



Graduate Studies

Doctor of Philosophy Criminology & Social Justice

April 2016
VOLUME I: The Program

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1. INTRODUCTION

a. Background

The Faculty of Social Science & Humanities at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT) proposes a new Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in Criminology and Social Justice. This new degree will complement the M.A. degree in Criminology, which began its 7th year in the fall of 2015. This program is designed to produce rigorously trained, doctoral-level professionals who are well positioned for leadership positions in the public and private sectors. The program will include coursework in advanced quantitative and qualitative methods, a foundational course in the Canadian criminal justice, and contemporary criminological courses that are tied to the three areas of focus for the program and a dissertation. The program is anticipated to be ready for a September of 2016 start, pending all necessary approvals. The Ph.D. in Criminology and Social Justice fits in with UOIT's Strategic Mandate Agreement Priorities.

Rationale.

The University of Ontario Institute of Technology has been designated as a university with the capacity to grow at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Durham region of Ontario, the primary service area of UOIT, is among the fastest growing regions in Canada. The proposed program in Criminology and Social Justice is consistent with the university's mission and with the existing Master's program in Criminology in that both add to the focus on applications of research to the justice system, societal justice, and national security issues in an increasingly global and technological world. In addition, the proposed Ph.D. program is in keeping with the three overarching principles of UOIT's Strategic Plan: preparing our graduates for the 21st century workplace, building strength and capacity through innovation, research and partnerships, and distinguishing itself as a healthy 21st century workplace. Social justice (and international justice) are identified in the Strategic Mandate Agreement as an area of institutional strength and as a proposed program area for future growth. The program will produce faculty and students contributing to multi- and inter-disciplinary projects that address important and pressing societal and scientific challenges as well as engaging in partnerships that build on disciplinary and programmatic strengths¹. As a technology focused university, our students also enjoy the benefits of an interdisciplinary environment where numerous faculties and departments approach the study of crime, social justice and technology from both overlapping and unique perspectives. For example, our business and IT faculty have members who explore crime using artificial intelligence modeling; they offer courses on cyber-security, and our own faculty houses communication and legal studies scholars who have active research agendas involving cybercrime, cyber-culture, privacy, fraud, security, and law. Many of our students have worked with these faculty members as research assistants at the undergraduate and Masters level and will benefit in the future from focusing on more applied research at the Ph.D. level.

¹ Information taken from UOIT's 2012 – 2016 Strategic Plan and the 2014 – 2017 Strategic Mandate Agreement between UOIT and The Ministry of Training, Colleges and University

Because of the afore-discussed strengths of the program and its placement within the larger UOIT context, Graduates of the proposed degree will be well positioned for a wide variety of occupations. For example, they will be trained for positions involving:

- research and/or teaching in College and University settings;
- research and practice within law enforcement(e.g., Durham Regional Police with whom we have a Memorandum of Understanding, or the Canadian Border Security Agency);
- research and practice within correctional facilities (e.g., the 12 federal and 9 provincial institutions in Ontario);
- research on community corrections (e.g., probation and parole)
- design and evaluation of community programs (e.g., John Howard & Elizabeth Fry Societies, Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada, Operation Springboard);
- administration in provincial and federal programs (e.g., Corrections Canada, Department of Justice, Customs & Immigration);
- statistical research in government organizations (e.g., Statistics Canada);
- social justice advocacy in the community (anti-poverty, child welfare, youth justice, violence against women, immigration);
- addressing issues of cybercrime and privacy;
- addressing emerging law enforcement technology in crime mapping, cyber- bullying and cyber terrorism;
- research in justice-related institutes (e.g., National Institute of Justice, Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Provincial Advocate for Children and Youth);
- policy analysis and public administration;
- private sector research, analysis, and forecasting (e.g., fraud and risk analysis);
- general quantitative and qualitative research in public and private sectors.

Ways in which the programs fit into the broader array of program offerings.

The proposed focus on a Ph.D. in Criminology and Social Justice will take advantage of UOIT's existing strengths, including the successful M.A. program. Since the inception of the M.A. in 2009, we have consistently received 40 – 50 domestic student applications, and 4-7 international applications a year. In the first 7 years of the program we have admitted 12 – 15 students a year. Our completion rate is excellent; 95% of our students have completed the program. Several of our graduates have entered Ph.D. programs at the University of Toronto, Simon Fraser, Windsor, Queen's, Waterloo and McGill; a number of these have completed their course work and are in the process of writing their dissertations. One is currently completing a post-doc in the United States (see Appendix b). Others have found jobs as probation officers, community college professors, community development officers, data analysts for police departments, financial crimes analysts consultants and researchers for public relations firms, provincial ministries and local community organizations (see Appendix b). Two of our graduates are members of the Canadian Armed Forces, including a Garrison Infantry Platoon Commander with The Royal Canadian Regiment. To date we have drawn international students from Turkey, Iran and China. We are currently the only university

in Canada to have students from the Turkish National Police. These are top performing/ranking officers from the Turkish National Police, generally in management positions, and their tuition is fully funded by the Turkish government. In other countries, where graduate programs have both an MA and Ph.D. program, the officers would remain with the host school to complete their Ph.D. Both have subsequently been accepted into Ph.D. programs.

The program will be situated within the Faculty of Social Science & Humanities (FSSH) (an interdisciplinary faculty) and will draw faculty from the criminology program who all have doctoral degrees in criminology, criminal justice and sociology. We have 47 faculty members within the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities (FSSH), who are active and productive in terms of research, teaching and supervision of students. The core criminology faculty, are complemented by additional faculty trained in other social sciences (e.g., psychology, law, communications, political science). These individuals are already members of the graduate faculty for the Criminology Master of Arts program. We will also compliment our existing graduate criminology core faculty with core faculty from Health Science, and Education. Collectively, these faculty members possess significant experience in research, teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels, and mentorship. The integration of faculty members from other disciplines is evidenced by their membership on numerous MA thesis committees. This is particularly true of our Forensic Psychology faculty who have a close working relationship with Criminology faculty. Forensic Psychology faculty have supervised and acted as committee members for several FSSH Criminology graduate students. The Forensic Psychology program has a successful Ph.D. and MSc. of their own, and the ability of faculty and graduate students from both disciplines to interact, work, study, conduct research and share resources is another strength of the proposed Ph.D. in Criminology. That the criminology department is housed within a social science and humanities faculty further strengthens the proposed specializations at the Ph.D. level. For example, the communication faculty houses several members whose areas of research involve crime, violence, radicalization, law, and technology. These faculty members work with our current MA criminology students in the capacity of course instruction, research supervision, and thesis committee membership. The Faculty also houses the digital life research group, comprised of members across several different disciplines including communication and criminology.

UOIT's existing B.A and M.A. in criminology and related research programs have already facilitated and strengthened partnerships with international societies (e.g., American Society of Criminology, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, American Psychology and Law Society), national associations (e.g., Association in Defence of the Wrongly Convicted, Public Safety Canada), and local organizations (e.g., Durham Regional Police Services, Women's Shelters such as Bethesda House, Denise House, Herizon House, and The YWCA, Durham; Boys and Girls Club of Durham; Women's Multicultural Resource and Counselling Centre of Durham; The Social Network; and Reh'ma Community Services). The development of the proposed program will help strengthen existing relationships and develop new partnerships through national (e.g., Corrections Canada) and regional organizations (e.g. Community Development Council of Durham). In addition to a program attracting a greater number of professors and post-doctoral candidates, a Ph.D. program will make the creation of research centres more feasible, thus helping us to further create societally relevant research outcomes and move UOIT further toward an institution which trains career ready graduates. Our

faculty work very closely with their students and encourage them to attend and participate in national and international conferences including the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting (ASC), the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting (ACJS), and the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference (APLS). The vast majority of our graduate students attend at least one international conference before they graduate (many two or three) presenting either posters or papers. This experience is critically important to the academic training of our graduate students. It is made possible in part because of the Rotary Club of Oshawa's Graduate Bursary Fund. For the past three years we have been able to send 5-6 students per term to conferences in Canada, the U.S. and Europe. The addition of a Ph.D. program to our graduate program will further facilitate our ability to attract community bursaries such as the Rotary Fund, and our Ph.D. candidates will benefit from attending conferences in order to present their dissertational research and to network with others in their field, as well as potential employers. Some faculty have funded their students through SSHRC grants and other available research funds.

Our faculty have also have been instrumental in helping our students publish in referred journals. This has made our students much more marketable and career ready in terms of their acceptance into other Ph.D. programs and securing career making jobs (see Appendix b). It also illustrates our faculty's willingness and desire to involve graduate students in their own research, some of which is externally funded. We anticipate increased opportunities for graduate assistantships when a Ph.D. program exists. It is typical for Ph.D. students, particularly in criminology, to work with professors whose own research projects overlap with the interests of students. We have already capitalized on this dynamic at the MA level and will increasingly do so as our graduate program continues to grow. Internal and external assessments, including anonymous surveys and focus groups with graduate students have highlighted the strength of our mentorships and our students' resulting successes. This is an area in which the FSSH graduate programs (criminology and forensic psychology) exceeds and will continue to out shine more established universities that offer Criminology programs.

The Faculty has existing resources in place to support the program. The core faculty are actively pursuing external funds to support graduate assistants. Indeed, several faculty members already have external funding (e.g., SSHRC, NSERC, The Department of Justice, Public Safety Canada, Ontario Office of the Attorney General)

b. Student Demand for a Ph.D. in Criminology & Social Justice

General need and student demand

According to Statistics Canada, the number of graduates from undergraduate programs in the social and behavioral sciences grew each year from 2001 (35,784) to 2005 (42,069). In 2005, the number of degrees in this area represented nearly 20% of all university degrees, second only to Business, Management, and Public Administration. By 2009, approximately one-half of the total full-time undergraduate enrolment in Ontario was in Social Science (36%) and Humanities (12%)². In Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and Australia, using publications and course enrolments as the criteria, the popularity of criminology has few rivals. For example, according to the Council of

² Council of Ontario Universities Fact Sheet – <http://cou.on.ca/publications/fact-sheets-%281%29/student-facts> - retrieved April 12

Ontario Universities, between 1987 and 2000, undergraduate enrolment in criminology programs at Ontario universities increased by 393 percent, while enrolment at the graduate level increased 48 percent (see Figure 1).

It is not surprising, then, that in addition to two well established programs in criminology at the University of Ottawa and the University of Toronto, new existing undergraduate degrees in criminology, or criminology-related disciplines have recently been created at the following Ontario institutions of higher learning (see below). Note that many of the existing programs are not criminology programs but are subfields or areas of cross disciplinary focus within sociology, or the area of concentration is confined to criminal justice programs.

Undergraduate Programs in Criminology (or with Criminology focus) in Ontario

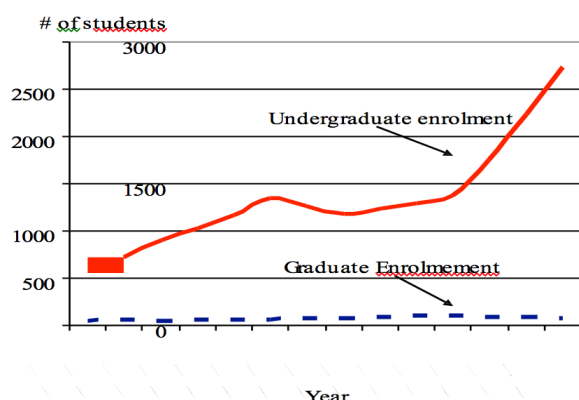
- Brock University
- Carleton University
- Lakehead University (Orillia campus)
- Laurentian University
- Ryerson University
- Wilfred Laurier University
- University of Guelph
- University of Guelph/Humber College
- UOIT
- University of Waterloo
- University of Windsor
- York University

UOIT's undergraduate program began in the fall of 2004 with 194 students. We currently have 1138 students enrolled in criminology, and our criminology students represent more than half of the 2025 undergraduate students currently enrolled in all undergraduate programs in the Faculty.³ This number includes approximately 80 students entering the Faculty as Bridging students, a successful program and partnership we have with Durham College's Justice Program. Nineteen schools offer either a BA or certificate in Criminology (including UOIT), in 8 of 10 provinces. As noted previously, many of these are offered within sociology departments or focus on the administration of criminal justice. Clearly, there is a major demand for undergraduate degrees in criminology and it is being relatively met in Ontario.

However, throughout Canada, students seeking graduate degrees in this field have few options. Despite the large number of undergraduate programs across Canada, there are only 9 schools that offer an MA in Criminology (note one of these is in criminal justice, and one additional school offers a degree in sociology with a criminology focus).

³ Data provided by UOIT Office of Institutional Research and Analysis, May 2014.

Figure 1: Undergraduate and Graduate Student Enrolment in Criminology Programs, Ontario Universities



00⁴

There are even fewer Ph.D. programs to meet the demand of students who wish to continue their academic careers to improve their job performance and provide cutting edge skills to safety, security and social justice. There are only four Canadian universities offering a Ph.D. program in Criminology. Two of these are in Ontario:

- Simon Fraser University (English Program)
- University of Montreal, (French Program)
- University of Ottawa, (French and English Programs), and
- University of Toronto, (English Program)

Anecdotal evidence suggests that there is student demand for new graduate programs at UOIT. For example, several masters students who work closely with criminology faculty at UOIT have applied to doctoral programs in criminology or sociology elsewhere. They have explicitly stated that they wanted to stay at UOIT, but were not able to because there was not a Ph.D. program. All of these students expressed a strong preference for continuing their education at UOIT, if a Ph.D. program had been available within the Faculty. These anecdotes signal interest in the proposed programs among students, particularly given the afore-discussed scarcity of alternatives within Ontario and Canada.

The job prospects for Ph.D. candidates who wish to pursue academic careers in criminology are excellent. As previously noted, criminology is an extremely successful undergraduate program across Canada. This is likely why the top subfield listed in employment ads for assistant professor positions for the last several years has been criminology/delinquency (nearly three times more than the runner up). The sixth most popular was a related degree - law and society.⁵ Because of the small number of Ph.D. programs in Canada (and the competitive admissions rates) there are very few Canadian criminologists right now, leaving a high demand amongst Canadian universities wishing to hire Canadian Ph.D.'s and who end up hiring criminologists from

⁴ Source: Council of Ontario Universities, Enrolment Review; Report of the committee on enrolment statistics, projections and analysis, September, 2001, p. 33. Data does not include UOIT enrolments

⁵ Jaschik, S. (2008). Sociology jobs plentiful but do they match? Insider Higher Ed. 23 June.

the U.S., Europe and Australia. Note that currently Canadian Universities hire foreign workers at a rate of 3 to 2. However, changes by the federal government to the foreign workers program will increase the demand for Canadian Ph.Ds. at Canadian universities.⁶ A recent edition of the Bloomberg News noted that among newly minted doctoral graduates who reported having a job at graduation, 29 percent were employed in business or industry in 2012, up from 24 percent in 2002, according to the National Science Foundation. Some of the largest and most active recruiters of Ph.Ds. are Amazon.com, JPMorgan Chase, Citigroup, Bank of America, IBM, General Electric, Intel, Johnson & Johnson, United Technologies, Boeing, and Pfizer, according to Burning Glass, an analytics firm that tracks job postings. At management consulting firm Boston Consulting Group, where Ph.Ds. account for 20 percent of new hires, a number that is expected to increase, doctoral grads are sought for the depth and diversity they can add to teams that are already largely composed of MBAs, says senior partner Lucy Brady. "Overall," she says, the "strategy is to find the best talent whatever the background." Obviously, there is a parallel in Canada; and the need for present and future Ph.D. programs to offer such talent in our business world as well.⁷

With the increasing threat of radicalization, cyber-crime, fraud, money laundering and transnational crime, criminology will continue to be a relevant career option for students in criminology and social justice.

Projected enrolment

Projected enrolment levels for the first five years of operation. Although it is difficult to quantify interest, we have attempted to project enrolment levels over the first five years of the program based on available student support and current faculty supervision capacity. We estimate that we will admit three students in the first two operational years, four in the third and fourth and six in the fifth year. Based on supervisory capacities, funding, proposed program structure, and our current MA completion rates, we also estimate approximately an 80% to 90% retention rate (after the first year).

| Year of Operation | Ph.D. 1 | Ph.D. 2 | Ph.D. 3 | Ph.D. 4 | Ph.D. 5 | Total Enrollment |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 6 |
| 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 9 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 12 |
| 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 14 |

⁶ Tamburri, R. (November 10, 2014). Universities Caught Up in Changes to Foreign Workers Program. Universities Affairs

⁷ Reference: Zlomak, E. (May 1, 2014). Watch Out, MBAs! Ph.Ds. Are After Your Jobs. New York. The Bloomberg News.

c. Societal Need

Evidence of the need for graduates of the programs.

Our review of several sources of data leads us to conclude that the Ph.D. program would meet provincial, university, and student needs. Areas within Ontario, such as the Durham Region and Northumberland, which are within UOIT's direct mission, have a lower level of educational attainment when compared to other areas in the province and in the U.S., particularly at the graduate level. This lower level of educational attainment is linked to productivity, opportunity, wages, and regional economic prosperity.⁸ In an effort to mitigate this higher education deficit in Ontario (including the Durham and Northumberland Regions), one comprehensive report recommended expanding graduate enrolment to accommodate a 100% increase in the number of students pursuing graduate degrees in Ontario universities by 2015.⁹ Similarly, a report of the Council of Ontario Universities¹⁰ concluded that the demand for graduate degrees in Ontario exceeds the supply of graduate training opportunities available from Ontario universities. The report specifically cites the need to train graduate researchers who have the ability to conduct cutting-edge research. Though Ontario educates the largest number of graduate students in Canada, it ranks only 5th among the provinces with respect to graduate students, as a proportion of total university enrolment.¹¹ Graduate students generally want to stay near home due to family and other obligations.

The geographic location of the university makes it particularly attractive to students. Between the University of Toronto (St George Campus) and the University of Ottawa, there are no universities that offer doctoral training in criminology¹². Despite the existence of almost 40 criminology and criminal justice Ph.D. programs in the United States (e.g., Florida State, University of Maryland, University at Albany - SUNY, University of California -Irvine, Pennsylvania State), there are only four universities in Canada that offer programs similar to the one that we are proposing, and two of these universities (i.e., Simon Fraser University, the University of Montreal) are outside of the province of Ontario, and one requires mastery of the French language. As with most Ph.D. programs, admissions to all of these programs are extremely competitive, and only a small number of students are admitted each year. A generous estimate of the capacity of all 3 English speaking Ph.D. programs (based on admissions histories) would be 18 - 20 admissions per year for all of Canada. Note that the biggest program, and therefore the school that admits the largest number of Ph.D. students in Canada is Simon Fraser, located in B.C. The school closest to UOIT, the Centre of Criminology at the University of Toronto, admits the smallest number of students (generally no more than 3- 4, but often only 2). Thus, the development of a new Ph.D. program will fill a significant gap.

Benefit to the scholarly and practioner communities in Ontario and Canada.

Due to the lack of Ph.D. programs (specifically in criminology) in Ontario and Canada,

⁸ Seventh Annual Report of the Task Force on Competitiveness, Productivity, and Economic Progress, 2008, p. 25

⁹ Ontario: A Leader in Learning, Report and Recommendations, 2005, p. 87

¹⁰ Ontario Universities: Strategic Partners in Provincial Prosperity Expanding Graduate Studies to Boost Our Human Capital Advantage, 2008, p. 1

¹¹ Council of Ontario Universities. (2012). Position Paper on Graduate Education in Ontario. p.10.

¹² As noted previously the University of Windsor in the western part of the province of Ontario offers a Ph.D. in Sociology with a focus on social justice.

the climate for the growth of research centres, institutes and private-public partnerships is less than ideal. Were UOIT to house a Ph.D. program in criminology, we expect that Ontario would become a more fertile region for growth in these areas. Our faculty already houses several research groups (the Forensic Psychology group research group for example and at least one centre) With the addition of a Ph.D. program and the graduate students and post-doctoral scholars it is likely to attract, it is safe to assume that these centres and institutes will grow in number, quality, and ability to attract external funding. UOIT and specifically the Social Science and Humanities faculty's emphasis on international cooperation (e.g., our admission of numerous high caliber international students into our MA program), community engagement (e.g., our working agreement with the Durham Regional Police) , and cutting edge contemporary social problems (e.g. cybercrime, hate crime, cyber terrorism, youth gangs, environmental crime) further situate us as an ideal candidate to house a Ph.D. program that will work in symbiosis with our commitment as a university and Faculty to enhance and support the development of communities' capacities through data, policy and cutting edge technology.

d. Duplication

Description of other Ph.D. programs in Canada.

There is a significant unmet demand for Ph.D. programs in Criminology. Our program is unique, in that it offers three areas of focus, 1) crime and social justice, 2) crime and inequality and 3) crime and technology. Two of these are directly connected to areas of focus in our Masters program, and are unique in Canada. Many of our current and former graduate students have conducted research relating to both of these areas, drawing on the extensive interdisciplinary expertise of our legal studies and communication faculty. The third, crime and social justice program, is the only degree focus associated with a Ph.D. in Criminology (unlike Windsor's which is associated with a Ph.D. in Sociology). It would be the only criminology Ph.D. program in Canada to be housed within an interdisciplinary faculty of social science.

Currently, there are four universities in Canada that have Ph.D. programs in Criminology. We list these programs below and note similarities and differences between each university's current Ph.D. program and that proposed by UOIT. Note that though areas of focus/concentration may differ between Ph.D. programs, there are a number of areas of study that are endemic to criminology and therefore may be part of the course offerings of most graduate schools of criminology including policing, prison, intimate partner violence/violent crime ,etc.

Each varies in the size of their faculty, and therefore their capacity to accept Ph.D. candidates. Simon Fraser has the largest program in Canada and the University of Toronto, the smallest. One of the four schools, the University of Montreal is a francophone program, which further reduces the number of admissions spots for those wishing to pursue a Ph.D. in Criminology within an English- speaking program.

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| Institution: Simon Fraser University – School of Criminology |
| Program Name and Credential: Ph.D. Criminology |
| <p>Program Description: Simon Fraser is one of the largest criminology schools in Canada. The School of Criminology has over 125 M.A. and Ph.D. students. The School's graduate programs concentrate on advanced academic study with a strong research emphasis, and assist students in acquiring theoretical, methodological and substantive knowledge and training in the pursuit and furtherance of criminological careers as researchers, teachers and practitioners.</p> <p>http://www.sfu.ca/criminology/grad.html</p> |
| <p>Similarities and Differences: Simon Fraser does not have areas of specialization as clearly focused as those proposed by UOIT (crime and inequality, crime and social justice, crime and technology). Instead, there is a broader focus on research methodologies and general theory. UOIT's degree is also situated in a cross-disciplinary faculty rather than a school/faculty of criminology. The student to faculty ratio at UOIT is significantly lower.</p> |

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| Institution: University Montreal – School of Criminology |
| Program Name and Credential: Ph.D. Criminology |
| <p>Program Description:</p> <p>The School of Criminology is one of the few universities in the world offering a Francophone program 3rd cycle in criminology.</p> <p>http://crim.umontreal.ca/programmes-cours/programmes-criminologie/doctorat-criminologie/</p> |
| <p>Similarities and Differences: The University of Montreal's program is francophone and therefore less likely to draw from the same group of student's as UOIT's program. The University of Montreal delineates several areas of focus/expertise, some of which could fall under one of UOIT's three areas of focus – but none directly duplicate and many are areas which are not covered at UOIT either at the graduate or undergraduate level (see those in bold). Areas of focus at the University of Montreal -- criminal violence ,sexual assault ,drugs and crime issues , police and internal security, organized crime, victimology, preventive and repressive strategies security ,ethnic minorities ,prison and parole, restorative justice, history of social regulation ,social network analysis, and war crimes.</p> |

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| Institution: University of Ottawa – Department of Criminology |
| Program Name and Credential: Ph.D. Criminology |
| <p>Program Description:</p> <p>The Ph.D. program at the University of Ottawa has a particular focus on the creation and reform of criminal justice policies in Canada. The program is offered in English and in French.</p> <p>The field is divided into two areas. The first addresses the process by means of which criminal justice policies (including laws and institutions such as the police, prison, etc.) are created and developed. The second concerns the theoretical and empirical analysis of the implementation of such policies. It examines how institutions function</p> |

and attempts to assess the social consequences of these policies so as to suggest new reforms or alternative measures of a more moderate nature and more respectful of human dignity.

<http://www.grad.uottawa.ca/Default.aspx?tabid=1727&monControl=Programmes&ProgId=558>

Similarities and Differences: The University of Ottawa's program is explicitly focused on policy. Although UOIT's three areas of focus (crime and social justice, crime and inequality, crime and technology) each imply and are related to public policy development and change, the overall focus of the program is not in keeping with that of Ottawa. Note that the University of Ottawa would have a lower faculty to student ratio than Simon Fraser and likely UOIT would have a student/faculty ratio closer to that of Ottawa.

Institution: University of Toronto

Program Name and Credential: Ph.D. Criminology

Program Description: The Centre for Criminology & Sociolegal Studies is a research and teaching unit at the University of Toronto. The Centre offers advanced interdisciplinary study in two closely related, overlapping areas: criminology and socio-legal studies. Note that the Centre of Criminology & Socio-legal studies has only 9 core faculty and the number of admissions to the Ph.D. program each year are relatively few.

<http://criminology.utoronto.ca/programs/graduate/>

Similarities and Differences: The faculty are cross-disciplinary and have backgrounds in sociology, history, law, psychology, philosophy, anthropology and political science.

There are Canadian universities that offer Ph.D. degrees in Sociology, with a focus on criminology or social justice by virtue of the fact that they have faculty that can supervise in these areas. However, these universities do not explicitly offer Ph.D. programs in Criminology and may have limited course offerings in criminology or criminal justice:

Institution: University of Alberta – Department of Sociology

Program Name and Credential: Ph.D. Sociology

Program Description: Research focus in three broad and inclusive areas:
Social Structure and Policy
Theory and Cultural Studies
Criminology

<http://www.sociology.ualberta.ca/GraduatePrograms.aspx>

Similarities and Differences: The University of Alberta's program is explicitly centred on sociological theory and training. Of 35 graduate course offerings only two (Seminar in

Criminal Justice, Topics in Crime & Deviance) are specifically related to criminology (though it is presumed that many of the other course offerings touch on areas of social justice, inequality and technology). The department has a large program with 60 Ph.D. and 20 MA students and thus the student to faculty ratio is higher than UOIT's proposed program.

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| Institution: University of Waterloo |
| Program Name and Credential: Ph.D. Sociology |
| Program Description: Research focus in four broad and inclusive areas: Social Inequality Work and Technology Interpretive Sociology Crime and Deviance https://uwaterloo.ca/sociology-and-legal-studies/future-graduate-students/phd-program |
| Similarities and Differences: The University of Waterloo's program is clearly sociological in nature focusing on an understanding of social, political, economic, and cultural relations through sociological theory and methods, critical analysis, and interdisciplinary research training. Their program offer courses and research agendas in areas such as law, crime, and security, social inequalities and public policy, migration and transnationalism, governance studies, and culture and education. |

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| Institution: University of Windsor – Department of Sociology, Anthropology & Criminology |
| Program Name and Credential: Ph.D. Sociology |
| Program Description: Windsor's Ph.D. program in Sociology has a specialization in social justice, which "responds to current social changes in workplace restructuring, the declining welfare state, privatization, processes of globalization, gender relations, sexuality, governance, security, and migration and immigration practices and policies" It offers resources for analyzing the social, cultural, and political implications of these many changes, and examines how various groups challenge existing forms of marginalization and social injustice. http://www1.uwindsor.ca/sociology/Ph.D.-in-sociology |
| Similarities and Differences: Much like the University of Alberta's Ph.D. program, Windsor's program is explicitly focused on sociological theory and training. It also has a limited number of criminology course offerings: crime and exclusion, criminological theory. |

Justification for “stand alone” program.

There is a growing demand for Ph.D. programs – and the skilled graduates that they produce – in the geographic region where UOIT is located. Oshawa is the busiest police jurisdiction in the Durham Region¹³. In addition, a courthouse, mental health facilities, parole and probation offices, and youth custody facilities are all in close proximity to the UOIT campus. Many of our BA and MA students have already worked with and/or obtained employment with these agencies. Thus, there are unique research opportunities for graduate students in the proposed programs; their work would surely benefit residents of the region. Moreover, students would be well positioned to gain employment with these institutions and organizations upon graduation. Currently, there are no other universities that offer a Ph.D. in Criminology in the Durham Region. There is sufficient student demand for the new program to stand- alone. Given that UOIT has the resources in place to support the program, and given the success of the Criminology M.A. program, there is no reason to partner with another institution at this time.

¹³ Information taken from Durham Regional Police Service website, September 25, 2012

2. DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

a. Program Learning Outcomes

| Degree Level Expectations | Program Learning Outcomes (GDLEs) | How the Program Design & Requirement Elements Support the Attainment of Student Learning Outcomes | Learning Outcome: Method of Assessment |
|--|---|--|---|
| Familiarity with core criminological theories. | Provide students with a broad criminological theory foundation, covering classical and contemporary theories of crime across disciplines. | Through theory focused courses, provide exposure to key theoretical tenets, components of theory-building, testing, and application. | Investigating, researching, and writing academic papers in Criminology Theory course. Conducting independent research and linking data and analysis to classical and/or contemporary theories of crime through the completion of the dissertation. |
| Familiarity with key contemporary issues in criminology, criminal justice, and social justice. | Provide students with both an in-depth and broad understanding of contemporary criminological issues and debates. | Through content and theory focused courses, provide exposure to contemporary issues in criminology as well as contemporary approaches (both empirically and theoretically) to studying them. External speaker series will also expose students to leading-edge scholarship in criminology. | Investigating, researching, and writing academic papers in Contemporary Issues in Criminology course. Investigating, researching, and writing academic papers in Criminology Theory course. Conducting independent research and linking data and analysis to contemporary theoretical and content-based fields within criminology through the completion of the dissertation. |

| Degree Level Expectations | Program Learning Outcomes (GDLEs) | How the Program Design & Requirement Elements Support the Attainment of Student Learning Outcomes | Learning Outcome: Method of Assessment |
|--|--|--|---|
| Familiarity with the extent of crime, criminals, and criminal justice responses. | Provide students with a broad overview of crime trends over the past several decades, major empirical and theoretical understandings of these trends, and important criminal justice responses to them. Also provide students with a Canadian-specific perspective on crime-patterns and related issues. | Through content-focused courses and surveys of the extent of crime and criminals, deliver a foundational understanding of this information so that students can approach contemporary study of crime from a historically contextualized perspective. | Investigating, researching, and writing academic papers in courses across the curriculum, but particularly in the course(s) designed to provide a survey of crime and criminal justice issues in Canada. |
| Critical thinking skills; ability to collect and analyze data in various public and private sector contexts. | Provide students with the critical thinking and practical skills necessary to conduct criminological research in the public and private sectors, including but not limited to public policy agencies, social services, government and non-government organizations. | Deliver research design and data analysis courses, policy analysis components within several courses, and content-specific focuses related to various agencies and their roles in criminal justice and social service. | Acquiring, managing, analyzing and interpreting quantitative data in Quantitative analysis course(s). Acquiring, managing, analyzing and presenting qualitative findings and assessing qualitative rigour and epistemology in qualitative methods course(s). Considering, discussing and writing about pedagogical issues related to critical thinking in professional development seminar. Conducting original research and utilizing critical thinking skills to analyze, assess, and present data in the dissertation. |

| Degree Level Expectations | Program Learning Outcomes (GDLEs) | How the Program Design & Requirement Elements Support the Attainment of Student Learning Outcomes | Learning Outcome: Method of Assessment |
|--|---|--|--|
| Ability to apply analytical skills to criminal justice issues. | Train both mid-career and pre-career students for careers in analysis and research in criminal justice agency settings. | Through the delivery of methods courses including general research design, introductory and advanced statistical analysis and qualitative methods courses, and workshops related to research design and data analysis. | Examine criminal justice agencies and issues facing these agencies and practitioners in content specific courses delivered by faculty researching in these areas (e.g., policing, prisons, youth justice). Interact with agencies and organizations partnered with the university and/or present in the community. |
| Ability to conduct and disseminate independent research and results to an academic audience. | Prepare students to conduct independent research, disseminate this research to multiple audiences, apply for research funding, and function within an academic and/or research-related environment. | Through coursework including professional development seminar and external support for writing peer reviewed work, presenting at conferences, and applying for external funding, students will be provided mentorship with respect to becoming academic citizens in academic and extra-academic professional contexts. | Creation of research papers, presentations, and posters of a caliber to be disseminated through conference attendance and peer review publication. Practices of publication and collaboration will be discussed and written on by students in professional development seminar. A formal mentorship program between students, (co)supervisors, including a formal assessment of students' progress toward completion of the dissertation. Grant writing workshops will also provide students with the skills and opportunities to secure external funding. |

b. Admission Requirements

Minimum admission requirements

The minimum admission requirements for the Ph.D. program in Criminology are as follows:

Applicants would normally be expected to have completed the UOIT M.A in Criminology or an equivalent research project or thesis-based M.A. program from a recognized institution. Applicants must have minimum academic standing of A- (GPA: 3.7 on a 4.3 scale) during their graduate studies. They must hold a four-year honours undergraduate degree in the social sciences from a Canadian university, or its equivalent from a recognized institution.

Applicants with advanced degrees in other relevant fields, such as Sociology, Social Psychology or Legal Studies, are also welcome to apply. Applicants with unrelated backgrounds may be admitted as special cases. However, all applicants should realize that without a strong background in social science, specifically social theories and methodologies, they may find themselves at a significant, temporary disadvantage.

To apply, applicants should prepare a portfolio consisting of all of the following:

1. A completed application form
2. One official or institution-certified copy of each previous undergraduate and graduate transcript
3. A photocopy of the applicant's degree parchment(s)
4. Proof of English proficiency if the applicant's first language is not English (see Language Requirement section below).
5. A 2-3 page Statement of Academic Intent.
6. A Curriculum Vitae
7. At least three letters of reference. Academic referees are preferred; however, non-academic referees' letters will be considered, as well.
8. A substantive writing sample. A sample of the applicant's M.A. thesis is optimal. However, a sample from any published work (with the applicant as first author), or any other M.A. assignment would suffice if a thesis was not completed or pursued.

An applicant's Statement of Intent should describe previous research experience, including the M.A. thesis project and any other research projects that he or she has worked on. A short description of general career aspirations, and any relevant industrial or community experience would also be highly appropriate. If an applicant has already contacted a potential dissertation supervisor (which is highly advised), that should be made known within the Statement.

It is the applicant's responsibility to provide a certified English translation of the transcript if the original is in another language.

The Graduate Committee will consider all components of the application when making admission decisions.

Language Requirements

All applicants are required to give evidence of their oral and written proficiency in English. This requirement can be satisfied with one of the following criteria:

- The applicant's mother tongue or first language is English.
- The applicant has studied full-time for at least three years (or equivalent in part-time studies) in a secondary school or university where the language of instruction and examination was English.
- The student has achieved the required proficiency on one of the tests in English language acceptable to the University of Ontario Institute of Technology: TOEFL (computer based) 220 or TOEFL (paper based) 560 or IELTS 7 or MELAB 85 or CAEL 60.

c. Program Structure

Overview

The Ph.D. program builds on the strength of our existing MA program and its focus on research methods and theory (please see following page for an overview of our current program).

We have discovered that many students enter our MA program with little or no quantitative training. We have had to revise our graduate course to be an intermediate rather than advanced course in data analysis in order to accommodate the variances in quantitative ability among our incoming graduate students. We have also already introduced a Data Analysis 2 as an optional course for students who begin the MA program with more advanced training. This would become a required course for students who will be using quantitative analysis for their dissertation.

Additionally, many of our MA students begin the program with only a rudimentary understanding of criminological theory. For this reason, we are including a second required course in advanced theory at the Ph.D. level.

Faculty who currently teach our qualitative research course have commented on the fact that potential Ph.D. students who will be utilizing qualitative methods for their dissertation research could benefit from a second advanced course in qualitative methods, that would be more practically based than the current course which teaches the principles of qualitative researching including but not limited to issues of overt and covert research, comparing and contrasting qualitative and quantitative methods, content analysis, participant observation and historical and comparative methods. The second course would focus on research design and coding techniques, and how they play a role in the qualitative data analytic process

Current M.A. program timeline**CURRENT M.A.PROGRAM in CRIMINOLOGY
COURSEWORK PROGRESSION TIMELINE**

| | | Thesis Option | Credits | Non-Thesis Option | Credits |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---|---------|---|---------|
| Year 1 | Fall Semester 1 | SSCI 5060G: Advanced Methods in Qualitative Research | 3 | SSCI 5060G: Advanced Methods in Qualitative Research | 3 |
| | | SSCI 5010G: Data Analysis 1 (Formerly Advanced Quantitative Methods) | 3 | SSCI 5010G: Data Analysis 1 (Formerly Advanced Quantitative Methods) | 3 |
| | Winter Semester 2 | SSCI 5020G : Fundamentals in Criminological Theory | 3 | SSCI 5020G : Fundamentals in Criminological Theory | 3 |
| | | SSCI 5100G: Graduate Seminar on Contemporary Issues in Criminology | 3 | SSCI 5100G: Graduate Seminar on Contemporary Issues in Criminology | 3 |
| | | SSCI 5050G Professional Seminar | 3 | SSCI 5050G Professional Seminar | 3 |
| | Summer Semester 3 | SSCI5002G MA Thesis in Criminology | | SSCI5001G Major Paper in Criminology | |
| Year 2 | Fall Semester 4 | *5400G: Special Topics in Criminology OR *SSCI 5200G Graduate Seminar in Inequality and Crime OR *SSCI 5300G Cybercrime and Criminology | 3 | *5400G: Special Topics in Criminology OR *SSCI 5200G Graduate Seminar in Inequality and Crime OR *SSCI 5300G Cybercrime and Criminology | 3 |
| | Winter Semester 5 | SSCI 5002G MA Thesis in Criminology | | Two elective courses and/or two reading courses (if available) | 6 |
| | Summer Semester 6 (if required) | Thesis continued | 12 | Major Paper | 6 |
| Total Credits | | | 30 | | 30 |

The Ph.D. program in Criminology therefore will be divided into the following subcategories:

Data analysis and qualitative research methods.

As is typical in traditional Criminology graduate programs, students will be required to take methods/data analysis courses. However, students will chose a required course, Data Analysis 2 or Advanced Qualitative Methods 2 based on the focus of their dissertation. Ph.D. students who have degrees from other institutions, but have not previously taken equivalent data analysis and/or qualitative methods courses, may be required to take Data Analysis 1 (formerly Advanced Quantitative Methods) and

Advanced Qualitative Methods 1. These courses will be selected in consultation with the supervisor and Program Director. Data Analysis 1 and Advanced Qualitative Methods 1 are already in the University Calendar as part of our existing MA program. Data analysis 2 is already in the calendar, the other course, Advanced Qualitative 2 would be added to the University Calendar.

Criminological Theory: Modern and Emerging Criminological Theories

It is essential that students obtain vigorous training in criminological theory. Ph.D. students, who have received their MA from UOIT will be required to take an additional course in advanced theory. Students who did not receive their MA from UOIT may be required to take a foundational core course in criminological theory which is currently in our course calendar as part of our existing MA program. The other course will be added.

The first MA level course is a foundational course on the essentials of criminological theory. The second MA level course focuses on modern and emerging criminological theory. Ph.D. students who do not have a graduate level theory course upon entering the program, may be required to take the MA level foundational course, before moving on to the Ph.D. course. This course will be added to the University Calendar.

Criminal Justice: Policies and Practices in the Criminal Justice System

The aim of this course is to examine, in a critical scholarly fashion, the principle components of the criminal justice system. It is essential that graduates of the Ph.D. program be able to demonstrate strong knowledge of the criminal justice system. This is important as it is in keeping with the current state of the Criminological discipline and with other Canadian academic institutions that offer Ph.Ds. in Criminology. Additionally, the Criminal Justice course ensures that students graduating from the program, who will likely be drawn from a broad constituency of applicants and disciplines will not be disadvantaged relative to graduates from Ottawa, the University of Toronto, or Simon Fraser. The course is envisioned to be lead by a graduate faculty member who will co-ordinate and utilize our cross disciplinary faculty to our students advantage and provide research based weekly modules and readings in their areas of expertise (i.e. policing, courts, corrections, and probation/parole etc.) This course will be added to the University Calendar.

Special topics in Criminology

These courses are designed to reflect cutting-edge issues in criminology, and relate directly to our three areas of focus. Students will be required to take one course from one of the program's areas of specialization. Course selections will be made in consultation with the supervisor and Program Director. These broad survey courses will examine both the core aspects of the specific topic under investigation as well as emerging trends within the field. Our curriculum incorporates issues of diversity and inequality relevant to criminology, criminal and social justice. These courses will be added to the University Calendar.

Applied learning opportunities

Consistent with UOIT's mission, these programs place a high priority on conducting

outcome-focused interdisciplinary research and development that solve social, environmental, health and economic challenges, which in turn benefit society as a whole”¹⁴ Graduate students will gain hands-on experience conducting research as part of their dissertation work. As is typical in the field, and graduate studies as a whole, students will be required to produce a dissertation. Ph.D. students will enroll in this course every year that they are in the program. At the conclusion of the Ph.D. program, students will be expected to produce and defend a written dissertation. In addition, it is essential that graduate students have practical experience presenting, critiquing, and designing studies with research colleagues. To achieve this objective, graduate students and faculty members will attend Professional Seminars to discuss topics related to their areas of study, with a particular emphasis on design issues. This Seminar series will be an informal seminar where UOIT faculty present their ongoing work to both faculty and students, and where students would have the opportunity to present their research to each other and faculty members. Our current students have expressed a desire to have this type of opportunity available to them. It is in keeping with other Criminology graduate programs in Canada. Ph.D. students will be required to take the course for the first three years that they are in the program. In addition, students who are in the second-to-last year of the Ph.D. program will be required to take a Professional Development/Teaching for the Social Sciences course. This course will assist students with navigating their professional development from graduate student to independent junior scholar in academia, non-for-profit research, or industry research. Thus, students will gain practical skills so that they can succeed on the job market and in independent positions post-graduation. All of these courses will be added to the University Calendar.

Note, it is our expectation, that as our Ph.D. students reach their senior years, they will have opportunities to teach courses within our program as is the model in many other universities.

Two further, but critical aspects of creating a rich graduate environment for our students is the addition of a regular academic/colloquium series and an annual high profile lecture. This spring, the FSSH launched its first annual high profile public lecture series entitled “the Dean’s Public Lecture Series”. It was quickly sold out and drew students, faculty and members of the public from across the GTA and Southern Ontario. We are confident that this annual event will continue to add much to the graduate culture of the program. Furthermore, UOIT is well placed to offer a regular academic/colloquium series because of its ability to draw upon a large number of scholars working in Southern Ontario (faculty from the University of Toronto, York University, Ryerson University, Guelph University, and Waterloo for example) and from international scholars visiting UOIT. The Assistant Dean, Graduate Studies (FSSH) working in consultation with the graduate directors for Forensic Psychology and Criminology, and graduate faculty, will craft such an annual series of “brown bag” lectures. These will likely draw faculty and graduate students from across the campus as they tend to do at other universities that offer such series.

¹⁴ Information taken from UOIT’s website, September 26, 2012

Calendar copy.**1. Contact information**

Faculty of Social Science and Humanities
 University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT)
 55 Bond Street
 Oshawa, Ont. L1G 1B1
 Canada

T: 905.721.3234

F: 905.721.3372

E: tbd@uoit.ca

www.socialscienceandhumanities.uoit.ca

2. Program

The following graduate program will be offered:

- ☐ Doctor of Philosophy in Criminology & Social Justice (Ph.D)

3. Graduate faculty

Shahid Alvi, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Nawal Ammar, BSc (Hons), MSc, Ph.D.
 Rachel Ariss, BA, LLB, LLM, SJD
 Sasha Baglay, Dip. Law (Hons), LLM, DJur
 Toba Bryant, MSW, PhD Liqun Cao, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Carla Cesaroni, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Kimberley Clow, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Wesley Crichlow, BA (Hons), MEd, Ph.D.
 Brian Cutler, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Karla Dhungana, BA, MS, Ph.D.
 Aziz Douai, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Steven Downing, BA, MS, Ph.D.
 Joseph Eastwood, BA, MSc, Ph.D.
 Karla Emeno, BSc, MA, Ph.D.
 Tyler Frederick, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Gary Genosko, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Judith Grant, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Leigh Harkins, BSc, MA, Ph.D.
 Ronald Hinch, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Alyson King, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Amy Leach, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Tanner Mirrlees, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Olga Marques, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Johnathan Obar, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Christopher O'Connor, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Isabel Pederson, BA, MA, Ph.D.

Barbara Perry, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Hannah Scott, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Matthew Shane, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Phillip Shon, BA, MA, MA, Ph.D.
 Andrea Slane, BA, Ph.D., JD
 Victoria Smye, RN, BA, MHSc, Ph.D.
 James Walsh, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Robert Weaver, BA, MA, PhD.
 Arshia Zaidi, BA, MA, Ph.D.
 Hilde Zitzelsberger, RN, BScN, MSc, Ph.D.

4. Program information

The Ph.D. in Criminology combines disciplinary and specialized study in Criminology, study in qualitative research methods and statistics, and applied learning experiences to prepare students to work in a variety of settings. Specifically, the programs will prepare students for careers related to research and/or teaching in College and University settings, research and practice in behavioural science crime units within law enforcement, research in correctional facilities, research in mental health institutions, evaluation of community programs, administration in provincial and federal programs, statistical research in government organizations, and research in justice-related institutes.

5. Admission requirements

Admission is competitive and occurs once per year. The specific average or standing required for admission varies from year to year. Students are selected by taking into consideration a wide range of criteria, including grades, distribution of courses taken, statements of academic intent, reference letters, research interests, and supervisor and funding availability. Possession of the minimum requirements does not guarantee acceptance. Preference will be given to applicants with the best qualifications.

6. Degree requirements

Each year, prior to course registration, the order and timing of course offerings will be released by the Faculty and communicated to students. For course descriptions, see Section d. Program content: New courses, page 27.

Courses offered by other faculties at UOIT or other universities can only be taken for credit if first approved by the graduate program director.

Procedures and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UOIT guidelines outlined in Section 6 of Appendix B: General Policies and Procedures for Graduate Studies.

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Criminology

To be eligible for the Ph.D. in Criminology, students must successfully complete 55

credit hours. Students must complete five three-credit courses, including one course or either Advanced Qualitative Methods 2 or Data Analysis 2, 1 course in Modern and Emerging Criminological Theory, one course in Policies and Practices in the Criminal Justice System, one Special Topics course, and SSCI 6XXXG Professional Development and Teaching in the Social Sciences. Typically, the Professional Development and Teaching course will be taken in the third year of the program. Students must enroll in 6XXXG Professional Seminar for the first three years in the program; they must also enroll in SSCI 6XXXG Ph.D. Research every year that they are in the program. Students must complete SSCI 6XXXG Ph.D. Proposal and Candidacy Exam within 18 months of admission into the Ph.D. program; it consists of a written proposal and an oral exam. In addition, students must pass comprehensive examinations that will typically be taken near the conclusion of the second year in the program. At the conclusion of the program, students must successfully write and defend their dissertation (SSCI 6XXXG Ph.D. Dissertation).

Students who have not previously taken equivalent coursework may be required to take additional courses at UOIT.

7. Course listing

Advanced Qualitative Methods and Data Analysis (Required = Select 1)

SSCI 5XXXXG Advanced Methods in Qualitative Research 2 (3 cr.)

Or

SSCI 5XXXXG Data Analysis 2 (3 cr.)

Criminological Theory (Required = Select 1) (3 cr.)

SSCI 5XXXXG Modern and Emerging Criminological Theories

Criminal Justice System (Required = Select 1) (3 cr.)

SSCI 5XXXXG Policies and Practices in the Criminal Justice System

Special Topics in Criminology: (Required = Select 1) (3 cr.)

(Note that this is a sampling of possible courses and courses offered each year would vary based on resources and student enrolment)

Crime and Inequality

Crime and Social Justice

Crime and Technology

Other Required Courses

SSCI 6XXXG Ph.D. Dissertation (40 cr.)
SSCI 6XXXG Ph.D. Proposal and Candidacy Exam (0 cr.)
SSCI 6XXXG Ph.D. Research (0 cr.)
SSCI 6XXXG Professional Seminar (0 cr.)
SSCI 6XXXG Professional Development + Teaching for the Social Sciences (3 cr.)

Intellectual Quality of the Student Experience.

Several mechanisms are in place to ensure intellectual quality. All of the courses will be approved by UOIT's curriculum process; thus, UOIT's quality assurance standards will be met. In addition, the Criminology faculty members have distinguished research records, as evidenced by peer-reviewed publications and other quality indicators (e.g., external funding records). Thus, students will be immersed in an excellent research environment. Coursework (e.g., professional seminars) and involvement in thesis research will also provide students with applied learning experience that is of high intellectual quality.

d. Program Content

Following are course outlines for the proposed courses.

Course Proposals and Outlines



SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINE

SSCI 5060G - Advanced Qualitative Methods (2)

Instructor: TBD

Course Blackboard Site: <http://uoit.blackboard.com>

The course website contains all course requirements, handouts, lecture notes, and other related materials. Students should consult the Blackboard site regularly for changes and late additions to the course.

Prerequisites: An introductory course in qualitative research methods (e.g. the previous course in this sequence).

Co-requisites: None

Course Description

In this advanced methodology course, the focus will be specifically on research design and coding techniques and how they play a role in the qualitative data analytic process.

Learning Objectives

By the conclusion of the course, students should be able to:

- Describe and evaluate data collection procedures (e.g. observations, interviews, focus groups, document analysis, and audio-visual materials) used in their research.
- Apply a variety of strategies for analyzing and interpreting qualitative data (e.g., narrative analysis, data reduction, memo writing, reflexivity, coding and categorization, developing themes and patterns, concept mapping, among others).
- Identify the ethical issues that can be involved in conducting their research.
- Conduct a mini-qualitative research project (using either their own research or the alternate data sets offered) in order to demonstrate their understanding of the knowledge and skills involved in coding and analyzing qualitative research.

Student Evaluation:

Research proposal (15%)
 Proposed design (10%)
 Interview protocol (10%)
 Coded interviews (25%)
 Final paper and presentation (30%)
 Participation (10%)

Missing an Assessment

Make-up assessments will be provided for serious medical or compassionate situations (i.e., the death of a loved one) that have been approved by the Academic Advisor (e.g., Amy Anderson). You must have appropriate supporting documentation.

Grading Scheme:

In accordance with UOIT's grading policies, the following scheme will be used:

| Grade | Percentage | Grade Point | Description |
|-------|------------|-------------|---|
| A+ | 90-100 | 4.3 | Very Good to Excellent. Student demonstrated mastery of the course material. |
| A | 85-89 | 4.0 | |
| A- | 80-84 | 3.7 | |
| B+ | 77-79 | 3.3 | Acceptable to Good. Student demonstrated adequate knowledge of course material. |
| B | 73-76 | 3.0 | |
| B- | 70-72 | 2.7 | |
| F | 0-69 | 0 | Inadequate. Student did not perform to academic expectations. |

For additional information, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.5.15):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Academic Conduct:

For information about academic conduct, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.10):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Sample Reading Materials:

The literature for this course will consist of selected articles, book chapters, and other works that use qualitative research methods. The materials will also include applied research articles that highlight coding practices.



SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINE

SSCI 5010G: Data Analysis 2

Instructor: TBD

Course Blackboard Site: <http://uoit.blackboard.com>

The course website contains all course requirements, handouts, lecture notes, and other related materials. Students should consult the Blackboard site regularly for changes and late additions to the course.

Prerequisites: SSCI 5010G Data Analysis 1

Co-requisites: None

Course Description:

In this course, students will familiarize themselves with the principles of advanced statistical analytical (and data modification) techniques and strategies as applied to the social sciences using Statistical Software, SPSS. It is an extension of SSCI 5010 Data Analysis 1. The analytical techniques discussed in this course will be driven by the student's data analysis for their thesis. Only those students who have permission from the instructor will be allowed to take this course. 3 cr.

Learning Objectives:

Students who successfully complete this course will demonstrate:

- An understanding of advanced statistical techniques (i.e., Hierarchical Linear Regression, Logistic Regression, ANCOVA, MANOVA) that are used in the social sciences.
- Application of BEST advanced statistical techniques to their thesis data
- Learn to manipulate and analyze their thesis data using SPSS software
- Expertise in writing their results section of their thesis by focusing on technical and substantive interpretations of various outcomes/measures
- Engagement in class discussions and seminars on advanced quantitative statistical techniques such that they are able to have a statistical conversation about their statistical research outcomes and/or findings of their thesis data

Student Evaluation:

An example of the assessment breakdown:

Seminar on an Advanced Statistical Technique: 30%
 SPSS Thesis Analytical Assignments: 15%
 Examinations: 20%
 Final Paper: 35%

Missing an Assessment

Make-up assessments will be provided for serious medical or compassionate situations (i.e., the death of a loved one) that have been approved by the Academic Advisor (e.g., Amy Anderson). You must have appropriate supporting documentation.

Grading Scheme

In accordance with UOIT's grading policies, the following scheme will be used:

| Grade | Percentage | Grade Point | Description |
|-------|------------|-------------|---|
| A+ | 90-100 | 4.3 | Very Good to Excellent. Student demonstrated mastery of the course material. |
| A | 85-89 | 4.0 | |
| A- | 80-84 | 3.7 | |
| B+ | 77-79 | 3.3 | Acceptable to Good. Student demonstrated adequate knowledge of course material. |
| B | 73-76 | 3.0 | |
| B- | 70-72 | 2.7 | |
| F | 0-69 | 0 | Inadequate. Student did not perform to academic expectations. |

For additional information, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.5.15):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Academic Conduct:

For information about academic conduct, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.10):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Reading Materials:

Recent journal articles that make use of advanced statistical techniques, like Hierarchical Linear Regression, Logistic Regression, ANCOVA, & MANOVA that align with student's thesis topic and/or data analysis (2005-present)

Sample Texts:

- SPSS Survival Manual (Julie Pallant, 2013).
- Handbook of Univariate and Multivariate Data Analysis and Interpretation with SPSS (Robert Ho, 2006).
- Advanced and Multivariate Statistical Methods: Practical application and interpretation (Craig, Mertler, 2005).
- Applied Multivariate Statistical Analysis (Richard Johnson & Dan Wichern, 2007)

Sample Readings:

Takagi, D., Ikeda, K. I., & Kawachi, I. (2012). Neighborhood social capital and crime victimization: Comparison of spatial regression analysis and hierarchical regression analysis. *Social Science & Medicine*, 75(10), 1895-1902.

Tapia, Natalia D. "Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse and Predictors of Adult Re-victimization in the United States: A Forward Logistic Regression Analysis. " *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* 9.1 (2014).

Zsolt, Demetrovics, Szeredi, Beatrix and Rozsa Sandor (2006). The three-factor model of Internet addiction: The development of the Problematic Internet Use Questionnaire. *Behaviour Research Methods*, 2(4), 131-149.

Kimber, M. S., Boyle, M. H., Lipman, E. L., Colwell, S. R., Georgiades, K., & Preston, S. (2013). The associations between sex, immigrant status, immigrant concentration and intimate partner violence: Evidence from the Canadian General Social Survey. *Global public health*, 8(7), 796-821.

Green, D. L., & Pomeroy, E. (2007). Crime victimization: Assessing differences between violent and nonviolent experiences. *Victims and Offenders*, 2(1), 63-76.



SSCI 5XXXG Modern and Emerging Criminological Theories

Instructor: TBD

Course Blackboard Site: <http://uoit.blackboard.com>

The course website contains all course requirements, handouts, lecture notes, and other related materials. Students should consult the Blackboard site regularly for changes and late additions to the course.

Prerequisites: At minimum, students should have taken a course in basic criminological theory.

Co-requisites: None

Course Description:

The course is intended to immerse students in key strands of contemporary thought in the field of criminology. While the emphasis is on criminological theory, it also addresses emerging conceptual, empirical, methodological, and substantive debates in related disciplines, such as political economy, critical race theory, feminisms, and epistemology. There will be a balance of Canadian and international issues. (3 cr.)

Learning Objectives:

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to

- critically assess the coherence of and evidentiary support for diverse positions.
- examine the policy and practical implications of these perspectives.
- engage in theoretically and empirically informed dialogue – verbally and in writing about the current debates.
- be comfortable with ambiguity.

Student Evaluation:

An example of the assessment breakdown:

Class Participation: 100 pts.
Reflective Questions (8x 10 pts.) 80 pts.
Leading Discussion 20 pts.
Presentation 75 pts.
Paper 100 pts.
Peer Feedback 25 pts.

Missing an Assessment

Make-up assessments will be provided for serious medical or compassionate situations (i.e., the death of a loved one) that have been approved by the Academic Advisor (e.g., Amy Anderson). You must have appropriate supporting documentation.

Grading Scheme:

In accordance with UOIT's grading policies, the following scheme will be used:

| Grade | Percentage | Grade Point | Description |
|-------|------------|-------------|---|
| A+ | 90-100 | 4.3 | Very Good to Excellent. Student demonstrated mastery of the course material. |
| A | 85-89 | 4.0 | |
| A- | 80-84 | 3.7 | |
| B+ | 77-79 | 3.3 | Acceptable to Good. Student demonstrated adequate knowledge of course material. |
| B | 73-76 | 3.0 | |
| B- | 70-72 | 2.7 | |
| F | 0-69 | 0 | Inadequate. Student did not perform to academic expectations. |

For additional information, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.5.15):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Academic Conduct:

For information about academic conduct, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.10):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Reading Materials

Sample texts:

- Young, J. (2011). *The Criminological Imagination*. Cambridge UK: Polity Press.
- Doyle, A. (2011). *Critical Criminology in Canada*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Hillyard, P. et al. (2004). *Beyond Criminology: Taking Harm Seriously*. London: Pluto Press.
- Feyerabend, P., & Oberheim, E. (2011). *The Tyranny of Science*. Polity Press Cambridge.
- Georgoulas, S. (2012). *The Politics of Criminology: Critical Studies on Deviance and Social Control*. Berlin: Verlag.

Sample additional readings:

- Delgado, R., and Stefancic, J. (2012). *Critical Race Theory: An Introduction*. New York: NYU Press.
- Grabham, E., Cooper, D., Krishnadas, J., and Herman, D. (2008). *Intersectionality and Beyond: Law, Power and the Politics of Location*. New York: Routledge.
- Renzetti, C. (2013). *Feminist Perspectives in Criminology*. New York: Routledge.

Other Readings:

Additional refereed journal articles will be assigned throughout the course. Students are responsible for downloading these articles from the UOIT library. You can expect to read and be familiar with these readings as they will supplement our discussions during seminars.



SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINE

SSCI 5***G: Policies and Practices in the Criminal Justice System

Seminar Coordinator: TBD

Participating Professors: TBD

Participating Criminal Justice Organizations/Representatives: TBD

Course Blackboard Site: <http://uoit.blackboard.com>

The course website contains all course requirements, handouts, lecture notes, and other related materials. Students should consult the Blackboard site regularly for changes and late additions to the course.

Prerequisites: None

Co-requisites: None

Course Description:

The aim of this course is to critically examine the principle stages of the criminal justice system. It will review the core institutions of Canada's criminal justice system. The policies and practices that have shaped various aspects of the criminal justice system will also be analyzed. Key topics include policing, sentencing and the courts, corrections, reintegration and aftercare. This course will draw upon the expertise of our cross-disciplinary faculty and representatives from criminal justice organizations to examine issues related to each aspect of the criminal justice system.

Learning Objectives:

Upon the successful completion of the course, students will have the ability to:

- Discuss the historical and contemporary issues facing Canada's criminal justice system
- Critically evaluate various societal responses to crime/harm
- Describe and critique the current policies shaping criminal justice system responses
- Explain strategies for reducing crime and/or bringing about social change

Student Evaluation:

Critical Reflections on Readings: 30%

In-Class Presentation and Participation: 30%

Final Paper on Criminal Justice Reform: 40%

Missing an Assessment

Make-up assessments will be provided for serious medical or compassionate situations (i.e., the death of a loved one) that have been approved by the Academic

Advisor (e.g., Amy Anderson). You must have appropriate supporting documentation.

Grading Scheme:

In accordance with UOIT's grading policies, the following scheme will be used:

| Grade | Percentage | Grade Point | Description |
|-------|------------|-------------|---|
| A+ | 90-100 | 4.3 | Very Good to Excellent. Student demonstrated mastery of the course material. |
| A | 85-89 | 4.0 | |
| A- | 80-84 | 3.7 | |
| B+ | 77-79 | 3.3 | Acceptable to Good. Student demonstrated adequate knowledge of course material. |
| B | 73-76 | 3.0 | |
| B- | 70-72 | 2.7 | |
| F | 0-69 | 0 | Inadequate. Student did not perform to academic expectations. |

For additional information, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.5.15):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Academic Conduct:

For information about academic conduct, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.10):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Sample Reading Materials:

Specific readings, will be chosen by the participating professors and representatives from criminal justice organizations (in consultation with the seminar coordinator) based on their areas of expertise.

Garland, D. (2001). *The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (select chapters).

Doob, Anthony N. and Webster C.M. (in press), A criminal justice agenda for Canada. *Policy Options*. 36 (3).

Newburn, T. (Ed.) (2005). *Policing: Key Readings*. Portland: Willan Publishing (select chapters).

Ericson, R.V., and Haggerty, K.D., 1997. *Policing the Risk Society*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press (select chapters)

Lithopoulos, S. and Ruddell, R. (2011). Policing isolated Aboriginal communities:

perspectives of Canadian officers. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*. 34(3): 434-453.

O'Connor, C. (2008). Citizen attitudes toward the police in Canada. *Policing: an International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, 31(4), 578–595.

Mason, A., Roberts, J.V. Healy, P., Ives, D., and Trotter, G. (Eds.) (2008). *Sentencing and Penal Policy in Canada*. (Second Edition). Toronto: Emond Montgomery. (select chapters).

Canadian Sentencing Commission (1987). *Sentencing Reform: A Canadian Approach: Report of the Canadian Sentencing Commission*. Ottawa: Canadian Government Publication Centre, pp. 105 – 155.

Sapers, Howard. (2015). *Annual Report of the Office of the Correctional Investigator*. Ottawa: Government of Canada.

Feeley, M. & Simon, J. (1992). The new penology: Notes on the emerging strategy of corrections and its implications. *Criminology*. 30(4): 449-474.

Hannah-Moffat, K. (2005). Criminogenic needs and the transformative risk subject: Hybridizations of risk/need in penalty. *Punishment and Society*. 7(1): 29-51.

Doob, Anthony N. (2012). *Principled sentencing, politics and restraint in the use of imprisonment: Canada's break with its history*. Champ Penal/Penal Field, IX. <http://champpenal.revues.org/8335>

Griffiths, C.T. (2007). *The Social Reintegration of Offenders and Crime Prevention*. Ottawa: National Crime Prevention Centre, Public Safety Canada.

Turnbull, S. and Hannah-Moffat, K. (2009). Under these conditions: gender, parole and the governance of reintegration. *British Journal of Criminology*. 40 (4): 532-551.



SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINE

SSCI 5XXXG: Crime & Technology

Instructor: TBD

Course Blackboard Site: <http://uoit.blackboard.com>

The course website contains all course requirements, handouts, lecture notes, and other related materials. Students should consult the Blackboard site regularly for changes and late additions to the course.

Prerequisites: None

Co-requisites: None

Course Description:

This course is designed to survey major issues in criminology related to technology, including but not limited to cybercrime, surveillance, and the role of technology in criminal justice. Students will review foundational work in these areas, including theoretical works related to the definition and past/current understanding of each, emergent scholarship in these areas (both empirical and theoretical) and research framing and understanding of the scope and extent of technologically related crime and surrounding responses by the criminal justice system and/or private and public sectors.

Learning Objectives:

Students who successfully complete this course will demonstrate and understanding of current issues related to crime and technology.

- Students will be able to identify important key contemporary issues related to crime and technology.
- Students will demonstrate the ability to operationalize concepts related to crime and technology in such a way that facilitates their empirical study.
- Students will be able to articulate and build on classical, contemporary, and emerging theoretical orientations toward and understandings of issues related to crime and technology.

Student Evaluation:

An example of the assessment breakdown:

- Discussion (face to face and online): 25%
- Compiling of annotated bibliography related to course concepts/ personal research: 25%
- Empirical Research design proposal or Substantive Literature Review: 50%

Missing an Assessment

Make-up assessments will be provided for serious medical or compassionate situations (i.e., the death of a loved one) that have been approved by the Academic Advisor (e.g., Amy Anderson). You must have appropriate supporting documentation.

Grading Scheme:

In accordance with UOIT's grading policies, the following scheme will be used:

| Grade | Percentage | Grade Point | Description |
|-------|------------|-------------|---|
| A+ | 90-100 | 4.3 | Very Good to Excellent. Student demonstrated mastery of the course material. |
| A | 85-89 | 4.0 | |
| A- | 80-84 | 3.7 | |
| B+ | 77-79 | 3.3 | Acceptable to Good. Student demonstrated adequate knowledge of course material. |
| B | 73-76 | 3.0 | |
| B- | 70-72 | 2.7 | |
| F | 0-69 | 0 | Inadequate. Student did not perform to academic expectations. |

For additional information, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.5.15):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Academic Conduct:

For information about academic conduct, please consult UOIT's Graduate Academic Calendar and Course Catalogue (section 4.10):

<http://shared.uoit.ca/shared/faculty/grad/documents/GradStudiesCalendar.pdf>

Reading Materials:

The majority of reading for this course will be comprised of peer reviewed scholarly journal articles and academic press books spanning the scope of the course topics.

Sample readings:

Holt, Thomas, Burruss, George, Bossler, Adam. (2015). *Policing Cybercrime and Cyber terror*. Carolina Academic Press.

Williams, Matthew. (2007). Policing and Cybersociety; The Maturation of Regulation within an Online Community. *Policing and Society*, 17(1): 59-82.

Lyon, David. (2015). *Surveillance after Snowden*. Wiley.

Gandy, O. H. "The surveillance society: Information technology and bureaucratic social control" (1989) *Journal of Communication*, 39(3), 61-76.

Solove, Daniel J. *Nothing to Hide: The False Tradeoff between Privacy and Security* (Yale University Press, 2013).



SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINE

SSCI 5***G: Crime & Inequality

Instructor: TBD

Course Blackboard Site: <http://uoit.blackboard.com>

The course website contains all course requirements, handouts, lecture notes, and other related materials. Students should consult the Blackboard site regularly for changes and late additions to the course.

Prerequisites: None

Co-requisites: None

Course description:

This course is a seminar on the structured inequality or unequal distribution of prestige, power and wealth and of the ideologies as they intersect with the criminal justice system in Canada. This course critically challenges the notion of an objective, value-neutral criminal justice system and will consider the impact of operational and policy decisions on race, class, gender and other topics related to crime and inequality including discrimination poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and ageism.

This course is a seminar. This means you are required to attend each meeting, to read assignments thoroughly and actively engage in a critical class discussion. Our primary goal is to develop our own (critical) responses to the readings and begin to apply these ideas to our own research interests.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

- Summarize different areas of inequality in the criminal justice system
- Compare various theories about the causes of inequality in the criminal justice system
- Critically analyze empirical research on Inequality and Crime
- Utilize their understanding on Inequality as it intersects with the Criminal Justice System and formulate an original research question on a topic of their choosing
- Synthesize the existing research literature on their topic and how their research mobilizes knowledge or reconciles the gap in the area of social inequality and crime.
- Analytically and critically engage in discussions and seminars that challenge the notion of an objective, value-neutral criminal justice system and will consider the impact of operational and policy decisions on race, class, gender and other forms of social inequality.

- Be well grounded in writing and seminar presentations

EVALUATION:

Evaluation Marks will be assigned for each course requirement, as follows:

Seminar: 20%
 Blog Posts based on Readings: 20%
 Critical Discussion on Readings: 20%
 Final Seminar Paper: 40%

Sample of suggested readings

Maeder, E. M., Yamamoto, S., McManus, L. A., & Capaldi, C. A. (2016). Race– crime congruency in the Canadian context. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science/Revue canadienne des sciences du comportement*, 48(2), 162.

Reiman, Jeffrey, and Paul Leighton. *The rich get richer and the poor get prison: Ideology, class, and criminal justice*. Routledge, 2015.

DeKeseredy, W. S. (2013). Crime, justice, and inequality: Oh Canada, where art thou? *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 2(3), 15-26.

Owusu-Bempah, A., & Wortley, S. C. O. T. (2014). Race, crime, and criminal justice in Canada. *The Oxford handbook of ethnicity, crime, and immigration*, 281.

.Wortley, S. (1996). Justice for All-Race and Perceptions of Bias in the Ontario Criminal Justice System-A Toronto Survey. *Canadian J. Criminology*, 38, 439.

Tonry, Michael. "Race, ethnicity, crime, and immigration." (2014): 13-53.

Wadsworth. Chan, W., & Chunn, D. (2014). *Racialization, crime, and criminal justice in Canada*. University of Toronto Press.

Perry, B. (2015). Disrupting the Mantra of Multiculturalism Hate Crime in Canada. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 59(13), 1637-1654.

Wortley, S., & Owusu-Bempah, A. (2011). The usual suspects: police stop and search practices in Canada. *Policing and Society*, 21(4), 395-407.

Belknap, J. (2014). *The invisible woman: Gender, crime, and justice*. Nelson Education.

Walklate, S. L. (2013). *Gender, crime and criminal justice*. Routledge.

wburn, T., & Stanko, E. A. (2013). *Just boys doing business?: men, masculinities and crime*. Routledge.

Porter, J. (2015). *Vertical mosaic: An analysis of social class and power in Canada*. University of Toronto Press.

Webster, C., & Kingston, S. (2014). *Poverty and crime*.

: Cheng, T., Wood, E., Feng, C., Mathias, S., Montaner, J., Kerr, T., & DeBeck, K. (2013). Transitions into and out of homelessness among street-involved youth in a Canadian setting. *Health & place*, 23, 122-127.

Roy, L., Crocker, A. G., Nicholls, T. L., Latimer, E., Gozdzik, A., O'Campo, P., & Rae, J. (2016). Profiles of criminal justice system involvement of mentally ill homeless adults. *International journal of law and psychiatry*.

Jackman, M., & Porter, B. (2013). *Rights-Based Strategies to Address Homelessness and Poverty in Canada: the Constitutional Framework*. Ottawa Faculty of Law Working Paper, (2013-10).

Burns, J. K. (2015). Poverty, inequality and a political economy of mental health. *Epidemiology and psychiatric sciences*, 24(02), 107-113.

MacPhail, A., & Verdun-Jones, S. (2013, January). Mental illness and the criminal justice system. In *Re-Inventing Criminal Justice: The Fifth National Symposium*, Montreal, QC, Canada.

Vogel, L. (2010). Pan-Canadian strategy being developed to tackle mental health in prisons. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 182(18), E819-E820.

Barrett, J., & Shandler, R. (2006). *Mental Disorder in Canadian Criminal Law*. Thomson/Carswell.

Durbin, J., Lin, E., & Zaslavska, N. (2010). Police-citizen encounters that involve mental health concerns: results of an Ontario police services survey. *Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health*, 29(S5), 53-71.

Love, H., Kelly, F., & Doron, I. (2013). Age and ageism in sentencing practices: outcomes from a case law review. *Canadian Criminal Law Review*, 17(2), 253.



SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINE

SSCI 5***G: Crime and Social Justice

Instructor: TBD

Course Blackboard Site: <http://uoit.blackboard.com>

The course website contains all course requirements, handouts, lecture notes, and other related materials. Students should consult the Blackboard site regularly for changes and late additions to the course.

Prerequisites: None

Co-requisites: None

Course description:

This graduate course is a seminar on social justice. Social and environmental justice is grounded in human rights and the dignity of every human being. It is based on the principles of solidarity, sustainability and equality. Social and environmental injustices are underpinned by a suite of common factors including class, poverty, racism, gender discrimination and lack of due process that marginalize people and communities. This course fosters students' abilities to investigate and understand these root causes and to engage in the active promotion of social and environmental justice principles and the resolution of community-level injustices. Furthermore, this course makes an effort to examine how collective identities - not just of race, class, and gender, but of religion, ability, sexuality, age - play a large part in determining the nature of an individual's encounter with the criminal justice system. Integrating themes of history and context, power and powerlessness, and social and political action throughout, the text examines the concept of difference, the specific issues that different groups face with respect to the justice system, and the kinds of reform necessary to mitigate inequalities.

This course is a seminar. This means you are required to attend each meeting, to read assignments thoroughly and actively engage in a critical class discussion. Our primary goal is to develop our own (critical) responses to the readings and begin to apply these ideas to our own research interests. The semester will examine the following teaching modules and "suggestive" readings as it pertains to Social Justice and the Criminal Justice System in Canada

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

- Summarize different areas of social justice in the criminal justice system
- Recognize and distinguish various social justice issues within the criminal justice system
- Identify and summarize, in your own words, how your social identities shapes your own view of others.
- Examine how social identities and individual life experiences shape systems of oppression.
- Explain how personal discomfort and fear contribute to systems of oppression.
- Evaluate what global citizenship and being a change agent means for yourself.
- Determine the necessary steps toward becoming a change agent
- Critically analyze empirical research on Social Justice and Crime
- Utilize their understanding on Social Justice as it intersects with the Criminal Justice System and formulate an original research question on a topic of their choosing
- Synthesize the existing research literature on their topic and how their research mobilizes knowledge or reconciles the gap in the area of social justice, crime and the criminal justice system.
- Be well grounded in writing and seminar presentations on social justice

Evaluation:

Evaluation Marks will be assigned for each course requirement, as follows:

Seminar: 20%
 Blog Posts based on Readings: 20%
 Critical Discussion on Readings: 20%
 Final Seminar Paper: 40%

Sample Readings and Sample Texts:

Chan, W., & Chunn, D. (2014). *Racialization, crime, and criminal justice in Canada*. University of Toronto Press.

Perry, B. (Ed.). (2011). *Diversity, crime, and justice in Canada*. Oxford University Press.

MacPhail, A., & Verdun-Jones, S. (2013, January). Mental illness and the criminal justice system. In *Re-Inventing Criminal Justice: The Fifth National Symposium*, Montreal, QC, Canada.

Hazel Croall. "Food, crime, harm and regulation." *Criminal Justice Matters*, 90:1, 16-17

Rob White. "Environmental issues and the criminological imagination." *Theoretical Criminology* Vol. 7(4): 483–506;

Hongming Cheng. "Cheap Capitalism: A Sociological Study of Food Crime in China." *British Journal of Criminology*: 2012: 52, 254–273

Wynne Wright and Stephen L. Muzzatti “Not in my port: The “death ship” of sheep and crimes of agri-food globalization” *Agriculture and Human Values* (2007) 24:133–145

Poynting, S., & Perry, B. (2007). Climates of hate: Media and state inspired victimisation of Muslims in Canada and Australia since 9/11. *Current Issues Crim. Just.*, 19, 151.

Tyner, J. A. (2016). Hate-crimes as racial violence: a critique of the exceptional. *Social & Cultural Geography*, 1-19.

Roach, K. (2013). REMEDIES FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. *Wrongful Convictions and Miscarriages of Justice: Causes and Remedies in North American and European Criminal Justice Systems*, 283.

Roach, K. (2015). The Wrongful Conviction of Indigenous People in Australia and Canada.

Clow, K. A., & Leach, A. M. (2015). After innocence: Perceptions of individuals who have been wrongfully convicted. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 20(1), 147-164.

Ware, S., Ruzsa, J., & Dias, G. (2014). It Can't Be Fixed Because It's Not Broken: Racism and Disability in the Prison Industrial Complex. In *Disability Incarcerated* (pp. 163-184). Palgrave Macmillan US.

Crutchfield, R. D., Pettinicchio, D., & Robbins, B. (2013). Cultures of Inequality and Threat: National Values and Minority Imprisonment. In *Proceedings of Colloque International: Déviance/s*.

Cesaroni, C. (2015). Young adults: An overlooked population in Canadian correctional policy and legislation. *Canadian Criminal Law Review*, 19(1), 115.

3. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

a. Faculty Members

Core faculty.

The faculty members who will be involved in the graduate programs are full-time, tenure-track or tenured members of the university staff. Table 1 lists the faculty members by rank, field, home unit, and supervisory privileges. Several members have supervisor privileges in other programs. The Curricula Vitae for faculty members are provided in Volume II of this submission

Table 1. Faculty members by rank, category, home unit, and supervisory privileges

| Name | Rank | Category | Home Unit | Supervisory Privileges |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Dr. Shahid Alvi | PROFESSOR | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Nawal Ammar | PROFESSOR | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Rachel Ariss | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Sasha Baglay | ASSOCIATE | 1 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Liqun Cao | PROFESSOR | 1 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Carla Cesaroni | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Kimberley Clow | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Wesley Crichlow | ASSOCIATE | 1 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Brian Cutler | PROFESSOR | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Aziz Douai | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Steven Downing | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Gary Genosko | PROFESSOR | 1 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Judith Grant | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Leigh Harkins | ASSISTANT | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Ronald Hinch | PROFESSOR | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Amy-May Leach | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Isabel Pederson | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Barbara Perry | PROFESSOR | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Hannah Scott | PROFESSOR | 1 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Phillip Shon | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Andrea Slane | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Arshia Zaidi | ASSOCIATE | 2 | FSSH | FULL |
| Dr. Toba Bryant | ASSISTANT | 1 | FHS | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Tyler Bryant | ASSISTANT | 1 | FHS | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Karla Dhungana | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Joseph Eastwood | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Karla Emeno | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Tyler Frederick | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Alyson King | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Olga Marques | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Tanner Mirrlees | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Johnathan Obar | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Christopher | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |

| Name | Rank | Category | Home Unit | Supervisory Privileges |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| O'Connor | | | | |
| Dr. Jen Rinaldi | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Mathew Shane | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Victoria Syme | ASSOCIATE | 1 | FHS | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. James Walsh | ASSISTANT | 1 | FSSH | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Robert Weaver | PROFESSOR | 2 | FHS | CO-SUPERVISION |
| Dr. Hilde Zitzelsberger | ASSISTANT | 1 | FHS | CO-SUPERVISION |

- FSSH = Faculty of Social Science and Humanities,
- FHS = Faculty of Health Science,
- FE = Education
- Category 1: Tenured or tenure-track core faculty members whose graduate involvement is exclusively in the graduate program under review.
- Category 2: Tenured or tenure-track core faculty members who are involved in teaching and/or supervision in other graduate program(s) in addition to being a core member of the graduate program under review.

Supervisory experience.

Table 2. Supervision records by faculty member¹⁵

| NAME | COMPLETED | | | CURRENT | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------|------------------|----------|-------|
| | MASTER'S | PH.D. | PDF ^a | MASTER'S | PH.D. |
| Dr. Shahid Alvi | 9 | 3 | | 1 | |
| Dr. Nawal Ammar | 31 | 9 | | 2 | |
| Dr. Rachel Ariss | 7 | | | 1 | |
| Dr. Sasha Baglay | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Dr. Liqun Cao | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Dr. Carla Cesaroni | 5 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Dr. Kimberley Clow | 6 | | | | |
| Dr. Wesley Crichlow | 3 | | | | |
| Dr. Brian Cutler | 12 | 5 | | | |
| Dr. Aziz Douai | 2 | | | | |
| Dr. Steven Downing | 4 | | | 5 | |
| Dr. Gary Genosko | 10 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Dr. Judith Grant | 7 | | | 1 | |
| Dr. Leigh Harkins | 25 | 11 | | 1 | 2 |
| Dr. Ronald Hinch | 28 | | | 3 | 1 |
| Dr. Amy-May Leach | 3 | | | | 1 |
| Dr. Isabel Pedersen | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Dr. Barbara Perry | 8 | | | | |
| Dr. Hannah Scott | 7 | | | 1 | |
| Dr. Phillip Shon | 9 | | | 1 | |
| Dr. Andrea Slane | 7 | | | | |

¹⁵ Note that the supervision record is indicated only in instances where faculty member was the primary supervisor, it does not include committee membership.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Arshia Zaidi | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Dr. Toba Bryant | | 3 | | | |
| Dr. Karla Dhungana | | | | | |
| Dr. Joseph Eastwood | | | 1 | | |
| Dr. Karla Emeno | | | | | |
| Dr. Tyler Frederick | | | | | |
| Dr. Alyson King | | | | | |
| Dr. Olga Marques | | | | | |
| Dr. Tanner Mirrlees | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Dr. Jonathan Obar | | | | | |
| Dr. Christopher O'Connor | 1 | | | | |
| Dr. Jen Rinaldi | | | | | |
| Dr. Mathew Shane | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Dr. Victoria Syme | 27 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Dr. James Walsh | | | | | |
| Dr. Bob Weaver | 11 | | | 3 | |
| Dr. Hilde Zitzelsberger | 1 | | | 2 | |

^a Postdoctoral Fellow

Research records.

Table 3: Publication records at UOIT by year and outlet.

| YEAR | FACULTY MEMBERS ^a | ARTICLES ^b | BOOKS | BOOK CHAPTERS | REPORTS ^c | CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2009 | 10 | 25 | 4 | 15 | 44 | 40 |
| 2010 | 14 | 42 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 41 |
| 2011 | 16 | 23 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 39 |
| 2012 | 16 | 40 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 74 |
| 2013 | 32 | 36 | 7 | 19 | 4 | 66 |
| 2014 | 39 | 54 | 3 | 14 | 16 | 71 |
| 2015 ^d | 39 | 79 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 84 |

^a Number of faculty members at UOIT.

^b Peer-reviewed journal articles

^c Reports for government agencies and community organizations

^d Year-to-date

Table 4: Publication records, regardless of affiliation, by year and outlet.

| YEAR | ARTICLES ^a | BOOKS | BOOK CHAPTERS | REPORTS ^b | CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2009 | 47 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 73 |
| 2010 | 70 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 59 |
| 2011 | 48 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 82 |
| 2012 | 56 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 82 |
| 2013 | 44 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 99 |
| 2014 | 54 | 3 | 16 | 16 | 83 |
| 2015 ^c | 79 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 84 |

^a Peer-reviewed journal articles

^b Reports for government agencies and community organizations

^c Year-to-date

Funding records

Table 5: Research funding at UOIT by source and year

| YEAR ^a | FACULTY MEMBERS ^b | CANADIAN GRANTING COUNCILS ^c | CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ^d | INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT ^e | OTHERS ^f |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2009 | 10 | 112,4000.00 | 0 | 124,717.00 | 0 |
| 2010 | 14 | 40,141.00 | 0 | 0 | 13,000.00 |
| 2011 | 16 | 95,574.00 | 129,250.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 16 | 583,1562.00 | 107,304.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 32 | 193,970.00 | 639,726.000 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 ^f | 39 | 724,672.00 | 742,600.00 | 75,000.00 | 0 |
| 2015 | 38 | 780,876.00 | 417,6670.00 | 226,480.00 | 0 |

^a Year that the grant was received. For multi-year grants (e.g., SSHRC), the total amount of the award is listed in the year that the application was funded. In cases in which the researcher was not affiliated with UOIT when funding was granted, the yearly average value of the remaining years on the grant is listed in the year that the researcher began at UOIT.

^b Number of faculty members at UOIT. Only faculty members' accomplishments while at UOIT have been listed.

^c CIHR, NSERC, SSHRC

^d Canadian Federation for the Humanities, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Health and Long Term Care, Privacy Commissioner, Public Safety, Public Works

^e Chinese Consulate of Toronto, National Science Foundation, National Institute of Drug Abuse, National Institute of Mental Health, NATO, NSF, U.S. Department of Justice

^f Alberta Sepsis Network, American Psychology-Law Society, Anthony Marchionne Foundation, Canadian Foundation for AIDS Research, Canadian Foundation for Innovation, Chiang Ching—Kuo Foundation, Community Safety Investment Project, Internal SSHRC, ONCAT, Ontario HIV Treatment Network,

Oxford University Press

^g Year-to-date

Table 6: Research funding, regardless of affiliation, by source and year

| YEAR ^a | CANADIAN GRANTING COUNCILS ^b | CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ^c | INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT ^d | OTHERS ^e |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2009 | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 0 | 5,764.00 |
| 2010 | 8,3567.00 | 0 | 59,373.00 | 3,155.00 |
| 2011 | 130,5000.00 | 14,865.00 | 7,909.00 | 251,381.00 |
| 2012 | 0 | 35,000.00 | 35,067.00 | 11,936.00 |
| 2013 | 0 | 345,000.00 | 0 | 900.00 |
| 2014 [†] | 75,000.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

^a Year that the grant was received. For multi-year grants (e.g., SSHRC), the total amount of the award is listed in the year that the application was funded. In cases in which the researcher was not affiliated with UOIT when funding was granted, the yearly average value of the remaining years on the grant is listed in the year that the researcher began at UOIT.

^b CIHR, NSERC, SSHRC

^c Canadian Federation for the Humanities, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Health and Long Term Care, Privacy Commissioner, Public Safety, Public Works

^d Chinese Consulate of Toronto, Department of Energy, National Science Foundation, National Institute of Drug Abuse, National Institute of Mental Health, NATO, NSF, U.K. Economic and Social Research Council, U.K. Ministry of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice

^e Alberta Sepsis Network, American Psychology-Law Society, Anthony Marchionne Foundation, Bishop University, British Association of Commonwealth Universities, Canadian Foundation for AIDS Research, Canadian Foundation for Diabetic Research, Canadian Foundation for Innovation, Chiang Ching—Kuo Foundation, Community Safety Investment Project, Higher Education Academy, Internal SSHRC, Lakehead University, National Organization for the Treatment of Abusers, ONCAT, Ontario HIV Treatment Network, Oxford University Press, SRI International, University of Birmingham, Weston Foundation

^f Year-to-date

Teaching strengths.

Collectively, the faculty members have extensive experience supervising undergraduates, graduate students, and post-doctoral fellows (see Table 2). In addition, members have taught many of the graduate courses that make up the proposed programs, including Data Analysis 2, Advanced Methods in Qualitative Research 2, and Contemporary Thought in Criminology. At the undergraduate and graduate levels, faculty members have also taught courses relevant to the proposed program in each of the three areas of specialization. A number of faculty members have furthered their professional development by taking courses on Teaching and Learning in Higher Education. Moreover, faculty members' teaching accomplishments have been formally

recognized by the university. For example, one faculty member received UOIT's Excellence in Teaching Award; several have won the (student nominated) Faculty of Social Science & Humanities Teaching Award. In sum, the faculty members have the teaching qualifications necessary to instruct Ph.D. students in the proposed programs.

Other notable accomplishments.

Faculty members have a number of other notable accomplishments in the areas of research, teaching and service. For example, multiple members have served as:

- Editors of journals or members of Editorial Boards
- Chairs of Research Ethics Boards
- Directors of Graduate Programs
- Expert Witnesses in Canada and the U.S.
- Consultants to police departments in Canada, the U.S., Turkey, and the U.A.E
- Consultants to the United Nations Economic and Social Committee
- Members of non-governmental organizations (e.g., those that deal with terrorism and extremism, youth, victims of intimate partner violence)

New faculty requirements.

The faculty members who are listed in Table 1 have the expertise required to cover all of the courses in both programs. Though it is expected that additional faculty members may be hired within the next several years.

b. Additional Academic and Non-academic Human Resources

The Faculty of Social Science & Humanities currently has two Senior Academic Advisors, two additional Academic Advisors, two Practicum Co-coordinators, one Practicum Assistant, four Administrative Assistants, one Receptionist, one Executive Assistant, and one Budget and Planning Officer. With this wealth of human resources, we do not foresee the need for any additional resources in this area at this time.

One of the Faculty of Social Science & Humanities' Administrative Assistants is already dedicated to graduate student issues. She works closely with the Graduate Program Director in our faculty, assisting with everything from the process of reviewing potential applicants to the submission of a graduate student's final thesis document. Her success and experience with the faculty's Criminology M.A. will be invaluable to graduate students in the proposed programs, as well.

c. Physical Resource Requirements

The current Masters program, now in its 6th year – already has graduate office space, and office support. We feel that there are already ample resources to accommodate additional graduate student research. We do not foresee additional needs in these areas for the proposed graduate program.

Existing library resources.

The goal of the UOIT Libraries is to enrich the research, teaching, study, and conversation of the University by providing exceptional library and information services and facilities to support all academic programs.

The UOIT Library system consists of four locations – North Oshawa, Social Science and Humanities, Education, and Whitby-Durham College. Each site provides individual and group study spaces, print and media collections targeted to the local audience, in-person reference and discipline specific classes, reserves, intercampus and interlibrary loans, and photocopiers and printers.

Currently (June 2014), over 110,000 books are provided collectively by the UOIT Library system. Patrons can visit locations in person or they can take advantage of intercampus borrowing services. Through the library's website www.uoit.ca/library, both on and off campus via student, faculty or staff number and secure password, members of the UOIT community have access to 696,500 e-books and 46,000 full text electronic journals. In addition, librarians are available in person, through e-mail and through virtual reference to assist patrons navigate through the information environment.

An interlibrary loan service is also provided so UOIT students can acquire materials from other libraries and organizations free of charge. Similarly, there is a reciprocal borrowing agreement with other Canadian university libraries that allows UOIT students, staff and faculty to borrow resources in person from these institutions. Materials can be returned to the UOIT library for forwarding to the lending library.

The UOIT Libraries have had excellent support from administration over the institution's ten year history. As outlined in the attached report, current resources are more than adequate to support the launch of the M.Sc. and Ph. D in Forensic Psychology.

Pending program approval and funding, the addition of Cognet, an MIT database that will enhance UOIT's coverage from a scientific psychological perspective is a distinct possibility. The Library looks forward to serving a new cohort of faculty and students.

Current computer resources.

There are no specific computer requirements for this program. Graduate students are provided with laptop computers, and desktop computers are available for use by graduate students in the laboratories, library and the learning commons. Classrooms and learning spaces at the campus are fully networked and feature full multimedia support. The latest wireless technology is available in all main public areas of the campus. Offices and research spaces are also wired for access to UOIT's network.

d. Student Support Requirements

- It is expected that the average support for doctoral students will be approximately \$18,000 per year, with funding coming from a variety of sources, including:
- External awards directly to students (e.g., SSHRC, NSERC, OGS)
- Graduate research awards and research assistantships from external grants to

faculty members (e.g., SSHRC, NSERC, NIH, other external agencies)

- Teaching Assistantships (FSSH and FOS regularly have substantial needs for
- TAs to support the undergraduate programs)
- Sessional Teaching
- Internal scholarships offered by the university for students with high entering averages
- Provincial Loan Programs.

UOIT's Financial Aid and Awards Office offer a range of financial services, including financial counselling, to students.

4. Business Plan

a. Statement of Funding Requirements

Table 8. Projected graduate intake and enrolment for M.Sc. and Ph.D. programs by year.

| Enrolment (In FTEs) | | | | | | Ph.D. TOTAL |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Year | Ph.D 1 | Ph.D 2 | Ph.D 3 | Ph.D 4 | Ph.D 5 | |
| 2016 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 2017 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 2018 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 2019 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| 2020 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 14 |

Table 9. Grant funding calculations

| | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Grant per FTE ⁽¹⁾ | \$25,346.00 | \$12,673.00 |
| Tuition – Year 1 ⁽²⁾ | \$8,173.82 | \$8,173.82 |
| Tuition – Upper Years | \$8,133.36 | \$8133.36 |
| Tuition Plus Grant – Year 1 | \$33,519.82 | \$20,846.82 |
| Tuition Plus Grant – Upper Years | \$33,479.36 | \$20,806.36 |

Funding Assumptions

1. Scenario A assumes 100% of grant funding. Scenario B assumes 50% of grant funding to reflect “discount” due to institutional cap.
2. Tuition calculations are based on current tuition rates for 2014-2015 (values provided by Graduate Studies).

Table 10. Required number of course sections by year and term.

| YEAR | COURSE SECTIONS | | |
|------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| | FALL | WINTER | TOTAL |
| 2016 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2017 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2018 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 2019 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 2020 | 2 | 2 | 4 |

Note that Table 10 reflects new courses. Ph.D. students will take a combination of new courses and existing courses from the MA in Criminology.

Table 11. Projected revenue and expenses by year.

| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Grant Funding - Scenario A | \$ 76,038.00 | \$152,076.00 | \$228,114.00 | \$304,152.00 | \$354,844.00 |
| Tuition Funding - Scenario A [1] | \$ 24,521.46 | \$ 49,655.36 | \$ 74,462.51 | \$ 99,228.59 | \$115,821.45 |
| Total Revenue - Scenario A | \$100,559.46 | \$201,731.36 | \$302,576.51 | \$403,380.59 | \$470,665.45 |
| Grant Funding - Scenario B | \$ 38,019.00 | \$ 76,038.00 | \$114,057.00 | \$152,076.00 | \$177,422.00 |
| Tuition Funding - Scenario B | \$ 24,521.46 | \$ 49,655.36 | \$ 74,462.51 | \$ 99,228.59 | \$115,821.45 |
| Total Revenue - Scenario B | \$ 62,540.46 | \$125,693.36 | \$188,519.51 | \$251,304.59 | \$293,243.45 |
| EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Salaries | | | | | |
| Faculty [2] | \$ 72,750.00 | \$ 74,932.50 | \$102,907.30 | \$105,994.52 | \$109,174.35 |
| Administrative Staff [3] | \$ - | \$ 15,596.13 | \$ 16,064.01 | \$ 16,545.93 | \$ 17,042.31 |
| Benefits (18.5%) | \$ 13,458.75 | \$ 16,747.80 | \$ 22,009.69 | \$ 22,669.98 | \$ 23,350.08 |
| Course Release [4] | \$ - | \$ 7,000.00 | \$ 7,000.00 | \$ 7,000.00 | \$ 7,000.00 |
| Salary Total | \$ 86,208.75 | \$114,276.43 | \$147,981.01 | \$152,210.44 | \$156,566.75 |
| Central Services Expenditures [5] | \$ 24,051.00 | \$ 48,102.00 | \$ 72,153.00 | \$ 96,204.00 | \$112,238.00 |
| Tuition Set Aside (10%) | \$ 10,055.95 | \$ 20,173.14 | \$ 30,257.65 | \$ 40,338.06 | \$ 47,066.54 |
| Miscellaneous [6] | \$ 750.00 | \$ 1,500.00 | \$ 2,250.00 | \$ 3,000.00 | \$ 3,500.00 |
| Total Expenses | \$121,065.70 | \$184,051.56 | \$252,641.66 | \$291,752.50 | \$319,371.29 |
| Net Revenue (Scenario A) | \$ (20,506.24) | \$ 17,679.80 | \$ 49,934.85 | \$111,628.10 | \$151,294.15 |
| Net Revenue (Scenario B) | \$ (58,525.24) | \$ (58,358.20) | \$ (64,122.15) | \$ (40,447.90) | \$ (26,127.85) |

[1] Assumes an annual tuition increase of 1.5% per year

[2] Assumes an annual salary of \$97,000 for a full-time faculty member with an annual increase of 3%. All courses will be taught by full-time faculty.

[3] Projected need of one-third of an Admin. Assistant at existing AT Level 3 with an annual increase of 3%. [4] Course release for Program Director provided in year 2 and beyond

[5] Based on a Central Services Expenditure average cost of \$8,017 per FTE [6] Miscellaneous cost of \$250 per FTE for incidental expenses.

Table 12. Teaching Assistant hours and capacity within the Faculty.

| TA Hours | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Fall 2014 | 9,135 |
| Winter 2015 ^a | 8,645 |
| Total Hours | 17,780 |

| TA Capacity | |
|---|----|
| Total TAships Available | 64 |
| Existing TA Commitment within Criminology M.A. | 23 |
| TAships available to Ph.D. students | 41 |

- Estimated based on 2014-15 enrolment in MA program.
- TAships are calculated at 280 hours per academic year
- Existing TA capacity is able to accommodate Graduate funding commitments.

Statements of Resource Availability

Statements from the Deans of Social Science & Humanities and Science, Registrar, and the Library are included below.

Appendices

Appendix A

Library Learning Resources Plan: Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Criminology

Compiled by: Carol Mittlestead, BA (Hon.), MLS, Associate Librarian

Stephanie Orfano, BA (Hon), MSt., Social Science Librarian

Introduction:

The following outlines the resources and services provided by the Library in support of the University of Ontario Institute of Technology's (UOIT) proposed Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in Criminology. This document begins by emphasizing program specifics at the post graduate level, and concludes with general information about the Library. The term "collections" is used to describe both paper and electronic resources – books, indexes, periodicals (journals, magazines, newspapers), librarian recommended web sites, and data sets; the term "accessibility" addresses the physical presence of the Library, onsite reference assistance, the Library web page www.uoit.ca/library as a 24/7 portal, and interlibrary loan and document delivery.

Program Specific Collections:

The Library selects resources to meet the information needs of both faculty and students. As is the case with much UOIT programming, it is understood that the proposed Ph.D. in Criminology has an interdisciplinary component, with a focus on theory, research methodology, as well as the substantive areas of inequality and crime, and cybercrime.

"Traditional" (largely paper based) Resources:

The core print collection for the Ph.D. in Criminology is housed in the Library at the Social Sciences Campus. Currently, there are approximately 10,500 titles on the shelves with over 4,000 of these specifically addressing crime and justice. As discussed further in the section of this report entitled General Library Information, students, staff and faculty can sign out books from any of the four libraries within the UOIT system. For example, there may be occasion where a title primarily purchased for UOIT's Forensic Science program and thus housed at the North Oshawa Library is of value to an individual studying criminology.

Included in this overview of print volumes are publications from commercial vendors (e.g. Sage) and university presses, government and public policy documents, and loose-leaf legal services. They address topics such as criminology theory, new media and communication, social justice, policing, immigration, race relations, cultural studies, political science and psychology. Examples of titles applicable to the Criminology Ph.D. program include:

- Techno crime, Policing, and Surveillance (Routledge, 2013)
- Routledge Handbook of International Crime And Justice Studies (Routledge, 2014)
- Criminal Procedure in Canada (LexisNexis, 2013)
- Routledge Handbook of Critical Criminology (Routledge, 2012)
- The Future of Criminology (Oxford, 2012)
- Transitional Justice Theories (Routledge, 2014)
- Perceptions Of Female Offenders : How Stereotypes And Social Norms Affect Criminal Justice Responses (Springer, 2013)

Over the past 3 years, about \$65,000 per annum has been invested in the Social Science Library Collection consistently, with the addition of 1,010 new volumes to this collection in 2013-2014. This is expected to remain as such for 2014-2015. Further, faculty and students have access to a legal reference section containing statutes, regulations, and case law from series such as the Ontario Reports (O.R.), Canadian Criminal Cases (C.C.C), and Supreme Court Reports (S.C.R.). Many—but not all—of these are also available online. Please refer to Indexes and Databases portion of this report for more electronic resources.

The Library also purchases material on evidence based research, thesis writing, presentations, surveys and statistics, feasibility studies and grant writing. Similarly, there are books that deal with professional etiquette, work place conduct and corporate ethics.

Digital Resources:

E-books

The Library is investing heavily in e-books (see General Library Information below). While some are annual subscriptions, others are individual titles or publisher groupings by subject or date release (e.g. titles published in 2010) purchased on a one time basis. The UOIT Library offers three distinct points for accessing its e-books – through its catalogue, through the list of vendor sites that appears on the UOIT Library web site and through Scholars Portal Books database. Scholars Portal is a project of the Ontario Council of University Libraries. In terms of e-books, it offers a platform for combining titles from numerous vendors (e.g. PsycBooks, Canadian Electronic Library, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Cambridge, Oxford, Wiley, and a number of Canadian University Presses) thus allowing for a single search. The Scholars Portal e-book database also includes numerous open access documents meaning older publications that are now “free” in that their copyright has expired and/or that digitization rights have been acquired.

There are approximately 25,000 criminology and justice related e-book titles currently available through the UOIT Library website. A number of sample titles that support the doctorate program are listed below along with the host databases:

- Critical Criminology in Canada: New Voices, New Directions (UBC Press/Scholars Portal Books, 2011)
- Evidence-based Practice in Juvenile Justice (Springer, 2014)
- Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal Behavior (CRC Press, 2011)
- Transnational Organized Crime: An Overview from Six Continents (Sage, 2014)
- Statistics in Criminal Justice (Springer, 2014)
- Psychology and Crime (Taylor and Francis, 2013)

The Canadian Public Policy Collection/Canadian Health Research Collection (Canadian Electronic Library/Ebrary) is a compilation of government documents and papers from public policy and think tank organizations. Given that political and financial decisions on criminology and justice issues can often be traced back to these types of reports, content provided by this e-book resource is critical to Ph.D. faculty and students.

Sample titles include:

- Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action (Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services; Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, 2012)
- Mental Health and Criminal Justice Policy Framework (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 2013)

Journals, Transactions, Conference Proceedings and Legal Materials

For those in justice based programs, the library's online indexes and databases address content presented in article or prose format (journals, transactions, conference proceedings) and in legal format (statutes, regulations, case law). Patrons can search for journals through an abstracting or indexing tool such as Social Science Citation Index for a comprehensive overview or they can choose to search more directly for full text. Journals are available as traditional paper subscriptions, single electronic titles, or as one of several titles within an electronic database. These resources are not only a venue for periodicals; many also offer technical reports, conference proceedings and standards.

Below is an overview of journal holdings and legal resource information pertinent to Criminology. First, a listing of electronic indexes and databases is provided. While indexes and databases do allow for searching by specific journal title, their intrinsic value lies in their ability to perform subject searches across all content held within the database; the user starts with a concept and pulls articles from numerous journals simultaneously. Online legal databases are included in that they are indexes; while some do contain articles, their primary purpose is to direct the user to statutes, regulations and case law. In the list below, these resources have been identified with an (L). Pending approval of the Criminology Ph.D. program and dependent upon its future direction, the Library will investigate subscriptions to additional legal databases such as Law Source and Criminal Source (Westlaw) and HeinOnline. Secondly, SAMPLE listings of journal titles by subjects within the larger field of criminology are

provided; each has a high impact factor as applied by JCR (Journal Citation Reports).

Indexes and Databases

Criminology Focus

Criminal Justice Abstracts & Full Text

Criminal Justice Periodicals

Martin's Online Criminal Code (L)

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

(NCJRS) Proquest Criminal Justice

Violence and Abuse Abstracts

Sociology Focus

Annual Reviews – Law & Social Science, Sociology

Proquest Sociology

Social Science Citation

Index Social Service

Abstracts Sociological

Abstracts

Taylor and Francis Social Science and Humanities

Urban Studies Abstracts

Legal Focus (L)

Canadian Legal Information Institute (CanLII) ***

E-Laws***

Judgements of the Supreme Court of Canada

(LEXUM)*** Justice Canada ***

Leegisinfo (Library of Parliament)

Lexis Nexis

Quick Law

World Legal Information Institute (WorldLII)

Multidisciplinary

Academic One File

Academic Search Premier

JStor (Journal Storage—Archives)

Points of View Reference Centre

Scholars Portal E-Journals (OCUL portal for simultaneous access to multiple publishers e.g. Science Direct/Elsevier, Wiley, Sage, Springer, Kluwer)**

Scopus

** Most vendor packages within Scholars Portal are also listed individually on the UOIT Library web site for access proposes e.g. Sage, Springer, Science Direct/Elsevier, Wiley

*** "Free" database i.e.; no library subscription required.

A sampling of UOIT Criminology journal titles is provided below. In compiling these lists, rankings by impact factor within JCR (Journal Citation Reports) were taken into consideration. The UOIT Library scores exceedingly high in the JCR subject categories of Criminology & Penology, Law, Psychology-Social, Social Issues, Sociology, and Substance abuse.

Sample High Ranking UOIT Criminology Journal Titles

Aggression and Violent Behavior
 Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology
 British Journal of Criminology
 Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice
 Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health
 Criminal Justice and Behavior
 Crime and Delinquency
 Crime and Justice – A Review of Research
 Crime Law and Social Change
 Criminology
 European Journal of Criminology
 Homicide Studies
 International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology
 Journal of Criminal Justice
 Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology
 Journal of Experimental Criminology
 Journal of Interpersonal Violence
 Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling
 Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology
 Journal of Quantitative Criminology
 Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
 Justice Quarterly
 Legal and Criminological Psychology
 Prison Journal
 Psychology Crime &
 Law Psychology of
 Violence
 Sexual Abuse – A Journal of Research and Treatment
 Theoretical Criminology
 Trauma Violence and Abuse
 Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice

Sample High Ranking UOIT Psychology Journal Titles

Advances in Experimental Social Psychology
 British Journal of Social Psychology Cyberpsychology Behavior and Social Networking
 European Review of Social Psychology
 Journal of Experimental Social Psychology
 Journal of Health and Social Behavior
 Journal of Personality
 Journal of Research in Personality and Social Psychology Review Social Psychology
 Quarterly

Sample High Ranking UOIT Social Issue Journal Titles

Addiction Research & Theory

Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy
 Critical Social Policy
 Journal of European Social Policy
 Journal of Social Issues
 Journal of Social Policy Politics and Society Race & Class
 Social Politics
 Youth & Society

Sample High Ranking UOIT Sociology Journal Titles
 Annual Review of Sociology
 American Sociological Review American Journal of Sociology European Sociological
 Review Gender & Society
 Law and Society Review
 Population and Development Review
 Social Networks
 Sociological Methodology
 Sociological Research Methods & Research

Sample High Ranking UOIT Substance Abuse Titles
 Addiction
 Addictive Behaviors
 Drug and Alcohol Review
 European Addiction Research International Journal of Drug Policy Journal of Addictive
 Diseases
 Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment
 Psychology of Addictive Behaviors

Sample High Ranking UOIT Law Journal Titles
 Columbia Law Review
 Common Market Law Review
 Harvard Law Review
 Law and Human Behavior Michigan Law Review Stanford Law Review
 University of Chicago Law Review

University of Pennsylvania Law Review
 Virginia Law Review
 Yale Law Journal

Sample Canadian legal journals from QuickLaw

Journal of Law and Equality Manitoba Law Journal McGill Law Journal Osgoode Hall
 Law Journal Queen's Law Journal
 Supreme Court Law Review
 University of Toronto Law Journal

The following examples further serve to illustrate that whenever available the Library
 negotiates with publishers for electronic access to archival journal issues as well as
 current issues.

Sample "Deep" Archives:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| American Journal of Criminal Justice | 1975-present |
| British Journal of Criminology | 1960-present |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Criminology | 1970-present |
| Crime and Justice | 1979-present |
| Howard Journal of Criminal Justice | 1921-present |
| Journal of Abnormal Psychology | 1906-present |
| Law and Human Behavior | 1977-present |
| Prison Journal | 1921-present |

The library operates an active donation program searching for specific back run titles in paper format as necessary.

Additional Resources

As statistics and data sets are a significant component of research at the Ph.D. level, the Library provides access to data collections such as DLI (Data Liberation Initiative), CANSIM (Canadian Socio-economic Management System), ICPSR (Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research) and ODESI (Ontario Data Documentation Extraction Service and Infrastructure Initiative).

Library-held resources for determining author, article or journal metrics (relevance within a particular field) include Web of Science, Scopus and Journal Citation Reports.

Further, the Library ensures that the UOIT community has access to national and international theses and dissertation databases, along with playing a key role in the dissemination and preservation of the graduate theses of its own institution's students. Access to PQDT (Proquest Dissertations and Theses) and the Theses Canada Portal are provided through the UOIT Library website. Each product offers interlibrary loan and purchase options for items not yet available in electronic format. As well as housing a paper copy of each UOIT postgraduate theses in its Archives, the Library posts an electronic copy to its digital repository called E-Scholar @ UOIT, and makes submissions of UOIT postgraduate theses for inclusion in both PQDT and the Theses Canada Portal.

Instructional and Research Support:

To assist all patrons with approaching their respective areas of study, UOIT Librarians prepare discipline specific Subject Guides. Each introduces books and e-books, articles and databases, statistics and data, government and legal resources, librarian evaluated websites, and media. Currently, there is a Criminology research guide and several specialized research guides on topics relevant to course content and faculty research interests. The following are a selection of relevant specialized research guides: policing, victimology, young offenders, legal studies, social justice, and race and ethnicity. Pending the approval of the Ph.D. degree, these research guides will be enhanced. These guides are accessed through the UOIT Library web site (www.uoit.ca/library) and have also recently become embedded in Blackboard, UOIT's online learning and course management tool. From May 2013 to May 2014, the Criminology Research Guide (<http://guides.library.uoit.ca/criminology>) has been viewed 2,535 times. Other related guides had a high-access rate during this same period of time:

- Law – Primary Materials: Legislation and Cases (3,851 views)
- Law – Secondary Materials: Commentary (1,989 views)
- Psychology (2,018 views)
- Sociology (2,682 views)

While the virtual world is definitely the preferred communication mode for many faculty and students, class instruction and in-person sessions are still offered and are very valuable. For Ph.D. students, this can range from a simple introduction to UOIT Library resources – especially for those with postsecondary experience from another institution – to an appointment with their subject librarian to address search strategies and resources tailored to their unique research needs.

General Library Information:

The UOIT Library system is comprised of four locations – North Oshawa; Education; Social Sciences; and Whitby – Durham College Apprenticeship and Trades. Each library site provides individual and group study spaces; print and media collections targeted to the local audience; in person reference and discipline specific classes; reserves; intercampus and interlibrary loans; and photocopiers and printers. The Social Sciences Library is the location most likely to be used by Criminology Ph.D. students, but there are also resources at the North Location that are valuable. For example, UOIT forensic and biology courses are offered at the North Oshawa Campus as are a number of Durham College programs related to criminology (e.g., police foundations, paralegal, 911 emergency and call centre communications). The North Library location serves BOTH UOIT and Durham College (DC) populations (see Courses offered at this Campus and Primary Audience description below). While electronic resource access is unique to each institution, students, staff and faculty from UOIT can sign out the print resources belonging to DC and vice versa.

The following chart provides a physical overview of the Social Science Library and North Oshawa Library locations:

| Social Science Library | | North Oshawa Library | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Audience | <p>UOIT: Faculty of Social Science and Humanities</p> <p>Offers courses in the areas of: criminal justice; legal studies; philosophy, political science; psychology; communications; and sociology.</p> | Audience | <p>UOIT: Faculties of Engineering and Applied Science; Energy Systems and Nuclear Science; Science; Health Sciences; Business and Information Technology</p> |
| | | | <p>DC: Schools of Science and Engineering Technology; Health and Community Services; Justice and Emergency Services; Business, IT and Management; Media, Art and Design; Interdisciplinary Studies</p> |
| Newly built library opened in 2011 | | American Library Association (ALA) award winning building opened in 2004 | |
| 10,000 square feet | | 77,500 square feet | |
| 120 seats | | 550 seats | |
| Library Classroom | | 2 Library orientation classrooms | |
| Media Viewing Room | | Special collections area | |
| Silent Study Room | | Silent study zones (3 rd and 4 th floors) | |
| 2 Public computers – wired and wireless | | 160 Public computers – wired and wireless | |
| Special needs adaptive technology available on Public computers | | Special needs adaptive technology area | |
| Photocopiers and printers | | Photocopiers and printers | |
| Portable DVD Players for student use | | 10 Group study rooms | |
| ITS Support in building | | Student lockers | |
| | | Reading room with fireplace (2 nd floor) | |

Over 114,485 print books are provided collectively by the UOIT Library system. While faculty, staff and students are more than welcome to visit any UOIT library location and personally check out materials, they can also take advantage of intercampus loan services free of charge.

Likewise, interlibrary loan is free to the UOIT community. While the Library provides an immediately accessible high quality collection both in print and electronically, it is realized that not everything can or should be held by a single institution. Patrons are directed to an online request form available on the library's web site. Borrowing and lending occur through RACER (rapid access to collections by electronic requesting) a VDX (Virtual Document Exchange) interlibrary loan system implemented throughout OCUL (Ontario Council of University Libraries). Searches are primarily performed throughout Ontario universities, but items are obtained from other Canadian universities, CISTI (Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information) and international institutions too.

Faculty and students from UOIT may visit most other Canadian university libraries and borrow books (Reciprocal Borrowing Agreement) directly upon presentation of their UOIT photo identification card. Materials may be returned directly to the lending library or may be left at the UOIT Library where they will be returned to the appropriate lending library.

In this electronic age, most individuals are apt to visit a library virtually before they set foot in the building. The UOIT Library web site www.uoit.ca/library is therefore designed to be a resource location tool, a teaching venue and a comprehensive overview of library services, as well as providing immediate full text access to 735,000 e-books (260,000 purchased and 475,000 open content alliance) and 70,730 e-journals with indexing and abstracting for 121,025 titles. For example, there is a Research Help section that provides guidance on search strategies, evaluating and analyzing information sources, citing materials, copyright compliance, and other points to consider in writing a quality paper. Patrons can ask librarians for further assistance through e-mail and/or virtual reference. Forms and phone numbers are available for making individual or small group appointments. As mentioned previously, online librarian-prepared research guides are tailored to a discipline and are meant to both assist with the identification of key resources and to facilitate access to those materials. Similarly, there are service sections that outline topics such as borrowing rights and responsibilities, reserve and interlibrary loan processes, and library computer and printer usage. The website also collates information by audience type (i.e., Faculty, Staff, Undergraduates, Graduates) and provides library building descriptions (e.g., addresses, hours, seating and study spaces) and an outline of general operating principles and procedures (e.g., gifts and donations).

Also as indicated above, despite the predominance of the virtual world, the Library still invests and encourages on site person-to-person interaction. Course specific classes geared to an audience's assignments or projects are offered rather than general library sessions. Subject librarians invite small group and one-on-one follow up or clarification meetings.

The UOIT Library looks forward to supporting students and faculty in the institution's

new Ph.D. program in Criminology.

June 2, 2014
SO & CM

Appendix B

Occupations & Student Alumni Achievements (Sample)

Davut Acka (Ph.D., Forensic Psychology, UOIT).

Isabella Blandisi (Durham College, School of Employment and Interdisciplinary Studies, Instructor).

Clow, K. A., Blandisi, I. M., Ricciardelli, R., & Schuller, R. A. (2012). Public perception of wrongful conviction: Support for compensation and apologies. *Albany Law Review*, 75(3), 1415-1438.

Amrinder Brar . (RCMP officer).

Amanda Breen (now Elf), Parole Officer, Durham Region , Correctional Service of Canada).

Amanda Couture (Ph.D candidate, University of Toronto, Sociology) SSHRC winner, 3 years

Boyd, M. & Couture-Carron, A. (2015). Cross-nativity partnering and the political participation of immigrant generations. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 662(1), 88-206.

Couture-Carron, A. (2015). One size doesn't fit all: Dating abuse against women from the perspective of South Asian Muslim youth in Canada. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-22, DOI: 10.1177/0886260515600875

Zaidi, A., Couture, A., Maticka-Tyndale, E. & Arif, M. (2014). Ethnic identity, religion and gender: An exploration of intersecting identities creating diverse perceptions & experiences with intimate cross-gender relationships amongst South Asian youth in Canada. *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, 46(2), 27-54.

Zaidi, A., Couture-Carron, A. & Maticka-Tyndale, E. (2013). "Should I or should I not?": An exploration of South Asian youth's resistance to cultural deviancy. *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*, 4(2), 1-20.

Ammar, N., Couture-Carron, A., Alvi, S. & San Antonio, J. (2013). Experiences of Muslim and Non-Muslim battered immigrant women with the police in the United States: A Closer Understanding of Commonalities and Differences. *Violence Against Women*, 19(12), 1449-1471.

Couture, A., Zaidi, A., & Maticka-Tyndale, E. (2012). Reflexive Accounts: Exploring intersectionality and the fluidity of insider/outsider status on the impact on culturally and religiously sensitive post-positivist research. *Qualitative Sociology Review*, VIII(1).

Zaidi, A., Couture, A. & Maticka-Tyndale, E. (2012). The power of technology: an exploratory qualitative analysis of how South Asian youth use technology for initiating and maintaining cross-gender relationships. *South Asian Diaspora*. 4(2).

Cayla Da Silva (Township of Ajax Municipal Government, M.A Social Work University of Toronto).

Da Silva, C. S., & Leach, A-M. (2013). Detecting deception in second language speakers. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 18(1), 115-127. doi:10.1111/j.2044-8333.2011.02030.x

Da Silva, C. S., & Leach, A-M. (2013). Language proficiency and police officers' lie detection performance. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, 28(1), 48-53. doi: 10.1007/s11896-012-9109-3

Richard De Caires (Community Developer, Community Development Council of Durham, currently seeking employment with RCMP).

De Caires, R.J. Lankin, P.T. & Shon, P.C. (2014) "Women, Pride and Death: Exploring Desistance in the Cinematic Lives of Asian Gangsters".

De Caires, R. J., Lankin, P. T., & Shon, P. C. (2012). Cannibalism and gang involvement in the cinematic lives of Asian gangsters. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, 1(1), 45-59

Christopher Doni (Crime Analyst Assistant, Sudbury Police & Multi-Racial Relations Committee, Sudbury Police).

Katie Fleming (see below)

- Research Associate at the Conference Board of Canada from August 2012 - November 2014
- Published 7 reports.
- November of 2014 took on a role as a Knowledge Broker at the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse.
- Responsible for developing relationships and networks with relevant stakeholders and partners by providing linkages and knowledge sources to organizations in CCSA's network.
- Areas of focus at CCSA of cannabis use, drug-impaired driving, Canadian sport and youth substance abuse prevention, and prescription drug misuse.

Alison Fyfe (Ph.D Candidate, McGill University, Art History and Communication Studies)

Fyfe, A. (2014). News and the social construction of risky girls. *Girlhood Studies*, 7(1), 46-64. doi: dx.doi.org/10.3167/ghs.2014.070105

Alison Gray (Ph.D Candidate, University of Windsor, Department of Sociology, Anthropology & Criminology) SSHRC winner, 3 years, Tri-Council Recognition Scholarship.

Book Series edited:

Hinch, R., & Gray, A. (TBA). Food Crime. [In progress with Policy Press]

Chapters in Edited Texts:

Gray, A., & Hinch, R. (2015). Agribusiness, Government and Food Crime: A Critical Perspective. In R. Sollund (Ed.) Green Harms and Crimes. New York: MacMillan.

Ammar, N., & Gray, A. (2016). An Eco-Feminist Perspective on Violence Against Women and Nature. Alternatives Journal. [Forthcoming 2016]

Articles in Refereed Journals

Gray, A. (2016). Udder justice: The dairy cow's experience of milk production regulations in Canada. Contemporary Justice Review, Special Issue: Animals, Justice & the Law. [Forthcoming 2016]

Gray, A. (2016). Milking anomie: Experiencing food safety responsibility on Ontario dairy farms. Journal of Canadian Food Studies [Forthcoming 2016, accepted with revisions].

Gray, A. (TBA). Consumers in the barn: Farmer-initiated education on Ontario dairy farms. Journal of Agrarian Change [Under review].

Bailey Guminny, (Extrajudicial Co-Coordinator, Boys & Girls Club of Durham)

Paul Lankin (Centre, ROTC, Information Co-Ordination, Calgary Police).

De Caires, R.J. Lankin, P.T. & Shon, P.C. (2014) "Women, Pride and Death: Exploring Desistance in the Cinematic Lives of Asian Gangsters".

De Caires, R. J., Lankin, P. T., & Shon, P. C. (2012). Cannibalism and gang involvement in the cinematic lives of Asian gangsters. International Journal of Criminology and Sociology, 1(1), 45-59

Lankin, P. T., & Shon, P. C. (2012). Triad, Yakuza, and Jok-Pok: Asian gangsters in cinema. In J. Liu, S. Jou, & B. Hebenton (Eds.), Handbook of Asian Criminology (pp. 65-82). New York: Springer.

Andre Lee (Durham Regional Police, Investigative Unit, money laundering and terrorist financing).

Christine Lubaszka (Ph.D Candidate, University of Waterloo, Sociology and Legal Studies).

Schulenberg, J.L., Chenier, A., Buffone, S., & Wojciechowski, C. (in press). An application of procedural justice to stakeholder perspectives: Examining police legitimacy and public trust in police complaints systems. *Policing & Society*.

Lubaszka, C. K., & Shon, P. C. (2013). Reconceptualizing the notion of victim selection, risk, and offender behavior in healthcare serial murders. *Journal of Criminal Psychology*, 3(1), 65-78. doi: 10.1108/20093821311307776

Lubaszka, C. K., Shon, P. C., & Hinch, R. (2014). Healthcare serial killers as confidence men. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 11(1), 1-28. doi:10.1002/jip.1394

Shon, P. C., Ponce, C., & Lubaszka, C. K. (2013). May I see your driver's licence please?: The emergence of demeanor in traffic stops in the United States and El Salvador. *Argument & Critique*. .

Laura MacDiarmid (see below).

- 2012-2013 Program Manager of Youth Open Custody Detention Facility at Wycliffe Booth House
- 2013-2015 Senior Research Consultant at Kovacs Group Inc
- 2015-current Professor at Fanshawe College in Police Foundations (courses: Sociology in a Canadian Context, Social Contemporary Problems)
- 2015-current Professor at King's University College at Western University in Sociology (courses: Youth in Conflict with the Law)
- 2015-current Southwestern Ontario Hub Manager for the Youth Research and Evaluation Exchange (YouthREX) at King's University College at Western University

MacDiarmid, L. & Carrothers, E. (2015). Making Research and Evaluation Less Boring in Measure Impact in the Youth Sector. Youth Symposium. Ministry of Children and Youth Services.

Macdiarmid, L. (2014). A Conversation About Program Evaluation in the Youth Sector. Youth Centres Canada Conference. Ottawa, Ontario, March 2015.

MacDiarmid, L. & Kovacs, N. (2014). Presenting a Model of Practice and Research. Culturally Integrative Family Safety Response in Child Welfare: Sharing the Journey of Collaboration Conference. London, Ontario, November 2014.

Kovacs, N. & MacDiarmid, L. (2014). Youth Engagement Framework. Child and Youth Network. Annual Meeting.

MacDiarmid, L. (2014). Strategic Planning in the Non-Profit Sector. Western Continuing Studies (guest lecture). London, Ontario, November 2014.

MacDiarmid, L. (2014). Honour Based Violence Needs Assessment. Reclaim Honour Community Program Launch. London, Ontario, September 2014.

MacDiarmid, L. & Kovacs, N. (2014). Documentation Analysis. Hamilton Immigration Partnership Council (HIPC), Hamilton, Ontario, July, 2014.

MacDiarmid, L. & Kovacs, N. (2014). Measuring What Matters. Pillar Non-Profit Network. London, Ontario, January 2014.

Kovacs, N. & MacDiarmid, L. (2013). Youth Literacy Programs: A Review of the Literature. Child and Youth Network, Literacy Working Group.

MacDiarmid, L., & Downing, S. (2012). A 'Rough' aging out: Graffiti writers and subcultural drift. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 7(2), 619-631.

Nicole Pigeon (Researcher, Durham Workforce Authority).

Vanessa Rhodes (Executive Assistant, Commissioner of Corporate Services, City of Markham)

Kanika Samuels (Ph.D Candidate, University of Waterloo)

Samuels, K., & Wortley, S. N. (2013, November). Cruel but not unusual: The collateral damage of criminal deportation. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta.

Wortley, S. N., & Samuels, K. (2013, November). Gangs, corner crews and area dons: The resilience of organized crime groups in Jamaica. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta.

Jacklyn San Antonio (Ph.D Candidate, University of Toronto/OISE, Social Justice Education).

- Successfully developed and won a collaborative multi-year grant for the creation of the Durham Regional Frontline Homelessness Network worth \$175,000 from the Ontario Trillium Foundation.
- 2012-2013: Youth Network Coordinator, Agincourt Community Services Association
- Successfully developed, deputed and won grants from the Ontario Trillium Foundation, Toronto Public Health and Canadian Tire Jumpstart, worth a cumulative value of approximately \$350,000.

Ammar, N., Couture, A., Alvi, S., & San Antonio, J. (2013). Experiences of Muslim and non-Muslim battered immigrant women with the police in the United States: A closer understanding of commonalities and differences. *Violence Against Women*, 19(12),

1449-1471.

San Antonio, J. T. (2010, November). Haiti in hindsight: A re-conceptualization of imperialism as state crime. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco.

San Antonio, J. T. (2011, November). Another Haiti is possible: Natural disaster, imperialism, state crime and the humanitarian agenda. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington.

San Antonio, J. T. (2012, March). Dilemmas in development: The NGO-ification humanitarian aid in Haiti. Paper presented at the meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, New York.

San Antonio, J. T. (2014, May). Like a bridge over troubled waters?: Building the capacities of youth through community development. Paper to be presented at the Asian Heritage Month Festival, Toronto.

Sedar San (Ph.D. Candidate, University of Toronto, Centre of Criminology & Sociolegal Studies)

Alana Saulnier (Ph.D. Candidate, Queens University, Sociology)

Saulnier, A., Lutchman, K., & Sivasubramaniam, D. (2012). Laboratory experiments: A meaningful contribution to restorative justice research? *Critical Criminology*, 20(1), 99-115. doi: 10.1007/s10612-011-9152-x

Saulnier, A., & Sivasubramaniam, D. The effects of victim presence and coercion on apologies in restorative justice. *Journal of Law and Human Behavior*. Under Review

Saulnier, A., & Downing, S. Racialized borders: Hypothesizing the diasporic implications of discriminatory surveillance at Canadian borders. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*. Under Review.

Ryan Scrivens (Ph.D. Candidate, Simon Fraser University, Criminology).

- Ryan recently received a three month PhD Internship (Dublin) with the VOX-Pol Network of Excellence (NoE), which is a European Union Framework Programme 7 (FP7)-funded academic research network focused on researching the prevalence, contours, functions, and impacts of violent online political extremism and responses to it. The programme provides Ph.D. students and recently graduated post-docs with the opportunity to participate in 'talent-boosting' internships in a partner institution within the VOX-pol network. Ryan will be measuring violent online political extremism using computational techniques, under the supervision of Dr. Pádraig Cunningham (University College Dublin) and Dr. Maura Conway (Dublin City University).

Perry, B., & Scrivens, R. (forthcoming). What's Next? Thinking about Hate Crime. In P. Bean (Ed.), *Hate Crime Compendium*. London: Routledge.

Perry, B., & Scrivens, R. (forthcoming). Missing Pieces and Misplaced Priorities: An Acknowledgement of Right Wing Extremism in Canada. In J. Littlewood, L. Dawson, & S. Thompson (Eds.), *Canada Among Nations, 2016: Terrorism and Counterterrorism*. Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security, and Society. Publisher TBA

Perry, B., & Scrivens, R. (in press). White Pride Worldwide: Constructing Global Identities Online. In M. Walters & J. Schweppe (Eds.), *The Globalisation of Hate: Internationalising Hate Crime?* New York: Oxford University Press.

Scrivens, R., Davies, G., Frank, R., & Mei, J. (2015). Sentiment-based Identification of Radical Authors (SIRA). In *Proceedings of the 2015 IEEE ICDM Workshop on Intelligence and Security Informatics*.

Perry, B., & Scrivens, R. (2015). *Right Wing Extremism in Canada: An Environmental Scan*. Public Safety Canada.

Scrivens, R., & Perry, B. (2013). Bound by the Code: Legal Constraints of Policing Gender-Motivated Violence in Canada. *International Criminal Justice Review*.
<http://www.aabri.com/manuscripts/131513.pdf>

Scrivens, R. (2011). *Police Officers' Perceptions of Gender-Motivated Violence in Canada* (Masters thesis). University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Oshawa, ON, Canada. https://ir.library.dc-uoit.ca/bitstream/10155/198/3/Scrivens_Ryan.pdf

Renee Snellings (York Regional Police Services).

Snellings, R., & Leach, A-M. (2012, March). The effect of viewing pre-interrogation accusations on observers' lie detection judgments. Poster presented at the meeting of the American Psychology Law Society, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Snellings, R., & Leach, A-M. (2013, June). The effect of language proficiency on second-language lie detection. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Elizabeth Solodukhin (note, now Elliot) (Ph.D Candidate, Forensic Psychology, UOIT).

Blais, J, Solodukhin, E., Forth, A.E. (2014). A meta-analysis exploring the relationship between psychopathy and instrumental versus reactive violence. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 41, 797 – 821.

Elliot, E., & Leach, A. (under review). You must be lying because I don't understand: Lie detection and language proficiency. *Psychology, Crime & Law*.

Andrew Smith (Ph.D, (Queens, Psychology; Currently Post Doctoral Fellow at Iowa State University)

Wells, G. L., Smith, A. M., & Smalarz, L. (In Press). ROC analysis of lineups obscures information that is critical for both theoretical understanding and applied purposes. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*.

Wells, G. L., Smalarz, L., & Smith, A. M. (In Press). ROC analysis of lineups does not measure underlying discriminability and has limited value. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*.

Smith, A. M., Bertrand, M., Lindsay, R. C. L., Kalmet, N., Grossman, D., & Provenzano, D. (2014). The impact of multiple show-ups on eyewitness decision-making and innocence risk. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 20, 247 – 259. doi:10.1037/xap00000183

Smith, A. M. & Dufrainmont, L. (2014). Safeguards against wrongful conviction in eyewitness identification cases: Insights from empirical research. *Canadian Criminal Law Review*, 18, 199– 218.

Jochelson, R., Bertrand, M. I., Lindsay, R. C. L., Smith, A. M., Ventola, M. & Kalmet, N. (2014). Revisiting representativeness in the Manitoban criminal jury. *Manitoba Law Journal: Underneath the Golden Boy*, 37, 365 – 398.

Smith, A. M., Lindsay, R. C. L., & Cutler, B. L. (2014). Eyewitness psychology in the context of international criminal law. In Bantekas, I. & Mylonaki, E. (Eds.), *Criminological Approaches to International Criminal Law*. (pp. 159 – 191). Cambridge University Press.

Smith, A. M., & Cutler, B. L. (2013). Identification procedures and wrongful conviction. In Cutler, B. L. (Ed.), *Reform of Eyewitness Identification Procedures*. (pp. 3 – 21). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Smith, A. M. & Cutler, B. L. (2013). Identification test reforms. In Cutler, B. L. (Ed.), *Reform of Eyewitness Identification Procedures*. (pp. 203 – 219). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Smith, A. M., Leach, A.-M., & Cutler, B. L. (2013). Facilitating accuracy in showup identification procedures: The effect of the presence of stolen property on identification accuracy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 27, 216 - 221. doi: 10.1002/acp.2898

Smith, A. M., Cutler, B. L., & Findley, K. A. (2012). An investigation of top-down vs. bottom-up processing in post-appellate review of a criminal case. *Albany Law Review*, 74, 1365 – 1378.

Appendix C

Letters of Support



To Whom It May Concern,

Please accept this letter of support for the PhD in Criminology program submitted by the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT). Durham Regional Police Service feel that a PhD program is essential in our Region as it will further increase the impact of UOIT's educational and research print on the Durham Region and beyond. The Ph.D. program will be the third such program in the province and the fifth in the country. The need to produce Canadian criminologist interested in conducting research in and about Canada is of primary importance for the development of evidence-based policing.

New Ph.D. graduates can support evidence based policing and the criminal justice system to make it more responsive for the needs of the 21st century society. It is my understanding that the market has few Canadian Ph.D.'s, which are graduates from a dedicated criminology program. This has contributed to a vast shortage in research on issues pertinent to the particular needs of Canada generally and Ontario in particular.

Durham Regional Police Services (DRPS) and UOIT have enjoyed a very strong collaboration since the start of the University more than a decade ago. DRPS has worked with the University and the Criminology program on a number of projects including a Diversity and Policing Conference series, Leadership education and training, cooperation with the Turkish police initiative, Elderly Abuse research, and a transfer series.

A Ph.D. doctoral program at UOIT prepares future graduates for careers in research, government, consultation, or policymaking. Graduates with a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Criminology have highly developed research skills and a firm grasp of the theoretical aspects of crime prevention and law enforcement. Graduates can work in grant management, compiling data and statistics, and program evaluation as well as senior policy analysts and research offices in government and private business.

It is with confidence and optimism that I submit this letter of support, as we support UOIT in its efforts to enhance the profession of policing through doctoral studies that are connected to and supportive of the changing nature of harm locally, nationally, and internationally.

Respectfully yours,

C 

Paul Martin
Chief of Police

Durham Regional Police Service | Oshawa 905-579-1520
Police Headquarters, 605 Rossland Road East | Toll free 888-579-1520
Box 911 Whitby, Ontario L9N 0B8 | Fax 905-666-8733



Boys & Girls Clubs of Durham

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Children & Youth Services

Main Locations

Eastview Unit
(Main Office)
Northview Unit
Northview Community Centre

After School Programs
(4-12 yrs) Operating in
20 locations throughout:

- Ajax
- Bowmanville
- Newcastle
- Oshawa
- Pickering
- Whitby

Teen Programs Include:

- The Spot in Ajax
- Rogers Raising the Gr808 at Eastview
- Ball at the Centre at Northview

Camp & Day Programs

- March Break
- Summer
- Holiday
- Teen Camp
- Youth Leadership
- P.A. Days

Aquatic Programs

- Red Cross Swim
Preschool & Kids
- Semi-Private & Private Lessons
- Leadership Courses
- Adult Program

Youth Services

- Youth Outreach Workers
- Extra Judicial Measures
- Extra Judicial Sanctions
- Youth Justice Committee Program

Volunteer Services

- Recruitment, Training & Placement

September 12, 2014

To Who it May Concern:

Re: Faculty of Social Science PhD Programme Proposal - Criminology

The Boys and Girls Club of Durham would like to acknowledge their support for the Faculty of Social Science (FSSH), University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT) programme proposal for a PhD in Criminology. This would compliment their current graduate programme.

For several years the (FSSH) has been an excellent and important community partner to the Boys and Girls Club, particularly in regard to our Youth Justice Program.

In addition to the other work that the Boys and Girls Club does which is focussed on the provision of affordable recreation based programs for children and youth who reside in Durham Region, we have a well established Youth Justice Program in Oshawa and Clarington. The Youth Justice Program delivers high quality diversion programs such as our Youth Outreach Programs, Youth Justice Committee Programs and Restorative Justice initiatives with Durham Regional Police Services. Our department receives over 600 referrals annually from Police Services, Court and the Community.

Our Youth Justice program works closely with Durham Regional Police Services, and has been recognized by the Ministry of Children and Youth Services as one of the most successful, progressive and efficient pre-charge programs in the province.

The FSSH has sent us a number of volunteers, and practicum students over the years, some of who are now full-time employees. Their students are integral to assisting in the day to day programming of our Youth Justice programming. These students are from both the undergraduate and graduate programmes in Criminology, and their academic training makes them particularly suitable to the work we do.

In addition to the support that the FSSH provides us by way of staff support, the FSSH holds a campus wide charity event, a SKM run each year. This charity event has raised \$2,000 a year for the past 7 years, providing much needed

Mission Statement



To provide a safe, supportive place where all children and youth can experience new opportunities, build positive relationships and develop confidence and skills for life.

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Volume II: Curricula for Core Faculty

Volume III: Resumes for Prospective Consultants