

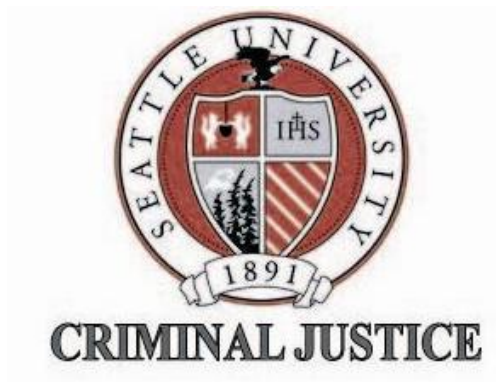
SEATTLE UNIVERSITY   
Criminal Justice Department

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**MASTER OF ARTS IN  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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*Graduate Handbook*  
**2011-2012**



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## **1) WELCOME TO THE MACJ PROGRAM!**

Criminal Justice is an interdisciplinary social science involving the study of crime and societal responses to it. Criminal Justice is a broad and fascinating field of study encompassing the study of criminal behavior, the administration and management of justice, policy and practice in policing, courts, and corrections, victimology and victim services, juvenile justice, crime prevention, and public safety and security. The Master of Arts in Criminal Justice program, founded in 2006, provides students with the opportunity for advanced intensive study of crime and justice issues with emphasis on the application of theory and research to criminal justice policy and practice. The MACJ program is designed to meet the needs of students who are preparing for careers in criminal justice, for students who already have careers in the criminal justice field and desire the advancement of their knowledge and skills, and for students who plan to pursue doctoral work.

Criminal Justice is an academic discipline that enjoys a high job placement rate and criminal Justice graduates at the undergraduate and graduate levels pursue many career routes. While many positions in the criminal justice system require the BA degree or in some cases a high school diploma, increasingly positions in today's competitive job market require the Master's degree and/or provide salary increases commensurate with education level. Students who complete the MA degree in criminal justice generally seek careers in law enforcement, private security, community and institutional corrections, court services, victim services, social services, academia, and/or investigation in a range of public and private agencies. We are proud to say that past graduates of our undergraduate program include law enforcement officers, corrections officers, community corrections officers, offender transition counselors, public defenders, prosecuting attorneys, private security supervisors, forensic scientists and technicians, medico-legal death investigators, victim advocates, juvenile detention and probation officers, and others who are making important contributions to the field of criminal justice. We expect that graduates of our Master's program will be equally successful in obtaining positions and developing their careers in the criminal justice system. MACJ graduates will be additionally prepared at the more advanced level for positions that require the MA degree such as teaching positions in community colleges or as university-level adjunct faculty, research analyst positions in criminal justice agencies, and positions in law enforcement and corrections at the federal level that require the advanced degree.

## **2) PROGRAM MISSION**

The mission of the criminal justice department is to produce graduates who approach their roles in the criminal justice field with knowledge, empiricism, innovation, humanism, and with a deep concern for justice issues faced by offenders, victims, citizens, and governmental and private agents affected by and charged with responding to crime. We hope to instill in students a responsibility to integrate and evaluate conceptual and empirical contributions to the field of criminal justice. MACJ graduates are prepared for positions and advancement as practitioners, administrators, victim advocates, and/or research analysts in law enforcement, courts, corrections, social service, and research agencies at the private, county, state, and federal levels. The MACJ program provides foundation for understanding organizational relations in criminal justice, the ability to critically analyze and evaluate criminal justice policy and practice, and the

necessary skills to conduct methodologically sound research in specialized areas in criminology and criminal justice. The program is designed to accommodate professionals in the criminal justice field who desire graduate education for advancement purposes as well as students entering upon completion of their bachelor's degree who seek advanced education in criminal justice prior to seeking employment in the criminal justice field and/or as preparation for Ph.D.-level studies. The specific objectives of the criminal justice master's program are to:

- Develop in students the knowledge, insight, critical thinking skills, values and ethical consciousness essential to becoming responsible practitioners, researchers, and leaders in criminal justice.
- Provide comprehensive, rigorous, analytic, focused study of crime and justice issues with emphasis on the application of theory and research in criminal justice to criminal justice initiatives, policies, and practices.
- Provide a strong foundation in criminology, research methods, statistics, organizational theory, criminal justice ethics, issues of diversity in criminal justice, and broad-based analysis of the criminal justice system with focus on law enforcement, the adjudication process, and corrections.
- Prepare students for positions and advancement in law enforcement, courts, corrections, social service, and research agencies in private, county, state, and federal agencies.

The MACJ Program focuses on cultivating knowledge in the areas of police, courts, corrections, ethics, and contemporary issues in criminal justice. Emphasis is also placed on advancing the research skills of students so that they are capable of both understanding existing literature and executing research on their own. A unique component of Seattle University's MACJ Program is that students have the option of designating a specialization area in one of the following content areas: *Criminal Justice Research & Evaluation, Investigative Criminology, and Victimology*. The specialization areas provide specialized coursework in the application of criminology and criminal justice theory to key areas of criminal justice research and practice. The specialization areas are designed to prepare students for career-routes respectively in research, investigation, and victim services and/or to provide focused exposure to subfields within the discipline of criminal justice.

### **3) PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The MACJ Program is designed to be completed in two years or less with full-time enrollment (6-9 credits per quarter, including summers). The MACJ curriculum consists of 55 Credits: 18 3-credit courses and one 1-credit course. Students are required to take ten foundation courses (28 credits) and nine elective courses (27 credits), four of which (12 credits) can be selected as concentration area courses. The foundation courses are:

- CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory (3)
- CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory (3)
- CRJS 503 Law & Social Control (3)

- CRJS 504 Organizational Theory and Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics and Decisionmaking (3)
- CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis (3)
- CRJS 507 Statistics Lab (1)
- CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 510 Theory and Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections (3)
- CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar (3)

Students who work full-time and/or have other obligations may prefer to complete the program on a part-time basis over a longer time period. Students are welcome to complete the program on a part-time basis over a three or four-year period or longer. During the first year of the two-year program, students generally take required foundation courses. After the completion of the first year, students take a capstone course in the summer quarter to prepare for the comprehensive exam and/or thesis. Students who plan to complete the degree over a three year period may choose to split up the foundation courses over a two-year period. The comprehensive exam covers content from the foundation courses. The program offers a broad range of elective courses as well as internship and research and teaching assistantship opportunities. The elective courses include:

*(Note: Several of the elective courses – designated with an asterisk - are jointly offered as undergraduate/graduate courses. Students are permitted to take up to 6 credits of the jointly offered undergrad/grad electives)*

- CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation and Policy (3)
- CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity and Justice (3)
- CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology and Offender Profiling (3)
- CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime and Criminal Behavior (3)
- CRJS 516 Theories and Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (3)
- CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment (3)
- CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology (3)
- CRJS 519 Violence and Victimization (3)
- CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice (3)
- CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology (3)
- CRJS 522 Issues in Contemporary Law Enforcement (3)\*
- CRJS 523 Punishment & Social Theory (3)\*
- CRJS 524 Crime Mapping (3)
- CRJS 525 Data and Intelligence Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 526 Terrorism and Homeland Security (3)\*
- CRJS 550 The Psychopath (3)\*
- CRJS 555 ATF Practicum (1)
- CRJS 556 Forensics Practicum (1)
- CRJS 557 Trial Skills Practicum (1)
- CRJS 558 FBI Practicum (1)

CRJS 560 Forensic Anthropology (3)\*  
 CRJS 565 Crime Scene & Medico-legal Death Investigation (3)\*  
 CRJS 591-593 Special Topics Seminar (1-3)  
 CRJS 593 DEA Practicum (1)  
 CRJS 593 U.S. Marshals Service Practicum (1)  
 CRJS 595 Internship (3)  
 CRJS 596 Independent Study (3)  
 CRJS 597 Teaching Assistantship (1-3)  
 CRJS 598 Research Assistantship (1-3)  
 CRJS 599 Thesis (1-3)  
 COUN 510 Fundamental Counseling Skills (3)  
 COUN 511 Counseling Theories (3)  
 COUN 513 Counseling Diverse Populations (3)  
 PUBM 531 Public Budgeting (3)  
 PUBM 572 Administrative Law (3)

In the second year of the program, students concentrate on general MACJ elective courses, courses in one of three specialization areas (i.e., *Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation*, *Investigative Criminology*, *Victimology*), and begin working on a thesis if this option is selected. The “typical” schedule is as follows:

	<b>FALL</b>	<b>WINTER</b>	<b>SPRING</b>	<b>SUMMER</b>
Year 1	CRJS 501 (3)/ Criminal Justice Theory	CRJS 504 (3)/Organizational Theory & Analysis in CJ	CRJS 510 (3)/Theory & Research in Police, Courts, Corrections	CRJS 590 (3)/CJ Capstone
	CRJS 502 (3)/Advanced Criminological Theory	CRJS 506 (3)/Statistical Analysis	CRJS 508 (3)/Research Methods	CRJS 505 (3)/CJ Ethics & Decisionmaking
	CRJS Elective (1-3) (Optional)	CRJS 507 (1)/Statistics Lab	CRJS Elective (3) (Optional)	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3) (Optional)
		CRJS 503 (3)/Law & Social Control		
	<b>FALL</b>	<b>WINTER</b>	<b>SPRING</b>	<b>SUMMER</b>
Year 2	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3)	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3)	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3)	CRJS 590 (3)/CJ Capstone (if opt to take comp exam at end of year 2)
	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3)	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3)	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3)	
	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3) OR Thesis Option (1-3)	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3) OR Thesis Option (1-3)	CRJS Elective or Specialization (3) OR Thesis Option (1-3)	

The MACJ program without an optional specialization can be completed in 1 ½ years or 6 quarters taking 9-10 credits per quarter. The MACJ program with a specialization can be completed in 2 years or 8 quarters taking 3-9 credits per quarter (with most quarters 6-9 credits). Students may choose to complete an internship and/or teaching or research assistantship for 1-3 credits to fulfill some of the elective requirements. *See Appendix A for the 2-Year Course Schedule for 2011-2013.*

## 4) CHOOSING AN OPTIONAL SPECIALIZATION AREA

Beyond the foundation courses, students must take 27 elective credits. Of these, 12 credits of designated courses may be selected as one of three optional specialization areas:

- 1) *Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation*
- 2) *Investigative Criminology*
- 3) *Victimology*

Students may select a specialization area or choose not to concentrate. *You are not required to select a specialization area.* The advantage of not choosing a specialization is flexibility in selecting elective credits. The advantage of concentrating in a particular area is that a set of courses will be required and identified on your transcript and diploma as an official specialization. This may stand out to employers who seek expertise in a specific area (e.g., a victimology specialization may be an asset in applying for positions in victim services, research and evaluation for research analyst positions, and investigative criminology for investigative positions) or to graduate admissions and selection committee for Ph.D. programs.

*A few tips/factors to think about in determining whether or not to concentrate:*

- Choose the **MACJ with no specialization** if:
  - ✓ If you want flexibility in your schedule and the freedom to choose an individualized set of elective courses.
  - ✓ You want to take your time completing the program over 3 or 4 years and don't want to be tied to successive course offerings (i.e., taking a series of courses in a 4 quarter block).
  - ✓ You want both flexibility and a traditional criminal justice master's degree.
  - ✓ You would like to pursue research at the Ph.D.-level but are unsure at this point what specific area of criminal justice you would like to focus on.
  
- Choose the **MACJ with Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation specialization** if:
  - ✓ You seek a career as a research analyst for a criminal justice agency
  - ✓ You want to be sure to take elective courses that offer you well-rounded background in quantitative and qualitative research methods and comprehensive exposure to key areas of criminal justice research.
  - ✓ You want to highlight your expertise in quantitative and qualitative research methodology for potential employers or in your current position.
  - ✓ You would like to pursue research at the Ph.D.-level and want to highlight your coursework in research and evaluation.

- Choose the **MACJ with Investigative Criminology specialization** if:
  - ✓ You seek a career as an investigator in federal, state, county, or local criminal justice-related or private agency.
  - ✓ You want to enhance your knowledge of the application of criminological theory to investigative practice and to develop investigative skills and expertise.
  - ✓ You currently hold an investigative position and want to better understand the theoretical underpinnings of investigative practice and gain knowledge of key research findings in the area of offender profiling, crime scene investigation, and investigative practice.
  - ✓ You would like to pursue research at the Ph.D.-level in the area of offender profiling, criminal investigation, and/or forensic psychology.
  
- Choose the **MACJ with Victimology specialization** if:
  - ✓ You seek a career in victim advocacy/victim services.
  - ✓ You believe that traditional criminal justice education does not sufficiently focus on victims and victimology and want your MACJ degree to include coursework specifically devoted to research, theory, and issues focused on victims of crime.
  - ✓ You currently work with victims of crime and want to enhance your knowledge of theory and research in victimology and victimization and take coursework that will enhance your skills as a victim advocate.
  - ✓ You would like to pursue research at the Ph.D.-level that focuses on Victimology, violence and victimization, and/or restorative/community justice.

If you are unsure whether or not you would like to concentrate in a particular area, the best approach is to look at what your schedule will look like if you select the specialization and which courses you will be required to take. Keep in mind that you can select a specialization and/or change your mind at any time prior to your last quarter (although changing or adding a specialization area late in the program may affect your date of completion). To change or select a specialization, contact the CJ Graduate Director and/or your faculty advisor.

## 5) CHOOSING THE COMPREHENSIVE EXAM OR THESIS OPTION

All MACJ students are required to either pass a comprehensive examination or complete a thesis. Students wishing to pursue the thesis option must obtain approval from the Graduate Director by submitting a thesis proposal and identifying a thesis chair and committee.

*Here are a few tips/factors to consider when deciding which option to choose.*

- Choose the **comprehensive exam** if:
  - ✓ You are interested in gaining a broader understanding of various criminal justice topics and issues.
  - ✓ You are interested in completing your degree in a faster fashion.
  - ✓ You have no desire to pursue a Ph.D. degree or conduct research either on your own or in your profession.
  - ✓ The completion of a thesis will have no bearing on advancement or promotion in your profession.

- Choose the **thesis** if:
  - ✓ You are interested in specializing in one research area of criminal justice.
  - ✓ You are interested in conducting and analyzing research.
  - ✓ You have solid skills in methods and statistics and want to apply them.
  - ✓ You plan to enter a Ph.D. program upon graduation.
  - ✓ You plan to obtain a job as a research analyst.
  - ✓ You plan to continue to conduct research after graduation.

## **Comprehensive Examination Requirements**

The comprehensive exam covers content areas encompassed by the foundation courses in the MACJ curriculum and readings included in the comprehensive reading list. Much of the required reading for the foundation courses is included on the comprehensive reading list. The list also includes additional classic and recent key texts and research articles in criminology and criminal justice beyond what is required or recommended for the foundation courses. *See Appendix B for MACJ Comprehensive Reading List.*

The comprehensive exam may be taken as soon as the foundation courses and comprehensive exam readings are completed and **must be taken within 1 year** of completing all foundation courses during the department designated (fall or spring) examination periods. Students must register to take the comprehensive examination during one of the two sessions offered during the year at least two weeks prior to the exam. The exam must be completed prior to the last quarter of the program. The three components of the comprehensive examination that students will be tested on are as follows:

1. Criminal Justice
2. Criminology
3. Research Methods and Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice

A student will have a choice of answering 1 of 2 questions proposed for each section. The comprehensive exam is offered twice per year during Fall and Spring quarters and will last 4.5 hours. The exam is graded as follows:

- EP:** Exceptional Pass
- P:** Pass
- MP:** Marginal Pass
- F:** Fail

Once a student is registered for the comprehensive exam, he/she must take the exam on the date registered for. Students may cancel their registration no later than two weeks prior to the exam date. No additional cancellations after the time frame will be accepted unless documentation of an extreme circumstance is provided. If a student fails to sit for the comprehensive exam at the required time or does not cancel in the required timeframe, it will automatically count as a failed exam attempt.

A student may retake the comprehensive exam once. Students retaking the examination will be required to answer questions only in areas not passed in the first exam. A student may retake the comprehensive exam once. Students retaking the exam will be required to answer questions only in areas not passed in the first exam. If the student fails a second attempt, the student can petition to the Graduate Director for a third chance. When a student petitions for a third, and final, attempt, the Graduate Director will assemble a committee to determine if a third attempt will be permitted. Factors that will contribute to the committee's decision include, but are not limited to, GPA and the performance on previous exams. The committee decision is final. Students will not be allowed to apply for subsequent attempts or to switch over to thesis tract. If the student fails a third attempt, the student will be dismissed from the program.

If a student has a documented disability, he/she may be able to receive additional time for taking the comp exam. The student must make a formal written request to the Graduate Director requesting more time on the written comp exam. Documentation from Seattle University Disabilities Services is required to be considered for this option. It is at the Graduate Director's discretion as to the decision.

### **Thesis Requirements**

Students planning to go on to a PhD program or who are interested in completing an independent research project may select the thesis option in lieu of completing the comprehensive exam. Students wishing to pursue this option must apply to do so to the Graduate Director. The Graduate Director will assemble a thesis selection committee to determine whether the student will be granted permission to pursue the thesis. Students may apply for consideration of the thesis option after completing 12 credits of coursework in the MACJ program. In order to be eligible to apply for the thesis option, students must have completed a minimum of 12 credits in the MACJ program with a **3.70 GPA or higher** and have demonstrated superior writing and analytical skills in their classes. Upon applying for the thesis option, the student will need to outline their topic, plan of research, and timeline for completion in a 5-6 page proposal for the committee. After being granted approval from the committee, the student will need to submit a thesis proposal, identifying a thesis chair and committee, to the Graduate Director. The thesis committee must include at least two criminal justice faculty members and one external member with expertise in an area relevant to the thesis topic. The proposal must include:

- Importance of research to the field of criminal justice
- Literature Review
- Method

After receiving formal approval to pursue a thesis from the Graduate Thesis Committee, the student will need to produce the first three chapters to his/her Thesis Chair **6 months** after Graduate Director approval date. Failure to meet the timeline will result in being switched over the comp exam track. Additionally, failure to revise chapters to the Thesis Chair to his/her satisfaction within a **three month** period will result in the student being switched to comprehensive exam track.

After writing a thesis proposal, students are required to defend their thesis proposal in an oral examination and question/answer session with their committee. The thesis proposal must be approved by the thesis chair and committee members. After the prospectus defense, the student has **6 months** to complete thesis and defend or student will be switched to comprehensive exam track. The final thesis document will be formatted as follows:

1. Title Page
2. Abstract
3. Acknowledgments
4. Table of Contents
5. Chapter 1: Importance of research to the field of criminal justice
6. Chapter 2: Literature Review
7. Chapter 3: Method
8. Chapter 4: Results
9. Chapter 5: Discussion/Conclusion
10. References

Students completing the thesis must enroll in CRJS 599 (1-3 credits per quarter for a total of thesis 3 credits which fulfill elective credits). Students may first register for thesis credit after completing the core MACJ courses and receiving departmental approval. A bound copy of the completed version of the thesis should be given to all members of the thesis committee and to the department.

## **6) SELECTING YOUR FACULTY ADVISOR, THESIS CHAIR, AND THESIS COMMITTEE**

### **Faculty Advisor/Thesis Chair**

Upon acceptance into the program, you will automatically be assigned to the Graduate Director for advising. If you pursue a thesis project, once your thesis chair is identified, your faculty advisor will be your thesis chair. If you plan to complete a thesis, it is a good idea to become familiar with the department faculty and discuss your plans with one or more of the faculty members whose research interests appear closest to your own. You should discuss your interests with the faculty member you'd like to work with and with the Graduate Director. You may initiate this process at any time in the first year of the program, the sooner the better. Once you have identified a faculty member you'd like to work with in consultation with the Graduate Director, you will be assigned to this faculty member for advising. Regardless of whether or not you plan to do a thesis, you may request a specific faculty member as an advisor. Otherwise, you will either be advised by the Graduate Director and/or assigned to another faculty member.

### **Thesis Committee**

If you opt to complete a thesis, you will need to assemble a thesis committee. The committee should consist of a thesis chair, another faculty member in the CJ Dept, and an external member. The thesis chair must be a full-time faculty member in the CJ Department. The external member

may be a member of the CJ Advisory committee, a CJ professional in a local agency, a faculty member in another department and/or in another university. Your committee should be comprised of individuals who have some knowledge of the research you will conduct for your thesis project. The thesis committee should be identified in consultation with your thesis advisor no later than the end of Fall quarter in the last year of the program during which the thesis will be completed (Fall quarter of the second year of the program unless you are completing the MACJ program over a longer period of time).

## **7) PROGRAM DEGREE REQUIREMENTS**

During the first year of the program, students take required foundation courses. After the completion of the first year, students take a capstone course in the summer to prepare students for either the comprehensive exam or thesis. In the second year of the program, students concentrate on elective courses and/or courses in one of three specialization areas (i.e., *Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation, Investigative Criminology, Victimology*) and begin working on their Master's thesis if choosing this option. The MACJ curriculum consists of 55 Credits: 18 3-credit courses and one 1-credit course. Students will take ten foundation courses (28 credits) and nine elective courses (27 credits), four of which (12 credits) can be selected as specialization area courses.

### **Degree Requirements – Master of Arts in Criminal Justice (without specialization):**

The MACJ curriculum consists of 55 Credits: 18 3-credit courses and one 1-credit course. Students will take ten foundation courses (28 credits) and nine elective courses (27 credits):

#### **I. MACJ Foundation Courses: 28 Credits**

- CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory (3)
- CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory (3)
- CRJS 503 Law & Social Control (3)
- CRJS 504 Organizational Theory and Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics and Decisionmaking (3)
- CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis (3)
- CRJS 507 Statistics Lab (1)
- CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 510 Theory and Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections (3)
- CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar (3)

#### **II. MACJ Elective Courses: 27 Credits**

Choose seven to nine courses (21-27 credits) from the following:

- CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation and Policy (3)
- CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity and Justice (3)

CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology and Offender Profiling (3)  
 CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime and Criminal Behavior (3)  
 CRJS 516 Theories and Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (3)  
 CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment (3)  
 CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology (3)  
 CRJS 519 Violence and Victimization (3)  
 CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice (3)  
 CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology (3)  
 CRJS 524 Crime Mapping (3)  
 CRJS 525 Data and Intelligence Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)  
 CRJS 555 ATF Practicum (1)  
 CRJS 556 Forensics Practicum (1)  
 CRJS 557 Trial Skills Practicum (1)  
 CRJS 558 FBI Practicum (1)  
 CRJS 591-593 Special Topics Seminar (1-3)  
 CRJS 593 DEA Practicum (1)  
 CRJS 593 U.S. Marshals Service Practicum (1)  
 CRJS 595 Internship (3)  
 CRJS 596 Independent Study (3)  
 CRJS 597 Teaching Assistantship (1-3)  
 CRJS 598 Research Assistantship (1-3)  
 CRJS 599 Thesis (1-3)  
 COUN 510 Fundamental Counseling Skills (3)  
 COUN 511 Counseling Theories (3)  
 COUN 513 Counseling Diverse Populations (3)  
 PUBM 531 Public Budgeting (3)  
 PUBM 572 Administrative Law (3)

With no more than two courses (0-6 credits) from the following joint undergraduate/graduate courses:

CRJS 522 Issues in Contemporary Law Enforcement (3)  
 CRJS 523 Punishment and Social Theory (3)  
 CRJS 526 Terrorism and Homeland Security (3)  
 CRJS 550 The Psychopath (3)  
 CRJS 560 Forensic Anthropology (3)  
 CRJS 565 Crime Scene & Medico-legal Death Investigation (3)

### **III. MACJ Comprehensive Examination OR Thesis Option**

**MINIMUM CREDITS REQUIRED FOR THE MACJ DEGREE 55**

## **Degree Requirements -- Master of Arts in Criminal Justice with Specialization in Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation**

The MACJ with Specialization in Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation curriculum consists of 55 Credits: 18 3-credit courses and one 1-credit course. Students will take ten foundation courses (28 credits), five elective courses (15 credits), and four specialization area courses (12 credits):

### **I. MACJ – Research & Evaluation Foundation Courses: 28 Credits**

- CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory (3)
- CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory (3)
- CRJS 503 Law & Social Control (3)
- CRJS 504 Organizational Theory and Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics and Decisionmaking (3)
- CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis (3)
- CRJS 507 Statistics Lab (1)
- CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 510 Theory and Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections (3)
- CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar (3)

### **II. MACJ – Research & Evaluation Elective Courses: 15 Credits**

Choose three to five courses (9-15 credits) from the following:

- CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity and Justice (3)
- CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology and Offender Profiling (3)
- CRJS 516 Theories and Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (3)
- CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment (3)
- CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology (3)
- CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice (3)
- CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology (3)
- CRJS 524 Crime Mapping (3)
- CRJS 525 Data and Intelligence Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 555 ATF Practicum (1)
- CRJS 556 Forensics Practicum (1)
- CRJS 557 Trial Skills Practicum (1)
- CRJS 558 FBI Practicum (1)
- CRJS 591-593 Special Topics Seminar (1-3)
- CRJS 593 DEA Practicum (1)
- CRJS 593 U.S. Marshals Service Practicum (1)
- CRJS 595 Internship (3)
- CRJS 596 Independent Study (3)
- CRJS 597 Teaching Assistantship (1-3)
- CRJS 598 Research Assistantship (1-3)

CRJS 599 Thesis (1-3)  
COUN 510 Fundamental Counseling Skills (3)  
COUN 511 Counseling Theories (3)  
COUN 513 Counseling Diverse Populations (3)  
PUBM 531 Public Budgeting (3)  
PUBM 572 Administrative Law (3)

With no more than two courses (0-6 credits) from the following joint undergraduate/graduate courses:

CRJS 522 Issues in Contemporary Law Enforcement (3)  
CRJS 523 Punishment and Social Theory (3)  
CRJS 526 Terrorism and Homeland Security (3)  
CRJS 550 The Psychopath (3)  
CRJS 560 Forensic Anthropology (3)  
CRJS 565 Crime Scene & Medico-legal Death Investigation (3)

### **III. MACJ – Research & Evaluation Specialization Area Courses: 12 Credits**

CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation & Policy (3)  
CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology & Criminal Justice (3)  
CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime and Criminal Behavior (3)  
CRJS 519 Violence and Victimization (3)

### **IV. MACJ –Comprehensive Examination OR Thesis Option**

**MINIMUM CREDITS REQUIRED FOR THE MACJ – RESEARCH & EVALUATION DEGREE 55**

## **Degree Requirements - Master of Arts in Criminal Justice with Specialization in Investigative Criminology**

The MACJ with Specialization in Investigative Criminology consists of 55 Credits: 18 3-credit courses and one 1-credit course. Students will take ten foundation courses (28 credits), five elective courses (15 credits), and four specialization area courses (12 credits):

### **I. MACJ – Investigative Criminology Foundation Courses: 28 Credits**

CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory (3)  
CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory (3)  
CRJS 503 Law & Social Control (3)  
CRJS 504 Organizational Theory and Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)  
CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics and Decisionmaking (3)  
CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis (3)  
CRJS 507 Statistics Lab (1)  
CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)

- CRJS 510 Theory and Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections (3)
- CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar (3)

## **II. MACJ – Investigative Criminology Elective Courses: 15 Credits**

Choose three to five courses (9-15 credits) from the following:

- CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation and Policy (3)
- CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity and Justice (3)
- CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology (3)
- CRJS 519 Violence and Victimization (3)
- CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice (3)
- CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology (3)
- CRJS 524 Crime Mapping (3)
- CRJS 525 Data and Intelligence Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 555 ATF Practicum (1)
- CRJS 556 Forensics Practicum (1)
- CRJS 557 Trial Skills Practicum (1)
- CRJS 558 FBI Practicum (1)
- CRJS 591-593 Special Topics Seminar (1-3)
- CRJS 593 DEA Practicum (1)
- CRJS 593 U.S. Marshals Service Practicum (1)
- CRJS 595 Internship (3)
- CRJS 596 Independent Study (3)
- CRJS 597 Teaching Assistantship (1-3)
- CRJS 598 Research Assistantship (1-3)
- CRJS 599 Thesis (1-3)
- COUN 510 Fundamental Counseling Skills (3)
- COUN 511 Counseling Theories (3)
- COUN 513 Counseling Diverse Populations (3)
- PUBM 531 Public Budgeting (3)
- PUBM 572 Administrative Law (3)

With no more than two courses (0-6 credits) from the following joint undergraduate/graduate courses:

- CRJS 522 Issues in Contemporary Law Enforcement (3)
- CRJS 523 Punishment and Social Theory (3)
- CRJS 526 Terrorism and Homeland Security (3)
- CRJS 550 The Psychopath (3)
- CRJS 560 Forensic Anthropology (3)
- CRJS 565 Crime Scene & Medico-legal Death Investigation (3)

## **III. MACJ – Investigative Criminology Specialization Area Courses: 12 Credits**

- CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology and Offender Profiling (3)
- CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime and Criminal Behavior (3)
- CRJS 516 Theories and Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (3)
- CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment (3)

#### **IV. MACJ – Comprehensive Examination OR Thesis Option**

MINIMUM CREDITS REQUIRED FOR THE MACJ – INVESTIGATIVE CRIMINOLOGY DEGREE 55

### **Degree Requirements - Master of Arts in Criminal Justice with Specialization in Victimology**

The MACJ with Specialization in Victimology curriculum consists of 55 Credits: 18 3-credit courses and one 1-credit course. Students will take ten foundation courses (28 credits), five elective courses (15 credits), and four specialization area courses (12 credits):

#### **I. MACJ – Victimology Foundation Courses: 28 Credits**

- CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory (3)
- CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory (3)
- CRJS 503 Law & Social Control (3)
- CRJS 504 Organizational Theory and Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics and Decisionmaking (3)
- CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis (3)
- CRJS 507 Statistics Lab (1)
- CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 510 Theory and Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections (3)
- CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar (3)

#### **II. Elective Courses: 15 Credits**

Choose three to five courses (9-15 credits) from the following:

- CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation and Policy (3)
- CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity and Justice (3)
- CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology and Offender Profiling (3)
- CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime and Criminal Behavior (3)
- CRJS 516 Theories and Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (3)
- CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment (3)
- CRJS 524 Crime Mapping (3)
- CRJS 525 Data and Intelligence Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 555 ATF Practicum (1)
- CRJS 556 Forensics Practicum (1)
- CRJS 557 Trial Skills Practicum (1)

CRJS 558 FBI Practicum (1)  
CRJS 591-593 Special Topics Seminar (1-3)  
CRJS 593 DEA Practicum (1)  
CRJS 593 U.S. Marshals Service Practicum (1)  
CRJS 595 Internship (3)  
CRJS 596 Independent Study (3)  
CRJS 597 Teaching Assistantship (1-3)  
CRJS 598 Research Assistantship (1-3)  
CRJS 599 Thesis (1-3)  
COUN 510 Fundamental Counseling Skills (3)  
COUN 511 Counseling Theories (3)  
COUN 513 Counseling Diverse Populations (3)  
PUBM 531 Public Budgeting (3)  
PUBM 572 Administrative Law (3)

With no more than two courses (0-6 credits) from the following joint undergraduate/graduate courses:

CRJS 522 Issues in Contemporary Law Enforcement (3)  
CRJS 523 Punishment and Social Theory (3)  
CRJS 526 Terrorism and Homeland Security (3)  
CRJS 550 The Psychopath (3)  
CRJS 560 Forensic Anthropology (3)  
CRJS 565 Crime Scene & Medico-legal Death Investigation (3)

### **III. Specialization Area Courses: 12 Credits**

CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology (3)  
CRJS 519 Violence and Victimization (3)  
CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice (3)  
CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology (3)

### **IV. MACJ – Comprehensive Examination OR Thesis Option**

**MINIMUM CREDITS REQUIRED FOR THE MACJ – VICTIMOLOGY DEGREE 55**

## **Degree Requirements - Master of Arts in Criminal Justice/Juris Doctorate**

### **Credit Requirements**

Students in the joint program are required to complete 90 semester credits for the JD degree and 55 quarter credits for the MACJ degree. In the joint degree program, students can satisfy the requirements for each degree by using a specified number of crossover credits to be chosen from a list of approved courses in each school. This allows the student, whether full-time or part-time, to complete the two degrees in a shorter period of time than if the student sought to obtain the JD

and MACJ degrees independently. Of the 90 semester credits required for the JD degree, 12 semester credits can be satisfied by 18 quarter credits chosen from a list of specified courses from the MACJ program (listed below).<sup>1</sup> Of the 55 quarter credits required for the MACJ degree, a student enrolled in the joint degree program may satisfy up to 18 of the quarter credits required for the Law concentration with 12 semester credits earned in the law school from a list of approved courses (listed below).

### **Joint MACJ/JD Degree Summary**

1. Students must be admitted to both programs under the programs' standard requirements.
2. Students may be admitted to the joint degree program before beginning any studies and may then take their first year in either program. Alternatively, students in their first year in either the School of Law or MACJ program may apply for admission to the joint degree program during the fall term of their first year at Seattle University.
3. Candidates for the joint JD/MACJ program must satisfy all of the requirements for the MACJ degree and for the JD degree. This includes either a comprehensive exam or a Master's Thesis for the MACJ.
4. During the first two semesters in law school, joint degree students may not take courses in the Criminal Justice Department.
5. Joint degree students who begin in the law school and who have completed their first year may take one course each semester in the law school so long as they are not taking more than 3 courses each quarter in their first year of the MACJ program.
6. The JD Degree for joint MACJ/JD students requires 90 semester credits, consisting of at least 78 semester credits earned in the law school and up to 12 semester credit equivalents (18 quarter credits) earned in the MACJ program. Of the 18 crossover quarter credits accepted, 9 credits will be from the list of approved elective courses and 9 credits will be from the list of approved foundation courses (including the Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar).
7. The MACJ degree for joint MACJ/JD students requires 55 quarter credits, consisting of 28 quarter credits of foundation courses, 18 quarter credits of concentration courses, and 9 quarter credits of elective courses. Up to 18 quarter credits (12 semester credits) may be earned in the School of Law to satisfy the concentration credits for the MACJ degree.

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<sup>1</sup> One quarter credit is the equivalent of .67 semester credits. So, for example, a 3 quarter credit crossover MACJ course could be used to satisfy 2 semester credits for the J.D. degree.

## **MACJ Courses Given Crossover Credit for JD Degree<sup>2</sup>**

### Foundation Courses:

- CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory (3)
- CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory (3)
- CRJS 503 Law & Social Control (3)
- CRJS 504 Organizational Theory and Analysis in Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics and Decisionmaking (3)
- CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis (3)
- CRJS 507 Statistics Lab (1)
- CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 510 Theory and Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections (3)
- CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar (3)

### Elective Courses:

- CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation and Policy (3)
- CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3)
- CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity and Justice (3)
- CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology and Offender Profiling (3)
- CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime and Criminal Behavior (3)
- CRJS 516 Theories and Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (3)
- CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment (3)
- CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology (3)
- CRJS 519 Violence and Victimization (3)
- CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice (3)
- CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology (3)

## **Law School Courses Given Crossover Credit for MACJ Degree<sup>3</sup>**

- ADVC 300 Comprehensive Pretrial Advocacy (4)
- ADVC 305 Comprehensive Trial Advocacy (4)
- ADVC 310 Youth Advocacy Clinic/Law Practice Clinic (6)
- ADVC 325 Forensics (3)
- ADMN 300 Administrative Law (3)
- ALDR 300 Dispute Resolution (3)
- CIVL 305 Federal Courts (3)
- CNLW 315 Washington State Constitutional Law Seminar (3)
- CNLW 410 Constitutional Law of Terrorism (2)
- CNLW 415 United States Supreme Court Practice Seminar (3)
- CRIM 300 Criminal Procedure Adjudicative (3)
- CRIM 305 Criminal Procedure Investigative (3)

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<sup>2</sup> All credits shown in this section are quarter credits.

<sup>3</sup> All credits shown in this section are semester credits.

CRIM 315 Federal Criminal Law (3)  
CRIM 320 Post-Conviction Relief (3)  
CRIM 325 Computer Crime and Privacy (3)  
CRIM 340 Pretrial Criminal Advocacy (3)  
CRIM 350 Sentencing/Plea Bargaining (3)  
CRIM 360 Capital Punishment Seminar (3)  
CRIM 380 International Criminal Law (3)  
CRIM 460 Capital Appeals Clinic (2)  
ENVL 395 Environmental Enforcement (3)  
EVID 301 Evidence Lab (1)  
FAML 305 Child, Family, and State (3)  
FAML 330 Domestic Violence (2)  
GOVT 315 Legislative Seminar (3)  
HLTH 400 Medical Fraud (3)  
IMMG 300 Immigration Law (3)  
IMMG 400 Immigration Law Clinic (3)  
INTL 305 International Law of Human Rights (3)  
INTL 402 International Human Rights Clinic (4)  
JURS 320 Gender and Justice Seminar (3)  
JURS 340 Law and Sexuality (3)  
JURS 360 Race and the Law (2-3)  
JURS 362 Law and the Holocaust Seminar (2)  
MENT 300 Law, Policy, and Mental Health (3)

## **8) MACJ COURSE DESCRIPTIONS**

### **CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory (3 Credits)**

Critical analysis and comprehensive overview of historical and contemporary practices, procedures, and problems in the processing of offenders through the juvenile, police, courts, and corrections agencies of the criminal justice system. Emphasis on the examination of interrelationships between the agencies. Special attention is focused on current and important issues in the various criminal justice agencies, research conducted in criminal justice, and the impact of policy on the criminal justice system.

### **CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory (3 Credits)**

Examination of classic and contemporary theoretical explanations of crime from multiple criminological perspectives including classical, biological, psychological, and sociological theories. Analysis of crime patterns and crime correlates and substantive focus on the application of such theories to criminal justice agencies, community, and society.

### **CRJS 503 Law and Social Control (3 Credits)**

Study of theory and research on the nature of law and legal institutions. Investigation into the functions and effects of informal and formal social control mechanisms, the use of law to impact social change, the relation of law to ameliorate social conflict, and an empirical investigation into the effectiveness of law.

### **CRJS 504 Organizational Theory and Analysis in Criminal Justice (3 Credits)**

Application of organizational theory to micro and macro level interactions and structures in the criminal justice system. Focus on classical, neo and post-classical models of organization and how they impact the creation or subversion of roles, norms, procedures, and goals in police, courts, and corrections. Examination of the interaction of public and private institutional cultures on resource allocation. Social psychological analysis of workplace power differentials and institutional/ actor goal and procedure conflict and deviance.

### **CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics and Decisionmaking (3 Credits)**

Exploration of ethical dilemmas faced by professionals in law enforcement, courts, and corrections. Examination of discretionary power in criminal justice agencies and different stages of the criminal justice process. Seminar discussion of/reflection on decisionmaking and ethical scenarios in criminal justice contexts.

### **CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis (3 Credits)**

Objective of course is for students to develop statistical reasoning skills and to choose appropriate quantitative techniques for analyzing research questions in criminal justice. Topics include the examination of the basic concepts and measures in statistical analysis, probability theory, statistical inference, and bivariate and multivariate analyses, correlational relationships, t-tests, ANOVA, and regression.

### **CRJS 507 Statistics Lab (1 Credit)**

Objective of course is for students to learn the techniques of performing quantitative analyses with SPSS and then apply these quantitative techniques to interpret current criminal justice research.

### **CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)**

Current methods and techniques for conducting research in criminal justice including research design, sampling, survey research, field research, and program evaluation. Students will design and execute their own research projects on a topic of current need of exploration in the criminal justice field, analyze findings, and summarize their research project in a formal written paper.

### **CRJS 510 Theory and Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections (3 Credits)**

Review and seminar discussion of key research findings in policing, courts, and corrections. Students will be required to focus on/complete a project in a specific area in criminal justice.

### **CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation and Policy (3 Credits)**

Examination of the institutional and societal influences on how policies are identified, prioritized and created; how and why policies become codified. Focus on the effect research has on policy creation and/or policy amendment. Special attention to/critical analysis of the impact of particular policies on the criminal justice system such as three strikes laws, amber alerts, mandatory domestic violence prosecution, felony voting legislation, minimum sentencing guidelines, sexually violent predator laws, determinate sentencing, etc.

### **CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)**

Logic and techniques of qualitative research design, methods, and techniques including content analysis, focus groups, case studies, interviewing, field work observation, participant observation, and ethnography in deviance, criminology, and criminal justice. Focus on ethical considerations, access challenges, data collection design and analysis, visual documentation and application of qualitative database technology.

### **CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity and Justice (3 Credits)**

Examination of roles of race and ethnicity in crime and justice. Focus on the differing experiences of racial/ethnic groups as they come into contact with the various agencies of the criminal justice system, racial disparity and discrimination in the criminal justice system, and the impact of criminal justice policy and practice on racial/ethnic minorities. Discussion of contemporary issues in race, ethnicity, and justice such as racial profiling, the impact of felony voting laws on racial minorities, and the ways in which cultural stereotypes about race/ethnicity shape policies and practices at the different stages of the criminal justice process (police, courts, corrections). Students will critically evaluate crime policy to identify meaningful solutions to increase social justice.

### **CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology and Offender Profiling (3 Credits)**

This course explores the use of profiles in criminological theory and criminal justice practice with focus on profiling violent crimes. Examination of the differences between the types of crimes and criminals, what criminal profiling is, who does it, and how is it done. It will expose profiling as a science, profession, art, or media myth, consider the ethical issues of profiles when they are used in police investigations and the prediction of dangerousness. The course is intended to provide students with a general understanding of the theory and purpose of criminal profiling and focused review of the scholarly literature on profiling. The course is not intended to teach students how to become “profilers,” but as an introduction to the theory and practice of profiling, the scientific literature on criminal profiling, and to engage students in critical discussion of the use of profiles in the criminal justice system.

### **CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime and Criminal Behavior (3 Credits)**

Examination of research on criminal behavior and crime types. Seminar discussion of the ways in which theories of criminal behavior and typology research has been applied in the criminal justice system in criminal investigation, adjudication process, correctional management and treatment, victim services, public safety, risk assessment, and prediction of dangerousness.

### **CRJS 516 Theories and Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (3 Credits)**

Study, process, and theory of investigation and crime scene processing. Focus on (1) investigation: the rhetoric and reality, (2) the methodologies for analysis of case files and investigative follow-up activities, (3) methods of developing leads from physical and circumstantial evidence, (4) the processes used in interviewing witnesses and suspects, and (5) differences in specialty investigations, and (6) assessment of the application of crime scene processing techniques and the theoretical constructs of critical thinking of inductive (analysis) and deductive (synthesis) reasoning necessary to develop and understand those actions taken by the offender at the scene of a crime.

### **CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment (3 Credits)**

Introduction to a multidisciplinary approach to crime assessment and profiling with attention to theoretical and practical contributions of forensic pathology, forensic dentistry, forensic anthropology, criminology, criminalistics, abnormal psychology, forensic psychiatry, and law. Focus on the art and science of profiling a case with an unknown offender using data sets necessary for statistical profiling, clinical information used by psychologists and psychiatrists, and various law enforcement models, such as that employed by the FBI Behavioral Sciences Unit. Examination of the various methods of operation (modus operandi) of violent offenders with attention to theories, applications, and analysis of various crimes to identify and isolate a particular offender's method of operation and signature or trademark.

### **CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology (3 Credits)**

Victimology involves the scientific study of physical, emotional, and financial harm people suffer because of criminal activities and the role of the victim in the criminal justice system. This course examines research in victimology with attention to the impact of crime on victims, measuring crime through victimization, the social and psychological harm resulting from different types of crime, the victim-offender relationship, gender issues in understanding victimization and offender-victim dynamics, victim rights movement, public perception of victims and social reaction to victimization, the role of the victim in the criminal justice process, and crime prevention and personal safety.

### **CRJS 519 Violence and Victimization (3 Credits)**

Examination of theories and research on aggression, violence, and victimization with attention to the gender correlates and dynamics of violence and victimization. Seminar discussion of the ways in which conceptions of masculinity and femininity are imbedded in notions of violence and victimization and how gender constructs, law, language, policy, practice shape the nature of violence and victimization and its criminal justice response.

### **CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice (3 Credits)**

Review of theory and research in restorative and community justice. Focus on restorative justice initiatives that provide an alternative framework for dealing with crime in which victim needs are central, offenders are held accountable, and the government is a secondary player in the process of restoring victims, offenders, and communities to a state of wholeness. Discussion of the impact of restorative justice initiatives in the criminal justice system in the United States and around the world.

### **CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology (3 Credits)**

Examination of feminist theories and research in feminism and criminology. Historical and contemporary overview of the study of gender, victimology, and criminological theory, gender issues in criminal justice, and the application of feminist theory to the study of crime and the criminal justice system. Students will critically evaluate the role of gender in victimology and criminology, the value and effectiveness of conventional policies within the criminal justice system in the context of gender disparity, misogyny, and women's oppression.

### **CRJS 522 Issues in Contemporary Law Enforcement (3 Credits)**

Seminar on current issues in contemporary law enforcement. Topics addressed in the course include: The politics of law enforcement, police brutality, the impact of administrative interventions on police discretion, and police strategies such as problem-oriented policing, "hot spot" patrols, paramilitary units, and the criminal investigative process. *This is a combined undergraduate/graduate course. Graduate students are required to complete additional graduate-level requirements and may only take two undergraduate courses (6 credits).*

### **CRJS 523 Punishment and Social Control (3 Credits)**

Exploration of the major social theories of punishment, historical and contemporary penological practices, and the death penalty and the modern execution process. Focus on society's justification for punishment as a response to crime and the function and meaning of punishment in modern society. *This is a combined undergraduate/graduate course. Graduate students are required to complete additional graduate-level requirements and may only take two undergraduate courses (6 credits).*

### **CRJS 524 Crime Mapping (3 Credits)**

Students will learn foundational skills in spatial analysis and crime mapping. Introduction to the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map and analyze crime patterns. In addition to practical work with GIS the course will address underlying spatial theories of crime as well as available data sources for exploring relationships such as Census data and other sources of socioeconomic and criminal justice related data.

### **CRJS 525 Data and Intelligence Analysis in Criminal Justice (3 Credits)**

Students will be provided with a practical introduction to intelligence analysis as it relates to criminal justice. Topics include the history and functions of intelligence in law enforcement, the primary methods of intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination, and common law enforcement databases. Students will learn about the application of criminal intelligence methods to current problems faced by Federal, State, and Local law enforcement agencies.

### **CRJS 526 Terrorism and Homeland Security (3 Credits)**

An examination of the complex concepts and issues associated with global terrorism, U.S. homeland security, and the role of law enforcement; the events leading up to the terror attacks on September 11, 2001, and those events before and after that date leading to the developing concepts and principals commonly associated with homeland security. Topics include the historical overview of U.S. and international terrorism, international and domestic terrorism issues, a framework of how the U.S. government has chosen to deal with homeland security and terrorism, the nature of executive legal decision-making regarding homeland security issues, legal considerations, natural disasters and homeland security, and the costs of securing America.

### **CRJS 550 The Psychopath (3 Credits)**

Study of psychopathy and its relevance to crime, violence, and the criminal justice system. Exploration of the origin and dynamics of psychopathy with focus on forensic assessment, prediction of dangerousness, and how scientific and popular conceptions of psychopathy shape criminal justice policy and practice. *Jointly offered as an undergraduate/graduate course. Maximum of 6 credits/two undergraduate-graduate courses permitted to fulfill MACJ elective requirements.*

### **CRJS 555 ATF Practicum (1 Credit)**

This course is facilitated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, & Explosives and provides students with an inside look at the roles and responsibilities of ATF special agents and the range of units within the agency. The course meets on two Fridays (all day).

### **CRJS 556 Forensics Practicum (1 Credit)**

This course exposes students to the interaction between the attorney and the expert witness. This is a practicum opportunity associated with the SU Law school Forensics course. Students work with/assist 3<sup>rd</sup> year law students enrolled in the SU Law school Forensics course to prepare, research, interview, depose, and engage in cross and direct examination of expert witnesses in civil and criminal cases.

### **CRJS 557 Trial Skills Practicum (1 Credit)**

This course engages students in a mock trial.

This is a practicum opportunity associated with the SU Law Clinic. Students work with law students and faculty to prepare, play a role, and present in a mock trial.

### **CRJS 558 FBI Practicum (1 Credit)**

This course is facilitated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and provides students with an inside look at the roles and responsibilities of FBI special agents and the range of units within the agency. The course meets on two Fridays (all day).

### **CRJS 560 Forensic Anthropology (3 Credits)**

Overview of skeletal biology and its application to medico-legal death investigation. Study of the human skeleton including the individual bones, the major anatomical landmarks, and the range of human variation. Focus on the human skeleton in a medico-legal context including locating covert burials, processing outdoor scenes, determination of biological profile, trauma analysis, cause and manner of death, postmortem interval and methods of positive identification. The course is not designed to make students forensic anthropologists but rather to impart an overall understanding of the discipline and an appreciation for its contributions to forensic science. *Jointly offered as an undergraduate/graduate course. Maximum of 6 credits/two undergraduate-graduate courses permitted to fulfill MACJ elective requirements.*

### **CRJS 565 Crime Scene and Medicolegal Death Investigation (3 Credits)**

In-depth look into crime scene and medicolegal death investigation. The manners, mechanisms, causes of death, and post-mortem changes, and wound interpretation are explored. The students will learn how to apply postmortem conditions to criminal investigations to confirm or refute evidence of wrongful deaths. The course will emphasize crime scene search, recognition of physical evidence, techniques and methods for collection, preservation and transmission for laboratory analysis of evidence, and the courtroom presentation of investigators actions at the crime scene. A component of this course will involve development of/participation in a mock crime scene investigation. *Jointly offered as an undergraduate/graduate course. Maximum of 6 credits/two undergraduate-graduate courses permitted to fulfill MACJ elective requirements.*

### **CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar (3 Credits)**

Seminar discussion of program course content areas including major research findings and classic readings in criminal justice. Opportunity for discussion, analysis, and reflection, and synthesis of program content areas and key readings in criminal justice required for the comprehensive examination. For those students preparing for a thesis, this course will put all the foundation course material into perspective and assist students in narrowing down a topic choice and provide them with the necessary structure to begin writing a thesis. The course will serve the needs of those students preparing for a comprehensive exam and students who are planning to write a thesis.

### **CRJS 591-593 Special Topics Seminar (1-3 Credits)**

Courses will be offered covering a range of special topics addressing specific issues or research in the criminal justice.

### **CRJS 593 DEA Practicum (1 Credit)**

This course is facilitated by the Drug Enforcement Agency and provides students with an inside look at the roles and responsibilities of DEA special agents and the range of units within the agency. The course meets on two Fridays (all day).

### **CRJS 593 U.S. Marshals Service Practicum (1 Credit)**

This course is facilitated by the U.S. Marshals Service and provides students with an inside look at the roles and responsibilities of U.S. Marshals special agents and the range of units within the agency. The course meets on two Fridays (all day).

### **CRJS 595 Internship (1-3 Credits)**

Field experience in a criminal justice agency. Students are required to complete 50 hours per credit which may include training. Internships must be approved by the agency supervisor and Internship Director. Requirements include 50 hours per credit, reflection log, agency and student self evaluation, and synthesis paper. CR/F grading mandatory.

### **CRJS 596 Independent Study (1-3 Credits)**

Directed reading or student-directed project involving some aspect of research, theory, or practice in criminal justice. Students interested in completing an independent study project must submit written proposal to the supervising faculty member. Independent study projects are approved by Department Chair on a case by case basis.

### **CRJS 597 Teaching Assistantship (1-3 Credits)**

Students may be considered for a teaching assistantship that involves assisting a faculty member with a specific course. To be considered for a teaching assistantship, the student must have completed the course at an exceptional level. The teaching assistantship, depending on the course, includes assistance with grading, one-one work with students, facilitating seminar discussions, and other course-related tasks. CR/F grading mandatory.

### **CRJS 598 Research Assistantship (1-3 Credits)**

Students may be considered for a research assistantship that involves working with faculty on a research project and/or conducting research in the community. To be considered for a research assistantship, the student must have completed CRJS 506-507-508. The research assistance may involve one or more research-related tasks including literature review, data collection, data entry, data analysis, report-writing, and presentation of findings at professional conferences. The research assistantship may be linked to the thesis option if the student is involved in extensive faculty-related research that requires preliminary work prior to/or beyond the thesis project. CR/F grading mandatory.

### **CRJS 599 Thesis (1-3 Credits)**

Students may register for the thesis after completing core MACJ courses. Students wishing to pursue this option must obtain approval from the Department chair by submitting a thesis proposal and identifying a thesis chair and committee. The thesis committee must include at least two criminal justice faculty members and one external member with expertise in an area relevant to the thesis topic. The proposal must include: (1) Importance of research to the field of criminal justice, (2) Literature Review, (3) Method. The thesis will involve conducting original research and/or theoretical analysis of a criminal justice issue that makes a unique contribution to the criminal justice literature. Students may register for 1-3 credits per quarter and must complete a total of 3 thesis credits.

## **9) INTERNSHIPS**

MACJ students may obtain 1-3 credits for work completed as part of an approved internship. Students must work 50 hours per credit, complete a reflection log, agency and student self evaluation, and synthesis paper (nature and length determined in consultation with Internship Director). Opportunities for internships and volunteer experience at the undergraduate and graduate levels include: Washington State Department of Corrections, King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention, Family & Friends of Violent Crime Victims, Municipal Court of Seattle, Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, Seattle Police Department, King County Sheriff, King County Medical Examiner's Office, Washington State Patrol, King County Prosecutor's Office, The Defenders Association, U.S. Investigations, U.S. Postal Inspection, and Federal Agencies including ATF, DEA, FBI, INS, NCIS, Secret Service, U.S. Marshals, U.S. Probation, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Students may also seek internship positions on

their own and obtain approval through the Internship Director (*See Department website for internship opportunities and internship forms*).

## **10) TEACHING AND RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS**

Students may work as a Teaching Assistant (TA) or Research Assistant (RA) for CJ Faculty for academic credit. Both positions offer students an excellent opportunity to acquire proficiencies in pedagogical and research skills. For those students who are considering entering into academic positions or doctoral programs upon graduation, working as a TA or RA is great work experience. TAs assist the graduate faculty member in teaching responsibilities for undergraduate criminal justice courses. Typical responsibilities of TAs include: acquiring recent research for the course, assistance in grading, classroom support, and perhaps the opportunity to make a mini-presentation in the course. RAs assist in the research of the graduate faculty member. Typical responsibilities of RAs include: conducting literature searches, acquiring research articles, and assistance in data collection and analysis. Students who would like to work as a TA or RA must first contact the CJ faculty member that they are interested in working with to determine the work requirements and the needs of the faculty member. Once an agreement has been reached between the student and faculty member, the student will need to see the department chair for final approval.

## **11) ATTENDING PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES**

Students should make every effort to attend professional conferences for the purposes of learning, networking, and even presenting their own research. National research conferences that attract both faculty and practitioners include the *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences*, the *American Society of Criminology*, the *American Academy of Forensic Sciences*, the *Society for the Scientific Study of Psychopathy*, *Law & Society*, *The American Psychology-Law Society*, the *American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology*, *The Society for Police and Criminal Psychology*, and other professional organizations. Students are also encouraged to attend smaller regional conferences such as the *Western Society of Criminology* and the *Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators*. Attending conferences is a great educational opportunity as students will be able to interact with faculty in the field and keep abreast of current research in criminal justice. Students are also encouraged to present their research. For those students pursuing a thesis, it is *strongly recommended* that you present an aspect of your research from your thesis at a national conference. In addition, students planning to pursue a doctoral program upon graduation are also strongly encouraged to attend and present research at a national conference.

## **12) EXPECTATIONS OF STUDENT CONDUCT**

Upon entering the MACJ program, it is expected that students will conduct themselves in a professional manner both in and outside of the classroom.

### 1) Classroom:

- Students are expected to work hard, read assigned material, and actively participate

in class discussions.

- Attendance in class for the full class time and for all class sessions is expected. Absences from class should be minimal. If you miss class sessions, the professor reserves the right to drop you from the course.
- While it is okay and sometimes a necessary part of the learning process to disagree with the professor and/or another student, verbal or physical attacks will not be tolerated and are grounds for removal from not only the course but the MACJ program.

2) Cheating:

- Academic dishonesty (e.g., working on individual assignments with others, cheating on an exam) and plagiarism (i.e., turning in another's writing as your own, failing to cite sources in your writing) is unacceptable and unethical. Students found to be engaging in academic dishonesty will be removed from the MACJ program.

3) Outside the classroom:

- When students are off-campus, they are still representing the university and criminal justice department. Thus, students are expected to be professional when in the community whether or not they are working with a criminal justice agency in a university capacity.
- Students should make every effort to attend CJ Department colloquiums.

## 13) ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Students are required to earn a C grade or better in their courses. If a student earns a grade of C- or lower, the student is required per SU policy to repeat that course. Additionally, students are required to maintain a cumulative G.P.A. of 3.0 or higher in the MACJ program in order to graduate. Students who earn less than a 3.0 cumulative G.P.A. in any given quarter will be placed on Academic Probation from the Dean's office in the College of Arts and Sciences. After being placed on academic probation, students who fail to raise their G.P.A will be dismissed from the MACJ program per SU policy.

## 14) UNIVERSITY RESOURCES

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Web Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Bookstore	823 12th Avenue	<a href="http://www.seattlebookstore.com">www.seattlebookstore.com</a>	296-5820
Career Services	Student Center Pavilion	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/student/cdc">www.seattleu.edu/student/cdc</a>	296-6080
Center for Service & Community Engagement	Student Center Pavilion	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/csce/default.aspx?id=34720">www.seattleu.edu/csce/default.aspx?id=34720</a>	296-2569
Counseling & Psychological Services	Student Center Pavilion	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/student/counsel/refer.asp">www.seattleu.edu/student/counsel/refer.asp</a>	296-6090
Financial Aid	USVC 105	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/sfs">www.seattleu.edu/sfs</a>	296-2000
Institutional Review Board	USVC 203	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/academics/irb">www.seattleu.edu/academics/irb</a>	296-6161
Learning Center	Loyola 100	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/sas">www.seattleu.edu/sas</a>	296-5740
Lemieux Library & McGoldrick Learning Commons	901 12 <sup>th</sup> Ave.	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/lemib">www.seattleu.edu/lemib</a>	296-6230
Law Library	Sullivan Hall, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor	<a href="http://www.law.seattleu.edu">www.law.seattleu.edu</a>	398-4220
Public Safety & Transportation	USB 102	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/safety">www.seattleu.edu/safety</a>	296-5990
Registrar	USB 103	<a href="http://www.seattleu.edu/registrar">www.seattleu.edu/registrar</a>	296-2000

## 15) CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FACULTY & STAFF

The Criminal Justice Department faculty consists of seven full-time faculty members who have terminal degrees (Ph.D., D.Crim) in the field of Criminal Justice/Criminology, SU faculty in departments other than criminal justice, and adjunct faculty members who have graduate degrees in criminal justice, law or related disciplines and/or are professionals in the criminal justice field.

### **Full-Time Faculty**

#### ***Collins, Peter, Ph.D.***

Assistant Professor

Office: Casey 403W

Phone: (206) 296-5480

E-Mail: [collinsp@seattleu.edu](mailto:collinsp@seattleu.edu)

Dr. Collins received his Ph.D. in criminal justice from Washington State University in 2011 with specializations in corrections, cost-benefit and evaluation research, and criminal justice organizations. His research interests include criminal rehabilitation, substance abuse issues, community corrections and criminal reentry, the intersection of criminological theory and public policy analysis, and criminology within the context of popular culture. His research has been published in *The Journal of Criminal Justice*, *The Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, *Criminal Justice Studies*, *Western Criminology Review*, *Police Quarterly*, *The Prison Journal* (forthcoming), *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (forthcoming), *Oxford University Press*, *ACJS Today*, as well as edited volumes such as *The Encyclopedia of the United States Constitution*, *The Encyclopedia of American Civil Liberties*, *The Encyclopedia of American Law and Criminal Justice* (forthcoming). He is currently working on an edited volume entitled “*Crime, Justice, and Politics in the City as seen through The Wire*,” which is scheduled for publication by *Carolina Academic Press* in 2012. He will be presenting his research titled “*Substance Abuse is a Wicked Problem: The Collaborative Capacity, Social Support & Cost-Benefit Nexus*” in September of 2011 at the *European Society of Criminology* annual conference, to be held in Vilnius, Lithuania. He is a member of the *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences*, the *American Society of Criminology*, the *European Society of Criminology*, and the *American Society for Public Administration*.

#### ***Alexander, A. Daktari, Ph.D.***

Assistant Professor

Office: Casey 331

Phone: (206) 296-2483

E-Mail: [adaktari@seattleu.edu](mailto:adaktari@seattleu.edu)

Dr. Alexander’s primary research interests include issues related to the causes and prevention of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice. His other research interests include Race, Crime and Delinquency; Strain Theory; General Strain Theory (GST); Race and GST; Social Disorganization Theory; Juvenile Justice Sentencing; Juvenile Waiver; Police and Citizen Interaction; and Prisoner Rehabilitation Programs. Dr. Alexander earned his Ph.D. in Crime, Law and Justice from The Pennsylvania State University in 2004 and joined the faculty of

Seattle University Criminal Justice Department in the Fall of 2007. Prior to arriving at Seattle University, Dr. Alexander was at The American University in Washington, D.C. Dr. Alexander presents regularly at academic conferences, such as the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

***Gunnison, Elaine, Ph.D.***

Associate Professor/Graduate Director

Office: Casey 328

Phone: (206) 296-2430

E-Mail: [gunnison@seattleu.edu](mailto:gunnison@seattleu.edu)

Faculty-staff website: <http://fac-staff.seattleu.edu/gunnison/web/>

Dr. Gunnison received her Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the University of Cincinnati in 2001 with a specialization in life course criminology, female offending, and corrections. Her research interests include understanding female offending patterns such as desistance and persistence, the applicability of criminological theory to females, understanding community corrections officers, and ex-offender reentry. Her research has been published in *Crime and Delinquency*, *Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law, and Society*, *Federal Probation*, *The Journal of Criminal Justice*, *The Journal of International and Comparative Criminal Justice*, *The Journal of Crime and Justice*, *Women and Criminal Justice*, *The Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, *The Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *The Western Criminology Review*, *Academic Exchange Quarterly*, *the Encyclopedia of Gender and Society*, *the Encyclopedia of Criminological Theory*, and *the Multimedia Encyclopedia of Women in Today's World*.

Currently, she is writing a book with Jacqueline B. Helfgott for Lynne Rienner Publishers entitled, "Success on the Street: Success on the Street: Creating Opportunities for Offender Reentry." In 2002-2004, she was the principal investigator for a grant entitled, "Persistence in Criminal Offending: An Analysis of Female Offenders" whereby she examined incarcerated females in the state of Nevada. From 2004-2005, she served as principal investigator on a study entitled, "Community Corrections Officers' Perceptions of Ex-Offender Reentry Needs and Challenges." Currently, she is serving as the principal investigator for a study entitled, "An Evaluation of a Day Reporting Center in Seattle, Washington" and "An Examination into Female and Male Work Release Offenders: Risk Factors, Needs, and Recidivism." Since 2008, she has served as a member of the Seattle Work Release Advisory Board (SWAB). She is a member of the *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences* and the *American Society of Criminology*.

***Helfgott, Jacqueline B., Ph.D.***

Professor/Chair

Office: Casey 330

Phone: (206) 296-5477

E-Mail: [jhelfgot@seattleu.edu](mailto:jhelfgot@seattleu.edu)

Course Website: <http://jhelfgott.pageout.net>

Faculty-staff Website: <http://fac-staff.seattleu.edu/jhelfgot/web/>

Dr. Helfgott is Professor and Chair of the Criminal Justice Department. She received her Ph.D. in Administration of Justice with a graduate minor in Psychology from Pennsylvania State University in 1992. Her research interests include criminal behavior, psychopathy, corrections,

offender reentry, victim impact in criminal justice decisionmaking, and restorative justice. Her work has been published in numerous journals including *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, *Federal Probation*, *Corrections Compendium*, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *Contemporary Justice Review*, *International Review of Victimology*, *International Criminal Justice Review*, *Crime Victim's Report*, *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, and the *Encyclopedia of Prisons and Correctional Facilities*. She is author of the text, *Criminal Behavior: Theories, Typologies, and Criminal Justice* published in 2008 by Sage Publications. In 1997-2000 she was principle investigator/program director for "Citizens, Victims, and Offenders Restoring Justice" (CVORJ), a prison-based encounter program Washington State Reformatory funded through grants awarded by the *Open Society Institute*, *Center on Crime Communities and Culture*. She has served as a prison program coordinator at the Washington Correctional Center for Women and the Washington State Reformatory, on the Advisory Board for the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Special Commitment Center at McNeil Island, and is on the Board of Directors for Interaction Transition (a Seattle ex-offender transition house) She is a member of the *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences*, the *American Society of Criminology*, the *Society for the Scientific Study of Psychopathy*, and the *American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology*. She has served as chair of the criminal justice department since 2003.

**Hickman, Matthew J., Ph.D.**

Assistant Professor

Office: Casey 332

Phone: (206) 296-2484

E-Mail: [hickmanm@seattleu.edu](mailto:hickmanm@seattleu.edu)

Dr. Hickman is Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Seattle University. Prior to joining the faculty at Seattle University in 2007 he spent seven years as a statistician at the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, in Washington, DC. He received his doctoral degree in criminal justice at Temple University in 2005. His general research interests are in policing, quantitative methods, and criminological theory. His work has been published in numerous journals including *Criminology*, *Criminology & Public Policy*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *Sociological Methods & Research*, *Police Quarterly*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, *Policing*, *Deviant Behavior*, and *Justice Research and Policy*. He has authored over 20 governmental reports, is coauthor of *Police Integrity and Ethics* (with Piquero & Greene) published by Wadsworth, and his work has also been published in edited volumes including the *Encyclopedia of Police Science*, *Homeland Security: Best Practices for Local Government*, *Rational Choice and Criminal Behavior: Recent Research and Future Challenges*, and *Race, Ethnicity, and Policing: New and Essential Readings*. Dr. Hickman is a member of the *American Society of Criminology*, the *Western Society of Criminology*, and the *International Association of Crime Analysts*.

**Kelliher, Michael, S.J., D.Crim.**

Associate Professor

Office: Casey 329

Phone: (206) 296-5478

E-Mail: [kelliher@seattleu.edu](mailto:kelliher@seattleu.edu)

Faculty-staff Website: <http://fac-staff.seattleu.edu/kelliher/web/>

Father Kelliher received his Doctor of Criminology degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1972 and the Backster School of Lie Detection in 1979. His research interests include the areas of Polygraph, Restorative Justice and Victimology. Governor Dan Evans appointed him a member of the Board on Law Enforcement Training 1974-1978. Governor Dixy Lee Ray appointed him to the Board on Correctional Training Standards and Education, 1980-1986. He served as Chair of the Criminal Justice Department in the 1980s through the mid-1990s. As Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice, the State of Washington gave him the “Outstanding Achievement Award for and Academic Program” in 1989. The graduating classes twice voted him the “Outstanding Faculty Award”—in 1994 and 1997. His work has been published in *Issues in Criminology*, the *Washington Law Enforcement Journal*, and *Theological Studies*. He has served on the board of directors for the Northwest Institute for Restorative Justice and is a member of the *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences*, the *American Society of Criminology*, the *American Polygraph Association*, and the *American Correctional Association*.

**Rice, Stephen K., Ph.D.**

Assistant Professor/Internship Director

Office: Casey 327

Phone: (206) 296-2338

E-Mail: [ricest@seattleu.edu](mailto:ricest@seattleu.edu)

Dr. Rice is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Seattle University. Prior to joining Seattle University in 2008, he was an Assistant Professor at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice and a member of the Ph.D. faculty in Criminal Justice for the City University of New York (CUNY). He received his doctoral degree in sociology (criminology specialization) from the University of Florida in 2006. His research interests include criminological theory, procedural and restorative justice, emotions and crime, and regulation, compliance, and defiance in policing, courts, and corrections. He has published in journals to include *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance*, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, and *Policing*. He is lead editor of *Race, Ethnicity and Policing: New and Essential Readings* published by New York University Press in 2010. In 2008, as principal investigator, Dr. Rice was awarded a \$290,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to integrate education and research in training the next generation of homeland security experts and scholars. In 2011, he received a Seattle University College of Arts & Sciences Summer Faculty Fellowship. He is a member of the *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences* and the *American Society of Criminology*.

**King-Stargel, Trisha, Ed.D.**

Instructor

Office: Casey 331

Phone: (206) 296-5480

E-Mail: [kingst@seattleu.edu](mailto:kingst@seattleu.edu)

Dr. King-Stargel grew up in Honolulu, HI, and became one of the Honolulu Police Department's first female police officers. She finished the second half of her 25-year police career working for the Kent (WA) Police Department. Trisha earned a doctorate in Educational Leader with focus on police training from Seattle University. She has been an adjunct instructor for the Department of Criminal Justice at Seattle University since 2003. Trisha serves on the Citizen Review Panel for the Tacoma Police Department, and is a hearing panelist for the Decertification Hearing Board of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission. Her research looks at training methodology used at police training academies, community and police officer responses to officer line of duty deaths, and organizational issues focused on formal codes of practice and their use in decision making by patrol officers. She was the primary evaluator on a federal grant investigating recidivism rates for jail inmates who receive GED classes while incarcerated. Trisha also was primary investigator on a study titled, "The Perceived Value of Problem-Based Learning at a Police Academy." Her current research involves the rate of citizen complaints after a police line-of-duty-death, and to what degree police patrol officers use the formal code of practice in their daily decision-making.

***MacKrell, L. Devin***

Graduate Administrative Assistant

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E-Mail: [mackrell@seattleu.edu](mailto:mackrell@seattleu.edu)

L. Devin MacKrell is the Administrative Assistant for the Graduate Program and Special Projects in the Department of Criminal Justice at Seattle University. She has a BA in English and Comparative Literature Studies from Occidental College and comes to SU after several years spent working in Seattle law offices. Devin joined the Department of Criminal Justice in 2008.

***Reynolds, Kate***

Criminal Justice Department Administrative Assistant

Office: Casey 5 East

Phone (206) 296-5480

E-Mail: [reynoldk@seattleu.edu](mailto:reynoldk@seattleu.edu)

Kate Reynolds is Administrative Assistant in the Department of Criminal Justice at Seattle University. She has a BA in Computer Science and a BA in History. She has worked at Seattle University for 26 years and in A&S for 21 years.

**Part-Time Adjunct Faculty and SU Faculty in other Departments**

*Note:* The list of faculty members below includes CJ Dept part-time faculty members who teach in the undergraduate program, graduate program, or both. Most of the CJ Department adjunct faculty teach in the undergraduate program, but some teach graduate foundation courses, regularly offered joint grad/undergrad elective courses, or graduate special topics courses. If you

see an adjunct faculty member on the list from whom you have not had the opportunity to take a course, but would like to meet to discuss a thesis, undergraduate teaching assistantship, or research project, contact the Graduate Director or email faculty member directly. All adjunct faculty member email addresses are available on the department website:

<http://www.seattleu.edu/artsci/criminal/directory.aspx>

**Bonner, Fred, J.D.**

*Judge, Seattle Municipal Court*

**Conley, Darlene, Ph.D.**

*Criminologist/ ethnographer; Specialty in race, ethnicity, and crime, drugs/alcohol and crime.*

**Correa, Fanny, M.S.W.**

*Director, Victim Services Families and Friends of Violent Crime Victims and Director, Virginia Mason Separation and Loss.*

**Gleason, Tag, J.D., M.A.**

*Captain, Seattle Police Department, Office of Professional Accountability*

**Gleason, Virginia, J.D.**

*Senior Human Resource Manager, King County Sheriff*

**Hawe, Joe, M.S.**

*U.S. Marshals Service*

**Himick, Bev, Ph.D.**

*Supervising Forensic Scientist, DNA Unit/Crime Scene Response Team, Washington State Patrol Crime Lab and formerly forensic scientist for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

**King-Stargel, Trisha, Ed.D.**

*Retired law enforcement officer/detective with the Honolulu and Kent Police Departments.*

**Larm, Douglas, M.S.**

*Criminal Intelligence Section, Seattle Police Department*

**Niebusch, Rich, M.A., A.B.D**

*Planning and Research Deputy; Recruiting Officer, Snohomish County Sheriff*

**O'Brien, Al, M.A.**

*Representative, 1<sup>st</sup> Legislative District, Washington State House of Representatives, Seattle Police Sergeant (Retired).*

**Pevey, Mac, M.A.**

*Washington State Department of Corrections Supervisor, Federal Way Field Office.*

**Reed, Edward, Ph.D.**

*Assistant Professor, Seattle University Matteo Ricci College, specialty in race, ethnicity, and crime and community policing.*

**Richards, Henry, Ph.D.**

*Superintendent, Special Commitment Center/Forensic Psychologist, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services*

**Shields, Wallace, M.A.**

*Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service*

**Stampfl, Brian, Det. (Co-Instructor)**

*Detective, Seattle Police Department CSI Unit*

**Taylor, Kathy, Ph.D.**

*Forensic Anthropologist*

**Williams, Mike, M.A.**

*Associate Superintendent Monroe Correctional Complex (Retired), Washington State Department of Corrections; Community Corrections Officer, Lynwood Field Office.*

**Zeff, Riva, M.S.W.**

*Clinical Director, Seattle University Social Work Program. Lead Juvenile Probation Counselor (Retired), King County Superior Court Juvenile Probation.*

## **16) CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

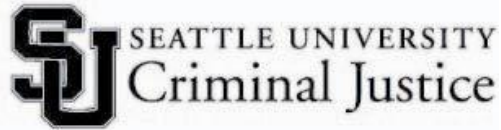
Our department is fortunate to have a large advisory committee consisting of key professionals from local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies (*See Appendix C*). Advisory committee members serve the department by providing ideas for curricular and program development, assisting in developing internship and practicum opportunities, coordinating tours of local criminal justice agencies and facilities, serving as guest speakers in classes and/or as instructors for elective and specialization course offerings. In some cases, advisory committee members may be willing to serve as external members on thesis committees and/or in other capacity to assist MACJ students. If you are interested in connecting with an advisory committee member, contact the Graduate Director.

### **APPENDIX A: 2-Year Course Schedule for 2011-2013**

### **APPENDIX B: MACJ Comprehensive Exam Reading List**

### **APPENDIX C: Seattle University Criminal Justice Department Advisory Committee**

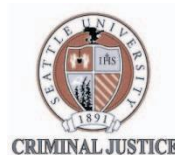
## APPENDIX A: 2-Year Course Schedule for 2011-2013



### 2011-2013 Course Schedule for Graduate Program\*

#### 2011-2012 GRADUATE PROGRAM

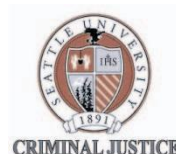
FALL QUARTER	WINTER QUARTER	SPRING QUARTER	SUMMER QUARTER
<p><b>CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory</b> (Helfgott) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory</b> (Gunnison) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation &amp; Policy</b> (O'Brien) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity, &amp; Justice</b> (Alexander) TH 6:00-9:00PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology &amp; Offender Profiling</b> (Niebusch) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 519 Violence &amp; Victimization</b> (Correa) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 523 Punishment &amp; Social Theory**</b> (Rice) MW 3:40-5:45 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 524 Crime Mapping</b> (Hickman) T 6:00-9:00PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 555 ATF Practicum</b> (ATF Representatives) F 9:00-5:00PM (2 sessions only -- Oct 28 and Nov 4)</p> <p><b>CRJS 557/ Trial Skills Practicum</b></p> <p><b>CRJS 591/ Intelligence and Criminal Justice Operations</b> (Shields) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 592 Behavioral Evidence Analysis Practicum</b> (Brent Turvey)(2 sessions only -- Sept 19 and 20)</p> <p><b>CRJS 597/ Teaching Assistantship</b> (Available All Quarters)</p>	<p><b>CRJS 503 Law &amp; Social Control</b> (Collins) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis</b> (Hickman) TH 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 507 Statistics Lab</b> (Hickman) TH 9:00-10:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology &amp; Criminal Justice</b> (Rice) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 516 Theories &amp; Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation</b> (King-Stargel) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology</b> (King-Stargel) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 522 Issues in Contemporary Law** Enforcement</b> (Gleason/Gleason) T 6:00-9:00PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 550/The Psychopath **</b> (Helfgott) TTH 3:45-5:50PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 560/ Forensic Anthropology (Tentative)**</b> (Taylor) TTH 1:30-3:35PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 556/Forensics Practicum</b></p> <p><b>CRJS 557/ Trial Skills Practicum</b></p> <p><b>CRJS 558/FBI Practicum</b> (FBI Representatives) F 9:00-5:00PM (2 sessions only -- Jan 20 and Jan 27)</p> <p><b>CRJS 595/ Internship</b> (Available All Quarters)</p>	<p><b>CRJS 504 Organizational Theory &amp; Analysis in Criminal Justice</b> (Rice) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods</b> (Hickman) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 510 Theories &amp; Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections</b> (Alexander) TH 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment</b> (Niebusch) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice</b> (Kelliher) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 565 Crime Scene &amp; Medicolegal Death Investigation**</b> (Taylor/Stampfl) MW 3:40-5:45 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 591 Terrorism &amp; Homeland Security**</b> (Shields) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 593 Special Topics</b> (Staff) M 6:00-9:00PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 593/DEA Practicum</b> (DEA Representatives) F 9:00-5:00PM (2 sessions only -- April 20 and April 27)</p> <p><b>CRJS 598/ Research Assistantship</b> (Available All Quarters)</p> <p><b>CRJS 599/ Thesis</b> (Available All Quarters)</p>	<p><b>CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics &amp; Decisionmaking</b> (Hickman) TTH 6:00-9:30 PM 1P<sup>st</sup>P 4 Week Session</p> <p><b>CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime &amp; Criminal Behavior</b> (Helfgott) SAT 10:00-5:00PM Intersession</p> <p><b>CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology</b> (Correa) TTH 6:00-9:30 PM 2P<sup>nd</sup>P 4 Week Session</p> <p><b>CRJS 525 Data and Intelligence Analysis in Criminal Justice</b> (Larm) MW 6:00-9:30 PM 2P<sup>nd</sup>P 4 Week Session</p> <p><b>CRJS 550/The Psychopath (Tentative) **</b> (Helfgott) SAT 10:00-5:00PM (July 7, 14, 21, 28)</p> <p><b>CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar</b> (Gunnison) MW 6:00-9:30 PM 1P<sup>st</sup>P 4 week Session</p> <p><b>CRJS 592 Murder Movies &amp; Copycat Crime</b> (Helfgott) Intersession/ TTH 10:00AM-3:15PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 592 Special Topics Seminar (Tentative)</b> (Staff) MW 6:00-9:30 PM Intersession</p> <p><b>CRJS 593/US Marshals Service Practicum (US Marshals Representatives) (E)</b> F 9:00-5:00PM (2 sessions only -- July xx/xx)</p>



## 2012-2013 GRADUATE PROGRAM

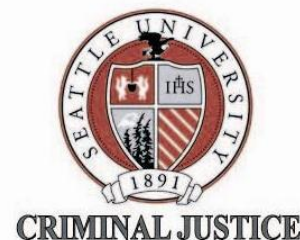
FALL QUARTER	WINTER QUARTER	SPRING QUARTER	SUMMER QUARTER
<p><b>CRJS 501 Criminal Justice Theory</b> (Helfgott) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 502 Advanced Criminological Theory</b> (Gunnison) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 511 Criminal Justice Legislation &amp; Policy</b> (O'Brien) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 513 Race, Ethnicity, &amp; Justice</b> (Alexander) TH 6:00-9:00PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 514 Investigative Criminology &amp; Offender Profiling</b> (Niebusch) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 519 Violence &amp; Victimization</b> (Correa) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 523 Punishment &amp; Social Theory**</b> (Rice) MW 3:40-5:45 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 524 Crime Mapping</b> (Hickman) T 6:00-9:00PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 560/ Forensic Anthropology</b> <i>(Tentative)**</i> (Taylor) TTH 1:30-3:35PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 555 ATF Practicum</b> (ATF Representatives) F 9:00-5:00PM (2 sessions only -- Oct 26 and Nov 2)</p> <p><b>CRJS 557/ Trial Skills Practicum</b></p> <p><b>CRJS 591/ Intelligence and Criminal Justice Operations</b> (Staff) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 597/ Teaching Assistantship</b> (Available All Quarters)</p>	<p><b>CRJS 503 Law &amp; Social Control</b> (Collins) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 506 Statistical Analysis</b> (Hickman) TH 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 507 Statistics Lab</b> (Hickman) TH 9:00-10:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 512 Qualitative Research Methods in Criminology &amp; Criminal Justice</b> (Rice) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 516 Theories &amp; Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation</b> (Staff) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 521 Feminist Criminology</b> (Gunnison) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 522 Issues in Contemporary Law** Enforcement</b> (Gleason) T 6:00-9:00PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 550/The Psychopath **</b> (Helfgott) TTH 3:45-5:50PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 556/Forensics Practicum</b></p> <p><b>CRJS 557/ Trial Skills Practicum</b></p> <p><b>CRJS 558/FBI Practicum</b> (FBI Representatives) F 9:00-5:00PM (2 sessions only -- Jan 18 and Jan 25)</p> <p><b>CRJS 595/ Internship</b> (Available All Quarters)</p>	<p><b>CRJS 504 Organizational Theory &amp; Analysis in Criminal Justice</b> (Rice) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 508 Advanced Research Methods</b> (Hickman) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 510 Theories &amp; Research in Policing, Courts, Corrections</b> (Alexander) TH 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 517 Advanced Crime Assessment</b> (Niebusch) M 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 520 Restorative/Community Justice</b> (Staff) T 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 465/Crime Scene &amp; Medico-legal Death Investigation</b> (Tentative) (Taylor/Stampfl) (E) MW 3:40-5:45PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 591 Terrorism &amp; Homeland Security**</b> (Shields) W 6:00-9:00 PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 593 Special Topics</b> (Staff) M 6:00-9:00PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 593/DEA Practicum</b> (DEA Representatives) F 9:00-5:00PM (2 sessions only – April 19 and April 26)</p> <p><b>CRJS 598/ Research Assistantship</b> (Available All Quarters)</p> <p><b>CRJS 599/ Thesis</b> (Available All Quarters)</p>	<p><b>CRJS 505 Criminal Justice Ethics &amp; Decisionmaking</b> (Hickman) TTH 6:00-9:30 PM 1<sup>st</sup>. 4 Week Session</p> <p><b>CRJS 515 Typologies of Crime &amp; Criminal Behavior</b> (Helfgott) SAT 10:00-5:00PM Intersession</p> <p><b>CRJS 518 Contemporary Issues in Victimology</b> (Correa) TTH 6:00-9:30 PM 2<sup>nd</sup>. 4 Week Session</p> <p><b>CRJS 525 Data and Intelligence Analysis in Criminal Justice</b> (Larm) MW 6:00-9:30 PM 2<sup>nd</sup>. 4 Week Session</p> <p><b>CRJS 550/The Psychopath</b> (Tentative) ** (Helfgott) SAT 10:00-5:00PM (July 6,13, 20, 27)</p> <p><b>CRJS 590 Criminal Justice Capstone Seminar</b> (Gunnison) MW 6:00-9:30 PM 1<sup>st</sup>. 4 week Session</p> <p><b>CRJS 592 Murder Movies &amp; Copycat Crime</b> (Helfgott) Intersession/ TTH 10:00AM-3:15PM</p> <p><b>CRJS 592 Special Topics Seminar</b> (Tentative) (Staff) MW 6:00-9:30 PM Intersession</p> <p><b>CRJS 593/US Marshals Service Practicum</b> (US Marshals Representatives) (E) F 9:00-5:00PM (2 sessions only – July xx/xx)</p>

\*\*Undergraduate/Graduate cross-listed course



## **APPENDIX B: MACJ Comprehensive Reading List**

### *Seattle University Master of Arts in Criminal Justice* **Comprehensive Reading List**



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The comprehensive reading list is organized in sections corresponding to the Master of Criminal Justice foundation courses. The books, articles, research reports, and cases in each section include required texts for the MACJ foundation courses as well as additional classic and contemporary works, key cases, and critical research in criminal justice. The readings reflect key content areas in the field of criminal justice to provide a broad overview of the history, theory, and research in criminal justice. Many of the readings overlap course content areas but are listed under the section/course of primary relevance. This list is by no means exhaustive in terms of coverage of important works in the discipline of criminal justice and does not include readings assigned in the concentration and elective courses as well as many classic and contemporary works. Students are encouraged to read beyond the works listed and to become familiar with recent research in major academic journals in criminal justice such as *Justice Quarterly*, *Criminology*, *Law & Society*, *The International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, and others. The comprehensive exam is offered during Fall and Spring quarters (see MACJ Program Handbook for more detail). Students are eligible to take the exam upon completion of the MACJ foundation courses and comprehensive readings. It is required that students take the Criminal Justice Capstone Course *prior* to taking the exam. Students intending to take the exam must complete the Comprehensive Exam Sign-Up Sheet and submit it to the Graduate Administrative Assistant *preferably* by last day of the quarter prior to the quarter the exam will be administered.

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### **HISTORY, THEORY, AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

#### **Books:**

- Cole, G. F., Gertz, M. G., & Bungler, A. (2004). *The criminal justice system: Politics and policies*. Wadsworth.
- Currie, E. (1998). *Crime and Punishment in America*. Owl Books.
- Garland, D. (2002). *The culture of control: Crime and social order in contemporary society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Harcourt, B. E. (2007) *Against prediction: Profiling, policing, and punishing in the actuarial age*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- Jenkins, P. (1998). *Moral panic: Changing concepts of the child molester in modern America*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

- Junkin, T. (2004). *Bloodsworth: The true story of the first death row inmate exonerated by DNA*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books.
- Kraska, P.B. (2004). *Theorizing criminal justice*. Long Grove, IL: Waveland Press.
- Mauer, M. (2006). *Race to incarcerate*. New York: The New Press.
- Reiman, J. (2003) *The rich get richer and the poor get prison*. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
- Roth, M. P. (2005). *Crime and punishment: A history of the criminal justice system*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Tonry, M. (2004). *Thinking about crime: Sense and sensibility in American penal culture*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sheldon, R.G. (2001). *Controlling the dangerous classes: A critical introduction to the history of criminal justice*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Walker, S., Spohn, C. & DeLone, M. (2003) *The Color of Justice*. Bemont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Wilson, J. Q. (1985) *Thinking about crime*. New York: Vintage
- Zimring, F. E., Hawkins, G., & Kamin, S. (2001). *Punishment and democracy: Three strikes and you're out in California*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

## **Journal Articles and Reports:**

### ***CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION***

- Adler, F. (1995). Who are we? *ACJS Today*, 14(1), 1-21.
- Carlan, P. E. (1999). Occupational outcomes of criminal justice graduates: Is the Master's degree a wise investment? *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 10(1), 40—53.
- Clear, C. (2001). Has academic criminal justice come of age? *Justice Quarterly*, 18(4), 709-726.
- Cullen, F. (1995). Fighting back: Criminal justice as an academic discipline. *ACJS Today* 13(4), 1-3.
- Geis, G. (1990). Crime and criminal justice: Where have we been, where are we going?" *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 6(4),254-263.
- Finckenaue, J. O. (2005). The quest for quality in criminal justice education." *Justice Quarterly*, 22(4), 413-426.
- Hale, D. (1998). Criminal justice education: Traditions in transition. *Justice Quarterly*, 15(3), 385-394.
- Johnston, C. W., & Cheurprakobkit, S. (2002). Educating our police: Perceptions of police administrators regarding the utility of a college education, police academy training and preferences in courses for officers *International Journal of Police Science and Management*, 4(3), 182-197.
- Southerland, M. D. (2002). Criminal justice curricula in the United States: A decade of change. *Justice Quarterly*, 19(4), 589-601.

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE THEORY**

- Bernard, T. & Engel, R. (2001). Conceptualizing criminal justice theory. *Justice Quarterly* 18(1), 1-30.
- Hagan, (1989). Why is there so little criminal justice theory? *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 26, 116-135.
- Kraska, P. B. (2004). Theorizing criminal justice phenomena: A call for developing infrastructure. *ACJS Today*, 29(2), 6-8.

## **CONTEMPORARY ISSUES**

- Clark, J., Austin, J., & Henry, A. (1997). *“Three strikes and you’re out”: A review of state legislation*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.
- Huff, R. C. (2002). Wrongful conviction and public policy: The American Society of Criminology 2001 Presidential Address. *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 40(1), 1-18.
- Kovandzic, T. V., Sloan, J. J., & Vieraitis, L. M. (2004). Striking out as crime reduction policy: The impact of 'three strikes' laws on crime rates in U.S. cities. *Justice Quarterly*, 21(2), 207-239.
- Lieb, R. (2000). Social policy and sexual offenders: Contrasting United States' and European policies. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 8, 423-440.
- Milloy, C. (2003). Six year follow-up of released sex offenders recommended for commitment under Washington's Sexually Violent Predator Law, where no Petition was filed. Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.
- Presser, L. & Gunnison, E. (1999). Strange bedfellows: is sex offender notification a form of community justice? *Crime & Delinquency*, 45(3), 299-315.
- Schram, D. D. & Milloy, C. D. (1995). *Community notification: A study of offender characteristics and recidivism*. Research Report. Olympia, Washington: Washington State Institute for Public Policy [Available: <http://www.wa.gov/wsipp/crime/pdf/chrec.pdf>].
- Sherman, L. W., Gottfredson, D., Mackenzie, D., Eck, J., Reuter, P., & Bushway, S. (1997). *Preventing crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising*. Report to the U.S. Congress. WA D.C.: U.S. National Institute of Justice - Office of Justice Programs. [Available: <http://cjscentral.com/sherman/sherman.htm>].
- Stolzenberg, L. & D'Alessio, S. J. (1997). Three strikes and you're out: the impact of California's new mandatory sentencing law on serious crime rates. *Crime & Delinquency*, 43(4), 457-469.
- Sutherland, E. (1950). The sexual psychopath laws. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 40.
- Van Voorhis, P., Cullen, F.T., & Applegate, B. (1995). Evaluating interventions with violent offenders: A guide for practitioners and policymakers. *Federal Probation*, 59, 17-27.
- Vollum, S., Longmire, D. R., & Biffington-Vollum, J. 2004. Confidence in the death penalty and support for its use: exploring the value-expressive dimension of death penalty attitudes. *Justice Quarterly*, 21(3), 521-546.
- Washington State Institute for Public Policy (December, 2003). Washington's Offender accountability Act: An analysis of the Department of Corrections' risk assessment. Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Washington State Institute for Public Policy (January, 2006). Evidence-based adult correctional programs: What works and what does not. Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Washington State Institute for Public Policy (February, 2006). Sex offender sentencing in Washington State: Predicting recidivism based on the LSI-R. Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Zgoba, K .M. (2004). Spin doctors and moral crusaders: The moral panic behind child safety legislation. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 17(4), 385-404.

## **ADVANCED CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY**

### **Books:**

Akers, R. L. & Sellers, C. S. (2006). *Criminological theories: Introduction, evaluation, and application*. New York: Roxbury Publishing.

Andrews, D. A. & Bonta, J. (2003). *The psychology of criminal conduct*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing.

Cleckley H. (1976). *The mask of sanity*. Saint Louis, MO: Mosby, 1976.

Eysenck, H. J. (1977). *Crime and personality*. London: Paladin.

Fishbein, D. (2001). *Biobehavioral perspectives in criminology*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Felson, M. (2002). *Crime and everyday life*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Goffman, E. (1963, 1986, reissue). *Stigma: Notes on the management of spoiled identity*. Touchstone Press.

Hare, R. D. (1993). *Without conscience: The disturbing world of psychopaths among us*. New York: Pocket Books.

Naffine, N. (1996). *Feminism and criminology*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Raine, A (1993) *The psychopathology of crime*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Samenow, S. E. (1984). *Inside the criminal mind*. New York: Times Books.

Wilson, J. Q., & Herrnstein, R. J. (1985). *Crime and human nature*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Wolfgang, M. E., & Ferracuti, F. (1982). *The subculture of violence: Toward an integrated theory in criminology*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

### **Journal Articles and Reports:**

#### ***SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY***

Bursik, R. J. (1988). Social disorganization theories of crime and delinquency. *Criminology*, 26, 519-551.

Sampson, R. J., & Groves, W. B. (1989). Community structure and crime: Testing social-disorganization theory. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94, 774-802.

Sampson, R. J., Raudenbush, S. W., & Felton, E. (1997). Neighborhood and violent crime: A multilevel study of collective efficacy. *Science*, 277, 916-924.

#### ***DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION/SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY***

Akers, R. L., Krohn, M. D., Lanza-Kaduce, L., & Radosevich, M. (1979). Social learning and deviant behavior: A specific test of a general theory. *American Sociological Review*, 44, 636-655.

Alarid, L. F., Burton, V. S., & Cullen, F. T. (2000). Gender and crime among felony offenders: Assessing the generality of social control and differential association theories. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 37, 171-199.

Matsueda, R. L. (1988). The current state of differential association theory. *Crime and Delinquency*, 34, 277-306.

Warr, M. (1993). Age, peers, and delinquency. *Criminology*, 31, 17-40

#### ***ANOMIE/INSTITUTIONAL ANOMIE THEORY***

Currie, E. (1997). Market, crime, and community: Toward a mid-range theory of post-industrial violence. *Theoretical Criminology*, 1, 147-172.

Chamlin, M. B., & Cochran, J. K. (1995). Assessing Messner and Rosenfeld's institutional anomie theory: A partial test. *Criminology*, 33, 411-429.

Merton, R. K. (1938). Social structure and anomie. *American Sociological Review*, 3, 672-682.

#### ***CONFLICT THEORY***

Blau, J., & Blau, P. (1982). The cost of inequality: Metropolitan structure and violent crime. *American Sociological Review*, 47, 114-129.

Liska, A. E., & Chamlin, M. B. (1984). Social structure and crime control among macro-social units. *American Journal of Sociology*, 90, 383-395.

Sampson, R. J., & Wilson, J. W. (1995). Toward a theory of race, crime, and urban inequality. Pp. 37-54 in J. Hagan & R. D. Peterson (eds.), *Crime and inequality*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

#### ***ROUTINE ACTIVITY THEORY***

Cohen, L. E., & Felson, M. (1979). Social change and crime rate trends: A routine activities approach. *American Sociological Review*, 44, 588-608.

Lynch, J. P., & Cantor, D. (1992). Ecological and behavioral influences on property victimization at home. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 29, 335-362.

Sherman, L. W., Gartin, P., & Buerger, M. D. (1989). Hot spots of predatory crime: Routine activities and criminology of place. *Criminology*, 27, 27-56.

#### ***STRAIN THEORY***

Agnew, R. S. (1985). A revised strain theory of delinquency: A longitudinal test. *Social Forces*, 64, 151-167.

Agnew, R. S. (1992). Foundation for a general strain theory of crime and delinquency. *Criminology*, 30, 47-87.

Agnew, R. S., & White, H. R. (1992). An empirical test of general strain theory. *Criminology*, 30, 475-499.

Broidy, L., & Agnew, R. (1997). Gender and crime: A general strain theory perspective. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 275-306.

Mazerolle, P. (1998). Gender, general strain, and delinquency: An empirical examination. *Justice Quarterly*, 15, 65-91.

### **CONTROL THEORIES**

Arneklev, B. J., Grasmick, H. G., Tittle, C. R., & Bursik, R. J. (1993). Low self-control and imprudent behavior. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 9, 225-247.

Burton, V. S., Cullen, F. T., Evans, T. D., Alarid, L. F., & Dunaway, R. G. (1998). Gender, self-control, and crime. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 35, 123-147.

Grasmick, H. G., Tittle, C. R., Bursik, R. J., & Arneklev, B. J. (1993). Testing the core empirical implications of Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 30, 5-29.

Horney, J. D., Osgood, D. W., & Marshall, I. H. (1995). Criminal careers in the short-term: Intra-individual variability in crime and its relation to local life circumstances. *American Sociological Review* 60, 655-673.

LaGrange, C. T., & Silverman, R. E. (1999). Low self-control and opportunity: Testing the general theory of crime as an explanation for gender differences in delinquency. *Criminology*, 37, 41-72.

Pratt, T. C., & Cullen, F. T. (2000). The empirical status of Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime: A meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 38, 931-964.

Sykes, G. M., & Matza, D. (1957). Techniques of neutralization. *American Sociological Review*, 22, 664-670.

### **LABELING THEORY**

Hay, C. (2001). An exploratory test of Braithwaite's reintegrative shaming theory. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 38, 132-153.

Matsueda, R. L. (1992). Reflected appraisals, parental labeling, and delinquency: Specifying a symbolic interactionist theory. *American Journal of Sociology*, 6, 1577-1611.

Ward, D. A., & Tittle, B. J. (1993). Deterrence or labeling: The effects of informal sanctions. *Deviant Behavior*, 14, 43-64.

### **DETERRENCE/RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY**

Chamlin, M. B. (1991). A longitudinal analysis of the arrest-crime relationship: A further examination of the tipping effect. *Justice Quarterly*, 8, 187-199.

Chamlin, M. B. (1992). Time Aggregation and time lag in macro-level deterrence research. *Criminology*, 30, 377-395.

Grasmick, H. G., & Bursik, R. J. (1990). Conscience, significant others, and rational choice: Extending the deterrence model. *Law and Society Review*, 24, 837-861.

### **FEMINIST THEORY**

Chesney-Lind, M. (1989). Girls, crime, and women's place: Toward a feminist model of female delinquency. *Crime and Delinquency*, 35, 5-29.

Simpson, S. S. (1991). Caste, class, and violent crime: Explaining difference in female offending. *Criminology*, 29, 115-135.

Simpson, S. (1989) Feminist theory: Crime and justice. *Criminology* 27, 605-632.

### **BEHAVIORAL THEORY**

Larzelere, R., & Patterson, G. (1990). Parental management: Mediator of the effect of socioeconomic status on early delinquency. *Criminology*, 28, 301-323.

Warr, M., & Stafford, M. (1991). The influence of delinquent peers: What they think or what they do? *Criminology*, 29, 851-865.

### **PERSONALITY THEORY**

Andrews, D., & Wormith, J. (1989). Personality and crime: Knowledge destruction and construction in criminology. *Justice Quarterly*, 6, 289-311.

Caspi, A., Moffitt, T., Silva, P., Stouthamer-Loeber, M., Krueger, R., & Schmutte, P. (1994). Are some people crime prone? Replications of the personality-crime relationship across countries, genders, races, and methods. *Criminology*, 32, 163-195.

Eysenck, H. J. (1996). Personality and crime: Where do we stand? *Psychology, Crime, and Law*, 2, 143-152.

Farrington, D. (1991). Antisocial personality from childhood to adulthood. *The Psychologist*, 4, 389-394.

Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., & Quinsey, V. L. (1993). Psychopathy as a taxon: Evidence that psychopaths are a discrete class. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 62, 387-397.

Kohlberg, L. (1976). Moral stages and moralization: the cognitive-developmental approach. In T. Lickona, (ed.), *Moral development and behavior*. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Lynam, D. R. & Derefinko, K. J. (2006). Psychopathy and personality. In Patrick, C.J. (Ed.), *Handbook of psychopathy*. New York: Guilford Press, 133-155.

### **BIOLOGY/HEREDITY THEORY**

Dalgaard, O., & Kringlen, E. (1976). A Norwegian twin study of criminality. *British Journal of Criminology*, 16, 213-233.

Fishbein, D. (1990). Biological perspectives on criminology. *Criminology*, 28, 27-72.

Mednick, S., Gabrielli, W., & Hutchings, B. (1984). Genetic influences in criminal convictions: Evidence from an adoption cohort. *Science*, 224, 891-894.

Moffitt, T., Lyman, D., & Silva, P. (1994). Neuropsychological tests predicting persistent male delinquency. *Criminology*, 32, 277-300.

### **DEVELOPMENTAL/LIFE-COURSE THEORY**

Blumstein, A., Cohen, J., & Farrington, D. P. (1988). Criminal career research: Its value for criminology. *Criminology*, 26, 1-35.

- Hare, R. D., McPherson, L. M., & Forth, A. E. (1988). Male psychopaths and their criminal careers. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 56*(5), 710-714.
- Laub, J. H., & Lauritsen, J. L. (1993). Violent criminal behavior over the life course: A review of the longitudinal and comparative research. *Violence and Victims, 8*, 1-21.
- Laub, J. H., & Sampson, R. J. (1993). Turning points in the life-course: Why change matters to the study of crime. *Criminology, 31*, 301-325.
- Loeber, R., & Stouthamer-Loeber, M. (1996). The development of offending. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 23*, 12-24.
- Loeber, R., Tremblay, R. E., Gagnon, C., & Charlebois, P. (1989). Continuity and desistance in disruptive boys' early fighting at school. *Developmental Psychopathology, 1*, 39-50.
- Moffitt, T. E. (1993). Adolescent-limited and life course persistent antisocial behavior: A developmental taxonomy. *Psychological Review, 100*, 674-701.
- Moffitt, T. E., Lyman, D. R., & Silva, P. A. (1994). Neuropsychological tests predicting persistent male delinquency. *Criminology, 32*, 277-300.
- Piquero, A. R., Brame, R., & Mazerolle, P. (2002). Crime in emerging adulthood. *Criminology, 40* (1), 137-170.
- Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (1990). Crime and deviance over the life course: The salience of adult social bonds. *American Sociological Review, 55*, 609-627.
- Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (1992). Crime and deviance in the life course. *Annual Review of Sociology, 18*, 63-84.
- Simons, R. L., Wu, C., Conger, R. S., & Lorenz, F. O. (1994). Two routes to delinquency: Differences between early and late starters in the impact of parenting and deviant peers. *Criminology, 32*, 247-276.
- Warr, M. (1998). Life-course transitions and desistance from crime. *Criminology, 36*, 183-216.

## LAW & SOCIAL CONTROL

### Books:

- Bandes, S. (Ed.). *The passions of law*. New York: New York University Press.
- Black, D. (1980). *The behavior of law*. New York: Academic Press.
- Black, D. (1998). *The social structure of right and wrong*. New York: Academic Press.
- Bonsignore, J. J. (2006). *Before the law: An Introduction to the legal process*. Houghton Mifflin Co.
- Burns, S.L. (Ed.) (2005). *Ethnographies of law and social control*. JAI Press.
- Conley, J. M. & O'Barr, W. M. (1998). *Just Words: Law, Language and Power*. Chicago: University of Chicago
- Faigman, D.L. (1999). *Legal alchemy: The use and misuse of science and law*. New York: W.H. Freeman and Company.
- Fitzgerald, M., McLennan, G., & Pawson, J. (1980). *Crime and society: Readings in history and theory*. UK: Routledge. (Part I, chapters 1-3 and Part II, chapters 13, 14, and 20)

- Friedman, L.M., MacAulay, S., & Stookey, J.A. (1995). *The law and society reader: Readings on the social study of law*. W.W. Norton Co.
- Kairys, D. (1998) *The politics of law: A progressive critique*. New York: Basic Books.
- Lewis, A. (1989). *Gideon's trumpet*. New York: Vintage Books.
- MacKinnon, C.A. (1991). *Toward a feminist theory of the state*. Boston: Harvard University Press.
- Quinney, R. (2001). *Critique of the legal order: Crime control in capitalist society*. Transaction publishers.
- Reasons, C., & Rich, R. (1978). *The sociology of law: A conflict perspective*. Butterworth. (Parts 3 & 4)  
Smith, P. (Ed.) (1993). *Feminist jurisprudence*. Oxford University Press.
- Vago, S. (2006). *Law and Society*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson-Prentice-Hall

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**APPENDIX C:**  
**Seattle University Criminal Justice Department Advisory Committee: 2011-2012**

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