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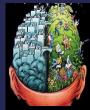


Post 16 Induction Day 2022 Welcome to Criminology <u>01/07/2022</u>



WJEC Applied Diploma in Criminology Ms Nick Bennett Head of Social Science

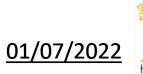


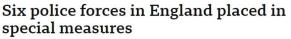


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Crime & Deviance





() 22 hours ago



The Metropolitan Police is one of six forces in the UK in special measures

Six police forces in England are under special measures, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) said.

Plymouth criminals jailed in June include people smuggler and savage attackers

Here is a round-up of those who have been jailed in June



Jason Willis (Image: Devon and Cornwall Police)

It was another busy and brutal month at Plymouth Crown Court with eight people being jailed and put behind bars. The defendants notched up some long prison sentences, although not as long as in May when three murderers were given life sentences.

Those jailed included a people smuggler, men behind a savage attack, and a man who tried to smuggle drugs into prison. All were sent down by judges and are spending time in prison. Teenager moved into Logan Mwangi's home days before murdering him

Craig Mulligan, 14, detained for at least 15 years for murder of fiveyear-old in south Wales



Logan Mwangi's mother, stepfather and a teenager jailed for his murder - video report

The teenager who murdered five-year-old Logan Mwangi moved into the family home five days before the killing, in a decision likened by prosecutors to throwing a lit match into a powder keg, it emerged on Thursday.

Craig Mulligan, 14, was ordered on Thursday to be detained for a minimum of 15 years while his stepfather, John Cole, and stepmother, Angharad Williamson, were jailed for a minimum of 29 and 28 years, all for Logan's murder.

> A38 road rage incident sees driver take keys from victim's car - and throws them into a bush



Theresa May urges Johnson to ban trans conversion therapy

» Former PM says her successor 'must keep' his promise to ban transgender conversion therapy after Government's controversial U-turn: 'The matter must not be allowed to slide' » Just because an issue is controversial, that doesn't mean we can avoid addressing it' » May admits she regrets her own opposition to LGBT equality earlier in her career: 'Looking back now, there are issues I would have voted on differently, were I to vote on them today' » Six prime ministers write for i today on the 50th anniversary of Britain's first Pride

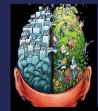


JOHN MAJOR "lan McKellen isone reason Parliament voted to lower the age of consent" thappen" N BROWN DAVIDCAMERON THERESA MAY d that "Initially,I wasn't a "Trans people still pealed true believeron equal face prejudice, whe permicious marriage. My wile tawst" Sam persuded me" they deserve under tanding and record

ISA MAY ecople still "We are a beacon of hope across the glob erve underbox whomever you and respect to low?



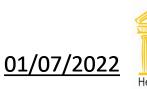
Deputy chief whip resigns post for second time over sexual misconduct allegations



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Crime & Deviance



Six police forces in England placed in special measures

Teenager moved into Logan Mwangi's home days before murdering him

Craig Mulligan, 14, detained for at least 15 years for murder of fiveyear-old in south Wales

Theresa May urges Johnson to ban trans

PAMEDA

Working in pairs discuss the answers to these questions:

The Metropolitan Police is one of six Six police forces in England are u Inspectorate of Constabulary and

Plymouth crimir 2. include people s attackers

ATTACKERS Here is a round-up of those who h What types of crimes/deviance are these? What types of people tend to be the victims and who are the offenders?

3. Why you think people commit these types of crimes/acts of deviance?

JESI

Jason Willis (Image: Devon and Cornwall Police)

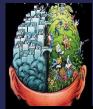
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BORIS JOHNSON ple still "We are a beacon of hope across the globe. re under-Love whomever you drespect" choose to love"



TIMED, PAIR SHARE: How do criminologists explain why people commit crime?



| Social reaction | Genetic e.g. DNA | Physiological e.g brain dysfunction |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Social structure | Theoretical causes of | |
| | crime | Learnt behaviour, |
| | | e.g. |

Psychodynamic

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family/peers

Situational and personal (dispositional) reasons



Activity: Working in pairs: Select any one of the explanations. Write a short paragraph outlining why and how this reason can explain involvement any of the crimes you have discussed with your partner.

 Something exciting to do The opportunity to get free stuff •A chance to get back at police 10 mins •Group processes •A rapid flow of information Jobs, prospects and aspirations Family attitudes and behaviour •A criminal history

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Situational and personal (dispositional) reasons



For example:

Having a criminal history could mean that the individual has a poorly developed set of moral standards. Therefore, being involved in this sort of behaviour (rioting), would not be considered particularly wrong to this person.



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<u>How do you become a good</u> <u>Criminologists?</u>



- How do you enrich your knowledge?
- Read! Newspapers, your textbook, borrow books from the library or my personal library, The Social Science Monthly Newsletter
- Watch TV News , documentaries, YouTube channels recommended to you by your teachers
- Listen Radio programmes and podcasts recommended to you by your teachers



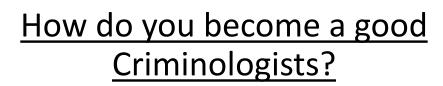




How do you think like a criminologist?

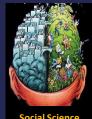
- Never assume anything
- There is more than one correct answer
- Be objective
- Think outside the box, and use your imagination
- Consider individual differences
- Follow the evidence
- Challenge the evidence







- How do you talk like a criminologist?
 - Ask questions
 - Ask even more questions
 - Use specialist vocabulary
 - Be objective
 - Use evidence
 - Don't stereotype
 - Don't use discriminatory language





Course information



- The course is run over two years
- Completion of Units 1 & 2 in Yr 12 will give you an Applied Certificate in Criminology.
- If you decide to continue with the course in year 13, you will complete Units 3&4.
- These will be combined with Units 1&2 to make the Applied Diploma in Criminology.

| YEAR | Unit 1: | Unit 2: |
|------|---|---|
| 12 | Changing Awareness of Crime | Criminological Theories |
| | The first unit will enable the you to | The second unit will allow you to gain an |
| | demonstrate understanding of different | understanding of why people commit crime, |
| | types of crime, influences on perceptions | drawing on what they have learned in Unit 1. |
| | of crime and why some crimes are | |
| | unreported | |
| YEAR | Unit 3: | Unit 4 |
| 13 | Crime Scene to Courtroom | Crime and Punishment |
| | The third unit will provide an | In the final unit, you will apply their |
| | understanding of the criminal justice | understanding of the awareness of criminality, |
| | system from the moment a crime has been | criminological theories and the process of |
| | identified to the verdict. You will develop | bringing an accused to court in order to |
| | the understanding and skills needed to | evaluate the effectiveness of social control to |
| | examine information in order to review the | deliver criminal justice policy. |
| | justice of verdicts in criminal cases. | |



Course information



| YEAR 12 | Unit 1: | Unit 2: |
|---------|--|--|
| | Changing Awareness of Crime | Criminological Theories |
| | Internal Controlled Assessment | 90-minute examination |
| | • 8 Hours | You are allowed resit opportunities; the highest |
| | You can take in notes [these will be | grade will contribute towards the overall grade |
| | checked by your teacher] | for the qualification |
| | • You can use the internet for some of | Graded: on a scale of A to N |
| | the tasks. | 50% of overall Certificate grade |
| | Graded: on a scale of A to E | 25% of overall Diploma grade |
| | Spring term | |
| | • 50% of overall Certificate grade | |
| | 25% of overall Diploma grade | |
| YEAR 13 | Unit 3: | Unit 4 |
| | Crime Scene to Courtroom | Crime and Punishment |
| | Internal Controlled Assessment | 90-minute examination |
| | • 8 Hours | You are allowed a resit opportunities; the highest |
| | • You can take in notes [these will be | grade will contribute towards the overall grade |
| | checked by your teacher] | for the qualification |
| | • You cannot use the internet for some of | Graded: on a scale of A to N |
| | the tasks. | 25% of overall Diploma grade |
| | Graded: on a scale of A to E | |
| | Autumn Term | |
| | 25% of overall Diploma grade | |



Expectations

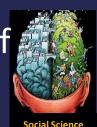


Items to be bought to every lesson:

- Pencil case pen, pencil, calculator etc
- Criminology file with its contents!
- Textbook

Attendance:

- The starting point is that you are expected to attend 100% of your classes.
- Poor attendance will result in a Post 16 referral.
- If your attendance falls below 90% you are in danger of failing the course.

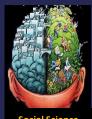


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What you need on your first lesson



- Transition Tasks 1-3 see the school website
- Pencil case pen, pencil, calculator etc
- A4 Folder with dividers
- You will be given the following equipment:
- An exercise book for each teacher this should be kept in your file.
- A course handbook this should be kept in your file.
- Personal Learning Checklist Booklet
- Knowledge organisers



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A vital and integral part of your course is the work you do outside of the classroom. As a rough guide, you should spend for every hour in class, up to an hour outside class on personal study.

This should include: Class work/homework assignments Reviewing notes made in class Researching key case studies Preparing for class tests During CA preparation Revision

It is **your responsibility** to get the details of any homework set and completion dates if you miss a class. This will be displayed on MS Teams **If you fail to hand in work,** you will receive a Post 16 referral. Continued failure to hand in work may result in you being asked to leave the course. Extensions may be granted for **genuine** reasons.



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WHAT NOW?



- Complete the three transition tasks this will give you a better insight into the subject.
- To access your induction tasks go to the school website and click on 'Post 16' you should see 'Induction Task' in the drop down menu.
- New to the school? email me for the tasks <u>bennett@heles.plymouth.sch.uk</u>
- Want the tasks as word documents? email me for the tasks <u>bennett@heles.plymouth.sch.uk</u>



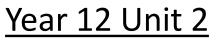




Unit 1: Changing awareness of crime – Controlled assessment Controlled Assessment – High Control 8 hours

- Analyse different types of crime
- Explain the reasons that certain crimes are unreported
- Explain the consequences of unreported crime
- Describe media representation of crime
- Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime
- Evaluate methods of collecting statistics about crime
- Compare campaigns for change
- Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change
- Plan a campaign for change relating to crime
- Design materials for use in campaigning for change
- Justify a campaign for change







Unit 2: Criminological theories - Examination

- Compare criminal behaviour and deviance
- Explain the social construction of criminality
- Describe biological theories of criminality
- Describe individualistic theories of criminality
- Describe sociological theories of criminality
- Analyse situations of criminality
- Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality
- Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development
- Explain how social changes affect policy development
- Discuss how campaigns affect policy making





<u>Year 13 unit 3</u>



Unit 3: Crime Scene to Courtroom– Controlled assessment Controlled **Assessment – High Control 8 hours** Evaluate the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations Assess the usefulness of investigative techniques in criminal investigations **Explain how evidence is processed Examine the rights of individuals in criminal investigations Explain the requirements of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) for** prosecuting suspects **Describe trial processes** Understand rules in relation to the use of evidence in criminal cases Assess key influences affecting the outcomes of criminal cases **Discuss the use of laypeople in criminal cases Examine information for validity**

Draw conclusions from information



<u>Year 13 Unit 4</u>



Unit 4: Crime & Punishment– Examination

- Describe processes used for law making
- Describe the organisation of the criminal justice system in England and Wales
- Describe models of criminal justice
- Explain forms of social control
- Discuss the aims of punishment
- Assess how forms of punishment meet the aims of punishment
- Explain the role of agencies in social control
- Describe the contribution of agencies to achieving social control
- Examine the limitations of agencies in achieving social control
- Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control

