

CHAPTER 1

Who?Why?Motivation?

Defining Criminology:

- Sutherland and Cressey
- Body of knowledge/crime=**social phenomenon**
- Creating laws, law breaking and reaction to them

Media & Crime

- Public Perception:
- CSI Effect: The perception that solving a crime takes a shorter time than it actually does in real life due to limited resources.
- Critique

Discipline Of Criminology

- Definition of Crime and criminals: What constitute a crime
 - Origins/Role of law: Formulation of the justice system, what is deemed to be lawful and unlawful
 - Social Distribution of Crime: Characteristics of Offenders,What are the patterns of time, Difference between countries in terms of crime rate. How correctional system are set up.
 - Causation of Crime: Why do some people commit offences and others don't, what causes people to commit crime
 - Patterns of criminal Behaviour: Understanding who the offenders are as well as who are the victims.
 - Societal reaction to crime
- Legal Definition of Crime: "An Act or omission which violate the criminal law which is
- punishable by fines, jail time, or other penalties"
 - While collar crime?
 - Human rights infringement- Crime
- Hagan's(1985) Conception of Crime and its seriousness
- "the degree of consensus that an act is wrong
 - "the severity of society's response to the act
 - "the amount of harm caused by the act"(pp.16-17)
- Consensus perspective(Majority of a population agreeing on what is lawful and unlawful) Vs Class conflict Perspective(People in position of power detecting what is lawful and unlawful. Laws are created to protect their position in the society)

New areas of Criminology

- Green Criminology
 - Speciesism
- Terrorism Studies "...Illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective by targeting innocent people"(Motivations behind joining a terrorist group)

Surveillance Studies

- Technilogy (i.e drones)
- "Any systematic focus on personal information in order to influence, manage, entitle or control those whose information is collected"
- -Data and social Media
- Suicide Profiling

CHAPTER 4

Counting Crime

Uniform Crime Report System(UCR)(UCR1&UCR2)

-Seriousness rule and Limitations
Dark Figure of Crime:
Canadian centre for justice statistics (1981)
Canada's Incarceration Rate(115 per 100 000)

1960s-1970s:Sociologist-Crime stats crafted the "criminal"(systemic Bias)
Criminal Justice Process-Arrest/Charge/Court/Conviction/Criminal record/Prison
Labelling/Stigma(Goffman 1963)Theory
Lemert (1972)Primary Vs secondary Deviation

GUEST SPEAKER

MAY 9th-Defining and Control:Threat at schools after schools shooting.

-Power of words,definition, belief
-Phenomenon- How it is used, Use uses it and the reality it creates.
-Sutherland-tappen Debate-Crimes are actions described as crime. The concept of crime.
-Question of interpreting and how we view this issue . Perspective.
How describing a phenomenon can change it's view.
Phenomenon :a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause or explanation is in question

Are changes in crime rates accurate?

-Social Norms: Increase of family violence. is it really social norms have changed around this topic or police are given more instruction concerning this topic or people are more inclined to report such observation.
-Policing/Discretion

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

-1982

Categories: 1.Sexual assault 2.Robbery 3. Break and enter 4. Motor vehicle theft 5.Theft of household property 6.Theft of personal property 7.Vandalism and assault

2014 Report- General social survey(GSS)

-Victimization rate- lower except sexual assault
-being young=higher rate of violent victimization (20-24yrs old highest risk)
-Mental health
-Break and enter (property related offences)

Resasons for not reporting: Thought the crime was minor and not worth reporting. Lack of evidence, The police would not take it seriously. No one was harmed

Reasons for reporting: Victim's duty 87%; catch/punish offender 61%; stop incident/receive protection 48%; Insurance claim 36%; recommended 18% (pg.114)

Self report studies: Fear that it is not unanimous and people being surveyed are afraid at punishment. Most of the question would be around motivation

Concluding thoughts:

CHAPTER 5

Making Correlation to Crime

-Cirrekates:Not the same as causation!

1.Age

-Youth

-Maturational reform (Matza,1964); As people age they are less likely to commit crime. The older you get the crime would start wearing off.

-3 Factors for crime decline under maturational reform :

-Social bond to family to significant other

-Mobility Consideration (Slowing down,Aches and pain,Greater health issues with the senior bracket)

-The feeling that it is no longer appropriate (Using drugs) Change in what your priorities are.

2.Gender

-Crimes common for females(Sex trade, property crime, possession charges) vs males(over representation of violent crime):

-Representation in prison: Women 8%(federal custody)

-Dangerous offenders:

-Role convergence hypothesis: As women are leaving the domestic space to the working environment there is a tendency for them to be involved in a lot more crime.

LGBTQ Prisoners

-Historically- Had to be placed in federal institution that reflected sex assigned at birth

-Under liberal platform-Institutional placement based on prisoners identity

-Same sex relationships not supported inside prison

3.Race

- Wortley and Tanner(2005):black high school student in Toronto involved in crime/ deviance=4-6X more likely to be stopped/search by police than the white students at their school

- -Mascoll & Rankin(2005) focus group with black TPS officers

- Explanations 1.Differential offending hypothesis 2.Differential treatment hypothesis.

-CA & Australia overrepresentation of indigenous persons in CJS

-Prison & correctional challenges: elders,Parole,Self-Harm, Max security/ Isolation placements

-Explanations:

-Cultural theories

-Structural theories: Colonial model; historic trauma transmission model; critical race theory.

4.Drug/alcohol abuse

-Street Crimes

-More than half parole/probation suspensions

-3/4 inmates come into prison with substance abuse (Public safety,2014)

-3 Factors link to substance abuse-

-Under the influence of a stimuli ur are more likely to engage in criminal offence than when ur sober. Drug and substance impact decision making

- The element of turning into and acute addiction to a particular substance. When chronically addicted it can force u to turn to criminal activities to support that habit.

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5.Socio-economic Status (SES)

-3 Measures: Education, income, occupation

-Historically-Dangerous class

6.Spatial Location

-Highest crime rates in CA: Northwest territories

-Re-entry for ex-prisoners:

Understanding and Addressing the Issue of Youth Gangs

- Most times people related to gang members are also gang members themselves
 - Gang involvement and victimization and how this can have negative consequences for the gang members as well as the victims members.
 - 1945 the first reported study of gangs by Rodgers
 - It is better to generate homegrown understanding for the gangs around as the gang varies from places to place. The gang situation in Ottawa is different from that in Chicago.
 - Defining a Gang and a Gang member: A group of people involved in illegal activity; Usually requires some sort of subjection to the terms
 - You can have individual gang members doing criminal behaviour not attributed to the gang and you can have some performing criminal activities in relation to the gang
 - Gang involvement is sometimes viewed as a solution to the social problem many people experience
- Reasons why people might join a gang: Having a sense of belonging; Security especially in risky environment; personal gain to either obtain status respect or money;

-Watch prisoners of Age

TEST INFO

EXAM MHN257- May 21st @4pm

- 80 Multiple choice questions
- All lecture content
- Reading Chapter 1,4,5,8,9
- Documentary:Prisoner of Age
- Guest speakers
- Chapter 14 is not on the midterm

CHAPTER 9: Early Theorization in criminology

- Pre 18th century: Punishment during this period was extremely brutal and torturous
- Superstitious/ Religious beliefs
- Witch craze and inquisition
- Target population: Women who lived on their own and were economically independent. This women were new as threat to the social order
- Punishment: Trial by fire, trial by water
- # of deaths =500,000

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

- Transition from feudalism to capitalism: Rise of the working class, industrialization , church were not able to maintain control, people began question the theories and ideas of the church. People became seeing that if people engaged in the crime it was that they decided to do so and were not tempted by the devil
- The revolution= change in thought
- Age reason
- Merchant class: More trade investment; feudalism it was more of a master and servant labour

Classical School

Beccaria 1764: essay on crime and punishment” proposing a whole new formula where a criminal justice system established not based on privileged all coming from a humanitarian concern as he did not believe in sentencing people to death.

- Humanitarian concern
- Rational being

-Hedonistic (People are rational actors and were not tempted by the devil and they were just pleasure sequence, a little bit of ego in committing crime)

-Punishment=fit crime

-To be effective= swift and certain (Punishment need to be delivered quickly)

-Utility of criminal code

-Limit discretion judges (Believes there as so much abuse by the powered determining the sentences and punishment so by limiting that there was a more constant sentencing for criminals)

-Contributions: due process rights, fixed penalties, equality in law, divide of judiciary and legislature

-Limits to classical school: Not everyone is a rational thinker, No consideration as to the personal circumstance that drive people to crime. Everyone is seen to have the same motive and the same driving force.

Neoclassical Theory

-Tarde

-individualizing sentences (Liberalization)

-Considered characteristics of the offender (Age/mental capacity)

-Provisions in penal code for more discretion for judges: A judge had the ability to consider age and the motive behind the crime before coming to a sentence

-This was done to establish more equality and not everyone was commit crime for pleasure seeking.

STATISTICAL SCHOOL

-Adolphe Quetelet & André-Michel **Guerry**

-Social Structure in Europe

-Crime as a natural Phenomenon : They believed that Crime was part of the society and social structure plays a role as to why people commit crime such as poverty, lack of access to the education and such things like this put people in the position to commit crime.

Positive School

-Lombroso

-Criminals vs Non criminals

-Science

-Punishment should fit the criminal

-Atavism

-Physical traits of criminality

The offender was the focus of the criminal and the features they posses

-based on biological features he suggested that someone could identify a criminal.

-Gives ground for discrimination to happen; such that a criminal looks a certain way.

-Contributions: indeterminate sentences/parole/probation/modern criminal justice system

-Critiques- Too simplistic that people were either born criminal or not, the system was not fair as the people brought to represent the non criminal population were just from one certain group so there was no representation of the general public.

Biological Theories in the early 20th Century

-Dr Charles Goring (Challenged Lombroso)

-Correlation between criminally and low intelligence

-Heredity

-Discounted Lombroso's work and instead said there was a correlation between criminality and low intelligence

- Sheldon Development soma type theory: endomorphs (Someone that was heavy set and was a shape that was rounder in nature and had a laid back and easy going personality)
- mesomorphs (Very muscular and had an aggressive personality and difficulty with impulse control) and ectomorphs (Considered to be tall in height and thin, more introverted in nature, not social)
- The type most associated with deviance/crime

CRIME AND INTELLIGENCE

- Goddard built on Goring's early works
- Mental age of offenders and mental health patients using the binet-simon test
- Prisoners-mental age of 12 or under= imbeciles
- IQ as determinant of criminality
- Critiques: Eugenics movement= Policies to sterilize mentally delated persons in USA/Canada
- Case in point: Leilani Muir (Alberta)

- Traditionally (And in Media particularly) "criminals" are often associated with what type of mental disorder? Anti social personality disorder, PTSD, schizophrenia,
- sociopath/psychopath'moral insanity/antisocial
- What is the difference between ASPD and SYchophyy
- Realty of ASPD (Antisocial personality disorder)

Robert Hare: PCL-R= Psychopathy Checklist Revised (40 list)

- Glibness/superficial charm
- Grandiose sense of self worth
- Need for stimulation/apt to boredom
- Pathological lying
- Conning/Manipulative
- Lack of remorse or guilt
- Shallow affect
- Callous/lack of empathy
- Parasitic Lifestyle
- *Cut off score for psychopathy=30/40

- Treatability; It is possible to be treatable (group treatment is not a good idea, one one one treatment is more effective and increasing the length)
- Psychopaths in the corporate world ["snakes in suits, when psychopaths go to work", Babiak and Hare, 2006]
- 4 reasons why psychopathic traits are not obvious to employers-
- There is an element of manipulation associated with it so people are skilled with being able to charm others so employers can think one has social skills and very charismatic for a particular position,
- They can present as having very strong leadership and management skills but underneath that is having power and domination (they still want to have the highest position to control),
- Everything is fast pace today in the employment work and someone coming in and they would see someone as assertive and can take control and willing to take risk. No micro management and they are viewed to have potential to troubleshoot problems

- Most persons with mental disorders are NOT violent
- NCRMD: not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder
- Hospital setting
- Disposition hearing

-Example: Vince Li (now known as Will Baker)

-Why do we have so many PwMI(person with mental illness) in prison ?

-Police contact with PwMI, resources and training

-Problems with mental health in corrections (I.e.A. Smiths)

-Final considerations: whose responsibility is it to deal with PwMI?

CRM 1300 (Notes After Midterm)

CYBERCRIME, DEVIANCE AND THE VIRTUAL ENTERPRISE

-Cyber Activities:

-Cyber crime can include: Phishing; ripping; hacking; luring; stalking; spamming; skimming; trafficking

-Moore(2005) defines cybercrime as: "any criminal offence or series of offences committed through the use of a computer and a computer network, including an internet connection"(in Linden,2019,p.496)

- **Ransomware:** Ransome+ Software: Where someone is using a form of harmful software and it is applied against someones server or network that keeps the user from having access to their personal information or work
- **Cyberterrorism:** Politically motivated use of computer or technology to cause mass tragedy or severe scare.
- Critical Infrastructure sites
- Policing Cybercrime:

- Technological Determinism(Ellul,1964): Power which technology has in shaping the society or relationships.

- Value Systems on-line(Hayward,2012)

- Cyber victimization =who is most impacted?

CyberBullying: common sites include Twitter and facebook

Cases of cyberbullying

-US vs Lori Drew: (2009)

-CyberMobbing

Death of Rehtaeh Parsons (17 years old,Nove Scotia)

-150,000 bullying tweets daily

below are examples of their findings;

-Reporting a bullying episode: "some tweens got violet on the n train, the one boy got off after blows 2 chest...saw him crying as he walked away:9 bullying not cool"

-Revealing self as a victim: "people bullied me for being fat. 7 years later, I was diagnosed with bulimia. Are you happy now?"

-Cyber-bullying direct attack: "Lauren is a fat cow MOO BITCH" "p.3

In Nova Scotia

I. Cyber Safety Act in 2013 & The CyberSCAN Unit

II. Deemed unconstitutional by supreme court in 2015

III. 2017 "Intimate image and Cyber Protection Act"

IV. Limitations (Tutton,2018 Globe and Mail)

Theorizing Cybercrime: Routine activities theories

Public sentiment in Canada towards policing cyberactivity/ Cyberdeviance

Concluding thoughts: How do we balance protections and autonomy/privacy of users?