

CRIM316 - Week 3: Chicago School



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Terms in this set (16)

What was the context during the Chicago School era?	<p>1920s Chicago was under the effects of major social changes with:</p> <p>urbanisation - increase in mass domestic and international immigration</p> <p>Prohibition of alcohol - black markets, speakeasies, smuggling and bootlegging</p> <p>Mafia rule - Violence and corruption</p>
What are the two strands of the Chicago School and their theories?	<p>Clifford Shaw & Henry McKay - Ecology of Crime (Zonal Hypothesis) and Social Disorganisation</p> <p>Edwin Sutherland - Differential Association and White Collar Crime</p>
What did the Chicago School focus on?	<p>The Chicago School focused on social diversity, where crime was not caused by biological and social factors. Crime is caused by the social conditions and not from the shortcoming of individuals. This fits under the sociological positivism umbrella.</p>

<p>What were the methods utilised by Shaw & McKay?</p>	<p>They used observed the effects of the city's conditions, sociological analysis of income and homes, mapped and partitioned zones in the city, and counted crimes that occurred in the streets in real-time.</p>
<p>What was the Zonal Hypothesis?</p>	<p>The Zonal hypothesis is a concept that the city could be mapped into 5 different zones with varying social living and varying amounts of crime - ecological map.</p> <p>Zone 1: Business District Centre Not much crime was observed in the CBD.</p> <p>Zone 2: Transition zone - Highest amount of crime observed in this zone. Heavily filled with tenement buildings and described as the oldest section. It is very populated, dense and industrial. Housing had a high turn overrate as some individuals would become dominant and move into a new zone as a new wave would cycle.</p> <p>Zone 3: Respectable working homes, where some individuals would have their first successful step out from the transition zone. Still some crime was observed but now as high in the transition zone.</p> <p>Zone 4: Residential homes and suburban neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Zone 5: Commuters zone - The homes that represented the epitome of success and where families that could afford to travel - cars and properties as a luxury. The most expensive properties are in this zone.</p> <p>The further away from the city centre, the less</p>

What are the key points that Shaw & McKay expressed?

Crime is a working class phenomenon, therefore poor individuals were the criminals - immigrants usually arrived with little to nothing and populated the transition zone as it was close to the industrial factories. They could only provide labour.

In certain parts of the city, crime is a phenomenon, therefore a location is a causation of crime. Social relationships develop in accordance and correspondence to their place/location, therefore the environment matters. Crime becomes a property of the transitional zone, therefore it is linked to the place and the social conditions.

The lack of delinquency describes that the institutions are highly stable. Crime is a reflection of social pathological conditions - the presence of social disorganisation means that society is not working properly.

Crime is a result of learned social behaviour and it is culturally transmitted in the place or location.

In order to change social disorganisation, the communities will have to change themselves, each community will need to be tailored by their own social needs).

What are the key points that Sutherland expressed?

Crime is a learned behaviour, it is learned from others via differential association.

Differential association can be used to explain White Collar crime and delinquent youths.

<p>What are the 3 principles of urban ecology?</p>	<p>Shaw & McKay describe immigration as waves as they climb the ecological zones if they are successful</p> <p>Invasion - Immigrants arriving in masses taking population in the transition zone.</p> <p>Dominance - Individuals becoming successful in their zones and transition further away from the city.</p> <p>Succession - Another wave invades and are succeeded by the previous wave.</p> <p>This cycle continues.</p>
<p>Social Disorganisation</p>	<p>Social institution structures break down (disorganise) as there is a lack of social cohesion and norms caused by urbanisation - immigration, prohibition, mafia gangs, etc. The norms are changed and overwhelmed by these factors.</p>
<p>Urban ecology in the competition for jobs and resources</p>	<p>Two ways to dominate</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In legitimate success in employment 2. In illicit businesses in the transition zone - mafia, black market in alcohol, sex work, etc. <p>These two methods helped in transitioning to the next outer zone.</p> <p>Most individuals do not become successful and are, small time criminals or homeless, and are unable to progress to zones 3, 4, and 5.</p>

<p>Ecology and juvenile delinquency</p>	<p>Working class are mostly housed in the transition zone in where youth were not being socialised with any moral values - parents were working at the factories to pay accommodation.</p> <p>Delinquency was seen as normal as it was culturally transmitted in where delinquency and deviancy was learned and found in the level of disorganization.</p>
<p>Criticisms of Shaw & McKay's work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zonal hypothesis is specific to the city of Chicago - Zones of transition are not reflective in other cities and in modern day, eg. Zones of transitions in Wellington are not filled with crime: Thorndon, Hāitaitai, Miramar, etc. Commuter's Zones in Wellington are not that glamorous: Paraparaumu, Waikanae, Ōtaki, etc. - Diagnosis of criminals as poor people are incorrect
<p>Sutherland's differential association</p>	<p>Delinquent behaviour is learned within the interaction and connections of people and peers.</p> <p>Relies on 4 points of contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequency - Intensity - Priority - Duration <p>Factors of contact with a person determines the strength of differential association.</p> <p>We learn the motives, attitudes, and goals. They determine the behaviour that is learned.</p> <p>"Hanging with the wrong person"</p>

<p>What was Sutherland's methodology?</p>	<p>Utilised a life history approach in analysing an individual's values, background, colleges, and convictions.</p> <p>Examined records in large american companies.</p>
<p>White collar crime</p>	<p>Coined by Sutherland.</p> <p>Sutherland assumed that crime was the property of poor people but it was indicated through his findings that corporations were also offenders. Found that business people were socialised in engaging in illicit behaviour and law breaking. Argues that the isolation of the business world and the socialisation of businesses creates a high strain of differential association.</p> <p>There is a big dark figure as white collar crime is often behind closed doors, there is little regulation and policing that goes into businesses.</p>
<p>Criticism of Sutherland's work</p>	<p>Differential association is seen only applicable in describing youth delinquent behaviour and white collar crime.</p> <p>Sutherland's description of crimes is that they are meticulously planned. Crime often happens in the moment and in the spur.</p> <p>Ignores individuals who do not socialise and engage in crime.</p>