

I. COURSE DESCRIPTION:

A. Department Information:

Division: Social Science
Department: Human Services
Course ID: Human Services Aspects of Crime and Delinquency
Course Title: HUMSV 160
Units: 3
Lecture: 3 Hours
Laboratory: None
Prerequisite: None

B. Catalog Description: The nature of correctional work; aims and objectives of correctional administration; probation and parole practices; skills, knowledge, and attitudes required for employment in the field; types of institutions and services; and career opportunities in corrections

C. Schedule Description: The nature of correctional work; correctional administration, probation and parole practices, skills, knowledge and attitudes required for employment, types of institutions and services, and career opportunities in corrections

II. NUMBER OF TIMES COURSE MAY BE TAKEN FOR CREDIT: One

III. EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR STUDENTS:

Upon successful completion of the course the student should be able to:

- A. Display a basic knowledge of the concept of crime and delinquency, the purpose of criminal law and how the criminal justice system works;
- B. Describe the early explanations of criminal behavior and their modern counterparts;
- C. Identify the various theories regarding criminal and delinquent behavior and the various philosophies of punishment;
- D. Experience working in small groups and making presentations before groups;
- E. Explain crime, criminal and delinquent behavior and why the decisions regarding what to do about crime and the offender must function in the political arena as a democratic process.

IV. COURSE CONTENT:

- A. Introduction to the Study of Crime and Criminology
 1. Crime, criminal law, and criminology
 2. Definition of Crime
 3. The concept of law
 4. The purpose of criminal law
 5. The study of crime
- B. The Measurement of Crime and its Impact
 1. The perception of crime
 2. The measurement of crime
 3. The sources of crime data
 4. Crime in the U.S.
 5. Characteristics of offenders
 6. Crime victims
 7. Analysis of crime data
- C. Explanations of Criminal Behavior
 1. 19th Century explanations
 2. Research

3. Punishment philosophies
4. Analysis of punishment
- D. Biological and Psychological Theories of Criminal Behavior
 1. Biological factors and crime
 2. Psychological theories
 3. Criminal behavior
 4. Implications of theories
- E. Sociological Theories of Criminal Behavior: Social-Structural Approach
 1. Early approaches
 2. Strain theory
 3. Subculture theories
 4. Family, routine, and conflict
 5. Critical criminology
 6. Social structure and female criminality
- F. Sociological Theories of Criminal Behavior: Social-Process Approach
 1. Learning theory
 2. Pornography and Crime
 3. Control and Labeling Theories
 4. Conclusions
- G. Types of Crime: Violent, Property, Business, Organized Crime
 1. An overview of violent crimes
 2. Official data of serious violent crimes
 3. Domestic violence
 4. Stalking
 5. Fear of crime
 6. Gun control and violent crime
 7. Serious property crimes
 8. Categories
 9. Modern theft
 10. Professional criminals
 11. Business crime
 12. Fraud and related crimes
 13. Computer crimes
 14. Government crimes
 15. Organized crime
 16. Drug trafficking
 17. Terrorism
- H. U.S. Criminal Justice Systems
 1. Stages in systems
 2. Special characteristics
 3. Concepts and Rights
- I. Police
 1. Emergence of formal policing
 2. Private security
 3. The nature of policing
 4. Police decision-making
 5. Police misconduct
 6. Control of policing
- J. Court Systems
 1. Overview of court systems
 2. Role of lawyers
 3. Pre-trial, trial, sentencing, and appeals
 4. Courts and congestion
- K. Social Reactions to Crime: Corrections
 1. Prisons and confinement

2. Types of institutions
 3. The inmate's world
 4. Correctional officers
 5. Prison violence/prisoner control
 6. Inmates legal rights and health
- L. Corrections in the Community
1. Diversion
 2. Reintegration
 3. Probation and parole
 4. Release
 5. Megan's Law
 6. Evaluation of community corrections

V. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

- A. Lecture
- B. Group presentation
- C. Guest speakers
- D. Audio-visual

VI. TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS:

- A. Read three articles related to the criminal justice system
- B. Prepare a written report of no more than three pages on each article.
- C. Develop a Portfolio
- D. Write a Thought Paper on a topic from the text to include personal viewpoint, why chosen, lessons learned and relationship to the subject.

VII. EVALUATION(S):

- A. Methods of Evaluation:
 1. Objective or essay tests examinations based on lecture and reading
 2. Evaluation of written assignments
 3. Evaluation of presentations
- B. Frequency of Evaluation
 1. One mid-term examination
 2. One final examination
 3. Weekly written assignments
 4. Term paper at end of semester
- C. Typical Exam Questions:
 1. True or False & Multiple Choice
 - a) The concept of crime is difficult to define due to the lack of general agreement on it's meaning. ____
 - b) Torts liability results in sentences such as incarceration. ____
 2. Men's real, or criminal intent, is required to establish:
 - a) Rationality
 - b) Liability
 - c) Culpability
 - d) Innocence
 3. The term Case Law is used synonymously with:
 - a) Administrative law
 - b) Natural law
 - c) Common law
 - d) Positive law
 4. Individuals are criminally responsible for all acts that cause harm or injury to others. ____
 5. Usually a felony is a crime for which a person may be sentenced to death or a long prison term. ____

6. Of the following, which is generally considered to be a Male problem?
 - a) Murder
 - b) Rape
 - c) Public drunkenness
 - d) Robbery
7. The cartographic school promotes the idea those geographic phenomena such as climate, topography, natural resources, and location influence criminal behavior. ____
8. The UCR considers robbery to be a property crime. ____
9. Which of the following is not included in the UCR?
 - a) Violent crimes
 - b) Hate crimes
 - c) Property crimes
 - d) White-collar crimes
10. The systematic use of self-report data was introduced in what year?
 - a) 1957
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1974
 - d) 1981
11. The greatest number of arrests for the elderly is for:
 - a) Burglary
 - b) Assault
 - c) Larceny/theft
 - d) Forgery

VIII. TYPICAL TEXT(S):

Reid, Sue Titus. Crime and Criminology. 10th edition, New York: McGraw/Hill, College Level Reading, 2002

Adler, Muller, and Laufer. Criminology, 4th edition. New York: McGraw/Hill, 2001

Barsky, Allen E. & Gould, Jonathan. Clinicians in Court: Everything You Need to Know. New York: Guilford Press, 2002

IX. OTHER SUPPLIES REQUIRED OF STUDENTS: None