Topic	Key Knowledge *What will all students KNOW by the end of the topic?*	Key Skills *What key skills will be learnt/developed by the end of the topic? What will all students be able to DO by the end of the topic?*	Assessment Opportunities *What are the key pieces of assessment? How will students be assessed?*
Unit 1 Changing awareness of crime LO1 Understand how crime reporting affects the public perception of criminality	**AC1.1 Analyse different types of crime crime** • White collar -organised - corporate - professional • Moral • State - human rights • Technological - e-crime • Individual - hate crime - honour crime -domestic abuse **AC1.2 Explain the reasons that certain crimes are unreported** •Personal, e.g. fear, shame , disinterest, not affected • Social and cultural, e.g. lack of knowledge, complexity, lack of media interest , lack of current public concern, culture bound crime (e.g. honour killing, witchcraft)	The first mandatory unit will enable the learner to demonstrate understanding of different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime and why some crimes are unreported. Each unit within the qualification has an applied purpose which acts as a focus for the learning in the unit. The applied purpose demands learning related to authentic case studies. It also requires learners to consider how the use and application of their learning impacts on themselves, other individuals, employers, society and the environment. The applied purpose will also allow learners to learn in such a way that they develop: • skills required for independent learning and development • a range of generic and transferable skills • the ability to solve problems • the skills of project-based research, development and presentation • the fundamental ability to work alongside other professionals, in a professional environment • the ability to apply learning in vocational context	• Early suitability work • Controlled assessment • Practice campaigns • Self-assessment • Peer-assessment

AC1.3 Explain the consequences of unreported crime
Consequences;
•Ripple effect
• Cultural
• Decriminalisation
• Police prioritisation
• Unrecorded crime
• Cultural change
• Legal change
• Procedural change

AC1.4 Describe media representation of crime
• Newspaper
• Television
• Film
• Electronic gaming
• Social media (blogs, social networking)
• Music

AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime
• Moral panic
• Changing public concerns and attitudes
• Perceptions of crime trends
• Stereotyping of criminals
• Levels of response to crime and types of punishment
• Changing priorities and emphasis

AC1.6 Evaluate methods of collecting statistics about crime
• Reliability
• Validity

	• Ethics of research • Strengths and limitations • Purpose of research Information about crime • Home Office statistics • Crime survey for England and Wales		
LO2 Understand how campaigns are used to elicit change	**AC2.1 Compare campaigns for change** • Change in policy • Change in law • Change in priorities of agencies • Change in funding • Change in awareness • Change in attitude **AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change** • Blogs • Viral messaging • Social networking • Advertising • Radio • Television • Film • Documentary • Word of mouth • Events • Print		

Curriculum Map: Year 12   Subject: Criminology

| LO3 Plan campaigns for change relating to crime | **AC3.1 Plan a campaign for change relating to crime**
• Aims and objectives
• Justification of choice of campaign
• Target audience
• Methods to be used
• Materials to be used
• Finances
• Timescales
 • Resources needed

AC3.2 Design materials for use in campaigning for change
• Structure of information
• Use of images or other accentuating features to capture attention
• Use of persuasive language
• Promotion of action
• Consideration of target audience
• Alignment with campaign

AC3.3 Justify a campaign for change
• Presentation of a case for action
• Use of evidence in support of a case
• Use of persuasive language | | |

Curriculum Map: Year 12   Subject: Criminology

Unit 2 Criminological theories	**AC1.1 Compare criminal behaviour and deviance** Criminal behaviour; • Social definition • Legal definition • Formal sanctions against criminals • Variety of criminal acts Deviance; • Norms, moral codes and values • Informal and formal sanctions against deviance • Forms of deviance **AC1.2 Explain the social construction of criminality** • How laws change from culture to culture • How laws change over time • How laws are applied differently according to circumstances in which actions occur • Why laws are different according to place, time and culture	The purpose of this unit is for learners to apply their understanding of the public perceptions of crime and campaigns for change studied in Unit 1 with criminological theories to examine how both are used to set policy. The second mandatory unit will allow learners to gain an understanding of why people commit crime, drawing on what they have learned in Unit 1. Each unit within the qualification has an applied purpose which acts as a focus for the learning in the unit. The applied purpose demands learning related to authentic case studies. It also requires learners to consider how the use and application of their learning impacts on themselves, other individuals, employers, society and the environment. The applied purpose will also allow learners to learn in such a way that they develop: • skills required for independent learning and development • a range of generic and transferable skills • the ability to solve problems • the skills of project-based research, development and presentation • the fundamental ability to work alongside other professionals, in a professional environment • the ability to apply learning in vocational context	• Assessment week 5-9th December • Other assessment windows throughout the year – 30th March (AM deadline for ongoing assessment) and 5-9th June (mock week). • Past paper questions • Quizzes • Self-assessment • Peer-assessment
LO1 Understand social constructions of criminality			
LO2 Know theories of criminality	**AC2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality** • Genetic theories • Physiological theories **AC2.2 Describe individualistic theories of criminality** • Learning theories • Psychodynamic		

	• Psychological theories **AC2.3 Describe sociological theories of criminality** • Social structure • Interactionism • Realism		
LO3 Understand causes of criminality	**AC3.1 Analyse situations of criminality** • Different types of crime • Individual criminal behaviour **AC3.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality** • Individualistic • Biological • Sociological		
LO4 Understand causes of policy change	**AC4.1 Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development** Criminological theories; • Individualistic • Biological • Sociological Policy development; • Informal policy making • Formal policy making -Crime control policies - State punishment policies **AC4.2 Explain how social changes affect policy development** • Social values, norms and mores • Public perception of crime • Structure of society		

• Demographic changes • Cultural changes **<u>AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making</u>** • Newspaper campaigns • Individual campaigns • Pressure group campaigns		