

Crime means...

A action or behaviour that goes against the legislation of a particular country or state.

Deviance means...

Actions which go against the norms and values of a society. These may not be against the law but are frowned upon by most in society.

Social Construction means...

A social phenomena which is not naturally occurring but created by the society in which it is found.

Ways Crime and Deviance is socially constructed:

Historically

Definition:

Examples:

Contextually

Culturally

Age

Why do people commit crime? (non sociological)

Psychological Explanations

Maternal Deprivation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of date – mothers are not the only primary caregivers. Not all delinquents come from a broken home.
Personality Traits		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of empirical evidence of these processes. Suggests that Criminals lack control so doesn't explain white collar crime.
Mental Abnormality		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminals become the victims. Hard to prove in some cases.

Biological Explanations

Lombroso		Only looked at criminals who had been caught. These features could be apparent in non-criminals as well.
Genetics		<p>We don't know enough about how this gene works yet to conclusively link to criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Excuse for criminal behaviour.</p>

Positive functions of Crime

Boundary Maintenance & Social Cohesion

Thinker: Durkheim

Adaption and Change

Thinker: Durkheim

Warning Sign

Thinker: Clinard / Cohen

Safety Valve

Thinker: Davis / Polsky

Evaluation:

- Marxism – Ignores the role that the powerful have in shaping what is criminal and deviant as well as the role of social inequality..
- Durkheim ignores the impact that crime has on the individual victims instead focuses on the impact on society.
- Doesn't quantify how much crime is beneficial to society.
- Crime doesn't always lead to solidarity but can cause isolation of both victim and criminal.

Sub-Cultural Theories

Thinker and overview

Evaluation

Strain Theory

Thinker: Robert K. Merton

Overview:

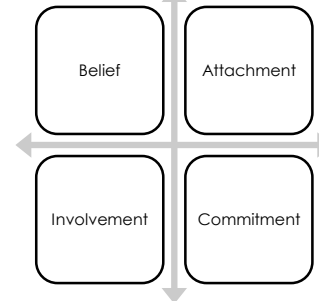
Evaluation:

- Over exaggerates the importance of monetary success.
- Underestimates the amount of crime committed by those who have achieved societal goals.
- Doesn't explain why groups choose the response they do.
- Fails to explain non-utilitarian crime

Types of Strain

Control Theory

Thinker: Hirschi



Evaluation

Assumes all people are naturally bad and it is society that keeps people good. Doesn't explain why the bonds are weak or strong, or how they become so. You can have strong bonds but still be deviant – sexuality



Gordon (1976) - Crime is a rational reaction to capitalist foci: Greed, Profit, Competition and materialism. Which is why it is found in all social classes despite what official statistics suggest.



Reiman (2001): The ruling class are more likely to commit crime but less likely to have the offence treated as a criminal one.

Example: Social security fraud is committed by the poor and almost always leads to prosecution but tax evasion doesn't



Chambliss The law is shaped to protect property and profits of the rich and powerful. He also argues that the rich and powerful are part of a crime syndicate.

Snider - Governments are reluctant to pass laws which will regulate the activities of businesses or threaten profitability as this will effect donations.



Pearce - laws are occasionally passed which on the surface look like they are to benefit the working class but the reality is that they still benefit the ruling class through loop holes and lack of prosecution.

2007 corporate homicide law - in first 8 years only 1 successful prosecution.

Evaluation

Identify	Explain
Ignores other causes of crime	
Passive Working Class / Romanticises Criminals	
Crime in communist states	
Ignores the victims of the crime.	
Law makers in modern democracies are elected.	

Fully Social Theory means a comprehensive understanding of crime and deviance for the betterment of society

In what three ways does Neo-Marxism agree with traditional Marxism?

1	
2	
3	

Elements of a fully social theory of crime

As applied to Hall (1978) Policing the crisis

1	The wider origins of the deviant act.
2	The immediate origins of the deviant act
3	The act itself.
4	The immediate origins of the social reaction
5	The wider origins of social reaction.
6	The effect of labelling.



1	The 1970's was a time of social crisis.
2	Inner city riots, conflict in NI, strikes.
3	Mugging – police suggest more likely to be carried out by African Caribbean men.
4	Media outrage at muggings Racism in the MET police
5	The need to find a scapegoat & ease with which African Caribbean men could be blamed.
6	Sense of injustice amongst EM, loss of confidence in the criminal justice system by EM

In what 4 ways can crime be considered Voluntarist ?

1		3	
2		4	

Evaluation

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Social Construction means social phenomena that is created by a society and is not naturally occurring result of evolution.

Relativity of Crime and Deviance (Becker)

Identify	Example
Contextual	
Historical Period	
Cultural	
Generational	

Who are moral entrepreneurs?

The people who decide what is morally acceptable within society.

Examples:

Labelling Process

Thinker: Lemert

Primary Deviance	Secondary Deviance
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Cicourel believes that labelling is

Who are Agencies of Social Control?

Examples:

- Formal
- Informal

Consequences of Labelling

Explain

Self Fulfilling prophecy

Deviancy Amplification

Master Status

Evaluation

Strengths

Limitations

Realist approaches are different from other theories of crime because they not only look at the causes of crime but also give practical solutions as to how to deal with it.

Left Realist View of Crime

Background		
Causes of crime	Relative Deprivation	
	Marginalisation	
	Sub Cultures	
View on Tackling crime		
Evaluation		

Right Realist View of Crime

Background		
Causes of crime	Biological Differences	
	Socialisation & the underclass	
	Rational Choice	
View of Tackling crime		
Evaluation		

Trends in Crime

	Trend
1930 – 1950	
1950 – 1980	
1980 – Mid 1990	
Mid 1990 - 2016	

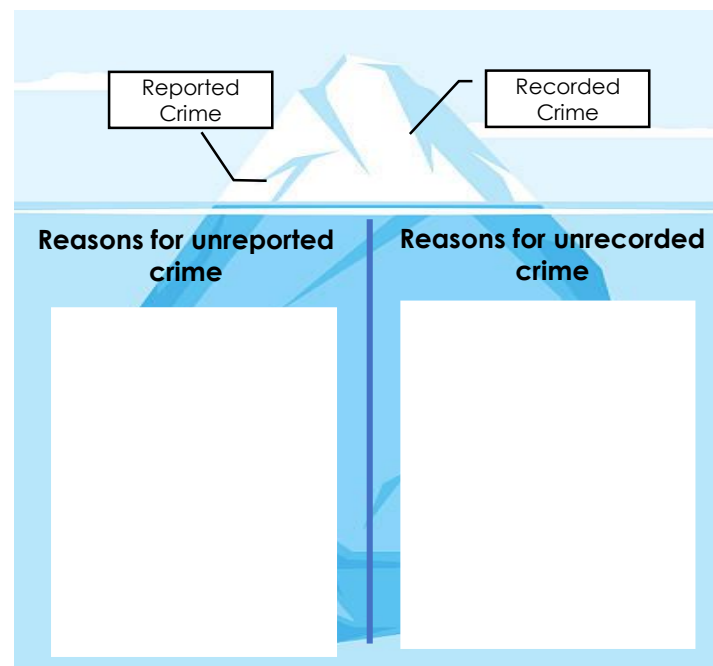
Official Statistics are those which are collected by government agencies and usually published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS)

The **Official Crime Rate** is the statistics that are compiled using police, court and prison records.

The **British Crime Survey** are the statistics which were compiled through victim surveys and self report survey's. 50,000 people over the age of 16 are asked annually if they have been a victim or crime.

Sources of Crime Statistics

	Outline	Evaluation
Police Recorded Crime		Not all crimes that are reported to the police are recorded by the police.
Victim Surveys	Part of the British Crime Survey, 50,000 people are asked if they were a victim of crime in the past 12 months.	
Court Records		Only records crimes that are taken to court. Crimes can be reported and not taken to court for various reasons such as lack of evidence or a pre-trial deal.
Prison records	Looks at the composition of the prison system including: Ethnic makeup, gender, age and class. Also looks at length of sentence and recidivism rates.	
Self Report Survey		



Perspectives Views of Crime Statistics.

Functionalism / New Right / Right Realism	
Interactionism / Labelling Theory	
Marxism / Neo-Marxism	
Feminism	
Left Realism	

Trends in Gender and Crime

Types of crime by women	
Types of crime by men	
Prison statistics	

Debates on gender crime statistics

Chivalry Thesis

Thinker: Pollack

Explanation: it is not that women commit less crime than men it is that they are less likely to be charged or convicted of the crime due to the CJS being made up mostly of men who are brought up to be chivalrous towards them.

Evaluation: There are now more women in the CJS which disregards the chivalry thesis. Women may get treated more leniently as their crimes tend to be less serious. Women face double deviancy in the CJS especially when their crimes go against traditional gender norms.

Reasons why women commit less crime than men

	Outline & Thinker	Evaluation
Less detectable Offences		
Sex Role Theory	Parsons:	
Control Theory	Heidensohn –	
Class and Gender Deals	Carlen –	
Socialisation	Women are socialised into being the "Guardians of domestic morality" and there for risk more social exclusion than men if they are to commit crime. There for women face a double jeopardy of being condemned twice once for committing the crime and once for behaving in a unfeminine way.	

Reasons for increased female crime

	Outline & Thinker	Evaluation
Liberation Thesis	Freda Adler – as women have become more liberated from patriarchal control there will be a increase in the levels of female crime as well as an increase in the seriousness of those crimes. Th due to greater self confidence and assertiveness in women as well as greater opportunities.	
Feminisation of Poverty		Not all women who live below the poverty line turn to crime to support their family. Doesn't explain non-utilitarian crime.

Reasons for Male Crime rates

	Outline & Thinker	Evaluation
Masculinity Theory	Messerschmidt – men commit crime in order to show their masculinity and prove that they are men. He clarifies between Hegemonic and Subordinate masculinity	
Labelling Theory		
Opportunity		

Trends in Ethnicity and Crime

Prison Statistics	
Police Statistics	
Court Statistics	

Demographic explanations of ethnicity and crime statistics

Thinker: Morris
Explanation:
Evaluation

Reasons for ethnic minority criminality

	Outline & Thinker	Evaluation
Police Targeting	Phillips and Browning 2007 - EM are "over-policed and under protected" Gilroy 1982 - "Myth of Black Criminality" – Stereotyping Police focus on ethnic minorities and therefore they are more likely to be stopped and searched or arrested compared to the white majority.	
Locality Theory	Waddington et al 2004 - Certain areas are more densely populated with ethnic minorities which explains higher stop and search statistics. Additionally et minorities tend to live in the zones of transition where crime rates are much higher due to the lack of social cohesion.	
Institutional Racism	Holdaway 1983 – Canteen Culture – Police Officers in themselves are not racists but when together they can reinforce stereotypes which are then acted on duty. McPherson Report – 1999 – result of the Stephan Lawrence murder which highlighted racists policies within the police force.	
Social and Cultural Theory	Hirschi – Young people regardless of their ethnicity commit crime due to lack of social controls of attachment, commitment, involvement and belief, in their lives. Asian families have stricter controls over young people which could explain the lower rates of criminality amongst Asian communities.	
Subcultures	Left Realism (Lea and Young) – suggest that ethnic minorities suffer from marginalisation and relative deprivation. This can lead to ethnic minorities forming sub cultures which help to alleviate feelings of marginalisation but these can take deviant forms and lead to higher rates of criminality.	
Political Protest	Gilroy – Ethnic Minorities, particularly Black men, often feel alienated by everyday experiences of racism and what they perceive as a racist police force, and as such crime becomes a form of protest, Street Crime are seen as forms of resistance against white oppression. For example the crimes of the Black Panthers.	
Triple Quandary	Sewell – identifies three risk factors which could be responsible for the relatively high levels of crime amongst black boys: 1) Lack of a father figure – Large numbers of single mother families amongst black families mean that boys look to their community for role models such as gang leaders. 2) Negative experiences of white culture – Black boys are disaffected by their experiences of school, policing and employer racism. 3) Media – Media influence of hip-hop and rap stars believe that status can be achieved in two ways: 1) Acquisition of status symbol designer clothing and jewellery. 2) Construction of hyper masculinity based on violence and sexual conquest.	

Trends in Social Class and Crime

Prison Statistics	Prison populations are made up more from the working class than from the middle class or the upper classes.	
Types of Crime	Working Class	Middle Class
	Street crimes such as theft, assault and shoplifting.	More white collar crime, corporate crime and cyber crime.

White Collar Crime Means

when a

Corporate Crime Means

crimes

Street Crime also referred to as blue collar crime,

includes crimes such as

Explanations for trends in social class and crime

Selective Law Enforcement

Selective Law Creation

Labelling and Stereotypes

Explanations for White Collar and Corporate Crime

Outline

Strain Theory	
Control Theory	Murray – the underclass is responsible for the majority of street crime. Hirschi suggests that the underclass are more likely to lack impulse control and bonds to the community which prevent them from committing crime.
Criminogenic Capitalism	
Labelling Theory	
Rational Choice / Opportunity	
Edgework / Masculinity	

Evaluation

Media Representations of Crime

Fictional Media

Criminals	Victims	Police
Super Villain (Moriarty)	Female Victims = Helpless	Super Intelligent (Sherlock)
Stupid	Male Victims = Vigilante	Bumbling idiots (Clouseau)
Psychopaths (Dexter)		Always get the bad guy
Rational / Planner (Danny Ocean)	Ethnic Majority	

Factual Media

Criminals	Victims	Police
Under Class	Missing white woman syndrome	Corrupt
Ethnic Minorities		Brutality
Young Men	Selective Reporting	Racists
		Incompetent

News values

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-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Media Distortion of Crime

Kidd-Hewitt & Osbourne

Postman

Surette (1998)

Perspectives on Media influence on crime

Outline

Functionalism / Pluralism	
Marxism	
Feminism	
Interpretivists	
Postmodernism	

Media as a cause of Crime

The Hypodermic Syringe Model suggests that media audiences are passive recipients of the messages from the media and that these messages without critical thought. It argues that these messages are acted upon mindlessly by audiences.

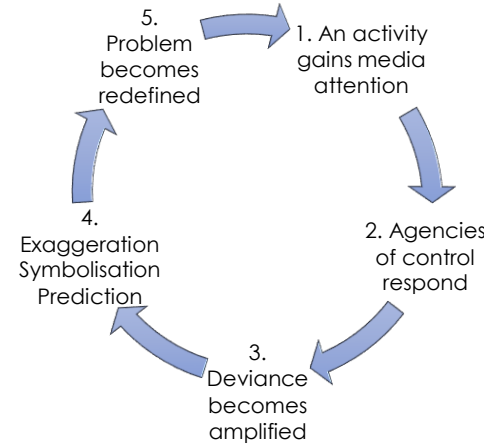
Outline

Imitation	
School of Crime	
Arousal	
Desensitisation	
Deprivation	
Glamorisation	

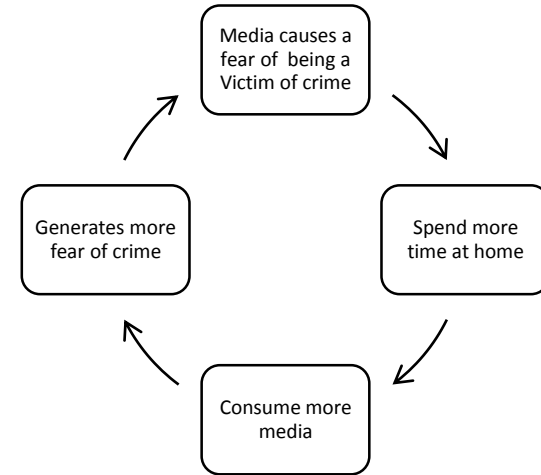
Media as a cause of the fear of Crime

Missing White woman Syndrome means

A Moral Panic is



Fear of Crime Cycle



Examples of modern Moral Panics

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Criticisms of Moral Panic Theory (McRobbie and Thornton)

Frequency	Context	Reflexivity	Difficulty	Rebound

Globalisation is an ongoing process that involves interconnected changes in the economic, cultural, social, and political spheres of society. As a process, it involves the ever-increasing integration of these aspects between nations, regions, communities, and even seemingly isolated places.

Held states that the globalisation of crime is the growing interconnectedness of crime across national borders, sometimes referred to as the transnational organised crime.

Castells argues that there is now a global criminal economy of over £1 Trillion per annum.

Evaluation

Strengths

Weaknesses

Valuable – focuses on the newest, most dramatic and serious of crimes.

Has led to more connectedness between law enforcement agencies around the world.

Difficult to investigate due to the secretive and global nature.

Dependency on secondary sources and reliable statistics are not available. Primary research can be dangerous

Easily exaggerated in terms of impact.

Globalisation and New Types of Crime

Drugs Trade	
Human Trafficking	
Financial Crimes	
Cyber Crime	
Transnational Organised Crime	
Terrorism	

Impact of Globalisation on Crime

Individualism	
Opportunities	
Disorganised Capitalism	
Risk Society	
Problems with Policing	
More Inequality	

Transgressive means looking at the wider definitions of crime such as the harm that the crimes cause not just the breaking of state laws.

Anthropocentric means harm to the environment from the perspective of humanity. Pollution is a problem because it damages human water supply or causes diseases that are expensive to overcome; climate change is a problem because of its impact on people and the economic cost of dealing with it.

Ecocentric means harm to any aspect of the environment as harm to all of it. Therefore, crimes like animal cruelty or the destruction of habitats are green crimes, regardless of whether or not there is any specific human cost.

Globalisation links to Green Crime because environmental crimes are global crimes and a crime in one geographical location can have knock on effects across the planet.

Green crime is hard to police because an act can be done in one geographical location and not be considered a crime but have an affect on another geographical area where the act is a crime. Additionally it can be difficult identify who is to blame for the crime.

Definitions of Green Crime

Traditional Criminology

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Transgressive Criminology

--

Global and Manufactured Risk

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Types of Green Crime

Key Thinker

Nigel South (2014)

Type 1: Primary Green Crime

Explanation

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Examples

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Type 2: Secondary Green Crime

Explanation

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Examples

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Victims of Green Crime

Key Thinker: Wolf

Those in the developing world, poor and ethnic minorities are much more likely to be victims of environmental crime due to inability to move from the areas where toxic dumping takes place for example.

Perpetrators of Green Crime

Key Thinker: Wolf

Individuals	
Businesses	
Governments	
Organised Crime	

Evaluation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • •
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Green and Ward (2005) define *state crime* as 'illegal or deviant activities perpetrated by, or with the complicity of, state agencies'.

Definitions of State Crime

Domestic Law	Zemiology
<p>Chambliss:</p>	<p><i>Michalowski (1985)</i></p> <p><i>Hillyard (2004)</i></p>
International Law	Human Rights
<p><i>Rothe and Mullins (2008)</i></p>	<p><i>Schwendinger 1975</i></p>

Types of State Crime

Key Thinker: Eugene McLaughlin

Political Crimes	Censorship or Corruption
Crimes by security, military and police	Genocide, Torture, Imprisonment Without Trial And Disappearance Of Dissidents.
Economic Crimes	<p>Official violations of health and safety laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chernobyl Disaster <p>Economic Policies which cause harm to the population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austerity
Social and Cultural Crimes	<p>Institutional Racism</p> <p>Destruction of native cultures and heritage</p>

Seriousness of State Crime

Scale	State as a source of Law
Culture of Denial	Neutralisation Theory
<p><u>Cohen</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STAGE 1 – 'It didn't happen'. • STAGE 2 – 'If it did happen, "it" is something else'. • STAGE 3 – 'Even if it is what you say it is, it's justified.' 	

Explaining State Crime

Integrated Theory	
Modernity	
Social Conditions	

Left realist view of crime is that crime is caused by social factors such as marginalisation, relative deprivation and sub cultures.
Relative Deprivation is where people feel deprived compared others in society. This can lead them to become marginalised within society and form sub cultures which have deviant or criminal goals.

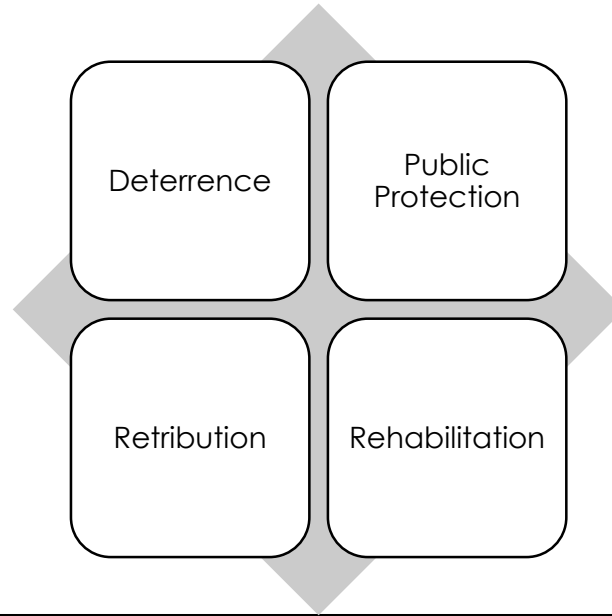
Right realist view of crime is more individualistic. They feel that crime is a rational choice and that criminals are able to commit crime because the benefit outweighs the cost of being caught and there are too many opportunities to commit crime.
Murray also argues that the rise in single parent families and teen parents has led to a lack of socialisation into appropriate values which leads to youth delinquency

	Situational Crime Prevention	Environmental Crime Prevention	Social and community Crime Prevention
Summary			
Strategies			
Studies			
Evaluation			

Key Agencies of the Criminal Justice System

1	The police
2	Crown Prosecution Service
3	The Court System
4	National Offender Management Service
5	Youth justice Board.

Role of CJS in Preventing Crime



Perspectives Views of the Criminal Justice System

Functiondism	
Marxism	
Feminism	

Government Departments responsible for Criminal Justice System

Home Office	
Attorney General	
Department of Justice	

Roles in the Criminal Justice System

Police	
Courts	

Purpose of Punishment (Newburn)

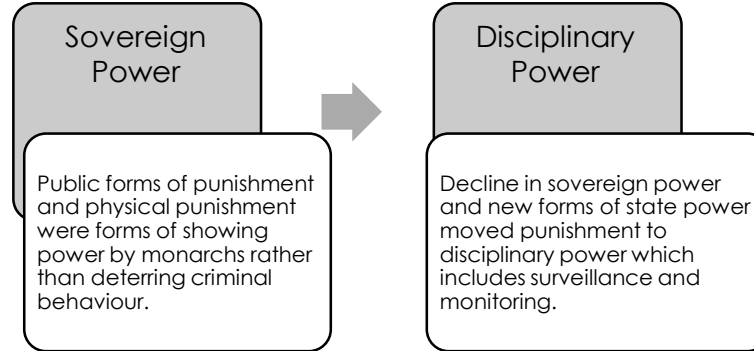
1	Rehabilitation – Discourage reoffending Deterrence – To prevent other people from offending in the future.
2	Restorative Justice – To force criminals to make amends to the victims they have harmed.
3	Protection of society – Incapacitation takes the offenders out of society so they are unable to harm others.
4	Boundary Maintenance – To reinforce the social norms and values and remind people of what is acceptable.
5	Retribution – Because the criminals deserve to be punished for their crimes – Just Deserts.

Perspectives on Punishment

Functionalism	
Marxism	
Weberianism	

Changing Forms of Punishment

Foucault (postmodernism)



Garland

Rusche and Kirchheimer

Prisons

Are prisons effective as a form of punishment?

Yes	No

Synopticon Surveillance means everyone watches everyone else
Thompson – politicians fear media surveillance which may uncover damaging information on them. Widespread camera ownership allows citizens to control the controllers – filming police wrongdoing.

Liquid Surveillance is all the ways that we are monitored from number plate recognition, store cards to CCTV means that we are constantly monitored and aware of that monitoring. Also refers to your digital footprint that can be used to infringe your civil liberties as well as protect you.

Panopticon means a prison design where the prisoner has their own cell which is visible to the guards from a central position, however the guards are not visible to the prisoners. This means that the prisoners behave as they never know if they are being watched or not.

Self Surveillance means people monitoring themselves and their behaviour due to the fear of being judged by others. This is particularly prominent in new mothers who fear being judged as a bad mother.

Surveillance Societies

Thinker: Lyon

Synopticon Surveillance

Thinker: Matheison

Post Panoptical society

Thinker: Bauman and Lyon

Disciplinary Societies

Thinker: Foucault

Actuarial Justice

Thinker: Feely and Simon

Killburn Experiment

Thinker: Newburn and Heyman

Is surveillance a good or bad form of social control?

Yes

No

Changes in the study of victimology

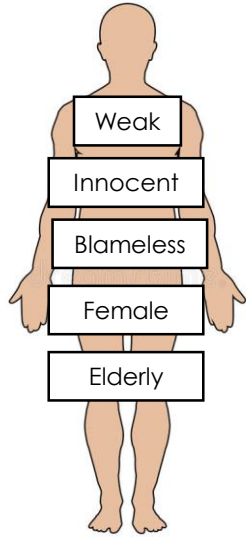
Victims as Consumers of CJS

2002 National Crime Recording Standard

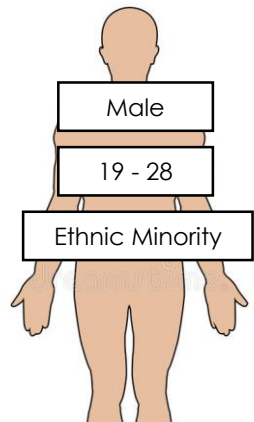
A victim is defined as those who have suffered harm including mental, physical or emotional suffering, economic loss and impairment of their basic rights through acts or omissions that violate the law of the state – **The United Nations.**

Inverse Victimization Law means those that have the least power, most deprived and have the least material possessions are the most likely to be victims of crime, and are also the most likely to be the ones committing the crimes.

Traditional View of Crime Victims



Statistical View of Crime Victims



There are variances when looking at different types of crime

Patterns of Victimization

Class	
Age	
Gender	
Ethnicity	

Impact of Victimization

Hoyle 2012	
Walklate 2004	
Fear of Crime	

Explanations of Victimization

Positivist Victimology	Tierney	Evaluation
	Hans Von Hentig Developed a typology of victims	
Critical Victimology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mawby and Walklate •Social structures as a cause victimization. •Labelling - Denial or attachment of labels. •Tombs and Whyte •Hierarchy of victimization.- Safety Crimes passed of as clumsy workers. 	Evaluation