**CRIME AND DEVIANCE – Table of Sociologists ☺**

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| **GENDER** | |
| **Sociologist** | **What they said** |
| Heidensohn | - Women’s behaviour is conformist  **- Control at home** – housework and childcare impose severe restrictions on women’s time  **- Control in public** – women fear the threat of male violence against them  - **Control at work** – kept in place by male supervisors and managers  - Females are treated more harshly than males when they deviate from gender norms e.g. double standards – courts punish girls for premature or promiscuous sexuality activity  - 4/5 convicted offenders in England and Wales are male  - By 40 9% of females had a conviction against 32% of males  - Males are more likely to be reoffenders |
| Pollak | Men have a protective attitude towards women and so the criminal justice system is more lenient with women |
| Carlen | When women are jailed, it is less for ‘the seriousness of their crimes and more according to the court’s assessment of them as wives, mothers and daughters’  - Women are lead to conformity:  **Class Deal** –women who work will be offered material rewards with a decent standard of living and leisure opportunities  **Gender Deal** – patriarchal ideology promises women material gain and emotional rewards from family life by conforming to a domestic gender role |
| Parsons | Gender roles in the traditional nuclear family cause crime boys are encouraged to be tough, aggressive and risk taking so are more likely to take advantage of criminal opportunities when they arise |
| Dobash and Dobash | Many violent attacks result from men’s dissatisfaction with their wives’ performance of domestic duties. Men also exercise financial control by denying women sufficient funds for leisure activities |
| Oakley | Sex – biological differences  Gender – culturally constructed differences  Instrumental Role – performed in public sphere  Expressive Role – Performed in private sphere |
| Adler | “Liberation Thesis” as women become liberated from patriarchy their crimes will become as frequent and serious of men’s |
| Messerschmidt | Masculinity is a social construct to which men try to live up to.  This masculine image causes men to commit crime |
| **NEW** **RIGHT** | |
| Murray | - Crime rate is increasing because of a growing underclass who are defined by their deviant behaviour and who fail to socialise their children properly  - the welfare state allows people to depend on benefits causing a breakdown in marriage and an increase in lone-parent families |
| Clarke | - situational crime prevention is an approach that doesn’t rely on improving society but by simply reducing opportunities for crime  - they are directed at specific crimes  - they involve altering the environment of crime  - they involve the increase in the effort and risk of the crime |
| Wilson and Kelling | “Broken Window Theory”  - broken windows stand for all the various signs of disorder and a lack of concern that are found in some neighbourhoods  - their solution is to adopt a zero tolerance policy, cracking down on small crimes to prevent and deter bigger ones |
| Herrnstein and Murray | The main cause of crime is low intelligence |
| Felson | For a crime to occur there must be a motivated offender, a suitable victim and the absence of a ‘capable guardian’ e.g. police, neighbour |
| **STATE** **CRIME** | |
| Mc Laughlin | There are 4 categories of state crime:   1. Political Crime 2. Crimes by security and police forces 3. Economic Crimes 4. Social and cultural crimes |
| Cohen | ‘spiral of state denial’   1. It didn’t happen 2. If it did happen it is something else 3. Even if it is what you say it is it’s justified |
| Carson | In a sample of 200 firms found that they all had broken health and safety laws, at least once yet only 1.5% of these cases resulted in prosecution |
| **LABELLING** | |
| Braithwaite | - Identifies a more positive role for the labelling process  - “Reintegrative” shaming: labels the act and not the person |
| Young | - Study into “hippy” marijuana users in Notting Hill  - Initially the drugs were only taken by the hippies and were insignificant  - as convictions occurred they retreated into closed groups and drugs became a central activity |
| Lemert | - distinguishes between primary and secondary deviance  - **Primary deviance** – deviant acts that have not been publicly labelled  - **Secondary deviance** – result of societal reaction of labelling  - **Master Status** – controlling identity |
| Cohen | “Folk Devils and Moral Panics” – the study of society’s reaction to the ‘mods and rockers’ disturbances |
| Becker | - A deviant is simply someone to whom the label has been successfully applied  - laws create a new group of ‘outsiders’ and expand law enforcers |
| Cicourel | The negotiation of justice  - officers ‘typifications’ lead them to concentrate on certain types |
| **MARXIST** | |
| Gordon | Crime is a rational response to the capitalist system and so occurs in all social classes – even though the official statistics make it appear to be a working class phenomenon |
| Foucault | 2 forms of punishment  - sovereign power – power over peoples bodies  - disciplinary power – power over bodies and the soul  He illustrated this with the design for prisons: the officers can see the prisoners but they don’t know |
| Pearce | Laws that benefit the working class e.g. working place health and safety laws also benefit the ruling class by keeping workers safe and fit for work and it gives the ruling class a caring face |
| Snider | The capitalist state is reluctant to pass laws that regulate the activities of business or threaten their profitability |
| Slapper and Tombs | - Corporate crime is under polices and rarely prosecuted or punished  - this encourages companies to use crime as a means of making profit, often at the expense of the workers or consumers |
| Chambliss | Laws are there to protect private property are the corner stone of the capitalist economy  The ruling class also have the power to prevent the introduction of laws that would threaten their interests |
| **NEO-MARXIST** | |
| Gilroy | Ethnic minority crime can be seen as a form of political resistance against a racist society. This resistance has its roots in British imperialism |
| Hall et al | The ruling class are normally able to rule the subordinate classes through consent  The 1970s saw the emergence of a media driven moral panic of the growth of a ‘new crime’ muggings. This came about during an economic recession and so the media presented the black youth as scapegoat |
| Taylor Et Al | - Agree with traditional Marxist views but think that it is too deterministic  - Take more of a voluntaristic view – we have free will |
| **FUNCTIONALIST** | |
| Davis | Prostitution acts as a ‘safety valve’ for the release of mens sexual frustrations without threatening the monogamous nuclear family |
| 1. Cohen | Status Frustration  -working class males  - by lacking legitimate means (education) the boys suffer status frustration  - they resolve their frustration by rejecting mainstream middle class values and form a subculture |
| Durkheim | - crime is inevitable  - crime reminds us of boundaries  - allows society to change in tune with new crimes  - anomie – normlessness |
| Merton | Strain theory  - deviance is the result of a strain between 2 things:  1. the goals that a culture encourages individuals to achieve  2. what the institutional structure of society allows them to achieve legitimately e.g. American Dream – getting money legitimately  The 5 types of deviant adaptations   1. **Conformists** have goals and means 2. **Innovators** have goals but not means 3. **Ritualists** have means but not goals 4. **Retreatists** don’t have either 5. **Rebels** can either have both or neither |
| Cloward and Ohlin | Three Subcultures  - **Criminal**: Arise in those neighbourhoods where there is a hierarchy of crime  - **Conflict**: Result in high population turn over areas in loosely organised gangs  - **Retreatist**: Any neighbourhood based on illegal drug use |
| **GREEN** **CRIME** | |
| Schwendinger | We should define crime in terms of the violation of basic human rights rather than the breaking of legal rules |
| Beck | In today’s late modern society we can now provide adequate resources for all. Yet this massive increase in productivity and the technology that creates new dangers we have never faced before |
| White | **Anthropocentric**: the view that assumes humans have the tight to dominate nature for their own ends and puts economic growth before the environment  **Ecocentric**: humans and their environment are independent so both a reliable to exploitation |
| **LEFT REALISM** | |
| Kinsey, Lea and Young | Police clear up rates are too low to act as a deterrent to crime and that police spend too little time actually investigating crime |
| Runciman | Depending on how deprived one feels in relation to others compared to their own expectations causes them to commit crime |
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