

# Bachelor of Criminology in Criminal Behaviour

## Unit Description

### **Children and Crime**

This unit explores the victimisation and subsequent offending behaviour of children. The unit will cover the different forms of victimisation experienced by children, as well as outline the socio-psychological ramifications of that victimisation. The unit then goes on to explore the ways in which victimisation may foster offending behaviour for children and explores ways of responding to child and juvenile offenders.

### **Corrections**

The aim of this unit is to provide students with an understanding of the issues in corrections from sentencing to the reintegration of prisoners into the community. It involves an understanding of the role corrections play in providing key information in the sentencing process and procedures. The unit concentrates on corrections, covering issues such as community corrections, deaths in custody, management of prisoners, managing prisons, privatisation of prisons, the design of prisons and the effects of imprisonment.

### **Crime Through the Ages**

This unit considers interdisciplinary and historical influences on our understanding of crime and how this has impacted our criminal justice system. Students learn that explanations of crime are dependent on many factors, including some entirely independent of crime. It is an economic, interpersonal, philosophical, political and social issue.

Crime and history are the underlay through which students learn the interaction of different perspectives and begin to understand those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat the mistakes of the past.

### **Criminal Behaviour**

In this unit, students will learn about the onset and maintenance of criminal behaviour and critically examine punishment as a solution to crime in light of theories of criminal behaviour. It considers the role of treatment as a response to criminal behaviour, the importance of reintegration, as well as explores mechanisms of the prevention of antisocial behaviour.

Students will learn to challenge common perceptions of crime with insights into why people commit offences, how to reduce or prevent crime, and how to help both victims and offenders involved in the criminal justice system. Students will be provided with the opportunity to gain both the skills and knowledge required to work in this rewarding field.

### **Culture, Diversity and Crime**

This unit explores issues related to First Nations Peoples, and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) groups in the criminal justice system. It includes consideration of the trends and patterns of offending and victimisation. It also examines the experiences of First Nations Peoples and CALD groups in the criminal justice system and how the system responds to their victimisation and offending.

### **Forms of Violence**

This unit examines extreme forms of violence, at both an individual level as well as mass events. The topics may change from one offering to another, depending on what forms of violence are topical at the time. These events will be examined through both a theoretical and empirical lens, with a view to develop preventative policies and procedures.

### **International and Transnational Crimes**

This unit examines a range of international and transnational crimes, and how the international community polices and adjudicates these crimes. Major crimes such as crimes against humanity, human trafficking and various forms of smuggling are considered.

### **Introduction to Psychological Research Methods**

This unit introduces students to methods of research used to answer psychological questions. Students will explore basic approaches to research design and analysis, and epistemological issues that influence research. The aims of this unit are to provide a foundation of epistemological, historical and methodological issues in psychological science for understanding the process of psychological inquiry and to provide students with the knowledge and skills needed to critically evaluate studies in the psychological literature.

### **Policing and Crime Prevention**

This unit provides students with both applied and theoretical perspectives on the issue of crime prevention strategies. Students will study the theoretical perspectives in crime prevention and then examine the difficulty faced by modern police services in protecting the community.

### **Psychology and Law**

This unit explores the similarities and differences between the disciplines of Psychology and Law. After comparing the premises of the two disciplines, the unit goes on to explore ways in which law can benefit from psychology and an understanding of psychological processes.

Topics are covered from both a theoretical and applied perspective. The unit covers topics including expert and eyewitness testimony interviewing, false confessions, juries and interrogations. Students are encouraged to become critical consumers of law and its underlying premises.

### **Technology, Crime and Justice**

This unit will examine how computers and networks influence criminal behaviour and the administration of justice. Students will learn about a variety of cybercrime offences, cyber security laws and policies, debates about platform governance, and the human rights impacts of technology. The unit will equip students with the skills necessary to understand and critically analyse a range of cybercrime offences and policing responses.