

Programme Specification for
BA Criminology (Youth Justice)



1. Programme title	BA Criminology (Youth Justice)
2. Awarding institution	Middlesex University
3. Teaching institution	Middlesex University
4. Details of accreditation by professional/statutory/regulatory body	
5. Final qualification	BA (Honours)
6. Year of validation Year of amendment	
7. Language of study	English
8. Mode of study	Full-time/ Part-time/ Thick Sandwich Programme

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.

10. Aims of the programme

The programme aims to:

1. Support the acquisition of knowledge and skills in youth justice and criminology.
2. Encourage the development in students of a critical approach to youth justice studies and criminology, evaluating theory and evidence accordingly.
3. Prepare students to be participants in society through an awareness and understanding of crime and crime control in society.
4. Equip students in effective written, oral and IT communications skills.
5. Develop in students analytical, research and graduate skills relevant to a range of professions.

6. Encourage students to develop as autonomous learners; and instil a culture of lifelong learning among students.
7. 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 to youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice.
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

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 is assessed by:

way of various summative assessment methods ranging from seen and unseen examinations, coursework essays and portfolios.

Formative assessment methods are employed in a range of modules covering core knowledge and understanding to aid students' developmental progress.

<p>of understanding.</p> <p>9. Human rights issues and efforts to prevent harm towards and ensure the personal safety of children and young people.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	
<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>Teaching/learning methods</p> <p>Students learn cognitive skills through:</p> <p>lectures, seminars, workshops, exercises, presentations, resource-based learning and self-directed study with one-to-one tutorial assistance.</p> <p>Assessment methods</p> <p>Students' cognitive skills are assessed by:</p> <p>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 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. 	<p>Teaching/learning methods</p> <p>Students learn practical skills through:</p> <p>Assessment methods</p> <p>Students' practical skills are assessed by: way of seen and unseen examinations, coursework, portfolios and web-based assignments.</p> <p>Formative assessment methodologies are also employed to assist students' development of these practical skills.</p>

<p>8. Apply basic statistical techniques where appropriate to the study of youth crime, youth victimisation and 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. Development. 	<p>Teaching/learning methods</p> <p>Students acquire graduate skills through: practical work and structured opportunities for learning offered by assessment schemes.</p> <p>Assessment methods</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 30 credit 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 (1)		
COMPULSORY	OPTIONAL	PROGRESSION REQUIREMENTS
Students must take all of the following: CRM1400 CRM1410 CRM1420 CRM 1600		The core CRM1410 and CRM1420 modules must be successfully completed to progress to Level 5.
Level 5 (2)		
COMPULSORY	OPTIONAL	PROGRESSION REQUIREMENTS
Students must take all of the following: CRM2500 CRM2540 CRM2550 SOC2500		The core CRM2500 , CRM2540 , CRM2550 and SOC2500 modules must be successfully completed to progress to CRM3580 .
Level 6 (3)		
COMPULSORY	OPTIONAL	PROGRESSION REQUIREMENTS

Students must take all of the following: CRM3580 CRM3530	Students must also choose at least two from the following: LAW3330 or CRM3590 CRM3301 CRM3500 CRM3520 CRM3540 CRM3550 CRM3560 CRM3570	
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12.3 Non-compensatable modules (note statement in 12.2 regarding FHEQ levels)

Module level	Module code
Level 4	CRM1410, CRM1420
Level 5	CRM2500, CRM2550, SOC2500
Level 6	CRM3530, CRM3580

13. Curriculum map

See 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
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19. Relevant QAA subject benchmark group(s)	Criminology
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20. Reference points

1. QAA Subject Benchmark Statement for Criminology (2007) and Sociology (2007)
2. QAA Institutional Audit, 2003 and 2005

3. The Learning Framework Programme Design Guide (2006)
4. Middlesex University and School of Law, Learning, Teaching and Assessment Strategy and Policies
5. Middlesex University and School of Law, Graduate Skills Strategy
6. The Framework for Higher Education Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (August 2008)
7. QAA Guidelines and Information
8. Student Feedback
9. External Examiner Feedback

21. Other information

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 rest of your programme handbook and the university regulations.

Appendix 2: Curriculum Map

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 youth crime, youth victimisation and youth justice.	C6	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.
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 and related bodies.	C11	Design packages of care appropriate to young offenders and victims drawing on evidence of good practice.
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.
		D5	Numeracy.
		D6	Career development.

				Programme outcomes																											
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		
Highest level achieved by all graduates																															
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	Programme outcomes																																
		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 and Control in Social Context	CRM1400		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X												X				X	X	X			
Introduction to Criminal Legal Processes	CRM1600	X			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				

