

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

S. 84-80

SENATE

From... SENATE COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC PLANNING

SENATE GRADUATE STUDIES COMMITTEE

Subject... PROPOSED PH.D. PROGRAM IN
CRIMINOLOGY

Date... NOVEMBER 16, 1984

Action undertaken by the Senate Committee on Academic Planning at its meeting of November 7, 1984 and by the Senate Graduate Studies Committee at its meeting of October 15, 1984 gives rise to the following motion:

MOTION:

"That Senate approve and recommend approval to the Board of Governors, as set forth in S.84-80 , the proposed Ph.D. Program in Criminology."

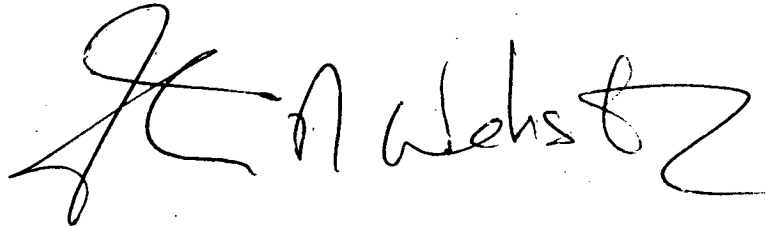
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

SCAP 84-26

To..... Walter Wattamaniuk..... Senate Committee on Academic Planning.....	From..... J.M. Webster..... Dean of Graduate Studies.....
Subject..... Proposed Ph.D. Programme in Criminology.....	Date..... October 16, 1984.....

Attached is the proposed Ph.D. Programme in Criminology. This programme was approved by the Senate Graduate Studies Committee at their meeting on October 15, 1984.



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SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**MEMORANDUM**

To.....Senate Graduate Studies Committee.....	From.....Marian McGinn.....
.....	Registrar's.....
Subject..Proposed Ph.D. Programme in Criminology	Date.....October 3, 1984.....

The attached proposed Ph.D. Programme in Criminology was approved by the Assessment Committee for New Graduate Programmes at their meeting on September 24, 1984.

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AUG 9 1984
DEAN OF GRADUATE
STUDIES OFFICE



SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY, BURNABY, B.C.
FACULTY OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

July 31, 1984

Dr. John Webster,
Dean, Graduate Studies
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C.
V5A 1S6

Dear Dr. Webster:

Attached please find the revised proposal for the Ph.D. (Criminology) program. These revisions result from a review of the recommendations offered by the external assessors.

We found these assessments to be quite positive with regard to our original proposal. Most of the recommendations do not reflect on the proposal itself but are recommendations and cautions related to administration and longer term development.

Of those which do bear on the substance of the proposal, we have only rewritten our proposal to include the recommendation made by two assessors (Friel and Doob) that the comprehensive examination in Research Methods be made mandatory for all students. We have also added one faculty member to the list of those eligible to teach the research methods courses (Burns).

A number of other helpful suggestions and cautions were raised by the assessors. Some of these reflect an orientation to advanced graduate studies in Criminology which is unique to the academic context within which the assessor works and which is not the orientation we have chosen (American vs. European models, etc.). A number of suggestions warrant consideration by our department as the program unfolds and should be acknowledged here:

- 1) Expanding the number and diversity of doctoral courses over time (Friel).

The requirement for on-going curriculum revision has been acknowledged by our department and will include deliberate attention to course evaluations and curriculum review - as with the M.A. program.



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2) Provision of overview course (Friel).

This has been considered by the department. However, it is our opinion that the organization of the new core curriculum makes this unnecessary.

3) Students demonstrate minimal proficiency with statistical software packages (Friel).

The orientation of our research methods sequence allows for this and it is hoped we can improve our offerings in this area over time as resources are available.

4) Oral comprehensive examination (Friel).

We agree that this might be a useful idea and will review this possibility "as the Department gains experience" with the program.

5) Library resources (Burns).

A library search has been completed and resources are sufficient. The library report apparently was not included in the package which went to the assessors but has been reviewed by the Senate Graduate Studies Committee.

6) Direct admission with B.A. (Doob, Trepanier).

We agree with most of the cautions expressed here. However, our screening and review process (identified in the proposal) should be sufficient to limit such admissions appropriately.

7) Course duplication (M.A., Ph.D. - Trepanier).

The course requirements stipulated for a Ph.D. student who enters with an M.A. in Criminology from S.F.U. (or elsewhere) has been organized in a way which avoids this problem. No student who has taken a course for an M.A. will be allowed to take it again for a Ph.D.

8) Size of program (Doob).

We agree with this concern and acknowledge it in our proposal (p.7). For the foreseeable future, the program will limit the numbers admitted to approximately the size of our current "Special Arrangements" population (6-8).

July 31, 1984.

9) Number of credits required for those admitted without an M.A. in Criminology (Trepanier).

We do not recommend any change to our minimum course requirements for those entering without an M.A. in Criminology. The only M.A. (Criminology) program we can make direct comparison with in terms of "lesser" or "greater" requirements is our own. Using the "preparatory"/"regular" distinction of Dr. Trepanier, it can be seen that a student without an M.A. (Criminology) is required to complete a minimum number of preparatory courses greater than is required of our own M.A. students. Consequently, we feel that the weight of coursework is approximately the same regardless of status on entry. Further, our proposal indicates that the requirements can be increased or decreased depending on the courses taken or the discipline(s) involved in any individual's graduate background.

These are our comments and recommendations resulting from the work of the external assessors. We have found their input most helpful and positive.

We recommend that this proposal now proceed to the next level of decisionmaking.

Duncan Chappell

Duncan Chappell, Chairman,
Department of Criminology

John W. Ekstedt

John W. Ekstedt, Chairman,
Criminology Graduate Program
Committee.

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I. Ph.D. Program Proposal - Department of Criminology

Introduction

The Department of Criminology requests approval to add a Ph. D. Program in Criminology to its current Graduate Program offerings. This proposal to implement a Ph.D. program is presented as a second phase in the plan of the Department of Criminology to revise its Graduate Program curriculum and expand its offerings. This plan involves three discrete phases as follows:

1. The revision of the curriculum of the current M.A. program;
2. The presentation of a proposal to add a Ph.D. in Criminology; and,
3. The presentation of a proposal to add a Masters degree in Criminal Justice Administration.

The Senate Committee on Academic Planning provided approval in principle for this plan in meetings held on October 6th and December 8th, 1982. The first phase of the Plan (revision of the M.A. curriculum) is now completed and has received final approval from Senate (July 11th, 1983), and the Board of Governors (August 2, 1983). The M.A. program is now offered on the basis of the revised curriculum (beginning Fall, 1983 - see Appendix A).

As explained in previous submissions, part of the purpose in revising the M.A. curriculum was to establish a core-curriculum base which would not only give integrity to the M.A. Program but also provide the curriculum base for the eventual introduction of the Ph.D. and Masters Degree in Criminal Justice Administration programs. The approval and implementation of the core-curriculum establishes the ground for proceeding with the Ph.D. Program proposal.

It will be necessary to add one course (Crim. 899 Ph.D. Thesis) to the core curriculum for purposes of the Ph.D. program.

Justification

Concentrated planning to revise the Graduate Program in the Department of Criminology began late in 1979. As part of this planning process three studies were undertaken. These studies are identified as follows:

1. Market Survey - Proposed Masters Degree in Criminal Justice Administration (completed May 1980);
2. Survey of Graduate Programs in criminology and/or Criminal Justice existing in Canadian, American and British universities (submitted as a Report to the Department of Criminology, May 1981); and,
3. Enrollment and Employment Projections: A Study Concerning the Proposed M.A. (Crim.) Applied and Ph.D. (Crim.) Programs

at Simon Fraser University (submitted to the Department of Criminology July 1982).

The studies submitted in May 1981 and July 1982 are the most pertinent for purposes of this proposal. On the basis of these studies and the undergraduate and graduate programs currently being offered, it has been concluded that a Ph.D. Program in Criminology would be an important addition to the Department's current program offerings and clearly meet the criteria for program assessment developed by the Senate Committee on Academic Planning. This is further reinforced through our experience with special arrangement Ph.D. candidates of which there are currently six enrolled (see Appendix 'B' for summary information on these students).

Our studies indicate there is a market for students graduating with a Ph.D. in Criminology and that the enrollment potential is sufficient to warrant the introduction of such a program.

In 1981, 43 educational institutions (colleges, universities and training centres) and 83 criminal justice agencies in Canada were surveyed with regard to their support of candidates for a Ph.D. in Criminology and their potential for employment of persons successfully completing such a program. Of the 64 respondents selected for analysis, 35% indicated they would provide release time for employees to attend a Ph.D. program in Criminology and 15% indicated that financial assistance would be available. Additionally, it was determined

that, in 1981, 28 positions were available across Canada for persons with a Ph.D. in Criminology and that an average of 19 possible positions for Ph.D. (Crim.) graduates would be available each year for the next five years. (Enrollment and Employment Projections, p.31).

A review of universities in the U.S. offering Ph.D.'s in Criminology or Criminal Justice indicates that, in 1981-82, approximately 25 Ph.D.'s were awarded. The number of persons awarded a doctorate in another discipline with a concentration in Criminology is not known. No survey of employment opportunities in the United States was undertaken. No English language Ph.D. (Crim.) program exists in Canada. (see Appendix 'C' for summary of employment opportunities for Ph.D. (Crim.) candidates in Canada).

The majority of persons making enquiry to the Department of Criminology with regard to candidacy for a Ph.D. in Criminology (currently by special arrangements) have been employed within a criminal justice agency. While this may change with the introduction of a formal Ph.D. program, all our surveys indicate a growing trend for persons already employed in criminal justice agencies to seek to advance their academic credentials and a growing willingness on the part of the agencies to support such an interest. For example, 39% of our currently enrolled M.A. (Crim.) students are employed in a criminal justice career program. It is anticipated that the trend for such persons to seek admission to graduate studies in criminology will continue.

The following comments address the criteria for program assessment as developed by the Senate Committee on Academic Planning:

1. The program has intrinsic academic excellence and is something this University can expect to do well.

As indicated above, considerable work has been undertaken to ensure that the Department has in place a curriculum structure which promotes academic excellence and which can provide the framework within which advanced graduate studies can take place. Additionally, the degree of national and international recognition which the Department of Criminology has achieved in a relatively short time gives evidence of its ability to provide programs which are theoretically sound and well implemented.

For example, the Department has established two centres for advanced research: the Criminology Research Centre (1978) and the Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy (1980). The Annual Reports of these centres indicate that, since their inception, 12 faculty and 25 graduate students have been involved in 33 research and policy studies supported by \$1,362,034 in grants and contracts. These centres are members of the Association of Criminology Research Centres in Canada and the United States and participate regularly in meetings of the Directors of Criminology Research Centres (Canada). For additional information on faculty research grants and contracts, see

Appendix D.

As well, the Department is attracting increasing numbers of graduate students applying from other locations in Canada and elsewhere in the world. Many of these students apply on recommendation of the universities where they have completed their undergraduate studies or with the support of criminal justice agencies with which they are associated. For additional information on M.A. (Crim.) students, see Appendix E.

2. Program substantially enriches the existing teaching programs at this University.

The addition of a Ph.D. Program is viewed as a logical extension of the existing Graduate Program in the Department of Criminology. The Department has now reached an adequate size in terms of its ability to offer comprehensive supervision to advanced graduate students. This program will be the only one of its kind in Canada and, as a result, should provide the opportunity for the admission of candidates demonstrating high standards of excellence. These students will enhance the capability of the University to contribute to the state of the art in criminological research and education through participation in advanced research projects and contributions to the teaching program within the Department of Criminology.

3. The Program builds upon the existing programs and resources in the University.

This program is based on the current B.A. and M.A. programs in the Department of Criminology and the resources currently available within the Department or the University. No additional resources are requested. Admissions will be limited and carefully monitored to assure that program requirements do not exceed the capacity of departmental resources. The bulk of the coursework requirements for Ph.D. students is already provided through the M.A. core curriculum. Six Ph.D. candidates are currently being supervised under special arrangements. This workload appears to be within the capability of existing resources. However, for the foreseeable future, admissions would be maintained at or near this level.

As illustrated earlier in this proposal, the surveys undertaken by the Department of Criminology indicate that a national need exists for persons with graduate and post-graduate education in the field of criminology. This need occurs at two levels: 1) on the part of criminal justice agencies; and 2) on the part of universities, community colleges, and other educational institutions. This department has considerable experience with the problems created by increasing applications for admissions coupled with the difficulty in locating and employing qualified faculty.

While there are two English language doctoral programs in Canada which provide opportunity for persons obtaining a

degree in a related field to pursue a criminological topic of research interest (University of Alberta and University of Toronto), there is no English language criminology specific Ph.D. program currently available.

The University of Alberta program is the closest in location to Simon Fraser University and deserves further comment. This program offers a concentration in Criminology for Ph.D. candidates in sociology. In 1982-83, six students were enrolled in this concentration and one student graduated. These students find employment with universities in Canada and the U.S. and with government services in Canada. In the university setting these students are likely to locate in departments of sociology as well as criminology.

There is a French language criminology-specific Ph.D. program offered at the School of Criminology, University of Montreal. In 1983, five students were enrolled in this program. Approximately twenty students have graduated with a Ph.D. (Crim.) since this program was initiated in 1964. Graduates tend to find employment within universities with the majority at the University of Montreal or other locations in eastern Canada. Some graduates have been employed by the federal and Quebec governments. The program has also received international students most of whom return to their country of origin on completion.

An assessment of provincial and national needs in this field presently and for the foreseeable future indicates that these needs are not being met. The proposal to establish a Ph.D. (Crim.) at Simon Fraser University has already attracted strong student interest. Seven of 26 M.A. (Crim.) students surveyed in 1982 indicated a preference to pursue a Ph.D. (Crim.) degree if offered (Enrollment and Employment Projects, p.11). Nine requests for information relative to obtaining a Ph.D. (Crim.) have been received by the Department since January, 1983.

4. The Program does not unnecessarily duplicate existing programs at other universities in the Province.

Neither the University of British Columbia nor the University of Victoria offer programs in the field of criminology.

5. The excellence of the Program attracts students to the University.

The Criminology Department has attracted excellent students to its current graduate program both from other provinces in Canada and from other countries. It has also managed to attract some of the best SFU undergraduates in criminology to its M.A. program (see Appendix E). The current enrollment of the M.A. program numbers 63 with approximately 18 enrolled from other provinces and 10 enrolled from other countries. The Department currently has six Ph. D. students admitted under special arrangements (see Appendix B) and is

receiving an increasing number of requests for admission at the Ph.D. level.

Admission Requirements

The minimum University requirements for admission to a doctoral program are provided in the general regulations (Graduate Program) Section 1.3.3. Direct admission to the Ph.D. Program in Criminology may be approved for persons applying with a Masters Degree in Criminology, a Masters Degree in a discipline other than Criminology, and, under exceptional circumstances, with a Bachelor's Degree in Criminology provided an accumulative grade point average of at least 3.5 has been maintained.

Applicants will be expected to write a Graduate Records examination prior to admission (general aptitude). Applicants are advised to contact the Department of Criminology to determine the specific requirements for writing this examination.

All applicants are required to submit a statement of research interest and at least two examples of previous academic work.

Degree Requirements

1. Masters Degree in Criminology. A Person admitted with a Masters Degree in Criminology must successfully complete approved courses amounting to a total of at least 15 semester hour credits. Course requirements will be met as follows:
 - a. two specialty courses selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (six credit hours); and
 - b. three additional courses (which may include Directed Readings) approved by the Senior Supervisor (nine credit hours).
2. Masters Degree in a discipline other than Criminology. Persons admitted with a Masters Degree in a discipline other than Criminology must successfully complete approved courses amounting to a total of at least 29 semester hour credits. The course distribution is as follows:
 - a. four core courses, including the Research Methods course, selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (17 credit hours);
 - b. two specialty courses selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (six credit hours); and
 - c. two additional courses (which may include Directed Readings) approved by the student's Senior Supervisor (six credit hours).

Because of the number of disciplines which are allied to

Criminology, the Graduate Program Committee may determine that courses have been taken in the applicant's Masters Program which are equivalent to courses required in the Criminology core curriculum. The Graduate Program Committee may waive up to 14 semester credit hours of course requirements on determining that equivalent courses have been taken at the graduate level.

3. B.A. in Criminology. Under exceptional circumstances, persons with a B.A. in Criminology may be admitted to the Ph.D. program. This may be possible for students who have demonstrated capacity for original research at the undergraduate level, maintained a 3.5 or better G.P.A., and are recommended for direct entry by at least two members of the faculty of the Department of Criminology eligible to teach or supervise in the Ph.D. (Crim.) program. Applicants who meet the G.P.A. requirements and who have demonstrated research ability through field experience in criminal justice may also be considered on recommendation of at least two faculty members involved in the program. Persons admitted in this category are subject to a review of their status no later than the end of the second semester following admission. Through this review, the Graduate Program Committee will determine the ability of the candidate to complete the Ph.D. Program by direct entry. The student will either be confirmed as an approved candidate for the Ph.D. in Criminology or directed to seek admission

to the M.A. Program. Students admitted in this category must successfully complete approved courses amounting to a total of at least 29 semester hour credits. The course distribution is as follows:

- a. four core courses, including the Research Methods course, selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (17 credit hours);
- b. two specialty courses selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (six credit hours); and
- c. two additional courses (which may include Directed Readings) approved by the Senior Supervisor (six credit hours).

A maximum of nine semester credit hours of course work may be taken in another department or at another university on approval of the student's Supervisory Committee and the Graduate Program Committee. These courses may be accepted as partially meeting the requirements for any courses, other than core courses, in the Ph.D. Program.

All students will be required to write comprehensive examinations in three of the five core areas of the Graduate Program core curriculum. The core areas are: Criminological Theory; Phenomena of Crime; Criminal Justice Policy Analysis; Law and Social Control; and, Research Methods. All students are required to write the comprehensive examination in Research Methods.

Each student will be required to complete and defend an original thesis.

Supervision of Candidate's Work

Prior to admission, it will be determined that sufficient faculty and resource support are available to accommodate the needs of the applicant. And, in consultation with the graduate student and faculty, the Graduate Program Committee will appoint a faculty supervisor who will assume responsibility for the candidate's program of study. This person will counsel the student regarding course work and the selection of a Supervisory Committee. By the end of the first semester of residence, the faculty supervisor will recommend a Supervisory Committee to the Graduate Program Committee for approval. The Supervisory Committee will normally consist of at least three members, two of whom must be from the Department of Criminology at Simon Fraser University.

Comprehensive Examinations

Comprehensive examinations will be set in each of the five core areas of the Graduate Program core-curriculum and approved by the Graduate Program Committee. Each candidate is required to write the comprehensive examination in Research Methods and in two of the remaining four core areas.

The breadth of content offered within the core curriculum does not allow for concentration in each core area. Core areas for comprehensive examination, other than Research Methods, will be selected on the basis of the candidate's chosen area of specialization and research interest. The Supervisory Committee in consultation with the student will determine the core areas to be selected and submit them as a recommendation to the Graduate Program Committee for approval. Comprehensives will normally be written by the end of the fourth semester of residence and no later than the sixth semester of residence. Comprehensive examinations which are not successfully completed may be retaken once. Comprehensive exams not successfully completed must be rewritten at the time of the next regularly scheduled sitting. The administration and review of comprehensive examinations will be the responsibility of the Graduate Program Committee.

Thesis Development

Each candidate is required to develop a prospectus for a thesis based on original research in the semester following that in which the comprehensive examinations have been passed. The prospectus will define the proposed investigation and demonstrate the relationship between it and existing scholarship. The prospectus is presented to the Supervisory Committee for approval. On approval by the Supervisory

Committee, the thesis proposal shall be circulated to faculty and resident graduate students and presented at a departmental colloquium.

The completed thesis will be defended in oral examination by an examining committee constituted under the provisions of the General Regulations (Graduate Programs) Section 1.9.3.

Ph.D. Program

Admission

The minimum University requirements for admission to the Doctoral Program are provided in the general regulations Graduate Program Section 1.3.3.

Direct admission to the Ph.D. Program in Criminology may be approved for persons applying with a Masters Degree in Criminology, a Masters Degree in a discipline other than Criminology, and, under exceptional circumstances, with a Bachelor's Degree in Criminology provided that an accumulative grade point average of at least 3.5 has been maintained.

Applicants will be expected to write a Graduate Records Examination (GRE) prior to admission (general aptitude)..

All applicants are required to submit a statement of research interests and at least two examples of previous academic work.

Degree Requirements

Candidates for a Ph.D. (Criminology) must complete the following requirements:

1. A person admitted with a Masters degree in Criminology must successfully complete approved courses amounting to a total of at least 15 semester hour credits. Course requirements to be met as follows:
 - a) two specialty courses selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (six credit hours); and
 - b) three additional courses (which may include Directed Readings) approved by the Senior Supervisor (nine credit hours).
2. A person admitted with a Masters Degree in a discipline other than Criminology must successfully complete approved courses amounting to a total of at least 29 semester hour credits. Course requirements to be met as follows:
 - a) four core courses, including the Research Methods course, selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (17 credit hours);
 - b) two specialty courses selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (six credit hours); and
 - c) two additional courses (which may include Directed Readings) approved by the student's Senior Supervisor (six credit hours).

Because of the number of disciplines which are allied to Criminology, the Graduate Program Committee reserves the right to determine which equivalent courses have been taken in the applicant's Masters Program. The Graduate Program Committee may waive up to 14 semester credit hours of course requirements on determining that equivalent courses have been taken at the graduate level.

3. Under exceptional circumstances, persons with a B.A. in Criminology may be admitted to the Ph.D. program. This may be possible for students who meet the general University regulations for entry with a B.A., who have demonstrated a capacity for original research at the undergraduate level, and are recommended for direct entry by at least two members of the Faculty of the Criminology Department eligible to teach or supervise in the Ph.D. (Criminology) program.

Applicants who meet the G.P.A. requirement and who have demonstrated research ability through field experience in criminal justice may also be considered on recommendation of at least two faculty members involved in the program.

Persons admitted in this category are subject to a review of their status no later than the end of the second semester following admission. Through this review, the Graduate Program Committee will determine the ability of the candidate to complete the Ph.D. program by direct entry. The student will either be confirmed as an approved candidate for the Ph.D. in Criminology or directed to seek admission to the Masters Program. Students admitted in this category must successfully complete approved courses amounting to a total of at least 29 semester hour credits.

Course requirements to be met are as follows:

- a) Four core courses, including the Research Methods course, selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (17 credit hours);
- b) two specialty courses selected from the Graduate Program core curriculum (six credit hours); and
- c) two additional courses (which may include Directed Readings) approved by the Senior Supervisor (six credit hours).

A maximum of nine semester credit hours of course work may be taken in another department or at another university on approval of the student's Supervisory Committee and the Graduate Program Committee. These courses may be accepted as partially meeting the requirements for any courses, other than core courses, in the Ph.D. program.

All students will be required to write comprehensive examinations in three of the five core areas of the Graduate Program core curriculum. All students are required to write the comprehensive examination in Research Methods.

Each student will be required to complete and defend an original thesis.

Dissertation Procedures

Each candidate is required to develop a prospectus for a thesis based on original research in the semester following that in which the comprehensive examinations have been passed. The prospectus will define the proposed investigation and demonstrate the relationship between it and existing scholarship. The prospectus ~~is~~ presented to the

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Supervisory Committee for approval. On approval by the Supervisory Committee, the thesis proposal shall be circulated to faculty and resident graduate students and presented at a departmental colloquium.

The completed thesis will be defended in oral examination ~~by~~ an examining committee constituted under the provisions of the General Regulations (Graduate Programs) section 1.9.3.

before.

DATE SENT _____

SFU CALENDAR
1985-86

GRAD

CRIMINOLOGY

DEPARTMENT

1984-85 copy

p 269

UPDATE (Please state editorial or
SCUS/SENATE change)

DEGREES OFFERED

The Department of Criminology offers a graduate program leading to a degree of Master of Arts in Criminology, M.A. (Criminology).

Add

and a Doctoral program leading to a Ph.D. (Criminology).

Areas of Study and Research

The graduate program in Criminology concentrates on advanced academic study and has a strong research emphasis. The broad goal of the program is to prepare students for careers in the teaching of criminology, in criminological research and in policy-making in criminal justice.

The emphasis of the graduate program is to foster a spirit of enquiry and creative endeavour among the students, to develop their critical and analytical capabilities, and to train them in the various techniques of criminological research.

The graduate program focuses, at present, on five major areas. Other areas may be added later. The five areas are:

1. The Phenomenon of Crime
 - a) Epidemiological studies, ecological studies, victimization studies, etc.
 - b) In-depth study of specific types, such as economic crimes, commercial crimes, organized crime, etc.
2. Criminological Theory
 - a) Foundations of theory-formation in criminology.
 - b) Validation of the different criminological theories.
3. Criminal Justice Policy Analysis
 - a) Innovations in the criminal justice system.
 - b) Social policy and criminal law reform.
 - c) Recent developments in crime prevention.
 - d) Diversion from the criminal system.
4. Criminological Research
 - a) Evaluation research, prediction research.
 - b) Operations research.
 - c) Action research.
5. Law and Social Control

Criminology Research Centre
(See page 285)

Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy
(See page 285)

Admission

Students holding a baccalaureate or the equivalent from a recognized institution must meet the general admission requirements for graduate studies (See Sections 1.3.2. and 1.3.8 of the General Regulations).

All applicants are required to forward official copies of their transcripts and to send a short statement of interests. This statement should include a description of previous employment, research or other work relevant to the candidate's proposed graduate studies. In all cases, letters of recommendation from people who know the candidates and are familiar with his/her work will be required.

Students will normally be expected to write a Graduate Records Examination (GRE) prior to admission.

Applications for the test may be obtained by writing to: G.R.E. Educational Testing Service, Box 955, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Deadlines for completed applications are as follows:

For entrance commencing FALL semester — May 31

Applicants will be informed immediately thereafter.

Supervisory Committee

Following enrolment by the student in the Department, a Supervisory Committee will be formed, which shall have the responsibility for determining, in consultation with the student, the projected program of study, selecting approximate research topics, and ensuring that the candidate fulfils all degree requirements. The Committee will consist of at least two faculty members from the Criminology Department. Other faculty, outside the Department who are considered necessary by the student and his/her supervisors, may be added to the Committee.

Add.

M.A. Program

1984-85 copy

p 269/270

UPDATE (Please state editorial or
SCUS/SENATE change)**DEGREE REQUIREMENTS**

Candidates for an M.A. (Criminology) degree must complete the following requirements:

Thesis Option

1. Take a minimum of fifteen (15) semester hours of coursework consisting of:
 - a) nine (9) hours of core courses including the research methods course; and
 - b) six (6) hours selected from the specialty course offerings.
2. Satisfactory completion and oral defence of an original M.A. thesis.

Non-Thesis Option

1. Take a minimum of twenty-three (23) semester hours of coursework consisting of:
 - a) seventeen (17) hours of core courses including the research methods course; and
 - b) six (6) hours selected from the specialty course offerings.
 2. Satisfactory completion of two (2) extended essays* or a project** approved by the Graduate Program Committee.
- A grade of "B" or better is required in all core courses and a "B" or better average must be maintained for the program as a whole.
- Admission requirements will continue as presently constituted, i.e. applicants must have a Bachelor's degree with at least a 3.0 grade point average or equivalent.

*An extended essay is defined as a scholarly paper on a topic chosen from one of the five (5) core areas and approved by the Graduate Program Committee. It will normally be 25-40 pages in length and meet the same standards of excellence as a thesis. It will be examined in the same way as a thesis.

**A project is defined as a theoretical, experimental, evaluative or practical research design applied to a selected area of criminal justice practice. Projects provide the student with an opportunity to test the application of criminological theory to programs in practice. Topics must be approved by the Graduate Program Committee. Project examination will be the same as for a thesis.

Satisfactory Performance

The progress of each candidate will be assessed at least once a year by the Department. A course grade of less than B is not considered satisfactory at the graduate level. Any student who performs unsatisfactorily in two or more courses may be dropped from the program.

Add

Ph.D. Program

Add

- attachment 'A'

- attachment 'B'

CRIMINOLOGY GRADUATE COURSES (CRIM)

* Denotes a Core Course

***CRIM 800-4 Criminological Theory**

A comprehensive overview of theories in criminology. Lectures, readings and examinations will familiarize students with competing levels of understanding vis a vis crime and deviance phenomena. The course will emphasize the integration of historical and contemporary theory, and will trace the impact of ideology, politics, and social structure on the emergence of criminological thought. Traditional theories will be analyzed through the lens of current perspectives on crime and justice.

CRIM 801-3 Advanced Criminological Theory

Intensive exposure to the major streams of criminological theory. Seminar topics and readings will highlight the development of thinking about crime as a problem in the sociology of knowledge. Emphasis will be placed on the relationship between ideas and social forces, as well as the interplay of theory and practice. Students will be expected to prepare a major research paper focusing on one theoretical school. It will be assumed that participants have already acquired a fundamental background in the elements of criminological theory.

***CRIM 810-4 The Phenomena of Crime**

Designed for the beginning graduate student, this course covers a wide variety of topics all of which deal with what we know about the phenomena of crime historically, temporarily and geographically. This course will look at the patterns of crime and victimization, and will explore crime patterns at local, provincial, national and international levels. Known characteristics of offenders and victims will be covered and characteristics of specific forms of crime will be studied.

CRIM 811-3 Advanced Topics in Phenomena of Crime

An advanced seminar which will build on what is covered in Crim 810. Topics covered may include historical criminology, the ecology of crime, environmental criminology, the media and crime, fear of crime, victimization, organized crime, or white collar crime.

DATE SENT _____

SFU CALENDAR
1985-86

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CRIMINOLOGY

DEPARTMENT

1984-85 copy

UPDATE (Please state editorial or
SCUS/SENATE change)

p270

***CRIM 820-4 Criminal Justice Policy Analysis**

An introduction to policy development and policy analysis in the field of criminal justice, including a general review of the function of bureaucratic agencies in the public sector and the particular role of government ministries providing criminal justice services. Major topic areas include: organization theory; policy planning theory; decision theory; and inter-governmental analysis as it applies to the administration of justice.

CRIM 821-3 Criminal Justice Planning and Program Evaluation

Topics for in-depth analysis will be selected according to the availability and interest of specific course instructors and may be selected from any area of service delivery in criminal justice, including law enforcement, the judiciary, court administration, corrections, or legal services. The course will provide an overview of the systems approach in criminal justice planning and relate program evaluation to the major types of planning initiatives taken within the criminal justice system.

***CRIM 830-4 Law and Social Control**

This course will offer students the opportunity to examine the social utility of legal intervention in the instance of criminal law; the relationship between law and social order; and the process of lawmaking and the social efficacy of specific criminal sanctions. A wide range of quantitative and qualitative methodologies will be accessed, with study or legal practice ultimately accountable to theoretical explanations of law and social order.

CRIM 831-3 Law and Social Policy

While the overriding concern of the course will be the interaction between law and policy, the context of the discussion might be found in such subjects as law and mental health, the process of law reform, or victimless crime. This course supplements the more theoretically oriented content of the core course, Law and Social Control.

***CRIM 860-5 Research Methods**

The course will cover basic research design for criminological problems and basic techniques for statistical analysis. The research methods covered will include experimental design and non-experimental designs more frequently used in criminology. The statistical techniques covered will include contingency table analysis and regression analysis as well as an overview of more advanced techniques.

CRIM 861-3 Advanced Research Methods

For the more advanced graduate student, this course is based on the knowledge developed in the introductory course and covers both parametric and non-parametric techniques with an emphasis on

parametric statistical analysis. Analysis of variance, regression analysis, analysis of covariance, discriminant analysis, and other techniques will be covered. The approach will be conceptual and will emphasize the strengths and limitations of the various statistical techniques in criminological research.

CRIM 862-3 Advanced Topics in Criminological Research

Advanced statistical and non-statistical techniques in criminal justice research. Special attention will be given to some, or all, of the following: evaluative research, prediction techniques, systems analysis, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis and computer simulation modelling.

CRIM 870-3 Selected Topics

Concentrated studies in areas of student specialization.

CRIM 871-3 Directed Readings

Intensive readings under the supervision of a faculty member, in areas of interest related to student's program.

CRIM 895 Extended Essay I

The first of two extended essays required for completion of M.A. (Criminology) degree under the non-thesis option. The topic to be chosen from one of the five (5) core areas.

CRIM 896 Extended Essay II

The second of two extended essays required for completion of M.A. (Criminology) degree under the non-thesis option. The topic to be chosen from one of the five (5) core areas.

CRIM 897 Project

The project is an alternative to Essays I and II, required for completion of an M.A. (Criminology) degree under the non-thesis option. This project is defined as a theoretical experimental, evaluative or practical research design applied to a selected area of criminal justice practice. Projects provide the student with an opportunity to test the application of criminological theory to programs in practice.

CRIM 898 M.A. Thesis

18/01/84

GRANTS AND CONTRACTS TO CRIMINOLOGY 1980-84

SURNAME DATE AMOUNT	SOURCE SOURCE AMOUNT	TITLE
BOYD 27/10/83	SSRC STEEL	THE CONTROL OF LICIT AND ILLICIT DRUG ABUSE IN JAPAN
BOYD 28/04/82	SOLGEN SOLGEN	SOCIO-LEGAL CRITIQUE OF THE LEGISLATIVE/CRIMINAL JUSTICE RES
BOYD 23/02/82	SOLGEN STEEL	GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF SELF-DESTRUCTIVE DRUG USE: A CROSS JUR
3 APPLICATIONS		
BRANTINGHAM 25/11/83	JUST JUST	13,943 DOLLARS AWARDED TO BOYD
BRANTINGHAM 31/03/82	JUST JUST	EVALUATION OF LEGAL AID IN B.C. - EXTENSION
BRANTINGHAM 08/04/81	JUST JUST	EVALUATION OF LEGAL AID IN B.C.
BRANTINGHAM 01/04/81	JUST JUST	ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM STUDY
BRANTINGHAM 01/05/80	JUST FOUND	LEGAL SERVICES SOCIETY EVALUATION
3 APPLICATIONS		
CHAPPELL 06/07/83	SOLGEN SOLGEN	COST ANALYSIS OF SEVERAL B.C. LEGAL AID OFFICES
CHAPPELL 01/04/82	SSMRC SMALL	288,573 DOLLARS AWARDED TO BRANTINGHAM
CHAPPELL 01/08/81	SOLGEN SOLGEN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION STUDY - PHASE III
CHAPPELL 20/10/80	SOLGEN SOLGEN	SSMRC SMALL GRANT TO CRIM 82/83
4 APPLICATIONS		
CORRADO 30/04/81	SOLGEN SOLGEN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PHASE 2 THE DETECTIVE FUNCTION ...
CORRADO 15/11/82	SOLGEN SOLGEN	PHASE 1 - CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION STUDY
CORRADO 16/04/81	SOLGEN SOLGEN	120,056 DOLLARS AWARDED TO CHAPPELL
3 APPLICATIONS		
CHAPPELL 01/04/82	SOLGEN SOLGEN	NATIONAL STUDY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE JUVENILE COURT
CHAPPELL 01/08/81	SOLGEN SOLGEN	ADDENDUM TO JUVENILE COURT STUDY TO SURVEY B.C. POLICE DEPAR
CHAPPELL 20/10/80	SOLGEN SOLGEN	FINAL REVISION OF KEY ACTORS QUESTIONNAIRE
4 APPLICATIONS		
CORRADO 30/04/81	SOLGEN SOLGEN	
CORRADO 15/11/82	SOLGEN SOLGEN	
CORRADO 16/04/81	SOLGEN SOLGEN	
3 APPLICATIONS		

CORRADO 05/03/81	1,225	SOLGEN SOLGEN	NATIONAL STUDY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE JUVENILE COURT
CORRADO 02/02/81	29,244	SOLGEN SOLGEN	NATIONAL ADVANCED RESEARCH ON JUVENILE JUSTICE, MAY- 1981
CORRADO 26/01/81	9,972	SOLGEN SOLGEN	FEASIBILITY STUDY OF THE KELLOWNA JUVENILE COURT
CORRADO 17/07/80	9,942	SOLGEN SOLGEN	FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF INTERVIEWING YOUNG PERSONS PRIOR T
7 APPLICATIONS			224,061 DOLLARS AWARDED TO CORRADO
EKSTEDT 20/01/83	11,011	SOLGEN SOLGEN	POLICY DEVELOPMENT CONSULTATION
EKSTEDT 12/12/82	12,438	BCAG BCAG	JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT
EKSTEDT 31/10/82	1,000	JUST JUST	JUSTICE STATISTICS INFORMATION USE PROJECT
EKSTEDT 15/02/83	4,550	JUST JUST	REVIEW OF DRAFT REPORT ON THE CANFIELD/HANN STUDY
EKSTEDT 20/01/83	1,400	LOCAL LOCAL	SEMINAR FOR VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT
EKSTEDT 31/07/82	4,800	BCAG BCAG	ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE WORKSHOP
EKSTEDT 07/12/81	3,000	JUST JUST	ADVICE AND CONSULTATION
EKSTEDT 24/08/81	14,748	SOLGEN SOLGEN	CONSULTATION ON CLEMENCY IN B.C. YUKON REGION
EKSTEDT 12/06/81	7,000	BCAG BCAG	PRISON INDUSTRY FEASIBILITY STUDY
EKSTEDT 15/05/81	7,400	SOLGEN SOLGEN	PRISON INDUSTRY PROGRAM FEASIBILITY STUDY
EKSTEDT 22/06/81	1,400	BCAG BCAG	PRISON INDUSTRY PROGRAM FEASIBILITY STUDY
EKSTEDT 07/07/81	1,400	BCAG BCAG	DECISION MAKING EXPERIENCE OF THE B.C. BOARD OF PAROLE
EKSTEDT 12/05/81	2,100	BCAG BCAG	PREPARATION OF DISCUSSION PAPER ON EFFECT OF CRIMINAL CODE R
EKSTEDT 01/12/80	175,000	JUNIOR JUNIOR	INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY
14 APPLICATIONS			248,753 DOLLARS AWARDED TO EKSTEDT

FATTAH 31/06/83	1,437	SSMRC TOUR	TRAVEL TO AUSTRIA
FATTAH 31/10/83	12,500	SSMRC LEAVE	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THREE DIFFERENT MODELS OF DISCRETIONARY
FATTAH 01/04/83	18,109	SSMRC SSMRES	YEAR 2 - A STUDY OF THE CHANGING VALUE OF PENAL SYSTEMS
FATTAH 01/04/82	46,900	SSMRC SSMRES	A STUDY OF THE CHANGING VALUE OF PENAL SANCTIONS
FATTAH 12/02/82	1,843	SSMRC SLEX	EXCHANGE WITH HUNGARY
FATTAH 10/06/80	1,436	SSMRC TOUR	TRAVEL GRANT TO CARACAS VENEZUELA
C APPLICATIONS			82,025 DOLLARS AWARDED TO FATTAH
GRIFFITHS 01/04/84	14,550	SSMRC SSMRES	JUVENILE JUSTICE IN EGYPT - YEAR 2
GRIFFITHS 01/04/83	41,770	SSMRC SSMRES	JUVENILE JUSTICE IN EGYPT
GRIFFITHS 28/10/82	1,500	SSMRC STEEL	DRUG USE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG NATIVE INDIAN ADOLSC
3 APPLICATIONS			57,820 DOLLARS AWARDED TO GRIFFITHS
PALYS 01/01/83	44,552	SSMRC TOUR	A BEHAVIOURAL EVALUATION OF THE VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT
PALYS 10/05/82	1,790	SSMRC TOUR	TRAVEL TO WALES
C APPLICATIONS			46,342 DOLLARS AWARDED TO PALYS
ROESCH 31/10/83	11,500	SSMRC LEAVE	THE IMPACT OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION POLICIES
ROESCH 01/04/83	55,000	SOLGEN SOLGEN	ANNUAL DONATION FROM SOLICITOR GENL TO CRIM RESEARCH CENTRE
ROESCH 01/09/82	47,643	SOLGEN SOLGEN	EVALUATION OF THE VANCOUVER CONVENIENCE STORE ROBBERY PROGRA
ROESCH 01/06/82	6,979	SSMRC SSMRES	ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS - EVALUATION OF FITNESS TO STAND TRIAL
ROESCH 30/05/82	55,000	SOLGEN SOLGEN	CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH CENTRE SUSTAINING FUNDS
ROESCH 01/04/81	9,850	SSMRC SSMRES	STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS RESEARCH
ROESCH 19/06/81	55,000	SOLGEN SOLGEN	CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH CENTRE SUSTAINING FUNDS

ROESCH
01/04/81

ROESCH
28/05/80

ROESCH
23/06/80

ROESCH
23/06/80

ROESCH
29/04/80

ROESCH
15/08/80

ROESCH
30/09/80

14 APPLICATIONS

SACCO
08/12/92

SACCO
19/01/82

2 APR

VERDUN - JON
05/12/83

VERDUN-JON
14/10/83

VERDUN-JON
01/04/81

VERDUN-JUN
01/06/40

4 App

4 App

04 APP

Information pertaining to M.A. students having completed their degree in criminology at Simon Fraser University, prior to December, 1983.

E

NAME	Semester of Completion	Univ. of Bachelors Degree	Thesis Title	Present Location
Angelomatis, Cheryl	Spring, 1984	S.F.U.	"Canadian Insanity Defence Reform: Capturing the New Spirit of McNaughton."	Ph.D. Candidate, Anthropology and Sociology, U.B.C.
Beavon, Dan	Fall, 1983	S.F.U.	"Crime and the Environmental Opportunity Structure: The Influence of Street Networks on the Mobility Patterns of Property Offenders"	Ministry of Justice, Ottawa
Burch, Frederick W.	Spring, 1983	Un. of Manitoba	"Arson Prevention and Control: A Canadian Perspective"	Ministry of the Attorney General, Saskatchewan
Cropley, Laurel C.	Spring, 1983	Un. of Toronto	"Evaluations of Intervention Programs in Canadian Correctional Institutions: A Methodological Assessment"	Law School, U.B.C.
Gordon, Robert	Spring, 1982	La Trobe (Aust.)	"Legal Services for Mental Health Patients: A Selective Review of Developments in Legal Aid/Poverty Law Delivery with Particular Emphasis on Commonwealth Jurisdictions"	Ph.D. Candidate Anthropology and Sociology, U.B.C.
Horne, David	Spring, 1981	S.F.U.	"Case Complexity and Case Processing Time: An Empirical Study"	Municipal Police, Calgary
Kohlmeier, Klaus	Spring, 1983	S.F.U.	"An Ethnographic Study of Street Prostitution in Vancouver, B.C."	Elizabeth Fry Society, Vancouver
Larsen, E. Nick	Spring, 1982	S.F.U.	"The Implications for Criminal Justice Policy: Juvenile Containment"	Ph.D. Candidate, University of Manitoba

NAME	Semester of Completion	Univ. of Bachelors Degree	Thesis Title	Present Location
MacDonald, Kim D.	Spring, 1982	S.F.U.	"Information for the Courts: An Analysis of the Adult Presentence Report"	Corrections Branch, British Columbia
McGuire, Thos. M.	Spring, 1983	S.F.U. (Anth/Soc)	"Inter-Urban Patterns in British Columbia: An Ecological Analysis"	Ph.D. Candidate S.F.U. (Crim. Spec. App.)
Mitchell-Banks T.	Fall, 1983	S.F.U.	"Fines in B.C."	Law School, U.S.C.
Muir, R. Graham	Spring, 1982	Carleton Un.	"Considerations in Educating the Police"	Canadian Police College, RCMP, Regina
Parker, Kenneth	Fall, 1983	S.F.U.	"A Psychophysiological Assessment of the Association Between Alcohol & Sexual Arousal"	College of New Caledonia, B.C. - Instructor
Pleacas, Darryl B.	Spring, 1981	S.F.U.	"The Perpetuation of Error in Criminology: A case Study in Misreporting and the Failure of Organized Scepticism"	Fraser Valley College, B.C. - Instructor
Rea, Ronald H.	Spring, 1983	S.F.U.	"The Construction of Social Reality: An Examination of Father-Daughter Incest"	Avantlen College, B.C. - Instructor
Smundych, Russell C.	Spring, 1981	Saskatchewan	"The Rise of the Asylum in Upper Canada 1830-1875: An Analysis of Competing Perspectives on Institutional Development in the 19th Century"	Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto
Winterdyk, John A.	Spring, 1981	Wilfred Laurier	"A Wilderness Adventure Program as an Alternative for Juvenile Probation: An Evaluation"	Ph.D. Candidate, S.F.U. (Crim. - Spec. App.)

A. ADMISSION

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Degree	GPA	GRE Verbal and Quantitative	GRE (Analytic)	Other	Letters of Interview	Recom.	Exper.	Essay	Foreign Students
I. FLORIDA STATE	M.A., thesis or area paper	3.0	Minimum of 1000	Not used	None stated	No	3	Not neces- sary	None stated	TOEFL and GRE
II. MICHIGAN STATE	M.A. in C.J. or related field, thesis required	3.0	Minimum of 1000	Not used	None stated	No	3	Desir- able	Statement of intent	None stated other than GRE
III. RUTGERS	Bachelor's or M.A.	None stated	Yes, no mini- mum stated	Not used	None stated	May be requested by com- mittee	3	Not neces- sary	300-500	TOEFL and GRE
IV. SUNYA	B.A. or M.A.	3.0	Minimum of 1000	Not used	LSAT may be used as substitute for GRE	No	None	Not neces- sary	Statement of object- ives	TOEFL and GRE
V. MARYLAND	M.A. or M.S. in Social Science	3.0	Minimum of 1000	Not used	9 hours in C.J. and intro. and intermediate Statistics and Research Methods	May be requested by com- mittee	3	Help- ful	Statement of intent	TOEFL and GRE
VI. JOHN JAY	B.A. or M.A.	None	Yes, no mini- mum stated	Not used	None stated	No	2	Help- ful	Yes	TOEFL and GRE
VII. SAM HOUSTON	M.A.	3.0	Minimum of 1000	Not used	LSAT may be used or substituted for GRE.	No	3	Help- ful	1000 words	TOEFL and GRE

B. CURRICULUM

1		2		3		4	
Total Number of Units		Required Courses		Areas of Concentration		Transfer Credit	
I. FLORIDA STATE	Minimum of 24 semester hours residency requirement after 30 hours of work at Master's degree level	15 hours; 6 in Crim. Theory, 3 in Research, 3 in Statistics, 3 in Pro-seminar (courses or equivalent)	Criminology	Maximum of 9 semester hours			
II. MICHIGAN STATE	Post master's -- 72 quarter hours plus minimum of 36 dissertation units	40 hours in social science; 15 of Research & Statistics; 20 of C.J. Theory & Methods	2 social science cognates; CJ and Criminology; teaching or planning can be emphasized	Can be transferred if appropriate and within time limits of working on the degree			
III. RUTGERS	72 units minimum; minimum of 3 years after B.A.	12 hours in Research and Statistics; 12 in Nature of Delinquency and Criminal Law and C.J. Management and Program Planning Development	Criminal Justice	30 units maximum; none for Research; but only after completing at least 12 units of coursework with grade of B or better			
IV. SUNYA	60 units minimum; 2 years of of full time graduate study; may transfer 1 year degree	Pro-seminar in each of the 4 areas; plus 2 Research & 2 Statistics (these may be waived by exam)	Nature of Crime; Law and Social Control; C.J. Processes; Planned Change in C.J.	May transfer 30 units or Master's degree			
V. MARYLAND	Minimum of 3 years; number of hours variable based on student's preparation and needs	2 Theory, 2 Research Methods, 2 in Research & Statistics, plus a departmental seminar in C.J. Research Methods	Criminal Justice and Criminology with special areas for examinations	No particular limit; can be transferred if appropriate and within time limits of working on the degree; B or better; cannot be counted toward another degree. At least one year residence.			
VI. JOHN JAY	60 units minimum beyond baccalaureate degree	2 Research methods courses; courses in 3 core areas (30 units)	3 Core areas: Law and social control; Criminology & social deviance; CJ institutions & processes	12 units			
VII. SAM HOUSTON	60 units minimum beyond Master's degree	18 units in Overview, Legal Aspects, Research, Administration, Criminology	Administration Criminology Research	6 units maximum if courses similar to those at SHSU and taken in another doctoral program			

C. ADVISEMENT

2
Who Appoints Advisor?

1
Who Advises?

I. FLORIDA STATE	Graduate advisor initially, then major professor with approval of supervisory committee.	Dean
II. MICHIGAN STATE	Guidance committee	Student selects. Must be member of graduate faculty.
III. RUTGERS	Initially advised by the Ph.D. Committee, then by dissertation chairman.	Dean
IV. SUNYA	Initially advised by Assistant Dean until student becomes familiar enough with the faculty to select his own advisor who then becomes chairman of his dissertation committee.	Dean after consultation with the student and the desired committee members and readers.
V. MARYLAND	First by chairman of the department, then a person chosen by the student from the Institute graduate faculty.	Selected by the student by the end of the second semester; can be changed.
VI. JOHN JAY	Graduate faculty and Dean.	Dean
VII. SAM HOUSTON	Doctoral Coordinator for academic; faculty mentor for non-academic.	Dean appoints Coordinator, Coordinator appoints mentor preferably at student's choice.

D. COUNSELOR

1 Maximum Units Per Term			2 Quarter or Semester		3 Residence Requirement
I. FLORIDA STATE	15 per semester		Semester		24 semester hours; 12 consecutive months
II. MICHIGAN STATE	16 per quarter; dissertation research credit need not be counted		Quarter		Three consecutive quarters after M.S.
III. RUTGERS	15 per semester, with exceptions		Semester		None specified
IV. SUNYA	12 minimum; 15 maximum per semester for full time		Semester		At least 1 year after admission to advanced program
V. MARYLAND	12 minimum; no maximum except for graduate or research assistants who are limited to 10 units per semester		Semester		One year
VI. JOHN JAY	12 per semester		Semester		None specified
VII. SAN HOUSTON	12 per semester		Semester		2 consecutive semesters of 9 units minimum

E. REVIEW OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

1 When	2 Who Reviews	3 Grade Requirement
I. FLORIDA STATE	Supervisory committee of the student and faculty	3.0; two courses of C or below may be repeated
II. MICHIGAN STATE	Guidance	3.0; three or more grades below 3.0 or a grade point below 3.0 for two terms may require withdrawal
III. RUTGERS	Faculty committee	Grades of B or better; only one C grade accepted
IV. SUNYA	Faculty	3.0; two C's means dismissal from program regardless of number of A's or if below 3.0
V. MARYLAND	Institute Graduate office	3.0
VI. JOHN JAY	Faculty Committee	3.0
VII. SAN HOUSTON	Faculty committee	3.0; three C grades or an F means termination from program regardless of grade

P. NON-CLASSROOM COURSES

	1 What Courses	2 Maximum Units	3 Internship in Agency
I. FLORIDA STATE	Dissertation, field practicum independent study, supervised teaching	Not specified	Available, not required
II. MICHIGAN STATE	Dissertation, independent study, teaching internships, practicum in CJ agencies	Flexible	Available, not required
III. RUTGERS	Dissertation, part of research and independent study, field work	Not indicated.	Available, not required
IV. SUNYA	Dissertation, field experience, independent study, research	Limit of six credits per term of independent study, which can be increased upon petition	Available, not required
V. MARYLAND	Dissertation, research, special topics	Six hours for special topics	Not required
VI. JOHN JAY	Dissertation, internships	Not indicated	May be required if student does not have CJ experience; no credit
VII. SAM HOUSTON	Dissertation, research internship, independent study	Three hours for research internship. Six for independent study	No credit allowed

G. LANGUAGE OR COMPUTER REQUIREMENT

2

Computer

1

Language

	1 Language	2 Computer
I. FLORIDA STATE	Reading knowledge of two foreign languages based on proficiency exam.	Working knowledge of a computer language and proficiency in statistics.
II. MICHIGAN STATE	Not required.	Strongly encouraged to take SPSS short course to be "certified" by Computer Center.
III. RUTGERS	None indicated but might be required by dissertation committee as part of tool requirement.	None indicated but might be required by tool Committee as part of tool requirement.
IV. SUNYA	Must complete two parts of a tool exam (in statistics and research design) and a third part in either a foreign language or in computer utilization. All three parts of the tool examination must be passed before taking comprehensive examination.	Optional with foreign language.
V. MARYLAND	Not required.	Computer usage and working knowledge is incorporated in the statistics and research methodology course.
VI. JOHN JAY	Competence in a foreign language and research methods must be demonstrated.	None specified.
VII. SAM HOUSTON	Proficiency in one foreign language based on GSFLT examination.	Two graduate Computer Science courses.

H. COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION - WRITTEN

1		2		3		4		5		6	
Units Completed		Times Per Year		Format		Grading		Standard For Passing		Number of Times Allowed To Take Exam	
I. FLORIDA STATE	Determined by committee	At least once each term		Determined by examining committee		Passed with distinction, Passed, Failed		Obtain passing grade		Twice	
II. MICHIGAN STATE	80% of coursework and any language requirement completed (represents 60 credits)	Determined by examining committee		Determined by committee		Demonstration of comprehensive knowledge; Fail, Pass, Pass with distinction		Obtain passing grade		None specified	
III. RUTGERS	24 units	Every term		Determined by examining committee		None specified		None specified		None specified but student subject to annual review	
IV. SUNYA	Part I-no later than end of sixth regular session; Part II-after 60 credits	Two a year		Part I-Exams are prepared, administered, and evaluated by faculty committee; Part II-Dissertation Prospectus Defense		High pass, Pass, Low pass, Fail		Obtain passing grade		No more than two exam failures; after that must petition to entire faculty (rarely granted)	
V. MARYLAND	Variable depending on adviser's determination of student's readiness to do the examination	Every semester		1) Criminology & CJ 2) Area of specialization in CJ or Criminology 3) Specialization in social science		Pass-Distinction, Pass, Conditional Pass, Fail		Score of 4 on a 6 point scale		Twice	
VI. JOHN JAY	First exam-completion of 30 units and prior to completion of 45 units; Second Exam-upon completion of course-work	Two a year		None specified		None specified		None specified		None specified	
II. SAM HOUSTON	After completion of or while completing 36 units	Three a year		Centralized; Five areas; Four days at 8 hours a day		Pass, Fail; Two faculty grade each question		Sum total of 20 points for days 1 & 2; 40 points for days 3 & 4		Twice, with Dean's consent for third	

I. COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION - ORAL

1	When	2	Who Examines	3
				Standard For Passing
I. FLORIDA STATE	May be required as part of written comprehensives		Committee members who write and grade written exams	Determined by committee
II. MICHIGAN STATE	None required other than oral defense of dissertation		Committee members who write and grade the written exams	None specified
III. RUTGERS	None required other than oral defense of dissertation		Committee	None specified
IV. SUNYA	After Part I of the qualifying exam is passed and prospectus is developed		Faculty	Vote taken by the three member working committee and the two outside readers (just at dissertation defense). At least four positive votes needed.
V. MARYLAND	If student receives a conditional pass on written comprehensives within two months		Committee members who wrote and graded the written exam	Determined by committee
VI. JOHN JAY	Required after completing between 45-60 credits		None specified	Determined by curricula committee
VII. SAM HOUSTON	Required within 60 days after passing written comprehensives. Same areas of coverage as written exams.		Five faculty chosen by Coordinator representing four areas	Satisfactory performance determined by committee through majority vote.

J. ADMISSION TO CANDIDACY

¹ When ² Time for Completion of Degree

I. FLORIDA STATE	After passing comprehensive examination, at least six months prior to granting of degree.	Five years from time of passing comprehensive examination.
II. MICHIGAN STATE	After passing comprehensives.	Comprehensives within five years, all requirements within eight years after first enrollment after M.S. degree.
III. RUTGERS	Successful completion of qualifying exams.	Seven years after initial matriculation.
IV. SUNYA	After completing Part I, Part II, and Part III of the tool examination; qualifying exam; and residency requirement.	Within eight years from date of initial registration, or seven years if with 24 transfer credits, extendible at discretion of Dean.
V. MARYLAND	After comprehensives are passed, student applies for admission to candidacy, must be admitted to candidacy at least on academic year before degree is conferred.	Five years maximum to admission to candidacy, four years maximum after admission to candidacy, three years minimum.
VI. JOHN JAY	After passing comprehensives.	Maximum not indicated; minimum of three years.
VII. SAM HOUSTON	After passing written and oral comprehensives and complying with all other requirements except dissertation.	Six years from initial registration, extendible for one year at Dean's option.

K. DISSERTATION

1		2		3		4	
Units		Expectations		Topic Choice And Prospectus		Number of Members	
I. FLORIDA STATE	12 minimum	Original, constituting a significant contribution to the body of knowledge in the field of Criminology; Oral defense.	Student prepares prospectus for approval by supervisory committee.	At least three members with doctoral directive status and one member from outside the school.			
II. MICHIGAN STATE	36 minimum	Original research; Oral defense.	Student chooses topic under direction of guidance committee.	Four or more plus Dean's representative.			
III. RUTGERS	12 minimum	Original research normally one year of research; Oral defense.	Student chooses topic but must be approved by members of committee.	Four or more			
IV. SUNYA	None stated	Original research which represents a significant contribution to the field; Oral defense unless waived by general faculty; Minimum of one year of research.	Student chooses topic under guidance of committee, but prospectus defense before whole faculty.	Three-member working committee and two readers.			
V. MARYLAND	12 required hours	Oral defense	Student chooses topic but must be approved by unanimous vote of committee.	Five, one must be from another graduate program.			
VI. JOHN JAY	None stated	Original; on topic of significance to field; Oral defense.	Director of student's thesis committee.	To be determined.			
VII. SAM HOUSTON	12 minimum	Original research and meaningful contribution; Oral defense.	Student proposes to committee, prospectus defense before whole faculty and doctoral students.	Four or more			

L. FINANCIAL AID

1 Fellowship		2 Assistantship		3 Other Forms		4 Criteria	
I. FLORIDA STATE	Available	Available	Loans and scholarships	Competitive			
II. MICHIGAN STATE	Available, sponsored by a variety of organizations	Three levels, each with their own requirements.	Stipends	Competitive			
III. RUTGERS	Available, tax-free, full time study expected	Available, includes remission of tuition, and stipend; 15 hours of work per week.	Loans, LEEP, some state funds	Competitive			
IV. SUNYA	Yes, remission of tuition if stateline fellowship. Must pay in-state tuition if grant fellowship.	Research and teaching assistantship available. Also work study stipends.	Grants and loans	Competitive			
V. MARYLAND	Available from University	Assistantships, primarily teaching; stipends and remission of tuition.	Loans, scholarships, etc.	Competitive			
VI. JOHN JAY	Available	Available	Adjunct teaching appointment	Competitive			
VII. SAM HOUSTON	None which does not involve some type of work	Available, 15 hours of work per week with faculty or grant	Loans	Competitive			

M. MISCELLANEOUS

1 Summer		2 Doctoral Students Teaching		3 Minority Recruitment		4 Own Graduates As Faculty	
I. FLORIDA STATE	Yes, 5 and 8 week sessions	Some		Yes	No		
II. MICHIGAN STATE	Yes, 2½ months	Yes		Affirmative action assistantships, no special consideration in admission	Yes		
III. RUTGERS	Not in CJ, but available in other colleges in university	Yes		Yes; also minority fellowships	None specified		
IV. SUNYA	No, except for dissertation and independent study	Yes		Assistantships available, adjustments made	Yes		
V. MARYLAND	Yes, 2 sessions of about 2½ months	Some doctoral students can be part-time instructors after admission to candidacy		None stated	Not specified		
VI. JOHN JAY	To be determined	Yes		Yes	Yes		
VII. SAM HOUSTON	Yes, maximum of 12 units for two summer terms	Varies from semester to semester		Assistantships available	No		

A

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
CRIMINOLOGY DEPARTMENT

M.A. CURRICULUM

Crim.800-4 Criminological Theory
(Core) Lecture/examination.

Crim.801-3 Advanced Criminological
Theory. (Specialty) seminar.

Crim.810-4 Phenomena of Crime
(Core) Lecture/examination

Crim.811-3 Ecological or
Environmental Criminology
(Specialty) seminar

Crim.820-4 Criminal Justice
Policy Analysis
(Core) Lecture/examination.

Crim.821-3 Criminal Justice
Planning and Program
Evaluation.
(Specialty) Seminar

Crim.830-4 Law and Social
Control
(Core) Lecture/examination.

Crim.831-3 Law and Social Policy
(Specialty) Seminar

Crim.860-5 Research Methods
(Core) Lecture/examination

Crim.861-3 Techniques of
Evaluative Research
(Specialty) seminar.

Crim.862-3 Advanced Topics
in Criminological Research
(Specialty) seminar

Crim.870-3 Selected Topics
(Specialty) seminar

Crim.871-3 Directed Readings

Crim.895 Essay I

Crim.896 Essay II

Crim.897 Project

Crim.898 Thesis

NOTE: Not all courses are offered
each semester.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
CRIMINOLOGY DEPARTMENT
Illustrative Course Outlines

Course: Criminology 800

Title: Criminological Theory

DESCRIPTION:

This course will provide the student with a comprehensive overview of theories in criminology. Through lectures, readings and examinations, students will be familiarized with competing levels of understanding vis a vis crime and deviance phenomena. Materials and format are constructed to accommodate those who have not previously experienced an intensive exposure to these theories. Participants will be reading the works of original authors, as well as critiques and reformulations of the conventional theoretical positions. The course will strongly emphasize a "paradigm" approach, by integrating historical and contemporary theory, and by tracing the impact of ideology, politics, and social structure on the emergence of criminological thought. Traditional theories will be analyzed through the lens of current perspectives on crime and justice. Students will be expected to acquire an understanding, not only of theoretical content, but also of the dynamics of theory construction more generally. Individual theories will be addressed as both independent and dependent constructs. At each stage in the course, theoretical positions will be judged according to their structural validity, elegance, utility, longevity, synchronicity with social forces and justice policy, as well as their implications for notions of human nature, reform, punishment and justice. Finally, the course will explore the potential for theoretical integration, i.e., the construction of multiple factor theory, taking into account the many levels of criminological explanation.

Course: Criminology 801

Title: Advanced Criminological Theory

DESCRIPTION:

This course is designed to offer the student an intensive exposure to the major streams of criminological theory. Seminar topics and readings will highlight the development of thinking about crime as a problem in the sociology of knowledge. Theoretical "schools" of criminology will be identified, and their contributions will be analyzed in the context of wider socio-political and philosophical trends. Emphasis will be placed on the relationship between ideas and social forces, as well as the interplay of theory and practice.

The course will be structured as a series of colloquia. Individual students will be responsible for specializing in at least one of the subject areas. As well as directing class discussion in their area of specialization, students will be expected to prepare a major research paper focussing on one theoretical school. Since this course will emphasize selective concentration on the part of students, it will be assumed that participants have already acquired a fundamental background in the elements of criminological theory.

Course: Criminology 810

Title: The Phenomena of Crime

DESCRIPTION:

This course is designed for the beginning graduate student and covers a wide variety of topics all of which deal with what we know about the phenomena of crime and what we know about crime historically, temporarily and geographically. This course will look at the patterns of crime and victimization. It will explore crime patterns at local, provincial, national and international levels. Known characteristics of offenders and victims will be covered. Finally, characteristics of specific forms of crime will be studied. The emphasis throughout the course will be on the sources of our knowledge of crime and how we can learn more about crime.

Course: Criminology 811

Title: Advanced Topics in Phenomena of Crime

DESCRIPTION:

This course is an advanced seminar which will build on what is covered in Crim. 810. The content of the course will vary somewhat depending on the interests of the students taking the course and the faculty member teaching the course.

Topics covered in the course may include historical criminology, the ecology of crime, environmental criminology, the media and crime, fear of crime, victimization, organized crime, white collar crime.

The general format of the course will include some lectures and some seminar presentations. Guest speakers will be invited in special topic areas.

Course: Criminology 820

Title: Criminal Justice Policy Analysis

DESCRIPTION:

This course will provide an introduction to policy development and policy analysis in the field of criminal justice. The course will include a general review of the function of bureaucratic agencies in the public sector and the particular role of government ministries providing criminal justice services. The course will include an analysis of political/bureaucratic interface in the development of public policy as well as the involvement of non-government or private sector agencies. Subject matter to be covered includes: how policy is formed, including administrative and legal constraints; the ethics of policy making in the public sector; how policy analysis is performed; the role of policy planning; and the mechanisms of policy planning. Major topic areas include: organization theory; policy planning theory; decision theory; and inter-governmental analysis as it applies to the administration of justice.

Course: Criminology 821

Title: Criminal Justice Planning and Program Evaluation

DESCRIPTION:

This seminar course will provide students with an opportunity to address specific problems in criminal justice planning and program evaluation. Topics for in-depth analysis which will be selected according to the availability and interest of specific course instructors. Generally, the course will provide an overview of planning and program evaluation techniques with application to issues in criminal justice. Topics may be selected from any area of service delivery in criminal justice including law enforcement, the judiciary, court administration, corrections, or legal services. The course will provide an overview of the systems approach in criminal justice planning and relate program evaluation to the major types of planning initiatives taken within the criminal justice system including reactive and proactive planning. The student will have the opportunity to relate the various techniques in program evaluation to the objectives chosen for planning, including planning for policy-making.

Course Outline - Criminology 830

Title: LAW AND SOCIAL CONTROL

DESCRIPTION:

This course will offer students the opportunity to examine the social utility of legal intervention in the instance of criminal law; the relationship between law and social order will be discussed and analyzed, with respect to both legal theory and practice. An understanding of the process of law-making and the social efficacy of specific criminal sanctions is integral to our discussion of law and other modes of social control.

The intention of the course is to acquaint students with the relationship that exists between legal theory and legal practice.

The focus of our efforts is thus set on longitudinal studies of law-making and law-breaking, attempting to comprehend the intentions and consequences of such purposive social action. A wide range of quantitative and qualitative methodologies will be accessed, with study of legal practice ultimately accountable to theoretical explanations of law and social order.

Course: Criminology 831

Title: Law and Social Policy

DESCRIPTION:

This "specialty" course in the core area of Law and Social Control is designed to provide students with an understanding of the relationship that exists between law and public policy. As a specialty offering, it can be accommodated to the expertise of the specific instructor. While the overriding concern of the course will always be the interaction between law and policy, the context of the discussion might be found in law

and mental health, the process of law reform, or victimless crime. The course is needed to supplement the more theoretically oriented content of the core course, Law and Social Control.

Course: Criminology 860

Title: RESEARCH METHODS

DESCRIPTION:

This course is the research and methodology core course. It is designed for a beginning graduate student who has minimal undergraduate training in research and methods. The course will cover basic research design for criminological problems and basic techniques of statistical analysis. The course will be oriented towards "hands on" research situations and problem sessions on the computer. The research methods covered will include experimental design and non-experimental designs more frequently used in criminology. The statistical techniques covered will include contingency table analysis, and regression analysis as well as an overview of more advanced techniques.

Course: Criminology 861

Title: Advanced Research Methods

DESCRIPTION:

This course is designed to follow the beginning course in research methods. It is designed for the more advanced graduate student and is built on the knowledge base developed in the introductory course. As with the introductory course this course is a "hands-on" project/problem oriented course where the student develops conceptual skills as well as competency in analyzing data.

The course covers both parametric and non-parametric techniques, but - emphasizes parametric statistical analysis. The course will cover analysis of variance, regression analysis, and analysis of covariance, discriminant analysis, and other techniques of interest to the students. The approach will be conceptual and will emphasize the strengths and limitations of the various statistical techniques in criminological research.

Course: Criminology 862

Title: Advanced Topics in Criminological Research

DESCRIPTION:

This course is an advanced methods course. Advanced statistical and non-statistical techniques in criminal justice research will be covered. Special attention will be given to some, or all, of the following: evaluative research, prediction techniques, systems analysis, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis and computer simulation modelling.

Faculty are identified below who are designated as eligible to teach in each of the core areas.

Criminological Theory - Crim.800-4; Crim. 801-3

Robert Menzies
Douglas Cousineau
Duncan Chappell
Patricia Brantingham
Paul Brantingham

Phenomena of Crime - Crim.810-4; Crim.811-3

Robert Menzies
Douglas Cousineau
Duncan Chappell
Patricia Brantingham
Paul Brantingham
Ezzat Fattah
John Lowman

Criminal Justice Policy Analysis - Crim.820-4; Crim.821-3

Patricia Brantingham
Paul Brantingham
John Ekstedt
Margaret Jackson
Raymond Corrado

Law and Social Control - Crim.830-4; Crim.831-3

Duncan Chappell
Neil Boyd
Judith Osborne
Simon Verdun-Jones

Research Methods - Crim.860-5; Crim.861-3; Crim.862-4

Ted Palys
Patricia Brantingham
Robert Menzies
Ronald Roesch
Raymond Corrado

Faculty identified below are eligible to supervise Crim.899 (Thesis)

Douglas Cousineau
Duncan Chappell
Patricia Brantingham
Paul Brantingham
Ezzat Fattah
John Lowman
John Ekstedt
Raymond Corrado
Neil Boyd
Simon Verdun-Jones
Ted Palys
Shelley Gavigan
Judith Osborne
Curt Griffiths
Ronald Roesch

B

Information Pertaining to Ph.D. Students Presently Enrolled in
Criminology Department through 'Special Arrangements'

Name	First Semester	B.A. Degree	M.A. Degree	Present Field of Study
Debo Janie	80-3	B.A. (Hon.) History S.F.U. 1969	M.A. History S.F.U. 1975	Historical Analysis of Crime and the Criminal Law at the Municipal Level.
Indermaur, David	83-1	B.Sc. (Hon.) Psych Un. of Western Australia 1975	M.A. Psych. Un. of Western Australia, 1978	Punitiveness: Evaluation of a Model
Jessup, John	79-3	B.A. (Hons.) Economics U.B.C. 1967	M.A. Economics Univ. of Western Ontario. 1968 M.A. Community Planning, U.B.C. 1975	Performance Account ing for Police Services
McGuire, Thomas McLennan	82-3	B.A. Anthropol./Soc. S.F.U. 1970	M.A. Criminology 1982	The Ecology of Crime in Canada
Murray, Tonita	83-2	B.A. (Hons.) English and History. Univ. of Victoria 1974	M.A. History Univ. Victoria 1978	Examination of the History, Evolution and present problems of municipal police boards in B.C.
Winterdyk, John Albert	82-2	B.A. (Hons.) Psych. Wilfrid Laurier 1978	M.A. Criminology S.F.U. 1980	Analysis of a crime prevention program for robbery of convenience stores in Vancouver.

Employment Opportunities for Ph.D. (Crim) Students (Canada)

- I. Agencies surveyed (1982) indicating commitment to employ one or more Ph.D's (Crim.).

Educational Institutions (English language)

Alberta

Grant MacEwan College (4)

Mount Royal College (1)

British Columbia

College of New Caledonia (1)

University of Victoria (1)

Ontario

University of Ottawa (1)

Manitoba

University of Manitoba (1)

Atlantic Provinces

St. Francis Xavier University (1)

St. Mary's University (1)

Criminal Justice Agencies

Alberta

Elizabeth Fry Society-Calgary (1)

British Columbia

Human Rights Program, Dept. of Labour (3)

Ombudsman (1)

Manitoba

Probation Service (2)

Juvenile Corrections (1)

Saskatchewan

Attorney General's Department (1)

Federal Civil Service

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (1)

Ministry of Solicitor General

Atlantic Region (1)

Prairie Region (2)

Programs Branch, Ottawa (2)

Police and Security Branch, Ottawa (2)

11. Agencies in Canada identified as potentially providing employment for persons with a Ph.D. (Crim.)

Educational Institutions

ALBERTA

1. The University of Alberta - Department of Sociology.
2. The University of Calgary - Department of Sociology.
3. University of Lethbridge - Faculty of Arts.
4. Athabasca University.
5. Mount Royal College.
6. Grant MacEwan College - Correctional Justice Program.
7. Lethbridge Community College - Law Enforcement Dept.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

8. University of Victoria - Faculty of Law.
9. University of British Columbia - Faculty of Continuing Education.
10. College of New Caledonia - Liberal Arts and Sciences.
11. Justice Institute of British Columbia.
12. Okanagan College - Academic and Applied Studies.
13. Capilano College - Legal Studies.
14. Douglas College, Criminal Justice Program.
15. Fraser Valley College, Criminal Justice Program.

16. Vancouver Community College, Criminal Justice Program.

MANITOBA

17. Brandon University - Department of Sociology.
18. University of Winnipeg
19. University of Manitoba - Department of Sociology.
20. University of Manitoba - Faculty of Arts.

ONTARIO

21. McMaster University - Chairman of Graduate Programs.
22. Guelph University - Department of Sociology
23. Carleton University - Department of Sociology.
24. Queen's University - Department of Sociology.
25. University of Ottawa - Department of Criminology.
26. University of Toronto - Centre of Criminology.
27. Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology.
28. Humber College - Law and Security Program.
29. Algonquin College - Law and Security Program.
30. Ontario Police College.
31. Sheridan College.
32. Conestoga College, Criminology and Law Enforcement.
33. Georgian College, Law and Security Administration.
34. Loyalist College, Law and Security Management.
35. Sir Sandford Fleming College, Law and Security Administration.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

36. College of Cape Breton - Faculty of Arts and Sciences.
37. Mount Allison University - Faculty of Arts.

38. Memorial University - Faculty of Arts.
39. Mount Allison University - Department of Sociology/Anthropology.
40. Acadia University - Faculty of Arts.
41. St. Francis Xavier University.
42. St. Mary's University.
43. University of P.E.I.

Criminal Justice Agencies

The following is a list of criminal justice agencies which comprised one component of the Field Study. Names and address may be acquired by consulting the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime, Services Directory, 1981.

ALBERTA

1. Correctional Services Division, Alberta Solicitor General.
2. Elizabeth Fry Society, Edmonton.
3. Elizabeth Fry Society, Calgary.
4. Alberta Crimes Compensation Board.
5. Director, Legal Research and Analysis, Dept of the Attorney General.
6. Youth Development Centre, Edmonton.
7. Director, Criminal Justice Programs, Dept of the Attorney General.
8. Alberta, Office of the Ombudsman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

9. B.C. Police Commission.
10. B.C. Ministry of the Attorney General, Corrections Branch, Vancouver Region.
11. B.C. Corrections, Northern Region.
12. B.C. Corrections, Staff Development Analyst.
13. B.C. Corrections, South Fraser Region.
14. Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Ministry of the Attorney General.
15. Corrections Branch, B.C. Vancouver Island Region.

16. The Ombudsman for British Columbia.
17. Human Rights Program, Ministry of Labor, B.C.
18. The John Howard Society of B. C.

MANITOBA

19. Manitoba Human Rights Commission, Department of the Attorney General.
20. Ombudsman, Manitoba
21. Manitoba Human Rights Commission.
22. John Howard and E. Fry of Manitoba.
23. Department of Justice, Winnipeg Regional Office.
24. Manitoba, Juvenile Corrections.
25. Manitoba Adult Corrections.
26. Agassiz Centre for Youth, Manitoba.
27. Manitoba Youth Centre.
28. Manitoba, Dept. of the Attorney-General, Director of Prosecutions.
29. Manitoba Probation Service.
30. Manitoba Police Commission.
31. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

32. New Brunswick Police Commission.
33. Worker Compensation Board, Booth.
34. P.E.I., Department of Justice, Probation and Family Court Services.
35. Nova Scotia Ombudsman.
36. P.E.I., Department of Health and Social Services.
37. Ombudsman, Newfoundland.
38. Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

39. Nova Scotia Police Commission.
40. New Brunswick Human Rights Commission.
41. New Brunswick, Department of Justice, Director of Programs.
42. P.E.I., Department of Justice, Corrections Division.
43. Nfld. and Labrador, Adult Corrections Division, Department of Justice.
44. Atlantic Police Academy.
45. Atlantic Regional Consultant, Solicitor General of Canada.
46. New Brunswick Correctional Services Division.
47. Corrections Division, Department of Justice, New Brunswick.
48. Nova Scotia, Department of Social Services.
49. Nova Scotia, Department of the Attorney General, Correctional Services Division.
50. Nova Scotia. John Howard Society.

ONTARIO

51. Ontario Human Right Commission.
52. Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.
53. John Howard Society of Ontario.
54. Ministry of the Solicitor General, Ontario.
55. Ministry of the Attorney General, Ontario.
56. Office of the Ombudsman, Ontario.
57. Ontario Provincial Police.
58. Ministry of Community and Social Services, Ontario.
59. Ministry of Correctional Services.

SASKATCHEWAN

60. Saskatoon Regional Office, Department of Justice.
 61. Personnel and Training Branch, Dept. of the Attorney General.
 62. Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee, Dept. of the Attorney General.
 63. Policing Branch, Dept. of the Attorney-General, Saskatchewan.
 64. Saskatchewan, Public Prosecutions Branch.
 65. Corrections Division, Saskatchewan Social Services.
- YUKON and N.W.T.

66. Dept. of Health and Human Resources, Research and Training Branch.
67. Territorial Compensation for Victims of Crime Authority.
68. N.W.Territories, Chief of Corrections, Social Services.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Training and Human Resources, National Parole Board.

69. The Correctional Investigator, Canada.
70. Correctional Service of Canada, Regional Chief, Planning and Analysis - Offender Programs.
71. Prairies and N.W.T Regional Consultant, Consultation Centre, Solicitor General of Canada.
72. Police and Security Branch, Solicitor General of Canada.
73. Programs Branch, Research Division, Solicitor General of Canada.
74. Programs Branch, Consultation Centre, Solicitor General of Canada.
75. Canadian Centre for Criminal Justice Statistics.
76. Regional Consultant, Consultation Centre, Solicitor

General of Canada.

77. Yukon, Health and Human Resources, Research and Training Branch.
78. Programs Branch, Planning and Liason Division, Solicitor General of Canada.
79. Solicitor General of Canada, Statistics Division.
80. RCMP, Staffing and Personnel Branch.
81. Correctional Service of Canada, Prairie Region.
82. Statistics Canada, Ottawa.
83. Canadian Human Rights Commission.



SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY, BURNABY, B.C., CANADA V6A 1S6
OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF GRADUATE STUDIES, 291-4295

February 29, 1984

Professor C. Friel
Assistant Director
Criminal Justice Centre
Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, Texas
U.S.A.
77340

Dear Professor Friel:

Thank you for agreeing to serve as an assessor of the proposed Ph.D. Criminology Programme.

The honorarium paid by this University for such services is \$200. I enclose a copy of the proposal, a copy of the University Graduate Regulations governing all graduate students at Simon Fraser, and a description of the proposed programme as well as a compilation of curricula vitae.

The Assessment Committee would appreciate your frank comments on the academic merit and suitability of the proposed programme. Please include in your report answers to the following questions:

1. Is the available academic expertise (see attached curricula vitae) sufficient to implement the programme?
2. Do you think that graduates of the programme will be of quality comparable to those produced at the leading institutions in the field?
3. How large is the need for the graduates that this programme would produce and is it a continuing need?
4. Is the particular programme proposed likely to meet the stated objectives?

You should note that these questions are not meant to limit the range of your comments in any way.

Professor C. Friel

-2-

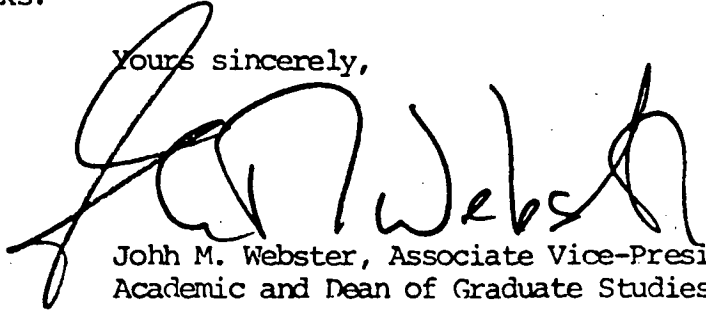
February 29, 1984

Furthermore, it would be most helpful if you could make, in addition to your other comments, specific recommendations on either the approval, modification, delay or disapproval of the programme.

Your report will be made available, upon request, to members of the Committees and other governing bodies both within and without the University that must approve the programme before it can be implemented.

It would be appreciated if you could see your way to responding within the next couple of weeks.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Webster", with a stylized, cursive script.

John M. Webster, Associate Vice-President,
Academic and Dean of Graduate Studies

JMW/dle
Attachments



CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

JOHN P. ROBERTS RESEARCH LIBRARY
ROOM 8001, 130 ST. GEORGE ST.
TORONTO M5S 1A1

THE DIRECTOR

(416) 978-3720

16 April 1984

Professor John M. Webster
Dean of Graduate Studies
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C.
V5A 1S6

Dear Professor Webster:

First of all, I would like to apologize for my delay in responding to your letter requesting my assessment of the proposed Ph.D. program in Criminology at Simon Fraser University. All of the usual excuses made at this time of year apply and, quite frankly, I wasn't aware that as much time had elapsed as, in fact, has since you wrote to me.

I have read the materials that you sent me quite carefully and find both strengths and weaknesses in the proposed program. I should point out that we, here at the Centre of Criminology, are currently considering applying for permission to begin a Ph.D. program in Criminology ourselves. I don't think that puts me in a position of conflict of interest, but I raise the point for reasons of fairness in case something I say might be interpreted (correctly or incorrectly) as being related to our own tentative plans. Much of what I have to say about your proposed program is related to questions that have arisen in our own discussions about a Ph.D. program. Hence the issues are not new to me.

I will eventually address the questions you raised in your 7 March letter; however, I hope that you do not mind if I formulate questions (and answers) somewhat differently from the way in which they were formulated in your letter before addressing your questions.

1) Does SFU need to have a Ph.D. program in Criminology? I asked this question for the simple reason that the existence of the "Admission under special arrangements" system that does exist does allow the exceptional student to get a Ph.D. in criminology at Simon Fraser. It does not, however, allow a program per se to be advertised or set up within the department; hence good students

from other Universities cannot easily be recruited into the program. In addition, it does not allow for there to be a real group of Ph.D. students who would benefit from each other. Looked at in these ways, having a Ph.D. in criminology would clearly be a good thing.

2) Is there a market for Ph.D.'s in Criminology from SFU? It think it is clear from the documentation provided to me and from our own informal surveys that the answer is overwhelmingly "yes." As they point out, there are no English language Ph.D. programs in Canada. Even if we were to start one here at Toronto, it would probably never admit more than five people per year and probably it would have fewer than that. There is plenty of room for a program at SFU. Indeed, I would welcome a Ph.D. at SFU for another reason: I think that even if we were to have a Ph.D. here at Toronto the emphasis would be somewhat different. SFU tends to have a slightly higher emphasis on those in criminal justice careers than we do. Hence the programs would probably end up being somewhat different. Indeed, since I don't see what would probably be slightly different emphases to be quality differences, I think that the SFU program that is proposed (and the students likely to be attracted to it) would complement ours (if we ever get a program) rather than compete with it.

3) Can a program really be mounted without additional resources? I think that the designers of the program may be overly optimistic in thinking that additional resources will not be needed. I don't know how much teaching they are doing at the moment, but Ph.D. supervision can obviously involve a lot of time. In particular, in this field it can involve the department (or the advisor) in a lot of negotiating for research access. Hence there are "real" time costs to be considered. I would strongly urge the Department, however, to start with a small program and to keep it small for quite some time. There will be strong pressure on admissions in the beginning and it would be best, I think, to limit enrollment to only those outstanding students who clearly will benefit from a program such as is being proposed.

4) Are the people likely to be entering the program likely to be appropriate for Ph.D. studies? I raise this question because programs in applied areas such as this one are likely to attract people who think that they are appropriate for doctoral studies but, in fact, are not. I think that one of the things that the department might want to re-think is how they would keep out people in applied settings who really don't have the capabilities or real interests in doctoral work. I note, in particular, the notion that those "who meet the GPA requirements and who have demonstrated research ability through field experience in criminal justice may also be considered [for entry directly into the Ph.D. program with only a BA in criminology] on recommendation of at least two faculty members involved in the program" (p. 12). My own recommendation is that this is a very dangerous thing to do, especially since demonstrating "research experience through field experience" is very hard to assess. In

addition, it is exactly this kind of person -- the person in the field who thinks s/he is capable of doctoral work but really doesn't understand what research really is -- who could easily end up bringing down the standards (and the reputation) of the program. Talking intelligently about criminal justice policy and doing first class research in criminal justice are two quite different sets of skills. Some may have both sets; but the presence of one tells little, I think, about whether the person has the other set of skills.

5) Are the requirements sensible I personally would question whether it is really appropriate (see page 13) to have the choice that exists for the comprehensive exams. In particular, I think that the "Research Methods" comprehensive should be required of all, given the variety of things that people do in criminology.

6) Are the courses reasonable? The manner in which criminology should be taught at any level is not established to a degree that there is consensus on how the field should be split up. I would think that the course requirements are as sensible as anything that one might come up with though different places will have different ways of organizing the field.

7) Are the staff productive researchers who are capable of teaching and supervising graduate students at the doctoral level? It is here that I think the proposal is weakest. I should hasten to say that this statement is not a reflection on the department as a whole, nor is it a reflection on individual members of the Department. Most of the staff are, as far as I can tell (at least one of the c.v.'s I was sent appeared to be seriously out of date) very productive researchers. The work that they have done is extensive and varied. The research tends to have more of an emphasis on evaluative research and research of immediate policy relevance than the research carried out in some places; generally it is of very high quality.

The problem that I see is that there are some people who are associated with the program who are really, from my perspective, a bit too academically young to be involved in the training of Ph.D. students. Some do not have their doctorates yet and, I think, shouldn't be involved in the training of doctoral students. (The legally trained staff might be excluded from this suggestion given that doctorates are relatively rare in law). Some of the others aren't really well enough established yet, in my opinion, to be involved in doctoral teaching, but undoubtedly soon will have enough proven research experience to make this a non-issue. It is this area, I think, where the proposal is the weakest.

Obviously different people would count the staff in different ways. Using my criteria for "acceptable level of proven research capability", I would count about eight who are clearly capable and a few others who are marginal. This isn't bad and probably is sufficient in and of itself. I would, therefore,

suggest that the department might want to re-think who could be involved in graduate teaching and/or supervision.

8) Are there ways of strengthening the proposal? I didn't see a reference to ways of using expertise that exists in other departments for the Ph.D. in criminology. I would think that the Department might want to explore whether there are people whose interests are not primarily criminological who might well be able to contribute to a program such as this one, in such ways, for example, as by serving on dissertation supervision committees. An agreement by a few people elsewhere at SFU might well have a large benefit to the program.

I can now return to the four questions that were put to me in your letter of 7 March. First, there is available academic expertise for the program, though what is defined as adequate might want to be re-examined. Second, given that the staff are productive researchers and there is every reason to believe are also good graduate teachers, they should produce high quality Ph.D's as long as they limit their admissions to those few people who are really top research students. Third, there is no real way to forecast need, but I am confident that the need for such a program exists and will continue to exist for some time. Fourth, I have suggested a few minor changes in the proposal. They are minor because essentially the program looks like one that will meet its objectives.

I hope that this letter is of some help to you.

Sincerely,

A. N. Doob

Anthony N. Doob
Director

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

FACULTY OF LAW

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, CANADA V6T 1W5

(604) 228-2818

26 March 1984

Dr. John M. Webster
Associate Vice President, Academic
and Dean, Graduate Studies
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C.
V5A 1S6

Dear Dr. Webster:

Re: Proposed Ph.D. Programme in the Department of Criminology

I have examined the material you forwarded to me pertaining to the above proposal and have reached the following conclusions:

1. A Ph.D. programme does indeed appear to be a logical outgrowth of a very successful undergraduate and M.A. programme in Criminology at Simon Fraser University.
2. The programme proposal is consistent with Simon Fraser University's general regulations pertaining to graduate studies and in terms of course requirements and dissertation would offer a rigorous and detailed programme.
3. My impression is that the faculty in the Criminology Department are very good in terms of the range of expertise they have as well as their academic depth in specialised subjects. To my knowledge at least six have international reputations (Professors Brantingham (both), Chappell, Fattah, Roesch, and Verdun-Jones). As well, two faculty members (Professors Chappell and Fattah) are acknowledged scholars by any standard in their respective fields.

I am unable to comment on the other members of faculty but this should not be regarded as a negative feature since there is no reason why I should have come in contact with their research in terms of my own discipline. Looking at the curriculum vitae provided I am struck by the achievements of all the departmental faculty members both in terms of publications and obtaining research grants, having regard to their ages and level of experience.

My impression is that the department's academic expertise will undoubtedly be sufficient to implement the programme, subject to one caveat. This pertains to the three courses on Research Methods.

These courses are key to the success of the graduate programme at the Ph.D. level and only Professors Palys and Patricia Brantingham are identified as eligible to teach them. Given the constraints of leave and the demands of the undergraduate programme I would have been happier to see at least one other member of the Department designated as having the expertise necessary to pick up those courses if required. In a sense, this is merely a cavil since administrative allocation of teaching resources can always ensure that these particular courses are covered off.

4. Given the quality of the faculty and the presence of the Criminology Research Centre and the Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy, as well as the academic structure of the proposed Ph.D. programme, I have little doubt that prospective graduates will be comparable to those produced by the leading institutions in North America and England. I would have had no doubt at all if I had been satisfied that the library resources available to the Department of Criminology were sufficiently comprehensive to ensure that all the relevant source material would be readily available to prospective students. I was not given a statement relating to such library resources and thus cannot pass any comment on them.
5. It is very difficult to gauge the extent of the need for graduates of the type of programme proposed. The Department has surveyed a number of potential users and has found considerable depth of interest. The Department surveyed the field and concluded that an average of 19 potential positions for graduates in such a programme would be available each year over the next five years in this country. This may be an optimistic projection in the light of present economic conditions but it does reveal that the very specialised expertise that the programme would develop would at least render the graduates competitive in the Canadian market. I suspect that the need for such graduates is likely to be a continuing one rather than a diminishing one.
6. Although the objectives of the programme are not explicit in the proposal statement they are implicit in the rationale set out. I believe that the intrinsic value in terms of academic goals has been well made out and that the proposed programme will indeed enrich the existing undergraduate and Master's programme in the Criminology Department. As well, such a Ph.D. programme will undoubtedly attract very highly qualified students to the Department who will, on graduation, ultimately provide a pool of highly trained research-oriented, professionals who should prove most attractive to prospective institutional employers.

- 3 -

My general conclusion is that the proposal is meritorious and makes a convincing case for the establishment of a Ph.D. in Criminology at Simon Fraser University. The University may be wise to commit some scarce resources towards beefing up its Faculty strength relating to Research Methods courses and should also be convinced that its library resources are sufficient.

If you would like me to elaborate on what I have said or deal with any other matter please do not hesitate to let me know.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Peter Burns", written in dark ink.

Peter Burns
Dean

PTB:lw



UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
ÉCOLE DE CRIMINOLOGIE

Mardi, 17 avril 1984

Professor John M. Webster
Associate Vice-president
Dean of Graduate Studies
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C.
V5A 1S6

Dear Professor Webster,

As agreed, I have reviewed the proposed Ph.D. programme in Criminology. Here are my observations.

The programme

The proposed programme follows a model which has been adopted in various North American universities and has already demonstrated its value. I think that it is good. The courses cover a wide spectrum of topics on crime, social control and criminology, looking at the issues primarily from a sociological perspective. The programme seems well balanced, both in terms of the subjects covered and the amount of work required from the students.

Of course, the value of this remark depends very much on the extent to which different groups will be formed for Masters and Ph.D. students. I assume that a student who would have attended a course for his Masters degree would not be allowed to attend it again for his Ph.D. programme, unless the course is divided for the students of the two levels to avoid for Ph.D. students a mere repetition of the course already attended at the Masters degree level.

In fact, a division of two groups in a sufficient number of courses will be necessary to ensure that Ph.D. students have a sufficient choice between a number of subjects. Another way to provide sufficient choice without duplicating too many groups for small numbers of students may be to include a more substantial amount of individually supervised work (such as Crim. 871, 895, 896) in the Ph.D. programme. This may be a way to ensure that Ph.D. students be offered a programme that is really distinct from the Masters programme, that provides them with sufficient choice between various subjects, and that can be administered with a minimum of group fractionning (which can be costly in terms of staff resource allocation). In any case, my observations on the programme take for granted that the Department can administer it so as to provide Ph.D. students both with sufficient choice between subjects and a sufficient number of courses reserved to them.

In addition to this observation, I would have a question concerning the number of credits which some students would have to complete. I note that students who already hold a Masters degree in criminology have to go through what I would call the "regular" programme (two specialty and three additional courses, totalizing 15 credit hours). Other students, i.e. those holding a B.A. in criminology or a Masters degree in another discipline, also have to complete a "preparatory" programme of 17 credit hours. However, they are dispensed with one of the three additional courses which are part of the "regular" 15 credit hour programme for students holding a Masters degree in criminology. The programme which those students have to complete in addition to the 17 preparatory credit hours therefore includes only 12 credit hours instead of 15. Might this not suggest that, in terms of Ph.D. level courses, the requirements would be lesser for those students whose initial preparation in criminology is already weaker? Should not all students go through the same number of courses of Ph.D. level (what I called the "regular" programme), irrespective of their individual backgrounds? The 17 credit hours for students without a Masters degree in criminology could then be viewed for what they really are, i.e. a preparatory programme to initiate a student to criminology before he can enter the regular Ph.D. programme. One further advantage of this formula might be to make it far less necessary to have special Ph.D. level courses for the preparatory programme : I would see no real objection to having courses of the level of Masters degree in a preparatory programme (whereas I think that the inclusion of courses of that level in the "regular" Ph.D. level programme raises more delicate issues).

Admission requirements

I note that under exceptional circumstances persons with a B.A. in criminology could be admitted to the Ph.D. programme. This provision follows section 1.3.3 of the graduate studies general regulations and, therefore, would not be unique to the criminology programme. I also note that special care is provided for reviewing the status of such students after a while. However, I am not sure that I would support this provision wholeheartedly. The elimination of a student from a Ph.D. programme is a gesture which is never done easily and often creates conscience problems for the teaching staff; I have seen such eliminations unduly delayed for reasons of this kind. I would find it difficult to assess the research abilities of a candidate from his work at the undergraduate level. Furthermore, however limited it may be, the research experience provided by a Masters thesis may not be superfluous before undertaking a major research venture such as a Ph.D. Perhaps the experience gained so far in other programmes by Simon Fraser University does not confirm my fears in that respect. And I assume that, if this provision is adopted, the Department will exert great care in selecting those exceptional students. In any case, I thought I had to raise the question.

Academic expertise

I have no reservation concerning the availability of academic expertise. The Department of Criminology of Simon Fraser University has succeeded in building itself an excellent reputation in very little time. Its staff includes some of the finest criminologists in Canada. A solid research infra-structure and staff have already shown their productivity in authoritative research work, which is one of the best guarantees for the success of the proposed programme.

Comparison with other institutions

The content of the proposed programme is quite comparable with those offered by leading North American institutions in the field of criminology. Given the expertise and research involvement of the staff, I have no doubt that graduates of the programme should be of quality comparable to those produced by other leading institutions.

Need for graduates

The proposal includes an assessment of the need for graduates which seems realistic to me. Although criminology can be approached through such disciplines as sociology, criminology or law, there definitely is a need for a doctoral programme in criminology in an anglophone Canadian university. I know from personal experience how difficult it is for some government departments to recruit well trained research manpower. Growing scarcity of resources is leading departments and agencies to question and evaluate their policies and programmes more than before. Furthermore, I think that, with time, Ph.D. graduates are likely to replace gradually other people in teaching positions outside universities (particularly at college level). Hence the need for qualified staff. In my experience, graduates from similar programmes have tended to be relatively mobile on the labour market, so that I would view this need as a continuing one rather than a temporary one.

A programme located at Simon Fraser University might be likely to attract primarily students from the western part of the country. However, the fact that it would be the sole programme of its kind in an English-speaking Canadian university as well as the reputation of the Department would certainly attract interesting students, both from elsewhere in Canada and outside the country.

In brief, I think that the proposed programme is likely to meet the objectives assigned to a Ph.D. programme in criminology. It would meet real needs. And Simon Fraser University has the expertise to support it. Therefore, I would recommend its approval by the University. The above observations and suggestions should not be viewed as conditioning my recommendation, but rather as expressing questions and concerns which I thought might be of interest to you.

I hope that these comments will be helpful and I remain

Yours sincerely,

Jean Trépanier

Jean Trépanier

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER

Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, Texas 77341

(409) 294-1633



May 18, 1984

Mr. John M. Webster
Associate Vice President
Academic and Dean of Graduate Studies
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, British Columbia
Canada, V5A1S6

Dear Vice President Webster:

As requested, I have reviewed the Ph.D. program submitted by the Department of Criminology and I wish to share with you the following observations and comments:

(A) Strengths of the program

1) The Criminology Program at Simon Fraser University enjoys a sound academic reputation in both Canada and the United States.

I base this observation on several criteria. Over the past few years I have heard respective colleagues in the United States laud the program both in terms of the quality of Masters students it has recruited and the quality of faculty publications.

Also I have been to Canada several times over the last few years and have heard high praise of the program from a number of middle and upper managers within Canadian criminal justice agencies.

The sound reputation the program enjoys for both academic excellence and research activity is an excellent basis for giving serious consideration for the development of a Ph.D. program in criminology.

2) After reviewing the vitae that you sent it would appear that the department has done a fine job in recruiting a diverse faculty well capable of offering students a rich mixture of different academic interests and research experiences. There appears to be a healthy diversity within the faculty with respect to a number of criteria including:

- o The quality and geographic diversity of the degree granting institutions from which the faculty graduated.
- o Areas of academic concentration at both undergraduate and graduate levels.

- o Previous academic appointments.
- o Mixture of both academic and operational experience.
- o Breath of research interests and publications.

3) An active and creative research environment is a critical ingredient in the development of a sound Ph.D. program. The Department is particularly sound in this regard given the successful development over a relatively short period of time of the Criminological Research Centre and The Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy. I am particularly impressed by the number of research projects that the department has undertaken over the past few years, the heavy involvement of both faculty and students, and the diversity of funding sources that have been identified to help bear the costs of these research efforts. The Institute and the Centre provide an excellent laboratory for Ph.D. students to gain research experience and the contracts secured by both programs should be of great assistance in underwriting the cost of research fellowships and internships.

4) Another strength of the program is that it will be the only English language Ph.D. program in Criminology in Canada. The surveys conducted by the Department seem to indicate a strong need for such a program and I would imagine that it would also draw students from the western part of the United States. It would appear that the need is strong and the Department should not have difficulty in recruiting qualified students for the proposed program.

(B) Comments and Suggestions

1) Course Hours. The proposed program offers three tracts for incoming students: students with a Master's Degree in Criminology, students with a Master's Degree in a related field, and exceptional students with only a Bachelor's Degree.

The proposal would require entering students with a Master's Degree in Criminology to take only five courses in the Ph.D. program; two speciality courses from the core curriculum and three additional courses which could include individually directed readings.

By American standards, this is a very minimal requirement in a Ph.D. program. I have attached a survey recently completed by a colleague of mine which compares the doctoral requirements of the seven Ph.D. programs in the United States in Criminology/Criminal Justice. As you can see from Table B, American institutions require anywhere from twenty-four semester hours of course work to as many as 72 semester hours. This represents minimum course requirements, not maximum requirements.

I recognize that there are fundamental differences between the philosophy of approach in American Ph.D. programs versus English/European programs. In the American system, considerable emphasis is given to course work while in the English/European tradition more emphasis is given to individual reading and the development of the doctoral thesis. I assume, therefore, that the requirement of five courses in the proposed Ph.D. program reflects an English/European approach to doctoral education and should be judged accordingly.

However, the surveys conducted by the Department indicate that graduates of the program will be primarily employed as teachers in undergraduate and graduate programs in Criminology or Criminal Justice or individuals returning to civil service positions in Canadian criminal justice agencies. It has been my own experience that individuals seeking careers in these two areas are sometimes better served by a diverse education than a specialized one in which most of their doctoral experience has been in a single area of research. It is not my intent to criticize the English/European approach to doctoral education, but the Department may want to consider expanding the number and diversity of required doctoral courses as it gains experience and feedback from its graduates.

2) The Department proposes eleven courses at the doctoral level in five areas: Criminological Theory, Phenomena of Crime, Criminal Justice Policy Analysis, Law and Social Control, and Research Methods.

In my opinion, the proposed schedule of courses covers the obvious areas of inquiry in the field of criminology with one exception. There is no specific course that addresses the administration of justice, namely, the operation of police, courts and corrections. To some extent this topic is included tangentially in the description of some of the proposed courses, specifically Criminology 821; Criminal Justice Planning and Program Evaluation. It is my view that some understanding of the sociology of police, courts, and corrections and the administration of justice is critical in a doctoral curriculum on Criminology. The Department may want to consider at some future date the inclusion of such an overview course which assures that students have a thorough understanding of the organization, administration, and processes of the criminal justice system.

3) Comprehensive Examinations. The proposed program requires each candidate to write a comprehensive examination in three of the five core areas, the areas to be determined in consultation with the students supervisory committee.

Since the proposed program gives primary emphasis to doctoral research vis-a-vis course work, the Department may want to consider requiring all students to write comprehensive examinations in the research area regardless of their particular specialty within the core curriculum. This would assure that all students, regardless of their area of research interest, have demonstrated proficiency in research methodology, statistics, and related subjects. In our own program, we allow students to concentrate in three different areas: research, administration and theory, but all students are required to take comprehensive examinations in research methodology. This approach has worked well, and gives us assurance that all graduates are competent in basic research skills.

4) Language Requirement. Traditionally, American doctoral programs require students to show proficiency in either a foreign language or computer language, as can be seen in Table G of the attached survey. Four of seven require either a foreign language or proficiency in computer science.

I recognize that Canada is a bi-lingual country and that many if not all your doctoral candidates have bi-lingual skills. However, the Department may want to consider a requirement that students demonstrate minimal proficiency with statistical software packages. Again, if the emphasis of the program is on doctoral research, providing students an opportunity to develop proficiency with various computerized statistical packages might be a very good investment. We require all students to either take a comprehensive exam in a foreign language or complete two three-hour courses in the use of statistical packages. Most opt for the statistical requirement which proves very helpful in the conduct of their doctoral research.

5) Oral Examination. We require all students to pass an oral examination within sixty days of passing the written comprehensives. Although this may sound like a redundant requirement, we find that oral and written examinations provide two very different and useful measures of the students academic performance. The oral examination normally lasts for two hours and provides the faculty useful insight into the student's ability to converse intelligently on topics in his field and to defend his positions.

As the Department gains experience with doctoral education, they may want to consider the inclusion of an oral comprehensive examination. We have found it extremely useful in guiding the development of our own students and, in addition to the written examination, assures that our students are competent both in written and oral expression.

Mr. John M. Webster
Page Five

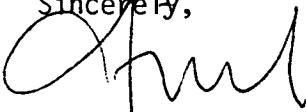
(C) Summary and Recommendation

Being somewhat personally familiar with the criminology program at Simon Fraser, I strongly endorse the Departments' application for a Ph.D. program. They have a sound faculty and a good reputation for academic excellence. There is a strong interest in research on the part of the faculty which has found enthusiastic financial support within the Canadian criminal justice community.

I have included various materials that may be helpful to you and to the Department in the development of the Ph.D. program. As I mentioned before, I have included a summary of the results of a summary we conducted of the seven Ph.D. programs in Criminology/Criminal Justice in the United States. The results are summarized in Tables A - M. I have also included a copy of our doctoral handbook which sets forth the requirements and policies associated with our Ph.D. program in criminal justice. In addition, I have included various other brochures and handouts which describe our program.

I hope that these few comments and suggestions are helpful. I endorse the proposal for the Ph.D. program, and if I can be of any further assistance, I hope that you will not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Charles M. Friel

CMF:mj

Enclosures