

Summer preparation for Year 12 Criminology

On the following pages, you will find a selection of articles and suggested activities to prepare you for Year 12 Criminology.

WJEC Criminology

Specification: www.tinyurl.com/WJEC_Crim

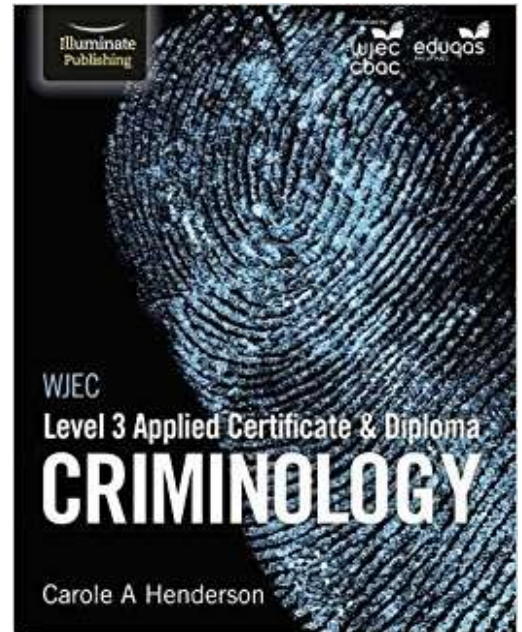
The topics that you will learn are:

- Changing Awareness of Crime
- Criminological Theories
- Crime Scene to Courtroom
- Crime and Punishment

The textbook that we use in school are:

- WJEC Level 3 Criminology (ISBN: 978-1911208433)

Textbooks are **not** mandatory but may support you in your private study periods and at home. The department has several textbooks available for you to use at school.



If you choose to buy your own, please look around on several websites to save you money!

Course Structure

Unit 1: Changing Awareness of Crime (Controlled Assessment)

Unit 2: Criminological Theories (Exam)

Unit 3: Crime Scene to Courtroom (Controlled Assessment)

Unit 4: Crime and Punishment (Exam)

Look at the specification for more detail about these topics. You can find this at: <https://www.wjec.co.uk/media/21xjkr24/applied-diploma-in-criminology-specification-from-2015.pdf>

You will be expected to **know and understand** the information covered, to be able to **apply** that knowledge and understanding and to be able to **analyse and evaluate** that knowledge and understanding.

Task 1

Read the specification carefully and make a note below of the sections there are to each Unit:

Changing Awareness of Crime.....

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Criminological Theories.....

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Crime Scene to Courtroom.....

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Crime and Punishment in Society.....

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Reading List - Criminology

- 1984 – George Orwell
- Folk Devils and Moral Panics – Stanley Cohen
- A Glasgow Gang Observed – Patrick James
- Gang Leader For A Day – Sudhir Venkatesh
- Fake Law – The Secret Barrister
- Traces: Memoir of a Forensic Scientist and Criminal Investigator – Patricia Wiltshire
- My Life With Murderers – David Wilson
- A wide range of newspapers including The Guardian and Independent

Watching List - Criminology

- Any documentaries, including Panorama, Louis Theroux, Stacey Dooley, Mind of a Murderer etc
- Black Mirror series (Netflix)
- Goodfellas
- The Godfather (part 2 is the best)
- Legend
- McMafia (previously BBC i-player)
- Freedom Writer's Diary
- Dangerous Minds
- Chernobyl (drama)
- When They See Us (Netflix)
- The Society (Netflix)
- Blood Diamond
- Ted Talks/Crime/Criminal Justice
- Orange is the New Black (Netflix)
- The Innocence Files (Netflix)
- Cold Case Files (Netflix)
- I Am A Killer (Netflix)
- When They See Us Now – Oprah Winfrey (Netflix)
- The Stanford Prison Experiment (Youtube)
- The Push – Derren Brown (Netflix)
- MacIntyre Undercover: The Chelsea Headhunters (Youtube)
- The Shawshank Redemption
- The Green Mile

Task 2

Choose something from the Reading and Watching List that you are going to report on in your first Criminology lesson.

Task 3

Watch the following clip and jot down 5 things that tell you what Criminology is.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tdaqqIFQdTE>

Task 4

What's the difference between a crime and deviance?

A crime can be defined as

.....

Deviance is

.....

Examples of crimes are:

.....

Examples of deviance are:

.....

Task 5

Think of 3 different ways society has changed over the last 100 years. Try to be specific about the change eg. homosexuality is no longer illegal.

1.
 2.
 3.
-

Now, name 3 ways in which British society is different to another (America, Italy etc.)

1.
.....
2.
.....
3.
.....

Task 6

Famous Faces and their crimes? Or deviance? Match the famous face to the act of crime or deviance.



- A. Trespassing and damage of property leading to loss of owner's income
- B. Arrested for possession and being under the influence of drugs, possession of an unloaded gun and trespassing
- C. Arrested for protesting outside the South African embassy against unfair treatment of Black people in South Africa
- D. Arrested for assault, driving under the influence of drugs, driving whilst license was suspended
- E. Avoiding paying £20 million in tax that would help to pay for the NHS, Welfare and Schools in this country
- F. Driving under the influence of alcohol and causing a collision injuring two other people

Task 7

Research the following types of crime. You need to understand the definition of the type of crime, the typical offender and the typical victim.

1. State Crime

Definition.....

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Typical Offender

Typical Victim

Example:

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2. White Collar Crime

Definition.....

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Typical Offender

Typical Victim

Example:

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3. Moral Crimes

Definition.....

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Typical Offender

Typical Victim

Example:

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4. Technological Crimes

Definition.....

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Typical Offender

Typical Victim

Example:

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5. Hate Crime

Definition.....

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Typical Offender

Typical Victim

Example:

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Task 8

As part of your course you will have to look at campaigns that have caused a change in the law. You will also have to plan your own campaign.

Conduct research on the following campaigns. Find out what the **original crime** was that sparked the campaign; what the **aim** of the campaign was; what **methods** were used (eg. TV interviews, advertising, wristbands, petitions, T-shirts etc) and whether the campaign was **successful**.

Sarah's Law

The Double Jeopardy Law

Dignity in Dying

Snowdrop Campaign

Slow Down for Bobby

Anti-Foxhunting Campaign

<u>Key Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Criminology	
Crime Social Definition Legal Definition	
Deviance	
Genocide	
Nature/Nurture	
Decriminalisation	
Moral Panic	
Norms	
Civil Liberties	
Statute	
Miscarriage of justice	



You can find criminology in most places from the news to documentaries, but also as society advances you'll start to see new crimes emerge.

- 24 Hours in Police Custody (4OD)
- The Murder Detectives (4OD)
- Inside Britain's Moped Crime Gangs / Life in Death Row (iPlayer)
- Dispatches documentaries (4OD)
- Reggie Yates / Professor Green and Stacey Dooley documentaries (iPlayer)
- Panorama documentaries (BBC iPlayer)

Make any notes from your video observations here:

Prisoners could help fill post-Brexit workforce gap, says minister

Thu 24 May 2018

Offenders could fill the workforce gap left behind by Brexit, the justice secretary has said, as he launched a strategy to boost prisoners' employment prospects. Prisoners could work in sectors likely to be hit by the UK leaving the European Union such as catering, construction and agriculture, David Gauke said.

Speaking at HMP Isis, in south-east London, Gauke – who backed the remain campaign in the EU referendum – said migrant workers had been relied on to fill roles but the British public wanted to see that “as many UK citizens are employed as possible”.

A wide range of industries have previously voiced fears of a workforce crisis after Brexit. Gauke said: “Leaving the European Union is likely to have an impact on the workforce in sectors such as catering, construction and agriculture. I see an opportunity here for both prisoners and employers, particularly those operating in these sectors.”

Gauke was launching an education and employment strategy aimed at improving prisoners' skills while in custody and increasing job opportunities when they leave. “We've got employers struggling to find people. Now is an opportunity to do that,” he said. “Perhaps in the past the answer has always been about migrant workers that have made a big contribution to the economy. But I think the British public expect us to make sure as many UK citizens are employed as possible.”

The strategy includes proposals to increase the use of release on temporary licence (ROTL) for work placements, which has fallen in recent years in the wake of a number of high-profile incidents involving criminals offending while on day release. In 2014 an armed robber nicknamed the “Skull Cracker” was jailed for life for raiding a building society branch in Surrey while on the run from an open prison. Michael Wheatley, 55, had absconded while on temporary release.

Responding to questions at the launch on Thursday, Gauke said he was open to extending the use of ROTL placements beyond category-D prisoners to higher-risk inmates in category-C prisons or higher. “For prisoners who have earned it and who have been properly risk-assessed, we will get more prisoners out of their cells and into real workplaces,” he said. “We intend to do this by expanding and increasing the use of release of prisoners on temporary licence for work.”

The strategy documents state that the number of ROTL placements fell by more than a third between 2013 and 2017, producing nearly 200,000 fewer releases involving 4,000 fewer prisoners. Ministers hope the strategy will help to cut the £15bn annual cost of reoffending, as ex-offenders in employment are up to nine percentage points less likely to commit further crime. At present, just 17% of offenders are in taxpaying employment a year after release.

Education and training, work in custody and the availability of employment opportunities in the community also feature in the strategy. Prison governors are to be given the power to commission education and training programmes and tailor them to meet specific labour market requirements within the prison.

Peter Dawson, the director of the Prison Reform Trust, said: "This is a welcome strategy full to the brim with good intentions. It could make a big difference to the families and communities to which prisoners return on release. But almost none of those good intentions set a date for when they will be delivered, or how many people will benefit. We have heard many of these promises before."

Richard Burdon, the shadow justice secretary, said: "While prisoners are stuck in their cells for 23 hours a day due to severe understaffing, soaring violence and a prisons crisis driven by Tory cuts, this is yet another prison policy that, sadly, looks set to fail."

Short prison sentences of less than 12 months do not rehabilitate prisoners and should be a last resort, the justice secretary has said, adding that the UK is now holding too many people in jail.

Gauke told the Times he wanted to start a wider debate about "what punishment means", noting that prisoners held for less than a year have a recidivism rate of about 66%, higher than the reoffending rate of those handed non-custodial sentences.

"Twenty-five years ago the [prison] population was 44,000. Today it's 84,000," he said. "I would like it to fall." He said efforts to cut the number of people incarcerated would depend on "how successfully we can build confidence in non-custodial sentences and how effective we can be in reducing reoffending".

What does recidivism mean? Do you think this is an effective rehabilitation method, explain your opinion?

Police forces failing to record thousands of crimes

15 February 2018



Three English police forces are failing to record thousands of reported crimes each year, new reports have found.

Thames Valley Police and North Yorkshire Police failed to record one in five crimes, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) found.

They are rated "inadequate" for recording crime. Durham Constabulary was rated "good", but failed to record 8.5% of crimes. HMICFRS has so far found 10 out of 20 forces

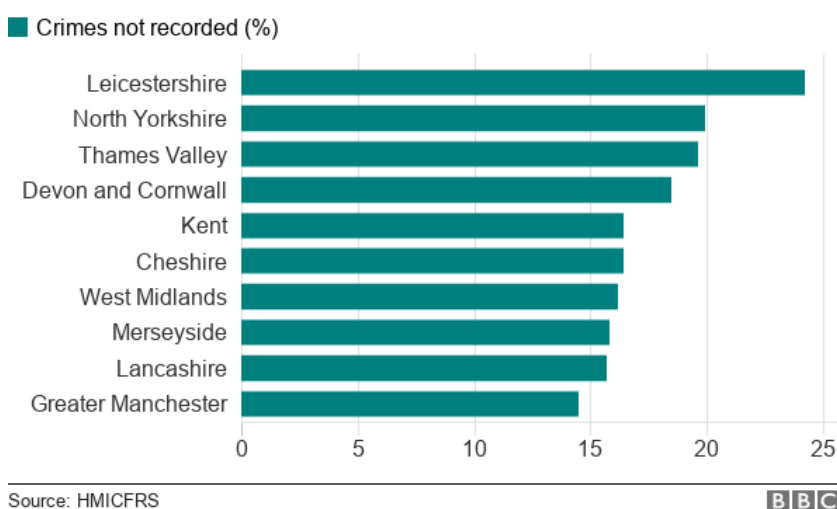
in England and Wales "inadequate" in a series of audits of "data integrity".

A further five were told they require improvement. Thames Valley was shown to have not recorded 35,000 crimes a year - about one in every five reported to it - including rape, violent assaults and domestic abuse. North Yorkshire also failed to record 9,200 crimes, again about one in every five. Durham did not record 4,700 crimes a year, HMICFRS said, including domestic abuse, public order and "young people sharing indecent images of themselves". All three forces have said they will work to improve crime recording, although Thames Valley stressed there was no suggestion it had failed to respond properly to calls.

Rachel Almeida, from the charity Victim Support said not recording crimes could lead to victims being denied justice and could deter people from reporting crime. She said: "It is extremely concerning that almost half of the police forces investigated have been found to be inadequate in recording crimes reported to them."

Proportions of crimes not recorded each year

Figures for forces rated "inadequate" for crime data integrity



If someone calls police about an incident, an officer may investigate and the victim may be given support. However, the police still have to decide whether or not to "record" that incident as a crime under categories such as "theft" or sub-categories such as "assault without injury". This data helps inform both the force itself in preventing, detecting and prosecuting crimes and it builds the national picture of whether certain types of crime are rising or falling. Inspectors have

looked at the data for 20 out of the 43 police forces covering England and Wales and found 15 of them need to be doing better to take those incidents they are told about and make sure they are properly recorded.

So far, [Leicestershire has the biggest gap between crimes reported to it](#) and those officially recorded, almost one in every four crimes.

Thames Valley deputy chief constable John Campbell said the report made for "unwelcome reading". He added: "The matters subject to review were recorded as 'incidents' rather than crimes, but there is no suggestion that we failed to respond appropriately to the calls or to deal with the matters in hand. "I can assure the communities of Thames Valley that every day, every officer is working hard to keep you safe from harm and to protect victims of crime."

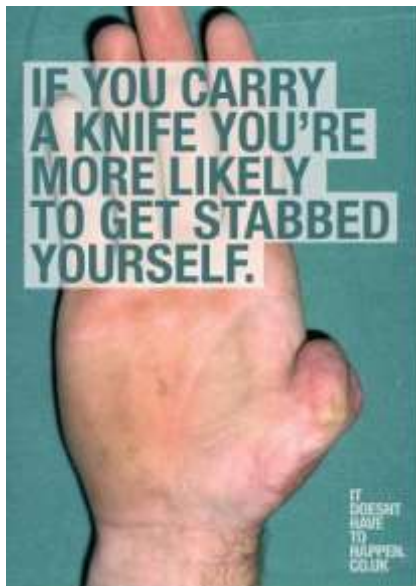
HMICFRS estimates almost one in five crimes in North Yorkshire are "not properly being recorded" - something it described as "inexcusable". Flaws in the way the force recorded its crimes were identified by inspectors, with findings of a report saying there was "some confusion" as to who was taking responsibility for recording crimes.

North Yorkshire's Deputy Chief Constable Lisa Winward said the force "needs to do much better" when recording crimes and added they are working on the recommendations for improvement. Durham's Police and Crime Commissioner Ron Hogg said: "Integrity around crime data recording is essential to maintaining public confidence and there is still some progress to be made."

What are some of the problems with crime statistics? Are they accurate?

Are we able to record every crime? Which crimes might be underreported?

One way of raising **awareness** of crime and **reducing** crime is to produce media campaigns. For example, there is a large focus around knife, gun and gang crime and cybercrime by the government, but crimestoppers, StopHateUK, Neighbourhood Watch, all produce their own campaigns for crimes such as child exploitation, trafficking and modern slavery to name a few.



Research into a crime campaign of your choice. Explain **what** it is and **why** it wants to raise awareness. Explain **how** the campaign targets the public **perception** of crime and **target** audiences.

Using the links below and your own research, answer the below questions.

- www.parliament.uk/education/about-your-parliament/how-laws-are-made/
- www.clinks.org/criminal-justice/guide-criminal-justice-system#Key%20roles%20in%20the%20CJS
- www.police.uk/information-and-advice/court-service/the-process/
- www.victimsupport.org.uk/going-court/who%E2%80%99s-who-criminal-justice-system

Explain briefly how laws are made:

Describe the process of a trial:

What are juries and magistrates?

Answers to the famous people and crimes task

1. Ant McPartlin – F
2. Lindsay Lohan – D
3. Robert Downey Jr – B
4. Gary Barlow – E
5. Jeremy Corbyn – C
6. Theresa May - A