

CRCJ1000-E
Introduction to Criminology & Criminal Justice
Syllabus
Fall 2018

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Content

What is criminology? Definitions are plural and contested. One way to organize the variety of criminologies is through the foundational questions to which they try to provide satisfactory answers. How should we understand or explain: *a) the creation and modification of penal norms? b) the transgression of penal norms? c) the ways in which penal norms are used?*

Among the reasons that can help explain why there is no consensus about the definition of criminology is the fact that there is also no consensus about what crime is. Reasons that can be invoked to treat something as a crime are multiple, and sometimes conflicting. In the context of contemporary liberal democracies, the right to use criminal law is subjected to various limits. When criminal law is used to assert that this or that is a crime, it works through the utterance of a threat: if you do this or that, you shall be punished like this or like that. Why do we punish? How do we punish?

What do we know about crime? Crime data today is more refined, yet statistics gathered from different methodological strategies have various limitations. What do the official, police-reported, criminal statistics suggest? What do surveys on victimization suggest? What do self-report surveys suggest?

How should we explain crime? Is it the result of a rational choice? Are criminalized individuals biologically different? Are they stupid? Can we talk of a criminal personality? Should we go beyond individualizing factors to explain why certain individuals are criminalized? Should we simply abandon the quest to find the causes of crime, and instead focus on understanding how certain individuals are said to be criminals and treated as such,

while others are not? Are criminalization and punishment tools of powerful groups used to maintain various forms of privileges and inequalities?

Objectives

After successfully completing this course, students:

- a) *can understand and use basic criminological concepts;*
- b) *have a general understanding of the ways in which the right to criminalize and to punish is legitimized;*
- c) *have a general understanding of contemporary tendencies in the use of criminalization;*
- d) *have a general understanding of penological rationales and penal measures;*
- e) *understand the basic elements of various and conflicting criminological traditions and perspectives;*
- f) *have begun to think critically about knowledge and practices related to criminology and criminal justice.*

Material

Most of the mandatory readings are taken from:

Linden, R. (2016). *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th Edition*, Toronto: Nelson.

The book can be purchased at *Octopus Books* (Third Avenue, just off Bank St., Ottawa).

All other mandatory readings are electronically available on Ares (see the shedule below for details).

Student or professor materials created for this course (including presentations and posted notes, labs, case studies, assignments and exams) remain the intellectual property of the author(s). They are intended for personal use and may not be reproduced or redistributed without prior written consent of the author(s).

Evaluation

Mid-Term Examination (40%)

During the lecture hours of week 6.

Based on the content of all lectures and mandatory readings from week 1 to 5.

Closed-book format (only pencils and erasers allowed).

Includes: true/false questions, multiple choice questions, short-answers questions.

Must be completed in 3 hours.

Final Examination (60%)

During the final exam period.

Based on the content of all lectures and mandatory readings.

Closed-book format (only pencils and erasers allowed).

Includes: true/false questions, multiple choice questions, short-answers questions.

Must be completed in 3 hours.

Requests for Academic Accommodation

You may need special arrangements to meet your academic obligations during the term. For an accommodation request, the processes are as follows:

Pregnancy obligation

Please contact your instructor with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. For more details, visit the Equity Services website: carleton.ca/equity/wp-content/uploads/Student-Guide-to-Academic-Accommodation.pdf

Religious obligation

Please contact your instructor with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. For more details, visit the Equity Services website: carleton.ca/equity/wp-content/uploads/Student-Guide-to-Academic-Accommodation.pdf

Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities

If you have a documented disability requiring academic accommodations in this course, please contact the Paul Menton Centre for Students with Disabilities (PMC) at 613-520-6608 or pmc@carleton.ca for a formal evaluation or contact your PMC coordinator to send your instructor your Letter of Accommodation at the beginning of the term. You must also contact the PMC no later than two weeks before the first in-class scheduled test or exam requiring accommodation (if applicable). After requesting accommodation from PMC, meet with your instructor as soon as possible to ensure accommodation arrangements are made. carleton.ca/pmc

Survivors of Sexual Violence

As a community, Carleton University is committed to maintaining a positive learning, working and living environment where sexual violence will not be tolerated, and is survivors are supported through academic accommodations as per Carleton's Sexual Violence Policy. For more information about the services available at the university and to obtain information about sexual violence and/or support, visit: carleton.ca/sexual-violence-support

Accommodation for Student Activities

Carleton University recognizes the substantial benefits, both to the individual student and for the university, that result from a student participating in activities beyond the classroom experience. Reasonable accommodation must be provided to students who compete or perform at the national or international level. Please contact your instructor with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. <https://carleton.ca/senate/wp-content/uploads/Accommodation-for-Student-Activities-1.pdf>

For more information on academic accommodation, please contact the departmental administrator or visit: students.carleton.ca/course-outline

Standing in a course is determined by the course instructor subject to the approval of the Faculty Dean. This means that grades submitted by the instructor may be subject to revision. No grades are final until they have been approved by the Dean.

Statement on plagiarism

The University Senate defines plagiarism as “*presenting, whether intentionally or not, the ideas, expression of ideas or work of others as one’s own.*” This can include:

- reproducing or paraphrasing portions of someone else’s published or unpublished material, regardless of the source, and presenting these as one’s own without proper citation or reference to the original source;
- submitting a take-home examination, essay, laboratory report or other assignment written, in whole or in part, by someone else;
- using ideas or direct, verbatim quotations, or paraphrased material, concepts, or ideas without appropriate acknowledgment in any academic assignment;
- using another’s data or research findings;
- failing to acknowledge sources through the use of proper citations when using another’s works and/or failing to use quotation marks;
- handing in "substantially the same piece of work for academic credit more than once without prior written permission of the course instructor in which the submission occurs."

Plagiarism is a serious offence that cannot be resolved directly by the course’s instructor. The Associate Dean of the Faculty conducts a rigorous investigation, including an interview with the student, when an instructor suspects a piece of work has been plagiarized. Penalties are not trivial. They can include a final grade of "F" for the course.

Intellectual property

Classroom teaching and learning activities, including lectures, discussions, presentations, etc., by both instructors and students, are copy protected and remain the intellectual property of their respective author(s). All course materials, including PowerPoint presentations, outlines, and other materials, are also protected by copyright and remain the intellectual property of their respective author(s).

Students registered in the course may take notes and make copies of course materials for their own educational use only. Students are not permitted to reproduce or distribute lecture notes and course materials publicly for commercial or non-commercial purposes without express written consent from the copyright holder(s).

In accordance with the Carleton University Undergraduate Calendar, the letter grades assigned in this course will have the following percentage equivalents:

A+ = 90-100	B+ = 77-79	C+ = 67-69	D+ = 57-59
A = 85-89	B = 73-76	C = 63-66	D = 53-56
A - = 80-84	B - = 70-72	C - = 60-62	D - = 50-52
F = Below 50			

Detailed Schedule

10/9/2018

Week 1- Introduction

Crime, Criminals, Criminalization

The epidemiological approach and its methodologies; Criminologies of perpetration: classical and etiological criminologies; Criminalization: Law making, repression, punishment; Mainstream and critical criminologies

17/9/2018

Week 2- Crime as an Object of Study

Mala in se, Crime as Deviance, Crime as Law's Product, Liberty Limiting Principles

Crime as wrong; Garofalo's natural crimes; Hagan's pyramid of deviance; Critical ontologies of crime: supra-sovereignist, ecological and non-specieist perspectives; Prescriptive and descriptive conceptions of deviance; Formal and informal norms; Legal formalism; Penal populism: criminalization and penalization as political communication; Legal paternalism, moralistic legal paternalism, legal moralism, harm and offence principles; Crime as conflict vs. Criminalization as source of conflict

Mandatory reading:

Linden, R. (2016). Crime, Criminals, and Criminology, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education, 2-30.

24/9/2018

Week 3- Sovereign Power

The Ideology of Criminal Justice, 'Legitimate' Violence, Sovereign Exceptionality

Criminal justice as a trans-political system of thought; The co-evolution of civil and criminal law; State formation and claims to the monopoly over 'legitimate' violence; From torts to individual to attacks on society; The formation of modern policing; Orthodox and revisionist historical accounts; Legality, actus reus and mens rea; The objectives of criminal laws (official version of law); Forms of criminal offenses; Record suspension; Power of peace, order and good government; The 1982 Charter; Exceptional measures

Mandatory readings:

Kueneman, R. and E. Bowness (2016). The Social Context of Dispute Settlement and the Rise of Law, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Nelson Education: Toronto, 31-54.

Verdun-Jones, S.N. (2016). Criminal Law, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education, 55-89.

1/10/2018

Week 4- Counting Crime

Victimization Surveys, The Construction of Official Statistics, Self-Report Surveys

The General Social Survey and its limits; The attrition process; Reporting rates; Police discretion: institutional and operational discretion; Police-Reported Crimes; UCR and CSI; Clearance rates; Court Statistics; Self-report surveys and their limits

Mandatory readings:

Evans, J. (2016). Counting Crime, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 90-118.

Allen, M. (2018). Police-Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2017, *Juristat. Catalogue no.85-002-X*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, [online:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.pdf>], pages 5-7, 11-12, 19.

8/10/2018

Statutory holiday

15/10/2018

Week 5- Punishing

Historical Perspectives, Penological Rationales, Penal Measures

Pre-modern penalty and the biopolitical economy of the death penalty; Penal transportation; The birth of the modern prison; Retributivism and Consequentialism; Penological rationales: denunciation, retribution and 'just deserts', general and specific deterrence, rehabilitation, incapacitation; Dangerous offender and long-term offender designations; (Adult) penal measures: remand and incarceration, conditional and suspended sentences, probation, fine, (un)conditional discharges, drug treatment courts; Conditional release and the evolution of the use of parole

Mandatory readings:

Newburn, T. (2013). Penology and Punishment, in Newburn, T., *Criminology. 2nd edition*, London: Routledge, 526-550.

Ruddell, R. (2017). Sentencing, in Ruddell, R., *Exploring Criminal Justice in Canada*, Don Mills: Oxford, 203-230.

22/10/2018

Fall break

29/10/2108

Week 6- Mid-Term Examination

Merde!

5/11/2018

7- Choice, Routine Activities and 'Crime Science'

Classical and Contemporary Perspectives on Rational Choice; Routine Activity Theory, Situational Crime Prevention, 'Crime Science'

The Enlightenment and Utilitarianism; Crime as a unjust profit; Psychological hedonism; Punishment as Evil (Bentham); Celerity, certainty and moderation (Beccaria); Right realism; Broken window 'theory'; Zero tolerance policies; Just deserts movement; Contemporary deterrence theory; Criminology as a science of domestic security; Target hardening; Situational crime prevention; 'Chemistry of crime' (Felson); Critiques of neo-classical criminologies

Mandatory readings:

Caputo, T. and R. Linden (2016). Early Theories of Criminology, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 224-235.

Linden, R. and D.J. Koenig (2016). Deterrence, Routine Activity, and Rational Choice Theories, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 407-432.

12/11/2018

8- Body and Psyche

Biological and Psychological Etiological Criminologies

Positivist criminology and its assault on classical criminology; Criminal anthropology; Physiognomy; Phrenology (Gall, Spurzheim); Lombroso; Constitutional theories (Goring, Hooton, Sheldon, the Gluecks); Eugenics and criminology; Stupidity theories; Contemporary biocriminology: Eysenck, biosocial criminology, acquired biological anomalies, neurochemical and neurophysical theories, genetics and molecular genetics; Critiques of biosocial criminology; Psychodynamic theories (Freud, Klein); Learning theories (Skinner, Bandura); Cognitive 'errors' (Yochelson and Samenow); Psychopathy (Cleckley, Hare) and psychometrics; 'What works' movement; Risk-need-responsivity (Andrews & Bonta); Developmental criminology; Evolutionary psychology in criminology; Criminalization and mental illness

Mandatory readings:

- Caputo, T. and R. Linden (2016). Early Theories of Criminology, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 235-247.
- Zapf, P.A., N.C. Gagnon, D.N. Cox and R. Roesch (2016). Psychological Perspectives on Criminality, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 248-279.

19/11/2018

9- Anomie, Strain and Control Theories

Durkheim, Merton, Social Disorganization, Control theories

Mechanical and organic solidarity; The normality and functionality of crime; Durkheimian and Mertonian anomie; Differential opportunity structures and relative deprivation (Cloward & Ohlin); General strain theory (Agnew); Institutional anomie theory (Messner & Rosenfeld); The Chicago School (Park & Burgess); Social disorganization and urban areas (Shaw & McKay); Containment theory (Reckless); Social bond theory (Hirschi); Self-control (Gottfredson & Hirschi's general theory of crime); Control balance theory (Tittle)

Mandatory readings:

- Hackler, J.C. (2016). Strain Theories, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 280-302.
- Linden, R. (2016). Social Control Theories, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 380-406.

26/11/2018

10- Labeling and Stigmatization, The Construction of Social Problems

Symbolic interactionism, The politics of moralization and criminalization

The genesis of the self and the psychology of punitive justice (Mead); Blumer's simplification of symbolic interactionism; Differential association theory (Sutherland); Techniques of neutralization (Sykes & Matza); Subcultural theories (Cohen, Cloward & Ohlin); Primary and secondary deviance (Lemert); Spoiled identities (Goffman); The political dimension of labeling deviants (Becker); Social control as a dependent variable (Black); Styles of social control (Horwitz); Moralization processes (Spector & Kitsuse); Deviancy amplification and moral panics theory (Cohen); Cultural criminology; Edgework and anarchism

Mandatory readings:

- Stebbins, R.A. (2016). Interactionist Theories, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 357-379.

Steeves, V. and T.S. Milford (2015). The Media: Shaping Our Understanding of Crime, in Boyd, N. (ed.), *Understanding Crime in Canada. An Introduction to Criminology*, Toronto: Emond Montgomery Publications, 27-46.

3/12/2018

11- Marxist and Feminist Perspectives, Left realism

Conflict theories, Marxist criminologies, Left realism, Gender and criminalization

Cultural conflict theory (Sellin); Group conflict theory (Vold); Critiques of microsociological approaches; Law as "evil instrument" (Marx); Alienation and demoralization; Primitive rebellion theory (Engels); Instrumental Marxism; Crimes of domination and accommodation (Quinney); Structural Marxism; The 'new' criminology of Taylor, Walton & Young; Crime control as industry (Christie); The prison industrial complex; Relative deprivation and victimization; Democratizing the maintenance of order; Critiques of malestream criminologies, The emancipation thesis; Liberal, radical, Marxist, Black, postcolonial and postmodernist feminisms; The 'sex wars' and 'rape culture'; Intersectionality; Hegemonic and toxic masculinities; Gender gap and 'generalizability' problems; 'Double deviance'

Mandatory readings:

Comack, E. (2016). Feminism and Criminology, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 155-186.

Dupont, D. (2016). Conflict Theories, in Linden, R. (ed.), *Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 8th edition*, Toronto: Nelson Education: 303-325.

7/12/2018

12- Review