Module Summary
Students will be introduced to the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice, including its origins and its reliance on the applied study of Sociology and Psychology. This introductory module will explore the different ways in which ‘crime’ is classified and portrayed, and how responses to crime are generated by the ‘whole’ environment. By studying this module, students will develop a foundational understanding of the main perspectives of Criminology and Criminal Justice appropriate for a range of undergraduate programmes, including law, criminology, psychology and sociology.

Module Objectives
The Module will:
1. Introduce students to the fundamental aspects of the academic discipline of Criminology
2. Develop an understanding of the relationship between Criminology and everyday life, including contemporary social, cultural and political issues
3. Analyse the main theoretical approaches in Criminology and to apply them to a variety of different situations

Learning Outcomes
By the end of the module, students will have:
1. Have critically evaluated the perspectives on our understanding of human behavior in relation to crime
2. Be able to distinguish between, and evaluate, the merits of different research methods and their appropriate use
3. Be able to distinguish between behavioral, cognitive and humanistic explanations of motivation in relation to criminal behavior
4. Exhibit a range of key competences including time management, team-work, communication skills and presentation skills, research skills (including information retrieval, interpretation and citation) and critical analysis

Assessment Methods
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<th>Assessment Method</th>
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<tr>
<td>1500 word essay</td>
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<td>Reflective log</td>
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<td>Two hour examination</td>
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Course Content

Part 1: Introduction
- Representations of crime
- Historical, cultural and media-led representations
- Official data and alternative sources

Part 2: Theoretical Perspectives (Overview)
- Psychological perspectives e.g. physical shape, demonic possession
- Determinism and Voluntarism (Classical School of Criminology)
- Biological theories of crime
- Right-Realism theory
- Left-Realism theory
- Critical Criminology
- Strain theory
- Labelling
- Realist Criminologies e.g. feminism, cultural perspectives

Part 3: Crime Prevention and Control
- Introduction to measurements of crime
- Home Office Statistics (Quantitative Data)
- Crime Survey for England and Wales
- Measurements of crime
- Cohen’s amplification process
- Media and perceptions of crime – media campaigns
- Media and the concept of fear
- Factors and examples that influence the Fear of Crime

Part 4: Forms of Crime (selected from)
- Drugs
- Violence
- Sex crime
- Crimes of the powerful
- Terrorism
- Organised crime

Part 5: Responses to Crime
- Politics of ‘law and order’
- Penal policy
- Review of penal policy and timeline
- Rehabilitation and Positivism
- Victims and Criminal Justice Agencies
- History of Criminal Justice System
- Criminal Justice models

Part 5: End of unit feedback

Find out more at:
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