



## Criminology 12

### Board/Authority Approved Course

North Okanagan Shuswap	School District 83
Developed By: Erinn Milne	Date Developed: June 2019
School Name: Education Outreach Program	Principal's Name: Mr. Rob MacAulay
Superintendent Approval Date:	Superintendent Signature:
Board/Authority Approval Date:	Board/Authority Chair Signature:
Course: Criminology	Grade Level of Course: 12
Number of Course Credits: 4	Number of Hours of Instruction: 120

**Board/Authority Prerequisite(s):**

Not Applicable

**Special Training, Facilities, or Equipment Required:**

Computer as it is an on-line course.

**Course Synopsis:**

In today's society, crime and deviant behavior are often one of the top concerns of society members. From the nightly news to personal experiences with victimization, crime seems to be all around us. In this course, we will explore the field of criminology or the study of crime. In doing so, we will look at possible explanations for crime from psychological, biological, and sociological standpoints, explore the various types of crime and their consequences for society, and investigate how crime and criminals are handled by the criminal justice system.

## **Goals and Rationale:**

### **Goals:**

- Develop an understanding of the factors that influence crime and the criminal justice system.
- Develop the knowledge on how crimes and criminals are handled in the criminal justice system.
- Develop an understanding as to why people commit crimes.
- Develop the knowledge of the consequences of crime for individuals and society.

### **Rationale:**

Providing student choice is a key understanding of the new curriculum in BC. This choice needs to go beyond choosing projects or assignments within a course to include choosing entire courses that interest and intrigue students. Through providing a variety of elective courses, students will be able to explore subjects they are passionate about or just curious about. High school students often aren't sure what they want to do after high school. By offering a wide variety of introductory and exploratory courses, students get the opportunity to safely explore the possibilities before committing to a career plan. This course will allow students who are passionate about criminology to follow that passion. At the same time for students who may not know much about criminology, it provides an introduction to the field of study and career possibilities.

## **Aboriginal Worldviews and Perspectives:**

### **Declaration of First Peoples Principles of Learning:**

- Learning is holistic, reflexive, reflective, experiential, and rational.
- Learning involves recognizing the consequences of one's actions.
- Learning is embedded in memory, history, and story.
- Learning involves patience and time.
- Learning requires exploration of one's identity.

### **Declaration of Aboriginal Worldviews and Perspectives:**

- Criminology connects the learner to the stories of other communities and peoples.
- Criminology introduces the learner to the practical applications of the theories and concepts presented.

### BIG IDEAS

Theories of crimes are used to explain the prevalence of crime in society as well as to predict risk factors for criminal behavior.

Crimes can be organized into categories for better analysis and understanding.

The role of the criminal justice system is integral to a functioning society.

Sentencing serves multiple roles in protecting society.

### Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discuss possible solutions for controlling organized crime.</li><li>• Investigate the controversies over public order crimes and their enforcement.</li><li>• Understand the court system, including provincial and federal courts.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Examine what occurs in a typical criminal trial</li><li>◦ Distinguish how the juvenile criminal case process differs from the adult criminal case process.</li></ul></li><li>• Investigate the reasons for and against the death penalty and what research has shown about the death penalty.</li></ul> <p><b>Research and Inquiry Application</b></p> <p>Demonstrate effective communication skills.</p> <p>Recognize and use critical-thinking skills.</p> <p>Evaluate the reliability of a website and recognize those that are appropriate for use in anthropology.</p> <p>Demonstrate appropriate professional behavior.</p>	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• what criminology is and how it relates to other disciplines.</li><li>• what crime is and how it is related to deviance.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ legitimate reasons why a crime might be excused.</li></ul></li><li>• the research methods that criminologists use to study crime.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ crime statistic sources and the issues with each</li></ul></li><li>• various theories to explain why crimes occur and whether there are predictive elements of criminal behaviour<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ early biological explanations of crime such as phrenology.</li><li>◦ chemical and hormonal theories of crime.</li><li>◦ psychoanalytic theories of crime.</li><li>◦ modeling and self-control theories.</li><li>◦ what social structure and social conditions are and how they relate to crime.</li><li>◦ how social transition and rapid change can result in crime.</li><li>◦ how individuals may adapt to cultural goals in a way that leads to crime.</li><li>◦ how physical conditions affect crimes.</li><li>◦ the roles that inequality and power have in crime</li></ul></li></ul>

Demonstrate respect for individual and cultural differences and recognize the importance of diversity in the workplace.

- the social conditions that factor into crimes such as burglary, and the social cost of crimes such as larceny
- different types and classifications of crimes
  - crimes against persons and crimes against property.
  - the different legal categories of homicide.
  - the different categories of thieves.
  - differences between occupational and corporate crimes.
  - different types of corporate crimes.
- the legal definitions of insanity and how psychological profiling is used to solve crimes.
- what the criminal justice system is and what is included in the system.
  - the criminal justice system's beginnings.
  - the goals of the criminal justice system.
  - the various stages of the criminal case process.
  - the conflicting models toward crime and criminals in the criminal justice system.
- the costs of white-collar and corporate crimes to society.
- the correctional system
  - its history
  - the different facilities used to hold and incarcerate offenders.
  - the cost of correctional institutions to society.
- probation and why it is used.
- alternative sanctions, such as house arrest and community service.