

**Sociology 371 – Criminology**  
Spring Quarter 2016  
**Study Guide for the Final Exam**

The final exam for Sociology 371 will take place on Thursday, June 9, from 10:30am-12:20pm. Please be sure to bring (a) a scan sheet (the large version, which you may purchase from the bookstore); (b) a number 2 pencil; and (c) a ball point pen.

**TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

The final exam is cumulative. Although material covered on the first two exams is fair game (see first two study guides), the emphasis will be on the material since the second exam. That material is outlined below:

**I. Urban Underclass and Crime**

- A. W.J. Wilson: Extreme Disadvantage in Inner Cities
- B. Historical trends
  - 1. Great migration
  - 2. Shift from manufacturing to service economy
  - 3. Historical legacy of racial discrimination
  - 4. Upwardly mobile blacks move out of the inner-city
- C. Residential Segregation (Massey)
- D. Quillian's Research on Residential Mobility
- E. Urban Underclass & Social Disorganization
- F. Readings:
  - Sampson, Robert J., and William J. Wilson. 1994. "Race, Crime and Urban Inequality." In *Crime and Inequality*. Edited by J. Hagan and R. Peterson. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
  - Sampson, Robert J. 2006. "Social Ecology and Collective Efficacy Theory." Pp. 132-140 in *The Essential Criminology Reader*. Edited by S. Henry and M.M. Lanier. Boulder, CO: Westview.
  - Peterson, Ruth D., and Lauren J. Krivo. 2010. *Divergent Social Worlds*, pp. 1-125.

**III. Social Capital, Collective Efficacy, and Broken Windows**

- A. Social Capital Theory (Coleman)
  - 1. Inheres in social structure (network ties)
  - 2. Facilitates social action
- B. Types of Social Capital
  - 1. Obligations, expectations, trust
  - 2. Information
  - 3. Norms and sanctions
- C. Collective Efficacy: Capacity of a neighborhood to intervene when problems arise
  - 1. Intergenerational closure, reciprocated exchange, child-centered social control
  - 2. Broken windows, collective efficacy, and crime
    - a. Finding of spuriousness.
    - b. Recent research on broken windows
- D. Readings:
  - Wilson and Kelling. 1982. "Broken Windows: The Police and Neighborhood Safety." *Atlantic Monthly*.
  - Sampson, Robert J. and Stephen W. Raudenbush. 1999. "Systematic Social Observation of Public Spaces: A New Look at Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods." *American Journal of Sociology* 105(3): 603-651.
  - Keizer, Kees, Siegwart Lindenberg, and Linda Steg. 2008. "The Spreading of Disorder." *Science* 322:1681-1685.

**III. Differential Social Organization, Collective Action, and Genocide**

- A. Differential Social Organization (Static vs. Dynamic)
  - 1. Collective action in favor of crime & against crime
  - 2. Social structure (resource mobilization theory)
  - 3. Collective action frames (frame alignment, effectiveness of frames)
  - 4. Social ties and social efficacy
- B. Genocide in Darfur
  - 1. Sand and Sorrow (video)
  - 2. Definition of genocide
  - 3. Features of genocide in Darfur (Hagan and Rymond-Richmond)
- C. Differential Social Organization of Genocide
- D. Collective Action in Favor of Genocide
  - 1. Social networks & access to resources
  - 2. Political opportunity
  - 3. Collective action frames (racism frame)
  - 4. Social efficacy
- E. The Case for Genocide and Proposed Solution

F. A Competing View

G. Readings

Matsueda, Ross L. 2006. "Differential Social Organization, Collective Action, and Crime." *Crime, Law, and Social Change* 46:3-33.

Hagan, John, and Wenona Rymond-Richmond. 2009. *Darfur and the Crime of Genocide*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-208.

**IV. Code of the Street (Anderson)**

A. Sutherland's Differential Social Organization Theory

B. Structural Causes

C. Content of the Code of the Street

D. Neighborhood Organization

E. Seattle Neighborhoods and Crime Survey

1. Data, Models, Measures

2. Findings

F. Readings:

Anderson, Elijah. 1998. "The Social Ecology of Youth Violence." Pp. 79-104 in *Youth Violence*. Edited by M. Tonry and M.H. Moore. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Matsueda, Ross L, Kevin Drakulich and Charis E. Kubrin. 2006. "Race and Neighborhood Codes of Violence." Pp. 334-336 in *The Many Colors of Crime: Inequalities of Race, Ethnicity, and Crime in America*, edited by Peterson, Krivo, and Hagan. New York: NYU Press.

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

**Part I. Multiple Choice**

1. According to Sutherland's theory of differential social organization, the crime rate of a society is determined by:
  - a. the extent to which it is organized against crime.
  - b. large scale transformations of the economy.
  - c. the historical legacy of racial discrimination.
  - d. the extent to which it is organized in favor of crime.
  - e. a and d only.
  
2. In their book, *Darfur and the Crime of Genocide*, Hagan and Rymond-Richmond
  - a. attempt to explain genocide using differential social organization, collective action, and social efficacy.
  - b. attempt to show that the number of atrocities in Darfur is greater than estimated by public health officials.
  - c. attempt to show that the atrocities in Darfur add up to genocide.
  - d. all of the above.
  - e. a and b only.

Answers: 1e,2d

**Part II. Short Answer**

3. Define social capital and explain how it might be associated with neighborhood rates of crime. (3 points)

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