

# Seminar in Network Criminology

Arizona State University  
Criminology and Criminal Justice (CRJ) 523  
Spring Semester 2022

Time: Thursdays, 1:30-4:00 PM

Room: UCENT 207

Zoom Link: <https://asu.zoom.us/j/4809650745>

Course Website: <https://canvas.asu.edu/courses/109233>

Course Slack Channel: <https://asu-2221-crj523-31004.slack.com>

Professor: Jacob Young, Ph.D.

Office Hours: Wednesdays, 12-1 (<https://calendly.com/jacobtnyoung/cpp-523-student-meeting>)

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## Overview

*Network science* is a paradigm (i.e. a model of how the world works) that takes as its domain of interest the interdependence among units. This paradigm examines patterns or regularities in relationships (i.e. *structure*) among interacting units and focuses on a) how such patterns influence the behavior of these units and b) how such patterns are generated. *Network criminology* is a relatively new, loosely organized (but rapidly growing) body of research that applies concepts and methods from network science to problems in criminology and criminal justice. This course provides an introduction to a broad range of concepts from what might be considered “classic” or “foundational” works in network science. The overarching goal of the course is to provide you the tools for thinking about problems in criminology and criminal justice through a network lens (i.e. viewing systems as made up of heterogeneous actors connected through different types of relations).

## Course Materials

### Required Texts:

Readings for each week are available through links embedded in this document.

### Other Resources:

There are also several journals that are specifically dedicated to social network research. You should consider subscribing to the content alerts of these journals to get a sense of what people are doing and what the “state of the art” is in network research:

*Social Networks* (<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/social-networks>)

*Network Science* (<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/network-science>)

*Connections* (<https://www.insna.org/connections>)

*Journal of Social Structure* (<https://www.cmu.edu/joss/>)

*SOCNET* listserv (<https://lists.ufl.edu/cgi-bin/wa?SUBED1=SOCNET&A=1>)

## Course Requirements

Your grade in this course will be based on: weekly papers (22% of your grade), your performance leading discussions (38% of your grade), and the preparation and presentation of an original research project based on the course content (40% of your grade).

### 1. Weekly Response Papers and Discussion Questions

Each week you will prepare a 1-page (single-spaced, 12 point font) response paper reflecting on the readings for that week. The response paper should do two things: First, provide an answer to the question “how does network science improve our understanding of the criminology and/or criminal justice problem(s) being addressed? Or not? Is it useful and why (or why not)?” Second, include at least 2 discussion questions to be brought up during our seminar time. Note that this is **not** a summary paper (i.e. Author W said X, Author Y said Z...). Rather, try to identify the relevance of the concept from network science for advancing criminological inquiry. Weekly papers must be printed and are due at the beginning of each class. *Each week I will randomly call on one of you to read your paper.* There is no weekly paper due for the first week of class. There are 11 weekly response papers. Each response paper is worth 20 points for a total of 220 points.

### 2. Leading Discussion

Our seminar time will be split into 2 sections. In the first section of class, I will lecture on the “Network Concept(s)” section of the assigned readings (see Course Calendar). In the second section of the class, students will be responsible for leading discussion on the “Criminological Application” section of the assigned readings. For three classes (see Schedule for Discussion Leaders), you and other students will prepare a presentation and a list of questions for discussion. The presentation (in .ppt or .pdf format) and question list (in .docx format) should be sent to me no later than **noon** on the **day prior** to discussion (i.e. Tuesday). I will then post the discussion questions to the course Canvas page. Each discussion you lead is worth 130 points for a total of 390 points.

*The presentation should accomplish three things:*

- A. Briefly, briefly, briefly summarize the major points of each article. **SUGGESTION:** for each article, have an answer to the “grandma” question. That is, if your grandmother (aka grams, grammy, mawmaw, abuela, oma, etc.) asked you what the article was about, what would you say?
- B. Discuss the application of the network concept(s) in the assigned readings. Has it been applied with fidelity (i.e. does the way it is discussed in the original source match the application in the readings?). Is it useful for solving the problem that criminologists are trying to solve? Etc.
- C. Things not covered in A. and B. that you want to cover.

### 3. Research Project

There are three options for the research project:

#### *Option A. Extended Literature Review*

The paper should be an in-depth review of some topic in networks and criminology and/or criminal justice. The review should go beyond the readings discussed in class. Be sure to provide a synthesis of contributions on the topic. For example, discuss open questions, unresolved problems, points of agreement or disagreement among the papers, and future directions for research.

#### *Option B. Research Proposal*

The paper should review current literature to motivate a network research question (or questions) for further investigation. The paper should describe the current state of knowledge that motivates the research, pose one or more network research questions (or hypotheses) to be investigated, and describe relevant data (existing or new) and specific analyses that could be used to address the question(s).

### *Option C. Analysis of Network Data*

This option is primarily for students who have already taken my “Statistical Analysis of Network Data” course and/or have experience analyzing social network data. The paper should analyze some set of social network data to address a clear network question (or questions) motivated by network literature. The analysis should include descriptive and inferential analyses. Note: this option should **not** be a re-submission of a prior class project or research paper. It should be a new project or a substantial extension of previous work.

To help you make progress on the project, I will require you to hand in two brief *research proposals* (proposals are ungraded). The first proposal (**due February 9th**) (a paragraph is fine) should describe generally what you are thinking of writing or the analysis you are considering (if Option C). The second proposal (**due March 16th**) is more detailed and should include a roughly developed introduction and sketch an outline of the overall paper (or, if Option C, an overview of the data and analyses). The second proposal should be 2-3 pages, double-spaced, 1” margins, and 12-point Times New Roman font. On the same day you submit your second proposal, you will give a *mini presentation* discussing the content of your second proposal. The presentation is graded and is worth 100 points. Rubric for grading the presentation will be provided prior to the mini presentation to help you prepare. Due dates for each proposal and mini presentation are given in the course calendar (as well as the sentences you just read).

During the last class session (**April 27th**), students will present their project to the class in the format of a conference style presentation. The full presentation is graded and is worth 150 points. Rubric for grading the presentation will be provided prior to the full presentation to help you prepare.

You will submit a *final paper* by 1 pm on **May 4th**. The final paper is worth 150 points. Rubric for grading the final paper will be provided prior to the due date to help you prepare.

**FINAL PAPER NUCLEAR OPTION:** So you did the proposals and the presentation, but just not feeling the paper. I get it. Perhaps I can interest you in the “nuclear option.” This option allows you to forgo doing a final paper. *But*, note that the highest grade you can possibly receive, if you select this option, is a B+ (i.e. 850). Since the final paper is worth 150 points, you have to receive all the other points in the course to receive a B+. If you are planning on this option, let me know so we can discuss it.

In all, your grade breakdown will be as follows:

Weekly papers (20 points x 11)	220 points
Leading discussion (130 points x 3)	390 points
Research paper	<u>400 points</u>
Total	1010 points

Your grade will be assigned based on the following scale (passing grades are in **bold**):

<b>A+ 980-1000</b>	<b>A 920-979</b>	<b>A- 900-919</b>
<b>B+ 850-899</b>	<b>B 800-849</b>	B- 750-799
C+ 700-749	C 600-690	D 0-599

## **Keys to Success**

Time Investment: The Arizona Board of Regents, the governing board for ASU, has a policy for how much time students should invest in their courses: "A minimum of 45 hours of work by each student is required for each unit of credit" (<http://azregents.asu.edu/rrc/Policy%20Manual/2-224-Academic%20Credit.pdf>). As a rule of thumb, for every hour of class you should expect to dedicate 3 hours outside of class to the course. This is the investment needed to succeed in this course.

Time Budgeting: For each week's workload, I strongly encourage you to create a time budget (just Google [or Ask Jeeves] "time budget examples"). Budgeting your time will help you to not only get through the reading, but have time to really think about the material.

Work with Others: Your fellow classmates are an excellent resource for developing your understanding of the material. I would encourage you to find a study partner or form a study group. Among other things, working with others helps create socially enforceable deadlines (i.e. accountability).

Care about your Work: I understand that you have competing time commitments, that there are multiple demands on your day, and that you may come to this particular course with varying levels of interest. Not everyone will make network criminology a part of their career, but a primary concern I have is that, independent of your long-term substantive interests, you take pride in all of the work that you do in this course.

## **Miscellaneous Course Information**

Late Assignments: I will not accept late assignments and they cannot be made up.

Extra Credit: There is no extra credit in this course.

Honesty and Cheating: Be honest and do not cheat. Thanks! Information regarding cheating and plagiarism can be found at: <http://provost.asu.edu/academicintegrity>. I strongly encourage you to read this not only for my course, but to protect your interests as a student.

Writing center: The ASU Graduate Writing Center provides appointment-based writing assistance for graduate students as well as space to read, write, and discuss their graduate research and writing projects. This assistance allows enrolled ASU students to meet with a graduate writing consultant to receive feedback on their writing or research projects at any stage in their development and writing process. More information may be found at <https://tutoring.asu.edu/student-services/graduate>. Appointments can be scheduled either online or by calling (480) 965-9072.

Students with special needs: If you require special accommodations for class, please see <https://eoss.asu.edu/drc> for ASU policies and procedures. The Disability Resource Center will provide you with a letter noting the classroom modifications that you will need to fully take part in class activities. With this letter, contact me during my office hours and I will gladly make the appropriate adjustments.

Course Evaluation: Teaching evaluations are very important and I strongly encourage you to take the time to complete it. Your participation is essential for improving the course. Evaluations are easy to access, just go to MyASU, click on My Classes, and then click Course Evaluations. Select CRJ 523 and you are ready to go. I will remind you when the evaluation survey for this course is available.

## **COURSE CALENDAR**

### **1/12: Introductions, Course Overview, and the Basics of Networks**

#### **Required Readings:**

Butts, C. T. (2009). Revisiting the Foundations of Network Analysis. *Science*, 325(5939), 414-416.  
<http://doi.org/10.1126/science.1171022>.

### **1/19: No Class**

### **1/26: Introduction to Network Criminology**

#### **Required Readings:**

Borgatti, S. P., & Halgin, D. S. (2011). On Network Theory. *Organization Science*, 22(5), 1168-1181.  
<https://doi.org/10.1287/orsc.1100.0641>.  
Papachristos, A. V. (2014). The Network Structure of Crime. *Sociology Compass*, 8(4), 347-357.  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12147>.

### **Section One: Thinking About Networks in Criminology**

*This section examines several topical areas that have drawn on science to test existing theories or better understand prevailing questions in the discipline.*

### **2/2: Peer Influence, Co-Offending, and Gangs**

#### **Required Readings:**

McGloin, J. M., & Piquero, A. R. (2009). On the Relationship between Co-Offending Network Redundancy and Offending Versatility. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 47(1), 63-90.  
<http://doi.org/10.1177/0022427809348905>.  
Young, J. T. N., Rebellon, C. J., Barnes, J. C., & Weerman, F. M. (2014). Unpacking the Black Box of Peer Similarity in Deviance: Understanding the Mechanisms Linking Personal Behavior, Peer Behavior, and Perceptions. *Criminology*, 52(1), 60-86. <http://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12029>.  
Gravel, J., Allison, B., West-Fagan, J., McBride, M., & Tita, G. E. (2016). Birds of a Feather Fight Together: Status-Enhancing Violence, Social Distance and the Emergence of Homogenous Gangs. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 34(1), 189-219. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-016-9331-8>.  
Hughes, L. A., Botchkovar, E. V., & Short, J. F. (2019). "Bargaining with Patriarchy" and "Bad Girl Femininity": Relationship and Behaviors among Chicago Girl Gangs, 1959-62. *Social Forces*, 98(2), 493-517.  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soz002>.

### **2/9: Neighborhood Ecology and Criminal Opportunity; FIRST PROPOSAL DUE**

#### **Required Readings:**

Browning, C. R., Calder, C. A., Soller, B., Jackson, A. L., & Dirlam, J. (2017). Ecological Networks and Neighborhood Social Organization. *American Journal of Sociology*, 122(1939-1988).  
<https://doi.org/10.1086/691261>.  
Birks, D., & Davies, T. (2017). Street Network Structure and Crime Risk: An Agent-Based Investigation of the Encounter and Enclosure Hypotheses. *Criminology*, 55(4), 900-937. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12163>.  
Frith, M. J., Johnson, S. D., & Fry, H. M. (2017). Role of the Street Network in Burglars' Spatial Decision-

Making. *Criminology*, 55(2), 344-376. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12133>.  
Levy, B. L., Phillips, N. E., & Sampson, R. J. (2020). Triple Disadvantage: Neighborhood Networks of Everyday Urban Mobility and Violence in U.S. Cities. *American Sociological Review*, 85(6), 925-956. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0003122420972323>.

## **Section Two: Network Foundations**

*This section examines several topics that can be described as foundational concepts in network science. The reading(s) in the “Network Concept(s)” section serves as an introduction to the concept and the “Criminological Application” section serves as the application of those ideas to topics in criminology and criminal justice.*

### **2/16: Homophily**

#### **Required Readings:**

##### *Network Concept(s)*

Feld, S. L. (1981). The Focused Organization of Social Ties. *American Journal of Sociology*, 86(5), 1015-1035. <http://doi.org/10.1086/227352>.  
McPherson, M., Smith-Lovin, L., & Cook, J. M. (2001). Birds of a Feather: Homophily in Social Networks. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 27(1), 415-444. <http://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.27.1.415>.

##### *Criminological Application*

Young, J. T. N. (2010). 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. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-010-9105-7>.  
Turanovic, J. J., & Young, J. T. N. (2016). Violent Offending and Victimization in Adolescence: Social Network Mechanisms and Homophily. *Criminology*, 54(3), 487-519. <http://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12112>.  
Shjarback, J. A., & Young, J. T. N. (2017). The “Tough on Crime” Competition: a Network Approach to Understanding the Social Mechanisms Leading to Federal Crime Control Legislation in the United States from 1973–2014. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 43(2), 197-221. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-017-9395-5>.

### **2/23: Embeddedness**

#### **Required Readings:**

##### *Network Concept(s)*

Granovetter, M. (1985). Economic Action and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness. *American Journal of Sociology*, 91(3), 481-510. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2780199>.

##### *Criminological Application*

McCarthy, B., & Hagan, J. (1995). Getting into Street Crime: The Structure and Process of Criminal Embeddedness. *Social Science Research*, 24(1), 63-95. <https://doi.org/10.1006/ssre.1995.1003>.  
Moeller, K., & Sandberg, S. (2019). Putting a price on drugs: An economic sociological study of price formation in illegal drug markets. *Criminology*, 57(2), 289-313. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12202>.  
Young, J. T. N., & Haynie, D. L. (2020). Trusting the Untrustworthy: The Social Organization of Trust Among Incarcerated Women. *Justice Quarterly*, 1-32. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2020.1807588>.  
Joseph, J., & Smith, C. M. (2021). The ties that bribe: Corruption's embeddedness in Chicago organized crime. *Criminology*, 59(4), 671-703. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12287>.

### 3/2: Social Capital and Resource Mobilization

#### Required Readings:

##### *Network Concept(s)*

Lin, N. (1999). Building a Network Theory of Social Capital. *Connections*, 22(1), 28-51.

##### *Criminological Application*

Smith, Sandra S. (2005). "Don't put my name on it": Social Capital Activation and Job-Finding Assistance among the Black Urban Poor. *American Journal of Sociology*, 111(1), 1-57. <http://doi.org/10.1086/428814>.

Brown, M., & Ross, S. (2010). Mentoring, Social Capital and Desistance: A Study of Women Released from Prison. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 43(1), 31-50. <http://doi.org/10.1375/acri.43.1.31>.

Goodson, M. V. (2018). Help or Hindrance: Female Probationers' Navigation of Supervision Requirements Through Personal Support Networks. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 45(10), 1483-1506. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854818781434>.

Bellair, P. E., Light, R., & Sutton, J. (2019). Prisoners' Personal Networks in the Months Preceding Prison: A Descriptive Portrayal. *Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol*, 63(3), 383-405. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X18799575>.

### 3/9: No Class (spring break)

### 3/16: Mini Presentations; SECOND PROPOSAL DUE

### 3/23: Multiplexity

#### Required Readings:

##### *Network Concept*

Gould, R. V. (1991). Multiple Networks and Mobilization in the Paris Commune, 1871. *American Sociological Review*, 56(6). <https://doi.org/10.2307/2096251>.

##### *Criminological Application*

Papachristos, A. V., Hureau, D. M., & Braga, A. A. (2013). The Corner and the Crew: The Influence of Geography and Social Networks on Gang Violence. *American Sociological Review*, 78(3), 417-447. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0003122413486800>.

Smith, C. M., & Papachristos, A. V. (2016). Trust Thy Crooked Neighbor. *American Sociological Review*, 81(4), 644-667. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0003122416650149>.

Becker, S. O., Hsiao, Y., Pfaff, S., & Rubin, J. (2020). Multiplex Network Ties and the Spatial Diffusion of Radical Innovations: Martin Luther's Leadership in the Early Reformation. *American Sociological Review*, 85(5), 857-894. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0003122420948059>.

### 3/30: Contagion & Diffusion

#### Required Readings:

##### *Network Concept(s)*

Granovetter, M. (1973). The Strength of Weak Ties. *American Journal of Sociology*, 78(6), 1360-1380. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2776392>.

Lofgren, E. T., & Fefferman, N. H. (2007). The untapped potential of virtual game worlds to shed light on real world epidemics. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 7(9), 625-629. [http://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099\(07\)70212-](http://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099(07)70212-)

### *Criminological Application*

- Smangs, M. (2010). Delinquency, Social Skills, and the Structure of Peer Relations: Assessing Criminological Theories by Social Network Theory. *Social Forces*, 89(2), 609-632. <https://doi.org/10.1353/sof.2010.0069>.
- Young, J. T. N., & Ready, J. T. (2014). Diffusion of Ideas and Technology: The Role of Networks in Influencing the Endorsement and Use of On-Officer Video Cameras. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 31(3), 243-261. <http://doi.org/10.1177/1043986214553380>.
- Papachristos, A. V., Wildeman, C., & Roberto, E. (2015). Tragic, but not random: the social contagion of nonfatal gunshot injuries. *Soc Sci Med*, 125, 139-150. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2014.01.056>.
- Papachristos, A. V., & Bastomski, S. (2018). Connected in Crime: The Enduring Effect of Neighborhood Networks on the Spatial Patterning of Violence. *American Journal of Sociology*, 124(2), 517-568. <https://doi.org/10.1086/699217>.

## **4/6: Status and Hierarchy Formation**

### Required Readings:

#### *Network Concept*

- Gould, R. V. (2002). The Origins of Status Hierarchies: A Formal Theory and Empirical Test. *American Journal of Sociology*, 107(5), 1143-1178. <http://doi.org/10.1086/341744>.

### *Criminological Application*

- Papachristos, A. V. (2009). Murder by Structure: Dominance Relations and the Social Structure of Gang Homicide. *American Journal of Sociology*, 115(1), 74-128. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/597791>.
- Faris, R., & Felmlee, D. (2014). Casualties of Social Combat: School Networks of Peer Victimization and Their Consequences. *American Sociological Review*, 79(2), 228-257. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0003122414524573>.
- Kreager, D. A., Young, J. T. N., Haynie, D. L., Schaefer, D. R., Bouchard, M., & Davidson, K. M. (2020). In the eye of the beholder: Meaning and structure of informal status in women's and men's prisons. *Criminology*, 59(1), 42-72. <http://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12260>.
- Papachristos, A. V., & Lewis, K. (2020). Rules of the Game: Exponential Random Graph Models of a Gang Homicide Network. *Social Forces*, 98(4), 1829-1858. <http://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soz106>.

## **4/13: Network Dynamics & Vulnerability**

### Required Readings:

#### *Network Concept*

- Erickson, B. H. (1981). Secret Societies and Social Structure. *Social Forces*, 60(1), 188-210. <http://doi.org/10.1093/sf/60.1.188>.
- Albert, R., Jeong, H., & Barabasi, A. L. (2000). Error and attack tolerance of complex networks. *Nature*, 406, 379-381. <http://doi.org/10.1038/35019019>.

### *Criminological Application*

- Baker, W. E., & Faulkner, R. R. (1993). The Social Organization of Conspiracy: Illegal Networks in the Heavy Electrical Equipment Industry. *American Sociological Review*, 58(6), 837-860. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2095954>.
- Duijn, P. A., Kashirin, V., & Sloot, P. M. (2014). The relative ineffectiveness of criminal network disruption. *Sci Rep*, 4, 4238. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep04238>.



- Duxbury, S. W., & Haynie, D. L. (2019). Criminal network security: An agent-based approach to evaluating network resilience. *Criminology*, 57(2), 314-342. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12203>.
- Smith, C. M. (2020). Exogenous Shocks, the Criminal Elite, and Increasing Gender Inequality in Chicago Organized Crime. *American Sociological Review*, 85(5), 895-923. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0003122420948510>.

#### **4/20: Network Interventions & Policy Considerations**

##### Required Readings:

##### *Network Concept(s)*

- Gest, S. D., Osgood, D. W., Feinberg, M. E., Bierman, K. L., & Moody, J. (2011). Strengthening prevention program theories and evaluations: contributions from social network analysis. *Prevention science: the official journal of the Society for Prevention Research*, 12(4), 349-360. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-011-0229-2>.
- Valente, T. W. (2012). Network interventions. *Science*, 337(6090), 49-53. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1217330>.

##### *Criminological Application*

- Dishion, T. J., McCord, J., & Poulin, F. (1999). When interventions harm: Peer groups and problem behavior. *American Psychologist*, 54(9), 755-764. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.54.9.755>.
- Bouchard, M., Hashimi, S., Tsai, K., Lampkin, H., & Jozaghi, E. (2018). Back to the core: A network approach to bolster harm reduction among persons who inject drugs. *Int J Drug Policy*, 51, 95-104. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2017.10.006>.
- Wood, G., & Papachristos, A. V. (2019). Reducing gunshot victimization in high-risk social networks through direct and spillover effects. *Nat Hum Behav*, 3(11), 1164-1170. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-019-0688-1>.
- Ouellet, M., Hashimi, S., Gravel, J., & Papachristos, A. V. (2019). Network exposure and excessive use of force. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 18(3), 675-704. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12459>.

#### **4/27: Presentations**

#### **5/4: Final Paper Due by 1pm**

## **BRIEF COURSE OUTLINE**

**1/12: Introductions, Course Overview, and Basics of Networks**

**1/19: *No Class***

**1/26: Introduction to Network Criminology**

**2/2: Peer Influence, Co-Offending, and Gangs**

**2/9: Neighborhood Ecology and Criminal Opportunity; FIRST PROPOSAL DUE**

**2/16: Homophily**

**2/23: Embeddedness**

**3/2: Social Capital and Resource Mobilization**

**3/9: *No Class (spring break)***

**3/16: Mini Presentations; SECOND PROPOSAL DUE**

**3/23: Multiplexity**

**3/30: Contagion & Diffusion**

**4/6: Status and Hierarchy Formation**

**4/13: Network Dynamics & Vulnerability**

**4/20: Network Interventions & Policy Considerations**

**4/27: Presentations**

**5/4: Final Paper Due by 1 pm**

## **SCHEDULE FOR DISCUSSION LEADERS**

**1/12: Introductions, Course Overview, and the Basics of Networks**

*No Discussants*

**1/19: No Class**

**1/26: Introduction to Network Criminology**

*No Discussants*

**2/2: Peer Influence, Co-Offending, and Gangs**

*No Discussants*

**2/9: Neighborhood Ecology and Criminal Opportunity; FIRST PROPOSAL DUE**

*No Discussants*

**2/16: Homophily**

*EricArmando Alarcon, Seth Watts, Gene Roose*

**2/23: Embeddedness**

*Gerald Eastwood, Dennis Sarpong, Mitchell Smith*

**3/2: Social Capital and Resource Mobilization**

*Olivia Shaw, Noah Miller, EricArmando Alarcon*

**3/9: No Class (spring break)**

**3/16: Mini Presentations; SECOND PROPOSAL DUE**

**3/23: Multiplexity**

*Noah Miller, EricArmando Alarcon, Gene Roose*

**3/30: Contagion & Diffusion**

*Olivia Shaw, Seth Watts, Mitchell Smith*

**4/6: Status and Hierarchy Formation**

*Gerald Eastwood, Dennis Sarpong, Gene Roose*

**4/13: Network Dynamics & Vulnerability**

*Seth Watts, Noah Miller, Olivia Shaw*

**4/20: Network Interventions, Program Implementation, & Policy Considerations**

*Gerald Eastwood, Dennis Sarpong, Mitchell Smith*

**4/27: Presentations**

**5/4: Final Paper Due by 1 pm**