CRIMINAL JUSTICE

at Arcadia University

Global Perspectives…Personal Attention…Real-World Integrative Learning Experiences

Faculty

Professor Emeritus
Dr. Norman Johnston

Associate Professors
Dr. Jonathan Church
Dr. Ana Maria Garcia (Chair)
Dr. John Noakes (Director)

Assistant Professors
Dr. Doreen Loury
Dr. Dina Pinsky

Instructor
Alex Otieno

Adjunct Professors
Joe Michaels
Dr. Denise Leifker
Alan Stewart

Degree/Concentrations

Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice

Minors
Anthropology
Criminal Justice
Sociology
Women's Studies
Global Security and Emergency Management

Options
Bachelor of Arts in Liberal Studies
Secondary Education Certification (in Social Studies)
Minors in other areas, such as Business Administration

Pathways to Study Abroad in Criminal Justice

A semester abroad can easily be incorporated into the Criminal Justice program and is strongly encouraged. Students are encouraged to explore study abroad options during the sophomore year or fall of the junior year.

A study abroad experience is invaluable for both the foundational focus on liberal arts as well as the major studies in Criminal Justice. Thinking comparatively and globally about criminal justice issues is essential for students who plan on working in the field.

University-sponsored study abroad programs are available in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Australia, France, Ireland, Greece, New Zealand, Spain and China.

Visit the University's Web site for Pathways to Study Abroad (www.arcadia.edu/pathways) and suggested course sequences. Since it is important that students plan ahead for study abroad, they should consult with their advisers as soon as possible and make their intentions known to the Department Chair and the Director of International Services.

About the B.A. in Criminal Justice

- Preparation for careers in the criminal justice system
- Preparation for careers in social policy
- Preparation for graduate school
- Internships
- Ability to design an individualized concentration
- Opportunities to study abroad at some of the top universities in the world

The Criminal Justice program provides students with the conceptual and research knowledge necessary to think critically about issues in criminal justice, such as corrections, juvenile justice, social policy, criminal behavior and the criminal justice system. The program creates and instills a set of values respecting human individuality and dignity that will guide the manner in which criminal justice tasks and responsibilities are performed.

Both of these goals build a base of knowledge and construct a process of evaluation and critical inquiry that prepares students for criminal justice professional training or graduate-level education.

The major program of study is committed to a solid sociological examination of the nature of crime and justice issues while introducing

students to basic criminal justice terms, procedures, concepts, and issues. Specifically, students develop an understanding of the relationship between the criminal justice system and other social institutions, examine the roles created by such a system in American society, and think comparatively about international issues in criminal justice.

Students are encouraged to engage in one of several opportunities to learn outside the classroom, including studying abroad, internships, and participating in an "Inside/Out" course (which takes place in a Philadelphia County prison).

Required courses in Sociology provide students with the ability to think analytically and scientifically about issues within a social science framework. Included in this understanding is an awareness of the social and political implications of crime, mechanisms of control, and social and public policy.

Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice

The Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice fosters an awareness of the various schools of thought and social theories on the origins, nature and extent of criminal behavior, criminal justice and the justice system. Courses stress the relationship between issues of criminal behavior and criminal justice and sociological factors such as class, gender, race and other demographic characteristics.

Requirements for the B.A. in Criminal Justice

(47-52 credits as listed below, with Undergraduate Curriculum requirements and electives as listed below)

Common Curriculum
(27-28 credits as listed below)

1. Seven courses in Sociology/Criminal Justice

SO	101	Introductory Sociology
CJ	160	Crime and Punishment
SO	265	Social Inequalities
CJ	375	Theories of Deviance and Criminality
SO	330	Research Methods I
SO	490	Senior Seminar I
SO	491	Senior Seminar II

2. One required course in Mathematics

MA	141	Elementary Statistics

3. Additional Requirements (20-24 credits)
In addition to the core courses, students will select six of the following courses:

AN	272	Cultures, Conflict and Power
CJ	220	Topics Courses
CJ	225	Criminal Investigation
CJ	226	Crime Scene Investigation and Reconstruction
CJ	240	Rehabilitative Practices and Policies
CJ	250	Policing and Society
CJ	260	Prisons and Corrections
CJ	273	Criminal Minds, Criminal Roles
CJ	275	Comparative Criminal Justice Systems
CJ	290	Surveillance and Social Control
CJ	325	Inside/Out
PS	110	Law and the Legal Process
PS	220	American Constitutional Law
PS	243	Introduction to Peace and Conflict Resolution
PS/PL	245	Political Thought
PY	153	Social Psychology
PY	270	Forensic Psychology
SO	363	Internship

With approval of the Director of the Criminal Justice major, students may be able to count other courses taken at Arcadia or elsewhere as electives toward completion of the major.

Requirements for the Minor in Criminal Justice

(21-24 credits as listed below)

1. Four courses in Criminal Justice

SO	101	Introduction to Sociology
CJ	160	Crime and Punishment
SO	265	Social Inequalities
CJ	375	Theories of Deviance and Criminality

2. Two electives in Criminal Justice chosen in consultation with the Department and based on the individual's interests and needs.

University Seminar Course (US)

208
Great Trials in History
(4 credits)

This University Seminar explores a dozen famous trials chosen to represent conflicts in different areas of intellectual and cultural/social history, including philosophy, religion, science, art, and literature. Subjects include Socrates, Galileo, the Salem Witch Trials, John Brown, Oscar Wilde, the Scopes Monkey Trial, Nuremberg, and Robert Mapplethorpe. Texts include books, films, articles, and Web sites. **Note:** US 208 can count toward the Criminal Justice, History and Philosophy majors and minors.

Criminal Justice Courses (CJ)

160
Crime and Punishment
(4 credits; Fall and Spring)

This introduction to various aspects of the criminal justice system includes law enforcement, the judicial process, and corrections and punishment. It also surveys sociological understanding of deviant and criminal behavior and of the historical changes in why and how we punish those who violate the law.

208
Great Trials in History
See listing above under University Seminar Course.

225
Criminal Investigation
(4 credits; Spring)

This course covers the legal, scientific, behavioral, and investigative aspects of criminal investigations. Topics include investigative theory and processes, collection and preservation of evidence, sources of information, interview and interrogation, uses of physical evidence and forensic science, specific types of criminal investigations including death, homicide, sexual assault, robbery, burglary, arson, explosives, computer and white collar investigations, and case and trial preparation.

226
Crime Scene Investigation and Reconstruction
(4 credits)

This is an undergraduate-level course designed to provide the student with a foundation in crime scene investigation. The course is a complete and comprehensive look at processing a crime scene from the initial call to reconstruction of the crime scene for court presentation.

240
Rehabilitative Practices and Policies
(4 credits; Fall)

This course examines the formal interventions intended to change the behavior of those convicted of crimes. In the past 30 years, the American criminal justice system has de-emphasized rehabilitation in favor of more expressive punishments aimed at retribution rather than rehabilitation. This course examines what rehabilitative practices work and the philosophy underlying rehabilitation as a goal of punishment.

250
Policing and Society
(4 credits; Spring)

Police officers are the public face of the criminal justice system. This course examines the organization and administration of the police in the context of social and political changes. Attention also is paid to the social and social psychological dimensions of policing, the culture of police officers, the impact of policing in communities, and policies governing the work of police officers and officials. Offered in odd years. **Prerequisite:** CJ 160.

260
Prisons and Corrections
(4 credits; Spring)

The United States imprisons more people per capita than nearly all developed nations, and incarceration rates increased dramatically in the final quarter of the 20th century. This course examines the history of the prison as a means of punishment, the purpose and functions of prisons in modern society, and the successes and failures of the corrections system in the United States. In addition, the course considers shifts in the demographic profile of prisoners and the effects of increased incarceration on the home community of the incarcerated and the broader U.S. society.

273
Criminal Minds, Criminal Roles
(4 credits)

This course investigates the use of structural, cultural and social psychological theory in explaining criminal behavior. One focus of the course is examining criminal behavior from a life-course perspective to examine why much violent crime is committed during adolescence, why some people become career criminals while others “age out” of crime, and the manner by

which race, class and gender affect criminality, given this manner by which suburban American culture impacts youth delinquency.

275
Comparative Criminal Justice Systems
(4 credits; Fall)

This course is structured around comparisons of how crime and punishment are dealt with in other cultures and nations. The goal is to provide insight into other cultures, help illuminate underlying aspects of geopolitical conflict, and place the U.S. criminal justice system in sharper relief. Comparisons are drawn on what constitutes a crime, the judicial processes for determining guilt, and theories and practices of punishment. Offered in odd years.

290
Surveillance
(4 credits; Spring)

The increased intensity and extensiveness of surveillance is one of the defining characteristics of contemporary society. This course examines the role of surveillance in society, with special emphasis placed on surveillance as a means of criminal detection and social control. It considers a range of surveillance techniques, from hierarchical observation to CCTV monitoring of public space to the collection and sorting of personal data. Students are asked to consider these techniques in terms of sociological theories of power and social control. Offered in even years.

325
Inside/Out
(4 credits; Spring)

This unique, experiential course is affiliated with the national Inside/Out program. The class meetings take place at a Philadelphia County prison. Half the students in the class of 24 will be Arcadia students (outside), the other half will be inmates (inside). Inside and outside students meet once a week to discuss readings related to criminal justice and to work on joint research projects. Students must be willing to abide by the rules and procedures of the prison and the Inside/Out program. Enrollment in the course is by permission of the Department only.

375
Theories of Deviance and Criminality
(4 credits; Fall)

Why people engage in deviant behavior, including criminal activity, has long been the subject of sociological inquiry. In this course, a variety of theoretical perspectives are considered, including functionalist, radical, social psychological and structural theories. Among the questions to be asked are: Why do people commit deviant and criminal acts? What acts are defined as deviant and criminal, and why? Who has the power to define acts as deviant and criminal? Students will be expected to understand the various theories and their implications, as well as to develop an understanding of their own theory of deviance and criminality.
Prerequisite: CJ 160.