



The Psychology of Financial Crime: A Critique

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Abstract

The aim of this assessment paper was to critique psychology of financial crime. The study attempts to review psychology of crime and criminal behavior. The paper presents detailed evaluation of works done on the subject matter by prominent psychoanalyst, psychologist and eminent authors. The paper streamlines causes and reasons for crimes, financial crime and criminal network. Specifically, it relates genetic and criminal behaviours to psychological crime behaviour, and domesticates integrated new genomic discoveries into psychological antisocial behaviour. Moreso, the paper identifies basis for future research, reviewed relevance topics, tracing the origin and revolution of crime, and highlights major works as oppose to profound adoptive research. Hence, relevance points on issue in contention within the scope of discussion were also highlighted which lay hold on key factors as juxtaposes criminality and crime, genetics and psychology. However, it concludes that opinion from the genetic of crime and criminality presents a robust critique to the study of psychological crime and criminal behavior reference to relevant school of thoughts. It therefore, propose that the proponents of psychological of crime thesis ought to consider the effect of changes that occur at childhood overtime as a result of religious, communal or counseling efforts, rules and regulations, good governance, harnessed governmental social welfare packages, improved and enhance wellbeing. Others are standard of living which ordinarily brought about by hard works, good conscience and sensitize social life, ratchet effect and paradigm shift.as oppose to environmental related factors and other genetics antidotes.

Keywords: Crime and criminality; Psychology; Genetic; Financial; Blue chip crime.

1. Introduction

Financial crime poses a serious threat to the integrity and security of legitimate businesses and institutions, and to the safety and prosperity of private citizens and communities. Experts argue that the profile of financial offenders is extremely diversified and includes individuals who may be motivated by greed or ideology Biagioli, 2008; Levi, 2003; Nelken, 2002 cited in Roberta (2011). Crime is a socially correlated phenomenon. It has been described as a global phenomenon, a menace to socio-economic liberalization and prosperity, and a major drawback to socio-justice, political dynamism and economic growth and development. Financial crime has resulted to institutional shock, bankruptcy, failure and fall of potential and great institutions. It has also been found in the loss of output, industrial capacity, investment and employment opportunities. Financial crime has led to economic deprivation, crises and saboteur in world economy in the recent past. In most cases, financial and economic crimes are major sabotage to an ideal economic system. Notable financial crises that have prevalence over dominant economic were the 2007/2008 subprime financial bubble that isolated into major world economic as a result of credit crunch (Umanhonlen and Lawani, 2015).

This crisis ensued as a result of credit card crime in US; a certain economy problem that affected the entire economic of the world including banking institutions. The Nigeria Stock Exchange (NSE) meltdown of 2008/2009 was another major institution that shocks the entire Nigeria economy. During this time, share certificates were used by some investors as collateral which acquire loans from banks and invested back for stocks. These were in a bid or attempt by some highly placed individuals and companies with the intention to fraudulently corrupt and enrich themselves, family or friends engage in such unwholesome practices, shedding-deal, manhandling, manipulations, and insider dealings by inflated stock price to attract market value in their favor. The heinous act greatly affected the poor individual investors, whose hard earned incomes were invested, and the civil servants, pensioners, markets participants, other key players, major investors and the general public who went into huge debts, incurred obligations, losses and liabilities. The reasons for these huge crimes were the need to get rich quick syndrome, and the act of using criminally stolen money to enriching or improve status. These however and as a result kept them in an awful desire to be indulging in financial crimes.

Against this background, the blue chip crime, also known as the white-collar crimes; stuffing of public fund in underground tanks and foreign countries, cybercrime, money-laundering, illicit-activities and the uncertainty political scene and lack of political-will in less developed countries also as a result of the desire to get rich quickly. In the interim, the corrupt tendencies amongst the political elites and weak institutional frameworks hitherto using public fund through corrupt means to enrich oneself, family and other close associates have also gave reasons for

crime and criminality. Consequently, the criminologist has sought the answer to criminal behaviour in physical type, mental defectiveness, poor heredity, psychopathology, broken home, poverty, and differential association (Clarence, 1959). Criminology in recent years have become a separate field of study, incorporated some of the theories from both sociology and psychology. Some scholars think of criminology as a field of sociology, whereas other views it as a field of psychology (George, 2011). The two schools as often discussed today are symbolized by Sutherland, a proponent of Sociological School of thoughts and Freud, a forerunner of Psychological School of thoughts. The Psychological schools are based on the proposition that criminals differ from non-criminals in terms of personality traits which are expressed in some form of anti-social behaviour.

In that regards, it believed that criminal behaviour is caused by emotional or mental conflict and there is no agreement as to what personality traits lead to criminality (Clarence, 1959). In view of these assertions, many countries of the world have promulgated laws through legislations depends on the peculiarity or nature of crime bedevil such country. By extension, most countries of the world had individually set-up various diverse institutions to tackle or trail perpetrators of crimes and persecute them. This is in order to ameliorate crime to a bearable minimal as well as stem the menace and its reoccurrence. These were found in the Federal Investigating Bureau (FIB) in US, Independence Corrupt Practices and other Related Crime Commission (ICPC) in Nigeria and Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) but to mention few. For instance, the EFCC Act 2004 which repealed the EFCC (Establishment) Act 2002 enumerated some of the major responsibilities of the Commission. According to Part 2 of the Act, provides for EFCC for the investigation of all financial crimes, including advance free fraud, money laundering, counterfeiting, illegal charges transfers and futures market fraud, fraudulent encashment of negotiable instruments, computer credit card fraud, contract scam, etcetera.

The Nigeria Criminal Code Act 1990 was also promulgated to criminalize any type of stealing of funds in whatever form, an offence punishable under the Act. Chapter 38 of the Act deals with “obtaining property by false pretenses- Cheating”. The specific provisions relating to cybercrime is section 419, while 418 gave a definition of what constitutes an offence under the Act. In 2004, the Nigeria Cybercrime Working Group (NCWG) was established by the Federal Government of Nigeria to develop legislations on cybercrime. This group comprises of representatives from government and private sector. In 2007, the government also, established the Directorate for Cyber Security (DFC) agency which is saddle with the responsibility of responding to security issues associated with growing internet usage and other information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the country and funded them with a chunk of N 1.2 billion for mission outreach (Adesina, 2017; Anti-Phishing Working Group, 2013; Cybercrimes (prohibition, 2015).

Against this backdrop, psychologists have helped law enforcement to understand criminal behaviour while sociologists have been instrumental helping them organized crime and youth gang (George, 2011). Accordingly, psychological school believed that the minds of criminals are the cause of their behaviour. It explained behaviour as mental anomalies. Sigmund Freud in his work conceived mental conflict was due to three incompatible elements of personality which he classified as the structure of the mind consisting of Id, which is the unconscious, ego, which is the personality and superego, which is the conscience. Adding, the psychoanalyst attributed deviant behavior to the conflict in human society. He noted that behaviour is as a result of conflict between the id and the ego or the id and the superego.

He argued that it is due to the weakness of the ego which has been overpowered by the superego that makes the individual to engage in deviant behavior and crime (George, 2011; Ovbiagele, 2001). However, this paper attempts to conceptualized psychology of financial crime with a critique approach. The paper identifies basis for future research and reviewed relevance topics, tracing the origin and revolution of crime; psychology of crime and criminal behaviour, causes and reasons for Crimes, and financial crime and criminal Networks. It domesticated genetics and crime factor of criminal behaviour to resolved and buttress its solution. It therefore, harmonizes integrating new genomic discoveries into psychological antisocial behaviour to consent financial and blue chips crimes. Hence, highlights relevance points on issue in contention within the scope of discussion and lay hold on major key factors justifying criminality and crime.

2. Psychology of Crime and Criminal Behaviour

From the psychological point of view, a psychological explanation for criminality would appear simple as “greed and dishonesty”. In their words, (Duffield and Grabosky, 2001) have noted that such an explanation is however, overly simplistic, and therefore, many are in society who are aggressively acquisitive but generally law abiding. They posited that not all dishonest people commit fraud. Hence, up till now, no behavioural scientists have been able to identify a psychological characteristic that serves as a valid and reliable marker, indicator, symbol or sign of the propensity of an individual to commit fraud. According to Sackett and Harris (1984), there are numerous examples of attempts to distinguish people who will commit fraud or who are predisposed to commit fraud given the right situation, and from those who will not. Nevertheless, these attempts include “honesty” or “integrity” testing aimed at measuring the trustworthiness of potential employees Ones *et al.* (1993).

Against this backdrop, psychology is seen as the science of the mind and mental processes. Psychology is rooted in in biology and physiology. Psychology deals with mental processes such as perception, cognition and learning. Psychology seeks to explain behaviour as it is organized in individual personality and in isolation from social environment. Ovbiagele (2001), has noted that modern psychologists studied tell us that feelings and emotions, motives and drives, and organization of these things generally called personality. In same talking, social psychology as a science combined some of the perspectives of sociology with some psychology to deal with crime inherent. The social psychologist seeks to discover how individual behaviour is influenced or modified by group membership or as

a result of his interactions with other people. Therefore, the propensity to crime or commit crime is evidence when the modified group members or groups hypnotized by addictions or perceived gains.

In that regards, developmental criminology has its roots in mainstream criminology and positivist, social science and studies of the relationship between biological, psychological, and social factors and offending across the life course, from conception to death. According to the proponents of the above assertions, foundation assumption is that the 'baggage' people carry from the past the continuing effects of earlier experiences such as a happy childhood or sexual abuse affect the ways they behave in the present. [Stotland \(1977\)](#), deduces that "... sometimes individuals' motivation for crime may have originally been relative deprivation, greed, threat to continued goal attainment and so forth. However, as they found themselves successful at this crime, they began to gain some secondary delight in the knowledge that they are fooling the world that they are showing their superiority to others.

On that basis, theory of psychology of criminal behaviour is based on the preposition that criminals differ from non-criminals regard to personality traits which according to [\(Clarence, 1959\)](#), are expressed in some of anti-social behavior. Freudian psychoanalytic theory takes precedence from the psychological theories of crime which classified the structure of the mind as consisting of id, ego and superego. Consequently, the psychoanalyst has attributed deviant element or behaviour to the conflicts in human atom or society. The proponents of this theory, however, noted that behaviour is as a result of the conflict between the id and the ego or the id and the superego. Hence, it is due to the weakness of the ego which has been overpowered by the superego that makes the individual to engage in deviant behaviour. Freudian admits that a lack of love of childhood leads to a sense and feeling of inferiority which produces hostile relationships amongst parent, therefore, degenerated into or generalized to the general society. The theory posits that extroverts are usually of or more impulsive and crave for excitement due to the fact that they are more likely to commit deviant Act [\(Ovbiagele, 2001\)](#).

2.1. Causes and Reasons for Crimes

There is evidence that ideologically motivated individual who engage in financial crime benefit from interactions with profit driven offenders and legitimate actors that provide resources for crime in the form of knowledge, skills and suitable co-offenders [\(Roberta, 2011\)](#). The reason of this is that the profile of financial offenders today is extremely diversified to the extent that it has become increasingly difficult to distinguish between ordinary criminal and a typical financial offender, such as international terrorists or domestic political extremists. Although, the trace for the causes of crime and criminality has no specific dates in records available, some of the first references related to the criminally insane can be located within original Roman law. This Roman law maintained that insanity was a punishment in itself and thereby, the law highly advocated for the use of leniency against the criminally insane (All about forensic psychology.com, 2014). In attempt to find biological causes for criminality has not limited to modern genetic studies alone. Lombroso in his attempts to find physiological signs of a person's criminal propensity constructed a theory based on the idea that criminals were "atavisms" throwback to an earlier, less civilized sort of person.

According to [Ozon \(2006\)](#), Lambroso and his followers attempted to establish a system whereby a predisposition to engage in antisocial behaviour could be predicted on the basis of physical characteristics..., therefore, a rational criminology thus became possible. He thus agreed that a theory of criminal expressions is the obvious forerunner to today's belief in criminal chromosomes. Wrong association, wrong advice, and bad governance, abject poverty and crave for external things. The reduction of poverty is the most difficult challenge facing any country in the developing world where on the average majority of the population is considered poor [Ogwumike \(2002\)](#). [Crumbley et al. \(2015\)](#) cited G. E. Moulton have said large ego, substance, abuse problems or gambling addiction, living beyond apparent means, self-absorption, hardworking taking few vacations under financial pressure (for example; borrowing), and sudden mood changes are result consequential.

However, a study carry out in 2007 according to [Crumbley et al. \(2015\)](#) discovered that the primary reasons for fraud are pressures to do whatever it takes to meet goals and these were Eighty-One (81%) percent of respondents, and to seek personal gain were seventy-two (72 %) percent while other respondents indicated that "they do not consider action fraudulent" forty (40%) percent has a reason for wrongful behaviour. Hence, [Tanzi \(1998\)](#) advices that inefficient bureaucracy, regulations tend to be less transparent (reducing accountability) and that authorizations tends to be given by specific individuals (reducing competition), therefore, these factors suggest higher levels of corruption. Against this backdrop, antisocial peers or sibling is a strong risk factor or cause for antisocial behaviour. Peer influences have a large impact during adolescence, and this is when the nature of the peer group changes and an individual tends to spend more time with his/her peers, compared with a younger child [\(Farrington and Loeber, 2000; Lipsey and Derzon, 1998; Rutter et al., 1998\)](#).

2.3. Financial Crime and Criminal Networks

Crime is organized everywhere as it is not peculiar to a certain community, country or society so also its networks. Crime or criminal activities are local as well as international in nature. Crime is proscribed and perceived as unceremonial to any state. State, government, company and individual can engage in crime intentionally or unintentionally. It can be committed locally or internationally. The causes of crimes are not the same in every society. The psychological or genetic factor responsible for criminally behaviour of persons involved in crime is defers from individual to individual, community they operate, organized group, to other groups, people to people, within the institution they are working, and country to country. In view of that, as terrorists network activities so also are crimes networks and its activities. Some are within their locality and ethic area, while others are multi-national or

international. The extent or levels of criminal networking depend relatively to their peculiar area of operations; organized grouping or kinds of crime intended to embark upon.

Accordingly, [George \(2011\)](#) posits that criminal group relies on continuing criminal activity to generate income. Members of the group are united in that they work for the group's power. Some groups are engaged in a range of illegal activity, other group limits to one central activity, while others involved in legitimate business activities but skim or launder profit and increase its power.

Financial crime poses a serious threat to the integrity and security of legitimate businesses and institutions, and to the safety and prosperity of private citizens and communities ([Roberta, 2011](#)). [Arjan \(2016\)](#), admits that financial crime is referred to as those white-collar offenses that are aimed against financial institutions; the use of deception for illegal gain, normally involving breach of trust, and some concealment of the true nature of activities. Hence, financial crime, white collar crime and fraud are interchangeably used.

In that regard, [Gettschalk \(2013\)](#) noted that financial crime is often defined as crime against property, involving the unlawful conversion of property belonging to another to one's own personal use and benefits. Relatively, blue-chips crime, fraud, white-collar, cybercrime, illicit financial crime, corruption are all economic and financial crime, punishable under various Nigerian laws. It is however criminal offense and against the state. Cybercrime is a crime committed on the internet using the computer as either a tool or a targeted victim. It takes all illegal activities perpetrated by one or more people referred to as scammers, hackers, internet fraudsters, cyber citizens or 419ners (Advance Free Fraud), using the internet, through the medium of networked computers, telephones and other information and communications technology equipment.

Against this backdrop, cybercrime is an unlawful act wherein the computer is used as either a tool or target or both. Oxford Dictionary defined cybercrimes as a criminal activities carried out by means of a computer or the internet. Cybercrime is a computer mediated activities which are either illegal or considered illegal by certain parties and which can be conducted through global electronic networks ([Thomas and Loader, 2000](#)). Consequently, corruption is also a financial crime which is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain (Transparency International, 2015). According to [Dimant and Guglielmo \(2017\)](#), corruption is a computer social phenomenon and the motivation to engage in corrupt behaviour are multifaceted and is the result of interactions of the micro, meso, and macro level ([Bicchieri and Ganegonda, 2016](#); [Dimant and Schulte, 2016](#)). These financial crimes have fierce impact on economic, societal development and permeated through entire portions of society and economy. Corruptions like fraud of any kind; cybercrime, white-collar blue chip crime is a **psychological problem** and a cost of it to any economy is greatly adversary. The causes of corruption resulted through weak bureaucratic institution, inefficient administration, political structure, ethics diversity, cultural sentiments, irresponsible leaders, religious differences and what have you.

However, crimes are most time organized through networking among people of the same nexus community of crime base on psychological, biological, physiological, economical, sociological, ideological, demographical references with the aim to muster or pursue profit along well-defined terms. The criminal network is a continuing, structured collection of persons who utilize criminal violence, and a willingness to corrupt in order to gain and maintain power and profit. These networking groups carried out their nefarious plans or purpose over period of time. They operate beyond a lifetime of a particular syndicate member and package to survive changes in leadership and run in the foregone foreseeable future. Group members work to promote and ensure succession and the group continues, members reward with the proceeds of crime. The interest of a member is keyed to their common goals, and guarantee sovereignty of members. Members play allegiance, and loyalty to the group aspirations as confide in their oath of secrecy ([George, 2011](#)).

3. Genetics and Crime

Genetics have been seen as a *proponent inherent psychological criminal behavior*. According to [Katherine and Wayne \(2003\)](#), the sequencing of the human genome has generated a renewed interest in the contribution of genetics to socially disapproved behavior like addiction, mental disorders and criminal behavior. [Levitt \(2012\)](#), has noted that criminal behavior such as violent and antisocial is considered to be a major social problem with complex causes. The idea that inherent genetic predispositions may underlie the risk for involving or engaging in criminal behavior is not exactly new ([Laura et al., 2010](#)). Against this backdrop, [Kevles \(1985\)](#) has stated that genetic theories of criminality have been exclusively controversial within the field of criminology as a result of the eugenic policies that they inspired and which were implemented during the Nazi era.

[Adrews \(1999\)](#), noted that genetic theories of the origins of criminal behavior have been sources of contention for over a century since Lombroso Proposed quasi Biological explanation of criminal behaviour ([Pick, 1989](#)). Antisocial behaviour often clusters within families, suggesting that both inherited genetic factors and family environment are risk factors for this behaviour ([Katherine and Wayne, 2003](#)). Accordingly, [Laura et al. \(2010\)](#) observe as asserted that several adoption studies in the 1970s and 1980s have proven with powerful evidence that having an incarcerated birth parent raised one's own risk of earning a criminal conviction as an adult, even if reared by pro-social, law abiding but genetically unrelated foster parents. Baker, Mack, Moffitt and Mednick (1989) based on the adoption studies, genetic effect on criminal outcomes appears important for both sexes. However, individual genetic risk is typically more extreme for female than male offenders.

Consequently, that notable result of finding was replicated in adoptive cohort's studies across cultures. One of such states is United States ([Cadoret et al., 1983](#)) and two separate works in Scandinavia according to [Cloninger et al. \(1983\)](#); [Madnick et al. \(1984\)](#) respectively. Mednick et al (1984 cited in [Laura et al. \(2010\)](#)) agreed that heritable influences differ according to the type of crime committed in regard to the study, with petty, non-violent

offending showing larger genetic influence than violent offences, double or being raised in a family with at least one criminal adoptive parent. Van-Dusen *et al.* (1983), asserts that the commonest fact early adoption studies shared amongst results is that genetic risk for criminal behaviour could be exacerbated by adverse environmental circumstances, hence, could be coming from a low socioeconomic background.

Furthermore, that such effects fall under the realm of genotype by environment (GxE) interactions, and highlight the complexity of the genetic and environment effects in criminal outcomes. Against this backdrop, specific genes that are thought to contribute to an increased risk of involving in antisocial behaviour. These candidate genes are usually selected according to Katherine and Wayne (2003) on the basis of information about the brain related origins to behaviour and personality traits. They admitted that as have been true in studies of many other personality traits, discovery on candidate genes for antisocial behaviour has influence primarily as focused on genes that act in ways by which nerves impulses received as transmitted in the brain.

They however noted that three such pathways have been investigated in relation to antisocial behaviours and these are; the serotonergic, dopaminergic, noradrenergic. Where serotonergic pathway is engaged in brain development and dysfunction in this system is thought to increase aggressiveness and impulsivity. The dopaminergic system is involved in reward pathways in the brain, while, the noradrenergic system functions as a central arousal system Reif & Lesch, 2003 cited in Katherine and Wayne (2003). On this note, the disruptions to the regulation of the noradrenergic sources have been implicated in psychological disorders such as anxiety and depression. Accordingly, only two genes engaged in this pathway against the backdrop for examination for a relationship with antisocial behaviours. Hence, ensue to have been found to be associated with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and also impulsivity and hostility.

3.1. Genetic Factor of Criminal Behaviour

Crime and criminality are relative depend on the concept in discuss. The complex interplay between genes and environment must be considered, and their main effects in criminal behaviour. Consequently, some environments may serve as protective factors, such that the genetic effects on criminal outcomes are reduced or eliminated for some individuals. On that remark, individuals with different genotypes may respond differently to the same environmental exposure. Against this background, Genetic influence can be exacerbated through certain experiences or exposure to specific circumstances (Laura *et al.*, 2010). Consequently, Jasmine and Sarnoff (2000) posited that Genes alone do not cause individuals to become criminal, but a genetic predisposition toward a certain behaviour does not mean that an individual is destined to become a criminal. Ozon (2006) agrees that the proposition that g is the gene for t could have one of many meanings, of varying degrees and directions of causation that (a) Everybody possessing gene g will definitely have trait t ; (b) only those possessing gene g could possibly have trait t ; (c) A combination of condition (a & b) such that t will be apparent if and only if the person has g ; (d) there seems to be some sort of statistical correlation between having g and showing t .

Apparently, there is no genuine distinction to be made between the merely statistical criminal propensity of those who possess hypothetical gene g and the increased criminal tendency of those who possess a Y chromosome. Accordingly, the notion that humans are programmed for certain behaviours fails to acknowledge important environmental factor which are presumed to mediate the relationship between genetics and crime (Laura *et al.*, 2010). Considerably, the expression of a genetic liability toward certain behaviour may be minimized or neutralized, hence, with positive or negative family up bringing or rearing conditions. Thus, however, that a negative family rearing conditions might trigger a genetic vulnerability which it occurrence suggested that genes and the environment interact to either elevate or reduce the risk for certain negative outcomes. On its relevance, Kaye (2006) has noted that although, genes influences behaviour and interacts, the effects of a given gene on a plant or animal usually vary with changes in the environment, while the effects of the environment usually vary with changes in the genetic make-up of the organism.

Accordingly, a myriad of environmental, social and psychological factors are associated with increased risk of convictions for this type of criminality. These interrelated factors are poverty, poor-housing, high levels of social inequality in society, low educational attainment, poor diet, low self-esteem, peer influence, needs for affluence and impulsivity Levitt (2012). Moreso, Levitt (2012) rants that there are no criminal genes in the sense of genes that cause criminal behaviour, but there are genetic factor that make people more likely to engage in criminal behaviour, just as there are social and environmental factors that increase the likelihood or chances of criminal behaviour. In the same vein, Clarence (1959) admits also that social relationships in modern society are characterized as impersonal, formal, contractual, segmental, heterogeneous and anonymous. These relationships are the product of population growth, urbanization, and specialization of political and economic functions.

However, criminal behaviour is caused by emotional or mental conflict. Against this backdrop, the growing interest and proliferation of digital technology, the internet and convergence of computing and communication devices had also opened a vast array of probable possibilities for the young and old, and perhaps has transformed the way in which societal agents socialize and do business, perpetuate or committed crime Olubukola (2017). Clough (2010), posits that every advance has been accompanied by a corresponding niche to be exploited for criminal purposes. The question of whether partial propensities based on genetic factors are any different to existing sociological relevant. According to Koshland, (1990) cited in Ozon (2006), "brain is an organ like other organs ... it can go wrong not only as the result of abuse, but also because of hereditary effects utterly unrelated to environmental influences". In relative terms, some believed also that chromosome related cases have shown that antisocial behaviour, personality disorder, delinquency have espoused greatly in criminality and crime. Hence, antisocial behaviours often clustered within families suggesting that both inherited genetic factors and family environment are risk factor for this behaviour (Katherine and Wayne, 2003).

Consequently, the manner in which the personality disorder and behavioural traits associated with criminal behaviour are inherited, all these behavioural characteristics are determined by many different factors (Gatzke and Raine, 2000). Rutter *et al.* (1998), suggested that an individual risk of developing these disorders or displaying these traits is not determined simply by their genotype, environmental influence like parenting style, socioeconomic status and peer groups also play a great roles. Therefore, the interactions between genetic and environmental factors and between different genes will probably influence the development of those traits and disorders (Katherine and Wayne, 2003). Although, they have some genetic basis, Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) and related disorders are not influenced by a single gene, and are not inherited in one of the simple pattern of inheritance.

4. Integrating New Genomic Discoveries into Psychological Antisocial Behaviour

Visscher *et al.* (2017), posit that advances in the genomic sciences are now making it possible to investigate genetic influences on behaviour at the molecular genetic level using genome-wide association studies. (Levitt, 2012) agrees that research in behavioural genetics generates both excitement and concern. However, a strong links were found between genes and certain types of criminal behaviour that biological explanations of criminal behaviour in the pre-genetics era focused on physical characteristics including the shape of the skull, facial features and body type. Hence, this assertion was peculiar and credited to the famous works of Cesare Lombroso 1835-1909. Cesare Lambroso disclosures sought to make the study of crime a science. He noted that the proponent documented the physiological characteristics of different types of criminal (Men & Women), and specifically propounds that abnormalities of the skull, jaws, and face marked out the degeneration of the born criminal as physically distinct is still a popular theme in fiction.

Lombroso proposed that criminals tended to have atavistic features, consisting of protruding jaws, receding foreheads and chinks and asymmetrical facial features (Jasmine and Sarnoff, 2000; Levitt, 2012). In another development, the adoption studies conducted in several countries such as United States of America, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and what have, have a strong evidence for a genetic effect on criminality. The adoption research comes from the early twin. The search revealed that Twin concordance for convictions is consistently greater for genetically identity (Monozygotic) than for non-identical/fraternal (dizygotic) twin pairs for property crimes like theft or vandalism. These effects are specifically strong for crimes against such as theft, vandalism, property and property damage.

Laura *et al.* (2010), admits that for adopted individuals, there is increased risk for property crime convictions when his or her birth parent evidenced a similar conviction. In their works, they suggested that the importance of genetic influences on property offending is limited in absence of birth on parent convictions rather than their risks being raised by adoptive parents with property crime convictions. This indicates little importance of shared family environment, at least when genetic risk is low. Consequently, twin discovering have shown that greater identity (Monozygotic) than fraternal (Dizygotic) concordance for non-violent criminal conviction in both male and female same-sex pairs. Against this backdrop, there is some evidence for sex limited genetic effects, whereby different genetic or environmental factors may be important in males and females, in that opposite sex fraternal (dizygotic) twin are often less similar than same sex fraternal twin pairs.

In a study by Brunner et al cited in Levitt (2012), there appeared a study that attempt to find a genetic trait linked to behaviour which associated with Dutch Family. In this study, Brunner et al, provide that in generations of males had had low-normal IQ and abnormal violent behaviour, including impulsive aggression, arson, and rape. That a female member of the family asked for genetic counseling and produced a family tree showing fourteen (14) males in four generations. However, women were not affected, five (5) of the affected men were listed and found to have no monoamine oxidase A function. This monoamine oxidase A is a mitochondrial enzyme (passed on by the mother) responsible for the breakdown of several serotonin which according to them affected brain function. Furthermore, a complete lack of monoamine oxidase function is extremely rare and could not be an explanation for aggressive behaviour according to Levitt (2012) in principle. He therefore states that it seem premature to presume and apply evidence from this study to individuals and attempt to use it in a criminal case.

On that basis, DNA technology has enabled the establishment of forensic databases that can be searched for matches with crime scene samples. DNA technology has the potential to provide increased surveillance and control through the use of genetic information. In most Europe, these databases typically store DNA profile of those convicted of more serious offenses and keep them for a limited time. Okbay *et al.* (2016), admitted that one of the largest and most successful genome-wide association studies for a social science outcome has been conducted for educational attainment. Accordingly, therefore, educational attainment is a central phenotype in the nomological set of constructs in the psychological and social sciences genetic discoveries for education which may have implications for research and theory about outcomes that are known to be linked to education.

Antisocial behaviour often clusters within families, suggesting that both inherited genetic factors and family environment are risk factor for this behaviour. Twin and adoption studies have been used to separate genetic and environmental influences and to assess the contribution that these factors make to the liability to engage in antisocial behaviour. Against this background, adoption studies are those in which individuals with a family history of antisocial behaviour are madapted out to families without such a history. If the majority of adoptees later engage in antisocial behaviour, this suggests that genetic background has more influence on liability than family environment. Twin studies compare the occurrence of the behaviour in monozygotic and dizygotic twin pairs, if more monozygotic than dizygotic contribution to the development of the trait (Katherine and Wayne, 2003).

5. Conclusion

The paper offers critique to domesticate relevant issues on the subject matters and psychology of financial crime. The reviewed works discusses issues that borders on various areas of the topic, dwelling on implications of psychological antidote to crime and criminality. The paper sought opinions from the genetics aspect of criminality and crime to present a robust critique to the study of psychology of criminal behaviour with relevance school of thoughts. Though, the remarkable changes, relative to recent trends in terms of ideology, believe system, religious orientation and societal values system. The reviewed paper claim that these proponents reserve their rights of opinions, but did not consider the effect of changes, improve enhanced standard of living which over the time came from hard work, good conscience, paradigm shift and religious inference or influence as well as sensitize societal phenomenon and the exigencies of time.

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