

The background of the cover is a complex, abstract graphic illustration. It features a stylized face with large, expressive eyes. The lines are thick and black, creating a sense of depth and movement. The colors used include yellow, pink, green, and black. The overall style is reminiscent of mid-century modern or pop art.

TWELFTH EDITION

criminology

THEORIES, PATTERNS, AND TYPOLOGIES

LARRY J. SIEGEL

TWELFTH EDITION

criminology:

THEORIES, PATTERNS, AND TYPOLOGIES

LARRY J. SIEGEL

University of Massachusetts, Lowell



Australia • Brazil • Mexico • Singapore • United Kingdom • United States

Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies, Twelfth Edition

Larry J. Siegel

Product Director: Marta Lee-Perriard

Senior Product Manager: Carolyn Henderson Meier

Senior Content Developer: Shelley Murphy

Product Assistant: Stephen Lagos

Media Developer: Ting Jian Yap

Senior Marketing Manager: Kara Kindstrom

Senior Content Project Manager: Christy Frame

Art Director: Brenda Carmichael, Lumina Datamatics

Senior Manufacturing Planner: Judy Inouye

Production Service: Linda Jupiter Productions

Photo Development: Kim Adams Fox

Photo Researcher: Dhanalakshmi Singaravelu, Lumina Datamatics

Text Researcher: Kavitha Balasundaram, Lumina Datamatics

Copy Editor: Lunaea Weatherstone

Proofreader: Mary Kanable

Indexer: Janet Perlman

Text and Cover Designer: Brenda Carmichael, Lumina Datamatics

Cover Image: Diana Ong/Getty Images

Composition: Integra

© 2016, 2013 Cengage Learning

WCN: 02-300

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this work covered by the copyright herein may be reproduced, transmitted, stored, or used in any form or by any means graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including but not limited to photocopying, recording, scanning, digitizing, taping, Web distribution, information networks, or information storage and retrieval systems, except as permitted under Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

For product information and technology assistance, contact us at
Cengage Learning Customer & Sales Support, 1-800-354-9706.

For permission to use material from this text or product,
submit all requests online at **www.cengage.com/permissions.**

Further permissions questions can be e-mailed to
permissionrequest@cengage.com.

Library of Congress Control Number: 2014940077

ISBN: 978-1-305-26109-9

Cengage Learning20 Channel Center Street
Boston, MA 02210
USA

Cengage Learning is a leading provider of customized learning solutions with office locations around the globe, including Singapore, the United Kingdom, Australia, Mexico, Brazil, and Japan. Locate your local office at **www.cengage.com/global.**

Cengage Learning products are represented in Canada by Nelson Education, Ltd.

To learn more about Cengage Learning Solutions, visit **www.cengage.com.**

Purchase any of our products at your local college store or at our preferred online store **www.cengagebrain.com.**

Unless otherwise noted, all content is © 2016 Cengage Learning.

This book is dedicated to my kids, Eric, Andrew, Julie, and Rachel, and to my grandkids, Jack, Kayla, and Brooke. It is also dedicated to Jason Macy (thanks for marrying Rachel) and Therese J. Libby (thanks for marrying me).

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

LARRY J. SIEGEL was born in the Bronx in 1947. While living on Jerome Avenue and attending City College of New York in the 1960s, he was swept up in the social and political currents of the time. He became intrigued with the influence contemporary culture had on individual behavior: Did people shape society or did society shape people? He applied his interest in social forces and human behavior to the study of crime and justice. After graduating CCNY, he attended the newly opened program in criminal justice at the State University of New York at Albany, earning both his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees there. After completing his graduate work, Dr. Siegel began his teaching career at Northeastern University, where he was a faculty member for nine years. After leaving Northeastern, he held teaching positions at the University of Nebraska–Omaha and Saint Anselm College in New Hampshire. He is currently a professor at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell. Dr. Siegel has written extensively in the area of crime and justice, including books

on juvenile law, delinquency, criminology, criminal justice, and criminal procedure. He is a court certified expert on police conduct and has testified in numerous legal cases. The father of four and grandfather of three, Larry Siegel and his wife, Terry, reside with their two dogs, Watson and Cody.



The author with his wife,
Therese

BRIEF CONTENTS

PART **ONE** CONCEPTS OF CRIME, LAW, AND CRIMINOLOGY 1

- 1** CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY 3
- 2** THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF CRIME 27
- 3** VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZATION 65

PART **TWO** THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION 93

- 4** RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY 95
- 5** TRAIT THEORIES 131
- 6** SOCIAL STRUCTURE THEORIES 179
- 7** SOCIAL PROCESS THEORIES: SOCIALIZATION AND SOCIETY 221
- 8** CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE 257
- 9** DEVELOPMENTAL THEORIES: LIFE COURSE, LATENT TRAIT, AND TRAJECTORY 289

PART **THREE** CRIME TYPOLOGIES 325

- 10** INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE 327
- 11** POLITICAL CRIME AND TERRORISM 373
- 12** PROPERTY CRIME 411
- 13** ENTERPRISE CRIME: WHITE-COLLAR, GREEN, AND TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME 441
- 14** PUBLIC ORDER CRIME: SEX AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE 481
- 15** CRIMES OF THE NEW MILLENNIUM: CYBERCRIME 525

FEATURES

race, culture, gender, and criminology

- On the Run 52
- More than Just Race 186
- The Code of the Streets 207
- Honor Killing 347
- Sexual Burglary 429
- Gender Differences in Burglary 431
- The Sex Trade in Contemporary Society 491

policy and practice in criminology

- Are Sex Offender Registration Laws Effective? 8
- The CATCH Program 39
- Toward a Better Way to Interview Child Victims of Sexual Abuse 82
- Deterring Domestic Violence 117
- Trait Theory and Crime Prevention 166
- Second Chance for Ex-Offenders Act 247
- Victim Offender Reconciliation in Denver, Colorado 281
- Drug Courts 513

famous criminologists

- Classical Theory 98
- Positivist Theory 134
- Sociological Theory 180
- Social Process Theory 228
- Marxist Critical Theory 261
- Multifactor/Integrated Theory 291

thinking like a criminologist: an ethical dilemma

- Does Tough Love Work? 57
- Stand Your Ground 84
- No Frills 121
- Something Snapped 154
- Reducing Poverty, Crime, and Drug Abuse In an Urban Neighborhood 212
- Bound for College/Bound for Trouble 239
- Is It a Bribe? 277
- The Xbox killers 313
- Torture or Not? 383
- Rational Choice 432
- Imprisoning the Rich 457
- Legalize Prostitution 496
- Big Brother Is Watching You 547

criminology in action

- Measuring the Effect of Deviant Peers 10
- Factors that Influence Crime Trends 44
- Crime and Everyday Life 78
- The Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment 114
- Does Violent Media Cause Violent Crime? 156
- The Psychopath 162
- Storylines 204
- Influences on Family Functioning 223
- When Being Good Is Bad 236
- Left Realism and Terrorism 272
- Shared Beginnings, Divergent Lives 302
- American Homicide 334
- Myths About Serial Killers 350
- Lone-Actor Terrorists 396
- Is Chicken Farming Foul? 460
- Substance Abuse and Psychosis 504
- Catfishing 544

profiles in crime

Jesse Timmendequas and Megan's Law	85	John Evander Couey and the Jessica Lunsford Murder Case	488
Kwame Kilpatrick: Betraying the Public's Trust	378	Operation Phish Phry	537
Aldrich Hazen Ames	381	Christopher Gunn, Cyberstalker	541
Criminal Criminal Defense Attorney	443		
Take No Quarter: The Case of the Parking Meter Thief	452		

CONTENTS

Preface xix

PART ONE

CONCEPTS OF CRIME, LAW, AND CRIMINOLOGY 1



CHAPTER 1

CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY 3

What Is Criminology? 4

- Criminology and Criminal Justice 4
- Criminology and the Sociology of Deviance 5

What Criminologists Do: Criminology in Action 6

- Criminal Statistics and Crime Measurement 6
- Sociology of Law, Law and Society, Socio-Legal Studies 7
- Theory Construction and Testing 7
- Criminal Behavior Systems and Crime Typologies 9
- Punishment, Penology, and Social Control 9
- Victimology: Victims and Victimization 9

How Criminologists View Crime 11

- The Consensus View of Crime 11
- The Conflict View of Crime 12
- The Interactionist View of Crime 13
- Defining Crime 14

Crime and the Law 14

- A Brief History of the Law 14
- Common Law 14
- The Law in Contemporary Society 15
- Shaping the Criminal Law 16
- The Substantive Criminal Law 16
- The Elements of Criminal Law 18
- Criminal Defenses 18
- The Evolution of Criminal Law 19

Ethical Issues in Criminology 21

- What to Study? 21
- Whom to Study? 22
- How to Study? 22



CHAPTER 2

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF CRIME 27

Primary Sources of Crime Data 28

- Official Records: The Uniform Crime Report 28
- Compiling the Uniform Crime Report 29
- Are the Uniform Crime Reports Valid? 30
- The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) 32
- Survey Research 32
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) 33
- Self-Report Surveys 34
- Evaluating the Primary Sources of Crime Data 36

Secondary Sources of Crime Data 36

- Cohort Research 36
- Experimental Research 37
- Observational and Interview Research 37
- Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review 38
- Data Mining 39
- Crime Mapping 39

Crime Trends 40

- Official Crime Trends 41
- Victimization Trends 41
- Trends in Self-Reporting 41
- International Crime Trends 41
- What the Future Holds 42

Crime Patterns 43

- The Ecology of Crime 43
- Use of Firearms 46
- Social Class, Socioeconomic Conditions, and Crime 46
- Age and Crime 48
- Gender and Crime 49
- Race and Crime 51
- Cultural Bias 54
- Economic and Social Disparity 54
- Immigration and Crime 55
- Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers 55



CHAPTER 3

VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZATION 65

Problems of Crime Victims 66

- Economic Costs 66
- Individual Costs 67
- The Cycle of Violence 69

The Nature of Victimization 69

- The Social Ecology of Victimization 69
- The Victim's Household 70
- Victim Characteristics 71
- Victims and Their Criminals 73

Theories of Victimization 74

- Victim Precipitation Theory 74
- Lifestyle Theory 74
- Deviant Place Theory 75
- Routine Activities Theory 76

Caring for the Victim 78

- The Government's Response to Victimization 78
- Victim–Offender Reconciliation Programs 83
- Community Organization 83
- Victims and Self-Protection 84
- Victims' Rights 85

PART TWO

THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION 93



CHAPTER 4

RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY 95

The Development of Rational Choice 96

- Development of Classical Criminology 97
- Cesare Beccaria 97
- Classical Criminology 97
- Contemporary Choice Theory Emerges 98

The Concepts of Rational Choice 99

- Why Crime? 100
- Choosing Crime 100
- Offense and Offender 101
- Structuring Criminality 101
- Structuring Crime 103

Is Crime Rational? 104

- Is Theft Rational? 104
- Is Drug Use Rational? 105
- Is Violence Rational? 105

Eliminating Crime 107

Situational Crime Prevention 107

- Targeting Specific Crimes 108
- Situational Crime Prevention: Costs and Benefits 110

General Deterrence 111

- The Perception of Punishment/Perceptual Deterrence 111
- Certainty of Punishment and Deterrence 112
- Severity of Punishment and Deterrence 113
- Speed (Celerity) of Punishment and Deterrence 114
- Analyzing General Deterrence 115

Specific Deterrence 116

- Can Punishment Produce More Crime? 117

Incapacitation 118

- Does Incarceration Control Crime? 118

Public Policy Implications of Choice Theory 121

- Just Desert 121



CHAPTER 5

TRAIT THEORIES 131

Foundations of Trait Theory 132

- Biological Positivism 133
- Cesare Lombroso 133
- The Legacy of Biological Criminology 135
- Sociobiology 135
- Contemporary Trait Theories 136

Biosocial Theory 137

- Biochemical Conditions and Crime 137
- Neurophysiological Conditions and Crime 141
- Arousal Theory 145
- Genetics and Crime 146
- Evolutionary Theory 147
- Evaluation of the Biosocial Branch of Trait Theory 149

Psychological Trait Theories 150

- Psychodynamic Theory 150
- Attachment Theory 152
- Mental Disorders and Crime 153
- Behavioral Theory 154
- Cognitive Theory 156

Psychological Traits and Characteristics 160

- Personality and Crime 161
- Intelligence and Crime 164

Public Policy Implications of Trait Theory 165



CHAPTER 6

SOCIAL STRUCTURE THEORIES 179

Development of Sociological Criminology 181

- Quetelet and Durkheim 181
- The Chicago School and Beyond 182

Socioeconomic Structure and Crime 183

- The Underclass 183
- Child Poverty 183
- Minority Group Poverty 184

Social Structure Theories 185

- Social Disorganization Theory 188
- The Social Ecology School 190
- Collective Efficacy 193

Strain Theories 196

- The Concept of Anomie 196
- Merton's Theory of Anomie 197
- Institutional Anomie Theory 199
- General Strain Theory 200
- Sources of Strain 202
- Coping with Strain 203
- Evaluating GST 203

Cultural Deviance Theories 205

- Conduct Norms 205
- Focal Concerns 206
- Theory of Delinquent Subcultures 206
- Theory of Differential Opportunity 209
- Evaluating Social Structure Theories 210

Public Policy Implications of Social Structure Theory 211



CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL PROCESS THEORIES: SOCIALIZATION AND SOCIETY 221

Socialization and Crime 222

- Family Relations 222
- Educational Experience 225
- Peer Relations and Crime 225
- Religion and Belief 226
- Socialization and Crime 227

Social Learning Theory 229

- Differential Association Theory 229
- Differential Reinforcement Theory 232
- Neutralization Theory 233
- Are Learning Theories Valid? 235

Social Control Theory 235

- Self-Concept and Crime 237
- Hirschi's Social Bond Theory 237

Social Reaction Theory 240

- Defining Crime and Deviance 241
- Labeling Effects and Consequences 242
- Primary and Secondary Deviance 243
- Research on Social Reaction Theory 243
- Who Gets Labeled? Differential Enforcement 244
- Is Labeling Theory Valid? 244

Evaluating Social Process Theories 245

Public Policy Implications of Social Process Theory 246



CHAPTER 8

CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE 257

The Historical Development of Critical Criminology 258

- Productive Forces and Productive Relations 260
- A Marxist Vision of Crime 261

- Creating a Critical Criminology 262**
 - Contemporary Critical Criminology 263
- How Critical Criminologists Define Crime 263**
- How Critical Criminologists View the Cause of Crime 264**
 - Failing Social Institutions 264
 - Globalization 264
 - State-Organized Crime 266
- Instrumental vs. Structural Theory 269**
 - Instrumental Theory 269
 - Structural Theory 269
- Research on Critical Criminology 269**
 - Race and Justice 269
- Critique of Critical Criminology 270**
- Alternative Views of Critical Theory 271**
 - Left Realism 271
 - Critical Feminist Theory: Gendered Criminology 273
 - Power–Control Theory 275
 - Peacemaking Criminology 276
- Critical Theory and Public Policy 277**
 - The Concept of Restorative Justice 277
 - Reintegrative Shaming 278
 - The Process of Restoration 279
 - The Challenge of Restorative Justice 281



CHAPTER 9

DEVELOPMENTAL THEORIES: LIFE COURSE, LATENT TRAIT, AND TRAJECTORY 289

- Foundations of Developmental Theory 290**
 - Criminal Career Research 291
 - Life Course, Latent Traits, and Trajectories 291
 - Population Heterogeneity vs. State Dependence 292
- Life Course Fundamentals 293**
 - Disruption Promotes Criminality 293
 - Changing Life Influences 293
- Life Course Concepts 293**
 - Problem Behavior Syndrome 294
 - Offense Specialization/Generalization 294
 - Age of Onset 295
- Theories of the Criminal Life Course 296**
 - Sampson and Laub: Age-Graded Theory 296
 - The Marriage Factor 299
 - Age-Graded Theory Validity 301

- Propensity/Latent Trait Theories 301**
 - How Can the Aging Out Process Be Explained? 302
 - Crime and Human Nature 303
 - General Theory of Crime 305
- Trajectory Theory 309**
 - Early, Late, and Non-Starters 310
 - Pathways to Crime 311
 - Adolescent-Limited Offenders vs. Life Course Persisters 312
- Evaluating Developmental Theories 314**
- Public Policy Implications of Developmental Theory 314**

PART THREE

CRIME TYPOLOGIES 325



CHAPTER 10

INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE 327

- The Causes of Violence 328**
 - Psychological/Biological Abnormality 328
 - Human Instinct 329
 - Substance Abuse 330
 - Socialization and Upbringing 330
 - Exposure to Violence 332
 - Cultural Values: Subculture of Violence 332
 - Cultural Values: National Values 333
- Rape 333**
 - History of Rape 334
 - Rape and War 335
 - Incidence of Rape 336
 - Types of Rape and Rapists 336
 - The Causes of Rape 339
 - Rape and the Law 340
- Murder and Homicide 343**
 - Degrees of Murder 343
 - The Nature and Extent of Murder 344
 - Murderous Relations 345
 - Multiple Murders 346
 - Serial Murder 346
 - Mass Murders 349
- Assault and Battery 351**
 - Nature and Extent of Assault 352
 - Assault in the Home 352
 - Dating Violence 354

Robbery 355

- The Calculating Robber 356
- Acquaintance Robbery 357

Emerging Forms of Interpersonal Violence 358

- Hate Crimes 358
- Workplace Violence 360
- Stalking 362



CHAPTER 11

POLITICAL CRIME AND TERRORISM 373

Political Crime 374

- The Nature of Political Crimes 374
- The Goals of Political Criminals 375
- Becoming a Political Criminal 375

Types of Political Crimes 376

- Election Fraud 376
- Abuse of Office/Public Corruption 377
- Treason 378
- Espionage 379
- State Political Crime 382
- Using Torture 383

Terrorism 384

- Terrorist and Guerilla 385
- Terrorist and Insurgent 385
- Terrorist and Revolutionary 386

A Brief History of Terrorism 386

- Religious Roots 386
- Political Roots 388

Contemporary Forms of Terrorism 389

- Revolutionary Terrorists 389
- Political Terrorists 389
- Nationalist Terrorism 390
- Retributive Terrorism 391
- State-Sponsored Terrorism 392
- Criminal Terrorism 392

How are Terror Groups Organized? 393

What Motivates the Terrorist? 394

- Psychological View 394
- Alienation View 395
- Socialization/Friendship View 395
- Ideological View 396
- Explaining State-Sponsored Terrorism 397

Extent of The Terrorism Threat 397

Response to Terrorism 398

- Confronting Terrorism with Law Enforcement 399
- Federal Law Enforcement 399

- Combating Terrorism with the Courts 401
- Confronting Terrorism with the Law 402
- Combating Terrorism with Politics 403



CHAPTER 12

PROPERTY CRIME 411

A Brief History of Theft 412

- Theft in the Nineteenth Century:
 - Train Robbery and Safecracking 413

Contemporary Theft 414

- Occasional Thieves 414
- Professional Thieves 414
- The Fence 416
- Professional Cargo Thieves 417

Larceny/Theft 418

- Larceny Today 419
- Types of Larceny 419
- Shoplifting 419
- Bad Checks 422
- Credit Card Theft 423
- Auto Theft 423
- False Pretenses or Fraud 426
- Confidence Games 426
- Embezzlement 428

Burglary 428

- The Nature and Extent of Burglary 430
- Residential Burglaries 430
- Commercial Burglary 430
- Careers in Burglary 432

Arson 434

- The Juvenile Fire Starter 434
- Professional Arson 435



CHAPTER 13

ENTERPRISE CRIME: WHITE-COLLAR, GREEN, AND TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME 441

The Concept of Enterprise Crime 442

White-Collar Crime 442

- Nature and Extent of White-Collar Crime 444
- White-Collar Swindlers 444

White-Collar Chiseling 447
 White-Collar Exploitation 448
 White-Collar Influence Peddling 449
 White-Collar Embezzlement and
 Employee Fraud 451
 Client Fraud 451
 Corporate Crime 455
 White-Collar Law Enforcement Systems 456
 Controlling White-Collar Crime 457

Green Crime 458

Defining Green Crime 459
 Forms of Green Crime 460
 Controlling Green Crime 464

Organized and Transnational Organized Crime 465

Origins of Organized Crime 465
 The Mafia in Decline 466
 The Rise of Transnational Organized Crime 466
 Characteristics of Transnational
 Organized Crime 466
 Activities of Transnational Organized Crime 467
 Transnational Gangs 467
 Controlling Transnational Crime 471

The Causes of Enterprise Crime 472

Rational Choice: Greed 472
 Rational Choice: Need 473
 Rationalization/Neutralization View 473
 Cultural View 474
 Self-Control View 474



CHAPTER 14

PUBLIC ORDER CRIME: SEX AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE 481

Law and Morality 482

Debating Morality 482
 Social Harm 484
 Moral Crusades and Crusaders 484
 Moral Crusades Today 485

Sexually Related Offenses 486

Paraphilias 487

Pedophilia 488

Prostitution 489

Prostitution Today 490
 Incidence of Prostitution 490

Prostitution in Other Cultures 490
 Types of Prostitutes 491
 Who Becomes a Prostitute? 493
 Controlling Prostitution 495
 Legalize Prostitution? 495

Obscenity and Pornography 496

Child Pornography 497
 Does Pornography Cause Violence? 497
 Pornography and the Law 498
 Controlling Pornography 499

Substance Abuse 500

When Did Drug Use Begin? 500
 Alcohol and Its Prohibition 501
 How Much Drug Use Is There Today? 501
 Alcohol Abuse 502
 Costs of Substance Abuse 502
 What Causes Substance Abuse? 503
 Is There a Drug Gateway? 504
 Types of Drug Users and Abusers 505
 Drugs and Crime 507
 Drugs and the Law 508
 Drug Control Strategies 509
 Drug Legalization 514



CHAPTER 15

CRIMES OF THE NEW MILLENNIUM: CYBERCRIME 525

Development of Cybercrime 526

Contemporary Cybercrime 527

Cybertheft: Cybercrimes for Profit 528

Computer Fraud 528
 Theft from ATMs 529
 Distributing Illicit or Illegal Services
 and Material 530
 Distributing Dangerous Drugs 531
 Denial-of-Service Attack 532
 Illegal Copyright Infringement 533
 Internet Securities Fraud 533
 Identity Theft 534
 Etailing Fraud 537

Cyber vandalism: Cybercrime with Malicious Intent 539

Worms, Viruses, Trojan Horses, Logic Bombs, and Spam 539

Website Defacement	540	<i>Glossary</i>	557
Cyberstalking	541	<i>Case Index</i>	567
Cyberbullying	542	<i>Name Index</i>	569
Cyberspying	544	<i>Subject Index</i>	591
The Costs of Cybercrime	547		
Combating Cybercrime	547		
International Treaties	548		
Cybercrime Enforcement Agencies	548		
Cyberwar: Politically Motivated Cybercrime	549		
Cyberespionage	549		
Cyberterrorism	550		
Combating Cyberwar	551		

studies, Supreme Court rulings, and government policy. Its dynamism and diversity make it an important and engrossing area of study.

Because interest in crime and justice is so great and so timely, this text is designed to review these ongoing issues and cover the field of criminology in an organized and comprehensive manner. It is meant as a broad overview of the field, intended to whet the reader's appetite and encourage further and more in-depth exploration. Several major themes recur throughout the book.

- **Competing Viewpoints:** In every chapter, an effort is made to introduce students to the diversity of thought that characterizes this academic discipline. One reason that the study of criminology is so important is that debates continue over the nature and extent of crime and the causes and prevention of criminality. Some experts view criminal offenders as society's victims, unfortunate people who are forced to violate the law because they lack hope for legitimate opportunity; criminals are a "product of their environment." Others view antisocial behavior as a product of mental and physical abnormalities, present at birth or soon after, which are stable over the life course; is it possible that criminals are "born and not made"? Still another view is that crime is a rational choice of greedy, selfish people who can only be deterred through the threat of harsh punishments; therefore, if "you do the crime, you do the time." We will explore these and other views of crime causation. And to help students understand these competing viewpoints, I have designed Concept Summary boxes that synthesize the main points and outlook of each theoretical model, along with its strengths and weaknesses.
- **Critical Thinking:** It is important for students to think critically about law and justice and to develop a critical perspective toward the social institutions and legal institutions entrusted with crime control. Throughout the book, students are asked to critique research highlighted in boxed material and to think outside the box. To aid in this task, a feature called "Thinking Like a Criminologist | An Ethical Dilemma" can be found throughout the text, which presents a scenario that can be analyzed with the help of material found in the chapter.
- **Diversity:** Diversity is a key issue in criminology, and the text attempts to integrate issues of racial, ethnic, gender, and cultural diversity throughout. The book includes material on international issues, such as the use of the death penalty abroad, as well as gender issues such as the rising rate of female criminality. To help with the coverage of diversity issues, Race, Culture, Gender, and Criminology boxes address key issues such as race and income inequality.
- **Currency and Immediacy:** Throughout the book, every attempt is made to use the most current research and to cover the most immediate topics. The idea is to show students the major trends in criminological research

and justice policy. Most people who use the book have told me that this is one of its strongest features. I have attempted to present current research in a balanced fashion, though this sometimes can be frustrating to students. For example, while some experts find that biological traits and conditions promote crime, other criminologists conclude this research is spurious and that biology and crime are unrelated. Which position is correct? While it is comforting to reach a definite conclusion about an important topic, sometimes that is simply not possible. In an effort to be objective and fair, each side of important criminological debates is presented in full. Throughout the text, new to this edition, Criminology in Action boxes review important research in criminology. For example, in Chapter 2, a box called "Factors that Influence Crime Trends" discusses research that helps explain why crime rates rise and fall.

- **Social Policy:** There is a focus on social policy throughout the book so that students can see how criminological theory has been translated into crime prevention programs. Because of this theme, Policy and Practice in Criminology boxes are included throughout the text. These show how criminological ideas and research can be put into action. For example, in Chapter 3, a Policy and Practice in Criminology feature entitled "Toward a Better Way to Interview Child Victims of Sexual Abuse" looks at methods being developed to improve on a child's recollection of a sexual abuse incident so that they can better testify in court.

In sum, the primary goals in writing this text are as follows:

1. To provide students with a thorough knowledge of criminology and show its diversity and intellectual content.
2. To be as thorough and up to date as possible.
3. To be objective and unbiased.
4. To describe current theories, crime types, and methods of social control, and analyze their strengths and weaknesses.
5. To show how criminological thought has influenced social policy.

TOPIC AREAS

The 12th edition has been thoroughly revised and updated. Chapter 13 has been retitled "Enterprise Crime: White-Collar, Green, and Transnational Organized Crime" and includes extensive coverage of crimes involving criminal enterprise ranging from pump and dump security scams to gangs that operate global sex trafficking schemes. Similarly, Chapter 15, "Crimes of the New Millennium: Cybercrime," covers newly emerging areas of criminality made possible by the Internet and instant communication. Crime is going global and so too is criminology.

PREFACE

About 8 P.M. on May 5, 1993, the West Memphis, Arkansas, police department received a call from John Mark Byers reporting that his 8-year-old son, Christopher Byers, was missing. The police soon received two more calls from worried parents, Dana Moore and Pamela Hobbs, whose



Jessie Misskelley, Jason Baldwin, and Damien Echols

AP Photo/Commercial Appeal

young sons were also missing. An all-out search began for the children, and the next day police found the three boys in a drainage creek; they were naked, hogtied, and sexually mutilated. A local waitress named Vicki Hutcheson brought the police tales of devil worshipping gangs operating in the area. Her son Aaron told police he had seen three local youths, Jessie Misskelley, Damien Echols, and Jason Baldwin participating in satanic rituals. The police already had their eye on Echols, a 17-year-old dropout with a history of psychiatric problems, including major depression; besides he was a “Goth” who described himself as a Wiccan. At one time he had been admitted to a psychiatric ward and placed under suicide watch. The boys were interrogated in exhausting sessions and Misskelley gave a confession which was inconsistent with the known facts of the case. The three were brought to trial and convicted, despite the fact there was no direct evidence linking them to the crimes. Experts gave testimony on satanic rituals which may have helped sway the jury—Echols was sentenced to death, and the other two received life in prison. The three languished in prison for nearly two decades. Then a documentary film about the killings, *West of Memphis*, shown on HBO implied that Terry Hobbs, stepfather of one of the boys, Stevie Branch, was the real killer, that DNA found at the scene matched his DNA, and that a hair found on a tree stump near where the bodies were found matched that of David Jacoby, one of his friends. Other films, including *Paradise Lost: The Child Murders at Robin Hood Hills*, *Paradise Lost 2: Revelations*, and *Paradise Lost 3: Purgatory*, directed by Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky, and books, including *Blood of Innocents*, by

Guy Reel, and *The Last Pentacle of the Sun: Writings in Support of the West Memphis Three*, edited by Brett Alexander Savory and M. W. Anderson, brought attention to the case. Eventually, the Arkansas Supreme Court reviewed newly produced DNA evidence which eventually resulted in the release of

the West Memphis Three on August 9, 2011. The identity of the real killers has never been determined. A new film on the case, *The Devil’s Knot*, starring Colin Firth and Reese Witherspoon, was released in 2014.

The West Memphis Three case with its focus on devil worship, child killing, and rush to judgment, aptly shows the impact that crime has on a community and the nation as a whole. Here the pressure on police to solve a horrendous crime resulted in their putting the blame on three youths who fit the profile of satanic killers despite the fact there was no physical evidence or witnesses to put them at the scene. It also shows that crime and criminality are a social construct: the West Memphis Three were considered killers because people believed them to be and labeled them as such. It demonstrates the power of media to influence both public perception and the operations of the justice system. The three might still be in prison had not Hollywood taken on the case. It also illustrates the dangers of the death penalty: Damien Echols might have been executed for a crime he did not commit.

The general public is greatly concerned by acts such as the West Memphis Three murders. I share their concern. For more than 40 years, I have been able to channel my personal interest into a career as a professor of criminology. My goal in writing this text is to help students generate the same curiosity about issues of crime and justice. What could be more important or fascinating than a field of study that deals with such wide-ranging topics as the effects of violent media on young people, sex trafficking, drug abuse, and transnational organized crime? Criminology is a dynamic field, changing constantly with the release of major research

The text is divided into three main sections or topic areas.

Part One provides a framework for studying criminology. The first chapter defines the field and discusses its most basic concepts: the definition of crime, the component areas of criminology, the concept of criminal law, and the ethical issues that confront the field. Chapter 2 covers criminological data collection methods and the nature, extent, and patterns of crime. Chapter 3 is devoted to the concept of victimization, including the nature of victims, theories of victimization, and programs designed to help crime victims.

Part Two contains six chapters that cover criminological theory: Why do people behave the way they do? Why do they commit crimes? These views focus on choice (Chapter 4), biological and psychological traits (Chapter 5), social structure and culture (Chapter 6), social process and socialization (Chapter 7), critical criminology and restorative justice (Chapter 8), and human development (Chapter 9).

Part Three is devoted to the major forms of criminal behavior. The chapters in this section cover violent crime (Chapter 10); political crime and terrorism (Chapter 11); common theft offenses (Chapter 12); enterprise crimes, including white-collar, green, and transnational organized crime (Chapter 13); public order crimes, including sex offenses and substance abuse (Chapter 14); and cybercrime, which includes cybertheft, cybervandalism, and cyberwar (Chapter 15).

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The 12th edition has been carefully structured to cover relevant material in a comprehensive, balanced, and objective fashion. Every attempt has been made to make the presentation of material interesting and contemporary. No single political or theoretical position dominates the text; instead, the many diverse views that are contained within criminology and characterize its interdisciplinary nature are presented in an unbiased and even-handed fashion. While the text includes analysis of the most important scholarly works and scientific research reports, it also includes a great deal of topical information on recent cases and events, ranging from cyberscams to the violence of the Zeta gang, the “muscle” formed to protect Mexican drug cartels.

WHAT IS NEW IN THIS EDITION

- We have added a new feature entitled **Criminology in Action**. These boxed inserts review important issues in criminology and reflect the major subareas of the field, measuring crime, creating theory, crime typologies,

legal theory, and penology. For example, in Chapter 1, a Criminology in Action box on “Measuring the Effect of Deviant Peers” covers research by criminologists Ray Paternoster, Jean Marie McGloin, Holly Nguyen, and Kyle J. Thomas, who conducted an interesting and informative experiment to measure whether peers influence behavior choices.

- **Cybercrime**: We now dedicate an entire chapter to this important topic, expanding coverage of the three major forms of cybercrime: cybertheft, cybervandalism, and cyberwar.
- **Famous Criminologists** are new chapter inserts that spotlight some of the key thinkers and criminological theorists (past and present) in the discipline, showing their individual contributions to the field of criminology.

Chapter-by-Chapter Changes in the 12th Edition

- **Chapter 1 (Crime and Criminology)** revisits the crimes of Dzhokhar and Tamerlan Tsarnaev, who set off bombs at the finish line of the Boston Marathon, killing three people, and maiming and injuring many more. As mentioned, a new Criminology in Action feature, “Measuring the Effect of Deviant Peers,” covers an experiment to measure whether peers influence behavior choices. There are new and revised sections on the nature of criminal law, including the concept of intent and action in defining the elements of a crime.
- **Chapter 2 (The Nature and Extent of Crime)** begins with a new vignette on Aaron Alexis, who used a shotgun and a Beretta handgun to kill 12 victims and wound 4 others before he was shot and killed by law enforcement officers in the Washington Navy Yard. The newly expanded definition of rape, which was changed in 2012, is set out. And all of the data have been updated to reflect the most recent trends and patterns in crime.
- **Chapter 3 (Victims and Victimization)** begins with analysis of the Steubenville High School rape case, an incident involving the sexual assault of a 16-year-old girl who was “substantially impaired” after a night of partying and drinking. We review the different methods that have been developed to measure and calculate the cost of victimization to American society. New research on the long-term effects of childhood victimization finds that victims are more susceptible to a number of physical and mental health issues in adulthood. There is a new exhibit on state victim compensation programs. As mentioned, there is a new Policy and Practice in Criminology feature entitled “Toward a Better Way to Interview Child Victims of Sexual Abuse,” which covers how abuse prosecutions can rest on a child’s recollection of the alleged incident and discusses how to create mechanisms to elicit accurate information from children.

The data on patterns and trends in victimization have been updated to reflect the most recent findings of the National Criminal Victimization Survey.

- **Chapter 4 (Rational Choice Theory)** begins with the case of James “Doug” Cassity and five of his associates who were sentenced to federal prison for their role in a Ponzi-like prepaid funeral scheme that victimized some 97,000 customers in 16 states and caused more than \$450 million in losses. A new section, “Is Hate Rational?” reviews studies that examine the characteristics of hate crimes and find that they indeed have a rational basis. We look at Ronald Clarke’s CRAVED model of theft, which suggests that the appropriation of property is most likely to occur when six independent conditions are present. We also review how the installation of closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance cameras and improved street lighting techniques are currently being used around the world. A new section entitled “Can Police Add to the Certainty of Punishment?” looks at the question of whether adding cops reduces crime. A Policy and Practice in Criminology feature, “Deterring Domestic Violence,” reviews the studies on whether domestic violence can be reduced by changing justice system policies. There is new material on the effect of incarceration, as well as an attempt to explain why the crime rate has dropped while the prison population has boomed.
- **Chapter 5 (Trait Theories)** An opening vignette looks at the life and crime of Adam Lanza, who first shot his mother and then traveled to the Sandy Hook Elementary School, where he shot and killed 20 students between the ages of 5 and 10 and six adult teachers. There is a new section on “Individual Vulnerability vs. Differential Susceptibility,” which looks at how trait theorists today recognize that crime-producing interactions involve both personal traits and environmental factors. There is a new section on three forms of evolutionary theory, which suggests that the competition for scarce resources has influenced and shaped the human species. New research looks at the association between mental disorder and violence and shows that when compared to the mentally sound, people suffering mental illness were significantly more likely to engage in subsequent violent episodes. A Policy and Practice in Criminology feature entitled “Trait Theory and Crime Prevention” reviews treatment programs that consider biological and psychological traits and conditions in their approach.
- **Chapter 6 (Social Structure Theories)** begins with a vignette on MS-13, considered one of the most fearsome gangs in the United States. There are sections on the development of sociological criminology and how it replaced biological positivism as the main focus of criminology. There is an interesting new discussion on how social forces in disadvantaged areas may be so powerful that they overwhelm individual traits. New data on poverty are covered, including the newest trends in child poverty and minority group poverty. A Race, Culture, Gender, and

Criminology feature, “More than Just Race,” reviews the work of William Julius Wilson, one of the nation’s most prominent sociologists, including his most recent book, *More than Just Race: Being Black and Poor in the Inner City*. There is a new section on poverty concentration, a phenomenon that occurs when working- and middle-class families flee inner-city poverty areas, resulting in having the most disadvantaged population become consolidated in the most disorganized urban neighborhoods.

- **Chapter 7 (Social Process Theories: Socialization and Society)** begins with the story of Ethan Couch, a boy who defended himself from charges of vehicular manslaughter by arguing he suffered from “affluenza,” being too rich and spoiled. Research studies now show that the more often a child is physically disciplined and the harsher the discipline, the more likely they will engage in antisocial behaviors. Another new research effort finds that kids who were abused are less likely to graduate from high school, hold a job, and be happily married; they are more likely to have juvenile and adult arrests. Other new research studies focus on high school dropouts, children born into high-risk families, and kids with delinquent peers. There is a new section, “Damaged Identity,” which discusses what happens to people who are assigned deviant labels and become notorious public figures. There are efforts to reduce stigma even if someone has been charged, convicted, and even sent to prison, a topic discussed in a new Policy and Practice in Criminology feature, “Second Chance for Ex-Offenders Act.”
- **Chapter 8 (Critical Criminology and Restorative Justice)** begins with a focus on the unrest in the Ukraine and the Russian seizure of the Crimea. A new section on “Failing Social Institutions” shows how critical thinkers focus on contemporary social institutions to show how they operate as instruments of class and racial oppression. Another new section covers “Illegal Domestic Surveillance” in general and the Edward Snowden case in particular. A section called “State-Organized Crime and War” shows how critical criminologists link state-organized crime to attacks on other nations. A new section on “Race and Justice” shows that racial bias is present in the justice system beginning with police contact, arrest, prosecution, and sentencing. There is a new section on “Left Realism and Incarceration” covering the use of mass incarceration as a crime control device. A new Criminology in Action feature entitled “Left Realism and Terrorism” applies the basic concepts to explain the motivation for terrorist activity. There is a new section on “Queer Criminology,” covering the treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) populations by society in general and the justice system in particular.
- **Chapter 9 (Developmental Theories: Life Course, Latent Trait, and Trajectory)** now begins with the story of the murder of Jennifer, Michaela, and Hayley Petit during a home invasion in Cheshire, Connecticut, by two career criminals, Steven Hayes and Joshua

Komisarjevsky, who were sentenced to death for their terrible crime. A new section on “Population Heterogeneity vs. State Dependence” asks the question, “Are people truly different, or are we more or less all the same but shaped by our different experiences?” A new research study shows that youth who join gangs are 30 percent less likely to graduate from high school and 58 percent less likely to earn a four-year degree than youths of similar background who do not become gang members. A new section on “Persistence and Desistance” shows how life course theorists are particularly interested in why one person persists in crime and develops a criminal career while another is able to reduce their criminal involvement and eventually desist. Another new section on “Cumulative Disadvantage” shows how according to age-graded theory some people experience repeated and varied social problems that weigh down their life chances. The material on “The Marriage Factor” has been updated and there is now a new section called “What Happens When It Ends?” that asks the question of what happens when people break up, which happens in an estimated 40 to 50 percent of first marriages, 67 percent of second marriages, and 74 percent of third marriages. And another new section, “What Causes Impulsivity to Develop?” traces the root cause of poor self-control. Recent research by Alex Piquero, Wesley Jennings, and David Farrington looks at the different trajectories of chronic offenders.

- **Chapter 10 (Interpersonal Violence)** begins with a new opening vignette that covers the case of South African athlete Oscar Pistorius, who made headlines around the world after being charged with the murder of his beautiful model girlfriend, Reeva Steenkamp. There is new coverage of the work of Harvard psychologist Steven Pinker, who has conducted pioneering research on the historical basis of violence. There is an expanded section on the cycle of violence, a theory that holds that physical abuse by parents or caregivers is a direct cause of subsequent violent behavior among youth, who grow up to be abusers themselves. A new Criminology in Action boxed feature, “American Homicide,” looks at the work of social historian Randolph Roth, who has followed changes in the homicide rate in the United States from colonial times to the present. A new section discusses “Rape on Campus,” an important topic since between 15 to 30 percent of all college women are victims of rape or attempted rape during their school experience. Another new section, “Rape by Deception,” looks at crimes in which a rapist uses fraud or trickery to convince the victim to engage in sex, or impersonates someone with whom the victim has been intimate. The section on “Degrees of Murder” has been expanded. There is a new section on “Sexually Based Murders.” A new Criminology in Action feature looks at “Myths About Serial Killers.” And another new section investigates “The Calculating Robber.”

- **Chapter 11 (Political Crime and Terrorism)** starts with a vignette on the Edward Snowden case. There is a new Profiles in Crime feature, “Kwame Kilpatrick: Betraying the Public’s Trust,” which tells the tale of the former mayor of Detroit who was sent to prison for political corruption. The sad case of former Congressman Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., sentenced to 30 months in prison for conspiring to defraud his reelection campaign funds, is also covered. There are new sections on the extent of the terrorism threat and the Department of Homeland Security. And a new Criminology in Action feature looks at lone-actor terrorists.
- **Chapter 12 (Property Crime)** now begins with the story of Sameh Khaled Danhach, whose shoplifting ring stole an estimated \$10 million worth of products *every year* from 2008 to 2012. A new exhibit looks at “Check Fraud Schemes and Techniques.” The chapter covers the five most stolen vehicles in the United States. A new Race, Culture, Gender, and Criminology on sexual burglary looks at how some burglaries have a sexual motivation while others involve sexual attacks, though unplanned, that occur when the burglar finds the residence unexpectedly occupied.
- **Chapter 13 (Enterprise Crime: White-Collar, Green, and Transnational Organized Crime)** has been significantly changed and now contains extensive material on transnational gangs. There is the story of Robert Allen Stanford, a financier who lived like a king on the tropical island of Antigua before being prosecuted and incarcerated for investment fraud. A new Profiles in Crime feature, “Criminal Criminal Defense Attorney,” tells the story of attorney Paul Bergrin, who was convicted on 23 criminal counts and sentenced to life in prison. The section on the “Nature and Extent of White-Collar Crime” has been completely updated. Another new Profiles in Crime feature, “Take No Quarter: The Case of the Parking Meter Thief,” tells of the crimes of James Bagarozzo, of Buffalo, New York, who was convicted of stealing \$210,000 from the city’s parking meters. A new section on the harms perspective shows how green criminologists typically conceptualize crime and deviance. A new Criminology in Action feature entitled “Is Chicken Farming Foul?” discusses legal practices that green criminologists consider illegal because they damage people and hurt animals. And a new section on citizen groups and their efforts to control green crime has been developed for this chapter.
- **Chapter 14 (Public Order Crime: Sex and Substance Abuse)** begins with a new vignette on the Underground Gangster Crips (UGC), whose members pleaded guilty to various federal charges related to a sex trafficking conspiracy. The case of former Congressman Anthony Weiner is covered. You might remember that he was forced to resign from office after compromising photos he “tweeted” to young women were posted on the Internet. A Race, Culture, Gender, and Criminology

feature, “The Sex Trade in Contemporary Society,” reviews a major study by Meredith Dank and her colleagues at the Urban Institute that focused on prostitution in on eight U.S. cities—Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Miami, Seattle, San Diego, and Washington, D.C. There is a new section on the law and child pornography; kiddie porn is now a separate legal category. The section “How Much Drug Use Is There Today?” is updated with data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and other sources. A Criminology in Action feature entitled “Substance Abuse and Psychosis” finds that people diagnosed with mood or anxiety disorders are about twice as likely as the general population to also suffer from a substance use disorder.

- **Chapter 15 (Crimes of the New Millennium: Cybercrime)** is now solely devoted to all forms of cybercrime: cybertheft, cybervandalism, and cyberwar. It begins with a vignette on WikiLeaks, an international organization that publishes classified and secret documents that are submitted by unnamed and anonymous sources. There is information on cyber attacks on computers, such as the SpyEye program that infected more than 1.4 million computers. There is information on recent trends in computer frauds. About 60 percent of U.S. companies report being hit by computer network attacks each year. The chapter covers the use of the Internet to disseminate pornography, including “typosquatting,” and adds a new section on “Prosecuting Internet Pornography.” A Profiles in Crime feature tells the story of Christopher Gunn, the cyberstalker who carried out an online sextortion scheme that spanned the globe. The chapter also covers international efforts to breach computer systems by terrorists and to conduct espionage.

FEATURES

This text contains different kinds of pedagogy that help students analyze material in greater depth and also link it to other material in the book:

- **Criminology in Action** (NEW TO THIS EDITION) features are boxed inserts that review important issues in criminology and reflect the major subareas of the field, measuring crime, creating theory, crime typologies, legal theory, and penology. For example, in Chapter 10 the research of social historian Randolph Roth that charts changes in the homicide rate in the United States from colonial times to the present, is reviewed and in Chapter 12, a Criminology in Action covers sexual burglary, crimes that have a sexual motivation or involve an unplanned sexual attacks that occur during the commission of a burglary.
- **Profiles in Crime** boxed features present students with case studies of actual criminals and crimes to help

illustrate the position or views within the chapter. By popular demand, we have expanded the feature for this edition, presenting even more real-life “from the headlines” criminal cases throughout the text. For example, in Chapter 11, the case of former Detroit mayor Kwame Kilpatrick, jailed for political fraud, is set out in some detail.

- **Famous Criminologists** (NEW TO THIS EDITION) inserts in Part II introduce students to some key thinkers and criminological theorists (past and present), showing their individual contributions to the field of criminology.
- **Policy and Practice in Criminology** boxes show how criminological ideas and research can be put into action through policies and practices of the criminal justice system. For example, in Chapter 8, the Policy and Practice feature discusses the Victim Offender Reconciliation Program, designed in response to a summer of violence in the metropolitan Denver area.
- **Race, Culture, Gender, and Criminology** boxes cover issues of racial, sexual, and cultural diversity. In Chapter 2, for example, a feature entitled “On the Run” looks at the life of inner-city kids who spend their time avoiding the police.
- **Connections** are short inserts that help link the material to other areas covered in the book. For example, a Connections box in Chapter 14 links media violence to the material discussed in Chapter 5 on behavioral theory.
- **Thinking Like a Criminologist | An Ethical Dilemma** boxes present challenging questions or issues for which students must use their criminological knowledge to answer or confront ethical dilemmas. Applying the information learned in the text will help students begin to “think like criminologists.”
- **Chapter Outlines** provide a roadmap to coverage and serve as a useful review tool.
- **Learning Objectives** spell out what students should learn in each chapter. And the chapter **Summary** is geared to these objectives.
- Each chapter ends with **Critical Thinking Questions** to help develop students’ critical thinking skills, as well as a list of **Key Terms**.

ANCILLARY MATERIALS

A number of supplements are provided by Cengage Learning to help instructors use *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies* in their courses and to aid students in preparing for exams. Supplements are available to qualified adopters. Please consult your local sales representative for details.

To access additional course materials, please visit www.cengagebrain.com. At the CengageBrain.com home page, search for the ISBN of your title (from the back cover of your

book), using the search box at the top of the page. This will take you to the product page where these resources can be found.

CENGAGE brain^{com}

To get access, visit CengageBrain.com

MindTap for *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies*

MindTap from Cengage Learning represents a new approach to a highly personalized, online learning platform. A fully online learning solution, MindTap combines all of a student's learning tools—readings, multimedia, activities, and assessments—into a singular Learning Path that guides the student through the curriculum. Instructors personalize the experience by customizing the presentation of these learning tools for their students, allowing instructors to seamlessly introduce their own content into the Learning Path via “apps” that integrate into the MindTap platform. Additionally, MindTap provides interoperability with major Learning Management Systems (LMS) via support for open industry standards and fosters partnerships with third-party educational application providers to provide a highly collaborative, engaging, and personalized learning experience.

Online Instructor's Resource Manual and Lesson Plans for *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies*

(Revised for the 12th Edition by Tina Freiburger of University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee.) This material includes learning objectives, key terms, a detailed chapter outline, a chapter summary, lesson plans, discussion topics, student activities, “What If” scenarios, media tools, a sample syllabus, and an expanded test bank with 30 percent more questions than the prior edition. The learning objectives are correlated with the discussion topics, student activities, and media tools.

Online Test Bank for *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies*

(Revised for the 12th Edition by Keith Bell of West Liberty University.) Each chapter of the test bank contains questions in multiple-choice, true/false, completion, essay, and new critical thinking formats, with a full answer key. The test bank is coded to the learning objectives that appear in the main text, and includes the section in the main text where the answers can be found. Finally, each question in the test bank has been carefully reviewed by experienced criminal justice instructors for quality, accuracy, and content coverage so instructors can be sure they are working with an assessment and grading resource of the highest caliber.

Cengage Learning Testing Powered by Cognero

This assessment software is a flexible, online system that allows you to import, edit, and manipulate test bank content from the *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies* test bank or elsewhere, including your own favorite test questions; create multiple test versions in an instant; and deliver tests from your LMS, your classroom, or wherever you want.

PowerPoint Lectures for *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies*

Helping you make your lectures more engaging while effectively reaching your visually oriented students, these handy Microsoft PowerPoint® slides, developed by Tina Freiburger of University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, outline the chapters of the main text in a classroom-ready presentation. The PowerPoint slides are updated to reflect the content and organization of the new edition of the text, are tagged by chapter learning objective, and feature some additional examples and real-world cases for application and discussion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of this text would not have been possible without the aid of my colleagues who helped by reviewing the previous editions and giving me important suggestions for improvement. Reviewers for the 12th edition are:

Ivy Yarckow-Brown, Missouri State University
James Kenny, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Collin Lau, Chaminade University of Honolulu
Patricia O'Brien, Elgin Community College
Gina Robertiello, Northampton Community College
Gerald Titchener, Des Moines Area Community College

My colleagues at Cengage did their typically outstanding job of aiding me in the preparation of the text and gave me counseling and support. Carolyn Henderson Meier, editor extraordinaire, is the backbone of the book. The fantastic Shelley Murphy is a terrifically superb content developer who is always there for me; I really could not do another edition without her. Kim Adams Fox, the photo editor, did her thoroughly professional job in photo research. I have worked with Linda Jupiter, the book's production editor, many times and she is always great, terrific, a close friend and confidant. Lunaea Weatherstone is the copy editor supreme and an unofficial coauthor. The fabulous Christy Frame somehow pulls everything together as production manager, and Kara Kindstrom is the marketing manager with heart. All in all, a terrific team!

Larry Siegel



PART ONE

CONCEPTS OF CRIME, LAW, AND CRIMINOLOGY

Concern about crime and justice has been an important part of the human condition for more than 5,000 years, since the first criminal codes were set down in the Middle East. Although criminology—the scientific study of crime—is considered a modern science, it has existed for more than 200 years. The first section of the text covers some of the basic questions in criminology: How is crime defined? How much crime is there, and what are the trends and patterns in the crime rate? How many people fall victim to crime, and who is likely to become a crime victim? How did our system of criminal law develop, and what are the basic elements of crimes? What is the science of criminology all about?

These are some of the core issues that will be addressed in the first three chapters of this text. Chapter 1 introduces students to the field of criminology: its nature, area of study, methodologies, and its historical development. Chapter 2 focuses on the acquisition of crime data, crime rate trends, and observable patterns within the crime rate. Chapter 3 is devoted to victims and victimization. Topics include the effects of victimization, the cause of victimization, and efforts to help crime victims.

CHAPTER **1**
CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY

CHAPTER **2**
THE NATURE AND EXTENT
OF CRIME

CHAPTER **3**
VICTIMS AND
VICTIMIZATION

learning objectives

- LO1** Explain what is meant by the term *criminology*
- LO2** Identify the difference between crime and deviance
- LO3** Recognize what is meant by the concept of “criminology in action”
- LO4** Discuss the three most prominent views of the meaning of “crime”
- LO5** Outline the development of criminal law
- LO6** Analyze the different categories of law
- LO7** Articulate the relationship between the criminal law and the U.S. Constitution
- LO8** Synthesize the different purposes of criminal law
- LO9** Compare and contrast the elements of the criminal law
- LO10** Summarize the main ethical issues in criminology



AP Images/Lowell Sott



© FBI/F118

Tamerlan Tsarnaev (top) and Dzhokhar Tsarnaev



CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY

those of us who live in New England will never forget the terrible events of April 15, 2013, when two men, Dzhokhar and Tamerlan Tsarnaev, set off bombs at the finish line of the Boston Marathon, killing three people, and maiming and injuring many more. The two had conspired for many months to use improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to harm and kill people in the crowds of spectators who were cheering the runners on toward the marathon finish line. The IEDs were constructed from pressure cookers, explosive powder, shrapnel, adhesives, and other items and were designed to shred skin, shatter bone, and cause extreme pain and suffering, as well as death.¹

After carefully poring over footage from surveillance cameras and other sources, on April 18, 2013, the FBI released photographs to the media of the Tsarnaevs, identifying them as suspects in the marathon bombings. These photographs were widely disseminated on television and elsewhere, and the brothers must have realized their identification and arrest were imminent. Soon after, the Tsarnaevs, armed with five IEDs, a Ruger P95 semi-automatic handgun, ammunition, a machete, and a hunting knife, drove to the MIT campus, where they shot police officer Sean Collier in an attempt to steal his

service weapon. After killing Officer Collier, the brothers carjacked a Mercedes, kidnapped the driver, and forced him to drive to a gas station, robbing him of \$800 along the way. After the driver managed to escape, the brothers drove the vehicle to Watertown, Massachusetts, where city police officers located the pair and a gunfight ensued. Attempting to escape, Dzhokhar Tsarnaev reentered the carjacked vehicle and drove it directly at the officers, running over and killing his brother, who had already been injured in the shootout. Gravely wounded, Tsarnaev hid in a dry-docked boat in a Watertown backyard until he was spotted and taken into custody by police.

Who were these killers? Tamerlan Tsarnaev was born in the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, North Caucasus; Dzhokhar in Kyrgyzstan. Because their father was a Chechen, they identified themselves as being of Chechen descent. Though the family prospered in the United States and Dzhokhar attended a state university, the brothers clung to radical Islamic views and blamed the U.S. government for conducting a war against Islam in Iraq and Afghanistan. The brothers viewed the bombing victims as “collateral damage” in their war against the West. Their actions were disavowed by Islamic, Chechen, and other groups, all of whom quickly distanced themselves from the atrocity.

outline

- What Is Criminology?
- What Criminologists Do: Criminology in Action
- How Criminologists View Crime
- Crime and the Law
- Ethical Issues in Criminology

features

- Policy and Practice in Criminology: Are Sex Offender Registration Laws Effective?
- Criminology in Action: Measuring the Effect of Deviant Peers