

# Sociology Crime and deviance PLC

*Page numbers refer to Year Two textbook.*

## 1. How are crime and deviance defined and measured?

	RAG	Revision materials	ExamQ answered
Define crime			
Define deviance			
Define social order			
Define social control			
Explain the relativity of crime and deviance			
Explain the social construction of crime and deviance			
Measuring crime:			
1. Official crime statistics			
2. Victim surveys (key studies: <b>Hough &amp; Mayhew, 1985</b> – pg. 40; <b>Jones, Maclean and Young, 1986</b> – pg. 40; <b>Young, 1988</b> – pg. 41)			
3. Self-report studies (key studies: <b>Farrington et al (1989, 2000a, 2001; Campbell, 1981</b> – pg. 41)			

## 2. What are the patterns and trends in crime?

	RAG	Revision materials	ExamQ answered
Patterns of offending and victimisation: Social class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Williams et al (2012)</b> Statistically linking social disadvantage and crime – pg. 44.</li> <li>• <b>Young (1988)</b> – The myth of the equal victim pg. 44</li> <li>• <b>Kinsey</b> – Merseyside crime survey (1984) – pg. 44</li> </ul>			
Patterns of offending and victimisation: Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Walklate (2006)</b> Repeat victimization and abusive relationships – pg. 45</li> <li>• <b>Gelsthorpe (2006)</b> Differences in female criminality pg.83</li> <li>• <b>Messerschmidt (1993)</b> Masculinity and criminality pg.84</li> <li>• <b>Winlow (2001)</b> Working class masculinity and crime pg. 84</li> </ul>			
Patterns of offending and victimisation: Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>McVie (2004)</b> The Edinburgh study: age and offending patterns pg. 46</li> <li>• <b>Soothill et al (2004)</b> - Peak age of conviction for some crimes pg. 46</li> <li>• <b>Young (1988)</b> – victimisation pg. 46</li> </ul>			
Patterns of offending and victimisation: Ethnicity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bowling and Phillips (2006)</b> Charging and prosecution of Black suspects – pg. 47</li> <li>• <b>Phillips and Bowling (2002)</b> Overpolicing of some neighbourhoods – pg. 85</li> <li>• <b>Holdaway (1996)</b> The racialization of policing – pg. 85</li> <li>• <b>Hood (1992)</b> Race and sentencing – pg. 86</li> <li>• <b>Waddington et al (2004)</b> Stopping and searching, ethnicity and the 'available' population – pg. 86</li> <li>• <b>Nightingale (1993)</b> The paradox of inclusion – pg. 87</li> <li>• <b>Gunter (2008)</b> Black identity, badness and 'road culture' – pg. 87</li> <li>• <b>Gilroy (1982)</b> The Myth of black criminality – pg. 88</li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Palmer (2013)</b> Understanding black youth crime – pg. 88</li> <li>• <b>Bowling, Parmar and Phillips (2003)</b> Asian stereotypes and crime – pg. 89</li> </ul>			
<p>Patterns of crime in a global context: Global organised crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Franko Aas (2007)</b> Defining organized crime and green crime – pg. 48</li> <li>• <b>Castells (2000)</b> Organized crime and globalization – pg. 49</li> <li>• <b>Robertson's (1995)</b> Concept of 'glocalization', conditions impact on global phenomena. – pg. 49</li> </ul>			
<p>Patterns of crime in a global context: Green crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Franko Aas (2007)</b> Defining organized crime and green crime – pg. 48</li> <li>• <b>Potter (2010)</b> Indirect damage done by 'green crime' – pg. 49</li> <li>• <b>Carrabine et al (2004)</b> Primary and secondary green crime – pg. 50</li> </ul>			
<b>3. How can crime and deviance be explained?</b>			
<b>Functionalist, strain and subcultural theories</b>	RAG	Revision materials?	ExamQ answered
Explain <b>Durkheim's</b> theory of crime -the inevitably and positive functions of crime ( <b>Davis'</b> study of prostitution, 1961). – pg. 51-53			
Evaluate Durkheim's theory- Support for the idea that crime is functional and criticisms – pg. 53			
Explain <b>Merton's Strain theory</b> - identify the 5 types of adaptations to strain – CIRRR – pg. 54			
Evaluate Merton's Strain theory – pg. 55			
Explain the Functionalist Subcultural Strain Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cohen (1955)</b> Delinquent boys and status – pg. 57</li> <li>• <b>Cloward and Ohlin (1961)</b> Illegitimate opportunity structures – pg.56</li> <li>• <b>Miller (1958)</b> – Focal concerns – pg. 57</li> </ul>			
Explain cultural criminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Katz (1988) The seductions of crime – pg.58</li> <li>• Lyng (2005) Deviance and edgework – pg. 58</li> <li>• Young (2003) Underclass criminality and social exclusion – pg..58</li> <li>• Presdee (2002) The revolt against the mundane – pg.59</li> <li>• Links to <b>Nightingale</b> – young black males in Philadelphia (paradox of inclusion) pg.87</li> </ul>			
Evaluation of subcultural views			
<b>Interactionism and labelling theory</b>	RAG	Revision materials?	ExamQ answered
Understand why Labelling theorists regard crime and deviance as <b>socially constructed</b> ( <b>Becker</b> – pg. 60)			
Explain the labelling process and its consequences for those who are labelled ( <b>Malinowski</b> – pg. 61, <b>Lemert</b> – pg. 61, <b>Matza</b> – pg. 61, <b>Young</b> – pg. 62 & <b>Cicourel</b> – pg. 62).			
Know the concept deviance amplification ( <b>Young</b> – pg. 62)			
Understand the difference between primary and secondary deviance ( <b>Lemert</b> – pg. 61)			
Evaluate Labelling theory in terms of its strengths and weaknesses – pg. 62-63			

<b>Marxism and crime</b> <i>Refer to Marxism handout in your folders for summary of studies</i>	RAG	Revision materials?	ExamQ answered
Criminogenic capitalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bonger</b> – pg. 64/handout</li> <li>• <b>Gordon</b> – pg. 64/handout</li> <li>• <b>Chambliss</b> – pg. 65/handout</li> </ul>			
The state and law-making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Chambliss</b> – Refer to pg. 3 of Hectic Teacher booklet on Teams</li> <li>• <b>Reiman</b> – handout</li> <li>• <b>Pearce</b> – handout</li> <li>• <b>Snider</b> – handout</li> </ul>			
Selective enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gordon</b> – pg. 64</li> <li>• <b>Carson (1971)</b> - handout</li> </ul>			
Ideological functions of crime and law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Althusser</b> – pg. 63</li> <li>• <b>Box</b> – pg. 63</li> <li>• <b>Pearce</b> – handout</li> </ul>			
Evaluate Marxist theories of crime			
<b>Neo-Marxism – Critical criminology</b>	RAG	Revision materials?	ExamQ answered
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The New Criminology - <b>Taylor, Walter and Young</b> – pg. 67</li> <li>• The Saints and the Roughnecks – <b>Chambliss</b> – pg. 66</li> <li>• Policing the crisis – <b>Hall et al</b> – pg. 67</li> </ul>			
<b>Crimes of the powerful</b>	RAG	Revision materials?	ExamQ answered
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining <b>white collar crime (Sutherland, Croall – pg. 76)</b></li> <li>• Defining <b>occupational crime</b> – pg. 76</li> <li>• Defining <b>corporate crime</b> – pg. 76</li> <li>• Defining <b>state crime</b> – pg. 76</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Box (1983)</b> – <i>the way society defines criminality focuses on the working class</i> – pg. 76.</li> <li>• <b>Tombs (1999)</b> – <i>analysis of deaths at work</i> – pg. 76</li> <li>• <b>Goldstraw-White (2010)</b> – <i>those convicted of white-collar crimes often don't see themselves as criminals</i> – pg. 76-77.</li> <li>• <b>Freidrichs (1996)</b> – pg. 77</li> </ul>			
Explanations for white collar crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personality-based approaches</li> <li>• Differential association: <b>Sutherland and Cressey</b></li> </ul>			
Examples of white-collar crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bhopal Disaster</li> <li>• General Motors</li> <li>• The 2010 BP disaster</li> </ul>			
<b>Gender, crime and justice</b>	RAG	Revision materials?	ExamQ answered
Explain the <b>Chivalry thesis</b>			

<p><b>Evidence for the chivalry thesis:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Otto Pollak (1950)</b> pg. 78</li> <li>• <b>Roger Hood (1992)</b> study of over 3000 defendants found that women were about 1/3 less likely to be jailed in similar cases.</li> <li>• <b>Speed &amp; Burrows (2006)</b> – Review of sentencing for shoplifting cases pg. 79</li> <li>• Case study example: <b>Lavinia Woodward</b> – Case of Oxford student who stabbed her boyfriend in 2017.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Evidence against:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Farringdon &amp; Morris (1983)</b> – pg.79</li> <li>• <b>Hedderman and Gunby</b> – interviews with judges and magistrates – pg. 79</li> <li>• <b>Stephen Box (1981)</b> Review of British and American self-report studies</li> <li>• <b>Buckle &amp; Farringdon (1984)</b> – observational study of shoplifting</li> <li>• <b>Under-reporting of male crimes against women</b> - Research has shown that it can take a victim an average of 35 incidents of abuse before reporting it to the police.</li> <li>• <b>Demonisation of women in the media, e.g. Myra Hindley.</b></li> </ul>			
<p>Know and evaluate explanations of the relationship between females and crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Functionalist Sex Role Theory</b> – pg. 81</li> <li>• <b>Feminist explanations: Smart</b> – stricter socialisation and control over girls in the family – pg.81</li> <li>• <b>Heidensohn Patriarchal control</b> – pg.82</li> <li>• <b>Carlen – control theory</b> – pg. 82</li> <li>• <b>Adler: Liberation thesis</b> – pg. 83</li> </ul>			
<p>Explain and evaluate explanations of the relationship between males and criminality – pg. 84</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Messerschmidt (1993)</b> Masculinity and criminality</li> <li>• <b>Winlow (2001)</b> Working class masculinity and crime</li> <li>• <b>Mosher (1991)</b></li> </ul>			
<p><b>Ethnicity, crime and justice</b></p>	<p>RAG</p>	<p>Revision materials?</p>	<p>ExamQ answered</p>
<p><b>Institutional racism:</b> pg. 85-86</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional racism and ‘canteen culture’</li> <li>• <b>Holdaway (1996)</b> The racialization of policing</li> <li>• <b>Hood (1992)</b> Race and sentencing</li> <li>• <b>Phillips and Bowling (2002)</b> Overpolicing</li> <li>• <b>Gilroy (1982)</b> The Myth of black criminality</li> <li>• <b>Abbas</b> – stereotypes and islamophobia</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Evaluating institutional racism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Waddington et al (2004)</b> – pg. 86</li> <li>• <b>Glynn (2004)</b> – pg. 86</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Left realist explanations – Deprivation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Race and class deprivation – Lea and Young (1982) – pg. 87</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Evaluating left-realist explanations</b> <b>Palmer (2013)</b> – pg.88</p>			
<p><b>Cultural explanations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nightingale</b> – young black males in Philadelphia (paradox of inclusion) pg.87</li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gunter (2008)</b> - importance of subculture – pg. 87</li> </ul>			
<b>Evaluating cultural explanations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Support: Gunter (2008):</b> <i>considers the influence of subculture in his research in East London and found that ‘road culture’ and ‘badness’ were central to the young black people’s identities, experiences, and lifestyle choices.</i> – pg. 87</li> </ul>			
<b>Realist theories of crime</b>	RAG	Revision materials?	ExamQ answered
Right realist explanations of crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hirschi (1969)</b> social bonds p69</li> <li>• <b>Murray (1984, 2005)</b> underclass and criminality. P.69</li> <li>• <b>Murray and Hernstein (1994)</b> intelligence and criminal behaviour p.69</li> <li>• <b>Wilson and Kelling (1982)</b> broken windows p.72</li> <li>• <b>Wilson and Hernstein (1985)</b> biological criminal tendencies p. 73</li> <li>• <b>Wilson (1975)</b> – key right realist p.71</li> </ul>			
Evaluate the theory of Right Realism			
Left realist explanations of crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Matthews and Young (1992)</b> Left realist ideas: The square of crime. p73</li> <li>• <b>Lea and Young (1993)</b> relative deprivation, marginalisation and subculture. p74</li> <li>• <b>Young (1999)</b> the exclusive society p74.</li> </ul>			
Evaluate the theory of Left Realism			
<b>4. How can crime and deviance be reduced?</b>			
Explain the solutions proposed by Right Realists to tackle crime- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Clarke (1980)</b> – <i>target hardening (environmental and situational prevention) page 93</i></li> <li>• <b>Painter and Farrington (1999)</b> <i>street lighting and crime reduction - page 93</i></li> <li>• <b>Wilson and Kelling (1982)</b> <i>order maintenance p94</i></li> <li>• <b>Zimring (2011)</b> <i>assessing zero tolerance – page 95</i></li> <li>• <b>Murray (2005)</b> <i>New Right policies: prison works p.95</i></li> </ul>			
Evaluate Right-Wing solutions – pg. 95-96			
Explain the solutions proposed by Left Realists to tackle crime – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Braithwaite (1989)</b> – <i>restorative justice p.91</i></li> <li>• <b>Lea and Young (1993)</b> – <i>over and underpolicing, multi-agency work – pg. 91</i></li> <li>• <b>Shapland (2008)</b> <i>assessing restorative justice (page 93)</i></li> <li>• <b>Social and community crime prevention</b> – <i>perry pre-school project/sure start – see handout.</i></li> </ul>			
Evaluate left-wing solutions – pg. 92			