WHAT DO STUDENTS LEARN?
Criminologists use concepts and methods from social and behavioral sciences—sociology, psychology, political science, legal studies, history, and criminal justice—to explore the causes and consequences of criminal behavior. Our program is based on principles of social justice and will challenge students to analyze data on crime perpetration and victimization, to examine the impact of social inequality on definitions and control of human behavior, to examine the impact of legal and social policies on criminal behavior, and to examine and evaluate crime prevention, control models, and treatment offender programs.

WHAT DO GRADUATES GO ON TO DO?
Graduates are fully prepared for graduate or professional study in criminology, criminal justice, law, or other social and behavioral sciences, as well as for entry-level positions in corrections; social service agencies; law and legal agencies; and law enforcement.
The Chatham University criminology program provides a solid foundation as you begin your education and pursue your interest in criminology, criminal investigations, corrections, social justice, or juvenile justice. Because Chatham is a celebrated liberal arts university, you will receive a broad background in many subjects, as well as the preparation specific to your criminology major and career plans.

**PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS**

- Students work closely with faculty members who have had long and successful careers in social work, research, law enforcement, and corrections.
- Chatham is involved with two nationally recognized cold case groups in which students have the opportunity to work on real, unsolved murder and missing person investigations.
- Students are immersed in a caring, supportive learning environment that integrates the themes of global understanding, sustainability, gender and identity, and civic engagement into all its majors.
- All students complete a capstone seminar that channels the knowledge they’ve accumulated into a discipline-specific project under close faculty guidance.
INTERNERSHIPS
Each student is required to complete at least one internship. Our students have completed internships at organizations including:

• Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
• Shuman Juvenile Detention Center
• Family Links
• Chatham Public Safety
• Pittsburgh Police
• Allegheny County District Attorney’s office
• Allegheny County Mental Health Court
• Justice Related Services of Allegheny County
• Jeremiah’s Place
• Renewal Inc.
• Allegheny County Medical Examiner’s Office
• PA State Parole and Probation

SAMPLE COURSES

Criminalization of Mental Illness
This course explores the intersection of the criminal justice and mental health systems. Areas of focus include: the impact of governmental policies, law changes, prevalence of mental illness among offender populations, the biopsychosocial status of offenders, and interventions that assist offenders transitioning back into society.

What is Evil?
This course will involve an interdisciplinary examination of “evil.” Specifically, we will address how “evil” behavior is identified, motivations to commit “evil,” the social reaction to these behaviors/individuals, and how “evil” is controlled. This course will provide a foundational understanding of both the sociological/criminological and psychological approaches to “evil” and will apply this understanding to the examination of case studies which may include genocide, cults, terrorism, and mass shooters.

History of Crime and Punishment
This course will provide an introduction to the historical study of crime and punishment and will highlight the methods used to deter, punish, and rehabilitate criminal behavior. Specifically, we will address how definitions of crime and forms of punishment have changed over time and how these forms of crime and punishment reflect the structure of that society within that specific historical context.

www.chatham.edu/criminology/curriculum.cfm
“At Chatham, we teach criminology from a broader perspective of understanding that includes how cultural, emotional, physiological, and experiential differences contribute to violence and victimization.”

— CHRISTINE SARTESCHI, PH.D., professor of social work and criminology