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LARRY J.
SIEGEL

CRIMINOLOGY

13TH EDITION

THEORIES, PATTERNS AND TYPOLOGIES

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CRIMINOLOGY

13TH EDITION

THEORIES, PATTERNS, AND TYPOLOGIES

LARRY J. SIEGEL

University of Massachusetts, Lowell



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

***Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and
Typologies, Thirteenth Edition***
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This book is dedicated to my children, Eric, Julie, Rachel, and Andrew; my grandchildren, Jack, Brooke, and Kayla Jean; my sons-in-law, Jason Macy and Patrick Stephens; and my wife, partner, and best friend, Therese J. Libby.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Larry J. Siegel was born in the Bronx, New York. While living on Jerome Avenue and attending City College (CCNY) 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 from CCNY, he attended the newly opened program in criminal justice at the State University of New York at Albany, where he earned both his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. 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, and the School of Criminology and Justice Studies at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, where he taught for 27 years; he is now a professor emeritus, still teaching online courses in criminology and criminal justice.

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 now resides in Naples, Florida, with his wife, Terry, and their two dogs, Watson and Cody.



Terry and Larry Siegel at their daughter's wedding dinner.

Lois Fichner-Haithus

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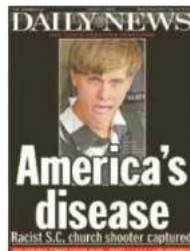
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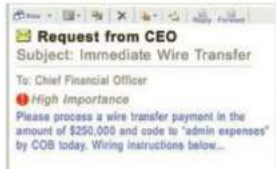
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PREFACE

In 2007, Christine Belford and David Matusiewicz divorced, and Christine was awarded custody of their three young daughters. Instead of letting it all go, David Matusiewicz hatched a plot to stalk and harass his ex-wife even while he was doing time in prison for kidnapping the children during the divorce proceedings. Matusiewicz, a Delaware-based optometrist, enlisted the help of his mother, father,

and sister, who together waged an elaborate, years-long online campaign against Christine Belford, during which they made charges that she endangered the lives of her daughters. The family employed a network of supporters whom they duped into helping them uncover information about Belford's life. By posting false allegations on websites and YouTube, they convinced people that she was a child abuser. The family also hired a private investigator to spy on Belford, who began to fear for her life.

In early 2013, David Matusiewicz, released from prison and on probation in Texas, requested a hearing regarding his child support arrearage and returned to Delaware with his parents, Lenore and Thomas Matusiewicz. On February 11, David and Thomas entered the courthouse shortly after 8 A.M.; the car they left in a nearby parking garage was later found to contain weapons, ammunition, a bulletproof vest, an electric shock device, recent photographs of the three children, and restraints in three different sizes. David passed through security and went upstairs; his father waited in the lobby, where he shot and killed Christine Belford and a friend, Laura Mulford, as they entered. He then took his own life after a shootout with police.

The three surviving family members—David, Lenore, and sister Amy Gonzalez—were the first people ever convicted on charges of cyberstalking resulting in death, a violation contained in the federal Violence Against Women Act.



Police seal off and guard the New Castle County (Delaware) Courthouse after three people were killed in the aftermath of a bitter divorce case.

Joseph Karamrek/AP Images

On February 18, 2016, they were each sentenced to life in prison for their crimes.

This tragic case is just one of many murderous incidents that have shaken the American public. It is not surprising that many Americans are concerned about crime and worried about becoming victims of violent crime themselves. We alter our behavior to limit the risk of victimization and question whether legal punishment alone can

control criminal offenders. We watch movies and TV shows about the FBI, local police departments, and law firms and their clients. We are shocked when the news media offers graphic accounts of school shootings, police brutality, and sexual assaults.

I, too, have had a lifelong interest in crime, law, and justice. What causes people like the Matusiewicz family to first harass and then kill the mother of their children/grandchildren/nieces? Was their behavior the result of diseased minds and/or damaged personalities? If you believe that it is, how could four members of the same family be so similarly afflicted? Could their murderous rampage have been predicted and prevented? And what should be done with people who commit such horrendous crimes? Is it moral to execute someone even if they have taken another person's life? Should all the members of the family be considered guilty of murder even though only one pulled the trigger?

Goals of This Book

For almost 50 years, I have channeled my fascination with issues related to crime and justice into a career as a student and teacher of criminology. My goal in writing this text is to help students develop the same enthusiasm for criminology that has sustained me during my student days and teaching

career. What could be more important or interesting than a field of study that deals with such wide-ranging topics as the motivation for mass murder, cybercrime, the effects of violent media on young people, drug abuse, and robbery? Criminology is a dynamic field, changing constantly with the release of major research studies, Supreme Court rulings, and governmental policy. Its dynamism and diversity make it an engrossing area of study.

One reason why 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 view criminals as society's victims who are forced to violate the law because of poverty and lack of opportunity. Others view aggressive, antisocial behavior as a product of mental and physical abnormalities, present at birth or soon after, that are stable over the life course. Still another view is that crime is a function of the rational choice of greedy, selfish people who can be deterred from engaging in criminal behavior only by the threat of harsh punishments. It all comes down to this: Why do people do the things they do? How can we explain the intricacies and diversity of human behavior?

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, an introduction to whet the reader's appetite and encourage further and more in-depth exploration. I try to present how the academic study of criminology intersects with real-world issues.

Diversity is a key issue in criminology and a topic that has important real-world consequences. Therefore the text attempts to integrate issues of racial, ethnic, gender, and cultural diversity throughout.

My primary goals in writing this text were as follows:

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

Features

- **Policy and Practice in Criminology** These 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 Center for Restorative

Justice (CRJ) in Vermont, a nonprofit community justice agency that for more than 30 years has provided a variety of restorative justice programming and services ranging from drug abuse prevention for kids to reentry support for adults released from incarceration.

- **Race, Culture, Gender, and Criminology** These box features cover issues of racial, sexual, and cultural diversity. In Chapter 10, for example, a feature entitled "Honor Killing" looks at murders provoked by the belief that a family's honor has been threatened by a woman or girl's sexual misconduct. The United Nations estimates that 5,000 of these so-called honor killings occur annually; in some Palestinian territories, the number of killings has more than doubled in the past few years.
- **Criminology in Action** Throughout the book, every attempt is made to access the most current research and scholarship available. 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, even though this approach can be frustrating to students. It is comforting to reach an unequivocal conclusion about an important topic, but sometimes that simply is not possible. In an effort to be objective and fair, I have presented each side of important criminological debates in full. The boxed features titled Criminology in Action review critically important research topics in criminology. In Chapter 10, the feature titled "Violence and Human Nature" reviews a book by sociologist Randall Collins, *Violence: A Micro-sociological Theory*, which proposes that humans are inherently passive and violence is a function of social interaction. Most humans shirk from violent encounters and even those who talk aggressively are fearful and tense during violent encounters. Humans typically resort to violence only when they have overwhelming superiority over their opponents in terms of arms and numbers.
- **Profiles in Crime** These features are designed to present to students actual crimes that help illustrate the position or views within the chapter. In Chapter 15, this feature focuses on the Lost Boy case, an investigation into a transnational online forum where men with a sexual interest in young boys traded child pornography.
- **Famous Criminologists** are 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.
- **Thinking Like a Criminologist: An Ethical Dilemma** It is important for students to think critically about law and justice and to develop a critical perspective toward the social 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," as it were. To aid in this task, each chapter contains a brief section called Thinking Like a Criminologist: An Ethical Dilemma, which presents a scenario that can be analyzed with the help of material

found in the chapter. The chapter also includes critical thinking questions to guide classroom interaction.

- **Connections** are short inserts that help link the material to other areas covered in the book. A Connections insert in Chapter 15 points out how the ability to access pornographic material over the Internet has helped expand the sale of sexually related material (covered in Chapter 14). Most Connections boxes include **Ask Yourself . . .** which poses a scholarly question based on the material found at both sources. The Connections box in Chapter 15 poses this question: Considering that distributing pornography and kiddie porn is an international problem, should an independent law enforcement agency be created to enforce laws across borders? What might be a problem with creating an international agency?
- **Learning Objectives** spell out what students should learn in each chapter and are reinforced via a direct link to the end-of-chapter summary as well as all of the text's ancillary materials.
- Chapter **Outlines** provide a road map to coverage and serve as a useful review tool.
- A **running glossary** in the margins ensures that students understand words and concepts as they are introduced.

In sum, the text 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. 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 such as the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, and the story of Owen Labrie and the St. Paul's School rape case.

Topic Areas

Criminology: *TPT* is a thorough introduction to this fascinating field and is intended for students in introductory courses in criminology. It 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 history of criminology, the concept of criminal law, and the ethical issues that arise in this field. Chapter 2 covers criminological research methods, as well as 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), social conflict (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), theft offenses (Chapter 12), enterprise crimes, including white-collar and transnational organized crime (Chapter 13) public order crimes, including sex offenses and substance abuse (Chapter 14), and cybercrime (Chapter 15).

Chapter-by-Chapter Changes in the 13th Edition

- **Chapter 1** now begins with a vignette on Syed Rizwan Farook and Tashfeen Malik, two lone-wolf terrorists who attacked a holiday party being held for employees at the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health. The case of *Glossip v. Gross* is analyzed, showing how Justices Breyer and Ginsburg relied on social science research by socio-legal scholar Samuel Gross and his colleagues in their decision making. It covers research evaluating the effect of sex offender registration in the state of Florida. There is a new section on legalizing marijuana. A number of states have now legalized the personal use of marijuana while others have legalized it for medical purposes.
- **Chapter 2** begins with a vignette on Dylann Roof, who killed nine African American parishioners in the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina. Roof was an avowed racist who committed the murders in order to spark a race war. All crime data in the chapter have been updated and now include 2015 data showing that the number of murders has risen sharply. Other updated sections include data on why people do not report crime and on the NIBRS program. A research study is reviewed in which one group of subjects was paid to be "honest and thoughtful" while another group was merely paid to participate. There are new sections on interview data, including analysis of research showing that sexual assault and its related trauma can disrupt survivors' employment in several ways. New data are supplied on the association between abortion and crime that question the association between these two controversial issues. The section "International Crime Trends" has been thoroughly updated. The future trends section has been revised. Research is reviewed that shows that while the vast majority of a city's homicides are committed with guns,

most guns used in crime are quite old, with a median age of more than 10 years. A new section on co-offending and crime covers the view that crime tends to be a group activity.

- **Chapter 3** begins with a story about the theft of a 300-year-old Stradivarius violin valued at more than \$5 million. There is updated material on determining the true cost of victimization using complex mathematical models. There is new research on how robberies occurring in “semi-public” places, such as bars and restaurants, are less likely to result in injury than those in more secluded areas. The latest data available from the National Center for Educational Statistics on victimization in schools are presented. Other research focuses on how racial stereotypes affect criminal decision making and shape offenders’ decisions. There is a section on “Victim Characteristics” that suggests that some people may invite or precipitate victimization because there is an element in their personality that incites attacks. Another new section looks at victim disability. The association between a criminal lifestyle and victimization is covered, including gang membership’s impact on victimization risk. A Policy and Practice in Criminology box covers advocacy for the victims of intimate partner violence.
- **Chapter 4** begins with the story of how 13 co-conspirators were sent to prison after being convicted on charges relating to setting up a criminal enterprise designed to steal trucks, disassemble them in a chop shop, and sell them as scrap metal. A new Criminology in Action feature, “Human Agency, Personal Assessment, Crime, and Desistance,” covers the central roles human agency and personal assessments play in the decision to commit crime. Another new Criminology in Action, “How Auto Thieves Plan Their Crimes,” looks at the decision-making process of auto thieves, a group especially concerned about the reaction of their victims/targets. Another section on “Rational Thieves” shows how robbers and burglars display rationality in their choice of targets. A study of piracy found that when a ship’s crew takes protective measures, the likelihood that a pirate attack will be successful is significantly reduced. Recent evidence is presented indicating that adding to police patrol forces does in fact help reduce crime rates.
- **Chapter 5** begins with a new vignette that covers the life of Chris Harper-Mercer, the man who opened fire at Umpqua Community College on October 1, 2015, killing nine people and wounding seven others. Data are presented from a Boston study of high school students that found adolescents who drank more than five cans of soft drinks per week were significantly more likely to carry weapons and to engage in violence with peers, family members, and intimate partners. The argument that social environment plays a more critical role in shaping behavior than genes and heredity is presented. There is a Profiles in Crime feature on Adam Lanza and

the Newtown massacre. Research is presented showing that there are different types of psychopaths/sociopaths who fall along a continuum of critical behavior and personality traits, such as instability, inhibition, and attachment.

- **Chapter 6** begins with a vignette on Mara Salvatrucha 13 (MS-13) and their violent crimes in the Atlanta area, including the murder of one man and the shootings of two others, one of whom was a 14-year-old boy. A Criminology in Action feature called “*Labor’s Love Lost*” reviews the book of the same name by Andrew Cherlin, which provides an explanation of the toll income and educational inequality takes on society. There are new data on income inequality: the 80 richest people on the planet have the same amount of wealth as the poorest 3.5 billion people combined. The groundbreaking book *Divergent Social Worlds* shows how among urban dwellers more than two-thirds of all whites, half of all African Americans, and one-third of Latinos live in segregated local neighborhoods. A new section is devoted to the “broken windows” model and how policing programs have been designed to reduce social disorder by concentrating on lifestyle crimes such as panhandling, loitering, and vandalism.
- **Chapter 7** returns to the story of Ethan Couch, the “affluenza” teen who made headlines again in 2015 when he violated his probation agreement and fled the country. There is a section on the family stress model, which shows that living in a disadvantaged neighborhood places terrific strain on family functioning, especially in single-parent families that experience social isolation from relatives. There is new research on children of incarcerated parents, who are more likely to act out and engage in expressive crimes of violence. A Criminology in Action feature looks at white-collar neutralization techniques. The long-term effects of stigma were observed in a recent study that found that students who are punished for behavioral problems by being suspended or expelled from school are more likely to be involved in the criminal justice system later in life. The toll the War on Drugs takes on African American drug offenders further illustrates the powerful effect stigma has on people’s lives.
- **Chapter 8** opens with a vignette on the 2016 presidential primary campaign as an example of how conflict shapes society. There is a Profiles in Crime feature on Russian state-organized crime. A section called “Being Victimized” shows how sexual and other victimization of girls is a function of male socialization. A Policy and Practice in Criminology feature on the Center for Restorative Justice (CRJ) describes a nonprofit community justice agency that, for more than 30 years, has helped people in Vermont.
- **Chapter 9** begins with a vignette on the horrific Petit home invasion and murders by career criminals Steven Hayes and Joshua Komisarjevsky. The section “Why

Does Marriage Work?” describes new research findings that the seeds of marital success are planted early in childhood: kids who grow up with warm, nurturing parents are the ones most likely to have positive romantic relationships and later intact marriages. Another new section covers social schematic theory (SST). A new section called “Learning or Biology?” looks at whether there is a genetic/biosocial component to the development of impulsivity. Research shows that antisocial behavior runs in families and that having criminal relatives is a significant predictor of future misbehaviors. A new section on first offenders looks at why some offenders start early, others late, and some not at all.

- **Chapter 10** opens with a vignette about a Dominican street gang in Lawrence, Massachusetts, known as the Joloperros and their “perfect” illegal enterprise: kidnap drug dealers, bookmakers, and money launderers, steal their cash and drugs, and then hold them for ransom. A Criminology in Action box called “Mass Shooters: Why Do Some Live and Why Do Some Die?” illustrates research on crime typologies. Another Criminology in Action feature, “Violence and Human Nature,” looks at *Violence: A Micro-sociological Theory*, by sociologist Randall Collins, who proposes a theory of violence that argues that humans are inherently passive and violence is a function of social interaction. New research shows while most drug market participants do not routinely use firearms to commit crimes, those who were under the influence at the time they committed their crime were also the ones most likely to be carrying weapons. Active shooter incidents is another new topic. The chapter contains the latest data from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on the extent of child maltreatment. New hate crime data are included as well as the latest on workplace violence. The section on stalking has been expanded; all 50 states and the federal government now have stalking statutes that cover a wide range of criminal behavior.
- **Chapter 11** begins with a vignette on WikiLeaks and how Chelsea Manning revealed information that showed us “the true human cost of our wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.” A Profiles in Crime box features Edward Snowden. There is coverage of officials in the small town of Cudahy, California, who took part in widespread corruption scheme that included accepting cash bribes, abusing drugs at city hall, and throwing out absentee ballots that favored election challengers. A section called “How Common Is Voter Fraud?” finds that while *claims* of voter fraud are common, actual cases in the United States are relatively rare. There is a section on economic espionage cases aimed at U.S. companies, and another on the latest data in terrorism trends and casualties. A Criminology in Action feature covers the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). A new section on lone-actor terrorists looks at people—such as the Boston Marathon bombers—who use violence to achieve some political

or social goal and who do not receive orders, direction, support, or aid from any outside group. A section on the U.S. Freedom Act looks at how the law changed when the Patriot Act ended in 2015.

- **Chapter 12** opens with a vignette on the infamous Pharmacy Burglars ring, which was responsible for more than 125 burglaries and attempted burglaries of pharmacies in New York City. The chapter looks at how in the Internet age some fences have begun to sell their merchandise online on a variety of merchandising websites. E-fencers like to sell at a discount small items in bulk—razor blades, makeup, skincare products, baby formula, over-the-counter medications, and the like. The section on which cars are stolen most often has been updated.
- **Chapter 13** starts with the story of Allison Layton, who owned a California company called Miracles Egg Donation that was supposed to help women who wanted children, but ended up stealing her victims’ hopes and dreams as well as their money. A section on investment swindles covers a \$40 million Ponzi scheme by Keith Franklin Simmons, a North Carolina businessman looking for a way to make easy money. There is a new section on telemarketing swindles. A Profiles in Crime feature, “Aubrey Lee Price: Religious Swindler,” looks at the career of a formerly devout Christian minister and trusted financial adviser, who was sentenced to 30 years in prison for bank fraud, embezzlement, and other crimes. There are sections on political corruption, including that of Sheldon Silver, speaker of New York State’s assembly and one of the state’s most powerful politicians, who was convicted of numerous charges of influence peddling. A Profiles in Crime box called “Mafia Looters” reviews a recent New Jersey case involving the Lucchese crime family that proves traditional organized crime can still be a potent threat.
- **Chapter 14** begins with a vignette on MyRedBook, a website that hosted advertisements posted by prostitutes containing explicit photos, graphic descriptions of sexual services offered, and rates for the sexual services. There is an update on banned books. A section on the same-sex marriage crusade has been updated to reflect sweeping legal changes. The history of prostitution includes material on Jane Addams, one of the most famous and influential social reformers of the early twentieth century, who described accounts of victims of white slavery during her work at Hull House, a Chicago refuge for the needy. The newest data on drug abuse from the Monitoring the Future survey and other data sources are provided.
- **Chapter 15** opens with a vignette about business e-mail compromise, a growing financial fraud that has resulted in actual and attempted losses of more than a billion dollars to businesses worldwide. A Profiles in Crime feature covers the Lost Boy case, which involved an online bulletin board where men with a sexual interest in young boys traded child pornography. A new section covers

Internet extortion. Other new sections cover overpayment fraud and recovery/impersonation schemes. The most recent data on cyberbullying, compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, are presented. There is a discussion of the NSA's PRISM program, which extracts information from the servers of major American Internet companies. A Policy and Practice in Criminology feature reviews terrorism on the Net.

Supplements

MINDTAP® FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The most applied learning experience available, MindTap is dedicated to preparing students to make the kinds of reasoned decisions they will have to as criminal justice professionals faced with real-world challenges. Available for virtually every Criminal Justice course, MindTap offers customizable content, course analytics, an e-reader, and more—all within your current learning management system. With its rich array of assets—video cases, interactive visual summaries, decision-making scenarios, quizzes, and writing skill builders—MindTap is perfectly suited to today's Criminal Justice students, engaging them, guiding them toward mastery of basic concepts, and advancing their critical thinking abilities.

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL WITH LESSON PLANS

The manual includes learning objectives, key terms, a detailed chapter outline, a chapter summary, lesson plans, discussion topics, student activities, "What If" scenarios, media tools, and sample syllabi. The learning objectives are correlated with the discussion topics, student activities, and media tools.

DOWNLOADABLE WORD TEST BANK

The enhanced test bank includes a variety of questions per chapter—a combination of multiple-choice, true/false, completion, essay, and critical thinking formats, with a full answer key. The test bank is coded to the learning objectives that appear in the main text and identifies where in the text (by section) the answer appears. 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, the accompanying assessment tool is a flexible, online system that allows you to:

- import, edit, and manipulate test bank content from the text's test bank or elsewhere, including your own favorite test questions
- create ideal assessments with your choice of 15 question types (including true/false, multiple choice, opinion scale/Likert, and essay)
- create multiple test versions in an instant using dropdown menus and familiar, intuitive tools that take you through content creation and management with ease
- deliver tests from your LMS, your classroom, or wherever you want—plus, import and export content into other systems as needed.

ONLINE POWERPOINT LECTURES

Helping you make your lectures more engaging while effectively reaching your visually oriented students, these handy Microsoft PowerPoint® slides outline the chapters of the main text in a classroom-ready presentation. The PowerPoint® slides reflect the content and organization of the new edition of the text and feature some additional examples and real-world cases for application and discussion.

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My colleagues at Cengage Learning have done their typically outstanding job of aiding me in the preparation of this text and putting up with my yearly angst. Carolyn Henderson Meier, my wonderful product manager, helped guide this project from start to finish. Shelley Murphy is an honorary co-author, content developer, and dear friend. Kim Adams Fox and Lumina Datamatics did an outstanding job on photo research. Linda Jupiter, the book's production editor, is another close confidant and friend. I really appreciate the help of Lunaea Weatherstone, copy editor extraordinaire and my personal life coach. The sensational Christy Frame is an extraordinary content project manager, and Mark Linton, the marketing manager, is fantastic as always.

An abstract painting of a face, focusing on a large, detailed eye with a yellow iris and black pupil. The face is composed of various geometric shapes and colors, including blue, purple, red, and white, with visible brushstrokes. The background is a solid blue color with a pattern of small white dots.

PART ONE

CONCEPTS OF CRIME, LAW, AND CRIMINOLOGY

CHAPTER 1

CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY

CHAPTER 2

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF CRIME

CHAPTER 3

VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZATION

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.



Photographs of victims of the San Bernardino terrorist attack.

Tashfeen Malik (left) and Syed Farook

Joe Raedle/Getty Images

AP Images/U.S. Customs and Border Protection

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- L01** Explain what is meant by the term *criminology*
 - L02** Identify the difference between crime and deviance
 - L03** Recognize the concept of “criminology in action” and articulate what criminologists do
 - L04** Discuss the three most prominent views of the meaning of “crime”
- L05** Outline the development of criminal law
 - L06** Analyze the different categories of law
 - L07** Articulate the relationship between the criminal law and the U.S. Constitution
 - L08** Synthesize the different purposes of criminal law
- L09** Compare and contrast the elements of the criminal law
 - L010** Summarize the main ethical issues in criminology

1

CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY

On December 2, 2015, Syed Rizwan Farook and Tashfeen Malik attacked a holiday party being held for employees at the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health and killed 14 people; 22 others were seriously injured in the attack. Farook, who worked for the health department, was an American-born citizen of Pakistani descent, while Malik, his wife, was Pakistani-born and a lawful permanent resident. They had a 6-month-old daughter. After the shooting, the couple fled the scene in a rented SUV and were killed in a shootout with pursuing police.¹

Farook and Malik are considered homegrown violent extremists, inspired by but not directed by a foreign group; they were not part of any known terrorist cell. Farook had visited Pakistan in 2014 and returned with Malik, who traveled on a Pakistani passport with a fiancée visa; they also visited Saudi Arabia. Although they had visited the Middle East, their radicalization is believed to have been via the Internet. After they returned from abroad, the couple was able to stockpile weapons, thousands of rounds of ammunition, and bomb-making equipment in their home in Redlands, California.

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: Do Sex Offender
Registration Laws Really Work?

Criminology in Action: American
Homicide

While the San Bernardino attack was horrific, it was soon supplanted in the national conscience on June 12, 2016, by the massacre committed at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, by Omar Mir Seddique Mateen, a New York-born son of Afghan immigrants. Mateen, who pledged his allegiance to ISIL during the attack, was killed by police after murdering 49 people and wounding more than 50 others. The Orlando attack will be reviewed in more detail in Chapter 11.

The San Bernardino attack, the Orlando massacre, and the Boston Marathon bombing, and other high-profile criminal incidents have spurred interest in **criminology**, an academic discipline that uses the scientific method to study the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior. The subject matter of criminology ranges from explaining and understanding terrorist activity such as the San Bernardino shootings to preventing white-collar fraud, from drug legalization to cyberbullying. What motivates people like Syed Rizwan Farook and Tashfeen Malik to turn on co-workers and people they knew in the name of jihad? Or was that their real motive? Was their crime a matter of rational choice and decision making or the outcome of delusional thinking and mental illness?

Regardless of which areas of human behavior they study, **criminologists**, unlike political figures and media commentators—whose opinions about crime may be colored by personal experiences, biases, and election concerns—remain objective, unbiased, and impartial about the behaviors they study, even if it involves horrendous acts such as the marathon bombing.

This text analyzes criminology and its major subareas of inquiry. It focuses on the nature and extent of crime, the causes of crime, and patterns of criminal behavior. This chapter introduces and defines criminology: What are its goals? How do criminologists define crime? How do they conduct research? What ethical issues face those wishing to conduct criminological research?

What Is Criminology?

LO1 Explain what is meant by the term *criminology*

Criminology is the scientific approach to studying criminal behavior. In their classic definition, preeminent criminologists Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey state:

criminology The scientific study of the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior.

criminologists Researchers who use scientific methods to study the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior.

scientific method Using verifiable principles and procedures for the systematic acquisition of knowledge; typically involves formulating a problem, creating a hypothesis, and collecting data through observation and experiment to verify the hypothesis.

Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It includes within its scope the processes of making laws, of breaking laws, and of reacting toward the breaking of laws. . . . The objective of criminology is the development of a body of general and verified principles and of other types of knowledge regarding this process of law, crime, and treatment.²

Sutherland and Cressey's definition includes some of the most important areas of interest to criminologists:

- *Crime is a social phenomenon.* Although some criminologists believe that individual traits and characteristics may play some role in the cause of criminals' antisocial behavior, most believe that social factors are at the root cause of crime. Even the most disturbed people are influenced by their environment and their social interactions and personal relationships.
- *The processes of making laws.* Sutherland and Cressey's definition recognizes the association between crime and the criminal law and shows how the law defines crime. How and why laws are created and why some are strengthened and others eliminated is of great interest to criminologists.
- *Breaking laws and reacting toward the breaking of laws.* At its core, the purpose of criminology is to understand both the onset of crime and the most effective methods for its elimination. Why do people commit illegal acts, and what can be done to convince them—and others who are contemplating crime—that it is in their best interests to turn their back on criminality? These concepts are naturally bound together: it is impossible to effectively control crime unless we understand its cause.
- *Development of a body of general and verified principles.* Sutherland and Cressey recognize that criminology is a social science and criminologists must use the **scientific method** when conducting research. Criminologists are required to employ valid and reliable experimental designs and sophisticated data analysis techniques or else lose standing in the academic community.

Criminology today is a unique and independent field of study. It has a major national organization—the American Society of Criminology—and numerous graduate programs award the Ph.D. degree in criminology. Nevertheless, it is often confused with two other areas of study, criminal justice and deviant behavior. What are the similarities and differences in these allied fields of scientific inquiry?

CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Although the terms *criminology* and **criminal justice** may seem similar, and people often confuse the two or lump them together, there are major differences between these

fields of study. Criminology explains the etiology (origin), extent, and nature of crime in society. Criminal justice refers to the study of the agencies of social control—police, courts, and corrections—that arrest, prosecute, convict, and treat criminal offenders.

Since both fields are crime-related, they do overlap. Some criminologists devote their research to **justice** and social control. Their research focuses on how the agencies of justice operate, how they influence crime and criminals, and how justice policies shape crime rates and trends. Conversely, criminal justice experts often want to design effective programs of crime prevention or rehabilitation and to do so must develop an understanding of the nature of crime and its causation. It is common, therefore, for criminal justice programs to feature courses on criminology and for criminology courses to evaluate the agencies of justice.



The line that separates deviant behavior from the conventional is often quite blurry. Vincent Graham, a center manager, helps Mark Paquette, a patient, at the River Rock Medical Marijuana Center in Denver, Colorado. When Colorado legalized the sale of marijuana, a former deviant behavior that had become criminal was now quite normative. Colorado has experienced a spurt in tax revenue as people are buying weed in droves.

Matthew Sauer/New York Times/Redux

CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

LO2 Identify the difference between crime and deviance

Criminology is also related to the study of **deviant behaviors**—those actions that depart from social norms, values, and beliefs. Included within the broad spectrum of deviant acts are behaviors ranging from violent crimes to joining a nudist colony. The two fields of study are independent because significant distinctions can be made between crime and deviance: many crimes are not unusual or deviant; many deviant acts are neither illegal nor criminal.

Take, for instance, substance abuse. Selling or possessing recreational drugs, such as marijuana, may be illegal in most states and in the federal criminal code, but can it actually be considered deviant? A significant percentage of the population have used or are using drugs; more than half of all high school students have tried drugs before they graduate, and a number of states have legalized the sale and possession of marijuana. For some people smoking marijuana is a routine activity. Therefore, it is erroneous to argue that all crimes are deviant behaviors that depart from the norms of society.

Similarly, many deviant acts are not criminal even though they may be both disturbing and shocking to the conscience. Suppose a passerby witnesses someone floundering in the ocean and makes no rescue attempt. Most people would condemn the onlooker's coldhearted behavior as callous, immoral, and deviant. However, no legal action could be taken since a private citizen is not required by law

to risk his or her own life to save another's. There is no legal requirement that a person rush into a burning building, brave a flood, feed someone who is hungry, or jump into the ocean to save someone from harm. People who let others burn, drown, or starve are not held in high esteem, but according to the law, they are not criminals.

In sum, criminologists are concerned with the concept of deviance and its relationship to criminality, whereas those who study deviant behaviors often want to understand and/or identify the line that separates criminal from merely unusual behaviors. The shifting definition of deviant behavior is closely associated with our concepts of crime. The relationships among criminology, criminal justice, and the study of deviance are illustrated in Concept Summary 1.1.

criminal justice The field of study that focuses on law enforcement, the legal system, corrections, and other agencies of justice involved in the apprehension, prosecution, defense, sentencing, incarceration, and supervision of those suspected of or charged with criminal offenses.

justice The quality of being fair under the law. Justice is defined by the relationship that exists between the individual and the state; justice demands that the state treats every person as equally as possible without regard to his or her gender, religion, race, or any other personal status.

deviant behavior Behavior that departs from the social norm.



The principal purpose of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the nation's drug control program, the goals of which are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking; reduce drug-related crime and violence; and reduce drug-related health consequences. For more information about the United States' program for controlling drugs, visit the ONDCP website at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/>.

A number of states have now legalized marijuana for personal or medical use. Compare the laws of states such as Colorado that allow personal use with those such as Kansas and Alabama where it remains illegal to use or possess.

CONCEPT SUMMARY 1.1

Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Deviance

Criminology

Criminology explores the etiology (origin), extent, and nature of crime in society. Criminologists are concerned with identifying the nature, extent, and cause of crime.

Criminal Justice

Criminal justice refers to the agencies of social control that handle criminal offenders. Criminal justice scholars engage in describing, analyzing, and explaining operations of the agencies of justice, specifically the police departments, courts, and correctional facilities. They seek more effective methods of crime control and offender rehabilitation.

Criminology and Criminal Justice:

Overlapping Areas of Concern

Criminal justice experts cannot begin to design effective programs of crime prevention or rehabilitation without understanding the nature and cause of crime. They require accurate criminal statistics and data to test the effectiveness of crime control and prevention programs.

Deviant Behavior

The study of deviant behavior refers to behavior that departs from social norms. Included within the broad spectrum of deviant acts are behaviors ranging from violent crimes to joining a nudist colony. Not all crimes are deviant or unusual acts, and not all deviant acts are illegal.

Crime and Deviance: Overlapping Areas of Concern

Under what circumstances do deviant behaviors become crimes? When does sexually oriented material cross the line from merely suggestive to obscene and therefore illegal? If an illegal act becomes a norm, should society reevaluate its criminal status? There is still debate over the legalization and/or decriminalization of abortion, recreational drug use, possession of handguns, and assisted suicide.

What Criminologists Do: Criminology in Action

LO3 Recognize the concept of “criminology in action” and articulate what criminologists do

Regardless of their theoretical orientation, criminologists are devoted to the study of crime and criminal behavior. As two noted criminologists, Marvin Wolfgang and Franco Ferracuti, put it: “A criminologist is one whose professional training, occupational role, and pecuniary reward are primarily concentrated on a scientific approach to, and study and analysis of, the phenomenon of crime and criminal behavior.”³

Criminology in action refers to the efforts of criminologists to use their insight, training, and experience to understand human behavior and predict its occurrence. Because criminologists have been trained in diverse fields, several subareas reflecting different orientations and perspectives are now contained within the broader area of criminology. Criminologists may specialize in a subarea in the same way that psychologists might specialize in a subfield of psychology, such as cognition, development, perception, personality, psychopathology, or sexuality. What are some of the specific goals and areas of study on which criminologists focus their attention?

CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND CRIME MEASUREMENT

The subarea of criminal statistics and crime measurement involves devising valid and reliable measures designed to calculate the amount and trends of criminal activity: How much crime occurs annually? Who commits it? When and where does it occur? Which crimes are the most serious? Criminologists:

- Formulate techniques for collecting and analyzing institutional (police, court, and correctional agency) records and data.
- Develop survey instruments to measure criminal activity not reported to the police by victims. These instruments can be used to estimate the percentage of people who commit crimes but escape detection by the justice system.
- Identify the victims of crime and create surveys designed to have victims report loss and injury that may not have been reported to the police.
- Develop data that can be used to test crime theory. Measuring community-level crime rates can help prove whether ecological factors, such as neighborhood poverty and unemployment rates, are related to crime rates.

Those criminologists who devote themselves to criminal statistics engage in a number of different tasks, including:

- Devising accurate methods of collecting crime data
- Using these tested methods to measure the amount and trends of criminal activity



Jeel Gordon/Pear Pressure

Research shows that if people see their peers or friends committing crime or engaging in deviance, they are more likely to join in themselves.

- Using valid crime data to determine who commits crime and where it occurs
- Measuring the effect of social policy and social trends on crime rate changes
- Using crime data to design crime prevention programs and then measuring their effectiveness

The media love to sensationalize crime and report on lurid cases of murder and rape. The general public is influenced by these stories, becoming fearful and altering their behavior to avoid victimization.⁴ These news accounts proclaiming crime waves are often driven by the need to pull in website readers or increase TV viewership. There is nothing like an impending crime wave or serial killer on the loose to boost readership or viewership. Media accounts therefore can be biased and inaccurate, and it is up to criminologists to set the record straight. Criminologists try to create valid and reliable measurements of criminal behavior. They create techniques to access the records of police and court agencies and use sophisticated statistical methods to understand underlying patterns and trends. They develop survey instruments and then use them with large samples to determine the actual number of crimes being committed and the number of victims who suffer criminal violations: how many people are victims of crime, and what percentage reports the crime to police.

Criminologists are also interested in helping agents of the criminal justice system develop effective crime control policies that rely on accurate measurement of crime rates. By using advanced statistical techniques to calculate where crime will take place, police departments can allocate patrol officers based on these predictions.⁵

The development of valid methods to measure crime and the accuracy of crime data are crucial aspects of the criminological enterprise. Without valid and reliable crime data

sources, efforts to conduct research on crime and create criminological theories would be futile. It is also important to determine why crime rates vary across and within regions in order to gauge the association between social and economic forces and criminal activity.

Today, about 9 million serious crimes are reported to police, a drop of more than 4 million reported crimes since the 1991 peak, and this despite a boost of about 50 million in the general population. Are the crime trends and patterns experienced in the United States unique or do they occur in other cultures as well?

SOCIO-LEGAL STUDIES

Socio-legal studies is a subarea of criminology concerned with the role social forces play in shaping criminal law and, concomitantly, the role of criminal law in shaping society. Socio-legal

studies involves linking the study of law with such core social issues as social change and stability, order and disorder, the nation-state and capitalism, racial discrimination, income inequality, and justice. Research on socio-legal issues involves methodologically sophisticated empirical investigations as the central means of studying the dynamics of law in society.⁶

Criminologists interested in the interrelationship between law and society focus on such socio-legal topics as:

- The history of legal change and development
- How social forces shape the definition and content of the law
- The impact of legal change on society
- The relationship between law and social control
- The effect of criminalization/legalization on behaviors

Very often the content of the law and the focus of criminological inquiry are highly integrated, making socio-legal research quite relevant. Take for instance the crime of obscenity. Typically, there is no uniform standard of what is considered obscene; material that to some people is lewd and offensive may be considered a work of art by others. Nonetheless, anti-porn crusaders have had a long history of trying to curb the manufacture and distribution of sexually related material. In 1969 in the case of *Stanley v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court ruled that a person can legally possess, read, and view adult material in the privacy of their home.⁷ Despite this legal green light, criminologists have conducted research aimed at determining whether viewing pornography is harmful. Are people who view pornography more

criminology in action Efforts of criminologists to use their knowledge, training, insight, and experience to understand human behavior and predict its occurrence.



Do Sex Offender Registration Laws Really Work?

Criminologists interested in legal studies also evaluate the impact new laws have on society after they have been in effect for a while. Take for instance the practice of sex offender registration, which requires convicted sex offenders to register with local law enforcement agencies when they move into a community. These are often called Megan's Laws in memory of 7-year-old Megan Kanka, killed in 1994 by sex offender Jesse Timmendequas, who had moved unannounced into her New Jersey neighborhood. Megan's Laws require law enforcement authorities to make information available to the public regarding registered sex offenders, including the offender's name, picture, address, incarceration date, and nature of crime. The information can be published in newspapers or put on a sex offender website.

In *Connecticut Dept. of Public Safety v. Doe* (2003), the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the legality of sex offender registration when it ruled that persons con-

victed of sexual offenses may be required to register with a state's Department of Public Safety and then be listed on a sex offender registry on the Internet containing registrants' names, addresses, photographs, and descriptions. In a 9–0 opinion upholding the plan, the Court reasoned that, because the law was based on the fact that a defendant had been convicted of a sex offense, disclosing his or her name on the registry without a hearing did not violate due process.

But while sex offender registration laws may be constitutional and pervasive (they are used in all 50 states), appeal to politicians who may be swayed by media crusades against child molesters (i.e., "To Catch a Predator" on *Dateline NBC*), and appease the public's desire to "do something" about child predators, do they actually work? One problem is that they may stigmatize already troubled people and interfere with the treatment process. It is routine to have sex offenders be put on registration lists for 25 years to life, despite empirical evidence that

risk of recidivism declines with increased offense-free time spent in the community. Long periods of registration create an inefficient distribution of resources without contributing meaningfully to community safety.

These negative outcomes might be overlooked if they actually deterred future sex offenses and reduced the incidence of predatory acts against children. To answer this question, a number of research studies have sought to evaluate the impact of sex offender registration. Criminologists Kristen Zgoba and Karen Bachar conducted an in-depth study of the effectiveness of New Jersey's registration law and found that while expensive to maintain, the system did not produce effective results. Sex offense rates in New Jersey were in a steep decline before the system was installed and the rate of decline actually slowed down after 1995 when the law took effect. Zgoba and Bachar's data show that the greatest rate of decline in sex offending occurred prior to the passage and implementation of Megan's Law.

likely to commit violent crime than nonwatchers?⁸ Because criminologists have found evidence of a link between watching obscenity and violence toward women, efforts continue to be made to control its creation and dissemination.⁹

The Supreme Court routinely uses and cites research findings by legal scholars and criminologists before it renders an opinion.¹⁰ Social science evidence is routinely used in death penalty cases. In their opinion in the case of *Glossip v. Gross*, Justices Breyer and Ginsburg relied on social

science research by socio-legal scholar Samuel Gross and his colleagues showing that there is a greater likelihood of an initial wrongful conviction in a death penalty case.¹¹ Why is this so? Because capital cases typically involve horrendous murders and are thus accompanied by intense community pressure on police, prosecutors, and jurors to secure a conviction. This pressure creates a greater likelihood of convicting the wrong person.¹² Here a legal opinion was informed by social science research. The Policy and Practice feature shows how criminologists take on the task of scientifically reviewing the effectiveness of a critical legal change.

CONNECTIONS

The impact of pornography on violence and legal efforts to control adult material will be discussed further in Chapter 14.

ASK YOURSELF . . .

Should sexually oriented material involving adults be subject to government control or is this a matter guaranteed by the First Amendment right to free speech?

THEORY CONSTRUCTION AND TESTING

Social theory can be defined as a systematic set of interrelated statements or principles that explain some aspect of social life. At their core, theories should serve as models or frameworks for understanding human behavior and the forces that shape its content and direction.

Because, ideally, theories are based on verified *social facts*—readily observed phenomena that can be

Passage and implementation of Megan's Law did not reduce the number of rearrests for sex offenses, nor did it have any demonstrable effect on the time between when sex offenders were released from prison and the time they were rearrested for any new offense, such as a drug, theft, or another sex offense.

In a more recent study, Zgoba, working with Jill Levenson, evaluated the effect of sex offender registration in Florida. They found that sex offenders were less likely to recidivate than offenders in most other categories of crime, such as robbery or drug sales. Comparing the repeat arrest rates before and after implementation of sex offender registration laws in 1997, Zgoba and Levenson found that there was a statistically significant increase. Obviously, instituting sex offender registration in Florida did not have the desired effect policy makers intended.

Sex offender registration also has little effect on the recidivism rates of parolees. Levenson and her associates investigated the relationship between failure to register (FTR) as a sex offender and subsequent recidivism with a sample of 3,000 people convicted of sexually related crimes. Levenson found that there was no significant difference in the proportion of sexual recidivists and non-recidivists with registration violations nor

did FTR predict sexual recidivism. And when there was recidivism, there was no significant difference in time to recidivism when comparing those who failed to register (2.9 years) with compliant registrants (2.8 years).

These results challenge the effectiveness of sex offender registration laws. Rather than deter crime, sex offender laws may merely cause sex offenders to be more cautious while giving parents a false sense of security. Offenders may target victims in other states or communities where they are not registered and parents are less cautious. And many of these laws restrict where offenders can live, pushing them into rural areas where social services are meager, thereby disrupting their chances of treatment and rehabilitation.



CRITICAL THINKING

1. Considering the findings of Zgoba, Bachar, and Levenson, would you advocate abandoning sex offender registration laws because they are ineffective? Or might there be other reasons to keep them active?
2. What other laws do you think should be the topic of careful scientific inquiry to see if they actually work as advertised?

SOURCES: Jill S. Levenson and Kristen M. Zgoba, "Community Protection Policies and Repeat Sexual Offenses in Florida" *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, first published online March 10, 2015; Jill S. Levenson, "An Evidence-Based Perspective on Sexual Offender Registration and Residential Restrictions," in Amy Phenix and Harry M. Hoberman, *Sexual Offending: Predisposing Antecedents, Assessments and Management* (New York: Springer Verlag, 2015): 861–870; Andrew Harris, Scott Walfield, Ryan Shields, and Elizabeth Letourneau, "Collateral Consequences of Juvenile Sex Offender Registration and Notification: Results from a Survey of Treatment Providers," *Sexual Abuse*, published online March 1, 2015; Kelly Socia, "The Policy Implications of Residency Restrictions on Sex Offender Housing in Upstate New York," *Criminology and Public Policy* 10 (2011): 351–389; Wesley Jennings, Kristen Zgoba, and Richard Tewksbury, "Comparative Longitudinal Analysis of Recidivism Trajectories and Collateral Consequences for Sex and Non-Sex Offenders Released Since the Implementation of Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification," *Journal of Crime and Justice* 35 (2012): 356–364; Jill Levenson, Elizabeth Letourneau, Kevin Armstrong, and Kristen Zgoba, "Failure to Register as a Sex Offender: Is It Associated with Recidivism?" *Connecticut Quarterly* 27 (2010): 305–331; *Connecticut Dept. of Public Safety v. Doe*, 538 U.S. 1 (2003); Kristen Zgoba and Karen Bachar, "Sex Offender Registration and Notification: Research Finds Limited Effects in New Jersey," *National Institute of Justice*, April 2009, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/225402.pdf> (accessed April 2016).

consistently quantified and measured—criminological theorists use the scientific method to test their theories. They gather data, derive hypotheses—testable expectations of behavior that can be derived from the theory—and then test them using valid empirical research methods. Social learning theory (see Chapter 7) states that people learn behavior by observing how other people act. Adolescent behavior is controlled by the influence of parents, peers, and neighbors. If this statement is accurate, then logically there should be a significant association between peer influence and behavior.

To test this theory, criminologists might conduct an experiment to see if peers who engage in and espouse deviant attitudes actually influence behavior.

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS AND CRIME TYPOLOGIES

Criminologists who study criminal behavior systems and crime typologies focus their research on specific criminal types and patterns: violent crime, theft crime, public order crime, and organized crime. Numerous attempts have

been made to describe and understand particular crime types. Marvin Wolfgang's famous 1958 study, *Patterns in Criminal Homicide*—considered a landmark analysis of the nature of homicide and the relationship between victim and offender—found that victims often precipitate the incident that results in their death.¹³ Edwin Sutherland's analysis of business-related offenses helped coin a new phrase—white-collar crime—to describe economic crime activities.

Criminologists also conduct research on the links between different types of crime and criminals. This is known as a **crime typology**. Some typologies focus on the criminal, suggesting the existence of offender groups, such

crime typology The study of criminal behavior involving research on the links between different types of crime and criminals. Because people often disagree about types of crimes and criminal motivation, no standard exists within the field. Some typologies focus on the criminal, suggesting the existence of offender groups, such as professional criminals, psychotic criminals, occasional criminals, and so on. Others focus on the crimes, clustering them into categories such as property crimes, sex crimes, and so on.