

Sociology 401D – Crime and the Life Course

Spring Quarter 2013

STUDY GUIDE FOR THE FINAL EXAM

The first exam for Sociology 401D will take place on Tuesday, June 11, 4:30-6:20pm. Please be sure to bring (a) a scan sheet (the large version, which you may purchase from the bookstore) and (b) a number 2 pencil.

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

The first exam will cover the following topics, including the readings listed plus the lecture material:

I. Genetics, Families, and Child Behavior Problems

- A. Heredity and Environment
- B. Genes Select Environments
 - 1. Passively, through parents
 - 2. Actively, via child agency
 - 3. Evocatively via environment selects
 - 4. Interactively via interaction with child
- C. Empirical Research
 - 1. Caspi et al. (2002) MAOA interacts with child maltreatment
 - 2. Guo et al. (2008) MAOA, DAT1, DAT2 interact with environment
- D. Parenting and Delinquency
 - 1. Baumrind's styles of parenting (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive)
 - 2. Neglectful parenting
 - 3. Empirical research: Physical punishment and authoritarian parenting
 - 4. Class and conformity (Kohn)
 - 5. Class, parenting, and violence (Heimer)
 - 6. Parenting as interaction
- E. Readings
 - Bensen (2013), Chapters 2 and 3 (pp. 33-77).
 - Sandra Scarr and Kathleen McCartney. 1983. "How People make their Own Environments: A Theory of Genotype → Environment Effects." *Child Development* 54:424-435.
 - Guo, Guang, Michael Roettger, and Tianji Cai. 2008. "The Integration of Genetic Propensities into Social Control Models of Delinquency and Violence among Male Youths." *American Sociological Review* 73:543-568.

II. Adolescence, Peers, and Schools

- A. Neuroscience: Dual-System Cognitive Processing
 - 1. Adolescent brain functioning
 - 2. Peer influence peaks in adolescence
 - 3. Experimental evidence: risk taking games
- B. Caspi et al. Menarchy, all-girls schools, delinquency
- C. Readings:
 - Caspi, Avshalom, et al. 1993. "Unraveling Girls' Delinquency: Biological Dispositional, and Contextual Contributions to Adolescent Misbehavior." *Developmental Psychology* 1:19-30.

III. Adulthood: Work, Marriage, Motherhood, and Desistance

- A. Motherhood and Desistance
 - 1. Addressing selection into motherhood
 - 2. Motherhood and desistance results
- B. The Mating Game (Elijah Anderson)
 - 1. Adaptation to disadvantage by street males and females
 - 2. Mating game as a contest between girls and boys
 - 3. Pregnancy and baby clubs
- C. Why Poor Mothers put Motherhood before Marriage (Edin and Kefalas)
 - 1. Poor mothers reverse institution of marriage
 - 2. Girls hook up early
 - 3. News of pregnancy and decision to bring pregnancy to term
 - 4. Motherhood provides meaning in life
 - 5. The dream dies
- C. Readings:

Benson (2013), Chapter 5 (pp. 123-148).

Uggen, Christopher, and Sara Wakefield. 2008. "What Have we Learned from Longitudinal Studies of Work and Crime?" Pp. 191-219 in *The Long View of Crime: A Synthesis of Longitudinal Research*. Edited by A. Liberman. New York: Springer.

Kreager, Derek A., Ross L. Matsueda, and Elena A. Erosheva. 2010. "Motherhood and Criminal Desistance in Disadvantaged Neighborhoods." *Criminology* 48:221-258.

IV. Incarceration as a Turning Point

- A. Trends in Incarceration
 - 1. Rise in Incarceration rates
 - 2. Black-white differences
- B. Braithwaite's Theory of Reintegrative Shaming
- C. Ex-Felons getting a job
 - 1. EEO Law
 - 2. Devah Pager's Audit Study
- D. Felony Disenfranchisement
- E. Collateral Consequences
 - 1. Father absence
 - 2. Loss of community social capital
- F. Incarceration as a Turning Point
- G. Readings
 - Pettit, Becky and Bruce Western. 2004. "Mass Imprisonment and the Life Course: Race and Class Inequality in U.S. Incarceration." *American Sociological Review* 69:151-69.
 - Maruna, Saad. 2001. *Making Good: How Ex-Convicts Reform and Rebuild their Lives*, Chapters 4 and 5 (pp. 73-108).

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

For the following questions, select the letter that corresponds to the SINGLE best answer. Multiple answers will be counted wrong.

1. According to Caspi et al.'s study of age at menarchy and delinquency, age at menarchy was strongly associated with delinquency among
 - a. all girls.
 - b. girls in co-ed high schools
 - c. girls in all-girls schools
 - d. girls who had dropped out of school
 - e. none of the above.
2. In the reading, "Mass Imprisonment and the Life Course: Race and Class Inequality in U.S. Incarceration," Pettit and Western find that:
 - a. the incarceration rate has been dropping since 1995
 - b. the life course is irrelevant to incarceration
 - c. among black male high school dropouts, 60% will be incarcerated at some time in their lives
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. none of the above.
3. As discussed in lecture, the National Supported Work Demonstration Project randomly assigned chronically unemployed individuals to supported work jobs versus a control group and found:
 - a. the program showed a positive treatment effect for early cohorts into the study
 - b. the program showed a positive treatment effect for the drug addict sample
 - c. the program showed a positive treatment effect for offenders older than 30
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. none of the above.