

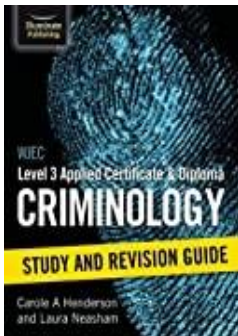


WJEC Level Applied Diploma in Criminology

Name:



6th Form Transition Pack

QUALIFICATION	Applied Certificate/Diploma in Criminology
Teacher Name	Mrs Anderson and Mr Willicombe
Contact email	Sabrina.anderson@victoryacademy.tsat.uk
Exam board	WJEC
Specification details	601/6249/1 Applied Certificate 601/6248/X Applied Diploma
Recommended online learning	https://revisesociology.com/tag/criminology/ https://www.wjec.co.uk/en/qualifications/criminology-level-3/#tab_overview
Revision Guide that you'll need (you won't need any textbooks)	 <p>by Carole Henderson Published by Illuminate</p>

In addition, the transition pack may contain resources like PowerPoints, assessments and activities for you to try at home over the summer.

Please complete the weekly activities in this booklet in readiness to begin your studies when we are told Sixth Form reopens. This will show us your commitment – Sixth Form study is hard work and there are no short cuts. Commitment to your studies is essential.

Good Luck!

Welcome to Applied Criminology!

You have chosen a subject that combines elements of Psychology, Law and Sociology and that complements studies in Humanities. Each unit has an applied purpose which demands that learning is related to authentic case studies – this is the interesting bit! It will certainly ‘keep you on your toes’ and make you think in ways you couldn’t imagine. You will certainly have a very different outlook on society by the end of your course.

Overview of the course:

This is a two-year course. Units 1 and 2 completed in the first year comprise an 8-hour Controlled Assessment plus a formal examination. This is replicated in Year 2 with Units 3 and 4. You must **complete and pass ALL units** to gain the Diploma. The overall grades will be recorded on a scale A*-E.

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.

Expectations of the course:

- Lessons consist of taking notes, group discussions, watching relevant DVDs/documentaries, group work and PowerPoint presentations. Please bring a lever arch file to your first lesson – you’ll eventually need one for each unit.
- Homework consists of activities, note making, wider reading, research, past exam questions, power points and essays. It is expected that about 5 hours a week will be spent on Criminology homework.
- Your progress will be reviewed on a regular basis. The review process will provide feedback at specific times throughout the year.
- You are expected to use the resources available to you in the library and are strongly encouraged to use libraries outside of school, not just the internet.
- Make a Criminology chat/WhatsApp for discussion.
- Your folders of notes will be checked on a regular basis to see if you are organised and up to date with your work. This is especially vital for Units 1 and 3 where you are allowed your folder with you for the controlled assessments.
- USE YOUR STUDY TIME AND BE PRO-ACTIVE.

Task 1

Tell me about yourself!

I may have taught some of you in the past but I'd love to know more about you and why you are taking Criminology. Please also tell me what you are expecting from this course and what other subjects you are taking.

I know it seems a long time away, but if you have any ideas what you'd like to do after sixth form – uni/job/apprenticeship – please tell me about that too. Don't worry if you're still not sure!

Finally this is your chance to tell me anything you want me to know. For example you go sky diving on a Tuesday night so I shouldn't expect any homework done then, you hate reading aloud (there's very little if any of that though) or you struggle with eyesight and need to be closer to the board.

Looking forward to hearing from you!

Task 2

Read the specification carefully https://www.wjec.co.uk/qualifications/criminology-level-3/#tab_keydocuments and make a note below of the sections there are to each unit:

Changing Awareness of Crime

.....

.....

.....

Criminological Theories

.....

.....

.....

Crime Scene to Courtroom

.....

.....

.....

Crime and Punishment in Society

.....

.....

.....

Task 3

Watch something from the list below and complete a report on the next page:

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)

Task 4

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

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



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Task 5

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 6

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 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.....
.....

Typical Offender.....
.....

Typical Victim.....
.....

Example:

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. White Collar Crime

Definition.....
.....

Typical Offender.....
.....

Typical Victim.....
.....

Example:

.....
.....
.....

.....

3. Moral Crimes

Definition.....

.....

Typical Offender.....

.....

Typical Victim.....

.....

Example:

.....

4. Technological Crimes

Definition.....

.....

Typical Offender.....

.....

Typical Victim.....

.....

Example:

5. Hate Crime

Definition.....

.....

Typical Offender.....

.....

Typical Victim.....

.....

Example:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Task 8

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.

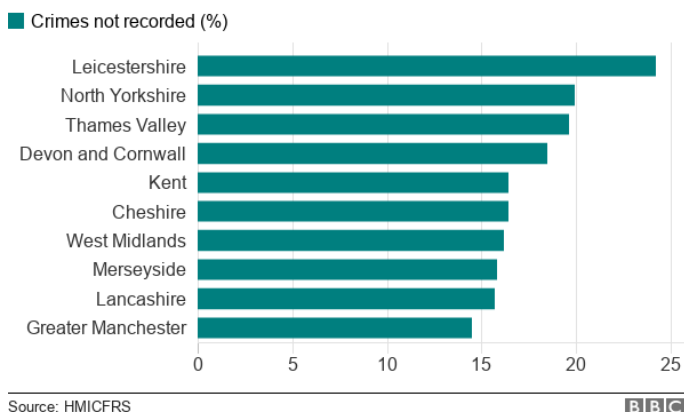
They are rated "inadequate" for recording crime. Durham Constabulary was rated "good", but failed to record 8.5% of crimes. HMICFRS has so far found 10 out of 20 forces in England and Wales "inadequate" in a series of audits of "data integrity".

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?

Task 9

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

Task 9

Nature vs Nurture – The Big Debate

*There are many ways of explaining why certain people do things in certain ways. For example, biologists think that people behave as they do because they are controlled by nature. This is known as **Nature theory**. Humans are compared to animals and seen to act on **instinct**.*

*Sociologists believe that people behave as they do because they are taught how to behave. For example, the sociologist Michael Haralambos states, 'Human beings learn their behavior and use their intelligence whereas animals simply act on instinct.' This is known as **Nurture theory**. Nurture means the way you are brought up. It is also a reference to **socialization**, the lifelong process by which we learn our culture, values, norms and how to behave.*

Research the childhood backgrounds of any notorious serial murderers such as Fred West or Harold Shipman. The focus should be on life history and not subsequent crimes. Thinking about what you have read about 'Nature and Nurture', which explanation could account for their criminal behaviour?