

## SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS

WORD	DEFINITION
Anthropocentrism	A philosophy that sees human life as paramount and greater than other forms of life.
Civil/Criminal Law Distinction	<b>Civil:</b> is a private dispute, where one party brings an action against another, and the case is decided “on the balance on probabilities”. <b>Criminal:</b> is defined by the state as the wronged party and the offence generally having to be proven “beyond reasonable doubt”.
Classical Conditioning	Learning in which a neutral stimulus (such as a bell) acquires the ability to produce a response (such as salivation), which was originally produced by a different stimulus (food).
Classicism	Sees crime as a function of free will, dependant on an individual’s rational pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain.
Conflict Theories	Theories that assume society is composed of many competing groups and the state does not represent the common interest of all those in society but rather those of the more powerful.
Consensus Theories	Theories that assume society is held together by common values, agreed to by all or most members of society. They are concerned with defining the causes of crime, why people get involved in crime, and what methods can be used to control and prevent crime.
Crime	“Crime” is most commonly associated with conduct that is clearly harmful to others. Can lead to various formal penalties including fines, imprisonment and even death in some jurisdictions.
Crime in the home	Acts of crime in a private setting, such as the home. Can include assault, drug crime, property crime, family violence or abuse.
Crime incidence rate	A rate that measures the number of offences per person regardless of the distribution of those offences.
Crime prevalence rate	A rate that measures the number of victims or offenders per head of population in a given time period.
Crime surveys	Or ‘victim surveys’; these surveys ask random samples of population to respond to structured questionnaires about crime victimisation.
Criminalisation	A socio-legal process by which certain acts are defined and labelled as criminal.
Cybercrime	A way of describing conduct that could entail a range of offences using technology; or ‘virtual crime’ (e.g. hacking, malware, terrorism, piracy or bullying/stalking).
‘Dark figure’ of crime	This figure consists of all unreported or undiscovered crime that needs to be acknowledged when researching crime statistics.
The ‘DarkNet’	Private networks within the internet that allows anonymous access; creating difficulties tracking and monitoring cybercrime.
Developmental theory	Focusses on the interaction between individual and environment over the life-course. This perspective highlights the importance of individual characteristics (low self-control) and environmental/social pressures (poverty etc.)
Deviance	Behaviour that ‘deviates’ or is different from social norm, that is not approved or accepted, but not necessarily criminalised.
Differential association	A social learning explanation for crime, which says that delinquency is more likely to occur when one has a higher proportion of delinquent “associations”.
Displacement of crime	Success in reducing opportunities at specific locations and times may simply deflect crime rather than eliminating it.
Doctrine of <i>doli incapax</i>	‘Incapable of evil’ – in regards to youth crime.
Domestic violence	Forms of abuse in a relationship or after separation, including, but not limited to physical violence and sexual violence, threats and intimidation, emotional, social and financial abuse. It involves one partner seeking to dominate the other.
Earth jurisprudence	A movement developed in response to the anthropocentric view of the human-nature relationship. It aims to develop ecocentric theory and ‘wild law’ – which constrains human activities so that human life is neither above nor below non-human life.
Ecocentrism	A philosophy that prioritizes the environment over all other forms of life.
Ecology inequality	Variation in crime and victimisation, which is related to inequalities of place, including variation by country, regional areas and states.
Embeddedness of white collar crime	A characteristic of harms by powerful individuals and organisations. Such actors can exploit economic and political structures so that the harm they cause is either seen as an inevitable by-product of business, or is impossible to eradicate without causing extensive problems to third parties.

## SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION	ANSWER
<b>DEFINING 'CRIME'</b>	
<p>Why is crime so difficult to accurately define?</p>	
<p>Distinguish between legal, social and political process and human rights definitions of crime.</p>	<p>Legal:</p> <p>Social &amp; Political:</p> <p>Human Rights:</p>
<p>Identify how various social and cultural forces might influence prevailing definitions of crime or popular views about who might be involved in criminal activity.</p>	
<p>Explain why both “over-criminalisation” and “under-criminalisation” is an issue.</p>	
<p>Explain the theory of classicism, positivism and biological positivism as explanations for crime.</p>	
<b>MEASURING CRIME</b>	
<p>Why is crime often difficult to measure? Refer to two key concepts.</p>	