

1. Mission

Describe specific objectives and measurable contributions the program will make to the university's mission, paying particular attention to the program's consistency with the university's focus statement and priorities as well as relevance to the goals of *The Illinois Public Agenda*. Such objectives and contributions may include:

- serving a distinct student population;
- occupational and student demand for the program;
- meeting the needs of business, employers, and/or society;
- collaborating with and/or supporting other programs at the institution; and
- increasing the number of graduates in a high demand or emerging field of study.

Criminology is the scientific study of crime, criminals, and society's reaction to both. As such, there is a strong focus on theory and research into the root causes of crime and most effective ways to reduce offending. Criminal justice is the identifying element of criminology which relates both public and private efforts to prevent and respond to crime in systematic ways. Understanding and improving the effectiveness of police, courts, prisons, probation, and parole systems is a major scholarly endeavor.

The doctoral program in Criminology & Criminal Justice will emphasize rigorous coursework in theory and quantitative and qualitative research methodologies applied to the study of crime, criminals, and criminal justice. The objective of the Ph.D. program will be to provide students with a coherent and intellectually challenging research degree that prepares them for an academic appointment as a college professor or an administrative appointment with oversight of research and development within criminal justice agencies.

There is only one doctoral program in Illinois, the Department of Criminology, Law & Society at the University of Illinois-Chicago. Between 2004-2008, 8 Ph.D. were awarded by that program. That is not nearly enough, given the growing need for university professors in this substantive area in Illinois. For example, the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Projections Unit reports that the occupational employment projections in Illinois for their occupation code 251111, Criminal Justice & Law Enforcement Faculty, 563 faculty were employed in Illinois during 2006 and 656 are likely to be needed by 2016. This source does not identify the position for Research and Development Specialist within a Criminal Justice Agency researcher, of which there are several.

(http://illinois.virtuallmi.com/analyzer/QSocproj.asp?quicksearch=&session=OCCPROJ&subsession=99&cat=HST_EMP_WAGE_OCC&sgltime=0&geo=1701000000&origgeo=&areaname=Illinois&rollgeo=04&defaultgeo=01&time=07&tableused=OCCPRJ&multiselect=&selectall=&matoccode=&codetype=2&cboShow=1&orderby=&output=T.)

The situation in Illinois is mirrored across the U.S., and the goal will be to develop a nationally competitive doctoral program as a resource for the state and the country. Criminology & Criminal Justice is a burgeoning area of social and behavioral science inquiry, with thousands of undergraduate programs but only a small number of doctoral programs overall. The association of doctoral programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice includes 36 member universities, in contrast to innumerable undergraduate

programs. The employment opportunities for Ph.Ds. in Criminology & Criminal Justice are plentiful, both in academic settings and in research and administration of public and private agencies.

The proposed doctoral program in Criminology & Criminal Justice is the next step in development for the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, a research unit and academic department in the College of Liberal Arts at Southern Illinois University Carbondale. Doctoral education will help the Department pursue its tripartite mission involving scholarly research, education, and professional and community service. These goals of the department are:

- I. The Department will achieve national and regional distinction through excellence by producing theoretically-grounded scholarship that informs local, state, and national policy and that advances knowledge in the fields of criminology and criminal justice.
- II. The Department will offer rigorous, broad-based graduate and undergraduate educational programs centered on the scientific study of crime, criminals, and society's reaction to both, and structured to foster the development of students' critical thinking, problem-solving, analytical, and communication abilities.
- III. The Department will through the provision of faculty expertise and technical support, assist local, state, and national entities concerned with issues related to criminology and criminal justice.

2. Need

Explain how the program will meet regional and state needs and priorities.
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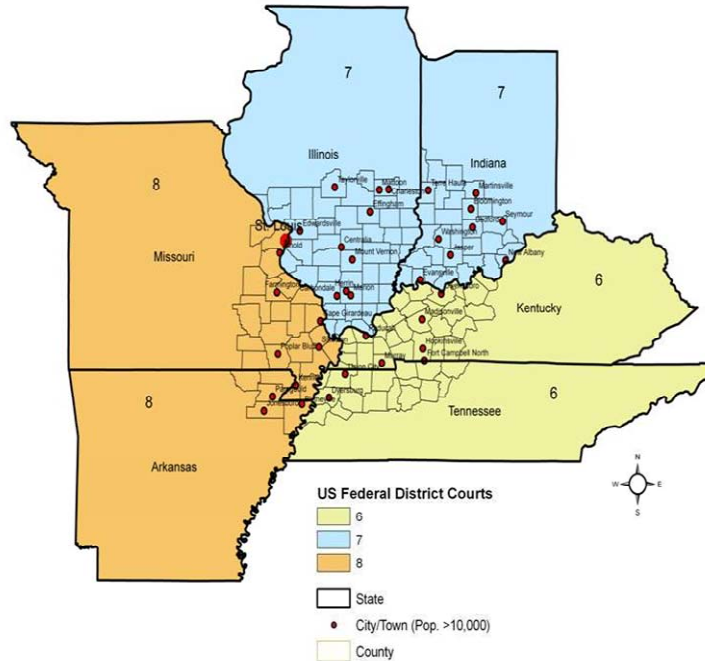
There are three important reasons for the SIUC Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice to provide doctoral education. First, there is pressing need for college-level instruction among the large and growing number of universities and colleges providing associate degrees, bachelor of arts or science degrees, and master of arts or science degrees in criminology and criminal justice. The need was justified at the 2006 summit meeting of the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice (the *Criminologist*, 2006, vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 12-13), as follows: "Criminology and criminal justice undergraduate programs are growing at a rapid rate. There is a demonstrated need for entry level professors in the field." Evidence of this phenomena occurred at the Employment Exchanges at the American Society of Criminology annual meeting where there were approximately 190 jobs for 30 applicants. A similar ratio of jobs per applicants occurred at the Employment Exchange at ACJS (the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences conference).

In recommending that the SIUC department would be able to support a doctoral program, external program reviewers wrote: "The nationwide demand for doctoral graduates is not

currently being met; in most years there are more employment opportunities than there are new graduates with Ph.D” (Horney & Voorhis, 2006, p. 8). During AY09, there were more than 200 colleges and agencies posted ads, many of them for multiple positions, on the employment exchange of the American Society of Criminology (personal communiqué, Nicole Coldiron, ASC Deputy Administrator, 4-20-09).

The need for instructors with doctoral degrees is even more acute in Illinois and the surrounding region. Table 1 shows that in the state of Illinois alone we already require nearly 600 faculty positions to teach criminology and criminal justice courses at the college level and soon will need even more. Table 2 shows that during the past 5 years there have been 36 doctoral degrees awarded in Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana. Kentucky and Tennessee offer no doctoral degree program in criminology and criminal justice. At the same time, Illinois produced 8,052 bachelors degrees, and 8,594 associate degrees or pre-baccalaureate certificates in criminology and criminal justice (shown in tables 3 and 4). When Illinois is combined with known programs in Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky, there have been awarded 14,837 bachelors degrees. The number of associate degrees earned at community colleges outside Illinois is unknown but very substantial. The need for instructors with doctoral degrees is clearly evident in the region.

Second, the doctoral program in criminology and criminal justice at Southern Illinois University Carbondale will also prepare graduates for research, analysis, and intelligence positions within the criminal justice community. Illinois and surrounding states have crime problems that require the attention of research and policy expertise of doctoral-level criminologists. Many of these crime problems are representative of the issues nationwide, so understanding and bringing solutions to the region can help the country. In addition, the SIUC location presents a unique opportunity to understand and improve the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. In this state alone there are over 1,000 Illinois law enforcement agencies, 70 probation departments, 102 circuit court clerk offices, and 36 Department of Corrections facilities. The regional map below covers parts of six states and shows the proximity of three Federal districts, which along with several state, county, and municipal criminal justice agencies can serve as subjects for doctoral dissertation research, targets for service, and some research and development positions.



Despite reductions in crime in many areas across the United States during the mid- and late-1990s and early 2000s, significant challenges still confront the criminal justice system. For example, large numbers of inmates are released from prison each year and struggle with reentry into regular society; in Illinois, released inmates report difficulties in securing employment and in adhering to the criminal law, making the transition from prison more challenging (LaVigne, Visher, & Castro, 2004). (Several recent figures showing distributions of crime and criminal justice activities in Illinois are shown in Appendix B.) Criminal justice organizations are increasingly encouraged to address issues like these through rational, effective evidence-based practices akin to how the medical profession is trying to bridge research and practice (Sherman, 1998). Doctorally-trained criminology and criminal justice graduates can enhance an organization's research capacity, allowing it to pursue empirically-supported approaches to crime prevention and assess the effectiveness of such approaches in the local context.

Graduates of the proposed program will be prepared immediately to assume research, analysis, and intelligence positions within the agencies of the criminal justice system. For example, large law enforcement agencies would benefit from the presence of in-house crime analysts and supervisory analysts; indeed, a 2005 needs assessment survey funded by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority revealed that police chiefs cited crime analysis research units, which would employ at least one person with a Ph.D., as one of the key aspects of drug enforcement needing major improvement or development (Stringer et al., 2007). Those in research and development positions produce information that can facilitate rational resource deployment decision-making, strengthen the capacity of investigators to link crimes together, and enhance statistical recordkeeping and report writing. In house doctoral degreed researchers could be used in other areas as well. They can assess emerging strategies or new initiatives (e.g., the Meth

Prison Initiative with the Illinois Department of Corrections) to determine the program's effectiveness. Graduates of the SIUC doctoral program will bring to these agencies not only a vast knowledge of the criminal justice system including an understanding of best practices, but a skill set acquired through extensive research methods and statistics coursework and the completion of a dissertation.

The need to prepare well-trained criminal justice researchers is even more acute given the budgetary constraints many government and non-profit agencies face. To meet these economic challenges, criminal justice organizations regularly seek resources from external funding agencies including, but not limited to, the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance. These monies often come with research and evaluation requirements (e.g., process evaluations, cost-benefit assessments, impact evaluations) as mandated by the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. In the recent fiscal year alone, federal funds supported diverse criminal justice initiatives such as drug courts, prisoner reentry, mental health collaborations, and rural drug enforcement; an evaluation component was attached to each. Doctorally-prepared criminal justice and criminology researchers are critical for agencies to be competitive in seeking funds and to assure a continued flow of external resources. Graduates from the proposed program can develop the internal capacity of justice organizations—police, courts, or corrections—to promote and execute rigorous program evaluation. These researchers can produce a methodological plan for evaluation prior to an agency's application for funds and carry out the project once the funds are secured. In sum, criminology and criminal justice scholars can help place Illinois justice agencies in favorable positions for receipt of external funds.

Third, the SIUC Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice is a longstanding well-respected research and academic unit that must grow to include doctoral education if it is to remain competitive in the field. The SIUC department was one of the first in the country. Begun as part of a national movement in the 1960s to provide undergraduate programs with core requirements for social sciences and liberal arts to those pursuing careers in criminal justice, and thereby address the deficiencies of the largely vocational technological training, SIUC had among the first B.A. and M.A. degree programs in the U.S. While doctoral education in criminology and criminal justice began primarily within "parent" social science disciplines, the number of criminology & criminal justice doctoral programs has grown in the U.S. since the 1990s to 36 (<http://www.adpccj.com>). Given the early entrance to the field of university programs, it is disappointing that the SIUC department has not yet added a doctoral degree.

A doctoral program is an important part of academic development for masters-level students to advance, and for professors who are actively engaged in research to interact with doctoral students. The December, 2006 report of the external review team for the department supported the notion of advancing a doctoral program at SIUC. Indeed, among the current faculty there is a perception that a doctoral program is crucial to curb faculty exodus. Although SIU has been successful in recruiting successful researchers, other programs have too often used doctoral students to entice faculty to leave. Between 2002-2007, eleven tenure-track faculty—including three chairs, left SIU for positions in

departments with doctoral students. In addition, several offers to job candidates have been rebuffed by candidates who opted instead for positions at universities with doctoral programs. A situation for graduate students exists that is somewhat similar to that for faculty. The department has operated a M.A. program for many years, training graduate students to be good researchers and teachers to the point that they often go to other universities to finish their degrees, sometimes leaving even before completing theses. Several examples of outstanding students who have left SIU for doctoral educations in other universities exist. It is very disruptive to the stability of the department; this must not continue to happen.

Table 1. Occupational Employment Projections in Illinois for Criminal Justice & Law Enforcement Faculty for a base year of 2006 and a projected year of 2016

Occupation Code (SOC)	Occupational Title	2006 Estimated Employment	2016 Projected Employment	Total 2006-2016 Employment Change	Annual Avg. Percent Change	Total Percent Change
251111	Criminal Justice & Law Enf. Faculty	563	656	93	1.5	16.5

Source: IL Dept. of Employment Security, Projections Unit

Table 2. Recent Ph.D. earned in Criminology & Criminal Justice from the Region

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
University of Illinois-Chicago, Dept. of Criminology, Law & Justice (43)	3	2	3		0
University of Missouri-St. Louis, Dept. of Criminology & Criminal Justice (45.04)	3	5	3	3	3
Indiana University, Dept. of Criminal Justice (43)	1	2	1	2	2
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Dept. of Sociology-Criminology area (45.04)			1	2	
Total = 36	7	9	8	7	5

Sources: CIP codes 45.04 (social science/criminology) & 43 (public safety/criminal justice) in Integrated Post-Secondary Education Data system (IPED data), Institutional Research

Table 3. Bachelor of Arts degrees earned in Criminology & Criminal Justice, Illinois & known programs in Missouri, Indiana & Kentucky

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Chicago State Univ. (43)	43	36	42	43	33
Governors State Univ. (43)	40	58	55	59	51
Illinois State Univ. (43)	161	174	164	135	162
Northeastern Illinois Univ. (43)	94	60	66	65	65
Southern Illinois Univ.-Carbondale (43)	211	210	192	199	200
Southern Illinois Univ.-Edwardsville (43)	82	72	60	51	25
Univ. of Illinois-Chicago (43)	113	141	136	133	121
Univ. of Illinois-Springfield (43)	59	40	51	39	56
Western Illinois Univ. (43)	379	395	306	306	315

Public Degree Program In-Region Application

Aurora Univ. (43)	31	30	26	19	20
Blackburn College (43)	9	8	6	6	1
Bradley University (43)	19	24	16	18	14
Eureka College (43)	7	3	5	3	0
Greenville College (43)	3	3	2	1	1
Judson University (43)	17	21	22	14	13
Lewis & Clark (45)	128	118	113	74	84
Lewis Univ. Crim/SocJustice		90	58	85	84
Lewis Univ. Forensic Sci.		14	8	1	
Lewis Univ. Private Security (43)	109	104	69	87	85
Lincoln College (43)	3	0	0		
Loyola Univ. of Chicago (43)	74	70	66	47	29
MacMurry College (43)	14	8	7	10	13
Olivet Nazarene Univ. (43)	22	12	13	13	8
Quincy Univ. (43)	11	10	11	13	13
Roosevelt Univ. (43)		0	0	0	0
St. Xavier Univ. (43)	38	23	19	18	13
Am. Inter. Continental Univ (on-line)		41	30	6	
Westwood College-Chicago Loop (43)	41	17	0	0	0
Westwood College-DuPage (43)	24	20	0	0	
Westwood College-O'Hare airport (43)	50	18			
Westwood College-Riveroaks (43)	33	23			
Illinois Total=8,052	1815	1843	1543	1445	1406
Missouri Southern State Univ. (43)	78	61	58	58	65
Calumet College of Saint Joseph (IN) (43)	148	128	139	135	103
Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ.-Fort Wayne (43)	40	43	28	34	36
Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ.-Indianapolis (43)	77	80	61	75	62
Columbia College (MO)		29	23	18	
Lindenwood University (MO) (43)	2	10	8	50	40
(45.04)	73	63	75		
Indiana University-Kokomo (43)	21	18	14	16	9
Indiana University-South Bend (43)	39	34	41	39	31
Indiana University-Bloomington (43)	169	146	177	161	158
Indiana University-North West (43)	38	48	52	44	46
Indiana University-South East (43)	19	26	8	7	2
Indiana University-East (43)	13	12	10	4	14
University of Missouri-Kansas City (43)	34	33	41	25	31
Truman State University (MO) (43)	38	31	31	34	38
South East Missouri State University	47	78	63	69	68
Missouri State Univ.(45.04 for 2008-05; 43 for 2004)	73	73	66	59	49
Lincoln Memorial University (TN) (43)	8	9	2		
Eastern Kentucky University	299	294	242	228	257
Univ. of Phoenix (AZ) (43)					
Indiana State University (45.04)	101	108	124	125	99
University of Missouri-St. Louis (45.04)	102	107	133	127	123
Total= 14,837	3234	3274	2939	2753	2637

Sources: CIP codes 45.04 (social science/criminology) & 43 (public safety/criminal justice) in IPED data, Institutional Research

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Black Hawk (43)	9	5	2	7	5
Carl Sandburg College (43)	6	13	21	6	9
College Of Dupage (43)	96	97	103	135	82
College Of Lake County (43)	41	55	62	26	29
Danville Area Community College (43)	7	6	6	4	6
Elgin Community College (43)	84	51	28	65	72
Frontier Community College (43)	1	1	3	3	2
Heartland Community College (43)	7	8	5	1	4
Illinois Central College (43)	51	69	74	51	45

Public Degree Program In-Region Application

Illinois Valley Community College (43)	18	14	27	14	11
John A. Logan College (43)	61	48	58	51	36
John Wood Community College (43)	12	10	22	18	11
Joliet Junior College (43)	40	25	67	57	38
Kankakee Community College (43)	17	28	25	24	39
Kaskaskia College (43)	23	30	32	37	38
Kennedy-King College					
Kishwaukee College (43)	4	6	7	7	9
Lake Land College					
Lewis And Clark Community College (43)	93	106	38	108	182
Lincoln Land Community College (43)	249	257	163	216	130
Lincoln Trail College (43)	1	3	6	2	
MacMurray College (43)	3	0	0	3	0
Mc Henry County College (43)	73	77	32	47	49
Moraine Valley Community College (43)	62	57	79	76	65
Morton College	24	23	23	17	11
Northwestern College-Chicago		11	24	10	
Northwestern College- South West		24	14	3	
Oakton Community College (43)	29	64	13	52	35
Olney Central College (43)	15	11	7	7	17
Parkland College (43)	25	28	20	28	29
Prairie State College (43)	48	34	31	25	10
Rend Lake College (43)	16	29	21	36	15
Richland Community College (43)	31	33	22	21	17
Rock Valley College (43)	33	35	17	46	13
St. Xavier University (43)		0	0	0	0
Sauk Valley Community College (43)	3	6	7	4	4
Shawnee Community College (43)	12	5	1	7	4
Springfield College in Illinois					
South Suburban College (43)	32	24	21	38	16
Southeastern Illinois College (43)	6	15	8	12	11
Southwestern Illinois College (43)	326	388	610	757	179
Spoon River College (43)			3	2	1
Triton College (43)	56	58	48	48	30
Wabash Valley College (43)			1		
Waubonsee Community College (43)	31	34	31	28	26
Illinois Total=8,594	1645	1788	1782	2099	1280
(Table 3. Continued)					
Indiana State University (45.04)		1	2	1	4
Calumet College of Saint Joseph (IN) (43)	7	6	6	3	4
Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ.-Fort Wayne (43)	2	5	9	25	28
Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ.-Indianapolis (43)	8	11	9	9	22
Indiana University-Kokomo (43)	13	8	5	13	8
Indiana University-South Bend (43)	2	4	19	17	13
Indian University-North West (43)	23	38	32	41	40
Indiana University-East (43)	6	8	11	7	2
Eastern Kentucky University (43)	13	14	21	18	27
Missouri Southern State University (43)	22	19	26	16	35
Missouri State University-West Plains (43)	2	2	3	0	1
Total=9,199	1743	1869	1887	2236	1464

Sources: CIP codes 45.04 (social science/criminology) & 43 (public safety/criminal justice) in IPED data, Institutional Research

Other References cited in this section

La Vigne, N.G., Visher, C., & Castro, J. (2004). *Chicago prisoners' experiences returning home*. Washington, D.C.: the Urban Institute.

Sherman, L. (1998). *Evidence-based policing*. Washington, D.C.: the Police Foundation.

Stringer, A.P., Millson, W.A., Robinson, D., & Robinson, B. (2007). *Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Needs Assessment Survey*. Ottawa, ON: Orbis Partners.

3. The Illinois Public Agenda for College and Career Success

Demonstrate how the proposed program will support one or more goals of *The Illinois Public Agenda*, the Illinois Board of Higher Education’s Strategic Initiative. Each program does not have to contribute to every goal, but must contribute to at least one.

Goal (For more information about each of the four goals, go to www.ibhe.org)	How met
<p>1. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT. – Increase educational attainment to match the best-performing states by achieving one or more of the three recommendations for this goal.</p> <p>Recommendations under this goal include increasing the number of adults re-entering and completing a postsecondary education (Recommendation 2) and reducing geographic disparities in education (Recommendation 3).</p>	<p>The PhD program in Criminology & Criminal Justice will provide educational opportunities to adults who are already employed in criminal justice professions or who seek employment in these fields. It will also improve access to postsecondary education in rural areas, as SIUC is situated in a rural area of the state and the only existing PhD program within the state is located in Chicago. Traditional on campus classroom seminars will be the primary vehicle for instruction. In the event that on-line instruction at the graduate level is available, then doctoral students may take part of their coursework via distance learning if they so choose.</p>
<p>2. COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY. – Ensure college affordability for students, families, and taxpayers by achieving the recommendation for this goal.</p>	
<p>3. HIGH QUALITY CREDENTIALS TO MEET ECONOMIC DEMAND.- Increase the number of high-quality post-secondary credentials to meet the demands of the economy and an increasingly global society by achieving one or more of the three recommendations for this goal.</p>	<p>The proposed PhD program in Criminology & Criminal Justice will increase the number of post-secondary degrees in a critical field for Illinois and our global society.</p>
<p>4. INTEGRATION OF EDUCATIONAL, RESEARCH & INNOVATION ASSETS. – Better integrate Illinois’ educational, research, and innovation assets to meet economic needs of the state and its regions by achieving the recommendation for this goal. Within this goal a proposed strategy is to develop cutting-edge programs to prepare students to succeed.</p>	<p>Providing a cutting-edge education in a fast-growing area of employment is precisely what our proposed PhD in Criminology & Criminal Justice does. The proposal positions us to compete on the national scene in a field that has expanded exponentially since the 1970s and is expected to continue to grow.</p>

4. Similar Programs

Identify similar programs and sponsoring institutions in the state. Compare these programs with the proposed program. Discuss the possible impact of the proposed program on the existing similar programs.

There are 37 doctoral programs of criminology and criminal justice in the U.S., and over 50% admitted their first doctoral student after 1990 (shown in table 1). There are only three comparable doctoral programs in proximity to SIUC. First, at the University of Illinois-Chicago, the Department of Criminology, Law & Justice has a relatively new doctoral program that has graduated 8 Ph.Ds. since 2003. In addition to being at the opposite end of the state, the areas of specialization at U of Illinois-Chicago include Organizations, Law & Society, and Criminology so while there will be some overlap with the proposed Criminology and Criminal Justice curriculum, the other two concentration areas are distinct. Second, the Department of Criminal Justice at Indiana University has graduated a total of 10 Ph.D. since the onset of that program. Third, the doctoral program in Criminology & Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri-St. Louis produced its first Ph.D. in 2001 for an overall total of 26 graduates.

While today most criminologists are trained in distinct departments of Criminology and Criminal Justice, it is also true that some continue to be trained primarily as a social scientist in parent disciplines of Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Anthropology, and Geography. Sociology has historically been the primary field with two departments in Illinois producing relevant Ph.Ds. Although the University of Illinois-Champaign/Urbana Department of Sociology historically produced some criminology Ph.Ds., that program has not had sociology faculty with expertise in criminology for many years. Similarly, the Sociology Department at SIUC currently has one faculty member with expertise in criminology and, with the assistance of courses and faculty in the CCJ Department, has produced 3 Ph.D.s in the past five years--8 Ph.Ds. in the last decade--with dissertations on topics relevant to criminology and criminal justice. On such substantive dissertations, CCJ faculty often assist on committees in Sociology, and this is true for topical dissertations in political science, anthropology, psychology, and speech communications. The proposed doctoral program in Criminology & Criminal Justice will not diminish such cooperation, but instead it is likely to enhance inter-disciplinary collaboration and collegiality across the campus. Indeed, one strength of the proposed program is the number of strong social science programs that exist on this large campus from which our students can take courses to develop general theory and research skills. This feature will distinguish the SIUC program from many existing doctoral programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice located at small regional campuses, as well as will enable us to offer the program with no new funding.

As identified previously, the combined number of Ph.D. recipients with expertise in criminology and criminal justice in the region is 36 during the past five years. This number is nowhere near the level necessary to meet current demand for university instructors (~600 in Illinois alone) and competent researchers in the public and private sector.

The proposed doctoral program at SIUC will complement, rather than compete with the four existing programs in our region. The Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

at SIUC reflects the interdisciplinary nature of our field, drawing upon a wide variety of research methodologies to study crime, criminals, and society's reaction to both. Indeed, the inter-disciplinary nature of doctoral education in Criminology & Criminal Justice is one reason that most programs are able to succeed with a smaller number of tenure-track faculty than is typical of social science departments. The current department faculty all are social scientists, but with degrees representing criminology and criminal justice, psychology, sociology, geography, political science, anthropology, law, and English. Students in the doctoral program will benefit from the interdisciplinary nature of this faculty both in terms of research and teaching.

Students also will be encouraged to take classes beyond the department in many of the strong social and behavioral sciences and humanities at SIU. There is incredible expertise in many cutting-edge quantitative and qualitative research methodologies in Departments of Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Anthropology, Geography and Environmental Resources, and Speech Communications that can serve as foundational tools for students in our program to apply to investigations of important crime and criminal justice problems. Similarly, students will be encouraged to seek out the leading scholars across campus in theory and law. Beyond expertise in theory, law, and research methodologies, students also can develop areas of specialization in gender, race/ethnicity, comparative cultures, urban studies, and policy analysis by selecting graduate elective courses across many existing curricula at SIU. We also have many faculty connections to the departments at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, University of Illinois-Chicago, and Indiana University; as such, we anticipate a synergy of regional research activity in criminology and an occasional shared class experience, rather than a competition for students.

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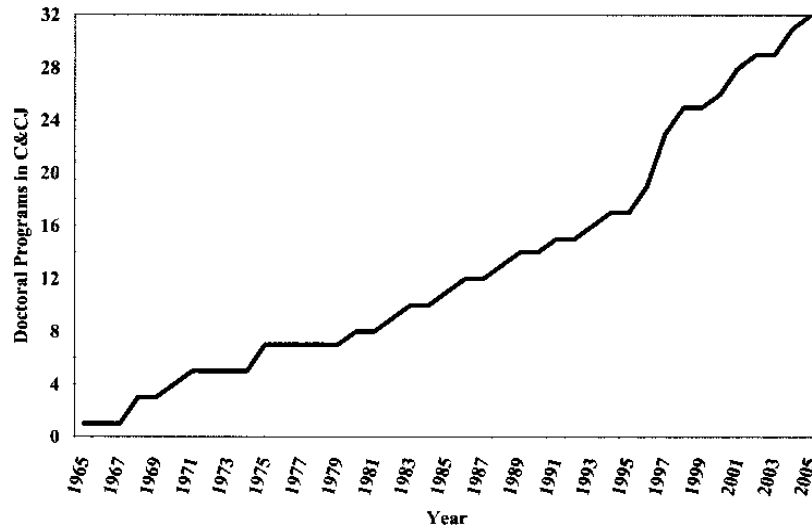


Figure 1 Doctoral programs in criminology and criminal justice (C&CJ), 1965-2005.

Table 1. Members of the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice (<http://www.adpccj.com>) and year program began (Steiner & Schwartz, 2007, pp. 66-7)

1. Arizona State University-Tempe (1986)
2. California State University-University of California Joint Program
3. Florida International University, School of Criminal Justice
4. Florida State University (1958)
5. George Mason University (2005)
6. Indiana University-Bloomington (1996)
7. Indiana University of Pennsylvania (1988)
8. John Jay College of Criminal Justice (1980)
9. Michigan State University (1968)
10. North Dakota State University, Criminal Justice & Political Science (2002)
11. Northeastern University (2004)
12. Old Dominion University, Sociology and Criminal Justice (2007)
13. Penn State University, Crime, Law and Justice Program (1996; joined Sociology that year)
14. Prairie View A&M University, College of Juvenile Justice and Psychology (2001)
15. Rutgers University, School of Criminal Justice (1975)
16. Sam Houston State University, College of Criminal Justice (1970)
17. Temple University, Department of Criminal Justice (1993)
18. The University of Pennsylvania, Jerry Lee Center of Criminology (2001, reorganized)
19. Texas Southern University, Administration of Justice
20. The American University, School of Public Affairs (1985)
21. University of California, Irvine, Department of Criminology, Law and Society (1982)
22. University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Department of Criminal Justice (2000)
23. University of Central Florida, Department of Criminal Justice & Legal Studies (1998)
24. University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice (1991)
25. University of Delaware, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice (1989)
26. University of Florida, Criminology, Law and Society (2004)
27. University of Illinois- Chicago (1997)
28. University of Maryland Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice (1975)
29. University of Missouri-St. Louis, Dept. of Criminology & Criminal Justice (1996)
30. University of Montreal, School of Criminology (1965)
31. University of Texas at Dallas, Criminology Program (2006)
32. University of Nebraska at Omaha, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice (1994)
33. University of South Carolina, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice (2008)
34. Washington State University, Criminal Justice Program (1983, Sociology much earlier)
35. University of South Florida, Department of Criminology (1997)
36. University of Southern Mississippi, Department of Administration of Justice (1998)
37. State University of Albany, School of Criminal Justice (1968)

5. Future Employment Opportunities

Discuss estimated future employment opportunities for graduates of this program. Compare the estimated need for graduates with the estimated number of graduates from this program and existing programs identified above. Where appropriate, provide documentation by citing data from such sources as employer surveys, current labor market analyses, and future workforce projections (whenever possible, use state labor projections).

The need for more than 600 college faculty positions to teach the growing number of undergraduate students in Illinois alone (shown previously in table 1), in addition to the even greater number needed in surrounding states is one of the primary reasons SIUC should offer a doctoral program in Criminology & Criminal Justice. At 35 programs, there are simply too few doctoral programs nationwide to meet the student demand that shows no signs of abating but instead continues to expand. In the region, we have identified that the need is perhaps even more acute, with only four doctoral programs serving the region but very substantial student demand at universities and colleges offering baccalaureate programs, and even more associate degrees programs at community colleges throughout Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

6. Background

Describe the development of the program, including historical and institutional context of the program's development. Also discuss any special needs for this program as expressed by state agencies, industry, research centers, or other educational institutions.
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The Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice began at Southern Illinois University in 1961 as The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency & Corrections. The original mission was primarily to conduct research but also to supplement the extension education already offered to inmates at the Menard and Vienna prisons. How the Department evolved into a program of research and teaching criminologists and criminal justice practitioners worldwide is the result of a confluence of events.

The original focus on corrections was inspired by Myrl Alexander, a high level administrator with the Federal Bureau of Prisons who became familiar with SIU when he identified Marion as the ideal site for a facility to replace Alcatraz. He was subsequently hired by SIU to direct the Center, and held the position until Robert Kennedy tapped him to direct the Bureau of Prisons. Alexander developed the Center within the School of Human Resources to do applied research, and helped to establish corrections as one longstanding specialty. He created the ongoing relationship with Corrections Bureau of the Ministry of Justice in Japan. He also recognized that understanding crime, criminals, and ways to reduce or correct offending requires a variety of areas of expertise. His commitment to a multidisciplinary research team continues in the mission of the Department.

The next major development of the Department was an effect of history. The 1960s was a time of mounting public and political pressure to develop rigorous academic programs in the U.S. for administrators in criminal justice agencies. Very few universities offered education specifically to benefit those in careers of policing, court administration, or corrections. It was precisely to address the deficiencies of the largely vocational technological training provided at junior colleges that millions of dollars were earmarked in the Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act (1968) for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to support development of undergraduate academic programs. Almost without exception the new undergraduate programs with core requirements from social sciences and liberal arts were called Administration of Justice degrees and located at public state universities. SIU shared in this national movement among universities and benefited from the federal LEAA support in starting the undergraduate B.A. program. A

M.A. degree was subsequently added. When the College of Human Resources closed it made sense that the Department join the College of Liberal Arts to facilitate interaction with many other social and behavior scientists.

The recent name change keeps the Department consistent with the growing field of academic programs in criminology and criminal justice. The new label more accurately reflects the research and curricula aimed at understanding the nature and causes of crime, criminals and criminality, and the ways in which society prevents and responds to these through formal agencies and informal mechanisms.

For several decades the Faculty has been actively engaged in teaching, offering one of the largest undergraduate majors in CoLA and providing a rigorous foundation in criminological theory, research and administration along with a variety of substantive topical areas to graduate students in the masters program. The Faculty is diverse in expertise and includes many accomplished and widely recognized scholars. The quality of the curriculum and instruction is evident in the many alumni of the program who currently hold significant administrative positions in criminal justice or who are successful criminologists in academic and research settings. While continuing to take pride in the many graduates of our programs who have gone on to prestigious doctoral programs, the inability to retain these prize students at SIU is a frustration and problem for which this proposal is seeking the solution.