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**Media's Influence on the 21st Century Society: A Global Criminological Systematic
Review**

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Master (MSc) in Business Administration

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and Management

Co-advisor:

Associate Professor Gloria Jólluskin, University Fernando Pessoa, Faculty of Human
and Social Sciences

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**BUSINESS
SCHOOL**

DMOG - Department of Marketing, Operation and Management

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Inscription

Peste, Mammy, tia Sofia & Sandro, thank you for all your unconditional love and support. I love you.

“Despite the fact that communicating is absolutely central to what we do, collectively we social scientists spend relatively little time reflecting upon how to do it better, and even less time figuring out how to communicate with those outside of our areas of specialization, or with non-academic publics.”

(Stein & Daniels, 2017, p. 3)

Media's Influence on the 21st Century Society: A Global Criminological Systematic Review

I declare this dissertation as my original work. It does not incorporate any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any university, and to the best of my knowledge, it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where duly referenced.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Sara Luísa Pereira de Jesus". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Dissertation submitted to the ISCTE Business School as partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Science in Business Administration requirements. This dissertation and all its research have been developed under the guidance of Dr Mónica Mendes Ferreira under the Marketing and Media department on behalf of ISCTE and Glória Júlluskin under the Criminology content.

Lisboa, October 2020

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Sumário

Esta dissertação presume que os media podem ser utilizados para reduzir ou difundir atividades ou tendências criminosas, dependendo da aplicação de políticas e padrões comunitários que influenciam tais plataformas. Foram utilizados 254 materiais reunidos em diversos sistemas de pesquisa entre outubro de 2021 e setembro de 2022. Estes compreendem publicações do século XXI que examinam a influência dos media nas práticas criminais e suas percepções.

Apesar deste estudo não possibilitar estabelecer uma relação causal, não é, ainda assim, possível rejeitar a premissa de que os media influenciam as percepções face ao crime. Determina, contudo, que o modo como os media divulgam uma atividade afeta a percepção social face à mesma.

Uma população mais informada e consciente depende de uma cobertura mediática mais fidedigna. Os media que promovem e recompensam o bom comportamento devem ser louvados. Os media não podem ser ignorados na avaliação do crime e da sua percepção, tendo o poder de incentivar a criminalidade e potenciar alterações nas percepções sociais. Consequentemente, é necessário investigar mais, aplicar leis e políticas mais rigorosas, e investir em programas de educação comunitária de prevenção à criminalidade e interpretação dos media. Esta dissertação é de elevada importância a empresários, políticos e outros órgãos locais, pelo fato de a cobertura desfavorável do crime pelos media poder arruinar um indivíduo, organização ou até um negócio, seja de forma direta (críticas ao estabelecimento) ou indireta (mudanças no comportamento do consumidor devido à ocorrência de crimes numa região).

Palavras-Chave: Criminologia; Média; Opinião Social; Percepções Públicas do Crime; Segurança

Classificação JEL: K42 e M31

Abstract

This investigation assumes that the media can reduce or spread criminal activities and tendencies based on how the concerned parties apply the policies and community standards that guide these platforms' use. In total, 254 materials were gathered across several search systems between October 2021 and September 2022. Qualitative data were used from the selected materials to synthesise and summarise the content on the examined 21st-century events and media's influence on crime.

It is not possible to reject the premise that the media influences opinions on crime and the legal system. Nevertheless, the data reveals that no causal media effect can be directly established. However, the same data uncovers how media portrays an activity affects how people perceive it. Advances in technology, media, and criminology may have affected the analysis of records, including the time and quality of resources.

More accurate and fair media coverage of crime would lead to a more informed and aware population. On the other hand, media houses that promote and reward good behaviour should be applauded. These two steps ensure the media cannot be ignored when assessing crime and how the public perceives it, as it can encourage crime and shift perceptions. Therefore, further research, stricter laws and policies, and community education on crime prevention and media screening are needed. The fact that unfavourable media coverage of crime can ruin a business, either directly or indirectly (consumer behaviour changes due to crime), makes this paper of utmost importance for businessmen, politicians, and local agencies.

Keywords: Criminology; Media; Public Perceptions of Crime; Social Opinion; Safety

JEL Classification: K42 & M31

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AI – Artificial Inteligence

NA – Not applicable

SLR – Systematic Literature Review

TV - Television

UK – United Kingdom

USA – United States of America

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background

Throughout the years, a strong connection has been established between how the media portrays criminal activities in society and how this practice shapes people's perceptions and attitudes towards crime. This is due to the media acting, for a long time, as a tool that enables people to learn, get updated on the latest news, enjoy their free time watching movies or listening to music, and also as a platform for people to interact. Therefore, many support that the media can influence people's minds and perceptions about specific issues of public interest. For example, media organisations are vital in informing people about the latest developments in various aspects, including security, education, health, leadership, politics, the economy and other subjects. Also, the people's confidence in media has been established as most of its professionals gather, document, and verify the information before presenting it to the public, providing society with truthful processed evidence (Levine, 2008).

Recently, media platforms have expanded to include now-famous social media websites such as Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn, among others that have become popular, especially among the younger generations (Kwak *et al.*, 2010). Consequently, most of these individuals have developed a liking, loyalty, and trust for these new platforms, even as some continue to hold on to traditional media channels such as TVs, posters, billboards, newspapers, notice boards, and magazines.

The 21st-century society has enjoyed several privileges, including easy access to multiple social media platforms, affordable means to access news, and easy sharing of news items in a shorter period (Milivojevic & McGovern, 2014; Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014). In addition, this generation can access a significant amount of information and get updates from events happening close and far to them in a short time (Maier-Zucchino, 2022). Therefore, regardless of the media channels people prefer, the media, especially the new digital media, plays an essential role in shaping how people perceive crime in today's 21st-century society (Burnap & Williams, 2015; Founta *et al.*, 2018).

1.2. Contextualisation

Media has long been used to combat worldwide crime (Barak, 1994). However, the media's portrayal of criminals and their stakeholders has changed. Previously, the media reported criminal cases and suspects, not their former lives or interactions with the victims (Boateng, 2018). Today, journalists and reporters travel undercover to locate crime-prone hotspot locations, criminals, and sympathisers. The media must probe criminals' pasts and determine why they committed crimes. Media personalities are expected to interview criminals, their family members, friends, and victims to learn about their life and how their crimes affected their victims and others (Boateng, 2018). For instance, in school

shootings in the USA, most journalists interviewed the gunman's family, classmates, playmates, neighbours, teachers, and other community members who knew the shooter well (Muschert, 2009). All crimes seem to follow this pattern, with the media focused on global criminal intentions (fundamental attribution error). Social media allows journalists to identify people connected to a suspect, criminal, or victim by monitoring their Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, or LinkedIn profiles. Hence, the transition from traditional to digital media allows the media to convey a proper understanding of crimes, criminals, and the motivations behind their actions (Jahiu & Cinnamon, 2021). However, these proceedings tend to clash with two crucial human rights: the right to privacy and the right to information (Grover, 2011). Also, the new media perpetuates the information, not allowing the individuals and their actions to be forgotten (Brock, 2016).

The media has also been vocal in exposing criminal activities so that people are aware of the criminals living amongst them and their crimes. Duxbury *et al.* (2018) argue that in most liberal democracies (e.g., USA, UK, France, Japan, Portugal, and South Africa, among others), the media has free expression and access to public information. These credentials allow the media to obtain highly classified valuable information for publishing and to inform the public about illegal activity. They can even be permitted into combat zones to capture criminal gang atrocities and help security services convince the world to fight them relentlessly. For instance, during the American invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, the media covered some aspects of the fight, such as the misery caused by Al-Qaida and the Taliban (Edy & Meirick, 2007). Live coverage of battlefield events and the suffering caused by terrorists helped the USA acquire the trust and support of those who despised terrorism and crime. In addition, during this time, the media had the opportunity to enhance its credibility and reliability as a source of information by presenting the issues taking place in the warzones- people would easily trust and believe that the content that the media broadcasted during this time were accurate, verifiable, and reliable.

Globally, the media's presentation of information has changed, although previously, most media houses and professionals were subject to their local authorities and influential individuals (e.g., politicians and wealthy businessmen). However, this trend has been changing globally, and the media's independence has helped expand its broadcasting boundaries to previously not covered regions. Digital media and platforms enable the conveying of information about criminal activities globally, transforming and shaping the perception of people toward certain criminal tendencies. People may think the media primarily concentrates on a limited group of people in a small geographical place; however, today's media is also a global communication tool. For example, any criminal activity in a country will attract extreme attention from individuals globally who are directly or indirectly connected to the issue. Following the death by suffocation of George Floyd during an arrest by Minneapolis Police Officer Derek Chauvin when kneeling on his throat (Reny & Newman, 2021), video clips of the situation

went viral as millions of people (not only in Minneapolis but globally) condemned the incident. Without the swift broadcast of the video footage on Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, LinkedIn and other social media platforms that drew global condemnation of the officer, Chauvin's prosecution would not have happened or would have taken a long time to be condemned (Reny & Newman, 2021). Globally, many criminal incidents go unreported by the media. Still, in filmed and reported situations, global public fury and protests force authorities to apprehend the offenders, and media coverage ensures that victims achieve justice and criminals are punished.

Further media evolution has evolved to criminogenic media infotainment¹ that explores past, present, and future criminal behaviours regionally and globally. Traditional media channels were not very open to exposing illegal actions, especially those involving powerful and prominent people. Modern digital media offers several places where individuals can contribute with helpful information without revealing their sources or identities (Rios & Ferguson, 2020). Nowadays, most media firms have a crime and criminal activity department that report most or all criminal actions in their coverage area and globally to inform, entertain, or warn the public. Most individuals do not have time to visit the security services' social media channels to learn about the newest security developments. Instead, they rely on the mainstream media (e.g., the Capitol building takeover in January 2021 was posted on Homeland Security social media networks approximately an hour before mainstream media started airing live broadcasts of the incident (Parry, 2021)). The media's coverage of criminal actions is unique in how they cover these events live without hiding anything while also interviewing security and other professionals. For example, when airing a terrorist attack, the media may feature security experts and lawyers to explain the implications and possible prison sentences for the perpetrator if captured alive. All these presentations make the media trustworthy in providing vital information that helps the public comprehend and battle crime.

Moreover, the media and the criminal justice system's stakeholders have become great partners in ensuring that justice is dispensed appropriately and in the best measure possible. In the past, the suspects, victims, and the public did not understand the charges and possible punishments accompanying various criminal activities. However, today many media houses offer discussions and interviews with professionals in the criminal justice system to evaluate the potential charges, rulings, and punishment for offenders (Oehmer, 2021). This way, the media has helped tackle criminal activities by ensuring that all individuals who participate in crimes are aware of the possible punishments they may face. In addition, these discussions and speculations enable the public to understand the severity of various criminal activities. According to Liebertz and Bunch (2019), some

¹ Infotainment refers to a group of programmes that mix informational and entertaining genres, referring to the decrease of hard news and current affairs programming and the rise of entertainment programmes that resemble news (Baym, 2008).

critics claim these interviews can be overly speculative and biased. Still, other researchers believe it to be the best method to prevent people from engaging in criminal behaviours that may take years to prosecute (Boebert, 2010; Guitton, 2012). When the media broadcast live court proceedings, the public can see how some offenders feel guilt and regret their acts. When police, probation officers, court personnel, judges, correctional officers, and parole officers work with the media, they ensure that victims get justice and that criminals pay for their crimes (Jahiu & Cinnamon, 2021). The media can educate the public on how the constitution is understood and applied in criminal cases, shaping public opinion (deterrence theories²). Therefore, legislators and politicians tend to use the public's opinion regarding various rulings to determine whether the constitution should be amended. They do so to ensure that victims and the people have confidence that the criminal justice system has dispensed justice to the victim and given an appropriate punishment to the offender (Boateng, 2018). This happens as the crime can vary accordingly, not only to society but also to personal and moral values (Melgar *et al.*, 2010).

1.3. Conceptual Framework

The present study was initially based on the social learning theory, which states that the media significantly influences people's perceptions and attitudes towards crime and criminal activities (Akers & Jennings, 2016). According to this theory, people learn or acquire new behaviour by interacting with the agents of socialisation (media, church, family, peers, school, and society) and understanding new behaviour while also identifying the values and vices following society's expectations (Akers & Jennings, 2016). Recently, there has been an increase in criminal activities globally, from physical robbery and violence to digital theft of money, data, and other personal and confidential information. In all these instances, it is crucial to identify and explore the various roles that the media plays in ensuring that criminal activities do not become prevalent in the 21st society (Malleon & Andresen, 2015a, 2015b). At the same time, it is also paramount to consider various cases in which the media is to blame for fueling criminal activities in society.

This paper is based on the realisation that there has been a significant transformation in the media and communication fields over the years. Therefore, traditional media channels such as TV, radio, and newspapers have gradually been replaced by digital platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn. Consequently, it is necessary to evaluate the key roles that the media play in any civil society. The first role that the media has in society is to inform the public about events happening locally, nationally,

² According to Boebert (2010), "perfect technical attribution may act to deter", as "an attack by such an actor readily fits into the criminal justice domain, the actor has no sponsor or protector, and in many jurisdictions punishment will be severe, perfect technical attribution and the associated fear of likely and unacceptable retribution will act as a deterrent" (p. 51).

and globally (Kurland, 2014). Whether it is social media or mainstream media, most people use these platforms to find out what is happening around them and globally. The most significant and quickest ways for consumers to access the latest information regarding social, economic, and political developments and events are through media houses and platforms. With a single click on the computer or a few scrolls on a smartphone, people can access millions of materials about the most recent events happening in various locations. For instance, people may download mobile phone applications from most traditional media houses (e.g., CNN, Al Jazeera, Fox News, among others) to remain updated on world events. It is also effortless for people to access numerous content using the social media of reputable houses and famous regional bloggers. However, an important issue that critics such as Adepeju *et al.* (2016) raise is that it may sometimes be easy to compromise the media to broadcast content that promotes criminal activities. For instance, although most media houses have professional and expert journalists, editors, reporters, and news anchors, these individuals may sometimes be misled by personal opinions or propaganda to broadcast inappropriate content that may promote criminal activities.

The media can be used to taint a politician or leader's reputation, labelling him as an evil person without tabling any evidence to prove such allegations. While it is prohibited for media houses to be biased, sometimes, the professionals working in these companies knowingly or unknowingly spread insightful or hateful messages during their presentations.

In the 21st century, the emergence and popularity of social media platforms have become an essential aspect of the present society, contributing to a shift in the impact of media on crime and fear perception (Featherstone, 2013). However, if or how the media affects such perspectives and if it holds any influence on criminal actions is still widely debated.

1.4. Overall Research Aim and Individual Research Objectives

This paper's investigation assumes that the media can be used to reduce or spread criminal activities and tendencies based on how the concerned parties apply the policies and community standards that guide the use of these platforms. For mainstream media, professionalism and the media code of ethics are paramount in enabling the traditional media to curb criminal activities. On the other hand, personal due diligence and observing community standards will help people use online social media platforms to fight criminal activities. Violating any of the above policies and standards creates loopholes for criminals to use the platforms to promote criminal behaviour.

The main subject of the study developed in this dissertation is to examine if the media influences criminal activity and tendencies accordingly to 21st-century researchers and investigators. With this idea in mind, the following specific objectives emerged:

- Objective 1: Identify theories from criminological and media study fields.
- Objective 2: Outline and compare the data available on media's influence on crime.
- Objective 3: Analyse and discuss the data obtained from the gathering process.
- Objective 4: Establish a conclusion regarding the theoretical outcomes and results obtained.
- Objective 5: Formulate and review recommendations for future research.

First, a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is needed to understand all the theories (Objective 1) and studies that have been done within the established timeline (2001-2022), making use of specific keyword searches in several scientific and academic databases (Objective 2). Afterwards, a close discussion, analysis and synthesis of the gathered information are presented (Objective 3). Finally, a conclusion is established (Objective 4), allowing recommendations to be written for fellow research colleagues and official entities (Objective 5).

1.5. Research Focus

As previously evidenced, the media's portrayal of crime tends to leave researchers from criminology and media study fields puzzled and rarely agreeing with each other. Consequently, the present dissertation has been built to grasp better what is most accepted nowadays, relying only on 21st-century views.

This paper has a total of 6 chapters. This first chapter holds the document's introduction. The second chapter features an SLR, introducing all the most recent data regarding the media's influence on crime. The third chapter evidences an exposure to the methodology applied in this paper. Then, the findings are widely discussed, analysed, and synthesised in the fourth chapter. In the fifth chapter, the conclusions are presented alongside the recommendations for peers. Finally, the references are shown in the sixth chapter, followed by the appendices.

1.6. Outline Research Methods and Timescales

As previously noted, this study's success depends on thoroughly examining the related literature (Objectives 1 and 2). Therefore, the secondary information gathered for *Chapter 2: Systematic Literature Review* comes primarily from scholarly publications like journals and books, followed by sources like conference proceedings and recently completed studies.

The author has decided to conduct a PRISMA2020-style systematic literature review regarding the research's technique. Here, the author searched academic library resources such as ERIC, JSTOR, PubMed, B-ON, and SciELO, among others, using a combination of keywords. It was also decided that only works produced in the 21st century (beginning in 2001) would be considered for inclusion.

From the formulation of the study questions until the submission of the final draft of this work, the timeline is outlined in *Appendix A*.

This paper has received no outside financial or non-financial support from third parties for the review, nor has competing interests from the author's end.

In *Chapter 3: Research Methods*, a more in-depth description of the research techniques used in this dissertation can be found, along with an explanation of why those techniques were chosen.

Also, the author is aware that many moral and ethical dilemmas are inherent in the exciting research world. Therefore, to guarantee this paper's integrity, all components and parts needed to adhere to a set of rules and regulations. Consequently, ethical standards were consistently applied to protect against bias, fraud, plagiarism, conflicts of interest, falsification or fabrication of research results, negligence, failing to correctly attribute authorship, lack of informed consent, inconsistency, and a lack of confidentiality (Resnik, 2020).

1.7. Value of this Research

Both the academic research community and international governments benefit directly from this study. Also, this dissertation's findings can be used to persuade policymakers to fund additional research into the media's effect on society.

Several layers should be considered regarding this paper's relevance to the business management field. First, it is a well-known fact that negative media attention can ruin a business. Even if the information is posteriorly corrected or the related company is cleared of wrongdoing, its reputation might never be restored. The same goes for celebrities used as brand images for companies (Cabral, 2016). Secondly, many studies have shown that people's behaviour changes because of the fear of becoming a victim and that the cost of conducting business rises due to crime and the resulting changes in consumer behaviour, which has a ripple effect on an area's economic growth (Fe & Sanfelcie, 2022; Atienza, 2022). These first two layers evidence the importance of the business not only managing its marketing department but also being aware of its surroundings and having a crisis management department. Finally, there are many ways in which a media strategy can serve as the foundation for various plans of action that contribute to achieving one's corporate objectives.

As for the media houses, this paper will introduce a warning call for those submitting the information to the public. They will become aware that their words impact people's perceptions and that those exact words can destroy the lives of many. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that those working in the media verify the report's authenticity when addressing the subjects and be accompanied by experts when needed.

Also, maintaining positive ties with governments and other stakeholders is crucial to the success of many businesses, and the media plays a critical element in this relationship, as these professionals keep society updated.

When politicians, businessmen and local agencies have the information above at their disposal, they may more effectively plan for the revitalisation and economic growth of communities, businesses and governments. They can also implement measures to reduce crime and control how crime reports in the media are run.

While the conclusions of this dissertation cannot be generalised, they should serve as a focal point to enlighten and alert higher organisations and entities about the importance of the media's portrayal of crime and the criminal and justice systems.

This work will gather information for all scholars and professionals in criminology and media investigation who wish to understand better which research is available in the 21st century regarding the theme.

The following chapter (*Chapter 2: Systematic Literature Review*) analyses literature relevant to the objectives previously described, following the methods described in *Chapter 3: Research Methods*.

Chapter 2: Systematic Literature Review

2.1. Historical Evolution of Media Portrayal of Crime and its Stakeholders

Many of us heavily rely on various forms of mass media (TV, radio, newspapers and the internet) to remain informed of what is happening around us. For many people, the media serves as their primary (or only) source of information regarding certain facts, events, stories, reports, testimonies, or images. They also use the media to form ideas, support their beliefs, create mental images, and make sense of a complicated and dynamic social reality (Penedo, 2003; Carvalho, 2007). Therefore, those tools potentially influence how we see and perceive things (Machado & Santos, 2009a; Newburn, 2017; Simões, 2018). In their book, Marsh and Melville (2019) evidence that the public's seemingly endless fascination with crime and criminal behaviour is unmistakable when turning on the TV and checking the cinema listings or the newspapers. The authors also demonstrate how the interest in criminal activity is not recent and how the media have always adapted in order to supply this information.

When the industrial and the democratic revolutions in France and the USA hit in the late 1700s and early 1800s, society witnessed its transition into the "modern society", characterised by a development in the social sciences. During this time, the press also experienced an increase in its expansion and became a significant source of information for society (Marsh & Melville, 2019).

Contemporaneously, media exist in a wide variety of forms and formats. However, in the 19th and 20th centuries, radio and TV were deemed as the primary media forms, being able to broadcast mass-audience programs. When analysing the early newspaper's coverage of famous killers, Curtis (2001) has evidenced that, when disclosing Jack the Ripper (killer and disfigurer of five/six prostitutes in London's East End in 1888), the media emphasised and exaggerated the facts, fuelling the public's alarm (Guibentif, 2002). The publishers had turned the murders into a media event at the time, highlighting the graphic details of the murderers, their violent nature and sexual aspects – they even got to the point of attributing all murders occurring on the East End of London to Jack the Ripper.

In the 19th century, printed court case transcripts became popular. The pamphlet cases were selected due to their bizarre, mysterious, and humorous nature, which sought to capture the public's interest. One, of a young man named Tirrell, who came from a noble family, became known for murdering a prostitute in Boston and setting the brothel on fire, sold over 80.000 copies in less than one month (Crain, 2002).

Years later, in the 1930s, after Second World War, Britain found its population more law-abiding and stable. However, the media kept homing on increasing crime and disorder. Afterwards, a study developed by Reiner *et al.* (2003), considering a random 10% of all home news between 1945 and 1991, evidenced that both news (factual) and entertainment (fictional) were prominent in the media,

usually focusing on severe violent crimes. However, it also portrayed victimology and criminology that were not real, blowing them out of proportion (e.g., the media sensationalises sexual crimes contributing to an inaccurate representation of the population of individuals convicted of sexual offences, as evidenced by Malinen *et al.* (2014)).

Such media coverage has been continuously evidenced, with these matters still occurring until our days, and some researchers believe it has gotten more severe (Redmon, 2017; Vo *et al.*, 2020).

2.2. Theorizing Media and Crime Perspectives

Historically, society's rules and regulations have been disregarded so often that what we consider a crime may be part of social life. Throughout history, fictional and authentic crime portrayals have been documented and debated. Also, the media tends to predominantly broadcast crime news and stories due to the public interest facing the nature of crime and criminality (Marsh & Melville, 2019).

Several theories have been trying to explain crime occurrence and media implementation. Although rarely working together, criminologists and media theorists seek to explain and 'unpack' the relationships between crime, deviance, criminal justice, media, and popular culture. As these studies have progressed, they have been impacted by numerous theoretical and empirical views, which have been highly influenced by changes in allied subjects, particularly sociology and psychology, and others, such as arts, sciences, and social sciences.

2.2.1. Criminological Theories

There are hundreds of criminological theories and variants. Therefore, organising and finding a conducting line of thought among them can be challenging. Thus, standing before several possibilities of categorisation mechanisms, the following topics have been organised accordingly to the fundamental cause of criminal activity.

The Rational Choice theories assert that there is no distinction between a law-abiding individual and a criminal and that there is no actual cause for a crime (Newburn, 2017). According to Newburn (2017), these theories emphasise the importance of rationality in human action, considering crime a reasonable and free choice made by people when the benefits outweigh the potential penalties. There is a decision-making process from which theorists believe criminals make poor choices. These theories state that society must ensure that the penalties outweigh the benefits of committing crimes to tackle crime. The author adds that such penalties must be well-known in advance, carried out and swiftly applied.

Merton developed the anomie theory to comprehend better the tension generated by society's aspirations of wealth and prestige and the proper ways of reaching those goals (Newburn, 2017). For

example, the advertising business exerts enormous pressure on individuals with few other options for achieving success through the usual legal paths. According to Newburn (2017), this creates an extensive reservoir of unfulfilled desires that has little chance of being filled. Therefore, people who want to achieve socially desirable goals of achievement and financial prosperity often choose unethical routes to get there. However, Newburn (2017) states that according to recent experts on anomie, this theory declares that people who are dissatisfied with their *status quo* may be able to mitigate their feelings of alienation and normlessness by creating groups based on similar interests or ideas.

The Biological theories attribute criminal behaviour to offenders' inborn genetic or constitutional characteristics (Jewkes, 2004). According to Jewkes (2004), early ideas stated that the presence of specific physical characteristics (e.g., Lombroso's atavisms) work as precise indicators of (present or future) criminal behaviours. However, more recent theories focus on genetic traits or biological trauma as sources of criminal behaviour. The author states that criminal justice policies based on biological theories prioritise procreation control and the application of critical medical interventions. Also, the media uses these theories when applying terms such as "natural-born killers".

Psychological theories feature criminal behaviour due to defective personality development or learning problems/difficulties (e.g., cognitive development) (Sparks, 2001a). Developed by numerous psychoanalysts and personality development theorists (e.g., Sigmund Freud), Psychological theories explain criminality as the product of mental impairments, criminal personalities, or an ill personality formation. When the media uses such theories, headlines and contents tend to portray expressions such as "twisted psyche" and "sexually deviant", among others (Sparks, 2001a).

Sociological theories consider that society influences the individual into becoming a criminal (Jewkes, 2004). According to Jewkes (2004), theorists claim that criminals apprehend their behaviours from the individuals they hang out with, who live in the same community and have similar cultures. Expressions such as criminal surroundings are used in these theories. According to these beliefs and the media's depictions, social circumstances effectively drive or guide regular individuals into committing crimes. Established as a conservative approach, the author demonstrates that these theories state that, to tackle crime, criminals must be placed in a society that upholds the law, modifying their behaviour. The media rarely uses these theories, being more commonly found in movies (e.g., society as a contribution to crime). However, when using them, the media include references to stress, missed opportunities, and cultural conflicts as inducers of crime and violence (Jewkes, 2004).

The Political theories highlight that a society's political and economic frameworks contribute to crime. These ideas all centre on the distribution of political power, unequal access to influence and material commodities, racism, oppression, misogyny, and elitism. These theories are more likely to

advocate for social changes, reorganising social ties, and reforming the criminal justice system than the other theory groups, which tend to emphasise the need for individual offenders to change.

Hegemonic media power theories have been challenged by the pluralism and functionalism theories that stress the wide range of media channels accessible and counter the idea that any ideology may stay dominant for long periods if it does not represent what people believe (Sparks, 2001a). As much as politicians and journalists have formed an unbreakable alliance, the public still enjoys the surfacing of defiance and opposing ideologies. According to critics, the media continues to provide a homogenised version of reality that avoids confrontation and preserves the current *status quo*. Consequently, the audience's ignorance is maintained, and groups (typically based on class, ethnicity, or gender) are labelled, stereotyped, and criminalised. As aversion to the governmental communication machinery grows, people's attitudes to crime will always be more complicated and diverse than any headline or soundbite could imply (Sparks, 2001a).

Finally, Postmodernism is a tricky concept, having as 'defining qualities' the end of any belief in overarching scientific rationality, the rejection of empiricist theories of truth, and an emphasis on the fragmentation of experience and diversification of opinions (Ferrell, 2013). The postmodernist rejection of grand theories of the past challenges us to realise that we live in a world of contradictions and inconsistencies unsuited to objective forms of thought. Furthermore, postmodernism means abandoning the concept of crime and building a new vocabulary and way of thinking to describe criminalisation and censure. Hence, the postmodern analysis focuses on media and culture, as crime and crime control are a spiral of intertextual, image-driven media loops (Ferrell, 2013). Rupturing from the "positivist" criminology, which has been unconcerned with "feeling" and "pleasure", cultural criminology also emphasises that crime can have a carnivalesque element.

2.2.2. Media Theories

Criminologists were searching for scientific explanations for criminal behaviour, while at the same time, media theorists were establishing scientific approaches and methodologies to this phenomenon. The tests on the link between violent media portrayals and violent behaviour exemplify these methodologies, which sought to assess the extent to which an individual's behaviour was influenced by responses to social environment stimuli (including the media).

Firstly, denominated the Hypodermic Syringe or Magic Bullet Model, this psychologically based theory (also linked with the behaviourist approach in psychology) states that the mass media had an immediate and often dramatic effect on behaviour (Marsh & Melville, 2019). Compared to narcotic injections, these theories are known for viewing media as directly influencing their audiences and having the ability to manipulate and control the masses (Campbell *et al.*, 2016; Marsh & Melville, 2019). However, these ideas have never been proven, as the needed circumstances were not replicable

on lab-based tests. For example, some authors have previously established no causal link between media violence and violent behaviour (Marsh & Melville, 2019). However, this theory does not consider the person as a subject with free will, power of choice and a particular social network surrounding them. Nevertheless, this theory has dramatically influenced media theory, promoting significant advances in the academic understanding of media's influence, impacts, and effects on society. According to Jewkes (2004), the research developed in previous decades has academics fiercely debating the extent of media's influence on criminal and anti-social behaviours.

Early hypotheses linking media and crime were pessimistic regarding the media's role and the audience's susceptibility. However, in an age of uncertainty and instability, when social activity was believed to be heavily affected by external influences, the burgeoning mass media became the subject of many ideas regarding the harmful effects of powerful stimuli. The media effect theories state that potentially dangerous media can elicit negative or anti-social consequences and remain at the heart of popular or mainstream discourses, including those incorporated into policy (Campbell *et al.*, 2016).

The cultivation theory consists of the most discussed, cited, and tested association established between TV's influence on the fear of crime (Bryant & Miron, 2004). The theory states that audience characteristics and media form/channel/genre impact the association between media and fear of crime as audiences absorb prejudices the more they watch crime dramas (Callanan & Rosenberger, 2011; Rosenberger & Callanan, 2011). However, such impacts are not quick nor profound, as regular and repeated broadcasts of pictures and ideas alter how audiences view and comprehend the world. This social-comparison theory argues that viewers will judge personal danger based on local vs other criminality (Chadee *et al.*, 2019).

Also known as "rudder" or the uses and gratifications theory, this ideology rejects the idea that people are "passive receptacles of learning" (Ferguson, 2015; Campbell *et al.*, 2016). Instead, media may inspire criminals' styles, such as copycat crime (Surette, 2015a), by identifying criminal strategies that do not motivate crime. Furthermore, this theory adds that contextual circumstances and psychological predispositions, not merely media exposure, cause disruptive behaviour problems (Ferguson & Dyck, 2012; Ferguson & Savage, 2012; Campbell *et al.*, 2016; Pleysier & Cops, 2016).

Known as the "trigger" or General aggression model theory due to its belief that the media triggers violence, the general aggression theory states that the media leads to violence by desensitising individuals to others' grief (Laser *et al.*, 2007; Bushman & Huesmann, 2014; Gentile, 2016). According to this theory, long-term exposure to violent media can change a person's psyche, making them insensitive and unpredictable. However, many studies have shown no association between media coverage of violent incidents and hostility, disregarding this theory as viable (Ferguson & Dyck, 2012; Surette, 2013; Ferguson & Colwell, 2017).

Finally, mass society theories have recently been presented (Tindall *et al.*, 2008; Giner, 2015). Concerns regarding industrialisation and urbanisation's impact on mass society influenced social theory in the middle of the 20th century, as the masses lacked personality, were easily swayed, apathetic, and liked a 'low' culture. Mass society theory argued that the media might be used to control people's behaviour and manipulate their beliefs as crime and anti-social behaviour increased. This sort of elitist view of the mass population as being easy to influence through the media persists, as witnessed in the concerns over the influence of film, TV, magazines, and video games, among others (Tindall *et al.*, 2008; Giner, 2015).

2.3. Globalisation and Accessibility

To understand its significance, it is crucial to establish what globalisation means, how it interconnects with accessibility, and how these concepts relate to crime and media. Carrabine (2014) and Newburn (2017) show globalisation as the increasing interdependence among countries and people worldwide generated by the porosity of boundaries between countries. That is, globalisation consists of the term used to refer to a collection of changes that produce a feeling of a shrinking world (increased movement of people and commodities, faster and internationalised communication, and perceived diminution in the relevance of national boundaries in trade and politics), making everything more accessible. This also applies to the media and access to information. Especially with the new media tools (internet access and social media), what previously was, for example, a piece of information published on a local level, nowadays becomes national, international or even worldwide news in a matter of seconds, causing scholars, policymakers, governments, and the public concern (Milivojevic & McGovern, 2014; Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014). Such can be observed in the studies developed by Wood *et al.* (2011) and Hamanaka (2020), where Twitter has been shown to influence the shaping of behaviour and attitudes of social media users significantly. These individuals evidenced that teenagers are likely to copy behaviour propagated in the media, regarding it as prevalent or associated with celebrities and modern life.

Current technology allows fast, on-demand, global access to crime-related material. When crime-related media material, a distorted picture of crime and justice, and the public's insatiable interest in crime-related media are coupled, social ramifications are feared. The global community's voracious interest in media has influenced worldviews across cultures and countries (Aas, 2007; Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014). For example, in the study conducted by Zeenat *et al.* (2012) in Pakistan, it has been proven that most young people use international media as their source of information, while only a minority rely on local government-produced media.

Also, Caruso and Di Domizio (2013) and Rios and Ferguson (2020) believe that the media is somehow to blame for promoting aggressive behaviour and hostility among sports players and fans globally, going by the incidences that have been happening in the European Championship and World Cup competitions between 2000 and 2012. These authors, alongside Painter (2019), believe that the media is responsible for editing and filtering information before broadcasting it to the public. This enables the media to eliminate any content that may promote offensive, violent, abusive messages that involve drug abuse and bad behaviour (Ruiz-Herrera *et al.*, 2018; Oehmer, 2021). Moreover, Yang *et al.* (2018) and Lieberts and Bunch (2019) believe that video games and films depicting aggressive scenes promote aggression and violent behaviour among sports fans and players. They support that, as the media broadcast these incidences, it enables other people to develop grudges and plan revenge upon their opponents when they get the chance to meet in a competition. Hence, these individuals learn violent and aggressive behaviours from the media, implementing them in their planned revenge and promoting engagement in similar conduct in future encounters (Duxbury *et al.*, 2018).

While considering the many harmful elements that social media portrays and presents to teenagers, Caruso and Di Domizio (2013) came up with a new theory in their paper. The authors believe, as well as Bursztyn *et al.* (2019) and Chenzi (2020), that the poor implementation of the community standards, set by various social media platforms, is to blame for allowing these avenues to be used to propagate hate messages, incite people, classify individuals into ethnic and racial classes, and create divisions. Also, Maier-Zucchini (2022) worries that social media is easily accessible and cheaper than mainstream media and users can access information from close and distant locations within seconds, making social media an essential aspect in bringing the desired changes to society.

Therefore, internationalised media's social implications are emerging, and entertainment media's influence as a worldwide experience and crime-related media are a big part of it. Hence, the 21st century's fast-paced, media-rendered crime and justice entertainment raises many difficulties (Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014).

2.4. Criminogenic Media

The expression mentioned above states that the way that media portrays crime highly influences how people perceive reality, according to Surette and Gardiner-Bess (2014). The same authors add that this type of media does not intend to use its platforms to divulge news or factual knowledge, aiming to interact with the consumer and promote an engagement and connection with what is being transmitted. A good example illustrated of how the media impacts people's perceptions about a crime is how teenagers perceive rock and other forms of music, including the popularity of tattoos and drugs and how they are associated with the modern lifestyle (Wang & Brown, 2011; Evans, 2015; Founta *et*

al., 2018). To achieve these ends, the media use a “narrative persuasion”, which consists of, according to Slater and Rouner (2002), a dynamic for media to affect people, namely those more resilient to media influence.

Up to this point, the media’s ability to influence behaviour has been established, as well as its contribution to promoting social aggression and creating a moral panic. The concept of moral panic constitutes, according to Marsh and Melville (2019), in agreement with Machado and Santos (2009b), “an exaggerated reaction, from the media, the police or wider public, to the activities of particular social groups” (pp. 40). It emerged in the mid-late 1900s with Jock Young and has since become a regular expression when it appears in Stan Cohen’s book (Newburn, 2017).

Globalisation is crucial in crime analysis, as is attested by Weitzer (2017), who believes that without the media, many incidences that have led to public protests to fight for human rights would not have been successful or gotten the attention they received. This author believes that the media is a powerful mobilisation tool that people can use to bring the intended changes and responses from various stakeholders in 21st-century society. Weitzer (2017) shares the same sentiments, arguing that in most cases, the media is used to shift people’s perceptions and attitudes towards something. In his discussion, Weitzer (2017) examined the 2014 Ferguson (Missouri, USA) incident where Michael Brown was fatally shot and killed by police officer Darren Wilson. This incident was widely shared on social media platforms, especially Twitter, and got the attention of millions of people globally.

2.5. Criminogenic Infotainment

Society uses the media for leisure, companionship, surveillance, and interpretation purposes. TV, movies, publications, and books are often used as enjoyment and leisure tools (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018).

Nowadays, Ray Surette states that news media have become gradually more entertaining and could be considered, at times, as a form of infotainment, as they entertain while informing. Likewise, docudramas, movies, and documentaries use infotainment to attract viewers, being harder and harder to distinguish fact from fiction (Wieskamp, 2007; Reiner, 2008; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). Per definition, infotainment comprises crime news and entertainment, impacting people’s perceptions of crime more than the traditional crime entertainment industry (Boebert, 2010; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). This occurs because people believe these shows represent society (Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014; Surette, 2015b).

Crime and justice relayed entertainment have long been popular (Reiner, 2008; Callanan & Rosenberger, 2011; Surette, 2015b; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). Criminals and their crimes have been included in love stories, westerns, comedies, and dramas since the 19th century, allowing witnesses

to sympathize with them while seeing crime punished (Leitch, 2002; Cunha, 2003; Rafter, 2006; Spina, 2018). In entertainment crime media, the told stories portray implausible crimes, conflicts, and adventures undertaken by people with super-human abilities. These shows comprise around one-fourth of all media entertainment (Reiner, 2007a) and one-third of the top 40 shows in 2004-2005 (Phillips & Frost, 2009). The growth of crime and justice entertainment has caused social implications (Surette, 2011), and new media technologies have increased criminal content's popularity (Pfeiffer *et al.*, 2006; Curran *et al.*, 2010; Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014).

The media's role of informing while entertaining has generated a profitable content need, stimulating the expansion of crime and criminal justice content, as those are an endless source of media profit (Beale, 2006; McCall, 2007; Boda & Szabó, 2011; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). The news are presented more enticingly to increase their viewing numbers, having an entertainment component. As the news media embrace entertainment, true crime series and reality TV shows take on a similar tone (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). Therefore, the infotainment media, which combines news and entertainment, exacerbates worries regarding entertainment crime content. As media, headed by TV, became more visual, intrusive, and technologically adept, audiences became more voyeuristic and entertainment-conscious (Surette & Otto, 2002; Arrigo & Bersot, 2014; Surette, 2015b; Domínguez, 2020). It also seems true that the media can influence people predisposed to be at risk. When racial and ethnic tension, income inequalities, and deplorable social conditions are combined with harmful media influences, the criminogenic impacts of the media will be exacerbated (Surette, 2015b; Bursztyn *et al.*, 2019; Chenzi, 2020).

Infotainment media gives the impression of transmitting the world's facts while, in truth, only providing a highly stylized, edited slice of reality. Crime satisfies infotainment's demand for genuine events presented entertainingly. Popular with the public, when compared with factual entertainment, reality-based crime shows have a greater impact as people consider them realistic (Wieskamp, 2007; Surette, 2011). The interaction of the effects of social context, media content, and audience characteristics ultimately determines whether there is a media-generated criminogenic effect (Dias & Guimarães, 2015). The possibility of an effect increases with the consumer's reliance on the media for information about the world and their propensity for criminal behaviour. Although there are actual media effects, it is also clear that the media cannot alone turn someone into a criminal. Although it is possible to argue that the media is not the primary cause of our high crime rate, they certainly make it easier to package and distribute criminogenic rate boasts (Surette, 2015b).

One of the subtypes of infotainment, denominated as true crime series, has been increasing in popularity. Also known as reality TV and docudramas, these combine facts and fiction in their contents and tend to include some accurate reenactments (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018).

In the past decades, TV has created the designated CSI effect. The CSI effect is a widely believed misconception among criminal justice professionals (particularly prosecutors) that juries are less likely to find defendants guilty without forensic evidence. This happens due to the exaggerated technological advances employed in case solving in popular crime shows like CSI. Although portraying the criminal justice system as perfect, Stevens (2009) states that the CSI effect is effective since 50% of the information seen and heard on TV is usually retained. The author adds that the success of the CSI effect relies on the popular media's appraisal of vigilantism, aggressive, reactive policing, and fabricating crime and justice stories.

Levine (2008), Andresen and Tong (2012), and Malleson and Andresen (2015a) observed that the way the media portrays family and relationship values in soap operas and other drama films influences family dynamics. These shows make family members think differently about the responsibilities and roles of each member towards making their families happy unions. Also, the gender roles portrayed in these TV shows prove the existence of a trend where people change their positions, and the failure of accommodation to change or manage their developments may lead to conflicts and crime within the family setting. For example, Klein and Maxson (2010), Leitner *et al.* (2011), Kurland (2014), and Correia *et al.* (2017) explain that the media had created a perception that there are specific roles for men and women, and neither was supposed to interfere with or perform the parts of the other gender. However, the new media era presents a different perspective, where men and women change roles even as societal expectations on gender roles change. These authors believe that people not prepared to embrace these changes may experience conflicts, and some may indulge in vulgar or violent activities that amount to criminal behaviour.

Therefore, Surette and Gardiness-Bess (2014) express five concerns they have regarding the entertainment crime media: the effect on media consumers' perceptions of the world, criminogenic media effects, the impact of new media on crime and society, control over the media's crime and justice portrait and the impact on vulnerable populations.

2.6. Media and Crime's Forced Marriage

2.6.1. The Media and the Criminal Justice System's Stakeholders

Upon close analysis, Surette (2015b) states that the media gives credence to each criminological theory and assigns various factors as credible causes for criminality. It does so, usually resorting to individually based approaches instead of sociological ones. Rafter (2006) adds that the media tends to recycle discredited criminological and sociological theories, generally focusing on individual characteristics and blaming those on psychological, political, and biological factors.

But how does the media portray the several parties involved in the Criminal Justice System, and how far from reality are those?

2.6.2.1. The Media Portrayal of Criminals

Criminals' misdeeds have been popular secondary plot elements in love stories, Westerns, comedies, and dramas since the early 1900s (Surette, 2015b). In earlier media, criminals were portrayed as committed, intelligent, attractive, well-lived and financially stable. Such imaging of perpetrators encouraged audiences to empathize with them. As a result, society enjoyed their immorality and the risks associated with crime commitment, following their punishment in the end (Cunha, 2003; Rafter, 2006). Callanan (2012) has proven that such interactions influence how citizens perceive their safety.

Entertainment media often portray convicts as predators with animalistic, irrational, easily triggered and innate (re)actions (Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014; Surette, 2015b). Although criminal activities are rare in real life, much like the predatory criminal, in the media, these types of criminals are common and easily found in society (Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014). Also, although different types of offenders are occasionally depicted, the public mainly pictures violent and predatory street criminals. Entertainment media portray crime and the criminal justice system inaccurately, creating the "backwards law", stating that media's crime and justice portrayal can be expected to be the opposite of those found in society (Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014). The typical entertainment media criminals are white adult males of high status, while the typical arrestees are young black males with poor backgrounds (Eschholz *et al.*, 2004). Meanwhile, female criminals are typically portrayed as white, violent, deserving of punishment and usually withholding a connection to a male lawbreaker, frequently driven by money, revenge, or love (Bailey & Hale, 2004; Cecil, 2007; Qin *et al.*, 2018; Rahmawati *et al.*, 2019). In media captions, criminals tend to be older, either violent predators, business people or bureaucrats, underplaying the roles of youth, poverty, and brutality (Surette, 2015b).

Nowadays, the media also tends to address criminal motives. According to Garcia and Arkerson (2018), crime tales in the media follow a formula: on the news, stories are usually brief and concise; on TV and movies, it portrays the complexity of criminal behaviour. Like many other narratives, criminal motives follow a narrow set of stereotypes: rage, revenge, jealousy, greed, emotional instability, mental disorder, and terrorism.

Also, some authors, such as Kennedy *et al.* (2011), Kadar *et al.* (2016), and Hu (2018), defend that the way the media portrays criminal activities and criminals determines how the audience will perceive these messages and whether they will try to promote or practice the antisocial behaviour being broadcasted by the media. At the same time, Vomfell *et al.* (2018) and Parry (2021) caution the media, especially the mainstream media, in how they broadcast criminal activities, especially those where

police fail to stop crimes and are unable to track and arrest criminals. The authors believe that by showing that criminals are ahead of the police and other law enforcement officers, the media praise criminals and encourage the public to engage in crime.

2.6.2.2. The Media Portrayal of Victims

Crime victims themselves are largely ignored in mainstream media and even entertainment. In infotainment, however, the marginalization of crime victims is shifting (Surette and Gardiner-Bess 2014); this may also be the case with digital media (Hayes & Luther, 2018). However, not all crime victims receive the same media coverage (Antolak-Saper, 2022). In the world created by the media, the relationship between the criminal and the crime fighter is more crucial than in the real world of crime, where victim-offender interactions are the leading cause of violence (Surette, 2011). Crime victims, who can determine a crime's newsworthiness, are routinely neglected by the media, being seen as boring pieces of the puzzle (Reiner *et al.*, 2003). Even in police reality TV, when the interactions between the officers and criminals or suspects take centre stage, this is still true (Surette, 2011).

Garcia and Arkerson (2018) alert that these news pieces fail to contextualize the reported figures. For instance, in the USA, where a murder occurs every 33.5 seconds, the media fails to report that most crimes happen in southern states and target young black males. Therefore, the authors attest that such reports potentiate the fear of people who are less likely to become victims of such crimes.

Creating a narrative that assigns blame or culpability is crucial in how victims or victim representatives are portrayed in the media (Greer, 2007). In addition, by employing an "ideal victim," broader issues relating to public safety and the criminal justice system are now represented, expanding the victim's symbolic potency (Antolak-Saper, 2022). The victim can be the offender, society, or, most frequently, an institution. This is especially true when there is proof that a state or federal agency failed to safeguard the victim deemed "innocent adequately" (Greer, 2007). With this, a significant degree of public support may be gained when a media campaign is started in the name of a crime victim who has become a symbol of failure in the criminal justice system (Greer, 2007).

Similar to how offenders are portrayed, the media also uses a set of stereotypes to characterize victims in their narratives. For example, victims are often described as feminine, young, old, or famous (Gruenewald *et al.*, 2013). Race and gender also greatly influence crime news story decision-making (Dixon *et al.*, 2003; Evans, 2015; Simões, 2018; Bursztyn *et al.*, 2019; Chenzi, 2020). The rising body of criminological research on the interconnections of race and gender aid in explaining how news decision-makers stereotype perpetrators and victims (Evans, 2015; Barak *et al.*, 2018). In a study conducted by Bjornstrom *et al.* (2010), the authors proved that fewer Hispanic perpetrators were recorded than whites in the media. However, with the increase in the Hispanic population, there was also an increase in reporting of Hispanics in the media. Whenever white homicide perpetrators were

involved, reports on female victims were more likely to be published. In contrast, when black homicide perpetrators were involved, reports on white female victims were less likely to be published. In general, minorities were usually regarded as less newsworthy than white victim news (Gruenewald *et al.*, 2013), being overrepresented as perpetrators and underrepresented as victims in the media (Cádima *et al.*, 2003; Boyle, 2005; Santos, 2005; Carvalho, 2007; Cunha *et al.*, 2008; Gruenewald *et al.*, 2009; Greer, 2010).

Regarding gender in media, violence against women has been evidenced as more newsworthy than violence against men (Gruenewald *et al.*, 2013; Correia *et al.*, 2017). Female victims are frequently labelled as “Jezebels”, promiscuous and oversexed, among other pejorative terms that implicitly and explicitly blame them for their victimization (Meyers, 2004; Boyle, 2005; Greer, 2010; Horeck, 2021). The majority of the entertainment crime victims are white men. However, most of the entertainment media's crime victims are young women. Hence, constituting a misleading and overrepresentation face their actual victimization rates (Eschholz *et al.*, 2004; Cecil, 2007). According to the media, the ideal victims are children or pregnant women (Altheide, 2002; Minnebo, 2006) who are deemed weak, defenceless, innocent, and deserving of pity and compassion (Greer, 2007). For instance, elderly ladies or toddlers are considered “perfect victims” (Höijer, 2008), as opposed to people who have drug problems, are homeless, or are generally marginalized from society. As a result, a hierarchy of victim status can be seen (Greer, 2007), mirrored and supported by the media and government discourse (Antolak-Saper, 2022).

The classification of a victim as “perfect” or not might have a significant impact (Carrabine *et al.*, 2020). For instance, a victim who achieves ideal status frequently draws enormous media attention, causes widespread grieving, and influences essential changes in social and criminal justice policy and practice (Greer, 2007; Simões, 2018). For instance, in cases of intimate relationship violence or rape, the victims (typically females) are frequently forced to endure a continuation of the victimization process (Penedo, 2003; Eschholz *et al.*, 2004; Cecil, 2007; Hayes & Luther, 2018) due to their stories being broadcasted.

Entertainment victim stories can be easily categorized (Wilson, 2015). Firstly is the “Undeserving Victim”. This character is usually one of the first killed by the villain, with the sole purpose of establishing their wickedness and justifying their terrible ending (Wilson, 2015). Secondly, the “Stupid Victim”. Frequently portraying a police officer who is never more intelligent than a criminal. However, they can also be a crime-fighting hero who usually ends up stumbling to their demise (e.g., an off-duty police officer slain while pursuing criminals alone) (Wilson, 2015). Thirdly, the media has the “Lazy Victim”. This person gets killed while doing something wrong or inadequately, like watching TV instead of their surroundings (Surette, 2011; Wilson, 2015). Fourth, and typically prevalent in thrillers, “Victim heroes”. These individuals are usually regular people thrust into dangerous circumstances, frequently

finding themselves in situations where they must kill or be killed (Wilson, 2015; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018).

While simultaneously emphasizing the seriousness of the offending behaviour, the media also employs images to convey innocence to the audience. Such images, alongside their verbal descriptions, are carefully designed to support the crime context's horror and influence the administration of justice (D'Cruze *et al.*, 2006; Greer, 2007; Simões, 2018).

In sum, most victims in the media solemnly exist to be victimized. However, after such a purpose is fulfilled, if they are still alive, they are pushed away to make room for the central conflict between the heroic crime fighter and the wicked criminal to be acted out (Surette, 2011). More recently, the promotion of victim rights has also been framed as a necessary reform in this new infotainment-formatted coverage of crime victims (Rentschler, 2007). Also, it is common for the victims and their relatives to be portrayed as being victimized twice in the news. Firstly by the perpetrator, and another, by the legal system (Surette, 2011).

Thus, victim characteristics influence the news coverage decisions, and local news coverage of violent offences varies accordingly to where the crime is committed (Gruenewald *et al.*, 2013). Therefore, a victim's status can be crucial in characterizing an incident and cementing the victim's image in the collective unconscious. As a result, moral anger is sparked, and support for reform in the community increases. Furthermore, even after the criminal has been punished, media portrayals of the victim can keep the incident current in the public and political minds (Antolak-Saper, 2022).

2.6.2.3. The Media Portrayal of the Criminal Justice System

Society has always been more concerned with arresting criminals and staging media trials than incarcerated convicts (Surette, 2015b). Therefore, the corrections system is the area of criminal justice we know, in general, the least about (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018).

Surette (2015b) evidences that, in colonial America, jails and prisons held fields for offenders until they could be punished by branding, flogging, or hanging. After the enlightenment period, the loss of freedom became the main incarceration penalty. Nowadays, the media portrays police and prosecutors fighting crime and criminals sentenced to prison (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). However, police and courts receive the spotlight and public spectacles, while corrections get the shaft, fiscally and symbolically (Surette, 2015b; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). The public is fascinated by how crimes and criminals are found and dealt with by the criminal justice system — how the police arrest and charge offenders, how the courts and judiciary punish them, and what happens to offenders in prison (Marsh & Melville, 2019). Therefore, prison movies, docudramas, and documentaries are the primary sources of information on the correctional system that the public has access to through media (Surette, 2015b; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018).

As previously evidenced, TV shows, news media, and other forms of media all share a constrained formula when addressing crime. These must be able to explain what happened within the criminal act, demonstrate how the investigation is led, and how the individual is caught and consequently arrested, all within the time of the “episode” (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). Also, the profit-driven entertainment media has not shown corrections accurately, employing it as background for stories of social power and personal morality (Surette, 2015b). Despite the correctional field’s contentious history with the media, the media have repeatedly shaped its public image (Surette, 2015b), not giving lawyers, judges, and the courts much attention in the last decade (Araújo, 2018; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). Therefore, the correction field has been continuously regarded as media-illiterate, with correctional employees often denying access to inmates and staff, suppressing information, and stonewalling in times of crisis (Levenson, 2001), reinforcing the public’s lack of experience and conversational knowledge on the matter (Surette, 2015b). Hence, the public’s lack of direct corrections information and the correctional field’s inability to get factual information into the news and infotainment media make the public rely on unrealistic correctional images and stereotypes in the entertainment media (Surette, 2015b). More people “know” about prisons through the media than through crime, police, and courts (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018).

We are aware that most individuals get their “understanding” of crime and justice from the media. Additionally, we know how the media shapes attitudes about crime and justice (Alves, 2015; Pickett *et al.*, 2015; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). The media focuses on the most spectacular crimes and sentences, distorting the picture of law enforcement and punishment (Marsh & Melville, 2019). They usually portray a string of corrupt corrections officers, mentally ill prisoners, overcrowding, beatings, and prison breakouts are more prevalent than in escaped criminals and luxury prisons (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). The media only mention probation in passing, regardless of its prevalence. Also, most people confuse probation and parole (parole consists of an early release from imprisonment or prison, whereas on probation, they serve the rest of their sentence in the community) and jail and prison concepts (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). Therefore, due to the lack of basic concepts and miss portrayal of the justice and correctional systems, Marsh and Melville (2019) add that these are the pieces of information that affect public understanding and opinion on the fields. Hence, the most significant level of justice is something that the public takes for granted (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018).

The media coverage might give the public the idea that most crime is solved and the police effectively detect crime, which is far from the truth (Leishman & Mason, 2003). Also, in the UK, in a report published in 2001, it has been shown that, daily, the police deal with over 25,000 emergency calls, make over 5,000 arrests, and carry out 2,200 stops and searches. The same report also shows that 4,400 persons serve on juries, 1,000 as witnesses, and 5,600 offenders have their sentences read (Home Office, 2001). Despite these vast numbers, most individuals have scant knowledge of the

criminal justice system, as our awareness of criminal behaviour and the criminal justice system comes mainly from the media (Marsh & Melville, 2019). The media covers more solvable crimes, such as murder and sexual offences. Moreover, these are the crimes the police will usually solve, mainly because they will spend considerable resources on severe and high-profile crimes (Marsh & Melville, 2019).

According to Marsh and Melville (2019), there are three primary stages of criminal justice and law enforcement: the police, courts and sentence, and lastly, prisons. These will be briefly approached as follows.

2.6.2.4. The Media Portrayal of Police

There has never been a moment when the police have been universally adored and revered, nor a time when the police have adhered to the soft, benign, “firm but fair” ideal. The public’s trust and confidence in the police is, and perhaps always has been, very fragile (Hellawell, 2003). However, the extent to which media depictions influence public perceptions of the police and the influence of media on the police have received very little research (Jewkes, 2004).

In her analysis of how the media has depicted the job of the police, Jewkes (2004) considers two “mediated ideals” of the police, symbolic of these two policing philosophies. Citizens tend to prefer a police officer who spends his time working with local people in communities to prevent and solve a crime to those who believe in strictly applying the law, pursuing criminals and making arrests of serious offenders (Jewkes, 2004). Ironically, the latter is the preference of police officers themselves.

For instance, the media can be used by the police as a tool for mass communication to alert the public that a crime has happened and to inform them that witnesses are needed to be located (Innes, 2001). However, officers tend to be portrayed as being controlling, kind, and corrupt within the media (Leishman & Mason, 2003). Therefore, press officers, marketing experts, public relations specialists, and corporate branding specialists now work for the police as part of the department’s “image work” (Mawby, 2002; Reiner, 2007a; Greer & Reiner, 2012). By securing what and how information is released, the police can also use these means to hide malpractice or divert blame (Mawby, 2002). Nevertheless, the vocabulary of ‘openness’ is being embedded in police image work, and police agencies are increasingly advocating ‘open’ communications in their public statements (Jewkes, 2004).

According to Leishman and Mason (2003), a journalist’s and a detective’s jobs can be very similar, as both positions can have unusual hours, “results” pressure, and deadlines. In both circumstances, rules and regulations must be observed that may come in the way of a “result” journalists must obey libel and contempt laws, and police personnel must follow regulations controlling stopping, searching, and arresting, among others. Both entail bureaucratic, monotonous labour and dramatic events.

When the media degrade the image of the police, it is possible to observe a shift in people's perceptions of the police institution. That is, the public's opinion of law enforcement is likely to suffer if information concerning law enforcement conveyed on TV suggests that procedural fairness has been disregarded (Sunshine and Tyler, 2003; Pais *et al.*, 2015). For instance, Weitzer (2017) notes that the Ferguson incident is described in point 4. *Criminogenic Media* offered a good platform for the public to express its disappointment in the rampant police brutality and institutionalized racism that had become everyday criminal activities in America. The "handcuffed police" motif paints a picture of cops constrained by absurd laws that grant offenders unjust rights and fail to provide victims with justice (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). Therefore, following the many cases of police brutality against predominantly, Fawcett (2006), Fan *et al.* (2008), and Gao *et al.* (2017) claim that African American males created various online communities via Twitter and Facebook. These communities were used to share anti-white sentiments that would later be found to promote racism and class differentiation. Also, some studies have demonstrated that White college students are less likely than African American college students to feel victimized by police enforcement (Ranapurwala *et al.*, 2016; Walker *et al.*, 2017).

Given that media impacts opinions of law enforcement when people lack personal experiences, particularly in TV programming, it is important to examine how African Americans see law enforcement in this regard (Maxson *et al.*, 2003). Weitzer (2002) discovered that when reports of law enforcement wrongdoing are widely published, negative attitudes toward law enforcement are likely to rise and become more pronounced. For example, media coverage of excessive use of force by police was associated with unfavourable performance perceptions. In other words, participants were more likely to suffer diminished trust in law enforcement the more they viewed non-fictional law police brutality instances. These results are consistent with studies demonstrating how micro- and macro-level factors affect how the public views the police (Weitzer & Tuch, 2005).

Regrettably, issues with law enforcement and minorities still exist in the twenty-first century, which impairs the quality of life for all parties concerned and makes it harder for police to carry out their duties (Franklin *et al.*, 2019; Saraiva *et al.*, 2022). Therefore, it is necessary to explore what Kinney *et al.* (2008) explain as the main crime attractors and how the police and other security agencies can act to avert criminal activities triggered by media perspectives. Anselin *et al.* (2010) believe that the mainstream media is presumably led by broadcasting professionals and experts who know how to cover various news items, including conflicts and whistle-blowing, without causing chaos or angering audiences.

However, suppose the media portrays law enforcement favourably, as is frequently the case with TV news and crime-based reality TV. In that case, people are more likely to have enhanced trust in law enforcement when they do not have an arrest record or have not been victims (Callanan &

Rosenberger, 2011). Therefore, the appearance of the police trying to be democratically responsible while protecting their narrow interests has taken on greater importance in recent years (Mawby, 2002).

When a person interacts with law enforcement, marked by rudeness, disinterest on the officer's end, and a lack of motivation to solve the issue, negative impressions of law enforcement may be prevalent (Birzer, 2008). According to research, crime and the police victimisation processes have similar effects (Hanson *et al.*, 2010).

2.6.2.5. The Media Portrayal of Courts

Several countries have been trying to apply the "open justice" concept, namely in the UK and USA, according to Marsh and Melville (2019). The authors explain that in most cases, people are free to attend magistrate and crown courts. However, it is impossible to record, film or photograph inside courtrooms. Such bans were placed to protect the victims and all the parties associated with the case being trialled.

The media representation of courts has mainly been advancing in the USA, where tv shows featuring courtrooms have gained more and more attention in the past decades. As a result, judges have been given airtime featuring real and staged courts. In addition, the exposed procedures have allowed people to know more about this system (Marsh & Melville, 2019).

2.6.2.6. The Media Portrayal of Prisons

The idea and practice of utilising imprisonment as a specific punishment and a legal sentence go back at least 200 years. Marsh and Melville (2019) explain that, even though there had been imprisonment for many years before this, they were mainly used to house suspects pending trial or sentence. According to the authors, it was uncommon to sentence criminals to actual prison time as a form of punishment; instead, the gallows and the guillotine were often applied as swift and severe penalties. Physical punishment was prevalent. However, change happens with Foucault's contribution to reforming the penal system. He underlined that modern incarceration techniques of dealing with offenders were part of a more extensive process of control and regimentation in society, regarding a shift in the objective of punishment, focusing on altering the offender's behaviour rather than just avenging the crime (Marsh & Melville, 2019).

The media rarely discuss prisons, as such themes are generally unpopular (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). In an era where mass incarceration is viewed as a concern for a functional society and the successful prisoner socialisation process is a focus, we have seen a shift toward portraying corrupt and cruel prisons and jails within the media (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). With less than 5% of crime news items mentioning corrections, when it does, they focus on prison failures and prison escapes portrayals

(Garcia & Arkerson, 2018). The media-constructed cosmos of penalties encompasses a galaxy of glamorous and dramatic organisations, having the political, social, and economic aspects of prisons neglected and a stark, gloomy pattern given instead (Pais et al., 2015; Surette, 2015b). Prison in the media tends to reaffirm the need for incarceration because of repeated narratives, plots, characters, and crime and justice beliefs. Such programs and news reports promote certain attitudes regarding criminals and imprisonment (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018).

According to Budó (2012), Hayes and Luther (2018), and Marsh and Melville (2019), the media distorts crime and punishment, contributing to the maintenance of inadequate knowledge of prisons, even though it is a reasonably common punishment type. The authors add that media depictions pose dangers, as prisons can be portrayed as easygoing, privileged, and not punitive, only focusing on the more extreme aspects of jail life, such as riots or prison fatalities. On the other hand, infotainment (Surette, 2015b) or sensationalised, oversimplified criminal news may raise punitive sentiments.

Nowadays, correctional media focus on convicts, neglecting or adversely portraying staff and administration. Correctional officials are described as brutal, incompetent, stupid, and indifferent to human misery. With an emphasis on prisoners and the demonisation of correctional personnel, infotainment media, particularly movies, frequently portray correctional facilities exaggeratedly (Surette, 2015b). Garcia and Arkerson (2018) add that prisons resemble colonies or prisoner transit systems, shown as violent and highly corrupt.

According to the media, guards are crazy, incompetent, and corrupt, and cruelty is endemic and unchecked within these establishments (Surette, 2015b; Garcia & Arkerson, 2018), and prisoners are heroes and victims (Garcia & Arkerson, 2018; Hayes & Luther, 2018). Often for minor rule breaches, corporal punishment and extreme pain are used to retain control (Surette, 2015b). A despotic staff causes systematic racism, homosexual rape, and institutional violence. Detainee women experience demeaning, sexual attacks, and harassment. Public support for correctional systems is low, notwithstanding caring portrayals of inmates. Unfavourable images of corrections officials, staff, and violent institutions create a terrible public image, portraying prisons negatively, and potentiating fear (Dowler, 2003; Wilson & O'Sullivan, 2004; Surette, 2015b; Morrall, 2016; Hayes & Luther, 2018). Social media's role in punishing opinions is unknown, but it is known that social media affects public indignation and could affect policy and punishment (Hayes & Luther, 2018).

Sotirovic (2001) suggests that the media exposure one receives affects justice policy preferences. For example, in their 2014 study, Britto and Noga-Styron (2014) discovered that TV and talk radio affected support for capital punishment, whereas newspapers and the internet did not.

2.6.2. Fear and Fascination of and for Crime

In criminology, the idea of fear of crime has received much attention (Newburn, 2017). Marxist-inspired critical criminologists claim politicians, the media, and the criminal justice system set the agenda for public debate about crime and criminal justice, perpetuating concepts of 'enemy within'. For instance, current scholarly interest comes from established victim surveys to assess crime (rather than official crime data) and the fear linked with it (Farrall & Gadd, 2004; Newburn, 2017). These agendas do shape public fear (Jewkes, 2004).

However, it is notoriously tricky to pinpoint what fear is (Jewkes, 2004). Marsh and Melville (2019) describe the fear of crime as a comprehensive concept that should be separated from anxiety and concern about crime. The authors note that personal fear of being a crime victim differs from generic anxiety about crime levels. As to Russo *et al.* (2013), fear of crime refers to the apprehension or worry about one's safety or the preservation of one's property.

The idea that the media generates undue fear of crime is not new, and the growth of media in recent years has increased these worries (Marsh & Melville, 2019). However, fearful people may be lured to particular media content. Therefore, media influence on attitudes, beliefs, and concerns is disputed (Newburn, 2017).

A significant debate between fear of crime and the media occurs as theorists wonder if people fear crime due to its high prevalence in the media or whether the media provides so much crime coverage because people fear crime and prefer to see what is occurring (Marsh & Melville, 2019). Few would disagree that the media influences crime, causing fear or the other way around. The aim is to unravel the complicated interconnections of media content, social structure, and experience in moulding antisocial behaviour, fear of crime, and law and order politics (Cavender, 2004; Reiner, 2007b; Pais *et al.*, 2015). Recent studies addressing the connection between media and fear of criminality statistics suggest a relationship between media saturation, crime consumption, and worry of being harmed (Hollis *et al.*, 2017). In addition, recent policy debates have identified criminal fear as a significant issue (Ditton *et al.*, 2004; Jackson, 2004; Chadee & Ditton, 2005), as the media coverage and sensationalised reporting on crime and safety affect the individual's quality of life (Hollis *et al.*, 2017; Marsh & Melville, 2019).

The brain may learn more from real-life events than from fictitious media. Therefore, news media may be more influential than fictional media (Chadee *et al.*, 2019). According to several authors, elements commonly seen on TV are thought to be genuine, which influences levels of fear of crime (Busselle, 2001; Busselle *et al.*, 2004; Taylor, 2005; Chadee *et al.*, 2007; Moyer-Guse & Nabi, 2010; Chadee *et al.*, 2019), particularly those portraying deviant conducts (Bahk, 2001). However, the data remains inconclusive concerning the degree or presence of a causal association between media exposure and public fear of crime, even while researchers consider it a reasonable hypothesis (Ditton

et al., 2004; Chadee & Ditton, 2005). Also, there is little research on how the media shapes public perceptions of crime. It is, therefore, possible that the interpretation of information on the fear of crime will need to go beyond (Jewkes, 2004).

Most studies have concentrated on how media use affects a person's fear of crime (Baranauskas & Drakulich, 2018). Callanan (2012) found that persons who follow local TV news worry more about becoming victims in their community. Pfeiffer *et al.* (2005) revealed that news and reality-based TV programming on privately owned TV channels were associated with the opinion that crime commitment is rising. These authors concluded that the media play a role in influencing perceptions of national crime trends in Germany. According to Weitzer and Kubrin (2004), local TV news generates the highest levels of terror among viewers out of all news media types examined. Furthermore, the perception that one's area is safer than other neighbourhoods in the city is affected by rises in the city's officially stated crime statistics, affecting each person's quality of life (Lampoltshammer *et al.*, 2014; Barton *et al.*, 2016; Hollis *et al.*, 2017; Nascimento & Gomes, 2020). Although crime-based reality shows were less influential than newspapers and crime dramas, both variables were found to reflect similar levels of fear (Callanan, 2012).

The relationship between crime news and fear of violence, specifically whether it influences "avoidance" behaviour (i.e., staying away from specific locations out of fear), was studied (Smolej & Kivivuori, 2006; Anguiano, 2015). The findings showed that people who watched numerous sources of crime news were more afraid of violence. Additionally, people who read tabloid front pages were more likely to engage in avoidance behaviour and had higher degrees of dread of being the victim of violent crime. More recently, a study has demonstrated that watching local TV news significantly boosts perceptions of risk and fear of crime in the area where the inquirers lived among all the analysed racial groups (White, Latino, and African-American) (Callanan, 2012). More than other news programs, local news is customised to its audience's cultural preferences (Ditton *et al.*, 2004). So, it seems to reason that local news may exceptionally exaggerate the fear of crime (Chadee *et al.*, 2019). The impact of national news is, however, less obvious. While some studies reveal a connection between viewing the national news and a lower fear of crime, the overwhelming majority point to the opposite (Gross & Aday, 2003; Romer *et al.*, 2003). The most constant finding across all studies is that watching TV news, particularly local programs, relates to increased fear of crime (Dowler, 2003; Eschholz *et al.*, 2003; Roche *et al.*, 2016; Baranauskas & Drakulich, 2018). Information from traditional media sources and city-reported official crime statistics is more significant than data from social networking media sources (Hollis *et al.*, 2017). Government statistics paint a false picture of crime, and the media also fearmongers and distorts this practice (Muncie & McLaughlin, 2001).

It is crucial to discuss the connection between criminal fear and victimisation risk (Chadee *et al.*, 2019). The perception of the likelihood of being a victim is a cognitive judgment that predicts both fear

of crime and the response to crime, commonly referenced by the perceived risk of crime (Wyant, 2008). For example, in research to assess how the media affected college students' fear of crime, Kohm *et al.* (2012) found that Canadian college students were much more afraid of being violently victimised than American students.

The media's fixation with specific sorts of crime may be pragmatic and economic (they are in the business of selling newspapers and earning audience ratings). Still, the simultaneous effects are heightened public worries and a more prominent public mandate for progressively more severe punishments (Jewkes, 2004). A high-profile crime may drive people to adjust their behaviour if the offence is noteworthy. However, this amplification of worry may be periodic, short-lived, and confined to the area where the crime occurred (McArthur, 2002).

Several authors can attest to the power of media as an instigator of fear of crime. Weitzer (2017) and Lucas (2020) note that the people were irked by the Michael Brown incident described in point 4. *Criminogenic Media* within this chapter. Those who were displeased, especially black Americans and non-whites, received massive support from human rights activists and politicians. For a long time, America has struggled to fight criminal activities, including racism and police brutality. However, the mainstream media, such as TV, newspapers, and radio, are not practical tools that people can use to mobilise and successfully plan demonstrations and other public activities to bring the desired changes. The subject of community policing remains at the centre of arguments about fear of crime, and the widespread hunger for more "bobbies on the beat" is unflagging, despite an overall fall in respect and confidence in the police (Newburn, 2008). Andresen (2011) claims that similar criminal trends in the same or different regions can be identified by monitoring crime patterns and media coverage. This author believes crime is a learned behaviour that may be conveyed based on perception and outcome. While examining this trend, Edy and Meirick (2007) believe that since the media is a powerful communication tool, leaving lasting impressions and messages on people's minds, affecting how they perceive criminal activities. A study in Northern Ireland shows that interpersonal crimes, particularly violent and sexual crimes, are regularly overreported compared to official figures. The conclusion was that crime reporting in the press is more common than ever (Greer, 2012).

Moreover, Reny and Newman (2021) support the sentiments of Andresen and Tong (2012) and argue that the media entertainingly presents criminal activities and glorify how criminals manage to use unique strategies to commit crimes and escape arrest. The authors support that the media encourage more people to try and engage in criminal activities to prove their prowess and seek the public's attention.

Ohyama and Amemiya (2018) conducted a study to predict and detect criminal activities in Japan and how the media influences people to engage in criminal activities- during this study. These experts observed that the message the media communicates to the public is powerful and influential in

determining how they perceive criminals and criminal activities in their regions. Chassiakos *et al.*'s (2016) risk terrain modelling observed that once the media has portrayed an individual or organisation engaging in criminal activities, it is not easy to change the public's perception and attitude towards them, similarly to Wright's (2010) corruption cases study. These experts, alongside Ohyama and Amemiya (2018), found that it is not easy for people to change their minds once the media has portrayed someone or an institution as a criminal. According to Hussain (2012), Rumi *et al.* (2018), and Ristea *et al.* (2018), the media can bring a positive impact and fight crime by exposing criminals and their sympathisers, including security officers, politicians, celebrities, and other influential individuals who work with criminals. This is the best way to use the media to weed out criminals and ensure that people develop the fear of engaging in criminal activities for fear of being exposed. Akers and Jennings (2016; 2019) confirm that nobody would want their faces splashed across TV and social media platforms with links to criminal activities. Baranauskas and Drakulich (2018) add that their study, which sought to clarify the influence of the media on public perception of crime trends and policies, has shown that both journalistic and fictional crime programming influence the public's perceptions and support for control policies on TV.

2.6.3. Media, Punishment and Public Opinion

One could argue that the media significantly impacts the cultural climate by portraying some forms of criminal behaviour more frequently and intensely than others. This distortion could overstate the risk of victimization for some audience segments and foster concerns among them (Jewkes, 2004; Budó, 2012). While examining the role of the media in shaping people's perceptions and attitudes towards criminal activities in the 21st century, Alruily (2012) focused on studying the part of the media in the emergence, sustenance, and success of the antigovernment protests, violent demonstrations, and uprisings that occurred in the early 2000s in the Arab nations. During his study, Fridel (2021) observed that social media, especially Facebook and Twitter, offered protestors an excellent opportunity to plan their meetings, mobilize groups, and execute their antigovernment protests with a high degree of success across the Arab region. Although the mainstream media (e.g., TV, newspapers, and radio stations) were warned by the ruling regimes not to broadcast any content that would provoke the masses and lead to protests, the people used social media platforms to share messages and plans that enabled them to overthrow their regimes (Barbieri *et al.*, 2019). When the people realized that the ruling regimes had gagged and barred the media from broadcasting the ongoing protests and public anger toward their leaders, it was perceived as an invitation for people to engage in violent protests. However, people used social media to organize protests, and share photos, videos, and other messages about their protests' success. This motivated most people to go to the streets and participate in these protests (Porta & Mattoni, 2015; He & Messner, 2020). Before the regimes realized that the masses

were using social media to organize their protests and block them, significant damage had already been caused. There was no turning back for the hundreds of thousands of people who had already assembled on the streets to protest and call for the resignation of their leaders. The overwhelming messages shared online by protestors before these regimes blocked the social media platforms were enough to compel the international community to step in and request the resignation of some leaders. In other cases, the growing protests were enough to force these leaders to resign. In some instances, the military took over after seeing the people's resolve to oust their leaders from power (Ilan, 2019).

According to Chainey *et al.* (2008), how a media house communicates about an ongoing conflict will determine whether the parties involved will cease or continue to engage in the fights. This means that the media has the power to raise or settle emotions and determine the path a conflict will take based on the objectivity and accuracy of reporting. Unfortunately, Bright *et al.* (2016) express their concern that objectivity, accuracy, and non-incitement are usually ignored when it comes to social media. This happens because each involved party will try to paint themselves or their sides as victims—this perception has led to the emergence of new conflicts while the existing ones worsen. At the same time, Syrdal and Briggs (2018) believe that engagement with social media content platforms is based upon an independent psychological state of mind of interactive behaviours such as “liking” and sharing content. This makes people more likely to be misguided based on what they read or see posted or shared (Iddekinge *et al.*, 2016). In this regard, Kinney *et al.* (2008) recommend people never to trust what they see and read on social media without verifying its authenticity and accuracy. The unregulated nature of social media platforms makes them appropriate avenues for spreading rumours, propaganda, lies, defamation, and character assassination, constituting a perfect recipe for chaos. The public's reaction to media reports on crime and punishment is best understood in situ, at which point many public responses that criminologists and others frequently criticize as “irrational” or “hysterical” tend to become significantly more understandable (Sparks, 2001b). As such, Muschert (2009) observed that when the media continuously plays and presents videos and messages regarding a particular criminal activity and criminals, the message becomes boring. Hence, instead of discouraging people from engaging in such activities, the media encourages them to commit more crimes. For example, Wang and Brown (2011), Zhang *et al.* (2016), and Boateng (2018) note that when the media repeatedly displays scenes of protestors causing destruction and injuring other people, then the people watching this news will feel left out and would want to go to the streets to also participate in the demonstrations.

However, Jewkes (2004) adds that not all fault for fostering a fear of crime lies with the media. Among the many variables interacting through complicated mediated mechanisms to affect public concern about crime is the actual risk of victimization, prior experience of victimization, environmental conditions, ethnicity, and previous engagement with the police and criminal justice system. According to the author, some critics claim that women and the elderly are socialized into fear and are too

sensitive to their roles to avoid becoming crime victims. This happens because the media's propensity is to focus on the most unusual incidents and depict them in a sensational and voyeuristic manner.

2.6.4. Modern Media – Spreading fear through Crime

Today, the media is essential in promoting or discouraging people's bad behaviour. In June 2018, Founta *et al.* presented a report to the 12th International AAAI Conference showing how the internet and social media impact people's behaviour. The authors observed that many young people are likely to believe and trust the information they obtain from the internet. Such has also been attested by Burnap and Williams (2015) while conducting a random online study among university and college students. Here they observed that most participants who admitted sharing violent or criminal-related content via their social media profiles had experienced or been involved in some form of antisocial behaviour and criminal activities either at home or school. The authors add that 12% of these students admitted to receiving a warning or suspension letter while at school, and 4% did not deliver the letters to their parents.

Groff and Lockwood (2014) add that how an individual has been raised and the numerous encounters they have experienced with criminal activities shape how they perceive news content shared via both traditional and digital media platforms. This means that the person's background and understanding of crime and criminal activities play a significant role in determining how they perceive information and messages from various media platforms. In this regard, Featherstone (2013) warns that unchecked use of social media and other platforms will increase the chances of promoting criminal activities among people, especially the 21st-century generation of teenagers, who are easily swayed and persuaded by media content.

In the previous subchapter entitled 6.2.1. *The Media Portrayal of Police*, Fawcett (2006), Fan *et al.* (2008), and Gao *et al.* (2017) have provided us with how online communities via Twitter and Facebook could be used to share anti-white sentiments. Following such claims, Bendler *et al.* (2014) and Dunning *et al.* (2015) have added a couple of similar circumstances where online communities were used as crime planning and incentivisation platforms. First, Bendler *et al.* (2014) believe that, although the intention of forming these online communities is usually to bring together people with the same interests so that they can discuss the issues that affect them, these groupings later turn into avenues for attacking their perceived enemies and passing messages that portray people from other groups as being responsible for their problems. Therefore, these groups promote enmity that sometimes escalates into verbal or physical violence. Second, Dunning *et al.* (2015) add as an example the xenophobic attacks in South Africa, where anybody who was not a South African (whether white or black) was attacked, injured, and/or killed while their property and businesses were looted and destroyed. These attacks started through online communities designed as avenues for indigenous

south Africans to discuss issues such as unemployment, poverty, racism, and the high cost of living affecting the locals. However, the discussions eventually escalated to xenophobic sentiments that later spread out of online media to the streets.

Chapter 3: Research Methods

Collecting, analysing, and interpreting data to gain insight into a phenomenon is what researchers call “research” (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001). This activity must follow predetermined protocols and norms that instruct researchers on what to study and how to conduct their investigation (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001; Williams, 2007). The procedure must specify the goal, handle the data, and disseminate the results. It should also provide the possible conclusions that may be drawn from the data.

Typically, researchers will start with a problem statement before moving on to the next steps, including reviewing the relevant literature, and conducting quantitative data analysis. However, in the case of this dissertation, all the gathered data had already been screened by peers on their works and papers, therefore based on a qualitative structure.

3.1. Research Strategy

This paper presents a qualitative research study examining the existing literature to identify how the media impacts how people perceive crime in the 21st century. Therefore, as a specific objective, this research evaluated how 21st-century researchers believe media affects crime and its perception. The many issues that will be identified and discussed in this research include examining the relationship between the media and how people perceive criminal activities.

According to Fortin (2003), the researcher chooses the approaches he would employ to produce findings during the methodological phase. From this point onwards, it decides the kind of advanced study, what sample it will employ, what equipment it will use, and what procedures it will follow, and it forecasts the findings it expects to get based on all the factors mentioned above. During this paper's design, a GANTT with the plan and breakdown of the implementation of the dissertation and its timescale was developed, available in Appendix A.

Almeida and Freire (2017) state that a study's strategy “must be appropriate, rigorous, and valid” and that its internal and external validity must be evaluated to ensure its validity. According to Coutinho (2018), this research analyses observable facts and phenomena using a hypothetical-deductive model. This perspective explains elevated occurrences by analysing all the same data. Furthermore, researchers considered ex post facto variables due to working a posteriori, using data from prior activities researched by peers. This study's depth comes from Henriques *et al.*'s (2004) causal-comparative research. It aims to assign causal linkages but may not confirm or achieve any effective relationship in the data since there are always additional hypotheses to investigate.

This dissertation made use of an SLR methodology. As Green *et al.* (2008) evidence, a “systematic literature review attempts to collate all empirical evidence that fits pre-specified eligibility criteria to

answer a specific research question". Therefore, this paper applied as its bases the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) 2020 checklist to safeguard and guarantee the content's quality. The entire range of this list can be found in Appendix B (PRISMA 2020 Checklist) and Appendix C (PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts Checklist).

Stöber (2004) notes that the media has been a powerful tool in transforming how people perceive criminal activities for a long time. This author argues that media houses and platforms should implement effective and appropriate policies to ensure they convey the right message to the masses. A closer examination of the available literature reveals the many reasons why the media actively influences how people perceive criminal activities. Namely, a description of the many ways that various authors have presented their arguments and perceptions of the influence of the media on crime perception in the 21st century will offer a platform for the examination of the links between the core roles of the media (educating, informing, persuading, warning, and entertaining the public). It also provides an up-close on how they shape people's perceptions of crime. In addition, this comparative study will focus on how the media has evolved over the years in terms of how it portrays crime and its impact on the perceptions and attitudes of the public. Finally, Chassiakos *et al.* (2016) argue that the emergence of modern digital media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, WeChat and others have enabled people to access news content quickly, easily, cheaply, and from any location. Hence, it heightens how the media impacts people's perceptions of crime in the 21st century.

3.2. Data Collection

All the data was collected from secondary sources. Most of these sources were published articles from reputable journals and retrieved from reliable sites such as academic websites and government agencies. The information collected includes the nature of criminal activities that took place, how the main media channels reported the issue and the result of this form of reporting, influencing the results of previous peers as the media influence crime.

Firstly, the author established the eligibility criteria. Here, publications (e.g., articles, books, conferences, and reports, among others) whose content analysed 21st-century happenings and/or developed conclusions on the media's influence on crime were collected and published between January 2001 and august 2022. By reviewing other literature from 2001 to this date, this paper will identify and present comparisons and similarities that have occurred during this period, focusing on reviews and studies previously released by peers. This step will help identify the trends and significant aspects that determine the media's influence on crime and people's perceptions in the present society. For example, the death of George Floyd and the Arab Spring events were consciously broadcasted via social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

In contrast, the school shooting and terrorism incidences in America were broadcasted by mainstream media channels, including reputable local and international TV stations. Therefore, reviewing the events before, during, and after these incidences will offer helpful information on how the media influences the public's perception of crime in the 21st century. Therefore, the selected materials did not require to have developed a project or present results of their own, being able to use other professionals' works as well.

Another used criterion was that the documentation must be within the available languages to the author (English, Portuguese, Spanish, French and German), freely accessible, available in online or local libraries, or be within the author's own established budget for document purchase. Finally, using somewhat relaxed inclusion criteria was meant to avoid excluding too much of the found content, as the author did not want to limit the findings to only research papers or books, allowing a broader selection. This way, the author had a more comprehensive range of information made available to develop this paper, presenting both theoretical and practical concepts.

After establishing these criteria, the research process began. As a single-centre study, the author resorted to SLR. To gather all the relevant data, a database-driven approach from several information sources was used from the 7th of October 2021, namely: ERIC (until 19/03/2022); JSTOR (until 01/02/2022), PubMed (until 12/02/2022), B-ON (until 16/02/2022), SciELO (until 12/02/2022), Google Scholar (until 30/07/2022), among others (until 30/07/2022). To reach the information, the researcher used as a search strategy the following strings: (1) (Crime OR Criminology OR Crimes OR Justice OR Criminal OR "Crime rates" OR "Fear of crime") AND (Perception) AND (Influence OR Model* OR Shape OR Affect* OR Shift OR Change OR Effect) AND (Media OR Marketing OR News OR Publish OR "Digital media" OR "Social media"); (2) (Crime OR Criminology OR Crimes OR Justice OR Criminal OR "Crime rates" OR "Fear of crime") AND (Influence OR Model* OR Shape OR Affect* OR Shift OR Change OR Effect) AND (Media OR Marketing OR News OR Publish OR "Digital media" OR "Social media"); (3) (Crime OR Criminology OR Crimes OR Justice OR Criminal OR "Crime rates" OR "Fear of crime") AND (Media OR Marketing OR News OR Publish OR "Digital media" OR "Social media"). The author also applied two filters, one regarding the written language (English, Portuguese, French, Spanish and German) and another for the year of publication (2001 until 2022).

The author has, in total, gathered 413 materials (see figure below). With an average of the year 2011 and the mode of 2018, 254 items were used within the systematic review (complete list available in *Appendix D*). This loss of early material is due to eliminating duplicated records and reports excluded for not fulfilling the previously mentioned eligibility criteria. For instance, Smith's 1979 article, "Towards an explanation of hockey violence: A reference to other approaches", was within the research's spam. However, its year of publication made it ineligible. The same went for Saleem and Muzamill's 2020 article, "Media and Crime: Influence of Food Crime Investigations on Consumer

Perception”, which was deemed ineligible for this paper due to its content not being appropriate for the discussion developed in this dissertation. However, no automation tools were used.

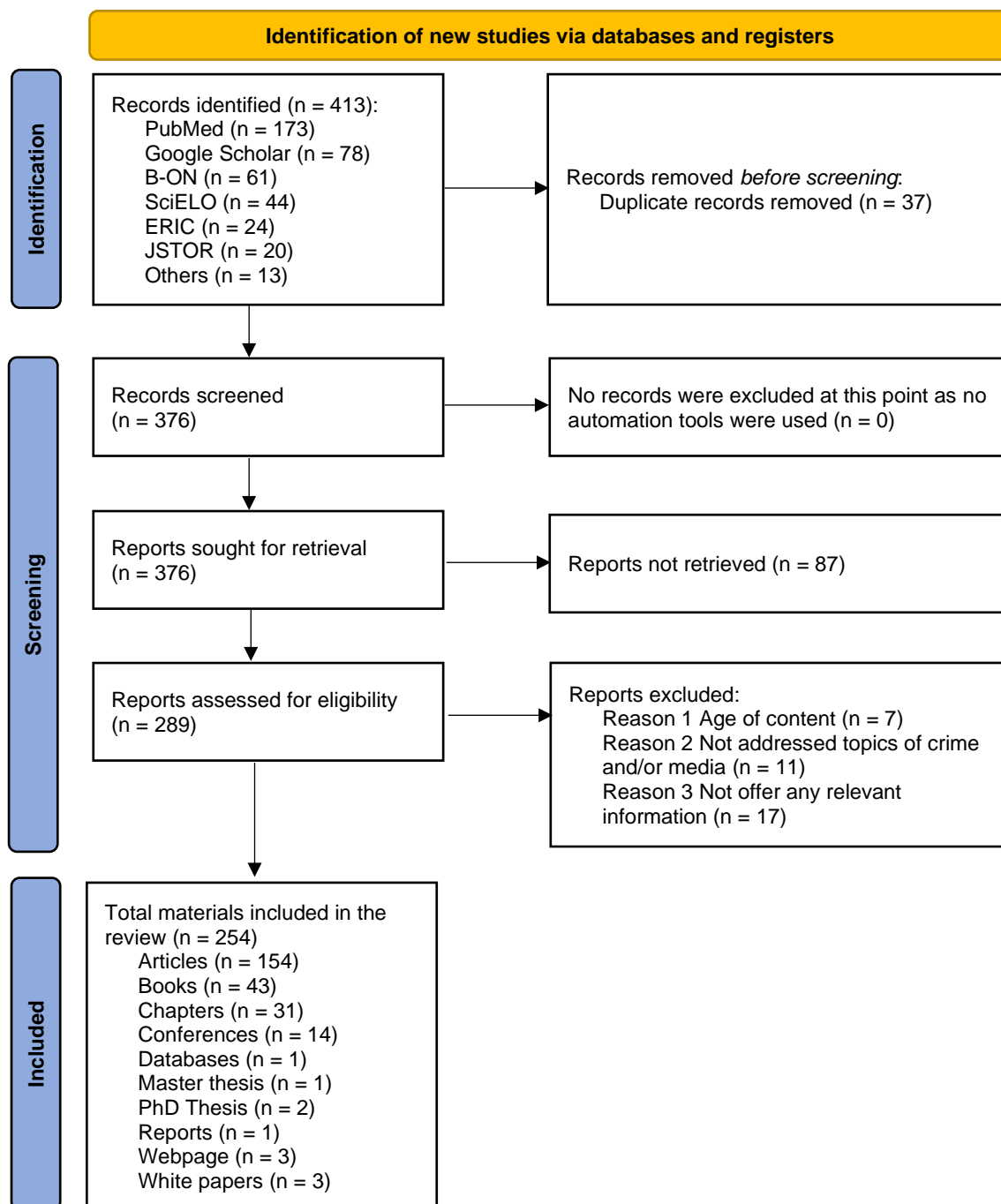


Figure 1: Research's references flowchart.

Of those who made it into the paper, 154 articles, 43 books, 31 chapters, 14 conference papers and/or proceedings, 1 database, 3 thesis, 1 report, 3 webpages and 3 white papers. Those represent the data from studies developed in 31 countries, mainly in the USA. This happens in a country which

is, at the moment, one of the pioneers and most prominent investors in studies targeting media's influence on crime. For more information on this data, consult *Appendices D, E, and F*.

3.3. Framework for Data Analysis

This project used the conceptual framework for data analysis. This framework was based on the need to identify important information that proved that the media plays an essential role in how people perceive crime in the 21st century. In this research project, the main variables that were examined and evaluated included the prevalence of crime rates, changes in crime patterns and trends, how the media covers crime news and court proceedings, and the interactions of the media with various criminal justice systems stakeholders (e.g., judges, parole officers, police officers, correctional facilities officers, court prosecutors, attorneys and other court personnel). In addition, the project focused on identifying the differences in how the mainstream and social media platforms communicate various crime-related messages and its impact on how people perceive criminal activities in society.

Wright *et al.* (2010) claim that despite the many innovations that have taken place in media and communication over the last four decades, the media still maintains the same impact on how people perceive criminal activities. However, Hussain (2012) presents a different opinion and argues that today's highly innovative and digitalised media is more powerful and influential in impacting how people perceive crime in the modern era. The information containing all these disparities in thoughts was collected by carefully analysing the content presented in the selected literature and using a theoretical framework to evaluate how various media platforms impact the way people perceive crime in today's highly digitalised society. Moreover, the degree to which each media platform affects how people understand and perceive crime offered a suitable platform for collecting data for this project.

The outcome domains were defined and selected due to the material's contents. The author searched for references to media being correlated to crime and the other way around, for theories that sought to explain such connections, and for the public's perception of crime and fear of crime being influenced by the media.

For the synthesis and summary of the content, the author aimed to take on a more qualitative approach, resorting mainly to the qualitative data provided by the selected materials. Hence, the outcome results from studies were usually added to previously-read points, created new ones, or contributed as arguments against such matters. Therefore, there was no need to run a meta-analysis or any of its variants, and consequently, it was impossible to run any statistical heterogeneity or sensitivity analysis. All the selected studies were aggrouped on a table in *Appendix D: Table of used literature in this paper's review* (the data was organised in alphabetical order based on the primary author's last name).

3.4. Limitations and potential problems

Due to the global sensitivity and rapidly changing nature of criminal activities, it is not easy to acquire consistent results on how the media impacts crime in the 21st century. In the first place, the rate at which modern technology keeps changing makes it challenging to make an appropriate comparison with the rate at which criminal activities are also changing.

For example, in the past, criminal activities were fewer and included wars and abuse of power by leaders; however, today's criminal activities have transferred into terrorism, corruption, public shootings, cybercrimes and gender-based- violence. In addition, some actions previously not considered crimes are today treated as criminal activities and are punishable by law. Hence, there might not be enough literature explaining how such crimes were perceived before the new laws came into force. Moreover, many publications illustrate the interactions between the media and crime and how the former shapes people's perceptions about the issue. Unfortunately, there cannot be enough time to go through all these publications and come up with a list of all the literature that is supposed to be analysed in this project. Therefore, the sample size of the selected literature may not adequately represent the actual scenario correctly since not all of its literature has been addressed.

During this dissertation's development, the author took some precautions to prevent bias assessments from happening. However, the author had to find other solutions, as applying a proper tool was not viable for the design process. The author looked to identify all available data on a topic, not just that of statistically significant resources. Additionally, the author developed a protocol and followed it through, stopping a biased decision-making process upon selection. The author was aware that the primary studies could be susceptible to bias, having critically appraised all of the materials during the selection process. Also, by not having any competing interests or external funding available and depersonalising the research, the author could eliminate (as much as possible) personal or professional views from the paper's subject writing. Additionally, the selected study technique was restricted since it did not enable the author to express her point of view distinctively and sincerely. However, according to Drucker *et al.* (2016), these methods should be enough to guarantee the absence of bias during the analysis and writing procedure.

Furthermore, the sample size that was collected is deemed low. Unfortunately, with the available time and resources, no improvements could be made to these numbers. Also, the collected data precludes drawing broad conclusions, but it sheds light on an issue many prefer to overlook.

3.5. Reliability and Validity

The best way to enhance the validity and reliability of the outcome of this research project is by collecting literature that spans over two decades so that there can be enough information to be analysed. In addition, Stöber (2004) argues that the media has experienced rapid transformations, especially in this period, meaning that there is a need to analyse this trend and note any changes in the outcomes of how people perceive crime based on what the media feeds them with. Another way to enhance a research project's validity and reliability is by eliminating personal opinions, biases, and subjectivity while conducting research and analysing data. This strategy will enable this project to present accurate, verifiable, and reliable information that will be used to understand the interactions between the media and crime and how the former shapes people's perceptions regarding the latter.

Moreover, the publications selected for this project are derived from qualitative and quantitative research studies that involve case studies, surveys, reviews of previous publications, systematic reviews, and direct personal observation and participation. This means that all the data collected in this project results from diverse study designs to enhance the credibility, reliability, accuracy, and validity of the research findings and conclusion. Lastly, using a reliable comparison tool will help ensure that the research findings from each publication correspond with the intended purpose of the research. This includes carefully selecting publications by professional, competent, and scholarly authors whose works have been peer-reviewed to ensure the authors have the required professional knowledge and experience in crime and media fields or both.

Furthermore, the investigator cannot attest to this paper's validity. She can, however, certify that all techniques used were the most appropriate to the limited time available to develop this study, with the data gained being a possible representative sample of what would be found if the population was studied more extensively. Therefore, this study's reliability easily compensates for the absence of full validity, as the protocol was closely followed, and peers should easily replicate this research.

Chapter 4: Findings – Description, Analysis and Synthesis

Consensus on most topics related to crime and punishment would be difficult to achieve, even among criminologists. For instance, according to Greer and McLaughlin (2017), there is no consensus on any aspect of crime to this day, from its definition to its causes, distribution, effects on society or even the best way to deal with criminal behaviour. However, despite this diversity in theoretical and methodological outlooks, most criminologists would likely agree on two seemingly indisputable “facts”: the “real” picture of crime and criminal justice as presented by the media is distorted, and this distortion is significant because it harms society in some way (Muncie & McLaughlin, 2001; Surette & Gardiner-Bess, 2014; Greer & McLaughlin; 2017; Marsh & Melville, 2019), for instance, by potentiating fear (Bahk, 2001; Busselle *et al.*, 2004; Taylor, 2005; Chadee *et al.*, 2007; Moyer-Guse & Nabi, 2010; Chadee *et al.*, 2019). Therefore, crime is regarded as a complex phenomenon with intricate and unexpected social behaviours. These are deemed challenging to comprehend, manage, and quantify (Helbing *et al.*, 2015).

Therefore, within the development of this fourth chapter, a description, analysis, and synthesis of the gathered SLR is completed, aiming to build on this paper's proposed objectives.

4.1. Description

Hoff and Gabrielli (2017) argue that as humans evolved to become social beings, they increasingly desired to communicate with others. The authors claim that in modern times, society makes contacts by providing us with knowledge about its engagement in our lives, as well as information about the lives of others. There has never been so much research and interest in creating adequate means of communication within information channels as nowadays. In the past two decades, much criminological work has focused on issues of fear and insecurity (Milivojevic & McGovern, 2014), convincingly claiming them to be a driving force behind several criminal justice policies and discourses (Zedner, 2003). Therefore, Füredi (2006) has denominated our time as living a “culture of fear”. These strengthen preconceived notions that everyone is at risk of becoming a victim, that random acts of violence are all around us, and that strangers in public places pose a threat (Milivojevic & McGovern, 2014).

In the 21st century, the emergence and popularity of social media platforms have become an essential aspect of the present society, contributing to a shift in the impact of media on crime perception (Featherstone, 2013). Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Instagram, WeChat and other social media platforms have become famous avenues for people to share information of different natures. While it is impossible to filter and edit all content posted on social media profiles, it

is essential to acknowledge that people can easily use these platforms to engage in criminal activities (Amedie, 2015). For instance, Facebook does not allow any movement that promotes the selling or buying of animals, whether these animals are migratory and protected or pets kept for beauty. However, many online platforms on Facebook promote the sale and buying of live animals. Besides, people can easily mask their faces behind their computers and commit crimes knowing that it would not be easy to unmask them, making these social media platforms fertile grounds for criminal behaviour (Anselin *et al.*, 2010). Cases such as cyberbullying, hacking, spamming, and theft of personal data and information are rampant on social media platforms because these avenues are poorly regulated. Recently, there have been attempts to establish cyber and online laws to decrease online criminal activities. However, most policies and regulations are poorly implemented and have become ineffective in tackling illegal online activities (Kurland, 2014).

Based on the factors presented throughout *Chapter 2: Systematic Literature Review*, some scholars, including Braga (2005) and Suchday *et al.* (2016), believe that despite the media knowing its power to influence people's attitudes and perceptions regarding crime, some of these players continue propagating messages that promote criminal activities in society and spread fear. Coverage in the media gives the impression that the danger is near at hand, heightening people's worry and cementing in their minds the conviction that they could be the victims of such violence in the future (Braithwaite, 2013). Most scholars blame the media for promoting negativity in broadcasting and interfering with the proper understanding and perception of issues. However, Botta *et al.* (2015) consider the media to help identify criminals and ensure that the police and other security agencies have enough evidence to incriminate suspects and ensure these culprits pay for their crimes. An abundance of literature examines how the media influences public perceptions of crime and punishment, as Boda and Szabó (2011) evidence. The authors believe this is significant from a procedural justice standpoint as it suggests that there may be a mediating link between the actions of judicial institutions and the public's view of those institutions as portrayed in the media. Multiple times, a connection has been established, although the causality between the two has yet to be recognised.

In Dorfman and Schiraldi's study (2001), over three quarters (76%) of the population indicated developing their opinions about crime from the news, and only three times as little said they acquired their preliminary information from personal experience (22%). Also, the real-time data embedded in social media posts can be used to accurately forecast cultural shifts (Curiel *et al.*, 2020). According to Curiel *et al.* (2020), by identifying who shares what and how often, the data gathered from social media can be used to analyse the circulation of information, opinions, and attitudes (e.g., perception of social phenomena such as migration flows, political participation, access to political news, exposure to cross-ideological contents, detect road traffic, quantify media coverage, among others). For instance, Montolio and Planells-Struse (2018) consider the many cases where hooliganism in stadiums, such as

pitch invasion, pickpocketing, and fights among fans, can easily be spotted, highlighted, and recorded by the media during live matches and the faces of the culprits identified and their cases presented for prosecution. Additionally, according to the findings, social media outlets share the same problem of overemphasis on violent or sexual crimes as traditional mass media like newspapers, as there is very little evidence linking criminal activity and online comments (Curiel *et al.*, 2020). As a result, it becomes clear that social media are not particularly helpful for spotting trends in crime *per se* but rather provide a reflection of the level of fear caused by the crime (Curiel *et al.*, 2020).

According to Adepeju *et al.* (2016), the existing laws that govern media broadcasting, especially regarding sensitive issues such as crime and security, have not been appropriately enacted. This has led many people to believe that whatever the media broadcast is correct and consumable. In this regard, Alqhtani *et al.* (2015) also argue that the highest professional codes of conduct should guide media players. Hence, they should broadcast helpful, relevant, and accurate content to the media and those who do not should be subjected to fines and withdrawal of their licenses. This argument is based on the belief that while most people watch the news, a significant number of them are easily swayed and controlled by the content that media houses feed them (McCombs, 2002). In this regard, several authors argue that while it is possible and advisable for people not to consume everything that the media broadcast to them, sometimes media houses use strategies that make lies, propaganda, and falsehood appear as accurate and true messages (Popescu & Pennacchiotti, 2010; Mohler *et al.*, 2012; Piza *et al.*, 2017; Manson *et al.*, 2018). Rummens *et al.* (2017) believe that by exercising restraint before broadcasting any messages, media houses will play a vital role in fighting criminal activities and ensuring that the 21st century society is safe for everybody. Gerber (2014) also argues that by examining crime patterns in 21st-century society, it is easy to identify close links between present and past crimes in terms of the issues that propelled people to commit various crimes. For example, while studying crime patterns and trends, Jahiu and Cinnamon (2021) observed that areas prone to criminal activities are more likely to experience more crimes despite the increased presence of police and other security officers. This author blames the media for labelling some areas as crime hotspots because this behaviour motivates criminals to commit more crimes, knowing that their region has already been identified as prone to criminal activities. Stöber (2004), Zhao and Tang (2018), and Planells-Struse and Montolio (2014) fear that once a region has been labelled as a crime hotspot by the media, officers from that region are psychologically demotivated to maintain law and order. This happens as these professionals feel defeated and helpless even before dealing with criminals in the area. Consequently, the media's labelling of some areas as crime hotspots affects how people perceive crime in the region and encourages the prevalence of criminal activities in that area.

Hannon and DeFina (2005), Medeiros (2019), and Kadar *et al.* (2017) acknowledge the existence of hate speech on social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter and the failure of these

platforms to regulate the crime-related messages and content shared on these avenues. However, they still believe that the emergence of violent behaviour among teenagers and social media users is far more social and not a generational or digital gap problem. These authors believe that just as there are too many laws to curb criminal activities and people continue to commit crimes, the presence of policies and community standards on social media platforms are not enough to deter illegal activities among users (Gao *et al.*, 2017). Another similar perspective is presented by Bendler *et al.* (2014). This author argues that the prevalence of social media platforms in 21st-century society has led to online communities that may comprise strangers or people with shared interests living in the same neighbourhoods. These communities may sometimes become channels for sharing negative information and promoting social evils such as racism, class differentiation, and groupings.

The media is often seen as a powerful tool used by terrorists to keep members of the public who are not immediately affected by the violence fearful that they may be involved in the future. To put it another way: the terrorist's main objective is to stage an act of violence that the public can observe (Nacos, 2005). For instance, terrorists' reach goes well beyond the immediate targets of their actions thanks to the power of the media (Suchday *et al.*, 2016), being therefore consistent with Crenshaw's (2007) logical model of terror, which postulates that terrorists employ a predetermined plan of action, this finding supports this view. The latter adds that many people who are not directly affected by this violence are affected by the media's exaggerated portrayal of it.

4.2. Analysis

A review of the existing literature regarding the media's influence on 21st-century society and a global perspective of criminal activities reveals that, despite the many transformations and developments that the media has experienced over the decades, its core functions have not been altered. Weitzer (2017) argues that the media's primary purpose, whether mainstream or social media, is to inform people about events around them. This important media role helps the industry continually promote the security and safety of people and property. For instance, Bendler *et al.* (2014) argue that most media houses usually conduct interviews to discuss social, economic, and political issues affecting society. Among these many issues are the security situation of the society and what can be done to ensure that everybody and property are safe. During electioneering periods worldwide, local media houses play essential roles in informing people about their safety and security situations and even advising them on what they should and not do to promote peace among themselves. Gerber (2014) believes that while the mainstream may directly communicate this information to the audience, digital social media platforms unconsciously pass these messages to their audiences. Based on this argument, it is right to conclude that in the 21st century, social and digital media platforms are more effective

than traditional platforms in informing people about crime. Today, more than 4.62 billion people use various social media platforms and more than 60% of this population access news items via smartphones, computers, and laptops. The media is a powerful tool for informing people about the latest security and safety developments to ensure they keep themselves safe from any danger or criminal activities in the 21st century.

Planells-Struse and Montolio (2014) argue that most people believe the media is usually objective in its coverage. That is why any opinion presented by the media is traditionally taken as the gospel truth, and people follow it without asking many questions. Chainey *et al.* (2008) confirm that in some cases, the media helps to reveal criminal activities that have been hidden for a long time, enabling the public to be aware of these activities. For example, in most countries, the media is a whistleblower that exposes many underhand dealings in the public and private sectors. In this case, the media plays a vital role in telling what people have not known, making people afraid to commit crimes. Levine (2008) supports the same arguments. The author also states that most people would easily not question the media and will believe anything broadcasted to be true. These individuals have for years developed trust in the media to the extent that they cannot doubt anything published or disclosed by the media. In this case, Perry *et al.* (2013) are positively arguing that most media houses have built trust, credibility, and customer loyalty over the years, making them win the hearts of many audiences. As such, these media houses have not become an essential tool in shaping their followers' perceptions regarding criminal activities in society (Kinney *et al.*, 2008). Hence, when these media houses publish information portraying a specific individual or organisation as illegal, the media's followers will blindly believe in these allegations before any criminal justice process occurs. In this case, the media becomes the arresting, prosecution, and sentencing agencies. Unfortunately, Caruso and Di Domizio (2013) and Weitzer (2017) argue that most people have suffered unfairly due to public prosecution by the traditional media.

In this case, the media publishes wrong or misleading information about an individual or organisation, and the next minute its loyal supporters and followers will believe the story to be accurate; hence, these individuals will decide that the allegations are valid and should not be contested. While considering the issue of brand loyalty and experience in the broadcasting industry, Burnap and Williams (2015) and Vomfell *et al.* (2018) argue that most people believe that established media houses cannot publish misleading information, especially those related to criminal activities. However, some say that even established and respected media houses sometimes rush to broadcast news items without sufficient proof that the information they publish is accurate.

Another critical aspect that shapes the public's perception regarding crime in society is the issue of false and unreliable research methodologies that Dunning *et al.* (2015) and Manson *et al.* (2018) accuses most media houses of engaging in. In the first place, most people believe that the media

comprise professionals who understand the various scientific methods of gathering and analysing data. Unfortunately, this is not usually the case, which means that the media can easily mislead people when shaping their perceptions regarding crime. Bright *et al.* (2016) support these allegations by stating that if the sample size that the media uses to do research is inappropriate or chosen wrongly, then the findings and results and conclusions based on the given sample size will be wrong. Fan *et al.* (2008) and Yang *et al.* (2018) argue that a sample size chosen to represent a population should be selected randomly and from a wider area within the targeted geographical area to minimise cases of biases in media reporting. There are many occasions where the fact that a researcher has concluded an area is prone to criminal activities based on the research findings from a few respondents becomes a wrong assumption because this is not the actual representation of the issue on the ground (Kadar *et al.*, 2016). In this case, the audience will be misled to believe that an area is prone to criminal activities. However, the truth is that such incidences are prevalent in only a few locations within the larger selected area.

Ohyama and Amemiya (2018) and Adepeju *et al.* (2016) point to labelling as a significant aspect that affects the public's perception of crime due to media influence. Based on the way a journalist decides to cover a single story or event, the majority of audiences will believe and even associate it with criminal activities, even if this was just an isolated case. Hannon & DeFina (2005) and Yu *et al.* (2011) claim that most innocent people have suffered police and public brutality because journalists sometimes cover one side of the story without necessarily considering the need to balance the cause and effects of an event. Fawcett (2006) and Piza *et al.* (2017) assert that by the media labelling an individual as a criminal or victim, the audience will follow suit and, without any doubt, attack the label on the individual or group. According to Braga (2005) and Ristea *et al.* (2018), the labelling theory ideology works best with media personalities who might decide to cover one aspect of an individual or organisation and then label it as a failure or a crime. Alqhtani *et al.* (2015) and Schmidt and Wiegand (2017) recommend that before the media labels any individual as a criminal or not, it should first gather accurate, reliable, and verifiable data before presenting an individual or organisation in the public opinion court that is usually harsh and unfair. It is wrong to attach a false identity and description to a person or an organisation, knowing how this labelling will affect the victim.

Botta *et al.* (2015) and Rummens *et al.* (2017) claim that the media has a way of giving and changing the identities of people, places, and events. If an issue of interest catches the media's attention, there are high chances of positive or negative publicity. When the media regularly publishes about a behaviour considered criminal or unethical, then with time, people will be used to the behaviour to the extent that they will no longer consider it illegal or a crime. In this case, the media will have transformed the public perceptions regarding how people perceive the activity or behaviour previously regarded as illegal or unethical. For instance, Hu *et al.* (2018) and Montolio and Planells-Struse (2018) claim that in the past, there were watershed hours when, before then, the media was

not supposed to broadcast issues relating to alcohol, cigars, sex, violence, and vulgar languages. Children knew that engaging in the abovementioned activities was unethical and wrong during this time. Today, some film producers have incorporated issues such as alcohol, cigarettes, sex, violence, and vulgar language in their works and presented them to children to watch. Through this labelling, the media has created the perception that it is not wrong for children to watch this adult-rated content as long as they do not practice the issues being shown in these films. Leitner *et al.* (2011), Alruily (2012), and Featherstone (2013) argue that this change in the labelling of adult-rated content from being prohibited to “do not try this at home” has made people think that some crimes are lesser than others, making people engage in them in moderation. These crimes include giving false information, obtaining money by pretence and owning unlicensed arms. With time, people who engage in these crimes thinking that they are petty and negligible will start engaging in more serious crimes such as gang violence, trafficking of drugs and arms, and robbery with violence. Since the media will have already labelled these criminal activities as being negligible and permitted by the fact that the programs they present to audiences contain these issues, it will become challenging to influence the public to think otherwise about them (Bendler *et al.*, 2014; Kurland, 2014).

At the same time, the media's labelling strategy may make the public perceive an issue that was once considered unethical and, if possible, a crime. Andresen (2011), Gerber (2014), and Rumi *et al.* (2018) argue that since journalists and editors have the freedom to edit their stories and know what to cover and in what aspects, they can easily alter people's perceptions of how they present news to audiences. People start following the angle from which the media portrays the issue, and with time it becomes accepted as good practice. Zhang *et al.* (2016) and Founta *et al.* (2018) explain that media coverage during campaigns involves many labelling issues and people to the extent that the electorate becomes easily swayed to vote in a predetermined manner. For example, in their vote-hunting mission, some politicians decide to visit the sick in hospitals and give them gifts. They then see the poor and offer food, supplies and other basic needs, including money, in the pretence that they are helping them improve their living standards by meeting their daily expenses (Groff & Lockwood, 2014). The media can broadcast these philanthropic activities from an angle that the concerned politician wants to ensure that everybody lives an enjoyable lifestyle despite what they go through (Klein & Maxson, 2010; Andresen & Tong, 2012). At the same time, the media can decide to evaluate the politician's activities with what the constitution or electoral policies stipulate. While everybody knows it is an offence to give people handouts (e.g., food, clothes, medication, or money) during campaigns, the media may portray this generosity as a sign of kindness and philanthropy (Mohler *et al.*, 2012; Gao *et al.*, 2017).

In addition, the media invites competent professionals in security, social media and other industries to discuss security matters. This means that these platforms help educate people about their safety concerns. Whenever a security issue affects any part of a country or globe, the mainstream and

social media platforms present numerous perspectives to enable the public to understand the situation better. Andersen (2011) argues that all media platforms play essential roles in educating people about issues they need to know (e.g., teaching safety, constitutional rights, and punishments for various forms of crimes). Through these educative sessions, the media interacts with its audiences and helps people better understand the security situations around them. In the past, there were very few sessions that the media used to educate people about their safety and security. Luckily, social media and other online platforms used by the mainstream media have come in handy in helping people educate themselves on the need to take measures to protect themselves and loved ones in times of security crisis Bendler *et al.* (2014). For instance, whenever a terror attack or public shooting occurs, most media houses invite panellists ranging from psychologists, security officers, and self-defence experts. These are called in to educate the public on how people can avoid falling victim to terrorists and shooters and, in case they find themselves in a hostage situation, how to remain safe. In addition, some media houses and security experts use various online and mainstream media platforms to enact scenes involving security issues to help educate people on how to stay safe during attacks. For example, a security expert can dramatise how a victim should play dead if the person cannot hide or fight attackers. This education on security issues offered by social and mainstream media enables people to understand the various forms of criminal patterns and what they should do to avoid any danger. As such, the 21st-century audience becomes more aware of the many strategies to prevent injuries, death and destruction of property during attacks.

Montolio and Planells-Struse (2018) argue that the media plays a crucial role in persuading people to take a particular step or make an unavoidable decision that would help them to tackle criminal activities in society. This argument is based on the fact that most media houses and personalities have won the trust and loyalty of their audiences through years of positive and accurate reporting on essential news items. These media platforms have created trust and loyalty among their fans. They will not hesitate to take any action that the media presents to the fans as appropriate to keep themselves safe. A good illustration of this observation is when people are informed about the issues they should do when they face an armed robber when they are alone in the house or on the road. The media informs its audiences of the best way to defend themselves from the attackers by cooperating, running away, hiding, or fighting back against the armed robber if there is a chance to do so. This process intends to persuade the audience to take an action that would ultimately result in no harm or little. In addition, the media encourages people to report any online and offline suspicious activities that may be a precursor to criminal activities. An essential way of influencing people's actions regarding crime is when the media informs people to be active in assessing their environment and situations to determine their safety issues and report anything that seems out of order. For instance, the media has often encouraged people to report suspicious individuals and cars whose presence in a location cannot

be adequately explained. By taking the action of reporting these suspicious activities, the audience enhances the situational and environmental safety of an area. No criminals wish to be seen published on online or offline platforms for fear of being identified, arrested and prosecuted. Hence, the media's call for people to take action and report criminal or suspicious activities around them enables people to properly understand their security situations and work with security authorities to fight crime in 21st-century society.

Also, the media has a way of bringing people to account for their actions and responsibilities by tracking events surrounding their behaviours and involvement in various issues. This way, the media helps people to understand the link between crime and the criminal justice system with the aim of understanding behaviours considered to be criminal and their repercussions, including punishments. For example, media coverage of criminal proceedings in courts gives people a proper understanding of their rights and the penalties for committing various crimes Founta *et al.* (2018). Today, people can easily access archives and records of the ongoing court proceedings and those that were concluded before and understand better the criminal aspect of various offences.

Several theories have been advanced to explain the influence of the media on crime perception in 21st-century society. In analysing and debating studies on the impacts of the mass media, it is evident that, despite many years of study, attempts to uncover a direct, quantitative connection between people's behaviour and their usage and consumption of the media have not given any hard or definitive proof (Marsh & Melville, 2019). Studies examining the correlation between exposure to various forms of media (such as newspapers and TV news outlets) and a heightened sense of danger have been mixed (Hollis *et al.*, 2017). For instance, Romer *et al.* (2003) used cultivation theory to speculate on whether aversion to crime was caused by exposure to graphic criminal depictions on TV. They discovered evidence to support this hypothesis, showing that residents' stated fear of crime increased after watching crime reports on local TV.

The Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura explains that people can acquire new behaviour by simply observing, imitating, and modelling other people's attitudes, behaviours and emotions. This is the same process through which people acquire criminal behaviours from the media, especially those who like watching violent and aggressive films and playing such video games (Akers & Jennings, 2019). According to Bandura, good or bad behaviour can be acquired from other people by emulating them without necessarily considering the negative impacts that such conduct may have on an individual or society (Akers & Jennings, 2019). This project contributes significantly to understanding this theory based on how individuals acquire new behaviour. For example, in today's highly innovative and digitalised technologies, teenagers can easily access any film they want to watch and play any video games online or offline without much regard to how these practices affect their behaviours (Copus & Laqueur, 2019). However, with time, these teenagers learn that they have acquired some antisocial

behaviour, including being excessively vulgar, violent, and aggressive. If this behaviour is not checked and corrected in good time, these teenagers may become criminals when they become adults (Fridel, 2021). As discussed in the social learning theory, a simple case of school shootings featuring teenage criminals is an excellent example of how the media promotes criminal behaviour among teenagers.

The Strain Theory, as discussed by Robert Merton, points to the reality that sometimes society sets conditions and barriers that hinder people from achieving their goals in life. In this case, these individuals resort to deviant behaviours to meet their ends (Barbieri *et al.*, 2019). The media presents various aspects, such as the American Dream and success in life, using different connotations (e.g., living a flashy lifestyle, owning expensive cars and houses, earning lucrative salaries and attracting the public's attention in any social gathering). While it is true that everybody would want to wish for the ideal lifestyle that the media propagates, not everybody can be among the high-end consumers and wealthy individuals (Barbieri *et al.*, 2019). Consequently, the media becomes a factor that exerts pressure on individuals to want to attain their desired and ideal social status. Unfortunately, in their quest to achieve this status, most people engage in criminal activities. Some media outlets, especially the social media platforms such as Instagram, are among the main stressors and strainers that push people to engage in illegal activities (e.g., drug trafficking, corruption, and embezzlement of funds). They aim to get rich quickly and live the life some celebrities show on their social media profiles (Caruso & Di Domizio, 2013). This theory explains the relationship between how people perceive media messages and the individuals' susceptibility to committing a crime.

This project amplifies the discussion presented about the Social Disorganization Theory discussed by various University of Chicago researchers, which explains that the lack of or poor social control, values, and norms to guide individuals' behaviour in society ultimately contribute to an increase in crime rates in that particular community (He & Messner, 2020). Social media is open to anybody who can and knows how to access the internet. Therefore, many people are exposed to violent and aggressive content online. Even the mainstream media exposes people to social evils such as incitement, hate speech, abusive language, and aggressive behaviours (Braga, 2005). For a long time, most societies fail to tame the social evils such as teenage delinquency, violence, and drug abuse among their members- later, these behaviours metamorphosis into full-blown criminal activities such as robbery with violence and drug trafficking (He & Messner, 2020).

The Cultural Deviance Theory, as advanced by Henry McKay and Clifford Shaw, is based on the assumption that criminal activities exist and are prevalent in cultures with low or no cultural values and norms to guide people's behaviours. Therefore, their theory agrees that the media makes some people want to become criminals, not because of their innate nature but due to the negative influence they get from their environments and the people around them (Ilan, 2019). Today's social media platforms have created communities with similar ideologies and discussions about their preferred

ways of life and behaviour. However, while a majority of these groups impact positively in enabling their members to live virtuous lifestyles, some groups promote lousy behaviour, such as gang violence, drug abuse, and reckless sexual activities (Ilan, 2019). Furthermore, in some societies, such as in poverty-stricken and informal settlements, criminal activities, armed robbery, drug abuse, teenage sex, and gang violence are prevalent and not considered severe. Hence, the younger generation knows it is okay to commit such crimes. In all these cases, the media is essential in either highlighting this social dysfunction to discourage the prevalence and spread of criminal activities or praising these evils and encouraging more people to engage in illegal activities (Burnap & Williams, 2015).

Regarding the media effects model, it rests on several dubious premises. For instance: the media, rather than individuals, serve as the starting point for research; it makes use of ambiguous terms (e.g., violence); the relationships examined by the effects model can be demonstrated through scientific research; the observation and classification of social behaviour by the researchers' behaviour. The media's influence on our views and actions in the world may and should be studied by asking and thinking about other topics, notwithstanding the 'failure' of the paradigm used. Even while the media impacts paradigm is consistent with commonsense perspectives and is often respected in the popular press and by politicians, this does not mean that it must be encouraged or supported in academic study and research (Gauntlett, 2008).

4.3. Synthesis

There have been numerous concerns that the media is a powerful tool in shaping the public's perceptions of criminals and their activities. While the media remains the most accessible tool for public communication, its significance in shaping people's thoughts and attitudes towards issues is paramount and cannot be overlooked (Wang & Brown, 2011). While examining this issue, it is necessary to focus on the labelling theory presented by Erving Goffman. The author argues that sometimes when people or society attach specific artificial stereotype definitions, descriptions, or labels to a person, it stigmatises the individual. Therefore, the victim becomes susceptible to the idea of being propagated and is most likely to change his actual identity to the virtual identity given by others (Malleon & Andresen, 2015a, 2015b). Goffman explains that by labelling individuals as good or bad, the media and other agents of socialisation become potent tools for impacting people's perceptions regarding societal issues.

The media plays an essential role in ensuring that society is informed about the correct issues and updated on the current events taking place around the consumers. Some of the critical roles played by the media include informing people about the social, political, and economic events around them and how these events affect citizens' daily lives. In addition, the media entertains people by offering

various entertainment programs such as movies, songs, and comic relief programs (Zhao & Tang, 2018). In some cases, the media warns individuals against engaging in criminal activities and, at the same time, guides them on how to avoid or report suspicious activities happening in society. As such, people have long claimed that the media is a public watchdog that exposes the evils in society and plays the role of a whistleblower to expose unethical and illegal activities. Ideally, security officers are supposed to work with the media and ensure that they report any suspicious events they encounter during their news coverage (Wood *et al.*, 2011; Copus & Laqueur, 2019). For example, journalists should inform police officers when they want to do investigative journalism involving risky crimes such as drug trafficking, human organ trade, and cases involving murders and kidnappings. While most people have praised the media for objectively covering crime news, others think that sometimes the media influences people to have a predefined perception of criminal activities in society (Kennedy *et al.*, 2011).

It is impossible to entirely discard the premise that the media have some impact in influencing views towards crime and the judicial system just because it is impossible to find a direct causal media effect (Boda & Szabó, 2011). Most media houses, especially the old and well-established ones, have created brand confidence and loyalty, making people believe and trust their broadcasts. These media houses may publish any information, knowing they will win many loyal supporters' hearts. The various labelling aspects that media engages in may transform the public's perception regarding how they view illegal and legal activities. How a media house portrays an activity will significantly affect how people think about it. Therefore, people should learn to interrogate issues that the media presents before they conclude whether it is a crime or just a societal dysfunction that needs to be fixed. Therefore, most authors kept on repeating the same message. It is crucial to have more accurate and impartial media coverage of crime (Allen, 2001; Moreira *et al.*, 2019), as it would have a variety of positive effects, not the least of which would be a more informed and aware population. Boda and Szabó (2011) suggest that, in addition to the quantitative examination of statistical data, we should shift towards audience research and the use of more qualitative methodologies in our pursuit of a better understanding of how public opinion is formed and the role of the media in this process (Boda & Szabó, 2011).

As presented in this project, an evaluation of how the media enables to shift in people's perceptions and attitudes towards crime will help the relevant media channels know the kind of information to broadcast and promote ethical behaviour in 21st-century society. This means that the research findings of this project can be applied to analyse the various ways the media can be used to fight criminal activities and promote ethical behaviour among people. In addition, this project can help the criminal justice system to determine the significant drivers of criminal tendencies and their trends to understand better how to deal with these inclinations. The criminal justice system will have an easy

time prosecuting cases and understanding the best ways to punish offenders, including media channels that promote criminal behaviour among their audiences. Lastly, the findings and recommendations of this project can be used by governments and other agencies to determine the major causes of criminal activities in society and address them to ensure that all people are engaged in constructive activities and avoid crimes. The success of all these aspects depends on how quick the stakeholders take responsibility and become accountable for their actions and roles in tackling criminal activities in society.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

The overall aim of this dissertation's research assumed that the media could be used to reduce or spread criminal activities and tendencies based on how the concerned parties apply the policies and community standards that guide the use of these platforms.

This conclusion will revisit some of the research objectives stated in Chapter 1: Introduction, summarising this research's work and offering a conclusion. Afterwards, recommendations for future research on the studies of social perception of corruption will be outlined, followed by exposure to this dissertation's contributions. Finally, a subsection of the researcher's reflection on what has been undertaken within this project is included, aiming to achieve a cyclical closure.

5.1. Research Objectives: Summary of Findings and Conclusions

The author has achieved all the objectives mentioned in *Chapter 1: Introduction, subchapter 4. Research Aim and Individual Research Objectives*.

This project aimed to examine if and how the media influences people's perceptions regarding crimes in 21st-century societies. Its objective centred on evaluating how various scholars have, over the years, portrayed the impacts of the media on crime perception, even as technology and consumer trends kept changing and transforming the way criminal activities are shown globally. While focusing on these objectives and research purpose, this project identified several key aspects that play an essential role in shaping people's perceptions of crime as presented by the media in this 21st century, complying with *Objective 2*. First, it was evident that the media is a powerful tool for educating, informing, warning, and guiding people regarding various issues associated with crime in modern society (Lucas, 2020). This means that traditional mainstream media such as TV, radio and newspapers and online social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn play essential roles in shaping how people perceive various aspects of criminal activities.

While examining how various media outlets influence people's perceptions of criminal activities, this project presents that people learn violent and aggressive behaviour that amounts to criminal activities through social learning and imitating what they see in films and computer games (Hamanaka, 2020). This argument is supported by social learning and cultural deviance theories, which explain the prevalence of criminal activities in communities with poor or no social values. However, the media being a key player in disseminating information to the public can still be used to promote criminal activities in situations where the media portrays these activities as heroic, as demonstrated while answering *Objective 1*. For example, films and video games featuring violent and aggressive scenes may promote these destructive behaviours among teenagers who think it is okay to be violent and

aggressive (Maier-Zucchini, 2022). Unfortunately, there is little that parents can do to monitor and stop their children from watching these violent and aggressive films and playing video games that depict these themes.

Moreover, the media has been successfully used to mobilise people and call for action and demand accountability and transparency in many social spheres, including politics, leadership, and the quest to ensure that every citizen enjoys their rights and freedoms, as envisioned to unravel in *Objectives 3 and 4*. The media has the potential to bring about the necessary social changes in society, as seen when social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube) have been effectively applied to compel dictator regimes to resign, such as during the Arab Spring in Muslim nations (Hamanaka, 2020). Another illustration of the power of the media to fight crime is the success of the anti-racism and Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement following the death of African American George Floyd at the hands of police officer Derek Chauvin (Lucas, 2020; Reny & Newman, 2021), after Eric Gardiner's strangulation in Staten Island (USA) by officer Daniel Pantaleo (Jones, 2015; Reny & Newman, 2021) in 2014 and Michael Brown's shooting in Ferguson (Missouri, USA) by police officer Darren Wilson in the same year (Drake, 2014; Jones, 2015; Weitzer, 2017; Reny & Newman, 2021). All these events prove that people can use the media to tackle crime and restore social order. Without social media to expose these evils and call governments to act appropriately, the victims of social injustices and oppression by regimes would have suffered for a long time due to the absence of channels to express their suffering. Hence, the media has impacted positively and helped people to expose and fight criminal activities in 21st-century society. As for *Objective 5*, the author also made several recommendations for peers who might be conducting similar research or suggestions for other research paths that can be developed in the following points.

5.2. Recommendations

The media continues to evolve at an alarming rate, which means that people must be prepared to use the various communication platforms responsibly and promote good behaviour. The first and most crucial step that should be taken to ensure that the media does not encourage crime is to enact stricter laws and ensure proper implementation of the existing ones to curb any malpractices, such as broadcasting messages that promote crime. For example, while efficient laws monitor and control the content shared on mainstream media, online social media platforms enjoy higher flexibility and freedom that enable people to share messages without them being edited or filtered to avoid broadcasting crime-related content. As a result, people can easily share misleading information, incite, and defame others via their social media platforms because they know it would be difficult to trace them. Therefore, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube should enact stricter policies and even introduce

algorithms to monitor and flag down any content and words that may promote criminal activities. In addition, enacting new stricter laws (e.g., create a media ombudsperson) and adequately implementing the existing cyber policies will ensure that all criminals, if arrested, are forced to face prosecution and punished for their actions. The media cannot be ignored when assessing crime and how the public perceives this vice. However, there is a need for further research to identify the best ways that the gaps between the mainstream and social media platforms can be bridged to ensure that there is no excess freedom in the former. Although mainstream and social media platforms inform, educate, warn, and create awareness about 21st-century criminal activities, there is a need to regulate online platforms and enhance the easy identification of people who perpetuate crime while masking their faces behind computer desks and smartphones.

Parents, teachers, religious leaders, family members, and other societal members should guide and advise the younger generations against emulating the violent and aggressive scenes they watch in films and video games. Since most people learn violent behaviour by watching violent video games and movies, it will be easy to curb criminal activities if the younger generation is taught that these scenes are usually acted and do not represent actual events. Additionally, people should know the difference between using the media as entertainment and when not emulating some crime-related behaviours that are prevalent in video games and films.

Moreover, most people living in informal settlements and poverty-stricken regions are prone to crime and want to emulate what they see on TV or online. Therefore, addressing the poverty and culture of violence and crime will help curb this behaviour's spread. The media should be actively exposing all criminal activities that have long been perceived to be the order of the day in communities lacking moral values. The issue of illegal activities being inculcated into people's culture might lead to worse things, such as the emergence of violent gangs and social groupings that promote racial and class discrimination. Governments should also step-up efforts to fight poverty and unemployment since these are the primary triggers of violent behaviour in 21st-century society.

Lastly, communities should be advised and educated on the need to shun crime and act responsibly and appropriately. According to some, the few individuals guilty of crimes should be punished to deter others from committing similar crimes. On the other hand, media houses that promote and reward good behaviour should be applauded and, if possible, rewarded and recognised to motivate other media platforms to focus on promoting ethical conduct. Although it is sometimes tricky for media houses to achieve 100% objectivity in their broadcasting, the platforms that show commitment and determination to fight crime should also be rewarded. The media, a powerful communication tool, should lead the tackle against crime by broadcasting positive content to help people embrace good behaviour.

5.3. Contributions to Knowledge

As Wood *et al.* (2022) state, we must account for purposeful misdirection, callous apathy, and self-deception to comprehend public misunderstanding and misleading “news” comprehension regarding social justice problems. Upon examining the academic and news media environments, this SLR has made it clear how hard it is to establish one theory that explains the media’s influence on crime. Although this dissertation is not the first to gather and examine peer-reviewed publications and studies, it is one of the few to focus on 21st-century data. Also, its results have revealed numerous essential issues that contribute immensely to marketing, management and criminology knowledge.

This SLR seeks to further educate and feed the debate on similar themes, potentially exposing and drawing attention to areas which have been given little notice. Furthermore, with such a vast amount of data analysed, SLR approaches are always good for the scientific community, as it helps to filter the information that is made available. Therefore, the findings assist scholars in understanding the media’s influence on crime and how to reverse it. Also, Wood *et al.* (2022) have stated that academia’s usage of technical jargon has made its contributions inaccessible to public audiences, a view shared by this paper’s author.

According to Loader and Sparks (2010), the public function of criminology is to utilise knowledge to confront myth and falsity and to prevent and regulate crime rationally and empirically. However, public criminologists have long struggled to persuade journalists and policymakers of the value of their work (Austin, 2003; Chancer & McLaughlin, 2007), despite the hundreds of peer-reviewed publications and textbooks (Austin, 2003). Wood *et al.* (2022) add that many contemporary political-economic difficulties and tensions shape public criminological practice and have historical resonances, including disputes on free speech. However, while public criminology’s preoccupation with ethics, evidence, and impact within and beyond the discipline has been interpreted as navel-gazing, practitioners such as criminal lawyers, as well as pundits including “shock-jocks”, “conspiracy theorists”, and “aggressive spin doctors”, fill the void (Currie, 2007).

The absence of accurate knowledge and the abuse of power in political institutions also relate to the purposeful spread of mis- and disinformation in mediated settings, mainly by political and media elites, to influence or control public opinion (Allcott & Gentzhow, 2017). Policy advisors state that criminologists need to discuss and debate with policymakers (Wood *et al.*, 2022). However, the latter continues disregarding criminological research as evidence when creating or updating legislation (Austin, 2003). A scientific expert, policy consultant, or observer-turned-player may judge research by its value to government agencies. However, a social movement theorist-activist may examine how effectively it tackles societal problems and inequalities (Wood *et al.*, 2022). Hence, the author suggests the immediate integration of criminologists within media houses and as expert consultants of

parliaments. Also, the hindrance generated by unequal power relations in corporatised academic governance structures, social and news media settings, and, more generally, neoliberal governance structures and societies undermines democratising potentials of communication channels (Wood *et al.*, 2022). Misinformation and incomplete coverage of social concerns serve the interests of the business elite, not media viewers (Wood *et al.*, 2022). Having these factors established, the author suggests creating a Media or Press Ombudsman to effectively regulate media content and prevent those from unnecessarily generating fear in public while guaranteeing press and media freedoms.

Technological developments in the past two decades have disrupted the conventional media sector (Trattner *et al.*, 2021). The evolutionary trajectory tracked by diverse marketing theoretical and practical methods outlining social media and internet platforms transforming business and society (Rauf, 2020) comprises a series of phase transitions. These are characterised by gradual changes in the viewpoint that have led scholars to concentrate first on products, then on relationships, and, more recently, on service (Golinelli *et al.*, 2012). However, in an era when violence, hate crimes, and false news, among others, are ubiquitous, research on the ethical concerns of new media has never had less attention (Rauf, 2020) and, consequently, investments. Therefore, the author suggests applying more funds to research related to media platforms, such as Trattner *et al.*'s (2021) AI technologies which provide new options for broadening media services, combatting misinformation, and promoting data-driven journalism.

Regarding social media platforms, consumers use them to locate items, obtain product information, evaluate things, and make purchases (Mason *et al.*, 2021). Therefore, such platforms have changed company models in their association with marketing effectiveness (Iankova *et al.*, 2019). These shifts have made B2B members find social media less productive and crucial for relationship-oriented use than other business models (Iankova *et al.*, 2019). In turn, the B2C approach has proven to influence how the company reaches consumers and stock returns (Mauder & Herold, 2018). With such discoveries being made, it is safe to say that if found similar to Rupert Murdoch's news empire and surveillance capitalism, an effect on predicting and manipulating social and news media viewers' behaviour could be established (Zuboff, 2019). Therefore, further investigation into the matter is required.

Finally, nowadays, several parties work to prevent or encourage online violence, using social media platforms to worsen, intensify, and globalise the issue (Rauf, 2020). Moreover, having established online criminality as a known danger to social media marketing (Vu, 2020) and media as a tool used to prevent or encourage violence (Rauf, 2020), this dissertation's author suggests that media apply Responsible Media Technology (Trattner *et al.*, 2021) and embrace Corporate Social

Responsibility³ (McQuail, 2002; McQuail, 2020). The latter consist of implementing three significant constructs: credibility, usefulness and fairness (Lee *et al.*, 2016). Although private media has to guarantee their sales and protect their shareholder's interests, they must also comply with corporate philanthropy and responsibility strategies, which can be considered a volatile game. Therefore, implementing a Media or Press Ombudsman could guide such enterprises when managing such a tricky balance.

5.4. Limitations

According to the researcher, this paper has revealed new areas for inquiry. Pratap (2017) could not have placed it better: "Role of media in crime prevention and social awareness: Keeping society together, keeping it strong". However, that does not mean that, as with most research papers, the current study's design is subject to limitations.

Firstly, the chosen research methodology can be questioned. The SLR was chosen due to the media's colossal growth in the past decades and the industry's difficulties in adapting to the world's global development. Also, the research developed in the media field and its influence on society's perspectives on several matters have been so over-discussed and massively produced that one needs assistance not to find the data but to filter it through. However, even though the methodology felt appropriate at the moment of the dissertation's development, one can argue that an empirical study could have complemented the gathered information. Such empirical study could have several dimensions, such as a questionnaire distributed throughout the population enquiring if they believe their perceptions to being influenced by the media; running a pilot study with one control group and an experimental group where, while in isolation, they would be supplied with specific information and then assessed based on their perceptions shifts; amongst others.

This paper has used an SLR methodology. However, upon reading it, it resembles a narrative review paper. That is, even though the proposed question had a broader sense, and the synthesis used a qualitative summary, the paper had a more comprehensive and explicit source and research component complemented with a rigorous appraisal and evidenced-based inferences, characteristics of an SLR methodology. This was done due to the characteristics of the results obtained during the dissertation's development.

³ In accordance with Corporate Social Responsibility theory, there should be no censorship of the press.

However, the press's content should be debated in public forums, and the media should be willing to accept any obligations imposed upon them by either the public at large or the media's own self-imposed codes of ethics. This notion contributed to the development of media professionalism by establishing standards of veracity and thoroughness (McQuail, 2002).

The protocol of this paper was not published, having been solemnly constructed on an informal basis. Also, the inability to certify that all of the important and relevant studies were included (due to time constrictions) and the unawareness of the researcher regarding the presence of bias in the primary studies can be regarded as a limitation for this project in terms of quality guarantee.

One significant limitation of this study is the inexistence of a meta-analysis of the collected documentation. Therefore, it was impossible to statistically analyse and combine similar studies' results.

Another limitation while conducting this project was the ambiguity of the role of media in determining how people perceive crime in the 21st century. There are many media platforms, each with distinct characteristics which make it hard for them to be compared during the research process.

This paper's results state that further research on the topic is required, but using different methodologies, such as focusing on ethical concerns, shifting towards audience research and using more qualitative methodologies (Boda & Szabó, 2011). However, these methodologies come with their difficulties and limitations. The fact that the present paper solely provides some suggestions for further research and inspires changes in both law and society's behaviour regarding the discussed subjects, the lack of conclusions as to if the media does or not influence one's views on crime is a significant constriction of this dissertation.

Chapter 6: References

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Appendices

Appendix A: Dissertation GANTT implementation timescale

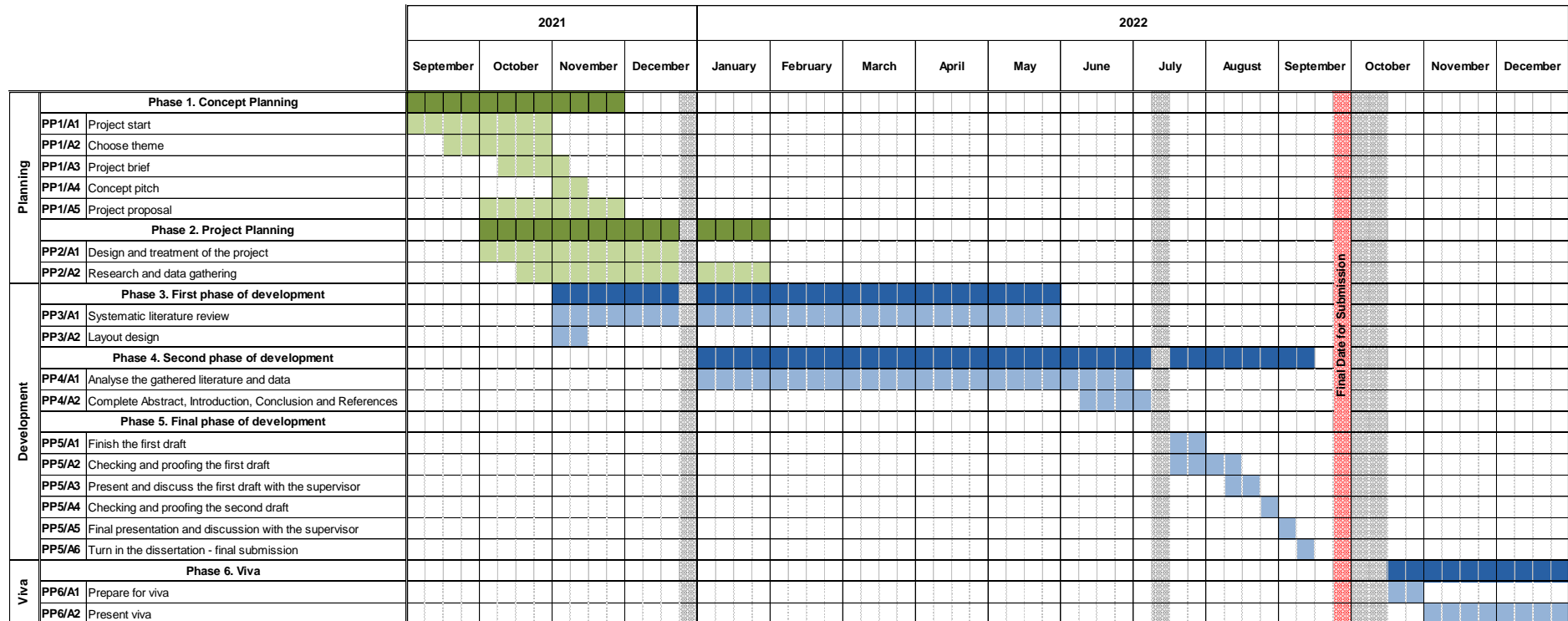


Table 1: Dissertation GANTT implementation timescale.

Appendix B: PRISMA 2020 Checklist

SECTION AND TOPIC	ITEM #	CHECKLIST ITEM	LOCATION WHERE ITEM IS REPORTED
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review.	<i>Cover page</i>
ABSTRACT			
Abstract	2	See the PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts checklist.	<i>Appendix C</i>
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge.	<i>Chapter 1: Introduction, 2. Contextualisation</i>
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	<i>Chapter 1: Introduction, 4. Overall Research Aim and Individual Research Objectives</i>
METHODS			
Eligibility criteria	5	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how studies were grouped for the syntheses.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection</i>
Information sources	6	Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lists and other sources searched or consulted to identify studies. Specify the date when each source was last searched or consulted.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection</i>
Search strategy	7	Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and websites, including any filters and limits used.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection</i>
Selection process	8	Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusion criteria of the review, including how many reviewers screened each record and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection</i>
Data collection process	9	Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how many reviewers collected data from each report, whether they worked independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from study investigators, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection</i>
Data items	10a	List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whether all results that were compatible with each outcome domain in each study were sought (e.g., for all measures, time points, analyses), and if not, the methods used to decide which results to collect.	<i>Chapter 4: Findings – Description, Analysis and Synthesis</i>
	10b	List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g., participant and intervention characteristics, funding sources). Describe any assumptions made about any missing or unclear information.	<i>NA - Chapter 4: Findings – Description, Analysis and Synthesis, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
Study risk of bias assessment	11	Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studies, including details of the tool(s) used, how many reviewers assessed each study and whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	<i>Chapter 3 - Research Methods, 2. Data Collection; Chapter 3: Research Methods, 4. Limitations and potential problems; Chapter 3: Research Methods, 5. Reliability and Validity</i>

Effect measures	12	Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (e.g. risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results.	NA
Synthesis methods	13a	Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible for each synthesis (e.g. tabulating the study intervention characteristics and comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)).	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection</i>
	13b	Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation or synthesis, such as handling of missing summary statistics, or data conversions.	<i>NA - Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
	13c	Describe any methods used to tabulate or visually display results of individual studies and syntheses.	<i>NA - Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
	13d	Describe any methods used to synthesize results and provide a rationale for the choice(s). If meta-analysis was performed, describe the model(s), method(s) to identify the presence and extent of statistical heterogeneity, and software package(s) used.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
	13e	Describe any methods used to explore possible causes of heterogeneity among study results (e.g. subgroup analysis, meta-regression).	<i>NA - Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
	13f	Describe any sensitivity analyses conducted to assess robustness of the synthesized results.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
Reporting bias assessment	14	Describe any methods used to assess risk of bias due to missing results in a synthesis (arising from reporting biases).	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 4. Limitations and potential problems; Chapter 3: Research Methods, 5. Reliability and Validity</i>
Certainty assessment	15	Describe any methods used to assess certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for an outcome.	<i>NA - Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
RESULTS			
Study selection	16a	Describe the results of the search and selection process, from the number of records identified in the search to the number of studies included in the review, ideally using a flow diagram.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection; Appendix D</i>
	16b	Cite studies that might appear to meet the inclusion criteria, but which were excluded, and explain why they were excluded.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection</i>
Study characteristics	17	Cite each included study and present its characteristics.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 2. Data Collection; Appendix E</i>
Risk of bias in studies	18	Present assessments of risk of bias for each included study.	NA
Results of individual studies	19	For all outcomes, present, for each study: (a) summary statistics for each group (where appropriate) and (b) an effect estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval), ideally using structured tables or plots.	NA
Results of syntheses	20a	For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies.	<i>Chapter 2: Systematic Literature Review; Chapter 4: Findings – Description, Analysis and Synthesis</i>
	20b	Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval) and measures	<i>NA - Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>

		of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect.	
	20c	Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results.	<i>NA - Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
	20d	Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results.	<i>NA - Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
Reporting biases	21	Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed.	<i>Chapter 3: Research Methods, 4. Limitations and potential problems; Chapter 3: Research Methods, 5. Reliability and Validity</i>
Certainty of evidence	22	Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed.	<i>NA - Chapter 3: Research Methods, 3. Framework for Data Analysis</i>
DISCUSSION			
Discussion	23a	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence.	<i>Chapter 4: Findings – Description, Analysis and Synthesis, 2. Analyses</i>
	23b	Discuss any limitations of the evidence included in the review.	<i>NA</i>
	23c	Discuss any limitations of the review processes used.	<i>NA</i>
	23d	Discuss implications of the results for practice, policy, and future research.	<i>NA</i>
OTHER INFORMATION			
Registration and protocol	24a	Provide registration information for the review, including register name and registration number, or state that the review was not registered.	<i>NA</i>
	24b	Indicate where the review protocol can be accessed, or state that a protocol was not prepared.	<i>NA</i>
	24c	Describe and explain any amendments to information provided at registration or in the protocol.	<i>NA</i>
Support	25	Describe sources of financial or non-financial support for the review, and the role of the funders or sponsors in the review.	<i>Chapter 1: Introduction, 6. Outline Research Methods and Timescales</i>
Competing interests	26	Declare any competing interests of review authors.	<i>Chapter 1: Introduction, 6. Outline Research Methods and Timescales</i>
Availability of data, code and other materials	27	Report which of the following are publicly available and where they can be found: template data collection forms; data extracted from included studies; data used for all analyses; analytic code; any other materials used in the review.	<i>Appendix E</i>

Table 2: PRISMA 2020 Checklist

Appendix C: PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts Checklist

SECTION AND TOPIC	ITEM #	CHECKLIST ITEM	LOCATION WHERE ITEM IS REPORTED
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review.	<i>Cover</i>
BACKGROUND			
Objectives	2	Provide an explicit statement of the main objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	<i>1st paragraph</i>
METHODS			
Eligibility criteria	3	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review.	<i>1st paragraph</i>
Information sources	4	Specify the information sources (e.g. databases, registers) used to identify studies and the date when each was last searched.	<i>1st paragraph</i>
Risk of bias	5	Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studies.	<i>1st paragraph</i>
Synthesis of results	6	Specify the methods used to present and synthesise results.	<i>1st paragraph</i>
RESULTS			
Included studies	7	Give the total number of included studies and participants and summarise relevant characteristics of studies.	<i>1st paragraph</i>
Synthesis of results	8	Present results for main outcomes, preferably indicating the number of included studies and participants for each. If meta-analysis was done, report the summary estimate and confidence/credible interval. If comparing groups, indicate the direction of the effect (i.e., which group is favoured).	<i>2nd paragraph</i>
DISCUSSION			
Limitations of evidence Interpretation	9	Provide a brief summary of the limitations of the evidence included in the review (e.g., study risk of bias, inconsistency and imprecision).	<i>2nd paragraph</i>
Limitations of evidence Interpretation	10	Provide a general interpretation of the results and important implications.	<i>3rd paragraph</i>
OTHER INFORMATION			
Funding	11	Specify the primary source of funding for the review.	<i>NA</i>
Registration	12	Provide the register name and registration number.	<i>NA</i>

Table 3: PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts Checklist.

Appendix D: Table of used literature in this paper's review

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Aas, K. F. (2007)	<i>Globalization & Crime</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Movies; News; Newspapers; Online media; Radio; Television	As a result of people's insatiable need for media, there has been a pervasive shift in how people of different nations and cultures perceive the world. This has been severely impacted caused by globalisation phenomena.
Adepeju, M., Rosser, G., & Cheng, T. (2016)	<i>Novel evaluation metrics for sparse spatio-temporal point process hotspot predictions-a crime case study</i>	United States of America	Empirical Predictive Hotspot Assessment	NA	Evaluates and compare forecasting algorithms for sparsely observed STPPs. This addresses a significant need in criminology and epidemiology, where the lack of rigorous methodological analyses of predictive hotspot approaches prohibits analysts from selecting the best methods and researchers from showing the significance of their unique methods. In addition, the lack of evaluation techniques, mostly confined to accuracy, hinders researchers' understanding of prediction systems.
Akers, R. L., & Jennings, W. G. (2016)	<i>Social Learning Theory</i>	United Kingdom	Theoretical Research Article	NA	The writers present the social learning hypothesis: the media influences people's perceptions and attitudes towards crime. People learn or acquire new behaviour via engaging with agents of socialisation (media, religion, family, peers, school, and society) and comprehending new behaviour while recognising values and vices following society's standards. The writers agree that no one wants their faces linked to crime on TV and social media.
Akers, R. L., & Jennings, W. G. (2019)	<i>The social learning theory of crime and deviance</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article	NA	According to Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory, humans may learn new behaviour by seeing, copying, and modelling others' attitudes, behaviours, and emotions. This is how individuals learn criminal behaviour via the media, particularly those who watch violent films and play violent video games (Akers & Jennings, 2019). Bandura says that good or bad behaviour may be learned by mimicking others without contemplating the detrimental effects on a person or society. The writers say that nobody wants their faces linked to illegal activity on TV and social media.
Allen, R. (2001)	<i>Informing the Public</i>	United Kingdom	Theoretical Research Article	Movies; News; Newspapers; Online media; Radio; Television	It calls for a public discourse and agenda that goes beyond the simple half-truths of punitive populism in which politicians and media collaborate.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Alqhtani, S.M., Luo, S., & Regan, B. (2015)	<i>Fusing text and images for event detection on Twitter</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	Twitter posts	All social media platforms enable publication and sharing of multimedia material, which builds relationships between users and content. Such sites should follow professional behaviour guidelines.
Alruily, M. (2012)	<i>Using text mining to identify crime patterns from the Arabic crime news report corpus</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research Text Mining Article	Newspaper	The current system could be extended to predict crime through the analysis of crime trends. Also, the suggested Crime Profiling System has proven able to achieve several tasks.
Altheide, D. L. (2002)	<i>Creating Fear: News and the Construction of Crisis</i>	United States of America	Interpretive Study of the Mass Media	Movies; News; Newsmedia Newspapers; Online media; Radio; Television	The media has an ideal type of crime victim: children or pregnant women.
Alves, B. R. C. (2015)	<i>Homicídio nas Relações de Intimidade: A Construção Mediática do Crime em Homens e Mulheres</i>	Portugal	Empirical Research Article	Correio da Manhã Newspaper	Men are often more punished than women, and their murders are commonly presented as public order issues. When addressing the conduct generally associated with males, murders committed by women are more severely punished than killings done by other women in intimate relationships. The author also shows how the media affects crime and justice views.
Amedie, J. (2015)	<i>The Impact of Social Media on Society</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	Social media	While it is impossible to filter and edit all content posted on social media profiles, it is essential to acknowledge that people can easily use these platforms to engage in criminal activities.
Andresen, M. A. (2011)	<i>The ambient population and crime analysis</i>	Canada	Empirical Research Article	NA	The author claims that similar criminal trends in the same or different regions can be identified by monitoring crime patterns and media coverage. He adds that crime is a learned behaviour that may be conveyed based on perception and outcome.
Andresen, M. A., & Tong, W. (2012)	<i>The impact of the 2010 winter Olympic games on crime in Vancouver</i>	Canada	Empirical Research Article	NA	Life is affected by exceptional experiences. Extraordinary events might bring mortality, ruin of the physical and social community, civic upheaval, and crowding that threatens safety, crime rates, and stability. A powerful phenomena that may change our environment shouldn't be overlooked in criminology.
Anguiano, R. V. (2015)	<i>La delincuencia urbana en una ciudad media mexicana</i>	Mexico	Empirical Spacial Data Research Article	NA	In neighbourhoods with crime, the inhabitants apply more frequently an "avoidance" behaviour, distrusting their neighbours' actions and keeping a distance from them.
Anselin, L., Syabri, I., & Kho, Y. (2010)	<i>GeoDa: An Introduction to Spatial Data Analysis</i>	United States of America	Empirical Spacial Data Research Article	NA	GeoDa's early adoption rate suggests that it is giving a "introduction to spatial data analysis" that exposes more social scientists to a spatial viewpoint. Future software development should improve this capacity, and the drive to open source should include a worldwide community of developers.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Antolak-Saper, N. (2022)	<i>The Role of the Media in Criminal Justice Policy: Prisons, Populism and the Press</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Mass media; Newspaper; Novelty; Print media; Radio; Social media; Television	According to the author, not all crime victims receive the same media coverage. For instance, by employing an “ideal victim,” broader issues relating to public safety and the criminal justice system are now represented, expanding the victim’s symbolic potency. The victim can be the offender, society, or, most frequently, an institution. As a result, a hierarchy of victim can be mirrored and supported by the media and government discourse. That is, even after the criminal has been punished, media portrayals of the victim can keep the incident current in the public and political minds.
Araújo, B. B. D. (2018)	<i>A Justiça no Palco dos Media: A Construção Discursiva dos Juizes do Mensalão em Narrativas de Veja e Época</i>	Brasil	Empirical Research Article	Newsletters	The media contributed to create a very narrow picture of judges, from specific perspectives. This would have contributed to the construction of biased senses before the public, with the possibility of raising suspicions about some judges, placed in a vulnerable position from suffering political pressure.
Arrigo, B. A., & Bersot, H. Y. (2014)	<i>The society-of-captives thesis and the harm of social dis-ease: The case of Guantánamo Bay</i>	Cuba	Theoretical Research Article	NA	The authors have problematized the culturalizing of criminology both historically and sociophilosophically. Guided by the method of critical cosmopolitanism and commencing with the Industrial Revolution, three such historical currents or transformational worldviews were discernible: the radical Marxist critique, the techno-rationality of the Situationists, and the sign-system theory of the hyper-realists.
Bahk, C. M. (2001)	<i>Perceived realism and role attractiveness in movie portrayals of alcohol drinking</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	Movies	Movies depicting abnormal behaviour are believed to be real. Therefore, the impact of dramatised alcohol consumption seems to be influenced on how it's depicted (positively or negatively). Hence, picture of crime and criminal justice as presented in the movies is distorted, and this distortion is significant because it harms society in some way, for instance, by potentiating fear.
Bailey, F. Y., & Hale, D. C. (2004)	<i>Blood on Her Hands: The Social Construction of Women, Sexuality and Murder</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Ballads; Books; Crime fiction; Documentary; Executive paper; Fairytales; Movies; News coverage; Newspaper; Novelist; Plays; Press; Sensational media coverage; Short Stories	According to the authors, female criminals are typically portrayed as white, violent, deserving of punishment and usually withholding a connection to a male lawbreaker, frequently driven by money, revenge, or love.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Barak, G., Leighton, P., & Flavin, J. (2018)	<i>Class, race, gender, & crime</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Books; Cinema; Mass media; Movies; News; Print media; Reality shows; Social media; Songs; Television	The writers draw focus to the criminal justice system's inherent and sometimes untapped capacity to represent and propagate the principles of justice and equality. They do so by examining the ways in which socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, and gender play a role in shaping American criminal justice policy and practise. Therefore, they assist the rising body of criminological research on the interconnections of race and gender, aiding in explaining how news decision-makers stereotype perpetrators and victims.
Baranauskas, A. J., & Drakulich, K. M. (2018)	<i>Media Construction of Crime Revisited: Media Types, Consumer Contexts, and Frames of Crime and Justice</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	Local television news; TV crime dramas	The writers explore how the media affects public perceptions of crime and justice. They strive to broaden research on the media's construction of crime, moving away from one-dimensional reactions to crime to an integrated set of frames concerning crime and justice policy while addressing the effect of a varied variety of media forms and content. This social formation process must be framed by the racial mix of media consumers.
Barbieri, N., Clipper, S. J., Narvey, C., Rude, A., Craig, J. M., & Piquero, N. L. (2019)	<i>Assessing general strain theory and measures of victimization, 2002–2018</i>	United States of America	Systematic Literature Review	NA	For the purpose of providing a clear picture of the nexus between victimisation and criminal behaviour, a systematic evaluation of scholarly literature was done. Definitions and operationalizations of victimisation, as well as the use of longitudinal or cross-sectional samples, were scrutinised closely.
Barton, M. S., Weil, F., Jackson, M., & Hickey, D. A. (2016)	<i>An Investigation of the Influence of the Spatial Distribution of Neighborhood Violent Crime on Fear of Crime</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	Media	The findings of this study show that residents in areas with higher rates of violent crime were more likely to report being fearful of such crime, although this effect was mitigated when other characteristics of residents' homes were taken into account. The findings stress the relevance of neighbourhood communities as a buffer against criminal anxiety.
Beale, S. S. (2006)	<i>The News Media's Influence on Criminal Justice Policy: How Market-Driven News Promotes Punitiveness</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	All-news cable stations; Books; Entertainment media; Internet; Local television news; Mass media; Movies; National television; News broadcasts; News media; Newspapers; Print media; Radio broadcasts; Soap opera; Television drama	The modern news media's portrayal of crime and violence is being driven by commercial considerations, and this coverage has had a significant impact on shifting public opinion and, eventually, criminal justice policy. In contrast to popular belief, the news media do not only reflect societal trends and developments.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Bendler, J., Brandt, T., Wagner, S., & Neumann, D. (2014)	<i>Investigating crime-to-twitter relationships in urban environments - facilitating a virtual neighborhood watch</i>	Israel	Empirical Research Article	Social media; Social networks; Twitter	The authors not only provide the explanation of incidents, but additionally provide evidence that Twitter data can actually improve the prediction of crimes. This happens as Twitter as a proxy for public activity in an urban area is a valuable addition for explaining and predicting criminal incidents. The authors findings can be established as a live probability-based virtual neighborhood watch, able to deliver information of increased value for tourists, residents and police forces.
Birzer, M. L. (2008)	<i>What makes a good law enforcement officer? Phenomenological reflections from the African American community</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	NA	African-Americans had a favourable impression of police interactions when the officers displayed cultural awareness, empathy, and impartiality. Qualities that African-Americans valued in a police officer were consistent with those valued in other people.
Bjornstrom, E. E. S., Kaufman, R. L., Peterson, R. D., & Slater, M. D. (2010)	<i>Race and Ethnic Representations of Lawbreakers and Victims in Crime News: A National Study of Television Coverage</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	Television news	Although the authors did not specifically address the media's influence on readers' crime-related schemas or worldviews (as social psychological perspectives do), the disproportionate representation of white victims in our findings has important implications in this area. Since the opposite of these findings is true, it follows that minorities are more likely to be the ones who downplay their victimisation. Because of the media's skewed focus on certain racial and ethnic groups as victims of crime, viewers may be misled about who is actually at risk of being victimised by criminals.
Boateng, F. D. (2018)	<i>Crime reporting behavior: do attitudes toward the police matter?</i>	Republic of Ghana	Empirical Research Article	NA	In this study, researchers discovered that victims were more likely to report sexual assault and robbery if they had a high degree of trust in the police and were satisfied with the work of the police. In addition, victims' age, marital status, and work position were found to be significant determinants of reporting behaviour. Implications of the findings, both theoretical and practical, are examined.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Boda, Z., & Szabó, G. (2011)	<i>The media and attitudes towards crime and the justice system: A qualitative approach</i>	Hungary	Empirical Research and Theoretical Article	Commercial television programmes; Internet; Movies; New media; News; Press; Radio; Tabloid papers; Television; Television news; Video games	This research reports examining how much individuals rely on the media to understand crime and evaluate judicial institutions. Similar studies combining media content analysis with focus group research may be valuable, especially if repeated and supplemented with panel research, because changes in media frames and/or content might be connected to ordinary discourse. Experimental study is needed to analyse the influence of diverse information sources in changing people's beliefs of institutional performance and fairness, which are the basis of trust.
Botta, F., Moat, H. S., & Preis, T. (2015)	<i>Quantifying crowd size with mobile phone and Twitter Data</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research Article	Mobile phone; Social Media; Twitter	The essay suggests that the information produced by our use of mobile phone networks and the Internet might provide us with useful indicators of the status of society today.
Boyle, K. (2005)	<i>Media and Violence: Gendering the Debates</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Fiction; Film noir; Made-for-TV movies; Magazines; Media; Movies; Neo-noir; News; Press coverage; Pulp fiction; Reality programming; Soap operas; Talk shows; Television; True crime writing	This book examines all aspects of the portrayal of violence, from creation to consumption. Also, it provides a framework for thinking about the circulation and reception of violent media.
Braga, A. A. (2005)	<i>Hot spots policing and crime prevention: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials</i>	United States of America	Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials	NA	In this review, the authors look at the results of five randomised controlled trials that tested the effectiveness of targeting high-crime areas with increased police presence. These analyses support the idea that targeted police interventions may reduce crime and disruption in high-crime areas. Also, evidence from these studies suggests that targeted police interventions at particular places may not always result in the relocation of criminal activity.
Braithwaite, A. (2013)	<i>The logic of public fear in terrorism and counter-terrorism</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Media; New media	The initial review of the literature and the empirical findings of public opinion surveys and polls in the UK and US between 2001 and 2010 allows the author to conclude with the suggestion that both theories and real world observations point toward the idea that the most efficient form of counterterrorism policy is one that mitigates levels of public fear.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Bright, E.A., Rose, A. N., and Urban, M.L. (2016)	<i>Landscan 2015 high-resolution global population data set</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Digital Media	With regards to social media, objectivity, accuracy, and lack of provocation are typically disregarded. Thus, when the media utilises an insufficient sample size for its study, the resulting findings, results, and conclusions will likewise be flawed.
Britto, S., & Noga-Styron, K. E. (2014)	<i>Media Consumption and Support for Capital Punishment</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Crime dramas; Internet; News; Newspapers; Police-reality programs; Radio; Television.	The results show that the form/channel of media and the way in which death punishment is defined and implemented both play a role in shaping the nature of the link between media consumption and the use of capital punishment.
Bryant, J., & Miron, D. (2004)	<i>Theory and research in mass communication</i>	United States of America	Systematic Review	Journals; Mass communication	Modern mass communication's most popular hypothesis was barely used in the 20th century. While agenda planning and nurturing remain popular at the start of the 21st century, uses and gratifications are becoming less popular. Social cognitive/social learning theory seems to be used steadily but moderately, however most contemporary usage is of the latter iteration (i.e., social cognitive).
Budó, M. D. N. (2012)	<i>Newsmaking criminology: O papel dos intelectuais na construção de um novo discurso sobre o crime nos media</i>	Brasil	Systematic Review	Crime news; Debates; Documentary; Internet; Interviews; Mass communication; Mass media; Media; Press releases; Printed news; Public speeches; Television; Traditional media	In spite of the media's and the justice system's intertwined nature, the liberatory power of the mass media and, in particular, journalism, is laid bare here as a tool in the pursuit of power.
Burnap, P., & Williams, M. L. (2015)	<i>Cyber hate speech on Twitter: an application of machine classification and statistical modeling for policy and decision making</i>	United Kingdom	Systematic Review	Facebook; Internet; MySpace; Social media; Twitter	This paper used a combination of probabilistic, rule-based, and spatial-based classifiers with a voted ensemble meta-classifier to procure its best results for the classifier. The obtained results show how the classifier's output can be securely included into a statistical model to foretell the probable spread of cyberhate in a Twitter data sample. Policy and decision making applications were also explored throughout the paper.

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Bursztyn, L., Egorov, G., Enikolopov, R., & Petrova, M. (2019)	<i>Social Media and Xenophobia: Evidence from Russia</i>	Russia	Systematic Review	Online social network; Social media; VKontakte	The authors use an instrumental variables method to demonstrate that the widespread use of social media resulted in an increase in incidents of ethnic hatred, with the impact being greater in locales where there was already a substantial concentration of nationalist feeling. The findings of this article are in line with a simplistic model of social learning in which people are more likely to find friends online.
Bushman, B. J., & Huesmann, L. R. (2014)	<i>Twenty-five years of research on violence in digital games and aggression revisited</i>	United States of America	Systematic Review	Digital games; Media; Mixed media; Movies; Television; Video games	The authors argue that we should no longer ask whether violent video games and other forms of media violence increase aggression contributes to increased aggressiveness, but rather why it does so, what forms of media violence have the most impact, and who is most vulnerable to its effects. Of course, being exposed to media violence is not the sole or even the most important risk factor for violent conduct, but it is a big one.
Busselle, R. W. (2001)	<i>Television exposure, perceived realism, and exemplar accessibility in the social judgment process</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Comedies; Fictional media; Local news; Media; Movies; National news; Prime-time dramas; Real media; Soap operas; Television	Participants who answered social judgement questions first showed a cultivation effect, but those who undertook the exemplar accessibility task first did not. Also, TV realism predicts exemplar accessibility (Black doctors, shootings, and extramarital affairs). TV exposure didn't predict the accessibility of examples as predicted. Perceived realism of TV material may play a role in the heuristic relating TV exposure and social perceptions.
Busselle, R. W., Ryabolova, A., & Wilson, B. (2004)	<i>Ruining a good story: Cultivation, perceived realism and narrative</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Television; Law and Order; Boomtown	This narrative piece examines the importance of perceived realism in nurturing. It proposes that cultivation studies should emphasise on the viewer's participation with the story and that perceived realism assessments are an on-line, evaluative process that may interfere with cultivation effects.
Cádima, F. R., Figueiredo, A., Azevedo, J., Alvares, M. C., Ormond, M., Azevedo, R., Carvalho, R., Taborada, m. J., Valente, S., & Ferreira, V. S. (2003)	<i>Representações (Imagens) dos Imigrantes e das Minorias Étnicas na Imprensa</i>	Portugal	Empirical Research	Journal; Magazine; Mass media; Media; Newspapers; Press; Printed news; Radio; Television news	During the study period, eastern areas get more media attention while discussing immigration and ethnic minorities. Institutional and/or government sources are primarily consulted when reporting immigration. "People" and immigrants are privileged sources on this issue. Immigrants and ethnic minorities in the news are frequently related with "Crime".

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Callanan, V. J. (2012)	<i>Media consumption, perceptions of crime risk, and fear fo crime: Examining race/ethnic differences</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Crime stories; Crime-related media; Dramas; Mass media; Media; News; Newspapers; Reality; Social communication; Television crime dramas; Television news; Television	Varying media formats and racial/ethnic groupings have different impacts on crime-related media. Local TV news increased all groups' risk perceptions and dread of crime. The impact of newspapers and crime dramas were more varied than crime reality shows. Realistic TV crime programming influenced viewers' views and reactions more than fiction or newspapers.
Callanan, V. J., & Rosenberger, J. S. (2011)	<i>Media and Public Perceptions of the Police: Examining the impact of Race and Personal Experience</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Crime dramas; Mass media; Media; News coverage of crime; Newspapers; Television news; Reality shows; Television	Results imply that watching news and crime-based reality shows boosts police confidence. Examined were arrest, crime victimisation, and race. Crime-related media consumption did not alter victims or those arrested, demonstrating that first-hand experiences with crime were more essential than the media in influencing perceptions of the police. Crime-related media improved Whites' faith in the police, but not Latinos or African-Americans.
Campbell, R., Martin, C. R., & Fabos, B. (2016)	<i>Media & Culture: Mass Communication in a Digital Age</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Advertising; Alternative Advertising; Alternative; Amateur radio alternative rock music; Anthology dramas; Anti-paparazzi laws; Audience; Basic cable services; Big Media; Big Network; Book; Digitizing; Distribution; Publishing; Sales; Broadcast news; Bundling of digital cable television; Censorship; Channels; Chromebook; Chromecast; Cinema; Communication; Contemporary media Effect; Content analysis; Digital media; E-book; E-reader; Editors; Entertainment; Global Marketing brand;	Mass media have moved from analogue to digital. Therefore, this book helps to comprehend how we got here and where we're going. It does so by teaching how digital media works using its hallmark critical method and cultural viewpoint.

				Influence; Influences of television and film; Internet; Interpretive journalism; Manga; Market share; Mass media; Media; Media giant; Media industries; Media ownership; Movie downloads; Netflix; Newspapers; Online; Oral; Press freedom; Print media; Radio; Social media; Sounds and image distribution; Streaming music; Threats to broadcasting; Video game store; Video-on-demand service	
Carrabine, E. (2014)	<i>Crime, culture and the media in a globalizing world</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	CNN news; Facebook; Hollywood movies; Mass media; Media; MTV programmes; Print media; Reality Television; Social media; Telegraph; Twitter; Walt Disney cartoons; Wireless communication; Youtube	In this chapter, the author examined how some of the interactions between crime and justice are thought of in an age of global interconnection, a time when it is frequently argued that we live in a media-saturated society. Mediatization is a result of the technological changes brought about by print, telegraph, and wireless communication that ushered in the electronic era in the middle of the twentieth century.
Carrabine, E., Cox, A., Cox, P., Crowhurst, I., Ronco, A. D., Fussey, P., Sergi, A., South, N., Thiel, D., & Turton, J. (2020)	<i>Criminology: A Sociological Introduction</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Computer games; Crime books; Crime news; Crime shows; Internet; Mass media; Media; Movies; News media; Printed reports; Radio; Television	This book provides a comprehensive introduction to criminology, discussing everything from its theoretical foundations to the most serious challenges of the present day, including the internationalisation of criminal activity, crimes against the environment, terrorism, and cybercrime. It makes several mentions to crime in the media, and of its influence in fear perspectives.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Caruso, R. & Di Domizio, M. (2013)	<i>International hostility and aggressiveness on the soccer pitch: evidence from European championships and world cups for the period 2000–2012</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	NA	According to this paper's findings, commercial hostility, the strength of diplomatic ties, the degree of power asymmetry, and the size of the education gap between countries are positively and significantly associated with the aggressiveness of players on the pitch, as measured by the number of yellow and red cards. In other words, the echo of international antagonism is felt on the playing field. The data also demonstrate that factors such as the proximity of the teams, their ranking, and the stage of the game (the knockout stages vs the group phases), as well as the sport variables, are important in deciding the precautions.
Carvalho, M. D. (2007)	<i>A Construção da Imagem dos Imigrantes e das Minorias Étnicas pela Imprensa Portuguesa: Uma Análise Comparativa de Dois Jornais Diários</i>	Portugal	Empirical Research	Books; Journal; Local press; Magazine; Mass media; Media; Movies; Music; National press; Newspaper; Press news; Press; Radio; Television; Traditional press	This research enabled us to see that despite the fact that immigration and ethnicity are well-established phenomena in our society, they are nonetheless often portrayed as dangers in the mass media. Prevalent narratives centre on criminality, unskilled labour, and prostitution because they are supported by police and public opinion but lack adequate development.
Cavender, G. (2004)	<i>Media and Crime Policy</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article	Comic books; Crime stories; Drama; Entertainment media; Journals; Magazines; Media; Movies; News media; News; Newspapers; Paperback novels; Radio; Reality television; Television	Author claims that media outlets have maintained the storyline, narrative framework, and organisational framework for the last quarter-century. Maybe that's why people's fear of crime hasn't gone down despite the falling crime rate. The symbolism of crime is now ubiquitous in our culture.
Cecil, D. K. (2007)	<i>Dramatic Portrayals of Violent Women: Female Offenders on Prime Time Crime Dramas</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Television dramas	From the data presented here, it is clear that white female criminals are portrayed with a disproportionate amount of violence, greed, and vengeance, and that love is seldom a motivating factor. Crime dramas sometimes include female criminals and their male collaborators, and they also examine violence motivated by maternal instinct. The overall effect of these programmes is to make female criminals seem harmless while while emphasising their guilt and worthy of punishment.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Chadee, D., & Ditton, J. (2005)	<i>Fear of Crime and the Media: Assessing the Lack of Relationship</i>	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	Empirical Research	Mass media; Media; Newspapers; Radio; Television; Tv hours; Tv news	This paper's study indicates that there is no relationship between media consumption and fear of crime.
Chadee, D., Austen, L., & Ditton, J. (2007)	<i>The relationship between likelihood and fear of criminal victimization. Evaluating risk sensitivity as a mediating concept</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	Media campaigns	The authors suggest that the dread of being a crime victim is best understood as a differential sensitivity to predicted risk.
Chadee, D., Smith, S., & Ferguson, C. (2019)	<i>Murder She Watched: Does Watching News or Fictional Media Cultivate Fear of Crime?</i>	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	Empirical Research	Crime drama; Crime news; Crime reality shows; Fictional crime media; Fictional media; Internet; Local news; Media; Modern media; National news; News media; News; Newspaper; Non-crime drama; Radio; Reality-based television; Social media; Television; TV realism; TV viewing-local reality crime program	The research indicates that the influence of fiction media, news media, and reality TV, as well as perceived crime risk, were evaluated in relation to perceived concerns of crime. The authors found no correlation between fear and any other aspect of crime except for the possibility of being a victim, nor between any of the media factors and crime fear. These findings point to the media's lack of importance as a main channel via which a fear of crime develops.
Chainey, S., Tompson, L., & Uhlig, S. (2008)	<i>The utility of hotspot mapping for predicting spatial patterns of crime</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Spacial Data Research	NA	This study shows that crime hotspot mapping prediction skills vary by crime type and approach. It also allows comparisons between sophisticated spatial analysis techniques and predictive mapping approaches. Understanding how hotspot mapping predicts crime trends and how various mapping approaches compare can aid with their implementation.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Chassiakos, Y. L. R., Radesky, J., Christakis, D., Moreno, M. A., Cross, C., Council on communications and media, Hill, D., Ameenuddin, N., Hutchinson, J., Levine, A., Boyd, R., Mendelson, R., & Swanson, W. S. (2016)	<i>Children and adolescents and digital media</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Blogs; Broadcast media; Commercial video games; Digital environment; Digital media; e-Books; Facebook; Facetime; Gamification; Advertising; Interactive media; Movies; Multiplayer video games; Periodicals; Radio; Skype; Social media; Television programmes; Television; Traditional media; Twitter; Video-chat; Videos; Vlogs; YouTube	This technical paper examines the available research on these potential benefits and drawbacks for children from infancy through young adulthood, with a focus on clinical problems.
Chenzi, V. (2020)	<i>Fake news, social media and xenophobia in South Africa</i>	South Africa	Literature Review	Advertising; Fabrication of news; Facebook; Fake news; Manipulation of news; News parody; News satire; News; Propaganda; Radio; Social media platforms; Social media; Television; Twitter; WhatsApp; YouTube	This paper highlights fake news' effect on South Africa's xenophobic debate. It contends that fake news on social media are becoming a crucial part of South Africa's xenophobic problem despite academic scrutiny. The article contends that fake news in South Africa is mostly driven by social media platforms, which have become replacement news channels for an increasing number of South Africans notwithstanding their flaws. The authors terminate stating that fake news have generated socioeconomic and political conflicts in and beyond South Africa.
Copus, R. & Laqueur, H. (2019)	<i>Entertainment as crime prevention: evidence from Chicago sports games</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Mass media; Television	When comparing Chicago crime reports by the half hour when Chicago's sports teams (Super Bowl, National Basketball Association Finals, and Major League Baseball World Series) were playing to reports at the same time, day, and month when the teams were not playing, the authors found a consistent decrease in crime during games. However, short-term crime displacement was minimal or nonexistent.
Correia, A. P., Neves, S., Gomes, S., & Nogueira, C. (2017)	<i>O Femicídio na Intimidade sob o olhar dos Media: Reflexões Teórico-Empíricas</i>	Brasil	Literature Review	Media; News media; News press; News; Television	The author set out to raise questions about the media's portrayal of the correlation between gender and criminality by focusing on the potentially harmful nature of degendered speeches about crime, especially for the victims. Such speeches can contribute to skewed cultural and societal perceptions of what drives and encourages intimate partner violence.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Crain, C. (2022)	In search of lost crime	United States of America	Literature Review	Printed transcripts; Trail transcripts	Printed transcripts were Victorian America's true-crime thrillers. Publishers choose brutal, funny, meaningful, or mysterious trials. Trials revealed the misdeeds of exceptional criminals and, unintentionally but thankfully, the everyday lives of many regular people. They're not for the fainthearted, queasy, or feeble. In many, the reader is persuaded the guilty are free and the truth is buried deeper than the victim's autopsied body. Once accustomed to the genre's patterns, today's reader may find them interesting, even addictive—if she likes murder, deception, avarice, sexual degeneracy, and lawyerly dishonesty.
Crenshaw, M. (2007)	The logic of terrorism: Terrorist behavior as a product of strategic choice	United States of America	Literature & Theoretical Review	Media	This paper focuses on the nature and sources of terrorists beliefs and ideologies. A short mention on the media's role on the matter is made.
Cunha, I. F. (2003)	Imigração e racismo: dez anos nos media	Portugal	Literature & Theoretical Review	Globo; News media; News; RTP Internacional; RTP1; RTP2; RTP-África; SIC; Soap operas; Talk shows; Television; TV series; TV dramas; TVI	This article provides a high-level summary of recent economic and social trends in the nation, with a focus on immigration difficulties. Then, it examines the current state of the Portuguese media.
Cunha, I. F., Policarpo, V., Monteiro, L. T., & Figueiras, R. (2008)	Media and discrimination: an exploratory study on the Portuguese case	Portugal	Empirical Research	Expresso; Internet; Media privatisation; Newspaper; O Independente; Portuguese media; Portuguese press; Público; RTP1; SIC; Television; Tv news; TV2 Journal	This study provides the first findings of an ongoing experimental investigation examining instances of discrimination based on gender and race in Portuguese television and print media. The study's early findings suggest two possible interpretations: The first one is about how various forms of public relief on the topic of prejudice are dependent on one another.
Curriel, R. P., Cresci, S., Muntean, C. I., & Bishop, S. R. (2020)	Crime and its fear in social media	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	Facebook; Mass media; Newspapers; Social media; Twitter	The results show that 1 in 15 tweets contains content on crime or criminal fear. Also, the findings indicated that social media platforms have the same problem of overemphasis on violent or sexual crimes as traditional mass media outlets such as newspapers. As a result, it becomes clear that social media are not very helpful for spotting trends in crime per se, but rather provide a reflection of the amount of fear caused by crime.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Curran, J., Salovaara-Moring, I., Coen, S., & Iyengar, S. (2010)	<i>Crime, Foreigners and Hard News: A Cross-National Comparison of Reporting and Public Perception</i>	Finland	Systematic Literature Review	BBC 1; British press; Finnish press; Finnish TV; Foreign news; Hard news; Market pressure; MTV3; News programmes; News; Newspapers; Published news; Soft news; Television news; Television	Finnish media focus more on hard news than British media, although Finns care less about politics. Finnish TV is more affected by public service than British TV, while the Finnish press is more influenced by professional journalism than the British press. Finns are more educated on challenging news subjects partially because their media better briefs them in these areas.
Curtis, L. P. (2001)	<i>Jack the Ripper and the London Press</i>	United Kingdom	Systematic Literature Review	Books; Crime stories; Journalism; Letters; Movies; Murder news; News; Newspapers; Reportage; Ripper news; Ripperature; Sensation news; Television; Testimonies	This book resumes how a lunatic on the loose wasn't the only thing that made headlines about Jack the Ripper terrifying to female readers. Along with shocking the audience with previously unseen levels of violence, these news events also highlighted pressing moral and societal concerns of the day.
D'Cruze, S., Walklate, S. L., & Pegg, S. (2006)	<i>Murder</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research & Literature Review	Academic journals; Academic websites; Books; British Crime survey; British Library Online Newspaper; Case law; Case law; Government websites; Images; Internet; Journals; Law reports; Legal judgements; Literature; Media constructions; Media depiction; Media narratives; Media portrayals; Media reporting; Media shaping; Media sources; Media; Murder statistics; Narrative patterns; National Archive; Photographic images; Press; Published literature;	This book this book breaks down the complexities involved on the topic of murder and provides a thorough introduction of the theme. Concerns of race and gender, in particular cultural conceptions of masculinity and femininity, are also addressed in this book.

				Research Development and Statistics website; Story-telling; Texts; Times Law Reports; Trial records; Victorian narratives; Visual evidence; Websites	
Dias, A. S., & Guimarães, I. P. (2015)	<i>Mídia noticiosa, crime e violência: Discussões teóricas</i>	Brasil	Literature Review	Communication; Crime news; Fictional narratives; Journalism; Mass media; Media; News media; News; Newspapers; Penny Press; Printed news; Visual images	This study discusses the news production of crime and violence from communication, criminology, and social science perspectives. The works discussed intersect at various times to observe and contribute to the construction of meaning related to social control, risk of victimisation by violence, and insecurity, and problematize the issue of coercive forces as primary defining news on violence and the media as an executive agency of the penal system capable of moving violent speeches.
Ditton, J., Chadee, D., Farrall, S., Gilchrist, E., & Bannister, J. (2004)	<i>From imitation to intimidation: A note on the curious and changing relationship between the media, crime, and fear of crime</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	"Local media; Media consumption; Media reports; Media; Newspaper coverage;	Ditton, J., Chadee, D., Farrall, S., Gilchrist, E., & Bannister, J. (2004)
Dixon, T. L., Azocar, C. L., & Casas, M. (2003)	<i>The Portrayal of Race and Crime on Television Network News</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Crime story; Local news; Network news; Television network; Television	The authors discovered that Whites were more often than African Americans to appear as criminals, victims, and cops in television network news. Both Blacks and Whites were more often offenders than victims and cops. African American and White lawbreakers were shown proportionally. Whites were overrepresented as violent crime victims, while blacks were underrepresented. Whites were overrepresented in police and blacks were underrepresented.
Domínguez, L. R. R. (2020)	<i>Narrativas del crimen en los documentales de no ficción: Éxito del true crime en las plataformas VOD</i>	Spain	Literature Review	Amazon Prime; Crime narratives; HBO; Hulu; Netflix; Non-fiction true crime documentaries; Online streaming platforms; Video on demand platforms	While focusing on the most significant developments that have impacted the nonfiction true crime documentary genre in the age of streaming services, the author note that changes might be seen as a way to separate the genre from the sensationalist criminal realism of classic television in the 1980s and 1990s.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Dorfman, L., & Schiraldi, V. (2001)	<i>Off balance: Youth, race & crime in the news</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Articles; Book; Broadcast; Crime coverage; Crime news; Local television; Media coverage; NBC/Wall Street Journal; Network television; News hole; News media; Newspaper; Peer-reviewed journals; Pictures of crime; Print news magazine; Reports; Television news; Text	If the public and policymakers have absorbed a false view of crime, racism, and youth from the news, so have journalists. Journalists read the most news. News outlets copy each other's stories. Without stronger journalism, the public won't know enough about why violence occurs, what's being done to avoid it, and what we should do next.
Dowler, K. (2003)	<i>Media consumption and public attitudes toward crime and justice: The relationship between fear of crime, punitive attitudes, and perceived police effectiveness</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Audience effects; Books; Broadcast news; Crime information; Crime news; Crime shows; Docu-dramas; Everyday conversations; Images; Local media; Magazines; Mass media; Media consumption; Media sources; Media; Media's influence; Movies; National Opinion Survey on Crime and Justice; News media; News tabloid programs; Newspapers; Print news; Reports; Telephone; Television broadcasts; Television viewing; Television	This research states that media consumption affects the public's awareness of crime and justice. Therefore, it is imperative that we understand how the media influences public attitudes. While the regular viewing of crime shows is related to fear of crime, it isn't related to punitive attitudes or perceived police effectiveness. Meanwhile, hours of TV watching and crime news source are unrelated to crime fear, punitive attitudes, or police performance.
Drake, B. (2014)	<i>Ferguson highlights deep divisions between blacks and whites in America. Pew Research Center</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	NA	The authors state that white individuals tend to evidence higher levels of trust towards the police on the use of excessive force when compared to black individuals. Also, black individuals are less likely to exhibit confidence in police officers of their community to treat blacks and whites equally.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Dunning, E., Murphy, P.J., & Williams, J. (2015)	<i>The roots of football hooliganism (RLE sports studies): an historical and sociological study</i>	United Kingdom	Systematic Literature Review	NA	This book examines the subject of football hooliganism by tracing the evolution of crowd disturbance at English association football matches and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of both conventional wisdom and scholarly research on the topic. Modern football hooliganism can be traced back to the cultural conditions and circumstances that reproduce in young working-class males an interest in a publicly expressed aggressive masculine style, which is discussed alongside the shifting social composition of football crowds and the evolving class structure of British society.
Duxbury, S. W., Frizzell, L. C., & Lindsay, S. L. (2018)	<i>Mental illness, the media, and the moral politics of mass violence: The role of race in mass shootings coverage</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Crime news coverage; Criminalization narratives; Explanatory narrative; Imagery; Internet; Lexis Nexis; Literature; Mass shootings coverage; Media coverage of mass violence; Media coverage; Media frame; Media narratives; Media overplay of mental illness; Media research; Media; Mental illness narratives; Narratives; New Bank; News coverage; News documents; News media; News reports; News sources; Print media; Research; Webprint media	Findings from this research point to racial differences in media portrayals of mass shooters. White men are often portrayed as victims or sympathetic figures, whereas Black and Latino males are often portrayed as potential aggressors. The data also shows significant variations in who gets the blame whether a crime is committed by a Black man or a Latino man.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Edy, J. A., & Meirick, P. C. (2007)	<i>Wanted, dead or alive: Media frames, frame adoption, and support for the war in Afghanistan</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	ABC; Accessibility; Agenda setting; Audience attention; Audience frames; Availability; CBS; Framing theory; Framing effects; Interpretative resources; Level of audience reception; Local newspapers; Media cover; Media effects; Media environment; Media frames; Media frames; Media influence; Media offices; Media texts; Media/government relationships; Media; Message manipulation; Narrative; National broadcast network news; NBC; New York Times; News media; Nightly national news; Priming; Print media; Repetition; Television news; Transcripts; Washington Post	This research reveals that rather than adopting a war frame or a criminal frame during September 11, viewers blended components of the media frames in diverse ways, which affected their support for the war in Afghanistan. The findings show the complexity of framing in natural habitats and recommend improved assessments of how audiences perceive media frames and further research on framing as a way of coalition building.
Eschholz, S., Chiricos, T., & Gertz, M. (2003)	<i>Television and fear of crime: Program types, audience traits, and the mediating effect of perceived neighborhood racial composition</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Affinity hypothesis; Audience traits; Crime adventure programs; Crime drama; Crime-related television programming; Daytime series; Fictional programs; Just resolution; Local news; Media images; Media representation of crime; Media; Mediating	This article analyses the association between TV viewing and fear of crime. It also explores whether respondents' neighbourhood racial composition mediates the television/fear association. These data show that perceived racial composition of neighbourhood is a critical component in shaping the TV/fear association, with TV impacting numerous programme categories localised largely among persons who feel that they reside in a high-black area.

				effects; National news; New public experience; News magazine; News stories; News; Program types; Proximity; Realism; Reality programs; Resonance hypothesis; Situational comedies; Substitution hypothesis; Tabloid; Television influence; Television messages; Television programming; Television; Violence; Violent crime drama programs; Vulnerability hypothesis.	
Eschholz, S., Mallard, M., & Flynn, S. (2004)	<i>Images of Prime Time Justice: A Content Analysis of "NYPD Blue" and "Law & Order"</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	ABC; Advertising; Borrowing and sensationalizing story lines; Crime drama television programs; Crime dramas; Fictional programs; Headlines; Images; Law & Order; NBC; New television season; News; Newspapers; NYPD Blue; Prime time justice; Real life crimes; Reality police programs; Reality; Story lines; Television "control talk"; Television civil rights violations; Television crime dramas; Television criminal justice personnel; Television depictions of crime and justice; Television news; Television offenders; Television victims; Television; Viewers perceptions	The writers draw a broad conclusion that White men continue to dominate the world of television. When comparing the sorts of roles that people of various races and gender are cast in, it becomes clear that minorities are more often depicted as criminals than White people. Neither women nor minorities were portrayed as victims or perpetrators in the analysed crime dramas, suggesting that the stereotypes associated with these roles disproportionately affect other groups. Furthermore, crime shows tend to exaggerate the true crime rate in the cities and towns where their plots are based.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Evans, J. J. C. (2015)	<i>A Criminal Justice System Without Justice: The News Media, Sports Media, & Rap 's Influence on Racial Crime Disparities</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Chicago newscasts; Criminal statistics; Entertainment media; Fairness; Inaccurate reporting; Information interpretation; Journalists; Mainstream news institutions; Mead-induced stereotypes; Media appearances; Media as perceptions shaper; Media coverage; Media misrepresentation of criminal realities; Media portrayals; Media profits; Media's criminal coverage; Music videos; New York Times; News media inaccuracy; News stations; News; Newscasts and race; Newscasts; Newsworthiness; Non-criminal news; Pictures; Rap albums; Rap lyrics; Rap's Influence; Rap's profit goals; Reports; Sports media; Stage; Televised concerts; White viewership	This study analyses the role of the media in shaping public perceptions of criminal justice, draws attention to the ways in which the news media perpetuates false preconceptions about African Americans as violent criminals, and assesses the impact of the sports media and rap on these stereotypes.
Fan, R.-E., Chang, K.-W., Hsieh, C.-J., Wang, X.-R., & Lin, C.-J. (2008)	<i>LIBLINEAR: A library for large linear classification</i>	Taiwan	Empirical Research	Facebook; Media; Online communities; Twitter	In their article, the authors claim that African American males created various online communities via Twitter and Facebook to share anti-white sentiments. Also, on their paper, they argue that the sample size chosen to represent a population should be selected randomly and from a wider area within the targeted geographical area to minimise cases of biases while conducting a study.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Farrall, S., & Gadd, D. (2004)	<i>Research Note: The Frequency of the Fear of Crime</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	NA	This paper's findings show little criminal concern (only a third of the sample had experienced any fear provoking episodes in the past year). Half of the sample who felt afraid in the last year only did so one to four times. Only 15% of the group felt intense dread, according to the authors. When assessing fear intensity and frequency, the authors discovered that 8% of participants regularly experienced high levels of dread.
Fawcett, T. (2006)	<i>An introduction to ROC analysis</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Facebook; Media; Social media; Social networks; Twitter	The writers of the essay state that African American men have established a number of online groups using social media platforms in order to discuss racist ideas. In addition, they argue in their paper that the sample size that is chosen to represent a population ought to be selected at random and from a wider area within the geographical area that is being studied in order to reduce the likelihood of any instances of bias occurring while the study is being carried out.
Featherstone, C. (2013)	<i>Identifying vehicle descriptions in microblogging text to reduce or predict crime</i>	South Africa	Empirical Research	Advertising; Crowdsourcing information; Google Books; Google Drive; Google Sets; Google; Guidelines; Information; Keywords; Microblog text; Microblogs; Misspelt words; Named Entity Recognition; Natural language processing tools; Online search; Online; Reports; Representative training documents; Retweet; Social media; Spammers; Sparse data; Text data mining; Text; Trending topics; Twitter; Wikipedia	Although the authors haven't gathered the required data to make any conclusion on the matter, this paper focused on trying to narrow the focus of using social media to crowdsource information to assist in the fight against crime (e.g., to identify the description of vehicles in microblog text).

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Ferguson, C. J. (2015)	<i>Do angry birds make for angry children? A meta-analysis of video game influences on children's aggression, mental health, prosocial behavior, and academic performance</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Active processors of media information; Active seekers of media information; Active shapers of media information; Citation/selective reporting; Cognitive script theory; Common Sense Media; Fictional media; Game exposure; Games; Hypodermic needle; Laboratory video game studies; Media consumers; Media interpretation; Media; Nonviolent games; Real-life violence exposure; Reports; Research; Swedish Media Council; Video game; Violent games	In general, the findings of the research point to the impact that video games have on increased aggressive conduct, decreased prosocial behaviour, decreased academic performance, increased depression symptoms, and increased attention deficit symptoms. Politics and controversies abound in the realm of violent video games. Given how intertwined (whether correctly or unjustly) this sector is with societal tragedies, the debate is not going away anytime soon.
Ferguson, C. J., & Colwell, J. (2017)	<i>Understanding why scholars hold different views on the influences of video games on public health</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Articles; Communication scholars; Communication; Game influences; Goldilocks Effect; Harmful media; Journals; Manuscripts; Media consumption; Media effects; Media moral panic; Media scholars; Media violence and aggression; Media violence and real life violence; Media violence; Media; New media; News coverage; News media; Offensive media; Papers;	The results of this research reveal that, contrary to popular belief, older academics do not have a more unfavourable outlook on video games than younger ones do. Additionally, academics who had a poor outlook on adolescents in general were also less positive about gaming. As opposed to psychologists, criminologists and media scholars were more cautious about the role violent video games play in encouraging teenage attacks. The authors of the research then connected their findings to the Moral Panic Hypothesis.

				Politics influence; Social narrative; Television viewing; Theoretical platform; Video games research; Video games; Violent video games influences; Violent video games	
Ferguson, C. J., & Dyck, D. (2012)	<i>Paradigm change in aggression research: The time has come to retire the general aggression model</i>	United States of America	Literature Review & Theoretical Research Article	Anti-media lobbying groups; Cartoon violence; Comic books; Exposure; Fictional media; Fictional story; Graphic violence; Looney Toons; Media effects; Media violence, Media; Movies; National Institute of Media; Novels; True information; Video games; Violent entertainment; Violent video games	According to the authors, there has never been definitive evidence supporting the GAM or the social cognitive approaches to aggressiveness, and growing evidence implies that these methods are insufficient to explain violent events. We talk about the GAM's flaws and problematic, often concealed assumptions, and how they lessen the GAM's usefulness. The current state of the art indicates that the GAM and the social cognitive paradigm of aggressiveness should be abandoned in favour of techniques that concentrate on diathesis-stress.
Ferguson, C. J., & Savage, J. (2012)	<i>Have recent studies addressed methodological issues raised by five decades of television violence research? A critical review</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Films; Internet websites; Media; Music; Television; Video games	Parents, policymakers, and scholars worry about media violence. Critics say problems in study technique restrict or nullify results gained from widely-cited studies. In this work, the authors evaluate classic media violence studies for lessons gained and assess whether newer papers follow those requirements. They find that flawed empirical studies are still being produced, limiting our understanding of this phenomena.
Ferrell, J. (2013)	<i>Cultural criminology</i>	United Kingdom	Theoretical Research	NA	Postmodernism is a complex term that rejects empiricist truth theories and emphasises fragmented experience and diverse viewpoints. Postmodernists reject big conceptions of the past because we live in a world of contradictions and inconsistencies unfit to objective reasoning. Postmodernism involves rejecting the notion of crime and creating a new way of thinking about criminalization and condemnation. Crime and crime control are intertextual, image-driven media cycles, therefore postmodern study focuses on media and culture.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Founta, A. M., Djouvas, C., Chatzakou, D., Leontiadis, I., Blackburn, J., Stringhini, G., Vakali, A., Sirianos, M., & Kourtellis, N. (2018)	<i>Large scale crowdsourcing and characterization of Twitter abusive behavior</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	CrowdFlower; Crowdsourcing; Facebook; Twitter Stream API; Twitter	In recent years, online social networks have seen an upsurge in sexism, racism, and cyberbullying, sometimes manifested by insulting, abusive, or cruel words. Past research focused on abusive behavior on Facebook and Twitter. The authors report a comprehensive eight-month study of abusive conduct on Twitter. They analyze a range of labeling techniques that conceal abusive behavior. They present an incremental and iterative technique to annotate tweets with abuse-related categories using crowdsourcing. The authors establish a reduced but robust set of categories to classify abuse-related tweets using our technique and statistical analysis.
Franklin, A. S., Perkins, R. K., Kirby, M. D., & Richmond, K. P. (2019)	<i>The Influence of Police Related Media, Victimization, and Satisfaction on African American College Students' Perceptions of Police</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Broadcast; Crime dramas; Crime reality television; Crime-based reality television shows; Entertainment; Fiction; Information; Literature; Mass media; Media; Media consumption; Media's influence; Multimedia; News coverage programs; Newspapers; Police related media; Records; Television crime dramas; Television programming; Television programming; True story; Voice	African American students with personal and family police victimisation experiences have different views of law enforcement than those with none. Crime reality programmes, police excessive force media consumption, and police satisfaction predict police attitudes. These linkages and causal theories may help explain how African American college students see law enforcement.
Fridel, E. E. (2021)	<i>The contextual correlates of school shootings</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Books; Copycat effect; Journalism; Literature; Movies; Popular depictions; Press; Social learning models; Television shows; Videogames; Videogames; Violent media; Violent video games	The authors state that school shootings are more likely to occur in areas with a large concentration of socioeconomically disadvantaged residents and a high rate of violent crime. They found that the macrolevel contextual risk factors for school shootings are comparable to those for other violent crime. Therefore, to prevent overstating the significance of personal risk factors, they suggest that researchers should take into consideration the setting in which a school shooting happens.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Füredi, F. (2006)	<i>Culture of fear revisited: risk-taking and the morality of low expectation</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Advertising; Alarmist media accounts; Fiction; Imagination; Media's reporting of risk; Internet; Liberal media; Magazines; Mainstream media; Mass media; Media; Media attention; Media campaign; Media exaggeration; Media profile; Media resources; Newsworthiness; Popular media; Radio; Reports; Right-wing media; Scare stories; Technology; Television; Television; Television programmes; Television scriptwriters; Western media	Fear is growing in the 21st-century. According to the author, we're bombarded with stories of new safety risks and pushed to take extra measures and protection. Modern society is less accustomed with pain, suffering, crippling sickness, and death than in the past or developing countries. The author adds that our civilization fears positive human accomplishments (eg. GM food, genetic research, and cell phone health risks). Therefore, the focus with imaginary perils might distract us from old-fashioned threats.
Gao, L., Koppersmith, A., & Huang, R. (2017)	<i>Recognizing explicit and implicit hate speech using a weakly supervised two-path bootstrapping approach</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Censorship; Online; Tweets	This work captures explicit and implicit hate speech from an impartial corpus. A weakly trained two-path bootstrapping model was employed to identify offensive tweets. From 62 million election tweets, 20 seed rules revealed 210k nasty messages. The data demonstrates a substantial association between hostile tweets and election time and party motive behind aggressive words. To improve hate speech identification, sarcasm and comedy will be studied in the future.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Garcia, V., & Arkerson, S. G. (2018)	<i>Crime, Media, and Reality: Examining Mixed Messages about Crime and Justice in Popular Media</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	24/7 news cycles; Black Lives Matter; Books; Cable News Network; CNN Effect; Court TV; Courtroom drama; Crime frames; Crime movie genres/subgenres; Crime movies; Crime news; CSI Effect; Docudrama; Fake news; Fiction crime books; Forensic journalism; Framing; Information-processing system; Infotainment; Legal movies; Manipulative model of news reporting; Market model of news reporting; Media connectedness; Movies; Narrative; Narrowcasting; News; News making; News media; Newsworthiness; Penny press; Police in news; Lawyers/court in news; Police/cop movies; Prison movies; Situationally based dramaturgical representations; Televised trials; Television; Television crime drama; True crime series; Violent media; Yellow journalism	The central themes of this book are the ways in which we internalise preconceived notions about crime and punishment. The authors analyse how crime coverage in the media and true crime shows on television confuse viewers about the difference between fiction and fact when it comes to criminal justice. The media's "infotainment", which blurs the barrier between information and entertainment, has prevented the authors from achieving their original purpose. Hence, they try to provide the social scientific knowledge that has been hidden from the public.
Gauntlett, D. (2008)	<i>Media, Gender and Identity: An Introduction</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Action movies; Advertising; Audience; Billboard; Biography of the self; Books; Computer	Stories concerning men and women are presented in the media in a wide variety. The author draws parallels between many media forms throughout the book, including popular culture (such as

				<p>games; Consumerism; Discourse; Effects debate; Games; Influence of media; Internet; Internet Movie Database; Media effects; Media influence; Men's magazines; Movies; MySpace; Narrative structures: Performance; Pop music; Representation on movies; Representation on TV; Representations of gender; Story structures; Technologies; Television; Terrorist attack's impact on media; Text; Video games; Video-making; Visual research methods; Women's magazines; YouTube</p>	<p>movies like Knocked Up and Spider-Man) and self-help resources like books and online videos.</p>
Gentile, D. A. (2016)	<i>The evolution of scientific skepticism in the media violence debate</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research & Literature Review	<p>Violent video games; Literature; Scary movies; Sad songs</p>	<p>"The scientifically dubious opinions on media violence and hostility have changed over 60 years. This essay investigates why this issue remains tough and suggests that, after evaluating the facts, the important skeptical issues are: (1) How can we put the jigsaw back together, given humans' intrinsic complexity?</p>
Gerber, M. S. (2014)	<i>Predicting crime using Twitter and kernel density estimation</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	<p>"Information source; Messages; News; News agencies; Processing tools; Social media; Social-media-based crime prediction;</p>	<p>Gerber, M. S. (2014)</p>

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Giner, S. (2015)	<i>Mass Society: History of the Concept</i>	The Netherlands	Literature Review	Advertising; Alternative journalism; Audience; Cinema; Communication; Content; Digital; Entertainment; Influence; Mass media; Media; Media industries; Newspapers; Print media	History of mass society from ancient Greek and Roman political notions about 'the many' and 'the few' to contemporary day. Plato, Cicero, and Hobbes impacted later notions about plebs, demagoguery, and revolutionary crowds. The modern idea of a levelled, homogenous society developed by Tocqueville in the 19th century, combined with fears about 'the masses' expressed by 'crowd psychologists' and conservative writers, are seen as the precursors of the contemporary mass society conception, as it appears in Ortega's Revolt of the Masses and in the works of Mannheim, who introduced the term 'mass society.' The mass society concept's effects on 'mass culture,' 'mass politics,' 'mass consumerism,' and 'depersonalization' of contemporary people are also explored. Contemporary thought on mass society is discussed.
Greer, C. (2007)	<i>News Media, Victims, and Crime</i>	United Kingdom	Systematic Literature Review	Articles; Book; Broadcasts; Crime news; Entertainment formats; Images; Internet; Interviews; Journalism; Media analysis; Media attention; Media audiences; Media campaign; Media coverage; Media debate; Media debates; Media discourses; Media events; Media exposure; Media focus; Media forms; Media methodology; Media reports; Media representations; Media response; Media selectivity; Media stereotypes; Media visibility; Mediatized campaigns; Mediatized debate; News coverage; News images; News Media;	This chapter identified and discussed some of the important elements that determine the media's portrayal of crime victims. To do so, it explored the relationship between social divisions, inequality, and 'ideal' or 'legitimate' victim status, how changes in the media environment and news production process affected crime victim representation. The author also analyses how reporting of a range of victim types who are over-represented, under-represented, or misrepresented in news media discourses.

				<p>News production process; News reports; News representations; News stories; News values; News-making; Newspapers; Newsroom; Newsroom behaviour; Newsworthiness; Press; Qualitative analysis; Quantitative analysis; Radio; Study; Television</p>	
Greer, C. (2010)	<i>Crime, newsworthiness and news</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	<p>Crime; Crime news; Crime news reporting; Crime reporting; Criminal justice; Criminal transgression; Information; Investigation; Journalism; Media studies; Media-centricity; News; News Media; Newspaper; Newsworthiness; Research; Researching media; Social order; Source of information</p>	<p>The author provides the reader with an introduction to a variety of theoretical, methodological, and empirical methods to investigating and comprehending crime news. In the readings, crime reporting is analyzed in terms of the substance of news stories as well as the intricate and multifaceted processes that govern how such stories are generated and received.</p>
Greer, C. (2012)	<i>Sex Crime and the Media: Sex Offending and the Press in a Divided Society</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research & Literature Review	<p>Journalism; Media; Message press narratives; News; News production; News selection; Newsmaking; Press; Regional press; Reports; Sex crime coverage</p>	<p>Press narratives' meanings and ramifications for public views and societal reactions to sexual misconduct in modern society are explored. The author reviews the prominent theoretical methods in sociological news analysis. The book describes and examines news selection, production, and sex crime portrayal criteria. Also, empirical research of regional newspaper depictions of sex crime investigates how sex crimes were created through time, emphasising substantial shifts and continuities in the number, type, and style of reporting.</p>

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
<p>Greer, C., & McLaughlin, E. (2017)</p>	<p><i>News Power, Crime and Media Justice</i></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Theoretical Research & Literature Review</p>	<p>Academics; Adversarialism; Amateur video; Breaking news; Broadcast news; Broadsheet; Conferences; Crime; Crime news; Criminal justice; Criminal justice system; Criminality; Digital; Digital convergence; Digital environment; Digital information market; Digital market; Digital platforms; Digitalization; Digitalized news; Emails; Events; Footage; Images; Institutional failure; Institutional scandal hunting; Interactivity; Internet; Interviews; Journalism; Justice stories; Mainstream media researchers; Market; Media effects; Media environment; Media feed; Media influence; Media investigations; Media justice; Media message; Media stereotyping; Media-crime; Media-driven campaigning; News; News media; News media function; News values; Newspapers; Phone-ins; Photographs; Podcasting; Police leaks; Print news; Proliferation; Radio;</p>	<p>This paper evidences that the news media have long been a source of justice. It states that, today, UK newspapers rethink justice and how to accomplish it. Victim-centered campaigns expose the criminal justice system's inability to safeguard the public, and trials by media create and deliver an alternative and unique form of justice in an era of heightened criminal awareness and dwindling faith in modern administration. Therefore, the authors state that media justice is sometimes more visible, readily understandable, and quickly influential than the increasingly broken criminal justice system.</p>

				Reports; Rumors; Social media forums; Social media sites; Speculation; Statistics; Stories; Tabloid; Television; Text messages; Trial by media; Unofficial sources; Video streaming	
Greer, C., & Reiner, R. (2012)	<i>Mediated mayhem: media, crime, criminal justice</i>	United Kingdom	"Literature Review	Greer, C., & Reiner, R. (2012)	Mediated mayhem: media, crime, criminal justice
Groff, E. R., & Lockwood, B. (2014)	<i>Criminogenic facilities and crime across street segments in Philadelphia: uncovering evidence about the spatial extent of facility influence</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research & Systematic Literature Review	NA	The authors have found that distance and crime type affected the impact of halfway homes and drug rehab programs, and that even when adjusted for sociodemographic characteristics, facilities have shown to affect neighboring crime. Also, the type of institution and of crime determine a facility's criminogenic impact.
Gross, K., & Aday, S. (2013)	<i>The scary world in your living room and neighborhood: Using local broadcast news, neighborhood crime rates, and personal experience to test agenda setting and cultivation</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Local broadcast news; Local television news; Telephone survey; Local news; Mass communication; Television; Violent television; Literature; Local television news world; Violent crime news; Pew surveys; Network news; Cable news; Persuasion literature; Newspapers; Cultivation literatures; Media	This study compared the impact of watching local TV news with direct experience measurements of crime on problem salience and fear of victimization. Personal or friend/family member victimization and community crime rates were used to quantify direct experience. Using a random number dial telephone poll of Washington, DC, people, researchers discovered that local news exposure created agendas but did not increase crime fear. Therefore, direct experience doesn't establish agendas but predicts fear.
Gruenewald, J., Chermak, S. M., & Pizarro, J. M. (2013)	<i>Covering Victims in the News: What Makes Minority Homicides Newsworthy?</i>	United States of America	"Literature Review	Gruenewald, J., Chermak, S. M., & Pizarro, J. M. (2013)	Covering Victims in the News: What Makes Minority Homicides Newsworthy?

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Gruenewald, J., Pizarro, J. M., & Chermak, S. M. (2009)	<i>Race, gender, and the newsworthiness of homicide incidents</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Crime imagery; Information; Journalism; Media coverage of crime; Media distortion; Media overrepresentation; News coverage decision-making; News media; News media prominence decisions; News media selection; News programming; Newsworthiness; Newsworthiness criteria; Public; Shaping news media decisions; Violent crime news	This research looked at how the media decides whether or not to cover a murder case based on the racial, gender, and racial/gender intersections of the perpetrator and victim. The study's findings provide some credence to Lundman's (2003) contention that racial and gendered cultural stereotyping are significant criteria in determining what warrants coverage in the news media.
Guibentif, P. (2002)	<i>Comunicação Social e Representação do Crime</i>	Portugal	Literature Review	Crime media; Crime media coverage; Media; Media distortion; Movies; News; News media coverage	According to the author, the media has a propensity to accentuate and exaggerate the facts, which fuels the public's anxiety and contributes to the cycle of fear.
Hamanaka, S. (2020)	<i>The role of digital media in the 2011 Egyptian revolution</i>	Egypt	Empirical Research	Bloggers; Digital media revolution; Digital media; Facebook; Internet; Legacy media; Media and politics; Media connectivity; Satellite broadcasting; Social media activity; Social media platforms; Social media usage; Social media; Twitter; Use of media; Variety of media; Web 2.0 revolution	Initial theories attributed the 2011 uprising in Egypt, generally known as the "25 January Revolution," to the internet. However, it was debatable and unclear how social media use and involvement in anti-regime protests were related. The two main conclusions are that active bloggers tended to take part in protests against the Mubarak dictatorship and that vanguards of the demonstrations were more engaged on social media than followers throughout the revolution. These results go against earlier research that suggested social media had a limited impact and show that the issue of collective action in anti-government demonstrations is lessened by social media.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Hannon, L., & DeFina, R. (2005)	<i>Violent crime in African American and white neighborhoods: is poverty's detrimental effect race-specific?</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research & Literature Review	NA	Social disorganization and anomie show poverty's criminogenic influence is race-neutral. These ideas indicate that reducing economic hardship will lower violent crime in both white and black areas. In contrast, social observers say reducing poverty won't reduce crime in mostly black regions. Empirical study on this topic is largely city-level and cross-sectional. This study explores racial disparities in the association between neighborhood poverty and violent crime. The findings suggest racial invariance. Poverty decreases reduce violent crime in white and black areas.
Hanson, R. F., Sawyer, G. K., Begle, A. M., & Hubel, G. S. (2010)	<i>The impact of crime victimization on quality of life</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	NA	The authors evaluate research on criminal victimization's influence on quality of life. They offer data within a conceptual framework that includes role functioning, life satisfaction, well-being, and social-material factors, such as crime-related medical, mental health, employer, and health care expenditures. Crime victimization affects parental abilities, vocational functioning, unemployment, and romantic relationships, according to the review. Inconsistent statistics on crime victimization and life satisfaction encourage more study.
Hayes, R. M., & Luther, K. (2018)	<i>Crime - Social media, Crime, and the Criminal Legal System</i>	United States of America	"Literature Review	Hayes, R. M., & Luther, K. (2018)	Crime - Social media, Crime, and the Criminal Legal System
He, D., & Messner, S. F. (2020)	<i>Social disorganization theory in contemporary China: A review of the evidence and directions for future research</i>	China	Systematic Literature Review	NA	This study summarizes empirical data on social disorder and crime in Chinese neighborhoods. The research found 17 relevant quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method studies published since the late 1990s. Researchers want to compile information to stimulate future study in China and advance social disorganization theory, summarize qualitative and mixed methods research to crosscheck the synthesis and highlight methodological and theoretical constraints. The results indicate to possible future study areas, with a focus on comparative criminological investigation.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Helbing, D., Brockmann, D., Chadeaux, T., Donnay, K., Blanke, U., Woolley-Meza, O., Mpussaid, M., Johansson, A., Krause, J., Schutte, S., & Perc, M. (2015)	<i>Saving Human Lives: What Complexity Science and Information Systems can Contribute</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Article; Conflict-related news; Decentralized; Google News Archive; Information strategies; Information; Mass-media reporting; Mass-media; News archives; News articles; News reports; News; Newspaper articles; Newspaper database; Social media; Social networks; Transmission of information; Video monitoring;	The authors have explored models and statistics of crowd catastrophes, crime, terrorism, war, and disease spreading. As they ignore feedback loops, instabilities, and cascade effects, many popular techniques do not give an adequate representation of the actual system behavior. The author emphasized the fact that effective system design and management can aid in preventing unfavorable cascading effects and facilitating beneficial types of self-organization in the system.
Hellawell, K. (2003)	<i>The Outsider: The Autobiography of One of Britain's Most Controversial Policemen</i>	United Kingdom	Autobiographical Literature	NA	This autobiography of Keith Hellawell, a man who has dedicated over 40 years of his life to serving the police and public service, represents the life of the man who was eventually to become Chief Constable of Cleveland and then West Yorkshire. In this book, one gets the raw image of all the man has faced in his life (e.g., poverty, abuse, among others), including in his career (e.g., police brutality, corruption, abuse of power, among others).
Hoff, T. M. C., & Gabrielli, L. (2017)	<i>Redação Publicitária</i>	Brasil	Literature Review	Advertisement; Branding; Campaign; Communicating; Communication processes; Consumption; Images; Information; Internet; Journalism; Knowledge production; Language; Marketing; Media; Message; News media; Newsmaking; Propaganda; Publicity; Radio; Register; Slogan; Television; Text; Title; Transmit information	The phases involved in the process of creating advertising for print media are broken down and presented in this work. It encourages practical production without diverting attention away from the theoretical emphasis.

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Höijer, B. (2008)	<i>The Audience and Media Reporting of Human Suffering</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	Audience; Audience reactions; Blame-filled compassion; Critical propaganda perspective; Distant audience; Documentary pictures; Dominant victim code of media; Dreadful pictures; Emotional pictures; Empirical studies; Eye-witness reports of reality; Impact of photographic pictures; Inner pictures; Interview; Interviews;Media; Media; Media reports; Mews pictures; News items; News reports; Penetrative power of pictures; Picture interpretation; Pictures; Powerlessness-filled compassion; Sad pictures; Shame-filled compassion; Strong pictures; Telephone; Television; Television camera; Television pictures; Tender-hearted compassion; Violence victims' pictures; Violent news; Visuals	The author developed a discussion based on two sets of empirical studies of audience reactions: one focused on violent news in general and combined bried telephone interviews, while the other consisted of focus group interviews on the Kosovo War.
Hollis, M. E., Downey, S., Carmen, A. D., & Dobbs, R. R. (2017)	<i>The relationship between media portrayals and crime: perceptions of fear of crime among citizens</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Television news reports; Television shows; Movies; Newspapers; Magazines; Social media outlets; Media portrayals; Social media; Fear literature;	Recent criminological study has focused more on crime fear. This study examined (1) the link between media depictions of crime and fear of crime, and (2) the demographic correlates of fear in the study community. Results showed weak but favorable links between media influence and crime fear. Theory, research, and policy were explored.

				Literature; Local television news; Crime drama; Reality shows; News reports; Television news outlets; Violent television programming; National television news coverage; Tabloid front pages; Newspaper crime stories; Newspaper media; Television programs; S Survey; Radio; Google; Facebook; Twitter; Web site; Social media sites; Internet; Traditional media sources; Social networking sources of media	
Home Office (2001)	<i>Criminal Justice: The Way Ahead</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Airwave; BBC Radio; Book; Bookshop; Crime figures; Email; Human rights websites; Internet fraud; Internet technology; Intranet; Lexicon; Local media; Media reporting; Media reporting crime figures; New crime tools; New technology; Online legal reference material; Online reporting; Radio; Televising trials; Television; Television companies; Television programme; Understanding media; Websites	This book examines the overall crime levels, which are much greater than they were twenty years ago. According to the authors, the more ubiquitous and corrosive impacts of crime on British society call for a criminal justice system (CJS) that is fair, effective, and fast.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Horeck, T. (2021)	<i>'Rosie's Room' and 'Bullet's Phone': The Commodification of the Lost Girl in The Killing and Its Paratexts</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Contemporary television crime dramas; Crime drama; Crime stories; Degrading images; Digital interface; Forbrydelsen/The killing; Framing; Images; Media; Mediation; Network television; New media technologies; Platforms; Popularity; Remediation; Remediation of violence; Series; Shocking images; Shows; Storylines; Technologies; Television; Television crime drama; Television series; "Lost girl" crime story	While TV crime drama has been accused of using demeaning images of abused women for shock effect, the authors have focused on how the lost girl theme is conveyed through new media technologies. Its core argument is that to adequately account for the often-damaging gender politics of current TV crime dramas, one needs to look at their modes of framing and address across platforms, and the emotive reactions they permit and/or disenable.
Hu, Y., Wang, F., Guin, C., & Zhu, H. (2018)	<i>A Spatio-temporal kernel density estimation framework for predictive crime hotspot mapping and evaluation</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	NA	Hotspot policing uses predictive hotspot mapping. The authors state that existing approaches like KDE don't address crime's time component. Therefore, the paper presents a spatio-temporal paradigm for hotspot mapping and assessment. Introducing a paradigm with distinct characteristics from prior works, the author's 2011 casestudy of home burglaries in Baton Rouge (Louisiana) has demonstrated the framework's usefulness.
Hussain, I. (2012)	<i>A study to evaluate the social media trends among university students</i>	Pakistan	Empirical Research	Facebook; Frequency of social media use; Internet; LinkedIn; Media sharing spaces; Media tools; Social media policy makers; Social media trends; Social networking sites; Types of social media; Using social media; Web blogs	According to the report, the vast majority (90%) of students preferred using Facebook. Social media was used by them to build global social networks and exchange academic activity. The students shared their educational experiences via these platforms with their peers and the global community. The research clearly demonstrated the critical impact social media played in encouraging cooperation and connection to create virtual communities throughout the globe.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Iddekinge, C. H., Lanivich, S. E., Roth, P. L., & Junco, E. (2016)	<i>Social Media for Selection? Validity and Adverse Impact Potential of a Facebook-Based Assessment</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Audio; Blogs; Cartoons; Facebook; Google; Images; Internet; Internet information; Internet resources; LinkedIn; Links; Online questionnaire; Personal websites; Pictures; Social activities; Social media for selection; Social media information; Social media platforms; Social network; Twitter; Videos; Web searches; Websites; Writing	There is minimal empirical evidence to support the use of SM and the Internet to evaluate job applications. The research found no correlation between recruiter assessments of Facebook profiles and job performance, turnover intentions, or turnover. Recruiters' assessments favored female and White candidates. The authors are worried that employers' use of Facebook and other SM platforms to make personnel choices may not provide meaningful inferences about future performance or subgroup differences, and that recruiters may not utilize SM evaluations in uniform ways. The authors look forward to future research that addresses these issues and concerns.
Ilan, J. (2019)	<i>Cultural criminology: The time is now</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Contemporary art; Digital media industries; Digital world; Fake news; Internet; Journalism; Media theories and analysis; Media-saturated society; Mobile technology; Political debates; Programmed technologies; Reality TV; Social media; Social media posts; Television; Videos; Websites; YouTube	Cultural criminology sees crime and control as meaning-based. It studies macro-, meso-, and micro-levels of social existence, sensitive to power, to develop politically effective and relevant analysis. The cultural criminology endeavor is vast and urgent. It values coalition and cooperation, idea and purpose clarity, practice, and intervention. In its brief history, it's carved itself an own identity while adding to other viewpoints.
Innes, M. (2001)	<i>"Crimewatching": homicide investigations in the age of information</i>	United Kingdom	Theoretical Research Article	Communication; Information; Interviews; Investigative strategies; Media assistance; Media; Mediated communication; News broadcasts; Newspapers; Newsworthy; Press conferences	Crime investigation is "information work." To solve and punish a crime, authorities must know who committed it, when, where, how, and why. According to social studies, one of the most essential sources of information for police is the public. Police have traditionally employed witness interviews and house-to-house enquiries to acquire information from the public that may be used to explain a crime. More recently, police are employing the media as part of their investigative tactics, especially for homicides.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Jackson, J. (2004)	<i>An Analysis of a Construct and Debate: The Fear of Crime</i>	Germany	Theoretical Research Article	National surveys; Newspaper reporting; Mass media; Reports; Articles published; Mass media reports; Interviews; Social scientific literature; Media reports and commentary; Images; Local social networks;	This article examines criminological studies on 'fear of crime' as a British appraisal of the argument. This paper seeks to complement Lee's (1999, 2001) work on both a political and intellectual notion. By exploring the idea of fear of crime, documenting and assessing its emergence and development, and evaluating its theoretical and practical definitions, the author analyzed how criminology has treated public feelings about crime in recent decades. Due to the nature of the tested subject, this endeavor considers the political backdrop of scholarship and discussion – specifically how certain policies' issues have impacted the development of the concept and how research has flowed back into political action and conversation.
Jahiu, L., & Cinnamon, J. (2021)	<i>Media coverage and territorial stigmatization: an analysis of crime news articles and crime statistics in Toronto</i>	Canada	Theoretical Research Article	Articles; Media coverage; Media-driven perceptions	This paper emphasizes the need of analyzing not just defamatory media discourses, but also the amount to which the media covers criminal acts, because coverage is likely to affect territorial stigmatization.
Jewkes, Y. (2004)	<i>Media and Crime</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	"Reality" crime shows; Audience; BBC; Books; Construction of crime news; Construction of news; Consumption; Crime associated images; Drama; Entertainment; Graphic imagery; Images; Internet; Journalism; Mass media, Email; Media; Media and the police; Media channel; Media competition; Media constructions; Media distortion; Media effects; Media misogyny; Media role; Media-as-hegemony model; Minority Report; News; News organizations; News reporting of crime; News simplification; News value; Newsworthiness;	This book takes an analytical look at the complicated relationships that exist between the media and criminal activity. Jewkes has us engaged on an authoritative writing, walking us through all of the most important issues (e.g. news reporting of crime, media constructions of children and women, moral panics, and media and the police, all the way to "reality" crime shows, surveillance, and social control).

				Novelty; Police dramas; Production processes; Reports; Representation; Constructed scapegoats; Television; Video	
Jones, J. M. (2015)	<i>In U.S., Confidence in Police Lowest in 22 Years</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article & Empirical Research	NA	This article reveals that although confidence in police is low, most Americans still trust it more than other organizations.
Kadar, C., Brünger, R. R., & Pletikosa, I. (2017)	<i>Measuring ambient population from location-based social networks to describe the urban crime</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical research	Foursquare; Location based social networks; Social media; Social networks; Telecommunication data;	The authors examine the use of Foursquare-specific location-based social network data in describing urban crime. In contrast to models created purely using census data, regarded as a measurement for the resident population of a neighborhood, the authors demonstrate that this data, seen as a measurement for the ambient population of an area, is able to further explain crime levels.
Kadar, C., Iria, J., & Cvijikj, I. P. (2016)	<i>Exploring four square-derived features for crime prediction in New York City</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article	Data sources; Mobile calls; Social networks; Tweets	This article evaluates crowdsourced Foursquare crime prediction criteria. This is the first stage in developing crime prediction models from metropolitan people dynamics data.
Kennedy, L. W., Caplan, J. M., & Piza, E. (2011)	<i>Risk clusters, hotspots, and spaF40tial intelligence: risk terrain modeling as na algorithm for police resource allocation strategies</i>	Canada	Theoretical Research Article	Journal	This study follows the recommendation that risk terrain modeling (RTM) be established by elaborating, operationalizing, and testing factors that would add value to police operations. It may be more easily accepted by police crime analysts, allowing them to be more proactive and detect crime-prone regions. The targeting of police actions would be based on a clear knowledge of geographic dimensions and spatial qualities that link to crime results, not on identifying specific groups. Place-based initiatives may reduce crime more effectively than individual efforts.
Kinney, J. B., Brantingham, P. L., Wuschke, K., Kirk, M. G., & Brantingham, P. L. (2008)	<i>Crime attractors, generators and detractors: land use and urban crime opportunities</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article	NA	Built environment affects crime in numerous ways. The distribution and clustering of land uses may influence where and when crimes occur. This study analyzed assault and car theft tendencies in connection to land use in a big British Columbia metropolis. Specific land-use forms that concentrate human activity in time and space generate and attract crime. Distribution of land-use types in the urban mosaic helps minimize design-related crime.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
<p>Klein, M. W., & Maxson, C. L. (2010)</p>	<p><i>Street gang patterns and policies</i></p>	<p>Canada</p>	<p>Systematic Literature Review</p>	<p>Achieves; Articles; Book; Broadcasts; CBSNews; Clothing styles; Images; International media coverage; Interviews; Local media outlets; Media; Media articles; Media coverage; Media images; Media portrayals; Media reports;Media representatives; Media sources; Media-produced image; Movie media; Movies; Music; National media outlets; News; Online; Pictures; Popular media; Print; Radio; Research; Television; Washington Crime News Services</p>	<p>The authors evaluates key gang initiatives across the country and claims that present preventive, intervention, and repression approaches are useless. They also propose some policy suggestions for intervening and controlling gangs effectively. This book is a key-read for criminologists, social workers, policymakers, and criminal justice practitioners because it fills the vacuum in the literature on street gangs and social control.</p>
<p>Kohm, S. A., Waid-Lindberg, C. A., Weinrath, M., Shelley, T. O’C., & Dobbs, R. R. (2012)</p>	<p><i>The Impact of Media on Fear of Crime among University Students: A Cross-National Comparison</i></p>	<p>Canada</p>	<p>Empirical Research</p>	<p>Articles; Blogs; Dating websites; Facebook; Fear–media; Information resources online; Internet; Internet news; Local TV news;Media; Media accounts; Media consumption; Media content; Media effects; Media event; Media exposure; Media images; Media market; Media messages; Media reinforce; Media reports; Media stories; National TV news; New social media; News; Newsmagazine;</p>	<p>The present study investigated numerous types of media in order to find out whether or not different forms of media had varying effects on levels of fear. Its results state that canadian students express much greater fear of violent crime than U.S. pupils. Even though the media's effect on fear varied across the two groups, American students' fear of crime was more affected.</p>

				Newspaper; Newspaper news; Newspapers; Online; Online social media; Online sources; Radio; Social networkers; Social networking; Television; TV crime reporting; TV news; Twitter; Websites	
Kurland, J. (2014)	<i>The ecology of football-related crime and disorder</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical research	Literature; Radio; Television; Media outlets; Survey; Websites; Recordings; Census	"Numerous studies on football ""hooliganism"" ignore the ambient circumstances that enable criminality on match days. The present theoretical framework for understanding criminality during football events is insufficient. This thesis seeks to explain football-related crime and disturbance. The thesis employs an environmental criminology framework to examine if crime opportunity theories may explain crime trends in English football stadiums. It focuses on how the environment surrounding stadiums on match days and non-match days supports distinct criminal chances. This is done by analyzing police-recorded crime statistics from 2005-2010 for three-kilometer zones around five stadiums.
Lampoltshammer, T. J., Kounadi, O., Sitko, I., & Hawelka, B. (2014)	<i>Sensing the public's reaction to crime news using the 'Links Correspondence Method'</i>	Austria	Empirical research	Crime articles; Crime news; Crime-related contents; Digital society; Distribution platforms; Information distribution platforms; Internet; Links; Newspapers; Online; Public media; Social networks; TV; Twitter	This article examined Twitter as a criminal news delivery tool. The Links Correspondence Method (LCM) was used to acquire and examine crime-related Twitter posts in London, UK. The results demonstrate a geographic connection between a user's activity space (and crime tweets) and the crime's location.
Laser, J. A., Luster, T., & Oshio, T. (2007)	<i>Promotive and risk factors related to deviant behavior in Japanese youth</i>	Japan	Empirical Research	Broadcast; Hip-Hop Music; Hip-hop videos; Media; Media influences; Movies; Music; Networks; Popular media; Shows; Stories; Television; Television shows; Videos	Deviant conduct is on the rise among Japanese children, but the protective factors that dissuade it and the risk factors that worsen it have not been investigated. This study studied promotive and risk variables for deviant conduct. Individuals, families, and extrafamilial influences were examined. The results demonstrated that several characteristics connected to deviant conduct in Western samples similarly predicted it in Japanese adolescents. Some Japanese variables were similarly indicative with aberrant conduct.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Leishman, F., & Mason, P. (2003)	<i>Policing and the Media: Facts, Fictions and Factions</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	British policing on television; Commentaries; Consequences of crime coverage; Consumption; Crime coverage; Drama; Effects of crime coverage; Effects of media; Entertainment; Factual media; Fictional media; Images of crime; Images of policing; Information; Media; Media images; Media manipulation; News; Policing images; Portrayals; Portrayals of the police; Positive images; Producers; Public; Reality programming; Reality television; Representations of policing; Studies; Viewers	This book presents a current summary of the police-media nexus in Britain. Media depictions of policing - factual, fictional, and factional - shape many people's impressions and beliefs regarding crime, law and order, community safety, police efficiency and integrity, and criminal justice and penal policy. This book covers all three representations, highlighting that the distinctions between truth, realism, and representation are unclear and fluid.
Leitch, T. (2002)	<i>Crime Films</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	Cinema genres; Comedy; Communication; Crime comedy; Crime films; Drama; Erotic thriller; Film noir; Ganster film; Lawyer film; Mass communication; Media; Police film; Private-eye film; Unofficial-detective film; Video	Throughout the book, Thomas Leitch examines the evolution of the criminal, the victim, and the avenger through the lens of 10 movies. The author demonstrates how a growing societal ambivalence regarding crime and offenders causes the lines between them to blur. Using the criminal, victim, and avenger archetypes, one can successfully trace the dynamic relationship between crime cinema subgenres (e.g. sexual thrillers) and police procedurals.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Leitner, M., Barnett, M., Kent, J., & Barnett, T. (2011)	<i>The impact of Hurricane Katrina on reported crimes in Louisiana: a spatial and temporal analysis</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Crime rates;Media reports; News reports; Popular media; Trends	This report evaluates Hurricane Katrina's influence on crime in Louisiana and following population changes. The results show that the obtained data supported the hypothesis that crime rates stay steady or fall in communities receiving storm refugees. In Orleans Parish, data was ambiguous due to inaccurate crime figures after Katrina until 2006. After the hurricane, crime dropped in Orleans Parish. However, robbery, burglary, and larceny rebounded to pre-Katrina levels by December 2007. Murder and aggravated assault even topped prestorm rates.
Levenson, J. (2001)	<i>Inside Information: prisons and the media</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	BBC News; Broadsheet papers; Documentaries; Entertainment; Film; Internet; Mass media;Media; Media coverage; Media debate; Media focus; Media images; Media offers; Media output; Media portrayals; Media pressure; New media; News; News values; Newspapers; Radio; Tabloid; Television; Website	Worst-case scenario, the media distorts and destroys information. Misleading and sensationalist media portrayals of prisons as havens of luxury rather than institutions of punishment are not uncommon. Fear of crime and criminals may also be stoked by the media. As the British Crime Survey has repeatedly demonstrated, building public trust in the criminal justice system relies on providing people with reliable information about crime and the system itself.
Levine, N. (2008)	<i>The "Hottest" part of a hotspot: comments on "The utility of hotspot mapping for predicting spatial patterns of crime"</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Television	On this article, the author states that how the media portrays family and relationship values in soap operas and other drama films influences family dynamics. The author adds that most people believe what the media says blindly, as trust has been developed through years between both parts.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Liebertz, S., & Bunch, J. (2019)	<i>Media, crime, and trust in the police in Latin America</i>	Latin America	Empirical Research	Archives; Articles; Crime coverage; Digital archives; Facebook; Images; Journalism; Media; Media consumption; Media coverage; Media elites; Media environment; Media Exposure; Media information; Media message; Media portrayals; Media salience; News; Newspaper; Newsstands; Online access; Online articles; Online sources; Sensationalistic coverage; Social media	This article explored how crime affected law enforcement in Latin America. The authors explored whether media coverage of crime impacts support for the police and judicial system. Upon the analysis of Latinobarometro survey data and newspaper content of several Latin American nations, the authors uncovered evidence that higher salience of crime affects citizens' faith in the police.
Lucas, S. (2020)	<i>How social media is contributing to the BLM movement</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article	On line journalism; Social media; Video; Newspaper; Twitter; Websites; Television	The author acknowledges that social media plays a significant role in online journalism. Without a formal platform, anybody with a social media presence may reach a large audience with their message. This validates the press's place as a public forum once again, especially when it serves to criticise the state. Alignment of American social media with national dissatisfaction is crucial to the exercise of American power. The author was encouraged that so many people spoke forward to aid others.
Machado, H., & Santos, F. (2009a)	<i>A moral da justiça e a moral dos media: julgamentos mediáticos e dramas públicos</i>	Portugal	Literature Review	Newspapers; Television; Social network; Radio	In this paper, the author argue that both the justice system and the media project a social and political morality, which aims to impose societal order and consensus. Media verdicts and public dramas created by justice and the media illustrate this ethic and build a worldview that adapts to different audiences. First, the author discusses Durkheim and Habermas' theories of justice's morality. In the second half, the author discusses the effects of media judgment and public drama on the public's perception of crime and the criminal justice system.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Machado, H., & Santos, F. (2009b)	<i>Dramatização da justiça e mediatização da criminalidade: que rumos para o exercício da cidadania?</i>	Portugal	Literature Review	Public media; Television; Radio; Social networks; News Magazines	In a mediatized society, the relationship between the justice system and social media presents both risks and opportunities that have fueled the current discussion over the justice system's role in contemporary society. In this article, the author explore several modalities of "dramatization of justice" in Portugal, or how justice has become more permeable to public and media scrutiny, focusing on possible repercussions on how citizens see justice. the author's view is supported by the mediatization of crime, which is accompanied by negative portrayals of criminal justice, penal laws, and police tactics. The author focused on the mediatization of a "wave of robberies and violent crime" that ravaged Portugal in the latter months of 2008 and raised public concerns about the justice system and security forces. This method of dramatizing justice will include the broader public. The author looked at the open possibilities (and difficulties) of building a new public sphere that promotes citizen participation and informed follow-up on issues that affect democratic citizenship.
Maier-Zucchini, E. J. (2022)	<i>Developing Meaning: Critical Violence and Eudaimonic Entertainment in the Seventh Console Generation</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Videogames; Journalistic pieces; Forum comments	How videogames represent violence has altered considerably since the medium's debut. During the seventh console generation, some development studios permitted players to participate in ethically demanding virtual violence via morally flawed characters, situations, and systems. Fourteen AAA games produced between 2007 and 2013 promoted critical thought on violence's ethics, culminating in "critical violence." After a brief overview of videogame ethics and industry changes, this paper compares four games, two that engage in critical violence and two that do not, elucidating the techniques used to generate such criticality: defamiliarization, narrative character studies, systemic design, and aesthetic style. These techniques show that gaming violence may convey important feelings.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Malinen, S., Willis, G. M., & Johnston, L. (2014)	<i>Might informative media reporting of sexual offending influence community members' attitudes towards sex offenders?</i>	New Zealand	Empirical Research	Advertisements; Fictional news story; Fictional newspaper reports; Journalism; Mass-media; Media; Media campaigns; Media influence; Media interventions; Media outlets; Media presentation; Media reporting; Network; News; News stories; Newspaper article; Newspapers; Print media; Television	Media is a major source of information concerning sexual offenses. By focusing on rare incidents, the media sensationalizes sexual crimes and misrepresents the population of sexual offenders. Negative views toward released sex offenders have proven to be a hinder on the readmission and on the promotion of ill-informed legislation. This paper examined whether informed reporting of sexual offenses could change public perceptions toward released sex offenders. As a result, the participants saw either an informative or a fear-inducing media representation of a recently released sex offender.
Malleson, N., & Andresen, M. A. (2015a)	<i>The impact of using social media data in crime rate calculations: shifting hot spots and changing spatial patterns</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Advertisements; Data; Digital access; Entertainment; Facebook; Flickr; Foursquare; Internet users; Landscan; Literature; Media data; Messages; Mobile devices; Platforms; Smartphones; Social media; Techcrunch; Twitter	The authors have made use of "crowd-sourced" data to measure violent crime risk in Leeds, England. The authors show that when social media volume was employed as a proxy for the population at risk, criminal hot spots vary spatially. Results show a change in the city center, eliminating its hot point. If crime prevention/reduction measures are based on resident crime rates, they may be unproductive and a waste of public money.
Malleson, N., & Andresen, M. A. (2015b)	<i>Spatio-temporal crime hotspots and the ambient population</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Advertisements; Car advertisements; Computers; Data; Entertainment; Flickr; Internet; Mobile devices; Mobile phone data; Mobile telephone; Photographic; Research; Smartphones; Social media; Social media messages; Social media platforms; Twitter Social media service; Weather forecasts	This paper made use of crowdsourced data to estimate the local population and find significant spatio-temporal crime clusters considering the number of possible victims present at the time of the incident. According to the authors, combining crime data with a dynamic surrounding population is considered as an innovative methodology. Social media statistics reflect the great spatial and temporal dynamism of the ambient population. However, the authors have shown that while traditional survey data are rigorously defined and contain few errors or omissions, social media ones are messier. There are expected to be many omissions, and the data layout may vary, making it impossible to tell which groups are over- or under-represented.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Manson, S. M., Schroeder, J., Riper, D. V., & Ruggles, S. (2018)	<i>IPUMS national historical geographic information system: version 13</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	NA	As the authors explain, anybody with internet access may utilise the National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS) to see GIS boundary files and summary information from past censuses and other national surveys conducted in the United States. Statistics from several censuses may be compared using the time series tables available in NHGIS.
Marsh, I, & Melville, G. (2019)	<i>Crime, Justice and the Media</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Articles; Broadcasts; Central news agency; Cinemas; Crime news; Crime stories; Entertainment; Evening news; Facebook; Fictional crime stories; Films; Headline news; Images; Internet; Literature; Local newspapers; Mail; Media; Media coverage: Announcements; Media forms; Media portrayal; Media representation; Media technology; Music; National newspaper; National newspaper market; News; News conferences; News international; News media; News network; News online; News organizations; News pictures; News programmes; News reporters; News stories; Newsmagazine; Newsmagazine programme; Newspaper editorials; Newspaper headlines; Newspaper	This book discusses the media's role in crime, offenders, and the justice system. It examines how crime and criminals have been depicted by the media across time using different theoretical viewpoints on the media. It does so by focusing on moral panics about certain crimes and offenders (including adolescent crime, cybercrime, and paedophilia), the media portrayal of crime victims and criminals, and how the media portrays criminal justice institutions. The authors provide a clear, accessible, and complete overview of theoretical thought on the link between the media, crime, and criminal justice. They also examine how the media represent crime, offenders, and those engaged in the criminal justice process.

				reports; Newspapers; Newspapers highlight ; Newsworthiness; Newsworthy story; Radio; Rock and roll; Story lines; Survey; Tabloid; Television; Television documentaries; Television programmes; Television representations	
Mawby, R. C. (2002)	<i>Policing Images: Policing, Communication and Legitimacy</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	ACPO Media Advisory Group; Annual reports; Ballad literature; Cameras; Commentary; Communication approaches; Consumerism; Control of information; Corporate communication strategies; District Press Officers; Documentation; Head of Information; Image work; Image work altering significance; Images; Journalism; Literature; Local level news; Marketing; Marketing communications; Media changes; Media events; Media relations; Media strategies; Media-police relations; Media's impact; Misrepresentation; National level news; News; Press officers; Press; Press Bureau; Public relations; Research; Scotland Yard Press Bureau	The authors of this book explain the findings of a study that examines the role of the media in police management, including the processes of image creation and maintenance. The research found that the media has a significant impact on police activities, public perceptions, and the legitimacy of the police force. Together, the media and law enforcement will continue to shape how we see and interact with the police.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Maxson, C., Hennigan, K., & Sloane, D. C. (2003)	<i>Factors That Influence Public Opinion of the Police</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Media; Role of the media; Survey	Neighborhood features and encounters with police impact public views of the police, says a new research. Residents of crime-ridden, dangerous, and disorderly Los Angeles areas were less likely to approve of the police. Residents having informal police interaction approve more often. Race and ethnicity, mentioned as relevant in previous research, weren't as important as neighborhood disorder in affecting public satisfaction with police. Race and ethnicity affected police evaluations. Media effect on police opinion was minimal.
McArthur, S. (2002)	<i>Representing crime: an exercise in fear</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	Crime fiction; Crime novels; Fictional crime; Fictional crime narrative; Films; Media; Media as fear exacerbator; Media representation; Narratives; Novels; Real crime; Real crime narrative; Representations	The author explores the formation of fear, arguing that dread of crime affects women's quality of life. Considering the prevalence of "actual" domestic abuse, the author states that women have reason to dread violent crime over property crime. On her work, the author adds that domestic violence, harassment, and public fear are linked, and that media portrayal may logically intensify emotions.
McCall, J. (2007)	<i>Viewer Discretion Advised: Taking Control of Mass Media Influences</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Children's media use; Consumers; Consumption; Contemporary media content; Content; Films; Journalism; Media; Media as fear exacerbator; Media content; Media corporations; Media representation; Media's influence; Narratives; News; News agenda; Novels; Representations	The author illustrates the issues with most of today's media material, why it is this way, and how consumers may actively change the media by showing where it media has gone wrong and what can be done about it. The book addresses a variety of important media topics while also expanding the reader's knowledge of how various forms of media function and how that information impacts society on a daily basis.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
McCombs, M. (2002)	<i>The Agenda-Setting Role of the Mass Media in the Shaping of Public Opinion</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	News media; Newspapers; Television news; News magazines; Local newspapers; Nacional newspapers; National television networks; New York Times	Both what and how individuals view the outside world is impacted by the media. Mass media's agendasetting influence go beyond what people imagine. In the original, conventional realm of agenda-setting, the prominence of public problems, there is evidence that the fluctuating salience of media topics frequently determines public opinion about a public leader's overall performance. Newsworthiness of a leader is connected to a person's opinion status The importance of emotive qualities linked with the public's cognitive images of these leaders shows attribute agenda-setting with opinion formation and change. Mass media images of reality affect human activities like college applications and voting.
Medeiros, M. (2019)	<i>Discurso de Ódio na Mídia e Violação dos Direitos Humanos</i>	Brasil	Literature Review	Contemporary media content; Content; Facebook;Media; Media content; Platforms; Representations; Social media; Twitter	During his presentation, the author admits to the prevalence of hate speech on social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, as well as the inability of these platforms to police and properly regulate the messages and material connected to criminal activity that are exchanged on these routes.
Meyers, M. (2004)	<i>African American women and violence: gender, race, and class in the news</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Audience; Broadcast; Images; Journal; Local television news; Media; Media coverage;News; News conference; News coverage; News media; News reports; News stories; News studies; News study; Newscasts; Newspaper; Pictures; Social analysis; Stories; Story; Television; Television coverage; Television news; Television stations; Videotape	This study has used discourse analysis to investigate local TV news coverage. It examines how gender, race, and class shaped the depiction of victims, offenders, and violence using Black feminist theory. The confluence of gender, race, and class oppressions reduced the violence, presented most of its victims as stereotypical Jezebels, and exonerated the perpetrators of blame. Locals were portrayed as underclass criminals, whereas students embodied middle-class morals and conventions. This research suggests that studying representation requires understanding the intersections of gender, racism, and class.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Milivojevic, S., & McGovern, A. (2014)	<i>The death of Jill Meagher: Crime and punishment on social media</i>	Australia	Literature Review	Broadcasts; Construction of news; Facebook; Internet; Journalists; Mainstream media; Massive social media; Media; Media analysis; Media analysts; Media content; Media coverage; Media engagement; Media outlets; Media platforms; Media reports; Media studies; News coverage; News stories; Newspapers; Newsworthiness; Online media; Social media; Social media campaign; Social media platforms; Social networking; Stories; Story newsworthy; Story's newsworthiness; Survey's; Terrestrial media; Terrestrial media coverage; Traditional media; Traditional news media broadcasts; Twitter; Website; Youtube	In this article, the author analyze Jill Meagher's kidnapping, rape, and murder to emphasize criminalization, crime prevention, and police techniques on social media, concerns that demand immediate and rigorous theoretical engagement. Even though the study could not provide a detailed examination of Jill Meagher's case and its newsworthiness in conventional media, it focused on agenda building via social media, the impact of the social environment, and the ability of 'ordinary' persons to influence agenda setting. The authors also analyzed social media's target audience, the prospect of a "trial by social media," and its role in pre-crime and surveillance issues.
Minnebo, J. (2006)	<i>The Relation between Psychological Distress, Television Exposure, and Television-viewing</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Content; Exposure; Media; Media content; Media perception; Programmes; Representations; Stimulus; Television; Television exposure; Television-viewing motives; Viewing motivation; Viewing selection	The purpose of this research was to investigate the relationship between experiencing psychological discomfort as a consequence of criminal victimisation and watching television and the reasons for doing so. The author has discovered that there are significant disparities in the ways in which men and women experience the connection between psychological discomfort and the amount of time spent watching television and the gratifications that are sought from television.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Mohler, G. O., Short, M. B., Brantingham, P. J., Schoenberg, F. P., & Tita, G. E. (2012)	<i>Self-exciting point process modeling of crime</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	NA	Due to crime-specific patterns of criminal conduct, burglary and gang violence have highly clustered event sequences. Seismologists detect similar clustering tendencies because earthquakes increase the chance of aftershocks around the epicenter. In seismology, space-time clustering is described by self-exciting point processes. This article shows how similar approaches may be used in criminology. The authors have covered seismology's self-exciting point processes by using LAPD home burglary data, where they introduce self-exciting point process models in urban crime. Also, they employed a nonparametric estimate approach to determine the space-time triggering function and temporal trends in burglary rates.
Montolio, D., & Planells-Struse, S. (2018)	<i>Measuring the negative externalities of private leisure activity: hooligans and pickpockets around the stadium</i>	Spain	Empirical Research	Facebook; Internet planed riot; Internet; Twitter	"This article analyzes overall and geographical displacement/concentration of pickpocketing and violence increase around Football matches. IN Barcelona, t he number of thefts and assaults increased when FCB played at home, but not when they played away. An ESDA and a regression analysis were used to confirm this pattern. Census thefts grew dramatically in areas within 900m of the stadium, while
Moreira, A., Araújo, E., & Sousa, H. (2019)	<i>A corrupção e os média – um olhar dos jornalistas sobre a relevância do tempo</i>	Portugal	Literature Review	National television news; TVI; RTP 1; Newspapers; Radio, Digital platforms; Facebook	Complex relationships between the media, politics, the judicial system, and corruption create many sorts of time and temporality. The author's paper discusses a study of journalists who covered political corruption. Time's role in media, political, and legal connections is examined. The study focuses on media labor time. It also discusses how time shapes power relations between systems and actors.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Morrall, P. (2016)	<i>Madness—Fear and Fascination</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Articles; Campaigns; Documentaries; Electronic media; Entertainment; Filmmakers; Framing; Information; Internet; Journalism; Journalists; Media; Messages; News reports; Newspaper; Novelists; Print media; Promotion; Reports; Resources; Shows; Social media; Social media outlet; Tabloid news; Television; Television programmes; Twitter	Madness is a contested domain, where there is no one universal, time-serving definition available. Despite this uncertainty about what madness is, there is much fear about madness, as it is seen under the specter of uncertainty, unpredictability, irrationality, and danger. Insanity is terrifying, but the author argues that it's also fascinating because it hints to humanity's caveman past and, maybe, the caveman nature that has been preserved among us. Therefore, the media contributes to the promotion and reduction of both the terror and intrigue associated with this primal aspect.
Moyer-Guse, E., & Nabi, R. L. (2010)	<i>Explaining the effects of narrative in an entertainment television program: Overcoming resistance to persuasion</i>	United States of America	Empirical research & Literature review	Celebrities; Dramatic entertainment; Entertainment television; Fictional characters; Narrative; Newscasters; Nonnarrative; Talk radio hosts	"Entertainment-education (E-E) programs can affect health and social behavior, according to research. Less is known about these impacts' underlying processes.
Muncie, J., & McLaughlin, E. (2001)	<i>The Problem of Crime</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Comics; Cop shows; Crime consumption; Crime news; Crime novels; Crime statistics; Docudramas; Documentaries; Graphic presentation; Headline; Imagery; Information; Institutional sources; Language; Media; Media consumption; Media reports; National dailies; News; News values; Newspaper articles; Newspapers; Photograph; Popular journalism;	This book examines how the field of criminology has extended its attention from a singular fixation on "crimes of the streets" to include urban crimes such as child abuse, domestic violence, organised crime, corporate crime, political violence, hate crime, and crimes against the state. They also stress the need of researching how crimes are portrayed in the media and entertainment.

				Popular press; Presentation; Press; Real life reconstructions; Selection; Sources; Stories; Television; Typography; Visibility	
Muschert, G. W. (2009)	<i>Frame-changing in the media coverage of a school shooting: The rise of Columbine as a national concern</i>	Colombia	Empirical research	Columbine coverage; Evolution of media focus; Mass media framing; Media analysis; Media coverage; Media frame-changing process; Media framing; Media producers; Methods of analysis of news; Multiple media; News content; News coverage; News media; Print and broadcast media	This article examines the evolution of media framing regarding the 1999 Columbine shootings, explaining the evolution of the news towards Columbine's national importance. Analysis reveals that although the events at Columbine initially received the majority of the media's attention, the significance of Columbine on a national level prevailed in latter news
Nacos, B. L. (2005)	<i>Communication and recruitment of terrorists</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	NA	Global terrorism is scary. Many analysts think that our military and intelligence agencies are too weak and confront insurmountable difficulties in the worldwide battle against terrorism. The worldwide anti-terrorism alliance needs the public's eyes and ears. To be successful, the public must know how, why, and where terrorists form. According to the author, the terrorist's main objective is to stage an act of violence that the public can observe
Nascimento, F. L., & Gomes, J. d. S. (2020)	<i>Prevento o Medo do Crime: evidências a partir de um bairro maceioense</i>	Brasil	Empirical Research	Information; Internet	This study uses a multivariate linear regression model to analyse main data descriptively. Female gender, non-white race/color, watchdog disposition, self-defense abilities, and internet availability as a source of crime information were stronger predictors of fear than others, despite the diverse circumstances of the investigated neighbourhood.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Newburn, T. (2008)	<i>Introduction: understanding policing</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	British Crime Survey; Cinema; Cybercrime; Digital piracy; Drama; Internet; Internet crime; Internet Watch Foundation; Marketisation; Mass media; Media; Network; Official responses; Radio; Reporting; Representations; Satellite; Television; Television drama; Television pictures; Television series; Video	There has been a period of substantial change and innovation in police in the United States during the last three decades. Radical changes that ushered in the emergence of modern police forces in the nineteenth century, or the widespread advancements in policing techniques and strategies that surfaced in the wake of World War II. However, modern watchers of law enforcement cannot help but be impressed by the rapid and diverse rate of change during the last several decades.
Newburn, T. (2017)	<i>Criminology</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Books; Commercial; Crime network; Crime survey; Documentary; Entertainment; Facebook; Internet; Interviews; Literature review; Media; Movies; Music; News; Phone; Questionnaires; Reality television; Shows; Social media; Survey; Telephone interviews; Television; Television viewing; Textbook; Twitter; Video	The author has provided in this book an introduction to criminology and criminal justice. The book contains several criminological concepts, theories, methods and strategies.
Oehmer, F. (2021)	<i>Prejudgment of the accused (Justice and Crime Coverage)</i>	Switzerland	Empirical Research	Media; News; Newspapers; Print news	There are several media outlets that include interviews and roundtable discussions with legal experts that assess cases and provide opinions on possible charges, judgements, and punishments. The media has the ability to censor anything that may incite violence, drug use, or poor behaviour.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Ohyama, T., & Amemiya, M. (2018)	<i>Applying crime prediction techniques to Japan: a comparison between risk terrain modeling and other methods</i>	Japan	Empirical Research	NA	Crime prediction has gained popularity in Japan, even though its low crime rate makes it difficult to create a statistical model for crime prediction. The authors state that risk terrain modeling (RTM) may be the best strategy as it relies on environmental elements and not prior crime statistics. Therefore, the present study made use of RTM on incidents of car theft, and compared the predicted performance (hit rate and predictive accuracy index) to other crime prediction methodologies, including KDE, ProMap, and SEPP. The authors found that RTM was twice as effective as others.
Painter, C. (2019)	<i>Public Service Role of Journalism</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Broadcast; Broadcast media; Digital; Entertainment; Journalism; Mainstream media; Mass communication; Media; National media's; News; News media; Newspapers; Radical media; Radio; Regional media services; Social media; Television	The concept that a well-functioning press system should meet the informational requirements of a democratic republic lies at the core of journalism's obligation to serve the public interest. According to the author, journalists' traditional functions have extended to include marketing and mobilisation in addition to monitoring power, transmitting and interpreting information, enabling discourse, and providing a radical and antagonistic voice. Therefore, journalists are expected to continue to gain the respect and safety of their communities by diligently fulfilling their role as watchdogs over government and public affairs.
Pais, L. G., Felgueiras, S., Rodrigues, A., Santos, J., & Varela, T. (2015)	<i>Protesto político e atividade policial: a percepção dos "media"</i>	Portugal	Literature Review	Television; RTP; SIC; TVI; Portuguese news agency Lusa; Newspapers; Correio da Manhã; Diário de Notícias; Jornal de Notícias	Media coverage of protests and police operations. Media contribute to society's image, thus it's important to understand the difficulties individuals face everyday. This is vital for the police, a key social institution. Police-related broadcasts shape public opinion. This social and political framing will produce a discursive domain where police representations may affect societal behavior. In 2012, the Portuguese media characterized police involvement in important political incidents.
Parry, M. (2021)	<i>After the storming of the US Capitol: A second impeachment trial of President Trump?</i>	United States of America	"Literature Review	Parry, M. (2021)	After the storming of the US Capitol: A second impeachment trial of President Trump?
Penedo, C. C. (2003)	<i>O Crime nos Media: O que nos dizem as notícias quando nos falamos de crime</i>	Portugal	Empirical Research	Media; News; News media; Newspapers; Newspress; Popular press; Portuguese daily news; Portuguese news agency Lusa; Press; Television	The author makes a suggestion for some introspection on the manner in which the news report crimes in the modern landscape of the media. It is known for its prevalence as a subject of public communication, and it was the intention of this study to investigate the effect as well as the symbolic significance of criminal news.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Perry, W. L., McInnis, B., Price, C. C., Smith, S. C., & Hollywood, J. S. (2013)	<i>Predictive Policing: The Role of Crime Forecasting in Law Enforcement Operations</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Literature	Predictive approaches let police use limited resources more effectively. These tactics establish crime-prevention and investigative procedures. Predictive policing is hardly a crystal ball, however. Effective policing requires measurable outcomes. This project aimed to provide a reference guide for departments interested in predictive policing by assessing the most promising technological tools for generating predictions and tactical techniques for acting on them. This tutorial puts predictive policing in perspective with other preventative tactics.
Pfeiffer, C., Windzio, M., & Kleinman, M. (2006)	<i>Media, Evil and Society: Media Use and Its Impacts on Crime Perception, Sentencing Attitudes and Crime Policy in Germany</i>	Germany	Literature	Advertising; Broadcast; Communication research; Crime broadcasts; Drama; Entertainment; Films; Images; Journalism; Magazine programmes; Magazines; Mass media; Media; Media plays; Media reports; Music; News; News broadcast; News reporting; Newspapers; Print media; Public television; Reportage; Series; Shows; Survey; Tabloid; Tabloid television; Television; Television market; Television programming; Television stations	In democracies, legislators and ministries base crime policy on crime patterns. If the media reports huge rising trends in the number of crimes committed and the public discourse on crime concentrates on spectacular, major crimes, policymakers face tremendous pressure to enhance statutory punishments and tighten criminal procedural regulations. The judges feel obligated to give harsher punishments in the name of the people, reflecting public sentiment. Long periods of dropping or steady crime rates raise the question of whether politicians and courts may modify sanctions for specific acts and consider offender-victim compensation and re-socialization.
Pfeiffer, C., Windzio, M., & Kleimann, M. (2005)	<i>Media use and its impacts on crime perception, sentencing attitudes and crime policy</i>	Germany	Empirical Research	Advertising; Broadcasts; Communication; Court shows; Crime broadcasts; Crime news; Crime series; Drama; Entertainment; Evening reportage; Feature films; Fiction programming; Films; Information; Local	Eventhough the German population believes or expects crime has grown, according to surveys, the multivariable analysis ran by the authors demonstrate that the view that crime is growing is most significantly connected with a demand for higher sanctions. Also, further survey research links TV viewing to the idea that crime is growing. This pattern demonstrates that fictional or factual TV crime shows promote a distorted view of reality.

				<p>newspapers; Magazine programmes; Mass media; Media; Media reporting; Music; News; News broadcast; News reporting; Newspaper; Print media; Public television; Series; Shows; Social networks; Survey; Survey of crime; Tabloid; Tabloid magazines; Tabloid newspaper; Tabloid television; Television; Television broadcasts; Television market; Television stations; Television viewing</p>	
<p>Phillips, N. D., & Frost, N. A. (2009)</p>	<p><i>Crime in prime time</i></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Literature Review</p>	<p>Cinema; Drama; Internet; Internet crime; Marketing; Mass media; Media; Network; Prime time; Radio; Reporting; Representations; Satellite; Television; Television drama; Television pictures; Television series; Video</p>	<p>About a third of the top 40 programmes in 2004-2005 were entertainment crime media, and the tales conveyed include crimes, conflicts, and adventures involving persons with superhuman skills.</p>

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
<p>Pickett, J. T., Mancini, C., Mears, D. P., & Gertz, M. (2015)</p>	<p><i>Public (Mis)Understanding of Crime Policy: The Effects of Criminal Justice Experience and Media Reliance</i></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Empirical Research</p>	<p>Articles; Crime news; Crime-related information; Crime-related media; Entertainment media; Evidence of media effects; Government websites; Information; Information campaigns; Information sources; Internet; Internet information; Local news; Local news broadcasts; Local television news; Magazine articles; Mass media; Media; Media campaigns; Media consumption; Media coverage of crime; Media effects; Media effects on public; Media sources; News; News consumption; News effects; News media information; News websites; Newspapers; Non-media source; Online academic publications; Prime information; Private blogs; Public information; Radio; Social networking websites; Sources of information; Survey; Tabloid; Tabloid newspapers; Telephone survey; Television; Websites</p>	<p>Scholars link the public's lack of sentencing and correctional knowledge to its lack of criminal justice experience and dependence on the media. There is no study on how criminal justice experience influences media consumption or how it affects awareness of sentencing legislation or jail terms. Therefore, the authors have designed and tested three hypotheses concerning criminal justice experience, media dependence, and criminal punishment knowledge. The study has found that those with criminal justice experience are less inclined to trust the media for crime news. Also, media dependency is also linked to reduced criminal penalty awareness, especially among women.</p>

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Piza, E., Feng, S., Kennedy, L., & Caplan, J. (2017)	<i>Place-based correlates of motor vehicle theft and recovery: measuring spatial influence across neighborhood context</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	NA	The authors have discovered the geographical correlations of MVT and MVR, two seldom studied crimes. Disorder-related requests for assistance, foreclosures, multifamily housing units, and hotels and motels were MVT and MVR's top four risk factors. All MVT risk variables also affected MVR (disorder related calls for service, foreclosures, multi-family housing complexes, hotels and motels, sit-down restaurants, parks and commercial zoning). Convenience stores, petrol stations with convenience stores, and schools affected MVR, but not MVT.
Planells-Struse, S., & Montolio, D. (2014)	<i>The effect of football matches on crime patterns in Barcelona</i>	Spain	Empirical Research	NA	This study investigates the impact that watching football matches has on instances of robbery and violent crime. The authors analyzed the impact of hosting football matches using negative binomial regression, and the results show an increase in thefts. Also, when the FCB had a game away from home, there is a 50% rise in the number of occurring robberies. According to the research, hosting football matches does not appear to have an effect on the overall rate of violent crime in Barcelona.
Pleysier, S., & Cops, D. (2016)	<i>Fear of Crime as a 'Sponge': Toward a More Dynamic Understanding of the Relationship Between Generalized Social Attitudes and Fear of Crime</i>	United States of America	Systematic Literature Review	Articles; Communication; Crime statistics; Effect of media; Effects of media; Images; Influence of media; Media; Media manipulation; Social network; Survey; Survey research	This paper has explored the symbolic approach to fear of crime, especially the premise that fear of crime absorbs greater worries and general sentiments of uncertainty in late modern society. Although this theory is not new and was initially stated in the first published fear of crime study (Furstenberg, 1971), actual testing of fear of crime as a 'sponge' remain rare (Cops <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Elchardus <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Farrall <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Hirtenlehner & Farrall, 2013; Jackson, 2004). This study managed to integrate a typical sociodemographic model with social psychology notions where the individual's place in society is considered as an explanation for fear of crime above more traditional characteristics (Farrall <i>et al.</i> , 2000, p. 410).
Popescu, A.-M., & Pennacchiotti, M. (2010)	<i>Detecting controversial events from Twitter</i>	Canada	Empirical Research	American music awards; Articles; News; News articles; News coverage; Social media; Social streams; Traditional media; Twitter; Wall street journal; Web-news; Yahoo! News	Because of social media, researchers have access to information that is often updated and relates to developments that are of interest to a large audience. In this paper, the authors tackle the difficult problem of identifying disputed events by making use of Twitter as their starting point. Regarding this task, the authors have then proposed three explainatorial models and provided encouraging preliminary findings.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Porta, D. D., & Mattoni, A. (2015)	<i>Social Networking Sites in Prodemocracy and Anti-austerity Protests: Some Thoughts from a Social Movement Perspective</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Amateur radio stations; Blogs; Citizen journalism; Commercials; Digital media; Email; Facebook; Film; Flickr; Forums; Google; Images; Internet; Journalism; Journals; Literature and media; Livestreaming; Local networks; Magazine; Mainstream media; Mainstream press; Mass media; Media technologies; Mobile text messages; Networks; News; News feeds; Newspapers; Non-media organizations; Occupy wall street websites; Pictures; Press releases; Radical magazines; Radio; Radio phone-ins; Smartphones; Sms networks; Social media; Social media platforms; Social network; Social networking platforms; Social networking sites; Television; Tumblr; Twitter; Videoclips; Videos; Websites; Youtube	In this chapter, the authors have explored social networking sites, initially comparing the protesters' repertory of communication with the Internet. The paper introduces two significant aspects for the study of mobilization—the temporal and relational dimensions—and used these to reflect on how social media platforms were interwoven with pro-democracy and anti-austerity movements. The research has illustrated that two lines of investigation were particularly helpful to explain the function of social media platforms in modern mobilizations. Therefore, research might benefit from explicit comparison frameworks and the use of social networking sites in social movement communication.
Qin, B., Strömberg, D., & Wu, Y. (2018)	<i>Media Bias in China</i>	China	Empirical Research	Newspapers; Xinhua News; Epoch Times; Party Dailies; Guangzhou Daily	This article explores if and how market competition affects government-owned newspapers in China from 1981 to 2011. The author's quantify media bias by comparing coverage of government propaganda to commercial content. A reform that pushed newspaper departures (reduced competition) increased product specialization, with some publications focused on propaganda and

					others on commercial content. Lower-level governments generate less-biased material and establish commercial newspapers early, undermining their political aims. Bottom-up competition amplifies the politico-economic trade-off, resulting to product multiplication and less propaganda exposure.
Rafter, N. H. (2006)	<i>Shots in the mirror: Crime films and society</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Advertising campaigns; American art; American television shows; Articles; Bad-environment movies; Books; Cinema narratives; Commercials; Computer; Crime film documentaries; Crime movies; Debates; Documentaries; Effects of television; Entertainment; Film; Film documentary; Film narratives; Hollywood movies; Home video; Images; Interviews; Made-for-tv films; Movies; Murder story; News; News media; News reports; Newspapers; Novels; Pictures; Prison documentaries; Prison movies; Series; Short story; Survey; Television; Traditional crime films; Video	Movies help us define good and bad, desirable and worthless, lawful and unlawful, powerful and weak. Crime films explore problematic topics about authority and deviance and give a safe environment for dreams of revolt, retribution, and order. The author investigates the link between society and crime films from the viewpoints of criminal justice, cinema history and technique, and sociology.
Rahmawati, A., Febriyanti, S. N., & Tutiasri, R. P. (2019)	<i>What to Make of Women-Led Crime Dramas?: An Interrogation of the Female Characters in Contemporary Crime Dramas</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article	Television; Films; Netflix; Hulu; Amazon Prime; TV shows; BBC	Recent study finds lead protagonists in mainstream Hollywood films and TV programs are mainly male, white, and middle-class, while modern crime dramas headed by women are increasing. This study examines how <i>The Fall</i> , <i>The Bridge</i> , <i>Deadwind</i> , and <i>Unbelievable</i> portray their female or heroine characters. Each program features female detectives seeking justice. This research shows that although women are being portrayed as more complex characters, further growth is needed. Female detectives are shown as more agentive characters, and although feminist problems are acknowledged, such series remain problematic. This research suggests that camera works and juxtapositions regard female victims as exotic, sexual objects.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Ranapurwala, S. I., Berg, M. T., & Casteel, C. (2016)	<i>Reporting crime victimizations to the police and the incidence of future victimizations: a longitudinal study</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Television; Films; Netflix; Hulu; Amazon Prime; TV shows; BBC; Survey	Many crimes are not reported to police because of fear of penalties or because they are deemed inconsequential. How police reporting influences future victimization is uncertain. The goal is to determine whether reporting victimization to police increases future victimization. Using NCVS 2008–2012 data to undertake a retrospective cohort study where the participants were 12+ year old household members who may or may not have been victimized and who completed at least one followup survey following their first reported victimization between 2008 and 2012. To compare future victimization rates, the author utilized crude and adjusted generalized linear mixed regression with Poisson link.
Redmon, D. (2017)	<i>Documentary criminology: Girl Model as a case study</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article	Archival footage; Art; Audiovisual narratives; Audiovisual technologies; BBC; Commercial media; Crime media; Digital images; Documentary; Documentary criminology; Documentary distribution companies; Documentary filmmaking; Documentary media; Documentary photography; Documentary research; Empirical storytelling; Fake fiction; Fictional reality; Film; Film festivals; Film studies; Images; Interviews; Itunes; Media; Mobile; Narrative criminology; Netflix; New digital; New media; New media software; New multimedia platforms; News stations; Non-fiction; Non-fictional reality; Original fiction;	Documentary criminology combines visual and cultural criminology with documentary filmmaking. This paper firstly justifies documentary filmmaking in criminology and offers methodological options, then it analyzes documentary criminology's aesthetics and content. Finally, it uses Girl Model (Redmon and Sabin, 2011) as a case study to show how documentary criminology anchored in lived experience may express sensuous immediacy. In this last section, the authors contrast the aesthetic and ethical ramifications of documentary criminology under Carrabine's (2012) definition of 'just' pictures to an open-ended documentary filmmaking method.

				Photographic images; Photography; Reality television shows; Television; Video; Vimeo; Visual analysis; Visual studies	
Reiner, R. (2007a)	<i>Media-made Criminality: The Representation of Crime in the Mass Media</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Newspapers; Video images; Live newscast; Radio journalism; Daily Mirror; Daily Express; Daily Telegraph; Newcastle Journal; News of the World; The Guardian; BBC; The Times; The Mirror; ITV; BBC1; Channel 4; BBC Radio stations; Sky News; ITN; Crime fiction literature; Crime novels; Crime films; MGM movies	This is the highly regarded Handbook of Criminology's third edition. It combines masterful summaries of all the important themes with abundant references to help further investigation. The book contains up-to-date assessments of crime statistics, the criminal justice procedure, race and gender, and the media and crime. It's vital for criminology professors, students, and professionals.
Reiner, R. (2007b)	<i>Law and Order: An Honest Citizen's Guide to Crime and Control</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	NA	This book provides an up-to-date explanation of today's difficulties and anxieties about crime by examining their causes. It shows that misunderstandings regarding crime's origins, causes, and most effective crime control tactics support the dominant law-and-order strategy. It's author argues that enforcement and punitive policies can only keep crime at bay in the short term since crime's core causes are difficult to solve.
Reiner, R. (2008)	<i>Policing and the media</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Campaign; Cinema; Contemporary media; Entertainment; Marketing; Mass media; Media; Media's portrayal; Media's portrayal of the police; Medium of mass entertainment; Music hall; Novel; Perceptions; Press; Spotlight; Stories	When motion pictures first became widely available to the public at large in the early 20th century, they often included depictions of criminal activity and the authorities' attempts to combat it. In the years after World War II, the police were able to ride the wave of media attention, particularly on television, to unprecedented levels of popularity. The media then started to focus on police militarization, racial profiling, sexual harassment, and other forms of police misconduct. Stories told about police officers in today's media may present them as imperfect characters with a strong will to fight crime and evil.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Reiner, R., Livingstone, S., & Allen, J. (2003)	<i>From law and order to lynch mobs: crime news since the Second World War</i>	United Kingdom	Empirical Research	Books; Cinema; Crime news; Crime news stories; Crime stories; Entertainment; Entertainment stories; Fiction stories; Internet; Mass-media; Media; News; News media; News stories; Newspaper stories; Newspapers; Pictures; Print stories; Reality television; Stories of crime; Surveys; Tabloid; Television; Television series; Video	Media coverage of crime has caused worry and discussion. Mass-media portrayals of crime, especially crime news, have long been a source of worry. Respectable anxieties about the glamorization of deviance and subversion of authority have accompanied each new mass medium, from inexpensive books and newspapers to film, TV, video, and the Internet, creating a substantial study literature to evaluate media portrayals. A radical perspective has challenged conservative worry. Media concern with crime tales fuels inflated public fear of crime and authoritarian crime control programs. In this view, state- or corporate-controlled media reproduce power and dominance patterns. Research on production processes reveals a more complex range of factors creating news and other media output, confirming Chris Greer's 'liberal pluralist' approach.
Rentschler, C. A. (2007)	<i>Victims' Rights and the Struggle over Crime in the Media</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Television; Crime media; Publications; Video; News media; Booklet; Local television news; Handbooks; CBS; Media handbooks; News photographer; Online modules	This study examines the U.S. victims' rights movement and its intentional mobilization of a specific construction of "crime victim" into the public domain to explain how crime victims have become more prominent in the criminal justice system and in media depictions of crime. Through examination of the movement's media techniques and new kinds of victim-oriented journalism, the article shows how the movement presents crime through constructing crime victims as a class of people without rights, through which murder victims' relatives become proxy-victims.
Reny, T. T. & Newman B. J. (2021)	<i>The opinion-mobilizing effect of social protest against police violence: Evidence from the 2020 George Floyd protests</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Liberal media; Media consumption; Media coverage; Media exposure; National news coverage; News; Partisan media consumption; Shaping news agenda; Social media activism; Social media posts; Social media	Analysis of the media's coverage of Black Lives Matter demonstrations in reaction to homicides in 2014, 2015, and 2016 reveals a snowball effect, with each new protest incident attracting more media attention. It seems probable that police shootings of unarmed Black people and the subsequent exoneration of those responsible will continue in the US until comprehensive reform of the policing and criminal justice systems occurs. The American public, and Black Americans in particular, are becoming more frustrated and exasperated, and this, along with the growing popularity of the BLM brand, stronger resources and networks, and increasing sophistication in organizing methods, suggests that protests will likely continue and grow in size in the future.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Rios, V., & Ferguson, C. J. (2020)	<i>News Media Coverage of Crime and Violent Drug Crime: A Case for Cause or Catalyst?</i>	Mexico	Empirical Research	Fictional and nonfictional media portrayals; Media effects on crime; News media coverage; Press coverage; Violent media content;	Although media coverage of drug homicides affects the likelihood that other offenders would commit crimes in a similar manner, it has no effect on overall homicide rates.
Ristea, A., Andresen, M. A., & Leitner, M. (2018)	<i>Using tweets to understand changes in the spatial crime distribution for hockey events in Vancouver</i>	Canada	Empirical Research	Behaviour on social media; Social media activity; Twitter	This research examines the location of crime while factoring in criminal activity, hockey game days, and Twitter use. When taken into account together with environmental variables and other demographic data, crime-related Twitter activity may be used as an explanatory variable for criminal behavior
Roche, S. P., Pickett, J. T., & Gertz, M. (2016)	<i>The scary world of online news? Internet news exposure and public attitudes toward crime and Justice</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	National surveys; Interviews; Traditional media; Online media; Television news; Crime programming; Internet news; Web surveys;	Some media usage may enhance criminal concern and support for social regulations, according to research. Few research have studied whether Internet news intake affects attitudes. Given the growing popularity of internet news, the absence is considerable. This research fills a gap.
Romer, D., Jamieson, K. H., & Aday, S. (2003)	<i>Television news and the cultivation of fear of crime</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	ABC; Broadcasting; CBS; Coverage of national crime; Crime coverage; Crime stories on television news; Daily local newspapers; Local media market; Local news; Local news broadcasts; Local news viewing; Local television news; Magazines; Media; National daily newspapers; National network; National newspapers; National survey; National television news; NBC; News; News media; News programming; News reporting; Newspapers; Prime-time television;	Why does the public believe violent crime is a widespread national concern despite diminishing trends and urban crime concentration? According to cultivation theory, violent prime-time dramas foster widespread fear of crime. Fear of crime, according to the authors, constitutes on a byproduct of crime-saturated local TV news. Upon investigation, the authors demonstrate that across a wide demographic and regardless of local crime statistics, watching local TV news increases anxiety and concern about crime. The gathered data corroborate cultivation theory's TV impacts predictions.

				Programming on prime-time television; Radio; Radio news programs; Sensational coverage of crime; Social networks: Crime news; Social survey; Survey; Talk radio; Telephone interviews; Television; Television news; Television news influence; Television news magazines	
Rosenberger, J. S., & Callanan, V. J. (2011)	<i>The Influence of Media on Penal Attitudes</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	American news; Cable news networks; Cable television; Crime news; Crime-based reality programs; Crime-reality shows; Crime-related media; Entertainment; Entertainment—"reality" programming; Images; Local television news; Mass media; Media; Media consumption; Media coverage; National television news; News; News channels; News coverage; Newspapers; Public campaigns; Real news stories; Reality shows; Sensational crime stories; Soft news; Survey; Tabloid; Television; Television crime dramas; Television crime-reality programs; Television dramas; Television networks; Television news; Television series	This study explores the impact of crime-related media consumption on individuals' judgments of the most important purpose of criminal punishment. Using multinomial logistic regression, crime-related media consumption was regressed on four sentencing aims (punishment, incapacitation, deterrence, and rehabilitation). Television news and crime-based reality shows raised the probability of choosing punishment over rehabilitation as the most essential purpose of criminal sentencing. More hours viewed, regardless of type, increased support for punishment, deterrent, or incapacitation over rehabilitation. Even after adjusting for fear, past victimization, and prior arrests, these outcomes remain.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Ruiz-Herrera, A. L., Ruiz-Guevara, S. M., & López-Guevara, S. M. (2018)	<i>El rol de los medios masivos de comunicación en la comprensión del fenómeno de la trata de personas</i>	Colombia	Empirical Research	Television; Social networks; Newspapers; Radio stations; Facebook; Twitter; TV Caracol; Newspaper El Tiempo	This examination aims to analyze the mass media's involvement in preventing and bringing attention to human trafficking, beginning with a look at the issue and the players' activities. The approach involves a theoretical and regulatory analysis of the issue and a survey of 393 participants in San Gil, Santander (M=36; SD=15.8 years). The variable "knowledge of the phenomena" reveals that "consuming" social networks, daily newspapers, or radio differs from not doing so. The variable "definition of ideas" only indicates variations in participants' social network usage frequency. Human trafficking and sexual exploitation are linked. This research supports the mass media strategy, which promotes rating or competency, above the human rights approach's information role to recognize, avoid, and mitigate this issue.
Rumi, S. K., Deng, K., & Salim, F. D. (2018)	<i>Crime event prediction with dynamic features</i>	Australia	Empirical Research	Arts; Breaking news; Documents; Entertainment; Local news; Media data; Mobile network; News; News agencies; Papers; Social media; Social networks; Statistics; Twitter	The authors made use of Foursquare check-in data to forecast short-term crimes with precise spatio-temporal granularity. Crime event prediction is socially important, and yet, its success rate is low. Existing studies depend on static variables like geographical characteristics, demographic statistics, and tweet subjects, but few focus on human movement through social media. In this study, the authors have identified dynamic elements based on Criminology research, reporting its relationship with criminal events. Theft, drug offense, fraud, unlawful entry, and assault are more associated to dynamic aspects than traffic-related offenses.
Rummens, A., Hardyns, W., & Pauwels, L. (2017)	<i>The use of predictive analysis in spatiotemporal crime forecasting: building and testing a model in an urban context</i>	Belgium	Empirical Research	NA	This paper has investigated predictive analysis in urban environments. Home burglary, street robbery, and battery data were pooled retrospectively evaluated. An ensemble model synthesized the findings of a logistic regression and neural network model to estimate crime twice a week, based on the previous three years' data. The accuracy of forecasts was measured by direct hit rate, precision, and prediction index (ratio of direct hit rate versus proportion of total area predicted as high risk). According to the authors, applying predictive analysis to grid-level crime data yields useful predictions, as shown by the results.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Russo, S., Roccato, M., & Vieno, A. (2013)	<i>Criminal victimization and crime risk perception: A multilevel longitudinal study</i>	Italy	Empirical Research	Effects of media; Media; Media exposure; Media policies; Social network; Survey	In a national sample of the Italian population, the authors have performed a multilevel longitudinal study to predict the increase in crime risk perception. The author's results show that direct and indirect victimization, being a woman, being older, residing in a major town, and in a setting with high crime and unemployment rates increased crime risk perception, but other individual and ecological variables did not.
Santos, C. A. (2005)	<i>Imagem da imigração e minorias étnicas nos media</i>	Portugal	Literature Review	Newspapers; Público; Diário de Notícias; Jornal de Notícias; Capital; Correio da Manhã; 24 Horas; Expresso; O Independente; Television; RTP; SIC; TVI	How do Portuguese media portray immigrants and ethnic minorities? This question is answered by analyzing articles about immigration and ethnic minorities from eight newspapers (Público, Diário de Notícias, Jornal de Notícias, Capital, Correio da Manhã, 24 Horas, Expresso, and O Independente) and three television channels (RTP, SIC, and TVI).
Saraiva, M., Matijošaitienė, I., Mishra, S., & Amante, A. (2022)	<i>Crime Prediction and Monitoring in Porto, Portugal, Using Machine Learning, Spatial and Text Analytics</i>	Portugal	Empirical Research	Crime reports; Interviews; Media sources; Mobile phones; National portuguese newspaper; Newspaper of news; Newspapers; Social media; Social networking service; Surveys; Twitter; Twitter data; Twitter posts; Workshops	Crimes affects living quality and economic progress. Despite a global decrease in crime, certain forms of crime and feelings of insecurity have grown, forcing safety and security authorities to use creative ways and advanced tools to forecast and prevent incidents. Geospatial technology, data mining, and machine learning promote place-based criminology. This study georeferenced and analyzed police data from Porto, Portugal, to identify geographical trends and hotspots. Crime factors were significant using lasso regression analysis, with random forest and decision tree supporting crucial variable selection. Finally, insecure tweets were gathered and analyzed for subject and emotion. These approaches helped police to identify trends, forecast, and improve their performance.
Schmidt, A., & Wiegand, M. (2017)	<i>A survey on hate speech detection using natural language processing</i>	Spain	Theoretical Research Article	Audio; Blogs; Content; Facebook; Images; Instagram; Internet; Media; Media objects; Meta-information; Modern social media; Neural networks; Social media networks; Social media platforms; Survey; Twitter; Videos; Websites; Whisper; Yahoo!; Youtube	A survey on the identification of hate speech was presented throughout this publication. The amount of online hate speech is continually expanding, which is not surprising given the constant increase of material across social media platforms. Because of the vast extent of the internet, it is necessary to have tools that can automatically identify instances of hate speech. Therefore, this study has presented significant topics that have been investigated in order to detect these sorts of utterances automatically using natural language processing.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Simões, R. B. D. (2018)	<i>Sentidos e valores penais na contemporaneidade: a busca dos elos de pensamento necessários entre media e justiça criminal</i>	Portugal	Theoretical Research Article	Communication; Correio da manhã; Diário de notícias; Journalism; Media; News; Newspaper; Público; Television	The goal of studies comparing crime and criminal justice with communication and media is to better understand the relationship between the two. Despite having similar theoretical, methodological, and intellectual interests, the parties involved in this investment treated one another with disdain and even suspicion. The writers of this article draw on ideas about criminal values and senses, which have served to unify studies in areas as diverse as criminal justice, interpersonal communication, cultural studies, and the impact of the media on society. The relevance of these suggestions for comprehending and addressing media-justice concerns is emphasised.
Slater, M., & Rouner, D. (2002)	<i>Entertainment-Education and Elaboration Likelihood: Understanding the Processing of Narrative Persuasion</i>	United Kingdom	Theoretical Research Article	Entertainment; Entertainment narratives; Entertainment-education; Entertainment-education messages; Fictional information; Fictional narratives; Literature on narrative; Media dramas; Mediated entertainment; Narrative information; Narrative story; Radio; Short story; Social information; Story; Television	Social cognitive theory explains how entertainment-education messages affect ideas, attitudes, and behavior. Persuasive material in narrative communications can provide vital insights into why entertainment-education messages work. Absorption in a tale and reaction to characters should boost persuasive effects and inhibit counterarguing if the implicit persuasive material is counterattitudinal. This article reviews supporting evidence, concluding that research is needed to apply these findings to entertainment-education contexts, to build persuasion and narrative theory, and to account for other persuasive impacts of entertainment story, such as those suggested in cultivation theory.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Smolej, M., & Kiviviuri, J. (2006)	<i>The relation between crime news and fear of violence</i>	Finland	Empirical Research	Broadsheet; Crime news; Crime news sources; Crime reporting; Images; Internet; Magazines; Media; Media content; Media images; Media portrayals; News coverage; News media; News reports; Newspapers; Public debates; Radio programs; Reality television shows; Sources of information; Surveys; Tabloid; Tabloid front pages; Tabloid headlines; Tabloid press; Television; Television crime programmes; Television news	This essay analyzes the link between crime news and fear of violence. Our major goal is to evaluate whether exposure to crime news is linked to crime avoidance and anxiety when personal and vicarious victimization experiences are maintained constant. The authors focus on two forms of crime news exposure: tabloid headlines and other crime news. Reading tabloid front pages is linked to violence avoidance and fear. However, people who read a lot of crime news fear violence even more. Unemployment was substantially linked to violence fear in our findings.
Sotirovic, M. (2001)	<i>Affective and Cognitive Processes As Mediators of Media Influences on Crime-Policy Preferences</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Broadcast; Complex media; Images; Information; Interviews; Journalism; Literature review; Local news; Local news stories; Magazine; Media; Media effects; Media-print; Media—broadcast; Network TV news magazines; News stories; News-magazine shows; Newspaper; Newspaper news; Patterns of media; Prime-time entertainment television; Pseudo-news; Reality-based crime shows; Reality-based pseudo-	This study explores how media consumption affects citizens' choices for punitive and preventative crime measures. Complexity, as discovered by the authors, mediates people's preferences for preventative programmes. While fear drives support for punitive policies, both processes are media-driven. Sophisticated media material is linked to more complex thinking on crime, while simple infotainment formats are linked to lower levels of complexity. Local news about crime and violence increases fear of crime. Therefore, this study suggests media structure may effect judgements in addition to content.

				news; Reality-based shows; Sensational media; Social reality; Sources of information; Survey; Tabloid news magazines; Talk shows; Telephone interviews; Television; Television crime news; Television local news; Television programs; Traditional hard-news media; TV talk shows	
Sparks R. (2001a)	<i>The Media, Populism, Public Opinion and Crime</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Communications media; Crime journalism; Crime news stories; Media discourse; Media interest in blame; Media portrayals of crime; Media's appetite for crime news; Sound bites; Tabloids; Unsympathetic news coverage	The author reflects on oversimplified portrayals of crime and disorder, and wonders how more meaningful ones could be accomplished.
Sparks, R. (2001b)	<i>"Bringin' it all back home": populism, media coverage and the dynamics of locality and globality in the politics of crime control</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Crime news; Crime stories; Debates; Email; Journalism; Literature; Marketing; Mass media; Media; Media coverage; Media portrayals of crime; Media stories; Media story; Mobile; News; Phone; Stories	The author states that the media is key at understanding crime and punishment in 'risk societies'. Sparks observes the contradiction between rationalist inclinations in punishment and control, such as situational crime prevention and actuarial risk assessment and management, and emotional, punishing language from the media and 'populist' politicians. The author believes it may be tempting to regard the media as a demagogic weapon employed by opportunistic politicians to inflame the feelings and anxieties of a naive people uninformed of the objective statistical 'risks' of criminal victimization.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Spina, F. (2018)	<i>Crime Films</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Action-adventure films; American crime movies; Cinema; Cop movies; Crime films; Crime stories; Detective movies; Documentaries; Entertainment; Fiction; Film; Film comedies; Gangster films; Hollywood; Journalism; Legal movies; Literature; Mass communication; Media; Media coverage; Movies; News media; Novels; Political debate; Print; Prison movies; Radio; Science fiction films; Series; Short film; Social media; Story; Television; Television programs; Television series; Video games	Criminology's approach to crime films has theoretical and methodological implications. It enriches academic understanding about topics, disciplines, research methodologies, and instructional styles, as crime film analysis can assist study crime, law, and justice in society. The criminological study of crime involves a multidimensional approach, looking at evolving representations of crime and offenders in connection to political, economic, and cultural revolutions and the commercial and technological growth of the cinematographic industry. Historical and thematic reconstruction of crime cinema cycles includes gangster, noir, detective, courtroom, and prison films. This paper also discusses the causes behind crime films' success, the factors that impact their development, and the films' effects.
Stevens. D. J. (2009)	<i>Media and Criminal Justice: The CSI Effect</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research & Literature Review	Advertising; Articles; Books; Broadcast news; Broadcast television programs; Broadcasts; Cable television; Comic books; Commercial; Documentary news; Drama crime shows; Entertainment; Fictional media portrayals; Films; Government propaganda; Images; Journalism; Literature; Local newspaper; Local television stations; Mass	This book demonstrates how media coverage and television programs may influence public views of the criminal justice system. The CSI Effect refers to the phenomenon in which people confuse fiction with reality and the idea that all criminal cases can be solved using high-tech forensic science techniques such as investigating crime scenes and testing DNA. In addition, the CSI Effect refers to the notion that all criminal cases can be solved.

				media; Media; Media dramas; Movies; National newspapers; Network series; News; News programs; News reports; News stories; Newspaper articles; Pictures; Prime-time television programs; Public entertainment; Survey; Television; Television dramas; Television dramas; Television news networks; Television series; True mass communication; Wall street journal	
Stöber, R. (2004)	<i>What media evolution is: A theoretical approach to the history of new media</i>	Germany	Theoretical Research Article	Advertising; Books; Broadcasts; Cinema; Commercial network; Computer communication; Electric telegraph; Film; Internet; Internet services; Law debates; Letters; Magazine articles; Magazines; Media; Media law; Movies; Multimedia; Music programmes; New media; New radio; News programmes; News-sheets; Newspapers; Pictures; Press; Printed books; Printed newspapers; Radio; Survey; Telegraphy; Telephone; Telephony; Television	This article explains the new media's rise. Media come from a two-stage process of creating and 'social institutionalizing'. By finding new communication possibilities, society 'institutionalizes' inventions and structures new media. This article combines evolution theory with Schumpeter's difference between invention and innovation. The essay discusses press, telegraphy, cinema, radio, TV, and multimedia competition. It also examines the social, political, cultural, economic, and technological debates around new media.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Suchday, S., Benkhokha, A., & Santoro, A. F. (2016)	<i>Globalization and Media - A Mediator between Terrorism and Fear: A Post-9/11 Perspective</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Blogs, Tweets; Broadcasts; CNN; Everyday news; Facebook; Images; Instagram; Journal; Journalism; Media; Media coverage; Media environment; Media networks; New digital age of media; New media; New media environment; News; News media; News reporting; News stories; News story; Professional journalism; Smartphones; Social media; Sources of news; Terrorism stories; Traditional media; Traditional media networks; Twitter; Videos; Virtual networks; Wall Street Journal; Websites; YouTube	Terrorism, fear, the media, and the government have a symbiotic connection, according to game theory. According to the authors, this 'game' is won with public backing. However, the citizens are not passive beneficiaries of this "game," as the Value Protection Theory and the Terror Management Theory demonstrates. The media perpetuates terrorists' deadly agenda while the government uses the same weapon to fight terrorism, but its efforts are sometimes polluted by a lack of consensus among political power brokers about how to win the war on terror. Close ties between government agencies and companies also undermine anti-terrorism operations.
Sunshine, J., & Tyler, T. R. (2003)	<i>The role of procedural justice and legitimacy in shaping public support for policing</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	NA	This research examines police legitimacy. The first problem is the relative relevance of police legitimacy against instrumental judgements about the chance that wrongdoers would be apprehended and sanctioned, the police's success in fighting crime, and/or the fairness of police service distribution. This study links police procedural justice to risk, performance, and distributive fairness. The presented studies show legitimacy impacts public attitudes to the police, and police impartiality is a crucial antecedent. Whites and minorities use this model.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Surette, R. (2011)	<i>Crime and Criminality</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Advertising; Books; Cinema; Commercial television; Entertainment; Entertainment media; Entertainment narrative; Entertainment programming; Fictional books; Film; Images; Interviews; Journalism; Magazine; Magazines; Mass communication system; Mass media; Media; Media portrayals; Media social; Modern mass media; Movies; Narrative media; Narrative movies; News coverage; News media; News stories; Newspapers; Novels; Print; Radio; Reality programming; Soft-news stories; Story-telling; Television; Television crime; Television programming; Traditional crime news; Video games; Youtube	This chapter discusses the so-called "criminological theory" that may be found in many forms of media material. It discusses how crime, criminals, and explanations of criminality are portrayed in the media, as well as how these media portraits can be criminogenic and related to real-world criminal behavior.
Surette, R. (2013)	<i>Cause or catalyst: The interaction of real world and media crime models</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Books; Crime information sources; Electronic games; Electronic virtual reality games; Film; Internet; Magazines; Media; Media crime; Media effects; Media sources; Movie; Music; Music media; Music videos; New interactive media; New media;	Two contrasting opinions exist on the impact of media presenting criminal models. One view sees media crime models as direct causes of criminality or crime triggers, while another sees them as crime-forming catalysts or crime rudders. A study of copycat crime compared real-world vs media-provided crime models to compare their evidence. The study's results revealed that offenders exposed to real world and media crime models are more likely to mimic criminal actions. Real-world and media sources interacted to predict prisoner copycat behavior. The media appear to create crime by presenting instructional models to predisposed persons. The data

				Newspapers; Radio; Survey; Television; Traditional media; Video games; Visual media	did not indicate substantial direct media exposure impacts, but did support media as style crime accelerators. The media is a crime rudder, not a trigger.
Surette, R. (2015a)	<i>Thought bite: A case study of the social construction of a crime and justice concept</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Articles; Academic article; Academic journal; Amazon books; Articles; Blogs; Magazines; Books; Commercial movie; Crime books; Crime media; Digital media; Digital new media; Documentary-style commercial films; Entertainment films; Entertainment news stories; Films; Internet; Journalism; Journals; Legacy electronic media; Legacy print media; Lexisnexis academic newspapers; Mass media; Media; Media constructions; Media coverage; Movies; National television networks; New york times; News; News media; News media coverage; News stories; Newspaper reports; Newspaper story; Newspapers; Novels; Pictures; Print; Radio; Radio news transcripts; Radio programs; Series online; Television; Television networks; Television show; Video games; Web-based publications	Copycat crime explains how a media notion became a criminological word. Unknown how often criminologists follow media crime and justice portrayals, copycat crime argues that the media creates a new crime and justice construct by exploiting and changing new or old terminology as memes. This article describes the public and media acts that fostered a new criminological notion: "Copycat crime" gives a useful framework for studying other crime and justice products and suggests examining the relationship between criminology and the media.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Surette, R. (2015b)	<i>Media, crime, & criminal justice: Images, realities, and policies</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Advertising; Books; Cinema; Commercial television; Entertainment; Entertainment media; Entertainment narrative; Entertainment programming; Fictional books; Film; Games; Images; Internet; Interviews; Journalism; Magazine; Magazines; Mass communication system; Mass media; Media; Media portrayals; Media social; Modern mass media; Movies; Music; Narrative media; Narrative movies; News coverage; News media; News stories; Newspapers; Novels; Print; Radio; Rap music; Reality programming; Reality tv programs; Soft-news stories; Story-telling; Television; Television crime; Television programming; Traditional crime news; Video games; Videos of news; Youtube	With media's expanding role in publicizing crime and turning it into infotainment, media and the criminal justice system interact more than ever. The author comprehensively surveyed this interplay while emphasizing that people use media-provided knowledge to construct a picture of the world, and then act based on this constructed reality.
Surette, R., & Gardiner-Bess, R. (2014)	<i>Media, entertainment and crime: Prospects and concerns</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Books; Crime shows; Crime websites; Crime-reality television shows; Entertainment; Entertainment media; Entertainment media consumption; Facebook;	Crime and justice-related entertainment have always been popular. In entertainment crime media, one would encounter implausible crimes, conflicts, and adventures by individuals with superpowers. Crime-and-justice stories make up one-fourth of all media entertainment. In 2004–2005, one-third of the top 40 shows were crime-themed. Crime and justice entertainment has grown, causing

				<p>Film; Games; Images; Internet; Internet video; Love stories; Mass media's; Media; Media's portrayals of crime on media; Modern entertainment media; Movies; Music; New digital interactive media; New media; New social media; Newspapers; Programs; Reality-based crime shows; Shows; Social media; Stories; Television; Television networks; Traditional print; Twitter; Video; Video game; Visual media</p>	<p>societal implications and problems. Also, the new media technologies have increased criminal content's appeal.</p>
<p>Surette, R., & Otto, C. (2002)</p>	<p><i>A Test of a Crime and Justice Infotainment Measure</i></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Literature Review</p>	<p>Newspaper; Popular music; Folk ballads; Penny press; Mass media; Yellow journalism newspapers; Film; Print; Radio; Motion pictures; Newsreels; Movies; Radio programs; Television broadcasts; Television news programs; Surveillance technology; Satellites; Local television stations; Video; News magazines; Reality-based crime shows; Media trials; Daily television newscasts; Cable television; NBC nightly news</p>	<p>In recent years, crime and justice media introduced infotainment, which combines news and entertainment. Information and entertainment were separated throughout media history. Early TV programs could be clearly labeled as news or entertainment, but the distinction has blurred. Since the late 1980s, infotainment shows like <i>Geraldo</i> or <i>Unsolved Mysteries</i> have gained popularity. Since the 1980s, it's become harder for viewers and media consumers to tell news from entertainment. This article describes the history of crime and justice infotainment and tests a measurement refinement. It also gives research directions for studying such programming's effect.</p>

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Syrdal, H. A., & Briggs, E. (2018)	<i>Engagement With Social Media Content: A Qualitative Exploration</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Advertising; Advertising media; Articles; Blog posts; Blogging; Blogs; Entertainment; Facebook; Instagram; LinkedIn; Local news; Magazine; Magazines; Marketing; Media; Network; News articles; Newspapers; Television shows; Online media; Pictures; Pinterest; Radio; Radio talk show; Social media; Social media platform; Social media posts; Survey; Television program; Tumblr; Twitter; Videos; Writing reviews	A lack of unanimity on what constitutes social media engagement makes it challenging for researchers to produce theory and for managers to demonstrate favorable social media marketing effects. To clarify and define involvement in this setting, qualitative research with marketing practitioners and consumers was conducted by the authors. The results show a psychological state of mind, independent of "liking" and sharing stuff, that are the key social media engagement. The findings provide fresh insight into social media content consumption and suggest future research.
Taylor, L. (2005)	<i>Effects of visual and verbal sexual content and perceived realism on attitudes and beliefs</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Magazines; Media; Media effects; Media environment; MTV; Music; Music videos; Programs; Sexual television content; Shows; Survey; Television; Television programs; Television shows; Video; Video cassettes	Based on the information processing model of media impacts, the author has hypothesized that the messages in previous studies of sexual TV programming, the degree to which viewers perceive TV programming as realistic, and whether sexual content is transmitted through visual or verbal symbols may affect such effects. The study's results show that sexual material didn't have substantial major effects, but it did affect people who view TV as realistic, while verbal sexual content influences attitudes about women's sexual activities.
Tindall, D. B., Kay, F. M., Zuberi, D. M., & Bates, K. L. (2008)	<i>Urban and Community Studies</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Audience; Communication; Content; Entertainment; Influence; Mass media; Media; Media industries; Virtual Community	This article provides a critical analysis of academic research on violence, peace, and conflict as they pertain to the field of urban and community studies. Community and urban studies literatures were reviewed in seven major areas: social change and communities; social psychology and city living; models of urban development; urban aspects of crime; social capital; collective behaviour and collective action; and conflict resolution in communities.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Vo, T., Sharma, R., Kumar, R., Son, L. H., Pham, B. T., Bui, D. T., Priyadarshini, I., Sarkar, M., & Le, T. (2020)	<i>Crime rate detection using social media of different crime locations and Twitter part-of-speech tagger with Brown clustering</i>	India	Empirical Research	Twitter; Tweets	In every nation, crime is rising. Governments and social groups must provide permanent remedies and deterrent punishments to prevent crime. Social networking helps identify crime, decreasing crime rates. It would do the job well. In this research, the author investigate Twitter data from seven Indian cities (Ghaziabad, Chennai, Bangaluru, Chandigarh, Jammu, Gujarat, and Hyderabad) from January 2014 to November 2018 to demonstrate the effectiveness of the suggested work. Sentiment analysis is used to examine tweets to monitor criminal conduct. The Twitter part-of-speech tagger is a Markov Model of first-order entropy. Unlabeled tweets employ brown clustering. Comparing genuine crime statistics from an approved source in various places. The author assess crime trends in India's top (Ghaziabad) and lowest (Jammu) crime cities. 7-day crime trends have been reported (23, January 2019 to 30, January 2019). Analyses show that the findings reflect genuine crime statistics. The author hopes these research will assist identify the real-time crime rate.
Vomfell, L., Härdle, W. K., & Lessmann, S. (2018)	<i>Improving crime count forecasts using Twitter and taxi data</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Entertainment; Family support programmes; Google street view images; Images; Intervention programmes; Journal; Journalism; Local points of interest; Media; Mobile phone; Network; Online data sources; Social media; Taxi data; Twitter	Crime prediction influences criminal justice decision makers and crime prevention activities. Upon analysing taxi ride, Twitter, and Foursquare data, the author tries to explain and forecast human activity patterns. The authors show that when innovative features were combined, crime prediction was improved. The novel's elements could not enhance violent crime forecasts, according to social disorganization theory.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
<p>Walker, S., Spohn, C., & DeLone, M. (2017)</p>	<p><i>The Color of Justice: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime in America</i></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Empirical Research & Literature Review</p>	<p>Articles; Books; Broadcast; Cable television stations; Cell phone video; Commercial crime; Crime; Crime stories; Images; Internet sources; Interviews; Journal; Journalism; Literature; Local news media; Magazine; Magazines; Media; Media reports; Media stories; Music; National media; National news media; National statistics; National survey; National television; News; News coverage; News media; Newspapers; Online; Online gaming; Print; Print media coverage; Public images; Public records; Series; Social programs; Sociological literature; Survey; Survey information; Survey law enforcement; Survey reports; Television; Television coverage</p>	<p>What impact does race have on the legal system? This book is a data-driven and balanced analysis of criminal behavior patterns, victimization, immigration and crime, drug usage, police procedures, court processes and sentencing, death penalty executions, and the prison system. As part of the investigation of the criminal justice system, the author took into account factors such as age, race, gender, and economic status.</p>
<p>Wang, X., & Brown, D. E. (2011)</p>	<p><i>The Spatio-temporal generalized additive model for criminal incidents</i></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Empirical Research</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Law enforcement must simulate spatiotemporal crime trends. With well-developed models, they may examine crime causation and forecast future crimes to help avoid crimes. In this study, the authors have discovered that ST GAM beat earlier spatial prediction models in forecasting future crimes when looking at crime variables and forecast future events.</p>

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Weitzer, R. (2002)	<i>Incidents of police misconduct and public opinion</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Literature; Polls; Newspaper articles; Telephone surveys; Video; Media coverage; New York Times poll; Newsweek; Los Angeles Times poll; CBS news poll	Highly publicized examples of police wrongdoing harm both the abuse victims and the police agencies involved. Such impacts' size and endurance are seldom studied. This article analyses the consequences of multiple cases of suspected police wrongdoing in Los Angeles and New York City over a long time frame, including the Rampart Division affair and the deaths of Amadou Diallo and Patrick Dorismond. The research compares White, African American, and Hispanic sentiments before and after each occurrence. The rise in adverse sentiments about the police after widely publicized occurrences implies they affect public opinion. Policy consequences are examined based on people' views toward preventing or reducing future wrongdoing.
Weitzer, R., & Kubrin, C. E. (2004)	<i>Breaking news: How local TV news and real-world conditions affect fear of crime</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Advertising; Books; Breaking news; Broadcasts; CNN; Crime dramas; Crime news; Daily newspapers; Documentary programs; Internet; Journalism; Literature on media; Local television news; Local television news; Local television stations; Magazines; Media; Media images; Media images of crime; Media portrayals of crime; Media reports; National television; National television news stories; News; News consumption; News magazines; News media; News stories; Newscasts; Newspaper; Newspapers; Radio; Radio programs; Radio shows; Reality crime programs; Survey research; Surveys;	Crime frightens many Americans, being the media a common source of worry. Local TV news reports crime occurrences selectively and often sensationally. This research investigated the media's influence in the shift of crime concerns, together with demographic and geographical considerations. This study investigated the influence of local and national TV, radio, newspapers, and the Internet, covering four theoretical views on media, real-world situations, and criminal fear.

				Tabloid shows; Television; Television crime dramas; Television dramas; Television news; Television news magazines; Television stations	
Weitzer, R., & Tuch, S. A. (2005)	<i>Racially biased policing: determinants of citizen perceptions</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Computer; Digital archive; Internet; Mass media's; Media; Media reports; National survey; News; News media; News media reporting; Newspapers; Radio; Survey; Survey research; Telephone; Television; Web based survey	The recent racial profiling debate in America has revived emphasis on police racism. As little is known about police racial prejudice and public views of it, this article sought to analyze poll data on residents' perspectives of and personal experiences with police bias, including discriminatory treatment of persons and communities, prejudice, and racial profiling. The authors show that perceptions about the incidence and acceptability of these activities were severely impacted by race, personal experiences with police prejudice, and media coverage of police wrongdoing. The data corroborates the race-group-position theory.
Weitzer, R. (2017)	<i>Theorizing racial discord over-policing before and after Ferguson</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Media reporting; Social networks; Studies documents; General social survey; CBS News; Video recordings; New York Times; Washington Post; ABC News; Knapp	This essay draws on two race relations theses to examine police and racial groupings in the U.S. The theses—group position and minority threat—are introduced and elaborated, applied to long-standing group interactions with the police, and illustrated with current episodes of police wrongdoing. Survey and other research findings corroborate the theory.
Wieskamp, V. (2007)	<i>Bias in news reporting of immigrant crime</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Audience; Cinema; Crime programmes; Docudramas; Documentaries; Drama; Factual entertainment; Fiction media; Infotainment; Internet; Mass media; Media; Movies; Network; Prime time; Public; Reality media; Television; Television drama; Television series; Video; Viewers	Infotainment is used in docudramas, movies, and documentaries to draw in an audience, and it's becoming harder and harder to tell reality from fiction. Moreover, the public finds reality-based crime programmes more compelling than factual entertainment because they believe they are more accurately reflecting the world.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Wilson, A. A. (2015)	<i>Emotional Homicide: A Content Analysis of Sexual Victimization in Nonfiction Books</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Books; Crime books; Forms of media; Impact; Media; Printing press; Text-driven content analysis	Crime has been a major focus of the media since the advent of the printing press in the 1830s. While many types of media have been the subject of study, the effects of crime novels on society are still mostly unknown. Text-driven content analysis was utilised in this research to expand our understanding of crime victims' perspectives on the criminal justice system and the representation of their personal narratives in literature. The purpose of the research was to identify any preferences or discrepancies in victim accounts.
Wilson, D., & O'Sullivan, S. (2004)	<i>Images of Incarceration: Representations of Prison in Film and Television Drama</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Action-adventure films; Articles; BBC; British crime comedies; British film; Broadcast; Channel 4; Commercial; Commercial film; Crime comedies; Documentary; DVD/video; Fictional dramatic representations; Film; Film images; Government reports; HBO tv series; Hollywood movies; Images; Internet; ITV; Journal; Journalism; Literature; Made-for-tv movies; Media reports; Movies; News; Newspaper headlines; Newspapers; Print; Radio; Radio series; Series; Survey; Television; Television drama; Tv drama series; Tv series; Visual information	This book examines fictional images of jail and convicts in film and TV. It does so by comparing fictional representations with 'actual existing reality' to show how screen visuals alter knowledge of social and criminal concerns. Do viewers distinguish between reality and fiction? Prison may be harsh and dehumanizing, yet it provides for fascinating drama and human interest.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Wood, S., McInnes, M. M., & Norton, D. A. (2011)	<i>The bad thing about good games: is the relationship between close sporting events and game-day traffic fatalities</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	New england journal of medicine; Video; Journal of consumer research; Literature	Great games are those involving equally matched opponents that are undetermined until the conclusion. However, game-related drinking causes motor deaths. We question whether game closeness influences deaths. Two forecasts are possible. Blowouts ("boring" games) may increase drinking. Close games may be more harmful because competition-related testosterone causes aggressive driving. Closer games are connected with higher deaths in big sports events (2001–8). In places with winning supporters (game site and/or winners' hometown), fatalities rise, consistent with a testosterone-based explanation. The author believes that this study has implications for public safety on game days and implies losing fans may have a safer trip home.
Wright, E., Khanfar, N. M., Harrington, C., & Kizer, L. E. (2010)	<i>The lasting effects of social media trends on advertising</i>	United States of America	Literature Review	Messages; Ads; Social media; Television; Radio stations; Magazine; Banners placements; Product placements; Home Box Office (HBO); TiVo i; Video games; Online advertising; Marketing book; Social media forums; New media technology; Internet; Facebook; Twitter; Social networking pages; Twitter; YouTube; Google; Social media forums; Personal website; Videos; Blogs; Social networking sites; Social media campaigns; Photos; Social media ad sales; Smartphones; iPhones; Blackberries; The New York Times iPhone application	Daily advertising bombards Americans. After spending millions on mass advertising that consumers tend to ignore, marketers have re-evaluated their advertising methods and are focusing on customer relationship marketing and creative, understated ads instead of in-your-face ads. This study covers social media developments, including mobile marketing and social media possibilities, and their implications on advertising.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Wyant, B. R. (2008)	<i>Multilevel impacts of perceived incivilities and perceptions of crime risk on fear of crime: Isolating endogenous impacts</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Images; Interviews; Local networks; Local social networks; Media; Print media; Survey; Telephone; Television	Past research has connected incivilities to fear of crime, but two questions remained. Did multilevel incivilities remain after adjusting for sociodemographics, crime perceptions, neighborhood fabric, and violent crime? Was local fear spatially lagged? If so, did adjusting for it affect endogenous fear? This study's results reveal that incivilities do not totally mediate fear at the individual level and that average fear levels in neighboring areas correlate strongly, suggesting that certain localized mechanisms operate above the neighborhood level.
Yang, D., Heaney, T., Tonon, A., Wang, L., & Cudré-Mauroux, P. (2018)	<i>CrimeTelescope: crime hotspot prediction based on urban and social media data fusion</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Crime data; Historical crime records; Location based social network; New data sources; Open data portals; Platform; Social media data; Social networks; Tweet data; Twitter	Crime affects many people in a society. Many governments prioritize preventing and decreasing crime. Given limited enforcement and crime-reduction resources, it's important to utilize them effectively. Crime hotspot prediction has been offered for this. Crime hotspot prediction uses historical data to identify future crime hotspots. Most crime hotspot prediction algorithms only employ historical crime statistics, neglecting urban or social media data. CrimeTelescope predicts and visualizes crime hotspots using a fusion of data kinds. This platform collects Web crime, urban, and social media data. Using statistical and linguistic analysis, it pulls essential data characteristics. Using the collected data, it finds crime hotspots and displays them on an interactive map. Combining diverse forms of data can increase crime hotspot forecast accuracy compared to conventional techniques based on historical crime statistics. In addition, the authors tested the usability of CrimeTelescope's whole prototype using the System Usability Scale (SUS).
Yu, C.-H., Ward, M. W., Morabito, M., & Ding, W. (2011)	<i>Crime forecasting using data mining techniques</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	NA	The study produced a model that effectively predicts crime by using implicit and explicit geographical and temporal data.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Zedner, L. (2003)	<i>Too much security?</i>	United Kingdom	Literature Review	Advertising; British crime survey; Crime survey; Internet; Media; Media representation; Survey; Television; Video; Websites	Risk assessment, crime prevention, community safety, insurance, and private security contradict established crime control and criminal justice ideals. This essay questioned what, to whom, and at what cost security justifies governmental and private action. It identified numerous paradoxes in security pursuits whose costs must be considered and, in contrast to punishment, security is often seen as preferable. The study's author argues that security needs particular reasoning and guiding principles to direct its pursuit. This made the authors question how to govern the 'security society' to assure responsible, fair, and inclusive protection.
Zeenat, I., Zaidi, A., & Kazmi, S. H. (2012)	<i>Media Influence on Public Opinion and the Perceptions of Media Owners and Consumers about its Effects</i>	Pakistan	Empirical Research	Television; CNN; MSNBC; Television news broadcast; Al Jazeera – Qatar; Newspapers; The New York Times; Fox News; Polls	The research examined how media affect public opinion and the perspectives of media owners and young in Karachi. The study's major goals were to determine if the media has fulfilled its duty to protect the public from political propaganda, to identify the media's effect on public opinion, to understand media owners' views on their duty to be objective, and to determine young Karachians' perceptions of international media. Considering the data, it was determined that the media has not fulfilled its role to safeguard the public from political propaganda, which affects media consumers' perceptions and public opinion. The news media depends on corporations for content and advertising money. Media owners feel neutrality is a fantasy, and journalists should consider the effect of their job on families and persons they report on and national security problems. Eight out of 10 journalists believed Pakistani journalists did not do their jobs fairly and were not impartial. 300 out of 300 surveys were filled out accurately. Most youngsters are in contact with worldwide media, according to the report. Only 15.6% of kids entirely depend on media, while 84.3% do not. Therefore, the young believe foreign media to be biased and untrustworthy, yet more than 50% of the youth of Karachi does not want international media controlled by any international authority, notwithstanding media disparities. They believe media should be left alone to perform their jobs. The first hypothesis was right.

Authors	Title	Country	Methodology	Media Related Keywords	Short Summaries and Key Findings
Zhang, Z., Ni, M., He, Q., & Gao, J. (2016)	<i>Mining transportation information from social media for planned and unplanned events</i>	United States of America	Empirical Research	Social media prediction; Tweet analysis; Twitter concentration	This project aims to mine social media data to derive relevant traveler information, focusing on both scheduled and unforeseen events (such as traffic accidents). The initiative aims to gather, extract, and process social media data to benefit traveler information systems and traffic controllers. This project seeks to mine social media-based semantics, notably text semantics. 1) Forecast transit ridership during big sports events; 2) Identify causation between irregular traffic flow and social media data; 2) Detect traffic accidents using online social media data and traffic loop-detector data.
Zhao, X., & Tang, J. (2018)	<i>Crime in urban areas: a data mining perspective</i>	United States of America	Theoretical Research Article & Literature Review	Twitter	Crime study impacts urban sustainability and citizen quality of life. Recent improvements in urban data sensing, collecting, and integrating technologies have collected a vast quantity of fine-grained urban crime-related data with rich environmental and social information, motivating a range of computational problems to advance urban crime research. This article gives a computational overview of urban crime. Two families of criminal theories, environmental and social, are reviewed, followed by significant urban crime trends. M major computational urban crime challenges and techniques are introduced.

Table 4: Publications used in the systematic literature review found in this paper.

Appendix E: Tables of analysis of the literature used in this paper's review

Year of Publication	Number of materials
2001	12
2002	10
2003	14
2004	13
2005	9
2006	8
2007	13
2008	12
2009	6
2010	9
2011	10
2012	12
2013	8
2014	14
2015	21
2016	15
2017	14
2018	22
2019	13
2020	10
2021	6
2022	3
TOTAL	254

Table 4: Year of publication of the literature used in this paper's review.

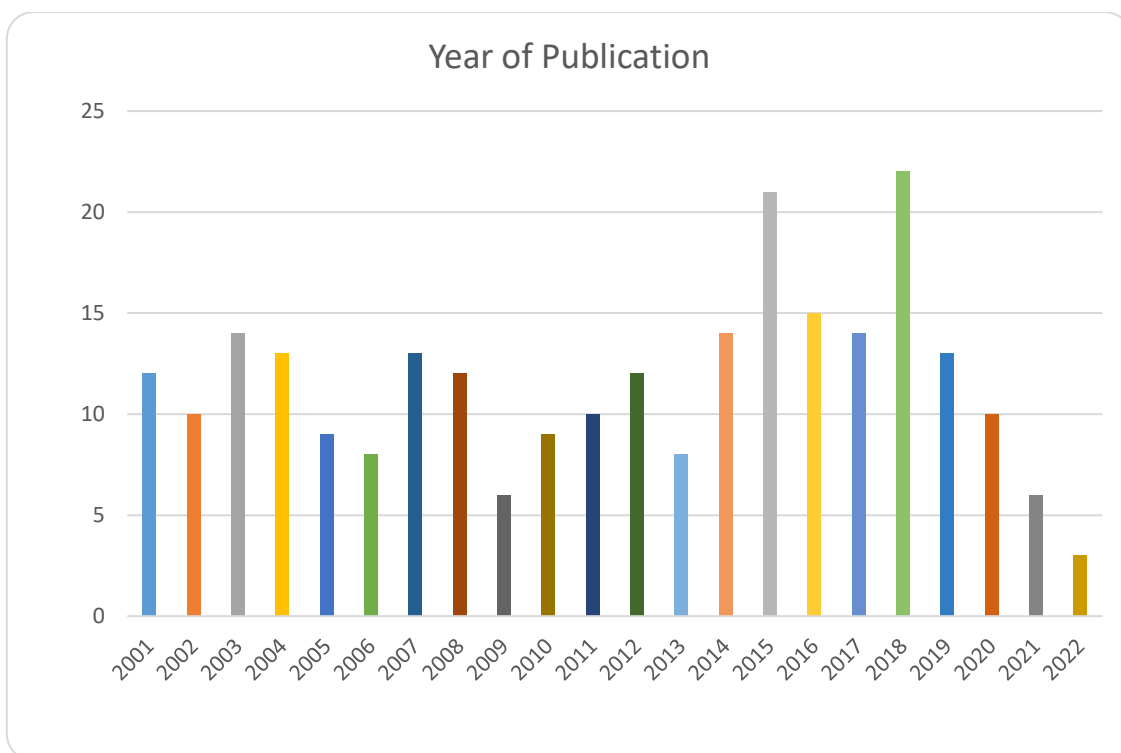


Figure 2: Column chart of the year of publication of the literature used in this paper's review.

Type of reference	Number of materials	Corresponding %
Article	154	60,9 %
Book	43	17,0 %
Chapter	31	12,3 %
Conference	14	5,5 %
Database	1	0,4 %
Master Thesis	1	0,4 %
PhD Thesis	2	0,8 %
Report	1	0,4 %
Webpage	3	1,2 %
White paper	3	1,2 %
TOTAL	254	

Table 5: Type of reference used in this paper's review.

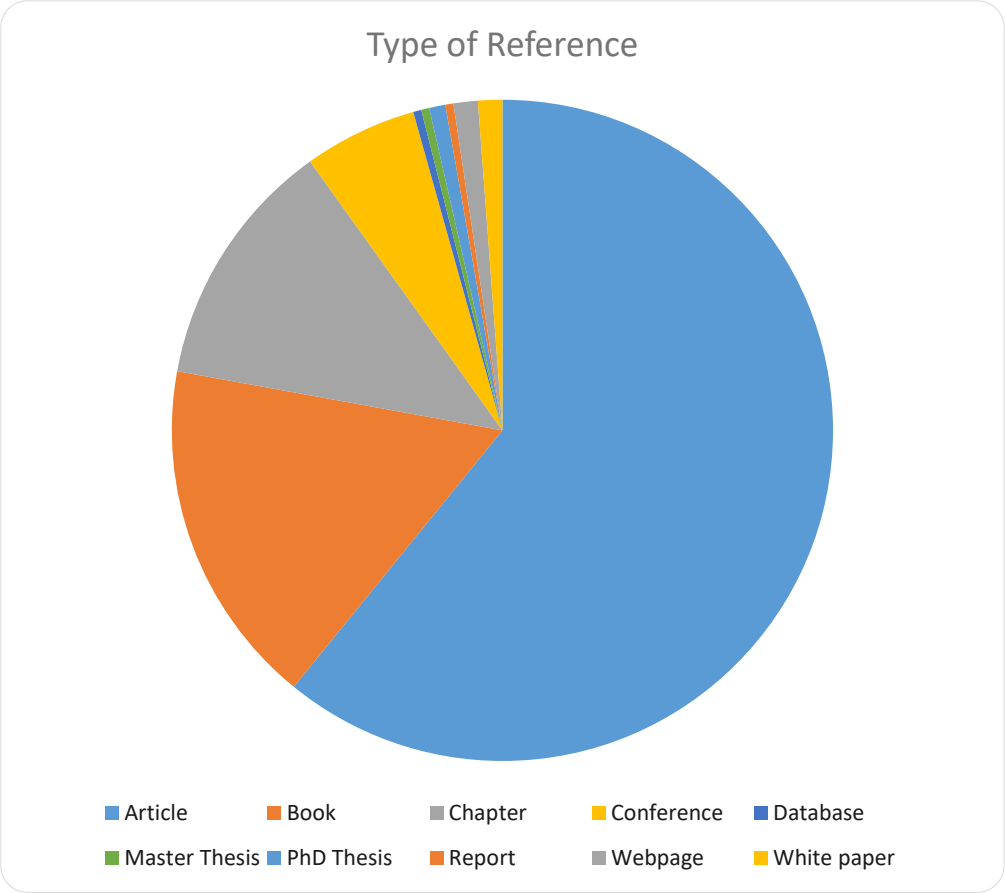


Figure 3: Pie chart of the reference type used in this paper's review.

Year of Publication	Number of materials
Australia	2
Austria	1
Belgium	1
Brasil	7
Canada	8
China	2
Colombia	2
Cuba	1
Egypt	1
Finland	2
Germany	4
Hungary	1
India	1
Israel	1
Italy	1
Japan	2
Latin America	1
Mexico	2
New Zealand	1
Pakistan	2
Portugal	14
Republic of Ghana	1
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	2
Russia	1
South Africa	2
Spain	4
Switzerland	1
Taiwan	1
The Netherlands	1
United Kingdom	52
United States of America	132
TOTAL	254

Table 6: Place of publication of the references used in this paper's review.

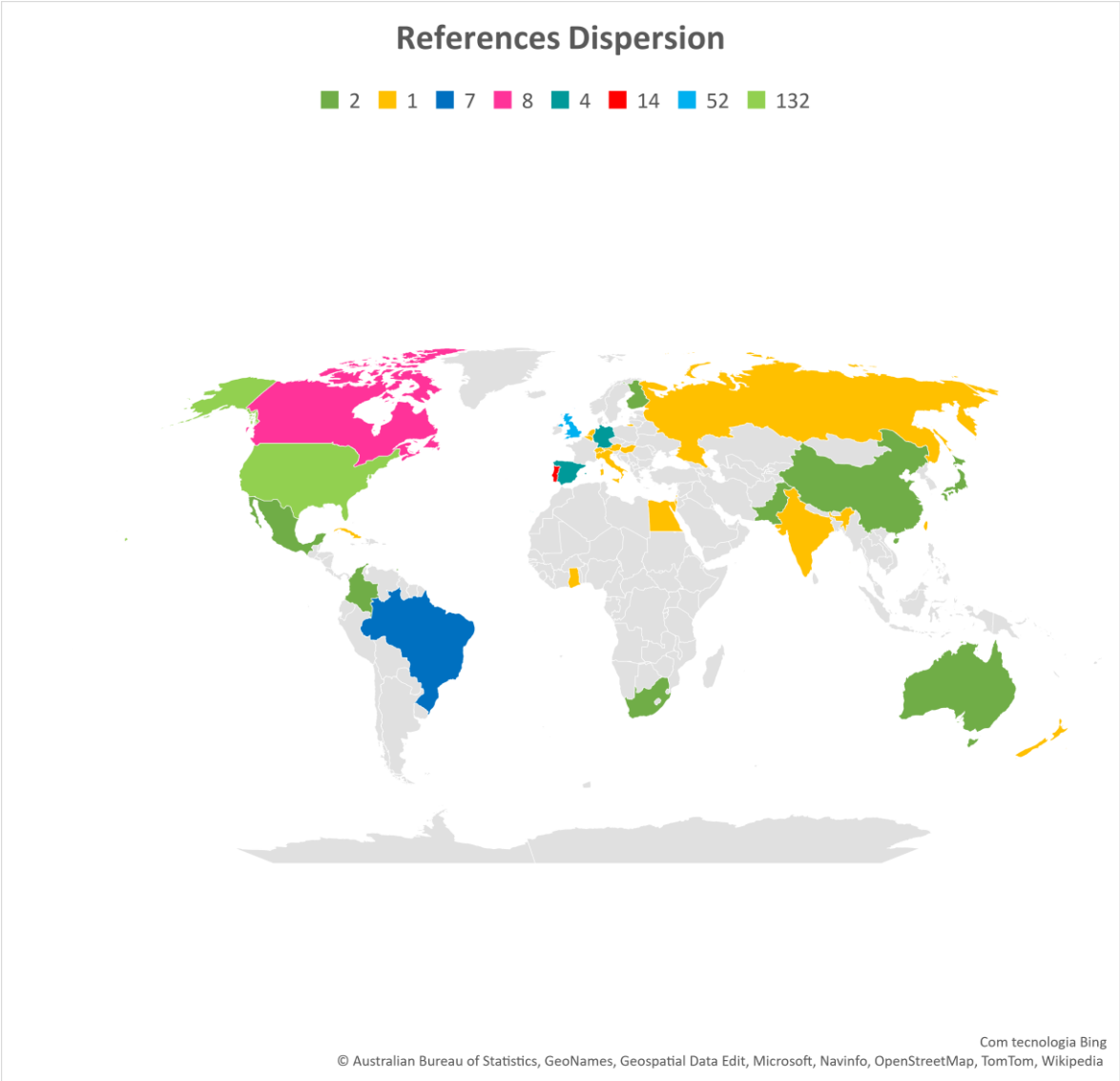


Figure 4: Dispersion graphic on the world map of the place of publication of the references used in this paper's review.

File's Written Language	Number of materials	Corresponding %
English	230	90,6 %
German	1	0,4 %
Portuguese	20	7,9 %
Spanish	3	1,2 %
TOTAL	254	

Table 7: The written language of the reference used in this paper's review.

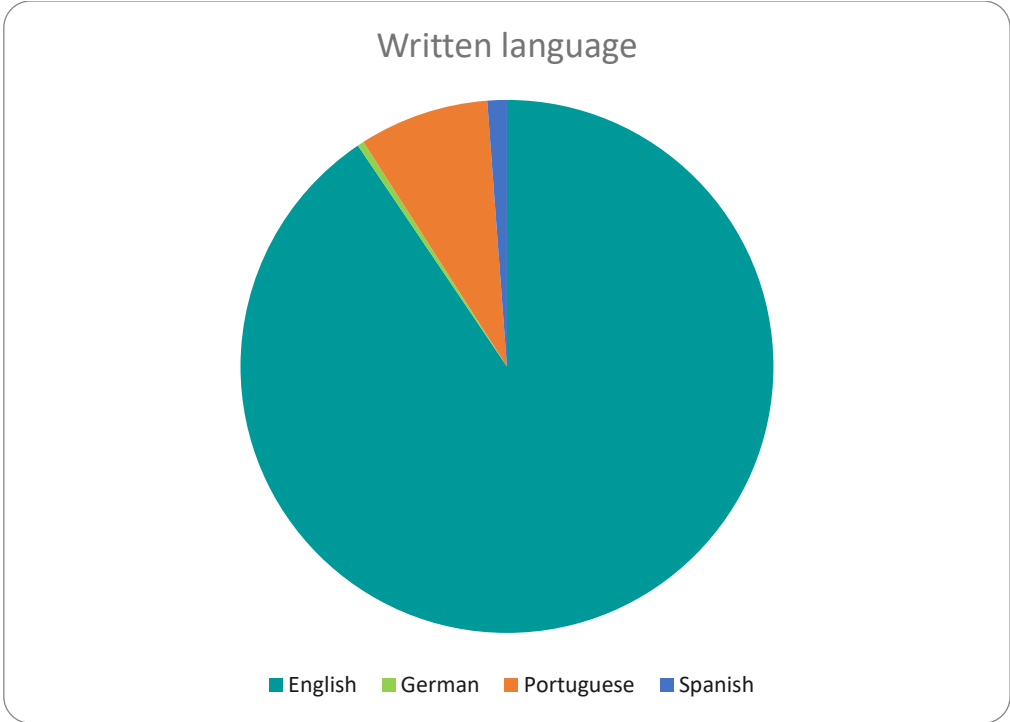


Figure 5: Pie chart representation of the written languages of the reference used in this paper's review.

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Media's Influence on the 21st Century Society: A Global Criminological Systematic Review

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