

Northern Ireland have their own. Survey's results are available online: <http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/>, and they reveal numerous crimes that statistics cannot reach.

Official statistics and victimisation surveys have shown an enormous impact on measuring crime, and thus on people's knowledge about it, too. However, the media has a significant influence on what we know about crime or what we think we know. Nowadays, crime has become a dominant topic for television, newspapers, books, cinema, magazines, etc., and thus its effects on our understanding of it. Ericson et al. (1987) found that 45%-71% of quality newspaper and radio capacity was about themes that were diverged from accepted standards, deviance. Becoming a part of our lives, the media have revealed a lot of criminal activities in our cities, countries and a whole world. But the question is: are the information represented by the media accurate? Reiner (2007) identifies why media representations are just the way they are. He argued that the media focus more on crime of the powerless than powerful so as he describes crime news as cultural conflict. Crime news were, thus seen "less as a direct reflection of particular social or economic interests, and more as the product of the interaction between some factors, including political priorities, the practice of journalism and everyday pressures" (Newburn, 2013:85). Hence, what the press say depends on various factors which indicate that information they provide is not entirely accurate.

To summarise, methods for measuring and tracking crime are helping people reach the truth about crimes that occur. Official crime statistics, collected every year for a century and a half, have shown a great impact on knowledge about crime trends by which criminologists concluded crime rate began to rise dramatically in the 1950s. On the other hand, victimisation surveys proved to be more accurate with giving the information than official statistics such as discovering crimes that had never been reported. Moreover, without the media people could never access that information and, thus, it is a major factor in developing our knowledge about crime and deviance. Despite its contribution, there is no guarantee that information in the newspapers is true. At the moment, there are probably numerous crimes in progress which may stay unknown forever because it is impossible for the authorities to be at every place where an offence could occur, and there is no guarantee that a victim or a witness will report it. Therefore, here is the indicator of a poor knowledge people have about crime despite all the researches and news we are aware of.