Type: E

1. Brennan, T., Breitenbach, M., Dieterich, W., Salsisbury E., & Van Voorhis, P. (2012). Women's Pathways to Serious and Habitual Crime, Criminal Justice and Behavior, 39, pp. 1481-1508. [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/39/11/1481?ijkey=g.g51FvXf0EkY&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb>]

Briefly summarize the article.

\*a. Answers may vary

@ Learning Objective: 3-6 Discuss three reasons why it is believed that men commit more crime than women.

Type: E

2. Brennan, T., Breitenbach, M., Dieterich, W., Salsisbury E., & Van Voorhis, P. (2012). Women's Pathways to Serious and Habitual Crime, Criminal Justice and Behavior, 39, pp. 1481-1508. [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/39/11/1481?ijkey=g.g51FvXf0EkY&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb>]

What are the hypothetical “common pathways identified in the article?

\*a. Answers may vary. (1) A normal or situational female offender; (2) An AL pathway; (3) A victimized, socially withdrawn and depressed pathway; (4) A chronic serious offender; (5) Socialized offenders and socially marginalized groups.

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Type: E

3. Brennan, T., Breitenbach, M., Dieterich, W., Salsisbury E., & Van Voorhis, P. (2012). Women's Pathways to Serious and Habitual Crime, Criminal Justice and Behavior, 39, pp. 1481-1508. [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/39/11/1481?ijkey=g.g51FvXf0EkY&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb>]

How do Paths 3 and 4 differ?

\*a. Answers may vary. Path 3 is below Path 4 for fewer weapon offenses, criminal history, prior detentions, drug involvement, and noncompliance. Path 3 has lower numbers for drug abuse and drug offenses. Path 3 for young single mothers has more stress and anxiety over parenting and more depression than Path 4. Path 3 has more prior domestic violence convictions, more indications of anger in the current offense, and more current domestic violence charges.

@ Learning Objective: 3-6 Discuss three reasons why it is believed that men commit more crime than women.

Type: E

4. Agnew, R. (2011). Crime and time: The temporal patterning of causal variables, Theoretical Criminology, 15, pp. 115-139. [<http://tcr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/15/2/115?ijkey=tFPamkMWFibO2&keytype=ref&siteid=sptcr>]

What are the three temporal levels?

\*a. Answers may vary. (1) Baseline levels or long-term averages; (2) short term deviations around these baseline levels, with such deviations lasting from hours to day; (3) and situational deviations, lasting from seconds to minutes.

@ Learning Objective: 3-4: Explain why crime varies across time and space.

Type: E

5. Agnew, R. (2011). Crime and time: The temporal patterning of causal variables, Theoretical Criminology, 15, pp. 115-139. [<http://tcr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/15/2/115?ijkey=tFPamkMWFibO2&keytype=ref&siteid=sptcr>]

Considering the authors’ new view of temporal patterning, what steps can be taken to reduce crime?

\*a. Answers may vary. First, identify individuals at a high risk for experiencing short-term and situational spikes favorable to crime. Second, monitor the temporal patterns of these individuals on the causes of crime. And finally, intervene when the causes are starting to spike and teach individuals to intervene on their own.

@ Learning Objective: 3-4: Explain why crime varies across time and space.