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| **Topic** | **Key issues & scholars.** |
| **Functionalist, strain and subcultural theories** | 1. **Durkheim**= Anomie- normlessness is the cause of crime. The inevitably of crime and its positive functions (boundary maintenance and adaptation & change). Other functions of crime e.g Davis- positive aspects of prostitution |
| 1. **Merton**= strain theory based on the American dream- approved social goals and legitimate means of achieving them |
| 1. **AK Cohen** =(subcultural theorist)- status frustration felt by young men with low education levels, crime gives them status within their group. |
| 1. **Cloward and Ohlin**= (subcultural theorists)- three subcultures- criminal, conflict, retreatist, will depend if criminal illegitimate hierarchy is available in young males location. |
|  | 1. **Walter Miller** =(subcultural theorist) focal concerns of working class are different, toughness, fate, autonomy valued more than mainstream goals and crime happen through wanting to achieve these focal concerns. |
|  | 1. **Matza**-=delinquents not committed to their subculture, they drift in and out of criminal behaviour and use techniques of neutralisation to justify delinquent behaviour to themselves. |
|  | **EVALUATION:** Durkheim was the first to consider that the structure of society played a part in causing crime rather than rogue individuals but his work has been criticised for ignoring the victims of crime in his statement that crime can be positive, also the function of crime do not fully explain why crime happens in the first place and anomie has been criticised as too vague, what level of social integration is too little, how can this be measured?  Merton’s theory has been very influential and has been used by more recent theorists such as Savelsberg to explain rapid crime rate rises in Eastern Europe after the fall of communism. However Merton is criticised by Marxists for ignoring white collar crime and does not explain non material crime, also ignores group aspect of crime.  Subcultural theory has been criticised for ignoring victims, white collar and female crime and the distinctiveness of subcultures have been questioned. |
| **Labelling theory** | 1. **Becker**=How crime is socially constructed, an action is only deviant once it has been labelled as such by ‘moral entrepreneurs ‘ social control agencies decide what is deviant and may do for their own benefit. Labelling causes stereotypes to develop. 2. **Cicoure**l= Working class and ethnic minorities are most likely to be labelled as criminal or deviant due to police stereotypes, middle class offenders were less likely to be charged because their background did not fit the perceived criminal norm, this is ‘negotiation of justice’. Crime statistics should not be taken at face value and sociologists should study the processes that create them. 3. **Lemert**= primary and secondary deviance. Primary deviance- acts which have not been publically labelled. Secondary deviance-result of societal reaction, which lead to further deviance and self-fulfilling prophecy. Master status- once a person has been given the label of deviant this becomes how they are viewed by others, leads to them being marginalised and makes deviant subcultures more appealing as they will accept them; this confirms deviant identity and may lead to deviant career developing. 4. **Cohen**= Deviancy amplification spiral-process in which attempt to control deviance leads to an increase in deviance. Mods and rockers study- media and police reaction creates folk devils and moral panics. 5. **Goffman=** Asylum study showed that some people are affected more by labelling than others, some will become the new label and others will adapt the extent to which they fit the label for their own benefit.   **EVALUATION:** Briathwaite identifies a positive role of labelling process. **Disintegrative labelling**- where crime and criminal are labelled negatively and offender is excluded form society. **Reintregrative labelling**- where the act but not the individual are labelled, avoids stigmatising. Crime rates are lower where this approach is used. |
| **Marxist theories** | **Traditional Marxism- deterministic**   1. **Gorden** =criminogenic capitalism, causes crime amongst working class as poverty leaves people with no choice and middle class due to ‘dog eat dog’ nature of capitalism. 2. **Chambliss=** the law acts to protect private property and serves the interests of the ruling class e.g. British East Africa tax law. 3. **Snider=** capitalist state is reluctant to pass laws that regulate the activities of business and threaten profitability. 4. **Pearce=** Health and safety laws appear to be for the benefit of working class but create false consciousness amongst workforce and so actually benefit ruling class. Health and safety laws are selectively enforced and companies are rarely prosecuted for harm to, or even death of workers. 5. **EVALUATION-** Ignores relationship between crime and non-class inequalities e.g. gender and ethnicity, too deterministic-why don’t all working class commit crime? Some capitalist countries have very low crime rates e.g. Switzerland, justice system does at times act against capitalist class as prosecutions for corporate crime do occur. |
| **Neo-Marxism- New criminology/ critical criminology- volutaristic**  1.**Taylor, Walton and Young**= **Similar** to Traditional Marxism because they believe that: Capitalist society is based on exploitation and class conflict, state makes laws in interest of class and criminalise working class, capitalism should be replaced by classless society but **different** becauseas they argue that crime is a conscious meaningful choice, act of rebellion against capitalism.  The need for a complete theory of deviance consisting of 6 aspects= 1. Wider origins of deviant act 2. Immediate origins of deviant act. 3 The act itself. 4.The immediate origins of social reaction. 5. Wider origins of social reaction. 6 Effects of labelling.  **White collar & corporate crime (red= Neo Marxist scholars)**   1. **Sutherland=** white collar crime is a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation. i.e. done at and through work. Differential associated can explain corporate crime if there is a corporate culture of justifying crime to achieve corporate goals the crime rate within the company will be higher. 2. **Pearce & Tombs= Two types of white collar crime:** Occupational- committed by employees for their own personal gain and corporate crime e.g. embezzlement - committed by employees for their employers e.g. deliberate miss selling of financial products to boost company profits.Corporate and white collar crime do more harm than street crime and corporate crime has enormous physical costs to individuals, the environment and the economy. Corporate crime cover a wide range of acts and omissions (failure to do things) e.g. financial crimes, violation of health and safety and discrimination laws etc. 3. **Carrabine=**Crimes of the powerful are largely invisible and ignored by the media, not focused upon by politicians, and are ‘de-labelled’ i.e. filtered out of criminal justice system by being defined as civil cases rather than criminal, this presents the idea that crime is purely a working class phenomenon. 4. **Box=** Corporations are criminogenic as if they find legitimate oppertunites for profit are blocked they resort to illegal techniques. 5. **Sykes and Matza=** Techniques of neutralization are used to justify white collar crime e.g. blame the victim “they should have read the small print”, normalising behaviour ”everyone does it”. Learning and accepting techniques of neutralization is an important part of socialisation into deviant corporate culture.   **EVALUATION**- Feminist criticise Marxist ideas as gender blind as it ignore female offenders. Left realist- Marxism ignores that crime is often intra class rather than inter class and ignore that working class crime has real panful impacts on working class victims. Neo Marxism romanticises working class criminals as ‘Robin Hoods’. Nelkin argues that it is unrealistic to assume (as Neo Marxism does) that all business would omit crime were it not for punishment. Braithwaite found that being law abiding was more profitable for pharmaceutical companies than breaking regulations. |
| **Realist theories** | **Right Realism**   1. **Wilson & Herrstien**= Crime is a real problem caused by biological factors, a lack of socialisation,. Offenders should be deterred through harsher punishment and zero tolerance policing. B 2. **Murry=** Crime rate is increasing because of a growing underclass who have developed due to ‘over generous welfare’ system and poor socialisation, crime is committed by young men who grew up in single parent families, lacking fatherly discipline and seek status through committing criminal acts. 3. **Clarke=** Rational choice theory – if perceived rewards of committing crime outweigh perceived costs people will commit crime. Situational crime prevention techniques reduce crime by making crime more difficult and less appealing. 4. **Wison & Kelling=** Crime should be tackled by adopting a zero tolerance approach on ‘civil incivilities’- broken window thesis.   **EVALUATION:** Crime rates in New York had been falling before zero tolerance was introduced and the policy led to more people being labelled as criminal and gaining criminal records making future legitimate employment opportunities harder. Zero tolerance and target hardening lead to displacement rather than an overall reduction in crime. Neo Marxist criticise Right realism for ignore white collar and corporate crime which they argue is more harmful than the petty street crime that right realism focuses on. Left realist criticise them for ignoring the root causes of crime. |
| **Left realism**   1. **Lea & Young**= crime is a real problem that affects the most disadvantaged in society. There has been an aetiological crisis in sociological explanations of crime meaning that pervious theories have failed to acknowledge the real increase in numbers of crime victims and the reason way. Three causes of crime: relative deprivation, subculture and marginalisation. 2. **Young**= late modern society which is characterised by instability, insecurity and exclusion makes the problem of crime worse as de-industrialisation and the loss of unskilled manual labour jobs has led to increased unemployment especially for young people and ethnic minorities. Family and community life has become destabilised leading to less effective informal social control and New right influenced government policies which limit welfare spending have led to increased social exclusion for those at the bottom of the social economic ladder leading to more crime. 3. **Young=** Second aetiological crisis- the fall in crime since mid-1990’s is not reflected in the crime survey for England and Wales which show that people felt that that crime rate had risen which suggests that crime continues to be seen as a significant social problem, this is caused by the policy of ‘defining deviance up’ such as ASBO’s which criminalise wearing hoddies, being in large groups and begging, this makes the public feel that crime is growing other theorist have failed to acknowledge this. 4. **Kinsey, Lea & Young=** To reduce crime policing needs to be changed from military style policing advocated by New Right to community based approach which also involves other agencies working together such as local councils, social services, victim support, job centres and housing authorities to improve life for all, this will make communities more cohesive and reduce crime.   **EVALUATION**: Neo Marxists such as Henry & Milovanovic argue that left realism fails to address corporate crime. Interactionists argue that using quantitative date from victim surveys means that left realists so do not have valid data to establish offenders motives. Not everyone who experiences relative deprivation commits crime and the focus on high crime inner city areas makes crime seem a bigger problem than it may actually be. |
| **Gender crime and justice** | **Gender patterns of offending- women**   1. **Pollack**= chivalry thesis – criminal justice system is more lenient towards female offenders tis explains lower female offenders in crime statistics – this is disputed by Farrington and Morris who looked at theft cases in magistrates courts and found that women were not sentenced more leniently for similar offences, also Farrington and Buckle found that women are more likely to be prosecuted for shop lifting than men even though the numbers of males and female shoplifting offences recorded were equal. 2. **Heindersohn=** Bias against women in the criminal justice system when they deviate from traditional gender norms, ‘doubly deviant’**.** Women commit less crime because they are more socially controlled at home, in public and at work this reduced their opportunity to commit crime and means that women have more to lose socially if they commit crime. 3. **Carlen =**class and gender deals- adapts Hirschi’s control theory which states that people are offered a ‘deal’ of social rewards (e.g. social respectability) in return for conforming to expected norm. People commit crime if they feel the rewards do not apply to them of if the rewards of crime outweigh the social rewards given for conformity. Carlin’s **class deal** suggests that women who work are offered material rewards, and a better standard of living but some working class women did not receive theses rewards and had no legitimate means of achieving them and so they had noting to loose by turning to crime to escape from poverty. Jail time makes the class deal even more unlikely and so female offenders often have little choice but to reoffend. **Gender deal**- conforming to patriarchal gender expectations promises women the reward of a secure family life however for some women such as those who had grown up in care or experienced domestic violence the gender deal did not offer rewards and so crime was more likely. 4. **Addler= Liberation thesis-** as society becomes less patriarchal, women are controlled less and so women have more opportunity to commit crime leading to a rise in female crime rates and women committing a wider variety of crimes. 5. **Sharpe=’Net widening’ polices i.**e. classing more behaviours as criminal than previously has made women appear more in violent crime stats however most of these are low level altercations not involving weapons or stem from USA policy of mandatory arrests for domestic violence which means both partners are arrested even though the women is most likely to be the victim. Therefore any statistical rise in violent female offending can be explained and women are not committing any more violent crime, this is predominantly male.   **EVALUATION**: Carlin and Heindersohn do help to explain why female offending rates are lower and why working class women are more likely to have a criminal record than middle class women, however they have been accused of placing too much emphasis on social structures and ignoring the role of free will in female crime, and Carlin’s sample of 39 15-46 year olds was small and unrepresentative. Liberation thesis- female offending rates rose between 1950-1990 which supports the thesis however most females are working class who are the group least likely to have experienced female liberation. Also Adler may have overestimated the extent of female liberation.  **Gender patterns of offending- men.**   1. **Messerchmidt=** Masculinity is a social construct that mem have to continuously work at to achieve, this is easier for some men than others **Hegemonic masculinity** is dominant in society- it involves paid work, high heterosexual sex drive. Some men have subordinate masculinities e.g. gay men who don’t desire hegemonic masculinity and lower class and ethnicity minority men who lack the resources to achieve hegemonic masculinity ( e.g. equal access to paid labour market). Different men use crime and deviance in different ways to achieve masculinity.   White middle class youth- have to subordinate themselves to teachers in order to achieve middle class status this leads to **accommodating masculinity,** outside school their masculinity becomes **oppositional masculinity** through drinking, vandalism and pranks.  White working class youth- less chance of educational success so masculinity is oppositional both in and out of school, constructed around sexism, toughness, and opposing authority e.g. Willis’ lads.  Black lower class youth- Few expectations of jobs and success, masculinity expressed through joining violent gangs or burglary in order to gain material success.  Middle class men- may commit white collar and corporate crime to achieve hegemonic masculinity.   1. **Winlow**-Sunderland bouncers study -post modernity, masculinity and crime- globalisation has led to a loss of traditional manual jobs through which working class men were able to express their masculinity, also an expansion of night time leisure industry which creates a combination of legal and illegal opportunities to express masculinity e.g. as club door men who use violence and may also engage in handling stolen goods/drugs trade. **Body capital**- looking tough is a way to earn a living so physical strength as a sign of masculinity is commodity; this reflects how masculinity changes over time to reflect changes in society.   **EVALUATION**: Messerschmidt’s argument maybe be circular i.e. masculinity explains male crime because they are committed by men who have violent characteristics, also there is no explanation for why some men use crime to achieve masculinity and others do not, ignores other potential causes of crime by over emphasising the role of masculinity.  **Gender and victimisation**  Large victim studies e.g. Crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) show that 70% of murder victims are male, and the offenders are most likely to be friends or acquaintances of the victim. When women are murder victims they 60% of offenders were partners or ex- partners. Men are more likely to be victims of violence than women, and are more at risk of violence form strangers. Women are more likely to be victims of intimate violence (domestic violence &/or sexual assault,) but only 8% of women who experienced it reported it to the police- **dark figure of crime statistics.**  **EVALUATION:** CSEW suggests that women are less likely to be victims of crime but Lea and Young’s local victim survey suggest that women are at greater risk than men but are more likely to refuse to be interviewed. Victim surveys do not always show the seriousness or frequency of victimisation, Walby & Allen found that women were more likely to be victims of multiple incidents, Ansara & Hindin found that female victims experienced more severe violence. |
| **Ethnicity, crime and justice** | Ethnic patterns of offending  High proportion of black and Asian people involved in the criminal justice system according to official statistics  Victim surveys and Self-report studies (including criticism) |
| **Explaining why ethnic minorities offend more**  **Left realism-**  **1.Lea and Young**- black people, especially young black men commit more crime (they see the crime statistics as being valid) due to relative deprivation and social exclusion and urban black subcultures promoting a desire for material goods to the group who are least able to legitimately achieve them.  **Neo Marxism-**   1. **Gilroy**= Ethnic minorities appear in greater numbers in official statistics due to racist stereotypes this create a ‘myth of black criminality’. Ethnic minority crime is a form of resistance against racism, just as previous generations rebelled against colonial rule through riots and demonstrations. 2. **Hall** =‘black muggers’ in the 1970’s study- moral panic over black muggers was created to divert attention from the capitalist crisis i.e. high unemployment, rising taxes and high inflation. Creating a scapegoat and ‘dividing and distracting’ the population benefitted capitalism by weakening resistance from a distracted working class and left a lasting impression in people’s minds which linked the black community to crime. Moral panic over muggings also helped to win popular support for more authoritarian rule which could further suppress opposition. Hall doesn’t argue that all black crime was a product of media labelling, the genuine crisis of capitalism led to increasing marginalisation through unemployment which led some into crime but not nearly as many and as widespread as the media headlines suggested. 3. **Philips & Bowling**=Police racism-According to self-report studies with a sample of 2,500 people black respondents and white respondents had very similar rates of offending but this is not mirrored in official statistics generated through involvement with criminal justice system, black people are 7 times more likely to be stopped and searched and Asian people twice are likely, this has risen since the passing of the Terrorism act in 2000. 18 in every 10,000 people tasered from 2010-14 were black compared to 6 in every 10,000 white people. Many police officers hold negative stereotypes; these are upheld and openly discussed in the police ‘**canteen culture’** supported by the  **Macpherson report=**After murder of Stephen Lawrence- Metropolitan police was found to be institutionally racist. Ethnic minorities are more likely to opt for trial rather than plead guilty due to mistrust of magistrate’s impartiality, this leads to crown court trials where harsher sentences can be applied. 4. **Hood=** Found that even when the severity of the offence and defendants previous convictions were taken into account black men were 5% more likely to receive a prison sentence, and were given sentences which were on average 3 months longer than white offenders. For Asian offenders this rose to 9 months longer. ¼ of prison population in the UK are from ethnic minorities despite the wider population being majority white. 5. **Fitzgerald=** Neighbourhood factors explain higher involvement of black youths in street robbery as robbery rates were highest in poorest areas, this is where young black men were most likely to live, young, poor white boys in these areas were just as likely to be involved which suggests that poverty rather than ethnicity is the deciding factor, however black people are more likely to live in poorest areas due to racial discrimination in housing and job markets. 6. **Sharp & Budd=** Black offenders are more likely to get caught than white offenders as they are more likely to be involved in high visibility crimes such as street robbery where victims are able to identify them, and due to higher school exclusion rates for black pupils, and greater involvement in gangs they were more likely to be known to the authorites nad so morel likely to be caught than white offenders who make slip through the net.   **EVALUATION**: Neo Marxists argue that Left realists should not take the offending statistics at face values because they are a social construction based on stereotypes. Gilroy is criticised by left realists as first generation immigrants in ‘50’s & 60’s were very law abiding so it is unlikely that they passed down a tradition of anti-colonial resistance to their children, also most crime is intra ethnic meaning criminals and their victims are from the same ethnic background, Gilroy romanticises street crime and ignores its real impact on victims of crime. Asian crime rates are similar or lower than whites so if Gilroy was right the police are selectively racist, only stereotyping black communities. Left realists also criticise Hall for dismissing fear of mugging by inner city residents as being panicky as opposed to real, and justified fear, this ignores the impact on victims.  **Ethnicity and victimisation**  **1.CSEW**=The police recorded 54,000 racist incidents in 2014/15 but he CSEW estimates there were around 89,000 suggesting that many go unreported-‘ dark figure’ Risk of being a victim of crime (racially motivated and ‘ordinary’) varies according to ethnicity. Mixed race people have a higher risk of becoming a victim of crime than black, Asian or white people, reasons for this may be partly to do with other factors such as age and poverty, young, poor men are most at risk and so ethnic groups which have highest number of young men who face unemployment are most at risk. High unemployment may be due to racial discrimination so is not entirely separate form ethnicity.  **2, Sampson & Philips**= Racist victimisation tends to be ongoing with repeated ‘minor’ instances of abuse, long term psychological impact should be taken into account. |
| **Crime and the media** | **Media representations of crime**   1. **Ditton & Duffy**= media over represent violent and sexual crime 46% of media reports were about violent/sexual crime but only 3% of all crimes recorded by the police fall into this category. 2. **Felson**= Media overplay dramatic crime and underplay ordinary crime 3. **Cohen & Young=** News is manufactured according to news values: immediacy/dramitisation/personalisation/higher status victims/simplification/novelty/risk/violence this means that a distorted view of crime is produced. 4. **Soothill & Walby**= media presents sex crime as committed by obsessive strangers rather than the reality of being committed by someone known to the victim. 5. **Gerbner**= People who watched more television had higher rates of fear of crime.   **Media as a cause of crime**   1. **Lea & Young**= Media promotion of material good increases the sense of relative deprivation felt by marginalised groups which promotes crime. 2. **Hayward & Young**= media blurs the difference between image and reality of crime, gang violence is not just caught on camera but done for the camera and posted on social media. 3. **Fenwick & Haywood=** Media commodifies crime, makes it seem exciting and uses it to sell products. 4. **Cohen- mods & rockers moral panic study=** Media creates moral panics through exaggeration & distortion/ prediction of future trouble/symbolisation of deviants this leads to deviancy amplification spiral.   **Cyber crime**   1. Wall= New types of media has led to new types of crime, made easier to commit and harder to police by globalisation . **4 types of cyber crime** 1. Cyber trespass. e.g. hacking/spreading viruses 2. Cyber deception & theft 3. Cyber pornography 4. Cyber violence- inciting violence, threatening emails, cyber bullying, cyber stalking.   **EVALUATION**: Greer and Reiner point out that research on the effects of the media ignores that individuals may places different meanings on different portrayals of crime. McRobbie and Thornton suggest that in a postmodern society with little consensus about what is deviant moral panics are harder to generate and with the development of social media which gives ‘folk devils’ a voice and right to reply moral panics are harder to sustain. Jewkes argues the cyber technology can make policing easier as it enables greater surveillance and information gathering. |
| **Globalisation, green crime, human rights and state crimes** | 1. **Castells**= globalisation leads to new opportunities for crime, global criminal economy worth over £1 trillion per year due to weapons trafficking/trafficking nuclear material/smuggling illegal immigrants/trafficking women & children/ sec tourism/trafficking body parts/cybercrimes/green crims/ international terrorism/ smuggling illegal goods/trafficking cultural artefacts/trafficking endangered species/drugs trade/ money laundering. Poverty in developing nations mean that drug production is an appealing prospect as it requires little investment and commands high prices when compared to traditional crops. 20% of Colombia’s population relies on cocaine production and export to the West. 2. **Taylor= Globalisation has caused crime at both ends of social ladder**. Manufacturing has switched from working class areas in Western word to developing world where wages and production costs are less; this leads to unemployment and blocked opportunities in the West and drives people to search for illegitimate opportunities (crime) to archive the globally promoted consumer lifestyle. Globalisation also leads to increased white collar and corporate crimes committed by middle classes as globalisation leads deregulation of financial markets allowing for greater opportunities for tax evasion, fraud and insider trading. 3. **Rothe & Friedrichs= Crimes of globalisation**—international bodies such as world bank and IMF impose ‘structural readjustment programmes’ onto developing nations in return for aid. This forces poor countries to privatise publicly owned services such as power and water supplies, leading to job losses. ‘structural readjustment programmes’ enforced in Rwanda in 1980’s lead to high unemployment creating the economic basis for 1994 genocide by widening social inequalities, deprivation and tension causing increased levels of poverty, resentment and anger towards the wealthier Tutsi population. 4. **Hobbs and Dunnington= ‘Glocal’** economic changes brought about by globalisation have led to changes in the way crime is organised. Organised crime groups need local connections to move and sell their illegal goods. 5. **Glenny= McMafia=** Fall of Berlin Wall and resulting breakup of the soviet union led to deregulation of economy expect natural resources leading ex KG officers to buy up oil resources and sell it to Western countries t high profit, to protect their new riches the new ‘Oligarchs’ turned to violent Chechen mafia. Newly opened boarders allowed for easier transport from **zones of production** in the developing world to **zones of consumption** in Europe and US.   **Green crime**   1. **South= Primary green crime**- crimes that result directly from destruction to earth’s resources e.g. air pollution/deforestation/species decline/animal abuse/water pollution.   **Secondary green crime-** Crime that grows out of breaking/bending rules aimed at preventing/regulating environmental disasters eg. state violence against oppositional groups e.g. French government involvement in sinking of the Green peace rainbow warrior and hazardous waste and organised crime e.g. Trafigura waste dump in the Ivory Coast.  **Environmental discrimination-** Poorer groups are most affected by pollution.   1. **Beck**= Global risk society- massive increase in productivity and technology have led to ‘manufactured risks’ which involve harm to the environment e.g. global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions. These risks are global rather than local as pollution does not stop at national borders. This has led to creation of ‘global risk society. Example Russian heatwave caused by global warming led to wildfires which destroyed local grain crops, the Russian government imposed an export ban to deal with the resulting grain shortage, this had the knock on effect of causing a huge food shortages in Mozembique which relies on imports. Prices rose and rioting and looting of food store began, leading to 30 deaths, Mozambique’s own harvest had been poor due to the effects of climate change showing how globalisation creates global risks which effect the poorest the most. 2. **Emmons and Situ- Traditional green criminology=** Environmental crimes are an unauthorised act or omission which breaks the law. 3. **Rob White- Green criminology/ transgressive criminology/zeminology=** Focus should be on harm done even if no laws are broken, as different countries have different laws and cooperation between different legal system is difficult therefore a focus purely on laws broken when considering green crime is inadequate. Nation states and transnational corporations have an **anthropocentric view**- belief that humans have a right to dominate nature, this puts profit growth before the environment. An **ecocentric view** sees humans and their environment as connected and acknowledges that both humans and the environment are at risk from global capitalism e.g. **Trafigura case study** and **Bophal disaster**. Green criminology takes an ecocentric view when judging harm   **EVALUATION:** Green criminology recognises the growing importance of environmental issues but the concept of ‘harm’ is difficult to operationalise in the real world, and judgements involve making subjective moral and political decisions.  **State crime**   1. **Ward=** State crimes are illegal/deviant acts committed by or with the authorisation of state (government) agencies. 2. **McLaughlin=** 4 Categories of state crime: 1 political crime. 2. Crimes by security/police forces e.g. genocide, torture/disappearance of people who oppose the government. 3. Economic crimes e.g. official violations of health and safety laws. 4. Social and cultural crimes e.g. institutional racism. 3. **Kramer & Michalowski=**Great power and great crimes are inseparable. **State initiated corporate crimes** i.e.. when state starts or approves corporate crime e.g. challenger disaster, negligent cost cutting by state space agency NASA and Morton Thiokol engineering company led to an explosion which killed 7 astronauts. **State facilitated corporate crime** i.e. when states fail to regulate corporate behaviour making crime easier e.g. Deepwater Horizon oil rig disaster and Volkswagen emission test falsification scandal. War related crime can be divided into 2 parts / 1. illegal war- war which does not have backing of UN security council e.g. invasion of Iraq r annex of Crimea by Russia 2. Crimes committed during war e.g. torture of prisoners and bombing of civlillians. 4. **Schwendinger** = We should define state crime as the violation of basic human rights. Stares which practice imperialism, racism, sexism or economic exploitation are committing state crime. 5. **Kelmon & Hamilton=** State crimes are crimes of conformity and obedience as they require obedience to a higher authority. i.e. official giving the order. Ordinary people commit crimes of obedience because of authorisation/routinisation/dehumanisation. 6. **Cohen=** states make a big effort to justify/deny their crimes through techniques of neutralisation: denial of victim/denial of injury/denial of responsibility/condemning the condemners/appeal to higher loyalty. 3 stages spiral of denial 1:It didn’t happen 2. If it did, it was self-defence not murder. 3. It was justified e.g. to fight war on terror |
| **Control punishment and victims** | 1. **Clarke**= Situational crime prevention, reducing opportunities for crime by target hardening, reducing provocations reduce opportunities for crime 2. **Wilson & Kelling= Environmental crime prevention=** Police and communities should have a **zero tolerance** approach on signs of disorder e.g. graffiti, broken windows and abandoned cards, this sends out the message that crime is not tolerated here and avoids the neighbourhood being ‘tipped into a zone of serious crime which acts as a magnet for deviants’ New York subway trains with graffiti were immediately removed and as a result crime on the subway system dropped.   **EVALUATION**: Long term effectiveness of zero tolerance is questionable, situational crime prevention can cause displacement (spatial-different place, temporal-different time. Target change-different victim, tactical-different method, functional-different type of crime) rather than a reduction in crime. Left realist argue social projects such as Perry pre-school project which improve lives of people in the most deprived communities have the greatest impact on crime reduction as thy deal with the root cause of crime. |
| **Surveillance**   1. **Foucault:** birth of prison, shift from sovereign power to disciplinary power based on control of body and mind through surveillance. Panoptical prison design was effective at controlling people as it encouraged self surveillance- you couldn’t be sure if you were being watched but the idea they you might be led to modifying behaviour. ‘Experts’ use surveillance throughout society. 2. **Mathiesen**=synoptic surveillance= in late modernity everyone watches everyone e.g. dash board cameras and the filming of police wrong doing, this is surveillance from below which Foucault does not consider, as his view of surveillance comes from authority figures and ‘experts’ rather than ordinary people. 3. **Freely & Simon=** Actuarial justice & risk management: New technology of power in justice system which focuses on: groups rather than individuals, prevention rather than rehabilitation & causes calculations of risks e.g. airport security screening focuses on offender risk factors e.g. age, sex, religion, ethnicity, people are judged against a risk score and stopped it if is high, unlike disciplinary power the aim to prevent crime rather than rehabilitate. Surveillance is used to identify, classify and manage groups based on levels of perceived dangerousness. This leads to social sorting and categorical suspicion- people suspected of wrong doing simply because they belong to a particular category or group e.g. young Muslim men with beards. 4. **Ditton**= cctv operator makes judgements, they could use the technology to check if cars had tax disks but management deemed this unsuitable use, focus instead on tracking movements of young black men in car parks as they are judged as high risk of committing a crime.   **EVALUATION:** Goffman argues that Foucault exaggerates the extent of control and power of surveillance to change behaviour; some people are able to resist controls. CCTV cameras act as an electronic panoptican however Gill & Loveday argue that cctv does not put people of crime, its function is ideological rather than practical, it is designed to make people think that the state takes their security seriously even though it has little impact |
| **Punishment**   1. **Functionalist argument: Durkheim**= Purpose of punishment is to uphold social solidarity and reinforce shared values. Two types of justice: 1. Retributive justice: t Used in traditional societies where solidarity is based on similarity between individuals , punishment is severe and used to repress the wrongdoer. 2. Restitutive justice: Used in modern societies where solidarity ins based on interdependence. Crime damages this interdependence and so it is necessary to repair the damage e.g. through compensation. Purpose of punishment is to restore societies balance. 2. **Marxist argument: Thompson=** Function of punishment is to maintain the existing social order, and is part of the ‘repressive stare apparatus’   **Melossi & Pavarini=** Imprisonment reflect capitalist values. Capitalism places value on workers time so prisoners lose their own time to pay a debt to society. Prisons and factories have similar strict disciplinary styles: subordination and loss of personal freedom.   1. **Garland**=US and UK ( to a lesser extent) are moving into an era of mass imprisonment. In USA prison population is 1.5 million. Garland argues that imprisonment has become ‘systematic impirsionment of whole groups e.g. young black males who make up 37% of prison population despite only making up 13% of wider population. 2. **Downes=** Prison has ideological function of sweeping up the unemployed which makes capitalism look more successful as prisoners don’t appear in unemployment figures. 3. **Cohen= Alternatives to prison-** Prison alternatives such as community based control e.g. ASBO’s, curfews and electronic tags cast the net of control over more people and may be used to fast track young offenders into the criminal justice system by criminalising anti-social behaviour.   **EVALUATION**: Traditional societies use restitutive justice too, not just retributive justice as Durkheim suggests.  **Victims of crime**  Definitions of a victim  1.**Christie**= Victim is socially constructed, media, public and criminal justice system have ‘ideal type’ of victim: weak, innocent & blameless individuals e.g. old women and small children  **Positivist victimology**   1. **Miers** = Positivist victimology has three features: 1. Identify features that create patterns of victimisation i.e. things which make individuals or groups morel likely to be victims of crime 2. Focus on interpersonal victims of crime e.g. victims of muggings rather than victims of corporate fraud. 3. Identifying victims who have contributed to their own victimisation. 2. **Von Hentig= 13** characteristics of victims e.g. female, elderly or ‘mentally subnormal’. Victims invite victimisation through lifestyle choices e.g. flashy showing of wealth. 3. **Wolfgang= ‘Victim precipitation’ 588 murders in Philadelphia study**- In 26% of cases Wolfgang argued that the victim triggered events leading to their murder e.g. by using violence first, this was often the case where the offender was male and the victim was female.   **EVALUTATION:** Brookman: Wolfgang shows importance of victim offender relationship, but the approach ignores wider social causes of victimisation e.g. poverty and patriarchy. Can be seen as victim blaming e.g. ‘asking for it’. Ignores crimes which are not directly interpersonal e.g. white collar, corporate and environmental crimes.  **Critical victimology- Based on conflict perspectives ( Marxist and Feminist)**   1. **Mawby & Walklate: 2** features of critical victimology**: 1.** Victimisation is a form of structural powerlessness as poverty and patriarchy make some people far more likely to be victims. **2.** The state’s power to apply or deny the label of victim- there is **a hierarchy of victims**, some people are viewed as worthy victims and others are not e.g. sex workers who have been the victim of sexual assault.’ Victim’ is a social construct just like ‘offender’ as the police may decide not to press charges in some circumstances which denies the victim. 2. **Tombs & Whyte**: Ideological function of De-labelling victims hides the crimes of the powerful, the powerless are most likely to be victims but most likely to be denied victim status by the state.   Patterns of victimisation across class, age, gender, ethnicity and repeat victimisation  **EVALUATION:** Critical victimology disregards any role victims may play in bringing victimisation on themselves, but is useful in drawing attention to the social construction and manipulation of victim status.  **The impact of victimisation**   1. **Feminists: Secondary victimisation:** Rape victims are often so poorly treated by the justice system that it amounts to double violation, the initial rape and subsequent interviews, and trial leave the victims feeling repeatedly victimised. 2. Feminists: Fear of victimisation: Survey’s shows that men are more likely to be victims of crime than women, leading some sociologists to see female fear of crime as irrational, however feminists argue that this the wrong approach and more should be done to reduce structural threat of patriarchal violence, and increase safety. |