

CRIMINOLOGY

THIRD EDITION



LARRY J. SIEGEL



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LARRY J. SIEGEL

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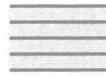
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CRIMINOLOGY



THIRD EDITION



To

ANDREW, ERIC AND RACHEL SIEGEL

AND

THERESE J. LIBBY



PREFACE

Criminology continues to be one of the most fascinating courses offered on college campuses today. What could be more important or interesting than a field of study which deals with events within our society, ranging from mass murder to insider trading, from crack use to child abuse? The field is extremely dynamic, constantly reshaped by major research studies, Supreme Court rulings and governmental policy changes. Therefore, this third edition of *Criminology* has kept pace with current knowledge on crime and criminality.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A criminology course is normally a student's first opportunity to study the nature of criminal behavior. The text for use in such a course must be comprehensive, logically organized, easily understood, and reflective of major research efforts. Consequently, the goals of the third edition of *Criminology* are: first, to be as objective as possible, presenting the many diverse views that characterize criminology and reflect its interdisciplinary nature; second, to achieve a balance in presenting material, not allowing any single viewpoint to dominate its content; third, to be thorough, presenting the most important works in criminological literature; and fourth, to make the text interesting and readable, thus encouraging students to pursue further study in the field. This book analyzes criminology in depth by examining historical data, statistical information, journal articles, scholarly works, and government documents.

TOPIC AREAS

The book is divided into four main sections, each carefully structured to cover relevant material in a comprehensive, balanced, and objective fashion. Section I provides a framework for studying criminology. The first chapter defines the field and its most basic concepts: the essence of crime, component areas of criminology, and ethical issues which confront it. The second chapter reviews criminal law functions, processes, defenses, and reforms. The third and fourth chapters analyze various methods of acquiring crime data and what those data sources tell us about crime and criminality. The data reveals the relationships between race, age, gender, class and crime. Chapter 4 concludes with chronic offender concepts and their impact on crime and criminal justice.

Section II covers criminological theory within five chapters: why do people behave the way they do? Historical and contemporary theories cover rational choice and classicism, trait, social structure, social process, and social conflict. Appropriate discussions are included on recent attempts by criminologists to integrate different theories into a unified whole.

Section III is devoted to major forms of criminal behavior. Four chapters explore violent crime, common theft offenses, white-collar and organized crime, and public order crime.

Section IV focuses on the criminal justice system. The opening chapter is an overview of judicatory processes, legal concepts, and contemporary perspectives. The final three chapters cover the police, court, and correctional systems in detail.

— WHAT IS NEW IN THIS EDITION? —

The most notable difference in this edition is an Epilogue which highlights the most important information contained throughout the text. Also, each chapter has undergone considerable updating and expansion. This is a detailed breakdown of new elements in each chapter:

In Section I, Chapter 1 (*Crime and Criminology*) contains updates on self-defense against crime; revises portions on ethical issues and today's criminology. Chapter 2 (*The Criminal Law and Its Processes*) contains new material on the history of the jury and the development of the law of vagrancy; gives the insanity plea area special attention as to how often defendants are actually found not guilty by reason of insanity. Chapter 3 (*Measuring Criminal Behavior*) now has sections on acquiring crime data, such as survey research, aggregate data research, observational research, and experimental studies; incorporates newer statistics on crime and victimization. Chapter 4 (*Patterns of Crime and Victimization*) focuses on the age/crime controversy; compares new information on the characteristics of victims and criminals and the lifetime likelihood of victimization.

In Section II, Chapter 5 (*Classical Criminology: Crime as Choice*) expands upon deterrence and the effectiveness of incapacitation; divides the review of research into aggregate, perceptual, panel and experimental sections; analyzes rational choice and routine activities theories. Chapter 6 (*Psychological and Biological Approaches to Crime: Trait Theory*) has additions on hormonal influences (e.g., PMS and crime), television and violence, and psychopathy and physical traits, including arousal theory; reconsiders the relationship between crime and IQ in light of the most recent evidence; reviews Wilson and Herrnstein's crime-as-choice theory as an attempt to integrate trait and choice theory. Chapter 7 (*Sociological Approaches: Social Structure Theory*) re-examines teenage gangs; integrates the social ecology theory of Bursik, Blau, Sampson, Messner, Byrne, and others; includes relative deprivation theory and the effects of urbanism; presents new evidence regarding the relationship between unemployment and crime; reviews results of the Head Start program. Chapter 8 (*Sociological Approaches: Social Process Theories*) provides updated material on control, labeling and learning theory; a major section on integrated theory analyzes the work of Weis, Elliott, and

Thornberry; also includes a section on crime prevention through family training. Chapter 9 (*Sociological Approaches: Social Conflict Theory*) now divides Marxist criminology into instrumental and structural areas; contemplates newly-emerging integrated Marxist theories such as those by Hagan, the Schwendingers, and Colvin and Pauly.

In Section III, Chapter 10 (*Violent Crime*) presents new material on violent crime trends and causes, date rape, rape and the macho male, stranger homicides, robbery victims, gun control, and terrorism. Chapter 11 (*Economic Crimes: Street Crime*) now discusses the crime of stooping and the section on fencing is reworked to include principles of Steffensmeier's *The Fence*. New material in Chapter 12 (*Economic Crimes: Organizational Criminality*) involves insider trading, the Boesky affair, illegal lobbying, management fraud, Braithwaite's theory of white collar crime, trends in the prosecution of white collar criminals, and the concept of corporate murder; organized crime sections are viewed in light of new federal enforcement practices. Chapter 13 (*Public Order Crime*) discusses current knowledge on the relationship between pornography and violent crime; changing patterns of drug use include cocaine and crack abuse; new sections also look at the drug trade as a business enterprise, the lifestyle of addicts, and the fight for control of the sex-for-profit industry. Chapter 14 (*Overview of the Criminal Justice System*) analyzes costs of the criminal justice system and the "wedding cake" model of justice; the section on legal control of the justice process reflects changes in the exclusionary rule.

In Section IV, Chapter 15 (*The Police*) explores problem-oriented policing, community policing, citizen self-help groups, and improved police effectiveness; sections on the police and the rule of law reflect changes in Fourth and Fifth Amendment cases. Chapter 16 (*The Judiciary Process*) reviews the death penalty, sentencing disparity, preventive detention, the courtroom work group, the effectiveness of plea bargaining, imposition of the sentence, and time served in prison; sections on legal control include discussion of *Batson v. Kentucky*, *Nix v. Whiteside*, *Heath v. Alabama*, and *Turner v. Murray*. Chapter 17 (*Corrections*) debuts innovative probation services including house arrest, electronic monitoring, and intensive probation supervision, as well as changes in inmate culture, private prisons, and private industry in prisons; changes in parole and recidivism rates are covered.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

This edition also has some distinct pedagogical features that should help students to better understand the study of criminology.

1. *Chapter Outlines.* Each chapter begins with an outline of subject headings. The material is thus concisely organized for the student and instructor.
2. *Photos, tables, and illustrations.* More illustrations, tables, and photographs are used throughout this edition. They help students visualize components of criminology and enhance the text material.
3. *Close-Ups.* Every chapter contains Close-Ups to illustrate important research, surveys, policies, academic ideas, or case studies. They are current, controversial, informative, and thought provoking. Each Close-Up is accompanied by discussion questions to stimulate classroom discussions.
4. *Summary.* Each chapter concludes with a summary of its most significant topics, issues and concepts. The student thus can concentrate on the chapter's material in a summarized form.
5. *Key Terms.* Following each chapter summary is a list of key terms used by professional criminologists. A good vocabulary helps the student become better acquainted with the field of criminology.

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This work was guided by my acquisition editor Mary Schiller of West Publishing; this is the tenth volume we have done together! Mary Garvey Verrill, my production editor, must take the credit for putting together a beautiful publication. Best wishes to the students of criminology and their instructors, that they may find this field as exciting and fascinating as those who were involved with this project.

Larry J. Siegel



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