Unit 1: The nature of crime, deviance and social control
(pages 126–131)
**Revision maps**

**Unit 2: Crime statistics (1) (pages 132–138)**

### British Crime Survey (BCS)
- **Volume:** Social Trends (2008)
- **Methodology:**
  - Bi-annual (1982 - 2000)
  - Annual (2000+)
  - Representative sample
  - 50,000 interviews
  - 76% response rate
- **Trends:**
  - 1981 to 1995
  - 1996+
- **Advantages:**
  - 11.3 million crimes
  - 69% recorded by police
  - 43% comparable crimes reported to police
  - Steady rise
- **Disadvantages:**
  - 25% crimes not comparable with official statistics
  - Excludes numerous crime categories
  - Underestimates
- **Crime trends:**
  - More accurate picture
  - More crimes reported
  - Legal changes/increased enforcement
- **Problems:**
  - Increased telephone ownership
  - Theft
  - Fraud
- **Evaluation:**
  - Lack of awareness
  - Too trivial
  - Too powerless
- **No changes in recording practices**
- **Unreported crime:**
  - Little change
  - Gradual rise
  - Sharp rise
  - Rise and fall
  - 1876 - 1930s
  - 1930s - early 1950s
  - Early 1950s - 1990s
  - 1990s - Present

### Police records
- **Volume:** Social Trends (2008)
- **Trends:**
  - 1981 to 1995
  - 1996+
- **Advantages:**
  - 6 million offences
  - 73% property offences
  - Steady rise
  - Steady fall
- **Disadvantages:**
  - Underestimate real levels
  - Lack of awareness
  - Too trivial
- **Police discretion:**
  - 30% unrecorded
  - Fraud
- **Lack of awareness:**
  - Too trivial
  - Too powerless
- **Prostitution:**
  - Domestic violence
  - Child abuse
  -更具" 等

**Recall crimes**
- 12 month period
- Adults (16+)
- Private households
- England and Wales
- 50,000 interviews
- Murder
- Victimless crimes
- Fraud
- Business crime
- Sexual offences

**Crime statistics (1)**

**Interpretations**
- Definitions
- Decisions

**Definitions**
- Credit cards
- Computers
- Cars

**Police recording practices**
- Reporting offences
- Victims not Acts

**Social construction**
- Systematic bias
- Interpretations
- Decisions

**Evaluation**
- Reliability
- Validity

**Unit 2:** Crime statistics (1) (pages 132–138)
Crime and deviance: Revision maps

Unit 2: Crime statistics (2) (pages 138–141)

Social characteristics of offenders

- Very small proportion of all offenders
- 3% crimes
  - Conviction
    - Caution
  - Cautioned
  - Convicted
  - Imprisoned
  - Imprisoned
  - Crimes
  - Offenders
  - Young
  - Working class
  - Male
  - Criminals?

Official statistics

- Police priorities and perceptions
- Scrutinised
- Caught
- Arrested
- Remanded
- Tried
- Found guilty
- Punished

Evaluation

Self-report Studies

Child abuse
- Typical of young, working-class, males
- Adult crimes
- Over-focused
- Lists of crimes
- Omit

Fraud
- Middle-class crimes
- Crime
- Criminals
- Partial view

- Lower class rather than middle class – Chambliss (1969)
- Reflect

Official Sources

National Prison Survey (1991)

- Court records
  - Police caution records
    - 80% male
    - 41% under 21
  - Conviction
    - Age
    - 62% inmates under 30
    - Over-representation of minorities
    - African Caribbean
    - Over-representation
    - Maguire (2002)
    - People with disturbed childhoods
    - Law-abiding
      - Black people
      - Poor people
      - Poorly-educated people
      - Over-representation
      - Offenders
      - Offenders
      - Over-representation
      - Enders
      - Enders

Methods
- Self-completed questionnaire
- Interviews
- No clear distinction
  - Law-abiding
    - Offenders
  - Fairly trivial offences
    - Limited number of offences
  - Frequent lawbreaking
    - Rare

Gender
- More male crime
- 22-25 year old
- 30% males admitted crime
- 4% females admitted crime

Class
- Lower classes
  - Crime
  - Criminals
  - Long-term unemployed
    - Welfare dependents
    - Problems?
    - Police priority
    - High visibility
    - Frequent inclusion in self-report studies
  - Street crime
  - Crimes of the poor

Youth
- Over-represented
- High visibility
- Frequent inclusion in self-report studies
- More likely to be reported

Age
- Ethnicity
  - Black
  - Little difference
  - White

Crime is normal
- Over-representation
  - Problems?
  - Police priority
  - High visibility
  - Frequent inclusion in self-report studies
- List of crimes
- Omit

Self-report Studies
- Male juvenile delinquency
  - Typical of young, working-class, males
- Over-focused
- Lists of crimes
- Omit

Social characteristics
- Offenders
- Over-representation
  - Problems?
  - Police priority
  - High visibility
  - Frequent inclusion in self-report studies
- More likely to be reported

Limited number of offences
- Over-representation
  - Problems?
  - Police priority
  - High visibility
  - Frequent inclusion in self-report studies
- More likely to be reported

Over-representation
- Law-abiding
  - Offenders
  - Over-representation
  - Offenders
  - Over-representation
  - Offenders
  - Over-representation
  - Offenders

Offenders
**Unit 3: Media representations of crime (pages 141–146)**

**Methodology**

**Representations**

**Crime and News**

**Media representations of crime**

**Problem?**

- Sociological themes?
- Audience interpretations?

**Thematic analysis**

- Underlying themes

**Textual analysis**

- Problem?
- Sociological themes?
- Audience interpretations?

**Formal content analysis**

- Classify
- Quantify
- Simple
- Objective
- Content measurement

**Meaning of content?**

- Sympathetic
- Honest
- Straightforward
- Just
- Efficient

**Problem?**

- Police

**Underlying themes**

- Particular readings
- Particular impressions

**How texts encourage**


**Particular readings**

- News values

**Chibnall (1977)**

- Novelty, freshness and surprise
- Drama and excitement
- Titillation
- Personalities

**Police**

- Courts

**What counts as:**

- Concerns of the powerful

**Concerns of the powerful**

- Reflect

**Sources**

- Alternative Definitions

**Human rights organisations**

**State crimes**

- Crime rate had risen a lot

**Official**

- Primary definers
- Concerns of the powerful

**Significant**

- Higher rise

**Respondents**

- British Crime Survey

**Crime rate**

- Tabloid
- Tabloid readers

**Steady fall in crime**

- Very worried about personal crime

**Concerns**

- Tabloid readers twice as likely

**Newspapers**

- News values

**Tabloid readers twice as likely**

- Very worried about personal crime

**Perceptions**

- Newspapers

**Explanation**

1. Cause of crime concern?
2. Reflect working-class crime concerns?

**Good news story**

- News values

**Newsyworthy events**

**Dramatised reconstructions**

- Reality TV

**Murder**

- CCTV footage

**Armed robbery with violence**

- Crime Beat

**Sexual crimes**

- Brunson et al. (2001)

**Crime Beat**

- Police Camera Action

**CCTV footage**

- Brunson et al. (2001)

**The ‘threatened consumer’**

- Caramine et al. (2002)

**50% with ‘significant crime content’**

- 25 - 33% paperback novels

**20% crime stories**

- 20% most popular programmes

**Films**

- British TV

**Murder**

- Focus

**Violent crime**

- Male

**Middle class**

- Middle-aged

**Offenders**

- Individual

**Malpractice**

- Corruption

**News values**

- Commercial stations

**Broadcast news**

- More crime reporting than press

**More crime reporting than press**

- Increased over past 50 years

**Increased over past 50 years**

- Reiner et al. (2000)

**Homicide**

- Crime news

**Crime news**

- Cumberbatch et al. (1995)

**Violent crimes**

- Sexual crimes

**Sexual crimes**

- Downmarket: more crime

**Downmarket: more crime**

- Upmarket: less crime

**Upmarket: less crime**

- Williams and Dickinson (1993)

**Overwhelmingly male**

- Middle class

**Middle class**

- Older

**Older**

- Higher status

**Higher status**

- Media more accurate?

**Media more accurate?**

- Offenders

**Describing events**

- Types

**Types**

- Problem?

**Problem?**

- Underlying themes

**Underlying themes**

- Patterns

**Patterns**

- How texts encourage

**How texts encourage**

- News values

**Explanantions**

- Problem?

**Problem?**

- Sociological themes?

**Sociological themes?**

- Audience interpretations?

**Audience interpretations?**

- Particular readings

**Particular readings**

- Particular impressions

**Particular impressions**

- Good news story

**Good news story**

- Newsyworthy events

**Newsyworthy events**

- Noveltiy, freshness and surprise

**Noveltiy, freshness and surprise**

- Drama and excitement

**Drama and excitement**

- Titillation

**Titillation**

- Personalities

**Personalities**

- Reality TV

**Reality TV**

- Dramatised reconstructions

**Dramatised reconstructions**

- Murder

**Murder**

- Armed robbery with violence

**Armed robbery with violence**

- Sexual crimes

**Sexual crimes**

- Crime Beat

**Crime Beat**

- Police Camera Action

**Police Camera Action**

- Brunson et al. (2001)

**Brunson et al. (2001)**

- The ‘threatened consumer’

**The ‘threatened consumer’**

- Caramine et al. (2002)

**Caramine et al. (2002)**

- 25 - 33% paperback novels

**25 - 33% paperback novels**

- 50% with ‘significant crime content’

**50% with ‘significant crime content’**

- 20% crime stories

**20% crime stories**

- 20% most popular programmes

**20% most popular programmes**

- British TV

**British TV**

- Extent

**Extent**

- Focus

**Focus**

- Male

**Male**

- Middle-aged

**Middle-aged**

- Middle class

**Middle class**

- Positive picture

**Positive picture**

- Success of the police

**Success of the police**

- Protecting citizens

**Protecting citizens**

- Increased criticism Reiner (2002)

**Increased criticism Reiner (2002)**

- Commercial stations

**Commercial stations**

- Broadcast news

**Broadcast news**

- More crime reporting than press

**More crime reporting than press**

- Increased over past 50 years

**Increased over past 50 years**

- Reiner et al. (2000)

**Homicide**

- Crime news

**Crime news**

- Cumberbatch et al. (1995)

**Cumberbatch et al. (1995)**

- Representations

**Representations**

- Methodology

**Methodology**

- Crime and deviance: Revision maps

**Crime and deviance: Revision maps**

- Crime and deviance: Revision maps

**Crime and deviance: Revision maps**

- Representations
Explaining crime and deviance: functionalism, strain theory and subcultural theory (1)
Revision maps

Unit 4: Explaining crime and deviance: functionalism, strain theory and subcultural theory (2) (pages 150–157)

Delinquency and drift (Matza, 1964)

Explaining crime and deviance: functionalism, strain theory and subcultural theory (2)

White-collar crime

Committed by:
- Respectable
- High status
- Work related
- At expense of organisation
- Crimes against consumers
- Crimes against employees
- Environmental offences
- Financial frauds
- Crockall (2001)
- Corporate crime
- Regulating
- Offences
- Professions
- Self-regulation
- Risk of prosecution
- Lenient punishment
- Community service
- Police
- Military
- State crime
- By governments / agencies
- On behalf of the state
- Guantanamo Bay

Low visibility
- Hidden from public
- Difficult to pinpoint blame

Views (Hughes and Langan, 2001)
- Complexity
- Large-scale frauds
- Different companies
- Various bank accounts
- Multitude of transactions
- Many individuals

Diffusion of responsibility
- Widely spread
- Difficult to allocate blame

Diffusion of victimisation
- Crimes without victims
- No obvious victim
- Environmental pollution
- Prices
- Higher
- Premiums
- Taxes
- Strain to anonie
- Weakens social controls
- Innovators
- Greed is good
- Pursuit of wealth and profit
- Approval
- High value
- Disapproval
- Success at all costs?

Low status
- Subculture
- Vandalism
- Joy-riding
- Fighting
- Collectives
- Deviance
- Criminal subculture
- Conflict subculture
- Retreatist subculture
- Non-utilitarian crime
- Corporate deviance
- Different subcultures
- Subculture overlap?
- Peer-group status
- Desire for
- Thrills
- Excitement
- Toughness
- Smartness
- Bring youth into contact with law
- Distinctive lower-class subculture (Miller, 1958)
- Lower-class subculture (Sutherland, 1949)
- Status frustration (Cohen, 1955)
- Opportunity structures (Cloward and Ohlin, 1961)
- Frustration model (Cohen, 1955)
- Denial of responsibility
- Denial of injury
- Denial of the victim
- Condemning the condoners
- Appeal to higher loyalties
- Organised gangs (USA)!
- Delinquents accept mainstream values
- No distinctive delinquent subculture
- Drift in and out of delinquency
- Lower-class subculture (Miller, 1958)
- Make deviants too distinctive
- Over-predict delinquency
- Delinquency
- Competitive sports
- Deviants lack choice
- Deterministic
- Structural theories
- Relative deprivation
- Strain theory
- Social pressures
- Relative deprivation
- Greed is good
- Pursuit of wealth and profit
- Approval
- High value
- Disapproval
- Success at all costs?
- Subcultural theory
- Enterprise cultures
Unit 7: Right realism, social order and social control (pages 167–171)

Right realism

Crime not caused by

Key cause

Costs and benefits

Economic factors

Socialisation practices

Proportion of young men in a population

Conformity

Temperamental aggressiveness

Youthfulness

Socialisation

School

Community

Learn and follow

Norms

Values

Social

Male

Large cities

Young

Biological

Maleness

Youthfulness

Family

Friends

Peers

Solution?

Consistent discipline

Immediate gratification

Low impulse control

Self-expression

Deviance related to

Costs and benefits

Rational choice theory

Increased costs

Target hardening

Surveillance

CCTV

Gated communities

Crime prevention

Informal social controls (Wilson and Kelling, 2003)

Societal order

Social control

Violent street-type crime

Drug abuse

Costly

Ineffective

Crime prevention

Broken windows

Anti-social behaviour

Vandalism

Falling property values

Respectable leave

Crime and disorder widespread

Police role

Prevent deterioration

Clampdown

Petty crime

Disorderly/behaviour

Support residents

Reinvigorate informal controls

Inner cities

Containment

Punishment

Prison

Whites-collar crime

Corporate crime

Domestic crime

Relative deprivation

Economic change

Is crime rising?

Statistics

Reliable?

Valid?

Young

Working-class

Over-focused

Realism?

Facts preventing crime (Hirschi, 1969)

Factors preventing crime

Offenders

Low income

Bottom of class structure

Deplorable behaviour

Indicator

Crime

Costs

Benefits

Rational choice theory

Broken windows

Anti-social behaviour

Vandalism

Falling property values

Respectable leave

Crime and disorder widespread

Police role

Prevent deterioration

Clampdown

Petty crime

Disorderly/behaviour

Support residents

Reinvigorate informal controls

Inner cities

Containment

Punishment

Prison

Whites-collar crime

Corporate crime

Domestic crime

Relative deprivation

Economic change

Is crime rising?

Statistics

Reliable?

Valid?

Young

Working-class

Over-focused

Realism?
Unit 13: Location and crime (pages 200–205)

**Area offender rates in Britain**

- **The Chicago School**
  - Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

**Area offence rates**

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

**Spatial distribution**

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

**Cognitive maps**

- Brantingham (1984)
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

**Conclusion**

- Methodology
  - Location studies
  - Local areas
  - Low-rate population
  - High-rate population
  - Economic status
  - Social economic
  - Police statistics
  - Victim studies
  - Validity

- Community
  - Local areas
  - Little account of wider changes
  - Social economic
  - Police statistics
  - Victim studies
  - Validity
  - Methodology

- Offender areas
  - Low rate
  - High rate

- Land-use
  - Economic status
  - Population
  - Make-up
  - Size
  - Process of change
  - Social
  - Criminal disorder
  - Social disorganisation
  - Crime
  - Economic factors
  - Delinquency
  - Social disorganisation theory
  - Evaluation
  - Questions link
  - Social disorganisation
  - Community
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)

- Social disorganisation
  - Tipping
  - Broken windows
  - Spiral decay
  - Disorder
  - Physical breakdown
  - Informal controls weakened
  - Informal controls
  - Disorder in areas
  - Disorder and crime

- Area offender rates
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Offender areas
  - Local authority housing policies
  - Delinquents
  - Stonewall estate
  - Main Road
  - Gardenia estate

- Area geography
  - Familiar places
  - Familiar routes
  - Offenders

- Cognitive maps
  - Brantingham (1984)
Unit 14: Social control, crime reduction and social policy (1) (pages 205–213)

**Revision maps**

**Structural/societal approaches**

- Inequality
- Change society
- Change individual behaviours
- Relative deprivation
- Inequity
- Change society

**Situational approaches**

- Income
- Wealth
- Opportunity
- Exploitation
- Oppression
- Conflicts of interest
- Inequalities

**Social control, crime reduction and social policy**

- Crime
- Reduction
- Change society
- Equal opportunity
- No change

**Individual approaches**

- Community
- Punishment
- Rehabilitation
- Treatment
- Supervision
- Some programmes ineffective

- Incapacitation
- Prevents further crimes
- Longer sentences
- Fear of punishment

- Deterrence
- Prevents re-offending
- Reform
- Little evidence for crime reduction

- Operation Head Start

- Community sentences
- Types
- Rehabilitation orders
- Punishment orders
- Curfew orders

- As effective as prisons
- (Brownlee, 1998)
- More preferable?
- Some programmes

- Imprisonment
- Operation Head Start

- Reduction
- Change individual behaviours

- Early intervention
- Disadvantaged groups
- Supporting families
- Pre-school enrichment programmes

- Some programmes ineffective
- Some programmes reduce crime

- Evaluation
- Pre-school enrichment programmes

- Operation Head Start

- Inequality
- Relative deprivation
- Inequity

- Effectiveness
- Change society

- Crime
- Increase
- Reduction

- Evaluate
- Crime displacement

- Physical opportunities
- Reduce
- Target hardening

- Sense of community
- Create
- Informal controls

- Social solidarity
- Public opinion
- Parental control
- Public surveillance

- Sense of community
- Create
- Gossip

- Social control, crime reduction and social policy

- Community breakdown
- Downward spiral

- Disorder
- Rising crime

- Economic disadvantage

- Disorder
- Incentile

- Anti-social behaviour
- Minor offences

- Community partnership
- Apply rules
- Police

- Community partnership
- Prevent community breakdown
- Apply rules
- Community partnership

- Incivility

- Community partnership
- Partnership

- Police

- Zero-tolerance policing

- Crime

- Causes

- Income
- Opportunity

- Crime
- Change society

- Equal opportunity

- Crime
- Reduce

- Change society

- Crime

- Reduction

- Some programmes ineffective

- Some programmes reduce crime

- Evaluation

- Community partnership

- Operation Head Start

- Community sentences

- Types

- Rehabilitation orders

- Punishment orders

- Curfew orders

- As effective as prisons

- (Brownlee, 1998)

- More preferable?

- Some programmes

- Evaluation

- Crime

- Causes

- Income
- Opportunity

- Crime
- Change society

- Equal opportunity

- Crime
- Reduce

- Change society

- Crime

- Reduction

- Some programmes ineffective

- Some programmes reduce crime

- Evaluation

- Community partnership

- Operation Head Start

- Community sentences

- Types

- Rehabilitation orders

- Punishment orders

- Curfew orders

- As effective as prisons

- (Brownlee, 1998)

- More preferable?

- Some programmes

- Evaluation

- Crime

- Causes

- Income
- Opportunity

- Crime
- Change society

- Equal opportunity

- Crime
- Reduce

- Change society

- Crime

- Reduction

- Some programmes ineffective

- Some programmes reduce crime

- Evaluation

- Community partnership

- Operation Head Start

- Community sentences

- Types

- Rehabilitation orders

- Punishment orders

- Curfew orders

- As effective as prisons

- (Brownlee, 1998)

- More preferable?

- Some programmes

- Evaluation
Unit 14: Social control, crime reduction and social policy (2) (pages 205–213)

**Revision maps**

Social control, crime reduction and social policy

Conservative policy (1979-1997)

Labour policy (1997-2008)

Labour Party, 1945 - sets post-war agenda

Reduce

Structural/societal approach

Offenders

Treatment

Rehabilitation

1960s - increasing concern with law and order

Rising crime

Increased

Police expenditure

Sentencing

Prison building

'War on crime'

Apprehension

Punishment

Reducing

Individual

Approaches

Target hardening

Surveillance

Cutting Crime: (2008-11)

Focus on organised crime

Reducing re-offending

Enforcement

Crime reduction

Strategic prevention

Early intervention

End-to-end approach

Unemployment

Reducing

Poverty

Reducing

Education

Poverty reduction

Sure Start

Increased Child Benefit

National Childcare Strategy

Working Families Tax Credit

Minimum wage

Generates crime

Situational approach

Targeting

Zero-tolerance

Increased imprisonment

Tough on crime

Social services

Education

Health

Housing

Criminal justice

Persistent offenders

ASBOs

Serious Organised Crime Agency

Situational prevention

Early intervention

Detection

Appropriate penalties

Reducing re-offending

Focus on organised crime

Rising crime

Unemployment

Increased

Poverty

Educational failure

Wealth

Inequality

Income

Opportunity

Social control,

crime reduction

and social policy

Unit 14: Social control, crime reduction and social policy (2) (pages 205–213)
Revision maps

Unit 15: Suicide (1) (pages 214–224)

Methodology
- Social facts
- Directly observable facts
- Scientific
- Realist?
- Invisible underlying causes
- Non-directly observable facts
- Real laws discoverable
- Causal relationships
- Linked to society
- Not psychological explanation
- Varieties between different countries
- Differences between countries remained
- Scientific
- Positivist?

Evaluation
- Coroner’s interpretations
- Coroner’s decisions
- Unreliable
- Invalid
- No operational definition
- Quantifiable?
- Integration
- Positivism
- Social facts
- Social integration
- Social regulation
- Social order
- Unbalanced
- Balance
- Integration too weak
- Less moral pressure
- Slavery
- Excess of individualism
- Examples
- Transition to modernity
- Integration too strong
- Sense of duty
- Acting unselfishly
- Altruistic

Types
- Suicide
- Suicide statistics
- Positivism
- Real laws discoverable
- Causal relationships
- Social facts
- Linked to society
- Realist?
- Invisible underlying causes
- Non-directly observable facts
- Social currents

Suicide (1)

Durkheim
- Social facts
- Levels
- Social facts
- Suicide rates
- Social facts
- Social facts
Unit 15: Suicide (2) (pages 214–224)

**Definitions and meanings**

*Douglas, 1967*

**Realism**

*Taylor, 1982*

**Suicide (2)**

- **Step 1**: Analysis
  - Friends
  - Interviews
  - Family
  - Classify suicides into types
  - Patterns of meaning
  - Cultural beliefs
  - Link
  - Unreliable
  - Invalid
  - Negotiated meanings
  - Complex interactions
  - Successful concealment
  - Social constructions
  - Coroner
  - Police
  - Doctors
  - Victim
  - Family
  - Acts?
  - Rates?
  - Statistics
  - Rates
  - Causality?
  - No reality beyond meanings?
  - Death
  - Biography
  - Typical suicide
  - Observation
  - Categorising
  - Phenomenological approach
  - Meaning
  - Suicide

- **Step 2**: Evaluation
  - **Method**
    - Case study
    - Immediate social situations
    - Inquests
    - Suicide
    - State of mind
    - Mental and physical health
    - Social problems
    - Life history
    - Reconstruct a suicide biography
    - 'Persons under trains'
    - Official definitions
    - Not just a meaning
    - Suicide rates
    - Unrepresentative sample
    - Imbalances
    - Self-identity
    - Relationships
    - Stability
    - Predictability
    - Certainty
    - Change
    - Uncertainty
    - Unexpected
    - Complete
    - Certainty
    - Uncertainty
    - Suicide
  - **Underlying motivations**
    - Normal life balance
    - Underlying, unobservable structures
    - Causal processes
    - Actor's intentions
    - Immediate social situations
    - Inquests
    - Suicide
    - Determined to die
    - Suicidal gestures
    - Rates?
    - Underlying, unobservable structures
    - Causal processes
    - Actor's intentions
    - Immediate social situations
    - Inquests
    - Suicide
    - State of mind
    - Mental and physical health
    - Social problems
    - Life history
    - Reconstruct a suicide biography
    - 'Persons under trains'
    - Official definitions
    - Not just a meaning
    - Suicide rates
    - Unrepresentative sample
    - Imbalances
    - Self-identity
    - Relationships
    - Stability
    - Predictability
    - Certainty
    - Change
    - Uncertainty
    - Unexpected
    - Complete
    - Certainty
    - Uncertainty
    - Suicide
  - **Types**
    - Sacrifice / Submissive / certainty
    - Appeal / Thanation / uncertainty
    - Ectopia and inner-directed
    - Symphysis and other-directed
    - Appeal suicides
    - Sacrifice suicides
    - Covers
    - Successful suicide
    - Unsuccessful suicide
    - All types of suicide
    - Unrepresentative sample
    - Hindess (1973)
  - **Evaluation**
    - Case studies
    - Undeveloped theory
    - Hindess (1973)
    - Classification
    - Observation
    - Categorising
    - Phenomenological approach
    - Meaning
    - Suicide
  - **Case study**
    - Determined to die
    - Suicide
    - Rates?
    - Underlying, unobservable structures
    - Causal processes
    - Actor's intentions
    - Immediate social situations
    - Inquests
    - Suicide
    - State of mind
    - Mental and physical health
    - Social problems
    - Life history
    - Reconstruct a suicide biography
    - 'Persons under trains'
    - Official definitions
    - Not just a meaning
    - Suicide rates
    - Unrepresentative sample
    - Imbalances
    - Self-identity
    - Relationships
    - Stability
    - Predictability
    - Certainty
    - Change
    - Uncertainty
    - Unexpected
    - Complete
    - Certainty
    - Uncertainty
    - Suicide
  - **Methods**
    - Observation
    - Categorising
    - Phenomenological approach
    - Meaning
    - Suicide
  - **Relationships**
    - Self-identity
    - Relationships
    - Stability
    - Predictability
    - Certainty
    - Change
    - Uncertainty
    - Unexpected
    - Complete
    - Certainty
    - Uncertainty
    - Suicide
  - **More likely**
    - Complete
    - Certainty
    - Uncertainty
    - Suicide
  - **Evaluation**
    - Case studies
    - Undeveloped theory
    - Hindess (1973)