Media type Define Each	How are crimes usually represented in this media formx? (AC1.4)	Example of how a crime is represented **factually** (real examples) (AC1.4)	Example of how a crime is represented **fictionally** (real examples) (AC1.4)	What impact can this view have on one or more of the following - Moral panic, public perceptions; Stereotyping; Levels of response; Changing priorities & emphasis (AC1.5)
Newspaper	This depends on the newspaper; **broadsheets** have factual headlines and tend not use **emotive language**. **Tabloids** use sensational and emotionally charged language – Headlines in tabloid newspapers can take-up half or more of a front page. One of the best example of this it the case of the conviction of the Jamie Bulger killers (Robert Thompson and Jon Venables) – tabloid reporting was very dramatic and included frequent use of the word 'evil' and headlines such as 'freaks of nature' and 'how do you feel now you little bastards'. The Broadsheets were far more restrained.	The disappearance of Madeline McCann was widely reported in both broadsheets and tabloid newspapers. This because it has many **news values** that make it 'newsworthy'. It has novelty and surprise, human interest and it played on our sense of fear and peril.	Newspapers are sometimes less than truthful when it comes to reporting of news events, they will exaggerate and sometimes simply make things up. The battles between the mods and rockers as investigated by Stan Cohen are a good example of this. One headline was "wild ones invade seaside town- 97 arrests" in fact there was only 24 arrests.	Newspaper reporting can lead to a number of effects on the perception of crime. If the media choose to focus on something it may become a **moral panic**, where the fear is out of proportion to the threat posed by that thing. This in turn can lead to a change in response levels by the authorities, for reporting of the **2011 riots** in the UK led to people receiving heavy penalties for relatively minor crimes. The effects of inaccurate or negative reporting can lead to subtle changes in the way that groups or events are perceived by the public, for example, the relentless negative reporting of Muslims and Islam in in newspapers has led to the growth of the phenomenon of **Islamophobia** in UK and other western countries.
Television	Crime is widely reported and represented on TV. It is a popular genre for documentaries, crime regularly makes it onto the TV news and crime features in many TV dramas and soap operas.	The factual representation of crime on TV comes in many forms. For example, the **Ted Bundy tapes** was a very successful and serious treatment of a serial killer. Real crime is also seen in a genre of programmes which are concerned with solving crimes and bringing people to justice, for example **Crimewatch**.	Crime is featured prominently in TV drama. The representations of crime tend to reinforce certain recognised fallacy is with respect to crime, these include: The **dramatic** fallacy; the **police** fallacy; the **ingenuity** fallacy and the **class** fallacy –These add up to clever criminals, even clever cops, lot of drama and middle-class victims	One effect of the factual representation of crime is that it may serve to change the perception of crime and heighten public fear of crime. Programmers such as Crimewatch inevitably feature the more serious crimes as these are the ones that the police need most help in solving. Impression that these crimes are far more common than they actually are. Some of these TV programmes recognise this, for example the presenter of Crimewatch often signed off with an instruction for the audience to "not to have nightmares", and a reminder that these crimes are quite rare. The representation of BAME groups in TV drama has been singled out as an important source of stereotypes. For example, the BBCTV drama, the **Bodyguard** was singled out for it it's negative representation of Muslim women.

Film	About 1/5 of all cinema films are crime movies and up to half have significant crime content.	In films is normally fictional however there have been some notable examples of real crimes and criminals. The gangster movie **Goodfellas**, is the autobiography of Nicholas Pileggi and the film Legend was based on the life of the **Kray Twins**	**Fictional crime films** tend to centre around a criminal, a victim and an avenger. They frequently feature organised crime and the Mafia. They often incorporate elements which appeal to the audiences' own anti-social or deviant tendencies or to their ambivalence towards the police and other authorities, for example **Blue Story**.	The portrayal of criminal groups is criticised for creating unrealistic beliefs about crime and the justice. For example, the representations of organised crime in film is highly fictionalised. The portrayal of the police in these dramas is also unconvincing, films need neat plots, with a beginning middle and an end which necessitates that the crime is normally cleared up (solved). This is highly unrealistic, 90% of all crime is never solved but this would make for unsatisfactory drama.
Electronic Gaming	Crime is represented in 'shoot em, up' games and action games – **Call of Duty** and **Grand Theft** Auto being notable examples	Some of the scenes in **Call of Duty** are inspired by events that happened in in various conflicts. Many of these could be considered war crimes.	Crime as represented in electronic gaming is very unrealistic - violence is portrayed as insignificant with no consequences to the victim or perpetrator. Even where real events are portrayed, they are changed in important ways.	This has been said to encourage young people to see violence as funny, harmless or even an acceptable way to get what they want.
Social media	YouTube, twitter, etc. have Become important sources of information about events e.g. the Bataclan (Paris) terrorist related incidents and the rioting which occurred in the **UK in 2011**.	Social media tends to give unfiltered, first-hand reports of crime, sometimes from the perspective of the actors in the situation (people who were there) – This can be regarded as a strength.	There are many accounts of false stories that became facts on social media. For example, the Pizzagate scandal (2016) was widely circulated on Facebook, Instagram and other social media channels. This conspiracy theory falsely claimed that various figures including, Barrack Obama and Hilary Clinton were involved in human trafficking and child sex ring at Comet Ping Pong pizzeria in Washington, D.C.	Social media has been accused of escalating crimes through the process of deviance amplification. One of the first examples of this was the **London riots** (2011). Politicians and at the time highlighted the role of social media, particularly Twitter and Facebook ad in stoking tensions and copycat rioting in other cities.
Music	Some forms of the 'urban' genre e.g. rap particularly **gangsta rap** and UK forms such as, 'Grime' and 'Drill', have been associated with crime and violence.	Example of real crimes are quite rare in music but there are some – For example, 80s band **Interpol** recorded 'Evil – about the serial killers Fred and Rosemary West	Many of the events that form the narrative of songs in urban forms of music are based on the everyday lives of rappers. Many of them have first-hand experiences having been gang members themselves.	These forms of music have been accused of encouraging violence through imitation and reinforcing stereotypes of marginalized groups. Many would argue they present an unfavourable view of POC by playing up to sterotypes.