For my daughter Nicole, a next-generation criminologist.
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## Major Theoretical Developments

### Classical School

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Classical Criminology</td>
<td>Cesare Beccaria</td>
<td>Deterrence through punishment, free will, social contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td>Classical Criminology</td>
<td>Jeremy Bentham</td>
<td>Hedonistic calculus, utilitarianism</td>
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### Neoclassical Criminology

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Nothing-works doctrine</td>
<td>Robert Martinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Thinking about crime</td>
<td>James Q. Wilson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Rational choice</td>
<td>Clarke &amp; Cornish</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Situational choice, situational crime prevention</td>
<td>Jack Katz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Situational choice, situational crime prevention</td>
<td>Clarke &amp; Cornish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Biological and Biosocial Theories

#### Early Positivism

- **1810**: Franz Joseph Gall
  - Phrenology, scientific understanding of crime
- **1830s**: Johann Gaspar Spurzheim
  - Brought phrenology to America

#### Criminal Anthropology

- **1863**: Cesare Lombroso
  - Atavism, born criminals, criminaloids, Italian School
- **1913**: Charles Buckman Goring
  - Challenged Lombroso's theory
- **1939**: Earnest Hooton
  - Environment + low-grade human = crime

#### Constitutional Theories

- **1877**: Richard Dugdale
  - The Juke family
- **1912**: Henry Goddard
  - The Kallikak family
- **1915**: Arthur Estabrook

#### Twin studies

- **1968**: Karl Christiansen and Sarnoff Mednick
  - Genetic determination

### Psychological/Psychiatric Theories

#### Modeling Theory

- **1890**: Gabriel Tarde
  - Imitation
- **1973**: Albert Bandura
  - Aggression is learned, aggression is rewarded, disengagement, social cognition theory, modeling

#### Psychoanalytic Criminology

- **1920s–**: Sigmund Freud
  - Psychoanalysis,
- **1930s**: Id, ego, superego, sublimation
- **1930s**: August Aichorn
  - Damaged egos

#### Personality Theory

- **1941**: Hervey Cleckley
  - Psychopathology, psychopath, sociopath
- **1964**: Hans Eysenck
  - Traits, supertraits
- **1968**: DSM-II
  - Antisocial personality disorder

#### Behavior Theory

- **1950s–**: B. F. Skinner
  - Operant
- **1970s**: Conditioning, operant behavior, rewards/punishments, stimulus-response

#### Frustration–Aggression Theory

- **1939**: J. Dollard
  - Displacement, catharsis

#### Cognitive Theory

- **1955**: Jean Piaget
  - Stages of human intellectual development
- **1969**: Lawrence Kohlberg
  - Stages of moral development
- **1970**: Stanton Samenow and Samuel Yochelson
  - The criminal mindset
- **1979**: Roger Shank and Robert Abelson
  - Script theory

#### Crime as Adaptation

- **1950s**: John Bowlby
  - Secure attachment, anxious resistant attachment, anxious avoidance attachment
- **1971**: S. M. Halleck
  - Alloplastic adaptation, autoplastic adaptation
- **1995**: Linksy, Bachman, Straus
  - Societal stress, aggression
- **1998**: Donald Andrews and James Bonta
  - Criminogenic needs, criminogenic domains
### Social Structure Approaches

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Thomas &amp; Znaniecki</td>
<td>Displaced immigrants</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>Park &amp; Burgess</td>
<td>Social ecology</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930s</td>
<td></td>
<td>Social pathology, concentric zones (Chicago School)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Shaw &amp; McKay</td>
<td>Cultural transmission (Chicago School)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Oscar Newman</td>
<td>Defensible space</td>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>James Q. Wilson &amp; George L. Kelling</td>
<td>Broken windows, criminology of place</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>Rodney Stark</td>
<td>Theory of deviant neighborhoods</td>
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### Social Process & Social Development Theories

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Social Learning Theory</td>
<td>Edwin Sutherland</td>
<td>Differential association</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Glaser</td>
<td>Differential identification theory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burgess &amp; Akers</td>
<td>Differential association-reinforcement</td>
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### Social Control Theory

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>Walter Reckless</td>
<td>Containment theory, inner and outer containment</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td></td>
<td>Travis Hirschi</td>
<td>Social bond and self-control: attachment, commitment, belief, involvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td></td>
<td>Howard Kaplan</td>
<td>Self-degradation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hirschi &amp; Gottfredson</td>
<td>Social bonds and self-control, general theory of crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td>Charles Tittle</td>
<td>Control-balance, control surplus, control deficit</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td>Per-Olof H. Wikström</td>
<td>Situational action theory</td>
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### Labeling Theory

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frank Tannenbaum</td>
<td>Tagging, dramatization of evil</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edwin Lemert</td>
<td>Primary deviance, secondary deviance</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td></td>
<td>Howard Becker</td>
<td>Outsiders, moral enterprise</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Braithwaite</td>
<td>Reintegrative shaming, stigmatic shaming</td>
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### Dramaturgy

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960s</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erving Goffman</td>
<td>Dramaturgy, impression management, discrediting information, total institutions, disculturation</td>
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### Social Development

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920s</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sheldon &amp; Eleanor Glueck</td>
<td>Family dynamics and delinquent careers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960s</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marvin Wolfgang</td>
<td>Chronic offending</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td></td>
<td>David P. Farrington</td>
<td>Delinquent development theory</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td></td>
<td>Terrence Thornberry</td>
<td>Interational theory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lawrence E. Cohen &amp; Richard Machalek</td>
<td>Evolutionary ecology</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert J. Sampson &amp; John H. Laub</td>
<td>Life course criminology</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td></td>
<td>Terrie Moffitt</td>
<td>Life course persisters, adolescence-limited offenders</td>
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### Conflict Theories

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Karl Marx</td>
<td>The Communist Manifesto</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>Willem Bonger</td>
<td>Class struggle</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Thorsten Sellin</td>
<td>Culture conflict</td>
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### Radical Criminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>George Vold</td>
<td>Political conflict between groups, conflict is normal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Ralf Dahrendorf</td>
<td>Conflict is normal, destructive change</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Austin Turk</td>
<td>Social order — pattern of conflict, laws serve to control</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>William Chambliss</td>
<td>Power gaps, crime reduces surplus labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Richard Quinney</td>
<td>Contradictions of capitalism, socialist principles</td>
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### Left-Realist Criminology

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Jock Young &amp; Walter DeKeseredy</td>
<td>The new criminology</td>
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### Feminist Criminology

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Adler &amp; Simon</td>
<td>Gender socialization</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>Carol Smart</td>
<td>Gender bias in criminology</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Daly &amp; Chesney-Lind</td>
<td>Androcentricity, crime may not be normal</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>John Hagan</td>
<td>Power-control theory</td>
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### Peacemaking Criminology

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Pepinsky &amp; Quinney</td>
<td>Restorative justice, participatory justice</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Lozoff &amp; Braswell</td>
<td>New Age principles</td>
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### Convict Criminology

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>John Irwin, Ian Ross, K. C. Carceral, Thomas J. Bernard, Stephen Richards</td>
<td>Insights from convieted offenders</td>
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### Victim Precipitation Theory

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Beniamin Mendelsohn</td>
<td>Coined the term “victimology”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Hans von Hentig</td>
<td>The criminal and his victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Marvin Wolfgang</td>
<td>Some victims are positive precipitators in crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Stephen Schaefer</td>
<td>The victim and his criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Menahem Amir</td>
<td>Victim contribution to victimization</td>
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### Lifestyle Theory

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Michael J. Hindelang &amp; Michael R. Gottfredson James Garofalo</td>
<td>Demographic variables influence lifestyles and determine victimization risk</td>
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### Routine Activities Theory (RAT)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Lawrence Cohen &amp; Marcus Felson</td>
<td>Motivated offenders combine with suitable targets in the absence of a capable guardian</td>
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### Deviant Places Theory

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td>Rodney Stark</td>
<td>Stigmatized neighborhoods produce crime</td>
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New to This Edition

The ninth edition of *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction* continues to offer students a clear, contemporary, and comprehensive introduction to criminology that encourages critical thinking about the causes of crime and crime-prevention strategies. The text’s hallmark thematic approach of social problems versus individual responsibility (Is crime a matter of individual responsibility or a symptom of a dysfunctional society?) prompts students to think critically about the causes of crime and helps them see the link between crime theories and crime policies.

**New Features in the Ninth Edition**

There are many important new features in this ninth edition:

- Start of chapter learning objectives now align with chapter headings, as well as with bulleted summary items and end of chapter discussion questions.
- A series of “Putting Criminology to Work” boxes are now included in the text. Those boxes are based on findings published on [https://www.crimesolutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov). This federal government website strives to evaluate the effectiveness of theory-based practices, and then communicates findings about some of the most effective and promising crime-control and prevention programs.
- The online REVEL version of this text now includes dozens of short author explanatory videos.
- A new series of Criminology Interactive boxes can be found throughout the online REVEL version of this text. These boxes show the relationship between variables of interest in the study of criminology, such as unemployment rates and rates of crime.

**New Chapter Content in the Ninth Edition**

**Chapter 1: What Is Criminology?**

The concept of “evidence-based criminology” is now introduced in this chapter, and it continues to be discussed throughout the text.

A “Who’s to Blame?” box has been added to this chapter that poses the question of whether criminology is merely a form of academic excuse-making.

The “Criminal Profiles” box at the end of Chapter 1 now focuses on Ross Ulbricht, the mastermind behind the illegal online marketplace known as Silk Road. Ulbricht’s case is used to illustrate “the new face of crime.”

Varying perspectives on the legalization of marijuana and on the burning of the American flag during political protests are used to illustrate the question of “What Should Be a Crime?” A map showing the legal status of medical and recreational marijuana use in the United States is included.

**Chapter 2: Where Do Theories Come From?**

The box describing the Stockholm Prize in Criminology has been updated to showcase the work of 2017 award recipient, Richard Tremblay.

**Chapter 3: Classical and Neoclassical Thought**

The Excitement of Crime section has been expanded to include the recent rash of car burnings throughout Sweden.

The chart used to illustrate prison populations in the United States over time has been simplified and made easier to comprehend.

A description of Washington State’s new Swift and Certain Sanctioning model for use in community supervision is now included.

A new “Putting Criminology to Work” box describing efforts made by the Washington, D.C., city government to implement a program that pays criminal offenders not to commit any new crimes appears in the chapter.

A new “Putting Criminology to Work” box focusing on the challenges of implementing evidence-based crime policy is now included in the chapter.

**Chapter 4: Early Biological Perspectives on Criminal Behavior**

A new “Crime in the News” box entitled “President of Philippines Says ‘Criminals Aren’t Humanity’” has been added.

**Chapter 5: Biosocial and Other Contemporary Perspectives**

The concept of genetic memory is introduced, defined, and discussed, showing its relevance to human behavior and crime commission.

Richard E. Tremblay’s work on the predictors of early and persistent violence is described.

The 2D-4D finger ratio is now discussed in relationship to the likelihood of prenatal androgen exposure and the likelihood of later criminal behavior.

**Chapter 6: Psychological and Psychiatric Foundations of Criminal Behavior**

The various branches of cognitive theory are discussed and clarified.

A “Putting Criminology to Work” box has been added to the chapter.

The results of a recent meta-analysis of risk assessment modeling have been added to the chapter.

The concept of Serious Violent and Chronic offenders (SVCs) has been added to the chapter.
Chapter 7: Social Structure Theories
A new Criminology Interactive feature has been added to the online REVEL version of this chapter. It examines the correlation between rates of U.S. unemployment, interest, and crime.

Two new “Putting Criminology to Work” boxes have been added to this chapter.

A new key term, crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), has been added to the chapter.

The “Crime in the News” box on Broken Windows Policing has been updated.

The discussion of Sykes and Matza’s “techniques of neutralization” has been expanded.

Added coverage of Arnold S. Linsky and Murray A. Straus, to include their idea that the relationship between the occurrence of stress and the incidence of crime, illness, and other forms of maladaptive behavior was more common in states that had higher levels of social stress, as measured by such factors as business failures, personal bankruptcies, and unemployment claims.

The pattern theory of crime has been added to the chapter. Pattern theory says that the spatial distribution of specific types of crime are determined by the characteristics of the areas in which they occur.

Chapter 8: Theories of Social Process and Social Development
A brief discussion of the “ban the box” movement has been added to the discussion of labeling theory.

A new “Putting Criminology to Work” box has been added to the chapter.

A new “Criminal Profile” box featuring Dr. Farid Fata, the Detroit-area oncologist who dramatically overreated patients, and received a lengthy prison sentence.

The chapter now ends with a “Criminal Profile” box depicting Adam Lanza.

Chapter 9: Social Conflict Theories
The chapter now opens with a discussion of the growing debate over the legalization of recreational marijuana.

Two new “Putting Criminology to Work” boxes have been added to the chapter.

“Moral time,” a concept that is discussed in the chapter, has now been defined and added to the list of key terms.

A new “Putting Criminology to Work” box has been added to the chapter.

Chapter 10: Criminal Victimization
The chapter opening story has been modified.

Chapter 11: Crimes Against Persons
A new section on bullying and cyberbullying has been added.

The “Stanford rape” case has been written into the chapter.

The criminal profiles box on Dennis Rader has been replaced with a new box about Dylann Roof.

Chapter 12: Crimes Against Property
Now includes the results of a new study of decision-making by burglars. The study showed that burglars burglarize property close to their homes, and that familiarity with the area and with roads influences their choice of targets. The results of a new study of Los Angeles car thieves were added, showing that car types are stolen almost exclusively in response to their environmental availability.

Chapter 13: White-Collar and Organized Crime
A new section on criminal street gangs has been added.

Added discussion of Why They Do It, a 2016 book authored by Harvard Business School Professor Eugene Soltes. In the book, Soltes recounts the results of seven years of research and correspondence with 50 convicted white-collar criminals.

Chapter 14: Drug and Sex Crimes
A new story now opens the chapter.

The key term “victimless crimes” is now used and defined in the chapter.

The discussion of medical marijuana has been updated and expanded to include new graphics.

A new “Putting Criminology to Work” box has been added. It describes SAMHSA’s National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices program and discusses the AlcoholEdu for College student-oriented initiative.

A discussion of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and sex trafficking has been added to the chapter.

A new discussion about the sex trade has been added.

Chapter 15: Technology and Crime
Discussion of the Cyberscurity Enhancement Act of 2016 has been added to the chapter.

The line art depicting a timeline of federal research reports on cybercrime has replaced with one showing the enactment of significant federal cybersecurity legislation.

Chapter 16: Globalization and Terrorism
The discussion of international terrorism has been substantially reduced, and the materials on the War on Terrorism have been removed, allowing for a clearer focus on cybercrimes and cyber criminal activity.

Three categories of terrorism are now identified: domestic, international, and cyber.

A new section on terrorist radicalization has been added to the chapter.

A new section on international crime-fighting organizations has been added to include Europol, INTERPOL, and the International Criminal Court.

An end-of-chapter “Criminal Profile” box on the Tsarnev Brothers has been added.
The opening decade of the twenty-first century was filled with momentous events in the United States, including the destruction of the World Trade Center and an attack on the Pentagon by Islamic terrorists, a fearsome recession, and corporate scandals that cost Americans billions of dollars in lost investments. The second decade saw the advent of a relatively large number of homegrown terrorist efforts to attack American population centers and landmarks, but only the Boston Marathon bombings of 2013 were carried out successfully. The crimes committed by terrorists set a tone for the start of the new century unlike any in living memory. Homeland security became an important buzzword at all levels of American government, while pundits questioned just how much freedom people would be willing to sacrifice to enhance security. Americans felt both physically and economically threatened as stock market losses were traced to the unethical actions of a surprising cadre of corporate executives who had previously been held in high regard in the business world and in the communities where they lived. Soon the media were busily showing a parade of business leaders being led away in handcuffs to face trial on charges of crooked accounting.

Added to the mix by the beginning of 2018 were shocking acts of criminality that emanated from all corners of the world, including mass shootings in the United States; terror attacks in Paris, France; depravities of sex tourism involving human trafficking; sex acts with minors streaming across the Internet in real time; websites like Silk Road selling drugs, hits for hire, sexual services, weapons, and just about anything else; massive copyright-infringement activities like those of New Zealand–based Megaupload; and the theft of hundreds of thousands of personal identities. This in terms of an economic, educational, online, and ever-more–complex social nexus.

Criminologists found themselves wondering what new laws might be enacted to add additional control to handgun sales and ownership; and they also focused on the potential last issue constitutes a very intimate crime that can literally cause a person to face the loss of his or her social self in a complex culture that increasingly defines someone’s essence misuse of technology by Internet and energy companies, along with emerging computer capabilities and biotechnologies that, while seeming to hold amazing promise to cure disease and reshape humanity’s future, threaten the social fabric in a way not seen since the birth of the atomic bomb or the harnessing of electricity. Similarly, climate changes, violent storms such as Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Katrina, the Gulf oil spill, our nation’s desperate need for alternative and additional energy sources, and the instability in the Middle East contribute to a growing awareness that the challenges facing criminologists in the twenty-first century are unlike any they have previously faced.

It was against this backdrop that the need for a comprehensive revision of *Criminology Today* emerged. This new edition addresses the poignant question of how security and freedom interface in an age of increasing globalism. Chapter 16, in particular, provides substantially enlarged coverage of terrorism and cyberterrorism, including an overview of many types of terrorist groups, such as nationalist, religious, state-sponsored, left-wing, right-wing, and anarchist groups. The findings and recommendations of special committees and government bodies that have focused on terrorism in recent years are also discussed, and online links to the full text of their reports are provided.

The ninth edition, which is now available in a variety of print and electronic formats, presents historical and modern criminological approaches with the aid of real-life stories, up-to-date examples and issues, and interactive media. Key features include

Who’s to Blame boxes in each chapter highlight the book’s ever-evolving theme of social problems versus social responsibility, a hallmark feature of this text. In each chapter, Who’s to Blame boxes build on this theme by illustrating some of the issues that challenge criminologists and policy makers today. Each box includes a case study followed by critical thinking questions that ask readers to ponder to what extent the individual or society is responsible for a given crime.
Theory versus Reality boxes throughout the text showcase selected issues and theories in the field of criminology and invite discussion through thought-provoking questions for consideration.

Criminal Profiles boxes throughout the text offer insights into the lives and criminal motivations of notorious offenders, such as Ross Ulbricht (founder of Silk Road, the underground website); Omar Mateen (the Pulse Nightclub shooter); Jodi Arias, Colton Harris-Moore (the Barefoot Bandit), and Bernie Madoff.

Crime in the News boxes in each chapter present case examples and pose analytical discussion questions about connections between examples and the chapter topics.

In the past few years, crime and criminals have changed in ways that few people had previously imagined would occur, and these changes hold considerable significance for each one of us and for our nation as a whole. It is my hope that this new edition, which is available in a number of formats, will help today’s students both to understand the nature of these changes and to find a meaningful place in the social world that is to come.

Frank Schmalleger, Ph.D.
Distinguished Professor Emeritus
The University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Supplements

Instructor Supplements

Instructor’s Manual with Test Bank. Includes content outlines for classroom discussion, teaching suggestions, and answers to selected end-of-chapter questions from the text. This also contains a Word document version of the test bank.

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Acknowledgments

A book like Criminology Today draws on the talents and resources of many people and is the end result of much previous effort. This text could not have been written without the groundwork laid by previous criminologists, academics, and researchers; hence, a hearty thank-you is due everyone who has contributed to the development of the field of criminology throughout the years, especially to those theorists, authors, and social commentators who are cited in this book. Without their work, the field would be that much poorer. I would like to thank, as well, all the adopters—professors and students alike—of my previous textbooks, for they have given me the encouragement and fostered the steadfastness required to write this new edition of Criminology Today.

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About the Author

Frank Schmalleger, Ph.D., is Professor Emeritus at The University of North Carolina at Pembroke, where he also was recognized as Distinguished Professor. Dr. Schmalleger holds degrees from the University of Notre Dame and The Ohio State University; he earned both a master's (1970) and a doctorate (1974) in sociology, with a special emphasis in criminology, from The Ohio State University. From 1976 to 1994, he taught criminology and criminal justice courses at The University of North Carolina at Pembroke, and for the last 16 of those years, he chaired the university’s Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice. As an adjunct professor with Webster University in St. Louis, Missouri, Schmalleger helped develop the university’s graduate program in security administration and loss prevention and taught courses in that curriculum for more than a decade. He has also taught in the New School for Social Research’s online graduate program, helping build the world’s first electronic classrooms in support of distance learning through computer telecommunications.