

**\*\*Level 3 Diplomas** are rigorous, advanced (Level 3) qualifications. They allow entry to a range of higher education courses, either by meeting the entry requirements in their own right or being accepted alongside, and adding value to, other qualifications at Level 3, such as A Levels. They are graded A-E and 50% of the course is assessed via examinations.

### **LEVEL 3 CRIMINOLOGY DIPLOMA\*\***

(Eduqas Specification)

Criminology is the study of criminal behaviour and how it can be managed, controlled and prevented. This is a two-year course.

#### **Year One**

**Unit 1** involves students planning a campaign for change relating to crime. Knowing about the wide range of different crimes and the reasons people have for not reporting such crimes will provide an understanding of the complexity of behaviours and the social implications of such crimes and criminality. At the end of this unit, you will have gained skills to differentiate between myth and reality when it comes to crime and to recognise that common representations may be misleading and inaccurate. You will have gained the skills to understand the importance of changing public perceptions of crime. You will be able to use and assess a variety of methods used by agencies to raise awareness of crime so that it can be tackled effectively. You will have gained the skills to plan a campaign for change in relation to crime; for example, to raise awareness, change attitudes or change reporting behaviour.

Unit 1 is internally assessed and externally moderated. Students will complete 8 hours of controlled assessment.

**Unit 2** involves students learning 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. Knowing about the different types of crime and the criminological approaches to theory will give you a sharper insight into the kind of thinking used by experts and politicians to explain crime and criminality. Public law makers are informed by theory and apply these theories to their own solutions to the problem of crime. By undertaking this unit, you will learn to support, challenge and evaluate expert opinion and be able to support your ideas with reliable and factual evidence.

Unit 2 is assessed by a 90-minute external examination with a mixture of short and extended answer questions based around three scenarios.

## **Year Two**

**Unit 3** involves students understanding information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases. The criminal trial process involves many different people and agencies. Learning about the roles of these will give you a clearer insight into what happens once a crime is detected and the process that leads to either a guilty or non-guilty verdict. There are strict rules as to how evidence is collected from a crime scene and also strict rules governing the giving of evidence in court; learning about these rules will allow you to review the trial process and assess whether the aims of the criminal justice system have been met. You may be familiar with the role of the jury in the Crown Court, but you may not be aware of the many different factors that influence jury decision-making. By undertaking this unit, you will be able to assess the use of lay people in determining the fate of a suspect and evaluate the criminal trial process from crime scene to courtroom.

Unit 3 is internally assessed and externally moderated. Students will complete 8 hours of controlled assessment.

**Unit 4** involves learners developing skills in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the process of social control in delivering policy in practice. Most people in our society are law-abiding and unwilling to break laws. Law-breaking is frequently of the petty variety, so serious crime and repeat offending is often restricted to a few people who cannot or will not abide by the rules that most of us consider to be so important. Society has had to develop a complex system of mechanisms, processes and organisations to ensure that people do not break the law. If they do commit crime, society needs to be protected from their behaviour. These social institutions each have different mechanisms, ideologies and policies. You will learn something of their variety, how they work and their effectiveness in preventing and protecting us from criminality.

Unit 4 is assessed by a 90-minute external examination with a mixture of short and extended answer questions