

LARRY J.  
SIEGEL

# CRIMINOLOGY

13TH EDITION

THEORIES, PATTERNS AND TYPOLOGIES



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# CRIMINOLOGY

THEORIES, PATTERNS, AND TYPOLOGIES

13TH EDITION

LARRY J. SIEGEL

University of Massachusetts, Lowell



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

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



## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**Larry J. Siegel** was born in the Bronx, New York. While living on Jerome Avenue and attending City College (CCNY) in the 1960s, he was swept up in the social and political currents of the time. He became intrigued with the influence contemporary culture had on individual behavior: did people shape society or did society shape people? He applied his interest in social forces and human behavior to the study of crime and justice. After graduating from CCNY, he attended the newly opened program in criminal justice at the State University of New York at Albany, where he earned both his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. After completing his graduate work, Dr. Siegel began his teaching career at Northeastern University, where he was a faculty member for nine years. After leaving Northeastern, he held teaching positions at the University of Nebraska, Omaha, and Saint Anselm College in New Hampshire, and the School of Criminology and Justice Studies at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, where he taught for 27 years; he is now a professor emeritus, still teaching online courses in criminology and criminal justice.

Dr. Siegel has written extensively in the area of crime and justice, including books on juvenile law, delinquency, criminology, criminal justice, and criminal procedure. He is a court-certified expert on police conduct and has testified in numerous legal cases. The father of four and grandfather of three, Larry Siegel now resides in Naples, Florida, with his wife, Terry, and their two dogs, Watson and Cody.



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

Lois Fichner-Rathus







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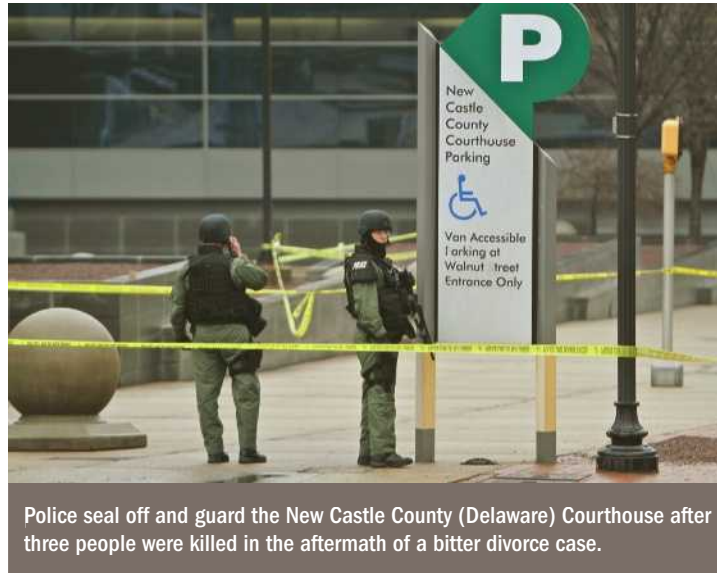


# PREFACE

In 2007, Christine Belford and David Matusiewicz divorced, and Christine was awarded custody of their three young daughters. Instead of letting it all go, David Matusiewicz hatched a plot to stalk and harass his ex-wife even while he was doing time in prison for kidnapping the children during the divorce proceedings. Matusiewicz, a Delaware-based optometrist, enlisted the help of his mother, father, and sister, who together waged an elaborate, years-long online campaign against Christine Belford, during which they made charges that she endangered the lives of her daughters. The family employed a network of supporters whom they duped into helping them uncover information about Belford's life. By posting false allegations on websites and YouTube, they convinced people that she was a child abuser. The family also hired a private investigator to spy on Belford, who began to fear for her life.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## Goals of This Book

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

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

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

Because interest in crime and justice is so great and so timely, this text is designed to review these ongoing issues and cover the field of criminology in an organized and comprehensive manner. It is meant as a broad overview of the field, an introduction to whet the reader's appetite and encourage further and more in-depth exploration. I try to present how the academic study of criminology intersects with real-world issues.

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

My primary goals in writing this text were as follows:

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

## Features

- **Policy and Practice in Criminology** These boxes show how criminological ideas and research can be put into action through policies and practices of the criminal justice system. For example, in Chapter 8, the Policy and Practice feature discusses the Center for Restorative

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

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

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

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

In sum, the text has been carefully structured to cover relevant material in a comprehensive, balanced, and objective fashion. Every attempt has been made to make the presentation of material interesting and contemporary. No single political or theoretical position dominates the text; instead, the many diverse views that are contained within criminology and characterize its interdisciplinary nature are presented. While the text includes analysis of the most important scholarly works and scientific research reports, it also includes a great deal of topical information on recent cases and events such as the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, and the story of Owen Labrie and the St. Paul's School rape case.

## Topic Areas

*Criminology:* *TPT* is a thorough introduction to this fascinating field and is intended for students in introductory courses in criminology. It is divided into three main sections or topic areas.

Part One provides a framework for studying criminology. The first chapter defines the field and discusses its most basic concepts: the definition of crime, the component areas of criminology, the history of criminology, the concept of criminal law, and the ethical issues that arise in this field. Chapter 2 covers criminological research methods, as well as the nature, extent, and patterns of crime. Chapter 3 is devoted to the concept of victimization, including the nature of victims, theories of victimization, and programs designed to help crime victims.

Part Two contains six chapters that cover criminological theory: Why do people behave the way they do? Why do they commit crimes? These views focus on choice (Chapter 4), biological and psychological traits (Chapter 5), social structure and culture (Chapter 6), social process and socialization (Chapter 7), social conflict (Chapter 8), and human development (Chapter 9).

Part Three is devoted to the major forms of criminal behavior. The chapters in this section cover violent crime (Chapter 10), political crime and terrorism (Chapter 11), theft offenses (Chapter 12), enterprise crimes, including white-collar and transnational organized crime (Chapter 13) public order crimes, including sex offenses and substance abuse (Chapter 14), and cybercrime (Chapter 15).

## Chapter-by-Chapter Changes in the 13th Edition

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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