



The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Syllabus

YOUTH VIOLENCE: CHOSEN ISSUES - 61841

Last update 30-07-2017

HU Credits: 2

Degree/Cycle: 2nd degree (Master)

Responsible Department: criminology

Academic year: 0

Semester:

Teaching Languages: Hebrew

Campus: Mt. Scopus

Course/Module Coordinator: Prof. Revital Sela- Shayovitz

Coordinator Email: Ravital.Sela-Shiovitz@mail.huji.ac.il

Coordinator Office Hours: Please coordinate appointments

Teaching Staff:

Prof Ravital Sela-Shiovitz

Course/Module description:

The course focuses on various aspects of youth violence and delinquency. Students will become familiar with the different theoretical approaches and research knowledge of youth violence and delinquency. The second part of the course focuses on juvenile forensic aspects and policy of dealing with youths' violent crime.

Course/Module aims:

The main purpose of this course is to deepen the students' knowledge of youth violence and delinquency. The second purpose is to discuss the trends in juvenile justice law and policy over the last decades.

Learning outcomes - On successful completion of this module, students should be able to:

Discuss theoretical approaches to youth violence.
Examine risk factors of youth violence and delinquency.
Assess patterns of violent crime among youths between different countries.
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the changes in juvenile justice law and policy over time.
Discuss ethical aspects of dealing with youth violence in the justice system.
Locate literature relevant to a selected topic.
Write a seminar paper.

Attendance requirements(%):

Full attendance (80%)

Teaching arrangement and method of instruction: Lectures

Personal meeting

Course/Module Content:

- Risk factors of youth violence
- Youth violence – theoretical approaches
- The effect of violence within the family on violent behavior
- Gender differences in violent behavior
- School bullying
- Cyberbullying and cyber crime

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- Youth violence within night-time leisure economy
 - The impact of immigration on youth violence and delinquency
 - The impact of social stress factors on youth violent crime
 - Youth street gangs
 - Juvenile forensic aspects, policy and punishment.

Required Reading:

Brandon C. Welsh; Rolf Loeber; Bradley R. Stevens; Magda Stouthamer-Loeber; Mark A.

Cohen; David P. Farrington (2008). *Costs of Juvenile Crime in Urban Areas: A Longitudinal Perspective*. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 6 3-27.

Decker, S.H., Van Gemert, F. & Pyrooz, D.C. (2009). *Gangs, migration, and crime: The*

changing landscape in Europe and the USA. *Int. Migration & Integration*, 10, 393-408

Esbensen, F.-A., & Weerman, F.M. (2005). *Youth gangs and troublesome youth groups in the united states and the netherlands a cross-national comparison*. *European Journal of Criminology*, 2 (1), 5-37

Ferguson, C.J., Miguel, C.S., & Hartley, R.D. (2009). *A Multivariate analysis of youth violence and aggression: the influence of family, peers, depression, and media violence*. *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 155, 904-908.

Groff, E. R., Weisburd D., & Morris, N.A.(2009). *Where the Action Is at Places: Examining Spatio-Temporal Patterns of Juvenile Crime at Places Using Trajectory Analysis and GIS*. *Journal of Quantities Criminology*, 2, 61-86.

Henry, D.B. Tolman, P.H. Gorman- Smith, D. (2001). *Longitudinal family and peer group effects on violence and nonviolent delinquency*, *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 30, 172 – 186.

Hogue T, Steptoe L, Taylor JL, Lindsay WR, Mooney P, Pinkney L, Johnston S, Smith AHW & O'Brien G (2006). *A comparison of offenders with intellectual disability across three levels of security*. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 16, (1) 13-28.

Kowalski, R. M, Limber S, & Agatston, P. (2007). *Cyber Bullying: Bullying in the Digital Age*. Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell.

Lauritsen, J. L., Heimer, K., & Lynch, J. P. (2009). Trends in the gender gap in violent offending: New evidence from the National Crime Victimization Survey. *Criminology*, 47, 361-399.

Lianos, H & McGrath, A (2017) Can the General Theory of Crime and General Strain Theory Explain Cyberbullying Perpetration? *Crime & Delinquency* 1 -27.

Mesch, G. S. (2009). Social bonds and Internet pornographic exposure among adolescents.

Journal of Adolescence, 32, 601-618.

Moon, B., Hwang, H.-W., & McCluskey, J. D. (2011). Causes of school bullying: Empirical test of a general theory of crime, differential association theory, and general strain theory. *Crime & Delinquency*, 57, 849-877.

Rosenfeld, R., & Fornango, R. (2007). The impact of economic conditions on robbery and property crime: The role of consumer sentiment. *Criminology*, 45, 735-69.

Sela-Shayovitz, R. (2004). School for aggression: Types of adolescent aggression in school students and school dropouts. *International Journal of Adolescence And Youth*, 11, 303-316.

Siegel, L. & Senna, J.S. (2006). *Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice and Law*.

Wadsworth.

Weisburd D., Morris, N.A. & Groff, E. R. (2009). *Hot Spots of Juvenile Crime: A Longitudinal*

Study of Arrest Incidents at Street Segments in Seattle, Washington. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 25, 443-367.

Additional Reading Material:

Brandon C. Welsh; Rolf Loeber; Bradley R. Stevens; Magda Stouthamer-Loeber; Mark A.

Cohen; David P. Farrington (2008). *Costs of Juvenile Crime in Urban Areas: A Longitudinal Perspective*. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 6 3-27.

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Grading Scheme:

Additional information: