

## Discussion 1

For this study, I choose Ted Bundy, an American serial killer who was famous during the late 20th century. Records show that Ted was such a notorious criminal that he killed more than 36 women during the 1970s, after which he got executed in an electric chair. I chose Bundy because, unlike most serial killers, he was educated and had a degree in psychology. He was also an intellect who managed to lure women into his car, who he later raped and murdered.

Ted Bundy was suffering from an array of mental disorders, among them being antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), which was characterized by egocentrism, lack of remorse and empathy, inability to maintain intimate relationships, disinhibition, and antagonism (Biography, 2018). Bundy was also suffering from psychopathy, which was characterized by a lack of empathy and superficial relationships for personal gain. Bundy also suffered from a bipolar personality disorder, which was characterized by extreme mood swings. Others include borderline personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, and addictive disorder, among others.

Bundy was a psychopath who fell under the category of antisocial personality disorder. Although research shows the possibility of many disorders, it is evident that Ted Bundy was suffering from an antisocial personality disorder, which is characterized by a lack of empathy and conscience for other people. Bundy had a psychopath personality trait and had the behavior of violating other people's rights without remorse. An antisocial personality disorder is characterized by egocentrism, lack of remorse, or empathy, as was evident by Bundy in his acts. This disorder is also characterized by antagonism and intimidation to control other people, an aspect that Bundy used to control his victims. One is also likely to act on personal gratification and show the habit of risk-taking, irresponsible, and highly compulsive.

There is a high likelihood that antisocial personality disorder contributed to the crime in that Bundy was characterized by evident traits of antagonism and psychopathy, an aspect that helped him to deceive and manipulate people easily. According to Biography (2018), Bundy was a successful psychopath who had a high level of conscientiousness in that he was skilled, diligent, and organized. From his actions, it is clear that he lacked empathy and was egocentric, which are characteristic of individuals who suffer from an antisocial personality disorder.

From the textbook (DeLisi, Schwartz, & Klein, 2019), it is clear that psychopathy was the potential issue in Bundy's case in that he was a social predator with the ability to manipulate, charm, and manage his way through life while committing atrocious acts and lacking in feeling and conscience. Bundy took what he wanted and violated social norms without any sense of regret or guilt. Bundy has an antisocial personality disorder, and psychopathy is one personality trait of individuals in this category. There is also a high probability that Bundy was characterized by sadism, paraphilia, and necrophilia. Bundy showed traits of antagonism, extraversion, and a high degree of conscientiousness in that he was diligent, thoughtful, competent, and organized. Bundy was a successful psychopath due to his traits if a high level of conscientiousness, an aspect that enabled him to escape punishment and lure his victims easily.

## References

Biography (2018). Ted Bundy Biography. Retrieved from <https://www.biography.com/crime-figure/ted-bundy>

DeLisi, M., Schwartz, S., & Klein, E. (2019). Criminal psychology (2nd ed.). Retrieved from <http://content.ashford.edu> (Links to an external site.)

Shalchi, H. (May 30, 2019). Borderline personality disorder, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia: What's the difference? Baylor College of Medicine. Retrieved from <https://blogs.bcm.edu/2019/05/30/borderline-personality-disorder-bipolar-disorder-and-schizophrenia-whats-the-difference/>

## Discussion 3

My client – Teddy Bundy – has an ACE score of seven, which is very high and a clear indication that he had Teddy had adverse childhood experiences. According to the CDC, a higher ACE score increases the likelihood of risky social and health problems at adulthood. Teddy had to deal with insults and humiliation while growing up, and in the process, he felt like he was not loved. There are days when he could not find anything to eat, and he always had to put on dirty clothes. He felt rejected by almost every member of his family who was supposed to shelter him, love him, and protect him. When ACE scores are so high, the risk of individuals developing emotional and social problems - such as criminal behavior - also increases. Teddy's ACE score is 7 (more than 4) and is, therefore, a reason to worry.

Childhood trauma – which results from neglect and abuse – is a social problem that doubles the chances of people developing criminal behavior (CDC, n.d.). Mistreated children may begin to exhibit criminal behavior very early in life, meaning that such children also get arrested as juveniles. In other words, extremely traumatic childhood experiences can significantly influence personal choices and behaviors in life. Because criminal activities affect the general society, the community should be more concerned about adverse childhood experiences because they increase the chances of people engaging in criminal activities later in life (CDC, n.d.). Crime is a very costly outcome of child maltreatment in any society which must be taken seriously.

## References

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.). Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/aces/fastfact.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.). Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/can-prevention-technical-package.pdf>

## Discussion 4

### Question 1

There exist many programs that can be used for juvenile delinquency diversion. However, there classified into two major types. The primary juvenile delinquency diversion programs are that

work to facilitate children below the age of 8 years. On the other hand, the secondary type is meant for children considered to be at the adolescent age (Elrod & Ryder, 2005). An example of the primary programs is through the parent, providing a better environment for the children to recover from bad behaviors. For example, close monitoring is a typical example. An example of the secondary of diversion program is the out of home placement and probation.

### **Question 2**

Erick and Dylan exhibited different behaviors and characteristics. Erick had shown signs of aggression while Dylan appeared to be okay and only exhibited a few issues, which seemed minor. Dylan's character, which was overlooked many later, resulted in the Columbine shootings. It appears that by joining the trench coat mafia gang clearly defined the future behaviors of the two boys. The action to commit the columbine shooting may have been caused by pressure from fellow gang members as well. The ignorance from the people close to them can be blamed for the later aggressive and violent behaviors that they demonstrated through the shootings.

### **Question 3**

It appears that the justice system set in place to handle juvenile cases did their best in the presented case. The boys were judged and offered the best programs aimed at blocking any loopholes that may be used to commit such crimes as that of columbine shooting. This is the best action that any court would have taken based on the laws of the land and the facts presented. The teachers could have done nothing to prevent such behaviors considering that Dylan had not shown any signs of aggressiveness, and he never looked disturbed at all. Therefore, none of all these decisions can be criticized considering the nature of the matter.

### **Reference**

Elrod, P., & Ryder, R. S. (2005). *Juvenile justice: A social, historical, and legal perspective*. Sudbury, Mass: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.