

# CRIMINOLOGY

QUALIFICATION: WJEC DIPLOMA CRIMINOLOGY

EXAM BOARD: EDEXCEL



## **JOBS IN CRIMINOLOGY**

- Forensic psychologists
- Criminal profilers
- Jury consultants
- Counsellors
- Social workers
- Prison psychologists

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## CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY UNIT

### Aim and purpose

The purpose of this unit is for learners to apply their understanding of the public perceptions of crime and campaigns for change, studied in Unit 1, with criminological theories to examine how both are used to set policy.

### Unit introduction

How do we decide what behaviour is criminal? What is the difference between criminal behaviour and deviance? How do we explain why people commit crime? Weaknesses of each? How can these theories be applied to real life scenarios and real life crimes?

## CRIME SCENE TO COURTROOM UNIT

### Aim and purpose

Through this unit, learners will develop the understanding and skills needed to examine information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases.

### Unit introduction

What are the roles of personnel involved when a crime is detected? What investigative techniques are available to investigators to help to identify the culprit? Do techniques differ depending on the type of crime being investigated? What happens to a suspect once charged by the police and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)? What safeguards are in place to ensure a suspect has a fair trial?

## CHANGING AWARENESS OF CRIME UNIT

### Aim and purpose

The purpose of this unit is for learners to plan campaigns for change relating to crime.

### Unit introduction

Not all types of crime are alike. What different types of crime take place in our society? What kinds of crime exist about which we know very little, or which are simply not reported to the police and the media?

## CRIME & PUNISHMENT UNIT

### Aim and purpose

The purpose of this unit is for learners to develop skills in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the process of social control in delivering policy in practice.

### Unit introduction

Why do most of us tend to obey the law even when to do so is against our own interests? What social institutions have we developed to ensure that people do obey laws? What happens to those who violate our legal system? Why do we punish people? How do we punish people? What organisations do we have in our society to control criminality or those who will not abide by the social rules that most of us follow? We spend a great deal of taxpayers' money on social control, so how effective are these organisations in dealing with?

