



# Virtual Taster Day

*WELCOME TO THE CRIMINOLOGY  
SESSION*



# What is Criminology?



- ▶ Criminology is the study of criminal and deviant behaviour
- ▶ Criminology is an interdisciplinary field – it links to Sociology, Law, Psychology and Biology
- ▶ Covers the Criminal Justice System



# Structure of course

## Certificate – Year 1

### ▶ Unit 1

Changing Awareness of Crime  
(Controlled Assessment)

### ▶ Unit 2

Criminological Theories (Exam)

## Diploma - Year 2

### ▶ Unit 3

Crime Scene to Courtroom  
(Controlled Assessment)

### ▶ Unit 4

Crime and punishment  
(Exam)



# Main Content

## – Year 1

### ► Unit 1 Changing Awareness of Crime (8 hour Controlled Assessment)

Types of crime

Reasons crimes go unreported

Consequences of unreported crime

The media's portrayal of crime and the impact it has on people

Crime statistics

Different forms of media

Campaigns for change



# What is a Controlled Assessment?

- ▶ 8 hour assessment – likely to be spread over three days
- ▶ Given a brief and 6 tasks to complete
- ▶ Can take folder into the Controlled Assessment
- ▶ Folder check
- ▶ Organisation is the key – detailed notes on all ACs



# Main Content – Year

## 1

### Unit 2 Criminological Theories (Exam)

The social construction of crime and deviance – how laws differ by time and place. We study topics such as polygamy, polygyny and polyandry – can you define these terms?

Why do individuals commit crime? What do biologists argue? What do psychologists argue? What do sociologists argue?

Crime control policies linked to theories such as CCTV, Zero tolerance policing and tougher sentences





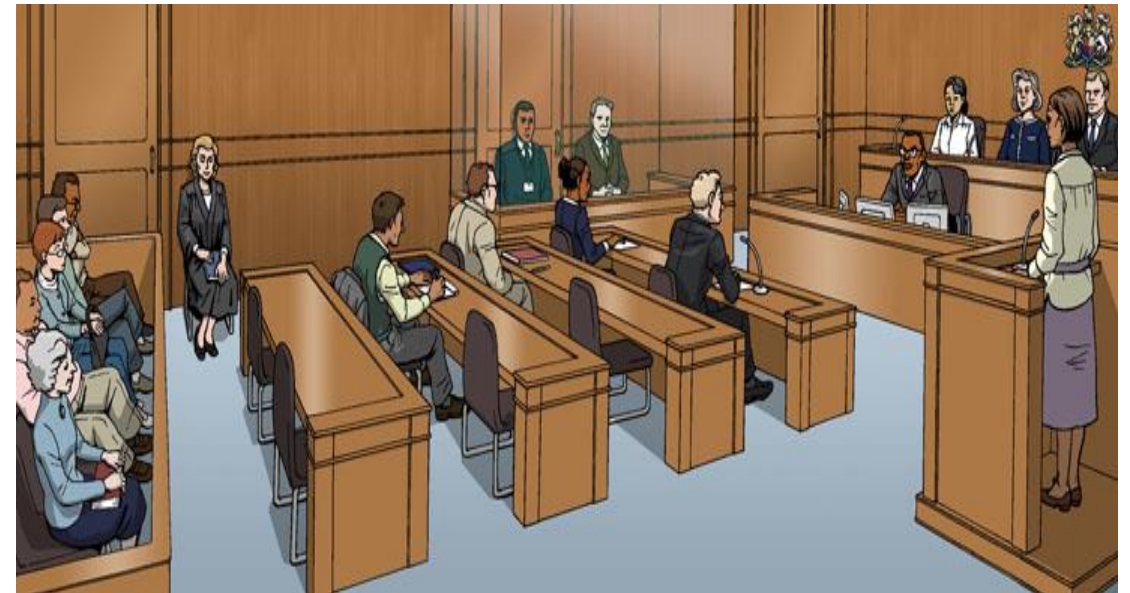
## In the summer term, we start Year 2 – Unit 3 Crime scene to Courtroom

- ▶ Personnel roles involved in criminal investigations such as police officers, pathologists, crime scene investigators, the Crown Prosecution Service and forensic experts
- ▶ Investigative techniques such as forensics, surveillance, eye witness testimonies and profiling



# Year 2 main content – Unit 3 Crime scene to Courtroom (8 hour Controlled Assessment)

- ▶ Personnel roles
- ▶ Investigative techniques
- ▶ Evidence
- ▶ Rights of individuals involved in criminal investigations
- ▶ The CPS and prosecuting suspects
- ▶ The trial process
- ▶ Rules involved in using evidence in criminal cases
- ▶ Laypeople in criminal cases
- ▶ Validity, conclusions and information





# Year 2 – Unit 4 Crime and Punishment (Exam)

Processes used for  
law making

The organisation of  
the Criminal  
Justice System in  
England and Wales

Models of criminal  
justice

Social control

Forms of  
punishment and  
aims of punishment

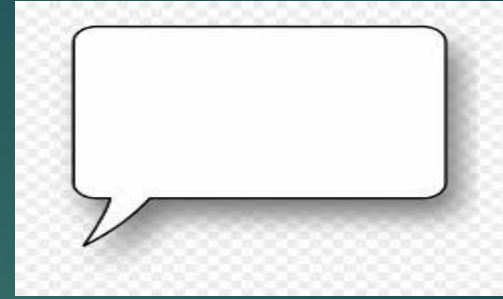
The role of  
agencies in social  
control and their  
effectiveness



# Common misconceptions

- ▶ Not a BTEC course
- ▶ Graded A\*-E and not Pass, Merit and Distinction
- ▶ It is not an easy option, it is theoretical and there is a lot of reading and writing

# Typical Student Profile



- ▶ “As someone who has always been fascinated with crime and how the criminal justice system works, there was no doubt that taking Criminology at sixth form was the right subject for me. Alongside Criminology, I studied A Level English Language and Sociology. Sociology in particular, complements Criminology very well as there is a great deal of shared concepts and ideas. This helped me massively when working towards my criminology qualification. What I enjoyed most about studying Criminology is how broad the subject is. There is so much to learn and apply your knowledge to, I didn’t think I could be any more interested in crime and criminal behaviour until I started studying it at College. I now hope to study Criminology at Manchester University to further my understanding and interest”.




# Summer work / Bridging Tasks

- ▶ Read through the entire document that is referred to as ‘handout’
- ▶ Please be aware of the very sensitive nature of the topics / cases covered during the course

Summary of tasks to complete for your first lesson:

1. Make a list of a) most serious crimes (indicatable) b) least serious (summary) c) those between two extremes (either way)
2. Research – then write / type examples of case of crime shown / discussed in: a) TV b) Internet and social media c) Newspapers and magazines
3. Come up with and write down examples of crimes which are: a) White Collar crimes b) Moral crimes c) State crimes d) Technological crimes e) Individual crimes: hate, honour and domestic abuse

- 
- ▶ 4. Read through where it starts ‘Please read and research and starts with white collar crime’ – choose some links from these pages and make a note of what you find out
  - ▶ 5. For the first controlled assessment you will be asked to produce a campaign for change whereby you would hope to raise awareness or reduce crime in a particular area. For each of the crime categories we examine, we will be looking at: a) White collar crimes b) Moral crimes c) State crimes d) Technological crimes e) Individual crimes looking at hate crimes, honour crimes and domestic violence. Consider a campaign you would like to develop.

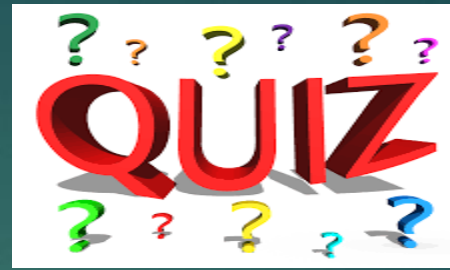
# Quiz



- ▶ 1. Define white collar crime. (1) Mark
- ▶ 2. Define moral crime. (1) Mark
- ▶ 3. Identify / name one example of a moral crime. (1) Mark
- ▶ 4. In which type of court, is there a jury? (1) Mark
- ▶ 5. What do the letters CPS stand for linked to the Criminal Justice System? (1) Mark
- ▶ 6. Name three different personnel roles who are involved in criminal investigations. (3) Marks
- ▶ 7. Name two reasons why crimes are sometimes not reported to the police. (2) Marks



# Answers to Quiz



- ▶ 1. Crimes committed by people who are in a position of power or authority
- ▶ 2. Acts that go against society's norms or moral code – it's accepted values and rules of behaviour
- ▶ 3. Prostitution, selling or possessing illegal drugs, begging and vagrancy
- ▶ 4. Crown
- ▶ 5. Crown Prosecution Service
- ▶ 6. Police officers / detectives, pathologists, CPS, forensic experts and specialists and other agencies such as the national Crime Agency
- ▶ 7. Some reasons include: Fear, shame, embarrassment, don't know they are a victim

# First few lessons in Criminology

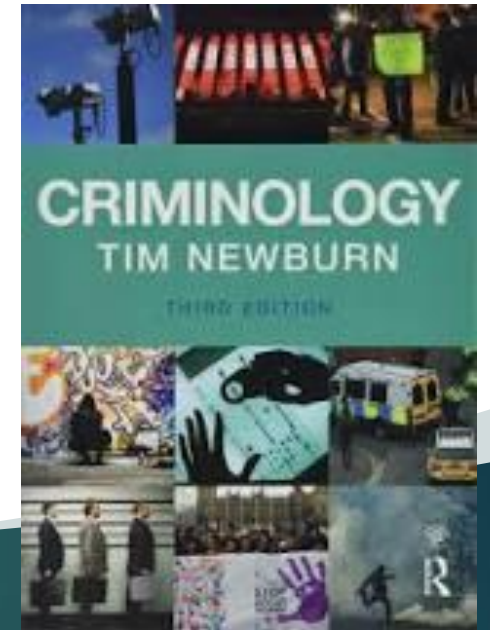
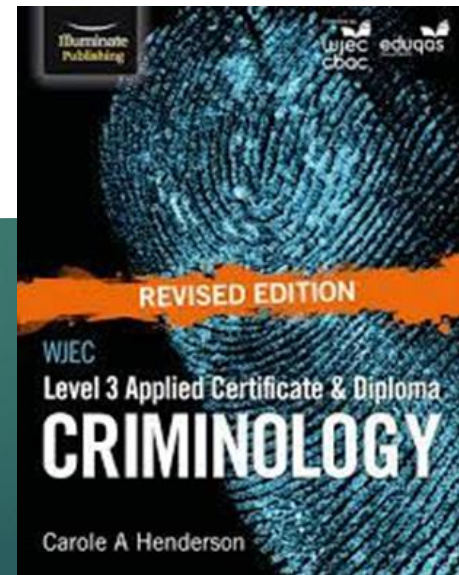
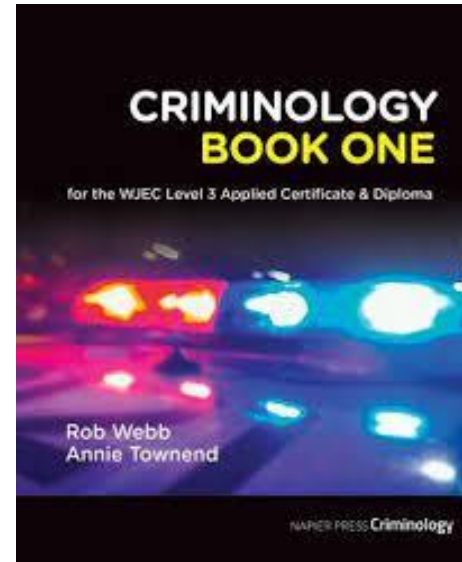
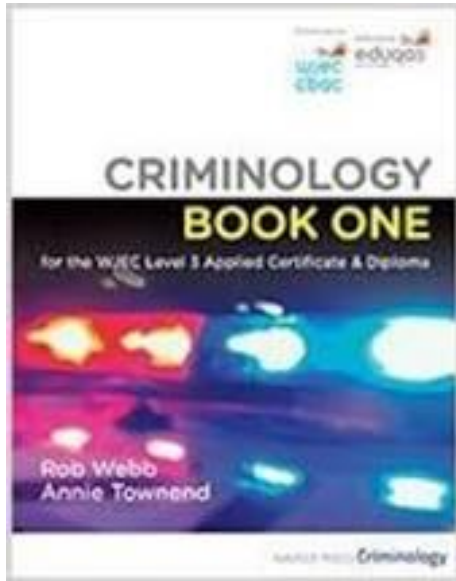


# Cases

- ▶ Eleanor Neale discusses cases on her YouTube channel







# Books



# Enrichment

- ▶ Enrichment sessions in Criminology
- ▶ Forensics scene
- ▶ Court visit
- ▶ Potential trip to London
- ▶ Guest speakers: these might include University lecturers



# Skills

---

Research skills

---

Evaluative and analytical skills

---

Application of theories to cases

---

Developing further knowledge of things such as types of crime



# Progression – careers / employment

University degree in  
Criminology – can be  
studied alongside subjects  
such as Law, Psychology  
and Sociology

Probation officer

Social worker

Youth offending team  
officer

Police officer

Teacher / lecturer

Remember  
to...

- ▶ Click on the link provided to you in an email to attend your next session