

Social Group

Males	Females	Working Class	Middle Class	Ethnic Minorities	Youth	The Eldery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pressure to fulfil instrumental role ➤ Challenge to authority from women (work, family, education) ➤ Crisis of 'masculine identity' ➤ Need to reassert masculinity ➤ Underachievers in education ➤ Barriers to Life Chances ➤ Core, Fulltime, secure and highly paid employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dual Burden / Triple Shift ➤ Oppression of Patriarchy / Disprivilege (work, family, education) ➤ Victims of domestic violence ➤ New found independence – change, transition ➤ Crisis of identity ➤ Marginalisation ➤ Emotional, Expressive Role, Care giver ➤ Heavily controlled ➤ Takers of 'Shit' ➤ Part-time, insecure (Peripheral) Work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Marginalisation ➤ Disprivilege ➤ Material Deprivation ➤ Barriers to life-chance ➤ Educational Underachievement ➤ Oppressed by Ruling Class ➤ Alienating work ➤ Non-democratic employment/ lack control/ lack input ➤ Immediate Gratification ➤ Present Time Orientation ➤ Stereotyped, Labelled, Stigma ➤ Welfare dependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hectic, Busy lives ➤ Focus on work ➤ Democratic employment/ in control ➤ Decision makers at work / pressure of management ➤ Deferred gratification ➤ Future-time orientation ➤ Focus on careers therefore neglect spiritual capital ➤ Spare disposable income ➤ Experience of success in education, work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Marginalisation ➤ Disprivilege ➤ Material Deprivation ➤ Barriers to life-chance ➤ Educational Underachievement ➤ Experience Racism and Prejudice ➤ Transitioning in to a culture ➤ Denied power ➤ Need / Want to integrate ➤ Want to protect own culture / cultural practices ➤ Suspicious of other 'majority' groups ➤ Language barriers ➤ Anti-Authority? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Marginalisation ➤ Disprivilege ➤ Material Deprivation ➤ Dependence of Adults ➤ Controlled by adult culture ➤ Stereotyped. Stigma, labelling ➤ Change, Disruption (Biologically, economically) ➤ Free time ➤ Curious to try new experiences ➤ Rebellious ➤ Pressure of education, work, the future ➤ High level of use RE: Social Media ➤ Anti-Authority? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Marginalisation ➤ Disprivilege ➤ Material Deprivation ➤ Dependence on younger generations ➤ Experience death ➤ Questions about the after life? ➤ Religious, Conservative, Traditional Socialisation ➤ Free Time? ➤ Lonely ➤ Isolated ➤ Ill Health

Explanations of Offending / Lack of Offending

<p>Functionalism: Uncertainty & Anomie Durkheim During times of transition / disruption to the 'norm' people feel anomic. Deviant behaviour may be a consequence of this 'lack of normality and stability'.</p>	<p>Marxism Those who are oppressed / experience economic oppression in a Capitalist society are more likely to commit crimes (against those that are wealthy).</p> <p>R/C use the Selective Law Enforcement (R.S.A.) to target W/C which amplifies their crimes, which then justifies more Media Coverage (I.S.A.) – creates a social construction of W/C crime which then justifies a) existing inequalities and b) harsher control of the W/C by the R/C.</p>	<p>Edge Work Katz: Some people (usually the youth) are more likely to 'live on the edge' and commit crimes for the 'thrill/buzz'. They have less to lose!</p> <p>Sex Role Theory Carlen & Heidenson: Males and females canalised into gender-roles /sex-roles which means that men are more competitive, more likely to be in public-sphere (opportunity) whilst women PCGs, private-sphere (less opportunity).</p>	<p>Right Realism: Rational Choice Theory Wilson: Some people are biologically determined to be aggressive, extrovert, risk takers, to have low impulse/self control and if the social conditions are suitable – they will commit crime. Clarke agrees and explains this through Rational Choice Theory; individuals are rational thinkers, they have free will and under the right conditions (if an opportunity arises) they will weigh up the costs vs. rewards (make a rational calculation as to the consequences of their behaviour).</p> <p>Cost high + Reward low = Choose not to act Cost low + Reward high = Choose to act – crime occurs.</p>	<p>Left Realism Marginalisation & Deprivation Lea & Young: 1) Marginalisation – Some groups are structurally disadvantaged and thus are at higher risk of offending e.g. Working-Class/ Ethnic Minorities (These groups are at more risk of STRAIN, STATUS FRUSTRATION, ANOMIE) 2) Relative deprivation – (AGENCY!) Different groups interpret their structural position differently. They COMPARE themselves to others and thus have different FEELINGS of entitlement/satisfaction/frustration. ANY GROUP might feel relatively deprived compared to others 3) Subcultural Responses – These are crucial to understand C&D as they are representation of the complex relationships different groups have with their structural position and their own sense of relative deprivation.</p>	<p>Labelling Theory Becker The Police how Labels based on stereotypes & target some groups rather than others – this means that some groups become over-represented in offending statistics.</p> <p>Why do Labels get used? Labels are a form of SOCIAL CONTROL over groups that are deemed as a potential threat to these moral entrepreneurs i.e. those who are deemed as a threat to the existing social order/structure/stability (often the youth!). Examples of labels include: 'Hoodies', 'Rapist', 'Thug', 'Terrorist', 'The Black Muggers (See Ethnicity/Neo-Marxism)', 'Drug Takers'.</p> <p>By placing a label on these groups it isolates the individual i.e. it can change the way the police perceive them (SELECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT), how the public view/respond/interact with these groups, how the media portrays them (MEDIA SENSATIONALISM).</p> <p>Cohen: Labelling is used to control groups who are deemed as a threat to hegemony (dominant order) – See Folk Devils, Moral Panics and Control (Mods and Rockers)</p> <p>Young: All of the above can in reality create more actual crime amongst certain groups – see Deviance Amplification Spiral (Drug Takers in Nottinngill)</p>
<p>Status Frustration A.Cohen: Some people experience a sense of anomie due to their lack of status. Crime/Deviance may offer status/power/ privilege.</p>	<p>Neo Marxism Although Capitalism does 'act on' the W/C and place them in a structurally disprivileged position (STRUCTURE), Neo-Marxist such as Taylor a 'voluntaristic' explanation of crime whereby the W/C actively choose (AGENCY/ACTION) to commit crimes against the R/C because it sends a political message to them or hurts them economically speaking. It is a form of voluntary rebellion. They are deliberately attempting to change society. The W/C also play a more active role in their own control than structural Marxists make out. Hall: When a potential threat to R/C Hegemony (Dominance) occurs, the R/C are able to 'scapegoat' particular sub-cultures within the W/C e.g. W/C ethnic Minorities. They do this through media sensationalism (I.S.A). The W/C actively invite Selective Law Enforcement in to their communities as they want protecting against these 'problem' minorities. This is because the Media creates a Folk Devil out of these minorities and generates a Moral Panic about them (see Labelling Theory). Here, the W/C aren't having SLE forced on them, they actively seek it – they end up policing themselves! Such Labelling can actually amplify crime and thus justify social inequalities and the scapegoating in the first place)</p>	<p>Mad & Bad Theory Smart: Women are treated more harshly by the CJS and therefore are more likely to be targeted more harshly by the police and courts.</p> <p>Chivalry Thesis Anderson: Women are treated more favourably by the CJS & are therefore 'let off' by the police and courts.</p>	<p>Felson agrees with RCT as an explanation of crime. he explains that for a crime to be committed there needs to be motivation to offend + a victim (opportunity/target) + absence of a guardian (parent, policeman, neighbour). because offenders act rationally, the presence of a guardian is likely to deter them (more cost/risk).</p> <p>Murray argues that the growth and over-generosity of the welfare state has created an underclass has created a criminal/deviant culture whereby individual responsibility has eroded and that an 'everything to gain' (reward) and 'little to lose' (cost) mentality is being passed on through primary socialisation within underclass families (specifically lone-parents). this culture lacks traditional, conservative morals, passes on an anti-education culture, and breeds delinquent children. these children value illegitimate status because they are denied legitimate rewards due to their inadequate socialisation.</p>	<p>Experiences of social exclusion, marginalisation, instability and feelings of relative deprivation have increased now that we have moved into the late modern (post-modern?) world because media-saturation spreads materialistic culture and consumerism. even the poorest of people access this media and are thus conditioned to want more which is clearly unattainable. people cannot keep up with the demand for immediate gratification and higher expectations of life-styles. barriers such as cultural and material deprivation, gender inequalities and racial prejudice are still prevalent and thus opportunities are denied for many across society. these messages can infiltrate even the richest of social groups. the rich might feel unfairly treated to the poor who have 'benefit handouts', the rich might look at celebrities, footballers, 'fat cat' bankers and feel unfairly treated/deprived....importantly, these issues might help us understand 'newer' hate crimes.</p>	<p>Postmodernism Within a Postmodern society, traditional structure and certainties have dissolved/fragmented. Society is now fluid ad choice based. This creates feelings of risk and uncertainty for groups who have new identities & opportunities and challenge to their traditional identities. Crime may be the result of such transition, uncertainty (anomie)</p>
<p>Control Theory Hirschi: 'Social Bonds' 'pull' people away from crime. Those that have less 'social bonds' (e.g. employment, family, religion, education) are therefore more likely to act in a self-motivated manner.</p>		<p>Institutional Racism: Hall: The CJS trates ethnic minorities less favourably e.g. targeting them more due to an ingrained culture of prejudice and racism.</p>			<p>Reassertion of Masculinities Messerschmidt: Hegemonic masculinity is being challenged in many areas of society (home, employment, education) – men therefore might attempt to assert their 'authority' through violence and oppression (both actual and symbolic) over women.</p>