THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SOCI 3204 SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Second Term, 2019/20 Thursdays 2:30 – 4:15 p.m.

Venue: YIAP LT8

<u>Lecturer</u>: Prof. Nicole Wai Ting CHEUNG Room 417, Dept. of Sociology, Sino Bldg. Tel.: 3943 6614; Email: nwtcheung@cuhk.edu.hk

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Room 421, Sino Bldg., Tel: 3943 1205

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The study of crime and deviance is central to the discipline of sociology. Breaking the law and rules is always controversial. We would not understand the rules of society unless we understand the rule-breakers. This course aims at examining the nature and social correlates of crime, deviance and victimization from a variety of sociological perspectives. In addition to reviewing a number of criminological theories and empirical research findings, this course is specially designed to help students critically analyze some issues of crime and deviance in Hong Kong.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing the course, the students should be able to:

- 1 recognize the significance of scientific, evidence-based study of crime and deviance;
- 2 capture the role of sociological theories of criminology in understanding crime and deviance, compare their underlying theoretical assumptions, recognize their interrelationships, and comprehend how these theories reflect the historical context of the times and cultures in which they were developed;
- 3 identify and critically evaluate certain commonly-held views regarding crime and deviance, and present alternative and even opposing hypotheses on criminal and deviant phenomena;
- 4 recognize the importance of sociological analyses for reflection of the diversity of values and positions in terms of crime and deviance; and
- 5 develop practical skills of applying sociological theories to examine real life instances of crime and deviance.

COURSE STRUCTURE

The course will consist of (1) lecture, (2) case discussion, and (3) tutorial class (five sessions in total).

COURSE ASSESSMENT

- 1 Group Research Project 40%
- 2 Tutorial class (Attendance, Presentation and Participation) 20%
- 3 Final Examination 40%
- 4 Case Discussion: Attendance will be taken for each case discussion session.

TEXTBOOK

Akers, Ronald L., Christine S. Sellers, and Wesley G. Jennings. 2017. *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*. 7th edition. New York: Oxford University Press.

COURSE CONTENTS

Defining and Measuring Crime and Deviance

Week 1, Jan 9 What is crime and deviance?

Intellectual background of criminology

Week 2, Jan 16 Measuring Crime and Deviance

Explaining Crime and Deviance

I Consensus Model: Theories of Structural-functionalism, Control, and Learning

Week 3, Jan 23 Social Strain Paradigm: From Anomie to General Strain

Do modernization and class position matter in social strain causation?

Week 4, Jan 30 University holiday, no lecture.

Week 5, Feb 6 Case discussion on empirical test of general strain theory

Week 6, Feb 13 Control Theories and Life Course Criminology

Week 7, Feb 20 Theory of Control-Balance: Do crime and deviance result from too little

control or too much control?

Week 8, Feb 27 Environmental Criminology: Spatial Analysis and Dynamics

Why are crime and deviance not geographically distributed by

randomization?

Week 9, Mar 5 Consultation of group research projects from 1:30 pm to 4:30 pm. No

formal lecture.

Venue: Lecturer's Office Room 417 in Sino Bldg. Participation is

voluntary. No need to make time appointment.

Week 10, Mar 12 Case discussion on theoretical integration

Week 11, Mar 19 Learning Theories and Neutralization Theory: Criminals and deviants are not born

II Conflict Model

Week 12, Mar 26 Marxist/Critical Criminology: Who defines crime and deviance? Green Criminology: Extension of Ecological Marxism

Week 13, Apr 2 University reading week, no lecture.

Week 14, Apr 9 Postmodern Criminology: Crime and deviance as a function of linguistic domination

Explaining Victims of Crime

Week 15, Apr 16 Victimology and Routine Activity Theory

Who are more likely to be victims of crime?

Do victims cause crime?

In what ways does victimology transcend the pestilence fallacy of

criminology?