KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: *WJEC LEVEL 3 CRIMINOLOGY*
UNIT 1: CHANGING AWARENESS OF CRIME

AC1.1-White collar crime

A crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation' Sutherland (1939)
EXAMPLES: tax evasion, computer fraud, insurance fraud, credit card fraud.
VICTIM: those with money to invest
OFFENDER: people of respectability and high social status, working in commercial employment.
LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS: Low – the crimes are concealed and difficult to detect.
CRIMINAL/DEVIANT: Both
CASE STUDY: Bernie Madoff

AC1.1-Moral crime

Moral crime Crimes against the normal standard of morality.
EXAMPLES: vagrancy, prostitution, illegal drug use, underage drinking, illegal gambling.
VICTIM: Often the victim and offender can be the same person.
OFFENDER: Often people that are in difficult social or financial situations.
LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS: Low
CRIMINAL/ DEVIANT: Both

AC1.1- Technological crime

Crimes committed using a computer and the internet.
EXAMPLES: internet fraud, hate crime online, cyberbullying, downloading copyrighted materials.
VICTIM: Anyone who uses the internet.
OFFENDER: Those with the technical ability.
LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS: Low technical difficulty makes it hard to detect and often people don't realise they are a victim.
CRIMINAL/DEVIANT: Both
CASE STUDY: Talk Talk 2015 and WannaCry ransomware attack

AC1.1-Individual Crimes—Hate crime

Any crime perceived as being motivated by prejudice or hate based on race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity.
VICTIM: Anyone who falls into the categories above.
OFFENDER: People who hold prejudicial views against someone belonging to the categories above.
LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS: Increasing recently due to media focus especially with hate crime related to race, religion and sexual orientation. **CRIMINAL/DEVIANT:** Both
CASE STUDY: Adam Pearson, homophobic bus attack

AC1.1-Individual crime—domestic abuse

Any abuse targeted against a partner/family member.
EXAMPLES: assault, torture, verbal abuse, murder **VICTIM:** Typically women however men are victims too.
OFFENDER: Typically, but not always, men such as boyfriends, or husbands.
LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS: Low – the crimes are concealed and difficult to detect because they occur in the home.
CRIMINAL/DEVIANT: Both
CASE STUDY: Casey Brittle, Alex Skeel

AC1.1-Individual Crime—Honour crime

Punishments on people deemed to have brought shame on their family or community. **EXAMPLES**: Acid attacks, abductions, beatings, mutilations, murder.
VICTIM: Typically a young girl within the family, commonly from an Asian community. **OFFENDER:** Usually a male member of the family eg: father, brother.
LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS: Low due to the differences in culture.
Criminal/deviant: Both

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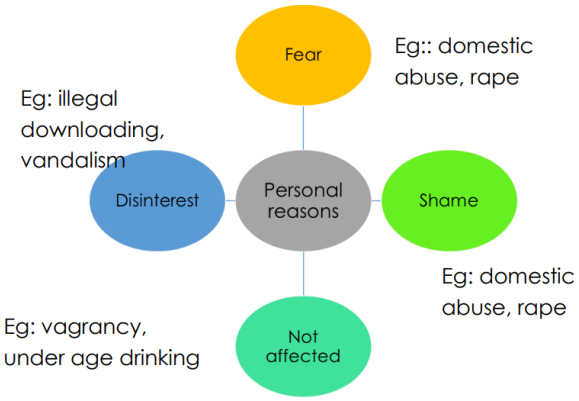
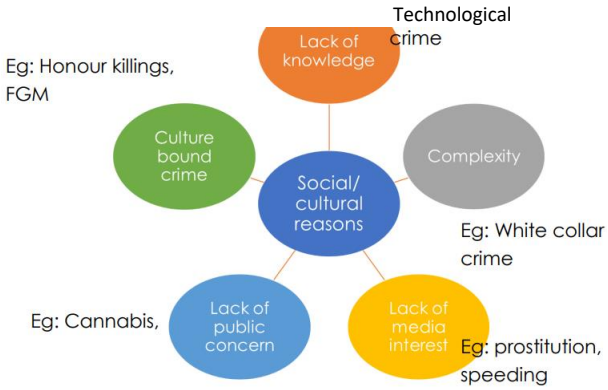
AC1.2- Reasons why crime goes unreported





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** Often people turn a blind eye to practices carried out in some cultures despite them being illegal, resulting in criminals continuing unpunished. (Eg: FGM)
- **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.
- **UNRECORDED CRIME** Some crimes are reported to the police but they are not recorded.
- **CULTURAL CHANGE** In some areas crime becomes the norm, there is a cultural shift to tolerate crime, meaning it continues and increases. Eg: 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 eg: homosexuality.
- **PROCEDURAL CHANGE** Different procedures to report crime are introduced to encourage people to report incidents. Eg: crime stoppers, reporting cyber crime online, announcements at train stations.

AC1.3- Consequences of unreported crime

- **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

AC1.4- Media representation 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
- **ELECTRONIC GAMING**—trivialise crime eg: Grand Theft Auto
- **FILMS** glamourise crime eg: 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.

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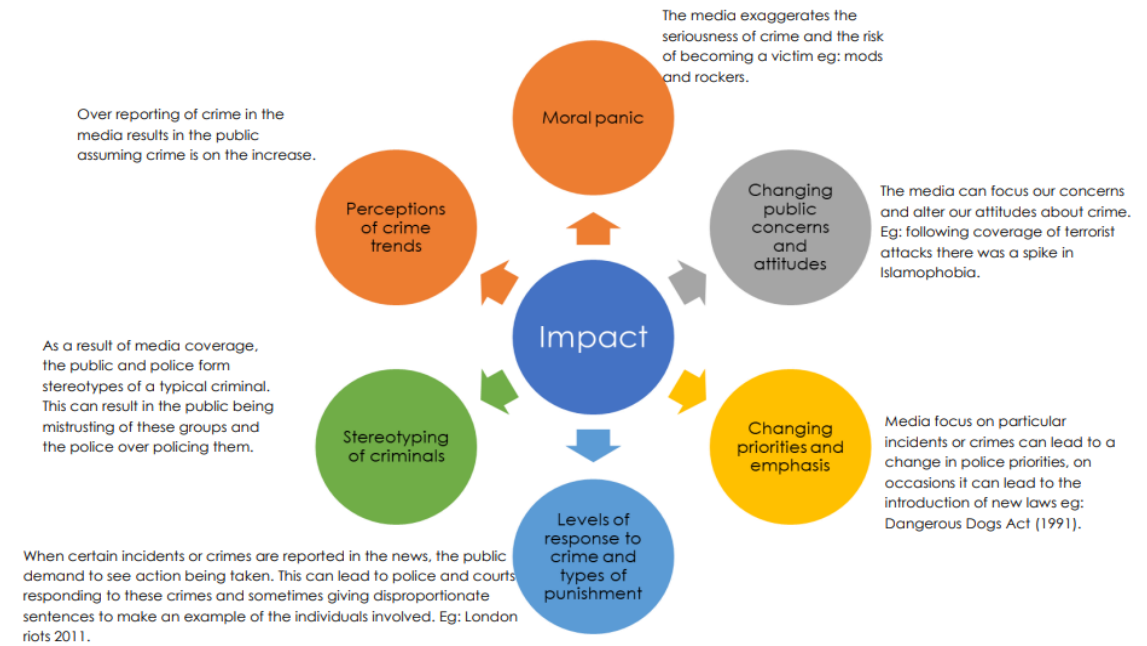
AC1.5- Impact of media representations of crime



AC1.6—Evaluate methods of collecting statistics about crime

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.

AC1.6—Evaluate methods of collecting statistics about crime

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.

Key terms: validity, reliability, ethics

Criminology
Unit 1: Changing Awareness of Crime
Student Check List

This checklist aims to allow you to be organised and take control of your own learning.

As we work through Unit 1 you must begin to check off what content you have done in lessons this way if you are missing some of the content for whatever reason it is your responsibility to catch up.

By the end of this unit all content must be in your folders.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	✓
AC1.1-Analyse different types of crime	
AC1.2- Reasons crimes are unreported	
AC1.3-Consequences of unreported crime	
AC1.4-Media representation of crime	
AC1.5-Impact of media representations on public perception of crime	
AC1.6-Methods of collecting crime statistics	
AC2.1- Compare campaigns for change	
AC2.2-Effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change	
AC3.1-Plan a campaign for change	
AC3.2- Design materials for campaigning for change	
AC3.3- Justify a campaign for change	