CCJ 6920 CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY - Fall 2024

Mondays 3:00-6:00pm, TUR2346

Instructor: Dr. Abby Fagan, <u>afagan@ufl.edu</u>; (352) 294-7169 **Office Hours:** (in person at 3362 Turlington Hall and via Zoom)

Mondays: 1:00-3:00pmTuesdays: 11:00-12:30pm

OVERVIEW

This course will familiarize students with the major theories proposed to explain involvement in crime and the operation of the criminal justice system. We will review these theories to understand the causes of crime identified as important, the mediating processes and mechanisms that lead from these causes to criminal behavior(s), and the moderating factors that may amplify or mitigate the likelihood that these causes will result in crime. The course will help students prepare for the theory comprehensive exam and develop critical thinking skills by comparing and contrasting the tenets, strengths, weaknesses, and empirical support for criminological theories and understanding how they can inform criminal justice policies and practices. Knowledge will be obtained through lecture, classroom discussions, and written assignments.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the semester, you will be able to:

- Summarize in one sentence the basic premise of each major criminological theory
- Explain the causal mechanisms identified in each theory as influencing involvement in crime, victimization, and/or the criminal justice system
- Evaluate the strength and weaknesses of the theories, including how well they have been tested and their empirical support
- Identify and explain how criminological theories can be used to prevent/reduce involvement in crime and improve the criminal justice system
- Determine which criminological theory(ies) will inform your research
- Be better prepared to pass the criminological theory comprehensive exam

READINGS

- **Required**: Articles shown on the course schedule
- Highly Recommended: Ronald L. Akers, Christine S. Sellers, and Wesley G. Jennings.
 2020. Criminological Theories (Eighth Edition). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Recommended: Francis T. Cullen, Robert Agnew, and Pamela Wilcox. 2021. Criminological Theory Past to Present: Essential Readings (Seventh Edition). New York, Oxford University Press.

EXPECTATIONS FOR CLASS BEHAVIOR

- **Be an active participant**. This class is a seminar. As such, my role is to provide information, promote your learning, and facilitate discussion. Your role is to engage with the material, no matter how familiar or unfamiliar it is to you, and to share your ideas with the class. Every class, I expect that you will be fully prepared, paying attention, thinking critically, and participating. *You need to do more than just show up*.
- Be considerate and refrain from rude behavior, including arriving late or leaving early, sleeping, reading outside materials, making comments under your breath, or emailing or texting others. To avoid temptation, WE WILL ALL TURN OFF CELL PHONES WHILE IN CLASS.
- Respect others' experiences, do not judge, do not interrupt or insult others, and do not make others feel embarrassed or ashamed of their views. We do not have to agree with each another, but we need to acknowledge that we all have different experiences based on race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, gender and sexual preferences, age, physical disability(ies) and so on. Also, realize that some of your classmates may have been involved in or know others involved in the juvenile and/or criminal justice system(s).

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Students with disabilities requesting accommodations should meet with the Disability Resource Center (352-392-8565, https://disability.ufl.edu/). Once registered, students will receive an accommodation letter that must be shared with Dr. Fagan. Students with disabilities should follow this procedure as early as possible in the semester.

SENSITIVE TOPICS AND CAMPUS RESOURCES

In this class, we will discuss crime, victimization, and other sensitive topics. If you have serious emotional challenges with the course content, or if you are aware of other students in such a position, please consider contacting one of the following support services for students:

- Health Care Center: http://shcc.ufl.edu/
- Counseling and Wellness Center: http://www.counseling.ufl.edu/cwc/
- Office of Victims' Services: http://www.police.ufl.edu/victim-services/
- U Matter, We Care: https://umatter.ufl.edu/; umatter@ufl.edu; 352-294-2273
- University Police Department: https://police.ufl.edu/; 352-392-1111.

COURSE POLICIES

- Communication. The best way to communicate with me is through email; you can also message me in Canvas. I will use Canvas to post assignments, readings, and lecture slides, and to send announcements to the entire class. I will email individual students when issues pertain only to that person. It is your responsibility to pro-actively communicate with me with any problems, requests for assistance, or questions. You should regularly check your email (the account that UF has assigned to you, unless you inform me otherwise) and understand how to navigate Canvas.
- Attendance. This seminar meets only once per week and relies heavily on class discussion and interaction. I expect each student to attend every class and arrive on time unless a significant and legitimate reason prevents you from doing so (e.g., serious illness, death of a family member, religious holiday, conference attendance). Students who are absent must still submit required written assignments on time and should obtain class notes from other students (not Dr. Fagan). Unexcused absences will affect your final grade and three absences will earn you a failing grade.

- Recording of Classes. UF policy states that students are allowed to record video or audio of lectures. The only purposes for which these recordings may be used are: (1) for personal educational use, (2) in connection with a complaint to the university, or (3) as evidence in, or in preparation for, a criminal or civil proceeding. All other purposes are prohibited, and students may not publish or distribute recorded lectures without the written consent of the instructor.
- Plagiarism/Cheating. Students are bound by the UF Honor Pledge and the Conduct and Honor Code: https://www.dso.ufl.edu/sccr/process/student-conduct-honor-code/. Violations of the Honor Code include plagiarism, improper citation of sources, using another student's work, and any other form of academic misrepresentation. If you do not uphold these standards and cheat or plagiarize in this course, you will fail the class.
- Course Evaluation: Students are expected to provide professional and respectful feedback on the quality of instruction in this course by completing course evaluations online via GatorEvals at the end of the semester. Guidance on how to give feedback in a professional and respectful manner is available at https://gatorevals.aa.ufl.edu/students/. Students will be notified when the evaluation period opens and can complete evaluations through the email they receive from GatorEvals, in their Canvas course menu under GatorEvals, or via https://ufl.bluera.com/ufl/. Summaries of course evaluation results are available to students at https://gatorevals.aa.ufl.edu/public-results/.

GRADING

- Late Assignments. Readings and assignments should be completed by the beginning of class on the date listed on the syllabus unless otherwise stated. Late work is penalized 5 points per day.
- Theory Summaries (n=5): 25% (5% each) of the final grade.
 - Students will submit **five** short (2-4 page, double spaced) papers that demonstrate their understanding of five theories reviewed during Weeks 3-15.
 - o Papers should draw on the assigned readings and include the following:
 - A summary of the theory(ies) stated in your own words.
 - Identification of the key constructs, mediators, and/or moderators influencing involvement in crime, victimization, and/or the criminal justice system as posited in the theory.
 - An overall rating of the theory's strengths and weaknesses based on its logical consistency, scope, parsimony, testability, utility for policy and practice, and empirical support. Use a rating scale of 1-5, with a "1" corresponding to a very poor theory and a "5" indicating a very strong theory. Provide justification for your rating.
 - O Summaries will be graded as an "A", "C", or "F". An "A" assignment is complete, clear, thoughtful, and includes citations. A "C" assignment is incomplete and/or not well developed. An "F" indicates that the assignment was not submitted or was written with little thought.
 - You must submit your papers via Canvas by the start of class on the first day the theory is discussed in class.

- Empirical Article Summaries (n=3): 30% (10% each). Students will provide a written summary and critique of three articles published in the past five years in a top criminology journal (see Resources for a list of journals) that relate to three theories covered this semester (one article per theory). The articles must describe the results of an empirical test of a theory, in which the outcome (dependent variable) examined in the article is criminal perpetration or victimization. Papers cannot already be listed on the syllabus.
 - O The summary should: a) identify how the study improves upon prior tests of the theory; b) explain the research study design, population(s), and key independent and dependent variables; c) identify the research question(s) and summarize the findings for each question; and d) evaluate how well the study tested the theory, including how well the measures reflect the theoretical concepts, the degree to which it supports the theory's hypotheses, and its major limitations.
 - o Papers should be 4-6 pages, double-spaced.
 - o Papers are to be submitted via Canvas by the start of class on the day the theory is discussed for the first *or* second time.
- Book Summary: 15%. Students will read one book from a provided list of theory texts, then submit notes for each chapter (as an appendix) and a summary of the key tenets of the theory as detailed in the book as well as your assessment of the theory's strengths and weaknesses. The summary should be about 5 pages, double spaced, and written so that you and others can easily understand the book's content. You may include any direct quotations you feel best capture the author(s)' points. The notes and summary are due on the last day of class.
- Final Exam: 30%. The final exam will be a mock comprehensive exam. Similar to a real exam, I will provide you with **four** questions, and you will have 72 hours to provide responses to **two** questions of your choice. Your two answers must differ in content and demonstrate that you have a comprehensive understanding of the theory(ies) selected. Papers will be no longer than 12 pages and double spaced with 12-point font, not including a bibliography. The final exam will be given during finals week.

FINAL GRADES WILL BE ASSIGNED USING THE FOLLOWING SCALE

- 93-100%=A
- 90-92.9%=A-
- 87-89.9%=B+
- 83-86.9%=B
- 80-82.9%=B-
- 77-79.9%=C+
- 73-76.9%=C
- 70-72.9%=C-
- 67-69.9%=D+
- 63-66.9%=D
- 60-62.9%=D-
- 0-59.9%=F

COURSE SCHEDULE, TOPICS, AND ASSIGNMENTS (SUBJECT TO REVISION)

Although not listed after Week 1, students should read the relevant chapters in Akers et al. (2020)

Highlighted references are books but I have uploaded to Canvas most of the book excerpts from

Cullen et al. (2022). I strongly encourage you to read the entire book at some point.

Topic	Required Readings	Recommended Readings	
Week 1: August 26	Akers et al., 2020, Chapter 1	"Resources" on Canvas	
Introduction	(Bernard, 1990)		
	Wilson, 1974:		
	https://www.commentarymagazine		
	.com/articles/crime-and-the-		
	<u>criminologists/</u>		
Week 2: September 2	No Class: Labor Day		
Week 3: September 9	(Apel, 2022)	(Becker, 1968)	
Deterrence	(Beccaria, 1764/1983)	(Clear, 2008)	
Rational Choice	(Clarke & Cornish, 1985)	(Cornish & Clarke, 1986)	
	(Loughran et al., 2016)	(Matsueda, Kreager, & Huizinga, 2006)	
	(Nagin, 2013) - skim	(Nagin, 2014)	
	(Stafford & Warr, 1993)	(Paternoster, 1987)	
	(Tyler, 2004)		
Week 4: September 16	(Akers, 1990)	(Burgess & Akers, 1966)	
<u>Learning Theories</u>	(Akers, 2009)	(Matsueda, 1988)	
Differential Association	(Anderson, 1999)	(Patterson, Dishion, & Bank, 1984)	
Social Learning	(Becker, 1953)	(Sykes & Matza, 1957)	
	(Krohn, 1999)		
W. 1. 7. G	(Sutherland, 1947)	(711) 0.36 1.100.6	
Week 5: September 23	(Akers et al., 1979)	(Elliott & Menard, 1996)	
Learning Theories	(Li, 2022)	(Giordano, Cernkovich, & Pugh, 1986)	
	(McGloin & Thomas, 2019)	(Haynie & Osgood, 2005)	
	(Pratt et al., 2010)	(Hoeben et al., 2016)	
	(Widom, 1989)	(Kandel, 1996)	
		(Kruis, Seo, & Kim, 2020)	
West (a Santambay 20	(Alama 1001)	(Warr & Stafford, 1991)	
Week 6: September 30	(Akers, 1991)	(Burt, 2020)	
Social Control Social bond theory	(Costello & Laub, 2020) (Gottfredson, 2019)	(Geis, 2000) (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 2019)	
Self-control theory	(Gottfredson, 2019) (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990)	(Marcus, 2004)	
Sen-control theory	(Hirschi, 1969)	(Reiss, 1951)	
	(Hirschi & Gottfredson, 2000)	(Keiss, 1931)	
	(Taylor, 2001)		
Week 7: October 7	(Grasmick et al., 1993)	(Cernkovich & Giordano, 1992)	
Social Control	(Krohn & Massey, 1980)	(Li et al., 2019)	
Social Collinol	(Moffitt et al., 2011)	(Pratt et al., 2014)	
	(Pratt & Cullen, 2000)	(Unnever et al., 2009)	
	(Kempf-Leonard, 2019)	(Vazsony, Mikuška, & Kelley, 2017)	
	((Wright et al., 1999)	
Week 8: October 14	(Agnew, 1985)	(Agnew, 2006)	
Strain Theories	(Agnew, 2001)	(Agnew, 2019)	
Anomie	(Broidy & Agnew, 1997)	(Cloward & Ohlin, 1960)	
Institutional Anomie	(Merton, 1938)	(Cullen & Messner, 2007)	
General Strain Theory	(Messner & Rosenfeld, 2008)	(Messner & Rosenfeld, 1994)	
J	(Unnever & Gabbidon, 2011)		

Topic	Required Readings	Recommended Readings
*	•	
Week 9: October 21	(Agnew & White, 1992)	(Broidy, 2001)
Strain Theories	(Barbieri et al., 2019)	(Collins & Menard, 2021)
	(Bunch, Iratzoqui, & Watts, 2018)	(Paternoster & Mazerolle, 1994)
	(Simons et al., 2003)	(Reid et al., 2022)
	(Thaxton & Agnew, 2018)	
Week 10: October 28	(Bursik Jr. & Grasmick, 1993)	(Bursik Jr., 1988)
Social Disorganization	(Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls,	(Kubrin & Weitzer, 2003)
	1997)	(Sampson, 2011)
	(Sampson & Wilson, 1995)	(Sampson, 2012)
	(Shaw & McKay, 1942)	(Wilson, 1987)
	(Wilson & Kelling, 1982)	
Week 11: November 4	(Bellair, 1997)	(Browning, 2002)
Social Disorganization	(Kirk & Papachristos, 2011)	(Krivo & Peterson, 1996)
	(Pratt & Cullen, 2005)	(Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn, 2000)
	(Kubrin, Branic, & Hipp, 2022)	(Morenoff, Sampson, & Raudenbush,
	(Sampson & Groves, 1989)	2001)
		(Pattillo, 1998)
		(Sampson & Raudenbush, 1999)
		(Sharkey, Torrats-Espinosa, & Takyar,
XX 1 10 XI 1 11	N. Cl	2017)
Week 12: November 11		: Veteran's Day
Week 13: November 18	(Blumstein, Cohen, & Farrington,	(Carlsson & Sivertsson, 2021)
Life Course	1988)	(Giordano, Cernkovich, & Rudolph,
Developmental	(Broidy et al., 2003)	(Sampson & Loub, 1002)
	(Cullen, 2011)	(Sampson & Laub, 1993)
	(Moffitt, 1993)	(Patterson, DeBaryshe, & Ramsey, 1989)
	(Moffitt, 2018) (Paternoster & Bushway, 2009)	(Pettit & Western, 2004)
	(Sampson & Laub, 1990)	(Piquero, 2023) (Uggen, 2000)
	(Sampson & Laub, 1990)	(Warr, 1998)
Week 14: November 25	No Class	: Thanksgiving
Week 15: December 2	(Braithwaite, 1989)	(Chesney-Lind, 1989)
Labeling	(Becker, 1963)	(Daly, 1992)
Feminist	(Bernburg & Krohn, 2003)	(Heimer & De Coster, 1999)
1 chimist	(Chambliss, 1973)	(Miller, 2008)
	(Adler, 1975)	(Pager, 2003)
	(Daly & Chesney-Lind, 1988)	(Paternoster & Iovanni, 1989)
	(Kruttschnitt, 2013)	(Steffensmeier & Allen, 1996)
	(22.00000000000000000000000000000000000	(Steffensmeier et al., 2005)
Book Summary: Due December 2 at 3pm		
Final Exam: Issued December 7 at 8am; Due December 9 at 11:59 pm		
a mai Baum, nouse December 7 at 0am, Dat December 7 at 11.07 pm		

- Adler, F. (1975). Sisters in crime: The rise of the new female criminal. McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Agnew, R. (1985). A revised strain theory of delinquency. Social Forces, 64(1), 151-167.
- Agnew, R. (2001). Building on the foundation of General Strain Theory: Specifying the types of strain most likely to lead to crime and delinquency. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 38(4), 319-361.
- Agnew, R. (2006). Pressured into crime: An overview of general strain theory. Roxbury Publishing Company.
- Agnew, R. (2019). The rise of social control theory, fall of classic strain theory, and reconciliation between social control and general strain theories. In J. C. Oleson & B. J. Costello (Eds.), *Fifty years of causes of delinquency, Volume 25* (pp. 29-44). Routledge.
- Agnew, R., & White, H. R. (1992). An empirical test of General Strain Theory. *Criminology*, 30, 475-499.
- Akers, R. L. (1990). Rational choice, deterrence, and social learning theory in criminology: The path not taken. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 81(3), 653-676.
- Akers, R. L. (1991). Self-control as a general theory of crime. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 7(2), 201-211.
- Akers, R. L. (2009). Social learning and social structure: A general theory of crime and deviance. Transaction Publishers.
- Akers, R. L., Krohn, M. D., Lanza-Kaduce, L., & Radosevich, M. (1979). Social learning and deviant behavior: A specific test of a general theory. *American Sociological Review*, 44, 636-655.
- Anderson, E. (1999). Code of the street. W.W. Norton.
- Apel, R. (2022). Sanctions, perceptions, and crime. Annual Review of Criminology, 5, 205-227.
- Barbieri, N., Clipper, S. J., Narvey, C., Rude, A., Craig, J. M., & Piquero, N. L. (2019). Assessing general strain theory and measures of victimization, 2002–2018. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 49, 101304.
- Beccaria, C. (1764/1983). On crimes and punishments (H. Paolucci, Trans.). Bobbs-Merrill.
- Becker, G. S. (1968). Crime and punishment: An economic approach. *Journal of Political Economy*, 76(2), 169-217.
- Becker, H. S. (1953). Becoming a marihuana user. American Journal of Sociology, 59(3), 235-242.
- Becker, H. S. (1963). Outsiders: Studies in the sociology of deviance. Macmillan.
- Bellair, P. E. (1997). Social interaction and community crime: Examining the importance of neighbor networks. *Criminology*, *35*, 677-703.
- Bernard, T. J. (1990). Twenty years of testing theories: What have we learned and why? *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 27(4), 325-347.
- Bernburg, J. G., & Krohn, M. D. (2003). Labeling, life chance, and adult crime: The direct and indirect effects of official intervention in adolescence on crime in early adulthood. *Criminology*, 41(4), 1287-1318.
- Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., & Farrington, D. P. (1988). Criminal career research: Its value for criminology. *Criminology*, 26(1), 1-35.
- Braithwaite, J. (1989). Crime, shame and reintegration. Cambridge University Press.
- Broidy, L. (2001). A test of General Strain Theory. Criminology, 39(1), 9-35.
- Broidy, L., & Agnew, R. (1997). Gender and crime: A General Strain Theory perspective. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 34(3), 275-306.
- Broidy, L. M., Tremblay, R. E., Brame, R., Fergusson, D. M., Horwood, J. L., Laird, R. D., Moffitt, T. E., Nagin, D. S., Bates, J. E., Dodge, K. A., Loeber, R., Lynam, D. R., & Pettit, G. S. (2003). Developmental trajectories of childhood, disruptive behaviors and adolescent delinquency: A six-site, cross-national study. *Developmental Psychology*, 39(2), 222-245.
- Browning, C. R. (2002). The span of collective efficacy: extending social disorganization theory to partner violence. *Journal of Marriage and Family 64*, 833-850.
- Bunch, J., Iratzoqui, A., & Watts, S. (2018). Child abuse, self-control, and delinquency: A general strain perspective. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *56*, 20-28.
- Burgess, R., & Akers, R. L. (1966). A differential association reinforcement theory of criminal behavior. Social Problems, 14, 128-147.
- Bursik Jr., R. J. (1988). Social disorganization and theories of crime and delinquency: Problems and prospects. *Criminology*, 26(4), 519-551.

- Bursik Jr., R. J., & Grasmick, H. G. (1993). *Neighborhoods and crime: The dimensions of effective community control*. Lexington Books.
- Burt, C. H. (2020). Self-control and crime: Beyond Gottfredson & Hirschi's theory. *Annual Review of Criminology*, *3*, 43-73.
- Carlsson, C., & Sivertsson, F. (2021). Age, gender, and crime in a Stockholm birth cohort to age 64. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 7, 359-384.
- Cernkovich, S., & Giordano, P. C. (1992). School bonding, race, and delinquency. *Criminology*, 30(2), 261-291.
- Chambliss, W. J. (1973). The Saints and the Roughnecks. Society, 11(1), 24-31.
- Chesney-Lind, M. (1989). Girls' crime and woman's place: Toward a feminist model of female delinquency. *Crime and Delinquency*, 35(1), 5-29.
- Clarke, R. V., & Cornish, D. B. (1985). Modeling offenders decisions: A framework for research and policy. In M. Tonry & N. Morris (Eds.), *Crime and Justice* (Vol. 6, pp. 147-185). The University of Chicago Press.
- Clear, T. R. (2008). The effects of high imprisonment rates on communities. *Crime and Justice*, 37(1), 97-132.
- Cloward, R., & Ohlin, L. (1960). *Delinquency and opportunity*. Free Press.
- Collins, A. M., & Menard, S. (2021). Anomie and adult crime. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 7, 420-448.
- Cornish, D. B., & Clarke, R. V. (1986). *The reasoning criminal: Rational choice perspectives on offending.* Springer Verlag.
- Costello, B. J., & Laub, J. H. (2020). Social control theory: The legacy of Travis Hirschi's Causes of Delinquency. *Annual Review of Criminology*, *3*, 21-41.
- Cullen, F. T. (2011). Beyond adolescence-limited criminology: Choosing our future-the American Society of Criminology 2010 Sutherland address. *Criminology*, 49(2), 287-330.
- Cullen, F. T., & Messner, S. F. (2007). The making of criminology revisited: An oral history of Merton's anomie paradigm. *Theoretical Criminology*, 11(1), 5-37.
- Daly, K. (1992). Women's pathways to felony court: Feminist theories of lawbreaking and problems of representation. *Southern California Review of Law and Women's Studies*, *3*, 11-52.
- Daly, K., & Chesney-Lind, M. (1988). Feminism and criminology. *Justice Quarterly*, *5*(4), 497-535. https://doi.org/10.1080/07418828800089871
- Elliott, D. S., & Menard, S. (1996). Delinquent friends and delinquent behavior: Temporal and developmental patterns. In J. D. Hawkins (Ed.), *Delinquency and crime: Current theories* (pp. 28-67). Cambridge University Press.
- Geis, G. (2000). On the absence of self-control as the basis for a general theory of crime: A critique. *Theoretical Criminology*, 4(1), 35-53.
- Giordano, P. C., Cernkovich, S. A., & Pugh, M. D. (1986). Friendships and delinquency. *American Journal of Sociology*, 91, 1170-1202.
- Giordano, P. C., Cernkovich, S. A., & Rudolph, J. L. (2002). Gender, crime and desistance: Toward a theory of cognitive transformation. *American Journal of Sociology*, 107(4), 990-1064.
- Gottfredson, M. (2019). Self-control theory and crime. In Criminology and Criminal Justice: Oxford.
- Gottfredson, M., & Hirschi, T. (2019). *Modern control theory and the limits of criminal justice*. Oxford University Press.
- Gottfredson, M. R., & Hirschi, T. (1990). A general theory of crime. Stanford University Press.
- Grasmick, H. G., Tittle, C. R., Bursik, R. J., & Arneklev, B. J. (1993). Testing the core empirical implications of Gottfredson and Hirshchi's General Theory of Crime. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 30(1), 5-29.
- Haynie, D., & Osgood, D. W. (2005). Reconsidering peers and delinquency: How do peers matter? *Social Forces*, 84(2), 1109-1130.
- Heimer, K., & De Coster, S. (1999). The gendering of violent delinquency. *Criminology*, *37*(2), 277-318. Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of delinquency*. University of California Press.
- Hirschi, T., & Gottfredson, M. R. (2000). In defense of self-control. *Theoretical Criminology*, 4(1), 55-69.
- Hoeben, E. M., Meldrum, R. C., Walker, D. A., & Young, J. T. N. (2016). The role of peer delinquency and unstructured socializing in explaining delinquency and substance use: A state-of-the-art review. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 47, 108-122.

- Kandel, D. B. (1996). The parental and peer contexts of adolescent deviance: An algebra of interpersonal influences. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 26(2), 289-315.
- Kempf-Leonard, K. (2019). The status of Hirschi's social control theory after 50 years. In J. C. Oleson & B. J. Costello (Eds.), *Fifty years of causes of delinquency, Volume 25* (pp. 161-208). Routledge.
- Kirk, D. S., & Papachristos, A. V. (2011). Cultural mechanisms and the persistence of neighborhood violence. *American Journal of Sociology*, *116*(4), 1190-1233.
- Krivo, L. J., & Peterson, R. D. (1996). Extremely disadvantaged neighborhoods and urban crime. *Social Forces*, 75(2), 619-650.
- Krohn, M. D. (1999). Social learning theory: The continuing development of a perspective. *Theoretical Criminology*, *3*, 462-476.
- Krohn, M. D., & Massey, J. L. (1980). Social control and delinquent behavior: An examination of the elements of the social bond. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 21, 529-543.
- Kruis, N. E., Seo, C., & Kim, B. (2020). Revisiting the empirical status of social learning theory on substance use: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 55(4), 666-683.
- Kruttschnitt, C. (2013). Gender and crime. Annual Review of Sociology, 39, 291-308.
- Kubrin, C. E., Branic, N., & Hipp, J. R. (2022). (Re)conceptualizing neighborhood ecology in social disorganization theory: From a variable-centered approach to a neighborhood-centered approach. *Crime & Delinquency*, 68(11), 2008-2032.
- Kubrin, C. E., & Weitzer, R. (2003). New directions in social disorganization theory. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 40(4), 374-402.
- Leventhal, T., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2000). The neighborhoods they live in: The effects of neighborhood residence on child and adolescent outcomes. *Psychological Bulletin*, *126*(2), 309-337.
- Li, C. K. W. (2022). The applicability of social structure and social learning theory to explain intimate partner violence perpetration across national contexts. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *37*, NP22475–NP22500.
- Li, J.-B., Willems, Y. E., Stok, F. M., Dekovic', M., Bartels, M., & Finkenauer, C. (2019). Parenting and self-control across early to late adolescence: A three-level meta-analysis. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, *14*(6), 967-1005.
- Loughran, T. A., Paternoster, R., Chalfin, A., & Wilson, T. (2016). Can rational choice be considered a general theory of crime? Evidence from individual-level panel data. *Criminology*, 54(1), 86-112.
- Marcus, B. (2004). Self-control in the general theory of crime: Theoretical implications of a measurement problems. *Theoretical Criminology*, 8(1), 33-55.
- Matsueda, R. L. (1988). The current state of differential association theory. *Crime & Delinquency*, 34, 277-306.
- Matsueda, R. L., Kreager, D. A., & Huizinga, D. (2006). Deterring delinquents: A rational choice model of theft and violence. *American Sociological Review*, 71, 95-122.
- McGloin, J. M., & Thomas, K. J. (2019). Peer influence and delinquency. *Annual Review of Criminology*, 2, 241-264.
- Merton, R. K. (1938). Social structure and anomie. American Sociological Review, 3, 672-682.
- Messner, S. F., & Rosenfeld, R. (1994). Crime and the American Dream. Wadsworth.
- Messner, S. F., & Rosenfeld, R. (2008). The present and future of institutional-anomie theory. In F. T. Cullen, J. P. Wright, & K. R. Blevins (Eds.), *Taking stock: The status of criminological theory* (pp. 127-148). Routledge.
- Miller, J. (2008). *Getting played: African American girls, urban inequality, and gender violence*. New York University Press.
- Moffitt, T. E. (1993). Adolescence-limited and life-course persistent anti-social behavior: A developmental taxonomy. *Psychological Review*, *100*(4), 674-701.
- Moffitt, T. E. (2018). Male antisocial behaviour in adolescence and beyond. *Nature*, 2, 177-186.
- Moffitt, T. E., Arseneault, L., Belskya, D., Dickson, N., Hancox, R. J., Harrington, H., Houts, R., Poulton, R., Roberts, B. W., Rossa, S., Sears, M. R., Thomson, W. M., & Caspi, A. (2011). A gradient of childhood self-control predicts health, wealth, and public safety. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*.
- Morenoff, J. D., Sampson, R. J., & Raudenbush, S. W. (2001). Neighborhood inequality, collective efficacy, and the spatial dynamics of urban violence. *Criminology*, 39(3), 517-560.
- Nagin, D. S. (2013). Deterrence in the twenty-first century. Crime and Justice, 42(1), 199-263.

- Nagin, D. S. (2014). Deterrence and the death penalty: Why the statistics should be ignored. *Significance*, 11(2), 9-13.
- Pager, D. (2003). The mark of a criminal record. American Journal of Sociology, 108(5), 937-975.
- Paternoster, R. (1987). The deterrent effect of the perceived certainty and severity of punishment: A review of the evidence and issues. *Justice Quarterly*, 4(2), 173-217.
- Paternoster, R., & Bushway, S. (2009). Desistance and the feared self: Toward an identity theory of criminal desistance. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 99(4), 1103-1156.
- Paternoster, R., & Iovanni, L. (1989). The labeling perspective and delinquency: An elaboration of the theory and an assessment of the evidence. *Justice Quarterly*, 6(3), 359-394.
- Paternoster, R., & Mazerolle, P. (1994). General Strain Theory and delinquency: A replication and extension. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 31, 235-263.
- Patterson, G. R., DeBaryshe, B. D., & Ramsey, E. (1989). A developmental perspective on antisocial behavior. *American Psychologist*, 44(2), 329-335.
- Patterson, G. R., Dishion, T. J., & Bank, L. (1984). Family interaction: A process model of deviancy training. *Aggressive Behavior*, 10, 253-267.
- Pattillo, M. E. (1998). Sweet mother and gangbangers: Managing crime in a middle class neighborohood. *Social Forces*, *76*, 747-774.
- Pettit, B., & Western, B. (2004). Mass imprisonment and the life course: Race and class inequality in U.S. incarceration. *American Sociological Review*, 69, 151-169.
- Piquero, A. R. (2023). "We study the past to understand the present; we understand the present to guide the future": The time capsule of developmental and life-course criminology. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 85, 101932.
- Pratt, T. C., & Cullen, F. T. (2000). The empirical status of Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime: A meta analysis. *Criminology*, 38(3), 931-964.
- Pratt, T. C., & Cullen, F. T. (2005). Assessing macro-level predictors and theories of crime: A metaanalysis. In M. Tonry (Ed.), *Crime and Justice* (Vol. 32, pp. 373-450). University of Chicago Press.
- Pratt, T. C., Cullen, F. T., Sellers, C. S., Winfree, L. T., Madensen, T. D., Daigle, L. E., Fearn, N. E., & Gau, J. M. (2010). The empirical status of social learning theory: A meta analysis. *Justice Quarterly*, 27(6), 765-802. https://doi.org/10.1080/07418820903379610
- Pratt, T. C., Turanovic, J. J., Fox, K. A., & Wright, K. A. (2014). Self-control and victimization: A meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 52(1), 87-116.
- Reid, J. A., Chenneville, T., Gardy, S. M., & Baglivio, M. T. (2022). An exploratory study of COVID-19's impact on psychological distress and antisocial behavior among justice-involved youth. *Crime & Delinquency*, 68(8), 1271-1291.
- Reiss, A. J. (1951). Delinquency as the failure of personal and social controls. *American Sociological Review*, 16(2), 196-207.
- Sampson, R. J. (2011). The community. In J. Q. Wilson & J. Petersilia (Eds.), *Crime and public policy* (pp. 210-236). Oxford University Press.
- Sampson, R. J. (2012). Great American city: Chicago and the enduring neighborhood effect. University of Chicago Press.
- Sampson, R. J., & Groves, W. B. (1989). Community structure and crime: Testing social-disorganization theory. *American Journal of Sociology*, *94*(4), 774-802.
- Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (1990). Crime and deviance over the life course: The salience of adult social bonds. *American Sociological Review*, 55, 609-627.
- Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (1993). Crime in the making: Pathways and turning points through life. Harvard University Press.
- Sampson, R. J., & Raudenbush, S. W. (1999). Systematic social observation of public spaces: A new look at disorder in urban neighborhoods. *American Journal of Sociology*, 105, 603-651.
- Sampson, R. J., Raudenbush, S. W., & Earls, F. (1997). Neighborhoods and violent crime: A multilevel study of collective efficacy. *Science*, 277, 918-924.
- Sampson, R. J., & Wilson, W. J. (1995). Toward a theory of race, crime, and urban inequality. In J. Hagan & R. D. Peterson (Eds.), *Crime and Inequality* (pp. 37-54). Stanford University Press.
- Sharkey, P., Torrats-Espinosa, & Takyar, D. (2017). Community and the crime decline: The causal effect of local nonprofits on violent crime. *American Sociological Review*, 82(6), 1214-1240.
- Shaw, C. R., & McKay, H. D. (1942). Juvenile delinquency and urban areas. University of Chicago Press.

- Simons, R. L., Chen, Y.-F., Stewart, E. A., & Brody, G. H. (2003). Incidents of discrimination and risk for delinquency: A longitudinal test of strain theory with an African American sample. *Justice Ouarterly*, 20(4), 827-854.
- Stafford, M. C., & Warr, M. (1993). A reconceptualization of general and specific deterrence. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 30(2), 123-128.
- Steffensmeier, D., & Allen, E. (1996). Gender and crime: Toward a gendered theory of female offending. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 22, 459-487. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.22.1.459
- Steffensmeier, D., Schwartz, J., Zhong, H., & Ackerman, J. (2005). An assessment of recent trends in girls' violence using diverse longitudinal sources: is the gender gap closing? *Criminology*, 43(2), 355-405
- Sutherland, E. H. (1947). Principles of Criminology. J. B. Lippincott.
- Sykes, G. M., & Matza, D. (1957). Techniques of Neutralization: A theory of delinquency. *Americal Sociological Review*, 22(6), 664-670.
- Taylor, C. (2001). The relationship between social and self-control: Tracing Hirschi's criminological career. *Theoretical Criminology*, *5*(3), 369-388.
- Thaxton, S., & Agnew, R. (2018). When criminal coping is likely: An examination of conditioning effects in General Strain Theory. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 34, 887-920.
- Tyler, T. (2004). Enhancing police legitimacy. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 593, 84-99.
- Uggen, C. (2000). Work as a turning point in the life course of criminals: A duration model of age, employment and recidivism. *American Sociological Review*, 65(4), 529-546.
- Unnever, J. D., Cullen, F. T., Mathers, S. A., McClure, T. E., & Allison, M. C. (2009). Racial discrimination and Hirschi's criminological classic: A chapter in the sociology of knowledge. *Justice Quarterly*, 26(3), 377-409.
- Unnever, J. D., & Gabbidon, S. L. (2011). A theory of African American offending: Race, racism, and crime. Routledge.
- Vazsony, A. T., Mikuška, J., & Kelley, E. L. (2017). It's time: A meta-analysis on the self-control-deviance link. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 48, 48-63.
- Warr, M. (1998). Life-course transitions and desistance from crime. Criminology, 36(2), 183-216.
- Warr, M., & Stafford, M. (1991). The influence of delinquent peers: What they think or what they do? *Criminology*, 29(4), 851-866.
- Widom, C. S. (1989). The cycle of violence. Science, 244, 160-166.
- Wilson, J. Q., & Kelling, G. L. (1982). Broken windows. The Atlantic Monthly, 249(3), 29-38.
- Wilson, W. J. (1987). *The truly disadvantaged: The inner city, the underclass, and public policy*. University of Chicago Press.
- Wright, B. R. E., Caspi, A., Moffitt, T. E., & Silva, P. A. (1999). Low self-control, social bonds, and crime: Social causation, social selection, or both? *Criminology*, *37*(3), 479-514.