



## **DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE & POLITICAL SCIENCE Criminal Justice Ph.D. Program Theory/Methods Comprehensive Exam Reading List**

The Ph.D. comprehensive examinations are an integral part of the Ph.D. degree in Criminal Justice. They represent the part of the program that requires students to demonstrate their understanding of the central issues facing the discipline. It also requires students to have formed their own positions on these issues, to demonstrate that they have the ability to articulate and defend these positions. As such, they place an emphasis not only on what people know but also on how they can use what they know, and if they have developed an understanding of how what we know can be transformed through research, theory development, and action. The student is expected to demonstrate in the examinations their reasoned perspective on the literature in our field and their ability to integrate that literature to describe future developments.

### **Content**

The Theory/Methods examination includes the history of criminological theory, meanings of and trends in theory development, contemporary theories of crime and criminal behavior, research testing these theories, and applications of these theories to types of crime (e.g., drugs, violence, white collar crime, etc.) and groups of special interest (e.g., women, minorities, juveniles, and victims). In addition, this exam will require students to relate their knowledge of the methods commonly employed in criminological research, including both quantitative and qualitative methods and analytical techniques.

### **Administration**

All examinations are given twice each year (generally on the third Saturday in January and August). Each exam will be eight hours in length. Students will be given between 6 and 8 questions of which they will be required to answer four. At each offering, the Department will designate a specific tenured or tenure-track faculty member to proctor the exam process. Copies of past examinations will be kept in the Department and will be available to students to facilitate their understanding of the nature of the examinations and the expectations for their overall content.

All examinations must be word-processed. Students who elect to hand write their answers must leave the answers with the examiner at the end of the examination, then return to

the Department on the next business day to key in the exact text they have handwritten during the examination. The text will be proofread by staff. Any variation between the two versions will be taken as a case of academic dishonesty and may result in failure of the comprehensive exam.

### **Preparation**

Preparation for the Theory/Methods comprehensive examination is facilitated by taking required and recommended courses. These courses are not required of students before taking exams but are offered as guides to the kinds of materials that should be covered during the preparation. It must be understood that completion of these courses is not all that needs to be done to prepare for comprehensive exams. In addition to satisfactory performance in course work, the students must develop their own positions and organize the literature in a way that leads them to be able to “profess” the discipline.

A key thrust of the Theory/Methods comprehensive examination is the expectation that students will be able to integrate theory and research. Students are expected to know the “empirical status” of each theory; that is, to what extent do existing research studies support each theory? Students also must be able to know how to test theories. This entails mastering two types of knowledge: first, students must know how to measure the key concepts of each theory; second, students must know how to measure “crime”—the dependent variable in tests of crime.

For the Theory/Methods examination, students should consider taking courses offered as part of the Criminological Theory track (Criminology, Delinquency, Individual Theories, Structural Theories, Criminogenic Commodities, and Violence). Courses in research and statistical methods will also be useful in preparing for this exam (Quantitative Methods, Qualitative Methods, Applied Statistics, Applied Regression Models, and Program Evaluation).

### **Additional Exam Requirements**

In addition to coursework, students have access to suggested reading lists compiled by the faculty for each examination. As with coursework, these reading lists are designed to be study **guides**. In addition to the reading list, students are expected— as noted—to know the empirical research on the theories. This task involves reading the tests of these theories that have been undertaken and that are usually published in academic journals (some findings appear in books). Beyond classic empirical studies, students must examine the main journals in the field over at least the past five years to find and then read articles that assess the theories of

crime on this reading list. These journals include (but are not necessarily limited to): *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Theoretical Criminology*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *American Sociological Review*, and *Social Forces*.

### **Taking the Examination**

No advice can be offered that will ensure a passing grade on the comprehensive examination. Even so, it might be helpful to share some broad suggestions on the factors that often are considered in the grading of the examination. First, it is essential that students know the theories accurately (e.g., what the theory argues; how theorists within a tradition differ from one another; how a theory has developed and changed over time). Too often, students simply make statements about a theory or about a concept within a theory that are incorrect.

Second, a related difficulty is when students display a surface knowledge of the theoretical material. Stated positively, answers that show scholarly depth are accorded higher grades. Stated negatively, answers that are filled with broad statements—which themselves are not supported with appropriate citations to the literature—do not show convincingly that a student truly knows the subject matter. Remember this simple but important point: only what is written on the exam can be graded. Professors cannot “fill in the blank” or “assume you know the answer.”

Third, scholarly depth is shown by citing appropriate works. Note that merely providing “a string cite”—that is, a list of works cited with no discussion of any work in *detail*—is not sufficient to answer a question. In assessing the empirical status of a theory or issue, students must be able to discuss the research analytically: what are the major points or conclusions that can be drawn from existing studies? Further, in conveying an answer, an effort must be made to discuss research studies in detail (e.g., the sample and measures used, specific findings, the reason why the study illuminates an important aspect about the theory). Thus, an answer might make a point about a theory and list several citations, and then go on to say: “For example....” - and discuss one or two studies in detail that substantiate this point being set forth.

Fourth, citations to textbooks are forbidden (do not do it!!!). Textbooks on theory—such as Akers’ *Criminological Theories* and Lilly, Cullen, and Ball’s *Criminological Theory*—may be useful in helping you to organize main points about different theories and learning about a given theory’s empirical status. These works, however, are not replacements for reading the original theoretical contributions of the authors listed on your reading list. In your examination, you must cite the original theoretical works and research studies.

## **Grading**

Comprehensive examinations will be graded by at least three tenured or tenure-track faculty with full-time appointments in the Department. Each grader will grade each question "pass" or "fail" (faculty may also make a recommendation for or against a grade of "pass with distinction"). The Department Head, or his or her designee, will tabulate scores by student in a matrix by de-identified graders. Each student will be allowed to review the matrix for their own examination, but not for other students. All examinations with 75% of the total possible score will pass. Those with less than 75% will fail.

Once a student fails a comprehensive examination, he or she must retake the exam at the next offering. A student who fails will meet with faculty members for advising about how to proceed in preparation for the second administration. A student who fails a comprehensive examination a second time shall be terminated from the doctoral program.

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## **General Theory Readings**

Hirschi, T. (1979). Separate and unequal is better. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 16:34-38.

Tittle, C.R. (1985). The assumption that general theories are not possible. In Meier (Ed.). Theoretical Methods. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Elliott, D.S. (1985). The assumption that theories can be combined with increased explanatory power: Theoretical integration. In Meier (Ed.). Theoretical Methods. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Messner, S.F., Krohn, M.D., and Liska, A.E. (1989). Theoretical Integration in the Study of Deviance and Crime: Problems and Prospects. Albany, NY: SUNY Press.

Bernard, T. (1990). Twenty years of testing theories: What have we learned and why? Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 27:325-347.

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## **Biosocial Perspectives**

Gould, S.J. (1981). The Mismeasure of Man. New York: W.W. Norton.

From Jacoby, Joseph E. ed. (1988) *Classics of Criminology*. Reprint edition. Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland. The following selections:

G. Lombroso-Ferrero, "Criminal Man."  
R. Dugdale, "The Jukes."  
H. Goddard, "Feeble-mindedness."  
E. Hooton, "The American Criminal."

Mednick, S. Gabrielli, W. and Hutchings, B. (1984). Genetic influences in criminal convictions. Science. 224:891-894.

Rowe, D. and Osgood, W. (1984). Heredity and sociological theories of delinquency. American Sociological Review. 42:218.

Wilson, J.Q. and Herrnstein, R. (1985). Crime and Human Nature. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Denno, D. (1988). Human biology and criminal responsibility: Free will or free ride. University of Pennsylvania Law Review. 137:615-671.

Walters, G. and White, T. (1989). Heredity and crime: Bad genes or bad research? Criminology. 27:455-485.

Fishbein, D. (1990). Biological perspectives in criminology. Criminology. 28: 27-72.

Walter, G. (1992). A meta-analysis of the gene-crime relationship. Criminology. 30:595-614.

Rafter, N. (1992). Criminal anthropology in the United States. Criminology. 30:525-546.

Zahn-Waxler, C., Schmitz, S., Fulker, D.W., Robinson, J., and Emde, R. (1996). Behavior problems in 5-year-old monozygotic and dizygotic twins: Genetic and environmental influences, patterns of regulation, and internalization of control. Development and Psychopathology. 8:103-122.

Ellis, L. and Walsh, A. (1997). Gene-based evolutionary theories in criminology. Criminology. 35:229-276.

Fishbein, D. (2001). Biobehavioral Perspectives in Criminology. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Walsh, A. (2002). Biosocial Criminology. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson.

Cauffman, E., Steinert, L., and Piquero, A. (2005). "Psychological, Neuropsychological, and Physiological Correlates of Serious Antisocial Behavior in Adolescence: The Role of Self Control." Criminology. 43(1):113-175.

Wright, J. and Beaver, K. (2005). Do Parents Matter in Creating Self-Control in their Children? A Genetically Informed Test of Gottfredson and Hirschi's Theory of Low Self Control. Criminology. 43(4):1169-1202.

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## **Psychological Perspectives**

### ***Psychoanalytical Theory***

Aichorn, A. (1963). Wayward Youth. New York: Viking Press.

Redl, F. and Toch, H. (1979). The Psychoanalytic Perspective. In Hans Toch (ed.) Psychology of Crime and Criminal Justice (pp. 182-197). New York: Rinehart and Wilson.

### ***Behaviorism***

Berkowitz, L. (1989). Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis: Examination and Reformulation. Psychological Bulletin. 106:59-73.

Spiegler, M. and Guevremont, D. (1998). Contemporary Behavior Therapy. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Pacific Grove, CA:Brooks/Cole.

Verona, E. and Carbonell, J. (2000). Female Violence and Personality: Evidence of a Pattern of Over-controlled Hostility Among One-Time Violent Female Offenders. Criminal Justice and Behavior. 27:176-195.

### ***Cognition***

Samenow, S.E. (1984). Inside the Criminal Mind. New York: Times Books.

### ***Moral Development***

Gilligan, C. (1982). In a Different Voice: Psychological Theory and Women's Development. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Jennings, W.S., Kilkenny, R., and Kohlberg, L. (1983). Moral Development Theory and Practice for Youthful and Adult Offenders. In W.S. Laufer and J.M. Day (eds.) Personality Theory, Moral Development, and Criminal Behavior. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books.

Kohlberg, L. (1976). Moral Stages and Moralization: The Cognitive Development Approach. In T. Lickona (ed.) Moral Development and Behavior. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Mears, D., Ploeger, M., and Warr, M. (1998). Explaining the Gender Gap in Delinquency: Peer Influence and Moral Evaluations of Behavior. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 35:252-266.

### ***Personality Traits***

- Andrews, D. and Wormith, J. (1989). Personality and Crime: Knowledge Destruction and Construction in Criminology. Justice Quarterly. 6(3):289-311.
- Digman, J. (1990). Personality Structure: Emergence of the Five Factor Model. Annual Review of Psychology. 41:417-440.
- Eysenck, H.J. (1996). Personality and Crime: Where Do We Stand? Psychology, Crime, and Law. 2:143-152.
- Tennebaum, D. (1977). Personality and Criminality: A Summary and Implications of the Literature. Journal of Criminal Justice. 5:225-235.

### ***Psychopathy***

- Cleckly, H. (1976). The Mask of Sanity. St. Louis: Mosby.
- Farrington, D. (1991). Antisocial Personality from Childhood to Adulthood. The Psychologist. 4:389-394.
- Harris, G.T., Rice, M.E., and Quinsey, V.L. (1993). Psychopathology as a Taxon: Evidence that Psychopaths are a Discrete Class. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology. 62:387-397.
- Seagrave, D. and Grisso, T. (2002). Adolescent Development and the Measurement of Juvenile Psychopathy. Law and Human Behavior. 26:219-239.
- Simourd, D. and Hoge, R. (2002). Criminal Psychopathy: A Risk and Need Perspective. Criminal Justice and Behavior. 72:256-272.

### ***Intelligence and Crime***

- Cullen, F., Genreau, P., Jarjoura, G.R., and Wright, J.P. (1997). Crime and the Bell Curve: Lessons from Intelligent Criminology. Crime and Delinquency. 43:397-411.
- Garlick, D. (2002). Understanding the Nature of the General Factor of Intelligence: The role of Individual Differences in Neural Plasticity and an Explanatory Mechanism. Psychological Review. 109:116-136.
- Hirschi, T. and Hindelang, M. (1977). Intelligence and delinquency: A revisionist review. American Sociological Review. 42:471-587.
- Ward, D.A. and Tittle, C.R. (1994). IQ and delinquency: A test of two competing explanations. Journal of Quantitative Criminology. 10:189-212.

- Block, J., Block, J., and Keyes, S. (1988). Longitudinally foretelling drug usage in adolescence: Early childhood personality and environmental precursors. Child Development. 2:336-355.
- Andrews, D. and Bonta, J. (1993). The Psychology of Criminal Conduct. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson.
- Raine, A. (1993). The Psychopathology of Crime: Criminal Behavior as a Clinical Disorder. San Diego: Academic Press.
- Caspi, A., Moffitt, T., Silva, P., Loeber, M., Krueger, R., and Schmutte, P. (1993). Are some people crime-prone? Replications of the personality-crime relationship across countries, genders, races, and methods. Criminology. 32:163-195.
- Moffitt T., Lynam, D., and Sira, P. (1994). Neuropsychological tests predicting persistent male delinquency. Criminology. 32:277-300.
- Hare, R. (1996). Psychopathy: A clinical construct whose time has come. Criminal Justice and Behavior. 23:25-54.
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### **Classical School and Deterrence**

- Beccaria, C. (1764). On Crimes and Punishments.
- Tittle, C.R. (1969). Crime rates and legal sanctions. Social Problems. 16:409-422.
- Chiricos, T.G. and Waldo, G.P. (1970). Punishment and crime: An examination of some empirical evidence. Social Problems. 18:200-217.
- Logan, C.H. (1975). Crime, punishment, and deterrence. Southwestern Sociological Quarterly. 48:515-530.
- Erickson, M., Gibbs, J.P., and Jensen, G.F. (1977). The deterrence doctrine and the perceived certainty of legal punishments. American Sociological Review. 42:305-317.
- Nagin, D. (1978). General deterrence: A review of the empirical evidence. In A. Blumstein, J. Cohen, and D. Nagin (Eds.), Deterrence and Incapacitation: Estimating the Effects of Criminal Sanctions on Crime Rates. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Science.
- Grasmick, H.G. and Green, D.E. (1980). Legal punishment, social disapproval and internalization as inhibitors of illegal behavior. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology 71:325-335.
- Saltzman, T., Paternoster, R., Waldo, G., and Chiricos, T. (1982). Deterrent and experiential effects: The problem of causal order in perceptual deterrence research. Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency. 19:172-189.

- Paternoster R., Saltzman, T., Waldo, G., and Chiricos, T. (1983). Perceived risk and social control: Do sanctions really deter? Law and Society Review. 17:457-479.
- Paternoster, R. (1987). The deterrent effect of the perceived certainty and severity of punishment. Justice Quarterly. 4:173-217.
- Smith, D.A. and Gartin, P.R. (1989). Specifying specific deterrence. American Sociological Review. 54:94-106.
- Simpson, S. and Koper, L. (1992). Deterring corporate crime. Criminology. 30:347-375.
- Burkett, S.R. and Ward, D.A. (1993). A note on perceptual deterrence, religiously based moral condemnation, and social control. Criminology. 31:119-134.
- Stafford, M. and Warr, M. (1993). Reconceptualization of general and specific deterrence. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 30:123-135.
- Nagin, D.S. (1998). Criminal deterrence: Research at the outset of the twenty-first century. In Michael Tonry (Ed.), Crime and Justice: A Review of Research Volume 23. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
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### **Rational Choice Extensions of Deterrence Theories**

- Chamlin M. (1991). A Longitudinal Analysis of the Arrest-Crime Relationship: A Further Examination of the Tipping Effect. Justice Quarterly. 8:187-199.
- Chamlin, M. (1992). Time Aggregation and Time Lag in Macro-Level Deterrence Research. Criminology. 20:377-395.
- Nagin, D. and Paternoster, R. (1994). Personal Capital and Social Control: The Deterrence Implications of a Theory of Individual Differences in Criminal Offending. Criminology. 32:851-604.
- Williams, K. and Hawkins, R. (1986). Perpetual Research on General Deterrence: A Critical Review. Law and Society Review. 20(4):545-572.
- Yu, J. and Liska, A. (1993). The Certainty of Punishment. Criminology. 31:447-464.
- Piliavin, I., Thornton, C., Gartner, R., and Matsueda, R. (1986). Crime, deterrence, and rational choice. American Sociological Review. 51:101-119.
- Paternoster, R. (1989). Absolute and restrictive deterrence in a panel of youth. Social Problems 36:289-309.

- Paternoster, R. (1989). Decisions to Participate in and Desist From Four Types of Common Delinquency: Deterrence and the Rational Choice Perspective. Law & Society Review. 23:7-40.
- Akers, R. (1990). Rational choice, deterrence, and social learning theory in criminology: The path not taken. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology. 81:653-676.
- Grasmick, H.G. and Bursik, R.J. (1990). Conscience, Significant Others, and Rational Choice: Extending the Deterrence Model. Law & Society Review. 24:837-861.
- Nagin, D. and Paternoster, R. (1991). The preventative effects of the perceived risk of arrest: Testing an expanded conception of deterrence. Criminology. 29:561-587.
- Bachman, R., Paternoster, R., and Ward, S. (1992). The rationality of sexual offending: Testing a deterrence/rational choice conception of sexual assault. Law & Society Review. 26:343-372.
- Paternoster, R. and Simpson, S. (1996). Sanction threats and appeals to morality: Testing a rational choice model of corporate crime. Law & Society Review. 30:549-583.
- Piquero, A. and Tibbetts, S. (1996). Specifying the direct and indirect effects of low self-control and situational factors in offenders' decision making: toward a more complete model of rational offending. Justice Quarterly. 13:481-510.
- Tibbetts, S.G. and Herz, D.C. (1996). Gender differences in factors of social control and rational choice. Deviant Behavior. 17:183-208.
- Loewenstein, G., Nagin, D., and Paternoster, R. (1997). Effect of Sexual Arousal on Expectations of Sexual Forcefulness. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 34:443-473.
- Bouffard, J., Exum, M.L., and Paternoster, R. (2000). Whither the Beast? The role of emotions in a rational choice theory of crime. In Simpson (Ed.), Of Crime and Criminality: Using Theory in Everyday Life.
- Piquero, A.R. and Pogarsky, G. (2002). Beyond Stafford and Warr's reconceptualization of deterrence: personal and vicarious experiences, impulsivity, and offending behavior. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 39:153-186.
- Pogarsky, G. (2002). Identifying "deterable" offenders; implications for research on deterrence. Justice Quarterly. 19:431-452.
- Bouffard, J.A. (2002). Influence of emotion on rational decision-making in sexual aggression. Journal of Criminal Justice. 30:121-134.
- Exum, M.L. (2002). Application and Robustness of the Rational Choice Perspective in the Study of Intoxicated and Angry Intentions to Aggress. Criminology. 40:933-966.

- Bouffard, J.A. (2002). Methodological and Theoretical Implications of Using Subject-Generated Consequences in Test of Rational Choice Theory. Justice Quarterly. 19:747-772.
- Pogarsky, G. and Piquero, A.R. (2003). Can punishment encourage offending? Investigating the "resetting" effect. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 40:95-120.
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### **Routine Activities**

- Lynch, J. and Cantor, D. (1992). Ecological and Behavioral Influences on Property Victimization at Home. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 29:335-362.
- Messner, S. and Blau, R. (1987). Routine Leisure Activities and Rates of Crime: A Macro-Level Analysis. Social Forces. 66:1035-1052.
- Smith, D. and Jarjoura, G.R. (1989). Household Characteristics, Neighborhood Composition, and Burglary Victimization. Social Forces. 68:621-640.
- Wilcox, O., Madensen, T., and Tillyer, M. (2007). Guardianship in Context: Implications for Burglary Risk and Prevention. Criminology. 45:771-804.
- Cohen, L.E. and Felson, M. (1979). Social change and crime rate trends: A routine activity approach. American Sociological Review. 44:588-608.
- Cornish, D. and Clarke, R. (1987). Understanding crime displacement. Criminology. 25:933-947.
- Felson, M. (1987). Routine activity and crime prevention in the developing metropolis. Criminology. 25:911-931.
- Sherman, G. and Buerger, M. (1989). Hot spots of predatory crime: Routine activities and the criminology of place. Criminology. 27:27-55.
- Kennedy, L.W. and Forde, D.R. (1990). Routine activities and crime. Criminology. 28:137-152.
- Miethe, T.D. and Meier, R.F. (1990). Opportunity, choice, and criminal victimization. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 27:243-266.
- Sampson, R.J. and Lauritsen, J.L. (1990). Deviant lifestyles, proximity of crime, and the offender-victim link in personal violence. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 27:110-139.
- Clarke, R. and Cornish, D. (1993). Routine activity and rational choice. Advances in Criminological Theory Volume 5. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Press.
- Osgood, D., Wilson, J., O'Malley, P., Bachman, J., and Johnston, L. (1996). Routine activities and deviant behavior. American Sociological Review. 61:635-655.

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## **Social Support**

- Colvin, M., Cullen, F., and VanderVen, T. (2002). Coercion, Social Support, and Crime: An Emerging Theoretical Consensus. Criminology. 40:19-42.
- Cullen, F., Wright, J.P., and Chamlin, M. (1998). Social Support and Social Reform: A Progressive Crime Control Agenda. Crime and Delinquency. 45:188-207.
- Wright, J.P. and Cullen, F. (2001). Parental Efficacy and Delinquent Behavior: Do Control and Support Matter? Criminology. 39:601-629.

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## **Social Disorganization**

- Baumer, E., Horney, J. Felson, R., and Lauritsen, J. (2003). Neighborhood Disadvantage and the Nature of Violence. Criminology. 41:39-71.
- Bellair, P. (1997). Social Interaction and Community Crime: Examining the Importance of Neighbor Networks. Criminology. 35:677-703.
- Browning, D., Fienberg, S. and Dietz, R. (2004). The Paradox of Social Organization: Networks, Collective Efficacy, and Violent Crime in Urban Neighborhoods. Social Forces. 83:502-534.
- Bursik, R. (1988). Social Disorganization and Theories of Crime and Delinquency. Criminology. 26:519-551.
- Kubrin, C. and Weitzer, R. (2003). New Directions in Social Disorganization Theory. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 40:374-402.
- Morenoff, J., Sampson, R., and Raudenbush, S. (2001). Neighborhood Inequality, Collective Efficacy, and the Spatial Dynamics of Urban Violence. Criminology. 39:517-560.
- Sampson, R., Morenoff, J., and Gannon-Towley, T. (2002). Assessing Neighborhood Effects: Social Processes and New Directions in Research. Annual Review of Sociology. 28:443-478.
- Sampson, R. (1988). Local Friendship Ties and Community Attachment in Mass Society: A Multilevel Systemic Model. American Sociological Review. 53:766-779.
- Tripllett, R., Sun, I., and Ganiney, R. (2005). Social Disorganization and the Ability and Willingness to Enact Control: A Preliminary Test. Western Criminology Review. 6:89-103.

- Velez, M. (2001). The role of Public social Control in Urban Neighborhoods: A Multilevel Analysis of Victimization Risk. Criminology. 39:837-864.
- Veysey, B. and Messner, S. (1999). Further Testing of Social Disorganization Theory: An Elaboration of Sampson and Groves's 'Community Structure and Crime.' Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 36:156-174.
- Warner, B. (2003). The Role of Attenuated Culture in Social Disorganization Theory. Criminology. 41:73-97.
- Warner, B. and Rountree, P. (1997). Local Social Ties in a Community and Crime Model: Questioning the System Nature of Informal Social Control. Social Problems. 44:520-536.
- Warner, B. (2007). Directly Intervene or Call the Authorities? A Study of Forms of Neighborhood Social Control within a Social Disorganization Framework. Criminology. 45:99-129.
- Wilkinson, D. (2007). Local Social Ties and Willingness to Intervene: Textured Views Among Violent Urban Youth of Neighborhood Social Control Dynamics and Situation. Justice Quarterly. 234:185-220.
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### **Shame, Embarrassment and Social Control**

- Hay, C. (2001). An Exploratory Test of Braithwaite's Reintegrative Shaming Theory. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 38:132-153.
- Braithwaite, J.J. (1989). Crime, Shame and Reintegration. Cambridge: Oxford University Press.
- Grasmick, H.G. and Bursik, R. (1990). Conscience, significant others, and rational choice. Law & Society Review. 24:837-862.
- Grasmick, H.G., Bursik, R., and Arneklev, B.J. (1993). Reduction in drunk driving as a response to increased threats of shame, embarrassment, and legal sanctions. Criminology. 31:41-67.
- Sherman, L.W. (1993). Defiance, deterrence, and irrelevance: A theory of the criminal sanction. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 30:445-473.
- Paternoster, R., Brame, R., Bachman, R., and Sherman, L.W. (1997). Do fair procedures matter? The effect of procedural justice on spouse assault. Law & Society Review. 31:163-204.
- Scheff, T. (2000). Shame and the social bond: A sociological theory. Sociological Theory. 18:84-99.
- Tibbetts, S.G. (1997). Shame and rational choice in offending decisions. Criminal Justice and Behavior. 24:234-255.

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## **Social Disorganization**

- Shaw, C. and McKay, H. (1972). Delinquency and Urban Areas. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bursik, R. and Webb, J. (1982). Community change and patterns of delinquency. American Journal of Sociology. 88:24-42.
- Reiss, A. and Tonry, M. (1986). Communities and Crime. Crime and Justice: A Review of Research, Vol. 8. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Heitgerd, J. and Bursik, R. (1987). Extra-community dynamics and the ecology of delinquency. American Journal of Sociology. 92:775-787.
- Bursik, R. (1988). Social disorganization and theories of crime and delinquency: Problems and prospects. Criminology. 26:519-551.
- Sampson, R. and Groves, B. (1989). Community structure and crime: Testing social-disorganization theory. American Journal of Sociology. 94:774-802.
- Sampson, R. (1991). Linking the micro- and macrolevel dimensions of community social organization. Social Forces. 70:43-64.
- Bursik, R. and Grasmick, H.G. (1993). Neighborhoods and Crime. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Rountree, P.W., Land, K.C., and Miethe, T.D. (1994). Macro-micro integration in the study of victimization: A hierarchical logistic model analysis across Seattle neighborhoods. Criminology. 32:387-414.
- Sampson, R., Raudenbush, S., and Earls, F. (1997). Neighborhoods and violent crime: A multilevel study of collective efficacy. Science. 277:918-924.
- Osgood, D.W. and Chambers, J. (2000). Social-disorganization outside the metropolis: An analysis of rural youth violence. Criminology. 38:81-116.

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## **Anomie/Strain and Subcultural Theories**

### ***Institutional Anomie***

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