

## Liverpool John Moores University

Title: CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY  
Status: Definitive  
Code: **4005LAWCJ** (107775)  
Version Start Date: 01-08-2012

Owning School/Faculty: Law  
Teaching School/Faculty: Law

Team	Leader
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**Academic Level:** FHEQ4      **Credit Value:** 24.00      **Total Delivered Hours:** 44.00

**Total Learning Hours:** 240      **Private Study:** 196

### Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Standard Year Long

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	21.000
Seminar	21.000

**Grading Basis:** 40 %

### Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Essay	AS1	2,000 - 2,500 word essay	50.0	
Exam	AS2	2 hour exam	50.0	2.00

### Aims

*To consider theories of policy making and approaches to policy analysis. To examine the policy process with regard to criminal justice.*

## Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Understand the theoretical issues relating to the policy process
- 2 Critically appraise approaches to policy analysis
- 3 Demonstrate a critical understanding of the development of criminal justice policy
- 4 Apply this understanding to various aspects of criminal justice

## Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

CW	1	2	3
EXAM	1	2	4

## Outline Syllabus

*Theories of policy formation*

*Approaches to policy analysis*

*An overview of post-war criminal justice policy*

*Case studies of criminal justice policy development in areas of:-*

*Police*

*Probation*

*Prisons*

*Youth Justice*

*Drugs*

*Crime Prevention and Community Safety*

*Policy, practice and research.*

## Learning Activities

21 Lectures

21 Tutorials

## References

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Hogwood B & Gunn L
<b>Publishing Year</b>	1984
<b>Title</b>	Policy Analysis for the Real World
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Oxford

<b>ISBN</b>	
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<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Maguire M, Morgan R & Reiner P
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2007
<b>Title</b>	Oxford Handbook of Criminology
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	4th edition
<b>Publisher</b>	Oxford
<b>ISBN</b>	

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Newburn T
<b>Publishing Year</b>	1995
<b>Title</b>	Crime and Criminal Justice Policy
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Longman
<b>ISBN</b>	

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Cavadino M and Dignan J
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2007
<b>Title</b>	The Penal System
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	4th edition
<b>Publisher</b>	Sage
<b>ISBN</b>	

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Tonry M
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2004
<b>Title</b>	Punishment and Politics
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Willan
<b>ISBN</b>	

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## Notes

The module is intended to provide a critical awareness of the ways in which policy has developed in the criminal justice system in England and Wales. The students are introduced to theories and concepts of policy formation and consider case studies of various specific criminal justice policies.

The aim of *Nonlinear Analysis: Real World Applications* is to publish articles which are predominantly devoted to employing methods and techniques from analysis, including partial differential equations, functional analysis, dynamical systems and evolution equations, calculus of variations, and bifurcations theory. Benefits to authors We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click [here](#) for more information on our author services. Two papers per year rule All the authors and co-authors ca [Policy\\_making\\_in\\_the\\_real\\_world.pdf](#). Making Policy Better - back cover. Policy making in the real world. Evidence and Analysis. Michael Hallsworth, with Simon Parker and Jill Rutter. 1. Contents. About this report Executive summary 1. Introduction: The Institute's Better Policy Making theme 2. Why look at policy making? 3. The drive to professionalise policy making 4. The gap between theory and practice 5. Process 6. Qualities 7. Structures 8. Politics 9. Improving policy making 10. Annex A: Methodology for survey of policy characteristics 11. In policy analysis, the credibility, applicability and realism of economic models are often subjects of debate. Simulation models have been criticized for being "black boxes" whose results are difficult or impossible to explain in terms of credible causal chains that are accessible to policy makers. Conceptually, it is close to the "real effective exchange rate" calculations published by the International Monetary Fund and others (Devarajan et al., 1993). To account for the incomplete transmission of world prices, they modify the standard GTAP model to introduce econometrically estimated market insulation by importers. Once this modification is undertaken, the model is again evaluated relative to the same metric " predicted versus observed price volatility. Fig 7. Analysis of a three-second flight segment. a) Input images and their corresponding images decoded by the CM-VAE; b) Time history of gate center poses decoded from the CM-VAE (red) and regression (blue). The regression representation has significantly higher offset and noise from the true gate pose, which explains its poor flight performance. We believe our results show great potential for helping in real-world applications. For example, if an autonomous search and rescue robot is better able to recognize humans in spite of differences in age, size, gender, ethnicity and other factors, that robot has a better chance of identifying and retrieving people in need of help. We envision extending the approach of using unlabeled data for policy learning.

Policy analysis is a technique used in public administration to enable civil servants, activists, and others to examine and evaluate the available options to implement the goals of laws and elected officials. The process is also used in the administration of large organizations with complex policies. It has been defined as the process of "determining which of various policies will achieve a given set of goals in light of the relations between the policies and the goals.". Read the full-text online edition of *Policy Analysis for the Real World* (1984).<sup>1</sup> As teachers of policy analysis to both conventional students and practitioners of policy in Britain, we were struck when we developed courses from the early 1970s onwards by the acute shortage of published material derived from or relevant to, the British scene. That problem is less serious today and several useful British texts have appeared in recent years (see e.g. Jenkins, 1978; Pollitt et al., 1979; Carley, 1980; Ashford, 1981; Burch and Wood, 1983). Foreign policy analysis is characterized by an actor-specific focus, based upon the argument that all that occurs between nations and across nations is grounded in human decision makers acting singly or in groups. FPA offers significant contributions to IR theoretical, substantive, and methodological and is situated at the intersection of all social science and policy fields as they relate to international affairs.<sup>2</sup> If our IR theories contain no human beings, they will erroneously paint for us a world of no change, no creativity, no persuasion, no accountability.<sup>3</sup> Discongruities between the perceived and the real operational environments can occur, leading to less than satisfactory choices in foreign policy.

VALERIE M. HUDSON. 7.

Read reviews from world's largest community for readers. Brian W. Hogwood, Lewis A. Gunn. Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking "Policy Analysis for the Real World" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. Other editions. Enlarge cover. 2. a conceptual framework for policy analysis. 2.1 Key notions 2.2 The analytical process 2.3 Connecting the dots: guidance for good-quality analysis. 3. an implementation framework for policy analysis. This information could also be relevant for the beneficiaries of analysis, to the extent that they are also the ones responsible for the quality of analytical deliverables. Finally, stakeholders might use this guide as a point of reference on the modalities of involvement in the analytical process. In the realm of policy making and implementation, these roles can (and often do) overlap. Types of evidence: quantitative and qualitative Quantitative evidence is objective information about the real world that is mostly expressed in numbers. Political analysis comes into play in most policy making environments and hence may not pertain just to the field of politics but also is an often used term in marketing and related fields. What we can refer to as a "political system" is usually very dynamic and almost never static. Political analysis is mostly about assigning reasons to the changes that these researchers observe. Some studies in this area also describe "what if?" scenarios using existing facts and workable assumptions. Political scientists are quite skeptical! The conclusions from political analyses influence strategies being formulated; any strategy being formulated for a company, or even for the government. Let's say we are researchers and we want to know h. Continue Reading. KEYWORDS: public policy, policy analysis, analytics, Big Data, decision support. 1 Introduction. Similarly, the Operations Research field was born. during World War II in the service of the UK and US military and grew rapidly based. on the development of various methods for supporting defence decision-making. (Blackett and Blackett 1962). Firstly, policy analysis may be viewed as a framework for thinking about policy. problems and making choices, which could comprise typical stages in decision support. (e.g., French et al.