

TE WHARE WĀNANGA O TE ŪPOKO O TE IKA A MĀUI



VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES

Te Kura Mahinga Tangata

Institute of Criminology

CRIM 316

Criminological Theory

Course Outline

CRN 6016 : 24 POINTS: TRIM 1, 2009
(2 March – 1 July)

COURSE COORDINATOR: PROFESSOR JOHN PRATT

Room 1116, Murphy Building

Tel: (04) 463 5327

Email: john.pratt@vuw.ac.nz

LECTURES: TUE, THUR 4 – 6PM: HM LT002

CRIM 316 – 2009

Criminological Theory

TEACHING PROGRAMME

	Week beginning	Lecture	Tutorials: Thursday (1) 4pm – 5pm (2) 5pm – 6pm
1	2 March	Introduction	No tutorials
2	9 March	Durkheim	Durkheim
3	16 March	Chicago School	Chicago School
4	23 March	The American Dream	The American Dream
5	30 March	The Culture of Crime	The Cultural of Crime
6	6 April	Labelling Theory	Labelling Theory
MID-TRIMESTER BREAK 10 April – 26 April			
7	27 April	Control Theory	Control Theory
8	4 May	Marxism and New Deviancy Theory	Marxism and New Deviancy Theory
9	11 May	Feminist Criminology	Feminist Criminology
10	18 May	The New Right	The New Right
11	25 May	Rational Choice	Rational Choice
12	1 June	New Republicanism	New Republicanism
STUDY AND EXAMINATION PERIOD COMMENCES 8 JUNE			

COURSE COORDINATOR Professor John Pratt
Murphy building, MY 1116
Telephone: 463 5327
Email: john.pratt@vuw.ac.nz

OFFICE HOURS Tuesday and Wednesday 3 – 4pm
If you are unable to see Professor Pratt at the above time please contact the School's Administration Office, level 9, Murphy Building on 463 5317 or 463 5258 to arrange an appointment.

LECTURES Tuesday 4 – 6pm
Hugh McKenzie, LT002

TUTORIALS Thursday 4 – 6pm
HM LT104
The tutorials are optional for students and they begin in the second week of the trimester. Students are free to choose which group they want to attend in a particular week. There will be an opportunity for students to discuss this arrangement on the first Thursday of the course. All students are expected to participate in the seminars and to be in a position to discuss the reading material.

COURSE DETAILS

This course is designed to give you knowledge of theories of crime causation and their historical development. In this way we will examine the social causes of criminal behaviour and their implication for the development of crime policy.

There are Student Noticeboards on levels 9 and 11 of Murphy. Please check them regularly for further information and any changes to course schedules, etc.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To develop a sound understanding of various explanations of criminal behaviour, which draw primarily on the social causes of this phenomenon.
- To develop a critical understanding of how successive theories of criminal behaviour have developed historically.
- To enable students to assess given explanations of crime, with reference to the strengths and weaknesses of a particular theory.
- To enable students to analyse a particular crime problem and explanations of it; to select and critically assess a theory of crime; to demonstrate wide ranging knowledge of differing crime theories. Hence the threefold method of assessment for this course to test these objectives: book review, essay and registry conducted examination.

ASSESSMENT

This course is assessed in the following ways:

- (1) You are required to write a book review, maximum 2,000 words in length, worth 30% of your final grade.

This is due by **4pm, Thursday 9 April 2009**

- (2) You are required to submit an essay from the list of titles provided by Professor Pratt, maximum 2,000 words in length, worth 30% of your final grade.

This is due by **4pm, Thursday 4 June 2009**.

- (3) There will be a two hour final examination worth 40% of your final grade during the examination period 12 June – 1 July 2009.

You cannot pass the course, whatever your aggregate mark, unless you receive at least 40% for both your book review and essay and at least 40% in the final examination.

These three methods of assessment are designed

- (i) to allow students to explore the way in which social theory can be applied to crime problems in the form of a book review; to select a theoretical position of interest to them in the essay; discuss a range of theoretical positions and issues in the exam; and
- (ii) to test students' knowledge and writing abilities in the three different contexts.

BOOK REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

Your review should not exceed **2,000 words** in length. The review is worth **30%** of your final grade. The book you choose to review must be approved in advance by Charles Sedgwick. **Due date: 4 pm, Thursday, 9 April 2009.**

It must be submitted in the following format:

- On A4 paper. Please use **one** side of the paper only.
- Text to be either **typed** (preferably) or **written by hand in BLACK INK.**
- If you have drawn on other literature in the course of your review, it must be included in a bibliography.

Book Review Guidelines

You should attempt to address the following issues in your review;

- What is the book about?
- What is the book attempting to achieve; does it achieve this?
- What is the theoretical/policy/political context of the book?
- What is new or significant about it?
- To what extent have the book's objectives been met?
- What, if any, are the book's shortcomings?
- How could the book be improved?
- What is your overall impression of it?
- To what extent does it contribute to/expand criminological knowledge?

Choosing Your Book

Subject to library availability your book should be of both interest to you and of relevance to the general themes of CRIM 316. It should thus be a book which has a strong empirical content (i.e., its central concern is with particular aspects of crime problems) but at the same time should approach this from a particular theoretical perspective (implicit or explicit). For example, a good book in the tradition of the Chicago School and which helps to provide a modern ecology of crime is Bottoms, A. E. and Baldwin, J. (1976), The Urban Criminal. Stan Cohen's (1973), Folk Devils and Moral Panic is still one of the best books on labelling theory and the way in which the mass media helps to generate crime. John Braithwaite's (1989) Crime, Shame and Reintegration has become one of the most important theoretical contributions to the development of crime policy in recent years. It is also possible to review books that are of importance in both CRIM 316 and other CRIM courses. For example, S. Cohen and L. Taylor's (1973), Psychological Survival is an important book, from an interactionist perspective, on long term imprisonment.

Please note, as well, that it is preferable to choose a **book** to review rather than an edited collection of readings (as in Rubington and Weinberg's Deviance: The Interactionist Perspective).

A final point. You are expected to provide a critical review. That is, **you must try to summarise the book's strengths and weaknesses**. It is not sufficient to simply tell me what the book is about – and nothing more than this.

ESSAY REQUIREMENTS

Your essay should not exceed **2,000 words** in length. The essay is worth **30%** of your final grade. You must select an essay from the list of questions that is provided in a separate handout (this will be given to students during the first seminar).

Due date: 4pm, Thursday 4 June 2009.

It must be submitted in the following format:

- On A4 paper – please use one side of the paper only.
- Text to be either **typed** (preferably) or **written by hand in BLACK INK**.

ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEETS

All written work submitted for assessment must have a School Assignment Cover sheet. A sample is to be found at the back of this Course Outline. Further copies can be located at the School's Administration Office, and on the Assignment Box, on level 9 of Murphy building. You may wish to have a front sheet of your own, but a School Cover sheet must be used. This is critical for accurate identification and recording of your work.

BACKGROUND ADVICE ON BOTH THE BOOK REVIEW AND ESSAY

The points below apply to both your book review and essay:

- (1) It is most important that you **do not** exceed the word limit. Students are advised that failure to keep to the word limits set for each assignment can result in examiners refusing to read that part of the essay which is in excess of the word limit.
- (2) Students are advised that tutors and other Institute staff members are not allowed to comment or provide feedback on draft essays. It is possible, however, for students to discuss assignments in general terms.

In assessing both your book review and essay, we will be looking for evidence of your ability to present work which is:

- (1) coherent in argument;

- (2) well-articulated;
- (3) well-presented;
- (4) adequately referenced with a bibliography as appropriate;
and which
- (5) demonstrates your ability to
 - (a) locate particular research findings and theories within a wider context;
 - (b) critically evaluate relevant literature;
 - (c) summarise research findings;
 - (d) present an appropriate conclusion to your review/essay.

The Institute insists on a high standard of written work from students. You should therefore ensure that there are no spelling or grammatical errors in your assignments, and that references are accurately cited. Careful proof reading of assignments is essential. Failure to meet these standards will result in the deduction of marks.

MANDATORY COURSE REQUIREMENTS

To be awarded terms, you must:

- Submit your book review, **no later than 4pm, Thursday 9 June 2009**
- Submit your essay, **no later than 4pm, Thursday 4 June 2009**
- Receive a mark of at least 40% for both the book review and the essay.

EXTENSIONS

Assignments must be handed in **by the due date**. You are expected to keep to this deadline, as otherwise it is unfair to other students. Extensions will be granted only in exceptional circumstances, and should be sought from Professor Pratt **prior to the deadline**. An example of an exceptional circumstance would be illness supported by a letter from a medical practitioner. Please note that lack of organisation, word-processing failures and other work demands are not “good reasons”. Late submission of work without permission will be penalised by the following deductions:

One grade = period up to and including 24 hours past due date.

Two grades = period from 24 hours up to and including 72 hours past due date.

Work that is handed in later than 72 hours without permission will not be accepted.

WORKLOAD

Taking into account class attendance, reading for seminars, preparation of the outline, extended essay and so on, students are expected to spend approximately 18 hours per week working for CRIM 316. The reading list and other course requirements have been devised with this workload in mind.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND PLAGIARISM

Academic integrity means that university staff and students, in their teaching and learning are expected to treat others honestly, fairly and with respect at all times. It is not acceptable to mistreat academic, intellectual or creative work that has been done by other people by representing it as your own original work.

Academic integrity is important because it is the core value on which the University's learning, teaching and research activities are based. Victoria University's reputation for academic integrity adds value to your qualification.

The University defines plagiarism as presenting someone else's work as if it were your own, whether you mean to or not. 'Someone else's work' means anything that is not your own idea. Even if it is presented in your own style, you must acknowledge your sources fully and appropriately. This includes:

- Material from books, journals or any other printed source
- The work of other students or staff
- Information from the internet
- Software programs and other electronic material
- Designs and ideas
- The organisation or structuring of any such material

Find out more about plagiarism, how to avoid it and penalties, on the University's website: <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/plagiarism.aspx>

SUBMITTING WORK THAT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED FOR ANOTHER COURSE

It is not acceptable for students to re-submit, in part or in whole, work that they have submitted for another course. If a student submits an essay which is textually the same, or partly the same, as that submitted for another course, then the Institute reserves the right to not accept the essay in question, which may result in the student failing terms.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY STATUTES AND POLICIES

Students should familiarise themselves with the University's policies and statutes, particularly the Assessment Statute, the Personal Courses of Study Statute, the Statute on Student Conduct and any statutes relating to the particular qualifications being studied; see the Victoria University Calendar or go to the Academic Policy and Student Policy sections on: <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy>

This website also provides information for students in a number of areas including Academic Grievances, Student and Staff conduct, Meeting the needs of students with impairments, and student support/VUWSA student advocates.

OTHER CONTACT INFORMATION

Head of School:	Assoc. Professor Jenny Neale, MY1013 Tel: 463 5827 E-m: Jenny.Neale@vuw.ac.nz
International Student Liaison:	Dr Hal Levine MY1023 Tel: 463 6132 E-m: Hal.Levine@vuw.ac.nz
Maori and Pacific Student Liaison:	Jan- June: Dr David Pearson, MY1020 Tel: 463 6131 E-m: Deavid/Pearson@vuw.ac.nz Jul-Dec: Dr Trevor Bradley, MY1101 Tel: 463 5432 E-m: Trevor.Bradley@vuw.ac.nz
Students with Disabilities Liaison:	Dr Russil Durrant, MY1120 Tel: 463 9980 E-m: Russil.Durrant@vuw.ac.nz
School Manager:	Carol Hogan, MY918 Tel: 463 6546 E-m: Carol.Hogan@vuw.ac.nz
School Administrators:	Monica Lichti, Alison Melling MY921, Tel: 463 5317, 463 5258 E-m: sacs@vuw.ac.nz

WHERE TO FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding exam schedules, etc., may be found on the notice boards to the right of the elevators on level 9 of Murphy.

COURSE COSTS

Course costs are for the textbook *Theories of Delinquency* by D. Shoemaker, approx \$70, and student notes, approx. \$10.

REFERENCING GUIDELINES

Referencing is from the *Publication Manual* of the American Psychological Association (1990). We encourage you to learn and use the following format for referencing as part

of the coursework done for the Institute of Criminology. The following examples are for the more common types of referencing which you will come across. However, if you need further information, please consult the latest edition of the Manual in the library:

1. **Periodicals**

(a) **One author publication**

Henderson, L.N. (1985). The wrongs of victim's rights. Stanford Law Review, 38, 937– 1021.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Henderson, 1985).

(b) **Two author publication**

Hawkins, J. D., & Weis, J.G. (1985). The social development model: An integrated approach to delinquency prevention. Journal of Primary Prevention, 6 (2), 73–97.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Hawkins & Weis, 1985).

(c) **Three or more author publication**

Lang, A.R., Goeckner, D.J., Adesso, V.J., & Marlatt, G.A. (1975). Effects of alcohol on aggression in male social drinkers. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 84 (5), 508–518.

- In text, use the following the *first* time the work is cited: (Lang, Goeckner, Adesso & Marlatt, 1975), and every time *after* this first citation as: (Lang et al., 1975).

(d) **Journal article in press**

Corcoran, D.L., & Williamson, E.M. (in press), Unlearning learned helplessness. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Corcoran & Williamson, in press).

(e) **Magazine article**

Reid, B. (1993, September 20) . Looking into a child's future. Time, pp. 34–40.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Reid, 1993).

(f) **Newspaper article, no author**

Jail terms vary for bank robbers. (1992, November 7) . Dominion, p. 3.

- In text, use a short title following each time the work is cited: For example ("Jail Terms," 1992) or (Dominion, 7.11.92).

2. **Books**

(a) **Reference to a one author book**

Pratt, J. (1992). Punishment in a Perfect Society. Wellington: Victoria University Press.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Pratt, 1992).

(b) **Reference to a two author book, second edition**

Downes, D. & Rock, P. (1982). Understanding Deviance (2nd ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Downes & Rock, 1982).

(c) **Reference to a chapter in an edited book**

Ford, D.A. & Regoli, M.J. (1993). The criminal prosecution of wife assaulters: Process, problems, and effects. In N.Z. Hilton (Ed.), Legal Responses to Wife Assault: Current Trends and Evaluation (pp. 127–164). California: Sage.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Ford & Regoli, 1993).

3. **Research Reports**

(a) **Government reports**

Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Pornography. (1989). Pornography. Wellington: Government Print.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Pornography, 1989).

(b) **Government Report, corporate author**

Victims Task Force. (1993). Towards equality in criminal justice. Wellington: Victims Task Force.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Victims Task Force, 1993).

(c) **Report available from Government Department, private author**

Brown, M.M. (1992). Decision making in district prison boards. Wellington: Policy and Research Division, Department of Justice.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Brown, 1992).

(d) University research report

Deane, H. (1988). The social effects of imprisonment on male prisoners and their families (Study Series No. 2). Wellington: Victoria University of Wellington, Institute of Criminology.

- In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Deane, 1988).

4. The Internet

Where possible follow the format as for printed pages; that is, author, date, title, publication and so on. While this detail is not always provided, what is provided should be referenced.

Additional information required is the address or location of the information and the date on which you viewed or downloaded it.

In the example given below, the author, the date, the title and publication were available supplemented by the web address and the date viewed.

Massey, M. (1997) Australia computes as base for Asia. Business Review Interactive Weekly, http://www.brw.com.au/fr_features.htm. 15 August. Wellington, Institute of Criminology.

- In text, use the author name and date (Massey 1997) where possible. If these are not available, use the web address (http://www.brw.com.au/fr_features.htm).

COURSE READINGS

Within each topic to be taught during the course, the reading list is divided into two parts – essential reading and supplementary reading. For the essential reading we will be using D. Shoemaker (2000), Theories of Delinquency as a set text; and in addition those extracts contained within this volume of Course Reading Materials which cover additional topics. The material cited as supplementary reading should be either on closed reserve or three-day loan in the Main Library or on closed reserve in the Law Library. Students may also find White, R. and Haines, F. (1996) Crime and Criminology a helpful secondary text.

Essential Material: You are expected to read the essential material in advance of the seminars in which it will be discussed, and to be familiar with it. Unless you are advised otherwise, the topics will be dealt with in the order shown below.

Supplementary Reading: The supplementary reading is provided as an additional source of reference. You should try to read at least some of this material in preparation for seminars so you will understand the interconnection between theories of criminal behaviour and the development of crime prevention strategies. Overall, you should certainly read most of this material at some stage during the course.

Other Material: The references given in this reading list are by no means exhaustive, and there are many other books in the Main Library (and to a lesser extent in the Law Library) which are relevant. You may find it useful, therefore, to browse through the subject index and the shelves for other material applicable to a particular topic, especially in relation to the writing of assignments.

INTRODUCTION – Seminar 1

Essential Reading

- D. Shoemaker (2000), Theories of Delinquency, Chapter 1.

Supplementary Reading

- V. Jupp. (1989). Methods of Criminological Research, pp. 1–24.
- T. Bernard and R. Ritti (1990). The role of theory in scientific research. In K. Kempf (ed.) Measurement Issues in Criminology, pp. 1–20.
- R. Lilly et al (1989). Criminological Theory: Context and Consequences, pp. 7–16.
- J. Pratt (1994). "Crime, deviance and punishment". In P. Spoonley et al (eds) New Zealand Society, pp. 217–232.

DURKHEIM – Seminar 2

Essential Reading

- G. Vold and T. Bernard, Course Materials Reading 1.

Supplementary Reading

- J. Pratt (1992). Punishment in a Perfect Society, pp. 99–109.
D. Downes and P. Rock (1988). Understanding Deviance, pp. 88–119.
H. Mannheim (1960). Pioneers in Criminology, pp. 385–399.

CHICAGO SCHOOL – Seminar 3

Essential Reading

- D. Shoemaker, *Op cit*, pp. 80–96.

Supplementary Reading

- G. Vold and T. Bernard (1986). Theoretical Criminology, pp. 143–159.
D. Downes and P. Rock (1988). Understanding Deviance, pp. 50–74.
V. Jupp. (1989). Methods of Criminological Research, pp. 56–66.
F. Heathcote (1982). Social disorganisation theories. In M. Fitzgerald et al, Crime and Society: Readings in History and Theory, Chapter 16.
J. Baldwin and A. E. Bottoms (1976). The Urban Criminal, pp. 14–18, Chapter 9.

THE AMERICAN DREAM – Seminar 4

Essential Reading

- D. Shoemaker, *Op cit*, pp. 96–111.

Supplementary Reading

- S. Box (1984). Deviance, Reality and Society, Chapter 4.
I. Taylor, P. Walton and J. Young (1973). The New Criminology, pp. 91–110, 133–138.
D. Downes and P. Rock (1982). Understanding Deviance, pp. 94–125.

THE CULTURE OF CRIME – Seminar 5

Essential Reading

- D. Shoemaker, *Op cit*, pp. 112–143.

Supplementary Reading

- J. Muncie (1984). The Trouble with Kids Today, pp. 135–140.
D. Downes and P. Rock (1982). Understanding Deviance, pp. 137–165.

LABELLING THEORY – Seminar 6

Essential Reading

- D. Shoemaker, *Op. cit*, pp. 209–227.

Supplementary Reading

- J. Young (1971). The role of the police as amplifiers of deviance. In S. Cohen ed., Images of Deviance.
- L. Wilkins (1964). Social Deviance: Social Policy, Action and Research.
- D. Shoemaker (1990). Theories of Delinquency, pp. 208–227.
- S. Cohen (1970). Mods, rockers and the rest: Community reaction to juvenile delinquency. In W. Carson and P. Wiles, Crime and Delinquency in Britain, Vol. 1.
- R. Lilly et al (1989). Criminological Theory: Context and Consequences, pp. 115–136.
- R. Wright and T. Bennett (1990). Exploring the offenders' perspective: Observing and interviewing criminals". In K. Kempf, Measurement Issues in Criminology, pp. 138–151.
- S. Hall et al (1978). Policing the Crisis, pp. 53–80.
- R. Emerson (1973). Court responses to juveniles". In E. Rubington and M. Weinberg (eds), Deviance: The Intermediate Perspective, pp. 185–192.
- L. Humphreys (1973). A typology of tearoom participants". In E. Rubington and M. Weinberg (eds), *Op cit*, pp. 326–338.

CONTROL THEORY – Seminar 7

Essential Reading

- D. Shoemaker, *Op. cit*, pp. 167–208.

Supplementary Reading

- J. Pratt et al (1993). School Arson.
- D. Downes and P. Rock (1988, 2nd edition) Understanding Deviance, Chapter 9.

MARXISM AND NEW DEVIANCY THEORY – Seminar 8

Essential Reading

- D. Shoemaker, *Op cit*, pp. 228–245.

Supplementary Reading

- J. Young (1988). Radical criminology in Britain: The emergence of a competing paradigm. British Journal of Criminology, pp. 159–183.
- S. Hall, C. Chritcher, T. Jeffrson, J. Clarke, B. Roberts (1978). Policing the Crisis, pp. 29–52.
- D. Greenberg (1981). Crime and Capitalism, pp. 1–35.
- H. Mannheim (1960). Pioneers in Criminology, pp. 443–457.
- D. Downes and P. Rock (1982). Understanding Deviance, pp. 203–225.
- S. Cohen (1973). Folk Devils and Moral Panics, Chapter 1.
- J. Muncie (1984). *Op cit*, pp. 91–133.

FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY – Seminar 9

Essential Reading

- D. Shoemaker, *Op cit*, pp. 246–275.

Supplementary Reading

- F. Heidensohn (1986). Women and Crime, pp. 145–162.
- L. Gelsthorpe (1990). Feminist methodologies in criminology: A new approach or old wine in new bottles? In L. Gelsthorpe and A. Morris (eds), Feminist Perspectives in Criminology, pp. 89–106.
- E. Stanko (1990). When precaution is normal: A feminist critique of crime prevention". In L. Gelsthorpe and A. Morris (eds), Feminist Perspectives in Criminology, pp. 173–183.

THE NEW RIGHT – Seminar 10

Essential Reading

- T. Platt and P. Takagi, Course Materials Reading 2.

Supplementary Reading

- R. Lilly, F. Cullen and R. Ball (1989). Criminological Theory: Context and Consequences, pp. 181–205.
- J. Pratt (2007). Penal Populism, Chapters 1 and 2.
- J. Young (1994). “Recent paradigms in criminology”. In M. Maguire et.al (eds), The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, pp. 97–102.
- J. Pratt and M. Clark (2005), “Penal Populism in New Zealand’ Punishment and Society 7, pp. 303-322.

RATIONAL CHOICE – Seminar 11

Essential Reading

- JM. Niggli, Course Materials Reading 3.

Supplementary Reading

- R. Akers (1997). Criminological Theories pp. 22–33.
- O. Newman (1980). Community of Interest, pp. 78–99.
- R. Clarke and P. Mayhew (1980). Designing out crime, pp. 1–18, 39–66.

NEW REPUBLICANISM – Seminar 12

Essential Reading

- J. Braithwaite, Course Materials Reading 4.
- D. Leonardsen, Course Materials Reading 5.

Supplementary Reading

- H. Blagg (1997). A just measure of shame. British Journal of Criminology, 37, pp. 481–501.
- J. Braithwaite (1989). Crime, Shame and Reintegration, pp. 69–84.
- K. Hamai and T. Ellis (2008). “Japanese Criminal Justice” Punishment and Society 10, pp. 25-46.
- R. White and F. Haines (1996). Crime and Criminology, pp. 177–196.
- S. Kersten (1993). Street youths, bosozoku and vakuza: Subculture formation and societal reaction in Japan. Crime and Delinquency, 39, pp. 277 –295.

TUTORIAL QUESTIONS

Week 1

No tutorial

Week 2

Durkheim

1. What are the key concepts in Durkheim's sociological account of the causes of crime?
2. What is meant by the term "conscience collective"? Does this adequately capture the way in which law is made?
3. How would Durkheim explain the growth of crime in New Zealand post 1984 (and what is significant about that date anyway)?
4. Durkheim has been criticised for being a "moral relativist". What does this concept mean and is it a fair criticism of Durkheim?
5. What, to you, seem to be the most important aspects of Durkheim's contribution to criminological theory? What seems new and challenging about his ideas?

Week 3

Chicago School

1. What factors did the Chicago School highlight as being the most significant causes of crime?
2. To what extent is their theory applicable to modern urban development?
3. What, if any, is the connection between the Chicago School and Durkheim?
4. Explain what the concept "differential association" means.
5. What sort of contemporary crime problems seem relevant to the Chicago School's explanation of crime?

Week 4

The American Dream

1. What was so significant about the contribution of Robert Merton to criminological theory?
2. To what extent is the 'American Dream' found in other Western societies, in particular New Zealand?
3. How might opportunities to participate in the 'American Dream' be blocked for some sections of the population today?
4. How would Merton explain crime trends in New Zealand over the last 25 years?
5. Would one of the solutions to current crime problems be for the government to create more jobs?

Week 5

The Culture of Crime

1. What was so innovative about Cohen's explanation of crime?
2. Does it apply in the 1990s?
3. Why do young men especially join gangs?
4. What would be the response of Albert Cohen to job creation by governments eg 'Taskforce Green'?
5. What were Cohen's views on female criminology?
6. How do you explain the emergence of girl gangs and increases in female criminology over the last decade or so?

Week 6

Labelling Theory

1. Qualify the statement "there is no such thing as crime".
2. What is meant by the concept of "the looking glass self"?
3. How did labelling theory redirect the nature of criminological enquiry?
4. Outline some of the policy implications of labelling theory.
5. To what extent is labelling theory still relevant in the political of today rather than the 1960s?

Week 7

Control Theory

1. What are the basic principles of control theory?
2. How does control theory help us understand criminal behaviour?
3. What is new about control theory?
4. What are the social policy implications of control theory?

Week 8

Marxism and New Deviancy Theory

1. What is meant to be radical about radical criminology?
2. Can you differentiate between the different schools of thought that come under the heading 'New Deviancy Theory'?
3. What important contributions did New Deviancy Theory make to our understanding of the causes of crime?
4. What would seem to be the most important shortcomings of New Deviancy Theory?
5. Does it have any relevance to our understanding of the causes of crime in today's political climate?

Week 9

Feminist Criminology

1. What is meant by the term 'feminist criminology'?
2. What makes one a feminist criminologist?
3. How do feminist criminologists explain the criminality of women?
4. What new areas of crime have feminist criminologists directed our attention to?
5. What would be their solutions to contemporary crime problems?

Week 10

The New Right

1. What is radical about New Right criminology?
2. What is the difference between the New Right and the Old Right?
3. What would seem to be the key features of the New Right's crime control strategy?
4. Is there no such thing as poverty today?
5. What seems to have been the impact of the erosion of and readjustment to welfare state responsibilities in countries like NZ over the last decade or so on crime rates and crime fears?

Week 11

Rational Choice

1. Do you think all offenders rationally calculate the costs and rewards of crime before committing the offence?
2. In what ways has Rational Choice Theory contributed to the prevention of crime? Are there certain types of crime to which this theory has not or cannot be applied?
3. What is meant by the concept of "defensible space"?
4. What relevance, if any, does this concept have to the prevention of crime in New Zealand?

Week 12

New Republicanism

1. What is meant by the term 'New Republicanism'?
2. Distinguish between re-integrative and stigmatic sharing.
3. What does John Braithwaite see as being responsible for the growth of crime in postwar Western societies?
4. What kinds of crime problems does Braithwaite claim are already being reintroduced by re-integrative sharing? Do you agree with him?
5. What shortcomings do you see as being evident in Braithwaite's work?