



I'm not robot



[Continue](#)

## Criminal law reviewer pdf

Performance reviews or employee assessments measure the performance of a worker's workplace. No law requires companies to conduct job reviews, but companies that do so can better understand their employees. Information gained from performance reviews can be used to determine raises, performance plans, and employee development strategies. Most employers create rules and procedures that will help their organizations, even if such rules are not required by law. The decision to require performance assessments can arise from a sense of ethics, efforts to help boost profits, or a desire to prevent lawsuits or other situations that may adversely affect the organization. The performance assessment system can serve as a competitive advantage in the organization, as periodic evaluation of employees' work can determine whether it supports the organization's goals. Employers are more able to make promotional or compensatory decisions with results from reviews. Employees feel optimistic if they are recognized and rewarded for good work. Employee reviews help the organization identify good performers as well as those who need development. Reviews can be used as a tool to attract qualified candidates during recruitment. Although federal laws do not address employee reviews, other laws that ensure that all employees have equal employment opportunities. The laws make it strong that measures regarding wages, disciplines or dismissals are treated in a non-discriminatory manner. Without consistent documentation of employee progress or behavior, it would be almost impossible to defend against an employee's claim of discrimination. Employees cannot file charges because they have not conducted an employee review, but an employee can sue for issues such as wrongful termination and salaries. An employee assessment is a positive tool for both employers and employees, as it can prove that an employee has been unfairly treated in matters of pay, promotion or dismissal, or can justify an employer against an illegal claim against an employee. In *Slattery v. Swiss Reinsurance America Corp.*, May 3, 2001, an employee accused the employer of discriminatory termination. The employer had to prove that the termination was legitimate and non-discriminatory, and this was indicated by well-documented performance reviews. The documents state that employee performance decreased over time and that the employer took steps to help the employee before being fired. In such a situation, the employee review helped the employer justify the dismissal. The areas of criminal justice and law are closely linked and filled with many career opportunities interested in shaping, enforcing or arguing laws. Obtaining a criminal justice degree can lead to a career in law enforcement, corrections, advocacy, or politics. Criminal justice programmes may establish a foundation for ambitious lawyers before continuing their law studies. The areas of criminal justice and law attract students interested in criminal psychology, victimology, ethics and U.S. courts and correctional systems. This guide explores broad career opportunities for criminal justice professionals with a variety of education and experience. With wide applications in multiple fields, criminal justice degrees lead to career opportunities at all levels of education. As stated below, each degree is unique in its preparation for a particular career path, with increased progression and salary prospects for an advanced level of education. For example, students interested in becoming a judge must earn at least JD. Obtaining an associate degree in criminal justice can provide students with the training they need for initial security, law enforcement, and corrections jobs. Most of the two-year associate degrees include introductory courses in social sciences, criminal law and the U.S. justice system. Because many law enforcement jobs use workplace training instead of requiring a college degree, candidates who have an associate degree with appropriate field experience may be additionally qualified for police and detective work. Other options for associate graduates include a court clerk and a security guard. Bachelor's degrees in criminal justice are based on basic skills learned in the associated program and prepare students to expand career opportunities. Unlike associate programs, bachelors can choose to specialize in criminal justice. Joint specializations include corrections, criminology and homeland security. A typical program explores topics such as communication, criminology theory and criminal justice trends. Schools can offer BS or BA in criminal justice, with most degrees stretching back four years (or less, for accelerated online programs). Graduates qualify for positions such as parole officer, victim advocate and corrections officer. What is the difference between BA and BS in criminal justice? While schools most often offer criminal justice degrees, some schools offer BAs. BS in criminal justice is usually a more precise, technical program than the broader BA degree. BS courses can investigate U.S. policing, the U.S. Correctional System and criminal justice technology, while BA curricula cover topics such as criminology, white-collar crime and juvenile delinquency. Like courses, specialisations offered under BS or BA in criminal justice tend to vary depending on the type of degree, with BS offering more career-oriented concentrations and BA containing more philosophically focused areas. Any program may require internships or field experience. Some BAs also final thesis. Criminal justice master's degree can improve job prospects and pay criminal justice and homeland security experts. In addition, obtaining a master's degree in criminal justice can provide students with the credentials they need to transition into practicing law or analyzing behavioral management or becoming a professor. Most criminal justice master's departments take two years to complete. Common courses in MS in the criminal justice program include criminology, research methods and criminal justice administration and ethics. While options vary, many programs offer advanced specializations in crime analysis, federal law enforcement, cybercrime investigation, or behavioral analysis. A master's degree in law must be obtained after the master's degree in case law (JD). The acquisition .M. allows students to focus on specialization within the law for internships. The programmes typically offer specialisations in business and trade law, environmental laws, human rights, taxation and dispute resolution. LL.M. is a specialized program, and it's optional for lawyers who have JD and have passed the bar exam. Graduates. M can expand their practices to include international clients in their areas of expertise. LL.M. programs typically offer courses tailored to the choice of student concentrations. Some schools allow students to design their own curriculum based entirely on their specializations. Although LL.M. usually takes two years, many programs offer flexible completion options, such as full- or part-time enrollment. Others offer accelerated online programs. Although career clues depend on each student's individual specializations, LL.M graduates can practice in areas such as transnational law, global securities, or international arbitration. PhD graduates in criminal justice are qualified to lead high-level research and leadership roles in criminology, science and education. A Doctoral student, such as a Doctorate in Criminal Justice, prepares students for scientific research and teaching, achieved through a course in managing criminal justice, theory and improving criminal justice practices and correcting crisis management. Although completion time varies, many students can complete this doctorate in approximately four years of full-time study. Like most PhDs, a Doctorate in Criminal Justice requires a dissertation. PhD graduates typically pursue the careers of criminal justice professors or public policy consultants. Doctor of Case Law While there are postgraduate program options, JD is considered a terminal degree for lawyers. JD meets the minimum requirement of education for lawyers to practice in the U.S., and most lawyers earn JD before passing bar exams and earning their license. Compared to LL.M., JD provides a general law curriculum. In many cases, applications must have a JD for admission to the LL.M. program. It takes most JD three years to complete and list courses in cakes; courtrooms and civil proceedings; and criminal, public, international and commercial law. The Doctor of Law must be obtained after the master's degree of the Doctor of Case Law (JD). SJD is the most advanced level in the field of law, usually followed only by ambitious legal scholars. Most aspiring lawyers only complete JD, allowing them to professionally practice law; students earning SJD often become researchers or writers of legal studies. A typical SJD requires a course in topics such as law and humanity, American legal theory and legal scholarship. In addition, students must give a series of colloquial presentations, complete the oral exam and develop and defend the original dissertation. Although the end time varies, most SJD programs last 3-4 years. What's the difference between a SJD and a PhD in law? SJD and Ph.D. legal programs are similar, and large universities tend to offer one or the other as their most advanced law school diploma. In many cases, schools distinguish SJD from PhDs in law by name only, because the programs share many of the same types of courses and graduation requirements. For example, Harvard Law School offers SJD, while Yale Law School offers a PhD in law. Most SJDs and doctoral legal programs require a minimum of three years of full-time study. Both diplomas examine the philosophical study of law through the first year of study of legal scholarship, research methodology and social sciences and humanities disciplines. To earn a degree, students must complete their qualification exams and teaching experiences and present a dissertation. Obtaining a criminal justice degree can lead to a variety of careers. While aspiring lawyers may follow a standard career path toward becoming lawyers by earning a law school degree, students can also pursue a higher degree, such as SJD, on their way to scientific research. Students with a law or criminal justice degree can pursue a career as assistants, mediators, probation officers, police officers or detectives, legislators or lobbyists. Areas beyond law and criminal justice - such as business, education and counselling - also offer career opportunities, such as corporate lawyer, forensic psychologist and correctional adviser. While criminal justice and legal programs teach students about the U.S. legal system, the best criminal justice degrees also emphasize soft skills in anatomy, problem solving, communication and research that can be applied in different occupations. Students can also choose to immerse themselves in a specialization, such as one of those listed below. Students equipped with an associate or bachelor of law or legal degree often engage in employment as assistants or legal assistants. While the Department of work projects a steady job job From 12% by 2028 for these roles, candidates with a master's degree can become lawyers and earn almost three times the salary of an assistant. Other graduates of criminal justice programs engage in entry-level jobs as intermediaries, using their skills in critical thinking and communication. While some employers in this field require only a bachelor's degree in criminal justice specialization, like arbitration, many prefer candidates with master's degrees. Bachelor's degrees in criminal justice can become probation officers or specialists in remedial treatment. In addition to having a formal degree, students who wish to become a probationary or probation officer must complete a state or federally funded training program and pass competency exams and criminal and drug screening tests. Students can also obtain a criminal justice degree on their way to becoming a police officer or detective. Although requirements vary, most employers require police officers to complete an associate degree and police training to qualify for entry-level jobs. Aspiring detectives should have a bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related field, especially those who want to work for a federal agency, such as the FBI. But policing is a controversial career choice, rife with allegations of corruption and discrimination. Civic-minded people who want to help their communities should also consider non-police career alternatives. Ambitious lawmakers and lobbyists can benefit from obtaining a criminal justice degree. Legislators need a thorough understanding of the law, which can be obtained through policy specialization during law studies or criminal justice. Although formal educational requirements vary, most legislators need at least a bachelor's degree in law, political science or related field. Similarly, lobbying positions do not have standardized educational requirements, but most entry-level employers prefer lobbyists with bachelor's degrees in political science, law or related fields. Students who complete a law or criminal justice degree - especially with a course in American legal policy and legislation - and have extensive work experience can thrive in this field. Obtaining a criminal justice degree can lead to a variety of careers, each with its own salary and growth opportunities. As shown below, lawyers and judges earn the highest median salaries, while assistants and legal assistants earn significantly less. However, paralegal jobs are in high demand, showing a projected 12% increase in the number of jobs compared to 2018. Salary Data Position Median Wage Growth (2018-2028) Lawyers \$122,960 6% Judges and Hearing Officers \$120,090 3% Police and Detectives \$65,170 5% Arbitrators, Mediators and \$63,930 8% Probacijski službenici i specijalisti za popravni tretman \$54,290 3% Paralegals and Legal Legal \$51,740 12% Lawmakers \$29,270 5.2% Source: ProjectionsCentral, Bureau of Labor Statistics Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences As an accredited agency for U.S. criminal justice programs, ACJS makes membership of 1,800 criminal justice experts. Members can join one of 13 subsections that include corrections, juvenile justice and delinquency, and victimology. Benefits include access to industry publications and mentors and opportunities to present research to ACJS panelists. Established in 1878, the ABA accredits legal programs in the U.S. and offers memberships for licensed and non-licensed attorneys, law students and legal professionals. Membership comes with benefits such as access to an online library with more than 600 texts, free technology resources and a career center. The American Society of Criminology ASC supports the international promotion of criminology scholarship and education. The ASC comprises 16 divisions, adapted for professionals working in areas such as crime, terrorism and police. Members have access to exclusive field publications, an ASC annual meeting and a reduced membership rate. Accreditation - the standardized quality assurance process in higher education - is crucial when choosing a faculty program. Regardless of specialization, many criminal justice and lawyers require formal education of an accredited institution. Students aspiring to a career in criminal justice should choose programs accredited by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and those who want to become lawyers should seek Accreditation from the American Bar Association. Like any accredited college program, obtaining a criminal justice degree requires rigor and perseverance. The criminal justice course covers a wide set of topics to prepare students for multilayered careers. Criminal justice cases also typically require field training. While there are many initial criminal justice jobs for professionals with lower degrees, a Doctorate in Criminal Justice qualifies students for the most prestigious and highly paid positions. Common opportunities include a principal investigator, university professor, lobbyist or policy writer and forensic scientist. Although both legal physician (JD) and Master of Law (LL.M) are high-ranking graduates, their scope and breadth are different. JD is a fundamental degree covering a wide range of general law concepts, while LL.M. specializes in a single area of legal expertise. JD is a prerequisite for many LL.M. programs. Doctor of Law (SJD) is the highest level of law in the United States; demonstrates a masterful understanding of legal science. Candidates in the SJD program typically conduct advanced legal research rather than practice law. Many SJD graduates become academic scientists. Pictures Bildbyrå Mascot | Getty Images Last updated: September 16, 2020 2020