

# WJEC CRIMINOLOGY

## *Level 3 Diploma*

Summer Independent Learning

Year 11 into Year 12

The following work aims to provide you with an introduction to various aspects of the Criminology course. Please read the material provided (you can highlight and/or annotate the document as you go through) and complete the questions and tasks throughout t

**2. The legal definition – *Crime is an act that is against written law***

In the UK the legal system defines a crime as

## Defining Deviance

Deviance is a term that should be used when describing **an act or behaviour that goes against societal norms**. Deviance is any behaviour that would receive a critical reaction or disapproval from a specific group or the society in which it is carried out. There are no written rules (or laws) regarding what is or is not deemed socially acceptable, meaning that like crime, the concept of deviance is complex and will vary depending upon the time, place situation and culture referred to as **situational deviance**.

Norms, moral codes and values are what distinguish deviant behaviour in a society.

- **Norms** are social expectations in a society that guide behaviour and explain why people behave in the way that they do. E.g. In the UK it is the norm to eat with a knife and fork, however in India it is customary to eat using your hands.
- **Moral codes** define what is regarded as good behaviour. Breaking a moral code would be considered as serious in society and could even cross the boundary of committing a crime, such as burglary.
- **Values** are ideas or beliefs about general principles or goals within a society or culture, they are things

## Forms of Deviance

It tends to be assumed that "deviant behaviour" is somehow always behaviour that is generally frowned upon by people in a society or viewed as negatively, that is not necessarily always the case. We can categorise various basic forms of rule-breaking behaviour in terms of three basic ideas:

1. **Admired Behaviour** - An example of deviance that might be considered as "good" or "admirable" behaviour (whilst also breaking social norms) might be something like heroism - the saving of the life of another person whilst putting your own life in great danger.
2. **Odd Behaviour** - This form of deviance ranges from such things as outlandish modes of dress, through mildly eccentric forms of behaviour (the person who shares their house with 50 cats, for
3. **Bad Behaviour** - This category of deviant behaviour tends to be restricted to law-breaking or criminal behaviour that in some way is seen as being something more than odd or out of the ordinary, for example assault.

It is not uncommon for behaviour to overlap in the categories of deviance. Some behaviour may be deemed as both odd and bad for example exposing yourself in public.

It is important to remember that these boundaries are blurred and that some acts may be deviant and not criminal, some acts are criminal but not necessarily deviant and some acts would be classified as both criminal and deviant.



**Different Types of Crime**

**Type  
of  
crime**

**Criminal offences**

**Types of victim**

**Types of offender**

**Level of public awareness**

Technological crimes  
(cyber-crime)

Offences are committed through the use of technology

E.g. internet-enabled fraud, illegal downloads/streaming & inappropriate use of social media to promote hate crimes

Anyone who uses or has access to the internet  
Cyber-crime can affect individuals or large organisations/businesses  
Vulnerable or gullible people often become victim to fishing scams (a scam or an attempt to persuade someone to give out their personal information and details)

The offender must have basic knowledge of and access to the internet to instigate the crimes

Offenders can be based overseas where they have the ability to gain access to bank accounts

Recent investigation shows that the number of young people committing cyber-crime in the UK is increasing

Initially the public perception of cyber-crime was low but over recent years the awareness has increased dramatically in line with the popularity and expansion of technology

Increased publicity and promotion of technological crimes is now more apparent

<p style="text-align: center;">Domestic abuse</p>	<p>Domestic abuse is any act or abusive behaviour that is targeted at a partner or family member</p> <p>This type of crime is usually hidden and not often reported to authorities</p> <p>Domestic abuse can include physical violence to the extent of murder, as well as emotional abuse and coercive and controlling behaviour</p>	<p>Women are usually regarded as the victims of domestic violence, yet it should be noted that men are also victims just to not the same volume</p> <p>Domestic abuse victims cannot be categorised with characteristics, they are not restricted by age or any circumstances</p>	<p>Usually the offender is the dominant male in the relationship, however as mentioned before this is not always the scenario</p> <p>Offenders usually ensure that victims do not report or speak about the crime and this subsequently means that the crimes are kept hidden and are not common knowledge</p>	<p>The public awareness of the type of crime itself is relatively high due to major cases and publication surrounding them</p> <p>However, as mentioned before, this type of crime is kept private and this means that the crimes are not always reported, this could be down to fear of the repercussions from the offender</p>
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## TASK 5 – Design a Campaign

In Unit 1 you will be set the task of planning and designing your own campaign for change which will be based on a particular crime type.

To prepare you for this we would like you to complete the following:

1. Research an existing campaign on either **HATE CRIME**, **HONOUR CRIME** or **DOMESTIC ABUSE**. You will need to find an example of a campaign that relates to one of these crimes and research what the aim of the campaign is, which type of people is the campaign targeted at, why does the campaign exist and what it has achieved. You will also need to look at the different materials they have produced to help get their message across (flyers, merchandise etc.) and think about why they are effective in helping them get support.
2. You will then need to use this research to design your own poster to help raise awareness about your chosen crime. Below is a list of things you might want to think about when designing your poster:
  - Colours
  - Images
  - Language and vocabulary used
  - Text/Font style and size
  - Who do you want to reach (target audience)
  - If you would include statistics or info about the crime
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**Killer: In the Mind of Aaron Hernandez**

Via interviews with friends, players and insiders, this docuseries examines how Aaron Hernandez went from an NFL star to a convicted killer.

**Conversations with a Killer:**