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Criminal Justice Syllabi Summer 2012

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2012

### CJUS 620-81 Sociology of Crime and Delinquency

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# 620-81: Sociology of Crime and Delinquency

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## Syllabus-Summer 08

Prof.: Jeff Monroe, Ph.D. Classroom: Cohen 110  
Office: Cohen 157 Time: T/TR 6:00 – 9:45 pm  
Mailbox: Cohen 154 Office Hours: by appointment

Phone: (o) 745-1069 (c) 309-5607 (h) 228-0976  
Email: [Monroe@xavier.edu](mailto:Monroe@xavier.edu)

**Course Overview:** This course provides a detailed review of the social foundations of the criminal justice system along with the social causes of and societal response to crime. Specifically, this course focuses on criminal justice policies as they relate to sociological causes of crime and delinquency. This class has intensive reading and writing requirements. The primary objective of this course is to provide an understanding of how criminological theory can be used to develop criminal justice programs and policies that work than programs developed without a criminological foundation. To accomplish this objective, this class reviews existing programs and policies to determine what types of programs work, what types do not work, and what types are promising.

**Required Reading:** All readings are available online. These readings are available via the library website. You will need to login at [myxu.xu.edu](http://myxu.xu.edu).

**Assignments and Grades:** Final grades are calculated using the following criteria and scale. Additional assignments may be added at the professor's discretion.

GRADING CRITERIA	Points Each
Annotated Bibliography	100
TOTAL	100

**Annotated Bibliography:** The annotated bibliography is **due in class June 12, 2008**.

(Much of the description of the annotative bibliography is from <http://www.library.cornell.edu/olinuris/ref/research/skill28.htm#what>.) A single annotated bibliography is required for this class. An annotated bibliography is a list of citations to books, articles, and documents. Each citation is followed by a brief (usually about 150 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited. Annotations are not abstracts. Abstracts are the purely descriptive summaries often found at the beginning of scholarly journal articles or in periodical indexes. Note that annotations are descriptive and critical; they expose the author's point of view, clarity and appropriateness of expression, and authority.

Creating an annotated bibliography calls for the application of a variety of intellectual skills: concise exposition, succinct analysis, and informed library research.

First, locate and record citations to books, periodicals, and documents that may contain useful information and ideas on your topic. Briefly examine and review the actual items. Then choose those works that provide a variety of perspectives on your topic.

Cite the book, article, or document using the appropriate style.

Write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the book or article. Include one or more sentences that (a) evaluate the authority or background of the author, (b) comment on the intended audience, (c) compare or contrast this work with another you have cited, or (d) explain how this work illuminates your bibliography topic.

**Academic Honesty:** As detailed in the *Student Handbook*, "All work submitted for academic evaluation must be the student's own" (p. 68). More specifically, the handbook reads that:

The pursuit of truth demands high standards of personal honesty. Academic and professional life requires a trust based upon integrity of the written and spoken word. Accordingly, violations of certain standards of ethical behavior will not be tolerated at Xavier University. These include theft, cheating, plagiarism, unauthorized assistance in assignments and tests, unauthorized copying of computer software, the falsification of results and material submitted in reports or admission documents, and the falsification of any academic record including letters of recommendation.

All work submitted for academic evaluation must be the student's own. Certainly, the activities of other scholars will influence all students. However, the direct and unattributed use of another's efforts is prohibited as is the use of any work untruthfully submitted as one's own.

Penalties for violations of this policy may include one or more of the following: a zero for that assignment or test, an "F" in the course, and expulsion from the University. The dean of the college in which the student is enrolled is to be informed in writing of all such incidents, though the teacher has full authority to assign the grade for the assignment, test, or course.

If disputes of interpretation arise, the student, faculty member, and chair should attempt to resolve the difficulty. If this is unsatisfactory, the dean will rule in the matter. As a final appeal, the academic vice president will call a committee of tenured faculty for the purpose of making a final determination.

**Schedule:** Tentative Schedule: the following schedule is subject to change without written notice. Changes will be announced in class and may effect the dates that exams will be taken and assignments turned in. Students are responsible for keeping up to date with changes made to the schedule. Students who miss exams or assignments because of a change in the schedule will not be allowed to turn them in at a later date.

## May 12: Introduction

### May 14

Lafree, G. (2007, February). Expanding Criminology's Domain: The American Society Of Criminology 2006 Presidential Address. *Criminology*, 45(1), 1-31. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.2007.00070.x

Laub, J. (2006, May). Edwin H. Sutherland And The Michael-Adler Report: Searching For The Soul Of Criminology Seventy Years Later. *Criminology*, 44(2), 235-258. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.2006.00048.x

Nagin, D. (2007, May). Moving Choice To Center Stage In Criminological Research And Theory: The American Society Of Criminology 2006 Sutherland Address. *Criminology*, 45(2), 259-272. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.2007.00078.x

## May 19

Weisburd, D., Wyckoff, L., Ready, J., Eck, J., Hinkle, J., & Gajewski, F. (2006, August). Does Crime Just Move Around The Corner? A Controlled Study Of Spatial Displacement And Diffusion Of Crime Control Benefits. *Criminology*, 44(3), 549-592. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.2006.00057.x

Apel, R., Bushway, S., Brame, R., Haviland, A., Nagin, D., & Paternoster, R. (2007, February). Unpacking The Relationship Between Adolescent Employment And Antisocial Behavior: A Matched Samples Comparison. *Criminology*, 45(1), 67-97. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.2007.00072.x

## May 21

Piquero, N., Exum, M., & Simpson, S. (2005, June). Integrating the desire-for-control and rational choice in a corporate crime context. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 22(2), 252-280. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820500089034

Morselli, C., Tremblay, P., & McCarthy, B. (2006, February). Mentors And Criminal Achievement. *Criminology*, 44(1), 17-43. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.2006.00041.x

Kraska, P. (2006, June). Criminal Justice Theory: Toward Legitimacy and an Infrastructure. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 23(2), 167-185. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820600688735

## May 26

Yessine, A., & Bonta, J. (2006, July). Tracking High-Risk, Violent Offenders: An Examination of the National Flagging System. *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 48(4), 573-607. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from Academic Search Complete database.

Comack, E., & Brickey, S. (2007, January). Constituting the Violence of Criminalized Women. *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 49(1), 1-36. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from Academic Search Complete database.

Piquero, A., & Bouffard, J. (2007, March). Something Old, Something New: A Preliminary Investigation of Hirschi's Redefined Self-Control. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 24(1), 1-27. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820701200935

## **May 28**

Armstrong, G., & Griffin, M. (2007, March). The Effect of Local Life Circumstances on Victimization of Drug-Involved Women. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 24(1), 80-105. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820701201008

Carr, P., Napolitano, L., & Keating, J. (2007, May). We Never Call The Cops And Here Is Why: A Qualitative Examination Of Legal Cynicism In Three Philadelphia Neighborhoods. *Criminology*, 45(2), 445-480. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.2007.00084.x

## **June 2: Class Scheduled at Xavier**

McGarrell, E., & Hipple, N. (2007, June). Family Group Conferencing and Re-Offending Among First-Time Juvenile Offenders: The Indianapolis Experiment. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 24(2), 221-246. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820701294789

Baron, S., & Forde, D. (2007, June). Street Youth Crime: A Test of Control Balance Theory. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 24(2), 335-355. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820701294870

Manzoni, P., Fischer, B., & Rehm, J. (2007, July). Local Drug-Crime Dynamics in a Canadian Multi-Site Sample of Untreated Opioid Users. *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 49(3), 341-373. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from Academic Search Complete database.

Felson, R., & Pare, P. (2007, September). Does the Criminal Justice System Treat Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Offenders Leniently?. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 24(3), 435-459. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820701485601

## **June 4**

Garcia, R., Taylor, R., & Brian, L. (2007, December). Impacts of Violent Crime and Neighborhood Structure on Trusting Your Neighbors. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 24(4), 679-704. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820701717169

Hochstetler, A., DeLisi, M., & Puhmann, A. (2007, December). Toward an Integrated Model of Offending Frequency: A Replication Study. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 24(4), 582-599. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820701717128

## June 9

Hardwick, K., & Brannigan, A. (2008, January). Self-Control, Child Effects, and Informal Social Control: A Direct Test of the Primacy of Sociogenic Factors. *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 50(1), 1-30. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.3138/cjccj.50.1.1

Vazsonyi, A., & Klanjšek, R. (2008, March). A Test of Self-Control Theory Across Different Socioeconomic Strata. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 25(1), 101-131. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820801954571

## June 11

Armstrong, T. (2008, March). Are Trends in Specialization Across Arrests Explained by Changes in Specialization Occurring with Age?. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 25(1), 201-222. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820801954654

Weisburd, D., Morris, N., & Ready, J. (2008, March). Risk-Focused Policing at Places: An Experimental Evaluation. *JQ: Justice Quarterly*, 25(1), 163-200. Retrieved May 12, 2008, doi:10.1080/07418820801954647

## SAMPLE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE

**The following example uses the APA format for the journal citation. NOTE: APA requires double spacing within citations.**

**Waite, L. J., Goldschneider, F. K., & Witsberger, C. (1986). Nonfamily living and the erosion of traditional family orientations among young adults. *American Sociological Review*, 51, 541-554.**

The authors, researchers at the Rand Corporation and Brown University, use data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Women and Young Men to test their hypothesis that nonfamily living by young adults alters their attitudes, values, plans, and expectations, moving them away from their belief in traditional sex roles. They find their hypothesis strongly supported in young females, while the effects were fewer in studies of young males. Increasing the time away from parents before marrying increased individualism, self-sufficiency, and changes in attitudes about families. In contrast, an earlier study by Williams cited below shows no significant gender differences in sex role attitudes as a result of nonfamily living.