PROGRAM GUIDE

Graduate Programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology

Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology

University of Massachusetts – Lowell

Academic Year: 2011 - 2012
GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

The Department

Since its inception in 1977, the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology at UMASS Lowell has been a leader in criminal justice scholarship with pioneering research, undergraduate and graduate degrees, and collaboration with criminal justice and social service agencies, industry, and communities. The department looks to the future by focusing on issues of crime and crime prevention including violence and victims, offenders and mental health, crime and data analysis, technology, and security. The department prides itself on excellence in scholarship, and is also equally committed to using knowledge to address real life problems.

The Faculty

The department’s graduate programs benefit from a strong faculty who possess national and international reputations in several core areas of criminology and criminal justice. There are 12 tenured and tenure track faculty including seven Full Professors and two Associate Professors. The nine senior faculty have 235 years of academic experience. There are five tenure track Assistant Professors. The faculty are leaders in conducting large scale national research projects, while also working collaboratively with communities and agencies throughout the region to assist with strategic problem solving, crime analysis, evaluation research, and policy analysis. The faculty has been highly productive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professors</th>
<th>Doctoral Degree Institution</th>
<th>Specialty Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eva Buzawa</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Intimate Partner Violence, Policing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Byrne</td>
<td>Rutgers University</td>
<td>Technology, Comparative Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Fisher</td>
<td>Northeastern University</td>
<td>Mental Health and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hirschel</td>
<td>SUNY Albany</td>
<td>Victims, Legal issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Siegel</td>
<td>SUNY Albany</td>
<td>Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Tracy</td>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Methodology, Statistics, Criminal Careers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Williams</td>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Victims, Child Abuse, Methodology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Associate Professors</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Specialty Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Forest</td>
<td>Boston College</td>
<td>Terrorism, Security Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Pattavia</td>
<td>Northeastern University</td>
<td>Courts, Technology, Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assistant Professors</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Specialty Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyug-Seok Choo</td>
<td>Rutgers University</td>
<td>Gangs, Elite Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Harris</td>
<td>New York University</td>
<td>Policy, Mental Health, Sex Offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Harris</td>
<td>SUNY Albany</td>
<td>Policing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lecturers</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Specialty Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Gustafson</td>
<td>Northeastern University</td>
<td>Policing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Saravara</td>
<td>Massachusetts School of Law</td>
<td>Industrial Security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The phenomenon of crime is a multidimensional concept with an underlying etiology that encompasses precipitating and facilitating factors across psychological, sociological, and biological dimensions. Thus, the study of crime and criminals must, by nature, be an interdisciplinary exercise. The Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology has an interdisciplinary faculty who are trained in Sociology, Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Public Policy. However, faculty across campus with relevant credentials will be affiliated members of our graduate faculty thus ensuring that our programs are interdisciplinary and reflect the best available teaching resources.

**Objectives of the Programs**
The Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology at UMASS Lowell offers a Doctor of Philosophy in Criminology and Criminal Justice, a Masters of Arts in Criminal Justice, and six graduate certificate programs. These distinct programs provide students with an educational experience designed to meet the diverse needs of graduates across a wide range of career venues, from a position in higher education, to research in public sector firms, to research, policy-making, and administrative positions in the public sector. Each of our graduate programs have been designed to accomplish a number of important objectives and these are discussed below.

**Admissions**
We invite applications to all three of our graduate programs from highly qualified individuals for whom a graduate degree or certificate will allow them to achieve particular career goals across a wide spectrum of employment situations. The application materials required and the various credentials that are necessary for admission differ for the doctoral program, the masters program, or the specialized certificates. These issues are all addressed in detail below for each program.

**Contact Us**
Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology  
College of Fine Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences  
University of Massachusetts Lowell  
870 Broadway  
Lowell, MA 01854

Department Phone: 978-934-4139  
Department Fax: 978-934-3077

Karen Mullins  Graduate Student Service Coordinator  978-934-4106  
Eika Hunt.  Administrative Assistant  978-934-4107

Eve Buzawa, Ph.D.  Department Chair  978-934-4262  
Professor of Criminal Justice and Criminology

Paul E. Tracy, PhD.  Director of Graduate Studies  978-934-4547  
Professor of Criminal Justice and Criminology
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Overview
The doctoral degree at UMASS Lowell is an interdisciplinary, research-oriented degree. The program was designed to provide a theoretically grounded, methodologically sophisticated, and statistically rigorous education. As such, the curriculum provides for a sequence of courses in theory, methodology, and statistics. The curriculum also builds upon faculty research strengths and offers substantive courses which address the incidence of crime, the prevalence and correlates of criminals and victims, and the effectiveness of current strategies in the areas of crime prevention, policing, the courts, and the corrections system [both institutional and community based]. Throughout the five concentration or specialty areas in which students can specialize, the curriculum stresses evidence driven and “best practices” approaches to numerous substantive topics that are key areas in contemporary criminology and criminal justice.

The program was designed to achieve particular outcomes. First, we expect that graduates of the doctoral program will be competent to conduct interdisciplinary research and to teach at both the graduate and undergraduate levels in aspects of criminology and/or criminal justice depending upon their specific areas of specialty. The program will thus train the next generation of faculty who will teach criminology and criminal justice in the state and region’s community colleges and four-year institutions, as well as nationally, and who will be well positioned to develop productive research agendas in crime and justice.

Second, we also expect that our graduates will be well prepared for analytical and administrative leadership posts in international and domestic research and policy institutions. The program will thus train the policy analysts, managers, and administrators in criminal justice and community venues to help prevent crime in the first place, or alternatively, respond effectively to those who violate the law or who come into contact with the justice system.

The doctoral program at UMASS Lowell will ensure that our graduates will be at the forefront of the expanding frontier of criminology and an ever evolving criminal justice system, and consequently, will more effectively be able to address crime control and criminal justice policy problems through sophisticated research than would be the case otherwise.

Admission Requirements
The general requirements for admission to graduate study at the University are listed below:

1. Applicants must show official evidence of having earned a baccalaureate degree or its U.S. equivalent from an accredited college or university. If an international transcript does not adequately demonstrate that an applicant has the equivalent of an American bachelor's or master's degree, the Office of Graduate Admissions will require such verification by an independent service such as the Center for Educational Documentation, Boston, MA (617-338-7171).

2. The degree must have been earned with a satisfactory scholastic average to demonstrate that the applicant has adequate preparation for the field in which graduate studies are undertaken.
3. Applicants must have achieved a satisfactory score on the appropriate entrance examination required for admission. The official score report must be submitted; a photocopy of the examine's report is unacceptable. Unless otherwise stated under a specific program description, the required examination is the Graduate Record Examination general test.

4. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts requires that all full-time graduate students (9 or more credits) must be immunized against measles, mumps, rubella, tetanus, and diphtheria. Students will not be permitted to register for courses at the University unless proof of immunization has been sent directly to the Director of Health Services, University of Massachusetts Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854 (978-934-4991).

In addition to these general requirements for admission, doctoral program applicants must demonstrate their ability to pursue doctoral level education as evidenced by:

- Minimum undergraduate GPA of 3.25; or graduate GPA of 3.5 for at least 24 credit hours.
- Satisfactory Verbal and Quantitative scores on the Graduate Record Examination.
- Three letters of reference from individuals familiar with the educational [two letters minimum] and/or professional performance [maximum of one letter] of the applicant.
- Two copies of complete and official transcript from undergraduate and graduate institutions.
- A personal statement which indicates why the applicant wishes to pursue a doctoral degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice.
- A writing sample: theoretical paper, research paper, or literature review.
- An interview may be requested by the Graduate Admissions Committee.
- International applicants must provide official transcript of TEFL scores.
- The Graduate Admissions Committee can accept transfer credit for graduate courses from an accredited university with a grade of “B” or better. Transfer credit can be awarded: (1) up to 24 credit hours if applicant has not completed a Masters degree; and (2) 30 hours for a completed Masters. Transfer credit will only be awarded for courses that are substantially similar to ours. Applicants are required to submit Course Descriptions and Course Syllabi for each course.

The doctoral program in the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology at UMASS Lowell was designed for only the very best students with high potential for future success.

We welcome applications from individuals with strong quantitative backgrounds at the baccalaureate level regardless of undergraduate major.
Degree Requirements

The doctoral degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice is a 60 credit-hour doctoral program. The curriculum has been developed to incorporate a theoretically grounded and methodologically sophisticated set of courses as a highly necessary foundation for the evidence driven and “best practices” approaches to the substantive concentration areas. In order to deliver this curriculum effectively, the course work contains three progressive tiers. The three tiers are hierarchical and build upon one another. There are multiple measures to assess student learning throughout the three tiers. These tiers and the student outcomes are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Program Layout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Component</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier I: Core Courses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight Required Core Courses; 3 choices; = 11 courses total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Theory [Two Required Courses]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Methodology [Three Required Courses]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Crime and Justice Policy [One Required; One Choice]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Extent and Correlates [Two Required Courses]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Electives [Two Choices]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tier I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier II: Advanced Methods and Concentrations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Required Core Course; 4 choices; = 5 courses total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Methods [One Required; Two Choices]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Concentration [Two Courses Chosen by Student]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tier II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier III: Dissertation Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Required Core Courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Dissertation Seminar [Two Required Courses]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Dissertation Supervision [Two Required Courses]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tier III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tier I: 33 Credit Hours**

Tier I provides for 33 credit hours of study and encompasses four core areas that provide crucial foundation knowledge on which the rest of the doctoral curriculum is based. These core areas are: (A) Theory; (B) Methodology and Statistical Analysis; © Crime & Justice Policy; (D) Extent and Correlates of Crime; and (E) Electives.
Tier I Assessment
Student Learning Outcomes for Tier I will be assessed as follows:

Core Area A: Theory
The theory core area is crucial to the mastery of all aspects of the program. There are two core courses in theory and they are taken consecutively in the first two semesters of the curriculum. We will assess student outcomes in the mastery of the theoretical underpinnings of criminology through: (1) examinations in the two courses; (2) critical analysis papers in the two courses; and (3) the theory section of the Doctoral Qualification Examination.

Core Area B: Methodology and Statistical Analysis
The Methodology and Statistical Analysis Core Area consists of three required courses. Like the theory courses, the three methodology classes are taken during the first two semesters of matriculation. These courses go hand in hand with the theory courses to provide students with a grounding in theory and the design and analysis techniques fundamentally necessary to test theory. We will assess student outcomes in the mastery of research methodology and statistical analysis through: (1) examinations in all three courses; (2) a research design proposal in the design class; (3) a quantitative analysis paper in the regression class; and (4) the methodology section of the Doctoral Qualification Examination.

Core Area C: Crime and Justice Policy
Because crime and criminals are public issues and are addressed by both the criminal law and the activities of the criminal justice system, the program includes two core courses in the area of policy. Doctoral students cannot properly pursue a substantive specialty area without having grasped the policy foundations of crime. We will assess student outcomes in the mastery of the policy core area through: (1) examinations in the two courses; (2) critical analysis papers in the two courses; and (3) the policy section of the Doctoral Qualification Examination.

Core Area D: Extent and Correlates of Crime
The final core area consists of two courses which address the nature and extent of crime [including the major crime measurement sources] and the correlates of crime which addresses the prevalence and profile of official and unofficial criminals through official data sources and survey methodology. We will assess student outcomes in the mastery of the theoretical underpinnings of criminology through: (1) examinations in the two courses; (2) critical analysis papers in the two courses; and (3) the nature, extent, and correlates section of the Doctoral Qualification Examination.

Please note, that we consider the Tier I courses to be so significant to the successful completions of Tiers II and III, that students will be tested on a Preliminary Doctoral Examination that covers the four core areas and students must pass this examination in order to progress to Tier II.

The Tier I courses are highly significant to the successful completions of Tiers II and III. Consequently, student progress in Tier I is assessed through multiple measures all throughout the course work. At the conclusion of Tier I, students will be tested on a Doctoral Qualifying Examination that covers these core areas. Students must pass this examination in order to progress to Tier II. These assessment methods are depicted in Table 2.
Please note that the 33 hours in Tier I of the doctoral program comprise the curriculum for the Master of Arts in Criminal Justice/Criminology for the doctoral students. The masters’ degree will be obtainable for two purposes: (1) a terminal degree for students who fail to complete the Ph.D.; and (2) an interim graduate degree which doctoral students can use to teach in a community college, etc., as they complete their dissertations.

Table 2: Tier I Curriculum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Area</th>
<th>Required Courses</th>
<th>Assessment Method / Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory</td>
<td>Criminological Theory: Foundations</td>
<td>Doctoral students are given exams and writing assignments to demonstrate mastery of theoretical underpinnings of the discipline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Criminological Theory: Advanced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology and Statistical Analysis</td>
<td>Research Design</td>
<td>Students are given multiple comprehensive exams to test their acquisition of the fundamental design and statistical analysis techniques that are needed to conduct doctoral level research leading to dissertation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Descriptive and Inferential Statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regression Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime and Justice Policy</td>
<td>Criminal Justice System [Required]</td>
<td>Doctoral students are expected to write comprehensive research papers to show their mastery of the concepts and issues concerning the criminal justice system, policy, and the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drugs, Crime and Justice [Choice]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law and Social Control [Choice]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent and Correlates of Crime</td>
<td>Nature and Extent of Crime/Criminals</td>
<td>Doctoral students are expected to write comprehensive research papers to show their mastery of the research literature on the incidence and prevalence of crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender, Race, and Crime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tier II
Tier II contains advanced work in methodology and statistical analysis as well as the five areas of research and teaching concentration or specialization: (A) Justice System and Policy; (B) Crime, Criminals, and Community; © Victims, Crime and Justice; (D) Global Perspectives on Crime and Justice; and (E) Technology and Criminal Justice. A student will choose one of the five areas and then a minimum of two courses in the specialty area.

TIER II Assessment
Student learning in Tier II will be assessed in each course with examinations and/or comprehensive research papers. Most importantly, one of the Tier II courses, Advanced Research Design, requires students to submit a draft dissertation proposal. This is a crucial assessment instrument as it evaluates whether students have mastered all of the material to date and have submitted a mock dissertation proposal that is actually capable of becoming their final proposal.

Tier III
Tier III consists entirely of dissertation-related research. First there is a two-semester dissertation seminar in which students conduct the actual analyses that later will be finalized in their actual doctoral thesis. Second, a minimum of six hours of dissertation research are taken with the dissertation chair. The latter is designed to provide independent and focused study to facilitate steady progress toward completion of the doctoral dissertation.
**Tier III Assessment**

Tier III assessment is an ongoing activity as students are monitored in the conduct of their analyses and the development of a draft dissertation. Students are formally assessed in the dissertation seminar and by their advisor in the dissertation research course.

**Student Outcome Assessment Summary**

As detailed above, students are assessed course by course through all three Tiers. When students are reaching the dissertation stage they will have available a portfolio which consists of the following:

1. Examinations in courses;
2. Research papers in courses;
3. Qualifying Examination;
4. Dissertation Proposal

The doctoral program portfolio will provide evidence of the mastery of the knowledge base of the curriculum. Further, after completion of the dissertation, there will be formal evidence of student outcomes.

We further expect that students who complete the program will apply their knowledge, often in collaboration with faculty, by publishing scholarly articles and writing successful grant proposals to federal and state agencies and to private foundations to further work in this field. Finally, graduates will be successful in securing jobs in higher education and in policy planning, research and senior consultant positions in the criminology and criminal justice field. These accomplishments will indicate external recognition of the learning and further potential for professional contributions demonstrated by the graduates.

Table 3 provides a layout of the specific courses that are available across the three tiers of the curriculum including the courses within the five concentration areas from which students will choose two courses for their particular research specialization.
Table 3. Graduate Curriculum Program Outline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Tier I: Core Courses = 27 hours + 6 hours of electives = 33</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Theory [6 hrs]:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 601</td>
<td>2. Criminological Theory: Advanced</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Extent and Correlates of Crime [6 hrs]:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 602</td>
<td>1. Nature and Extent of Crime/Criminals</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 603</td>
<td>2. Gender, Race, and Crime</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Methodology [9 hrs]:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 590</td>
<td>1. Descriptive and Inferential Statistics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 591</td>
<td>2. Research Design</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 690</td>
<td>3. Advanced Regression Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Crime and Justice Policy [6 hrs]:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Course D1 is required; Choice of D2 or D3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 520</td>
<td>1. Criminal Justice System</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 611</td>
<td>2. Law and Social Control</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 612</td>
<td>3. Drugs, Crime, and Justice</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Electives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Choice of any graduate class</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Choice of any graduate class</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tier I Subtotals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 required core courses; 3 choices; = 11 courses total</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tier II: Advanced Methodology [9 hrs]:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Methodology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Course A1 is required; choose 2 others from among A2–A8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 691</td>
<td>1. Advanced Research Design</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 692</td>
<td>2. Qualitative Methods</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 693</td>
<td>3. Survey Methods</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 694</td>
<td>4. Crime Analysis and Mapping</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 695</td>
<td>5. Program Evaluation Methods</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 790</td>
<td>6. Categorical Data Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 791</td>
<td>7. Structural Equation Modeling</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 792</td>
<td>8. Survival Analysis and Longitudinal Data</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 793</td>
<td>9. Factor Analysis and Data Reduction</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course</td>
<td>Tier II: Concentrations</td>
<td>Credit Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Choose Two Courses From One Area: B1 – B5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 622</td>
<td>1. Seminar in Policing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 623</td>
<td>2. Seminar in Courts and Sentencing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 624</td>
<td>3. Seminar in Corrections</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 625</td>
<td>4. Seminar in Juvenile Justice and Youth Crime</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 626</td>
<td>5. Community-Based Corrections</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 627</td>
<td>6. Technology, Crime and Social Control</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 628</td>
<td>7. Innovation and Leadership in Criminal Justice</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 641</td>
<td>8. Mental Health and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 640</td>
<td>1. Criminal Mind and Behavior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 642</td>
<td>2. Sex Crimes and Offenders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 650</td>
<td>3. Violence in America</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 651</td>
<td>4. Homicide</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 652</td>
<td>5. Social Ecology of Crime</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 653</td>
<td>6. Gangs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 654</td>
<td>7. Elite Deviance and Economic Crime</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 655</td>
<td>8. Substance Abuse and Crime</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 657</td>
<td>10. Criminal Careers: Contemporary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 630</td>
<td>1. Victimology</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 631</td>
<td>2. Intimate Partner Violence</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 632</td>
<td>3. Responding to Child Mistreatment</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 660</td>
<td>1. Comparative Criminal Justice</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 661</td>
<td>2. International Perspective on Crime</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 663</td>
<td>4. Prisons: A Global Perspective on Punishment &amp; Rehabilitation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Graduate Curriculum Program Outline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>B.5. Technology and Criminal Justice</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 694</td>
<td>1. Crime Analysis and Mapping</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 695</td>
<td>2. Program Evaluation Methods</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIM 627</td>
<td>3. Technology, Crime, and Social Control</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tier II**

| A. Methodology  | 9                                      |
| B. Concentration| 6                                      |

**Tier II Subtotal: 5 Courses**  
15

**Tier III: Dissertation Research**

| CRIM 700 | 1. Dissertation Seminar | 3 |
| CRIM 701 | 2. Dissertation Seminar | 3 |
| CRIM 703 | 3. Dissertation Research and Supervision [minimum 6 credits] | 6 |

**Tier III Subtotal: 4 Courses**  
12

**Doctoral Program Totals**

| Tier I: 11 Courses | 33 |
| Tier II: 5 Courses | 15 |
| Tier III: 4 Courses | 12 |

**Total Credit Hours Required**  
60

**Graduate Teaching Assistants and Graduate Research Assistants**

The department has available Graduate Teaching Assistant and Graduate Research Assistant positions to support graduate students in the pursuit of their degrees. These positions are awarded to students primarily in recognition of scholarship achievement. Graduate assistants work 18 hours per week and are assigned to faculty members to assist in research, instruction, and other professional duties.

The allocation of Graduate Teaching Assistants within the department will be determined by the Department Chairperson and the Director of Graduate Studies in consultation with faculty members who express a need for Teaching Assistants and with Principal Investigators of research grants with respect to Research Assistants.
Administration

The doctoral program uses a particular administrative structure to ensure that the program provides students with the best possible supervision, oversight, and guidance. The doctoral program is supervised by the Director of Graduate Studies in consultation with the department faculty and with affiliated faculty in an interdisciplinary graduate group. The Director reports to the Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology. The Director of Graduate Studies is responsible for administering the curriculum and scheduling classes.

The Director shares governance of the program with the Committee on Graduate Studies and three subcommittees who work with the Director to make all necessary decisions. These committees are as follows. In accord with the department’s By-Laws, overall supervision of all graduate programs rests with the Committee on Graduate Studies. This committee consists of the Department Chair, ex officio member, the Director of Graduate Studies, and four (4) members of the faculty. The Committee on Graduate Studies is responsible for the oversight of the three graduate programs [i.e., Ph.D., M.A. and certificates] and its duties include:

1. Oversight of the programs for conformity with regulations of the university.
2. Procedures concerning the admission, discipline, and dismissal of graduate students.
3. Appointment and assignment of teaching and research assistants.
4. Recommendations to the faculty for improvements in the structure, operation, courses, and development of the graduate programs.
5. Review of course proposals initiated by the faculty or the Department Chair;

All actions taken by the Committee on Graduate Studies dealing with curriculum changes and revisions shall be presented to the full department faculty for approval.

In addition to the Committee on Graduate Studies, the doctoral program has three subcommittees. First, there is a three-member Admissions Committee which consists of the Director plus two additional faculty. This committee reviews all applications and recommends admission and the award of graduate teaching and research assistant positions.

There is a three-member subcommittee on Student Advising and Progress. The Director and two additional faculty are responsible for the advisement and supervision of doctoral students in the Tier I stage of the doctoral program. Through careful supervision, students are guided in their choices of electives and are offered feedback on their potential areas of concentration in Tier II. Once a student progresses to Tier II and selects a dissertation advisor, the dissertation advisor takes over the responsibility for guidance and oversight of a doctoral student's development of a dissertation committee and a dissertation proposal.

Finally, there is a five-member Doctoral Examination Committee which consists of the Director plus four additional faculty. This committee is responsible for the construction, administration, and grading of the Doctoral Qualification Examination. This exam as noted above is used to evaluate student progress in mastering the four core areas of the curriculum, and ultimately, this examination determines who will progress to the advanced stages of the curriculum.
Doctoral Qualifying Examination

Students are required to sit for the doctoral qualifying exam after completing the 36 hours of course work in Tier I. The qualifying exam will test students’ knowledge in the four core areas: (A) Theory; (B) Methodology and Statistical Analysis; (C) Crime & Justice Policy; and (D) Extent and Correlates of Crime. The exam will be constructed and graded by the Doctoral Examination Committee.

The exam will consist of four questions that cover various combinations of the foregoing topical areas. For each of the four questions, students will be able to choose one question from a group of two. Students will be given access to a computer (with no internet connection, notes, etc.) and will have two hours to answer each question. A one-hour break will be provided between questions 1 & 2 and again between 2 & 3. Altogether, the exam and breaks will last 8 hours.

A qualifying examination is a highly necessary component of the doctoral program in criminology and criminal justice. Essentially, a qualifying exam ensures that students have mastered the requisite knowledge and have acquired the necessary skills to advance to candidacy, and subsequently embark on the remaining tiers of the curriculum and the dissertation stage. In particular, the qualifying exam requires students to demonstrate their understanding of the central issues facing the discipline, as well as require students to have shaped their own positions on these issues (from course work, research, and outside readings) and to demonstrate they have the ability to articulate and defend these positions.

The exam thus tests not only the knowledge base of the student, but also whether students exhibit the capability to advance knowledge in the field through theory development and a focused research agenda. A successful qualifying exam demonstrates that the theoretical and empirical literature has been synthesized and critically assessed and that the student has the skills necessary to make future contributions to the field.

The qualifying exam will be offered in August and February of each year. Students are advised to allow sufficient preparation time because the qualifying exam is extensive and cumulative of Tier I. The faculty will provide students with a suggested reading list to help direct their preparation for this exam. Students wishing to take the qualifying exam must announce their intent to sit by the deadline set in the semester prior to the examination on the form provided by the Program. Students who fail the examination must retake the failed portion(s) during the next scheduled exam for the year. Students who were funded with assistantships will lose their funding if they fail the first exam. Funding can be reinstated following successful completion of the retake. There will be no third opportunity to retest on any portion of the qualifying exam.

Students who fail the qualifying exam twice but who otherwise have successfully completed the 36 hours required for a masters will be awarded an M.A. in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Students who pass the qualifying exam and who want a M.A. in addition to the Ph.D. must apply for this degree and meet university deadlines for graduation.
Doctoral Candidacy and Dissertation/Three Paper Option

Doctoral Candidacy
Students will be entered into doctoral candidacy with a designation of A.B.D. (all but dissertation) upon completion of:

1. All Tier I and Tier II course work;
2. Passing the qualifying examination; and
3. Successful defense of their dissertation proposal for either the traditional dissertation or the three-paper option.

Doctoral Dissertation/Three-Paper Option Requirement
Consistent with practice of other top doctoral programs nationally, the doctoral program in Criminology and Criminal Justice accepts the three-paper option as an alternative to the traditional dissertation. Students must complete one OR the other, but not both.

The dissertation is a manuscript-length original work initiated and completed independently by the doctoral candidate. This work typically includes an introduction, literature review, outline of hypotheses, discussion of data and methodology, a series of analytical chapters, and a conclusion/discussion chapter of results and implications.

Alternatively, the three-paper option is composed of a set of articles that together represent a significant and coherent contribution to our knowledge in Criminology and Criminal Justice. These three papers, once completed, are preceded by an introduction that places the articles in context of the relevant academic literature. The works are then followed by a chapter that draws out the principal conclusions and their relevance and contribution to the field. These papers are written in the style of a journal article and must be of publishable quality, as determined by the candidate’s committee. At least one of these papers must have been submitted for publication prior to the final oral defense of the body of work as a whole. These works are sole authored by the doctoral candidate.

The process for both types of dissertations follows the same rigorous sequence of examination and defense. The steps in this process are as follows:

1. Prepare a proposal draft that outlines the project that the student intends to undertake.
2. Selection of a formal dissertation committee consisting of four department faculty. The Chair of the committee must be a tenured faculty member.
3. Defense of the proposal by the student before the committee and such other members of the faculty and the public who choose to attend the defense. The proposal is announced publicly throughout the university at least two weeks before the scheduled defense.
4. After successful defense of the proposal, the student is advanced to doctoral candidacy and begins preparing the dissertation or three papers under the guidance of the dissertation committee.

5. Once the committee has approved the work as ready for the final defense, which in the three-paper option case includes the requirement that at least one of the papers has been submitted for peer-review at an appropriate journal, the student proceeds to a formal oral defense of the dissertation before the committee, other faculty, and members of the public. The final dissertation defense is announced at least two weeks prior to the defense date. The committee may accept, accept subject to minor changes, require major changes, or reject the dissertation.

6. Upon acceptance by the committee, the work(s) must meet all requirements by the Graduate Dean’s office for formatting and processing. Both the traditional dissertation and the three-paper option must be in compliance with university requirements. Students must provide bound copies of this work to their committee as well as any university offices set forth by the Vice Provost for Graduate Education.

7. Students are expected to meet all university regulations and deadlines for graduation.
MASTER OF ARTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Overview
The department offers a Master of Arts in Criminal Justice and Criminology. This program is suitable for at least four types of applicants:

1. Applicants seeking a terminal master’s degree as a prerequisite for entry into the criminal justice field.
2. Applicants currently in service in the criminal justice system who seek to broaden their skills and obtain job-related knowledge and expertise.
3. Applicants currently in the criminal justice system seeking to specialize and/or work in some other area of the system.
4. Applicants currently in the system or pre-service who wish to obtain the education and expertise necessary to meet the growing need for teaching criminal justice at the community college level.
5. Applicants wanting to prepare for doctoral work in criminal justice or related fields.

Objectives

• To meet the needs of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for criminal justice graduates to fill positions in teaching, research, and management in criminal justice and related agencies.

• To prepare graduates for leadership positions in the administration of criminal justice agencies at the local, state, and federal levels as well as in the private sector.

• To apply theory and research to real-world problems in criminal justice.

• To conduct quality research on crime measurement, causation, impact, and the effect of federal, state and local policies on crime.

• To provide knowledge about methods of crime control in public and private settings.

• To provide a thorough knowledge of the development of current issues in criminal justice and the relationship of criminal justice to other social and behavioral sciences.

• To apply computer technology to decision-making in the criminal justice system.

• To apply advanced skills in research, technology, management, and intervention.
Admission Requirements

In addition to the general requirements for admission listed above, applicants should have the ability
to pursue masters-level graduate education, as demonstrated by:

1. Graduation from an accredited four-year institution.
2. Minimum undergraduate grade point average of 2.8 or higher.
3. Acceptable scores on the Graduate Record Examination, GMAT or Miller Analogy.
4. Three letters of reference from individuals familiar with the educational and/or professional
   performance of the applicant.
5. Two copies of a complete and official transcript from each undergraduate and graduate
   institution attended.
6. An interview may be requested by the Graduate Admissions Committee.
7. Subject to departmental approval, a maximum of 12 credits of graduate level course work
   taken at an accredited university outside of U Mass Lowell with a grade of B or better may
   be transferred into the Criminal Justice master’s degree program.
8. Prospective applicants may take a maximum of two classes at U Mass Lowell as a
   non-degree student which may be transferred into the masters program

Students with a Bachelor’s degree from an accredited program who have an undergraduate grade
point average between 2.5 and 2.8 may, with the permission of the Graduate Coordinator, take
limited courses as non-degree students. These non-degree students should take CRIM 580
Foundations of Criminal Justice Scholarship and CRIM 520 Criminal Justice System or other
courses with approval. If they successfully complete these two courses with a grade of B or better,
they may then make formal application to the program, submitting all required credentials. The
Graduate Admissions Committee will review all relevant information and make a decision regarding
admission to the program.

A maximum 6 credits of graduate level course work taken at an accredited university outside of
UMass Lowell with a grade of B or better may be transferred into the Criminal Justice master's
degree program.

Five-Year BS/MA Program
Juniors and seniors at UMass Lowell who have a 3.0 GPA or better and have earned a B or better
in CRIM 395 (Statistics in Criminal Justice) are eligible to apply for a B.S./M.A. program that
allows them to complete both degrees in five years. As part of that program, two graduate classes
may be counted toward both the 120 credit hours required for the B.S. degree and the 33 credit hours
required for the masters degree.

Degree Program
The Masters degree program offers courses in two formats. These are: (1) on-campus or (2) online.
Students may take courses in either of the formats or a combination. Requirements are the same for
all course formats.
During the first year of full-time study, students emphasize the following five core courses. Please note that CRIM prefix pertains to the on-campus courses, while the 44 prefix identifies the online course.

1. CRIM 501 / 44.521 Criminological Theory: Foundations
2. CRIM 520 / 44.503 Criminal Justice System
3. CRIM 590 / 44.580 Quantitative Analysis in Criminal Justice
4. CRIM 591 / 44.590 Research Design
5. CRIM 580 / 44.501 Criminal Justice Scholarship; or
   CRIM 613 / 44.573 Law and Public Policy

Once the majority of the required core courses are completed, students are free to choose the remaining courses in their program of study. Students should meet with their advisor to develop an individualized course of study that best meets their interests and needs. Selected specialty courses will be taken during the second or subsequent year.

With the approval of the academic advisor, students may select up to nine credits of graduate level courses in other programs at the university. Students will be assigned an academic advisor, usually the Graduate Coordinator, when entering the program. Students will be required to maintain a 3.0 cumulative average. If a student should receive a grade of BC or C, the academic advisor will meet with the student to discuss methods of improving performance. No more than six credits of C or BC may be counted toward the degree. If a student should receive a second C or BC, there will be a review by the Graduate Committee for such actions as a warning, probation, or loss of degree candidacy. Such action will be subject to the approval of the Graduate Dean.

All requirements for the degree must be completed within five years of the time the student was first admitted as a matriculated student.

**Master’s Thesis**

Students may choose to complete CRIM 583/586 44.743/44.746, Master's Thesis (6 credits). The decision to complete a thesis should be made before the completion of 24 credits. Full time students will enroll in thesis during the second year of study. The thesis will be completed under the direction of a mutually acceptable thesis advisor. The thesis proposal must be approved by a thesis committee, composed of the thesis advisor (chair) and two other committee members chosen by the student and approved by the Graduate Coordinator. An approved copy of the proposal will be filed with the Graduate Coordinator. The thesis will represent the student’s ability to formulate, carry out, and present a significant research project. A “defense of thesis” will be conducted before the thesis committee and other interested faculty and students. Thesis forms and guidelines are available. The decision to complete a thesis should be made before the completion of 24 credits. Full time students will enroll in thesis during the second year of study. Selected specialty courses will be taken during the second or subsequent year.
GRADUATE CERTIFICATES

The graduate program also offers six 12-credit certificates that are designed to meet the diverse needs of criminal justice professionals:

1. Criminal Justice Informatics
2. Domestic Violence Prevention
3. Forensic Criminology
4. Leadership & Policy Development
5. Security Studies
6. Victims' Studies

Admission Requirements

In addition to the general requirements for admission listed above, applicants should have the ability to pursue masters-level graduate education, as demonstrated by:

1. Graduation from an accredited four-year institution.
2. Minimum undergraduate grade point average of 2.8 or higher.
3. Two copies of a complete and official transcript from each undergraduate and graduate institution attended.
4. An interview may be requested by the Graduate Admissions Committee.

Certificate Requirements

- University regulations do not allow transfer of class(es) from another institution for the graduate certificate program.
- Classes may count for both the Masters degree and one certificate program. The same class can not be used for two different certificates.

Please note:

The CRIM prefix pertains to on-campus courses, while the 44 prefix identifies the online course.
Graduate Certificate in Criminal Justice Informatics

Coordinator:
Dr. Joseph Gustafson
978-934-4106
CJGradAdvisor@uml.edu

Criminal justice agencies are increasingly relying on computer/information technology for many tasks including administration, allocation of resources, criminal investigation, and research. This change has created a growing demand for criminal justice students with computer information technology (IT) skills. The certificate program is designed to provide students with the skills necessary to meet the growing technology demands in this field by emphasizing courses in computer applications, information management and quantitative research. The certificate courses come from a variety of disciplines within the university to provide students with varied experiences.

Students who develop IT skills emphasized in these courses will be very marketable to prospective employers.

Required Courses (total of 6 credits):

- CRIM 590 / 44.580 Quantitative Research
- CRIM 576 / 44.599 Criminal Justice Intelligence and Information Sharing

Plus one of the following (one 3-credit course):

- CRIM 694 / 44.594 Crime Analysis and Mapping
- 57.514 Community Mapping
- 87.504 Geographic Information Systems

Plus one of the following (one 3-credit course):

- 32.633 Healthcare Database Design
- CRIM 658 / 44.642 Issues in Computer Crime and Cyber-Security
Graduate Certificate in Domestic Violence Prevention

Departments of Criminal Justice/Criminology and Psychology

Coordinators:
Dr. Joseph Gustafson (Criminal Justice)  Dr. Khanh Dinh (Psychology)
978-934-4106  978-934-3916
CJGradAdvisor@uml.edu  csp@uml.edu

Domestic violence is one of the major social and public health problems in the Commonwealth. The degree programs in Criminal Justice, Community Social Psychology, and the School of Health and Environment each offer relevant courses that greatly assist their graduates working with agencies and clients affected by domestic violence. The certificate provides a focused program for those working in settings where domestic violence is an issue. Courses may be applied to the relevant department's Master's degree program with the approval of the department's graduate coordinator.

Required Courses (one of the 3-credit courses in the four groups):

1. CRIM 631 / 44.622 Intimate Partner Violence [cross-listed as 47.622]
   CRIM 632 / 44.623 Responding to Child Abuse and Mistreatment

2. 32.625 Health Policy
   CRIM 520 / 44.503 Administration of Justice
   CRIM 630 / 44.522 Victimology
   47.504 The Family System
   47.511 Principles of Helping

3. 32.613 Research Methods in PL and Environment
   CRIM 591 / 44.590 Research Design
   CRIM 695 / 44.595 Program Evaluation Methods
   47.512 Applied Research Methods
   47.611 Program Evaluation

4. 32.616 Legal Issues in Health Services Administration
   32.625 Health Policy
   CRIM 652 / 44.520 Social Ecology of Crime
   CRIM 603 / 44.560 Gender, Race, and Crime
   CRIM 631 / 44.622 Intimate Partner Violence [cross-listed as 47.622]
   CRIM 632 / 44.623 Responding to Child Abuse and Mistreatment
   CRIM 650 / 44.624 Violence in America
   CRIM 651 / 44.575 Criminal Homicide
   CRIM 655 / 44.563 Substance Abuse and Crime [cross-listed as 47.531]
   47.500 Introduction to Community Social Psychology
   47.523 Women in the Community
   47.542 Working with Groups
   47.551 Psychosocial Aspects of Maturity and Aging
Graduate Certificate in Forensic Criminology

Coordinator:
Dr. Joseph Gustafson
978-934-4106
CJGradAdvisor@uml.edu

The certificate is designed for students with current or potential careers in the fields of criminal justice, nursing/public health, law and paralegal studies, psychology, and social work who wish to expand their expertise in forensic criminology including mental health applications. Students in this program focus on populations being served by state and federal court systems, state and federal correctional systems, law enforcement agencies, mental health facilities, and juvenile facilities and are able to choose from a variety of courses appropriate for their own specific professional needs.

Required Courses: (Choose two of the following four courses - 6 credits)

- CRIM 540 / 44.542 Criminal Profiling
- CRIM 541 / 44.543 Forensic Psychology
- CRIM 640 / 44.545 Criminal Mind and Criminal Behavior
- CRIM 641 / 44.546 Mental Health and Criminal Justice
- CRIM 650 / 44.624 Violence in America

Plus two of the following (two 3-credit courses for a total of 6 credits):

- CRIM 501 / 44.521 Criminological Theory
- CRIM 651 / 44.575 Criminal Homicide
- CRIM 630 / 44.522 Victimology
- CRIM 571 / 44.526 Domestic Terrorism and Hate Crimes
- CRIM 540 / 44.542 Criminal Profiling
- CRIM 655 / 44.563 Substance Abuse and Crime [cross-listed as 47.531]
- CRIM 631 / 44.622 Intimate Partner Violence
- CRIM 632 / 44.623 Responding to Child Abuse and Mistreatment
- CRIM 642 / 44.646 Sex Crimes and Offenders
Graduate Certificate in Leadership & Policy Development

Coordinator:
Dr. Joseph Gustafson
978-934-4106
CJGradAdvisor@uml.edu

The graduate certificate provides a focused program for criminal justice managers and administrators. This specialized education will increase the knowledge and skills necessary to administer delivery of high quality and cost effective services. This program is designed to respond to the changes taking place in the criminal justice field which require up-to-date management skills.

Required Courses (total of 6 credits):

- CRIM 521 / 44.570 Managing Criminal Justice Organizations
- CRIM 613 / 44.573 Law and Public Policy

Plus two of the following (total of 6 credits):

- CRIM 652 / 44.520 Social Ecology of Crime
- CRIM 522 / 44.541 Issues in Policing
- CRIM 524 / 44.550 Issues in Corrections
- CRIM 526 / 44.574 Economic Crime
- CRIM 591 / 44.590 Research Design
- CRIM 695 / 44.595 Program Evaluation Methods
- 47.546 Grant Writing
- 57.515 Politics and Economics of Public Policy
Graduate Certificate in Security Studies

Coordinator:
Dr. Joseph Gustafson
978-934-4106
CJGradAdvisor@uml.edu

This certificate addresses the increasing global and local concern involving security issues.

Required Courses (6 credits):

- CRIM 574 / 44.567 Overview of Homeland Security
- CRIM 572 / 44.549 Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism

Plus two of the following (6 credits):

- CRIM 570 / 44/513 Crisis and Emergency Management
- CRIM 571 / 44.526 Domestic Terrorism and Hate Crimes
- CRIM 573 / 44.554 Threat Assessment and Risk Management
- CRIM 575 / 44.568 Contemporary Security Studies
- CRIM 526 / 44.574 Economic Crime
- CRIM 694 / 44.594 Crime Analysis and Mapping
- CRIM 576 / 44.599 Criminal Justice Intelligence and Information Sharing
Graduate Certificate in Victim Studies

Coordinator:
Dr. Joseph Gustafson
978-934-4145
CJGradAdvisor@uml.edu

Overview
The purpose of the proposed Graduate Certificate in Victims’ Studies is to provide multidisciplinary specialized knowledge of crime victim issues, crime victims’ rights, and formal responses to victims so that students may apply that knowledge within their own professional context. Completion of the certificate will provide students with the background to understand strengths and limitations of current responses to crime victims so they can be a part of initiatives and programs to prevent crime victimization, be prepared to engage in research and evaluation focused on crime victims’ issues, and respond effectively to victims of crime in a culturally appropriate manner.

Unlike many graduate certificates which are designed to provide specialized knowledge within a particular field, the Graduate Certificate in Victims’ Studies is designed to provide specialized knowledge on crime victims that can be applied in a broad range of fields. The courses offered draw from programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology, Education, Psychology, and Regional Economics and Social Development. All students will take a core overview course in Victimology, one course about a specific type of victimization, and two courses pertaining to skills, theory and/or evaluation.

Elective courses are organized in clusters according to skills and knowledge content. These options are intended to guide students as to how they can tailor their education to their particular interests and/or professional needs. For example, a program director in a human services agency might take Program Evaluation or Grant Writing.

In recent semesters, a number of graduate students enrolled in the Criminal Justice Masters and certificate programs, who are working in victim services, have expressed an interest in taking more courses in that field through UML. In addition, many of our students who have completed our Domestic Violence Prevention Certificate have expressed interest in further course work which addresses the diverse range of victims of other types of crimes, e.g. identity theft, economic crime, and cyber stalking. Therefore, the proposed certificate is distinct from the Domestic Violence Prevention Certificate and will focus on crime victims more broadly and also include victims of crimes committed by non-family members and strangers.

Target Audience
The target audience for the proposed certificate includes professionals or potential professionals in fields that come in direct contact with victims of crime, as well as those who simply seek to better understand victimization. Some of the professionals this would include are those who provide direct services to victims, those who supervise victim programs, and those who come in contact with victims as a part of their professional lives. Some examples include victim advocates, prosecutors, health services workers, law enforcement and corrections personnel, youth services workers, social workers, journalists, and first responders.
Course of Study
The Graduate Certificate in Victims Studies’ is a 12-credit program consisting of one required course (3 credits), one Victimization elective (3 credits) and two Skills and Knowledge electives (6 credits).

Required Course:

CRIM 630 / 44.522 Victimology

Elective Courses:

Victimization Electives (One of the following 3-credit courses):

- CRIM 603 / 44.560 Gender, Race, and Crime
- CRIM 631 / 44.622 Intimate Partner Violence [cross-listed as 47.622]
- CRIM 632 / 44.623 Responding to Child Abuse and Mistreatment
- 47.509 Psychological Approaches to Child Maltreatment available online

Skills and Knowledge Electives (Two of the following 3-credit courses):
Please note that clusters are suggested groupings based on student interest and its utility for application for their current or potential employment. However, students are free to choose any two courses from the following list:

Criminal Justice Cluster:

- CRIM 520 / 44.503 Administration of Justice
- CRIM 603 / 44.560 Gender, Race, and Crime
- CRIM 631 / 44.622 Intimate Partner Violence [cross-listed as 47.622]
- CRIM 632 / 44.623 Responding to Child Abuse and Mistreatment
- CRIM 650 / 44.624 Violence in America
- CRIM 651 / 44.575 Criminal Homicide

Policy Cluster:

- CRIM 613 / 44.573 Law and Public Policy
- 57.515 Politics and Economics of Public Policy

Program Director Skills Cluster:

- 47.546 Grantwriting OR 57.546 Grantwriting
- 47.611 Program Evaluation OR 07.642 Program Evaluation

Psychology and Helping Cluster:

- 47.500 Intro to Community Social Psychology
- 47.509 Psychological Approaches to Child Maltreatment available online
- 47.522 Psychology of Diversity
- 47.527 Immigrant Psychology & Communities
- 47.542 Working with Groups
CRIM 501 Criminological Theory: Foundations
This course provides a detailed examination of the best known and most influential theories of crime causation. Topics include: theory construction, hypothesis testing, theory integration, and the links among theory, research, and policy.

CRIM 520 Criminal Justice System
An examination of the components of the criminal justice system and a review of the administration of federal, state and local criminal justice agencies in the United States, including a focus on criminal law and procedure.

CRIM 521 Managing Criminal Justice Organizations
A range of criminal justice management issues are addressed, including organizational structure, purpose, rewards and relationships, leadership and management styles, and the development of effective change strategies by criminal justice agencies. The complex role of the criminal justice manager in both the adult and juvenile justice system is emphasized.

CRIM 522 Issues in Policing
An introduction to research on the police, both basic research and applied, evaluative research. Since police discretion was “discovered” in the 1950s, basic research has focused on factors that explain the discretionary use (and abuse) of police authority, and particularly on factors that would signify bias in police decision-making, and also on the mechanisms by which police may be held accountable to the public. Evaluative research, beginning with the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment in the 1970s, has been concerned with estimating the effects of programmatic and tactical innovations on social conditions—such as crime, fear of crime, satisfaction with police services and quality of life.

CRIM 523 Courts and Sentencing
Examines the various philosophies and theories of punishment and the distinct court structures and approaches to sentencing. Students will explore recent changes in sentencing policies and will study the social and economic costs of incarceration. We will examine sentencing disparities and their appropriateness based on offender and victim characteristics such as race and gender. Explores the debates regarding contemporary sentencing practices and investigates the increasing use of specialized courts and their effectiveness.

CRIM 524 Issues in Corrections
This course reviews the development of institutional corrections and the issues surrounding the punishment of criminals in secure settings. The course also surveys the management of correctional institutions, including custody, classification, reception, programming, release, staffing, scheduling, collective bargaining, prisoners' rights, and other related issues.
CRIM 525 Juvenile Justice and Youth Crime
Examines the historical development of juvenile justice in the U.S., how the juvenile justice system operates, the rationale for treating juveniles differently from adults, and the extent of youth crime in the United States according to official statistics and self-report data.

CRIM 526 Economic Crime
Introduction to economic crime including nature, causes, consequence, investigation, and prevention. Empirical findings and major economic crime cases will also be examined.

CRIM 540 Criminal Profiling
An overview of the development and characteristics of violent offenders, some of whom will evolve to become criminal psychopaths. The class provides an analytical understanding of the unique characteristics of serial criminals and the methodologies used to commit their crimes.

CRIM 541 Forensic Psychology
This course applies psychological theories, principles, and research to issues of concern to the criminal justice system with a special focus on the intersection of the mental health and criminal justice systems.

CRIM 570 Crisis and Emergency Management
This course will provide a broad introduction to the critical challenges of disaster management. The course will address past and present strategies for reducing and responding to hazards posed by both manmade and natural disasters. Emphasis will be placed on what we can learn from the history of disasters, and on how we can apply those lessons to the management of future events.

CRIM 571 Domestic Terrorism and Hate Crime
This course examines bigotry and hate and how they are manifested in criminal behavior. Various groups who have been labeled as supporting or engaging in domestic terrorism are studied. Focus is placed on federal and state statutory laws and the dynamics of police, court, and corrections based responses to hate crimes and domestic terrorism.

CRIM 572 Terrorism/Counter-Terrorism
In order to combat "terrorism" one must be aware of what it is and is not and this course will explore "terrorism" in its totality as it occurred in the past, is occurring in the present, and how it might occur in the future. Various dominant International Terrorist groups are examined relative to their ideology, organizational behavior, and method(s) of operation. There is a heavy emphasis on the impact terrorism has and will have on the criminal justice system relative to investigation.

CRIM 573 Threat Assessment and Risk Management
The goal of this course is to enhance understanding and increase expertise regarding risk management and the impact of terrorism on economic and other critical infrastructures in the United States. The course will provide the tools (operational and statistical) and technology required to mitigate these risks. A second purpose of the course is to examine and critically discuss current and future methods to create best practices in security management.
CRIM 574 Overview of Homeland Security
The U.S. has embraced the homeland security monolith without a full understanding of what it encompasses. This course provides a comprehensive overview of homeland security and defense as undertaken in the United States since 9/11. The course critically examines the current body of knowledge with a specific focus on understanding security threats, sources, and reasons for these threats. The roles of the key players at the federal, state and local levels, the policies and procedures enacted since 9/11, and the homeland security system in practice are also examined.

CRIM 575 Contemporary Security Studies
This course examines the complex nature of key domestic and international security threats and responses. Topics include terrorism and insurgency, transnational organized crime, WMD proliferation, cybersecurity, intelligence, national and homeland security strategies, critical infrastructure protection, and theories of international security.

CRIM 576 Criminal Justice Intelligence and Information Sharing
A primary function of law enforcement is the gathering of information. However, information by itself does little to support the law enforcement mission. Intelligence, in the context of law enforcement, is the outcome of rigorous analysis of information, and often generates key decisions and/or guides tactical strategies that help facilitate the enforcement mission. This course examines the role of information and intelligence in defining and achieving the law enforcement mission. Problem solving tools such as SARA, and management tools like COMPSTAT, which rely heavily on both information and intelligence, are discussed. In a world now confronted by the threat of terrorism, the course examines the sharing/lack of sharing of information and intelligence among local law enforcement and federal agencies and the impact of this contentious relationship.

CRIM 578 Intelligence Analysis: Policy and Practice
Students will examine the tradecraft of intelligence collection and analysis from various perspectives. Topics will include strategies, tactics, legal and ethical implications, sources, means, methods, limitations, covert action, methods of analysis, and case studies of prominent intelligence successes and failures in the last half century.

CRIM 580 Criminal Justice Scholarship
This course is designed to improve the writing skills of graduate students. This will be done in the context of the important subject area of evidence based criminal justice research and policy.

CRIM 583 Master's Thesis - Criminal Justice

CRIM 586 Master's Thesis - Criminal Justice (6 Credits)

CRIM 590 Descriptive and Inferential Statistics
This course is an introduction to statistical inference, probability theory, confidence intervals, and hypothesis tests. The course also covers regression analysis, which is developed in a non-technical way, with an emphasis on interpretation of regression results, using examples from recent research.
CRIM 591 Research Design
Research design is an introduction to methodology as used in criminology/criminal justice. The course surveys the research design enterprise and covers issues on the measurement and collection of data, and other procedures that influence whether a research study will lead the investigator to scientifically rigorous information. The course explains various strategies for devising studies, compares the relative benefits of various designs, and identifies the tools necessary to conduct research that yields data worthy of analysis and interpretation. This material will be valuable for students who will conduct research and administrators who must evaluate the research of others.

CRIM 601 Criminological Theory: Advanced
The course examines contemporary criminological thought by assessing major theories that anchor the discipline of criminology. Also explores the causal structure of these theories, the level of analysis at which they reside, the assumptions that underlie them, their strengths and weaknesses, and their policy implications. Prerequisite: CRIM 501.

CRIM 602 Nature and Extent of Crime and Criminals
Exposes students to the major measurement methods for the incidence of crime and prevalence of criminals. Students will become versed in using data derived from any of the three primary sources of crime statistics: police-based measures (UCR, NIBRS), victim surveys (NCVS), and self-reports of criminal behavior (Monitoring the Future, National Youth Survey).

CRIM 603 Gender, Race, and Crime
This course examines the nature of the relationships among attributes and indices at the individual, situational, and aggregate levels to various forms of crime and systems of justice. The implications of criminal laws, criminal justice practices, and programs are examined with a focus on inequalities based on gender and race.

CRIM 604 Women and Crime
Examination of the interplay between gender, crime, and criminal justice. Since much of the information about crime and the criminal justice system is presented in relation to men, a course focused on women and crime fills a tremendous gap in the criminal justice discourse. The goal of this course is to provide an understanding of the unique ways that gender may affect crime and criminal justice experiences.

CRIM 611 Law and Social Control
This course analyzes the various means by which society attempts to control criminal conduct. Social control encompasses both formal and informal mechanisms and a variety of institutions and social processes to deter inappropriate conduct, if possible, and/or punish and reform such conduct. Social control has evolved considerably over time and various social control philosophies and techniques have been prevalent at one time but not in others. Because social control is a response to inappropriate conduct, the course will also provide a brief introduction to crime and the differential social control needs and priorities posed by different kinds of inappropriate conduct.
CRIM 612 Drugs, Crime and Justice
This course surveys the historical development and contemporary context of the use of criminal sanctions to combat the use of illicit drugs. The relationship between drug use/abuse and crime is explored. The course also provides a policy analysis of the alternative means available to deal with the drugs-crime issue (legalization, decriminalization, interdiction, tougher criminalization).

CRIM 613 Law and Public Policy
The course is an introduction to crime and the efforts to control crime through public policy. We explore the foundations of the policy-making process at the federal, state, and local levels. The course also considers broad theoretical applications pertaining to public opinion, national culture, and comparative analyses among Western democracies and their differing approaches to crime. This course employs a variety of learning tools, from roundtable discussions to policy cases.

CRIM 622 Seminar in Policing
This seminar examines the contemporary research literature in policing with a focus on the key research issues. Through a critical examination of the literature, students gain an understanding of the significant topic areas that have been pursued and develop an agenda for further research.

CRIM 623 Seminar in Courts and Sentencing
This seminar examines the contemporary research literature in adjudication and sentencing with a focus on the key research issues. Through a critical examination of the literature, students gain an understanding of the significant topic areas that have been pursued and develop an agenda for further research.

CRIM 624 Seminar in Corrections
This seminar examines the contemporary research literature on institutional corrections with a focus on the key research issues. Through a critical examination of the literature, students gain an understanding of the significant topic areas that have been pursued and develop an agenda for further research.

CRIM 625 Seminar in Juvenile Justice and Youth Crime
This seminar examines the contemporary research literature concerning juvenile justice with a focus on the key research issues. Through a critical examination of the literature, students gain an understanding of the significant topical areas that have been pursued and develop an agenda for further research.

CRIM 626 Community-Based Corrections
This course presents a detailed examination of current theory, research, and policy development in the field of community corrections, both nationally and internationally. Topic areas include sentencing, probation, parole, fines, community service, and intermediate sanctions (intensive supervision, house arrest/electronic monitoring, boot camps). Issues include the punishment vs. control argument, community justice models, special offender populations (drug offenders, sex offenders, mentally ill offenders, AIDS), and the cost effectiveness of community corrections.
CRIM 627 Technology, Crime, and Social Control
This course examines the application of new technological advances in the criminal justice system. Topic areas include the new technology of crime commission, and the corresponding new technology of crime control strategies. Our focus will be on the application of both “hard” technology (e.g. equipment, hardware, devices, etc) and “soft” technology (e.g. computer software programs, information systems, classification devices, and other problem-solving applications) in each of the following areas: crime prevention, police, courts, institutional corrections, community corrections and the private sector.

CRIM 628 Innovation and Leadership in Criminal Justice
This course critically examines one of the core concepts of criminology and criminal justice: change--at the individual, group, and organizational levels. There is a “brief history” of change in police, court, and correctional organizations, focusing primarily on major reform initiatives and change strategies introduced by criminal justice managers over the past fifty years (e.g. in policing--problem-oriented and broken windows policing, in the courts--federal mandatory sentencing and parole abolition, specialized courts, and in corrections--the new techno-prison, privatization of institutional and community corrections, control-oriented community supervision). For each part of the criminal justice system, we examine the major types of change strategies employed by criminal justice managers to implement major reforms: empirical rational, normative re-educative, and power coercive strategies.

CRIM 630 Victimology
This course examines the study of crime victims and of the patterns, impact, and formal responses to criminal victimization. Particular attention is given to research issues such as measurement of victimization, fear of crime and related measures, and conducting research with victimized populations, as well as discussion of current issues in the field of Victimology. Substantive topics may include theories of victimization, the overlap between victims and offenders, social-psychological and other impacts of victimization on primary and secondary victims, media coverage of victimization, and evaluation of prevention and intervention programs for victims (criminal justice system based programs and others).

CRIM 631 Intimate Partner Violence
An examination of the nature and extent of intimate partner violence and an analysis of the causes and consequences of violence between partners as well as the latest research regarding the criminal justice response.

CRIM 632 Responding to Child Mistreatment
This seminar is designed to analyze and critically examine the nature and effectiveness of criminal justice and community responses to the abuse and mistreatment of children and youth. Theory, research, policy, and practice are studied including legal, criminal justice, social, and health system responses.
CRIM 640 Criminal Mind and Behavior
This course is designed to address a broad range of topics relevant to criminal behavior and the development of the so-called criminal personality. Factors that are considered to influence the evolution of criminal mentality are examined and the laws and the past and current response of the criminal justice system to repeat offenders are explored.

CRIM 641 Mental Health & Criminal Justice
The course focuses on how and why individuals with serious mental illness become involved in the criminal justice system, and on how the criminal justice and public mental health systems respond to that involvement. Topics include law enforcement responses, court-based strategies, mental health and corrections, community supervision of individuals with mental illness, violence and mental disorder, and unique challenges associated with female and juvenile populations.

CRIM 642 Sex Crimes and Offenders
This course examines the nature of sex offenses as well as the mind of the sex offender, and focuses on motives, possible victims, and rehabilitation. The responses of the mental health and criminal justice systems are examined and the effectiveness of those responses is assessed.

CRIM 650 Violence in America
This course provides an in-depth analysis of the causes, context, and control of a wide range of violent crimes. Topics covered in this class include: Murder, rape, robbery, assault, and violence in the helping professions, the workplace, school, gang violence, cult violence, and institutional violence. For each form of violence, we examine issues related to (1) the extent of the problem, characteristics of the crime, victim, and offender, (2) causation, (3) crime prevention, and (4) crime control strategies.

CRIM 651 Criminal Homicide
A survey of the nature and extent of criminal homicide. There will be five main components: statutory definitions of homicide; theories of homicide; homicide rates over time and across jurisdictions; trends and patterns in homicide characteristics; and cross-cultural comparisons. Homicide is an important topic in criminology for three reasons: (1) it is the crime of greatest severity in any penal code; (2) it is a fairly reliable barometer of all violent crime; and (3) at a national level, no other crime is measured as accurately, precisely, and comprehensively.

CRIM 652 Social Ecology of Crime
This course provides an overview of issues in the ecology of crime, with particular emphasis on the area of communities and crime by addressing existing criminological theories and how they can be applied to the study of community crime levels. This includes a critical analysis of existing empirical research. We will also read and discuss anthropological approaches to crime in neighborhoods. Attention will be given to both the factors that influence community-level crime rates, as well as the effects that community characteristics have on the behavior and outcomes of individuals.
CRIM 653 Gangs
An introduction to the study of gang problems in the U.S. by exploring the nature of gangs, including issues such as defining gangs, types of gangs, female gang involvement, etc. The course also examines theory and methods of understanding gangs and the group process of gangs and investigates the criminal involvement of gangs, focusing on gang members’ involvement in extortion, drugs, violence, and other crimes. Also examines programs for social intervention and law enforcement, and policy issues.

CRIM 654 Elite Deviance
This course introduces the concept of white collar crime as an area of scientific inquiry and theory formation. It critically examines the latest scholarship on the subject by looking at white collar crime from a multiplicity of perspectives and reference points, ranging from a focus on the offense, offender, legal structure, organizational structure, individual and organizational behavior, to victimization and guardianship, with special attention on the interaction between these components. The course also pays special attention to definitional issues, typologies of white collar crime, and assesses the nature, extent and consequences of white collar crime nationally and internationally. To enhance the understanding of white collar crime in today’s IT development and society, the course will pay a special attention to roles of information and technology and E-commerce within white collar crime. Finally, the course examines current criminal justice system efforts at controlling white collar crime.

CRIM 655 Substance Abuse and Crime
This course examines the dynamics of substance abuse, the interrelationship between substance abuse and crime, and the use of both criminal and civil law to deal with the problems posed by substance abuse.

CRIM 656 Criminal Careers: Foundations
This course examines the concept of the “criminal career” by examining the scholarly progression through which this term has evolved. We will investigate three main venues: (1) the research that originated in the early 1900's at the University of Chicago (Shaw and Sutherland); (2) the work of the Gluecks between 1930 and 1957; and (3) the two Philadelphia Birth Cohort Studies. These three research venues are largely responsible for the origin and sustenance of the criminal career paradigm in criminology. Prerequisites: CRIM 602; CRIM 603.

CRIM 657 Criminal Careers: Contemporary
Examines contemporary research on the "criminal career paradigm" which has dominated criminological research over the past 20 to 25 years. Despite a widely held belief that this area of inquiry has been significant, desirable, worthwhile, etc., there have been a number of polemical publications that have spawned a debate over the yield attained through criminal career research on the one hand, and the value of or necessity for a longitudinal approach to studying criminal behavior on the other. These debates will be examined and the nature of contemporary inquiry into criminal careers will be examined. Prerequisite: CRIM 654.
CRIM 658 Issues in Computer Crime and Cyber Security
This course will examine the history and evolving nature of the relationship between technology and security, with particular focus on network architecture, Internet commerce, programming languages and databases; major issues in cyber security including criminal and state-sponsored hacking, identity theft, financial and intelligence data security, and cyber-terrorism; tools and methods used to exploit computer network vulnerabilities, and strategies to protect against them; new and emerging technologies; and tools and methods of digital forensics used for the extraction, manipulation and control of digital evidence. This course will be team-taught by faculty members of the Department of Computer Science and the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology. Prerequisite: Enrollment is by permission only.

CRIM 660 International Perspectives on Crime and Justice
An assessment of crime and justice internationally by examining global trends in offending and victimization and how different countries have defined the crime problem, and the response. Focusing on recent policy and program development, and empirical research by scholars from selected countries we examine how different countries view the role of the police, courts, corrections, and community in crime prevention and control. Emerging trends and new international developments in crime and justice are also explored.

CRIM 661 Comparative Criminal Justice
Examines crime, crime control and crime prevention from a comparative perspective. A number of key countries are analyzed to identify innovative practices in policing, the administration of justice, and corrections, with an eye on their applicability, if any, to criminal justice practices in the United States. Developments in select countries are examined to learn critical lessons about the interplay between culture, types of government, quality of life, and levels and types of crimes. Islamic justice systems are explored to enrich our knowledge of cultural differences and their effects on crime control. Points of divergence between various countries and the United States are analyzed to assess differences in perception regarding the causes of crime and differences in the effectiveness of crime prevention, rehabilitation and punishment efforts. We will furthermore investigate transnational and international crime problems, focusing on terrorism, nuclear weapons, organized crime and drug smuggling. Finally, the course will examine current multi-national efforts in controlling crime problems.

CRIM 662 Global Issues and Human Rights and Justice
This course examines the impact of global issues on crime and justice and the intersection of social control and human rights approaches to crime. The course interweaves readings, lectures and discussion of justice and law; security and safety; socio-economic development; and comparative cultures and institutions in an examination of the impact of globalization, migration, labor exploitation, war and transnational agendas on the construction of crime, the development and control of criminal opportunity structures, and legal/justice system responses. It examines the complex interactions between global context, human rights and social control approaches to crime. Topics include human trafficking; children and war; refugees and migration; and transnational crime in a global economy.
CRIM 663 Prisons: A Global Perspective on Punishment and Rehabilitation
This course provides a comprehensive, global assessment of the use/misuse of prisons and jails in North America (U.S. focus), and in other parts of the world, including selected countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. A broad range of topics are compared among U.S. and global policies and practices. Topics include: (1) who goes to prison and why; (2) sentencing disparity and sentencing reform movements; (3) prison life and prison organization; (4) prison classification; (5) inmate, staff, and management culture; (6) prison violence and disorder; (7) treatment programs; (8) the links between prison culture and community culture; (9) the prospects for offender change; and (10) offender reentry.

CRIM 664 Weapons of Mass Destruction
This course explores the threats that weapons of mass destruction (WMD) pose to the U.S. and its interests along with the strategies to meet those threats. The course will examine the technical aspects, history, and contemporary threat of each category of weapon – chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear – followed by a critical analysis of U.S. and global efforts to limit access to these weapons and prohibit their production, proliferation and use. The course will also review some aspects of WMD attack response, recovery, and mitigation.

CRIM 665 Seminar on Global Trafficking and Criminal Networks
Illicit economic activities are a global phenomenon with local impact. This course will examine the threat that global trafficking poses to a nation’s security, political stability, economic development, and social fabric. The lessons in this advanced graduate-level seminar are organized around the trafficking activities of greatest concern to the United Nations, Interpol, IAEA and other international agencies – as well as to the U.S. Departments of State, Defense, Justice, and Homeland Security.

CRIM 666 Terrorist Networks: Al Qaida and Affiliated Groups
A seminar guiding an in-depth scholarly analysis of the sources, enablers, ideological motivations and major groups in the world of terrorism, as well as a critical analysis of policies and strategies for responding to terrorism effectively. Through an intensive schedule of reading and writing assignments we explore the many enduring research puzzles in the study of terrorism and counter-terrorism.

CRIM 667 Seminar on Security Studies
This course examines the complex nature of key domestic and international security threats and how nations respond to them. While the traditional focus of security studies has been the phenomenon of war, the past two decades have seen tremendous growth and expansion of the field. Some scholars have studied the threat, use and control of military force, while others have studied various forms of political violence such as terrorism, organized crime, and insurgency or armed rebellion. Research in this field also incorporates scholarship on the politics of defense and foreign policymaking, traditional theories of international relations, comparative analysis of national and regional case studies, ethics and morality of security policies, and transnational issues like arms trafficking, piracy, and the proliferation of materials and technology for weapons of mass destruction. Overall, the study of national and international security has evolved into a complex, interdisciplinary field, as demonstrated on the list of journals and websites provided on the last page of this syllabus. As a graduate-level seminar, each lesson in this course incorporates a significant number and diversity of readings, including academic journal articles, government reports, and original source materials.
CRIM 668 Scientific and Technological Dimensions of National Security
In this required course for the MS in Security Studies program, students will take this course to learn all about the efforts in the public and private sector to design new sensors, scanner, and the general role of science and technology in homeland and national security.

CRIM 683 Directed Study (3 Credits)
This course is designed as an independent study of a subject not offered in the standard curriculum.

CRIM 686 Directed Study (6 Credits)
This course is designed as an independent study of a subject not offered in the standard curriculum.

CRIM 689 Special Topics in Criminal Justice and Criminology
Special topics classes are used to address timely issues that do not fit into the regular course offerings.

CRIM 690 Advanced Regression Analysis
This course focuses on statistical methods that are useful in the investigation of hypotheses in the social sciences and the analysis of public policies and programs. The bulk of the course is a detailed examination of the bivariate and multiple regression models estimated using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), with an emphasis on constructing regression models to test social and economic hypotheses. Several special topics in regression analysis are addressed as well, including violations of OLS assumptions and the use of dummy variables, and interaction effects. Throughout the course, examples are drawn from the literature so students can see the models and methods in action. Prerequisite: CRIM 590.

CRIM 691 Advanced Research Design
This course focuses on measurement and data development strategies and techniques to facilitate effective statistical analysis. Topics include the logic of causal inquiry and inference, the elaboration paradigm and model specification, handling threats to internal validity, hierarchies of design structure (experimental, quasi-experimental and non-experimental), linking design structure to affect estimation strategies, and analyzing design elements in published literature. Students will select a research topic in consultation with the instructor and prepare a written comparative design analysis. Prerequisite: CRIM 591.

CRIM 692 Qualitative Research Methods
This course is designed to increase students’ knowledge and understanding of the design and process of qualitative research in criminology. The material covered in this course includes the nature and uses of qualitative research; the design of qualitative research; grounded theory and the use of qualitative research to advance new theories and critically evaluate tenants or assumptions of widely held explanations of criminal behavior and justice system functioning; and the ethics of qualitative research. Qualitative research methodologies including ethnography, case studies, participant observation, interviewing, content analysis, and life history narrative / life course analysis will be studied. Students will develop and initiate their own qualitative research and learn first-hand about the conduct of such research, the sequencing of data collection, data analysis, and more data collection. Students will learn the uses of computer assisted software programs designed to assist qualitative data analysis. Prerequisite: CRIM 591.
CRIM 693 Survey Methods
This course exposes students to the use of survey methods in social science research. Emphasis is placed on interview and questionnaire techniques and the construction and sequencing of survey questions as well as the use of Likert and Thurstone scales. Attention is also devoted to sampling theory, sampling designs, and sampling and non-sampling errors. Prerequisite: CRIM 591.

CRIM 694 Crime Analysis and Mapping
This course examines the use of new technologies to analyze crime patterns and develop crime prevention strategies. Students study theories that explain the geographic distribution of crime and learn how to use Geographic Information Systems to study crime in ways that draw upon theory as well as how to apply GIS techniques in the law enforcement and corrections fields.

CRIM 695 Program Evaluation Methods
An examination of the methods and techniques of evaluation research. Evaluation research includes the issues that characterize the generic research enterprise. In addition to the usual research concerns and problems, evaluation research must also address problems that are unique to determining whether a program, treatment, law, or policy, has had the desired effect when implemented in practice. This task is especially problematic with social policy contexts. The agenda for the course has two main components. First, the course will concern the structural features of designing and conducting a program evaluation. The second component will be an analysis of actual program evaluations in the literature.

CRIM 697 Security Studies Project Design and Defense
Under faculty supervision, students in the MS in Security Studies program will design a science or technology-related project that demonstrates mastery in a subject relevant to security. Examples could include chemical or biological sensors, computer firewall intrusion detection system, baggage scanners, signals interception device, etc.

CRIM 698 Security Studies Capstone 1: Data Collection and Analysis
This course is the first of a 2-part culminating capstone experience for students in the MA in Security Studies program at UMass Lowell. Incorporating the tools learned in 44.591: Research Design and Methods, students are required to design a research question, gather and analyze information, and write a Master’s level research paper of at least 50 pages on a topic of their choosing related to security studies. The design of the 2-course capstone sequence emphasizes independent research and writing, thus required class periods are kept to a minimum.

CRIM 699 Security Studies Capstone 2: Writing and Presentation
This course is the second of a 2-part culminating capstone experience for students in the MA in Security Studies program at UMass Lowell. Incorporating the tools learned in 44.591: Research Design and Methods, students are required to design a research question, gather and analyze information, and write a Master’s level research paper of at least 50 pages on a topic of their choosing related to security studies. In this second course of the sequence, students will prepare drafts of their paper for review by their faculty mentor, and at the end of the semester will give a presentation (graded), open to the community, on their research.
CRIM 701 Dissertation Seminar I
This is the first part of a two-semester sequence in which students develop a plan and a template for the conduct of the various stages of the doctoral dissertation. Topics include: theoretical foundations, hypothesis development, sampling design, construct measurement, data collection, and analysis of quantitative or qualitative data. Prerequisite: Doctoral Candidacy.

CRIM 702 Dissertation Seminar II
This is the second part of a two-semester sequence in which students develop a plan and a template for the conduct of the various stages of the doctoral dissertation. Topics include: theoretical foundations, hypothesis development, sampling design, construct measurement, data collection, and analysis of quantitative or qualitative data. Prerequisite: Doctoral Candidacy.

CRIM 703 Dissertation Supervision (3 Credits)
At the dissertation stage of doctoral study, students register for 3, 6, or 9 credits of direct supervision with their dissertation advisor. Prerequisite: Doctoral Candidacy.

CRIM 706 Dissertation Supervision (6 Credits)
At the dissertation stage of doctoral study, students register for 3, 6, or 9 credits of direct supervision with their dissertation advisor. Prerequisite: Doctoral Candidacy.

CRIM 709 Dissertation Supervision (9 Credits)
At the dissertation stage of doctoral study, students register for 3, 6, or 9 credits of direct supervision with their dissertation advisor. Prerequisite: Doctoral Candidacy.

CRIM 790 Categorical and Limited Dependent Variables
The estimation of empirical models is essential to public policy analysis and social science research. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis is the most frequently used empirical model, and is appropriate for analyzing continuous dependent variables that meet certain distributional assumptions. This course examines several types of advanced regression models for dependent variables that violate one or more of the assumptions of the OLS regression model. For example, some dependent variables may be categorical, such as pregnant or not, employed or not, etc. Other dependent variables may be truncated or censored, such as contributions to an individual retirement account that are limited by law to certain dollar amounts. Still others may be counts of things, like the number of children born to a given woman or the number of traffic accidents on a given day. The principal models examined in the course are binary legit and probity, multinomial legit, ordinal legit and probity, tobit, and the family of Poisson regression models. The Hackman correction for selection and Event History Analysis are also addressed. All these models are estimated using maximum likelihood estimation (ML). The course focuses on the application and interpretation of the models, rather than statistical theory. Prerequisite: CRIM 690.

CRIM 791 Structural Equation Modeling
This course is an introduction to structural equation modeling (SEM). SEM represents a general approach to the statistical examination of the fit of a theoretical model to empirical data. Topics include observed variable (path) analysis, latent variable models (e.g., confirmatory factor analysis), and latent variable SEM analyses. Prerequisite: CRIM 690.
CRIM 792 Survival Analysis and Longitudinal Data
Criminological research often involves the study of change over time in both individuals and groups. Analyzing such over time poses a number of methodological and statistical challenges, however, and these must be addressed to derive valid inferences from data analysis. This course will examine several techniques that are appropriate for such analyses. These include the family of univariate, bivariate and multivariate techniques collectively known as “survival” or “event history analysis” that are appropriate for studying processes such as recidivism and length of time individuals spend in various programs. The course will also describe zero-inflated Poisson trajectory and latent growth curve models, as well as multilevel models for change. Emphasis will be on application as opposed to theory. Prerequisite: CRIM 690.

CRIM 793 Data Reduction and Factor Analysis
Criminologists are often confronted with datasets containing numerous variables resulting from surveys and archival data extraction. It is advantageous to reduce the number of variables while still maintaining the integrity of the measurement of crucial concepts. Factor analysis is a valuable statistical technique for reducing the number of variables and detecting possible underlying structure(s) in the relationships among variables. This course will examine major factor analytic techniques such as Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) designed to find underlying unobservable (latent) variables that are reflected in the observed variables or manifest variables. In addition the course will examine the various factor rotation procedures commonly used to ensure that the derived factors or dimensions are orthogonal and do not either introduce multi-collinearity problems or exacerbate collinearity issues already present in the data. Given the number of factor analytic techniques and options, it is not surprising that different analysts could reach very different results analyzing the same data set. However, all analysts are looking for simple structure. Simple structure is a pattern of results such that each variable loads highly onto one and only one theoretically relevant factor. Prerequisite: CRIM 690.