McCarthy, B., & Hagan, J. (1995). Getting into Street Crime: The Structure and Process of Criminal Embeddedness. *Social Science Research, 24*(1), 63-95.

1. How might the measure of the person providing the mentorship to an individual for criminal behavior expand our knowledge on network theory and embeddedness?
2. This article was written 27 years ago. What other crimes could we add to this study and how might tutelage change during this time span?

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.

1) It is evident that in imperfect market systems, "oversocialized individuals" are key to operations, or at least, engage in such illegal activities. What rules govern their behaviors (perfect or imperfect market conditions) and how might network science help us understand the behavior of such persons?
2) Distance is an important factor in illegal markets. How might network science approach the study of space in illegal activities ethically (consider the ethics of research?

Joseph, J., & Smith, C. M. (2021). The ties that bribe: Corruption's embeddedness in Chicago organized crime. Criminology, 59(4), 671-703.

1. How relevant is this data to modern problems? Are the insights valid today? In general, what are your thoughts on using old data in researching social questions?
2. Can we apply findings about the role of political corruption to crimes in which politicians are not necessarily involved (i.e. white collar crime)?
3. Do you think degree, eigenvector and nestedness as measures of embeddedness carry varying degrees of importance depending on the type of criminal network?

Young, J. T. N., & Haynie, D. L. (2020). Trusting the Untrustworthy: The Social Organization of Trust Among Incarcerated Women. Justice Quarterly, 1-32.

1. Would this study replicate in a men’s prison? Which variables and network ideas would persist and change in that setting?
2. Based on Jacob's hypothesis of embeddness, *i* is more likely to trust *j* if (a) *i* trusts *k* and *k* trusts *j* and (b) *k* gets along with *i*. If *k* was to leave (either a transfer to another pod or serves their sentence), would we expect *i* to still trust or get along with *j*?

California Marijuana Policy

If we are seeing that illegal sales of marijuana are twice the amount of legalized marijuana dispensaries, why do you think people are more comfortable purchasing marijuana within their network as opposed to a legal channel?