

NINTH EDITION

9

CRIMINOLOGY



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LARRY J. SIEGEL

NINTH EDITION

CRIMINOLOGY

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Criminology, Ninth Edition

Larry J. Siegel

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PREFACE

In July 2004, Troy Victorino and some friends were illegally squatting in a Florida home while the owners were spending the summer in Maine. When the owners' granddaughter, Erin Belanger, found them, she called the police to have them removed from the premises. The squatters were kicked out, but they left behind an X-box game system and clothes, and Belanger took the items back to her home, which she was sharing with friends. Over the next few days, Victorino and his friends threatened Belanger and slashed the tires on her car. They warned her that they were going to come back and beat her with a baseball bat when she was sleeping. Then on August 6, 2004, Victorino and three accomplices armed with aluminum bats kicked in the locked front door. The group, who wore black clothes and had scarves on their faces, grabbed knives inside and attacked victims in different rooms of the three-bedroom house as some of them slept. All six victims, including Erin Belanger, were beaten and stabbed beyond recognition. All six died.

Victorino was a career criminal. He had spent eight of the last eleven years before the killings serving prison sentences for a variety of crimes including auto theft, battery, arson, burglary, and theft. In 1996, he beat a man so severely that doctors needed fifteen titanium plates to rebuild the victim's face. The week before the attack Victorino was arrested for punching a 28-year-old man in the face and was charged with felony battery. He was released on a \$2,500 bond and visited his probation officer for his regular check-in the day before the murders. While he should have been arrested at that point for violating his probation, his case supervisor failed to take action; in the aftermath of the attack, Victorino's probation officer and three of his supervisors were dismissed.

The X-box murder case, while particularly senseless and brutal, is certainly not unique: More than 10,000 Americans are murdered each year. It is not surprising then that many Americans are concerned about crime and are worried about becoming the victims of violent crime, having our houses broken into, our cars stolen, and our pension funds misappropriated. We alter our behavior to limit the risk of victimization and question whether legal punishment alone can control criminal offenders. We watch movies about law firms, clients, fugitives, and stone-cold killers. We are shocked by the news media when they give graphic accounts of school shootings, police brutality, and sexual assaults.

I, too, have had a life-long interest in crime, law, and justice. Why do people behave the way they do? What causes one person like Troy Victorino to become violent and anti-social while another channels his energy into work, school, and family? Why are some adolescents able to resist the

temptation of the streets and become law-abiding citizens? Conversely, what accounts for the behavior of the multimillionaire who cheats on her taxes or engages in fraudulent schemes? The former has nothing yet is able to resist crime; the latter has everything and falls prey to its lure. And what should be done with convicted criminals? After the murders, Troy Victorino's mother claimed that his problems stemmed from being sexually abused as a child. Should such abuse mitigate his guilt? Or should he be given the death penalty for his horrible crimes?

For the past thirty years I have been able to channel this interest into a career as a teacher of criminology. My goal in writing this text is to help students generate the same interest in criminology that has sustained me during my teaching career. What could be more important or fascinating than a field of study that deals with such wide-ranging topics as the motivation for mass murder, the effects of violent media on young people, and the activities of organized crime? 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 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, designed 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 the 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 of legitimate opportunity. Others view aggressive, antisocial behavior as a product of mental and physical abnormalities, present at birth or soon after, which 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 only be deterred through the threat of harsh punishments. All chapters explore how different theoretical frameworks cover different aspects of criminology. Students are helped in this regard by Concept Summary boxes, which compare different viewpoints, showing their main points and their strengths.

- **CRITICAL THINKING:** 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 featured material and to think outside the box. To aid in this task, each chapter ends with a Thinking Like a Criminologist 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 this topic, Race, Culture, Gender, and Criminology features address diversity issues. In Chapter 16, for example, there is an in-depth discussion on how race influences sentencing in criminal courts. There are also Comparative Criminology features, which focus on criminological issues abroad or compare the United States with other nations.
- **CURRENT THEORY AND RESEARCH:** Throughout the book, every attempt is made to use the most current research to show students the major trends in criminological study and 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 a defendant's race negatively affects sentencing in the criminal courts, other criminologists conclude that race has little influence. Which position is correct? While it is comforting to reach an unequivocal 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, Criminological Enterprise features review important research in criminology. For example in Chapter 2, "Explaining 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 features are included throughout the text. These show how criminological ideas and research can be put into action. For example, in Chapter 17, the feature "The RSAT Program" discusses treatment for incarcerated individuals with substance abuse problems, which is a growing problem among prisoners. In addition to outlining the treatment program, critical evaluation of the program's successes and failures is included.

- **USE OF TECHNOLOGY:** The book attempts to interweave Internet sites by providing a number of web-links within each chapter. These direct students to websites that further discuss the material presented in the chapter. In addition, the text makes extensive use of InfoTrac® College Edition, an online research site that contains thousands of full-text articles. There are InfoTrac College Edition exercises included in every chapter.

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

1. To provide students with a thorough knowledge of criminology and show its diversity and intellectual content
2. To be as comprehensive 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

Criminology is a thorough introduction to this fascinating field and intended for students in introductory-level courses in criminology. It is divided into four 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 confront the field. Chapter 2 covers criminological research 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); 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); common theft or property offenses (Chapter 11); white-collar, cyber, and organized crime (Chapter 12); and public order crimes, including sex offenses and substance abuse (Chapter 13).

Part Four contains four chapters that cover the criminal justice system. Chapter 14 provides an overview of the entire

justice system, including the process of justice, the major organizations that make up the justice system, and concepts and perspectives of justice. Chapter 15 focuses on the police in society, tracing the history of law enforcement and the current state of policing. Chapter 16 covers the court process, while Chapter 17 provides an overview of corrections.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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 rape accusation lodged against basketball star Kobe Bryant and the conviction of Martha Stewart for securities-related crimes in the ImClone case in 2003.

WHAT IS NEW IN THE NINTH EDITION

- Chapter 1 begins with the story of Kobe Bryant, the star athlete arrested in Eagle, Colorado, on July 4, 2003, on rape charges and how pre-trial publicity may have influenced his trial. The Criminological Enterprise feature examines contemporary elements of criminal law. A number of new cases are analyzed, including a 2003 case *Smith et al. v. Doe et al.*, which concerns the Alaska Sex Offender Registration Act, and an important 2003 case, *Lawrence v. Texas*, in which the Supreme Court declared that laws banning sodomy were unconstitutional.
- Chapter 2 begins with a discussion of Eric Rudolph, who was arrested and charged with a deadly bombing of an Atlanta abortion clinic. It has a new discussion of the NIBRS data, which is the future of the Uniform Crime Report. There is an analysis of important research including Steven Levitt's work on understanding why crime rates fell in the 1990s, as well as new research explaining neighborhood drug arrest rates and the reporting of sexual victimization to the police. There is also the latest data from the Monitoring the Future study, the National Crime Victimization Survey, and the Uniform Crime Report. These reports are the focus of a Concept Summary on data collection methods. A Comparative Criminology feature, "International Crime Trends," looks at crime trends around the

world. A Policy and Practice in Criminology feature on gun control has been updated.

- Chapter 3 starts with the story of Waterbury, Connecticut, Mayor Philip Giordano, a married father of three, who was convicted of engaging in sexual relations with minors as young as 9 years old. The chapter contains material on the long-term costs of victimization. A Criminological Enterprise feature explores the problems faced by adolescent victims of violence. The chapter also discusses the book by Susan Brison, a rape victim, who recounts her experiences in the aftermath of sexual assault. Among the research studies now integrated within the chapter are ones covering the effect of victimization on hostility and risk factors for the sexual victimization of women.
- Chapter 4 reviews a number of important new research studies, including Bruce Jacobs' research on robbers who target drug dealers. There is also analysis of data on the association between the level of police and crime rates and the effect of deterrent measures on crime prevention, the success of a breath-analyzed ignition interlock device to prevent drunk driving, the effects of closed-circuit television on crime, and whether the police can prevent homicide. A Concept Summary compares crime control methods.
- Chapter 5 includes the latest findings from the Minnesota Study of Twins Reared Apart. It has updated research on the effects of prenatal exposure to mercury and data from a national assessment of Americans' exposure to environmental chemicals. It covers the intergenerational transmission of antisocial behavior, the effects of a depressed mood on delinquency, cognitive ability and delinquent behavior, and research on juvenile sex offenders.
- Chapter 6 has a new Race, Culture, Gender, and Criminology feature, "The Code of the Streets." It has new research on the effects of housing on mental health, the role of culture in a socially disorganized area, and the structural correlates of homicide rates. It expands coverage of community cohesion and shows how it influences risks of victimization. There is new information on the neighborhood context of policing, as well as the association of neighborhood structure and parenting processes. The latest NCVS and census data are presented. Neighborhood ecology and victimization are explored.
- Chapter 7 reviews a number of new research studies examining the effects of socialization on criminality. It covers the importance of family and school in shaping adolescent deviance. There are new studies examining the influence of early work experiences on adolescent deviance and substance abuse. Other new research studies look at the effects of pairing aggressive and non-aggressive children in social relations and the in-

fluence of parental monitoring on adolescents' delinquent behavior. The sections on stigma, labeling, and delinquency have all been updated.

- Chapter 8 now includes a major section on the effects of globalization on crime and well-being. It contains research on a wide variety of conflict theory topics including the effects of racial profiling and whether human empathy can transform the justice system. A gendered theory of crime is analyzed. The chapter now includes extensive coverage of the restorative justice movement.
- Chapter 9 now contains material on how marriage helps reduce the likelihood of chronic offending. It has a detailed analysis of David Farrington's Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory and Robert Agnew's General Theory of Crime and Delinquency. New research covers such topics as childhood predictors of offense trajectories; stability and change in antisocial behavior; the relationship of childhood and adolescent factors to offending trajectories; the intergenerational transmission of antisocial behavior; and the relationship among race, life circumstances, and criminal activity. The impact of social capital on the crime rate is discussed as well.
- Chapter 10 has expanded coverage on the causes of violence. There are also new sections on psychological and social learning views of rape causation. Changes in rape laws are examined in a new section on consent. There has been an expansion of the sections on murder and homicide, including material on who is at risk to become a school shooter. There are also new materials on the causes of child abuse and parental abuse. There are new sections on acquaintance robbery and expanded material on hate crimes and terrorism, including responses to terrorism by the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security. The findings of the 9/11 Commission are discussed in detail.
- Chapter 11 contains new material on shoplifting control, including the use of electronic tagging of products. It lists the cars and car parts crooks love best. There is more information on credit card theft and what is being done to control the problem. There is new material on burglary, including repeat burglary and infectious burglary. The section on arson has been expanded.
- Chapter 12 has been retitled "Enterprise Crime: White-Collar, Cyber, and Organized Crime" to reflect the growing importance of cyber crime. Cyber crime involves people using the instruments of modern technology for criminal purpose. Among the topics now covered are Internet securities fraud and identity theft. There are sections on enforcement issues and a new feature on controlling cyber crime, which covers efforts now being made to control computer- and Internet-based criminal activities. Data from the most recent Computer Crime and Security Survey by the Computer Security Institute are analyzed. A new Comparative Criminology feature covers Russian organized crime. A number of new cases involving white-collar crime, including TV personality Martha Stewart and the Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of leading Wall Street brokerage firms, are discussed.
- Chapter 13 now has material on changes in gay marriage law, the distribution of pornography via the Internet. There is more on the international trade in prostitution including a new feature on the "Natasha Trade," the coercion of women from the former Soviet Union into prostitution. A number of important legal cases are summarized, including *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale*, which upheld the Boy Scouts' right to ban gay men from becoming scout masters; *Lawrence v. Texas*, which made it impermissible for states to criminalize nonheterosexual sex; and *Ashcroft, Attorney General, et al. v. Free Speech Coalition*, which dealt with the government's right to control Internet pornography. There is a new section on cyber prostitution. The latest data on drug use and the association between substance abuse and crime are included in the chapter.
- Chapter 14 has the latest material on important criminal justice issues including the police, courts, and corrections. There are updated data on the number of people behind bars and trends in the correctional population.
- Chapter 15 has new information on racial profiling, justifiable homicides by police officers and how police interactions with citizens impact their satisfaction with the police. It covers the changing role of the police including crime prevention and use of force.
- Chapter 16 has an analysis of the trial of David Westfield and the issue of attorney competence. It includes recent information on use of the death penalty, specialized courts, and racial influences on sentencing.
- Chapter 17 now includes a number of new cases including *Hope v. Pelzer* on prisoners' rights. The chapter looks at the concept of inmate re-entry and how it impacts the community.

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:

- *The Criminological Enterprise*: Boxes that review important issues in criminology. For example in Chapter 2,

“Explaining Crime Trends” discusses the social and political factors that cause crime rates to rise and fall.

- **Policy and Practice in Criminology:** Boxes that show how criminological ideas and research can be put into action. In Chapter 2, “Should Guns be Controlled?” examines the pros and cons of the gun control debate.
- **Race, Culture, Gender, and Criminology:** Boxes that cover issues of racial, cultural, and sexual diversity. For example, in Chapter 6, “The Code of the Streets” discusses the work and thoughts of Elijah Anderson, one of the nation’s leading sociologists.
- **Comparative Criminology:** These boxes, new to this edition, compare criminological policies, trends, and practices in the United States and abroad. For example, in Chapter 4 a recent comparison of the effects of closed-circuit television on crime rates is examined in England and the United States in some detail.
- **Critical Thinking and InfoTrac College Edition Research:** Each of the boxed features is accompanied by critical thinking questions and links to articles in the InfoTrac College Edition online database.
- **Connections:** Short boxed inserts that help link material to other topics covered in the book. For example, a Connections box in Chapter 11 shows how efforts to control theft offenses are linked to the choice theory of crime discussed in Chapter 4.
- **InfoTrac College Edition®:** Links throughout the text suggest key terms and articles related to the content that can be searched in the InfoTrac College Edition database.
- **Chapter Outlines**
- **Chapter Objectives:** New to this edition.
- **Chapter-Opening Vignettes:** CNN video clips are linked to the chapter-opening vignettes on the student CD-ROM (new to this edition).
- **Thinking Like a Criminologist:** Sections at the end of each chapter present challenging questions or issues that students must use their criminological knowledge to answer or confront. Applying the information learned in the text will help students begin to “think like criminologists.”
- **Doing Research on the Web:** New to this edition, these sections guide students to web pages that will help them answer the criminological questions posed by the Thinking Like a Criminologist section.
- **Critical Thinking Questions:** Each chapter ends with questions that help develop students’ critical thinking skills.
- **Key Terms:** Each chapter also includes a listing of key terms and the page number where the term is discussed in the chapter.

ANCILLARIES

A number of supplements are provided by Thomson Wadsworth to help instructors use *Criminology*, Ninth Edition, in their courses and to aid students in preparing for exams. (Available to qualified adopters. Please consult your local sales representative for details.)

For the Instructor

Instructor’s Manual The manual includes lecture outlines, discussion topics, student activities, Internet connections, media resources, and testing suggestions that will help time-pressed teachers more effectively communicate with their students and also strengthen the coverage of course material. Each chapter has multiple-choice, true/false, and fill-in-the-blank test items, as well as sample essay questions.

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ExamView® This computerized testing software helps instructors create and customize exams in minutes. Instructors can easily edit and import their own questions and graphics, change test layouts, and reorganize questions. This software also offers the ability to test and grade online. It is available for both Windows and Macintosh.

CNN® Today Videos Exclusively from Thomson Wadsworth, the CNN Today Video series offers compelling videos that feature current news footage from the Cable News Network’s comprehensive archives. Criminology Volumes VI through VIII each provide a collection of 2- to 6-minute clips on hot topics in criminology, such as children who murder, the insanity defense, hate crimes, cyber terrorism, and much more. Available to qualified adopters, these videotapes are great lecture launchers as well as classroom discussion pieces.

Wadsworth Criminal Justice Video Library The Wadsworth Criminal Justice Video Library offers an exciting collection of videos to enrich lectures. Qualified adopters may select from a wide variety of professionally prepared videos covering various aspects of policing, corrections, and other areas of the criminal justice system. The selections include videos from *Films for the Humanities & Sciences*, *Court TV* videos that feature provocative 1-hour court cases to illustrate seminal high-profile cases in depth, *A&E American Justice Series* videos, *National Institute of Justice: Crime File* videos, *ABC News* videos, and *MPI Home* videos.

Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center This online center allows instructors to expose their students to all sides of today's most compelling issues, including genetic engineering, environmental policy, prejudice, abortion, healthcare reform, media violence, and dozens more. The Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center draws on Greenhaven Press' acclaimed social issues series, as well as core reference content from other Gale and Macmillan Reference USA sources. The result is a dynamic online library of current event topics—the facts as well as the arguments of each topic's proponents and detractors. Special sections focus on critical thinking (and walk students through how to critically evaluate point-counterpoint arguments) and researching and writing papers. To take a quick tour of the OVRC, visit <http://www.gale.com/OpposingViewpoints/index.htm>.

For the Student

Student CD-ROM (packaged free with text)—NEW to this edition—Included on the CD are chapter-based CNN video clips with critical thinking questions relating to key points from the text. Student responses can be saved and e-mailed to instructors.

Study Guide An extensive student study guide has been developed for this edition. Because students learn in different ways, a variety of pedagogical aids are included in the guide to help them. Each chapter is outlined, major terms are defined, and summaries and sample tests are provided.

Companion Website The Student Companion Website provides chapter outlines and summaries, tutorial quizzing, a final exam, the text's glossary, flashcards, a crossword puzzle, Concentration game, InfoTrac College Edition exercises, weblinks, a link to OVRC, and the multi-step Concept Builder, which includes review, application, and exercise questions on chapter-based key concepts.

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Marks allow you to use a simple “copy and paste” technique to create instant and continually updated online readers, content services, bibliographies, electronic “reserve” readings, and current topic sites. Ask about other InfoTrac College Edition resources available, including InfoMarks print and online readers with readings, activities, and exercises hand-selected to work with the text. And to help students use the research they gather, their free 4-month subscription to InfoTrac College Edition includes access to InfoWrite, a complete set of online critical thinking and paper writing tools. To take a quick tour of InfoTrac College Edition, visit <http://www.infotrac-college.com/> and select the “User Demo.”

CriminologyNow This web-based, intelligent study system helps students maximize their study time and helps instructors save time by providing a complete package of diagnostic quizzes, a *Personalized Study Plan*, and integrated media elements—including an e-book, learning modules, pre- and post-tests, study aids, feedback, CNN video clips with related questions, and an *Instructor's Gradebook*.

Crime Scenes 2.0: An Interactive Criminal Justice CD-ROM This highly visual and interactive program casts students as the decision makers in various roles as they explore all aspects of the criminal justice system. Exciting videos and supporting documents put students in the midst of a juvenile murder trial, a prostitution case that turns into manslaughter, and several other scenarios. This product received the gold medal in higher education and silver medal for video interface from *NewMedia Magazine's Invision Awards*.

Crime and Evidence in Action CD-ROM This interactive CD-ROM, with its accompanying website, places students in the center of the action. They will take on the roles of patrol officer, detective, prosecutor, defense attorney, judge, corrections officer, forensics technician, and parole officer as they apply their knowledge to conduct investigative research. As the case unfolds, students will be asked to make decisions, each with valuable feedback information. The flashing MDT will go off throughout the scenarios, providing new, critical information. The forensics exercises challenge the students to make critical decisions impacting the validity of their findings! The post-tests and scoring features allow instructors to evaluate their students' comprehension of the content.

Careers in Criminal Justice Interactive 3.0 CD-ROM This engaging self-exploration CD-ROM provides an interactive discovery of the wide range of careers in criminal justice. The self-assessment helps steer students to suitable careers based on their personal profile. Students can gather information on various careers from the job descriptions, salaries, employment requirements, sample tests, and video profiles of criminal justice professionals presented on this valuable tool.

Careers in Criminal Justice and Related Fields: From Internship to Promotion, Fifth Edition Written by J. Scott Harr and Karen Hess, this practical book helps students develop a search strategy to find employment in criminal justice and related fields. Each chapter includes “insider’s views,” written by individuals in the field and addressing promotions and career planning.

Guide to Careers in Criminal Justice This concise 60-page booklet provides a brief introduction to the exciting and diverse field of criminal justice. Students can learn about opportunities in law enforcement, courts, and corrections and how they can go about getting these jobs.

Criminal Justice Internet Investigator III This handy brochure lists the most useful criminal justice links on the World Wide Web. It includes the most popular criminal justice and criminology sites featuring online newsletters, grants and funding information, statistics, and more.

Internet Guide for Criminal Justice Developed by Daniel Kurland and Christina Polsenberg, this easy reference text helps newcomers as well as experienced web surfers use the Internet for criminal justice research.

Internet Activities for Criminal Justice This 60-page booklet shows how to best utilize the Internet for research via searches and activities.

Criminology: An Introduction Using MicroCase® ExplorIt®, Fifth Edition This book features real data to help students examine major criminological theories such as social disorganization, deviant associations, and others. It has twelve 1-hour exercises and five independent projects in all, covering dozens of topic areas and offering an exciting view of criminological research.

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Larry Siegel
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