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Presentation title: The neuropsychological foundation of SAT

As an analytic theory, Situational Action Theory aims to accurately reflect the cognitive processes through which people perceive, evaluate, and select their alternatives for action, and therefore draws upon current knowledge from neuroscience regarding motivation, rule-guidance, and cognitive control. This paper will discuss these processes, their neurological foundations, and implications for criminal behaviour and effective crime prevention, with a focus on individual differences and deficits, e.g., in substance use, moral decision making, and receptiveness to control.