

DEREE COLLEGE SYLLABUS FOR:								
SO/JS 3038 CRIMINOLOGY (Updated: Spring 2024)		UK LEVEL: 5 UK CREDITS: 15 US CREDITS: 3/0/3						
PREREQUISITES:	No prerequisites							
CATALOG DESCRIPTION:	Introduction to the study of crime and criminology. Nature of crime and theories of crime causation. Characteristics of crimes and characteristics of criminals. Types of crimes: violent crimes, crimes against property, hi-tech crimes, crimes against public order, white-collar and corporate crimes. Society’s reaction to crime							
RATIONALE:	The aim of this course is to introduce students to the nature of crime, its causes and society’s reaction. Students have the opportunity to become familiar with the various explanations of criminal behavior (biological, psychological, sociological) based on a choice of theories that have been developed from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. The course addresses various types of crimes from a legal and criminological perspective and explores society’s responses to the threat of criminal behavior. The course has an interdisciplinary component and it is of interest to students in history, psychology, and business among others.							
LEARNING OUTCOMES:	As a result of taking this course, the student should be able to: 1. Distinguish various theories of crime causation; 2. Explain the nature and extent of crime as well as the characteristics of crime and criminals; 3. Analyze various types of crimes and define their elements and characteristics. 4. Apply theoretical aspects of criminal behaviour to specific cases.							
METHOD OFTEACHING AND LEARNING:	In congruence with the teaching and learning strategy of the college, the following tools are used: • Classes consist of lectures, discussions of selected issues, showing of video documentaries, in-class illustrations of various issues and homework assignments. • Office hours: students are encouraged to make full use of the office hours of their instructor, where they can address issues and ask questions pertinent to the course material. • Use of a blackboard course management platform, where instructors post lecture notes, assignment instructions, timely announcements, as well as additional resources.							
ASSESSMENT:	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Summative:</td></tr><tr><td>First Assessment: Mid-term examination (essay-type questions with choice involved)</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Final Assessment: Term Paper (2,500 words, plus or minus 10%) For the paper to receive a grade, timely submission of all the preparatory work (e.g., topic proposal, literature review, outline) leading to its</td><td>60%</td></tr></table>		Summative:		First Assessment: Mid-term examination (essay-type questions with choice involved)	40%	Final Assessment: Term Paper (2,500 words, plus or minus 10%) For the paper to receive a grade, timely submission of all the preparatory work (e.g., topic proposal, literature review, outline) leading to its	60%
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<p>INDICATIVE READING:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REQUIRED READING: Adler Freda, William Laufer, Gerhard O. Mueller. (Latest edition). <i>Criminology</i>. McGraw – Hill. <p>RECOMMENDED READINGS: (Selected pages will be assigned by the instructor where appropriate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crutchfield R., Kubrin C., Bridges G. and Weis J. (2007). <i>Crime: Readings</i>. Third Edition, SAGE. • Cullen F. T, Wilcox P. (2010). <i>Encyclopedia of Criminological Theory</i>. Thousand Oaks: SAGE. • Gadd D. (2011). <i>The SAGE Handbook of Criminological Research Methods</i>. London: Sage. • Kelling G. and Wilson J. Q. (1982). Broken Windows, The Police and Neighborhood Safety. <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i>, March 1982, 29-38. • Knepper P. (2007) <i>Criminology and Social Policy</i>, Los Angeles, London: SAGE. • Markoff, G.(2013). Arthur Andersen and the Myth of the Corporate Death Penalty: Corporate Criminal Convictions in the Twenty-First Century, <i>University of Pennsylvania Journal of Business Law</i>, 15(3),797-842. • McLaughlin Eugene (2010). <i>The SAGE Handbook of Criminological Theory</i>. London: SAGE. • Rafter Nicole Hahn and Brown Michelle (2011). <i>Criminology Goes to the Movies Crime Theory and Popular Culture</i>. NYU Press. • Silvestri M. and Crowther-Dowey C. (2008). <i>Gender & Crime</i>. Los Angeles: SAGE. • Sutherland E. and Cressey, D. (1955). <i>Principles of Criminology</i>, Fifth Edition, Lippincott. • Sutherland E. (1945). Is "White Collar Crime" Crime? <i>American Sociological Review</i>, 10(2), 132-139. • Triplett R. A. and Turner, E. M. (2010). Where is Criminology? The Institutional Placement of Criminology Within Sociology and Criminal Justice. <i>Criminal Justice Review</i>, 35(1), 5-31. • Ulmer J. T. (2000). <i>Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance</i>. Amsterdam, New York: JAI. • Wall, D. S. (ed.) (2003). <i>Cyberspace Crime</i>. Aldershot, Hants, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate. 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webster C. (2007). <i>Understanding Race and Crime</i>. Berkshire, Eng. New York, Open University Press: McGraw-Hill. • Wolfgang M.E. and F. Ferracuti (1982). <i>Subculture of Violence - Towards an Integrated Theory in Criminology</i>. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.
INDICATIVE MATERIAL: (e.g. audiovisual, digital material, etc.)	REQUIRED MATERIAL: N/A RECOMMENDED MATERIAL: N/A
COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS:	Verbal skills using academic / professional English.
SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:	MS Office and Blackboard CMS
WWW RESOURCES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: https://www.unodc.org/ • Interpol: http://www.interpol.int/ • European Committee on Crime Problems: • http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdpc/default_en.asp • European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Affiliated with the United Nations: http://www.heuni.fi/en/ • Uniform Crime Report (FBI): https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr
INDICATIVE CONTENT:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition and scope of criminology: The making of laws; the breaking of laws; society's reaction to the breaking of laws 2. Definition of criminal behavior – ingredients of crime 3. Measuring crime 4. Characteristics of crimes and criminals. 5. History of criminology – schools of thought 6. Crime causation theories (biological, psychological and sociological theories). 7.Theories of victimization 8. Types of crimes (violent crimes, crimes against property, hi-tech crimes, white-collar crimes, corporate crimes, crimes against public order).