

CCJS - CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

CCJS405 Gangs (3 Credits)

Provides students with a historical and contemporary examination of street and institutional gangs. We will address the nature and definition of gangs, types of gangs, and diversity of membership of gangs, theoretical explanations, and criminal and deviant behavior. In addition, we will analyze law enforcement responses, intervention and prevention strategies, and public policy issues.

Prerequisite: CCJS100 and CCJS105.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS405 or CCJS498G.

Formerly: CCJS498G.

CCJS418 Seminar in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Selected topics of interest in the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice will be covered.

Repeatable to: 18 credits if content differs.

CCJS428 Special Topics in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Topics in various aspects of the field of criminology and criminal justice will be covered.

Repeatable to: 18 credits if content differs.

CCJS440 Security Administration (3 Credits)

Designed to introduce students to the complex issues of Security Administration and the critical terrorism issues facing the nation. Emphasis is placed on understanding the historical and contemporary issues effecting U.S. Counterterrorism Policy. It also explores the challenges facing today's security administrators including: ethics, classified information, intelligence, terrorist organizations and incidents, physical and personnel security, transportation and border security issues.

Prerequisite: CCJS100 and CCJS340.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS440 or CCJS498Z.

Formerly: CCJS498Z.

CCJS444 Advanced Law Enforcement Administration (3 Credits)

The structuring of manpower, material, and systems to accomplish the major goals of social control. Personnel and systems management. Political controls and limitations on authority and jurisdiction.

Prerequisite: CCJS100 and CCJS340.

CCJS450 Advanced Juvenile Delinquency (3 Credits)

Examination of juvenile delinquency in the United States. Nature and extent of juvenile delinquency, historical approaches, sociological and criminological theories and research, social contexts including the institutions of families, schools, and peers, and social responses. Prevention, punishment, and treatment programs, both within and outside of the juvenile justice and criminal justice systems.

Prerequisite: CCJS105 and CCJS300.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS350 or CCJS450.

CCJS451 Crime and Delinquency Prevention (3 Credits)

Methods and programs in prevention of crime and delinquency.

Prerequisite: CCJS105 and CCJS300.

CCJS453 White Collar and Organized Crime (3 Credits)

Definition, detection, prosecution, sentencing and impact of white collar and organized crime. Special consideration given to the role of federal law and enforcement practices.

Prerequisite: CCJS300; and (CCJS350 or CCJS105).

CCJS454 Contemporary Criminological Theory (3 Credits)

Examination of the main theoretical accounts that explain the underlying causes of criminal behaviors. Explore how individual choices, socialization experiences, biological factors and social structure affect criminal behaviors.

Prerequisite: CCJS300 and CCJS105.

CCJS455 Dynamics of Planned Change in Criminal Justice I (3 Credits)

An examination of conceptual and practical issues related to planned change in criminal justice. Emphasis on the development of innovative ideas using a research and development approach to change.

Prerequisite: CCJS300.

Restriction: Permission of BSOS-Criminology & Criminal Justice department.

CCJS458 Special Topics in Study Abroad IV (1-6 Credits)

Special topics course taken as part of an approved study abroad program.

Repeatable to: 15 credits if content differs.

CCJS460 Victim Advocacy (3 Credits)

Introduces the practice of victim advocacy as a profession. Students will develop an understanding of the impact of crime on the victim, and how crime impacts the path of the victim through the criminal justice and other administrative processes. A special emphasis of the course will be on introducing the students to different contexts of victim advocacy, e.g. system-based, campus-based, military-based, and community-based, as well as special topics impacting the profession of victim advocacy, e.g. grief, death notification, child protection, violence intervention, and trauma therapy. Students will also develop an understanding about how race, gender, age, sexual orientation, and ethnicity impact the way in which victims are offered and receive advocacy in different systems.

Prerequisite: CCJS100.

Recommended: CCJS360.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS460 or CCJS498T.

Formerly: CCJS498T.

CCJS461 Psychology of Criminal Behavior (3 Credits)

Biological, environmental, and personality factors which influence criminal behaviors. Biophysiology and crime, stress and crime, maladjustment patterns, psychoses, personality disorders, aggression and violent crime, sex-motivated crime and sexual deviations, alcohol and drug abuse, and criminal behavior.

Prerequisite: CCJS105 and CCJS300.

CCJS489 Honors Thesis Research (3 Credits)

Designed for students completing their honors thesis.

Prerequisite: CCJS100 and CCJS105.

Restriction: Limited to CCJS Departmental Honors students.

Repeatable to: 6 credits.

CCJS498 Selected Topics in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Topics of special interest to advanced undergraduates in criminology and criminal justice. Offered in response to student request and faculty interest.

Repeatable to: 6 credits if content differs.

CCJS600 Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Current concept of criminal justice in relationship to other concepts in the field. Historical perspective. Criminal justice and social control. Operational implications. Systemic aspects. Issues of evaluation.

Restriction: Must be in one of the following programs (Criminology and Criminal Justice (Master's); Criminology and Criminal Justice (Doctoral)); or permission of BSOS-Criminology & Criminal Justice department.

Formerly: CJUS600.

CCJS601 Policing (3 Credits)

An introduction to research, theory, and applications of the causes and consequences of police behavior. Community policing, problem-solving methods, police discretion, police misconduct, police crime prevention strategies, and restorative justice.

CCJS602 Courts and Sentencing (3 Credits)

Research and theory on prosecution, plea-bargaining, sentencing principles and guidelines, and sentencing policies in practice. Mandatory minimum sentencing, "three strikes" laws, race, gender and class disparities, general and specific deterrent effects of sentencing, restitution and restorative justice, diversion and sentencing to treatment.

CCJS604 Policy Analysis Project (3 Credits)

An application of statistical and conceptual tools to criminal justice data in the student's area of concentration, resulting in a paper reporting the conceptualization, analytic methods and results. The topic of the independent study will be chosen through individual consultation with the instructor.

CCJS605 Program Evaluation for Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Designing, implementing and evaluating programs in criminal justice. Topics include diagnosing program needs, planning and tailoring evaluation programs, program monitoring, assessing program impact, program efficiency, and the social context of evaluation.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS605 or CCJS609.

Formerly: CCJS609.

CCJS610 Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology (3 Credits)

Examination of special research problems and techniques.

Formerly: CRIM610.

CCJS611 Statistical Tools for Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

An introduction to essential statistical concepts for analyzing crime and evaluating criminal justice policies. Interpreting crime trends and correlations, risk and conditional probability analysis for repeat offenders and hot spots of crime, time series analysis, experimental statistics, effect sizes, statistical power and significance.

CCJS613 Criminal Justice System in China (3 Credits)

The main contents of this course include: the overall characteristics of the Chinese judicial system, the horizontal comparison of the judicial system between China and the United States, the investigation system, the pre-trial detention system, the defense system, the prosecutorial system, the trial system, the sentencing system, the correction and community correction system, as well as the minor judicial system in the criminal justice system of China.

Restriction: Must be in the Criminology and Criminal Justice Professional Master's Program in Nanjing China.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS678G or CCJS613.

Formerly: CCJS678G.

CCJS614 Criminal Law (3 Credits)

Chinese criminal law and its interpretation, principles, and methods.

Restriction: Students enrolled in the CCJS Masters Program in China.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS614 or CCJS678F.

Formerly: CCJS678F.

CCJS615 Criminal Procedure Law (3 Credits)

This course is intended to introduce students to basic issues in China's criminal procedure law.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS678E or CCJS615.

Formerly: CCJS678E.

CCJS616 International Law and Process (3 Credits)

International law in globalized world and its functions.

Restriction: Students in the CCJS Masters program in China.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS616 or CCJS678D.

Formerly: CCJS678D.

CCJS620 Fundamentals of Criminological Research (3 Credits)

Designed to help criminology students understand and apply three important components of statistics: descriptive statistics (including probability theory), fundamentals of statistical inference, and regression analysis. Course assumes familiarity with basic descriptive statistics. The emphasis of the classes on descriptive statistics is the calculation and interpretation of summary statistical measures for describing raw data. Covers the basic rules of probability and different probabilistic processes that could describe criminal activity. The sessions on fundamentals of statistical inferences are designed to provide background for executing and interpreting hypothesis tests and confidence intervals. The latter portion of the course focuses on regression analysis. Uses the statistical software, Stata.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS498D or CCJS620.

Formerly: CCJS498D.

CCJS621 General Linear Models in Criminal Justice Research (3 Credits)

An in-depth exploration of applied linear regression analysis. Covers characteristics of estimates, such as unbiasedness and efficiency. Encourages fluency with the theoretical issues involved in the basic linear regression using simple algebra, familiarity with the general model using matrix algebra, and fluency with the computer application of multivariate regressions and the probit/logit models.

Prerequisite: CCJS620.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS498F or CCJS621.

Formerly: CCJS498F.

CCJS631 Ethics in Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Provides students with an overview of the major ethical perspectives, which are typically used to inform and justify the workings of the criminal justice system. The course draws on a number of case studies in order to introduce students to a broad range of ethical dilemmas, and students develop and hone a decision-making process designed to resolve such dilemmas.

Restriction: Must be in one of the following programs: Criminology and Criminal Justice (Master's); Criminology and Criminal Justice (Doctoral); Sociology (Master's); Sociology (Doctoral); or permission from BSOS-Criminology & Criminal Justice department.

CCJS632 Making Sense of Criminal Justice Methods and Statistics (3 Credits)

Teaches students how to better understand research that relies on statistics and to then apply this understanding to common criminal justice problems. The course will introduce basic statistical concepts that are necessary for analyzing crime and evaluating criminal justice programs and policies. Students will learn to interpret and assess the quality of reports that present crime trends, descriptive statistics, correlations, data mining efforts, geo-spatial and social media analytics, risk analysis for repeat offenders, hot spots of crime, and experimental research. By the end of the semester, students will learn to assess critically the quality of published research and evaluate its implications for criminal justice policy.

Restriction: Must be in one of the following programs: Criminology and Criminal Justice (Master's); Criminology and Criminal Justice (Doctoral); Sociology (Master's); Sociology (Doctoral); Master of Professional Studies in Public Safety Leadership and Administration (MPLA); Graduate Certificate in Criminal Justice Administration (Z130); or permission from BSOS-Criminology & Criminal Justice department.

CCJS633 Translating Research into Practice (3 Credits)

Law enforcement policy and practice is increasingly "evidence based." This course will focus on understanding data sources and the fundamentals of research methodology, focusing on how data and methodological choices shape the conclusions that can be drawn. At the end of this course, students will be able to discern between research of good and poor quality and understand the crucial benefits of evaluation.

Prerequisite: CCJS632.

Restriction: Permission of BSOS-Criminology & Criminal Justice department.

CCJS635 Minorities and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Role minorities play in the criminal justice system: as victims, offenders and professionals. Also provides theoretical framework for examining these roles.

Prerequisite: CCJS600; or students who have taken courses with comparable content may contact the department.

CCJS651 Seminar in Criminology (3 Credits)

Analysis of significant recent issues in Criminology.

Formerly: CRIM651.

CCJS652 Seminar in Juvenile Delinquency (3 Credits)

Analysis of delinquency and its control.

Formerly: CRIM652.

CCJS653 Seminar in Corrections (3 Credits)

Development, operation and future of correctional systems.

Prerequisite: CCJS651; or students who have taken courses with comparable content may contact the department.

Formerly: CRIM653.

CCJS654 History of Criminological Thought (3 Credits)

A study of the development of criminological thought from antiquity to the present.

Prerequisite: CCJS454; or students who have taken courses with comparable content may contact the department.

Formerly: CRIM654.

CCJS660 Gender and Crime (3 Credits)

Assumptions, biases, and relative strengths and weaknesses of theories of crime as applied to women. Criminal justice sanctioning of crimes by and against women. The course will also explore occupational segregation by gender in criminal justice professions, particularly in the fields of policing, courts (attorneys and judges), and corrections (correctional officers and treatment staff).

CCJS661 Crime and the Life Course (3 Credits)

Designed to provide an intensive examination of crime and the life course. Life course is examined as a theoretical orientation, a research methodology, and an empirical field of study with special reference to crime and deviance. Course includes development of criminal behavior and criminal careers; stability and change in criminal behavior across developmental stages; trajectories, transitions, and turning points through life; quantitative and qualitative approaches to studying crime and the life course; and social change and its link to individual lives.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS699J or CCJS661.

Formerly: CCJS699J.

CCJS663 Issues in Corporate Crime (3 Credits)

Overview of what is known about corporate crime and criminals (e.g.: similarities to and differences from other offenders and crime types; characteristics of offenders and victims; what counts as corporate crime; introduction to theoretical frameworks.) Readings and class materials will coalesce around specific issues about which there is much debate but scant empirical research. Discussions will center around what is known, what is not, what needs to be done and how.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS699S or CCJS663.

Formerly: CCJS699S.

CCJS664 Regulating Vice and Regulating Organized Crime (3 Credits)

For this course, vice is defined as a habit with bad consequences that can generate large black markets if the market for supplying that habit is prohibited or heavily regulated. Vice is found in all modern societies, though in widely differing forms, depending on population characteristics, culture and law. Society's decision is how to regulate it, whether criminally or otherwise, and how then to assess whether the regulation is successful. This assessment has multiple components, including: choosing outcome measures; modeling counterfactuals for which the evidence is often very indirect and developing a framework for ensuring that comparisons reflect all relevant outcomes and values.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS699V or CCJS664.

Formerly: CCJS699V.

CCJS667 Innovations in Policing: Programs, Policies and Research (3 Credits)

Examine the factors that have led to recent police innovations and recent innovations in the study of policing. Critically explores the effects of such policies on crime and disorder, on research practices, as well as unintended consequences on community, police abuse and police organization. Which policies have been found to be effective? What types of practices work most effectively for what type of crime and disorder problems? Has there been sufficient research for us to come to solid conclusions regarding these questions? Does present research fit the practices of the police?

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS667 or CCJS699W.

Formerly: CCJS699W.

CCJS670 Race, Crime, and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Provides an historical overview of the operation and evolution of the criminal justice system and the impact of race. How race affects definitions of crime and criminality, the workings of the criminal justice system, the development of criminological theory, and the role of criminal justice ethics in the study of race and crime will be considered.

CCJS671 Technology in Modern Policing (3 Credits)

Leaders in law enforcement must be able to effectively evaluate, deploy, and manage technology projects. This course covers state-of-the-art technologies used in everyday policing, as well as emerging and future technologies. Students evaluate technological solutions to public safety problems from a legal/policy and privacy/optics perspective, from a procurement and budgetary perspective, and from a technical perspective. Students learn the challenges and best practices associated with deploying major technology projects. This course covers the underlying technical aspects of these technologies at a high level, such that students are able to successfully make informed decisions.

CCJS678 Advanced Topics in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

An analysis of contemporary issues in criminology and criminal justice with special emphasis on research and theory developments.

Prerequisite: CCJS600.

Repeatable to: 12 credits if content differs.

CCJS680 Drugs and Crime (3 Credits)

The relationship between drug use and crime. Policy concerning drug control enforcement, prosecution and sentencing. impact of drug treatment in criminal justice Impact of drug treatment in criminal justice settings, drug courts, drug-testing strategies and surveillance of former drug abusers in the community.

CCJS699 Special Criminological Problems (1-3 Credits)

Supervised study of a selected problem in the field of criminal justice.

Restriction: Permission of BSOS-Criminology & Criminal Justice department.

Repeatable to: 6 credits.

Formerly: CJUS699.

CCJS700 Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

An in-depth inventory of the methods of criminological research. It considers the philosophy of science and research ethics; discusses sampling, measurement and methods of data collection, including survey, experimental, evaluation, and qualitative research.

Prerequisite: CCJS610.

CCJS710 Advanced Statistics Methods - Limited Dependent Variables (3 Credits)

Application of advanced data analysis strategies to criminological and criminal justice problems, with specific focus on limited dependent variables.

Prerequisite: Must have completed an approved doctoral level statistics course.

Formerly: CRIM710.

CCJS711 Randomized Experiments in Criminology and Criminal Justice (3 Credits)

Contrast randomized designs with other approaches, examining both statistical, methodological, ethical and practical concerns. What are the statistical advantages of randomized experimental designs? Why do some researchers believe that randomized studies violate ethical standards in criminal justice? Why are experiments considered to have higher internal validity than non-randomized designs and how do different types of designs compare in terms of external validity? Focus on how experiments can be developed and how they are analyzed. What are the practical barriers to experimentation and how can they be overcome? What statistical methods are most appropriate for experimental analysis? How can block randomization or hierarchical modeling be used to develop more powerful or more practical research approaches?

CCJS712 Longitudinal Data Analysis with Latent Variables (3 Credits)

This course is designed for graduate students with an interest in the use of latent variables in longitudinal data analysis as it is conceptualized in the Mplus framework. This course explores more general features of latent variable analyses as they are related to longitudinal modeling.

Topics to be covered include latent growth analysis with a combination of continuous and categorical latent variables as well as the inclusion of continuous and categorical variables as predictors and outcomes.

Credit Only Granted for: CCJS699F or CCJS712.

Formerly: CCJS699F.

CCJS720 Criminal Justice System Planning: Policy Analysis for Crime Control (3 Credits)

System theory and method; examination of planning methods and models based primarily on a systems approach to the operations of the criminal justice system.

Prerequisite: Must have completed 1 course in research methodology; and 1 course in CCJS.

Formerly: CJUS720.

CCJS799 Master's Thesis Research (1-6 Credits)

Formerly: CRIM799.

CCJS898 Pre-Candidacy Research (1-8 Credits)

CCJS899 Doctoral Dissertation Research (1-8 Credits)

Doctoral dissertation research in criminal justice and criminology.

Formerly: CRIM899.