

**INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE
CARLETON UNIVERSITY
WINTER 2019**

CRCJ2100-B – Criminological Theories

Professor Nicolas Carrier
C567 Loeb
e. nicolas.carrier@carleton.ca
t. 520.2600 ext.1237
Office hours: Tuesdays, 10am-12pm

CONTENT

For some, criminology can progressively and linearly work its way towards an objective and universal grasp of the causes of crime, perhaps through the productive integration of various perspectives. For others, criminology is a field of inquiry in which the plurality of conflicting theories shall remain the norm. This class provides a selective panorama of influential criminological theories, looking at very different perspectives on the role played by theory itself in our relation to issues surrounding crime and punishment. Are theories tools to predict and control human behavior? Are they strategies to promote criminalization and punishment? Are they instead aiming to show the limits of such projects? The class provides a critical assessment of criminological theoretical perspectives as varied as biosocial, feminist, realist, life-course, and green criminologies.

OBJECTIVES

After successfully completing this course, students:

- a) *Can understand and use criminological concepts;*
- b) *Can understand and compare conflicting criminological theories;*
- c) *Have begun to think critically about the normative assumptions of various criminological theories;*
- d) *Have begun to think critically about the articulation between criminological theories and the ways in which society understands and reacts to criminalized or problematized situations.*

MATERIAL

Students are expected to read the articles and book chapters detailed in the schedule (see below) before class.

Mandatory readings are taken from:

McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (2010). *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, Sage: London.

The book can be purchased at *Octopus Books* (Third Avenue, just off Bank St., Ottawa)
All other mandatory readings are electronically available on Ares.

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 **35%** **February 11**

Close book format (only pencils and erasers allowed) during the lecture hours of week 6. The examination covers the content of all lectures and mandatory readings from week 1 to 5. It includes true/false questions, multiple choice questions, and short-answers questions. Must be completed in 3 hours.

Theory essay **30%** **Due: March 18**

In a short essay, you present the main arguments developed by critical criminological work focusing on the social reaction to crime, and outline its major corollaries regarding the value of two orthodox criminological perspectives (to do so, you choose from weeks 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7). For example, you may choose to discuss the value of criminological theories based on individualized differences (week 2) and integrative approaches and life-course criminologies (week 5). The essay is 6 to 8 pages long (1.5 line spacing), excluding page cover and bibliographic material.

Take-home examination **35%** **Due: April 27**

Details of the take-home examination will be presented in class, no later than on week 10. It will involve a collection of short essays. You will select among a set of questions. The essays total 9 to 12 pages long (1.5 line spacing), excluding page cover and bibliographic material.

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 its 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			

SCHEDULE

I – Introduction – January 7

II – Individualized differences – January 14

- Baker, L.A., Tuvblad, C. and A. Raine (2010). Genetics and Crime, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 21-39.
- Jolliffe, D. and D.P. Farrington (2010). Individual Differences and Offending, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 40-55.

III – Social learning and (sub)cultures – January 21

- Akers, R.L. and G.F. Jensen (2010). Social Learning Theory: Process and Structure in Criminal and Deviant Behavior, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 56-71.
- Hallsworth, S. and T. Young (2010). Street Collectives and Group Delinquency: Social Disorganization, Subcultures and Beyond, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 72-95.

IV – Strain and control – January 28

- Agnew, R. and T. Brezina (2010). Strain Theories, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 96-113.
- Paternoster, R. and R. Bachman (2010). Control Theories, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 114-138.

V – Integrative approaches and life-course – February 4

- Barak, G. (2010). Integrative Criminology, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 175-192.
- Farrington, D.P. (2010). Life-Course and Developmental Theories in Criminology, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 249-270.

VI – Mid-term examination – February 11

February 18 – WINTER BREAK

VII – Routine activity and crime science – February 25

- Chamard, S. (2010). Routine Activities, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 210-224.
- Clarke, R.V. (2010). Crime Science, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 271-283.

VIII – Social reaction and critical criminologies – March 4

- Muncie, J. (2010). Labelling, Social Reaction and Social Constructionism, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 139-152.
- DeKeseredy, W. and M. Dragiewicz (2018). Critical Criminology. Past, Present, and Future, in DeKeseredy, W. and M. Dragiewicz (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Critical Criminology, 2nd Edition*, Routledge: New York, 1-12.

IX – Feminist and queer criminologies – March 11

- Daly, K. (2010). Feminist Perspectives in Criminology: A Review with Gen Y in Mind, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 225-246.
- Ball, M. (2016). Criminology for Queers? Charting a Space for Queer Communities in Criminology, in Ball, M., *Criminology and Queer Theory: Dangerous Bedfellows?*, Palgrave Macmillan: London, 107-136.

X – Defiance and critical race theory – March 18

- Sherman, L.W. (2010). Defiance, Compliance and Consilience: A General Theory of Criminology, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 360-390.
- Ross, L.E. (2010). A Vision of Race, Crime, and Justice Through the Lens of Critical Race Theory, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 391-409.

XI – Realism and victimization– March 25

- Matthews, R. (2010). Realis Criminology Revisited, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 193-209.
- Rock, P. (2010). Approaches to Victims and Victimisation, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 464-489.

XII – Green and global criminologies – April 1

- White, R. (2010). A Green Criminology Perspective, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 410-426.
- Aas, K.F. (2010). Global Criminology, in *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*, McLaughlin, E. and T. Newburn (eds), Sage: London, 427-446.