

# Syllabus

for course at first level

**Criminology II**  
**Kriminologi II**

**30.0 Higher Education  
Credits**  
**30.0 ECTS credits**

<b>Course code:</b>	AKG200
<b>Valid from:</b>	Autumn 2014
<b>Date of approval:</b>	2007-06-13
<b>Changed:</b>	2014-05-07
<b>Department</b>	Department of Criminology
<b>Main field:</b>	General Criminology/Criminology
<b>Specialisation:</b>	G1F - First cycle, has less than 60 credits in first-cycle course/s as entry requirements

## Decision

This syllabus is determined by The Department of Criminology at Stockholm University.

## Prerequisites and special admittance requirements

Criminology I or Basic Course in General Criminology, 20 credits

## Course structure

Examination code	Name	Higher Education Credits
2500	Theoretical Perspectives	10
2600	Method II	10
2700	Victimology	10

## Course content

The course is comprised of three course modules: Crime from an individual and structural perspective, Gendered perspectives on constructions of normality and deviance, Method II and Victimology.

Criminology II is intended to increase the breadth and depth of the students' knowledge. This is done by contrasting the structural with the individual. The different images that result from the fact that crime can be explained by reference to the individual or to her surroundings and circumstances are discussed and related to one another. Themes such as normality and deviance are examined on the basis of a gendered perspective. What role do constructions of female and male normality play for surveys and descriptions of crime, crime victims and punishment? What significance does violence have for gender, and what significance does gender have for violence? What significances do perpetrator and victim hold for one another, and for society's categorisation of these two roles? A crime victim is constructed in several stages and by several different actors, amongst others the individual him or herself, in the context of an individual and structural process of identification and definition. The path from event to crime is examined, as is the effect of the involved individuals' positions of power or marginalisation on the outcome. In the advanced method course, students learn to work theoretically and practically with a data set, and to focus on the formulation of a research problem, research design and data collection methods on the basis of a subject chosen by the students themselves.

## Learning outcomes

Having taken the course Criminology II, students are expected to be able to describe models for prediction at

the individual level and central indicators of crime, and to be able to apply prediction models to data on crime. Another goal is that students will be able to analyse different explanations at the individual and structural level, and to critically reflect on the significance of individual level factors for the explanation of the crime structure and crime trends. Students are also expected to be able to describe, explain and correctly apply and problematise central concepts from the fields of gender theory and victimology, and further to be able to make connections between, sex/gender, ethnicity, age and sexual identity, and problematise how these are linked to the extent and structure of crime and to exposure to and fear of crime. Students are also expected to be able to relate their new knowledge on gender and victimology to what they have previously learned of the more traditional perpetrator-focused criminology, and to analyse the effect of these more recent perspectives.

Students are also expected to produce a report in which they formulate relevant research questions, describe central concepts, relate their research questions and results to relevant theory, apply relevant statistical concepts and analytical methods, and problematise the results of their study, its theoretical points of departure and the methodological choices made. Finally, the students are expected to analyse their results, present them and critically reflect over the scientific work of others by presenting an oral critique of other students' work.

### **Education**

Teaching takes the form of lectures, group exercises, case seminars, seminars, and computer exercises.

### **Forms of examination**

a) The course is examined in the following way: Written exam, group essay, group-examination, individual paper writing, group-examination report.

b) Course grades are awarded in accordance with a criterion-based seven point grading scale:

A = Excellent

B = Very good

C = Good

D = Satisfactory

E = Adequate

Fx = Inadequate

F = Completely inadequate

c) The grading criteria will be distributed to students at the start of the course.

d) In order to receive a final grade for the whole course, students must be awarded at least grade E for all course modules.

e) Students who are awarded grades Fx and F in relation to the examination of part of the course have the right to re-examination on at least four occasions for as long as the course continues to be taught in order to achieve at least grade E. Students who have been awarded grade E or above cannot undergo re-examination in order to achieve a higher grade. Students who have been awarded the grades Fx and F twice in connection with an examination by the same examiner, have the right to request that another examiner be appointed to determine their grade for the examination. Such a request is to be addressed to the director of studies.

### **Interim**

In cases where the course is no longer taught, or where the essentials of the course content have been altered, the student has the right for a period of three terms to be examined once per term in accordance with this course plan.

### **Misc**

The course has previously been given under the course-code AK2110.

### **Required reading**

#### **Theoretical perspectives**

Andersson, L (2011) Mått på brott. Självdeklaration som metod att mäta brottslighet. Stockholm: Stockholms universitet, Kriminologiska institutionen. (kapitel 4, totalt 18 sidor)

Carlsson, C (2012) "Using Turning Points to Understand Processes of Change in Offending", British Journal

of Criminology, Vol. 52, pp. 1—16

Lander, I Pettersson, T & Tiby, E; red. (2003) Femininiteter, maskuliniteter och kriminalitet. Genusperspektiv

inom svensk kriminologi. Lund: Studentlitteratur. (urval av kapitel, totalt 97 sidor)

Lander, I (2003) Den flygande maran. Stockholms universitet, Kriminologiska institutionen, 2003. (kapitel 3 och 5, totalt 85 sidor)

Lander, I; Ravn, S & Jon, N; eds. (2014) Masculinities in the Criminological field. Control, Vulnerability and Risk-Taking. London: Ashgate. (urval av kapitel, totalt ca 100 sidor)

Lilly, J R; Cullen F T & Ball, R A (2011) Criminological Theory. Context and Consequences. Thousand Oaks. Sage (urval av kapitel, totalt 265 sidor).

Den obligatoriska litteraturen omfattar 580 sidor. Utöver denna litteratur ingår ett urval av artiklar som illustrerar samtida forskning där de olika teoretiska inriktningarna diskuteras och/eller används. Dessa artiklar omfattar maximalt 200 sidor.

## **Method II**

Bryman A. (2011, uppl 2). Samhällsvetenskapliga metoder (s. 11-337, 616-646).

Djurfeldt G, Larsson R och Stjärnhagen O (2010). Statistisk verktygslåda – samhällsvetenskaplig orsaksanalys med kvantitativa metoder. Studentlitteratur.

Estrada F. m fl (2011). (a) Att skriva en examinationsrapport. Kompendium med anvisningar för hur man skriver en examinationsrapport. (b) SPSS-guide med dataövningar och facit. (c) Beskrivningar av datamaterial. Stockholm, Kriminologiska institutionen. Stencil. (Tillgängligt på Mondo).

Statistikprogram. SPSS (studentversion hyrs vid Infodesk i Lantis).

Fördjupningslitteratur: Valfritt examensarbete från Kriminologiska institutionen

## **Victimology**

Brottsförebyggande rådet: Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2011. Om utsatthet, trygghet och förtroende. (www.bra.se) Rapport 2012

Brottsoffermyndigheten: Rättegångsskolan. Umeå, 2004. [www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se](http://www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se)

Heber, A, Tiby, E och Wikman, S (red.) (2012): Viktimologisk forskning. Brottsoffer i teori och metod. Studentlitteratur, Lund.

Lernestedt, C och Tham, H (red.) (2011): Brottsoffret och kriminalpolitiken. Norstedts Juridik, Stockholm.

Shalhoub-Kevorkian, N and Braithwaite, J (2010): Victimology Between the Local and the Global. In: International Review of Victimology, vol 17, s 1-8.

Van Dijk, J and Alvazzi del Frate, A (2004): Criminal Victimization and Victim Services across the World: Results and Prospects of the International Crime Victims Survey. In: International Perspectives in Victimology, 1 (1) s 14-34.

Van Dijk, J (2009): Free the Victim: A Critique of the Western Conception of Victimhood. In: International Review of Victimology, vol 16, s 1-33.

From Brott i välfärden. Festskrift till Henrik Tham 2007  
([www.criminology.su.se](http://www.criminology.su.se)):

Estrada, F och Nilsson, A: Den ojämlika utsattheten. Ett bidrag till forskningen om brottslighet och levnadsnivå (s 49-66)

Tiby, E.: En bra fråga. Definitioner och validitet vid studiet av hatbrott.

Åkerström, M.: Coola offer. Unga mäns balansering av brottsofferidentiteten.

+ For the course paper another 100-150 pages should be added, preferentially in form of scientific, peer reviewed articles.