

**UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**CRIMINOLOGY SOC 2510 A01**  
**Term 2 – Winter 2015 - 3 credit hours**  
**Room 215 Tier**  
**Slot 2 (M/W/F- 9:30 a.m.- 10:20 a.m.)**

**Instructor: Rick Linden**  
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**Office Hours: By appointment.**

**REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS**

Rick Linden, Criminology: A Canadian Perspective. 7th edition. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

**EVALUATION**      Your course grade will be determined by the following:

Term Test 1	25%	<b>February 4</b>
Term Test 2	30%	<b>March 16</b>
Final Examination:	30%	<b>Scheduled</b>
Discussion Groups	15%	

Note that the final examination will be held **during the scheduled examination period BUT Will BE ADMINISTERED IN THE REGULAR CLASSROOM.**

Grades are assigned as follows:

A+ 90-100%	B+ 80-84%	C+70-74%	D 50-59%
A 85-89%	B 75-79%	C 60-69%	F 49% and less

The tests and final examinations will cover material from the required readings, lectures and class discussions. The tests and the final examination will consist of multiple choice and essay questions.

Students who miss a mid-term will be required to have a valid excuse such as a medical certificate before writing a make-up examination. The make-up examination will be essay format.

Final examination regulations are found online at [http://umanitoba.ca/admin/governance/governing\\_documents/academic/1299.html](http://umanitoba.ca/admin/governance/governing_documents/academic/1299.html)

Failure to write one of the term tests or the final examinations will result in a mark of zero for that part of the grade.

**Senate Policy #1307 requires a “post-examination review of final grades in multi-sectioned courses that will ensure an equitable correspondence between grades and level of performance in all sections.” Accordingly, the final grade distribution in this course may be raised or lowered to achieve such equity and, therefore, your final grade may be changed.**

### **Discussion Group Assignments**

In the second week of the course, the class will be divided into groups of four or five. The group to which you are assigned will remain the same for the remainder of the course. Approximately every three weeks, you will be given a question or series of questions which your group will discuss and provide a written answer. The material to assist you in developing your answers will come from the required reading and the lectures. One person in the group will record the answer and submit it to the instructor at the end of class. The person responsible for recording the group’s answer will rotate every week. It will be the responsibility of the recording person to mark down which individuals are present for that week’s assignment.

For each assignment all students in the group will be given the same mark. Your total mark for this component of the course is worth 15% of your final mark and will be based on your best 3 marks out of the 4 assignments. If you miss a week, you will be given a zero for that week’s assignment. There will be no make-ups for group writing assignments. All members of the group are expected to participate in the development of the best answer for the assignment. Note that nobody’s mark will be **lowered** as a result of the discussion group results.

The dates of the discussion groups will be: January 21, February 25, March 23, and April 8

### **VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL**

The last date for voluntary withdrawal for this course is March 19, 2015.

## **PART 1 CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This section has two parts which provide you with some of the background to the field of criminology. The first part looks at the criminal law which defines many of the behaviours which criminologists study. After looking at the history of the development of the criminal law, you will study the elements of a crime and the defenses to criminal charges. The second part of the section looks at the origins of criminal law and asks why we have the kinds of laws we do.

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

In this section you will familiarize yourself with scope of the field of Criminology. You will be able to answer questions that require knowledge of:

- a. the history of the criminal law;
- b. the elements of the definition of a criminal offense including acts and omissions, intent, and defenses and justifications;
- c. the application of defenses, including age, insanity, intoxication, consent, mistake of fact, necessity, duress, self-defence, and provocation;
- d. theories of the origins of law, including conflict and consensus theories, and
- e. the philosophical debate about the limits of the law.

#### **1. INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY**

**READINGS:** Linden, Chapter 1

#### **2. ELEMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW**

**READINGS:** Linden, Chapter 3

#### **3. ORIGINS OF CRIMINAL LAW**

**READINGS:** Linden, Chapter 2

## **PART 2 EXPLAINING CRIME**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This is the longest of the three sections and is the most important part of the course. The section has three parts which introduce you to the explanation of criminal behaviour. The first part looks at how we measure crime and at the difficulties inherent in a process where we try to measure something that many people would like to keep secret. The second part deals with correlates of crime. The term "correlates" refers to factors associated with criminality and includes such things as age, race, and sex. Any theory which tries to explain the causes of criminality must explain the way in which these variables are related to the incidence of criminal behaviour. The third part of the section sets out a number of different theoretical perspectives which have been used by those attempting to explain criminality.

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

In this section you will familiarize yourself with ways of collecting crime statistics and with correlates of crime. You will understand the different types of theories which have been developed to explain criminal behaviour. You will be able to answer questions that require knowledge of:

- a. the way in which we obtain information about the nature and extent of criminal behaviour in our society and with the limitations of crime statistics.
- b. correlates of crime including race, sex, age, and social class.
- c. the relative merits of different explanations of criminal behaviour including:
  - i. early theories
  - ii. biological explanations
  - iii. psychological explanations
  - iv. sociological explanations

### 1. **CRIME STATISTICS**

**READINGS:** Linden, Chapter 4

### 2. **CORRELATES OF CRIME**

**READINGS:** Linden, Chapters 5, 6

**TEST 1 HERE** (February 6)

### 3. **EXPLAINING CRIME**

**READINGS:** Linden, Chapters 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,13, 14.

**TEST 2 HERE** (March 16)

## **PART THREE PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR**

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

In this section you will familiarize yourself with patterns of criminal behaviour. You will be able to answer questions that require knowledge of:

- a. factors involved in street crimes, including its incidence and the types of offenders and victims most commonly involved in these offences;
- b. the types of goods and services provided by organized crime in Canada and the way in which criminal organizations operate;
- c. the factors contributing to the occurrence of white collar and corporate crime.

You will be responsible for the integration of material in this section with earlier course material, particularly with that dealing with causal theories.

**READINGS:** Linden, Chapters 7 (pp. 217-241), 15, 16, 17.

### **ACADEMIC HONESTY**

#### **Plagiarism and Cheating**

Plagiarism or any other form of cheating in examinations, term tests or academic work is subject to serious academic penalty (e.g. suspension or expulsion from the faculty or university). Cheating in examinations or tests may take the form of copying from another student or bringing unauthorized materials into the exam room (e.g., crib notes, pagers or cell phones). Exam cheating can also include exam personation. (Please see Exam Personation, found in the Examination Regulations section of the General Academic Regulations). A student found guilty of contributing to cheating in examinations or term assignments is also subject to serious academic penalty.

To plagiarize is to take ideas or words of another person and pass them off as one's own. In short, it is stealing something intangible rather than an object. Plagiarism applies to any written work, in traditional or electronic format, as well as orally or verbally presented work. Obviously it is not necessary to state the source of well known or easily verifiable facts, but students are expected to appropriately acknowledge the sources of ideas and expressions they use in their written work, whether quoted directly or paraphrased. This applies to diagrams, statistical tables and the like, as well as to written material, and materials or information from Internet sources. To provide adequate and correct documentation is not only an indication of academic honesty but is also a courtesy which enables the reader to consult these sources with ease. Failure to provide appropriate citations constitutes plagiarism. It will also be considered plagiarism and/or cheating if a student submits a term paper written in whole or in part by someone other than him/herself, or copies the answer or answers of another student in any test, examination, or take-home assignment.

Working with other students on assignments, laboratory work, take-home tests, or on-line tests, when this is not permitted by the instructor, can constitute Inappropriate Collaboration and may be subject to penalty under the [Student Discipline By-Law](#).

An assignment which is prepared and submitted for one course should not be used for a different course. This is called “duplicate submission” and represents a form of cheating because course requirements are expected to be fulfilled through original work for each course.

When in doubt about any practice, ask your professor or instructor.

The Student Advocacy Office, 519 University Centre, 474-7423, is a resource available to students dealing with Academic Integrity matters.

### **Examinations: Personations**

A student who arranges for another individual to undertake or write any nature of examination for and on his/her behalf, as well as the individual who undertakes or writes the examination, will be subject to discipline under the university’s Student Discipline Bylaw, which could lead to suspension or expulsion from the university. In addition, the Canadian Criminal Code treats the personation of a candidate at a competitive or qualifying examination held at a university as an offence punishable by summary conviction. Section 362 of the code provides:

#### **Personation at Examination**

362. Everyone who falsely, with intent to gain advantage for him/herself or some other person, personates a candidate at a competitive or qualifying examination held under the authority of law or in connection with a university, college or school or who knowingly avails him/herself of the results of such personation is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction. 1953- 54,c.51, s.347.

Both the personator and the individual who avails him/herself of the personation could be found guilty. Summary conviction could result in a fine being levied or up to two years of imprisonment.

### **UNCLAIMED TERM WORK DISPOSAL**

Any term work that has not been claimed by students will be held for four (4) months from the end of the final examination period for the term in which the work was assigned. At the conclusion of this time, all unclaimed work will become the property of the Faculty of Arts and be destroyed according to FIPPA guidelines and using confidential measures for disposal.