	ORIGINAL Course Implementation Date (yyyy-mm):	2023-09
	REVISED Course Implementation Date:	
	Course to be REVIEWED Date: (six years after GSC approval)	2028-05
	Senate Graduate Studies Committee approval:	**2022-05**

OFFICIAL GRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE FORM

Note: The University reserves the right to amend course outlines as needed without notice.

Course Code and Number: CRIM 757	**Number of Credits:** 3 See Course credit policy (105) and the Principles for Course Credit Assignment: Graduate Studies

Course Full Title: Spatial and Network Perspectives on Crime

Course Short Title: Spatial & Network Perspectives

Faculty: Faculty of Social Sciences	**Department/School**: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice

Calendar Description:

Examines theories and research associated with spatial and network approaches to the study of crime. Explores the relevance of the network and spatial perspectives in the development of innovative criminal justice policies, strategies, and tools.

Prerequisites (or NONE):	Admission to the Master of Arts (Criminal Justice).
Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE):	
Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE):	

Antirequisite UFV Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit)

Former course code/number:

Cross-listed with:

Dual-listed with:

Equivalent UFV course(s):

(If offered in the previous five years, antirequisite course(s) will be included in the calendar description as a note that students with credit for the antirequisite course(s) cannot take this course for further credit.)

Total Contact Hours:		45	**Special Topics Course:** No
Sample structure of instructional hours:			If yes, the topic will be recorded when offered.
		Hours	
Face to face instruction (in class, lecture, etc.)		45	
			Grading system: Letter grades
			Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR)
			PLAR cannot be awarded for this course because: while students may have related practical skills based on their criminal justice system employment, this course provides the foundational skills required to develop their major paper research proposal.
See: Course credit policy (105) and the Principles for Course Credit Assignment: Graduate Studies			
Note: For each contact hour students should expect to spend at least three hours further on coursework outside of class.			**Expected Frequency of Course Offerings** Annually

Course Objective

The overall purpose/rationale for this course is to examine the spatial and network perspectives on crime. Theories, concepts, and research associated with various topics surrounding the spatial and network dimensions of crime will be discussed, such as geographic profiling, crime mapping, land use and crime, peer networks, co-offending networks, security networks, and network vulnerabilities, structure, and resilience in illicit organizations. The relevance of these perspectives in the development and implementation of innovative, equitable, inclusive, and unbiased criminal justice policies, strategies, and tools will be emphasized.

Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
- Contrast and critically examine theories and concepts associated with spatial and network approaches to the study of crime.
- Distinguish and compare critical issues and challenges in spatial and network research on crime.
- Assess, interpret, and apply research findings associated with the spatial and network dimensions of crime.
- Apply theories and frameworks associated with spatial and network approaches to examine Canadian criminal justice and crime issues.
- Analyze the strengths of criminal justice policies, strategies, and tools which consider the spatial and/or network features of crime, as well as their potential consequences (e.g., racial profiling) and ways to overcome them.
- Apply concepts, theories, and research findings associated with the spatial and network dimension of crime to generate recommendations aimed at developing innovative, equitable, ethical, inclusive, and unbiased criminal justice policies, strategies, and tools.

NOTE: The following sections vary by instructor. Please see course syllabus available from the specific instructor.

Sample Instructional Methods

Face to face instruction and seminar discussion.

Sample Text(s) and Resource Materials

	Type	Author or description	Title and publication/access details	Year
1.	Online resource	Weisburd, D.	The law of crime concentration and the criminology of place. Criminology. https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12070	2015
2.	Textbook	Andresen, M.A., & Wuschke, K.	Geography. In R. Wortley, A. Sidebottom, N Tilley, & G. Laycock (Eds.), Routledge Handbook of Crime Science (pp. 131-144). New York, NY: Routledge.	2019
3.	Journal	Bouchard, M.	Collaboration and Boundaries in Organized Crime: A Network Perspective. Crime and Justice, 49, 425-469.	2020
4.	Textbook	McGloin, J.M., & Nguyen, H.	The Importance of Studying Co-Offending Networks for Criminological Theory and Policy. In C. Morselli (Ed.), Crime and Networks (pp. 25-39). Routledge.	2014
5.	Article	Papachristos, A.V.	The Network Structure of Crime. Sociology Compass, 8(4), 347-357.	2014

Sample Evaluation Methods and Weighting

Assignment	50%	Term paper	40%	Group Work	10%		%
	%		%		%		%

Sample Course Content and Topics (approximately 50-250 words)

Theories and concepts associated with the spatial dimension of crime
- Environmental criminology
- Theoretical frameworks
- Crime and place
- Policy implications of theories and concepts: Strengths and weaknesses

Spatial analysis and tools
- Geographic profiling
- Crime mapping and spatial analysis
- Repeat and near-repeat victimization
- Policy implications of spatial analysis: Strengths and weaknesses

Introduction and varieties of crime-related networks
- Introduction to the network perspective
- Peer and co-offending networks
- Security networks
- Policy implications of crime-related networks: Strengths and weaknesses

Illicit organizations from a network perspective
- Network structure
- Identifying key actors
- Disruption and vulnerabilities
- Policy implications of network perspective: Strengths and weaknesses