

Instructor's Manual and Test Bank

for

Glick and Miller

Criminology

Second Edition

prepared by

J. Allen Cobb
Boston University
University of Louisville



Boston New York San Francisco
Mexico City Montreal Toronto London Madrid Munich Paris
Hong Kong Singapore Tokyo Cape Town Sydney

Copyright © 2008 Pearson Education, Inc.

All rights reserved. The contents, or parts thereof, may be reproduced with *Criminology*, Second Edition, by Leonard Glick and J. Mitchell Miller, provided such reproductions bear copyright notice, but may not be reproduced in any form for any other purpose without written permission from the copyright owner.

To obtain permission(s) to use the material from this work, please submit a written request to Allyn and Bacon, Permissions Department, 75 Arlington Street, Boston, MA 02116 or fax your request to 617-848-7320.

ISBN-13: 978-0-205-53694-8

ISBN-10: 0-205-53694-8

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 11 10 09 08 07

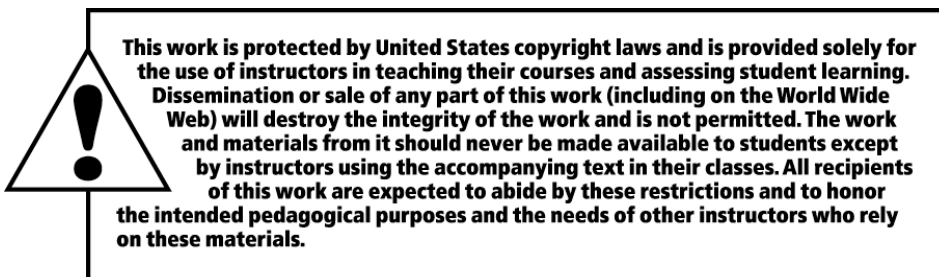


Table of Contents

Instructor's Manual

Chapter 1: Crime and Criminology	1
Chapter 2: The Nature and Extent of Crime: Measuring Behavior	7
Chapter 3: Explanations for Criminal Behavior	12
Chapter 4: Biological Explanations for Criminal Behavior	17
Chapter 5: Psychological Explanations for Criminal Behavior	20
Chapter 6: Sociological Theories I: Social-Structural Explanations for Criminal Behavior	23
Chapter 7: Sociological Theories II: Social Control, Conflict, Feminist, and Labeling Theories	27
Chapter 8: Crimes of Violence: Assault and Rape	31
Chapter 9: Crimes of Violence: Robbery, Murder, Hate Crimes, and Terrorism	36
Chapter 10: Property Crimes	42
Chapter 11: Organization Criminality: White-Collar and Organized Crime	47
Chapter 12: Public Order Crimes: Drugs, Alcohol and Sex	52
Chapter 13: Responding to Crime: The Police and the Courts	58
Chapter 14: Responding to Crime: Corrections	64
Chapter 15 (Online Chapter): Victimology	70

Test Bank

Chapter 1: Crime and Criminology	77
Chapter 2: The Nature and Extent of Crime: Measuring Behavior	88
Chapter 3: Explanations for Criminal Behavior	98
Chapter 4: Biological Explanations for Criminal Behavior	108
Chapter 5: Psychological Explanations for Criminal Behavior	116
Chapter 6: Sociological Theories I: Social-Structural Explanations for Criminal Behavior	122
Chapter 7: Sociological Theories II: Social Control, Conflict, Feminist, and Labeling Theories	130
Chapter 8: Crimes of Violence: Assault and Rape	139
Chapter 9: Crimes of Violence: Robbery, Murder, Hate Crimes and Terrorism	147
Chapter 10: Property Crime	155
Chapter 11: Organization Criminality: White-Collar and Organized Crime	164
Chapter 12: Public Order Crimes: Drugs, Alcohol and Sex	173
Chapter 13: Responding to Crime: The Police and the Courts	183
Chapter 14: Responding to Crime: Corrections	190
Chapter 15 (Online Chapter): Victimology	198

Chapter 1

Crime and Criminology

Learning Objectives

After studying this chapter, the student should be able to:

1. Write a clear and concise definition of criminology.
2. List the things that criminologists study.
3. Identify and briefly describe the major goals of criminology and criminologists.
4. List and explain the guidelines and characteristics of the scientific point of view.
5. Identify and briefly describe the three criminological perspectives on the study of crime and criminal behavior.
6. Compare and contrast internal and external mechanisms of social control.
7. Briefly explain how norms become laws for consensus and conflict criminologists.
8. Define “crime,” “felonies,” and “misdemeanors.”
9. Briefly list the arguments for and against accepting a legal definition of crime.
10. Give the legal definition of crime.
11. List the conditions that must be present for an act to be a crime.
12. Briefly give three or four examples of how crime is relative to place and time.
13. Define “*mala prohibita*,” “*mala in se*,” “civil or tort law,” and “juvenile delinquency.”
14. Briefly describe what Durkheim means by “crime as normal behavior.”

Key Terms

Civil law (p. 18)
Conflict perspective (p. 11)
Conformity (p. 13)
Consensus perspective (p. 10)
Crime (p. 15)
Criminal (p. 4)
Criminal behavior (p.10)
Criminal intent (p.16)
Criminologists (p. 5)
Criminology (p. 4)
Deviant behavior (p. 12)
Felonies (p. 14)
Formal norms (p. 14)
Functionalist perspective (p. 10)

Interactionist perspective (p. 11)
Juvenile delinquency (p. 18)
Laws (p. 14)
Mala in se (p. 17)
Mala prohibita (p. 17)
Mens rea (p. 16)
Misdemeanors (p. 14)
Objectivity (p. 7)
Precision (p. 9)
Research Design (p. 9)
Socialization (p. 13)
Social norms (p. 11)
Theory (p. 5)
Tort law (p. 18)

Chapter Outline

1.1 INTRODUCTION: WHAT IS CRIMINOLOGY? (p. 3)

- *Crime* is an act that is in violation of the criminal law.
- A *criminal* is a person who has been convicted of a crime.
- *Criminology* is the scientific study of crime, criminals, and criminal behavior.

1.2 CRIMINOLOGY AND THE CRIMINOLOGIST'S ROLES (p. 4)

- *Criminologists* scientifically study the nature and extent of crime; patterns of criminality; explanations for and causes of crime and criminal behavior; and the control of crime and criminal behavior.
- *Criminologists*:
 1. contribute to the study of crime through scientific research that enables them to obtain facts and develop conclusions concerning crime;
 2. help to identify the public's values and attitudes and major issues of public concern about crime and criminal behavior;
 3. attempt to measure the actual extent of criminal behavior in society and its relationship to factors such as age, sex, race, religion, social class, location, and time of year.

a. The Criminologist Explains the Causes of Crime (p. 5)

- The explanations that account for the causes, variations, and extent of crime are complex as people and society, including people's social values and society's structure.

b. The Criminologist as Theoretician and Researcher (p. 5)

- A *theory* is a general statement or a set of principles that attempt to explain observations, experiences, or research findings.
- Criminological theories:
 1. contribute to the understanding of crime, criminals, criminal behavior; and crime victims.
 2. provide a framework within which people can examine current social policies and treatment proposals;
 3. help us to understand the success or failure of treatments that have been established to alleviate or prevent crime.

c. The Criminologist as Critic and Evaluator (p. 6)

- At times, criminologists play the role of sociopolitical critic and policy advocate or evaluator of anticrime measures and criminal treatment programs.

1.3 CRIMINOLOGY AND THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH (p. 7)

a. Objectivity (p. 7)

- **Objectivity** refers to the ability and willingness to study the subject matter of a given field without prejudice or bias.
- Criminologists constantly attempt to be objective when doing research.

b. Factual Data and Precision (p. 8)

- In criminological research, empirical or factual data are important.
- The collection and analysis of these data must be precise and accurate.
- **Precision** involves maintaining a high degree of accuracy in the collection and analysis of data.
- The **research design** precisely defines the types of data to be collected, the sources and the methods to be used in gathering the data, and the time period for the study.

c. Verification and Appraisal (p. 9)

- Vital elements in the scientific approach that criminologists use in conducting research are the critical verification and appraisal of research by competent peers.

1.4 CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES (p. 9)

b. The Functionalist or Consensus Perspective (p. 10)

- The **Functionalist Perspective**:
 - stresses cooperation and harmony in society; and
 - defines **crime** as a threat to the social order through the violation of society's laws.
 - **Functionalism** is a theoretical perspective which contends that social order is realized because people reach a normative consensus that is, agreement over right and wrong.

c. The Conflict Perspective (p. 10)

- The **Conflict Perspective**:
 - stresses that value conflicts are the basis of crime, and that definitions of crime reflect the vested interests of certain groups in society over others
 - is based on the premise that wealth and power vary across groups. Inequality generates conflicting social values, the basis of much crime.
- Conflict theory focuses on:
 - who makes the rules and laws;
 - who decides who is criminal; and,
 - which groups benefit or suffer as a result of these decisions

c. The Interactionist Perspective (p. 11)

- The **Interactionist** perspective:
 - focuses on social behavior from the standpoint of the individuals involved in day-to-day interaction; and,
 - defines criminal behavior as a product of social learning

1.5 THE NATURE OF DEVIANT AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR (p. 12)

- **Deviant behavior** is behavior that does not conform to the social norms of society.
- **Criminal behavior** is behavior that violates the criminal laws of society.

a. Conformity and Mechanisms of Control: Norms and Laws (p. 13)

- To understand deviance and criminal behavior, one must first understand conformity and why most people conform to most of the norms or rules of society.
 - **Conformity** refers to behavior that complies with the norms of a community or society. Conformity to norms and laws is the result of both internal and external mechanisms of social control.
 - **Socialization** is the process by which individuals internalize many of the socially approved values, attitudes, beliefs, and behavioral patterns of their society.
 - The **state** has a monopoly over the use of coercion for the purpose of maintaining order and stability in society
 - The **state** has legitimate authority to apply penalties for behavior that violate society's laws.
 - The **state** is the ultimate mechanism of social control.

b. How do Social Norms Become Laws? (p. 14)

- **Consensus theory:** norms (patterns of expected behavior) become laws because they reflect society's social consciousness.
- **Conflict theory:** Economic power determines what becomes law.
- **Laws** are **formal norms** that have been codified as punishable offenses against society or its citizens.
- **Felonies** are violations of serious laws. They usually result in a penalty of one year or more in prison.
- **Misdemeanors** are less serious offenses, usually punishable by no more than one year in prison.

1.6 DEFINING CRIME (p. 15)

a. The Legal Definition of Crime (p. 15)

- The legal definition of crime includes an act or omission that violates and is punishable by law and is committed with criminal intent.
 - **Mens rea** means "guilty mind."
 - **Mens rea** defines **criminal intent**.
 - **Crime** is defined as an act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding it or commanding it, and to which is annexed, upon conviction,

either, or a combination of the following punishments: death, imprisonment, fine, removal from office, or disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit. The following conditions must be met for an act to be a crime:

- a. There must be an act or omission.
- b. The act or omission must be in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it.
- c. There must be **criminal intent** (*mens rea*) or criminal negligence.
- d. There must be a union or joint operation of act and intent or criminal negligence.
- e. Punishment must be provided by law.

b. Crime is Relative (p. 17)

- What is considered criminal varies, depending on geographic location and time period.

c. *Mala Prohibita* and *Mala in Se* (p. 17)

- *Mala prohibita* refers to acts that are viewed as criminal because the law says so.
- *Mala in se* refers to acts that are viewed as criminal because they are wrong, immoral, or evil in themselves.

d. Civil Law and Criminal Law (p. 18)

- *Civil*, or *tort law* deals with noncriminal offenses that are handled by civil rather than criminal courts.

e. Juvenile Delinquency (p. 18)

- *Juvenile delinquency* refers to illegal acts committed by young people, usually sixteen to eighteen years of age or younger.

1.7 DURKHEIM ON THE NORMALITY OF CRIME (p. 18)

- Emile Durkheim (1858-1917), was a distinguished European scholar.
- Importance rests on a on a broad approach to anti-social behavior.
- One must look at the nature of society in itself to explain crime.
- Crime proceeds from the very nature of humanity.

Reading 1.1 *Crime as Normal Behavior* by Emile Durkheim (p. 24)

- Durkheim believes that:
 - the collective conscience of a people defines what is crime and that crime is a normal phenomenon of society;
 - crime is the natural and inevitable product of collective life and social evolution;
 - crime actually helps to ensure the stability of the society by identifying and clarifying social standards for acceptable and unacceptable behavior (i.e., it is functional);

- rather than disrupting society, crime actually serves to strengthen group solidarity by uniting people in disapproval against the deviant.

Reading 1.2 Criminology as Social Science by J. Mitchell Miller (p. 26)

- This reading discusses why criminology can be considered a social science, while criminal justice is generally considered an applied science.

Chapter 2

The Nature and Extent of Crime: Measuring Behavior

Learning Objectives

After studying this chapter, the student should be able to:

1. Identify and briefly describe the major methods of data collection in criminology.
2. List and explain the major advantages and disadvantages of each method of data collection.
3. Describe the UCR as a data resource in criminology.
4. Describe the basic methods the UCR uses to present data on crime in the U.S.
5. Identify and briefly describe five limitations or criticisms of the UCR.
6. Define *victimization survey* and describe how the NCVS is administered.
7. Describe some of the major findings and limitations of the NCVS.
8. Compare and contrast the UCR and the NCVS.
9. Describe the NIBRS.
10. Examine how self-report surveys measure and provide information regarding the types and extent of criminal behavior in the United States.
11. Describe three of the general crime patterns in the United States.
12. Briefly examine four of the characteristics of criminals and crime victims in the United States

Key Terms

Aging-out phenomenon (48)
Bureau of Justice Statistics (40)
Case study (32)
Controlled experiment (31)
Crimes against property (35)
Crimes of violence (35)
Dark figure of crime (38)
Detached observation (32)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (35)

Index crimes (35)
Interviews (30)
National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) (40)
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) (43)
Part I crimes (35)
Part II crimes (35)
Participant observation (32)
Population (31)

Questionnaires (29)
Sample (31)
Self-report surveys (31)
Survey research (29)
Telescoping (42)
Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) (35)
Uniform Crime Reporting Program (35)
Victimization surveys (31)

Chapter Outline

2.1 INTRODUCTION: RESEARCHING CRIME (p. 29)

- Chapter 2 examines the nature and extent of crime in the United States, presenting data on the amount, distribution, and growth of crime.

2.2 CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION (p. 29)

a. Survey Research: Questionnaires (p. 29)

- Survey data are obtained through the use of questionnaires and/or interviews.
- **Questionnaires** are forms filled out directly by study participants.
- **Pluses:** a less expensive form of data collection; information can be obtained from many people over short periods of time.
- **Minuses:** nonresponse on the part of the subjects; misunderstanding of questions; respondents may want to please the researchers; etc.

b. Survey Research: Interviews (p. 30)

- An **interview** is a meeting between a respondent and an interviewer. An interview is conducted by a trained interviewer who asks the subject questions from an interview schedule.
- **Pluses:** problem of nonreturn is largely eliminated; more intimate than questionnaires; questions can be reworded to lessen misunderstandings.
- **Minuses:** interviews are almost always more expensive than questionnaires; interviews are almost always more time consuming than questionnaires.
- **Victimization surveys** seek information from victims of crime.
- **Self-report surveys** ask respondents to describe current and/or past criminal activities.
- A **population** is a large category of people from which a sample is selected.

c. Experimentation (p. 31)

- The **controlled experiment** is a method for collecting information in which measurements of behavior in an experimental group and in a control group are compared.

d. Observation: Detached and Participant (p. 32)

- **Detached observation** is a method of observation wherein the observer remains outside the group under study.
- **Participant observation** is a method of observation wherein the observer actually joins and participates in the group or community being studied.

e. The Case Study (p. 32)

- A **case study** is a scientific method of data collection used in the study of crime; it involves the comprehensive study of a single person, group, community or institution.

f. Aggregate Data Research (p. 34)

- Criminologists use databases to analyze secondary data on crime and criminal behavior.

2.3 THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (p. 35)

- The *Uniform Crime Reporting Program* is the country's major source of crime data and information produced by city, county, and state law enforcement agencies.
- The *Uniform Crime Report (UCR)*, published by the FBI, is the most extensive set of U.S. crime statistics available.

a. Part I and Part II Crimes

- *Part I Crimes*, or *index crimes* include: murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- Part I offenses are: more serious crimes (felonies); elicit much public concern; include *crimes of violence* and *crimes against property*; and estimate the seriousness of the U.S. crime problem. (see Table 2.1, p. 35)
- *Part II Crimes* are all other crimes except traffic violations, including fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, and gambling. (see Table 2.1, p. 35)

b. Limitations and Criticisms of the Uniform Crime Report (p. 38)

- Many crimes are excluded from the index.
- Many people do not report crime. The *dark figure of crime*, is the range of crimes that are committed in society but are undiscovered, unreported, or unrecorded.
- Not all crime index offenses are recorded
- Crimes are recorded inconsistently
- The UCR does not include federal crimes; additionally, there are significant differences between local or state definitions of crime, and definitions of crime used by the FBI.

2.4 OTHER WAYS TO MEASURE CRIME (p. 40)

a. The National Crime Victimization Survey (p. 40)

- The *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)*, conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, is an estimate of the total number of crimes committed in the United States using data derived from a continuing survey of the occupants of a representative sample of housing units in the U.S.
- The NCVS (and the UCR) report a continuing decline in violent crime rates in the United States.
- Reasons for the decline are as follows: an increase in the number of police officers; more aggressive policing; an increased use of incarceration; demographic shifts; generally improved employment opportunities; and changes in collective values.

- b. **Limitations of the National Crime Victimization Survey (p. 41)**
 - NCVS limitations include:
 - underreporting of crime by victims;
 - fabrication of crimes by survey respondents;
 - reports of crimes that occur outside the time frame of the study.

- c. **The National Incident-Based Reporting System (p. 43)**
 - The *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)* is an incident-based reporting system through which crime data are collected on each single crime occurrence.
 - The NIBRS attempts to overcome some of the problems of the UCR and NCVS.
 - As more states submit NIBRS data, they will become an increasingly important source of information for criminologists.

- d. **Self-Report Surveys and Their Limitations (p. 44)**
 - *Self-report surveys* attempt to measure crime by asking people to report their own criminal activities.
 - Limitations of self-report studies include:
 - They do not represent national samples but focus only on a local population;
 - They tend to survey particular groups of people;
 - Subjects may forget or be deceptive in their responses;
 - Respondents who have committed crimes may be reluctant to report these behaviors.

2.5 CRIME PATTERNS: CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINALS AND CRIME VICTIMS (p. 46)

- a. **Ecological and Time Factors (p. 46)**
 - Ecological and time factors, such as geographical location, time of day, and time of year, reveal patterns that are important to understanding criminal behavior.

- b. **Crime and Age (p. 47)**
 - The relationship between age and crime is very clear.
 - Young people commit more crime than older people, regardless of social class, gender, race, or marital status.
 - The *Aging-out phenomenon* is the decline in criminal activities as offenders age.

- c. **Crime and Gender (p. 49)**
 - The crime rates of males are much higher than those of females.
 - However, the UCR indicates that, during the past decade, arrest rates for women increased at more than twice the rates of men.
 - The types of crimes committed also vary by gender.

d. Crime and Race and Class (p. 50)

- Race is not an indicator of criminal behavior.
- Some researchers link crime to socioeconomic background.
- Other researchers stress social maladjustment as an indicator of criminal behavior.

Reading 2.1 *The Professional Thief* by Edwin Sutherland (p. 56)

- Reading 2.1 is a classic example of the case study method.
- Sutherland:
 - interviewed a professional thief;
 - obtained in-depth information that would be difficult to get through other methods;
 - learned what it means to be a professional thief rather than an amateur thief;
 - learned how professional thieves are organized;
 - learned how professional thieves network and communicate with one another.

Reading 2.2 *Covert Participant Observation: Reconsidering The Least Used Method* by J. Mitchell Miller (p. 57)

- In this reading, the author considers the advantages employing covert research methods in criminological studies.