

**Programme Specification and Curriculum Map for BA Criminology
(Youth Justice)**

Programme Specification

1. Programme title	BA Criminology (Youth Justice)
2. Awarding institution	Middlesex University
3. Teaching institution	Middlesex University
4. Programme accredited by	N/A
5. Final qualification	BA Honours
6. Academic year	2013/14
7. Language of study	English
8. Mode of study	F/T, P/T, TKS

9. Criteria for admission to the programme

The University's standard entry requirement is 240 to 280 UCAS tariff points. However, mature applicants with relevant experience and qualifications, including access course qualifications are also welcomed, provided they can show evidence of ability to benefit from the programme.

International students who have not been taught in the English medium must show evidence of proven ability in English such as TOEFL grade 550 or IELTS grade 6.5.

University policies supporting students with disabilities apply, as described in the University Regulations 'Information for students with disabilities'.

10. Aims of the programme

The programme aims to:

- Support the acquisition of knowledge and skills in youth justice and criminology
- Encourage the development in students of a critical approach to youth justice studies and criminology, evaluating theory and evidence accordingly
- Prepare students to be participants in society through an awareness and understanding of crime and crime control in society
- Equip students in effective written, oral and IT communications skills
- Develop in students analytical, research and graduate skills relevant to a range of professions
- Encourage students to develop as autonomous learners; and instil a culture of lifelong learning among students
- Provide a thorough grounding in major areas of criminology that enables students to progress to postgraduate training and education

11. Programme outcomes

A. Knowledge and understanding

On completion of this programme the successful student will have knowledge and understanding of:

1. A range of key concepts and theoretical approaches relating to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice;
2. Social diversity and inequality and their effects in relation to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice;
3. The use of comparison in relation

Teaching/learning methods

Students gain knowledge and understanding through:

active participation in a combination of lectures, seminars, workshops, weekly assignments and practical exercises, tutorials, e-mail support, independent self-directed study and/or experiential learning

Assessment Methods

Students' knowledge and understanding

<p>to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Complex social problems by applying theories relating to youth crime and youth victimisation;5. A range of perspectives to assess youth crime and victimisation;6. Qualitative and quantitative research designs to study youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice;7. The value of criminological work on youth crime, youth victimisation, and youth justice in relation to policy;8. How the discipline of criminology's approach to issues of youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice can be distinguished from other forms of understanding;9. Human rights issues and efforts to prevent harm towards and ensure the personal safety of children and young people;10. How the different police cultures, trends in police work, and changes in the values governing police work and practice impact upon young people and their treatment as offenders and victims;11. The values and processes that underpin developments in youth justice and the practices of the youth courts, youth offending teams and young offender institutions and related bodies.	<p>is assessed by:</p> <p>way of various summative assessment methods ranging from seen and unseen examinations, coursework essays and portfolios</p> <p>Formative assessment methods are employed in a range of modules covering core knowledge and understanding to aid students' developmental progress</p>
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<p>B. Cognitive (thinking) skills</p> <p>On completion of this programme the successful student will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw on relevant evidence to evaluate competing perspectives for understanding issues in youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice; 2. Draw on materials from a range of sources and demonstrate an ability to synthesise them; 3. Evaluate the viability of competing explanations within criminology as they relate to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice, and draw logical and appropriate conclusions; 4. Assess the values and practices of key agencies which administer youth justice. 	<p><i>Teaching/learning methods</i></p> <p>Students learn cognitive skills through: Lectures, seminars, workshops, exercises, presentations, resource-based learning and self-directed study with one-to-one tutorial assistance.</p> <p>Assessment Method</p> <p>Students' cognitive skills are assessed by: by coursework and examinations; and formatively by the submission of reports and work in progress</p>
<p>C. Practical skills</p> <p>On completion of the programme the successful student will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate and investigate questions about the extent and nature of youth crime and victimisation; 2. Design and use appropriate research strategies for researching 	<p><i>Teaching/learning methods</i></p> <p>Students learn practical skills through: active participation in formal and informal learning environments that makes use of instructional lectures, workshops, seminars, student presentations and completion of exercises, tutorials, e-mail support and self-directed study. Practical skill C5 is further developed by dissertation supervision at level 6</p>

youth justice related issues and problems using quantitative and qualitative methods;

3. Summarise and explain empirical information and research findings about youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice; and assess the methodologies used;
4. Distinguish between ethical and unethical practice in research into youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice;
5. Recognise the ethical implications of research into youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice and identify appropriate solutions;
6. Discuss issues in youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice by drawing on criminological theory and evidence, showing its relevance to current debates and presenting conclusions in a variety of academic formats;
7. Gather appropriate qualitative or quantitative information to address criminological questions in relation to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice using qualitative and quantitative methods;
8. Apply basic statistical techniques where appropriate to the study of youth crime, youth victimisation and

Assessment Method

Students' practical skills are assessed by:

way of seen and unseen examinations, coursework, portfolios and web-based assignments

Formative assessment methodologies are also employed to assist students' development of these practical skills

<p>youth justice;</p> <p>9. Apply basic research tools appropriately in relation to theoretically driven, explanatory, or evaluative research into youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice;</p> <p>10. Undertake basic risk assessments relating to young offenders and victims;</p> <p>11. Design packages of care appropriate to young offenders and victims drawing on evidence of good practice;</p>	
<p>D. Graduate Skills</p> <p>On completion of this programme the successful student will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate effective learning 2. Communication 3. Teamwork 4. Information Technology 5. Numeracy 6. Career Development 	<p><i>Teaching/learning methods</i></p> <p>Students acquire graduate skills through: practical work and structured opportunities for learning offered by assessment schemes</p> <p><i>Assessment method</i></p> <p>Students' graduate skills are assessed by: core skills level 4-6 modules using a variety of assessment methodologies.</p>

12. Programme structure (levels, modules, credits and progression requirements)

12. 1 Overall structure of the programme

The BA Criminology (Youth Justice) programme is studied over three years full-time, 4 years in sandwich (placement) mode, or between 4, 5, and 7 years part-time.

The programme is arranged into year-long modules, comprising two teaching terms in each academic year.

The programme is divided into study units called modules

Each module has a credit value of 30 credits. Placement year (sandwich mode) attracts a 120 credit value for the year.

Each 30credit module represents approximately 300 hours of student learning, endeavour and assessment including formal teaching, for which hours vary across levels and modules.

Each stage of the programme has an equivalent of 120 credits, with a total of 360 credits required to obtain the BA Criminology (Youth Justice) degree

12.2 Levels and modules		
Level 4		
COMPULSORY¹	OPTIONAL²	PROGRESSION REQUIREMENTS
Students must take all of the following: CRM1400 CRM1410 CRM1420 SOC1400	N/A	The core CRM1410 and CRM1420 modules must be successfully completed to progress to Level 5 study
Level 5		
COMPULSORY	OPTIONAL	PROGRESSION REQUIREMENTS
Students must take all of the following: CRM2500 CRM2540 CRM2550 SOC2500	N/A	The core CRM2500, CRM2540, CRM2550 and SOC2500 modules must be successfully completed to progress to CRM3580

¹Compulsory modules are those that must be taken, that is, the qualification cannot be made unless these modules have been successfully completed. Each of these modules makes a unique contribution to the learning objectives of the programme.

²Optional modules are those from which a specified minimum number must be taken, that is, the qualification cannot be given unless these specified minimum numbers of optional modules have been successfully completed. Each of the possible combinations of optional modules will make a similarly unique contribution to the achievement of the learning objectives of the programme.

Level 6		
COMPULSORY	OPTIONAL	PROGRESSION REQUIREMENTS
Students must take all of the following: CRM3580 CRM3530	Students must also choose at least 2 from the following: LAW 3330 or CRM3590 CRM3500 CRM3520 CRM3540 CRM3550 CRM3560 CRM3570	

12.3 Non-compensatable modules (note statement in 12.2 regarding FHEQ levels)	
Module level	Module code
Level 4	CRM1410 and CRM1420
Level 5	CRM2500, CRM2550 and SOC2500
Level 6	CRM3530 and CRM3580

13. Curriculum map
See Curriculum Map attached

14. Information about assessment regulations
The Department of Criminology and Sociology adheres to the Middlesex University Guide and Regulations on all assessment regulations.

15. Placement opportunities, requirements and support (if applicable)

The Employability Service and Department of Criminology and Sociology have built up a wide range of placement opportunities for criminology students in, for example, prisons, the home office, local authorities and research institutions. We have also offer a Special Constabulary module which recognises the training undertaken by those who are seeking entry to the police service. We have also offer a Special Constabulary module which recognises the training undertaken by those who are seeking entry to the police service.

16. Future careers (if applicable)

A variety of careers are open to criminology graduates. These include Local Authorities, for example in Community Safety; Youth Services; Social Work; research; crime analysis; housing and environmental health; drugs and alcohol case work. Opportunities exist in the National Offender Management System (NOMS) - formerly the prison service and the probation service. Career openings include supervising offenders in the community. There are opportunities in the police, which take the form of police officer, police community support officer, or a member of civilian staff who support the police. .

Some opportunities are also within the legal system (with possibly some legal training) either as a support or case worker for the Crown Prosecution service (CPS) or solicitors' offices as a legal representative or in private chambers.

Agencies also advertise for students who graduate in Criminology in areas relating to community based private projects, often with the young and the elderly. The voluntary sector as a Victim Support worker and Care Worker are also considerations.

17. Particular support for learning (if applicable)

Our students are encouraged to take full advantage of University-level and student union learning support schemes and facilities.

18. JACS code (or other relevant coding system)	L392
19. Relevant QAA subject benchmark group(s)	Criminology

20. Reference points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAA Subject Benchmark Statement for Criminology (2007) and Sociology (2007). • QAA Institutional Audit, 2003 and 2005 • The Learning Framework Programme Design Guide (2006) • Middlesex University and School of Law, Learning, Teaching and Assessment Strategy and Policies • Middlesex University and School of Law, Graduate Skills Strategy • The Framework for Higher Education Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (August 2008) • QAA Guidelines and Information • Student Feedback 	
External Examiner Feedback	

21. Other information
N/A

Please note programme specifications provide a concise summary of the main features of the programme and the learning outcomes that a typical student might reasonably be expected to achieve if s/he takes full advantage of the learning opportunities that are provided. More detailed information about the programme can be found in the programme handbook and the University Regulations.

Curriculum Map For BA Criminology (Youth Justice)

This section shows the highest level at which programme outcomes are to be achieved by all graduates, and maps programme learning outcomes against the modules in which they are assessed.

Programme learning outcomes

Knowledge and understanding		Practical skills	
A1	A range of key concepts and theoretical approaches relating to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice	C1	Formulate and investigate questions about the extent and nature of youth crime and victimisation
A2	Social diversity and inequality and their effects in relation to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice	C2	Design and use appropriate research strategies for researching youth justice related issues and problems using quantitative and qualitative methods
A3	The use of comparison in relation to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice	C3	Summarise and explain empirical information and research findings about youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice; and assess the methodologies used
A4	Complex social problems by applying theories relating to youth crime and youth victimisation	C4	Distinguish between ethical and unethical practice in research into youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice
A5	A range of perspectives to assess youth crime and victimisation	C5	Recognise the ethical implications of research into youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice and identify appropriate solutions
A6	Qualitative and quantitative research designs to study	C6	Discuss issues in youth crime, youth

	youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice		victimisation and youth justice by drawing on criminological theory and evidence, showing its relevance to current debates and presenting conclusions in a variety of academic formats
A7	The value of criminological work on youth crime, youth victimisation, and youth justice in relation to policy	C7	Gather appropriate qualitative or quantitative information to address criminological questions in relation to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice using qualitative and quantitative methods
A8	How the discipline of criminology's approach to issues of youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice can be distinguished from other forms of understanding.	C8	Apply basic statistical techniques where appropriate to the study of youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice
A9	Human rights issues and efforts to prevent harm towards and ensure the personal safety of children and young people	C9	Apply basic research tools appropriately in relation to theoretically driven, explanatory, or evaluative research into youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice
A10	How the different police cultures, trends in police work, and changes in the values governing police work and practice impact upon young people and their treatment as offenders and victims	C10	Undertake basic risk assessments relating to young offenders and victims
A11	The values and processes that underpin developments in youth justice and the practices of the youth courts, youth offending teams and young offender institutions	C11	Design packages of care appropriate to young offenders and victims drawing on evidence of good practice

	and related bodies		
Cognitive skills		Graduate Skills	
B1	Draw on relevant evidence to evaluate competing perspectives for understanding issues in youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice	D1	Effective learning
B2	Draw on materials from a range of sources and demonstrate an ability to synthesise them	D2	Communication
B3	Evaluate the viability of competing explanations within criminology as they relate to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice, and draw logical and appropriate conclusions	D3	Teamwork
B4	Assess the values and practices of key agencies which administer youth justice	D4	Information technology
B5		D5	Numeracy
B6		D6	Career Development

Programme outcomes – highest level to be achieved by all graduates																																
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7		A9	A10	A11	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6			
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		

Module Title	Module Code by Level																														
		A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6
Crime & Control in Social Context	CRM1400		X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X								X				X	X	X			
Explaining Crime	CRM1410	X			X	X			X	X			X	X	X		X					X				X	X	X			
Researching the City	CRM1420						X						X	X					X							X	X	X	X	X	X
Understanding Contemporary Society: Issues and Debates	SOC1400	X			X	X							X	X						X		X				X	X	X			
Institutions of Criminal Justice	CRM2540	X		X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X				X	X	X			X
Criminology in Late Modernity	CRM2500	X	X		X	X		X	X				X	X	X		X										X	X			
Youth Crime and Youth Justice	CRM2550		X			X		X				X	X	X		X			X			X				X	X				X
Approaches to Research in the Social Sciences	SOC2500						X						X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	
Children and Victims as Offenders	CRM3530				X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X				X	X	X			
Violent Crime	CRM3500	X				X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		X						X			X	X			

Justice Punishment and Human Rights	CRM3550	X	X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X	X				
Drugs, Crime and Criminal Justice	CRM3520	X			X	X		X	X				X	X				X					X	X	X			
Gangs and Group Offending	CRM3540	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		
Homicide and Serious Crime Investigation	CRM3560	X		X				X			X	X			X					X					X			
Environmental Justice and Green Criminology	CRM3570	X				X						X	X					X	X									
Special Constabulary	CRM3590	X		X	X			X	X	X		X	X			X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Integrated Learning and Work Placement	LAW3330	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X					
Work Based Internship	LAW3530	X				X	X				X	X				X	X			X	X							X
Dissertation (30 credits)	CRM3580	X				X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X							

Module Narratives