Criminology Unit 1 Knowledge Organiser

AC1.1 Analyse different types of crime

White Collar Crime Crimes committed by people with status/power/money that give them the opportunity to commit crime.

Moral Crime considered victimless because there is no specific victim, especially when committed 'against' consenting adults.

Technological Crime An offence committed using the internet or other technologies.

Hate Crime Any crime that is perceived as being motivated by prejudice or hate based on a person's race, religious belief, sexual orientation, disability or if they are transgender.

Domestic Abuse Any act targeted to be abuse against a partner/family member that happens within the home, often in secret.

Honour Crime Punishments on people for acts deemed to have brought shame on their families.

State crime – Crimes committed by governments.

AC1.2 Explain the reasons certain crimes go unreported

Personal Reasons

Fear a victim may be afraid to report a crime due to perceived repercussions

Shame a victim may not report a crime due to how it makes them feel/appear to others

Disinterest not bothering to report a crime that you observe because you do not care about it

Not affected similar to disinterest, a crime may not be reported of the individual is not personally affected

Social/Cultural Reasons

Lack of knowledge not reporting due to not knowing that I the act is a criminal offence

Complexity a crime may not be reported because it is complex and it is not clear whether or not a crime has been committed

Lack of media interest public may be less vigilant or aware of a crime if the media do not sensitise them to it therefore, crimes may go unreported

Lack of current public concern public attitudes can change and if public concern is low, a crime is less likely to be reported

Culture-bound crime The UK is multicultural society with a range of beliefs and cultures. Certain cultural practices (e.g. FGM) are illegal in the UK but within members of the culture may not report because they do not see it as wrong

AC1.3 Consequences of unreported crime

Ripple effect The impact of unreported crime ripples through the community and can affect more than the initial victim.

Cultural Consequences Often people turn a blind eye to practices carried out in some cultures despite them being illegal, resulting in criminals continuing unpunished. (e.g. FGM)

Decriminalisation When certain laws are ignored by society they become impossible to police therefore the government has no choice but to decriminalise them. There are still laws against these behaviours but the consequences for these crimes and the time spent policing these crimes has been reduced.

Police prioritisation Police focus on certain crimes ensuring that issues local to their area are addressed. This results in some crimes that are not prioritised not being investigated.

Cultural change In some areas crime becomes the norm, there is a cultural shift to tolerate crime, meaning it continues and increases. E.g. in a community that is run down, vandalism in the form of graffiti is so common place it is accepted as the norm and not challenged.

Legal change As attitudes and values change in society, certain crimes are no longer deemed to be deviant and therefore are not reported. This leads to changes in the law e.g. homosexuality.

Procedural change Different procedures to report crime are introduced to encourage people to report incidents. E.g. crime stoppers, reporting cyber crime online, announcements at train stations.

AC1.4 Describe media representations of crime

Newspapers devote a lot of coverage to crimes. Use dramatic headlines and images and exaggerate and over represent violent crimes.
TV presents fictional and non fictional crime shows. Police are portrayed as being successful. Criminals are portrayed as evil.
Gaming trivialises crime e.g. Grand Theft Auto
Films glamorise crime e.g. The Wolf of Wall Street and The Godfather.
Music features crime, rap music references gangs, crime and drug use.
Social media can be used to report crime but can also be used as a means of committing crime e.g. cyberbullying via social media.

AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations of crime

Moral Panic The media exaggerates the seriousness of crime and the risk of becoming a victim eg: mods and rockers.
Changing public concerns and attitudes The media can focus our concerns and alter our attitudes about crime. Eg: following coverage of terrorist attacks there was a spike in Islamophobia.
Changing priorities and emphasis Media focus on particular incidents or crimes can lead to a change in police priorities, on occasions it can lead to the introduction of new laws eg: Dangerous Dogs Act (1991).
Levels of response to crime and types of punishment When certain incidents or crimes are reported in the news, the public demand to see action being taken. This can lead to police and courts responding to these crimes and sometimes giving disproportionate sentences to make an example of the individuals involved. Eg: London riots 2011.
Stereotyping of criminals As a result of media coverage, the public and police form stereotypes of a typical criminal. This can result in the public being mistrusting of these groups and the police over policing them.
Perceptions of crime trends Over reporting of crime in the media results in the public assuming crime is on the increase

AC1.6 Evaluate methods of collecting statistics about crime

(1) Crime Survey for England and Wales A victim survey interviewing around 50,000 people every year about their experiences of crime.
Strengths
- Includes unreported crime and reveals some of the dark figure.
- Large sample
- Confidential and anonymous
- Achieves informed consent, it is not compulsory to participate.
- Helps identify potential victims which can inform crime prevention strategies.
- Relies on first hand knowledge from the victim.

Limitations
- Might miss crimes such as domestic abuse as they might be fearful to complete survey.
- They might lie or exaggerate the details.
- Relies on the victim's memory.
- Not 100% response rate.
- They might recall events that happened outside of 12 month period.

(2) Home Office Statistics Police recorded crime All crimes recorded by the police from all 43 police forces are included in these statistics.
Strengths
- Police will record crime statistics accurately.
- They can communicate with the victims and offenders to ensure accurate details.
- The statistics can be used to inform new policies. Crime trends and patterns can be monitored.

Limitations
- Police don't record all of the crimes that are reported to them.
- Police might define certain crimes differently.
- Not all crime is reported to the police—dark figure. There may be a variation of recording practices across police forces.

TAMWORTH SIXTH FORM

AC2.1 Compare campaigns for change

Change in policy Campaigns aiming to shift policy decisions of the government on a particular issue.

Change in law Campaigns aiming to lobby the government to change legislation to make something legal or illegal, or change existing laws in some way.

Change in priorities of agencies Campaigns aiming to change the focus of agencies (such as the police, social workers or charities) for a specific reason.

Change in funding Campaigns aiming to improve the amount money provided (usually by the government) to deal with a particular issue.

Change in awareness Campaigns aiming to make the public or a specific group of people aware of a particular issue, or change their perspective on an issue.

Change in attitudes Campaign aiming to change attitudes (and usually associated behaviours) towards a particular issue.

AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change

Blogs "web logs" written by individuals traditionally but in recent years multi-author blogs have risen in popularity. Usually contain information or discussions about a campaign message

Viral Messaging and Social Networking passing messages from person-person on social media about a campaign

Film films can be used to promote a campaigns message, including cinema and YouTube

Radio stations can interview individuals who work with the campaigns, as well as playing radio adverts about the campaign

Television adverts about a campaign can be played during relevant shows, as well as campaign workers appearing on the news

Word of Mouth campaigners spread the message by telling their friends and family

Events campaigners can plan events to launch or promote their campaign

Print includes newspapers, flyers, information sheets and leaflets

Websites most campaigns have a website whereby they share campaign materials

AC3.1. AC3.2, AC3.3

CAMPAIGN

You are required to plan, design and justify your own campaign. You must use your knowledge from previous work in Unit 1, and consider the following;

AC3.1 Plan a campaign for change relating to crime

- Aims and objectives (fully explain your aims and objectives – these need to be SMART – specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time-bound)
- Target audience (who is your target audience? Be as specific as possible – age? Gender? Job? Class? Ethnicity?)
- Methods and materials (outline what your campaign will do e.g. "I will create…" "I will post to social media…" "I will hand out…" – you need to explain in detail what you will create or design here)
- Finances (state how much everything will cost e.g. I will print 1000 badges which will cost X amount of money from the website …") include some reference to how much profit you will make – what will you spend the profit on? Where will you initially get money from? E.g. fundraising event, donations, bank loan)
- Time (Break up your campaign into stages and state what you will do at each stage… *"The first stage of my campaign will be…" "The second stage of my campaign will be…"* The order of your stages must be logical – are some activities only possible if something else has happened first? Why have you chosen this specific order?)
- Resources (This can be anything you need to create or conduct your campaign… A computer/internet access, Social media platforms, Celebrity endorsement (how and why you will get this), Permission to advertise/run events, Expertise you don't have – statistics, reports, etc.)

AC3.2 Design materials for use in campaigning for change

- Use your knowledge of existing campaigns (e.g. FCKH8, Frank) to produce attractive materials that will persuade your audience to change their behaviour.
- Slogans, logos, fonts and colours should be consistent

AC3.3 Justify a campaign for change

- Justification Why have you chosen this crime/issue? Why have you decided on these aims/objectives? Why have you selected/created the title/slogans/language of the campaign? Why did you choose the media used in the campaign? Why did you select the materials designed for the campaign? How/why were they effective? Why was your campaign needed and how does it address that need?

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