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SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY  
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

**COURSE OUTLINE**

Course Title: CRIMINOLOGY II

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Code No.: LAS 316

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Program: LAW & SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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Semester: FOUR

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Cate: JANUARY 1993 PREVIOUS OUTLINE DATED: FEBRUARY 1990

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Author: IAN MURRANT

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New: Revision: X

APPROVED: / i z / l , i , U ^ DATE: jL, ^ •?/?£

^ctiminology II (LAS 316)  
^^structor: I. Murrant

**COURSE DESCRIPTION**

A course that explains trends in crime in reference to official and unofficial reporting. Emphasis will be placed on definitions, measurement and explanation of the Crime from a rationale and opportunity.

**COURSE GOAL**

To provide basic information on how crime is defined, the situations in which they occur and the structure of criminal opportunities. Why and how the outside environment influences criminal activity.

**TEXT**

Nettler, Gwyn. Explaining Crime, McGraw Hill

Hagen, John. The Disreputable Pleasures, McGraw Hill

**EVALUATION**

Two Compulsory Tests	40%
4fce Major Project on Crime Patterns	
^M\ the Region	25%
^^n-class quizzes given randomly	15%

The major tests and assignment must be completed to be eligible for exemption from Final Exam.

Final Exam may be written to improve mark for student doing poorly.

There **will be** no **make up tests** Ii

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- I. a) Define crime
- b) Define violence

The student will be able to:

- define crime in legal, historical and public perceptional terms

Lecture

Discussion/film

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## II. Counting Crime

- a) official agencies
- b) non-official agencies
- c) first person accounts
- d) victimization
- e) observational data
- f) studys

The student will be able to:

- define the different methods of gathering crime statistics
- demonstrate an understanding between the different methods
- explain the pros and cons of each method
- define which method is best in which settings

## III. Observation

- a) nature of official statistics
- b) manipulation of statistics

The student will be able to:

- define the process by which official statistics are recorded
- define how statistics are used to the benefit of those involved

## # Unofficial Crime

- a) direct observation
- b) indirect observation

The student will be able to:

- define direct observation methods
- define indirect observational methods

## V. Victims

- a) why survey victims?
- b) correlation of victim surveys with official statistics

The student will be able to:

- define who is a victim
- define victimless crimes
- discuss the relationship between victim surveys and official

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**VI. Self Reports**

- a) How Self Reports work
- b) Criticism of Self Reports
- c) Reliability and Validity

The student will be able to:

- define self reports
- discuss how self reports work
- discuss problems with self report surveys
- define validity and reliability
- discuss how V & R are used

**VII. Class Project**

- a) Discuss report
- b) How to evaluate
- c) What do we wish to observe
- d) Allotment of time and location of study
- e) How marks will be allotted

The student will be able to:

- demonstrate the ability to work on their own in gathering material for class study a) from official methods b) unofficial methods

**^?ART II - SOCIAL LOCATION OF SERIOUS CRIME**

**VIII. Age and Sex**

- a) Correlates of Crime
- b) Cause of Crime
- c) Female/Male offender
- d) Age rate and Crime

The student will be able to:

- discuss rime correlates
- define cause of crime
- define female offender
- discuss age and criminal acts

**IX. Wealth**

- a) Status and Wealth
- b) White collar crime
- c) Computer crime
- d) Blue collar crime

The student will be able to:

- discuss how status and wealth effect criminal activity
- define white collar crime
- define blue collar crime

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X. **Ethnicity and Urbanization**

- a) Culture contact and Crime
- b) Ghettos and Slums
- c) Ghettos and Crime
- d) Density of Population

The student will be able to:

- discuss how cultural contact effect crime
- define ghettos and slums
- discuss the relation between ghettos and slums

XI. **Rational Crime** (Honest Crooks)

- a) Rational vs. Moral
- b) Crime in Politics
- c) Crime in Industry
- d) Crime in the Boardroom
- e) Economic Crime

The student will be able to:

- define honest crooks
- discuss and debate the justification of crime versus the moral righteousness

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