

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Doctor of Philosophy in Criminology and Criminal Justice
Criminology Comprehensive Exam

The reading list for the criminology comprehensive examination is intended to provide students with a substantive knowledge base pertaining to the causes of crime and deviant behavior. Although the list is not meant to be exhaustive in any area, it identifies readings deemed by the faculty as essential knowledge for students who graduate from the University with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Criminology and Criminal Justice. You also should be familiar with relevant literature published in the major journals of the field and/or covered in your coursework, even if these readings do not appear on the list. Major journals include *Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Crime and Delinquency*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, *Law and Society Review*, *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *Social Problems*, *Social Forces*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, and *Journal of Criminal Justice*.

A successful examination demonstrates an ability to apply understanding of the criminological literature to broad questions facing the field. Rarely is the inclusion or exclusion of a single article or book sufficient to warrant a “pass” or “fail.” Instead, you must demonstrate conversational familiarity with relevant issues and the extant literature and show that you possess the knowledge base necessary to produce an informed and well thought out answer. Thus, rather than simply memorize what the authors of the items on the list say, you will need to focus on synthesizing the literature in a way that shows you understand it and have thought about how individual readings might fit together. Key dimensions for synthesis of the theoretical literature include the progression of specific iterations of theory within a theoretical paradigm, the key causal propositions within specific iterations of theory, evidence bearing on the key causal propositions of theory.

READINGS

The readings below are organized into different subareas. However, as you read the literature, you will become aware that some of the readings that are listed under one subarea also could fit within other subareas. As you read, you should think about whether particular readings might be useful to answer potential questions pertaining to several the subareas.

Immediately below are books that either review criminological literature across a number of theoretical paradigms or that serve as a foundation for multiple theoretical paradigms.

Durkheim, E. (1933 [1893]). *The Division of Labor in Society* Translated by George Simpson. New York: The Free Press.

Kornhauser, R. (1978). *Social Sources of Delinquency: An Appraisal of Analytic Models*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Cullen, F., Wright, J., Blevins, K., (eds.), *Taking Stock: The Status of Criminological Theory—Advances in Criminological Theory*, Volume 15. New Brunswick, NJ: Transactions Publishers.

1. Communities and Crime

1.1. Social Disorganization and Environmental Criminology

Bursik, R. (1988). Social disorganization and theories of crime and delinquency: Problems and prospects. *Criminology*, 26(4): 519-551.

Brantingham, P., & Brantingham, P. (1993). Nodes, paths and edges: Considerations on the complexity of crime and the physical environment. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 13(1), 3-28.

Eck, J. & Guerette, R. (2012). Place-based crime prevention: Theory, evidence, and policy. Pp. 354- 383 in *The Oxford Handbook of Crime Prevention*, edited by Welsh, B., Farrington, D. New York: Oxford University Press.

Eck, J., & Weisburd, D. (1995). Crime places in crime theory. *Crime and Place: Crime Prevention Studies*, 4: 1-34.

Hunter, A. (1985). Private, Parochial and Public Social Orders: The Problem of Crime and Incivility in Urban Communities, in Gerald D. Suttles and Mayer N. Zald (eds.), *The Challenge of Social Control: Citizenship and Institution Building in Modern Society* (Ablex Publishing: Norwood, NJ).

Kubrin, C., and Weitzer, R. (2003). New directions in social disorganization theory. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 40(4): 374-402.

Lauritsen, J., & White, N. (2001). Putting Violence in Its Place: The Influence of Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Place on the Risk for Violence, *Criminology and Public Policy*, 1: 37-60.

Osgood, W., & Chambers, J. (2000). Social Disorganization Outside the Metropolis: An Analysis of Rural Youth Violence. *Criminology*, 38: 81-115.

Roncek, D., & Maier, P. (1991). Bars, blocks, and crimes revisited: Linking the theory of routine activities to the empiricism of “hot spots”. *Criminology*, 29: 725-753.

Shaw, C., & McKay, H. (1948). *Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Sherman, L., Gartin, P., & Buerger, M. (1989). Hot spots of predatory crime: Routine activities and the criminology of place. *Criminology*, 27(1): 27-56

Stark, R. (1987). Deviant Places: A Theory of the Ecology of Crime. *Criminology*, 25: 893-909.

Thrasher, F. (1936, Newer). *The gang: a study of 1,313 gangs in Chicago* (The University of Chicago press: Chicago, Ill.). **Chapter 1 only.**

Toby, J. (1957). Social disorganization and stake in conformity: complementary factors in the predatory behavior of hoodlums. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*, 48: 12-17.

Weisburd, D., Bushway, S., Lum, C., & Yang, S. (2004). Trajectories of crime at places: A longitudinal study of street segments in the city of Seattle. *Criminology*, 42: 283-321.

Wikström, P., Ceccato, V., Hardie, B., & Treiber, K. (2010). Activity Fields and the Dynamics of Crime: Advancing Knowledge about the Role of the Environment in Crime Causation. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 26: 55-87.

1.2 Community Informal Social Control

Bursik R., Jr., & Grasmick, H. (1993). Neighborhoods and crime: The dimensions of effective community control. New York: Lexington Books.

Kasarda, J., & Janowitz, M. (1974). Community attachment in mass society. *American sociological review*, 328-339.

Lowenkamp, C., Cullen, F., & Pratt, T. (2003). Replicating Sampson and Groves's test of social disorganization theory: Revisiting a criminological classic. *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, 40, 351-373.

Sampson, R. (1988). Local friendship ties and community attachment in mass society: A multilevel systemic model. *American Sociological Review*, 53(5), 766-779.

Sampson, R., & Groves, W. (1989). Community structure and crime: Testing social disorganization theory. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94(4):774-802.

Pattillo, M. (1998). Sweet mothers and gangbangers: Managing crime in a black middle-class neighborhood. *Social Forces*, 76(3), 747-774.

Veysey, B., & Messner, S. (2000). 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, 156-74.

Warner, B. (2007). Directly intervene or call the authorities? A study of forms of neighborhood social control within a social disorganization framework. *Criminology*, 45(1), 99-129.

Warner, B., & Rountree, P. (1997). Local social ties in a community and crime model: Questioning the systemic nature of informal social control. *Social Problems*, 44(4): 680-706.

Wilcox Rountree, P. & Warner, B. (1999). "Social ties and crime: Is the relationship gendered?" *Criminology*, 37, 789-813.

1.3. Collective Efficacy

Bellair, P. (1997). Social interaction and community crime: Examining the importance of neighbor networks. *Criminology*, 35(4): 677-703.

Bellair, P. (2000). Informal surveillance and street crime: A complex relationship. *Criminology*, 38, 137-167.

Browning, C., Feinberg, S., & Dietz, R. (2004). The paradox of social organization: Networks, collective efficacy, and violent crime in urban neighborhoods. *Social Forces*, 83(2): 503-534.

Morenoff, J., Sampson, R., & Raudenbush, S. (2001). Neighborhood inequality, collective efficacy, and the spatial dynamics of urban violence. *Criminology*, 39(3): 517-559.

Sampson, R. (2006). Collective efficacy theory: Lessons learned and directions for future inquiry. In F. T. Cullen, J. P. Wright, and K. R. Blevins (eds.) *Taking Stock: The Status of Criminological Theory*, *Advances in Criminological Theory* (vol. 15), (pp. 101-126). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction.

Sampson, R., Morenoff, J., & Gannon-Rowley, T. (2002). Assessing "Neighborhood Effects": Social Processes and New Directions in Research. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 28, 443-478.

Sampson, R., Raudenbush, S., & Earls, F. (1997). Neighborhoods and violent crime: A multilevel study of collective efficacy. *Science*, 277(5328): 918-924.

1.4 Community Culture and Crime

Anderson, E. (1999). *Code of the Street: Decency, Violence, and the Moral Life of the Inner City*. New York, NY: Norton.

Anderson, E. (1998). The social ecology of youth violence. *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research* 24:65-104.

Brezina, T., Agnew, R., Cullen, F., & Wright, J. (2004). A quantitative assessment of Elijah Anderson's Subculture of Violence Thesis and its contribution to youth violence research. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 2, 303-328.

Kirk, D., & Papachristos, A. (2011). Cultural mechanisms and the persistence of neighborhood violence. *American Journal of Sociology*, 116(4): 1190-1233.

Kubrin, C., & Weitzer, R. (2003). Retaliatory homicide: Concentrated disadvantage and neighborhood culture. *Social Problems*, 50(2), 157-180.

Sampson, R., & Bartusch, D. (1998). Legal cynicism and (subcultural?) tolerance of deviance: The neighborhood context of racial differences. *Law and Society Review*, 32(4): 777-804.

Stewart, E., & Simons, R. (2006). Structure and culture in African American adolescent violence: A partial test of the 'code of the street' thesis. *Justice Quarterly*, 23(1): 1-33.

Warner, B. (2003). The role of attenuated culture in social disorganization theory. *Criminology*, 41(1), 73-98.

1.5. Disorder

Keizer et al. (2008). The spreading of disorder. *Science*, Vol. 322, No. 5908, 1681-1685.

Sampson, R., & Raudenbush, S. (1999). Systematic social observation of public spaces: A new look at disorder in urban neighborhoods. *American Journal of Sociology*, 105(3): 603-651.

Skogan, W. (1990). Disorder and decline: Crime and the spiral of decay in American cities. New York: Free Press.

Taylor, R. (2001) Breaking away from broken windows: Baltimore neighborhoods and the nationwide fight against crime, grime, fear, and decline. New York: Westview.

Wilcox, P., Quisenberry, N., Cabrera, D., & Jones, S. (2004). Busy places and broken windows? Towards defining the role of physical structure and process in community crime models. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 45, 185-207.

Wilson, J., & Kelling, G. (1982). Broken windows. *Atlantic Monthly*, 211, 29-38.

Wilson, J., & Kelling, G. (2006). A quarter century of broken windows. *The American Interest*, September/October, 168-172

1.6 Concentrated Disadvantage

Wilson, W. (2012). The Truly Disadvantaged: The inner city, the underclass, and public policy, 2nd Edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Krivo, L., & Peterson, R. (1996). Extremely disadvantaged neighborhoods and urban crime. *Social Forces*, 75, 619-650.

Wikström, P., & Loeber, R. (2000). Do disadvantaged neighborhoods cause well-adjusted children to become adolescent delinquents? A study of male juvenile serious offending, individual risk and protective factors, and neighborhood context. *Criminology*, 38(4): 1109-1142.

2. Control theory

2.1 Control theories

Hirschi, T. (1969). Causes of Delinquency. Berkeley: University of California

Kempf, K. (1993). The empirical status of Hirschi's control theory. *Advances in Criminological Theory* (Vol 4.), 143-185.

Krohn, M., & Massey, J. (1980). Social control and delinquent behavior: An examination of the elements of the social bond. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 21(4): 529- 544.

Maruna, S. & Copes, H. (2005) What have we learned from five decades of neutralization research? in Michael Tonry, ed., *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, Vol. 32. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005, pp. 221-320.

Nye, F. (1958) *Family Relationships and Delinquent Behavior*. New York: John Wiley.
[Note: Read only the section on types of control.]

Reckless, W. (1961). A new theory of delinquency and crime. *Federal Probation*, 25, 43-46.

Reiss, A., Jr. (1951). Delinquency as the failure of personal and social controls. *American Sociological Review*, 16, 196-207.

Sykes, G., & Matza, D. (1957). Techniques of neutralization: A theory of delinquency. *American Sociological Review*, 22, 664-670

2.2. Self-control

Burt, C., Simons, R., & Simons, L. (2006). A longitudinal test of the effects of parenting and the stability of self-control: Negative evidence for the general theory of crime. *Criminology*, 44, 353-396.

Burt, C., Sweeten, G., & Simons, R. (2014). Self-control through emerging adulthood: Instability, multidimensionality, and criminological significance. *Criminology*, 52(3), 450-487.

Goode, E., (Ed.). (2008). *Out of Control: Assessing the General Theory of Crime*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Gottfredson, M., Hirschi, T. (1990). *A General Theory of Crime*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Grasmick, H., Tittle, C., Bursik, R., & Arneklev, B. (1993). Testing the core empirical implications of Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 30(1): 5-29.

Hay, C. (2001). Parenting, self-control, and delinquency: A test of self-control theory. *Criminology*, 79(3): 707- 736.

Hay, C., Forrest, W. (2006). The development of self-control: Examining self- control's stability thesis. *Criminology*, 44:739-774.

Hagger, M., Chatzisarantis, N., Alberts, H., Anggono, C., Batailler, C., Birt, A., & Calvillo, D. (2016). A multilab preregistered replication of the ego-depletion effect. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 11(4), 546-573.

Hirschi, T.. (2004). Self-Control and Crime. Pp. 538-553 in Handbook of Self-Regulation: Research, Theory, and Applications, edited by Roy F. Baumeister and Kathleen D. Vohs. New York: Guilford Press.

Moffitt, T., Arseneault, L., Belsky, D., Dickson, N., Hancox, R., Harrington, H., & Sears, M. (2011). A gradient of childhood self-control predicts health, wealth, and public safety. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 108(7), 2693-2698.

Muraven, M., Pogarsky, G., Schmueli, D. (2006). Self-control depletion and the general theory of crime. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 22(3): 263-277.

Pratt, T., Cullen, F. (2000). The empirical status of Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime: A meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 38(3): 931-964.

Vazsonyi, A., Mikuška, J., & Kelley, E. (2017). It's time: A meta-analysis on the self-control-deviance link. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 48, 48-63.

Wright, J., & 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, 1169

3. Social learning, Differential association, Interactional Theory

3.1 Theories and Theoretical Developments

Akers, R., (1973). *Deviant behavior a social learning approach*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth

Akers, R., Krohn, M., Kaduce, L., & Rodosevich, M. (1979). Social learning and deviant behavior: A specific test of a general theory. *American Sociological Review*, 44(4): 636-655.

Akers, R. (1996). Is differential association/social learning cultural deviance theory? *Criminology*, 34(2): 229-247.

Akers, R., (1998). *Social learning and social structure: A general theory of crime and deviance*. Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press.

Burgess, R., Akers, R. (1966). A differential association-reinforcement theory of criminal behavior. *Social Problems*, 19(2): 101-113.

Matsueda, R. (1982). Testing control and differential association: A causal modeling approach. *American Sociological Review*, 47: 489-504.

Matsueda, R. (1988). The current state of differential association theory. *Crime and Delinquency*, 34(3): 277-306.

Pratt, T., Cullen, F., Sellers, C., Winfree, L., Jr., Madensen, T., Daigle, L., Fearn, N., & Gau, J. (2010). The empirical status of social learning theory: A meta-analysis. *Justice Quarterly*, 27(6): 765-802.

Sutherland, E. (1939). *Principles of Criminology* (3rd edition). Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; 1939.

Thornberry, T. (1987). Toward an interactional theory of delinquency. *Criminology*, 25(4), 863-892.

Thornberry, T., Lizotte, A., Krohn, M., Farnworth, M., & Jang, S. (1994). Delinquent peers, beliefs, and delinquent behavior: A longitudinal test of interactional theory. *Criminology*, 32(1), 47-83.

3.2 Key Studies and Critical Tests

Giordano, P., Cernkovich, S., & Pugh, M. (1986). Friendships and delinquency. *American Journal of Sociology*, 91(5): 1170-1202.

Haynie, D. (2001). Delinquent peers revisited: Does network structure matter? *American Journal of Sociology*, 106(4): 1013-1057.

Haynie, D., Doogan, N., Soller, B. (2014). Gender, friendship networks, and delinquency: A dynamic network approach. *Criminology*, 52(4): 688-722.

Haynie, D., Giordano, P., Manning, W. (2005). Adolescent romantic relationships and delinquency involvement. *Criminology*, 43(1): 177-210.

Haynie, D., Osgood, W. (2005). Reconsidering peers and delinquency: How do peers matter? *Social Forces*, 84(2): 1109-1130.

Kreager, D., Rulison, K., Moody, J. (2011). Delinquency and the Structure of Adolescent Peer Groups. *Criminology*, 49: 95-127.

Matsueda, R., & Anderson, K. (1998). The dynamics of delinquent peers and delinquent behavior. *Criminology*, 36(2): 269-308.

Patterson, G., Dishion, T. (1985). Contributions of families and peers to delinquency. *Criminology*, 23(1): 63-79.

Warr, M., Stafford, M. (1991). The influence of delinquent peers: What they think or what they do? *Criminology*, 29(4): 851-865.

Warr, M. (2002). *Companions in Crime*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Weerman, F. (2011). Delinquent peers in context: A longitudinal network analysis of selection and influence effects. *Criminology*, 49(1): 253-286.

Young, J. (2011). How do they 'end up together'? A social network analysis of self-control, homophily, and adolescent relationships. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 27(3), 251-273.

4. Anomie/Strain Theory

4.1 Classic Strain Theory and Early Mixed Models

Burton, V., Jr., Cullen, F. (1992). The empirical status of strain theory. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 15(2): 1-30.

Burton, V., Jr., Cullen, F., Evans T., & Dunaway, R. (1994). Reconsidering Strain Theory: Operationalization, Rival Theories, and Adult Criminality. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 10:213-239.

Cloward, R. (1959). Illegitimate means, anomie, and deviant behavior. *American Sociological Review*, 24(2): 164-176.

Cloward, R., Ohlin, L. (1960) *Delinquency and Opportunity: A Theory of Gangs*. New York: The Free Press.

Cohen, A. (1955) *Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the Gang*. New York: The Free Press.

Durkheim, E. (1951. [1897]) *Suicide: A Study in Sociology* translated by George Simpson and John A. Spaulding. New York: The Free Press.

Farnworth, M., & Lieber, M. (1989). Strain Theory Revisited: Economic Goals, Educational Means, and Delinquency. *American Sociological Review*, 54 (April): 263-274.

Merton, R. (1938). Social structure and anomie. *American Sociological Review*, 3(5): 672-682.

Merton, R. (1968). *Social Theory and Social Structure*.

4.2 Institutional Anomie Theory

Messner, S., & Rosenfeld, R. (2006). The present and future of institutional anomie theory. In F. T. Cullen, J. P. Wright, and K. R. Blevins (eds.) *Taking Stock: The Status of Criminological Theory, Advances in Criminological Theory* (vol. 15), (pp. 127-148). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction.

Messner, S., & Rosenfeld, R. (2007). *Crime and the American Dream*. 3rd Edition. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Messner, S. & Rosenfeld, R. (2011). Revitalizing Merton: Institutional-Anomie Theory. Pp. 121-135 in Francis T. Cullen, Cheryl Lero Jonson, Andrew J. Myer, and Freda Adler (eds.), *The Origins of American Criminology: Advances in Criminological Theory*, Volume 16. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.

Messner, S., Thome, H., & Rosenfeld, R. (2008). Institutions, anomie, and violent crime: Clarifying and elaborating institutional-anomie theory. *International Journal of Conflict and Violence*, 2(2): 163-181.

4.3 General Strain Theory

Agnew, R. (1985). A Revised Strain Theory of Delinquency. *Social Forces*, 64:151-167.

Agnew, R. (1992). Foundation for a general strain theory of crime and delinquency. *Criminology*, 30(1): 47-87.

Agnew, R. (2001). Building on the foundation of general strain theory: Specifying the types of strain most likely to lead to crime and delinquency. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 38(4): 319-361.

Agnew, R., Brezina, T., Wright, J., & Cullen, F. (2002). Strain, personality traits, and delinquency: Extending general strain theory. *Criminology*, 40(1): 43-71.

Paternoster, R., & Mazerolle, P. (1994). General Strain Theory and Delinquency: A Replication and Extension. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 31 (August): 235-263.

Piquero, N., & Sealock, M. (2004). Gender and General Strain Theory: A Preliminary Test of Boidy and Agnew's Gender/GST Hypotheses. *Justice Quarterly*, 21 (1), 125-158.

5. Offender Decision Making: Deterrence and Rational Choice

5.1 Deterrence

Grasmick, H., & Bursik, R. (1990). Conscience, Significant Others, and Rational Choice: Extending the Deterrence Model. *Law and Society Review*, 24 (No. 3):837-861.

Nagin, D. & Paternoster, R. (1994). Personal Capital and Social Control: The Deterrence Implications of a Theory of Individual Differences in Criminal Offending. *Criminology*, 32:581-604.

Paternoster, R. & Piquero, A. (1995). Reconceptualizing Deterrence: An Empirical Test of Personal and Vicarious Experiences. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 32:251- 86.

Piquero, A. & 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(2): 153-186.

Stafford, M. & Warr, M. (1993). A reconceptualization of general and specific deterrence. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 30(2): 123-135.

Williams, Kirk and Richard Hawkins (1986) Perceptual Research on General Deterrence: A Critical Review. *Law and Society Review* 20 (No. 4):545-572.

5.2 Rational Choice

Becker, G. (1968). Crime and punishment: An economic approach. *Journal of Political Economy* 76:169-217.

Clarke, R. & Cornish, D. (1985). Modeling Offenders' Decisions: A Framework for Research and Policy. *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*, Vol. 6 (pp. 147-185). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Cornish, D. & Clarke, R. (1986). Introduction in *The Reasoning Criminal: Rational Choice Perspectives on Offending*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Grasmick, H., & Bursik, R., Jr. (1990). Conscience, Significant Others, and Rational Choice: Extending the Deterrence Model. *Law and Society Review* 24:837-61.

Matsueda, R., Huizinga, D., Kreager, D. (2006). Deterring delinquents: A rational choice model of theft and violence. *American Sociological Review*, 71(1): 95- 122.

Nagin, D., & Paternoster, R. (1993). Enduring Individual Differences and Rational Choice Theories of Crime. *Law and Society Review*. 27:467-496.

Paternoster, R., & Pogarsky, G. (2009). Rational choice, agency and thoughtfully reflective decision making: The short and long-term consequences of making good choices. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 25(2): 103-127.

Piliavin, I., Gartner, R., Thornton, C., & Matsueda, R. (1986). Crime, deterrence, and rational choice. *American Sociological Review*, 51: 101-119.

6. Routine Activities and Opportunity Frameworks

Cohen, L., & Felson, M. (1979). Social change and crime rate trends: A routine activity approach. *American Sociological Review*, 44(4): 588-608.

Felson, M., & Boba, R. (2010). *Crime and Everyday Life*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Maimon, D., & Browning, C. (2010). Unstructured socializing, collective efficacy, and violent behavior among urban youth. *Criminology*, 48(2): 443-474.

Osgood, D., Wilson, J., O'Malley, P., Bachman, J., & Johnston, L. (1996). Routine activities and individual deviant behavior. *American Sociological Review*, 61(4): 635-655.

Osgood, D., & Anderson, A. (2004). Unstructured socializing and rates of delinquency. *Criminology*, 42(3): 519-550.

7. Victimology

7.1 Overview and Key Tests

Cohen, L., Kluegel, J., & Land, K. (1981). Social inequality and predatory criminal victimization: An exposition and test of a formal theory. *American Sociological Review*, 505-524.

Finkelhor, D. & Asdigian, N. (1996). Risk Factors for Youth Victimization: Beyond a Lifestyle/Routine Activities Theory Approach. *Violence and Victims*. 11(1): 3-19.

Fisher, B., Sloan, J., et al. (1998). Crime in the ivory tower: The level and sources of student victimization. *Criminology*. 36: 671-710.

Finkelhor, D., Ormrod, R., et al. (2007). Poly-victimization: A neglected component in child victimization. *Child Abuse and Neglect*. 31: 7-26

Hindelang, M., Gottfredson, M., & Garofalo, J. (1978). Victims of Personal Crime: An Empirical Foundation For a Theory of Personal Victimization. Cambridge, Mass: Ballinger Publishing Company.

Johnson, M. (1995). Patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence: Two forms of violence against women. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 57: 283-294.

Meier, R., & Miethe, T. (1993). Understanding theories of criminal victimization. *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*, 17: 459-499.

Lifestyle-Exposure Theory

Mustaine, E. & Tewksbury, R. (1999). A routine activity theory explanation for women's stalking victimizations. *Violence Against Women* 5: 43-62.

Rountree, P., Land, K., & Miethe, T. (1994). Macro-micro integration in the study of victimization: A hierarchical logistic model analysis across Seattle neighborhoods. *Criminology*, 32(3), 387-414.

Sampson, R., & Wooldredge, J. (1987). Linking the micro- and macro-level dimensions of lifestyle-routine activity and opportunity models of predatory victimization. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 3(4): 371-393.

Sherman, L., et al. (1992). Crime, punishment, and stake in conformity: Legal and informal control of domestic violence. *American Sociological Review*. 57: 680-690.

7.2 Self-Control and Victimization, Victim-Offender Overlap, Life course and Victimization

Agnew, R. (2002). Experienced, vicarious, and anticipated strain: An exploratory study on physical victimization and delinquency. *Justice Quarterly*. 19(4): 603-632.

Clay-Warner, J., Bunch, J., & McMahon-Howard, J. (2016). Disentangling the effects of state dependence and population heterogeneity on repeat victimization. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(10), 1406-1429.

Jennings, W., & Piquero, A., et al. (2012). On the overlap between victimization and offending: A review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 17: 16-26.

Lauritsen, Janet L., Sampson, R., & Laub, J. (1991). The link between offending and victimization among adolescents. *Criminology*, 29(2): 265-292.

Macmillan, R. (2001). Violence and the life course: The consequences of victimization for personal and social development. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 27: 1-22.

Schreck, C. (1999). Criminal Victimization and Low Self-Control: An Extension and Test of A General Theory of Crime. *Justice Quarterly*, 16(3): 633-654.

Pratt, T., Turanovic, J., Fox, K., & Wright, K. (2014). Self-control and victimization: A meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 52(1): 87-116.

Turanovic, J. (2018). Toward a life course theory of victimization. In S. H. Decker & K. A. Wright (Eds.), *Criminology and public policy: Putting theory to work* (2nd ed., pp. 85-103). Temple University Press.

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