

Course title: <i>Gender Competent Criminology</i>
Teacher/Teachers: Prof. Dr. Natalija Lukić
Course status: optional
Number of ECTS: 3 ECTS
Requirements: /
<p>Aim of the course: The main aim of this course is to deep analyze gender as a critical point (sometimes 'the' critical point) from a Criminological point of view in order to be able to make difference between who is taking part in the perpetration of the crime and who is not, and also the response given by judicial institutions. The framework for this analysis has to be the evolution of the inclusion of gender perspective in Criminology: moving from a monolithic reality to an intersectional approach (including gender, race, condition, ethnicity and sexuality), focusing on gender differences and postmodern theories (which include, for instance, discourse analysis, queer theories and reflections on sexed body). Special emphasis will be placed on gender differences in commission of certain criminal offences and on the question whether men and women have different ways to get to crime (including violent crime and the potential link between early victimization and criminality risk and further victimizations). Furthermore, attention will be also paid to gender differences in respect to criminal victimization. The aim of the course is to analyze in details the way criminal courts percieve gender role in crime commission, the factors related to penal sanctions imposition (legal vs. extra-legal) and possible differences in imposing penal sanctions for the same crimes.</p>
<p>Course outcome: Students achieve the capacity to make gender sensitive criminological analysis, which could highlight the gender role dimension in criminality as well as in victimization. Furthermore, they will research the way these criminal behaviors are considered by judicial institutions. These skills will qualify them not just to make preventive proposals with an inclusive perspective (capable of addressing and erasing any kind of gender differences found) but also to promote changes in the gender-blind approach of the current criminal policies (security management, crime visibility, development and enforcement of criminal law, punishments, etc.)</p>
<p>Course content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Female crime explanation in criminological positivism 1.2. Gender-oriented theories vs. classical or gender neutral theories 1.3. Contribution of feminist methodologies in understanding issues about women and crime 2. Gender and Victimization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Gender differences in the extent and trends of victimization (European perspective) 2.2. Types of victimization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.2.1. : Gender differences in respect to individual crimes 2.2.2. Gender differences in respect to organizational crimes 3. Gender and Crime <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Gender differences in the extent and trends of crime (European perspective) 3.2. The intersection of Victimization and Offending 3.3. Types of crimes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.3.1. Gender differences in respect to indivudual crimes 3.3.2. Gender differences in respect to organizational crimes 4. Gender and Penal Sanctions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. Gender differences in penal policy (European perspective)

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| 4.1.1. | Gender and penal policy for individual crimes |
| 4.1.2. | Gender and penal policy for organizational crimes |

Literature:

Required reading:

1. María Acale Sánchez. Penal and Custodial Control of Female Criminality in Spain from a Gender Perspective. *Social Sciences*, 2019, 19, 8 – 52.
2. Turanovic, J.J., Reisig, M.D. & Pratt, T.C. Risky Lifestyles, Low Self-control, and Violent Victimization Across Gendered Pathways to Crime. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 31, 2015, 183–206.
3. Janet P. Stamatel, Explaining variations in female homicide victimization rates across Europe, *European Journal of Criminology*, vol.11 (5), 2014, 578-600.
4. Laurie A. Gould and Laura E. Agnich. Exploring the Relationship Between Gender Violence and State Failure: A Cross-National Comparison. *Violence Against Women* 22, 2016, 1343-1370.
5. Danielle Romain and Tina L. Freiburger, Chivalry Revisited: Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Offense Type on Domestic Violence Charge Reduction. *Feminist Criminology*, 2015, 1-32.
6. Shalva Weil, Making femicide visible. *Current Sociologie*, 64, 2016.
7. Valeria Pizzini-Gambeta, Organized Crime: The Gender Constraints of Illegal Markets, in: Rosemary Gartner, Bill McCarthy (eds.), *Gender, Sex and Crime*, Oxford, 2014, 448-467.
8. Mary Dodge, Women: White-Collar Offending and Victimization, *Oxford Handbooks Online*, 2016.
9. Judith A. Warner, *Women and Crime, A Reference Handbook*, Oxford, 2012. (Chapter 2 and 3).
10. Theresa Hilliard, Presha E. Neidermeyer, The gendering of fraud: an international investigation, *Journal of Financial Crime*, vol.25, n.3, 2018, 811-837.

Additional reading:

1. Vikki Bell. *Interrogating Incest: Feminism, Foucault, and the Law*. Routledge, 1993.
2. Paul Bonny, Sigi Goode and David Lacey, Revisiting employee fraud: gender, investigation outcomes and offender motivation, *Journal of Financial Crime*, Vol. 22 n. 4, 2015, 447-467.
3. Mary Bosworth and Jeanne Flavin. *Race, Gender, and Punishment*. Rutgers University Press, 2007.
4. Carmen Vives-Cases et al, Expert Opinions on Improving Femicide Data Collection across Europe: A Concept Mapping Study, *Plos one*, 11/2, 2016, 1-14.
5. Susan Edwards. *Women on trial*. Manchester University Press, 1984.
6. Christine Ekholst. *A Punishment for Each Criminal. Gender and Crime in Swedish Medieval Law*. Koninklijke Brill, 1975.
7. Tina L. Freiburger, Catherine D. Marcum, Women in the Criminal Justice System, Tracking the Journey of Females and Crime, Boca Raton 2016.
8. Peter Gottschalk, Gender and White-Collar Crime: only four percent female criminals, *Journal of Money Laundering Control*, Vol. 15, n.3, 2012, 362-373.
9. Frances Heidensohn. *Women and Crime*. MacMillan, 1985.
10. Frances Heidensohn. *Sexual Politics and Social Control*. Open University Press, 2000.
11. Catharine A. MacKinnon. *Are Women Human? And other international Dialogues*. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2006.
12. Terrie Moffitt et al, Sex Differences in Antisocial Behaviour, Conduct Disorder, Delinquency, and Violence in the Dunedin Longitudinal Study, 2004, Cambridge.
13. Allison Morris. *Women, Crime and Criminal Justice*. Basil Blacwell, 1987.
14. Elanie Rodermond, Candace Kruttschnitt, Anna-Marie Slotboom, Catrien CJH Bijleveld, Female desistance: A Review of the literature, *European Journal of Criminology*, vol.13, n.1, 2016.

15. Brenda L. Russel (ed.), *Perceptions of Female Offenders*, Springer, New York, 2013.
16. Rossella Selmini, Suzy McElrath, Violent female victimization trends across Europe, Canada, and the United States. *Crime and Justice*, 43(1), 2014, 367-419.
17. Carol Smart. *Women, Crime and Criminology: A Feminist Critique*. Law Book Co of Australasia, 1978.
18. Carol Smart. *Law, Crime and Sexuality: Essays in Feminism*. SAGE, 1995.
19. Belén Sanz-Barbero, Consuelo Corradi, Laura Otero-García, Alba Ayala and Carmen Vives-Cases. The effect of macrosocial policies on violence against women: a multilevel study in 28 European countries. *International Journal of Public Health*, 2018, 63, 901 – 911.
20. Darrell Steffensmeier, Hua Zhong, Jeff Ackerman, Jennifer Schwartz, Suzanne Agha, Gender Gap Trends for Violent Crimes, 1980 to 2003: A UCR-NCVS Comparison. *Feminist Criminology*, 1(1), 2006, 72–98.
21. Shannon Drysdale Walsh and Cecilia Menjívar, Impunity and multisided violence in the lives of Latin American women: El Salvador in comparative perspective. *Current Sociology*, 64, 2016.
22. Tammy C. Whitlock. *Crime, Gender and Consumer Culture in Nineteenth-Century England*. Routledge, 2005.

Instruction methods:

Primary interest is in active involving students in their own knowledge acquisition and in stimulating their critical thinking for better understanding the implementation of gender perspective in every legal branch, including this one.

Interactive lectures which encompass introductory presentation by the lecturer and student participation. The students are required to prepare for the lectures and participate in the discussion; students are required to prepare oral presentations with 15 minutes duration on a given topic; contact and individual consultations.

Number of classes of active lectures:	Theoretical classes: 30	Practical classes: 15
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Evaluation of knowledge (maximum number of points: 100)

Pre-exam obligations	Points	Final exam	Points
Activities during lectures and practical work	40	Oral or written exam	40
Seminar paper	20		