

SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

Course Outline

Course Title: CRIMINOLOGY I

Course No.: LAS 204

Program: LAW & SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Semester: THREE

Date: SEPTEMBER 1991 Previous Date: SEPTEMBER 1990

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APPROVED:



DATE:

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Criminology I
Instructor: I. Murrant

LAS 204

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course notes that people do not behave in the same way in what appears to be similar situations. The course discusses the rationale and opportunity of criminal behavior and how many aspects influence the actor and the society in deciding whether the activity is moral or immoral, just or unjust, legal or illegal.

COURSE GOALS

To provide basic information on how crime is defined, correlated and labelled by society. To develop a knowledge of generic definitions; from what is Crime and what is Criminal to specific Theories of individual and group Deviance.

TEXT

Lyndon, J. Criminology: A Canadian Perspective, McGraw Hill

EVALUATION

Three tests	60%
One Presentation	20%
Class Assignments (includes readings and participation quizzes)	20%

COURSE OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

INTRODUCTION

- I. a) - define crime in legal historical and public perceptual terms
- b) - give a definition for criminology
- c) - explain the major schools of Criminology

OBSERVATIONS

- II. - define and give examples of how crime is recorded through official and unofficial methods

TRENDS

- III. - define correlates of crime
- age
 - status
 - wealth
 - sex
 - ethnicity & race
 - population density

CONDONED CRIME

- IV. a) - discuss and understand **rational crime** (white collar crime, political crime)
- b) - define **organized crime**

DEVIANCE

- V. a) - define both primary and secondary **deviance**
- b) - indicate characteristics of deviant
- c) - explain how alienation leads to deviance (Theory of Anomie by Durkeim and Merton)
- d) - explain how deviance is learned (**Differential Association**)
- e) - explain how people's attitude toward a person can shape how that person sees themselves as deviant (**Significant Other and Labelling Theory**)
- f) - explain how the lack of development of societal values in early years affect ones inner and outer deviant behaviour (**Control Theory**)