AC1.1-White collar crime

1

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

2

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

3

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.

4

CRIMINAL/DEVIANT: Both
CASE STUDY: Adam Pearson, homophobic bus attack

AC1.1-Individual crime—domestic abuse

5

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.
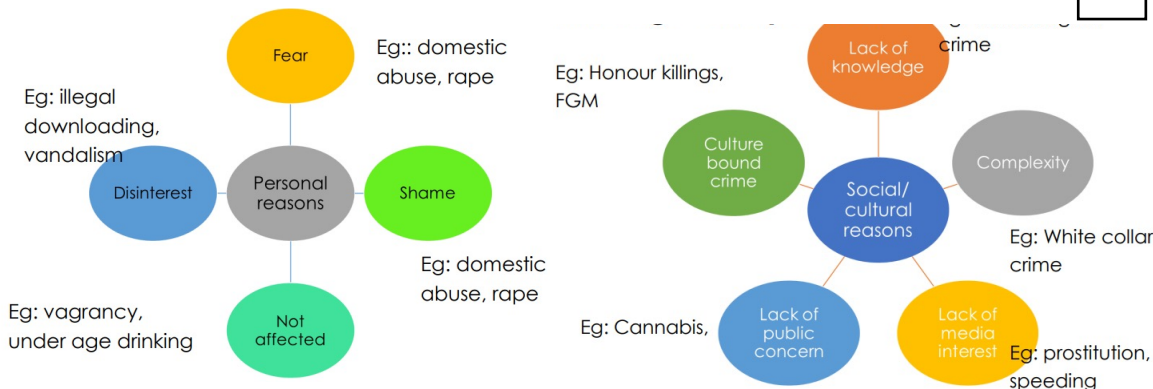**LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS:** Low due to the differences in culture.
Criminal/deviant: Both

6

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AC1.2- Reasons why crime goes unreported | 7

Fear — Eg:: domestic abuse, rape

Eg: illegal downloading, vandalism

Disinterest

Personal reasons

Shame

Eg: domestic abuse, rape

Eg: vagrancy, under age drinking

Not affected

Eg: Honour killings, FGM

Lack of knowledge

Culture bound crime

Social/ cultural reasons

Complexity

Eg: White collar crime

Eg: Cannabis,

Lack of public concern

Lack of media interest

Eg: prostitution, speeding

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. | 8a

- **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 | 8b

- **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. | 9
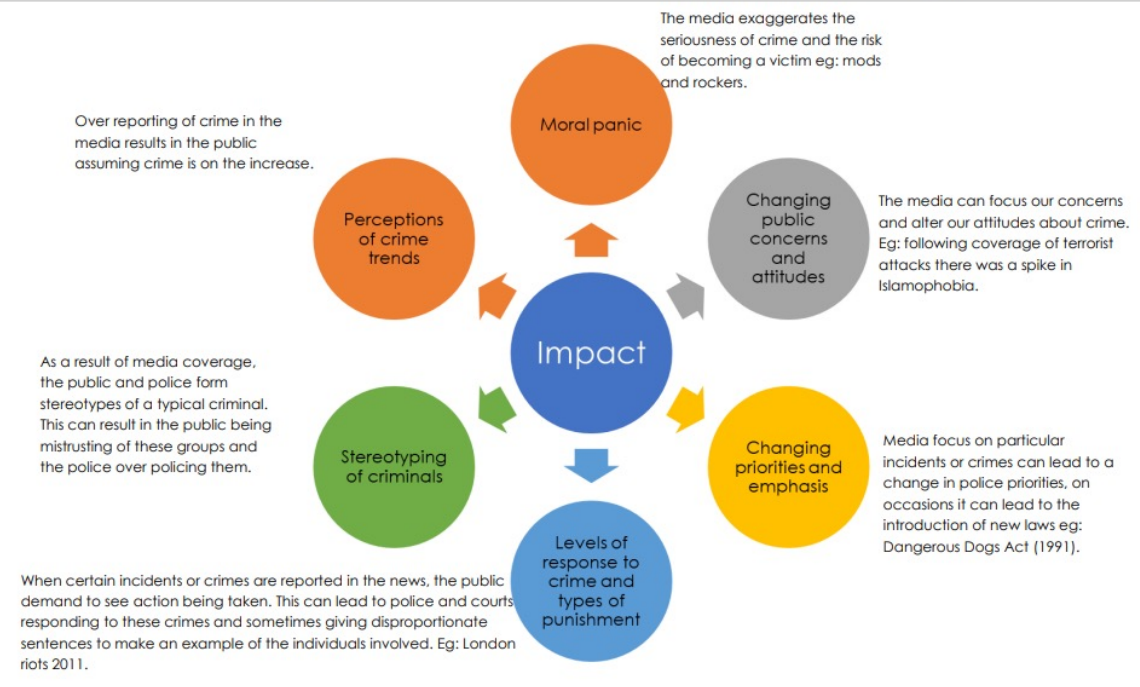
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AC1.4- Impact of media representations of crime

10

Over reporting of crime in the media results in the public assuming crime is on the increase.

Perceptions of crime trends

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.

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.

Stereotyping of criminals

Impact

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).

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.

Levels of response to crime and types of punishment

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.

11a

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:

11b

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.

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How do we use Knowledge Organisers in CRIMINOLOGY

How will we use knowledge organisers in Criminology?
- **Test:** We will do regular low stakes tests to check your ability to retrieve information from memory.
- **Mark our answers**: Once you have done a low stake test you can mark your work using the knowledge organiser.
- **Improve our work:** Once you have finished a piece of work you may be asked to check your knowledge organiser to see if there is any information on it that you could add into an answer.

ASSESSMENT	SECTION ON KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER	DATE	SUBMITTED?
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			