

# Department of Sociology and Criminology

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## MISSION STATEMENT

Department of Sociology and Criminology seeks to educate students by cultivating the development of sociological and criminological perspectives. These perspectives enable students to link the personal troubles of individuals to broader public issues grounded in history, society, and culture. Our department educates students through a variety of pedagogical practices both inside and outside of the classroom, enhancing critical intelligence (independent thinking), fostering compassionate service, and encouraging students to become informed, deliberative, and engaged citizens.

Drawing on the theoretical and analytical tools of sociology and criminology, students learn to use the results of empirical investigation to look under the surface of social phenomena and to probe the taken-for-granted social world in which they live. Developing the requisite skills to accomplish this also prepares students to compete successfully in the 21st century global economy where critical thinking, writing, and oral communication are at a premium.

The Department of Sociology and Criminology contributes to a liberal arts education within the context of Catholic intellectual traditions by encouraging self-discovery and promoting social justice. The department educates students to understand their world and encourages them to work for social change.

## SOCIOLOGY LEARNING GOALS

The Department of Sociology and Criminology has identified the following specific learning goals for our Sociology majors:

- 1) To develop an understanding of how the discipline of sociology can be taken out into the public for the greater good;
- 2) To better understand how social inequality is based upon divisions of class, race, ethnicity, gender, age, and sexual orientation;
- 3) To develop an understanding of sociological approaches to analyzing and addressing the complex interactions between individuals and societal, historical, and cultural forces;
- 4) To gain specific competencies in social science research as related to the field of sociology;
- 5) To acquire the essential skills necessary for successful careers and post-graduate education.

## CRIMINOLOGY LEARNING GOALS

The Department of Sociology and Criminology has identified the following specific learning goals for our Criminology majors:

- 1) To develop an understanding of and appreciation for how the criminal justice system operates;
- 2) To understand how the risks of criminal offending and victimization are based upon divisions in class, race, ethnicity, gender, age, and sexual orientation;
- 3) To develop an understanding of sociological and criminological approaches to analyzing and addressing the complex interactions between individuals and societal, historical, and cultural forces in defining law violating behaviors and our responses to them;
- 4) To gain specific competencies in social science research as related to the fields of criminology and sociology;
- 5) To acquire the essential skills necessary for successful careers and post-graduate education.

## MAJOR IN SOCIOLOGY (12)

The Major in Sociology engages students in critical analyses of social structures, social interactions, and the linkages between the two. Through courses and extracurricular activities, department faculty provide students with ways to think critically about their world, their society, and themselves. Students acquire new and different ways of looking at the human community, including: an appreciation of the social patterning of behavior; an understanding of the development of communities; an awareness of the functions and dysfunctions of societal institutions; and a deeper comprehension of the diverse ways of being human. Building off of the foundations of the discipline, the Major emphasizes what is known as “public sociology,” the use of sociological analysis to contribute to the greater public good. The emphasis of public sociology links

sociological analysis to change agents in society, whether that be in social policy, social service organizations, or work in the nonprofit world and private enterprise. Public sociology demonstrates how sociology leads to meaningful careers and active participation in our social order.

The emphasis on public sociology seeks to contribute to the liberal arts experience by encouraging the discovery of one's self and one's relationship to others. The program is designed to allow students to explore sociological contributions to understanding social change and to solving social problems. A wide variety of internship opportunities are available to students. Through these internship placements and the department's course offerings, students may discover a variety of options for future careers. A major in Sociology prepares students for graduate study in the field of Sociology, as well as for graduate study in related fields such as social work, urban planning and policy analysis, gerontology, education, law, journalism, and criminal justice. The Sociology major also provides an important background for a wide range of occupations in which knowledge of human behavior, social relationships, and institutional practices is important.

In acquiring competencies in the methodological and theoretical approaches of Sociology, students have the opportunity to explore human relations in their most fundamental as well as their broadest scope, from the dynamic intimacy of small groups to the structures of entire societies.

## REQUIRED COURSES (6)

- SOC 121 Principles of Sociology
- SOC 250 Public Sociology
- SOC 300 Statistics
- SOC 350 Sociological Theory
- SOC 390 Sociological Research Methods
- SOC 475 Senior Seminar

## ELECTIVE COURSES (6)

Six elective courses in Sociology. These six courses must include three courses from the Structural and Cultural Factors area, two from the Deviance/Law and Society area, and one elective of the student's choosing from either content area. CRM 485 Internship Seminar I may count as one elective toward the Sociology major.

### Structural and Cultural Factors

- ANT 131 Cultural Anthropology
- CRM 485 Internship Seminar I
- EDU 101 Schools in American Society
- ENG 225 Literature of Social Responsibility
- SOC 122 Social Problems
- SOC 206 The Sociology of Urban Life
- SOC 216 Racial and Ethnic Relations
- SOC 218 Social Movements
- SOC 224 Gender Issues in Society
- SOC 232 Social Inequality in Society
- SOC 234 Social Policy
- SOC 255 Special Topics
- SOC 315 Masculinities
- WMS 285 Women's Studies I: Images
- WMS 385 Women of the World

### Deviance/Law and Society

- CRM 130 Introduction to the Criminal Justice System
- CRM 160 Criminology
- CRM 215 Introduction to Gender-based Violence
- CRM 243 Juvenile Delinquency
- CRM 255 Special Topics
- CRM 272 Deviant Behavior

CRM 275 Sociology of Law  
 CRM 280 Sociology of Punishment  
 CRM 301 Victim Advocacy: Working with Survivors of Violence  
 CRM 333 Prisoner Rehabilitation & Reentry  
 CRM 335 Family Violence

## RECOMMENDED FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR THE MAJOR IN SOCIOLOGY

The following plan is suggested for Sociology majors. The major prepares students both for the workforce or for graduate study in a number of disciplines. The major is flexible to allow for study abroad, internships, and the addition of another major or minor(s). Students can successfully complete the major with spring of sophomore year being the latest point to start taking required courses.

### First Year

|                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Fall                            | Spring                               |
| SOC 121 Principles of Sociology | Elective or SOC 250 Public Sociology |

### Sophomore Year

|          |                                      |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Fall     | Spring                               |
| Elective | SOC 250 Public Sociology or Elective |

### Junior Year

|                             |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Fall                        | Spring                                |
| SOC 350 Sociological Theory | SOC 390 Sociological Research Methods |
| Elective                    | Elective                              |
| Elective                    |                                       |

### Senior Year

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Fall                   | Spring   |
| SOC 300 Statistics     | Elective |
| SOC 475 Senior Seminar |          |

Please note that additional courses taken as electives for the Sociology major may serve as additional double counts in Foundations. We recommend consulting with an advisor in the department.

## ADVISING TIPS FOR THE MAJOR IN SOCIOLOGY

- Students are strongly encouraged to switch to an advisor in the department upon declaring the major.
- Students may begin to explore the Sociology major through SOC 121, SOC 122, or any SOC elective course.
- At least one structural and cultural factors elective and at least one deviance/law and society elective is offered every semester.
- Other than SOC 121, SOC 122, CRM 130, and CRM 160, all other courses in the department are offered at most once per year (some electives are not offered in a given year).
- The major is designed for students to take SOC 350 Sociological Theory junior fall, SOC 390 Sociological Research Methods junior spring, and SOC 300 Statistics senior fall. This is the preferred order of the courses and allows for cohorts of majors to bond as a group.
- Many majors take advantage of the accelerated double major with Criminology, which requires only 18 courses to complete both majors.
- Few, if any, sociology courses are offered in the summer through Assumption, so Sociology majors should not plan to take courses in the major during the summer.
- To maintain the academic integrity of the major, it is expected that courses for the major will be completed through the Assumption University day school. Transfer courses will be reviewed under strict conditions and should be submitted to the department for review before registering for the course.

## TO WHAT CAREERS DOES A MAJOR IN SOCIOLOGY LEAD?

The website of the American Sociological Association offers a wealth of information about what is going on in the field of Sociology, including career resources for undergraduates in the Career Center section.

American Sociological Association main web page <http://www.asanet.org/>

American Sociological Association Careers Page for Undergraduates

<http://www.asanet.org/career-center/careers-sociology>

Recent Sociology alums from Assumption are pursuing active careers in business, counseling, education, finance, higher education student affairs, law, sales, school counseling, social services; some own their own businesses. Others have or are still pursuing additional education, including degrees in business, education, law, public health, public policy, social work, and sociology. To keep up with the latest department happenings, follow us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/AssumptionSociology/>

## MAJOR IN CRIMINOLOGY (12 OR 13)

The major in Criminology is anchored in the discipline of sociology. Consequently, it provides students with a theoretically sophisticated understanding of crime as a social phenomenon, both regarding its causes and its consequences for society. Coursework in the major encompasses the study of how laws are made (the sociology of law), why some people break those laws (theories of crime), and the societal reaction to law-breaking behavior by the criminal justice system. Students who major in Criminology gain both a broad and deep understanding of the history of the field of criminology as an academic discipline; exposure to the theories of legal creation; knowledge of the sociological, biological, and psychological theories that offer explanations for why people engage in criminal behavior; and an appreciation of how the criminal justice system operates — from the time of arrest by the police, through formal processing by the courts, and extending to sanctioning (incarceration and supervision) and reentry. As a social science with its roots in sociology, the Criminology major emphasizes the central importance of students gaining proficiency in social science research methods and sociological theories.

All students who major in Criminology engage in experiential learning opportunities in agencies and organizations within the criminal justice system or closely allied professions (e.g., victim services agencies). Completion of experiential learning may occur in one of two ways. First, students may complete a two-semester Internship Seminar during their senior year. In addition to completing 100 hours of required internship experience each semester, students design, execute, and present a research project relevant to their field experience. Second, students who wish to begin careers as law enforcement officers prior to completing their undergraduate degree may opt out of the traditional two-semester Internship Seminar requirement and instead complete a Police Academy Seminar under the supervision of a faculty supervisor in the Department of Sociology and Criminology. This pathway only applies to those students who have passed the civil service exam and have been accepted into an accredited police academy.

Students who complete the major in Criminology are prepared for graduate study in criminology, criminal justice, related social sciences, and the law. Should graduates aspire to more immediate employment opportunities, the Criminology major prepares them for careers in law enforcement, institutional corrections, probation and parole, in social and human service agencies that deal with crime victims, or in a number of diversion and treatment programs that are designed to provide alternatives to incarceration, especially for juvenile offenders.

## REQUIRED COURSES FOR INTERNSHIP PATHWAY (7)

SOC 121 Principles of Sociology OR SOC 122 Social Problems  
CRM 130 Introduction to the Criminal Justice System  
CRM 160 Criminology  
SOC 300 Statistics  
SOC 390 Sociological Research Methods  
CRM 485 Internship I  
CRM 486 Internship II

## REQUIRED COURSES FOR POLICE ACADEMY PATHWAY (6)

SOC 121 Principles of Sociology OR SOC 122 Social Problems  
CRM 130 Introduction to the Criminal Justice System

CRM 160 Criminology  
 SOC 300 Statistics  
 SOC 390 Sociological Research Methods  
 CRM 495 Police Academy Seminar (6-credits)

## ELECTIVE COURSES REQUIRED FOR BOTH INTERNSHIP AND POLICE ACADEMY PATHWAYS (6)

### Deviance/Law and Society (3)

CRM 215 Introduction to Gender-based Violence  
 CRM 243 Juvenile Delinquency  
 CRM 255 Special Topics  
 CRM 272 Deviant Behavior  
 CRM 275 Sociology of Law  
 CRM 280 Sociology of Punishment  
 CRM 301 Victim Advocacy: Working with Survivors of Violence  
 CRM 333 Prisoner Rehabilitation & Reentry  
 CRM 335 Family Violence  
 POL 316 Constitutional Law

### Structural and Cultural Factors (3)

SOC 206 The Sociology of Urban Life  
 SOC 216 Racial and Ethnic Relations  
 SOC 218 Social Movements  
 SOC 224 Gender Issues in Society  
 SOC 232 Social Inequality in Society  
 SOC 234 Social Policy  
 SOC 250 Public Sociology  
 SOC 315 Masculinities

## FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR THE MAJOR IN CRIMINOLOGY, INTERNSHIP PATHWAY

The following plan is suggested for Criminology majors. The major prepares students both for the workforce or for graduate study in a number of disciplines. The major is flexible to allow for study abroad (including a semester in Washington, D.C.), additional internships beyond those required, and the addition of another major or minor(s). Students can successfully complete the major with spring of sophomore year being the latest point to start taking required courses.

### First Year

| Fall                                                | Spring                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| CRM 130 Introduction to the Criminal Justice System | SOC 121 Principles of Sociology OR SOC 122 Social Problems |

### Sophomore Year

| Fall                | Spring   |
|---------------------|----------|
| CRM 160 Criminology | Elective |
|                     | Elective |

### Junior Year

| Fall     | Spring                                |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Elective | SOC 390 Sociological Research Methods |
| Elective | Elective                              |

### Senior Year

|                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fall                         | Spring                        |
| SOC 300 Statistics           | CRM 486 Internship Seminar II |
| CRM 485 Internship Seminar I | Elective                      |

## FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR THE MAJOR IN CRIMINOLOGY, POLICE ACADEMY PATHWAY

The following plan is suggested for Criminology majors who wish to begin their careers as law enforcement officers prior to completing their undergraduate degree by attending the police academy during their senior year. As police academy training generally entails a 30-40 hour per week requirement, students taking this pathway should prepare to be enrolled only part-time at Assumption University while completing their training. This pathway may also thus require students to take a combination of summer or winter intercession courses to complete their degree within the traditional four-year timeframe.

### First Year

|                                                     |                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fall                                                | Spring                                                                            |
| CRM 130 Introduction to the Criminal Justice System | SOC 121 Principles of Sociology OR SOC 122 Social Problems<br>CRM 160 Criminology |

### Sophomore Year

|          |                                       |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Fall     | Spring                                |
| Elective | SOC 390 Sociological Research Methods |
| Elective | Elective                              |

### Junior Year

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Fall               | Spring   |
| SOC 300 Statistics | Elective |
| Elective           | Elective |

### Senior Year

|                                |                                                       |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Fall                           | Spring                                                |
| CRM 495 Police Academy Seminar | CRM 495 Police Academy Seminar (if not taken in fall) |

## ADVISING TIPS

- Students are strongly encouraged to switch to an advisor in the department upon declaring the major.
- Students may begin to explore the Criminology major through CRM 130, CRM 160, or any CRM elective course they are eligible to take. First year students are not eligible to take CRM 333 Prisoner Rehabilitation and Reentry or CRM 335 Family Violence.
- At least one structural and cultural factors elective and at least one deviance/law and society elective is offered every semester.
- Other than SOC 121, SOC 122, CRM 130, and CRM 160, all other courses in the department are offered at most once per year. Some electives are not offered in a given year.
- The major is designed for students to take SOC 390 Sociological Research Methods spring of junior year, SOC 300 Statistics and CRM 485 fall of senior year, and CRM 486 spring of senior year. This is the preferred order of the courses and allows for cohorts of majors to bond as a group.
- Many majors take advantage of the accelerated double major with Sociology, which requires only 18 courses to complete both majors.
- Students may take advantage of the special double major Human Services. Interested students must start the double major curriculum their freshman year. All Criminology and Human Services double majors are advised by the chair of the Criminology department in consultation with the Clinical Coordinator in Health and Human Services.
- Few, if any, criminology courses are offered in the summer through Assumption, so Criminology majors should not plan to take courses in the major during the summer.
- To maintain the academic integrity of the major, it is expected that courses for the major will be completed at Assumption. Transfer courses will be reviewed under strict conditions and should be submitted to the department for review before registering for the course.

## TO WHAT CAREERS DOES A MAJOR IN CRIMINOLOGY LEAD?

Recent Criminology major alumni are active in careers in business, education, institutional corrections, law, law enforcement, the military, parole, probation, sales, social services, and youth services. Others have or are still pursuing additional education, including degrees in business, counseling psychology, criminal justice, education, homeland security, public administration, school counseling, and social work. Although only a few of our graduates will seek federal employment, the U.S. Department of Justice's webpage on careers provides a nice overview of some of the federal opportunities in that agency: <https://www.justice.gov/careers> This page also has helpful information for a wide range of careers in criminal justice system and allied professions, such as victim services: <http://www.cjstudents.com/careers.htm>

## MINOR IN SOCIOLOGY (6)

Students who wish to minor in Sociology will be required to take 18 credits in the field. These must include Principles of Sociology (SOC 121), Public Sociology (SOC 250) and Sociological Theory (SOC 350). The three elective courses may be selected from any of the required or elective courses that are a part of the Sociology major. Students majoring in Criminology, Data Analytics, Economics, History, Human Services, Latin American and Latino Studies, Political Science, or Psychology, or intending to go to medical school may find such a minor particularly useful.

## MINOR IN CRIMINOLOGY (6)

The minor in Criminology, anchored in the discipline of sociology, provides students with a sophisticated understanding of crime as a social phenomenon. Students must take three required courses and three elective courses. Students majoring in Accounting, Chemistry, Data Analytics, Human Services, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, and other disciplines may find the Criminology minor particularly useful.

## REQUIRED COURSES (3)

SOC 121 Principles of Sociology OR SOC 122 Social Problems  
CRM 130 Introduction to the Criminal Justice System  
CRM 160 Criminology

## ELECTIVE COURSES (3)

### Deviance/Law and Society (2)

CRM 215 Introduction to Gender-based Violence  
CRM 243 Juvenile Delinquency  
CRM 272 Deviant Behavior  
CRM 275 Sociology of Law  
CRM 280 Sociology of Punishment  
CRM 301 Victim Advocacy: Working with Survivors of Violence  
CRM 333 Prisoner Rehabilitation & Reentry  
CRM 335 Family Violence  
POL 316 Constitutional Law

### Structural and Cultural Factors (1)

SOC 206 The Sociology of Urban Life  
SOC 216 Racial and Ethnic Relations  
SOC 218 Social Movements  
SOC 224 Gender Issues in Society  
SOC 232 Social Inequality in Society  
SOC 234 Social Policy  
SOC 250 Public Sociology  
SOC 315 Masculinities

## COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

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## CRIMINOLOGY (CRM)

### **CRM 130 INTRODUCTION TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

This survey level course introduces students to the purpose, structure, and function of the criminal justice system, which represents the government's official response to crime. Students will learn about the role of the various aspects of the criminal justice system (i.e., law enforcement, courts, and corrections) in responding to and controlling crime. A significant focus of the class will be on critical analysis of criminal justice policy and programs, such as mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses, New York City's stop and frisk campaign, sex offender residency restrictions, mandatory arrest laws for domestic violence, day reporting centers for probationers and parolees, and victimless prosecution of domestic violence cases. The course will also force students to consider the challenges facing the criminal justice system, including an aging prison population, the impact of incarceration on families and communities, the pressure to efficiently process high caseloads, and protecting personal liberties while keeping citizens safe. This course counts in the Foundations Program as a social science in the Social and Historical Pillar. (Fall, Spring)

Kaufman-Parks, Staff/*Three credits*

### **CRM 160 CRIMINOLOGY**

The course examines the patterns, causes, and consequences of crime, and the ways in which the criminal justice system attempts to deal with the crime problem in the United States. Specific substantive topics will include analyses of how laws are created; theories of crime causation; penology; the relationship between crime/criminal justice and social class, race/ethnicity and gender; fear of crime; the social construction of crime in the media; the growth of the prison system; and an assessment of the efficacy of alternative "crime-fighting" strategies, such as community policing. This course counts in the Foundations Program as a social science in the Social and Historical Pillar. (Fall, Spring)

Staff/*Three credits*

### **CRM 215 INTRODUCTION TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

This course will examine the problem of gender-based violence (GBV) from a theoretical, historical, sociopolitical, sociological, and psychological framework. We will delve into intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape, stalking and other forms of gender-based violence. We will consider how social identities and experiences of intersectionality and discrimination impact GBV. We will consider whether and how survivors access support infrastructure and how social institutions may present barriers in help seeking. (Fall)

Staff/*Three credits*

### **CRM 243 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

This course examines the history of "juvenile delinquency" as a societal category and as a social problem. While the main focus is on competing theories of delinquent behavior and the relative effectiveness of various policy responses to juvenile crime, the course will also focus extensively on media portrayals of juvenile criminals and the broader topic of the social construction of the juvenile crime problem. Specific topics include decriminalization; deinstitutionalization; court diversion; radical nonintervention; community arbitration; and community-based corrections. (Spring)

Kaufman-Parks/*Three credits*

### **CRM 255 SELECTED TOPICS IN CRIMINOLOGY**

This course will permit the study of a selected topic within Criminology. The topic may change each time the course is offered.

Staff/*Three credits*

### **CRM 272 DEVIANT BEHAVIOR**

This course examines how particular acts, beliefs, and conditions come to be defined as deviant; who confers the label of "deviant" upon whom; and how a deviant identity is managed by those persons successfully labeled "deviant." The main theoretical approach employed in this course, social constructionism, argues that deviant behavior cannot be understood in isolation from differentials in social power that permit some groups in society to define their lifestyles, beliefs, and status as superior and preferred. Specific topics to be covered include crime and delinquency; mental illness; drug and alcohol addiction; "alternative" lifestyles; the social organization of deviant subcultures; and elite deviance (white-collar crime). (Fall)

Staff/*Three credits*

### **CRM 275 SOCIOLOGY OF LAW**

This course examines the interrelationship between law and society by focusing on the "law in action" versus the law "on the books." It will offer a broad introduction to the law as a social institution, and it will analyze how the law shapes the form and function of other key social institutions

such as the family, the economy, and the state (politics). Specific substantive topics to be covered include theories of legal creation; types of legal systems; theories of social control and punishment; how laws are used to effect social change (the controversy over "judicial activism"); how racial and class inequalities in society affect the creation and administration of law; and how the work of key theorists in the discipline of sociology (primarily Marx, Weber, and Durkheim) have contributed to the field. There will be less emphasis on the content of law (i.e., legal doctrine and case law) than on the study of how laws represent and shape core societal values.

*Staff/Three credits*

### **CRM 280 SOCIOLOGY OF PUNISHMENT**

In liberal-democratic society, what does it mean for governments to use punishment in pursuit of justice? In this course, students will be given the opportunity to put punishment in historical and social context. In doing so, the course provides an inroad to understand not only bureaucratic mechanisms of social control, but also to understanding society and government more broadly. The way societies distribute punishment tells us a great deal about morality, group membership, social inequality, and the maintenance of political sovereignty. This course will draw on classical sociological theories of punishment, as well as contemporary debates on the use and character of punishment in the U.S. Students will also have the opportunity to explore classical theories of government, as well as contemporary social and political theory of punishment. (Spring)

*Prior/Three credits*

### **CRM 301 VICTIM ADVOCACY: WORKING WITH SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE**

This course is designed to prepare students with the knowledge, theory-driven skills, and understanding of community resources to support survivors of violence in community settings. Topics covered in class reflect credentialing standards for victim advocates. This course prepares students to work with survivors of violence by providing an understanding of the phenomenon of violence more broadly, as well as providing students with a knowledge base that is essential in working with survivors in future careers in fields such as the criminal justice system, human services, health care, education and more. This course will cover the sociopolitical context of violence, the complex and layered impact of victimization and violence on a survivor, the family and community, the role and responsibilities of victim advocates, understanding and applying ethical principles to victim advocacy work, understanding interventions and community services, community utilization processes as well as understanding and demonstrating referral processes, as well as victims' rights, victims services and compensation and navigating the criminal justice system—all required content knowledge by the National Advocate Credentialing Program (NACP). (Spring)

*Staff/Three credits*

### **CRM 333 PRISONER REHABILITATION AND REENTRY**

This course combines classroom and experiential community learning to examine prisoner rehabilitation and reentry programs in the United States. Students will gain an understanding of the reasons for and against prisoner rehabilitation, the various types of rehabilitation services which may be offered, and how rehabilitation and reentry programs have an effect on continuing crime rates in the country. This course also entails a critical analysis of how the availability of rehabilitation programs impacts families, communities, and the safety of society overall. Students should be at least sophomore standing.

*Staff/Three credits*

### **CRM 335 FAMILY VIOLENCE**

This course combines classroom and experiential community learning to examine the phenomenon of family violence in the United States. Students will gain an understanding of the prevalence, risk factors and consequences of child maltreatment, intimate partner violence and elder abuse specifically. This course also entails a critical analysis of how definitions of and responses to family violence impacts individuals, families, communities, and the safety of society overall. Students should be at least sophomore standing. (Fall)

*Kaufman-Parks/Three credits*

### **CRM 485 INTERNSHIP SEMINAR I**

This seminar provides interns with the opportunity to examine the internship experience along with other student interns. Students also examine related issues: social policy development; program planning, evaluation, and research; the social scientist's responsibilities for the use of her or his research; the political role of the social scientist; the "value-free" debate among social scientists; applied versus pure sociology; the role of the social scientist within private and public organizations; management of human service agencies; and career options for social scientists.

Prerequisite: SOC 390 (Fall)

*Farough, Prior/Three credits*

### **CRM 486 INTERNSHIP SEMINAR II**

This seminar provides interns with the opportunity to examine the internship experience along with other student interns. Students also examine related issues: social policy development; program planning, evaluation, and research; the social scientist's responsibilities for the use of her or

his research; the political role of the social scientist; the “value-free” debate among social scientists; applied versus pure sociology; the role of the social scientist within private and public organizations; management of human service agencies; and career options for social scientists.  
Prerequisite: CRM 485. (Spring)  
*Prior/Three credits*

#### **CRM 495 POLICE ACADEMY SEMINAR**

This course is a supervised field placement experience for students who have been accepted into an accredited police academy for training to become a city or state law enforcement officer. This course will provide students the opportunity to complete their police academy training while gaining course credit toward their Criminology degree. Students will meet weekly with a faculty supervisor from the Department of Sociology and Criminology to discuss progress toward police academy graduation. Students will likewise gain additional knowledge about the field of policing through assigned readings and written assignments created by the faculty supervisor. These additional faculty-assigned materials will allow students to contextualize the role of police officers in social, political, historical, and cultural terms. Coursework will also allow for the analysis of how the institution of policing and police officers’ interactions with individuals are impacted by social inequality and division, and experiences of advantage and disadvantage based on varying social identities. This course may be taken to fulfill the Criminology major degree requirements in place of CRM 485: Internship Seminar I and CRM 486: Internship Seminar II. Pre-requisites: CRM 130: Introduction to the Criminal Justice System and permission of the Department Chair required to register for this course.  
*Kaufman-Parks/Six credits*

## **SOCIOLOGY (SOC)**

#### **SOC 121 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY**

This course consists of an introduction to how the academic discipline of sociology studies the social world and how it can be used outside of higher education to raise awareness about public issues, inform social policy, and be used in a range of occupations. The student will become acquainted with the approaches, methods, and findings of contemporary sociology and the ongoing process of understanding social interaction, groups, problems, and sociocultural systems. Topics covered may include socialization, social inequality, deviance, the corporation and occupational roles, the community, interrelationships, change of institutions, and other related subjects. This course counts in the Foundations Program as a social science in the Social and Historical Pillar. (Fall, Spring)  
*Das, Farough, Staff/Three credits*

#### **SOC 122 SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

This course is an introduction to the discipline of sociology, the study of social interaction and institutions as it relates to contemporary American social problems. The course will focus on several sociological perspectives that are used to analyze such problems as poverty, homelessness, racism, sexism, addiction, crime, delinquency, ageism, and health care. This course counts in the Foundations Program as a social science in the Social and Historical Pillar. (Fall, Spring)  
*Das, Prior, Staff/Three credits*

#### **SOC 206 THE SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN LIFE**

This course examines the patterns, causes, and consequences of urbanization and suburbanization. While the major focus will be on the development of cities, metropolitan areas, and megalopolitan regions within the United States, a major goal of the course is to understand the increasingly critical role that economic globalization plays in creating uneven development and decline within and among cities and metropolitan regions throughout the world. Specific topics to be investigated include: urban renewal and redevelopment; residential segregation; gentrification; conflicts over land use; urban planning; and the problems of concentrated poverty and crime in central cities.  
*Prior/Three credits*

#### **SOC 216 RACIAL AND ETHNIC RELATIONS**

This course explores how race and ethnicity structure social relations and identities in the United States. Students will become familiar with the history of race and ethnicity in the U.S. and why it continues to be a central aspect of social life. The course will also focus on a variety of debates regarding the persistence of institutionalized racism and white privilege in the post-Civil Rights era. The process of how class, gender, and sexuality structure various racial and ethnic groups will be explored as well. Current issues on race and ethnicity addressed in this class include racial profiling, immigration, increasing diversity in the U.S., affirmative action, Ebonics, reverse discrimination, post-September 11th forms of discrimination, and unequal access to employment, housing, and mortgages by race.  
*Farough/Three credits*

**SOC 218 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

The course will analyze the internal dynamics and external environments of social movements as mechanisms of social change. It will examine several case studies of American social movements, focusing on their rise and fall and their impact on institutions.

*Das/Three credits*

**SOC 224 GENDER ISSUES IN SOCIETY**

This course addresses gender inequalities, practices, and identities from a sociological perspective. This means that gender differences and inequalities are socially produced and vary across history and cultures. In this course, students will become familiar with more recent sociological research that argues gender is a central institution in social life, organizing “men” and “women” into specific social practices and positions within the social structure. This course will also explore how gender inequality and differences interact with race, class, and sexuality. Specific areas of study include the changing roles of masculinity and femininity in work, family, sexuality, health, religion, education, and marriage.

*Farough/Three credits*

**SOC 232 SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN SOCIETY**

The purpose of this course is to focus on social inequality in the United States. Topics to be covered include the dimensions of stratification, theories of social stratification, social class, social mobility, occupational prestige, status attainment, poverty, wealth, and racial and sexual inequality in the United States.

*Das/Three credits*

**SOC 234 SOCIAL POLICY**

This course examines the nature, purposes, and effectiveness of social policy in America. It looks at the relationship of society and politics, as well as the processes of creation and implementation of social reforms. The role of government, the corporate sector, social science, the media, and the public in shaping social policy is examined. The course presents an assessment of the successes and failures of American social programs having to do with children and their families, income support, the elderly, health care, education, energy, and the environment. The skills and topics provided centrally address one of the major tenets of public sociology: how it informs the public about social policy outcomes and how the discipline can shape social policy for the greater good.

*Staff/Three credits*

**SOC 250 PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY**

This course introduces students to how the discipline of sociology can be used in the real world for the purpose of contributing to the greater good. Public Sociology therefore links the formal study of sociological phenomena conducted in higher education and professional social science research to various audiences in the public. Student will learn (1) how sociologists raise awareness about sociological research; (2) how sociological studies can help people engage in social activism and responsible citizenship; (3) how sociological analysis can inform social and public policy; and (4) how sociology can be used in nonprofit, social service, and private enterprise work. Public sociology demonstrates how sociology leads to meaningful careers and participation in our social order. All work will take place on campus. (Spring)

*Farough/Three credits*

**SOC 255 SELECTED TOPICS IN SOCIOLOGY**

This course will permit the study of a selected topic within Sociology. The topic may change each time the course is offered.

*Staff/Three credits*

**SOC 300 STATISTICS**

An introduction to the logic and techniques of statistical analysis in sociology. The focus of the course is on exploratory analysis, including measures of central tendency, dispersion, and hypothesis testing using linear regression including both bivariate and multivariate. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) will be used. (Fall)

*Kaufman-Parks/Three credits*

**SOC 315 MASCULINITIES**

This course explores the lives of men in the United States from a broader social and historical context. It also examines the extent to which masculinity is rooted in biology and culture. Masculinities will also survey contemporary issues facing men such as the relationship between masculinity and the Great Recession; the significant change of gender roles in family and work; the influences of class, race and sexuality on masculinity; the development of social movements centered on men’s issues; the relationship between masculinity and major social institutions

such as education, government, and military; the interdependent connection between masculinities and femininities; the question of power, privilege and masculinity; and violence against women and bullying.

*Farough/Three credits*

### **SOC 350 SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**

This course will examine the works of the three major classical theorists in sociology (i.e., Durkheim, Marx, and Weber), the theoretical contributions of symbolic interactionists such as Goffman and Geertz, and several major contemporary social theories, including post-structuralism and feminism. Prerequisite: SOC 121. (Fall)

*Das /Three credits*

### **SOC 385 INDEPENDENT STUDY**

Individually supervised study of a sociologically relevant topic. Offered only to Senior Sociology majors who have demonstrated an ability for independent research.

*Staff/Three credits*

### **SOC 390 SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS**

This course is designed to introduce students to the analysis of sociological and criminological data using the three main methods in the discipline: qualitative, comparative-historical, and quantitative. Specific topics will include: how to select research methods appropriate to the problem under investigation; the relationship between theory and research; how to conduct a literature review; ethical issues involved in conducting social research. Students will get “hands-on” experience using each of the three main research methods by designing and conducting small-scale research projects. Prerequisite: SOC 121 or SOC 122. (Spring)

*Das/Three credits*

### **SOC 475 SENIOR SEMINAR**

In this seminar, students will work closely with the instructor – and with each other – to review and synthesize the content of their previous sociology courses to create a major research paper in the tradition of public sociology: taking the disciplinary skills of sociology outside of higher education into the public for the purpose of contributing to the greater good. The course will also incorporate professional development skills, such as resume building, recommended interview etiquette, and how students might present their sociological research to potential employers or graduate programs. This course is a capstone for and required for sociology majors. Prerequisites: SOC 121 and SOC 390. (Fall)

*Farough/Three credits*