

# CRIMINOLOGY

*Fourth edition*

**STEPHEN JONES**

*Senior Lecturer in Law, University of Bristol*

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# Contents

<i>Preface to the fourth edition</i>	v
<i>Preface to the third edition</i>	vi
<i>Preface to the second edition</i>	vii
<i>Preface to the first edition</i>	viii

<b>Introduction—Criminology: its origins and research methods</b>	1
The origins of criminology	1
The development of criminology in Britain	2
The development of criminology in the USA	4
Britain's radical contribution	5
The past thirty years	6
Methods of criminological research	6
Quantitative research	7
Qualitative research	9
Conclusion	10

---

## **PART I CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL: ALTERNATIVE DISCOURSES**

<b>1 Crime: definitions and conflicting images</b>	13
Problems of definition and context	13
Alternative definitions of 'criminal' behaviour	16
Crime is in the eye of the beholder	19
Crime as protecting the interests of the powerful	20
Conflicting images of crime	21
Autonomous behaviour v structural forces	21
Rich law v poor law	22
Corporate crime v street crime	24
Terrorism v justifiable state action	28
Conclusion	30
<b>2 The statistics on crime and their meaning</b>	31
Court statistics	32

Police statistics	32
Reporting crime	33
Recording crime	35
The counting rules	38
The National Crime Recording Standard	39
Victim surveys	40
Self-report surveys	45
International crime comparisons	47
Official data	47
The International Crime Victims Survey	48
The International Study of Self-Reported Delinquency	49
Conclusion	49
<b>3 The media and 'law and order'</b>	<b>51</b>
Legal constraints on the media	51
Sources of the media's information on crime	52
The police	52
Other sources of information	53
Selection of crime news	53
The content of crime news	57
A media agenda?	59
The implications of the media's portrayal of crime	62
Deviance amplification	62
Moral panic	63
Public perception of crime	65
Effect on attitudes and behaviour	66
Effect on sentencers	68
Conclusion	68
<hr/>	
<b>PART II SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME</b>	
<b>4 The classical and positivist traditions</b>	<b>73</b>
Pre-Enlightenment Europe	73
The classical school	74
Cesare Beccaria	75
Jeremy Bentham	77

Problems with classicism	78
The neoclassical school	79
The positivist school	80
Quetelet and Guerry	81
Cesare Lombroso	82
Enrico Ferri	83
Raffaele Garofalo	84
Evaluation	85
The classical and positivist approaches: later developments	87
Conclusion	89
<b>5 Crime and the environment</b>	<b>90</b>
The Victorian slum	90
The Chicago School and social disorganisation	92
Differential association—the interactionist link	96
Evaluation of differential association	98
The legacies of the Chicago School	100
Post-war developments in Britain	101
The growth of modern environmental criminology	102
Effects on social policy—USA	104
Effects on social policy—Britain	106
Conclusion	109
<b>6 Poverty, anomie and strain</b>	<b>112</b>
Crime and poverty	112
Crime and unemployment	113
Economic inequality	115
Conclusion	116
Functionalism and anomie	116
Emile Durkheim	117
Merton, anomie and strain	121
Durkheim and Merton	124
Evaluation of Merton's theory	124
Empirical support	127
Early developments of anomie theory	127

More recent developments of anomie theory	128
Agnew's general strain theory	128
'Crime and the American Dream'	130
'The Exclusive Society'	132
Conclusion	132
<b>7 Subcultural theories</b>	134
Frederick M Thrasher	134
William F Whyte	135
Albert K Cohen	135
Walter B Miller	138
Criticism	140
Richard A Cloward and Lloyd E Ohlin	141
Delinquency and opportunity: criticisms	143
Evaluation of American subcultural theories	144
David Matza	145
The early British research	148
British subcultures in the 1970s	149
The new millennium—from gangs to delinquent youth groups	152
Girls and subcultures	153
Race and gangs	155
Conclusion	155
<b>8 Interactionism and phenomenology</b>	157
Interactionism	157
Evaluation	162
Policy implications	166
Reintegrative shaming	168
Conclusion	173
Phenomenology and ethnomethodology	174
Katz's 'Seductions of Crime'	177
Cultural criminology	179
Evaluation	180
<b>9 Conflict, Marxist and radical theories of crime</b>	181
Conflict theorists	181
Thorsten Sellin	181

George Vold	182
Ralf Dahrendorf	183
Austin T Turk	184
The transition	185
Richard Quinney 1	185
William Chambliss 1	186
Evaluation of conflict criminology	188
Marxist criminology	190
Willem Bonger	190
Richard Quinney 2	191
William Chambliss 2	192
Marxism and crime in Britain: 'The New Criminology'	193
Evaluation of Marxist criminology	197
Late modernism and the post modern condition	199
The 'risk society'	199
Post modernism	201
Peacemaking criminology	203
Constitutive criminology	203
Conclusion	204
<b>10 Realist criminology and victims</b>	<b>206</b>
Right Realism	206
Evaluation	209
Left Realism	210
Evaluation	213
Victims	217
Conclusion	223
<b>11 Theories of control</b>	<b>225</b>
Early social control theories	226
Travis Hirschi and social control	228
Gottfredson and Hirschi's individual control theory	230
Hagan's power control theory	234
Control theory in Britain	235
Evaluation	238
Tittle's control balance	240
Conclusion	242

<b>12 Gender and crime</b>	<b>244</b>
The extent of female crime	244
Traditional criminology: biological and psychological explanations	246
Cesare Lombroso	246
W I Thomas	247
Sigmund Freud	248
Otto Pollak	248
Later positivist work	249
Traditional criminology: sociological explanations	251
Female emancipation	256
Radical feminism	259
Masculinities and crime	260
Masculinities and crime: problems	263
Conclusion	265

---

### **PART III BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CRIME**

<b>13 Biological factors and crime</b>	<b>269</b>
Constitutional factors	269
Cesare Lombroso	269
Charles Goring	270
Earnest Hooton	271
William Sheldon and body types	272
Genetic factors	274
Twin studies	275
Adoption studies	277
Chromosome abnormalities	279
Biochemical factors	282
Neurotransmitters	282
Hormones	283
Nutrition and hypoglycaemia	286
The environment	287
Central nervous system	287
Epilepsy	288
Brain damage and dysfunction	289
Autonomic nervous system	291

Alcohol and drugs	292
Alcohol	293
Drugs	295
Conclusion	296
<b>14 Intelligence, mental disorder and crime</b>	<b>300</b>
Intelligence and crime	300
Background	300
Intelligence and crime	301
Race, intelligence and crime	303
Conclusion	305
Mental disorder and crime	306
The legal definition	307
The relationship between crime and mental disorder	308
Mental disorder in criminals	308
Criminal behaviour in mentally disordered populations	309
Forms of mental disorder	310
Mental disorder and violence	316
Conclusion	317
<b>15 Personality theories</b>	<b>319</b>
The search for 'criminal' traits	319
Psychoanalytic explanations of crime	320
The Freudian personality	321
Phases of personality development	322
Methods of dealing with instinctual urges	322
Resolution of the Oedipus complex	323
Later problems with the superego	324
Attachment	326
Evaluation	329
Conclusion	330
Learning theories	331
Classical conditioning	332
Operant learning	332
Social learning theory	333
Rational choice theory	335
TV and film violence	336



Differential association theory	339
Eysenck's theory of criminality	339
Structure of personality	340
The biological basis of personality	342
Socialisation	342
Gordon Trasler	343
Evaluation	343
Conclusion	344
<b>16 Violent, aggressive and sexual offences</b>	<b>346</b>
Violent and aggressive offences	346
Frequency of violent offences	347
Explanations of violent offending	348
Factors precipitating violence	351
The aggressive personality	351
Spouse or partner abuse	352
Child abuse	354
Sexual offences	358
Frequency of sexual offences	358
Explanations of sexual offending	360
Exposure	361
Sexual offences against children	362
Rape	364
Conclusion	369
<b>And finally...</b>	<b>371</b>
<i>Bibliography</i>	375
<i>Name index</i>	429
<i>Subject index</i>	437