HUS 3609 - HUMAN SERVICES AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Course Description:

An introduction to the criminal justice system from the perspective of human services. The course will give the student a basic foundation to current issues facing individuals who work in criminal justice as well as exposure to the roots of crime, incarceration and effective rehabilitation of individuals who return to society. There will be an emphasis placed on recidivism and community re-entry.

Credits 3 credits 3 hours
Prerequisite or Co-requisite: HUS 2405

Textbook: Campus Course Paks for course HUS 3609 Updated Spring 2018

Course Participation: Student participation is evaluated by instructor, when computing the final course grade. Students are expected to participate in discussion and in-class activities, regularly administered by the instructor. To ensure a learning environment, that supports quality student participation, unapproved technology/cell during class is not permitted.

Attendance: Instructors are required to submit student attendance to financial aid and registrar.

Mid Term Exam 25%
Class Participation 25%
Group paper/presentation 25%
Final Exam 25%
### Knowledge

- The student will be knowledgeable of the fundamentals of the criminal justice system as it relates to the human service profession.

- The student will understand the different causes of crime and crime patterns as well as punishment and sentencing, needs of individuals who are incarcerated. Emphasis will be placed on primary, secondary and tertiary models of prevention and re-entry services.

### ASSESSMENT TOOLS

- Exam questions that elicit knowledge of these fundamentals.
- All exams.
- All assignments

### ACTIVITIES

- Readings from all text chapters.
- Class discussion.
- Lectures by outside professionals in both criminal justice and human services.

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Exam questions that elicit knowledge of crime patterns, punishment and sentencing.
- Completion of final assignment

### ACTIVITIES

- Readings from all text chapters.
- Class discussion.
- Lecture.
- Lectures by outside professionals
- Films.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The student will be able to assess the psycho-social, physical and spiritual needs of individuals who are incarcerated or re-integrating back into community.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exam questions that elicit knowledge of the students ability to assess the needs of incarcerated offenders as well as those reintegrating into the community.</td>
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<td>The student will complete a psycho social assessment that will elicit students understanding of the needs of offenders and ex-offenders.</td>
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<td>Readings from all assigned chapters of the text.</td>
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<td>Class discussion</td>
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<td>Lecture Handouts</td>
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HUS 3609 Human Services and the Criminal Justice System

Reading Assignments and Topic:

**WEEK 1.**
Goals for the course and review of the assignments. What is criminal justice? What is crime? The different models: 1. Consensus 2. Conflict. Types of crime:
- Violent crime
- Property crime
- Public order crime
- White-collar crime
- Organized crime and high tech crime. The relationship of these crimes to the human service profession.

Part 1 Campus Course Paks

**WEEK 2.**

Part 8 Campus course Paks

**WEEK 3.**

Campus Course Paks-to be announced

**WEEK 4.**
Corrections and alternate sanctions. Intermediate sanctions and restorative justice. Prison life: Living in prison. What is life like behind bars and how human services can be at the forefront of prison reform. Why is it necessary to have more human service workers in corrections?

Campus Course Paks-Part 9

**Fifth Week Exam on assigned readings.** Begin discussion of special populations and special needs of individuals who are incarcerated. Alternatives to
incarceration.
WEEK 6
Problems encountered while incarcerated.  I. Mental illness  2. Substance abuse,
3. Violence and victimization in prison culture.  Who is in prison?
Adaptation to prison society.

Campus Course Paks  Parts 4,7

WEEK 7.
Special populations in prisons: Inside a woman's prison. A history of
physical and sexual abuse. Motherhood problems, the pseudo family, the
elderly, individuals with emotional and physical needs and the Trans-gendered population in
the prison system.

Campus Course Paks Part 2, 17

WEEK 8.
The juvenile justice system and the juvenile offender. Brief history of juvenile
justice, juvenile justice today. Police processing of the juvenile defender, juvenile
courts, juvenile corrective experience.

Campus Course Paks Part 4,13,15

WEEK 9.
Juvenile justice continued: Factors in juvenile delinquency, substance abuse,
child abuse and neglect, gangs. Keeping juvenile delinquency under control,
juvenile crime and adult time. Court appointed advocates. Issues for human
service workers.

WEEK 10. Discussion of the community's responsibility and role in criminal
justice.

Campus Course Pak Section 9, 11, 17

WEEK 11.
When prisoners return to the community. Community sentences: Probation,
intermediate sanctions and restorative justice. Probation eligibility, success
workers.

Instructor to announce
WEEK 12
Exploration of different careers in criminal justice and the interface with human services. Why is human services a necessary component to all of the following? police officer, FBI agent, bail enforcement agent, corrections counselor, correctional officer and social workers.

Campus Course Pak section 19

WEEK 13- PRESENTATION OF FINAL PAPER:
Begin on some aspect of the criminal justice. i.e. Community crime prevention for juveniles, gang prevention work, substance abuse prevention for post incarcerated individuals, self esteem program for offenders or ex-offenders, stress management for professionals in criminal justice careers.

WEEK 14
Presentations continued

WEEK 15
FINAL EXAM- All material and Chapters covered during the semester


ACADEMIC INTEGRITY STANDARDS
CUNY Policy on Academic Integrity

Academic Dishonesty is prohibited in The City University of New York and is punishable by penalties, including failing grades, suspension and expulsion.

NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY ON ACADEMIC INTEGRITY
Students and all others who work with information, ideas, texts, images, music, inventions, and other intellectual property owe their audience and sources accuracy and honesty in using, crediting, and citing sources. As a community of intellectual and professional workers, the College recognizes its responsibility for providing instruction in information literacy and academic integrity, offering models of good practice, and responding vigilantly and appropriately to infractions of academic integrity. Accordingly, academic dishonesty is prohibited in The City University of New York and at New York City College of Technology and is punishable by penalties, including failing grades, suspension, and expulsion. The complete text of the College policy on Academic Integrity may be found in the catalog.

Definitions and Examples of Academic Dishonesty

Cheating is the unauthorized use or attempted use of material, information, notes, study aids, devices or communication during an academic exercise.

The following are some examples of cheating, but by no means is it an exhaustive list.

- Copying from another student during an examination or allowing another to copy your work.
- Unauthorized collaboration on a take-home assignment or examination.
- Using notes during a closed-book examination.
- Taking an examination for another student, or asking or allowing another student to take an examination for you.
- Changing a graded exam and returning it for more credit.
- Submitting substantial portions of the same paper to more than one course without consulting with each instructor.
- Preparing answers or writing notes in a blue book (exam booklet) before an examination.
- Allowing others to research and write assigned papers or do assigned projects, including use of commercial term paper services.
- Giving assistance to acts of academic misconduct/dishonesty.
- Fabricating data (all or in part).
- Submitting someone else’s work as your own.
- Unauthorized use during an examination of electronic devices such as cell phones, palm pilots, computers or other technologies to retrieve or send information.
**Plagiarism** is the act of presenting another person’s ideas, research or writings as your own.

The following are some examples of plagiarism, but by no means is it an exhaustive list:
- Copying another person’s actual words without the use of quotation marks and footnotes attributing the words to their source.
- Presenting another person’s ideas or theories in your own words without acknowledging the source.
- Using information that is not common knowledge without acknowledging the source.
- Failing to acknowledge collaborators on homework and laboratory assignments.

**Internet plagiarism** includes submitting downloaded term papers or parts of term papers, paraphrasing or copying information from the internet without citing the source, and “cutting and pasting” from various sources without proper attribution.

**Obtaining Unfair Advantage** is any activity that intentionally or unintentionally gives students an unfair advantage in his/her academic work over another student.

The following are some examples of obtaining unfair advantage, but by no means is it an exhaustive list:
- Stealing, reproducing, circulating or otherwise gaining advance access to examination materials.
- Depriving other students of access to library materials by stealing, destroying, defacing, or concealing them.
- Retaining, using or circulating examination materials which clearly indicate that they should be returned at the end of the exam.
- Intentionally obstructing or interfering with another student’s work.

**Falsification of Records and Official Documents**

The following are some examples of falsification, but by no means is it an exhaustive list:
- Forging signatures of authorization.
- Falsifying information on an official academic record.
- Falsifying information on an official document such as a grade report, letter of permission, drop/add form, ID card or other college document.