

CJ 201: CRIMINOLOGY

Instructor: Joe Allen, Ph.D.

Spring 2010

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MWF 11-11:50a & 1-1:50p

Office: Behavioral Sciences #109

Henry Hall 102

Office Hours: By appt. (easy, just e-mail to set up)

Course Prerequisites: None. Open to non-majors.

CATALOG COURSE DESCRIPTION:

The study of crime: nature, types, causation theories, crime statistics, criminal law, the victim, punishment and crime prevention.

PROGRAM LINKING STATEMENT:

This course provides competencies to meet the program outcome to allow students to demonstrate an understanding of issues of race and ethnicity, gender and social class and the need to understand social causes of crime.

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course will be presented using a variety of methods, primarily through lecture and group discussions and exercises, often employing instructional aids like PowerPoint and other audio/visual material. The assigned textbook for the course is: Criminology. Freda Adler, Gerhard O.W. Mueller, and William S. Laufer. McGraw-Hill, 6th ed. 2007. Additional reading materials will also be assigned to supplement the textbook.

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, the student will have a demonstrable understanding of:

1. The differences and similarities between crime and deviance.
2. The historical and sociological foundations of criminology as a discipline.
3. The nature and extent of criminal behavior in society and the measurement thereof.
4. The major theories underlying criminology.
5. The specific elements that comprise certain crimes (e.g., robbery) and the extent of these types of crimes in our society.
6. The Five Marianist Educational Values and how they are integrated into the course subject.
7. The ability to apply the scientific method to the study of human behavior in various environmental contexts.
8. Human behavior relative to various environmental contexts.
9. Human behavior relative to adapting to various changing environmental contexts.

ASSESSMENT:

- **Six (6) Quizzes.** Quizzes focus on materials covered in specified sections. Items on a quiz may come from the text, supplemental reading materials, classroom lecture and discussions, or other means used throughout the specified section.
- **Two (2) midterm examinations.** These exams are not cumulative and will include only materials covered in the specified sections. Items on the exam may come from the text, supplemental reading materials, classroom lecture and discussions, or other means used throughout the period. Exams may consist of questions in multiple choice, short answer, and essay formats. There will be a short review of the exam before it is administered.
- **One (1) final examination.** This exam is cumulative and will include materials covered during the entire class term. This exam will have a primary focus on the materials included in the last section of the term, but it will also include items from the entire class term. Exams may consist of questions in multiple choice, short answer, and essay formats. There will be a short review of the exam before it is administered.
- **Individual & Group Assignments.** Throughout the term, students will be given individual and group assignments. All of these assignments will count equally toward the assignment grade.

GRADING SYSTEM:

The class will be graded on a curve, based on the highest score received on exams, participation, and attendance. For this curve, a standardized grading system will be used:

- A = 93-100% (of highest point total received)
- B = 84-92%
- C = 75-83%
- D = 66-74%
- F = 65% and below

Point Distribution & Scoring System:

Activity/Assignment	% of Final Grade	Point distribution
Quizzes (6)	18%	108 (6 x 18)
Midterm Exam #1	15%	90
Midterm Exam #2	18%	108
Final examination	24%	144
Classroom Assignments	15%	90
Classroom Participation/Attendance	10%	60
	100%	600

As a policy, the curve for this class will not exceed a straight 90-80-70-60 curve. For example, if a student scores 100% on an exam, the curve will revert downward to a standard 90-80 . . . etc. curve. It will not be 93%/84%, etc. Based on overall class performance, the instructor will adjust the curve accordingly if anomalies occur.

ATTENDANCE & PARTICIPATION:

- **Regular Class Attendance.** As a policy, if a student misses more than **6** classes throughout the term, a deficiency notice will be sent to the registrar’s office. Absences up and beyond 6 will result in the student losing 5% of their overall final grade points for each subsequent absence. For those with extenuating circumstances, documentation will be required for an incomplete (to be made up no later than 30 days after the final exam). “Extenuating circumstances” will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but the standard for this sort of exception is considered as circumstances beyond one’s control (e.g., medical illness, family emergency). Unexcused absences equivalent to more than a week of classes may lead to a grade reduction for the course. Any absence of two weeks or more must be reported to the Associate Provost and the Records Office by the instructor. Federal regulations require continued attendance for continuing payment of financial aid. If attendance is not continuous, financial aid may be terminated. When illness or personal reasons necessitate continued absence, the student should officially withdraw from all affected courses. Anyone who stops attending a course without official withdrawal may receive a failing grade.
- **Regular classroom participation.** Besides simply coming to class, students will be asked to contribute to lecture, group discussions and exercises, informal presentations, and to complete in-class and out-of-class assignments. Contributions to group and individual assignments will be assessed through participation (e.g., extent and depth of discussion), completeness of work turned in, etc. This also means that students will come to class prepared, being able to respond to questions posed from the instructor.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES:

Chaminade will provide assistance for any student with documented disabilities. Any student who believes he/she may need accommodations in this class must contact **Dr. June Yasuhara, 735-4845**, at the Counseling Center (office next to Security) in order to determine if the student meets the requirements for documented disability in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. It is important to contact them as soon as possible so that accommodations are implemented in a timely fashion.

MARIANIST EDUCATIONAL VALUES

The five characteristics of a Marianist Education are:

1. Educate for Formation in Faith

Catholic Universities affirm an intricate relationship between reason and faith. As important as discursive and logical formulations and critical thinking are, they are not able to capture all that can be and ought to be learned. Intellectual rigor coupled with respectful humility provides a more profound preparation for both career and life. Intellectual rigor characterizes the pursuit of all that can be learned. Respectful humility reminds people of faith that they need to learn from those who are of other faiths and cultures, as well as from those who may have no religious faith at all.

2. Provide an Excellent Education

In the Marianist approach to education, “excellence” includes the whole person, not just the technician or rhetorician. Marianist universities educate whole persons, developing their physical, psychological, intellectual, moral, spiritual and social qualities. Faculty and students attend to fundamental moral attitudes, develop their personal talents and acquire skills that will help them learn all their lives. The Marianist approach to education links theory and practice, liberal and professional education. Our age has been deeply shaped by science and technology. Most recently, information and educational technologies have changed the way faculty and students research and teach. At Marianist Universities, two goals are pursued simultaneously: an appropriate use of information technology for learning, and the enhancement of interaction between students and teachers. As Catholic, Marianist Universities seek to embrace diverse peoples and understand diverse cultures, convinced that ultimately, when such people come together, one of the highest purposes of education is realized: a human community that respects every individual within it.

3. Educate in Family Spirit

Known for their strong sense of community, Marianists have traditionally spoken of this sense as “family spirit.” Marianist educational experience fosters the development of a community characterized by a sense of family spirit that accepts each person with loving respect, and draws everyone in the university into the challenge of community building. Family spirit also enables Marianist universities to challenge their students, faculty and staff to excellence and maturity, because the acceptance and love of a community gives its members the courage to risk failure and the joy of sharing success.

4. Educate for Service, Justice, and Peace

The Marianist approach to higher education is deeply committed to the common good. The intellectual life itself is undertaken as a form of service in the interest of justice and peace, and the university curriculum is designed to connect the classroom with the wider world. In addition, Marianist universities extend a special concern for the poor and marginalized and promote the dignity, rights and responsibilities of all people.

5. Educate for Adaptation to Change

In the midst of rapid social and technological change, Marianist universities readily adapt and change their methods and structures so that the wisdom of their educational philosophy and spirituality may be transmitted even more fully. “New times call for new methods,” Father Chaminade often repeated. The Marianist university faces the future confidently, on the one hand knowing that it draws on a rich educational philosophy, and on the other fully aware for that philosophy to remain vibrant in changing times, adaptations need to be made.

Selected from *Characteristics of Marianist Universities: A Resource Paper*, Published in 1999 by Chaminade University of Honolulu, St. Mary’s University and University of Dayton

Each of these characteristics is integrated, to varying degrees, in this course.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD DEFINITIONS

The **METHODS OF SCIENCE** are only tools, tools that we use to obtain knowledge about phenomena.

The **SCIENTIFIC METHOD** is a set of assumptions and rules about collecting and evaluating data. The explicitly stated assumptions and rules enable a standard, systematic method of investigation that is designed to reduce bias as much as possible. Central to the scientific method is the collection of data, which allows investigators to put their ideas to an empirical test, outside of or apart from their personal biases. In essence, stripped of all its glamour, scientific inquiry is nothing more **THAN A WAY OF LIMITING FALSE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT NATURAL EVENTS.**

Knowledge of which the credibility of a profession is based must be objective and verifiable (testable) rather than subjective and untestable.

SCIENCE is a mode of controlled inquiry to develop an objective, effective, and credible way of knowing.

The assumptions one makes regarding the basic qualities of human nature (that is, cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological processes) affect how one conceptualizes human behavior.

The two basic functions of scientific approach are 1) advance knowledge, to make discoveries, and to learn facts in order to improve some aspect of the world, and 2) to establish relations among events, develop theories, and this helps professionals to make predictions of future events.

Research Design in Counseling
Heppner, Kivlighan, and Wampold

A **THEORY** is a large body of interconnected propositions about how some portion of the world operates; a **HYPOTHESIS** is a smaller body of propositions. **HYPOTHESES** are smaller versions of theories. Some are derived or born from theories. Others begin as researchers' hunches and develop into theories.

The **PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE** decrees we can only falsify, not verify (prove), theories because we can never be sure that any given theory provides the best explanation for a set of observations.

Research Method in Social Relations
Kidder

THEORIES are not themselves directly proved or disproved by research. Even **HYPOTHESES** cannot be proved or disproved directly. Rather, research may either support or fail to support a particular hypothesis derived from a theory.

Scientific research has four general goals: (1) to describe behavior, (2) to predict behavior, (3) to determine the causes of behavior, and (4) to understand or explain behavior.

Methods In Behavioral Research; Cozby

In order to verify the reliability and validity of scientific research it is important to replicate the results. It is the preponderance of evidence that establishes/supports the theory.

<http://allpsych.com/researchmethods/replication.html>

TERMS OF COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

1. *Late assignments/projects will be discounted 10% per day after the due date. All late assignments must be turned in within 1 week, otherwise loss of **all** credit will occur.*
2. *Unless otherwise specified, assignments are due at the beginning of class.*
3. *Exams and Quizzes are to be taken on the days that they are administered. Exceptions are to be granted only in extenuating circumstance, otherwise loss of all credit will occur. If you are given the opportunity to take an exam after given in class, you will be given a different exam which may be more comprehensive than the initial one given.*
4. *Regular attendance is a must given the amount of material covered in the course. If you know you will be missing a class in the future due to legitimate reasons, be sure to tell me in advance and provide any necessary paperwork; this will allow me to keep you up-to-date on material you will be missing.*
5. *Students will be expected to have read materials prior to each class session and completed appropriate assignments. It is especially important that students read and do work outside of the classroom due to the breadth of materials covered in such a relatively short period of time.*
6. *I have an open-door approach when it comes to helping students understand the material and do well in the course. If you would like to meet with me, visit me during my office hours or call/e-mail me to set up an appointment for an alternative time if those hours don't work for you. **DON'T HESITATE** to talk to, call, or e-mail me!*
7. *Any instances of academic dishonesty will result in an "FD" (failure for dishonesty) grade for the course and will be subject to the policies and procedures for the college. If you are at all unclear about what constitutes academic dishonesty, refer to catalogued materials.*
8. *As a policy, opportunities for extra credit **WILL NOT** be available. All students begin the course with perfect scores, and will have every opportunity to maintain this score.*
9. *The instructor reserves the right to change the schedule of the syllabus when deemed necessary.*

About the Instructor:

Dr. Allen is a full-time faculty member, Assistant Professor, in the C&CJ Department. He is an advisor to CJ majors and oversees the CJ Club; additionally, he is the program's internship/ volunteership coordinator and programmatic assessment lead. His usual repertoire of courses includes criminology, juvenile delinquency, behavioral sciences statistics, seminar in criminal justice agencies, and sex crimes. He has been a full-time faculty member in the Department since 2004 and began teaching at Chaminade in a part-time capacity in 1994. He has also taught courses in Sociology at the University of Hawaii and Hawaii Pacific University. Before joining the Department in a full-time capacity, he worked with the Corrections Population Management Commission (thru the Department of Public Safety), Department of the Attorney General, and the Social Science Research Institute (University of Hawaii). Throughout the years, he has been involved in various research and evaluation projects, including the topics of: probation and parole recidivism, sentencing simulation modeling and policy analysis, juvenile delinquency and youth gangs, community crime prevention, restorative justice, domestic violence and anger management, substance abuse treatment, ecstasy, prostitution, runaway and missing children, uniform crime reporting, victimization surveys, and crime trends and law enforcement/correctional policy analysis. Dr. Allen received his Ph.D. from the Sociology Department at the University of Hawaii with an emphasis in Criminology. Before transferring to the University of Hawaii he attended the University of Minnesota. He is originally from Minnesota but has called Hawaii 'home' since 1990.

**SPRING DAY 2010
FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE
EXAM TIME**

CLASS TIME

Monday, May 3, 2010

TR	9:30 - 10:50 AM	8:00 - 10:00 AM
MWF	9:00 - 9:50 AM	10:30 - 12:30 PM
MWF	2:00 - 2:50 PM	12:45 - 2:45 PM
ALL	EN 100, EN 101 & 102	3:00 - 5:00 PM

Tuesday, May 4, 2010

TR	8:00 - 9:20 AM	8:00 - 10:00 AM
MWF	1:00 - 1:50 PM	10:30 - 12:30 PM
TR	12:30 - 1:50 PM	12:45 - 2:45 PM
ALL	JA 105, SPN 101	3:00 - 5:00 PM

Wednesday, May 5, 2010

TR	11:00 - 12:20 PM	8:00 - 10:00 AM
MWF	11:00 - 11:50 AM	10:30 - 12:30 PM
TR	2:00 - 3:20 PM	12:45 - 2:45 PM
MWF	4:00 - 4:50 PM	3:00 - 5:00 PM

Thursday, May 6, 2010

MWF	8:00 - 8:50 AM	8:00 - 10:00 AM
MWF	10:00 - 10:50 AM	10:30 - 12:30 PM
MWF	3:00 - 3:50 PM	12:45 - 2:45 PM
TR	3:30 - 4:50 PM	3:00 - 5:00 PM

COURSE SCHEDULE**CJ 201**

Week	General Topic	Have Read for Week
1 1/11-1/15	Course Introduction Overview of Criminology	Text: Ch. 1
2 1/18-1/22	<i>Monday (1/18) – NO CLASS (Holiday)</i> <i>Wednesday (1/20) – NO CLASS (Marianist Founders' Day Mass)</i> Identifying, Measurement, Nature/Extent of Crime (cont'd.)	Text: Ch. 2
3 1/25-1/29	Foundations of Criminological Theory/ Major Schools *Quiz #1; Chapters 1-2*	Text: Ch. 3
4 2/1-2/5	Psychological & Biological Perspectives *Quiz #2; Chapters 3-4*	Text: Ch. 4
5 2/8-2/12	*Midterm Exam #1; Chapters 1-4* Strain & Cultural Deviance Theories	Text: Ch. 5
6 2/15-2/19	<i>Monday (2/15) – NO CLASS (Holiday)</i> Formations of Subcultures Social Control Theory	Text: Ch. 6
7 2/22-2/26	*Quiz #3; Chapters 5-6* Labeling, Conflict, & Radical Theories	Text: Ch. 7
8 3/1-3/5	Labeling, Conflict, & Radical Theories (cont'd.)	Text: Ch. 8
9 3/8-3/12	Environmental Theory *Quiz #4; Chapters 7-9*	Text: Ch. 9
10 3/15-3/19	*Midterm Exam #2; Chapters 5-9* Violent Crimes	
3/22-3/26	<i>NO CLASS – SPRING BREAK</i>	
11 3/29-4/2	*Quiz #5; Chapter 10* Violent Crimes (cont'd.) <i>Friday (4/2) – NO CLASS (Holiday)</i>	Text: Ch. 10
12 4/5-4/9	Property Crimes	Text: Ch. 11
13 4/12-4/16	*Quiz #6; Chapter 11* Property Crimes (cont'd.)/White-Collar & Corporate Crime	Text: Ch. 12
14 4/19-4/23	Public Order Crimes/Crimes of Morality	Text: Ch. 13
15 4/26-4/30	Public Order Crimes/Crimes of Morality (cont'd.) International & Comparative Criminology	Text: Ch. 14

******FINAL EXAMINATION: SEE ATTACHED FINAL EXAM SCHEDULE******
(Chap. 1-14; all materials covered during term)