

SUBJECT: Geography

UNIT: Year 9 - Fieldwork



Stages of a Geographical Investigation:

1. **Hypothesis** - A statement that you will prove to be true or false through the fieldwork investigation.
2. **Methodology** - Describe and justify the way that the data was collected in your fieldwork
3. **Data collection** – Collecting data/evidence to prove or disprove the hypothesis
4. **Data presentation** – Using graphs, tables, maps to present the data collected.
5. **Data analysis** - The process of analysing data to identify geographic relationships, patterns, and trends.
6. **Conclusion** - Draw together the results of your fieldwork and answer the enquiry question.
7. **Evaluation** - considers the strengths and weaknesses of the data collection, along with possible improvements or extensions.

Sampling Strategies:

Random sampling - selecting a person to interview or site to measure, at random. Random sampling is unbiased as particular people or places are not specifically selected.

Systematic sampling - collecting data in an ordered or regular way, e.g. every 5 metres or every fifth person.

Stratified sampling - dividing sampling into groups, e.g. three sites from each section of coastline, or five people from each age range. It is possible to combine stratified sampling with random or systematic sampling:

Stratified random sampling - random samples are taken from within certain categories.

Stratified systematic sampling - regular samples are taken from within certain categories.

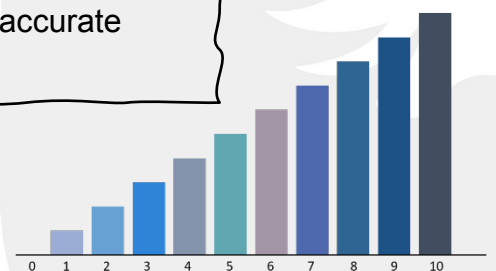
Data Presentation methods:

Proportional
Symbol Map

- ✓ Visually appealing.
- ✓ Easy to read as each symbol is proportional to its value
- ✓ Data associated with a specific location.
- ✓ Anomalies are easy to identify.
- × Can be time consuming to construct.
- × Size may obscure location or mean less accurate positioning on maps.

Bar Chart

- ✓ Easy to construct.
- ✓ Easy to understand.
- × Should only be used with category data.
- × Can be too simplistic.



Conclusions

- Go back to your aims, key questions or hypotheses
- In this section you bring the threads together and answer your hypotheses.

Evaluation

Be objective - Have you described every single trend, pattern and relationship from your data presentation and analysis?

Be critical - Are all your conclusions supported by the evidence?

SUBJECT: Geography

UNIT: Year 9 – Geography of Crime.



Definition

Crime is an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.

Types of crime

Antisocial behaviour, arson, burglary, cyber-crime, online fraud, domestic abuse, hate crime, violent crime.

Crime Hotspots

Definition - An area with a particularly high incidence of crime.

Examples of crime hotspots: London, Birmingham, Manchester

Reasons for crime hotspots:

1. Large amounts of poverty in inner city areas of London
2. Gang culture in many areas
3. Lack of employment opportunities in many inner city areas
4. Racial tensions between different races and cultures leads to hate crime
5. High volumes of school drop outs leads to fewer opportunities of going on the higher education
6. Lack of investment in the poorer parts of London as most is spent in the most affluent areas.

Crime in Sunderland

Annual crime rate in Sunderland postcode area is 44.2, i.e. 44.2 crimes reported per annum per 1000 workday people. Compared to the national crime rate, Sunderland's crime rate is at 140%. Violent crime makes up 28.2% of all crimes reported in the postcode area.

Reasons for committing crime

- Peer Pressure - people are more likely to commit crime because of the world around them – i.e. they are living in poverty, drink alcohol or experience peer pressure.
- Deprivation - Deprived areas tend to have higher crime rates, and this suggests that poverty can lead to crime.
- Substance misuse (Drugs and Alcohol) - Alcohol and drugs are big contributors to crime. When under the influence, people may think less about the consequences of their behaviour. They are also less able to control their emotions.

Effects of crime

Individual - Crime has a range of effects on victims and their families. Those affected may be hurt emotionally, physically and/or financially. The effects can be worse if the crime involves violence.

Community - Communities which experience higher levels of crime are also adversely affected. Apart from people being frightened inside or outside their own home, property prices are affected and homeowners can find it more difficult to sell their property. Crime has an impact on home insurance premiums. New businesses may avoid the area and existing businesses may close down due to crime such as repeated theft, vandalism or having too few customers as a result.

Reducing crime strategies

- Crime prevention – CCTV, alarms, monitors, security tags, removing high value items from open areas.
- Police Presence -Increasing the amount of police, offenders are more likely to be caught if there is a strong police presence in an area and therefore are less likely to commit crime.
- Designated areas - These are areas targeted for operations by police forces.
- Tracking – UV markers, security tags, GPS trackers

International Crime - An international crime is an act that is directly criminalized by international law.

Examples of international crime – drug trafficking, weapon trafficking, piracy.

Example: Somalian Piracy. Causes: Illegal fishing which caused fisherman to have a lack of fish to catch resulting in them taking boats hostage for money.

Effects of Piracy - Re-routing south around Africa, rather than cutting through the Suez Canal, costs the ship extra time and fuel. Egypt loses money because Suez Canal fees are lost.

The ransom money gained by pirates is often widely distributed in the local community, but is very difficult to track.

Money that could be being spent on education and health has to be spent on patrolling the waters.