

Unit 1 AC1.1 – Analyse different types of crime

WHITE COLLAR CRIME



'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

Moral crime

Crimes against the normal standard of morality.

Examples: vagrancy, prostitution, illegal drug use, under age 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



Technological crime

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



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.

Criminal/deviant: Both

Case study: Adam Pearson, homophobic bus attack.

HATE CRIME

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Individual crime—domestic abuse

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



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.

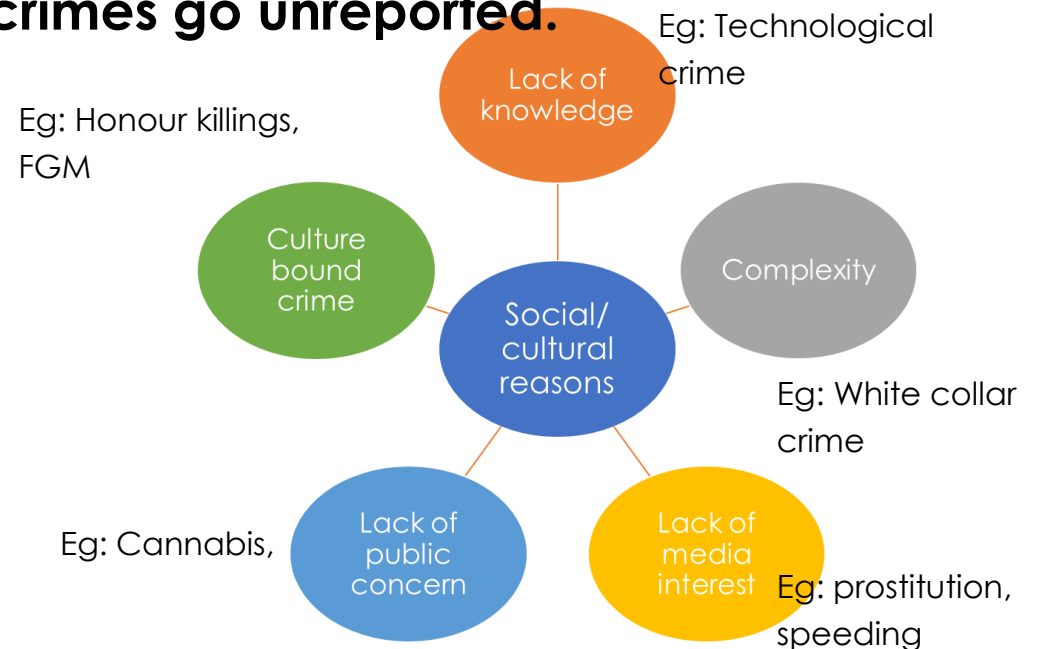
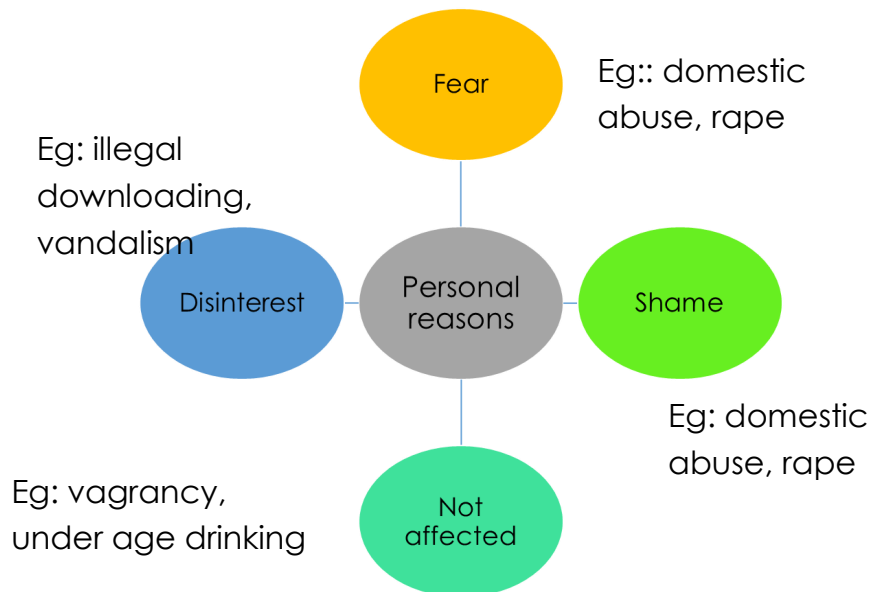
Offender: Usually a male member of the family eg: father, brother.

Level of public awareness: Low due to the differences in culture.

Criminal/deviant: Both



Unit 1 AC1.2 – Explain the reasons certain crimes go unreported.



Unit 1 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)
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.
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.
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.

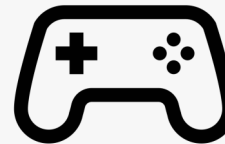
AC1.4—Describe media representation of crime



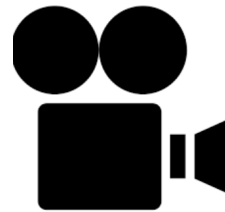
Newspapers devote a lot of coverage to crimes. Use dramatic headlines and images and exaggerate and over represent violent crimes.



TV presents fictional and non fictional crime shows. Police are portrayed as being successful. Criminals are portrayed as evil.



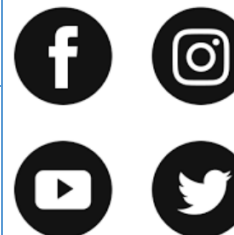
Electronic gaming—trivialise crime eg: Grand Theft Auto



Films glamourise crime eg: The Wolf of Wall Street and The Godfather.

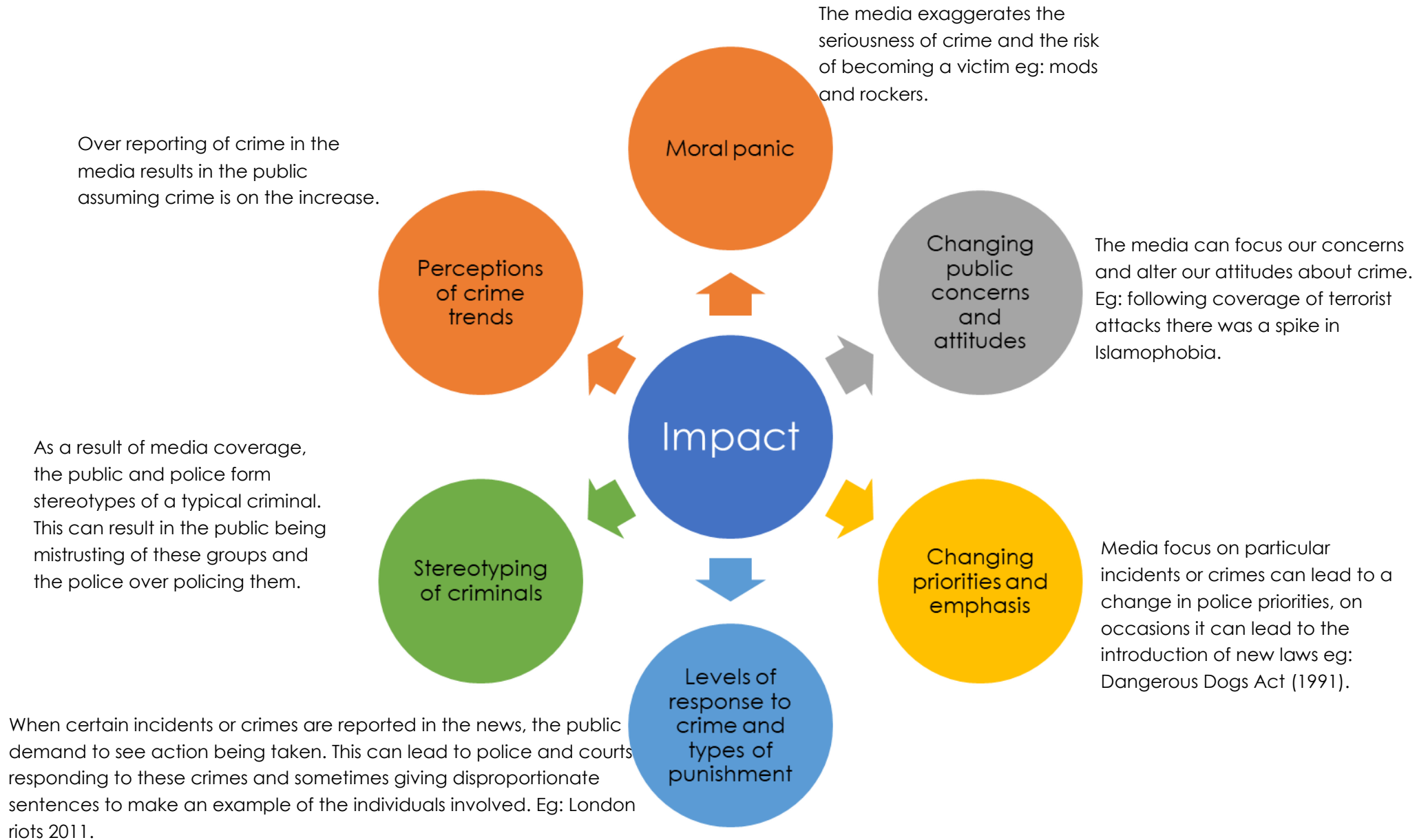


Music features crime, rap music references gangs, crime and drug use.



Social media can be used to report crime but can also be used as a means of committing crime eg: cyberbullying via social media.

AC1.5—Explain the impact of media representations of crime



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.

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.

Home Office Statistics: 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.

Key terms: validity, reliability, ethics