*Crime in Canadian Context* 5e Further Readings


# Chapter 1

* This work provides an in-depth review of the social-reaction approach to understanding and defining crime.
	+ Gratte, Ryket (2011). “Societal Reactions to Deviance,” *Annual Review of Sociology. 37. Pp. 185-204.*
* The author reviews research that examines the relationship between how crime is covered in the mass media and the influence this has upon society.
	+ Doyle, Aaron. (2006). “How Not to Think about Crime in the Media,” *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (October), 48 (6), 867–885.
* This book discusses theories and debates about how crime is represented in the mass media

in the 21st century and pays particular attention to digital technologies and social media.

* + Marten, Greg (2018). *Crime, Media and Culture.* London: Routledge.

# Chapter 2

* This chapter compares homicide in Canada and the United States. The article presents explanations of why homicide rates are higher in the United States than they are in Canada. The paper then reviews research that explores why levels of homicide have been declining in both countries since the mid-1990s.

o O’Grady, Bill. (2014). “A Comparative Analysis of Homicide in Canada and the United States” in Agger, Ben, and Luke, Tim (Eds.) *Gun Violence and Public Life*. Boulder: Paradigm Publishers.

* This paper shows that crime is highly concentrated regardless of the type of crime.
	+ Anderson, Martin, Curman, Andrea and Linning, Shannon. (2017). “The Trajectories of Crime at Places: Understanding the Patterns of Disaggregated Crime.” *Journal of Quantitative Criminology.* 33 (3), 427-449.
* A paper published by Statistics Canada that provides a detailed analysis of homicide in Canada in 2020. The author focuses on the role that gender, age, Indigenous status, and mental health disorders have on the commission of this violent crime.
	+ Armstrong, Amelia and and Brianna Jaffray, Brianna (2021). *Homicide in Canada, 2020.* Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics.

# Chapter 3

## Video Games and Aggression

* This study suggests that briefly exposing children to violent video games increased aggressive cognition and aggressive behavior immediately after playing video games, but was unable to determine long-term effects.
	+ Zhang, Qian. (2021) “Effects of Violent Video Games on Aggressive Cognitions and Aggressive Behaviour.” *Cyberpsychology, Behaviour, and Social Networking.* Vol. 24 (1), 5-10.

## John Howard and Prison Reform

* This report was prepared for the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General and is an evaluation of John Howard Society of Toronto’s Reintegration Centre.
	+ O’Grady, William, Matheson, Flora, Day, David, Michaela Hynie and Enoch Landeau (2020. “An Evaluation of the John Howard Society of Toronto’s Re-integration Centre.” A report prepared for the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General. 10 pages. Available from the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General.

## Evolutionary Psychology

* This article relies on evolutionary psychology and game theory understand co-operation and partner choice.
	+ Barcley, Pat and Raihani, Nichola (2016). “Partner Choice Versus Punishment in Human Prisoner’s Dilemma,” *Evolution and Human Behaviour*. Vol. 37 (4), 263-271.

# Chapter 4

* This paper relies on a modified version of Merton’s strain theory to understand patterns of homicide
	+ Szalavitz, Maia (2018). “Income Inequality and Homicide.” *Scientific American.* November, 318, 5.
* Using sub-cultural theory, survey data, and quantitative analysis this paper explores why some youth are “too cool for school.”
	+ Staff, Jeremy, and Kreager, Derek A. (2008). “Too Cool for School?: Violence, Peer Status and High School Dropout,” *Social Forces* (September)*,* Vol. 87, (1), 445–471
* A paper which examines sub-cultural theory in criminology and sociology.
	+ Osgerby, Bill (2014). “Subcultures, Popular Music and Social Change: Theories, Issues and Debates.” in *Subcultures, Popular Music and Social Change.* Edited by The Subcultures Network. Newcastle on Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

# Chapter 5

* This paper uses routine activity theory to understand crime patterns in Los Angeles during the COVID 19 pandemic.

* + Gian, Maria, Azisnia, Alberto and Favarin (2020). “Exploring the Immediate Effects of COVID-19 Containment Policies on Crime: an Empirical Analysis of the Short-Term Aftermath in Los Angeles. *American Journal of Criminal Justice.* October 19, 1-24.

* A modern offshoot of environmental criminology, this paper uses spatial mapping technology (i.e., GIS). One of the main goals of this paper is to apply risk terrain modeling (RTM) to forecast the crime of shootings.
	+ Caplan, Joel, Kennedy, Leslie and Miller, Joel. (2011). “Risk Terrain Modeling: Brokering Criminological Theory and GIS Methods for Crime Forecasting,” *Justice Quarterly*, Vol. 28 (2), 360–381.

## Homeless Youth in Canada

* This paper provides a statistical analysis of the mental health from a Canadian sample of homeless youth.
	+ Kidd, Sean., Gaetz, Stephen, O'Grady, Bill, Schwan, Kaitlyn Zhao, Haoyu, Lopes, Katrini and Wang, Wei (2021). “The Second National Canadian Homeless Youth Survey: Mental Health and Addictions Findings." *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*. 66 (10), 897-905.

# Chapter 6

* This report explores youth gangs in Canada.
	+ Dunbar, Laura (2017*). Youth Gangs in Canada: A Review of Current Topics and Issues*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.
* In this article the authors explore police charging practices in intimate partner violence in Canada.
	+ Bader, Danielle, Dawson, Myra, and Walters, David. (2019). “Does Gender Affect the Number and Type of Charges Laid in Intimate Partner Violence Cases?” *British Journal of Criminology.*  59 (6), 1347-1369
* This report from the Toronto Police Service presents statistics on police reported hate crime in Toronto in 2020 and includes data on hate crime going back to 2011.
	+ Toronto Police Service (2021) *2020 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report.* Toronto: Toronto Police Service

# Chapter 7

* This paper explores why Mafia organized crime in the USA has fallen since the 1980s.
	+ Jacobs, James (2019). “The Rise and Fall of Organized Crime in the Unites States.” *Crime and Justice.* 49, 17-67.
* John Braithwaite applies the concept of restorative justice in his analysis of the 2008 global financial crisis and international banking system.
	+ Braithwaite, John. (2009). “Restorative Justice for Banks through Negative Licensing.” *British Journal of Criminology,* 49,439–450.
* The article explains why white-collar crime is a growing concern for Canadian companies.
	+ Saddleton, Lucy (2020). “White Collar Crime is a Growing Concern for Canadian Companies.” *Canadian Lawyer. September 21.*

# Chapter 8

* Three Canadian criminologists discuss why the Youth Criminal Justice Act played a key role in lowering the numbers of youth in correctional facilities.

* Webster, Cheryl, Sprott, Jane, and Doob, Tony (2019). “The Will to Change: Lessons from Canada’s Successful Decarceration of Youth.” *Law and Society Review.* 53 (4), 1092-1131.
* This articles reviews drug control polices in The Netherlands.
	+ Dickinson, Timmithy., & Jacques, Scott. (2020). “Drug Control Policy, Normalization, and Symbolic Boundaries in Amsterdam’s Coffeeshops. <https://doi.org/10.21428/7b6d533a.9b18f35c>
* An article which examines whether marginalized populations are stopped and searched by police primarily due to their illegal behaviours (functionalism) or their marginalized status (conflict theory), or both.
	+ Hayle, Steven, Scot Wortley and Julian Tanner. (2016). “Race, Street Life, and Policing: Implications for Racial Profiling,” *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice.* Vol. 58 (3), 322-353.

# Chapter 9

* This paper discusses the roles that criminologists can in the voluntary sector that can influence public policy.
	+ McAleese, Samantha (2019). “Doing Public Criminology with the Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector: Methodological Reflections and Considerations.” *The Howard Journal of Crime and Justice.* 58 (3), 366-383.