



TWELFTH EDITION

criminology

THEORIES, PATTERNS, AND TYPOLOGIES

LARRY J. SIEGEL

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University of Massachusetts, Lowell



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***Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and
Typologies, Twelfth Edition***

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WCN: 01-100-101

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Library of Congress Control Number: 2014940077

ISBN: 978-1-305-26109-9

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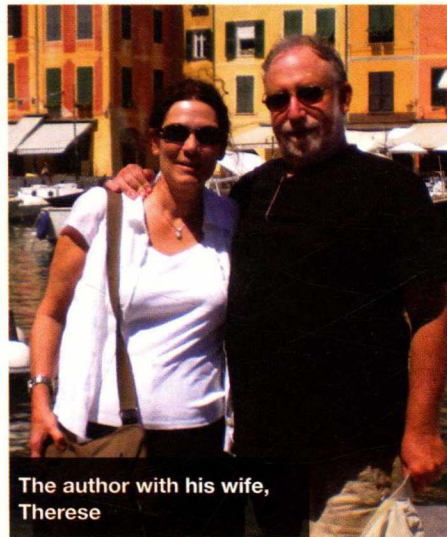
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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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.

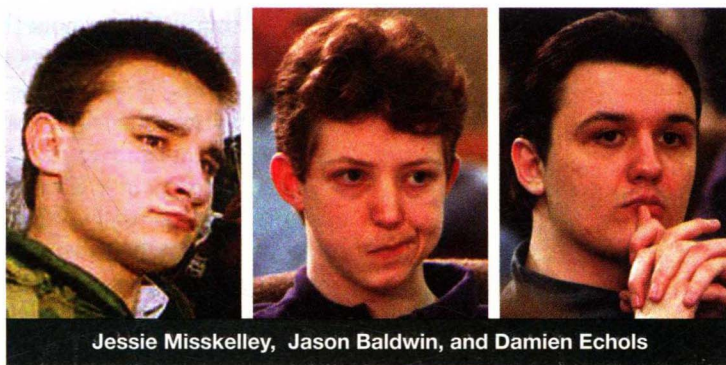


The author with his wife,
Therese

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

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



Jessie Misskelley, Jason Baldwin, and Damien Echols

AP Photo/Commercial Appeal

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

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.

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: Cyber-crime)** 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.

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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

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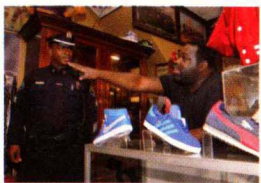
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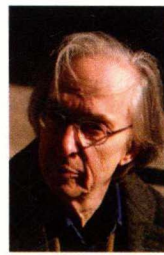
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