COURSE OUTLINE
Criminology

Course Description
CJ 212. Criminology. 3 hours credit. This course will enable the student to develop an understanding of the science of crime. The student will examine the roles of social, cultural, economic, political, psychological, chemical, biological, and ideological factors in causing criminal behavior. The student will explore the major theoretical perspectives in the field, as well as the critiques and uses of these perspectives in the prevention and response to crime.

Required Materials
For complete material(s) information, refer to https://bookstore.butlercc.edu

Butler-Assessed Outcomes
The intention is for the student to be able to
1. Describe the concepts of crime, law, and criminology.
2. Explain the various theories of crime causation.
3. Identify and discuss the major forms of criminal behavior and crime typologies.

Learning PACT Skills that will be developed and documented in this course
Through involvement in this course, the student will develop ability in the following PACT skill area(s):
Analytical Thinking Skills
- Critical thinking - Through written assignments and other activities, the student will develop critical thinking and analytical skills in the identification of criminal behaviors, the application of criminological theories explaining the causation of those behaviors, and the subsequent methods of crime prevention and social policy implications associated with those behaviors.

Major Summative Assessment Task(s)
These Butler-assessed Outcome(s) and Learning PACT skill(s) will be demonstrated by
1. Completing a written assignment documenting the student’s ability to identify criminal behaviors and apply criminological theories explaining those behaviors.

Skills or Competencies
These actions are essential to achieve the course outcomes:
1. Discuss the framework and basic concepts for studying criminology.
2. Explain the important tenets of the various criminological theories.
3. Describe the major forms of criminal behavior.
4. Identify contemporary crime prevention methods.

Learning Units
I. Crime and criminology
   A. Criminology in action
   B. Brief history of criminology
   C. How criminologists define crime
   D. Criminology and the criminal law
   E. Criminology and criminal justice
   F. Ethical issues in criminology

II. Nature and extent of crime
   A. Primary sources of crime data
   B. Crime trends
   C. Crime patterns
   D. Chronic offenders and criminal careers

III. Victims and victimization
   A. Victim’s role
   B. Cost of victimization
   C. Nature of victimization
   D. Theories of victimization
   E. Caring for the victim

IV. Rational choice theory
   A. Development of rational choice theory
   B. Concepts of rational choice
   C. Is crime truly rational
   D. Situational crime prevention
   E. General deterrence
   F. Specific deterrence
   G. Incapacitation
   H. Policy implications of choice theory

V. Trait theory
   A. Development of trait theory
   B. Contemporary trait theory
   C. Biological trait theories
   D. Psychological trait view
   E. Personality and crime
   F. IQ and criminality
   G. Mental disorders and crime
   H. Evaluation of trait theory
   I. Social policy and trait theory

VI. Social structure theories
A. Economic structure  
B. Social structure theories  
C. Social disorganization theory  
D. Strain theories  
E. Cultural deviance theory  
F. Social structure theory and public policy

VII. Social process theories  
A. Institutions of socialization  
B. Social learning theories  
C. Social control theory  
D. Social reaction theory  
E. Social process theory and public policy

VIII. Social conflict, critical criminology, and restorative justice  
A. Origins of critical criminology  
B. Defining crime and justice  
C. Cause of crime  
D. Forms of critical criminology  
E. Critical theory and restorative justice

IX. Developmental theories, life course, propensity, and trajectory  
A. Foundations of developmental theory  
B. Life course theory  
C. Age-graded theory  
D. Latent trait and propensity theory  
E. General theory of crime  
F. Trajectory theory  
G. Public policy implications of developmental theory

X. Violent crime  
A. Causes of violence  
B. Rape  
C. Murder and homicide  
D. Assault and battery  
E. Robbery  
F. Contemporary forms of interpersonal violence

XI. Political crime and terrorism  
A. Political crime  
B. Types of political crimes  
C. Terrorism  
D. Brief history of terrorism  
E. Contemporary forms of terrorism  
F. What motivates the terrorist  
G. Extent of the terrorism threat
H. Response to terrorism

XII. Economic crimes, blue-collar, white-collar, and green-collar
   A. History of economic crimes
   B. Blue-collar crimes
   C. White-collar crime
   D. Green-collar crime
   E. Theories of white-collar and green-collar crime
   F. Controlling white-collar and green-collar crime

XIII. Public order crimes
   A. Law and morality
   B. Theory of social harm
   C. Sex-related offenses
   D. Paraphilias
   E. Prostitution
   F. Pornography
   G. Substance abuse

XIV. Cybercrime and transnational organized crime
   A. Crime of the cyber age
   B. Cybertheft
   C. Cybervandalism
   D. Cyberwarfare
   E. Extent and costs of cybercrime
   F. Controlling cybercrime
   G. Transnational organized crime

Learning Activities
Learning activities will be assigned to assist the student to achieve the intended learning outcome(s) through lecture, instructor-led class discussion, guest speakers, group activities, drills/skill practice, and other activities at the discretion of the instructor. These activities may be either face-to-face or online

Grade Determination
The student will be graded on learning activities and assessment tasks. Grade determinants may include the following: daily work, quizzes, chapter or unit tests, comprehensive examinations, projects, presentations, class participation, and other methods of evaluation at the discretion of the instructor.