✓ mental health problems;
 - ✓ personality accentuation;
 - ✓ dependencies.

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✖ The analysis of the problem areas to reveal:
 - ✓ personality deficits associated with anti-adaptive and antisocial behavior;
 - ✓ motifs characteristic of the crime career;
 - ✓ attitudes underlying the last offense.

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✖ The motivation for carrying out the last act should be interpreted by:
 - ✓ adrenaline experiences;
 - ✓ improper self-assertion;
 - ✓ retribution and revenge;
 - ✓ affective and frustrated condition;

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✖ The motivation for carrying out the last act should be interpreted by:
 - ✓ satisfying of dependences;
 - ✓ hostility and hatred;
 - ✓ striving for financial gain;
 - ✓ solidarity with other criminals.

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✖ Factors contributing to commit an offense:
 - ✓ alcohol;
 - ✓ drugs;
 - ✓ psychiatric problems;
 - ✓ use of pornography;
 - ✓ state of anxiety and stress;
 - ✓ failure to comply with treatment regimens;
 - ✓ traumatic personal events.

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✖ The attitude of the perpetrator to the crime committed to be represented by:
 - ✓ level of acceptance of the guilt;
 - ✓ tendency to diminishing of committed;
 - ✓ shifting the blame on others, the victim or the circumstances;
 - ✓ renunciation of the act.

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✖ The attitude of the perpetrator to his own act to be described by:
 - ✓ understanding the reasons for his own criminal behavior;
 - ✓ recognition of harm inflicted on the victim (regrets and wants its compensation);
 - ✓ acceptance of the sentence as equitable;
 - ✓ readiness for understanding and changing his own behavior.

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✖ The attitude of the perpetrator to the act to be characterized by:
 - ✓ tolerance of the perpetrator in principle to criminal behavior;
 - ✓ the level of respect for the interests of others;
 - ✓ attitude towards himself (hypertrophied egocentrism - narcissism)

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✓ The victim of the crime is:
 - ✓ a family member;
 - ✓ a familiar;
 - ✓ a friend;
 - ✓ a random stranger.

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE OFFENDER

- ✖ The role of the offender in the offense is:
 - ✓ an instigator;
 - ✓ an immediate perpetrator;
 - ✓ an accomplice;
 - ✓ a helper.

CONCLUSIONS:

- × Two presentations aim to:
 - + specify the structure of the pre-sentence report;
 - + contribute to its better customer orientation;
 - + select major components of the evaluation of the offender to become part of the structure of pre-sentence report;
 - + enhance psychological and behavioral interpretations of criminal offender data.