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Introduction

This instructor’s manual is designed to accompany and to complement the textbook. It provides the instructor with a comprehensive overview and summary of the textbook to make teaching easier and more effective.

The chapters of this manual directly correspond to those in the textbook. Each chapter contains the following information:

1. **Learning Outcomes:** This section outlines the learning objectives for the chapter, as listed in the textbook at the start of the chapter.

2. **Chapter Outline:** The chapter outline lists the major (first and second level) headings in the chapter.

3. **Chapter Summary:** The chapter summary is one to three pages in length and highlights the key points in the chapter.

4. **Lecture Outline:** This is a detailed outline of the material provided in the chapter and is intended to be used as a lecture guide. Each outline includes suggestions regarding the use of relevant material from the Prentice Hall Video Library (ISBN 0135134978).

5. **Key Terms:** This section includes a list of the key terms for the chapter as well as the glossary definition for each term.

6. **Additional Lecture Topics:** This section contains ideas for topics that are not contained in the textbook but which closely complement the material in each chapter. They may be used to expand upon the chapter and provide additional lecture material.

7. **Questions for Review:** A list of questions for review is provided at the end of each chapter in the textbook. Short answers to each question are provided in this manual. Instructors may want to focus on these questions after lecturing on the appropriate chapter or may use them as essay questions.

8. **Questions for Reflection:** A list of questions for reflection is provided at the end of each chapter in the textbook. Unlike the questions for review, which are more factual, these questions are designed to encourage critical thinking among students.

9. **Student Exercises:** This section includes several exercises or activities that may be assigned to students. Some involve in-class group discussions, although many of these could also be conducted outside of class. Others involve take-home work and may be assigned for homework or extra credit. These exercises involve a wide variety of tasks, including searching the Internet, interviewing criminal justice system personnel, and examining crime-related data. Some of the assignments involve researching the criminal justice system of a city or state. The instructor may consider assigning each student a different area to research and then comparing their findings in class.
10. **Criminology Today on the Web**: This section includes a list of sites on the World Wide Web that are related to the information in the chapter. They may include links to criminal justice agencies, discussions of key criminological theories, or online articles on relevant topics.

Another section of this manual includes information on the videos in the Prentice Hall Video Library (ISBN 0135134978) that may be used as an accompaniment to this course. For each video, the following information is provided:

- Suggested use
- A brief summary of the video
- Notes to the instructor with additional information about the material discussed on the video
- Discussion questions relating to the content of the video; these may also be used as essay questions

A test bank and answer key are also provided in this manual. The test bank includes true/false, fill-in-the-blank, and multiple choice questions. This test bank is also available on the MyTest website at [www.pearsonmytest.com](http://www.pearsonmytest.com), where you can create your own tests for classroom use.
What Is Criminology?

Learning Outcomes

After reading this chapter, students should be able to answer the following questions:

- What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
- What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
- Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
- What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
- How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?
- What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
- What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
- What discipline has contributed the most to theoretical understandings of crime causation over the past century?

Chapter Outline

Introduction
What Is Crime?
Crime and Deviance
What Should Be Criminal?
What Do Criminologists Do?
What Is Criminology?
  Definition of Terms
  Theoretical Criminology
Criminology and Social Policy
  Formulation of Social Policy
  Social Policy and Public Crime Concerns
The Theme of This Book
The Social Context of Crime
  Making Sense of Crime: The Causes and Consequences of the Criminal Event
  Crime and the Offender
  Crime and the Criminal Justice System
  Crime and the Victim
  Crime and Society
Chapter Summary

Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the textbook and to the field of criminology. Crime can be defined in a variety of ways; the four main definitional perspectives see crime from the legalistic, political, sociological, and psychological viewpoints. The definition used in the text is from the legalistic perspective, which sees crime as “human conduct in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws.” This approach does have some limitations, however, some of which may be addressed by the other perspectives on crime.

While many crimes are forms of deviant behavior, or human activity that violates social norms, not all crimes are deviant and not all deviant behavior is criminal. There is also a significant difference between what is criminal and what should be criminal. The consensus perspective holds that a law should be enacted to criminalize a certain behavior when the members of a society generally agree that such a law is necessary. However, in a multicultural society, consensus may be difficult to achieve. The diversity of society is recognized in the pluralistic perspective which suggests that behaviors are typically criminalized through a political process after debate over the appropriate course of action.

A criminologist is “one who studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior;” the term applies primarily to academics, researchers, and policy analysts with advanced degrees who are involved in the study of crime and crime trends and in the analysis of societal reactions to crime. A criminalist is “a specialist in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime,” while a criminal justice professional do the daily work of the criminal justice system. There are many professional opportunities for individuals with degrees in criminology are explored.

The field of criminology itself is also discussed in detail, with various definitions considered. While criminology is primarily a social science, it is interdisciplinary. It contributes to, and overlaps, the field of criminal justice. One subfield is theoretical criminology, which posits explanations for criminal behavior. General theories attempt to explain all (or most) forms of criminal conduct through a single overarching approach. An integrated theory does not necessarily attempt to explain all criminality but merges concepts drawn from different sources. General and integrated theories of crime are compared.

The development of social polices based on research findings may be of broader importance to society than theory testing. For example, despite widespread concern among professional groups about the effect of the media on teenage violence, policymakers have been reluctant to curtail the production of violent media. Essentially, there is a conflict between crime reduction policies and the profit motives of media vendors. Concern over crime is one of the key issues in the country, making it an important determinant of public policy.

The social policy theme of the text is presented through a contrast of the two main perspectives popular in today’s society: the social problems perspective and the social responsibility perspective. Recently, the social responsibility perspective has had a substantial influence on national crime control policy.
Crime does not occur in a vacuum; every crime has a unique set of causes, consequences and participants. Crime is seen as a social event rather than as an isolated individual activity. The criminal event is the result of the coming together of inputs provided by the offender, the criminal justice system, the victim, and the general public (society). Background and foreground features or inputs provided by each contributor are discussed. In addition, each crime has consequences, or outputs, which affect not only the victim and offender but also society and the criminal justice system. These consequences may be immediate or more long-term.

This text recognizes the primacy of sociology: the belief that the primary perspective from which many contemporary criminologists operate is a sociological one. However, not all criminologists agree with this perspective and new and emerging perspectives are being developed.

**Lecture Outline**

I. Introduction
   A. Discuss the popularity of prime time television crime shows, such as *NCIS* and *CSI: Miami*, and the public’s interest in reality TV crime shows
   B. Mention the proliferation of video magazine shows focusing on justice issues, crime-related TV movies, and other media content reflecting public fascination with crime

II. What Is Crime?
   A. Explain that various definitional perspectives exist when one attempts to define crime
   1. There are four perspectives: legal, political, sociological, and psychological
   2. Perspective is important because it determines what assumptions are made about how crime should be studied
   B. The legalistic perspective
   1. Crime is defined as “human conduct in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws”
   a. This is the definition and the perspective used in this text
   b. Under this definition, immoral forms of behavior that are not contravened by state statute are not recognized as crimes
   2. Limitations of the legalistic approach to crime
   a. Powerful individuals may use their power to ensure that their immoral behaviors are not criminalized
   b. It insists that the nature of crime and the nature of law cannot be separated
   c. Fails to recognize that formalized criminal laws did not always exist
   3. Laws are constantly changing, creating new crimes or legalizing behaviors (e.g., same-sex marriages, biomedical research)
   C. The remaining three perspectives
   1. The political perspective sees crime as behavior that in some way threatens the interests of those with political power
   2. The sociological perspective considers crime to be an antisocial act of such a nature that its repression is necessary or is supposed to be necessary to the preservation of the existing system of society
3. The psychological perspective sees crime as maladaptive behavior that prevents persons from living within the existing social framework

D. Summary
1. It is difficult to come up with one simple definition of crime that is acceptable to everyone
2. Consider the four perspectives as points on a continuum, with strict legalistic definitions at one end and more fluid behavioral and moralistic definitions at the other

III. Crime and Deviance
A. Deviant behavior is defined as “human activity that violates social norms”
B. Discuss the relationship between crime and deviance
   1. Deviance and crime overlap but are not identical
      a. Not all deviant behavior is criminal
      b. Not all criminal behavior is deviant
   2. Discuss examples of deviant but noncriminal behavior (e.g., unusual dress styles)
   3. Discuss examples of criminal but common (and often socially acceptable) behavior (e.g., speeding)

IV. What Should Be Criminal?
A. There are distinct differences between the questions “What is crime?” and “What should be criminal?”
B. Two contrasting perspectives are used to answer the question “What should be criminal?”
   1. The consensus perspective emphasizes agreement among members of society as to what behaviors should be considered criminal and suggests that laws should be made to criminalize behaviors when members of society agree that the laws are necessary
   2. The pluralistic perspective suggests that societies are diverse and behaviors become criminalized through a political process involving considerable debate as to the appropriate course of action

V. What Do Criminologists Do?
A. Criminologists vs. criminalists
   1. A criminologist is defined as “one who studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior”
   2. A criminalist is “a specialist in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime”
   3. Criminal justice professionals include police and correctional officers, probation and parole officers, judges, defense attorneys and prosecutors, and others who do the day-to-day work of the criminal justice system
B. Characteristics of academic and research criminologists
   1. They generally have a Ph.D. in criminology or criminal justice (or a related field) from an accredited university
   2. They generally teach in universities and in two- and four-year colleges
   3. They generally conduct research designed to advance criminological knowledge
   4. They generally write for publication in journals published in the United States and abroad
C. Other options for people with degrees in criminology and/or criminal justice include work in police agencies, probation and parole agencies, court-support activities, correctional work, government agencies, private security, civil organizations, and so on.

VI. What Is Criminology?
A. Discuss the definition of criminology
   1. Review the wide variety of definitions presented in the text
   2. The text concludes that criminology may be defined as “an interdisciplinary profession built around the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior, including their manifestations, causes, legal aspects, and control”
   3. Important key terms: criminology, criminality, crime, deviance, and criminal behavior
   4. Criminology is mainly a social science but is an interdisciplinary field, drawing on other disciplines, such as anthropology, biology, sociology, political science, psychology, psychiatry, economics, theology, medicine, law, philosophy, and ethics
B. Criminology also contributes to the field of criminal justice
   1. Criminal justice focuses on the application of the criminal law and the study of the components of the justice system, especially the police, courts and corrections
   2. Essentially, criminology focuses on the causes of criminality whereas criminal justice focuses on the control of crime
C. Theoretical criminology
   1. Theoretical criminology is a subfield of criminology that attempts to develop explanations for criminal behavior
   2. Theoretical criminology is most often found in colleges and universities
   3. Criminologists have developed many theories to explain and understand crime
      a. A theory is made up of clearly stated propositions that posit relationships, often of a causal nature, between events and things under study
      b. A general theory is one that attempts to explain all or most types of criminal behavior through one basic overarching approach
      c. Unicausal theories suggest only once source for all serious deviant and criminal behavior
      d. Integrated theories do not attempt to explain all criminality but attempt to merge concepts drawn from different sources
   4. Experimental criminology attempts to use social scientific techniques to test the accuracy of theories about crime and criminality

VII. Criminology and Social Policy
A. Social policy based on research findings may have broader importance than theory testing
   1. Social policy includes government initiatives, programs, and plans intended to address problems in society
   2. Discuss the attitudes of policy makers towards the apparent link between media violence and violent behavior in juveniles
   3. Social policy needs to be linked to the objective findings of well-conducted criminological research
B. Social policy and public crime concerns
   1. Crime, terrorism, and national security are major concerns in the United States today, despite the fact that crime rates have been declining steadily since the mid-1990s
2. Concern about crime is not necessarily related to the actual incidence of crime
3. A recent Gallup poll found 67% of respondents believed crime in the United States is more prevalent today than a year ago and 49% rated the crime problem as “extremely serious” or “very serious”
4. Concern about crime is an important factor in determining public policy, so that political agendas focusing on reducing crime or changing criminogenic conditions tend to be favorably received

VIII. The Theme of This Book
A. This text builds on a social policy theme by contrasting two perspectives which are popular in the United States and the rest of the world
1. The social problems perspective sees crime as a manifestation of underlying social problems (poverty, discrimination, inequality of opportunity, the poor quality of education in some parts of the country, etc.)
   a. This perspective suggests that we need to deal with crime the same way we deal with public health concerns
   b. Solutions to the crime problem are seen as coming from large-scale government expenditures supporting social programs that address the issues that are at the root of crime
   c. This is a macro approach because it sees individual behavior (crime) as resulting from widespread and contributory social conditions that enmesh unwitting individuals in a causal nexus of uncontrollable social forces
2. The social responsibility perspective holds that people are fundamentally responsible for their own behavior and that they choose crime over other, more law-abiding courses of action
   a. This perspective suggests that we need to focus on crime-prone individuals rather than developing social programs
   b. Crime-reduction strategies are more personalized and include firm punishments, imprisonment, individualized rehabilitation, increased security, and a wider use of police powers
   c. This is a micro approach that tends to focus on individual offenders and their unique biology, psychology, background, and immediate life experiences
B. While both viewpoints are popular, the social responsibility perspective recently has been significantly influencing national crime control policy
1. Federal examples include the expanded number of capital crimes under federal laws, increased funding for prison construction, federal “Three Strikes” laws, and increased penalties for many federal offenses
2. Consider discussing appropriate examples of how the criminal justice system of your state has been influenced by the social responsibility perspective

IX. The Social Context of Crime
A. Every crime has a unique set of causes, consequences, and participants
1. Crime provokes reactions from victims, concerned citizens, the criminal justice system, and society as a whole
2. These reactions may contribute to the creation of new social policy
3. The text will attempt to identify and examine some of the causes of crime and will discuss the various different perspectives that have been proposed to explain crime and criminality

B. Making sense of crime: the causes and consequences of the criminal event
   1. This text sees crime as a social event rather than an isolated individual activity
   2. It applies the concept of social relativity to the study of crime, focusing on how social events are differently interpreted based on an individual’s experiences and interests
   3. Thus, crime means different things to the offender, the victim, the investigating officer, and the criminologist who studies the crime

C. Crime and the offender
   1. Offenders bring with them background features, biology, personality, personal values and beliefs, and skills and knowledge
   2. Background contributions to crime can be very important (e.g., possible link between child-rearing practices and criminality in later life)

D. Crime and the criminal justice system
   1. The criminal justice system contributes to the criminal event unwillingly, through its failure to prevent crime, to adequately identify and inhibit specific offenders before they become involved in crime, and to prevent the release of convicted criminals who later become repeat offenders
   2. Proper system response may reduce crime

E. Crime and the victim
   1. Some victims are just in the wrong place at the wrong time while others more actively contribute to their own victimization in some way
   2. Victim-precipitated offenses are those that involve active victim participation in the initial states of a criminal event and that take place when the future victim instigates the chain of events that ultimately results in the victimization

F. Crime and society
   1. The general public (society) contributes to the criminal event both formally (e.g. through legislation defining the crime) and informally (e.g., through generic social practices and conditions)
   2. Socialization, the process by which people acquire the cultural patterns of their society, may also contribute to crime

X. The Primacy of Sociology?
   A. Although many disciplines contribute to criminology, criminologists primarily operate from a sociological perspective
      1. This means that many theories of criminal behavior are based in sociology
      2. The social problems/social responsibility dichotomy used in the text is an example of this
   B. Advantages of the primacy of sociology include:
      1. Crime is a social phenomenon
      2. Much of contemporary criminology rests on a tradition of social scientific investigation into the nature of crime and criminal behavior
   C. Problems with the primacy of sociology include:
      1. Sociology’s apparent reluctance to accept the significance of findings from other disciplines
2. Its frequent inability to integrate these findings into existing sociological understandings of crime
3. Its seeming inability to demonstrate effective means of controlling crime

D. Discuss new and emerging perspectives in criminology, such as the increasing interest in the role of biology in explaining criminal tendencies
E. The sociological perspective is likely to continue to dominate criminology for some time

Show the ABC News program Bored to Death from the video library.

Key Terms

**Crime**: Any human conduct in violation of the criminal laws of the federal government or a local jurisdiction with the power to make such laws.

**Criminal behavior**: A method used to gain valued resources from others by exploiting or deceiving them.

**Criminalist**: A specialist in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime.

**Criminality**: A behavioral predisposition that disproportionately favors criminal activity.

**Criminalize**: To make illegal.

**Criminal justice**: The scientific study of crime, the criminal law, and components of the criminal justice system, including the police, courts, and corrections.

**Criminal justice system**: The various agencies of justice, especially the police, courts, and corrections, whose goal it is to apprehend, convict, punish, and rehabilitate law violators.

**Criminologist**: One who is trained in the field of criminology; also, one who studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior.

**Criminology**: An interdisciplinary profession built around the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior, including their forms, causes, legal aspects, and control.

**Deviant behavior**: Any human activity that violates social norms.

**General theory**: One that attempts to explain all (or at least most) forms of criminal conduct through a single overarching approach.

**Integrated theory**: An explanatory perspective that merges (or attempts to merge) concepts drawn from different sources.
Socialization: The lifelong process of social experience whereby individuals acquire the cultural patterns of their society.

Social policy: A government initiative, program, or plan intended to address problems in society. The “war on crime,” for example, is a kind of generic (large-scale) social policy—one consisting of many smaller programs.

Social problems perspective: The belief that crime is a manifestation of underlying social problems, such as poverty, discrimination, pervasive family violence, inadequate socialization practices, and the breakdown of traditional social institutions.

Social relativity: The notion that social events are differently interpreted according to the cultural experiences and personal interests of the initiator, the observer, or the recipient of that behavior.

Social responsibility perspective: The belief that individuals are fundamentally responsible for their own behavior and that they choose crime over other, more law-abiding courses of action.

Statute: A formal written enactment of a legislative body.

Statutory law: Law in the form of statutes or formal, written strictures made by a legislature or governing body with the power to make law.

Theory: A series of interrelated propositions that attempt to describe, explain, predict, and ultimately to control some class of events. A theory gains explanatory power from inherent logical consistency and is “tested” by how well it describes and predicts reality.

Unicausal: The characteristic of having one cause. Unicausal theories posit only one source for all that they attempt to explain.

**Additional Lecture Topics**

One topic for discussion during this chapter is the impact of the mass media on crime. The mass media includes not only television news but also television reality programs, nonreality-based television programs, movies, radio news, and newspapers. This lecture segment could include:

- What are the typical images of crime that are presented by the mass media (a focus on unusual circumstances or elements)?

- How are these images and information influenced or even distorted by the needs of the media?

- What types of crime are most commonly featured by the media (a focus on violent crime)?
• How “real” are reality-based TV shows (Cops, America’s Most Wanted, etc.)?

• Do the large number of crime-related shows and information presented by the media leave viewers with a mistaken impression concerning the true amount and seriousness of crime in society?

• Are certain types of media more likely to sensationalize crime than other types?

• In what ways might the media improve its coverage of crime?

Another lecture topic would involve discussing the various fields or areas within the discipline of criminology, in addition to theoretical criminology. These might include:

• Penology
• Victimology
• The sociology of law
• Criminal statistics
• Criminal behavior systems

Questions for Review

1. What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

   There are four definitional perspectives in contemporary criminology that may be used to define crime: legal, political, sociological, and psychological.

   The definition of crime used in this textbook is: “human conduct in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws.”

2. What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

   Deviance is defined as: “human activity that violates social norms.” While the concepts of crime and deviance overlap, they are not identical; some forms of deviance are not violations of the criminal law, while some crimes are not considered deviant behaviors. Deviance is a broad area whose boundaries include many (but not all) types of crime as well as many noncriminal behaviors.

   The concept of crime changes over time as society’s interpretation of behaviors changes. A behavior that was in the past considered unacceptable and which was against the law, may over time come to be seen as acceptable behavior, and the laws may be changed to reflect this. Similarly, a formerly acceptable behavior may become seen as deviant and eventually the laws may be changed to criminalize the behavior.
3. Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?

The decision of what behaviors should be criminal is difficult, because while there is much general agreement in society that some forms of behavior, such as murder, rape, and theft, should be illegal, there is much less agreement about behaviors such as drug use, abortion, gambling, and so on.

According to the consensus perspective, behaviors should be criminalized when members of society generally agree that such laws are necessary. However, a shared consensus is often difficult to achieve, particularly in a multicultural and diverse society like the U.S. The pluralist perspective says that behaviors should be criminalized through a political process only after debate over the appropriate course of action.

4. What is criminology? What do criminologists do? What are some of the employment opportunities available in the field of criminology?

There are many definitions of criminology. This text defines criminology as “an interdisciplinary profession built around the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior, including their manifestations, causes, legal aspects, and control.” This definition was chosen because it includes many of the elements in the definitions provided by earlier writers as well as recognizing the increasingly professional status of the criminological enterprise.

A criminologist is defined in the text as “one who studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior.” Academic criminologists generally teach criminology or related subjects in institutions of higher learning and are involved in research and/or writing projects by which they strive to advance criminological knowledge. Some criminologists are strictly researchers and work for federal agencies (e.g., the National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) or private research organizations (e.g., RAND, Search Group, Inc., The Police Foundation).

Criminologists may act as a public advocate, work for a politician or legislative body, or work for a civic organization. Those with degrees in the field may also work in the criminal justice system, as a police officer, probation or parole officer, prison program director, or victims’ advocate.

5. How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?

Social policy is created by policy makers and legislators. Criminology may influence social policy when policies are based on research findings. Criminologists are aware of the need to link social policy to the objective findings of well-conducted criminological research, and many criminologists are working to help policy makers effectively use research results.
6. What is the theme of this textbook? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

This book builds on a social policy theme and contrasts two perspectives on crime causation. The social problems perspective sees crime as a manifestation of underlying social problems such as poverty, discrimination, inequality of opportunity, etc. This is a macro approach because it views crime as resulting from widespread contributory social conditions that enmesh unwitting individuals in a causal nexus of uncontrollable social forces.

The social responsibility perspective holds that people are fundamentally responsible for their own behavior and that they choose crime over other, more law-abiding courses of action. This is a micro approach because it focuses on individual offenders and their unique biology, psychology, background, and immediate life experiences.

7. What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

This refers to the realization that crime is not an isolated individual activity but a social event. Like other social events, crime is fundamentally a social construction. Thus, although a given instance of criminal behavior may have many causes, it also carries with it many different kinds of meanings for offenders, victims, and the criminal justice system.

8. What discipline has contributed the most to theoretical understandings of crime causation over the past century?

Criminology is interdisciplinary and numerous disciplines have contributed to the study of crime and crime causation. However, the primary perspective from which many criminologists today operate is a sociological one. Of all the disciplines, sociology has contributed the most to criminology and many modern theoretical explanations of criminal behavior are routinely couched in the language of social science and fall within the framework of sociological theory.

Questions for Reflection

1. This book emphasizes a social problems versus social responsibility theme. How would you describe both perspectives? How might social policy decisions based on these perspectives differ?

2. Do you think you might want to become a criminologist? Why or why not?

3. Are there any crimes today that you think should be legalized? If so, what are they and why?

4. Can you think of any advances now occurring in the social or physical sciences that might soon have a significant impact on our understanding of crime and criminality? If so, what would those advances be? How might they impact our understanding of crime and criminal behavior?
5. How would you describe the various participants in a criminal event? How does each contribute to an understanding of the event?

6. In what way is contemporary criminology interdisciplinary? Why is the sociological perspective especially important in studying crime? What other perspectives might be relevant? Why?

7. How does contemporary criminology influence social policy? Do you think that policymakers should address crime as a matter of individual responsibility and accountability, or do you think that crime is truly a symptom of a dysfunctional society? Why?

**Student Exercises**

**Activity #1**

Watch a number of reality-based television shows such as *Cops* and keep a record of the following information for each crime/event:

1. The gender and race of the suspects
2. The gender and race of the police officers
3. The type of crime
4. The products being advertised during these programs

Questions to consider:

1. What is the predominant race of the suspects? The police officers?
2. Do you notice any difference in the behavior of the suspects and police officers when they are both of the same race? Of different races? Of different genders?
3. What types of crimes are featured? Does one type of crime predominate?
4. Are the products advertised during these programs directed toward any specific subgroup of the population? Are they age- or gender-based?

**Activity #2**

First, identify five behaviors that are against the law but which you do not consider to be deviant as well as five legal behaviors which you do consider to be deviant. Your instructor will divide the class into groups. Within each group, compare and contrast the items on your lists. Focus on the wide range of opinions present among a fairly homogenous group (university students studying criminal justice). Discuss possible reasons for differing opinions (e.g., religious beliefs, profession, prior experiences with the criminal justice system).
Criminology Today on the Web

http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/chet/chet_cjcentral_1/cybrary_frame.html
The CJ Cybrary is a criminal justice directory that includes an extensive collection of links to criminal justice and criminology web sites. It is maintained by Pearson, the publisher of this textbook.

http://faculty.ncwc.edu/Mstevens/default.htm
This site has a long list of criminal justice links on a wide variety of topics.

http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/largechart.cfm
This site presents a criminal justice system flowchart, which illustrates the sequence of events in the criminal justice system.
Test Bank
Chapter 1
What is Criminology?

Chapter 1 True/False

1. There is one primary viewpoint within the field of criminology as to the fundamental nature of crime.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
   Page number: 2
   Level: Basic

2. The legalistic perspective defines crime as conduct in violation of the criminal law.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
   Page number: 2
   Level: Basic

3. The legalistic approach yields the moral high ground to individuals who have no influence on the making of laws.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
   Page number: 2
   Level: Basic

4. American statutory law is based on English common law.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
   Page number: 3
   Level: Basic

5. Formalized laws have always existed.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
   Page number: 3
   Level: Basic

6. The political perspective defines crime in terms of popular notions of right and wrong.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
   Page number: 3
   Level: Basic

7. The sociological perspective sees crime as encompassing any harmful acts.
8. Adopting the psychological perspective of crime would greatly expand the scope of criminology.
Answer: T

9. A unified definition of crime is simple to achieve.
Answer: F

10. All criminal behavior is deviant.
Answer: F

11. All forms of deviant behavior are violations of the criminal law.
Answer: F

12. Some types of common and accepted behavior may be illegal.
Answer: T

13. It is possible for a behavior to be illegal in one jurisdiction but legal in another.
Answer: T

14. The pluralistic perspective is most applicable to societies characterized by a shared belief system.
Answer: F
15. A shared consensus is basic to achieve in the United States.
   Answer: F
   Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
   Page number: 6
   Level: Basic

16. There is a growing tendency to apply the term criminologist to anyone who works in the criminal justice field.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
   Page number: 8
   Level: Basic

17. A judge is a criminalist.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
   Page number: 8
   Level: Basic

18. Most criminological research results are published in journals.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
   Page number: 8
   Level: Basic

19. The attempt to understand crime predates written history.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
   Page number: 9
   Level: Basic

20. The linguistic definition of criminology focuses on criminology as a discipline.
    Answer: F
    Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
    Page number: 10
    Level: Basic

21. Criminology is an interdisciplinary field.
    Answer: T
    Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
    Page number: 11
    Level: Basic

22. Criminology is primarily a collection of theories, rather than a profession.
    Answer: F
    Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
23. Theoretical criminology focuses on describing crime and its occurrence.
Answer: F
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 13
Level: Basic

24. The more generalizable a theory, the more it can be applied to other situations.
Answer: T
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 13
Level: Basic

25. A general theory of crime focuses on explaining one specific type of criminal behavior.
Answer: F
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 13
Level: Basic

26. According to various professional groups, prolonged viewing of media violence can lead to emotional desensitization towards violence in real life.
Answer: T
Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?
Page number: 14
Level: Basic

27. The concern over the relationship between media violence and violent juvenile crime is an example of how criminological research may impact social policy.
Answer: T
Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?
Page number: 14
Level: Basic

28. Crime in the United States has been increasing for the past decade.
Answer: F
Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?
Page number: 14
Level: Basic

29. The social problems perspective is also known as the individual responsibility perspective.
Answer: F
Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 15-16
30. The social responsibility perspective considers the cause of crime to be individual perpetrators.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
   Page number: 16
   Level: Basic

31. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 was substantially influenced by the social responsibility perspective.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
   Page number: 16
   Level: Basic

32. According to the text, crime is an isolated individual activity.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
   Page number: 17
   Level: Basic

33. Crime does not affect everyone equally.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
   Page number: 17
   Level: Basic

34. Inputs are the background causes of crime.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
   Page number: 17
   Level: Basic

35. Background contributions to crime are generally not very important.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
   Page number: 17
   Level: Basic

36. The term interpretations indicates that crime has a lasting impact on the participants and on society.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
37. Research suggests that there is a link between child-rearing practices and criminality in later life.
Answer: T
Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
Page number: 18
Level: Basic

38. A distinct personality is a foreground contribution by the offender.
Answer: F
Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
Page number: 18
Level: Basic

39. Proper system response may increase crime.
Answer: F
Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
Page number: 18
Level: Basic

40. The failure of a system-sponsored crime prevention program may contribute to a criminal event.
Answer: T
Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
Page number: 18
Level: Basic

41. A crime requires the victim to be an active participant.
Answer: F
Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
Page number: 19
Level: Basic

Chapter 1 Fill-in-the-Blank

1. The ________ perspective sees crime as human conduct that violates the criminal law.
Answer: legalistic
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
2. The concept of crime as a behavior that violates the criminal law derives from earlier work from criminologists such as __________.
Answer: Paul Tappan
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 2
Level: Basic

3. English common law did not use written __________.
Answer: statutes
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 3
Level: Basic

4. Seeing crime as the result of criteria that have been built into the law by powerful groups is the basis of the __________ perspective on crime.
Answer: political
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 3
Level: Basic

5. The sociological perspective considers crime to be a(n) __________ act.
Answer: antisocial
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 4
Level: Basic

6. The psychological perspective is also known as the __________ perspective.
Answer: maladaptive
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 4
Level: Basic

7. The __________ perspective suggests that behaviors should be criminalized when members of society generally agree that such laws are necessary.
Answer: consensus
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 6
Level: Basic

8. The pluralistic perspective of crime recognizes the importance of __________ in modern
societies.
Answer: diversity
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Page number: 6-8
Level: Eas

9. A __________ specializes in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime.
Answer: criminalist
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 8
Level: Basic

10. The official publication of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is __________.
Answer: Justice Quarterly
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 8
Level: Basic

11. Preliterate people appear to have explained deviant behavior by reference to __________.
Answer: spirit possession
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 9
Level: Basic

12. The term criminology was coined by __________.
Answer: Paul Topinard
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 10
Level: Basic

13. __________ definitions of criminology focus on criminology as a field of study or body of knowledge.
Answer: Disciplinary
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 10
Level: Basic

14. __________ is an interdisciplinary profession built around the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior.
Answer: Criminology
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 11
Level: Basic

15. In addition to being a field of study or a collection of theories, criminology is also a _________.
Answer: profession
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
16. Criminology contributes to the discipline of __________.
Answer: criminal justice
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 12
Level: Basic

17. Criminology gives prominence to questions about the __________.
Answer: causes of criminality
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 12
Level: Basic

18. __________ theories provide potentially wider explanatory power.
Answer: Integrated
Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 13
Level: Basic

19. American crime rates have been __________ steadily during the past ten years.
Answer: decreasing
Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?
Page number: 14
Level: Basic

20. Proponents of the social problems perspective advocates solutions based on a __________ model.
Answer: public health
Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 15
Level: Basic

21. The social problems perspective is characteristic of what social scientists term a __________ approach.
Answer: macro
Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 16
Level: Basic

22. The social responsibility perspective is also known as the __________ responsibility perspective.
Answer: individual
Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 16
Level: Basic
23. Background causes of crime are known as __________.
   Answer: contributions
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”? 
   Page number: 17
   Level: Basic

24. Personal life experiences are __________ features.
   Answer: background
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”? 
   Page number: 17
   Level: Basic

25. A specific intent is an example of a __________ contribution to crime by the offender.
   Answer: foreground
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”? 
   Page number: 18
   Level: Basic

26. An innocent victim killed outside his/her home by random gunfire from a drive-by shooting is a __________ participant in the crime.
   Answer: passive
   Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”? 
   Page number: 19
   Level: Basic

27. The primacy of sociology emphasizes that crime is a __________.
   Answer: social phenomenon
   Objective: What discipline has contributed the most to theoretical understandings of crime causation over the past century? 
   Page number: 21
   Level: Basic

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. When defining crime, which of the following is not one of the definitional perspectives found in contemporary criminology?
   a. Political
   b. Psychological
   c. Environmental
   d. Sociological
   Answer: C
   Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use? 
   Page number: 2
2. “Human conduct that is in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws” is a definition of
a. criminology.
b. crime.
c. criminal.
d. deviance.
Answer: B

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 2
Level: Basic

3. The legalistic approach would suggest that crime is socially relative in the sense that is created by
a. legislative activity.
b. social mores.
c. the democratic process.
d. human conduct.
Answer: A

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 2-3
Level: Basic

4. Which of the following is not a problem with the legislative perspective?
a. It yields the moral high ground to powerful individuals who can influence the making of laws.
b. It insists that the nature of crime cannot be separated from the nature of law.
c. It fails to recognize that formalized laws have not always existed.
d. They are all problems with the legislative perspective.
Answer: D

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
Page number: 2-3
Level: Intermediate

5. In a __________ state, an individual may be prosecuted for violating traditional notions of right and wrong, even though no violation of written law occurred.
a. statutory law
b. common law
c. criminalized
d. none of the above
Answer: B

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?
6. According to John F. Galliher, legal definitions of criminality are arrived at through a _________ process.
   a. sociological  
   b. mainstream  
   c. political  
   d. psychological
   Answer: C

7. The belief that crime is the result of criteria that have been built into the law by powerful groups is the basis of the _________ perspective on crime.
   a. legal  
   b. political  
   c. sociological  
   d. psychological
   Answer: B

8. The belief that crime is an antisocial act of such a nature that repression is necessary to preserve the existing system of society is the basis of the _________ perspective on crime.
   a. legal  
   b. political  
   c. sociological  
   d. psychological
   Answer: C

9. Ron Classen sees crime primarily as
   a. a violation of a law.  
   b. an offense against human relationships.  
   c. a form of social maladjustment.  
   d. problem behavior.
   Answer: B
10. The psychological perspective sees crime primarily as
   a. a violation of a law.
   b. an offense against human relationships.
   c. a form of social maladjustment.
   d. problem behavior.
Answer: D

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Page number: 4
Level: Basic

11. Which of the following statements about deviance and crime is/are true?
   a. All deviant behavior is criminal.
   b. All criminal behavior is deviant.
   c. Deviant behavior and criminal behavior overlap.
   d. Deviant behavior and criminal behavior are identical.
Answer: C

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Page number: 4-5
Level: Intermediate

12. Because you were late for this exam, you exceeded the speed limit by about 10 to 15 miles per hour while driving to class. This is an example of behavior that is
   a. deviant but not criminal.
   b. criminal but not deviant.
   c. both deviant and criminal.
   d. neither deviant nor criminal.
Answer: B

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Page number: 5
Level: Difficult

13. The pluralistic perspective suggests that behaviors are typically criminalized through
   a. general agreement of members of society.
   b. the existence of shared norms and values.
   c. a political process.
   d. none of the above
Answer: C

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Page number: 7
Level: Basic

14. The gun control debate is an example of the __________ perspective.
   a. consensus
   b. psychological
   c. sociological
   d. pluralistic
Answer: D
Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Page number: 7
Level: Basic

15. One who studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior is called a
   a. scientist.
   b. criminal justice professional.
   c. criminologist.
   d. criminalism.
Answer: C

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 8
Level: Basic

16. The official publication of the American Society of Criminology is
   a. Criminology.
   b. Justice Quarterly.
   c. The Journal of Quantitative Criminology.
   d. Crime and Delinquency.
Answer: A

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 8
Level: Basic

17. Which of the following jobs probably would not fall within the field of criminalistics?
   a. Forensics examiner
   b. Polygraph operator
   c. Fingerprint examiner
   d. Correctional officer
Answer: D

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 8
Level: Intermediate

18. A police officer or probation officer is best described as a
   a. criminologist.
   b. criminalist.
   c. criminal justice professional.
   d. none of the above
Answer: C

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?
Page number: 8
Level: Basic

19. An academic or research criminologist generally holds a ________ degree.
   a. doctoral
   b. law
   c. medical
20. **Criminologists work for**
   a. universities and other academic institutions.
   b. federal research agencies.
   c. private research organizations.
   d. all of the above
   Answer: D

21. **The number of personnel employed by private security agencies today is __________ that of public law enforcement agencies.**
   a. half
   b. equal to
   c. twice
   d. four times
   Answer: C

22. **The __________ definition of criminology literally defines the term as the study of crime.**
   a. linguistic
   b. disciplinary
   c. causative
   d. scientific
   Answer: A

23. **Which of the following is a disciplinary definition of criminology?**
   a. Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding the social problem of crime.
   b. Criminology is the scientific study of crime.
   c. Criminology is the study of the causes of crime.
   d. Criminology is the scientific study of crime, criminals, and criminal behavior.
   Answer: A
24. Which of the following is not one of the three principal divisions of criminology proposed by Edwin Sutherland?
   a. The sociology of law
   b. The scientific analysis of the causes of crime.
   c. Crime control
   d. The study of the criminal justice system

   Answer: D

25. __________ definitions focus on criminology’s role in uncovering the underlying causes of crime.
   a. Disciplinary
   b. Causative
   c. Scientific
   d. None of the above

   Answer: B

26. The field of study that is concerned primarily with the causes and consequences of crime is
   a. criminology.
   b. criminal justice.
   c. criminality.
   d. criminalistics.

   Answer: A

27. Criminology is
   a. a field of study.
   b. a collection of theories.
   c. a profession.
   d. All of the above

   Answer: D

28. Criminal justice emphasizes
   a. the application of the criminal law.
   b. the study of the components of the criminal justice system.
   c. both a and b
   d. none of the above
29. A(n) _________ theory of crime is one that attempts to explain all or most forms of criminal conduct through a single, overarching approach.
   a. complete
   b. unicausal
   c. integrated
   d. general

   Answer: D

30. A(n) _________ theory does not necessarily attempt to explain all criminality.
   a. general
   b. unicausal
   c. integrated
   d. complete

   Answer: B

31. According to various professional groups, violence in television, music, video games, and movies
   a. may lead to increased levels of violent behavior among children.
   b. may lead to decreased levels of violent behavior among children.
   c. may have no effect on levels of violent behavior among children.
   d. may lead to emotional sensitization toward violence in real life.

   Answer: A

32. According to a recent Gallup poll, the majority of respondents believed that crime in the United States is
   a. more prevalent than it was a year ago.
   b. less prevalent than it was a year ago.
   c. occurring at about the same rate as in the previous year.
   d. fluctuating wildly.

   Answer: A
33. The social problems perspective holds that crime is
   a. a manifestation of underlying social problems.
   b. chosen by individual perpetrators.
   c. not going to be solved by social programs.
   d. none of the above
Answer: A

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 15
Level: Basic

34. Which of the following crime reduction or prevention strategies is most characteristic of
    the social problems perspective?
   a. A government-funded initiative to enhance educational opportunities among low-income individuals
   b. A move to broaden police powers by increasing the number of exceptions to the Exclusionary Rule
   c. Rewriting state statutes to increase the severity of punishment for violent offenders, such as three-strikes laws
   d. All of the above
Answer: A

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 15
Level: Intermediate

35. Which of the following statements about the social problems perspective is not true?
   a. It suggests that crime is a symptom of underlying social problems such as poverty and discrimination.
   b. It emphasizes the development of social and educational opportunities as a way of dealing with the crime problem.
   c. It emphasizes crime prevention efforts such as harsher sentences and the development of rehabilitation programs.
   d. It sees crime as a public health problem as well as a criminal justice problem.
Answer: C

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 15-16
Level: Intermediate

36. The social responsibility perspective is affiliated with __________ theory.
   a. routine activities
   b. culture conflict
   c. rational choice
   d. social learning
Answer: C

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 16
Level: Basic
37. Which of the following recent developments in national crime control policy was not substantially influenced by the social responsibility perspective?
   a. The increase in the number of capital crimes under federal law
   b. The enactment of a federal three-strikes law
   c. The increase in penalties for offenders convicted of drug trafficking
   d. The development of the Job Corps to reduce unemployment by encouraging the development of job skills

Answer: D

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Page number: 16
Level: Intermediate

38. The more immediate propensities and predispositions of the actors involved in the crime are known as
   a. contributions.
   b. interpretations.
   c. inputs.
   d. outputs.

Answer: C

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
Page number: 17
Level: Basic

39. Which of the following is not a foreground contribution by an offender?
   a. A particular motivation
   b. A peculiar biology
   c. A specific intent
   d. A drug-induced state of mind

Answer: B

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
Page number: 18
Level: Intermediate

40. The __________ contributes to the criminal event by failing to prevent criminal activity.
   a. victim
   b. offender
   c. criminal justice system
   d. general public

Answer: C

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?
Page number: 18
Level: Basic

41. Which of the following is not an immediate input provided by the justice system that may
enhance or reduce the likelihood of criminal occurrences?
  a. The presence or absence of police officers
  b. A prison that acts as a crime school
  c. Police response time to a crime scene
  d. The availability or lack of official assistance
Answer: B

Objective: What does it mean to say “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?  
Page number: 18  
Level: Intermediate

42. A victim may actively contribute to his/her own victimization through the appearance of
  a. defensiveness.
  b. exposure.
  c. defenselessness.
  d. precipitation.
Answer: C

Objective: What does it mean to say “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?  
Page number: 19  
Level: Basic

43. ________ is the process by which one acquires the cultural values of one’s society.
  a. Socialization
  b. Integration
  c. Social relativity
  d. Criminalistics
Answer: A

Objective: What does it mean to say “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?  
Page number: 19  
Level: Basic

44. A large number of modern criminological theories fall within the framework of ________ theory.
  a. psychological
  b. legal
  c. economic
  d. sociological
Answer: D

Objective: What discipline has contributed the most to theoretical understandings of crime causation over the past century?  
Page number: 21  
Level: Basic
Chapter 2 True/False

1. Evidence-based criminology is founded upon the experimental method.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or used in criminal trials?
   Page number: 27
   Level: Basic

2. The evidence used in evidence-based criminology is the same type of evidence that is used in a criminal trial.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or used in criminal trials?
   Page number: 27
   Level: Basic

3. Armchair criminologists emphasize the use of research methods.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What three eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
   Page number: 28
   Level: Basic

4. Gathering facts is sufficient to offer a satisfactory explanation of crime.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What three eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
   Page number: 28
   Level: Basic

5. Observations give meaning to theories.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
   Page number: 31
   Level: Basic

6. A theory may link several studies together.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
   Page number: 31
   Level: Basic

7. Research involves the use of standardized, systematic procedures in the search for knowledge.
   Answer: T
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 32
Level: Basic

8. Applied research does not carry the promise or expectation of immediate, direct relevance.
   Answer: F

9. Primary research is characterized by original and direct investigation.
   Answer: T

10. The final state of the research process involves reviewing the findings.
    Answer: T

11. A hypothesis cannot be tested until the concepts are operationalized.
    Answer: T

12. Problem identification often includes statistical analysis.
    Answer: F

13. The task of theory testing predominantly involves rejecting inadequate hypotheses.
    Answer: T

14. The process of turning a simple hypothesis into one that is testable is known as
operationalization.

Answer: T
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

15. In a one-group pre-test-posttest design, the posttest involves observations made prior to the experimental intervention.
Answer: F

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 33
Level: Basic

16. A confounding effect is an explanation for behavioral changes other than the effect of the treatment.
Answer: T

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

17. Confounding effects increase the certainty of results of any single series of observations.
Answer: F

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

18. Decrease in response time due to age is an example of the problem of experimental mortality.
Answer: F

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

19. Instrumentation involves the effects of taking a test upon the scores of later testing.
Answer: F

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

20. Statistical regression means that individuals with extreme scores tend to return to more average scores upon later testing.
Answer: T
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

21. Interviewer fatigue is an example of experimental mortality.
Answer: F

22. Multiple-treatment interference is a threat to internal validity.
Answer: F

23. The reactive effects of testing are a threat to external validity.
Answer: T

24. Some researchers have defined the word *experiment* simply as controlled observation.
Answer: T

25. Controlled experiments work best in a laboratory setting.
Answer: T

26. Criminologists are more likely to use controlled experiments than quasi-experiments when studying crime in the social world.
Answer: F

27. The group that is exposed to the treatment is known as the experimental group.
28. During randomization, a researcher may not use his or her personal judgment when assigning subjects to groups.
Answer: T
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36
Level: Basic

29. External validity is preserved through the use of randomization.
Answer: F
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36
Level: Basic

30. Data-gathering is necessary before analysis can occur.
Answer: T
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36
Level: Basic

31. Questionnaires produce survey data.
Answer: T
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

32. Reports generated out of the National Crime Victimization Survey are the result of survey data.
Answer: T
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

33. Life histories are extremely objective.
Answer: F
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 37
Level: Basic
34. Case studies suffer from high levels of subjectivity.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity?
   External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
   Page number: 37
   Level: Basic

35. In the participant as observer strategy, the observer goes undercover and joins the group, participating in their activities.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity?
   External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
   Page number: 37
   Level: Basic

36. A concern with the observer as complete participant strategy is that the researcher may influence the group’s direction.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity?
   External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
   Page number: 37
   Level: Basic

37. Self-report studies are objective.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity?
   External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
   Page number: 38
   Level: Basic

38. Self-report studies are often a form of survey research.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity?
   External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
   Page number: 38
   Level: Basic

39. Secondary analysis generally involves the use of data already collected for a different purpose.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity?
   External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
   Page number: 38
   Level: Basic

40. “Do you see what I see?” is a question that highlights the role of replicability in scientific observation.
   Answer: F
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 38
Level: Intermediate

41. Replicability is easier to achieve in the social sciences than in the physical sciences.
Answer: F

42. Valid experiments can be replicated.
Answer: T

43. The mode defines the midpoint of a data series.
Answer: F

44. The standard deviation is the degree of correlation between variables.
Answer: F

45. Tests of significance measure the likelihood that a study’s findings are the result of chance.
Answer: T

46. The larger the sample size, the greater the confidence a researcher may have in the research findings.
Answer: T
47. A study that has a 95% confidence level has a 5% likelihood that the results are misleading.

Answer: T

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

48. If one variable increases whenever another does the same, a positive correlation exists.

Answer: T

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 40
Level: Basic

49. The findings of qualitative methods are expressed numerically.

Answer: F

Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?

Page number: 42
Level: Basic

50. Qualitative methods produce subjective results.

Answer: T

Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?

Page number: 42
Level: Basic

51. Verstehen relates to quantitative methodology.

Answer: F

Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?

Page number: 42
Level: Basic

52. Done properly, research can be totally free of preconceptions and biases.

Answer: F

Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?

Page number: 43
Level: Basic

53. The best way to control the effects of biases is to be aware of them at the start of the research.

Answer: T

Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?

Page number: 43
Level: Basic
54. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences has an official Code of Ethics.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
   Page number: 44
   Level: Basic

55. Informed consent requires that research subjects remain anonymous.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
   Page number: 44
   Level: Basic

56. Research conducted by the National Institute of Justice found that D.A.R.E. programs did not significantly reduce drug use among student participants.
   Answer: T
   Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
   Page number: 45
   Level: Basic

57. Criminological research findings may be ignored if they are at odds with public sentiment.
   Answer: T
   Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
   Page number: 46
   Level: Basic

58. A meta-analysis is a study of other studies.
   Answer: T
   Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
   Page number: 47
   Level: Basic

59. Research has consistently shown that three-strikes laws are effective in preventing and reducing crime.
   Answer: F
   Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
   Page number: 47
   Level: Basic

60. It is not necessary to present research limitations in the research report.
   Answer: F
   Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
   Page number: 49
   Level: Basic

61. The primary medium for the publication of criminological research results is the refereed professional journal.
   Answer: T
   Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Chapter 2 Fill-in-the-Blank

1. Evidence-based criminology is founded upon the __________ method.
   Answer: experimental
   Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or used in criminal trials?
   Page number: 27
   Level: Basic

2. David Farrington, Lloyd Ohlin, and James Q. Wilson are credited with help to popularize the use of __________ in criminology.
   Answer: randomized experiments
   Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or used in criminal trials?
   Page number: 27
   Level: Basic

3. One of the criteria for declaring an endeavor scientific is an emphasis on the availability and applicability of the __________.
   Answer: scientific method
   Objective: What three eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
   Page number: 28
   Level: Basic

4. A theory can be improved through __________ testing.
   Answer: hypothesis
   Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
   Page number: 30
   Level: Basic

5. A __________ is a set of interrelated propositions that provide a relatively complete form of understanding.
   Answer: theory
   Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
   Page number: 31
   Level: Basic

6. Theories provide __________ for the interpretation of data.
   Answer: patterns
   Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
   Page number: 31
   Level: Basic
7. Theories supply ________ within which concepts and variables acquire special significance.
Answer: frameworks
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

8. A __________ is tested by how well it describes and predicts reality.
Answer: theory
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

9. __________ research does not involve the expectation of direct relevance.
Answer: Pure
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

10. Research that involves an evaluation of existing data is known as __________ research.
Answer: secondary
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

11. A(n) __________ is something that is taken to be true for the purpose of argument or investigation.
Answer: hypothesis
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

12. A(n) __________ hypothesis is stated in such a way as to facilitate measurement.
Answer: operationalized
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 32-33
Level: Basic

13. __________ consist of the logic and structure inherent in any particular approach to data gathering.
Answer: Research designs
14. In a one-group pre-test-posttest design, differences between the pretest observations and the posttest observations are assumed to be due to the __________.
Answer: treatment/experimental intervention

15. Rival explanations or competing hypotheses are known as __________.
Answer: confounding effects

16. A threat to _________ validity affects the researcher’s belief that the treatment caused the changes in the subjects under study.
Answer: internal

17. A threat to __________ validity reduces the researcher’s confidence that the intervention will be as effective in the field as under laboratory-like conditions.
Answer: external

18. __________ involves events that occur between the first and second observations and which may affect measurement.
Answer: History

19. __________ involves processes occurring within the subjects that operate as a result of the passage of time.
Answer: Maturation
20. __________ involves changes in measuring instruments that occur over time.
Answer: Instrumentation

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 34
Level: Basic

21. When respondents in a study are selected on the bases of extreme scores, later testing will tend to show a __________ toward the mean.
Answer: regression

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 34
Level: Basic

22. A controlled experiment provides some degree of control over factors that threaten __________ validity.
Answer: internal

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 35
Level: Basic

23. The use of randomization controls potential threats to __________ validity.
Answer: internal

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 36
Level: Basic

24. A __________ group is not exposed to experimental intervention.
Answer: control

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 36
Level: Basic

25. __________ is the process by which individuals are assigned to the control or experimental group without any biases or differences resulting from the selection.
Answer: Randomization

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Page number: 36
Level: Basic

26. In a pretest-posttest control group research design, observed differences between the
experimental and control groups after the administration of the treatment are known as __________.
Answer: net effects
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36
Level: Basic

27. A __________ is built around an in-depth investigation into individual cases.
Answer: case study
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

28. A case study focusing on a single subject is known as a __________.
Answer: life history
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

29. The __________ strategy requires that the researcher venture inside the immediacy of crime.
Answer: participant observation
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

30. Going native is a concern in __________ research.
Answer: participant observation
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

31. Asking subjects to maintain a personal journal and record the frequency of involvement in a specific behavior is an example of the __________ strategy of data-gathering.
Answer: self-reporting
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 38
Level: Basic

32. Because research subjects generally do not know that they are being studied, secondary analysis is said to be __________.
Answer: nonreactive
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity?
External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 38
Level: Basic

33. If replicability cannot be achieved, the ______ of the observation is cast into doubt.
   Answer: validity

34. The controversy surrounding cold fusion is an example of the problem of _________.
   Answer: replicability

35. Most data are not merely stored, but are subject to some form of _________.
   Answer: analysis

36. The use of mathematical techniques in analyzing data is called _________.
   Answer: statistical analysis

37. The mathematical average of all scores within a given population is the _________.
   Answer: mean

38. If the data is ________, calculations of the mean, median, and mode will not yield similar results.
   Answer: skewed

39. ________ provide researchers with confidence that their results are not the result of
sampling error.
Answer: Tests of significance
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 40
Level: Basic

40. The likelihood of faulty findings in a test of significance increases as sample size __________.
Answer: decreases
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 40
Level: Basic

41. A correlation provides information on the degree of __________ between variables.
Answer: interdependence
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 40
Level: Basic

42. When one variable decreases in value as another rises, a __________ correlation exists.
Answer: negative or inverse
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 40
Level: Basic

43. In a research report, information about the authors of the report and their professional affiliations is usually found on the __________.
Answer: title page
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 48
Level: Basic

44. __________ journals use peer reviewers to determine the quality of manuscripts submitted to them.
Answer: Refereed
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 50
Level: Basic
Chapter 1 True/False

1. FALSE
2. TRUE
3. FALSE
4. TRUE
5. FALSE
6. FALSE
7. TRUE
8. TRUE
9. FALSE
10. FALSE
11. FALSE
12. TRUE
13. TRUE
14. FALSE
15. FALSE
16. FALSE
17. FALSE
18. TRUE
19. TRUE
20. FALSE
21. TRUE
22. FALSE
23. FALSE
24. TRUE
25. FALSE
26. TRUE
27. TRUE
28. FALSE
29. FALSE
30. TRUE
31. TRUE
32. FALSE
33. TRUE
34. FALSE
35. FALSE
36. TRUE
37. TRUE
38. FALSE
39. FALSE
40. TRUE
41. FALSE

Chapter 1 Fill-in-the-Blank

1. legalistic
2. Paul Tappan
3. statutes
4. political
5. antisocial
6. maladaptive
7. consensus
8. diversity
9. criminalist
10. Justice Quarterly
11. spirit possession
12. Paul Topinard
13. Disciplinary
14. Criminology
15. profession
16. criminal justice
17. causes of criminality
18. Integrated
19. decreasing
20. public health
21. macro
22. individual
23. contributions
24. background
25. foreground
26. passive
27. social phenomenon

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. C
16. A
17. D
18. C
19. A
20. D
21. C
22. A
23. A
24. D
25. B
26. A
27. D
28. C
29. D
30. B
31. A
32. A
33. A
34. A
35. C
36. C
37. D
38. C
39. B
40. C
41. B
42. C
43. A
44. D