

Survey of Criminological Theory
CCJ5606
Spring 2022
Monday 8:00 - 10:30 a.m.

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COURSE OBJECTIVES

The goal of this course is to help students understand and evaluate major criminological theories, develop their own perspectives and interests in criminological theory, and identify how theory and policy can or do inform one another. The objectives and learning outcomes—what students should be able to do by the end of the semester—are to:

- trace the history of major criminological theories;
- describe the main concepts and causal logic of the theories;
- summarize the evidence in support of them;
- identify and apply types of causality to crime theories;
- classify theories using different criteria (e.g., the units of analysis to which they apply);
- evaluate theories using different criteria (e.g., predictive accuracy, scope, range);
- develop policy implications from crime theories; and
- describe ways in which theory and policy can inform one another.

Classes will be structured around discussions, through the Socratic method, that is, reliance on question-and-answer exchanges to understand and evaluate the readings. I will facilitate these discussions and ensure that we cover as full a range of issues as possible. We will rely on several books (see below) and a number of articles (which will be available via Canvas). Given the amount of reading, you must learn to skim and focus on critical points and issues. Taking notes on your observations and discussing the readings with others will help you to absorb the material. I may include additional readings as the semester progresses. Please bring the assigned material to class, as we will collectively wrestle with specific passages in the readings. Depending on student interest, we can focus on additional or different topics of interest to the class.

REQUIRED TEXTS

There are four required texts for the course and, separately, a set of readings that will be available online through the course library. The required books are:

Akers, Ronald L., Christine S. Sellers, and Wesley G. Jennings. 2021. Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application. 8th edition. New York: Oxford. Paperback ISBN-13: 9780190935252.

Decker, Scott H., and Kevin A. Wright, eds. 2018. Criminology and Public Policy: Putting Theory to Work. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press. ISBN-13: 9781439916582.

Lilly, J. Robert, Francis T. Cullen, and Richard A. Ball. 2019. Criminological Theory: Context and Consequences. 7th edition. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. ISBN-13: 9781506387307.

Mears, Daniel P., and Joshua C. Cochran. 2019. Fundamentals of Criminological and Criminal Justice Inquiry: The Science and Art of Conducting, Evaluating, and Using Research. New York: Cambridge University Press. ISBN-13: 9781316645130.

RECOMMENDED TEXTS

These are a selection of books that are not required but that you might find interesting and informative in learning about criminological theory.

Agnew, Robert. 2005. Why Do Criminals Offend? A General Theory of Crime and Delinquency. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Press.

Snipes, Jeffrey B., Thomas J. Bernard, and Alexander L. Gerould. 2019. Vold's Theoretical Criminology. 8th edition. New York: Oxford University Press.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Observations (5 percent): Each week, a 1-page, single-spaced (Times New Roman, 12-point font, 1-inch margins) observation is due in class by the start of class. Each observation should discuss (1) a key idea that interested you in the assigned readings, with citations as appropriate to specific passages, *and* (2) two questions that you have about the readings that you would like the class to discuss. Observations are not due the first day of class or on exam weeks.

Exam 1 (45 percent): A take-home essay-based exam that covers material from the first part of the course.

Exam 2 (50 percent): A take-home essay-based exam that covers material from the second part of the course.

The goal of both exams is to help you understand and develop a critical perspective on the course material. In class, we will discuss the types of questions that may appear on the exam. Priority will go to questions that overlap with the readings and class discussions. The grade will be based on how well you: address all parts of each question; present the logic and evidence to support your answers; incorporate all relevant material that was assigned (including material that we discuss and material that we may not have had time to discuss in class); present your answers (i.e., the quality of writing—clear and complete sentences, word choice, etc.); adhere to the formatting requirements. The grading rubric can be found at the end of this syllabus.

GRADING SCALE

The grading scale for each element of the course and for the course overall is as follows:

A	=	93.0	to	100
A-	=	90.0	to	< 93.0
B+	=	87.0	to	< 90.0
B	=	83.0	to	< 87.0
B-	=	80.0	to	< 83.0
C+	=	77.0	to	< 80.0
C	=	73.0	to	< 77.0
C-	=	70.0	to	< 73.0
D+	=	67.0	to	< 70.0
D	=	63.0	to	< 67.0
D-	=	60.0	to	< 63.0
F	=	<60.0		

COURSE POLICIES

- University attendance policy.** If you miss class, you will not receive credit for the assignments unless exceptional circumstances exist or you provide prior written notice that attendance to the class is not possible for legitimate reasons, as defined by the University. Students must provide, when possible, advance notice of absences. After an absence, students must provide relevant documentation within one week of missing class; the missed assignment also must be completed within that week. The University’s attendance policy will be followed in determining whether a missed assignment is due to legitimate reasons. The University’s attendance policy (<https://facsenate.fsu.edu/Curriculum-Resources/syllabus-language>) states: *“Excused absences include documented illness, deaths in the family and other documented crises, call to active military duty or jury duty, religious holy days, and official University activities. These absences will be accommodated in a way that does not arbitrarily penalize students who have a valid excuse. Consideration will also be given to students whose dependent children experience serious illness.”*
- Late assignment policy.** Late assignments will not be accepted unless: (1) Notification is provided to the instructor within 24 hours of a missed assignment, and (2) a legitimate reason is provided for why the assignment was late. Written documentation for the excuse may be required. *If you do not follow this procedure, you will receive a zero on the assignment.* When a legitimate reason exists, the assignment must be submitted within one week of the assignment’s original due date.
- Academic honor policy.** The Florida State University Academic Honor Policy outlines the University’s expectations for the integrity of students’ academic work, the procedures for resolving alleged violations of those expectations, and the rights and responsibilities of students and faculty members throughout the process. Students are responsible for reading the Academic Honor Policy and for living up to their pledge to “. . . be honest and truthful and . . . [to] strive for personal and institutional integrity at Florida State University” (Florida State University Academic Honor Policy, found at <http://fda.fsu.edu/academic-resources/academic-integrity-and-grievances/academic-honor-policy>).
- Academic success.** Your academic success is a top priority for Florida State University.

University resources to help you succeed include tutoring centers, computer labs, counseling and health services, and services for designated groups, such as veterans and students with disabilities. The following information is not exhaustive, so please check with your advisor or the Dean of Students office to learn more.

- **Americans with Disabilities Act.** Florida State University (FSU) values diversity and inclusion; we are committed to a climate of mutual respect and full participation. Our goal is to create learning environments that are usable, equitable, inclusive, and welcoming. FSU is committed to providing reasonable accommodations for all persons with disabilities in a manner that is consistent with academic standards of the course while empowering the student to meet integral requirements of the course. To receive academic accommodations, a student: (1) must register with and provide documentation to the Office of Accessibility Services (OAS); (2) must provide a letter from OAS to the instructor indicating the need for accommodation and what type; and (3) should communicate with the instructor, as needed, to discuss recommended accommodations. A request for a meeting may be initiated by the student or the instructor. Please note that instructors are not allowed to provide classroom accommodations to a student until appropriate verification from the Office of Accessibility Services has been provided. This syllabus and other class materials are available in alternative format upon request. For more information about services available to FSU students with disabilities, contact the

Office of Accessibility Services
874 Traditions Way
108 Student Services Building
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306-4167
(850) 644-9566 (voice)
(850) 644-8504 (TDD)
oas@fsu.edu
<https://dsst.fsu.edu/oas>

- **Confidential campus resources.** Various centers and programs are available to assist students with navigating stressors that might impact academic success. These include the following:

Victim Advocate Program
University Center A,
Rm. 4100
(850) 644-7161
Available 24/7/365
Office Hours: M-F 8-5
<https://dsst.fsu.edu/vap>

Counseling and
Psychological Services
Askew Student Life Center,
2nd floor
942 Learning Way
(850) 644-8255
<https://counseling.fsu.edu>

University Health Services
Health and Wellness Center
(850) 644-6230
<https://uhs.fsu.edu>

- **Class recordings.** Students are permitted to make recordings of class lectures for a class in which the student is enrolled for personal educational use. A class lecture is defined as an educational presentation delivered by the instructor as part of a university course intended to inform or teach enrolled students about a particular subject. *Recording class activities other*

than class lectures—including but not limited to lab or recitation sessions; student presentations (whether individually or part of a group); class discussions (except when incidental to the lecture); clinical practica and presentations involving patient histories and other protected health information; academic exercises involving student participation; test or examination administrations; field trips; and private conversations between students in the class or between a student and the faculty member—is prohibited. Recordings may not be used as a substitute for class participation and class attendance and recordings may not be published or shared without the written consent of the faculty member. Failure to adhere to these requirements may constitute a violation of FSU's Student Code of Conduct and possibly have legal consequences. Students who record class lectures are asked to do so in ways that do not make others feel reluctant to ask questions, explore new ideas, or otherwise participate in class. Students must monitor their recording so that they do not include participation by other students without permission. Students with disabilities will continue to have appropriate accommodations for recordings as established by the Office of Accessibility Services.

- **Courtesy, respect, and professionalism.** Please arrive at class on time prepared to discuss the materials assigned. During class, please do not be disruptive or engage in side conversations or activities. Instead, actively contribute to and engage in class discussions.
- **Free tutoring from FSU.** On-campus tutoring and writing assistance is available for many courses at Florida State University. For more information, visit the Academic Center for Excellence (ACE) Tutoring Services' comprehensive list of on-campus tutoring options—see <http://ace.fsu.edu/tutoring> or contact tutor@fsu.edu. High-quality tutoring is available by appointment and on a walk-in basis. These services are offered by tutors trained to encourage the highest level of individual academic success while upholding personal academic integrity.
- **Syllabus change policy.** Except for changes that substantially affect implementation of the evaluation (grading) statement, this syllabus is a guide for the course and is subject to change with advance notice.

COURSE CALENDAR

Readings assigned for a given week should be read by the start of class (e.g., the week 2 readings should be read by the start of class in week 2).

Week	Date	Topics
Week 1	1/10 (M)	Overview of course and overview of theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers et al. (Ch. 1). • Lilly et al. (Ch. 1). • Mears and Cochran (2019), chapters 1-2.
Week 2	1/24 (M)	Deterrence and rational choice theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers et al. (Ch. 2). • Lilly et al. (Chs. 12-13). • Mears and Cochran (2019), chapters 3-4.
Week 3	1/31 (M)	Biological and psychological theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers et al. (Chs. 3-4). • Lilly et al. (Chs. 2 and 14-15). • Wright, John P., and Kevin M. Beaver. 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." <i>Criminology</i> 43:1169-1202. • Mears and Cochran (2019), chapter 5.
Week 4	2/7 (M)	Social learning theory, social bonding, and control theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers et al. (Chs. 5-6). • Lilly et al. (Chs. 5-6). • Costello, Barbara J., and John H. Laub. 2020. "Social Control Theory: The Legacy of Travis Hirschi's Causes of Delinquency." <i>Annual Review of Criminology</i> 3:21-41. • Haynie, Dana L., and D. Wayne Osgood. 2005. "Reconsidering Peers and Delinquency: How Do Peers Matter?" <i>Social Forces</i> 84:1109-1130. • Mears and Cochran (2019), chapter 6.
Week 5	2/14 (M)	Labeling theory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers et al. (Ch. 7) • Lilly et al. (Ch. 7) • Bernburg, Jon Gunnar, and Marvin D. Krohn. 2003. "Labeling, Life Chances, and Adult Crime: The Direct and Indirect Effects of Official Intervention in Adolescence on Crime in Early Adulthood." <i>Criminology</i> 41:1287-1318.
Week 6	2/21 (M)	Social disorganization, strain, and anomie theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers and Sellers (Chs. 8-9). • Lilly et al. (Chs. 3-4). • Sampson, Robert J., Jeffrey D. Morenoff, and Thomas Gannon-Rowley. 2002. "Assessing 'Neighborhood Effects': Social

		Processes and New Directions in Research.” <u>Annual Review of Sociology</u> 28:443-478.
Week 7	2/28 (M)	Conflict, Marxist, critical, and feminist theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers et al. (Chs. 10-13). • Lilly et al. (Chs. 8-11). EXAM 1 DISTRIBUTED
Week 8	3/7 (M)	A new horizon: Developmental “life-course” theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers et al. (Ch. 14). • Lilly et al. (Ch. 16). • Sampson, Robert J., and John H. Laub. 2016. “Turning Points and the Future of Life-Course Criminology: Reflections on the 1986 Criminal Careers Report.” <u>Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</u> 53:321-335. • Uggen, Christopher. 2000. “Work as a Turning Point in the Life Course of Criminals: A Duration Model of Age, Employment, and Recidivism.” <u>American Sociological Review</u> 65:529-546.
Week 9	3/21 (M)	Theoretical integration, causation, and units of analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akers et al. (Ch. 15). • Bernard, Thomas J., and Jeffrey B. Snipes. 1996. “Theoretical Integration in Criminology.” <u>Crime and Justice</u> 20:301-348. • Lieberman (1985) (Chs. 4-5).
Week 10	3/28 (M)	Theory and policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gottfredson, Michael R., and Travis Hirschi. 2016. “The Criminal Career Perspective as an Explanation of Crime and a Guide to Crime Control Policy: The View from General Theories of Crime.” <u>Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</u> 53:406-419. • Decker and Wright (Chs. 1-7). • Mears and Cochran (2019), chapter 7.
Week 11	4/4 (M)	Criteria for evaluating theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibbs, Jack P. 1997. “Seven Dimensions of the Predictive Power of Sociological Theories.” <u>National Journal of Sociology</u> 11:1-28. • Mears and Cochran (2019), chapter 10. • Decker and Wright (Chs. 8-14).
Week 12	4/11 (M)	Cumulative knowledge, science, and policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mears, Daniel P., and Mark C. Stafford. 2002. “Central Analytical Issues in the Generation of Cumulative Sociological Knowledge.” <u>Sociological Focus</u> 35:5-24. • Miller, Walter B. 1973. “Ideology and Criminal Justice Policy: Some Current Issues.” <u>Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology</u> 64:141-162. • Kulig, Teresa C., Travis C. Pratt, and Francis T. Cullen. 2017.

		<p>“Revisiting the Stanford Prison Experiment: A Case Study in Organized Skepticism.” <u>Journal of Criminal Justice Education</u> 28:74-111.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mears and Cochran (2019), chapter 8.
Week 13	4/18 (M)	<p>Theorizing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corbin, Juliet, and Anselm Strauss. 1990. “Grounded Theory Research: Procedures, Canons, and Evaluative Criteria.” <u>Qualitative Sociology</u> 13:3-21. • Watts, Duncan J. 2014. “Common Sense and Sociological Explanations.” <u>American Journal of Sociology</u> 120:313-351. • Turco, Catherine, and Ezra Zuckerman. 2017. “Verstehen Sociology: Comment on Watts.” <u>American Journal of Sociology</u> 122:1272-1791. • Watts, Duncan J. 2017. “Response to Turco and Zuckerman’s ‘Verstehen for Sociology.’” <u>American Journal of Sociology</u> 122:1292-1299. • Swedberg, Richard. 2019. “How Do You Make Sociology Out of Data? Robert K. Merton’s Course in Theorizing (Soc 213-214).” <u>The American Sociologist</u> 50:85-120. <p>Concluding discussion about criminological theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dooley, Brendan D., and Sean E. Goodison. 2020. “Falsification by Atrophy: The Kuhnian Process of Rejecting Theory in Criminology.” <u>British Journal of Criminology</u> 60:24-44. • Mears and Cochran (2019), chapters 9 and 11. <p>EXAM 2 DISTRIBUTED</p>

EXAM GRADING RUBRIC

Each objective below is worth a maximum of 20 percent of the exam grade (per question)	20 points =	10 points =	0 points =
1. Effectively addresses all parts of question(s).	Excellent job of directly answering all parts of question logically, completely, and in detail; reasoning is explained and defended through reference to theory, logic, and research.	Addresses only some parts of the question, the logic is incomplete, and/or provides insufficient detail.	Does not address the question being posed.
2. Cites all relevant assigned readings.	All relevant assigned readings are included in posting. Any additional material is directly relevant to the question.	Some relevant assigned readings are cited, but others are missing. Extraneous information included.	No assigned readings are cited.
3. Discusses all relevant cited and assigned readings.	All cited materials are discussed and coherently integrated into the answer. Logical and clear and complete, using theory, research, and other evidence to support answer.	Some of the cited materials are discussed, but other relevant readings not discussed. Unclear logic and incomplete explanation of argument and supporting theory, research, or other evidence.	None of the cited materials are discussed.
4. Writing is clear, concise, and professional in nature; no grammatical errors.	Clearly expressed ideas. No grammatical errors or other writing problems.	Difficult-to-follow post; disorganized; some grammatical errors and writing problems.	Major grammatical errors; incomplete sentences; difficult to understand.
5. Organization.	Exam is well-organized, using clear headings, sub-headings, and transitions. Answers flow in a linear manner that addresses the question directly.	Exam is choppy and lacks coherent organization. Limited or no headings or sub-headings or clear transitions. Question not directly answered.	Exam is difficult to follow; ideas are not well linked together. No headings, sub-heading, or transitions. Question not answered or not directly answered.
Total possible points	100 points		