

Key terms

Crime
Judgment
Illegal
Vandalism
Mental Map
Choropleth Map
Boroughs
Defensible Space
CCTV
Victimless
Controversial
Influential
Perception.

Crimes happen when you break the law, but the seriousness of crimes differs. We can categorise crimes into these categories:

Petty Theft- the crime of stealing something that does not have a high value.

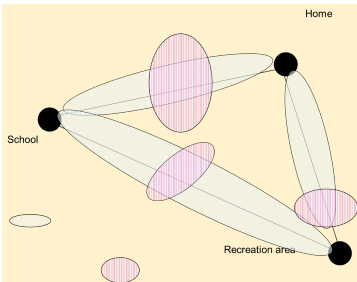
Vandalism- action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property.

Violent Crime- is a crime in which an offender or perpetrator uses or threatens to use force upon a victim

Fraud- wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain

Terrorism- the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims

Mental Maps- everyone has a mental map- it is the area best known to an individual, areas that are used often and known well. This is where criminals would commit crimes, so they know how to get in and how to get out.

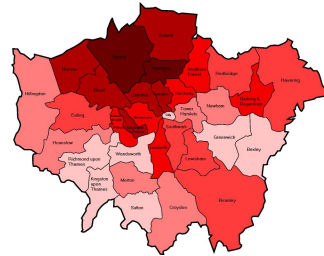


Careers in Crime Prevention

- **Criminologist-** look at the reasons why people commit crimes and find ways to reduce re-offending
- **Police-** responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.
- **Probation Officer-** a person appointed to supervise offenders who are on probation

Mapping London's Crime

Choropleth Map- a map which uses differences in shading, colouring, or the placing of symbols within predefined areas to indicate the average values of a particular quantity in those areas. The darker the colour the more there is of something. This map show the burglary rates in London- Just from looking at it where are the most burglaries?



+ Choropleth maps provide an easy visual representation of a place.

+You can quickly find a pattern.

-It only uses boundaries that are already there so the whole area will be one colour.

Some crimes are **controversial** (give rise to public disagreement), some people think they are crimes whereas some people don't. This is based on their **perception** (the way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted). Banksy - Artist or Vandal?

Artist:

- Political statements are made.
- He is very good, and they are nice to look at.
- He sells them for a lot of money, so it is a career.

Vandal:

- It is graffiti on someone's property.
- They haven't asked him to do it.
- No everyone likes it or agrees with him.



Designing out crime

Reducing crime levels can be helped by:

•**designing areas** and houses to make it more difficult for crimes to be committed

•**adding warnings** and alarms so that people are more aware of when crimes are being committed

•**tracking goods** and people after a crime has been committed

Methods used when designing out crime in housing estates are:

•**Cul-de-sacs** - to make it easy to notice someone who is not supposed to be there.

•**Open spaces in public areas and footpaths** - to allow everyone to keep an eye on suspicious behaviour. It is better to avoid having covered areas such as underpasses.

•**Building houses looking out over the public areas** - to increase the amount of **defensible space** (a residential environment whose physical characteristics – building layout and site plan – function to allow inhabitants themselves to become key agents in ensuring their security).

•**Target hardening** of existing buildings and areas is another way to help reduce crime. This means that someone might add locks to their windows. A building might have high fences built around it, warning signs added, or CCTV installed.



Is drug dealing a victimless crime? **Victimless** (a crime which does affect anyone)

Farmers- are forced to grow opium which means they do not have enough food to eat.

Users- become dependent on the drug which makes them unable to function properly and can lose their jobs and homes.

Dealers- make money but can spend a long time in prison if they are caught moving drugs over the boarder.

Rural Vs Urban

In both areas there are opportunities for crime.

Rural (countryside)

- Stealing of big machinery
- Stealing Petrol
- House Burglaries

Urban (town)

- Drug dealing
- Mugging/Pickpocketing
- Vandalism



Crime Glossary

Key Words	Definitions	Can I use this in a sentence?
Crime	The act of breaking the law.	
Judgment	The ability to make decisions or to make good decisions, or the act of developing an opinion.	
Illegal	Something forbidden by law.	
Vandalism	Action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property.	
Mental Map	It is the area best known to an individual, areas that are used often and known well.	
Choropleth Map	A map which uses differences in shading, colouring, or the placing of symbols within predefined areas to indicate the average values of a particular quantity in those areas.	
Boroughs	The London boroughs are the 32 local authority districts that make up the county of Greater London; each is governed by a London borough council.	
Defensible Space	A residential environment whose physical characteristics – building layout and site plan – function to allow inhabitants themselves to become key agents in ensuring their security	
CCTV	Closed-circuit television	
Victimless	A crime which does not affect anyone	
Controversial	Something that gives rise to public disagreement	
Influential	Having great influence on someone or something	
Perception	The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted	