| | Criminology | | |
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| | Year 12 | Year 13 | |
| A u t m n | Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime Analyse different types of crime including white collar, individual, technological and state crime. Reasons why some crimes are unreported including social, personal and cultural. The consequences of unreported crime. Unit 2: Criminological Theories Comparisons of criminal behaviour and deviance. The social construction of criminality, specifically how laws change due to time, place and culture. Biological theories of criminality including genetic and physiological theories. | Unit 3: Crime scene to courtroom The effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations. the usefulness of investigative techniques in criminal investigations Including, DNA, Forensic and surveillance. How evidence is processed including types of evidence and their process. The rights of individuals in investigations- witnesses, victims and suspects. The requirements of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) for prosecuting suspects. The trial process. Rules in relation to the use of evidence in criminal cases | |
| S p i n g | Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime The media representation of crime The impact of media representations on the public perception of crime including research on moral panic. Evaluation of methods of collecting statistics about crime. Unit 2: Criminological Theories Individualistic theories of criminality including learning theories, psychodynamic and psychological theories. Sociological theories of criminality including social structure, interactionism and realism. | Unit 3: Crime scene to courtroom key influences affecting the outcomes of criminal cases and their impact. The use of laypeople in criminal cases, specifically juries and magistrates. Examine information for bias and draw conclusions from information based on reasoned evidence. Unit 4: Crime and Punishment Processes used for law making including government and judicial. The organisation of the criminal justice system in England and Wales. Models of criminal justice, due process and crime control. | |
| S u m e r | Application of theories to different crime situations. Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime Compare campaigns for change, including changes in policy and law. Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change. Plan, design and justify a campaign for change for a range of crimes. Unit 2: Criminological Theories Criminological theories and their use in informing policy development How campaigns affect policy making including, individuals, newspapers and pressure groups. | Unit 4: Crime and Punishment Forms of social control including internal and external forms. The role of agencies in social control and their contribution to achieving social control. The aims of punishment and how effective the forms of punishment are in meeting these aims. The limitations of agencies in achieving social control. | |