

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
Department of Sociology
Second Term, 2025/2026

Course Outline

Course Code: SOCI 3242

Course Title: Crime and Social Control in Globalised Societies

Time: 11:30 - 13:15 (Thursday)

Venue: CKTSE

Lecturer: NG Ka-sing, David, Adjunct Associate Professor

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Office Location: Room 442, Sino Building

Office Hour: By appointment

To Sutherland and Cressey, criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as social phenomena, which encompasses the process of making laws, breaking laws, and reacting to the breaking of laws. With a comparative perspective, this course focuses on how governments and law enforcement agencies in different societies intervene in the breaking of laws in a globalized world. The course begins by introducing various concepts of social control from a sociological standpoint. In addition to a review of the relevant criminological theories and empirical research findings, the course assesses the major impact of globalization on public security and explores the proliferation of transnational criminal activities in the process. Finally, the course will examine how social control agencies react and seek to address these problems in local and global context.

犯罪學家克雷塞及蘇哲蘭提出研究犯罪學的範疇應該包函制定法規，犯法，和採取法律制裁這三個領域。這課程探討在全球化的發展下不同社會對犯法怎樣作出控制。首先我們介紹及比較在社會學不同的社會控制理論及相關的研究報告，繼而探討全球化的趨勢對公共安全有什麼影響，跨境罪案又怎樣得以繁生。最後課程再研究社會執法部門在本土及國際層面怎樣打擊及針對這些問題。

Learning Outcomes

After completing the course, the students should:

1. Have acquired a good knowledge on how criminological theories can help them to understand the relationship between crime and social control.
2. Understand the risks and challenges posed to public security in different societies by the process of globalization.
3. Recognize how some social control measures are conducted locally and in overseas to combat against crimes.
4. Be able to apply sociological perspectives and insights to review and assess the effectiveness of social control measures in different jurisdictions.

Course Structure and Assessment

The course will consist of lectures and tutorial classes. For assessment, students are required to:

1. Submit an individual mid-term paper, not more than 2,000 words in English, after watching an assigned video, and or papers, which is related to the content of the course by 28 March 2025 **(15%)**. A separate guideline will be issued and explained in the first week.
2. Attend tutorial, throughout the semester, there will be five tutorial sessions and based on attendance, participation and performance, the students will be marked (20%). Students will give a group presentation in the last session (10%) and submit the group presentation report in one week after the presentation (10%). Tutorial will account for **(40%)** of the total mark.
3. At the end of the course there will be a take home examination **(35%)**.
4. Participation in class exercise, there will be five class exercises, each carrying 2 points. You are required to attend all of them **(10%)**.

Field Trip

To enhance students' learning in the course, there will be a compulsory field trip to the Macau University and a law enforcement department in Macau on Saturday, 14 March 2026 (0800-1800 hours). You have to make sure you have the necessary travel document.

Academic Honesty and Plagiarism

Attention is drawn to the University policy and regulations on honesty in academic work, and to the disciplinary guidelines and procedures applicable to breaches of such policy and regulations. Details may be found at <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/policy/academichonesty/>. Our Department also has a detailed guideline on academic citations <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/soc/citation.pdf>. For the mid-term paper and final examination answer, students are required to submit via the VeriGuide system a signed [Academic Honesty Declaration Statement](#) that they are aware of these policies, regulations, guidelines and procedures. The Academic Honesty Declaration Statement in the form of a receipt will be issued by VeriGuide upon students' uploading of the soft copy of the assignment. Assignments without the receipt will not be graded by teachers. Only the final version of the mid-term paper and examination answer should be submitted via VeriGuide.

Policy for using AI in this course

Approach 3 - Use only with explicit acknowledgement and proper citation

You are allowed to collaborate with AI tools on assignments for this course. While AI can be used for grammar checking, editing, or idea consultation, it **must not be used to create original content that copy directly to your assignment**. This means the **first draft of your assignments must be written by you (and retained if I need to check)**, based on your own literature review (reading sources recommended by AI is permitted) and data collection (retrieving data from AI-recommended sources is also permitted). If you use AI in your work, you **must provide explicit acknowledgement** in your assignment. For example, include a

step-by-step explanation of how an idea in your writing was co-generated with AI assistance. Students should refer to the APA Citation Style guidelines on how to cite ChatGPT: <https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt>

Some examples of acknowledgements are as follows:

i. An example of acknowledgement

‘I acknowledge the use of (name of AI tool – e.g. ChatGPT (<https://chat.openai.com/>) to (specify the support, e.g. plan my essay, generate some ideas for the content, ask for examples of data collection instruments, get the dates of historical events, editorial support like grammar check etc.).

ii. An example of citation

Open AI. (2023). ChatGPT (Mar 20 version). <https://chat.openai.com/chat>

Students must exercise caution when using AI tools and understand their limitations. It is the students’ responsibility—not that of the AI tools—to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the content they submit. Any errors or inaccuracies in submitted work will be solely attributed to the students. VeriGuide has implemented an AI scoring system to detect the use of AI in submitted assignments. According to the **CUHK Guidelines on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools in Teaching, Learning and Assessments**, any use of AI tools in coursework without proper acknowledgement will be considered a case of academic dishonesty and handled by the disciplinary committee accordingly.

Grade Descriptors:

A	<p>Outstanding performance in all learning outcome with in-depth knowledge and a strong sociological imagination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearly outlines and reflects on knowledge gained, demonstrating high appreciation of the content of the course - Effectively applies sociological knowledge in real-world contexts. - Provides insightful and critical analysis of the relationship between crime problems and social control - Proactively and constructively engage in discussions during classes and tutorial sessions - Provides excellent mid-term paper, tutorial papers showing commitment in learning - Provides excellent input in tutorial group project and paper, showing great efforts and team-work in the study - Submits and excellent final exam paper showing an all round learning result and efforts
A-	<p>Generally outstanding performance on most learning outcomes, with minor areas for improvement. Similar to A, but may exhibit minor weaknesses in one or two outcomes.</p>
B+, B, B-	<p>Substantial performance on all learning outcomes, or high performance on some learning outcomes which compensates for less</p>

	<p>satisfactory performance on others, leading to substantial overall performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applies sociological knowledge effectively, but lacks depth or clarity in some areas - Reflects on values but lacks comprehensive engagement.
C+, C, C-	<p>Satisfactory performance on the majority of learning outcomes, possibly with a few weaknesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some application of sociological knowledge, but lack depth - Basic thinking with superficial analysis of social and crime control issues - Minimal exhibition of learning and participation
D	Barely satisfactory performance on a number of learning outcomes

The above assessment descriptions are subject to review but students will be informed

Course Schedule:

Week/Date	Topic
Week 1/Jan 8	<p>Theoretical Approaches to Social Control</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u> Chriss, J. J. 2013. <i>Social Control: An Introduction</i>. Cambridge: Polity Press, Chapter 1 to 5, pp 11-109.</p> <p>Li, Y.Y. 2009. Social Structure, Social Control, and Crime in Rural Communities: A Test of Social Disorganization Theory. PhD dissertation. The Ohio State University.</p> <p>Innes, M. 2003. <i>Understanding Social Control: Deviance, Crime and Social Order</i>. Buckingham: Open University Press. Chapter 1 to 3, pp 1-49.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u> Wright, B. R. E., Caspi, A., Moffitt, T. E., & Silva, P. A. 1999. Low self-control, social bonds, and crime: Social causation, social selection, or both? <i>Criminology</i>, 37(3), 479-514.</p> <p>White, R. D. and Perrone, S. 1997. <i>Crime and Social Control, An Introduction</i>. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Zhong, H. and Zhang S. Y. 2021. Social Control of Crime in Asia, in <i>Oxford Research Encyclopaedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice</i>, edited by Edma & Peter Ibarra. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p>

<p>Week2/Jan 15</p> <p>Dr. Kent Lee</p>	<p>Globalization and Threats to Global Security</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u></p> <p>Guillén, M. F. 2001. Is globalization civilizing, destructive or feeble? A critique of five key debates in the social science literature. <i>Annual review of sociology</i>, 27(1), 235-260.</p> <p>Barak, G. 2001. Crime and crime control in an age of globalization: A theoretical dissection. <i>Critical Criminology</i>, 10(1), 57-72.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u></p> <p>Franko, K. 2013. Crime, Fear and Social Exclusion in the Global Village, in <i>Globalization and Crime</i>, Second Edition, London: SAGE, Chapter 1, pp 1-26.</p> <p>Drake D. and Muncie, J. 2010. Risk, Prediction, Assessment and Management, in <i>Criminal Justice, Local and Global</i>, edited by Drake, D. Muncie, J. and Westmarland, Devon: Willan Publishing Culmcott House, Chapter 4, pp 105-139.</p> <p>Franko, K. 2013. Governing Global Risks, in <i>Globalization and Crime</i>, Second Edition, London: Sage, Chapter 6, pp 128-147.</p>
<p>Week3/Jan 22</p>	<p>International Cooperation in Social Control Across Different Jurisdiction</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u></p> <p>Robinson, W. I. 2013. Policing the global crisis. <i>Journal of World-Systems Research</i>, 19(2), 193-197.</p> <p>Sullivan, J. P., & Wirtz, J. J. (2009). Global metropolitan policing: An emerging trend in intelligence sharing. <i>Homeland Security Affairs</i>, 5(2), 1-7.</p> <p>Bowling, B. 2009. Transnational Policing: The Globalization Thesis, Typology and a Research Agenda. <i>Policing</i>, 3(2), 149-160.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u></p> <p>Bowling, B. & Sheptycki, 2015. Global policing and transnational rule with law. <i>Transnational Legal Theory</i>, 6:1, 141-173.</p> <p>Newburn, T. 2012. Police and Crime Commissioners: The Americanization of policing or a very British reform? <i>International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice</i>, 40(1): 31-46.</p>

	<p>Mugarura, N. 2014. Has Globalisation rendered the state paradigm in controlling crimes, anachronistic? The notion of borders, state and new crime typologies. <i>Journal of Financial Crime</i>, 21(4), 381- 399.</p> <p>Findlay, M., Kuo, L.B. and Wei, L.S. 2013. Responding to Trans-national and Trans-border Crime Controlling the Risk Society? in <i>International and Comparative Criminal Justice – a Critical Introduction</i>, Oxon: Routledge, Chapter 8, pp 197-218.</p>
<p>Week 4/Jan 29</p>	<p>Comparative Criminal Justice Systems in Different Societies</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u> Pakes, F. 2019. <i>Comparative Criminal Justice</i>, Fourth Edition, Milton Park: Routledge. Chapters 1-3. Pp 1-46</p> <p>Muncie, J. 2005. The globalization of crime control – the case of youth and juvenile justice: Neo-liberalism, policy convergence and international conventions. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i>, 9(1), 35-64.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u> Dammer, H.R. and Albanese, J.S. 2011. <i>Comparative Criminal Justice Systems</i>, Fourth Edition, Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, Chapter 1 & 2, pp 1-35.</p> <p>Elizabeth A. Bradshaw & Matthew J. Klepac. 2011. Comparative criminology in the era of neoliberal globalization. <i>International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice</i>, 35(3), 189-191.</p> <p>Dijk, J.V., 2008. The Need for Better Crime Diagnostics, in <i>The World of Crime: Breaking the Silence on Problems of Security, Justice, and Development Across the World</i>, Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, Inc. pp 3-14.</p> <p>Jones, C. 2005. Crime and Criminal Justice in China 1949-99, in <i>Transnational & Comparative Criminology</i>, edited by Sheptycki & Wardak, A., London: GlassHouse Press, Chapter 8, pp 179-206.</p> <p>Cross, I.G. 2017. Prosecuting Crime, in <i>Understanding Criminal Justice in Hong Kong</i>, 2nd edition, edited by Chui W. H. and Lo T.W., Oxon: Routledge. Chapter 11.</p> <p>Shahidullah, S.M. 2014. Comparative criminal justice: Theoretical perspectives, in S.M. Shahidullah. <i>Comparative</i></p>

	<p><i>Criminal Justice Systems. Global and Local Perspectives</i>, Burlington: Jones, I. and Bartlett Learning, pp.55-86</p> <p>Beirne, P. 1983. Generalization and Its Discontents: The Comparative Study of Crime, in <i>Comparative Criminology</i>, edited by Barak-Glantz, I. L. and Johnson, E.H., Beverly Hills: Sage. Chapter 2, pp 19-38.</p> <p>Michalowski, R. 2009. Power, crime and criminology in the new imperial age, <i>Crime Law Soc Change</i>, 51, 303-325.</p>
<p>Week 5/Feb 5</p>	<p><u>Globalization of Policing – Models in Different Societies</u></p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u> Wilson, James Q., and George Kelling. 1982. Broken Windows: The Police and Neighborhood Safety. <i>Atlantic Monthly</i>, March, pp.29–38.</p> <p>Goldstein, H. 1976. Improving the Police: A Problem-Oriented Approach. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i> 25, 236-258.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u> Braga, Anthony and Brenda Bond. 2008. Policing Crime and Disorder Hot Spots: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Criminology</i>, 46(3), 577-607.</p> <p>Rosenbaum, D. 1988. Community Crime Prevention: A Review of the Literature. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> 5, 323-395.</p> <p>Welsh, Brandon and David Farrington. 2009. Public Area CCTV and Crime Prevention: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>Justice Quarterly</i>, 26(4), 716-745.</p> <p>Weisburd, David, Cody Telep and Brian Lawton. 2014. Could Innovations in Policing have Contributed to the New York City Crime Drop even in a Period of Declining Police Strength? The Case of Stop, Question and Frisk as a Hot Spots Policing Strategy. <i>Justice Quarterly</i>, 31(1), 129-153.</p> <p>Sherman, L.W., Gottfredson, D., Mackenzie, D.L., Eck, J., Reuter, P., & Bushway, S.D. 1998. Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising. <i>Research in Brief</i>. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.</p> <p>Lau, Raymond W.K. 2004. Community Policing in Hong Kong: Transplanting a Questionable Model. <i>Criminal Justice</i>, 4(1), 61-80.</p>

	<p>Ratcliffe, Jerry. 2003. Intelligence-led Policing. <i>Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i>, No.248. Canberra. Australian Institute of Criminology.</p> <p>Maguire, Mike. 2000. Policing by Risks and Targets: Some Dimensions and Implications of Intelligence-led Crime Control. <i>Policing and Society</i>, 9(4), 315-336.</p> <p>Willis, James and Stephen Mastrofski. 2012. COMPSTAT and the New Penology. A Paradigm Shift in Policing? <i>British Journal of Criminology</i>, 52, 73-92.</p> <p>Freeley, Malcolm and Jonathan Simon. 1992. The New Penology: Notes on the Emerging Strategy of Corrections and Its Implications. <i>Criminology</i>, 30(4), 449-474.</p> <p>Garland, David. 1996. The Limits of the Sovereign State. <i>British Journal of Criminology</i>, 36(4), 445-471.</p>
<p>Week 6/Feb 12</p> <p>Guest Speaker: Dr. Frank Law, Assistant Commissioner of Police</p>	<p>Crimes in the Commercial and Cyber World – a Challenge to Social Control</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u></p> <p>Aas Franco, 2013. Controlling Cyberspace, in <i>Globalization and Crime</i>, Second Edition, London: SAGE, Chapter 8, pp 172-192.</p> <p>Neal, S. 2010. Cybercrime, transgression and virtual environment, in <i>Crime: Local and Global</i>, edited by Muncie, J., Talbat, D. and Walters, Devon: Willan Publishing Cullmott House, Chapter 3.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u></p> <p>Shapiro, Susan P. 1990. Collaring the Crime, not the Criminal: Reconsidering the Concept of White Collar Crime, <i>American Sociological Review</i>, 55, 346–65</p> <p>Grabosky, D. 2009. Globalization and White-Collar Crime, in <i>The Criminology of White-Collar Crime</i>, edited by Simpson, S.S. and Weisburd, D., New York: Springer, pp 129-152.</p> <p>Braithwaite, J. 1985. White collar crime. <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i>, 11, 1-25.</p>
<p>Week/7 Feb 19</p>	<p>No Class (Chinese New Year)</p>

<p>Week 8/Feb 26</p>	<p>Crime Control by Prosecution and Punishment</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u> Raynor, P. ‘Community Penalties: Probation ‘What Works’, and ‘Offender Management’, Chapter 31 in Maquire, M. R. and Renier (eds). <i>The Oxford Handbook of Criminology</i>. Fourth Eds (Oxford: Oxford University Press) 2007.</p> <p>Cross, I.G. 2027. “Prosecuting Crime” in Understanding Criminal Justice in Hong Kong, 2nd edition, edited by Chui W.H. and Lo T.W., Oxon: Routledge. Chapter 11.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u> Cross, I Grenville., SC and Cheung Patrick WS, 2018. <i>Sentencing in Hong Kong</i>, LexisNexis Butterworths. Chapter 36.</p> <p>Bosworth, M., Franco, K. and Pickering S. 2018. “Punishment, globalization and migration control: ‘Get them the hell out of here’” <i>Punishment & Society</i>, 2018, Volume 20(1) 34-53.</p> <p>Mallory J.S. 2006. “Globalization, Prisons, and the Philosophy of Punishment”, <i>Women’s Studies</i>, 35:529-543, 2006.</p> <p>Drake D., Muncie J., Westmarland L, 2010. “Punitiveness and cultures of control” in <i>Criminal Justice, Local and Global</i>, edited by Drake, D., Muncie, J. and Westmarland, Devon: Willan Publishing, Chapter 2, pp 37-69.</p> <p>Wacquant, L. 2014. “The global firestorm of Law and order: On punishment and neoliberalism”, <i>Thesis Eleven</i>, 2014, Volume 122(1) pp. 72-88.</p>
<p>Week 9/March 5</p>	<p>No Class (Reading week)</p>
<p>Week 10/March 12</p>	<p>No Class in preparation of Field Trip on March 14</p> <p>The Dynamism of Media, Social Media, Crime and Social Control</p> <p><u>Required Reading:</u> Asongu, S., Nwachukwu, J., Orim, S-M., and Pyke, C. 2019. <i>Crime and Social Media, Information Technology & People</i>, 32(5), 1215-1233.</p>

	<p>Muller, K. and Schwarz, C. 2021. Fanning the Flames of hate: social media and hate crime, <i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i>, 19(4), 2131-2167.</p> <p>Dowler, K., Fleming, T. and Muzzati, S.L. 2006. Constructing Crime: Media, Crime and Popular Culture, <i>Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice</i>, 48(6), 837-850.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u></p> <p>Majid, Y. 2012. Crime, media and the will-to- representation: Reconsidering relationships in the new media age, <i>Crime Media Culture</i>, 9(3), 245-260.</p> <p>Sparks, C. 2007. Globalization and the Media, in <i>Development, Globalization, and the Mass Media</i>, London: Sage. Chapter 7, pp126-148.</p> <p>Rantanen, T. 2005. Theorizing Media and Globalization, in <i>The Media and Globalization</i>, London: Sage, pp 1-18.</p> <p>Manning, Peter. 2001. Theorizing Policing: The Drama and Myth of Crime Control in the NYPD. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i>, 5(3), 315-344.</p> <p>Greer, Chris and Eugene McLaughlin. 2011. Trial by Media’: Policing, the 24-7 News Mediasphere and the ‘Politics of Outrage’. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i>, 15(1), 23-46.</p>
Week 11/March 19	<p>Financial Investigations Against Transnational Crime, Money Laundering and Terrorism</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u></p> <p>Hanafi, A. 2017. Understanding the Transnational Character of Money Laundering: the Changing Face of Law Enforcement from Domestic Affairs to the International Cooperation. <i>Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics</i>, Volume III, 1(23), 7-17.</p> <p>Zimmermann, E. 2011. Globalisation and Terrorism, <i>European Journal of Political Economy</i>, 27, S152-S161.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u></p> <p>Shields, P. 2005 The Information Revolution’, Financial Globalisation, State Power and Money-Laundering, <i>Journal of International Communication</i>, 11:1, 15-39.</p>

	<p>Cronin, A.K. 2002. Behind the Curve: Globalization and International Terrorism, <i>International Security</i>, 27(3), 30-58.</p> <p>Buse, M. 2018. Globalization as a contributing factor to the spread of terrorism within the European Union, in <i>International Scientific Conference Strategies XXI</i>, Vol. 1, p. 85-93.</p> <p>Joose, P., Bucerus S. and Thompson, S.K. 2015. Narratives and Counter narratives: Somali-Canadians on Recruitment as Foreign Fighters to al-Shabaab. <i>British Journal of Criminology</i>, 55(4), 811-832.</p> <p>Freytag, A., Kruger, J.J., Meierrieks, D., Schneider, F., 2011. The Origins of Terrorism: Cross-country Estimates of Socio-economic Determinants of Terrorism. <i>European Journal of Economy</i>, 27, S5-S16.</p>
<p>Week 12/March 26</p> <p>Guest speaker, Mr. Peter Yuen, Former Deputy Commissioner of Toronto Police Service</p>	<p>Organized Crime – Covert and Overt Operational approaches in Targeting Crimes in Diverse Societies</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u> Yu, Helen. 2022. Racial Diversity in Policing: Do We Need More Asian American Police Officers in Response to the #StopAsianHate Movement? <i>Public Personnel Management</i>, 51(3), 291–308.</p> <p>Morselli, C., Turcotte, M., & Tenti V. 2011. The Mobility of Criminal Groups. <i>Global Crime</i>, 12:3, 165-188.</p> <p>Sergi, A. 2019. Traditional Organised Crime on the Move: Exploring the Globalisation of the Calabrian ‘ndrangheta, in <i>Dark Side of Globalisation</i>, edited by Talani, L.S. and Roccu, R. Spring Nature, Switzerland: Palgrave MacMillan, Chapter 5, pp123-145.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u> Findlay, J. 2008. Global Terror and Organised Crime: Symbiotic or Synonymous? <i>Asian Criminology</i>, 3, 75-89.</p> <p>Shields, P. 2005 The Information Revolution’, Financial Globalisation, State Power and Money-Laundering. <i>Journal of International</i></p>
<p>Week 13/April 2</p> <p>Guest Speaker: ICAC Speaker</p>	<p>Global Efforts and Collaboration Against Corruption</p> <p><u>Required Readings:</u> Larmour, P. 2006. Civilizing techniques: Transparency international and the spread of anti-corruption. In <i>Global standards of market civilization</i>. Routledge, pp.95-106</p>

	<p>Khondker, H. H. 2006. Sociology of Corruption and ‘Corruption of Sociology’ Evaluating the Contributions of Syed Hussein Alatas. <i>Current Sociology</i>, 54(1), 25-39.</p> <p><u>Recommended Readings:</u></p> <p>Kim, H. J., & Sharman, J. C. 2014. Accounts and accountability: Corruption, human rights, and individual accountability norms. <i>International Organization</i>, 68(2), 417-448.</p> <p>Cooley, A., & Sharman, J. C. 2017. Transnational corruption and the globalized individual. <i>Perspectives on Politics</i>, 15(3), 732-753.</p> <p>De Graaf, G. 2007. Causes of corruption: Towards a contextual theory of corruption. <i>Public Administration Quarterly</i>, April(1), 39-86.</p> <p>Heath, A. F., Richards, L., & De Graaf, N. D. 2016. Explaining corruption in the developed world: The potential of sociological approaches. <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i>, 42, 51-79.</p> <p>Hodgkinson, P. 1997. The sociology of corruption-some themes and issues. <i>Sociology</i>, 31(1), 17-35.</p> <p>Newburn, T. 2013. <i>Criminology</i>. 2nd Edition. New York: Routledge. Part 4, Chapter 22.</p>
<p>Week 14/April 9</p> <hr/>	<p>Final Class Discussion and Review</p> <hr/>
<p>Week 15/April 16</p>	<p>Conclusion and Examination</p>