CRIM 1000. Criminal Justice at Northeastern. 1 Hour.
Designed to help students adjust to college life and become fully acquainted with the resources and services offered by the University. Covers various campus services, studies how to access various library resources, and focuses on study skills and time management. Also explores various careers for which the criminal justice major can prepare students.

CRIM 1100. Introduction to Criminal Justice. 4 Hours.
Surveys the contemporary criminal justice system in the United States. Students examine the phases of the criminal justice system beginning with the detection of crimes by the police, the handling of the case through the courts, and, finally, the disposition and sentencing of offenders. Issues and characteristics of each of the phases (police, courts, and corrections) are examined as well as identifying the key actors (police, judges, prosecutors, correctional officers, and so forth) of each phase of the criminal justice system. Also introduces students to the U.S. juvenile-justice system.

CRIM 1200. Ethics, Values, and Diversity. 4 Hours.
Focuses on the ethical dilemmas facing key actors in the criminal justice system. Also examines the increasing diversity of society and how these changes are affecting the criminal justice system. Investigates the myths and realities surrounding race, gender, social class, and crime, and the roles these issues have played in criminal sentencing particularly involving the death penalty. Investigates ethical dilemmas faced by police, courts, and correctional authorities in dealing with an increasingly multicultural society.

CRIM 1300. The Death Penalty. 4 Hours.
Reviews the history of the death penalty in the United States from colonial times through the present. Among Western democracies, the United States stands alone in its continued use of capital punishment as a sanction. Examines the contemporary death penalty and the many controversies surrounding its continued use (focusing on U.S. Supreme Court decisions around the constitutionality of the death penalty). Discusses historical and contemporary controversies around the administration of the death penalty including potential innocence, special populations, methods of execution, race and gender biases, costs, deterrence, and international relations.

CRIM 1400. Human Trafficking. 4 Hours.
Offers an overview of human trafficking in its various forms. Emphasizes understanding the experiences and needs of trafficking victims and the methods of operations of traffickers and their networks across various cultural contexts. The trafficking of persons for sex or labor through force, fraud, or coercion has become an increasingly serious problem in modern society. Federal, state, and local criminal justice authorities have been tasked with the responsibility of identifying and rescuing trafficking victims and prosecuting their perpetrators. Offers students an opportunity to critically evaluate the social and cultural practices that give rise to and support human trafficking in the United States and around the globe.

CRIM 1500. Corruption, Integrity, and Accountability. 4 Hours.
Traces the history, nature, and current effects of corruption using concrete cases and illustrations. Covers international and national laws and standards against corruption (with special emphasis on the U.N. Convention against Corruption and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act). Discusses efforts to measure corruption, governance, and anticorruption efforts. Focuses on the role of stakeholders from private sector to government, civil society, and individual actors. Corruption affects every aspect of our life and its quality. From bribery and illicit enrichment to obstruction of justice, from abuse of power to clientelism and favoritism, corrupt acts touch global, national, and local communities. Illustrates how fundamental are the values and practice of integrity, responsibility, and accountability.

CRIM 1600. Crimes against Humanity. 4 Hours.
Focuses on human rights and abuses of those rights, including torture, war crimes, genocide, and other crimes against humanity. Uses historical and contemporary examples of crimes against humanity to identify the nature and essence of human rights abuses. Discusses the response of international organizations (the United Nations); international tribunals (such as the International Criminal Court); human rights nongovernmental organizations, or NGOs (Human Rights Watch); and national governments (in particular, the United States) to critically examine the difficulties in developing appropriate responses and solutions to such international crimes.

CRIM 1700. Crime, Media, and Politics. 4 Hours.
Discusses and critiques contemporary portrayals of crime and justice in the arenas of political debates and campaigns; news reports; and films, television shows, and music. Covers current events as they occur in these arenas. To set up these discussions, students have an opportunity to develop critical tool kits for assessing these images of crime and justice by reading and discussing theories, research, and critiques. Additionally, students are expected to read and discuss historical portrayals of crime and justice with the goal of identifying both parallels and differences between these and current events.

CRIM 1990. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 2000. Co-op Integration Seminar 1. 1 Hour.
Orients students for co-op. Offers an overview of how to prepare résumés, practice interviewing skills, consider what students can/should expect from their first co-op, and discuss what employers’ expectations are likely to be of them. Prepares students to integrate what they learned in the freshman diversity course into their first co-op. Students are also instructed on how systematically to prepare a journal during the first co-op on issues related to ethics, values, and diversity.

CRIM 2100. Criminal Due Process. 4 Hours.
Focuses on an historical evaluation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and its use in making rights prescribed under the Bill of Rights applicable to the individual states. Examines constitutional requirements in the administration of criminal justice with particular emphasis on the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendment requirements and their implications on police practices in the areas of arrests, searches and seizures, right to counsel, and eyewitness identification. Expects students to be familiar with basic concepts and legal language as well as the Court’s changing interpretations of the law. Briefing of cases is required.
CRIM 2200. Criminology. 4 Hours.
Describes the nature and extent of crime, explains its causes, and examines the reasons for and effectiveness of society’s responses to it. Defines the topic of criminology by discussing the different types of crime. Moreover, to establish the extent of crime in society, measurement issues are addressed. The second half of the course details different theories of criminal causation.

CRIM 2990. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 2991. Research Practicum. 2-4 Hours.
Involves students in collaborative research under the supervision of a faculty member. Offers students an opportunity to learn basic research methods in the discipline. Requires permission of instructor. May be repeated once for up to 4 total credits.

CRIM 3000. Co-op Integration Seminar 2. 1 Hour.
Continues CRIM 2000. Allows students to reflect on what they learned during their first co-op, and use their journal entries as the basis from which to examine real-life issues of ethics, values, and diversity as they experienced them in the workplace.

CRIM 3010. Criminal Violence. 4 Hours.
Surveys the trends, nature, patterns, and causes of criminal violence. Blending sociological and psychological perspectives on violent criminal behavior, focuses on serial and mass murder, sexual predators, youth and school violence, violence among intimates and family members, as well as the impact of media and entertainment violence. The effectiveness of various criminal justice responses are also examined including intervention strategies, police tactics, gun control, incarceration, and capital punishment.

CRIM 3020. Victims of Crime. 4 Hours.
Examines current theories and research relating to victims of crime. Pays particular attention to special victim groups such as children, the elderly, and women. Explores victim interactions with the criminal justice system. Current victim initiatives such as restitution, mediation, compensation, and victim rights legislation are also assessed.

CRIM 3030. Global Criminology. 4 Hours.
Seeks to strengthen an understanding of crime and its causes from a comparative, cross-national standpoint. In doing so, it places extant definitions of crime and deviance in a cultural context. Explores existing methods of studying crime on a global scale; offers an overview of various types of criminal and deviant behavior that occur in isolated group contexts as well as those crimes that transcend country boundaries. Examines various strategies designed to address these acts of crime on a national as well as transnational level.

CRIM 3040. Psychology of Crime. 4 Hours.
Explores the inner lives of offenders including cognitive, emotional, perceptual, and physiological phenomena. Examines the ecological context of crime, individual and social risk factors for psychological attributes related to offending, how these attributes develop, how they interact with the environment to produce crime, and, most importantly, how knowledge of the psychology of crime can assist in efforts to prevent delinquency or to help offenders desist.

CRIM 3050. Organized Crime. 4 Hours.
Examines the myths and realities surrounding organized crime. Offers an overview of the nature and extent of organized crime, the factors that contribute to it, as well as the origins and opportunities/motives for criminal enterprises. Discusses the impact of organized crime on U.S. society, both in terms of economy and politics. Also examines the interconnections between organized criminals and legitimate organizations as well as analyzes legislative and policy responses.

CRIM 3100. Criminal Law. 4 Hours.
Discusses the definition of common crimes and criminal responsibility. Addresses moral, philosophical, constitutional, and public policy considerations in the use of criminal sanctions to regulate conduct. Requires the knowledge of particular criminal law concepts and the ability to identify them in complex fact patterns and discuss their implications and ramifications. Also requires the application of legal principles to fact situations in a logical way. Case briefing is required. Requires permission of instructor for freshman students.

CRIM 3200. Juvenile Justice. 4 Hours.
Introduces students to the history, structure, processes, and philosophies of juvenile justice systems in the United States. Responses to juvenile offenders-ranging from prevention and diversion to institutional corrections and aftercare-are explored in the context of youth policy generally. Focuses on contemporary issues and controversies (system fragmentation, changing conceptions of juvenile offenders, lack of a coherent justice system rationale, racial and gender bias in processing and confinement, and proposals to abolish the juvenile court).

CRIM 3300. Corrections. 4 Hours.
Examines the concept of punishment and its form, function(s), and enforcement throughout history, with an emphasis on current sentencing policies and procedures and their impact on the corrections system and correctional overcrowding. Explores the operation, structure, clientele, and issues confronting the institutions, agencies, and programs encompassing the corrections system including jails, prisons, and community-based corrections.

CRIM 3400. Security. 4 Hours.
Examines the history and evolution of security from a focus on crime prevention to one of loss prevention for business, industry, institutions, and government. Emphasizes the need for analytical, interpersonal, and communications skills in developing cost-effective programs for the protection of assets, personnel, and third parties. Discusses the security/government relationship.

CRIM 3500. Policing. 4 Hours.
Traces the history, evolution, and organization of the police in the United States. Examines the role of police in society, structure and culture of police organizations, function and activities of the police, and police deviance and accountability. The course objectives are to acquaint students with prior research on the police, examine critically the police as a component of the criminal justice system, explore the complex nature of the profession, and assist those who are considering a policing career to understand the realities of the job.

CRIM 3540. Services and Treatments for Chemical Dependencies. 4 Hours.
Explores students’ personal and cultural perspectives about substance use, abuse, and addiction through the use of readings, films, and case studies. Students evaluate the causes of chemical dependence, and methods of recognition, intervention, and treatment. Offers students the opportunity to investigate the effects of chemical dependency on the family. CRIM 3540 and HUSV 3540 are cross-listed.

CRIM 3600. Criminal Justice Research Methods. 4 Hours.
Introduces the basic concepts involved in conducting research in the areas of the criminal justice system and criminology. Through lectures, group discussions, and readings, familiarizes students with the scientific methods that are necessary for systematic analysis of crime trends, offender behavior, program effectiveness, and public attitudes about crime and justice. In so doing, students become capable of developing an idea, investigating and critiquing how it has been researched, developing a research design, and administering its implementation.
CRIM 3700. Criminal Justice Statistics. 4 Hours.
Offers a basic foundation in statistical methods with an emphasis on applications in criminal justice. Begins with basic descriptive techniques, including tabular and graphical displays of data as well as summary statistics. Next, the course covers significance tests of the difference between sample means or proportions and of the association among variables. Finally, assignments involve analyzing criminal justice data using statistical software.

CRIM 3900. Topics in Criminal Justice and Criminology. 1-4 Hours.
Focuses on topics related to criminal justice to be selected by instructor. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 3990. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 4000. Co-op Integration Seminar 3. 1 Hour.
Continues CRIM 3000. Builds upon what students learned in CRIM 3600 and focuses on experiences and research journals from the second co-op. Students discuss their research activities and findings, and begin to do some critical thinking about the nature of organizations. The discussion in this seminar also prepares them for the third co-op experience, in which they keep journals on some other aspect of organizational culture or dynamics. The seminar is pass/fail.

CRIM 4010. Gender, Crime, and Justice. 4 Hours.
Examines the topics of femininities and masculinities and their influence on participants in the criminal justice system. Also explores topics such as gender and criminological theory; the notion of gender and offending; women and men as victims of violence; and women and men as professionals within the criminal justice system. CRIM 4010 and WMNS 4010 are cross-listed.

CRIM 4020. Race, Crime, and Justice. 4 Hours.
Provides students with an overview of the role and treatment of racial/ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system. Covers historical and theoretical frameworks for understanding the relationship between race, crime, and criminal justice. In so doing, students become familiar with trends and patterns in criminal offending by racial/ethnic minorities, as well as system response to such behavior. Students who do not meet course prerequisites may seek permission of instructor.

CRIM 4030. Criminal Justice Organization and Management. 4 Hours.
Provides students with an overview of issues related to criminal justice organization and management. Covers the manner in which criminal justice agencies deal with crime and criminological issues, as well as how such agencies are organized and managed to find ways to deal with the crime problem. Students become familiar with the operations of criminal justice organization and management, and how individuals navigate and work with criminal justice agencies to deal with crimes. Students who do not meet course prerequisites may seek permission of instructor.

CRIM 4040. Crime Prevention. 4 Hours.
Offers an overview of issues related to crime prevention, both from criminological and criminal justice points of view. Examines crime prevention programs that encompass both the individual and community levels, as well as the integration of such levels. Offers students an opportunity to learn current theories of and leading research on the main approaches to preventing crime, including developmental, situational, and community prevention. Focuses on assessing effectiveness of prevention programs and policies.

CRIM 4100. Juvenile Law. 4 Hours.
Introduces the way society responds to juvenile offenders. Topics may include important legislation, fundamental case law, behavioral research studies, philosophy, history, delinquency, abuse and neglect, transfers and waivers, status offenses, and comparative law. Students may be required to observe actual juvenile cases in the Massachusetts Juvenile Court.

CRIM 4110. Legal Philosophy. 4 Hours.
Explores the great legal philosophers with emphasis on nineteenth- and twentieth-century philosophers and their contributions to legal philosophy in the United States. Examines in depth the development of American legal philosophy and its role in the administration of American justice.

CRIM 4120. Courts and Sentencing. 4 Hours.
Examines the role of criminal courts in the United States, the structure and organization of the court system, and the flow of cases from arrest to conviction. Focuses on the key actors in the courtroom—prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and court clerks—and the decision-making processes in charging a person with a crime, setting bail, pleading guilty, going to trial, and sentencing. Addresses prospects for reforming courts.

CRIM 4300. Community-Based Corrections. 4 Hours.
Provides an in-depth understanding of the variety of correctional options for law violators that are available within the community. Through lectures, group discussions, presentations, and reading of empirical research, students become knowledgeable about all forms of corrections and correctional facilities outside of jails and prisons, from traditional incarceration programs to the most current programs such as electronic monitoring, house arrest, day treatments, boot camps, and fines. Also discusses the philosophy and effectiveness of different types of community-based corrections while keeping in perspective the impact they have on each component of the criminal justice system.

CRIM 4310. Correctional Intervention. 4 Hours.
Examines the foundations of correctional interventions including overviews of the major systems of therapeutic intervention, diagnosis of mental illness, and correctional assessment and classification. Explores both theoretical and practical knowledge of the methods, strategies, and effectiveness of treating special populations such as sex offenders and substance abusers. Studies special topics such as problems of matching therapists and therapy methods to personality and setting, difficulties in the control and treatment of nonamenable and dangerous offenders, and the short-term reeducational and treatment methods uniquely suited to institutional settings.

CRIM 4400. Security Management, Supervision. 4 Hours.
Covers the duties and responsibilities of security managers and supervisors with special attention paid to planning, organizing, budgeting, staffing, directing, innovating, and overseeing the implementation of cost-effective loss-prevention programs. Examines the manager’s role in security’s professionalization and related issues.

CRIM 4500. Police Strategy. 4 Hours.
Examines current strategies utilized by U.S. police. Topics include the demand for police service, service delivery, missions and goals, resources and tactics, accountability, ethics, and operational effectiveness measurements. Emphasis is on successfully accomplishing the police mission—in a responsible manner and within the many constraints under which officers and departments must operate. Focuses on in-class small-group work centered on a variety of scenarios in which students are charged with creating reasonable, legal, ethical, and effective solutions. A variety of learning formats are applied including written examinations, in-class group projects, a term paper, and written assignments.
CRIM 4610. Youth Gangs. 4 Hours.
Provides students with a theoretical and practical understanding of contemporary youth gangs in the United States. Covers problems in defining gangs; the nature and extent of gangs in the United States; explanations of gang formation and proliferation; variations in gang structure, function, and activities; the relationship(s) between gangs, drugs, and violence; gender, ethnic/racial, and community distinctions in gangs; and policies and programs addressing gangs (including law enforcement and prevention/intervention efforts).

CRIM 4630. Political Crime and Terrorism. 4 Hours.
Provides students an understanding of what political crime and terrorism is, the nature and extent of the problem historically and currently, as well as prevention efforts designed to combat political crime and terrorism. Students are exposed to several sources of information on political crime and terrorism including the news media, scholarly sources, and video accounts.

CRIM 4640. Corporate and White-Collar Crime. 4 Hours.
Introduces students to a variety of topics and issues in the areas of white-collar and corporate crime. Examines corporate and white-collar offending through the criminal justice and regulatory justice systems, beginning with detection and prosecution through adjudication and sentencing. A variety of special topics are also covered such as definitional issues, the nature and extent of white-collar crimes, measurement, crime types, case studies, and the etiology of offending.

CRIM 4660. Communities and Crime. 4 Hours.
Provides students with an overview of issues related to communities and crime. Examines sociological aspects of community context, behavior, and functioning, and how communities are implicated in both crime-generating and crime-preventing processes. Familiarizes students with historical and contemporary literature surrounding the communities and crime relationship, as well as how the study of human behavior generally, and crime particularly, should examine the interaction of persons and places.

CRIM 4710. Law and Psychology. 4 Hours.
Examines a broad array of topics, from criminal profiling to an examination of the nature of justice and its relationship to social control. Focuses on five major questions: what forensic psychologists do; how psychologists and lawyers look at the world; how the criminal justice system (police, courts, and corrections) and other institutions involved in social control use psychologists; what psychologists think about the criminal justice system and other institutions of social control; and how psychological (and other behavioral science) research can be used to help prevent crime. Because psychologists and lawyers see the world very differently, the course can help facilitate communication and understanding among present and future practitioners in each field, as well as in criminal justice and delinquency prevention generally.

CRIM 4720. Crime and the Life Course. 4 Hours.
Introduces students to life-course criminology—the study of individual lives and their experiences of crime. Key topics include understanding how people become involved in crime, why some people commit crime throughout their lives, and how and why others leave it behind. Considers what it means to adopt a life-course perspective and how that perspective differs from other ways of thinking about individuals and crime.

CRIM 4800. Crime Mapping. 4 Hours.
Designed as a practical and hands-on introduction to various GIS techniques. Offers students an opportunity to obtain an understanding of how geographic information systems (GIS) are used by law enforcement agencies. Covers tools that provide a more complete understanding of crime locations and explores how criminological theory and geographic information together can be used to develop crime prevention/reduction strategies. Focuses on the strengths and limitations of various criminological perspectives, how they may be used to inform enforcement decisions, and how to use GIS applications to create maps that convey a clear message regarding the spatial distribution of a given criminal behavior.

CRIM 4900. Advanced Seminar in Criminology and Criminal Justice. 4 Hours.
Focuses on specialized advanced topic in criminal justice to be selected by instructor. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 4949. Senior Capstone Seminar. 4 Hours.
Emphasizes study of organizations and organizational change, with focus on the organizations that comprise the criminal justice system and the environmental contexts in which they operate. Various theories of the structure and processes of organizations and the behavior of groups and individuals within organizations are examined to familiarize students with the different perspectives from which organizations can be studied (the bureaucratic model, the "principles of management" orientation, the human-relations approach, the human-resources approach, and systems theory). Also focuses on understanding change within organizations including a study of principles of organizational change and various approaches to planned change.

CRIM 4970. Junior/Senior Honors Project 1. 4 Hours.
Focuses on in-depth project in which a student conducts research or produces a product related to the student’s major field. Combined with Junior/Senior Project 2 or college-defined equivalent for 8 credit honors project. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 4971. Junior/Senior Honors Project 2. 4 Hours.
Focuses on second semester of in-depth project in which a student conducts research or produces a product related to the student’s major field. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 4990. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 4991. Research. 4 Hours.
Offers an opportunity to conduct research under faculty supervision.

CRIM 4992. Directed Study. 1-4 Hours.
Offers independent work under the direction of members of the department on a chosen topic. Course content depends on instructor. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 4993. Independent Study. 1-4 Hours.
Offers independent work under the direction of members of the department on a chosen topic. Course content depends on instructor. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 4994. Internship. 4 Hours.
Offers students an opportunity for internship work. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 4996. Experiential Education Directed Study. 4 Hours.
Draws upon the student’s approved experiential activity and integrates it with study in the academic major. Restricted to those students who are using the course to fulfill their experiential education requirement. May be repeated without limit.
CRIM 5900. Topics in Criminal Justice and Criminology. 3 Hours.
Offers an intensive study of a topic related to criminal justice selected by the instructor. May be repeated up to four times.

CRIM 6962. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 6964. Co-op Work Experience. 0 Hours.
Provides eligible students with an opportunity for work experience. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 6966. Practicum. 1-4 Hours.
Provides eligible students with an opportunity for practical experience. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7000. Qualifying Exam. 0 Hours.
Provides eligible students with an opportunity to take the master's qualifying exam.

CRIM 7200. Criminology. 3 Hours.
Provides an overview of the current understanding of the causes of crime from an interdisciplinary perspective. Focuses on major theories of crime and causation developed over the past two hundred years. Emphasis is on integrating criminological theory and research, assessing the implications of this knowledge base for policies relating to crime control and prevention. Also presents and discusses the most current data regarding the nature and extent of crime in the United States.

CRIM 7201. Global Criminology. 3 Hours.
Examines how the processes of globalization influence crime and criminal justice around the globe. Analyzes globalization and recent developments in global crime, including global trends in policing and security. Explores the global applicability of dominant criminological theories and transferability of crime control policies. Offers students an opportunity to develop an understanding of international criminal justice, particularly as it pertains to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the global protection of human rights.

CRIM 7202. The Criminal Justice Process. 3 Hours.
Introduces students to the operation of the criminal justice system. Covers the components of the system, the process by which defendants are moved through that system, and key issues in the administration of criminal justice.

CRIM 7208. Law and Society. 3 Hours.
Focuses on the sociology of law; emphasis is also on jurisprudential thought and the political analysis of legal institutions. Explores the sources of law and functions and dysfunctions of law in action. Reviews institutional roles of courts, legislatures, and administrative agencies. Topics include alternative dispute resolution, how the law can help or impede social change, whether Americans have become too litigious, or race and gender issues in achieving justice.

CRIM 7210. Gender, Crime, and Justice. 3 Hours.
Examines ways in which criminology, the criminal justice system, and the law contribute to the social construction of gender. Investigates process through which biological females are encouraged to become girls and women by cultural assumptions about female deviance, discourses on female crime, the criminal justice system, and legal assumptions about the meaning of equality. Focuses on feminist approaches to criminal justice that parallel the new feminist jurisprudence.

CRIM 7212. Juvenile Justice. 3 Hours.
Analyzes critically the policies and practices of the agencies involved in the processing of young persons through the juvenile justice system. Emphasis is on jurisdictional issues, police practices, detention, intake, diversion, adjudication, and dispositions of juveniles within the justice system. Also focuses on the historical development of the juvenile justice system as well as assesses current trends and proposals for reform. Emphasis is on the key policy issues facing juveniles involved with the juvenile justice system today.

CRIM 7214. Corrections Theory and Practice. 3 Hours.
Reviews the history of our correctional system, said by many to have four central themes (revenge, restraint, reformation, and rehabilitation/reintegration). Defines the role and working relationship of corrections in the greater spectrum of criminal justice and identifies and discusses the issues and problems facing the system today, and evaluates its intended purpose vs. how it actually functions. Explores prison operations, from designing and staffing a prison to responsible reintegration. Discussions regarding the political, social, and economic issues that have impacted correction operations, such as sentencing reform, overcrowding, boot camps, and so on, are taken from the classroom to actual prison settings. Provides an overview of corrections through a blend of theory, practice, and firsthand observations.

CRIM 7224. Law and Psychology. 3 Hours.
Offers a seminar on conceptual, empirical, historical, and professional aspects of selected topics in forensic psychology including such areas as law and psychology, competence to stand trial, criminal responsibility, and the insanity defense. Topics include jury selection, reliability and validity of eyewitness testimony, truth detection methods, and postconviction pleadings.

CRIM 7228. Criminal Violence. 3 Hours.
Investigates and analyzes aggression and violence as forms of individual, group, and societal behavior. Includes an assessment of anthropological, biological, philosophical, political, and sociological theories. Combines student presentations and projects with lectures and tutorials.

CRIM 7230. Police and Society. 3 Hours.
Introduces research, theory, and applications of the causes and consequences of police behavior. Discusses a historical review of the role that police have played in society as well as the structure of large and small police organizations. Topics include community policing, problem-solving methods, police discretion, police misconduct, police crime prevention strategies, and restorative justice.

CRIM 7232. Juvenile Law. 3 Hours.
Examines the legal relationship between the juvenile offender and the state. Covers case and statutory law as well as constitutional due process standards in juvenile proceedings. Topics include jurisdiction, prejudicial process, waiver of jurisdiction adjudication, disposition and postdispositional issues, as well as the right to treatment.

CRIM 7234. Criminal Justice Organization and Management. 3 Hours.
Analyzes the structures, functions, and operations of criminal justice agencies including the police, the court, and corrections (jail, probation, prison, and parole) within the context of the entire criminal justice system. Reviews existing organizational theory and examines the application of these theories within agencies of criminal justice. Discusses interjurisdictional and intrajurisdictional issues facing these organizations and ethical dilemmas facing various decision makers.
CRIM 7240. Race and the Criminal Justice System. 3 Hours.
Offers a sociohistorical analysis of the effects of race and ethnicity on legitimate social opportunities, criminal behavior, victimization, and differential judicial processing. Analyzes the impact of assimilation and acculturation on criminal behavior, victimization, and criminal justice processes. Discusses issues resulting from increasing diversity of both the criminal justice workforce and society in general.

CRIM 7242. Terrorism and International Crime. 3 Hours.
Provides an overview of the various approaches to terrorism employed around the world. Discusses the theories of terrorism as well as the major international and national approaches to reducing terrorist threats. Also discusses the role of the news media, the political consequences of terrorism, the military as a resource, and the role of hostages.

CRIM 7244. Criminal Law and Procedure. 3 Hours.
Discusses the fundamental principles, concepts, and development of criminal law and the constitutional provisions that govern it. Focuses on the relationship of the individual to the state and includes an examination of the general framework of criminal law as a means of social control.

CRIM 7246. Security Management. 3 Hours.
Examines security theories, operations, and practices, emphasizing the administration and management of security. Explores the philosophical background, history, and current role of security as well as the role and status of the security manager in threat assessment, risk prevention, and the protection of assets. Discusses functional-area security systems; law, science, and technology for security; ad issues; and standards, goals, and challenges for the future. Explores security systems, particularly as they relate to criminal justice and the environment.

CRIM 7250. Victimology. 3 Hours.
Involves a scientific study of crime victims and public policy responses to them. Focuses on the nature and extent of criminal victimization, the dynamics of victim-offender relationships (e.g., incest and domestic violence), theories of victimization, a historical analysis of the victim’s role in the criminal justice process, the restorative justice model, and the contemporary victim rights and victim services movement.

CRIM 7252. White-Collar Crime. 3 Hours.
Introduces the concept of white-collar crime as an area of scientific inquiry and theory formation. Uses multiple perspectives and reference points to critically examine the latest scholarship on the subject, ranging from 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. Assesses the nature, extent, and consequences of white-collar crime from a national and international perspective. Also focuses on the criminal justice system’s current efforts at controlling white-collar crime and, given the relative ineffectiveness of traditional criminal justice responses, alternative systems of control. Offers many tangible research-based suggestions regarding actions that organizations and businesses can take to reduce the significant losses accrued to white-collar crime.

CRIM 7256. Courts and Sentencing. 3 Hours.
Designed to provide students with a solid foundational knowledge base in the area of courts and sentencing within a reading- and writing-intensive seminar format. Offers students an opportunity to develop an understanding of the purpose, nature, and structure of courts and their role in the creation and maintenance of law (both domestic and international). Emphasizes the nature and impact of sentencing policy shifts. Also discusses the role of the U.S. Supreme Court and its decisions. Offers students an opportunity to understand the nature and purpose of law; the role of courts in society; the structure of courts and various court processes; the nature and purpose of sentencing; sentencing structure, process, and policy shifts; and appellate court review of sentencing practices.

CRIM 7258. Comparative Criminology. 3 Hours.
Analyzes crime and criminal justice systems in selected countries and cultures. Focuses on the ways these different societies define and respond to criminal behavior. Specifically addresses how different societies structure their justice systems to meet their goals and reflect their values.

CRIM 7260. Topics in Criminal Justice. 3 Hours.
Focuses on a particular aspect of the criminal justice system of contemporary interest. This course rotates annually. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7262. Evidence-Based Crime Policy. 3 Hours.
Introduces students to the evidence-based paradigm in crime policy. Presents the theory and methods of the evidence-based paradigm, which places systematic research at the center of the policymaking process. Offers students an opportunity to further develop skills in critically assessing leading research findings and policy initiatives in the field of criminology and criminal justice.

CRIM 7264. Immigration and Crime. 3 Hours.
Introduces students to the study of crime and deviance with a specific emphasis on immigrant populations and/or Latino communities in the United States. Offers students an opportunity to develop an understanding of the historical relationship between patterns of immigration and patterns of crime, to examine the nature and extent of contemporary immigrant crime and victimization, and to assess the social and health consequences associated with crime among Latino and immigrant populations and within immigrant communities.

CRIM 7266. Crimes Against Humanity. 3 Hours.
Examines crimes against humanity with a specific focus on the role that criminology might play in helping us to understand the causes and consequences. Offers students an opportunity to critically assess the ways in which contemporary criminological theories fail to explain or address the most odious of all crimes—genocide, war crimes, and other crimes against humanity. Introduces students to the development of international criminal law and international criminal tribunals. Examines the International Criminal Court and its role in prosecuting perpetrators and holding individuals and heads of state accountable.

CRIM 7268. Human Trafficking. 3 Hours.
Provides an overview of the phenomenon of human trafficking as defined in the U.N. Protocol and the U.S. Victims of Trafficking Violence Prevention Act. Emphasizes understanding the experiences and needs of trafficking victims and the methods of operations of traffickers and their networks. Examines various forms of human trafficking victimization, including sex trafficking, forced labor, bonded labor, domestic servitude, and chattel slavery in both the United States and international contexts. Explores the roles of the state, media, culture, and criminal networks in both creating the conditions under which human trafficking exist and eradicating the problem of trafficking.

CRIM 7270. Crime and Community Context. 3 Hours.
Provides an overview of crime in the context of communities. Covers major theoretical perspectives and introduces students to both major quantitative and ethnographic work on communities. Examines sociological aspects of community context and contrasts aspects of community processes that are implicated in either the generation or the prevention of crime. Considers current criminal justice practices and crime prevention approaches intended to address crime within communities—especially as they interact with neighborhood social processes in ways that deter or facilitate community crime.
CRIM 7308. Seminar in Policing. 3 Hours.
Examines the police function from a multitude of perspectives. Moves beyond analysis of the institution of the public police to explore the broader meaning and role of policing in modern societies. Emphasizes changes in the organization, structure, strategies, and control of policing. Students are expected to critically analyze existing empirical research that sheds light on the effectiveness of the police.

CRIM 7312. Special Topics in Criminology and Public Policy. 3 Hours.
Focuses on a particular aspect of criminology and/or public policy of contemporary interest. This course rotates annually. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7314. Special Topics in Law and Justice. 3 Hours.
Focuses on a particular aspect of law and justice of contemporary interest. This course rotates annually. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7316. Advanced Topics in Methods. 3 Hours.
Focuses on particular application methods not covered extensively in other research methods courses. This course rotates annually. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7317. Qualitative Methods. 3 Hours.
Introduces the principles and use of common qualitative methods in social science research with a particular focus on their application in the field of criminology and criminal justice. Offers students an opportunity to engage in primary data collection and to learn how to use a variety of analytic techniques including transcription, field note preparation, memos, development of coding schemes and conceptual frameworks, and data-verifying techniques.

CRIM 7325. Advanced Seminar in Policing. 3 Hours.
Exposes students to the most contemporary research on policing both nationally and internationally. Explores in-depth current issues facing policing, which may include community policing, the role of police in antiterrorism efforts, the role of technology in policing, policing diverse communities, and public-private policing partnerships. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7330. Punishment and Social Control. 3 Hours.
Opens with the philosophy of punishment. Discusses at length the purpose of punishment and the most common justifications for sanctioning, or imposing harm, on other citizens. Reviews the history of punishment and social control, with a particular focus on the birth and development of the prison. Although the focus is on the United States, the U.S. experience is contrasted with the European experience. The middle of the course is devoted to punishment and social theory (Foucault, Marx, Weber, Elias, Garland, etc.). The latter portion of the course focuses on contemporary issues in punishment and social control (e.g., the increased use of surveillance, the death penalty, the problem of mass incarceration, and the related problem of prisoner reentry).

CRIM 7332. International Law and Justice. 3 Hours.
Introduces students to the development of international criminal law and how the international community seeks justice. Focuses on misconduct that concerns more than one state and can only be prevented, suppressed, and sanctioned through international cooperation. Examines problems arising out of the existence of many legal systems and jurisdictions, conflicts of legal traditions, norms or interpretations of international rules. Covers sources of international criminal law, as well as types of international crime, such as aggression, war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, crimes against the environment, theft of cultural property, etc. Examines international cooperation issues (extradition, mutual legal assistance, return of corruption-derived assets); the role of Interpol and Europol, as well as other standard-setting organizations; the International Criminal Court; and ad hoc tribunals.

CRIM 7334. Transnational Crime. 3 Hours.
Offers a comprehensive review of issues relative to misconduct that affects at least two countries at once and to its control. While most criminal justice professionals focus on problems related to domestic and local criminality, another type of serious and harmful criminality occurs at the transnational level. “International crimes” are violations of international laws, while the term “transnational crime” refers to violations of the laws of more than one country. This course covers the second types of law violations and seeks to familiarize students with the distinct types of causation, victimization, and control problems faced in the global age as nation-states become increasingly interdependent. This course brings together analyses from several disciplines, such as law, political science, economics, sociology, and history.

CRIM 7336. Globalization of Crime and Justice. 3 Hours.
Examines how globalization and internationalization affect crime and crime control in the United States (e.g., human trafficking) and the emerging field of “global criminology”, including the analysis of international and regional trends and differences in law, crime, and justice. Because of the globalization of economic markets, knowledge, information, and transportation, crime and crime control are changing in extent and nature. Global developments often directly affect and shape local crime problems and crime policies (“glocalization”).

CRIM 7338. Special Topics in Globalization and International Crime. 3 Hours.
Focuses on a particular aspect of globalization and international crime of contemporary interest. This course rotates biannually. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7340. Special Topics in Criminal Justice Organizations and Leadership. 3 Hours.
Focuses on a particular aspect of criminal justice organizations of contemporary interest. This course rotates biannually. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7400. Graduate Criminal Justice Capstone. 3 Hours.
Seeks to help students integrate knowledge of criminological theory and justice policy with the research skills gained while working toward completion of the graduate degree. Offers students an opportunity to demonstrate their mastery of knowledge in the field of criminology and criminal justice and synthesize this knowledge with practical skills. Successful completion of this course requires submission of a comprehensive research paper on a specific subject, as agreed upon by the instructor.

CRIM 7404. Research Methods and Statistics. 3 Hours.
Offers an integrated introduction to research methods and statistics in the social and behavioral sciences. Illustrates how the basic methods of research design, measurement, and data collection bear directly on how those data can be analyzed empirically. Offers students an opportunity to develop a methodological and statistical toolbox that can be used to read, understand, carry out, and critically analyze scientific research.

CRIM 7500. Internship I. 3 Hours.
Offers field placement in a criminal justice agency involving administrative, research, teaching, and related activities. Provides students with the opportunity to apply theoretical concepts in a practical, applied fashion by observing and contributing to the daily activities of operating agencies and organizations. All students work on at least one specific project at their field placement, and the results of this project are submitted to the graduate director.
CRIM 7502. Internship 2. 3 Hours.
Offers field placement in a criminal justice agency involving administrative, research, teaching, and related activities. Provides students with the opportunity to apply theoretical concepts in a practical, applied fashion by observing and contributing to the daily activities of operating agencies and organizations. All students work on at least one specific project at their field placement, and the results of this project are submitted to the graduate director.

CRIM 7700. Practicum in Teaching. 0 Hours.
Provides weekly meetings for graduate student lecturers and faculty advisers to discuss common concerns and issues arising during the course of teaching. With input from the Center for Effective University Teaching, covers topics such as syllabus preparation, examination preparation and grading, classroom protocol, and student interaction. Required for all doctoral students teaching a class for the first time.

CRIM 7702. Practicum in Policy Analysis. 1 Hour.
Offers graduate students the opportunity to work with an outside agency and meet weekly with a faculty adviser to discuss common concerns, problems, and ideas related to policy analysis.

CRIM 7704. Practicum in Research. 1 Hour.
Provides weekly meetings for graduate students and faculty advisers to discuss common concerns, problems, and ideas related to launching their dissertation research projects. Discusses such topics as data access and quality, measurement, and research ethics.

CRIM 7706. Practicum in Writing and Publishing. 2 Hours.
Offers students an opportunity to develop and improve their academic writing skills while preparing a sole-authored article for potential publication. Requires each student to present a paper in-progress and, through an iterative process of review and revision, have it ready to submit to a journal by the end of the semester. Students comment, orally and in writing, on the papers presented by the other students over the course of the semester. There are regular assignments from leading texts on mechanics and style in writing and reflections on the peer-review and publication processes from multiple perspectives. May be repeated once.

CRIM 7710. Criminology and Public Policy 1. 3 Hours.
Provides detailed coverage of theoretical criminology and its implications for public policy. Approaches the understanding of crime from an interdisciplinary perspective, with special attention given to recent theoretical developments. Emphasizes evaluating theory in light of empirical research, understanding the implications of theory and research for programs and policies of crime prevention and control, and evaluating current approaches to crime prevention and control.

CRIM 7711. Criminology and Public Policy 2. 3 Hours.
Continues CRIM 7710. Provides detailed coverage of theoretical criminology and its implications for public policy. Approaches the understanding of crime from an interdisciplinary perspective, with special attention given to recent theoretical developments. Emphasizes evaluating theory in light of empirical research, understanding the implications of theory and research for programs and policies of crime prevention and control, and evaluating current approaches to crime prevention and control.

CRIM 7713. Advanced Research and Evaluation Methods. 3 Hours.
Deals in detail with all aspects of evaluation research. Includes both process and outcomes evaluation models and a discussion of experimental and quasi-experimental designs. Students review both qualitative and quantitative approaches to evaluation design and discuss financial issues in program evaluation. Exposes students to methods to develop an evaluation research proposal.

CRIM 7715. Multivariate Analysis 1. 3 Hours.
Builds upon the concepts of correlation and inference to present analytic procedures involving several variables, including multiple regression, logistic regression, causal analysis, and multiway ANOVA. Emphasizes the application of these methods with criminal justice data sets using statistical software programs.

CRIM 7716. Multivariate Analysis 2. 3 Hours.
Continues CRIM 7715. Covers more advanced multivariate analytic methods. Topics include principal components and factor analysis, discriminant analysis, MANOVA, time series, and cluster analysis. Emphasizes the application of these methods with criminal justice data sets using statistical software programs.

CRIM 7718. Advanced Data Analysis. 3 Hours.
Designed to build upon the foundations provided by CRIM 7715 and CRIM 7716 with the goal of students becoming proficient with selected quantitative multivariate analysis techniques. Topics covered in this course include various general linear models, hierarchical linear models, and survival analysis. Requires substantial computer use as particular emphasis is placed on analyzing data using a variety of statistical programs. This is a PhD-level course.

CRIM 7720. Crime Mapping. 3 Hours.
Studies the process of mapping. Employs a holistic approach to learning how to create and interpret maps, which seeks to provide a much deeper understanding of crime mapping and leave students with a solid foundation of skills that are transferable and scalable. Although this course represents an introduction to crime mapping, the goal is that students completing the course are successful in future mapping endeavors. Focuses on how to create effective maps (start to finish) rather than focusing largely on the various mapping capabilities currently available to researchers.

CRIM 7962. Elective. 1-4 Hours.
Offers elective credit for courses taken at other academic institutions. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7976. Directed Study. 1-4 Hours.
Offers the student the opportunity to bring individual, concentrated attention to a particular topic as arranged and agreed upon in advance by a faculty member and the student. This option is generally recommended when the student desires a more intensive analysis of a particular subject. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7978. Independent Study. 1-4 Hours.
Offers independent work under the direction of members of the department on a chosen topic. Course content depends on instructor. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7990. Thesis. 6 Hours.
Offers students electing to write a master’s thesis the opportunity to select a thesis topic with the advice of a faculty member and receive approval of the thesis topic from the graduate director. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 7996. Thesis Continuation. 0 Hours.
Continues thesis work conducted under the supervision of a departmental faculty.

CRIM 8960. Exam Preparation—Doctoral. 0 Hours.
Offers the student the opportunity to prepare, under faculty supervision, for the PhD qualifying examination.

CRIM 8964. Co-op Work Experience. 0 Hours.
Provides eligible students with an opportunity for work experience. May be repeated without limit.
CRIM 8966. Practicum. 1-4 Hours.
Provides eligible students with an opportunity for practical experience. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 8982. Readings. 1-4 Hours.
Offers selected readings under the supervision of a faculty member. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 8984. Research. 1-4 Hours.
Offers an opportunity to conduct research under faculty supervision. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 8986. Research. 0 Hours.
Offers an opportunity to conduct full-time research under faculty supervision. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 9000. PhD Candidacy Achieved. 0 Hours.
Indicates successful completion of the doctoral comprehensive exam.

CRIM 9984. Research. 1-4 Hours.
Offers an opportunity to conduct research under faculty supervision. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 9986. Research. 0 Hours.
Offers an opportunity to conduct full-time research under faculty supervision. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 9990. Dissertation. 0 Hours.
Provides the student with the opportunity, under close faculty guidance, to conduct an original investigation of a criminal justice issue. Each student identifies a faculty chair and two additional faculty members who comprise the student's Dissertation Committee. While the student conducts research and develops a dissertation, the committee provides support and direction and, ultimately, approves the final research product. May be repeated without limit.

CRIM 9996. Dissertation Continuation. 0 Hours.
Offers continued thesis work conducted under the supervision of a departmental faculty. May be repeated without limit.