

Sociology 211: Criminology

10/20/09



The UM Criminology Club Presents: **Internship Night**



Sociology majors from all of the emphasis areas are encouraged to come.

Find out about internship requirements.

Learn about a new program that provides \$1,000 educational vouchers to students completing a 300-hour internship.

Guest speakers from a few current internship placements will be available.

Internship Night is Thurs., Oct. 29th at 7pm in SS 356

- Want to do an internship or service learning project?
- Want to earn a voucher worth \$1,000 towards your future education or to pay off student loans?

Come to Internship Night!

Thursday, October 29th, 7 PM in SS 356

Hear all about internships through the Sociology Department and find out more about the Campus Corps Program.

The Campus Corps program provides an AmeriCorps Educational Award of \$1,000 to students who complete 300 hours of service in a nonprofit organization or government agency. The Educational award can be used (or saved for up to 7 years) to pay expenses associated with future education or to repay qualifying student loans.



**Professor Doyle will not
be able to hold office
hours on Wed., Oct. 21st
or Thurs., Oct. 22nd.**

**Sorry for the
inconvenience.**



Sociology Majors:

Sign up for an academic advising appointment soon. You must meet with your academic advisor before registering for Spring semester classes. Sign-up sheets are on or near your advisor's office door.

Don't know who your advisor is ??????

*Check the list on the wall across from the
Sociology Department Office (Social Sciences 333).*

EXAM #2

Thursday, Oct. 22nd

**Covers Unit II lecture
material plus**

**Chapters 3 and 4 in the
textbook**

Optional Review Sessions

Tuesday, Oct. 20th, 4:10 PM

Wednesday, Oct. 21st, 6 PM

Both will be held in LA 304.

- II. Individual Level Explanations of Crime
 - A. Crime as an individual pathology
 - B. Physical Appearance Explanations
 - 1. Physiognomy
 - 2. Phrenology
 - 3. Criminal Anthropology
 - 4. Body type theories of crime
 - C. Biological Explanations
 - 1. Gender and crime
 - 2. Alcohol and drug abuse
 - 3. Genetic explanations
 - a. Genetic abnormality
 - b. Genetic transmission
 - 4. Neuropathology and violence
 - 5. Other biological explanations of crime
 - D. Mental and Psychological Differences
 - 1. Feeble-mindedness
 - 2. Mental illness and crime
 - 3. Learning disabilities
 - 4. Cortical inhibition
 - E. Demonological Explanations
 - F. Individual Level Explanations and Public Policy
 - G. Conclusions Regarding Individual Level Explanations

- III. Sociological Theories of Crime (Part 1)
 - A. An overview and introduction
 - B. Learning theories
 - 1. Differential association theory
 - a. Sutherland's nine propositions
 - b. criticisms of differential association theory
 - 2. The effect of TV and other mass media on crime
 - 3. Burgess and Akers' social learning theory
 - 4. Criminal subculture theories
 - a. the cycle of violence
 - b. subcultures of violence
 - 5. Policy implications of learning theories
 - C. Anomie/Strain Theory
 - 1. Merton's anomie theory
 - 2. Other anomie theories
 - a. middle class measuring rod
 - b. differential opportunity theory
 - c. general strain theory
 - 3. Policy implications
 - D. Conclusions Regarding Sociological Theories (Part I)

“Menace II Society”
(1993)

III.B.1. Differential Association Theory

- Invented by Edwin Sutherland in the 1930's.
- Consists of 9 statements or propositions.



Edwin
Sutherland
1883-1950

III.B.1. Differential Association Theory

1. Criminal behavior is learned.

III.B.1. Differential Association Theory

2. Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with others persons in a process of communication.

III.B.1. Differential Association Theory

3. The principle part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups.

III.B.1. Differential Association Theory

4. When criminal behavior is learned, the learning includes a) techniques of committing the crime, which are sometimes complicated, sometimes very simple; and b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes.

Techniques of Neutralization (Sykes and Matza)

- a. Denial of responsibility
- b. Denial of injury
- c. Denial of the victim
- d. Condemnation of the condemners
- e. Appeal to higher loyalties

III.B.1. Differential Association Theory

5. The specific direction of motives and drives is learned from definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable.

III.B.1. Differential Association Theory

6. A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of the law over definitions unfavorable to violation of the law.

III.B.1. Differential Association Theory

7. Differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity.
 - Frequency: how often
 - Duration: over how long a period
 - Priority: how early in life
 - Intensity: how strong the association is