

Course Outline

COURSE:	CRCJ 2100 F Criminological Theory
TERM:	Winter 2022
PREREQUISITES:	CRCJ 1000
CLASS:	Day & Time: Mondays 2:35 PM – 5:25 PM Room: SC 103 (Steacie Building) Please check Carleton Central for current room location
INSTRUCTOR (CONTRACT):	Lori Stinson
CONTACT:	Office: Via Zoom Office Hours: Tuesdays 1:30 – 6:30 PM (by appointment only) Email: lori.stinson@Carleton.ca or lstinson@bell.net
TEACHING ASSISTANT:	Vajmeh Tabibi VajmehTabibi@cmail.carleton.ca

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: write to me 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 accommodation regarding a formally-scheduled final exam, you must complete the Pregnancy Accommodation Form [click here](#).

Religious obligation: write to me 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 [click here](#).

Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities: The Paul Menton Centre for Students with Disabilities (PMC) provides services to students with Learning Disabilities (LD), psychiatric/mental health disabilities, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), chronic medical conditions, and impairments in mobility, hearing, and vision. If you have a disability requiring academic accommodations in this course, please contact PMC at 613-520-6608 or pmc@carleton.ca for a formal evaluation. If you are already registered with the PMC, contact your PMC coordinator to send me your Letter of Accommodation at the beginning of the term, and 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 me to ensure accommodation arrangements are made. Please consult the [PMC website](#) for the deadline to request accommodations for the formally-scheduled exam (if applicable).

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 where 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: <https://carleton.ca/equity/sexual-assault-support-services>

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 will be provided to students who compete or perform at the national or international level. Write to me 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>

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Comprehensive survey of the plurality of criminological theories, from phrenology to contemporary theories concerned with issues related to crime and punishment. Students are encouraged to develop critical and reflexive thinking on various criminological issues and theories.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This class offers students a chance to chronologically explore significant contemporary theoretical perspectives in criminology, beginning with the 1960s. As such, it provides an introduction to the array of current theoretical tools, approaches and basic concepts covering the principal foundational perspectives in contemporary western criminology, in particular in critical theory, and in contemporary conservative and neoliberal theory.

We will pay particular attention to the place of theory in illuminating, making sense of, and even producing and reproducing deviance, harm, crime, criminality, victims, justice and what are seen to be legitimate solutions to the 'problem of crime.' As we examine these theories it can help to keep asking ourselves which theories facilitate our understanding and inform action? Do they broaden, curtail, or obscure our clarity of vision and our ability to respond appropriately when problems appear to arise in society, or do they not?

In the interests of allowing students the opportunity to compare, contrast and examine the veracity of the theories presented the specific objectives of the course are as follows:

1. Situate the historical, social, political, economic, cultural, and academic impetuses and contexts through which selected contemporary theories emerged, continue to flourish or not, and potentially how they transform, change, or grow
2. Examine applications of theories, including affected and involved communities, practices, and central concepts associated with each perspective
3. Consider the sets of questions these theories seek to raise and respond to, and how or why they frame and understand those questions as they do
4. Interrogate their assumptions about human nature, and what for them, constitutes crime, deviance, and social control
5. To assess how well these perspectives stand up to thoughtful evaluation, comparison, and practical criticism
6. Apply these conceptual and theoretical tools to the analysis of specific contemporary issues in theory, policy, and advocacy
7. Work on improving academic writing and citation skills in completion the midterm and final exams

REQUIRED TEXTS

* Pamela Ugwu-dike (2015). *An Introduction to Critical Criminology*. Bristol, UK: Bristol University Press and Policy Press

* Other selected original source articles (including a few from *The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory*) and as listed on the outline are available free of charge via Ares through the link for that purpose on Brightspace. Any supplementary materials are also provided via links on the course page

*Hard copies of the text are available via Octopus Books, 116 Third Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 2K1 For ease of pick-up or delivery you may order online at <https://shop.octopusbooks.ca/CRCJ2100>

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Some supplementary articles and online content, with a focus on news, science, policy, application, and evaluation of the theoretical perspectives we will be examining will also be posted through links in individual modules. Please note you will be able to incorporate these into your written work in addition to the required readings if you wish; however, they will not count as equivalent to the required readings where assignments stipulate a minimum number of required readings.

EVALUATION

(All components must be completed for a passing grade)

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.

COMPONENTS OF FINAL MARK

EVALUATION FORMAT	WEIGHT	DUE DATES
Introduce yourself	1%	January 17
Criminological Theory Background Survey	1%	January 17
Quiz: Academic Integrity	2%	January 17
Quiz: Course Requirements	2%	January 17
Knowledge Check Quizzes	(4 x 6 %) for 24 % total	Jan 31, Feb 28, Mar 28 & Apr 11
Take-home Long Answer Midterm Exam	30 %	March 6
Take-home Long Answer Final Exam	40 %	April 28

All due dates allow for **submission up until 11:59 PM on the date listed.**

Detailed descriptions, instructions for all assignments, quizzes and exams, including, rubrics where relevant will be included in the relevant weeks' Module on Brightspace and will be discussed in class.

GRADING

Grades will generally be distributed according to the following template:					
A+	90-100%	A	85-89%	A-	80-84%
B+	77-79%	B	73-76%	B-	70-72%
C+	67-69%	C	63-66%	C-	60-62%
D+	56-59%	D	53-56%	D-	50-52%
F	Below 50				

All your **written work will be graded for** insight, analytical skill, inclusion and organization of relevant course materials, appropriate academic form, references and appropriate citation (**including page numbers**), clarity of expression (logical flow, readability, grammar, correct word usage and spelling), accuracy and relevance of content. Poorly written work will be penalized, so please go through the materials in the Introductory module for detailed information on organizing, formatting, writing, correctly citing and referencing your work and for specifics on evaluation and grading.

Late submissions and Missed Exams are not encouraged, although exceptions are made for illness or other challenging situations. Please contact your instructor as quickly as possible should you require accommodation on deadlines. Each day of late submission without an extension may result in a penalty of 5% per day. University regulations require late submissions on final exams be supported by documentation. Please remember, instructors cannot grant extensions on final exams. Those that must go through the official Faculty deferral process. Information and forms should you require a formal exam deferral are available online: <https://carleton.ca/registrar/special-requests/deferral/>

Always keep copies of all your written work submitted. Retain for yourself more than one copy in alternate formats (hard copy, external hard drive, or USB in addition to your original on your primary computer) of all your written academic work.

Email to Professor or TA: Where needed emails should receive a response within two business days. Please keep time constraints in mind when emailing for virtual appointments or questions on assignments. Emails should not include questions already addressed on the course outline or Brightspace, requests for 'extra credit assignments,' or whether required readings are required. They are.

Virtual Campus: For any technical difficulties, questions, or problems with any of Carleton's virtual learning and management platforms contact the system support folks immediately responsible for the respective systems (via help links on respective pages or general main page help listings).

STATEMENT ON PLAGIARISM

The University Academic Integrity Policy defines plagiarism as "presenting, whether intentionally or not, the ideas, expression of ideas or work of others as one's own." This includes 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. Examples of sources from which the ideas, expressions of ideas or works of others may be drawn from include but are not limited to: books, articles, papers, literary compositions and phrases, performance compositions, chemical compounds, art works, laboratory reports, research results, calculations and the results of calculations, diagrams, constructions, computer reports, computer code/software, material on the internet and/or conversations.

Examples of plagiarism include, but are not limited to:

- any submission prepared in whole or in part, by someone else;
- using ideas or direct, verbatim quotations, paraphrased material, algorithms, formulae, scientific or mathematical concepts, or ideas without appropriate acknowledgment in any academic assignment;
- using another's data or research findings without appropriate acknowledgement;
- submitting a computer program developed in whole or in part by someone else, with or without modifications, as one's own; and
- failing to acknowledge sources through the use of proper citations when using another's work and/or failing to use quotation marks where quoting another's work.

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).

SCHEDULE

Please complete your required readings and lectures within the dates of the module for which they are listed, and assignments by the dates they are indicated as due in 'Components of Final Mark'.

DATE	TOPICS	ASSIGNMENTS (indicated by bullets) & REQUIRED READINGS
Module 1 January 10	Introduction to Course Essentials, and Assignments Why Theory? Why theorize crime & deviance?	Welcome to Criminological Theories Read: Course Outline & Statement on Academic Integrity Peruse: Writing Resources Folder & Communication Forums <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce Yourself • Criminological Theory Background Survey • Knowledge Check on course outline and requirements • Knowledge Check on academic standards including plagiarism McLaughlin, E. & Newburn (2010). Introduction. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i> , 1-12.
Module 2 January 17	The Emergence of Critical Theory in Western Criminology: - on the question of Positivism - Critiquing Deviance - Labelling Theory	Pamela Ugwudike (2015). What is Critical Criminology? In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i> , 37-63 Pamela Ugwudike (2015). The Labelling Perspective. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i> , 11-36 Supplementary: Akers, R. & Jensen, G. (2010) Social Learning Theory: Process and Structure in Criminal and Deviant Behaviour. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i> , 40-55. Agnew, R. & Brezina, T. (2010). Strain Theories. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i> , 96-113. Muncie, J. (2010). Labelling, Social Reaction and Social Constructionism. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i> , 139-152.

<p>Module 3 January 24-31</p>	<p>Conflict Perspectives: Pluralist and Radical (Marxist) Traditions</p> <p>Film: <i>The Central Park Five</i> (2014) 120 mins.</p>	<p>Pamela Ugwu-dike (2015). Conflict Perspectives in Criminology. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 64-74</p> <p>Pamela Ugwu-dike (2015). Marxist Criminology. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 75-99</p> <p>Supplementary:</p> <p>Bohm, R. (1982) Radical Criminology: An Explication. <i>Criminology</i> 19 (4) February: 565-589.</p> <p>Hall, S., Critcher, C., Jefferson, T., Clarke, J. & Roberts, B. (1978) Introduction & The Social History of a 'Moral Panic.' In <i>Policing the Crisis: Mugging, the State, and Law and Order</i>, vii – 28.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modules 1-3 Content Quiz
<p>Module 4 February 7-14</p>	<p>Neo-Conservative Theory and Right Realism: Rational Choice, Routine Activities, Biological Essentialism, and the Broken Window's Thesis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative Criminology & Sound bite Crime Preventions - Target Hardening, Zero-Tolerance Policing 	<p>Pamela Ugwu-dike (2015). The Advent of Neo-conservative Criminology. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 103-121</p> <p>Baker, L.A., Tuvblad, C. & Raine, A. (2010). Genetics and Crime. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i>, 21-39.</p> <p>Chamard, S. (2010). Routine Activities. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i>, 210-224.</p> <p>Supplementary:</p> <p>Kelling, G. & Wilson, J.Q. (1982) Broken Windows: The police and neighborhood safety." <i>The Atlantic Magazine</i>. http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1982/03/broken-windows/304465/</p> <p>Joliffe, D. & Farrington (2010) Individual Differences & Offending. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i>, 40-55.</p>
<p>February 21</p>	<p>READING WEEK – NO CLASSES</p>	
<p>Module 5 February 28</p>	<p>TAKE-HOME LONG ANSWER MIDTERM EXAM (DUE March 6)</p>	
<p>Module 6 March 7</p>	<p>Left Realism and Feminism</p>	<p>Pamela Ugwu-dike (2015). Left Realisms: Criticism From Within?. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 123-140</p> <p>Pamela Ugwu-dike (2015). Feminist Critiques. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 141-166.</p> <p>Supplementary:</p> <p>Daly, K. & Chesney-Lind, M. (1988) Feminism and Criminology. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> 5(4): 497-538.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modules 4-6 Content Quiz

<p>Module 7 March 14</p>	<p>Current Theory on the Crimes of the Powerful and Green Criminology</p>	<p>Pamela Ugwudike (2015). Critical Perspectives on the Crimes of the Powerful. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 169-190.</p> <p>Pamela Ugwudike (2015). Green Criminology. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 191-201.</p> <p>Supplementary: White, R. (2003) Environmental Issues and the Criminological Imagination. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i> 7(4): 483-506.</p>
<p>Module 8 March 21</p>	<p>Cultural Criminology and Critical Race Theory</p>	<p>Pamela Ugwudike (2015). Cultural Criminology. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 203-219.</p> <p>Pamela Ugwudike (2015). Critical Race Theory. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 221-238</p> <p>Supplementary: Ferrell, J. (2010) Cultural Criminology: The Loose Can[n]on. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i>, 303-318.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modules 7-8 Content Quiz
<p>Module 9 March 28</p>	<p>Punishment and Control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - power & discourse - disciplinary power - governing through crime - the new penology - risk - Abolitionism - Convict Criminology 	<p>Pamela Ugwudike (2015). Punishment and Control. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 241-273</p> <p>Stumpf, J. (2006) The Crimmigration Crisis: Immigrants, Crime, and Sovereign Power. <i>American University Law Review</i> 56(2) December: 367-419.</p> <p>Supplementary: O'Malley, P. (2010). Governmental Criminology. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i>, 319-336.</p>
<p>Module 10 April 4-11</p>	<p>Future Directions? Prep for the Final Exam</p> <p>Film: 13th (100 minutes)</p>	<p>Pamela Ugwudike (2015). Future Directions in Critical Criminology. In <i>An Introduction to Critical Criminology</i>, 277-279</p> <p>Winlow, S. & Hall, S. (2019). Shock and Awe: On Progressive Minimalism and Retreatism, and the New Ultra-Realism. <i>Critical Criminology</i> 27: 21–36.</p> <p>Supplementary: Matthews, R. (2010). Realist Criminology Revisited. In <i>The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory</i>, 193-209.</p> <p>Modules 9-10 Content Quiz</p>
<p>Module 11 April 28</p>	<p>LONG ANSWER TAKE-HOME FINAL EXAM DUE</p>	