

# FREE CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY PAST TO PRESENT, ESSENTIAL READINGS 4TH EDITION PDF



Francis T Cullen | 9780195389555 |||||

## **Criminological Theory - Past to | Criminology | Deviance (Sociology)**

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Published by Oxford University Press, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Oxford University Press. Cullen, Robert Agnew.

ISBN pbk. Cullen, Francis T. Agnew, Robert, HV C For these social example, was widely read and accepted observers, it defied common sense not to see how Lindesmith and Levin, Criminological Theory Past to Present InHarvard these vast changes were intimately implicated in anthropologist E.

Hooton not only claimed the cause of crime. In fact, they claimed that our boldly that "criminals are organically inferior," understanding of the origins and prevention of but also proposed that "the elimination of crime criminal conduct depended on a careful study of can be effected only by the extirpation of the how the forces outside individuals prompted their physically, mentally, and morally unfit; or by willingness to break the law.

Hooton's work may have been extreme, even for its time see Merton and Montagu, Perhaps nowhere was social change more rapid but it represented a way of thinking that and more dramatic than in the city of Chicago. By this text public safety is to incapacitate this dangerous number had climbed to 1 million, and in just 20 class see Herrnstein and Murray, ; compare years, the population had doubled to 2 million with Cullen et al.

Palen, Sheer numbers, however, capture Other social Criminological Theory Past to Present in the early part of the only part of the changes that were taking place. While criminal anthro- place for virtually every racial and ethnic pologists like Lombroso and Hooton focused group, as African Americans Essential Readings 4th edition to the their attention on discerning whether criminals North Essential Readings 4th edition search of a better life and immigrants had larger foreheads or more tattoos than non- from Europe ended their journey in the "windy criminals, they ignored the larger changes in city" that butted up against Lake Michigan.

These society that were occurring around them. The urban newcomers typically secured work at and United States was rapidly moving into the settled in the shadows of factories Essential Readings 4th edition in the modern era, transforming itself from a land center Criminological Theory Past to Present the city.

Their lives were hard-they. Upton Sinclair captured the social reality of bined to disrupt the core social institutions of these inner-city neighborhoods in the title of his society such as the family; that is, these conditions book, The Jungle They hypothesized In this context, it may not be surprising that that delinquency would be higher in these com- scholars at the University of Chicago believed munities and lower in neighborhoods that were that the key to understanding crime lay not in more affluent and stable Le.

In an the traits of neighborhoods. Did it make a differ- innovative and enormous effort in data collection, ence, they asked, if Essential Readings 4th edition child grew up in an inner- whose results were published in Juvenile city community that was characterized by pov- Delinquency and Urban AreasCriminological Theory Past to Present and Essential Readings 4th edition, a mixing together of diverse peoples Le.

And if so, might not the solution to city. By hand, they mapped the addresses of each crime lay more in changing neighborhoods than delinquent, which they then compiled to compute in changing people? They discovered that over time, rates of by Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay crime by area remained relatively the same- [Chapter 7 in this volumewho worked at the regardless, that is, of which ethnic group resided Institute for Social Research in Chicago and who there.

This finding suggested that characteristics were deeply influenced by the thinking of socio- of the area, not of the individuals living in the area, ogists at the University of Chicago. To explain regulated levels of delinquency. They also learned, how cities such as Chicago develop, Ernest as their theory predicted, that crime rates were Burgess [ had theorized that urban pronounced in the zone of transition and areas grow through a process of continual expan- became progressively lower as one moved away sion from their Essential Readings 4th edition core toward outer areas.

As from the inner city toward the outer zones. This this growth process "matures, we find cities that finding supported their contention that social dis- have a central business or industrial area. Just organization was a major cause of delinquency outside this area is the "zone in transition.

Unfortunately, Shaw and McKay housing. In a series of concentric circles, three did not supply a refined discussion of this concept more zones exist outside the inner city; Burgess in which they systematically explored the dimen- called these the "zone of workingmen's Essential Readings 4th edition sions of disorganization and how each one was the "residential zone," and the "commuters' zone.

Even These areas are settled by people who have so, they broadly suggested that social disorgani- adjusted to city life and have accumulated the zation referred to the breakdown of the social resources to leave the zone in transition. In the inner city, Shaw and McKay believed that Burgess's theory then, families would be disrupted, schools would of the city might help direct their investigations be marked by disorder, adult-run activities for of juvenile delinquency.

If Burgess was correct, youths would be sparse, churches Essential Readings 4th edition be then rates of delinquency should be higher in poorly attended, and political groups would be the inner-city areas. In these locations, the ineffectual.

Thus, values and skills see also Thrasher, In The associating with others in the same neighbor- Natural History of a Delinquent Career hood, is a key source of crime.

Sutherland cap- [for example, Shaw compiled the story of tures these ideas in his "theory of differential Sidney Blotzman, who by age 16 had engaged in association," which is an effort to systematize numerous crimes, including Criminological Theory Past to Present and sexual Essential Readings 4th edition inSights of Shaw and McKay and of other assault.

Shaw recorded that Sidney had begun his Chicago School theorists see, e. Similarly, early statements persisted and grew more serious as he matured. Shaw and McKay, now are seen as rival theories But why was Sidney exposed to these crim- of crime compare Akers, and Matsueda, inogenic influences?

Here, Shaw reminds the with Costello, Gottfredson and reader that Sidney "lived in one of the most Hirschi, and Gottfredson, Although deteriorated and disorganized sections of the some efforts have been made to integrate these city" p. In these communities, con- two perspectives see Part XIV most often advo- tinued Shaw, "the conventional traditions, cates of learning and control theories see them- neighborhood institutions, and public opinion, selves as advancing incompatible perspectives, through which neighborhoods usually effect a only one of which can be correct.

The commu- Revitalizing Social nity, however, "was not only disorganized Disorganization Theory and thus ineffective as a unit of control"; in addition, "various forms of stealing and many Although Shaw and McKay's work was read by organized delinquent and criminal gangs were subsequent generations of criminologists, by the prevalent in the area" p. These criminal Criminological Theory Past to Present their theory of social disorganization had groups competed for the Essential Readings 4th edition, in effect, of the lost its appeal and its ability to Criminological Theory Past to Present research.

Beginning in research see Bursik and Grasmick, ; Byrne the s, however, Shaw and McKay's disorga- and Sampson, ; Reiss and Tonry, nization perspective earned renewed interest-an Robert Sampson was most responsible for speci- interest that has remained until this day. This approach Sampson argued that crime was analyzes how crime rates vary by ecological units, high in inner cities because the residents had such as neighborhoods, cities, countries, states, or lost the capacity to exercise "informal social con- nations.

Recall that Shaw and McKay examined trol. Coming is with identifying how characteristics of indivi- from a broken home per se was not the key duals e.

Rather, it was living in a feels are related to their Criminological Theory Past to Present in criminal neighborhood where a high proportion of behavior. In macro-level theories, however, indivi- families were headed by a single parent that cre- duals and their traits are not studied; the concern is ated a context in which control could not be only with how the characteristics of geographical exercised effectively.

Like Shaw and McKay, areas, such as whether they are disorganized, influ- Sampson stressed that independent of the traits ence crime rates.

Examining of the largest metropolitan With W. Byron Groves, Sampson areas in the United States, they found that vio- extended this research. Using data from the lence was more pronounced in urban areas British Crime Survey, the authors tested Shaw marked by socioeconomic inequality, especially and McKay's idea that in communities marked by a wide gap in riches between African by poverty, heterogeneity, residential transiency, Americans and whites.

Indeed, "high rates of and family disruption, informal relations and criminal violence," concluded the Blaus, "are controls would be weakened and, as a result, apparently the price of racial Essential Readings 4th edition economic crime would be high. Previously, empirical tests inequalities" p.

This analysis showed the of Shaw and McKay's perspective had only mea- Criminological Theory Past to Present inSights that a macro-level study could sured the structural "antecedents" or causes of uncover. It also was Essential Readings 4th edition reminder that govern- social disorganization and then examined mental policies that increased inequality-such whether these factors were related to crime e.

These studies took for safe see also Currie, At a time when indi- granted that the social condition in between these vidualistic theories were gaining in prominence structural factors on the "left" side of the causal recall that Wilson and Herrnstein's Crime and chain and illegal conduct on the "right" side of Human Nature was published in the Blaus' the causal chain was social disorganization.

In research spoke to the continuing relevance of Criminological Theory Past to Present part, scholars did not measure social disor- community characteristics in understanding the ganization directly because the existing data sets roots of crime in Criminological Theory Past to Present. Indeed, this article grated and able to exercise social control over generated considerable excitement and did much wayward conduct.

Instead, they were able to to revitalize Shaw and McKay's theory. It was not compile data on structural factors from the u.

Meanwhile, they had no insights into community differences in rates of direct measures of the "black box" that lay in crime in contemporary times. Again, they merely assumed that this "black Extending Social box" was a weak or "disorganized" community. Disorganization Theory The special value of Sampson and Groves's study was that the British Crime Survey included Theories of crime, however, are not sacred icons questions that could be Essential Readings 4th edition to measure to be worshiped at the altar of criminology.

No whether community members were willing to matter how persuasive and elegantly stated, theo- Essential Readings 4th edition rowdy teenagers, had friends locally, retical paradigms should be viewed as provisional and participated in neighborhood voluntary understandings of social reality-important in organizations. The more these conditions were what they allow us to see-but not sacrosanct.

The present, hypothesized Sampson and Groves, the challenge is to illuminate how such works might greater the level of social organization; the less be reconsidered and their explanatory power these conditions were present, the greater the improved. In this regard, Robert Sampson has level of social Essential Readings 4th edition. In nization theory by placing it Essential Readings 4th edition the realities of short, their data lent support to Shaw and contemporary America see Chapter 8 in this McKay's conclusion that social disorganization part.

Sampson and Wilson accept the was a significant cause of community rates of Essential Readings 4th edition thesis of disorganization theory that a crime see also Bursik and Grasmick, ; breakdown of community controls, rooted in Sampson and Lauritsen, They It is possible, of course, that other community argue, however, that the Chicago school was factors, such as the presence of delinquent sub- incorrect in seeing social

disorganization as a culture, could also intervene between structural "natural" part of the process by which cities factors such as poverty and transiency and crime grow.

Instead, variations in disorganization Veysey and Messner, Still, subsequent across communities are intimately linked to research has Criminological Theory Past to Present Sampson and Groves's racial inequality see Blau and Blau, ; research with data drawn a decade later from the Currie, ; Peterson et al. British Crime Survey, thus indicating that Independent of their individual socioeconomic Sampson and Groves's results have proven to be status, African Americans are much more likely to consistent over time Lowenkamp et al.

More generally, Sampson and tion of severe poverty and widespread family dis- Groves's article furnished persuasive evidence that ruption "broken homes" -conditions that spawn the social disorganization perspective had a mea- disorganization Sampson and Bean, ; Wilson, sure of validity and warranted further empirical Why is this so?

Wilson, "macrostructural factors" -some eco- Second, in conjunction with Stephen Rauden- nomic, some conscious political decisions-are bush and Felton Earls, Robert Sampson responsible for disproportionately consigning attempts to further elaborate the social disorga- African Americans to these inner-city neighbor- nization approach in a study that examines rates hoods.

These factors include, for example, the loss of violence across Chicago neighborhoods of jobs due to the deindustrialization of the see Chapter 9 in this part. These authors show American economy; the departure of middle-class that "concentrated disadvantage" -a combined blacks-who provided the social glue that helped to measure of a community's poverty, race and age hold neighborhoods together-to more affluent composition, and family disruption-is related to Criminological Theory Past to Present policies that channeled blacks into dense, neighborhood rates of Violence, even controlling high-rise public housing; the lack of investment in for the characteristics of the people surveyed.

Sampson and Wilson also rekindle the cultural But what is this concept of "collective efficacy"? Although As envisioned by Sampson and his coauthors, their argument differs somewhat from Shaw and collective efficacy is a concept that includes the McKay's, they follow these early Chicago theor- willingness of community residents both to exer- ists in proposing that structural conditions affect cise informal control e.

For down and to trust and help one another. In a way, Sampson and Wilson, the near apartheid condi- the concept of efficacy seems like the opposite of tions in which many African Americans live see social disorganization Taylor, If so, Massey and Denton, create intense "social nothing much would be new theoretically, because isolation-defined as the lack of contact or of Sampson et al.

In response, cultural values emerge that do a disorganized community. Clearly, there is theo- not so much approve of violence and crime but retical overlap between the concepts of "social rather define such actions as an unavoidable part disorganization" and "collective efficacy," but ofline in the ghetto see Anderson, Chapter 12 in Sampson and his colleagues are also Criminological Theory Past to Present Part IV; Sampson and Bean,

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