

Key: ***Bold** writing shows development or progression from previous year. *Underline shows cross-over of key concepts with other end-points

Faculty: Open Faculty		Subject: Criminology	
End points	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
demonstrate understanding of different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime and why some crimes are unreported.		Types of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • white collar • moral • state o human rights • technological • individual o hate crime Reasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal • social and cultural Criminal behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social definition • legal definition • formal sanctions against criminals • variety of criminal acts Deviance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • norms, moral codes and values • informal and formal sanctions against deviance • forms of deviance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criminal offences • types of victim • types of offender • level of public awareness • common assault • domestic abuse • vandalism • rape • perceived victimless crimes (e.g. white-collar crime, vagrancy, prostitution, assisted suicide) Influences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evidence • media • witnesses • experts • politics • judiciary • barristers and legal teams Processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government processes • judicial processes
	NC/Spec coverage	NC/Spec coverage	NC/Spec coverage

		UNIT 1/2	UNIT 1/2
<p>Gain an understanding of why people commit crime and how this impacts the local community and the greater UK society.</p>		<p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal • social and cultural <p>Learners should have knowledge of specific examples of how different forms of media are used to portray fictional and factual representations of crime.</p> <p>Campaigns for change, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change in policy • change in law • change in priorities of agencies • change in funding • change in awareness • change in attitude <p>Biological theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genetic theories • physiological theories <p>Sociological theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social structure • interactionism • realism <p>Criminological theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individualistic • biological • sociological Policy development • informal policy making • formal policy making o crime control policies o state punishment policies 	<p>Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government processes • judicial processes <p>Forms of social control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o rational ideology o tradition o internalisation of social rules and morality • external forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o coercion o fear of punishment • control theory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o reasons for abiding by the law
	<p>NC/Spec coverage</p>	<p>NC/Spec coverage</p>	<p>NC/Spec coverage</p>

		UNIT 3/4	UNIT3/4
An understanding of the criminal justice system from the moment a crime has been identified to the verdict.		<p>Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crime scene investigators • forensic specialists • forensic scientists • police officers/detectives • Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) • pathologist • other investigative agencies, e.g. Serious and Organised Crime Agency, HM Revenue & Customs <p>Examine for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bias • opinion • circumstances • currency • accuracy Information • evidence • trial transcripts • media reports • judgements • Law Reports 	<p>Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crime scene investigators • forensic specialists • forensic scientists • police officers/detectives • Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) • pathologist • other investigative agencies, e.g. Serious and Organised Crime Agency, HM Revenue & Customs <p>Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forensic • surveillance techniques • profiling techniques • use of intelligence databases, e.g. National DNA Database • interview techniques e.g. eye witness interviews, expert interviews Criminal investigations • situations o crime scene o laboratory o police station o 'street' • types of crime o violent crime o e-crime o property crime <p>Types of evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical evidence • testimonial evidence Process • collection • transfer • storage • analysis • personnel involved
	NC/Spec coverage	NC/Spec coverage UNIT 3/4	NC/Spec coverage UNIT3/4

<p>Develop the understanding and skills needed to examine information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases.</p>		<p>Learners should evaluate the methods used to collect and present the two sources of information about crime given in the content. The evaluation should use the criteria specified in the content.</p>	<p>Aims of punishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retribution • rehabilitation • deterrence: prevention of reoffending , deterrence of others <p>from committing similar crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public protection • reparation <p>Forms of punishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imprisonment • community • financial • discharge
	<p>NC/Spec coverage</p>	<p>NC/Spec coverage UNIT1/2</p>	<p>NC/Spec coverage UNIT1/2</p>
<p>Apply their understanding of the awareness of criminality, criminological theories and the process of bringing an accused to court in order to evaluate the effectiveness of social control to deliver criminal justice policy.</p>		<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aims and objectives • funding • philosophy • working practices: types of criminality , types of offenders , reach (local, national) <p>Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government sponsored agencies: police , CPS, judiciary ,prisons and probation • charities • pressure groups 	<p>Limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeat offenders/recidivism • civil liberties and legal barriers • access to resources and support • finance • local and national policies • environment • crime committed by those with moral imperatives <p>Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government sponsored agencies: police , CPS, judiciary ,prisons and probation • charities • pressure groups

	NC/Spec coverage	NC/Spec coverage UNIT 1/2	NC/Spec coverage UNIT 1/2
Understand their role in their community and see the impact on crime on their culture and community		<p>Social construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Social changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social values, norms and mores • public perception of crime • structure of society o demographic changes • cultural changes 	<p>Social construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Social changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social values, norms and mores • public perception of crime • structure of society o demographic changes • cultural changes
	NC/Spec coverage	NC/Spec coverage UNIT 4	NC/Spec coverage UNIT 4