



Introduction to Criminology

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Hello. Welcome to Criminology. You've chosen an exciting subject that combines elements of psychology, sociology and law. This workbook will help you to prepare for the start of college in September and will also give you a taste of some of what we are going to cover in the course.

What is criminology?

- Criminology is the scientific study of crime, criminals, and the criminal justice system.
- Criminologists investigate different types of crime and suggest ways in which crime can be prevented.
- They try to provide explanations for criminal behaviour, whilst also identifying and supporting the victims.
- Finally, criminologists study the criminal justice system, looking at the role of the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, and prisons.

How will you be assessed?

You will be assessed four times over the course of two years. Unit 1 and Unit 3 are controlled assessments and will take place in January 2022 and January 2023. Units 2 and 4 are examined externally in May 2022 and May 2023 respectively. You need to pass all four units to get the Diploma. Like an A Level, this course is graded **A* - E**.

Unit	Title	To understand...	Examination	%
Unit 1	Changing awareness of crime	Different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime, and why some crimes are unreported	Controlled assessment	25%
Unit 2	Criminological theories	Why people commit crime	External exam (Yr 12)	25%
Unit 3	Crime scene to courtroom	The criminal justice system from the moment the crime has been identified to the verdict. The skills need to examine information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases.	Controlled assessment	25%
Unit 4	Crime and Punishment	Application of understanding of the awareness of criminality, criminological theories and the process of bringing an accused to court in order to evaluate the effectiveness of social control to deliver criminal justice policy.	External exam (Yr 13)	25%

Unit 1

- **In this unit you will learn about....**
 - Different types of crime
 - Reasons and implications of crimes going unreported
 - The media's role in the portrayal of crime
 - How crime is recorded
 - Different campaigns that have changed the law
 - You will also plan and design materials **for your own campaign.**
- **Assessment:** 8-hour controlled assessment.

There are lots of **different types of crime**. Research the following – white collar crime, technological crime & state crime. For each one, provide a definition, an outline of the typical offender and typical victim; & give an example.

White collar crime

Technological crime

State crime

Match the famous face and their crime

A



B



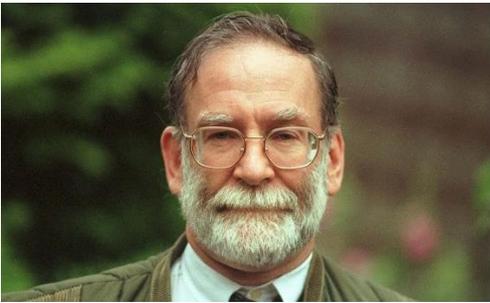
C



D



E



F



G



H



CRIME	A - H	Name of offender
1. Executed for the murder of at least 30 women (USA)		
2. Involved in a tax avoidance scheme in the UK		
3. Convicted of assault (ABH)		
4. Jailed for drug-related crimes, gun possession and trespassing		
5. Britain's most prolific serial killer of over 250 people		
6. Arrested for protesting outside the South African Embassy		
7. Spent three months in prison for credit card fraud		
8. Executed for killing seven men (USA)		

Reporting crimes to the police

Not all crimes are reported to the police. Using the link and other resources, answer the questions that follow:

<https://www.rainn.org/statistics/criminal-justice-system>

What types of crimes are MOST likely to be reported and why?

What types of crimes are LEAST likely to be reported and why?

Complete the following: According to American statistics -

Out of every 1000 sexual assaults...

_____ are reported to the police

_____ reports resulted in arrest.

_____ result in a prison term

What is the difference between reported crime and recorded crime?

Media representation of crime

Research how newspapers report crime and the types of crime they report on. Pick one of each type of newspaper - local newspaper, tabloid and broadsheet – and consider the differences between them in the way they report crime.

	Name	Types of crimes reported	Examples of headlines / language used
Local Newspaper			
Tabloid Newspaper			
Broadsheet Newspaper			

Crime statistics

Use the following link <https://data.police.uk/data/> to access crime data for the West Midlands. Have a look at the stop-and-search data for January 2021.

Give a brief summary of the type of information recorded for each stop and search:

What can you tell about stop and searches from this data?

Campaigns for change

There are lots of campaigns that are attempting to change a law or policy. Look on change.org and give details of one campaign for change.

Campaign for change in the UK

In your opinion, what makes a campaign more likely to succeed? (Hint – think of the use of social media, merchandise, events, celebrities, newspapers, adverts etc). Can you give an example of a successful campaign?

Unit 2

- **In this unit you will learn about...**
 - Why people commit crime and whether theories are credible.
 - The theories will be applied to real-life situations and this will allow you to answer questions such as, "What makes someone a serial killer?"
- You be able to differentiate between **crime** and **deviance**.
- **Assessment:** 1 hour 30-minute exam (**end of year 12**)

What is the difference between crime and deviance? Provide a definition and example of each.

Crime:

Example –

Deviance:

Example -

What is considered to be a crime changes over time:

In the UK, what used to be a crime and now isn't?

In the UK, what used to be legal, but is now a crime?

What behaviours do you think will be crimes in 50 years' time?

How do the following laws differ between the UK and USA?

Jaywalking:

Recreational use of cannabis:

Gun ownership:

Explanations for crime

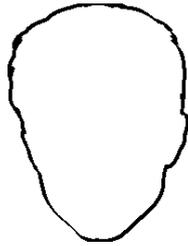
There are many explanations for what makes a person a criminal. The biological explanation believes that nature (biology) is more important than nurture (the environment / society).

What did Charles Whitman do? How does Charles Whitman support the biological explanation?



An alternative explanation is the 'criminal personality'. What personality traits might a criminal have?

Label your criminal.



What explanation did Eysenck provide for why someone might commit crime?

There are also sociological explanations for crime that maintain society is to blame for criminal behaviour. What is Merton's Strain Theory? How does it explain criminal behaviour?

How have campaigns changed policies / laws?

Find out about the following two campaigns:

Campaign background	Successful change in policy / law?
Bobby Turnbull:	
Lillian's Law:	

Unit 3

- **In this unit you will learn about....**
 - Techniques used by the police and other personnel when investigating crime scenes
 - The criminal justice process
 - Rules of evidence, the role of magistrates and juries
 - Rules governing just verdicts and sentencing
 - Real life miscarriages of justice
- **Assessment: 8-hour controlled assessment.**

There are different types of **profiling** used to narrow down the list of suspects in a crime. Briefly describe each of the following:

Typological profiling

Geographical profiling

Investigative Psychology

In a courtroom, what factors may affect a jury's decision that aren't related to the case itself?

Unit 4

- **In this unit you will learn about...**
 - Agencies within the criminal justice system such as the police, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), probation and prisons – their role, limitations and effectiveness.
 - The role played by pressure groups and charities achieving social control
 - The way our laws are made as well as studying the methods used by society to bring about social control.
- **Assessment:** 1 hour 30 minute exam (end of year 13)

When considering the effectiveness of prisons, what is meant by the following?

1. Incapacitation –

2. Rehabilitation –

3. Recidivism –

4. Deterrence -

Watch the following series on BBC iPlayer – Boys Banged Up - 'an unflinching insight into life inside a prison for young offenders' <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p08b35pv>

Compare the Norwegian prison Bastoy with HMP Birmingham.

Bastoy	HMP Birmingham
Description:	Description:
Rate of reoffending:	Rate of reoffending:

Changing the law

Briefly outline the case of Julie Hogg and Billy Dunlop. How did the Double Jeopardy Law change as a result of Ann Ming's campaign?

What's next?



Some suggested viewing

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• The Trial (ITV)• 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• Unbelievable (Netflix)• Mindhunter (Netflix)• Damilola: Our Loved Boy
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Please bring your work with you to your first lesson. See you in September!