CRIMINOLOGY
UNIT 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HOW TO USE:

1. Study the filled in boxes carefully, and test yourself on how much you can retrieve in the blank boxes.
2. Get others to test you on the key concepts by prompting you with the box titles, and you telling them the information.
3. Use as a starting point for more detailed mind-maps.
4. Turn in to flashcards.

What is crime and deviance?

AC1.1 COMPARE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND DEVIANCE

Issues defining crime and deviance
Crime and deviance varies cross-culturally and through time.

Cross-culturally: polygamy (Mormons in the USA), drug legalisation (Portugal case study), homosexuality (Uganda = "world's worst place to be gay).

Through time: gun laws (Dunblane and Hungerford), homosexuality (legalised in 1967), capital and corporal punishment (Derek Bentley case study).

Legal definition of crime
The legal system defines a crime as behaviour that breaks the law and for which you are punished with formal sanctions. By law, a crime has two elements: actus reus and mens rea.

Social definition of crime
If society says it is a crime- it is! Crime is anything that has consequences that are detrimental in some way to the community or people within it. In society there are some crimes that are universally viewed as wrong.

Deviance
Behaviour that violates social norms but does not necessarily break the law.

Admired behaviour eg. *risking your life to save someone else's.*
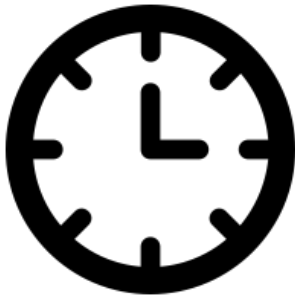
Odd behaviour eg. *living with 100 cats.*

Bad behaviour eg. *assaulting another individual.*

Sanctions
Methods of dealing with criminal and deviant behaviour.

Informal eg. frowning upon behaviour, social exclusion, labelling, being grounded or given detention

Formal eg. fines, electronic tags, imprisonment

THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINALITY

# AC1.2 EXPLAIN THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINALITY

How do laws change over time?

Homosexuality decriminalised in 1967 (Wolfenden Report)

Gun control tightened in 1996 (Firearms Act) following Hungerford and Dunblane massacre

Capital punishment outlawed in 1973 - public outcry after the execution of Derek Bentley

Changes usually linked to modernisation, secularisation and a shift in social attitudes.
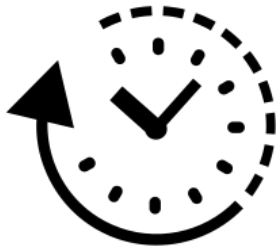
How do laws change cross culturally?

Drug laws - Portugal legalised all drugs in 2001 after a heroin and AIDs crisis

Homosexuality - illegal in 72 countries, punishable by death in 13

Polygamy - wife and husband sharing custom practiced in Mormon families

Differences usually linked to governmental corruption, education, technology and religion.

Differential enforcement of the law

Gender - chivalry thesis (women are 'sad rather than bad') prosecuted leniently

Gender - double deviance, women are prosecuted more harshly for breaking both 'laws'

Ethnicity - institutional racism, stop and search 8x higher for young black males

Social class - cultural and material capital provide middle class with legal advantage

Typification - preconceived ideas law enforcement have about 'likely' offenders lead to stereotyping and bias

SOCIAL CHANGE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

AC 4.2 EXPLAIN HOW SOCIAL CHANGES AFFECT POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Norms, values and social change
Public perceptions of crime are a key factor in influencing policy development. As public views of a particular issue change, laws and policies often change, too.

EXAMPLE: Changing attitudes to drink driving → advertising, campaigns and changes in law. Death by drink driving was increased to a 14 year prison sentence in 2014.

Demographic changes
This refers to how the make up of society changes as people emigrate (leave) and immigrate (move in).

EXAMPLE: Windrush generation → Caribbean migrants arriving in 1950s before Race Relations (1965) led to changing laws around discrimination in healthcare, housing and employment.
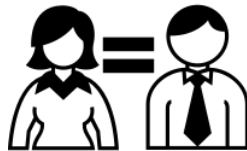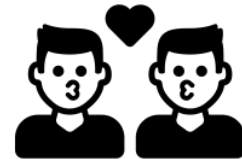
Cultural changes
Driven by secularisation, modernisation, increasing technology and individualism.

EXAMPLE: LGBT rights → gay marriage legalised in 2014 after 100s of years of imprisonment and discrimination.

EXAMPLE: Women's rights → the Suffragette movement led to women's right to vote and more recently, the Equal Pay and Gender Discrimination acts.

THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

AC2.1 BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

Physiological theories
Criminals carry physical traits that separate them from non-criminals.

- ★ **Lombroso** l'huomo delinquente, cranial and facial features of living and dead criminals
- ★ **Sheldon** somatypes - endomorph, ectomorph and mesomorph

Genetic theories
Criminality has a genetic basis that may be hereditary.

- ★ **Jacobs** XYY theory 'supermales'
- ★ **Lange & Christiansen** twin studies *(35% concordance rate for MZ twins vs. 13% for DZ twins)*
- ★ **Mednick et. al** Danish adoptee study *(14% concordance with adopted vs. 20% concordance with biological parents)*
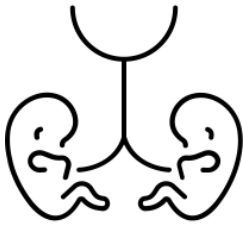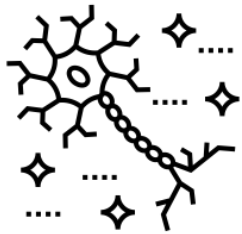
Neural theories
Criminality is the result of defects or damage in crucial brain regions. Case study: **Phineas Gage**

- ★ Prefrontal cortex, limbic system, frontal lobe, parietal lobe
- ★ **McIsaac** head injuries increase risk of prison time by double (2.8 times for women)

Biochemical theories
Imbalance in neurotransmitters and other chemical in the body influences behaviour.

- ★ **Scerbo & Raine** serotonin and dopamine deficiency in antisocial adults and children
- ★ Sex hormones (testosterone & oestrogen)
- ★ Blood glucose
- ★ Substance abuse

## BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF BIOLOGICAL THEORIES:
- ★ CRIME IS CAUSED BY PHYSIOLOGICAL, GENETIC OR NEURAL ABNORMALITIES
- ★ BIOLOGICAL DEFECTS CAN BE INNATE (FROM BIRTH) OR THROUGH INJURY, AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE LITTLE CONTROL OVER THEM

AC2.2 INDIVIDUALISTIC THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

Learning theories
Criminal behaviour is a product of interaction with our environment, not innate, but learnt.

★ **Bandura** Social Learning Theory, Bobo Doll study
★ **Skinner** operant conditioning
★ **Sutherland** differential association theory (universities of crime)
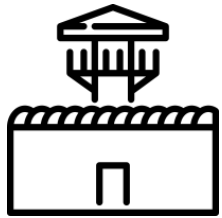
Eysenck's personality theory
Physiological basis for individual differences. A distinctly separate criminal personality type.

★ Eysenck's personality inventory - neuroticism, extroversion & psychoticism
★ 2000 male prisoners score higher on E,P,N than non-prisoner control group

Psychodynamic theories
Childhood experiences shape offending behaviour

★ **Freud** levels of consciousness and tripartite personality structure
★ **Blackburn** inadequacies of the superego
★ **Bowlby** maternal deprivation hypothesis and 44 thieves study

Cognitive theories
Cognition (thinking) informs behaviour. Crime is caused by faulty/distorted thinking.

★ **Yochelson & Samenow** longitudinal study, thinking errors and corrections
★ **Kohlberg** levels of moral reasoning, Heinz dilemma, pre-conventional morality

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF INDIVIDUALISTIC THEORIES

★ CRIME IS CAUSED BY INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES BASED ON PERSONALITY TYPES OR EXPERIENCES THAT PEOPLE HAVE.
★ THE ROOT OF CRIME IS IN AN INDIVIDUAL'S PSYCHOLOGICAL MAKEUP OR THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES THAT THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED.

AC2.3 SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

Marxist theories
Capitalism is criminogenic, meaning that crime is inevitable.

★ **Chambliss** argues the law is designed to favour the rich - white collar and corporate crimes are overlooked.
★ False class consciousness, selective law enforcement, ideological functions

Functionalist theories
Crime is an inevitable part of every healthy, functioning society.

★ **Durkheim** four functions of crime: boundary maintenance, safety valve, warning light and social change.
★ **Merton** crime caused by strain - accepting society's goals but lacking legitimate means.

Left and right realism
Right realism opposes Marxism and places blame for crime at the hands of the individual. Left realism supports Marxist view of structural issues.

★ **Murray** (right) three causes of crime: inadequate socialisation, biological factors and rational choice/routine activity theory.
★ **Lea & Young** (left) three causes of crime: relative deprivation, subcultures and marginalisation.

Subcultural theories

★ **Cohen** argues that subcultures arise out of status frustration.
★ **Cloward and Ohlin** state three types of subculture: criminal, retreatist and conflict.

Surveillance theories
Surveillance, if effective, does the job of monitoring and controlling social behaviour.

★ **Foucault** panopticon surveillance → move from sovereign power to disciplinary power.
★ **Mathiesen** synoptic surveillance
★ Acutarial justice and profiling.

Labelling theories
Actions are not deviant themselves. They only become deviant when other people define them.

★ **Becker** - self-fulfilling prophecy, deviant career and master status.
★ **Young** - deviancy amplification spiral and "hippies" study.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
★ CRIME IS CAUSED BY STRUCTURAL FACTORS SUCH AS POVERTY, CAPITALISM AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY
★ CRIME IS AN INEVITABLE FEATURE OF SOCIETY THAT IS 'BUILT IN' TO THE SYSTEM AND HAS SEVERAL DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS

CRIME PREVENTION

BIOLOGICAL BASED CRIME PREVENTION

Biochemical

Antabuse (disulfiram) is used to treat alcohol abuse.

Methadone is used to treat long-term heroin addiction.

Stilbestrol is a form of 'chemical castration' given to male sex offenders.

Sedatives such as **Valium** or **Diazepam** are administered to violent and disruptive prisoners.

Surgical

Transorbital lobotomy A major surgical procedure that severs the connection between the frontal lobes and the thalamus. Traditionally used to treat schizophrenics, sex offenders and spontaneously violent criminals.

Castration This involves the physical removal of testicles, which contain around 95% of the male's testosterone.

Genetic

Eugenics programmes such as castration, sterilisation and euthanasia designed to limit the gene pool of likely offenders.

**EXAMPLES:** Action T4 Programme (Nazi Germany) and the case of Carrie Buck.
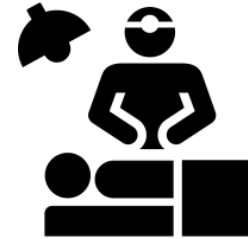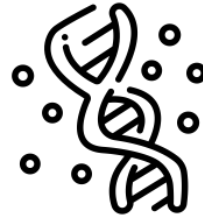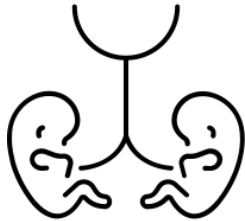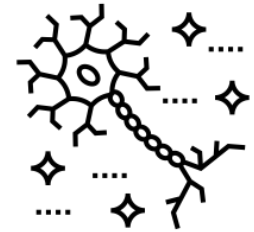
AC 4.1 ASSESS THE USE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES IN INFORMING POLICY DEVELOPMENT

INDIVIDUALISTIC BASED CRIME PREVENTION

Token economy (behavioural modification)

Based on principles of **behaviourism** - TEPs aim to reduce undesirable behaviour with rewards.

Eg. **in prison, the** incentive may be a job opportunity, earning the right to have a TV in your cell or possibility of parole for good behaviour.
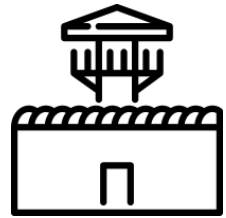
Psychoanalysis

Based on principles of **psychodynamic theory** - mainly Freud's theory of the unconscious mind. Aims:

★ To uncover the repressed material in the unconscious.
★ The explore the origins of the patient's problems.
★ To make the unconscious, conscious.

Aversion therapy

Based on **Eysenck's** view that certain personality types are impossible to condition in the convention way.

Patients are presented with **deviant stimuli** (eg. child pornography) and an **aversive stimulus** (eg. vomit inducing drugs) is applied. The process is repeated until a new association is learnt.

Cognitive behavioural therapy

CBT aims to alter the way in which offenders view violence by **building cognitive skills**, **increasing victim empathy**, and **challenging immature attitudes** to crime.

Examples: Think First and Aggression Replacement Training.

AC 4.1 ASSESS THE USE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES IN INFORMING POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SOCIOLOGICAL BASED CRIME PREVENTION

Penal populism and imprisonment
This refers to the government attempting to introduce laws that aim to punish criminals, that will be popular with the general public, eg. increasing length of prison sentencing.

Four key aims of prison:
Incapacitation
Deterrence
Rehabilitation
Retribution

Situational crime prevention

Target hardening, eg. more efficient locking systems, employing more security guards, increasing CCTV surveillance.

Defensible spaces (re-shaping the environment to "design crime out" of an area) eg. spikes to prevent rough sleepers, barriers in pedestrian areas to prevent attack by vehicle.

Environmental crime prevention

An environmental improvement strategy - all signs of crime and disorder must be tackled promptly e.g windows repaired, graffiti removed etc. (broken windows theory)

A zero tolerance policing strategy - taking a tough 'zero tolerance' stance towards all crime, even the most trivial. Police should concentrate on tackling 'quality of life' offences such as aggressive begging, prostitution and vandalism (New York case study).

Surveillance

Panoptic surveillance (few monitoring many) - Foucault.

★ CCTV cameras
★ Licence plate readers
★ Mobile phone towers
★ Stingrays

Restorative justice
Restorative justice is a voluntary process in which trained facilitators work with victims and offenders to talk about what happened. This can take place at any stage of the criminal justice process- pre-sentencing and after conviction and is often used by prisons and police forces.

Reducing inequality and democratic policing

Policies to reduce inequality eg. Sure Start, pupil premium and job seekers allowance - reduce the causes of offending.

Democratic policing - re-establishing trust in local communities by hiring PCSOs etc.

AC 4.1 ASSESS THE USE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES IN INFORMING POLICY DEVELOPMENT

CAMPAIGNS

CAMPAIGNS FOR CHANGE IN LAWS AND POLICIES

Newspaper campaigns

Sarah's Law - News of the World
Disclosure scheme that makes it possible for anyone to formally ask their local police force if someone with access to a child - whether they are a partner, relative, or work in places where children might be - has a record of committing child sexual abuse.

Year and a Day Law - Northern Echo
Previous law preventing prosecution if a victim survived for "a year and a day" after their attack was scrapped following the case of Michael Gibson in 1992.

Individual campaigns

Clare's Law - Michael Wood
Disclosure scheme to let people find out from police if their partner has a history of domestic violence. Largely driven by the efforts of Michael Brown after the murder of his daughter Clare.

Double Jeopardy
A defence that prevents an accused person from being tried again on the same (or similar) charges following a valid acquittal was scrapped following the efforts of Ann Ming (Julie Hogg case) and William MacPherson (Stephen Lawrence case).

Pressure group campaigns

British Lung Foundation
Responsible for the ban on smoking in cars with children which came in to effect in 2014 after a petition gathered 50,000 signatures.

Introduced the change from "attractive" cigarette packets to plain ones with health warnings and graphic images.

Howard League for Penal Reform
'UR Boss' campaign introduced a range of legislation such as: ending the routine use of strip searches and Young Offenders Institutes and allowing 17 year olds to be remanded as children rather than adults.

AC4.3 DISCUSS HOW CAMPAIGNS AFFECT POLICY MAKING