

Unit 1/2 Trial Assessment Revision Guide

Criminology 2021

2 hours- 75 marks

Unit 2
AC1.1 Compare criminal behaviour and deviance
AC1.2 Explain the social construction of criminality
AC2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality
AC2.2 Describe individualistic theories of criminality
AC2.3 Describe sociological theories of criminality
AC3.1 Analyse situations of criminality
AC3.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality
AC4.1 Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development
AC4.2 Explain how social changes affect policy development
AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making

Unit 1
AC1.2 Explain reason why certain crimes go unreported
AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime
AC2.1 Campaigns for change
AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change

Crime and Deviance

LO1 – Understand Social Constructions of Criminality

Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC1.1 Compare criminal behaviour and deviance	Criminal Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Social Definition ✓ The Legal Definition ✓ Formal sanctions against criminals ✓ The variety of criminal acts Deviance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Norms, moral codes and values ✓ Informal and formal sanctions against deviance ✓ Forms of Deviance 	You should have an understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How criminality & deviance is defined ✓ Acts that are criminal ✓ Acts that are deviant ✓ Acts that are both criminal and deviant ✓ The implications of committing a criminal and/or deviant act.

Synoptic Links

Learners should also understand the impact of reporting on public perceptions of crime

Compare – means to explain similarities and differences

CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Criminal Behaviour	Deviant Behaviour	Relationship Between Crime & Deviance
Act that are against the law – these are very wide-ranging, for example: murder, rape, assault, speeding, drug abuse. These acts normally result in punishment by the police and the courts, these also vary widely, for example: cautions, fines and prison sentences.	Acts which challenge the norms of society but are not against the law. For example, queue jumping or wearing bright clothes or a bikini to a funeral. These acts may result in informal sanctions from wider society (hissing, name calling) but they do not attract formal sanctions.	Many crimes are both deviant and criminal, for example theft, fraud and fly-tipping are all widely disapproved of, they break social norms and are against the law. For other crimes it is less clear. Speeding and illegal downloading are so commonplace that they are no longer considered deviant.

Crime – breaches of the rules (laws) set out by society

Deviance – acts which go against the social norms of society

The Social Definition of Crime

This definition of crime claims that what we come to define as a crime arises out of the interactions within society. Generally, crimes are crimes when they break with social norms in society. For example, an adult having sex with a 14-year-old would generally be regarded as a criminal because there are laws against this in the UK and deviant because it also breaks social norms. However, this might not be the case everywhere there are countries where marriage at this age is both legal and does not contravene social norms.

Social Definition of Crime – an explanation of crime that emphasises the role of society in 'constructing' crime

Legal Definition of Crime – Crimes are acts or behaviour that breaks the criminal law, in English law this means establishing Mens Rea and Actus Reus

The Legal Definition of Crime

In our society the legal system defines what is a crime. The law sets out what will be considered a crime and also what sanctions (punishment) will be attached to it. For a crime to be considered a crime it must have two elements - an **actus rea** (guilty act) and **mens rea** (guilty mind).

Actus Rea and Mens Rea

Research Task

Find out the legal age of marriage in a variety of countries (Africa, Asia and Europe and the USA)

Mens Rea (Guilty Mind)

Mens rea is a Latin phrase that means literally "guilty mind". In a case, the prosecution must prove that the defendant had a "guilty mind" while committing a crime to secure a conviction. For example, if charged with theft a person must have intended to permanently deprive someone of something which they did not legally own.

Actus Rea (Guilty Act)

Actus reus is the wrongful deed that comprises the physical components of a crime. The "guilty act" in theft is the actual taking of or unlawful control over property without the owner's consent.

Handy to Know

FORMAL SANCTIONS AGAINST CRIME

Non-Court Sanctions	Court Sanctions
Cautions are given for some minor crimes such as graffitiing, or for a first offence providing it was minor e.g., shoplifting. The person receiving the caution has to admit the offence. It is not a criminal conviction (but the person does get a criminal record)	Custodial Sentences – this are sentences where the criminal loses their liberty for a specified period of time. This can be in a prison or youth custody centre. A sentence can be a few hours up to a life sentence. People may be released early from the sentence on 'parole'.
Conditional Cautions are given by the police but the person receiving them must agree to certain conditions such as agreeing to replace items damage or to attend a drug rehabilitation course.	Community Sentences – these are non-custodial sentences served in the community. The convicted person may be required to complete unpaid work or undergo drug/alcohol testing in order to complete the sentences
Penalty notices are given for offences such as shoplifting possessing cannabis or being drunk and disorderly	Fines are financial penalties that the offender must pay to the courts. The amount of fine is related to the seriousness of the offence and the offender's ability to pay.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL ACT (VARIETY)

Types of Criminal Act	Examples
Fatal offences against the person	Murder, Manslaughter
Non-fatal offences against the person	Assault, battery, actual and grievous bodily harm
Offences against property	Theft, robbery, burglary
Sexual offences	Rape and indecent assault
Public order offences	Riot, affray and violent disorder
Drug offences	Possession or intent to supply

Formal Sanctions: The law allows for a range of sanctions (punishments) to be given out by the police, the courts and other agencies to those who break the law. These can be divided up into two categories **non-court sanctions** (generally for less serious crimes and **court sanctions** for more serious crimes.

| MORE ON DEVIANCE

Forms of Deviance

- **Admired Behaviour** – this is behaviour that is out of the ordinary but highly regarded, e.g., risking your life to save others
- **Odd Behaviour** – for example hoarding behaviour, keeping lots of cats, getting many (too many tattoos) or having odd opinions and beliefs
- **Bad Behaviour** – this is what we normally think of as deviant behaviour, e.g.

Deviance is not always negative or frowned upon by society. This is illustrated as we look at the different types of deviance:

Norms, Values and Moral Codes

- **Norms** – these are the unspoken rules that govern behaviour – for example, when we get on train carriage with lots of empty seats, we normally select a seat that wouldn't involve sitting beside someone else
- **Values** – These are what people think should happen, for example in the UK freedom of speech is widely held value, others include tolerance (of difference) and equality of opportunity. Norms are derived from values
- **Moral Codes** – These are collections of norms and values which to make a code, a pattern of behaviour many cultures have these (e.g. Countries, the army, criminal gangs)

These are the unspoken or unwritten rules of behaviour. All societies have them – we usually only become aware of them when they become 'salient' to us in unusual situations such as when we travel abroad.

Informal and Formal Sanctions Against Deviance

Informal Sanctions	Formal Sanctions
Frowning	Being grounded
Name calling and shaming	Detentions
Ignoring/Ostracising	Imprisonment/Death Penalty

Sanctions against deviance can vary widely and can be both informal, where the deviant isn't officially told they have a punishment and formal, where the exact nature of punishment is spelt out to the person

Test Yourself

1. Can you explain three formal AND three non-formal sanctions against deviance
2. Can you explain what is meant by court and non-court sanctions against criminal behaviour and name three examples of each
3. Say if each of the following can be considered deviant behaviour:
 1. Have a large collection of guns
 2. Smoking (tobacco)
 3. Swearing out loud in front of strangers

The Social Construction of Criminality

LO1 – Explain the Social Construction of Criminality

Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC1.2 Explain the Social Construction of Criminality	Criminal Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How law change from culture to culture ✓ How laws change over time ✓ How laws are applied differently according to the circumstances in which actions occur ✓ Why laws are different according to place, time and culture 	You should have an understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Specific example of how crime changes with time and place including sexuality and drug legislation and capital punishment. ✓ An understanding of some of the reasons that crimes are different across time and place.

Synoptic Links

Learners should understand how media and campaigns for change contribute to social constructions of criminality and unreported crime.

How Law Changes from Culture to Culture

	ADULTERY	HONOUR CRIMES	HOMOSEXUALITY
DEFINITION OF THE ACT	Sexual relations between a married person and another, with the exception of their spouse	Crimes where the accused has brought shame on their family. Can include killings for conduct such as refusing to enter an arranged marriage or being in a relationship that displeases the family	Involving or characterised by sexual attraction between people of the same sex
LEGALITY IN THE UK	Not considered a criminal offence but may have legal consequences in divorce proceedings	Such actions are crimes and if a killing is involved it is murder	Decriminalised in 1967 with the age of consent set at 21 years. The age of consent was lowered to 18 and then 16.
CULTURES WHERE IT IS LEGAL	UK and all other European countries	Most honour crimes take place within South Asian and Middle Eastern families	UK, Europe, USA and Canada
CULTURES WHERE IT IS ILLEGAL	Many countries governed by Islamic law such as Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Almost half of the states in the USA consider it a crime but in most it is only a misdemeanour	UK, Europe, USA, Pakistan, etc. The issue is usually one of evidence	India, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Yemen and Nigeria

Culture – the ideas, customs and social practices of a society or group of people.

THE GASHT-E ERSHAD (GUIDANCE PATROLS) – IRAN'S MORAL POLICE

Iran has had various forms of "morality police" since the 1979 Islamic Revolution, but the Gasht-e Ershad are currently the main agency tasked enforcing Iran's Islamic code of conduct in public. Their focus is on ensuring observance of hijab - mandatory rules requiring women to cover their hair and bodies and discouraging cosmetics. They are empowered to admonish suspects, impose fines or arrest members of the public, but under reforms that come into force this year, will soon no longer be able to do any of these things.



Moral Crimes –

Crimes against morality – in the UK there are few moral crimes but in other cultures for example Iran there are many and there even 'moral' police

HOW LAWS CHANGE OVER TIME

Capital Punishment

Some of the offences on that carried the death penalty in the 18th century:

- Murder
- Arson
- Forgery
- Cutting Down Trees
- Stealing Horses or Sheep
- Destroying Turnpike Roads
- Stealing from a Rabbit Warren
- Pickpocketing Goods Worth a Shilling (Roughly £30 Today)
- Being Out at Night with a Blackened Face
- Being an Unmarried Mother Concealing A Stillborn Child
- Stealing from a Shipwreck
- Wrecking a Fishpond

From the 19th century onwards many of these offences began to be dropped from the list of capital offences. In part this was because of more enlightened attitudes but also because of highly publicised **miscarriages of justice**. In the 1950s cases such as that of Derek Bentley (see below) were regarded as significant miscarriages of justice and helped to lead the abolition of the death penalty in 1965.

The Bloody Code In the 18th Century there were over 200 capital offences some of which seem incredibly petty by today's standards. By the middle of the 18th century this had become known as the 'Bloody Code'.

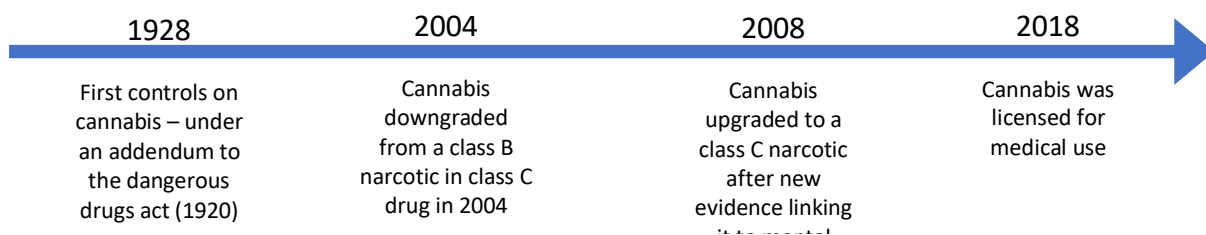
Miscarriage of Justice – A miscarriage of justice is a failure of the justice system, where a person or persons are convicted for crimes that they did not commit.

Pardon- To let a person off the punishment after they have been convicted of a crime; or, as in this case, an official acknowledgement that the punishment was unjust.

Research Task

There were other cases that were influential in ending the death penalty in the UK – two notable ones were the cases of Timothy Evans, and Ruth Ellis. Who were these people and why are their executions controversial?

A Timeline of Cannabis Legislation in the UK



Legislation relating to the use of cannabis has a long and complex history in the UK. Cannabis first became a 'controlled substance' in 1928. In 1971 legislation was tightened around its use and it received a class B categorisation. Attitudes of the public towards this drug change quite a bit in the 80s, 90s and early 2000s and this led to it being downgraded from a class B narcotic to class C drug in 2004. However, in 2008 it was changed back to Class B. The government at the time argued this was necessary as there was emerging evidence of harm caused by the drug, particularly to mental health. From November 2018 cannabis was licensed for medical use, doctors can prescribe it but there are still tight restrictions placed on its medical use. Products containing cannabis oil (CBD) can be legally bought and sold in the UK, but they must contain no more than 0.2% THC, which is the psychoactive compound in cannabis.

The Buggery Act (1556) - the first ever law to specifically outlaw anal sex, was signed into English law. The text of the act described "buggery" as a "detestable and abominable Vice", punishable by death whether committed with "mankind or beast".

A Short History of Legislation Relating to Homosexuality in the UK

Nowadays we tend to take it for granted that people who are attracted to same sex relationships will be treated equally by the law but that was not always the case, in the not-too-distant past, same sex relationships were illegal and punishable by prison terms and even death. In fact, it was only in 2020 that same sex relationship attained equal status as heterosexual relationships in all parts of the UK

- 1533:** The Buggery Act is passed into law. Walter Hungerford, 1st Baron Hungerford, was the first person to be executed under the Buggery Act in 1540.
- 1835:** James Pratt and John Smith became the last men in Britain to be executed for homosexual acts.
- 1861** The Offences Against the Person Act downgraded the punishment to life imprisonment in England and Wales.
- 1967:** The Sexual Offences Act 1967 stipulated that private sex acts between consenting men over the age of 21 would no longer be a criminal offence in England and Wales
- 2003:** Section 28 was repealed, and from English, Welsh and Northern Irish law.
- 2004:** The Civil Partnership Act allowed same-sex couples to enter into same-sex unions with the same rights as married couples.
- 2014:** The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013, which recognised same sex marriages, entered into law in England and Wales.

The Wolfenden Report (1957) - The Wolfenden committee published its report, based on three years of testimony from police, psychiatrists and gay men themselves. The report strongly recommends the decriminalisation of sexual acts between adult men.

Section 28 (1988) - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher introduced an amendment to the Local Government Act 1988 banning state schools from teaching or promoting the "acceptability of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship". This proved to be a highly controversial law

How laws are applied differently according to the circumstances in which actions occur?

The Age of Criminal Responsibility

Two people may commit the same crime but be treated very differently by the law if one of them is below the age of criminal responsibility. This is the age at which a person is deemed to not have the capacity to commit a crime. The thinking behind having a minimum age is that children are unable to understand the full consequences of their actions and so cannot be held responsible for their crimes. In the UK the minimum age is 10 and in Scotland it is 12.

The Diminished Responsibility Defence

The law of diminished responsibility is a defence that is sometimes used in murder trials. If the accused is successful in pleading diminished responsibility the charge is reduced from Murder to one of 'voluntary' manslaughter. If convicted of murder a judge must apply a life sentence but a successful appeal for diminished responsibility allows the judges to apply 'discretion' in sentencing. A diminished responsibility can be found when the court accepts that the accused did not intend to kill or cause grievous bodily harm because of a mental incapacity.

In legal terms 'actus reus' is established but 'mens rea' is not. Diminished responsibility entered English Law under the Homicide Act (1957). This act allows for various defences including, that the defendant's actions arose from a medical condition, or that their judgement was substantially

Research Task

Research the age of criminal responsibility in different countries around the world. Which is the lowest (youngest) and which is highest (oldest).

- Do you think England's age of responsibility (10) is too high, or too low, or just about right?
- Justify your choice
- What problems might it cause.

First- and Second-Degree Murder in the USA – many American states make a distinction between 'first' and 'second' degree murder.

First-degree murder is defined as an unlawful killing that is both willful (intended) and premeditated. Second degree murder is generally defined as intentional murder that lacks premeditation, is intended to only cause bodily harm, and demonstrates an extreme indifference to human life.

The Case of Sally and Richard Challen

Sally killed her husband Richard in 2010 after years of being controlled and humiliated by him. Sally was only 16 when she met 22-year-old Richard. At first, he was charming but gradually the abuse began. He bullied and belittled her, controlled their money and who she was friends with, not allowing her to socialise without him. But, whilst he forced strict restrictions on her behaviour, he himself, would flaunt his money, have numerous affairs and visit brothels. If she challenged him, he would turn it back on her and make her feel she was going mad.

Although Sally did manage at one point to leave Richard, even starting divorce proceedings, she was so emotionally dependent on him that she soon returned, even signing a 'post nuptial' agreement he drew up that denied her full financial entitlement in the divorce and forbade her from interrupting him or speaking to strangers.

It was not long after this reunion, that Richard the offence took place. The final straw was when he sent Sally out in the rain to get his lunch so that he could phone a woman he had been planning to meet from a dating agency. Sally returned suspicious and challenged him, he commanded her not to question him and she struck him repeatedly with a hammer. Sally was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment with a minimum tariff of 22 years, reduced to 18 at appeal.

In 2017, Justice for Women submitted new grounds of appeal to the Criminal Appeal court highlighting new psychiatric evidence and an expert report showing how coercive control provides a better framework for understanding Sally's actions. In June 2019, prosecutors accepted Sally's plea to manslaughter (on the grounds of 'diminished responsibility') and was sentenced to 9 years and 4 months meaning she walked free due to time already served.

Coercive Control - Coercive control is a way of understanding domestic abuse and can involve manipulation, degradation, gaslighting and generally monitoring and controlling the person's day-to-day life such as their friends, activities and clothing. This often leads to the abused becoming isolated and



THE AGE OF CONSENT

Europe: Spain previously had the lowest age of consent in Europe, but raised it from 13 to 16 in 2013, bringing it in line with the UK, Russia, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland and Belgium. Children as young as 14 are considered able to consent to sex in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Portugal. In contrast, the age of consent is much higher in Turkey, at 18.

The US: Set on a state-by-state basis, the age of consent ranges from 16 to 18. Nearly half of all US states allow children under the age of consent to get married with special permission, either from parents or from a court. Children as young as ten were among the almost 250,000 US minors who got married between 2000 and 2010.

Africa: Nigeria has the lowest age of consent in the world, at 11. In most parts of Southern Africa, including Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, people can consent to sex from the age of 16. In Libya and Sudan, the age of consent is not specified, but marriage is legally required before sex is allowed.

Asia and Oceania: Individuals aged below 20 in South Korea are not legally able to consent to sexual activity, and such activity may result in prosecution for statutory rape. At the other end of the spectrum, the Philippines has faced calls to raise its age of consent from 12, with a bill currently passing through parliament to increase it to 16. In Japan the age of consent is low at 13. On mainland China the minimum age is 14, rising to 16 in Hong Kong. In all Australian territories, the age of consent is 16, except for in South Australia and Tasmania, where it is 17. In India it is 18, while some strict Muslim countries such as Malaysia [outlaw homosexual sex](#) at any age.

Middle East: Like parts of North Africa, most Middle Eastern countries do not have a set age of consent but require that the couple are married. This includes Afghanistan, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Yemen. In Iran in 2010, for example, The Daily Telegraph reported that as many as 42,000 children aged between ten and 14 were married, and 716 girls younger than ten had wed. Bahrain has the highest age of consent in the world, at 21.

South America: In Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador, the age of consent is 14, regardless of gender or sexual orientation. Paraguay, meanwhile, has the age set at 14 for heterosexual relations, but at 16 for homosexual sexual activity, and does not have a close-in-age exemption.

What is meant by the age of

consent – The age of consent is the age at which a person is considered to be legally to be able to consent to sexual acts. Any adult who engages in sexual activity with any individual below this age may be liable to be charged with sexual offences against a minor, in the USA this is called statutory rape.

How the UK compare to the rest of the world

– Most countries prohibit sex with under-16s or under-18s, but in some places the age of consent is as low as 11, or as high as 20. However, even within countries this can vary widely between males and females and in cases of heterosexual and homosexual sex. In the UK, the age of consent stands at 16, regardless of gender or sexual orientation.

Questions on the Age of Consent Around The World

- ✓ Which countries have the lowest age of consent and which the highest?
- ✓ Can you determine any patterns in the data
- ✓ What is meant by close-in-age exemption?
- ✓ How is the age of consent different in the USA from Europe but similar to many countries which are governed by Islamic law
- ✓ What is the situation in some strict Muslim countries such as Malaysia with regard to homosexual sex and the law?

Why laws are different according to place, time and culture?

Religion

One reason is religion – the ‘The Ten Commandments’, in the Bible states that adultery is a sin. This is why nearly half of all American states still consider it a crime. It is also a crime in countries which are governed by Sharia (Islamic) law; In some of these countries, it is still a crime and adulterers can expect harsh punishment for their ‘crimes’. Religion is also major reason for laws against homosexuality; some people argue that the Bible says that homosexuality is a sin (though this is disputed), and the Qur’an has explicit prohibitions on ‘sodomy’. Islamic states feature heavily in countries where homosexuality is against the law and many American states have laws against sodomy, though these are rarely enforced.

Patriarchy

Patriarchal societies place less value on women than on men. This was generally the way for most societies, including the UK until the fairly recent past. For example, in the past in Britain, as in much of Europe, a woman was seen as the property of her husband and could be treated as such. Europeans societies have gradually moved away from this kind of extreme patriarchy, but other societies retain many of these rules and laws which place women at a disadvantage. In some parts of the world progress towards a more equal society has been slower. In these countries the laws relating to the place of women in society have been slower to change and they generally favour men.

Tribal Customs and Practices

Honour crimes are thought to have originated from tribal customs, where an allegation against a woman can besmirch (damage) a family’s reputation. They are generally against state law but may allowed by local custom - they may be deeply imbedded in the social norms of some society, if not their laws.

What is Sexually Normal?

We might think that norms that govern sexual behaviour are universal and that laws the same. However, this is far from the case, a few examples to illustrate this:

- In ancient Athens, husbands had to be directed by law to have sex with their wives three times a month, to ensure enough new citizens. The citizens must have been repulsed by the “disgusting” thought of marital sex.
- In Western societies, the sexual abuse of children is morally reprehensible and can have lasting harmful consequences. In tribes, in which childhood ends at puberty, however, early sexual initiation is considered necessary and appropriate.
- When Shakespeare’s Julie ran away with Romeo, she was only 13, an age at which most girls of that time were getting, ready to marry. Nowadays, Romeo would have be arrested for statutory rape
- In a number of societies in Melanesia boys are expected, to have temporary homosexual relationships with older males as a normal part of growing up, a rite of passage on the route to manhood and marriage

The Hudood Ordinances of

Pakistan – Were a set of laws introduced to Pakistan in 1979 by General Zia-ul-Haq as part of the governments "Sharisation or "Islamisation" process. One of the most controversial of these is the ‘Zina (extramarital) Ordinance. The law allows for various punishments for adulterers including lashing, imprisonment and even death by stoning.

The Rule of Thumb and English

Law – A ruling by a British Judge 18th-century English judge, Sir Francis Buller. He ruled (supposedly) that a man is legally permitted to beat his wife, provided he uses a stick no thicker than his thumb. This is where we get the expression ‘rule of thumb’ from.

FGM and ‘Traditional Societies’ –

Some crimes are deep rooted in the tribal customs and practices of the societies where they are found. For example, female genital mutilation is not associated with any of the world’s major regions but is found in some tribal societies of East and West Africa.

Checklist for AC 1.2

- ✓ Explain what is meant by the [social construction of crime?](#)
- ✓ Explain, with examples how laws change over [time](#)
- ✓ Explain with examples how laws change in different [places](#)
- ✓ Explain how laws are applied differently according to an [individual’s circumstances](#)
- ✓ Explain some [reasons](#) that laws change across [different cultures](#)

Describe Biological Theories of Criminality

LO1 – Describe Biological Theories of Criminality		
Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC1.1 Describe Biological Theories of Criminality	Criminal Behaviour ✓ Genetic Theories ✓ Physiological Theories	You should have knowledge and understanding of: ✓ Jacob's XYY Theory ✓ Twin and Adoption Studies ✓ Lombroso's Physiological Theory ✓ Sheldon's Type Theory. ✓ Brain Abnormalities

Key Term:

The Nature-Nurture Debate - the debate about the role of biological influences (as opposed to environment) in criminality is an example of the nature-nurture debate

GENETIC THEORIES

Jacobs XYY Theory (Super Males)

This theory suggests that criminality might be caused by chromosomal abnormalities in cells of criminals. We know that chromosomal abnormalities can affect behaviour, for example, Downes is a caused by the presence of a third copy of chromosome 21. It is associated with growth delays, characteristic facial features and mild to moderate intellectual disability. In humans a person's biological sex is determined by the paired sex chromosome, XX for a female and ZY for males.

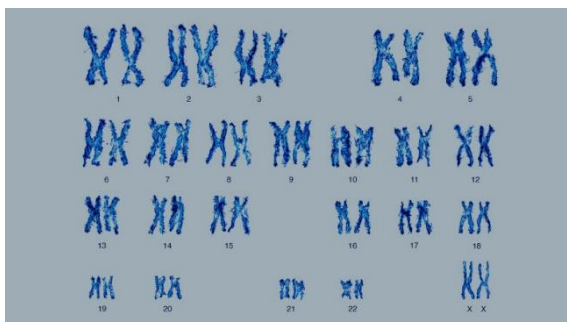


XYY men, sometimes called *super males*. Some studies that suggest XYY men are over-represented in the prison population. There are 15 sufferers per 1,000 in prisons and one per 1,000 in the general population. The serial killer John Wayne Gacy (left) is said to have XYY syndrome. He sexually assaulted, tortured and killed at least 33 men in the USA.

Biological theories focus on the idea that physical characteristics make some people more likely to commit crime than others. Such criminal tendencies can be genetic and therefore inherited. Hence, it could be said that the person is born bad.

Chromosomes are structures found in all cell nuclei, they carry the DNA, which is the genetic information that all living things are based on. Humans have 22 pairs of **chromosomes** plus the two sex **chromosomes** (XX in females and XY in males) for a total of 46.

Human Chromosomes



Research Task

Research XYY and criminality.

- What evidence is there for this?
- Are any notable criminals who have had this chromosomal abnormality
- What arguments can be made against this theory

HOW DO CRIMINOLOGIST STUDY BIOLOGICAL INFLUENCES?

Twin Studies

Twin offer some support the idea that criminality may have an inheritable component (runs in families), though it should be noted that this is widely disputed. Identical twins are **monozygotic**, that is both of the twins develop from the same fertilised egg. Non-identical (fraternal) twins are **dizygotic**, that is the develop from two separate eggs which are fertilised by two different sperm.

	Monozygotic Twins	Dizygotic Twins
AKA	Identical Twins	Fraternal Twins or Non-Identical Twins
Genes Shared	100%	50%

Why Study Twins?

Twins provide criminologists with a unique opportunity to study the influence of **nature** (genes) and **nurture** (environment) . The logic of twins studies is that both MZ and DZ twins grow up in the same household, with the same family, at the same time. They often go to the same schools and share some or all of the same friends. In short, their environment is very similar. However, there is a difference, MZ twins are 100% genetically identical, whereas DZ twins only share 50% of their genes.

What this means is that if we look at some aspect of behaviour such as whether the twins smoke, drink, like football or are attracted to people of the same sex. If there is a difference between how often we see that behaviour in monozygotic twins and dizygotic twins, then that difference is very likely due to genetic factors. That is because MZ twin share 100% of their genes whereas DZ twins share just 50% of their genes but importantly, they share very similar environments.

Adoption Studies

Another way to examine the influence of genes and environment is to look at what happens when children are adopted. Adopted children have a genetic link with their biological parents but (nature) but the environmental link (nurture) is broken as they grow up in a new family.

Twin Studies and Criminality -

One of the earliest twins' studies was reported by the German physician Johannes Lange (1929). He found that MZ twins showed a much higher degrees of concordance for criminal behaviour than DZ twins. Christiansen (1977) also studied twin. He found that concordance rates of 35% for MZ twins and only 13% for DZ twins in 3,586 pairs of twins.

Research Support from Adoption Studies

One study Hutchings and Mednick (1975) looked at over 14,000 adopted boys. They found that a large number of the boys who had criminal convictions had biological parents with criminal convictions.

Monozygotic and Dizygotic

Twins - Monozygotic (identical) twins are generally very similar but dizygotic (non-identical or fraternal) can be very different. In fact, they are no more similar than any other pair of siblings. They may not look the same and can be different

Concordance Rates

The rate of agreement (match) between on a trait between pairs of twins - normally expressed as a percentage. The concordance rates for MZ twins should be higher than DZ twins if genes play a part



These twins are monozygotic and dizygotic pairs and share 100% (MZ) and 50% (DZ) of the same genes. If the boys are more similar than the girls on some measure, that is likely to be because of their extra shared genes, as the amount of environment shared by both sets of twins is 100%



XY THEORY

- ✓ There is research which supports XY theory - some studies that suggest XY men are over-represented in the prison population. There are 15 sufferers per 1,000 in prisons but only one per 1,000 in the general population.
- ✓ Case histories of famous criminal also support XY theory. The serial killer John Wayne Gacy is said to have XY syndrome. Gacy was extremely violent and sexually assaulted, tortured and killed at least 33 men in the USA.

X However, evidence to support XY theory is not conclusive; Theilgaard (1984) researched XY men and compared them XY men. He found the characteristic of aggression was not associated with the XY men.

X Also, studies have found that genetic abnormalities are widespread throughout the general population and therefore do not explain aggression.

TWIN STUDIES

- Christiansen looked at offending behaviour in identical (MZ) and non-identical twins. He found that the concordance rate was 33% for MZs and only 12% for DZs.
- This suggests that there is a strong genetic component in offending behaviour as MZ twins share the same environment and 100% of their genes, whereas DZ twins share the same environment but only 50% of the same genes. the difference between MZ and DZ twins must be attributable to their genetic make-up as their environments is the same.
- Therefore, it seems reasonable to conclude that offending behaviour is at the very least partly inherited (due to genes).

X One issue with twin studies is that the assumptions that MZ and DZ twins differ only in their genetics maybe false.

X MZ twins are likely to look more similar than DZ twins and are likely to be treated in a very similar way. For example they are usually dressed the same and given the same toys to play with. DZ twins on the other hand, may look quite different to each other, and may even be a different gender. MZ twins who tend to elicit special response based on their perceived similarity from those around them.

X This is important because it means that we cannot assume that offending behaviour is inherited on the base

ADOPTION STUDIES

- Some Adoption studies are another way to examine the influence of genes and environment is to look at what happens when children are adopted.
- Adopted children have a genetic link with their biological parents (nature) but the environmental link (nurture) is broken as they grow up in a new family. If they are more similar to their birth family than their adopted family then this must be because of genetic influences.

Adoption studies are not without problems, among them:

X The age of adoption may mean the adopted children have already been influenced by either their 'birth' parents or their foster environment.

X In addition, Information about a biological family is not always available.

X The adoption process is not always random, as often children are placed with parents similar to their biological families.

Cesare Lombroso's Atavistic Form Theory

Cesare Lombroso

Cesare Lombroso wrote *L'uomo delinquente* (The criminal man) in 1876 setting out his view that offenders possessed similar characteristics to the lower primates, and this could explain their criminality. He formulated his ideas at the time when Charles Darwin had recently introduced the theory of evolution. Based on this theory, Lombroso suggested that criminals are essentially throwbacks to an earlier species. He used the term atavistic to describe the physical appearance of criminals.

Atavistic Features Identified by Lombroso

- High cheekbones
- Flattened or upturned nose
- Low, sloped forehead
- Large ears
- Large jaw
- Long arms when compared to lower limbs

Atavistic - a tendency to revert to an ancestral type (*atavus* is the Latin for ancestor).

He believed you could tell what type of crime a person will commit due to the way they look. For example, a murderer had bloodshot eyes and curly hair whereas sex offenders had thick lips and ears that stuck out. Lombroso also suggested there were other aspects of a 'born criminal' including being insensitive to pain, using criminal slang, having tattoos and being unemployed.

Lombroso's Research: Lombroso based his theory on his own research using post-mortem examinations of criminals and studying the faces of living criminals. Over the course of his career, he and his co-workers examined over 50,000 bodies. In one particular study of 383 convicted Italian criminals, he found that 21% had one atavistic trait and 43% had at least five.

Wu et al, (2016) - found that facial features do give criminals away. 1,856 Chinese men (half of who had criminal convictions) were added to an artificial intelligence programme which went on to identify 83% criminals with only 6% of all men being incorrectly identified.



Examples of physiognomy of criminals illustrated from *L'uomo Delinquente* (Criminal Man), 1876, by Cesare Lombroso.

Female Offenders

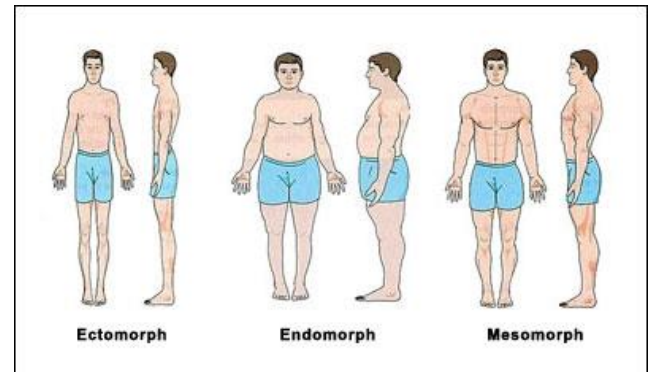
Lombroso believed prostitutes were indefinable by their physical characteristics

- Had a smaller cranial capacity (smaller brain)
- More likely to be obese
- Were shorter than average
- Had dark hair
- Were not 'ugly'
- Did not have any wrinkles

William Sheldon's Theory

William Herbert Sheldon associated body types with human temperament types. He claimed that a body type could be linked with the personality of that person. He says that a fat person with a large bone structure tends to have an outgoing and more relaxed personality while a more muscular body-typed person is more active and aggressive. A slim or scrawny person with thin muscles is usually characterized as quiet or fragile. He split up these body/personality types into three categories called somatotypes

- **Endomorphic** (fat and soft) tend to be sociable and relaxed
- **Ectomorphic** (thin and fragile) are introverted and restrained
- **Mesomorphic** (muscular and hard) are more aggressive and adventurous.

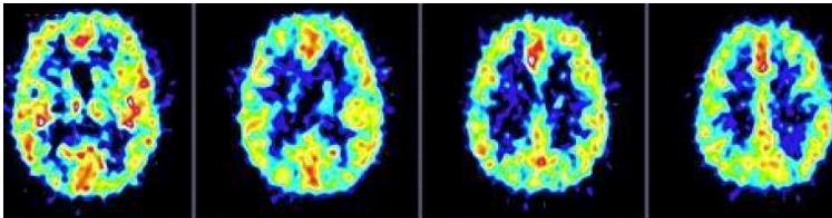


Sheldon argued that both mesomorphs were much more likely to commit crime. This is because they were impulsive and natural risk takers. Sheldon carried out a study using photographs of nearly naked college students and a sample of juvenile delinquents. He rated each on how closely they fitted to the mesomorph body type on a scale of 1 - 7. The results showed that the delinquents scored higher on mesomorphy (4.6) than college students (3.8)

Brain Abnormalities

Several research studies have suggested that damage to the pre-frontal cortex of the brain may cause individuals to have an altered behaviour pattern. Becoming more immature and having an increased loss of self-control as well as having an inability to modify behaviour. Raine et al (1994) used PET scans to study the living brains of impulsive killers.

PET Scan – a type of brain imaging where scans are used to produce 3 dimensional images of the brain.



Raine suggested that – knowing that someone's brain structure and activity is different from a normal person, does not excuse murder; however, it might go some way to explaining murder.

“Biology is not destiny, and it's more than biology, and there's lots of factors that we're talking about there, and one factor like prefrontal dysfunction ... doesn't make you a criminal offender –

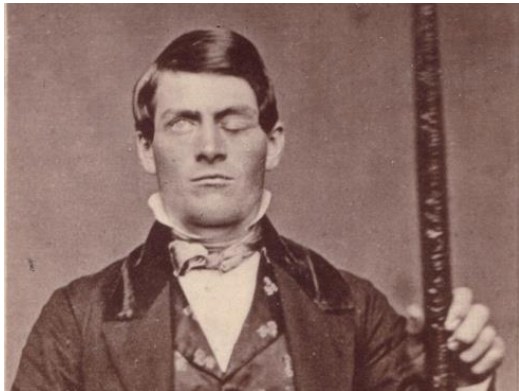
Adrian Raine

Raine et al 1997

The murders in Raine's study had all pleaded 'not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI) to a charge of murder. Raine wanted to see if the findings of studies linking brain structure to aggression in animals could be generalised to humans. Raine found consistent differences in the brains of murderers when compared to non-murderers, in particular there was decreased activity in some area of the brain connected to impulse control and thinking. However, he did not find that this pattern of brain activity in all murderers, so was not able to conclude that this was the cause of the murderer's behaviour.

Phineas Gage

Gage was a railroad worker who survived an accident in which a large iron rod went through his head, destroying much of the left frontal lobe of the brain. Gage's personality and behaviour were greatly affected, with friends reporting that he was no longer Gage. He became extravagant and anti-social, used bad language, had bad manners and



became a liar. The part of the brain that he had lost was associated to the mental and emotional functions that had changed. His doctor believed that the balance between his intellectual faculties and animalistic behaviour was destroyed in the accident.

Mc Isaac et al. (2016) found that people who have suffered serious head injuries are twice as likely to end up in prison (0.5% compared to 0.2%). Female prisoners were even more likely to have survived traumatic brain injuries. For women with these injuries, the risk of winding up in a Canadian federal prison was 2.76 times higher than it was for uninjured women.

Biochemical Explanations

There are a number of biochemical substances that have been linked with criminal behaviour, particularly criminal behaviour related to aggression.

- **Male offending and testosterone:** Males are more aggressive than females, this is true of every mammalian species. One substance that has been linked to male aggression is the sex hormone 'testosterone'. Testosterone peaks in adolescent males before gradually declining with age. It promotes muscle strength and is responsible for the sex drive. Similarly, offending, particularly offences involving aggression or a sexual motive peaks in males in the early 20s before declining.
- **Female offending and Hormones:** Female offending has also been linked with hormones. Both pre-menstrual tension and post-partum depression have been linked to hormonal changes in females and have been accepted as mitigating factors for crimes committed by women.
- **Substances abuse:** Drugs both legal and illegal have been linked with the causes of crime. Alcohol is implicated in over 80% of cases of domestic violence and crack cocaine is known to increase aggression in people of both sexes.

Post-partum depression:

is a type of depression that many parents experience after having a baby. It's a common problem, affecting more than 1 in every 10 women within a year of giving birth.

PMS or Premenstrual

Syndrome: is the name for the symptoms women can experience in the weeks before their period. Most women have PMS at some point, however for a minority it is a serious debilitating illness should be treated as medical condition.

LOMBROSO – ATAVISTIC THEORY

- ✓ Lombroso was the first person to give criminology scientific credibility. Before this time criminal behaviour was seen as something criminals chose to do, Lombroso challenged the idea that criminals were evil or even that they had a choice in whether they chose to be criminals.
- ✓ There is research which supports Lombroso, for example: **Wu et al, (2016)** - found that facial features do give criminals away. 1,856 Chinese men (half of who had criminal convictions) were added to an artificial intelligence programme which went on to identify 83% criminals with only 6% of all men being incorrectly identified.
- ✓ In some respects, Lombroso was ahead of his time, he labelled prisons 'criminal universities' and suggested prisoners came out much worse than when they went in; given today's **recidivism** rate this is very perceptive, and his work can also be seen as the foundation of offender profiling,

X Critics point out that not everyone with atavistic features is a criminal, in fact the majority are not. If atavistic features are the cause of criminality then they should always be associated with criminal behaviour, and this simply is not the case.

X Lombroso ignored the reasons for criminal disfigurement and deformity; It may be that people from very difficult backgrounds, who we might expect to show a higher rate of criminality are also more likely to experience accidents, disease or malnutrition which could account for their appearance. Also, they might be shunned by society and be forced into criminality in order to survive.

SHELDON'S – SOMATOFORM THEORY

- ✓ Some studies (e.g., Putwain and Sammons) have confirmed the link between body build and criminality, although it is not clear that this is a direct causal link and the correlation is small. Similarly, Glueck and Glueck (1956) found in their research that in a sample of delinquents, 60% were mesomorphs, while in a non-delinquent sample there were only 31%.
- ✓ Sheldon's research was based on a reasonable sample size and importantly he used a control group. This means his methods were more reliable and scientific than Lombroso.

X One fairly obvious problem with this theory is that people's bodies change. If there was a causal link between criminality and body shape people would commit more crime if their body shape changed. This doesn't make any kind of sense.

X Criminality among mesomorphs even if it is real is probably much better explained by factors such as age, social class and education. Also, there are lots of examples of endomorph and ectomorph criminals, again the theory doesn't really stack up.

Individualistic Theories of Criminality

LO1 – Describe Individualistic Theories of Criminality

Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC2.2 <i>You should be able to -</i> Describe Individualistic Theories of Criminality	Individualistic Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Learning Theories ✓ Psychodynamic Theory ✓ Psychological Theories 	You should have knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bandura's Social Learning Theory ✓ Sutherlands Differential Association Theory ✓ Freud's Psychodynamic Theory ✓ Bowlby's Maternal Deprivation Theory ✓ Eysenck's Personality Theory

Learning Theories and the Nature/Nurture Debate

Learning theories suggest that learning through experience is very important in shaping criminal behaviour. Therefore, they are a nurture theory

LEARNING THEORIES

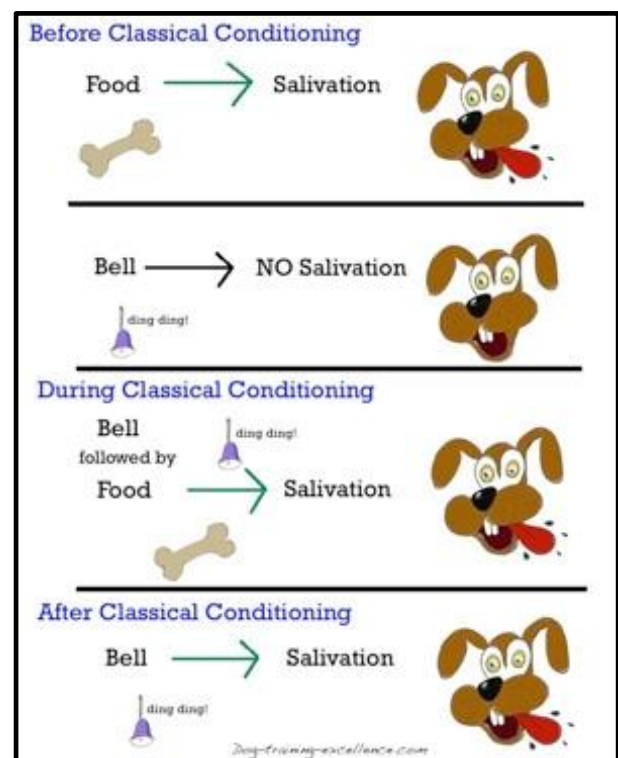
CLASSICAL AND OPERANT CONDITIONING

Classical and operant conditioning are thought to be the most basic processes involved in learning. Classical conditioning is learning by association and operant is learning through the consequences of our behaviour.

Classical Conditioning

Classical conditioning is learning through **association** and was first demonstrated by Ivan Pavlov. Pavlov revealed that dogs could be conditioned to salivate to the sound of a bell if that sound was repeatedly presented at the same time as they were given food. Gradually, Pavlov's dogs learned to associate the sound of the bell (a stimulus) with the food (another stimulus) and would produce the salivation (a reflex response) every time they heard the sound.

The important point here is that even reflexes the most basic unit of behaviour, reflexes can become associated with any stimuli. There is no **conscious learning**, with classical conditioning. Once a reflex has been paired with a stimulus the response is always **automatic**.



Operant Condition - BF Skinner

Skinner argued that classical conditioning was too simplistic to be a complete explanation of complex human behaviour. He believed that the best way to understand behaviour is to look at the causes of an action and its consequences.

In operant conditioning there are three types of consequences of behaviour:

- **Positive reinforcement** is receiving a reward when a certain behaviour is performed; for example, praise from a teacher for answering a question correctly in class.
- **Negative reinforcement** occurs when an animal (or human) avoids something unpleasant. When a student hands in an essay so as not to be told off, the avoidance of something unpleasant is the negative reinforcement.
- **Punishment** is an unpleasant consequence of behaviour, for example being shouted at by the teacher for talking during a lesson.

Positive Reinforcement Give something Good give a treat, give attention <i>no jumping is encouraged</i>	
Negative Punishment Take Away something Good take away your attention <i>jumping is discouraged</i>	
Positive Punishment Give something Bad give a bump on the nose, push dog down <i>jumping is discouraged</i>	
Negative Reinforcement Take Away something Bad stop pushing the dog down <i>no jumping is encouraged</i>	

Dog-training-excellence.com

ALBERT BANDURA'S SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

Social Learning Theory proposes that we learn all of our behaviour from others. This theory can be used to explain all kinds of behaviour, including criminal behaviour.

Banduras Bobo Doll Experiment

Bandura (1961) conducted a controversial experiment examining the process by which new forms of behaviour - and in particular, aggression - are learnt. The initial study, along with Bandura's follow-up research, would later be known as the Bobo doll experiment. The experiment revealed that children imitate the aggressive behaviour of adults. The findings support Bandura's social learning theory, which emphasises the influence of observational learning on behaviour.

Bandura also conducted a number of follow-up studies during the 1960s which examined how witnessing a third party being rewarded or punished for behaving in a particular manner can influence a bystander's own actions. He concluded that vicarious learning, as well as direct rewards and punishments, can impact on an observer's behaviour.



SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

Social Learning Theory and Role Models.

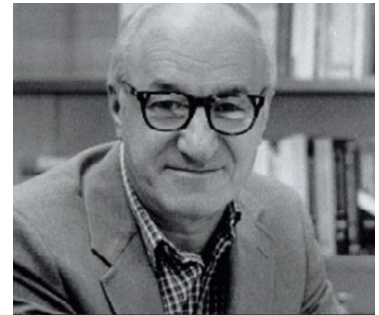
Role models are people that we look up to and respect, such as parents, older siblings, peers, and people and characters we see in the media. We go through a process of **identification**, where we decide we want to be like these people; we watch what they do and try to copy them. These are the processes of **observation** and **imitation**.

Firstly, a young girl might identify with her older sister, who is in a group of friends who get into trouble, and secondly, a teenage boy may identify with a gangster character from his favourite film. The older sister and the gangster become role models and their behaviour is carefully observed. Over time, the children may believe that they are in a position to try to imitate behaviours they have seen. For example, the girl may form her own gang and go out on the streets and intimidate others. The boy may start dealing in drugs and using knives because that is what he has observed his hero doing.

But what is it that motivates us to imitate people in the first place? Social learning Theory states that **vicarious reinforcement** is important here. This describes a situation where we observe others being rewarded for their behaviour; we then decide that we want the same rewards, and believe that by imitating this behaviour we will receive the same outcomes.

For example, the young girl may see her older sister treated with respect because others fear her. This is vicariously reinforcing for the young girl, who views respect as rewarding. The teenage boy may see the gangster making money through his criminal activity. The money is vicariously reinforcing; the boy thinks he will make money too, if he copies what he has seen in the film.

Of course, in these examples, the young girl and the teenage boy may not be rewarded when they imitate the behaviour. For example, the young girl's gang may not be as respected as her sisters, or the teenage boy may be caught and punished for his crime. However, if they experience direct reinforcement for their behaviours by receiving the same or similar rewards, they have an incentive to continue their behaviour.



Role Models

Bandura invented the term role model to describe individuals who people will imitate; this is particularly true of children. Children seem to actively seek out people to copy.

Vicarious Reinforcement

This is a type of learning that occurs when a person sees another rewarded for their behaviour. Vicarious means literally experiences through others. The important thing is that the reward is experience by the person whose behaviour is being imitated.



SUTHERLAND'S DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY

Differential association theory proposes that people learn values, attitudes, techniques, and motives for criminal behaviour through their interactions with others.

According to Sutherland (1939), if an individual experiences repeated attitudes which are positively associated with crime, rather than negatively - They are more likely to engage in criminal behaviour.

The way in which a person becomes an offender is through:



- **Learned attitudes**
- **Imitation of (criminal) acts**

- Criminal behaviour is learned rather than inherited.
- **It is learned through association with others.**
- This association is with intimate personal groups.
- **What is learned are techniques and attitudes/motivations.** This learning is directional - either for or against crime.
- **If the number of favourable attitudes outweigh unfavourable ones, then a person becomes an offender.**
- The learning experiences (differential associations) vary in frequency and intensity for each individual.
- **Criminal behaviour is learned through the same processes as any other behaviour.**
- General 'need' (e.g. for money) is not a sufficient explanation for crime because not everyone

One form of evidence that supports differential association theory is that criminality appears to run in families. For example, **Osborne and West (1979)** found that, where there is a father with a criminal conviction, 40% of the sons had committed a crime by age 18 compared to 13% of sons of non-criminal fathers. Other evidence includes a study **by Akers et al. (1979)** surveying 2,500 male and female adolescents in the US to investigate drinking and drug behaviour. They found the most important influence on this form of deviant behaviour was from peers.

Differential Association and Learning Theory

One strength of differential association is that it is compatible with other learning theories. People may learn positive associations with crime through others (classical conditioning); they may be positively rewarded for their criminal behaviour (operant conditioning) and they may see others being rewarded for their criminal behaviour (social learning theory).

Evaluation of Learning Theories and Criminal Behaviour- overall

- ✓ *Learning theory focuses on the role of nurture, largely ignoring the role of nature in explaining criminal behaviour.*

Some criminologists believe that there are genetic and biological factors that influence criminal behaviour, and that without an inherited tendency to commit crime, people do not learn to be criminals. It might be that nature and nurture have to interact before someone becomes a criminal.

- ✓ *The theory does not account for people who turn to crime, even though they have not been exposed to criminal role models.*

Evidence suggests that there are individuals from law-abiding families with good upbringings who unexpectedly commit crimes. In some cases, this is better explained by nature; some of these offenders may have parts of the brain that do not function normally.

- ✓ *If Learning Theory is correct, then it should be easier to reduce crime.*

If criminal behaviour is strengthened through reinforcement, then it should be reduced by receiving punishment and seeing others being punished. However, many people still commit crimes despite seeing the negative consequences or re-offend after they have been punished themselves. This might suggest that it is in their nature to be criminal; it is something that cannot be changed and therefore was not learned.

Learning Theories- EVALUATION

- ✓ Social learning theory was based on the famous BoBo doll experiment of Albert Bandura:
- ✓ The BoBo doll experiment showed the model did have an effect on the child's, the model's behaviour was copied or imitated, often very closely. Children were likely to imitate the behaviour of role models, even if that behaviour was wrong.
- ✓ The experiment and variables, such as the gender and actions of the model, were controlled, thus allowing greater accuracy. The study has been replicated with slight changes and similar results have been found.

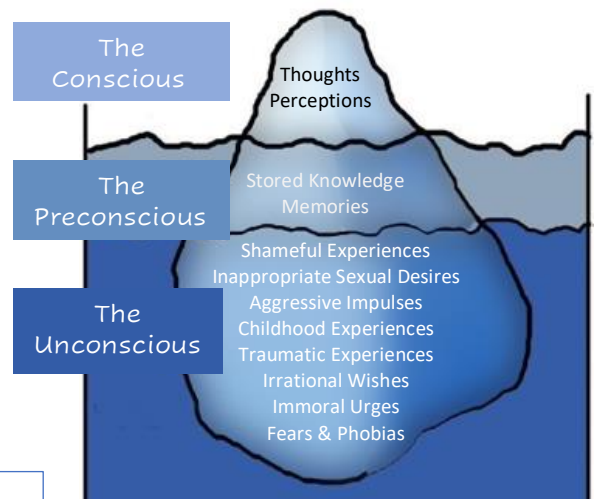
- ⊗ Many people are critical of this experiment and argue it over-simplifies learning in the real world:
- ⊗ The situation involves a child and adult model in a very artificial situation. The child and the model are strangers to one another; this is not really how learning occurs in the 'real' world. 'Modelling' typically takes place within the family where children are familiar with their role models.
- ⊗ Also, in the real-world role models will often offer guidance as to what is appropriate behaviour, they will explain what is right and wrong, in Bandura's experiment this did not happen.
- ⊗ There are also criticism of the theory of social learning:
- ⊗ The theory does not account for people who turn to crime, even though they have not been exposed to criminal role models. In these cases, criminal behaviour may be better explained by innate factors (nature) such as genes or brain abnormalities.

PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORIES

SIGMUND FREUD

The Importance of the Unconscious Mind

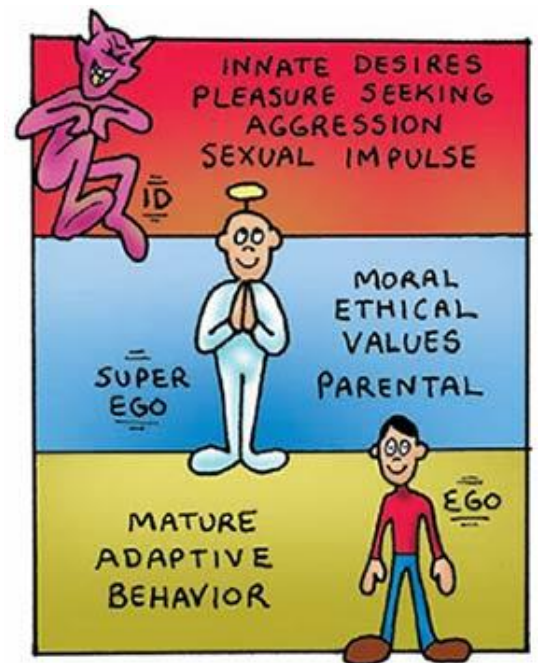
Sigmund Freud was a doctor working with women who were experiencing a range of physical symptoms known as 'hysteria'. The cause of hysteria was a mystery, but Freud became convinced that the roots of such problems lay deep in a hidden part of the mind known as the **unconscious**. Freud developed a model of the human mind as being like an iceberg, with most of it hidden beneath the surface.



The Tripartite Structure of Personality

As a compliment to his theory of mind Freud described three parts to human personality - the **id**, the **ego**, and the **superego**. The id is the first part of the personality to develop and contains all the basic drives and impulses that we need to survive. The id is essentially amoral and selfish and works entirely on the **pleasure principle**, i.e., immediate satisfaction of any wish. The id is also very extreme in its reactions; frustration often results in aggression or extreme protest. As the child grows it becomes clear that such behaviour is not acceptable. As a consequence, a more realistic and 'social' part of personality, the ego emerges. This works according to the **reality principle**, i.e., it tries to satisfy the id's demands but in such a way that takes into account external reality.

As the child develops further, a third part of the personality emerges which acts as a kind of 'internalised parent'. This is the superego and its role is to act as the **conscience** of the child. The role of the superego is to assist the ego in curbing the demands and desires of the id by bringing a moral dimension to the child's behaviour. In many respects the superego is as unrealistic in its demands as the id is - it works on the **ego ideal** which is a set of standards of moral behaviour morals which it demands the ego live



A Healthy Personality Has Balanced Personality

A healthy personality is a balanced personality. However, in many people one of the components comes to dominate.

Id Dominant	Person is dominated by basic biological needs and urges - food, drink, sex, aggression and so on. Personality will be perceived by others as crude and antisocial.
Ego Dominant	Person will follow rules but be inflexible. Ego dominant individuals will be obedient, but choices made are not based on what is right or wrong, simply is allowed by the rules.
Superego Dominant	Person will be very judgemental and will expect perfection from all – people including own self, will always fall short against this personality's high moral standards.

All of these components of personality have an impact criminality. A person who is **id** dominant will be antisocial, they may well be both physically and sexually aggressive. **Ego** dominant types might follow the rules but that doesn't mean their behaviour will be 'moral'. For example, a person with this type of personality might commit state crimes because they are not breaking any rules by taking part in them. An under-developed **superego** is also linked to crime. Sociopaths are people who have a very weakly developed conscience, sometimes they have no conscience at all. Perhaps more surprising is that an over-developed super ego can also be related to crime as the personality is so weighed down by guilt that they react against this and turn to crime this a coping mechanism

Weak Superego and Criminal Behaviour

According to Freud, the superego develops around the age of four when a child begins to identify with the same sex parent. A child who does not a same sex parent will develop a 'weak' superego. As a consequence, the person will have little control over anti-social behaviour and is likely to act in ways that gratify their id impulses.

An Over-developed Superego and Criminal Behaviour

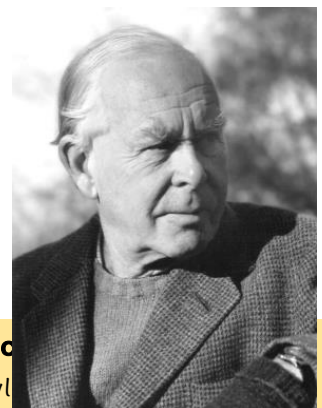
A healthy superego is like a kind but firm internal parent: it has rules, but it is also forgiving of transgressions. In contrast, an overly harsh superego means the individual is crippled by guilt and anxiety. This may (unconsciously) drive the individual to perform criminal acts in order to satisfy the superego's overwhelming need for punishment.

JOHN BOWLBY AND THE MATERNAL DEPRIVATION HYPOTHESES

John Bowlby was a psychologist who was heavily influence by Freud. In the 1940's Bowlby outlined the **maternal deprivation hypothesis**; this was the idea that frequent or prolonged disruptions to the child's primary attachment relationships would have serious consequences for the later development of the child and on into adulthood.

Consequences of maternal deprivation include:

- An inability to form attachments in the future
- Affectionless psychopathy (inability to feel remorse)
- Delinquency (behavioural problems in adolescence)
- Problems with Cognitive Development



Affec

Bowlby's research showed that young people who had experienced prolonged separations from their mothers developed 'affectionless' psychopathy, that is an inability to feel guilt or remorse or empathy for others.

Bowlby's thinking was shaped by various sources of evidence including his own research on emotionally and behaviourally disturbed children attending the Tavistock clinic in London.

John Bowlby (1944) – 44 Juvenile Thieves Study

John Bowlby (1944) supported his claims with his own investigation of 44 juvenile thieves. He found, through interviews with the thieves and their families, that 14 of the sample he studied showed personality and behavioural characteristics that could be classified as 'affectionless psychopathy'. Of these 14, 12 had experienced prolonged separation from their mothers during infancy (in particular, the first two years of their lives). In a non-criminal group, only two had experienced similar early separation.

Bowlby concluded that the effects of maternal deprivation had caused affectionless and delinquent behaviour among the juvenile thieves.

Maternal Deprivation Doesn't Seem to be that Important

Farrington et al. (2009) reported the results of a 40-year longitudinal study in the UK, beginning in the 1950s with 400 boys from South London. The study concluded that the most important risk factors at age 8-10 for later offending were:

- **Family history of criminality**
- **Daring or risk-taking personality**
- **Low school attainment.**
- **Poverty.**
- **Poor parenting**

Note maternal deprivation was not found to be one of the most important factors in determining criminality

PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORY- EVALUATION

- ✓ Just because Freud's theories are rather odd or unusual it doesn't make them automatically wrong.
- ✓ Psychodynamic theories have contributed to research about crime and behaviour. In particular, the focus on childhood experiences and the importance of them on future behaviour should not be underestimated.
- ✓ The id, ego and superego relate to different parts of the brain, and their functions and development. The limbic system is the brain's emotion centre, rather like the id, and the pre-frontal cortex is responsible for rational decision making, just like the ego.

- ⊗ The Psychodynamic theories of offending are no longer accredited by psychologists due to the difficulty of testing concepts such as unconscious mind.
- ⊗ These theories are very unscientific and lack objective interpretation. It is a very subjective process where different researchers may draw different conclusions.
- ⊗ Freud's main method, the case study is not regarded as a scientific method. He knew his patients and therefore could not be objective. Also, the case study method involves people recalling things from early childhood; research has shown that our memory for events that happened in childhood is very unreliable

PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES

HANS EYSENCK

Eysenck believed that certain personality types are more likely to commit crime. This is because they crave excitement and are slow to learn that crime has negative consequences. He based his theory on the results of surveys carried out on 700 soldiers, who were being treated for various disorders at the Maudsley Hospital in London, shortly after the second world war. From the soldiers' responses, Eysenck was able to identify 3 main personality traits

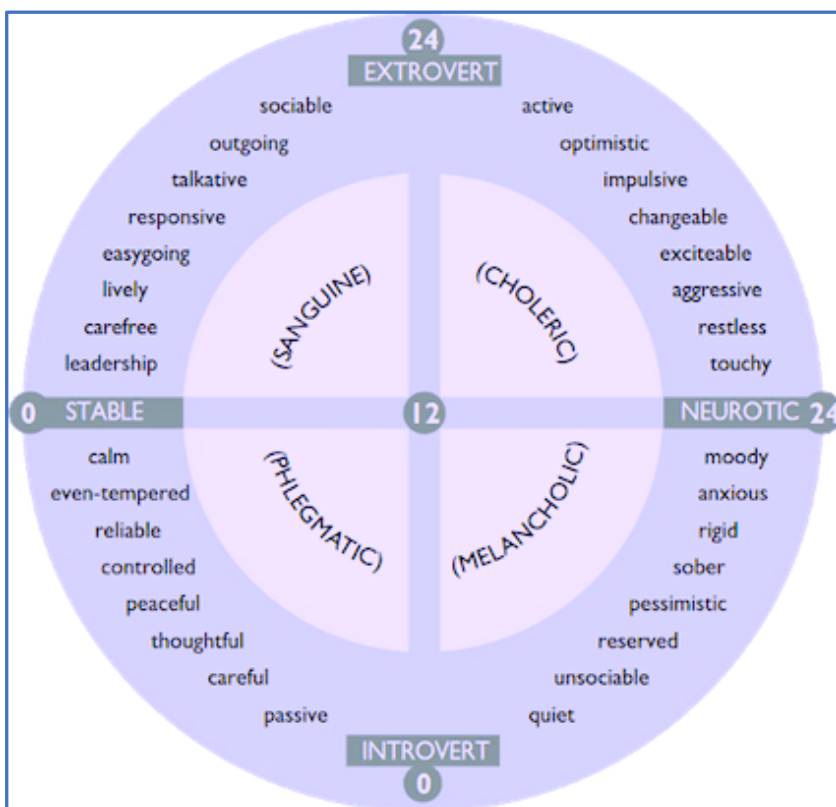
- **Extraversion-Introversion** - extroverts are characterised as outgoing, having positive emotions, but may get bored easily.
- **Neuroticism-Stability** - neuroticism is the tendency to experience negative emotional states (such as anger, anxiety and depression) rather than positive emotional states.
- **Psychoticism-Normality** - psychotics are egocentric, aggressive, impulsive, impersonal, lacking in empathy and generally not concerned about the welfare of other people.

The Biological Basis of Personality

Eysenck (1982) suggested that personality has a biological basis which is mainly innate.

Extraversion is determined by the **overall level of arousal** in a person's nervous system. A person who is under-aroused requires more stimulation, whereas an over-aroused person doesn't require this. Extraverts seek external stimulation to increase their cortical (brain) arousal. Introverts are innately over-aroused and thus seek to reduce or avoid stimulation.

Neuroticism is determined by the level of stability (i.e., amount of reactivity) in the **sympathetic nervous system** - how much a person responds in situations of threat (fight-or-flight). A neurotic person is someone who is slightly unstable and reacts/gets easily upset quickly. At the opposite end of this dimension the 'stable' personality has a more unreactive nervous



Twin Studies and Personality

A key element of Eysenck's theory is that personality types have a biological basis. Support for this comes from twin studies. For example, Zuckerman (1987) found a +.52 correlation for identical (MZ) twins on neuroticism compared with .24 for non-identical (DZ) twins. For extraversion, the figures were +.51 and +.12 respectively.

The first of these traits, **extroversion**, refers to how socially oriented we are – some people need the company of others in nearly all situations, these people are **extroverts**, while others are happier with their own company **introverts**; Most of us are somewhere in between the two extremes. It's important to note that extroversion is not better than introversion, it is just a different social style. The second of these traits is neuroticism, that is the degree to which we experience negative emotions such as anxiety, depression or anger. A high score might be indicative of someone who frequently experiences some or all of these negative emotions, people with low N scores are describe at stable. Again no one pattern is 'better' than any other pattern; there are advantages and disadvantages to both.

Eysenck thought all psychologically healthy people could be placed somewhere on the extraversion-introversion and the stability-neuroticism scales, some people will score at the extremes, but this does not make them abnormal or unhealthy. **Psychoticism** on the other hand refers to character traits that would make us cold, uncaring and unfeeling. Eysenck thought that this trait would not be found in healthy people and that people who scored high on this trait were potentially criminal.

The Relationship of Personality to Criminality

- Eysenck believed that high E scorers, when coupled with a high N score could under some circumstance be more likely to commit crime.
- A high P score would invariably be associated with crime as these individuals do not have the social tools to fully function in society.

Men are more psychotic than women

Psychoticism has been related to higher levels of testosterone, which means that men (who have higher levels of testosterone than women) are more likely to be found at this end of the spectrum.

PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY EVALUATION

- ✓ The Eysenck Personality Inventory (The EPI) has research which suggests it is a valid (accurate) test. For example, Dunlop et al. (2012) found that both extraversion and psychoticism, as well as lie scales, were good predictors of delinquency.
- ✓ Another study by Van Dam et al. (2007) found that only a small group of male offenders in a juvenile detention centre had high scores on all three of Eysenck's variables.

- ⊗ The EPI is a 'self-report' measure and as such is subject to some of the disadvantages of this method. People can give deliberately false answers or the answer that they think the researcher want (social desirability). This makes the test less valid.
- ⊗ It is very unlikely that personality can explain the broad range of crimes that criminal's commit. It seems implausible that the sort of person who spontaneously robs people in the street would be in the same kind of person that spends month planning a complicated fraud.

Sociological Theories of Criminality- Marxism

LO1 – Describe Sociological Theories of Criminality

Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC2.3 <i>You should be able to -</i> Describe Sociological Theories of Criminality	Sociological Theories ✓ Social Structure ✓ Interactionism ✓ Realism	You should have knowledge and understanding of: ✓ Marxism ✓ Labelling ✓ Functionalism ✓ Left and Right Realism

Key Terms – Marxism and Capitalism

Capitalism – is an economic system in which private individuals or businesses own capital goods. Ownership of the means of production (a country's trade and industry) is by a small number of people, these are the ruling or upper class. Everyone else must sell their labour, these are the 'proletariat' or the working class. Marxists do not approve of this system and believe it must be overthrown through revolution.

Marxism is a social, political, and economic philosophy named after Karl Marx. It examines the effect of capitalism on labour, productivity, and economic development and argues for a worker revolution to overturn capitalism in favour of communism.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE THEORIES

This theory assumes that crime results from disadvantage which is inherent within the capitalist system. Crime is committed by marginalised groups such as the working class and ethnic minority groups because of unfavourable conditions such as unemployment, poor housing, poorly paid or boring jobs.

MARXIST EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME

Marxists see crime as inevitable in a capitalist society as most of the structures of society exist to exploit the working class and to benefit the ruling class. This is true of many of the institutions of society such as the education system, the police, the justice systems and even the law.



Marxist Views on Crime

- **White Collar Crime** - is not treated as seriously as it should be. Crimes that cost the taxpayer millions of pounds, or cause massive environmental damage are routinely ignored because these are the crimes of the ruling classes. On the other hand, more minor crimes such as street robbery or shoplifting attract severe prison sentences because they are committed by the working classes and other marginalised groups.
- **The Criminal Justice Systems and Policing** – Marxists argue that the police favour the ruling class. The fact that working class people and ethnic minorities are over-represented compared to more powerful groups is not surprising because the police focus their resources on these groups and their activities. This is made worse by the criminal justice system which routinely gives stiffer sentences



Sociological Theories of Criminality- functionalism

LO1 – Describe Sociological Theories of Criminality

Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC2.3 <i>You should be able to -</i> Describe Sociological Theories of Criminality	Sociological Theories ✓ Social Structure ✓ Interactionism ✓ Realism	You should have knowledge and understanding of: ✓ Marxism ✓ Labelling ✓ Functionalism ✓ Left and Right Realism

The Functionalist Approach

Functionalism is one of the key sociological perspective. Institutions in society such as the family, education, the media, etc, have clear social functions. More surprisingly, things such as crime can also be seen to be functional when looked at in the right way.

That's right, crime has function and can be good for society!

FUNCTIONALIST APPROACHES TO CRIME

Functionalists argue that all societies need some change to remain healthy and stable. Durkheim (1897) suggested that deviance was important in allowing **social change** to occur. Durkheim suggested crime and deviance had an **optimal level**; too high and societies would descend into a state known as **anomie** (literally without norms), and if it was too low, they would become stale and incapable of change. Durkheim argued that deviant behaviour is seldom welcomed by society when it first appears. However, over time the 'deviants' may come to be seen as **visionaries** or **innovators**; for example suffragettes and abolitionists are seen in very different light today, than the way they were regarded in their time.



Suffragists attend a meeting of the



The American Dream

The American Dream is the belief that anyone, regardless of where they were born or what class they were born into, can attain their own version of success in a society where upward mobility is possible for everyone.

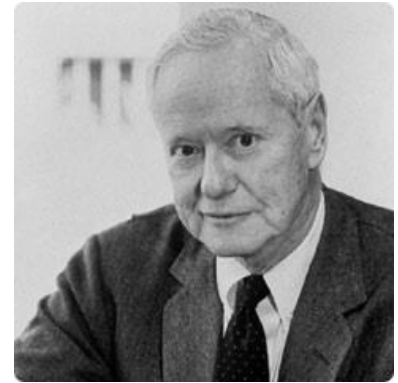
ROBERT MERTON'S STRAIN THEORY

American society was, according to Merton, was based on the **American Dream**. This is the idea that success in life is achieved through hard work and not through luck or inherited wealth. Any person no matter where they start can attain wealth, status and happiness; the American places no limits on what a man or woman can achieve in life.

This dream is normally attained through socially approved mechanisms, i.e., education and employment. However, many people end up in dead end, boring jobs with low pay and prospects. When this happens, they experience a sense of '**strain**'. Merton (1938) outlined a number of responses people can make to these blocked opportunities.

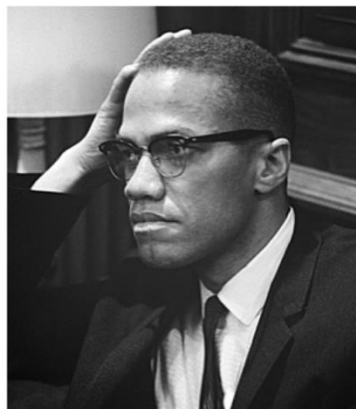
Merton identified a number of distinct responses to this sense of strain:

- **Conformity** - most cope with their disappointment by accepting their lot. They continue to dream about the goal of material success and conform to the accepted means of achieving that goal, i.e. by working hard.
- **Rebellion** - rebel and seek to replace the shared goals with alternative, often opposing goals and values. They set about achieving them by revolutionary means, e.g. via terrorism.
- **Retreatism** - drop out of mainstream society and therefore reject both the wider goals of 'conventional' society and the means of achieving those goals, e.g. the drug addict, vagrants, hippies, new-age travellers.
- **Ritualism** - describes the attitude of people who have lost sight of the goals but plod on in meaningless jobs, working hard but never really thinking about what they are trying to achieve.
- **Innovation** - reject the conventional means of acquiring wealth and adopt non-conventional and sometimes illegal means, i.e. they turn to crime. Note that this group still accepts the wider goals of society, it is the conventional means of achieving those goals that they reject



Robert Merton – Devised Strain Theory

Which response to strain do the following images represent?



SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND MARXISM

- ✓ A key strength of Marxism is that it provides an explanation for crime that covers all social classes and a wide range of offences.
- ✓ It also highlights the impact of selective law enforcement and how white-collar crime is under-policed
- ✓ Importantly, how inequality in society can lead to criminal behaviour, and demonstrates how the law reflects differences in power between the social classes.

- ⊗ A limitation is that while it is overly focussed on the issue of social class but largely ignores other non-class inequalities such as, gender or ethnicity.
- ⊗ It suggests that crime is inevitable in a capitalist system because the proletariat are exploited by the bourgeoisie but this is to ignore the fact that many, if not most working-class people are law-abiding and do not commit crime. In addition, not all capitalist societies have high crime rates (consider Japan and Switzerland for example, these are very law-abiding capitalist societies).
- ⊗ White-collar crime and the crime of the rich and the powerful are taken seriously and are prosecuted. Cases such as Bernie Madoff and Jeffery Epstein would suggest that all are accountable to the law.

FUNCTIONALISM

- ✓ Durkheim shows us that crime has a number of benefits for society and that a society that didn't have crime, probably wouldn't have much of a future, as crime and deviance are important drivers of social change. Durkheim also suggests other functions of crime such reinforcing the boundaries between right and wrong and enhancing social cohesion, as people unite against wrongdoers.
- ✓ A key strength of functionalism is that helps to explain why crime exists in all societies and why attempts to eliminate or even reduce crime never seem to fully work.

- ⊗ Durkheim suggests societies need crime but how much crime does a society need? It's simply not possible to know what is the 'right' level of crime.
- ⊗ Some societies seem to thrive with relatively high rates of crime, e.g. the USA and others have low rates of crime, Japan for example, again, which level is 'right'.
- ⊗ Durkheim's is almost certainly correct when he says that crime has a function but to the burgled pensioner or the battered partner, it probably doesn't seem very functional at all. It is not a victim 'centric' theory and can appear to excuse very bad acts as being good for society.

Sociological Theories of Criminality- interactionism

LO1 – DESCRIBE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC2.3 <i>You should be able to -</i> Describe Sociological Theories of Criminality	Sociological Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Structure • Interactionism • Realism 	You should have knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Marxism ✓ Functionalism ✓ Labelling ✓ Left and Right Realism

INTERACTIONISM

Interactionism is a sociological theory that emphasises the interactions between people rather over the importance of big institutions of society such as the class, education or political systems. Put simply interactionism emphasises the small scale over the big.

CRIMINAL RECORD

thing as a deviant or criminal act; an act only become deviant or criminal when the groups which have the power to label it as deviant or criminal, do so and set about controlling it. This theory works well with social structure theories such as Marxism and feminism. In a capitalist society the ruling class set the rules for the working classes, and in an ethnically divided society, minority ethnic groups are judged and labelled according to the standards of the dominant ethnic

LABELLING AND DIFFERENTIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Interactionists argue that agencies such as are more likely to 'label' some groups as criminal. This means they are more likely to devote police time and attention on these groups and communities. This in turn means that these individual from communities will become over-represented in law enforcement actions such stop and search, arrest and ultimately conviction for criminal offences.

Put simply if the police go looking for criminality, they will find it.

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND MASTER STATUS

The interactionist sociologist Edwin Lemert distinguishes between primary and secondary deviance. **Primary deviance** involves acts of minor deviance, such as avoiding paying fares on public transport or keeping money from being over-changed in the supermarket, nearly everyone does these acts from time to time and usually they do not attract a label. **Secondary deviance** on the other hand results from being labelled. Once caught and charged the person becomes defined by their deviance, it becomes a **master status**, all other statuses a person might have (e.g., father, son, neighbour etc) that person might have, are judged against this label. The person may find it hard to escape their status, so much so that they begin to accept it and so begins the **self-fulfilling prophecy**.

THE SELF- FULFILLING PROPHECY

Another important concept associated with labelling is 'self-fulfilling prophecy'. It is suggested that when a label is applied to an individual for example, mad, bad or criminal - their behaviour will become consistent with that label - this is the Self-fulfilling Prophecy. A label once applied may increase the chances of offending by isolating the individual from society and encouraging friends and family to reject them. The 'deviant' may consequently seek comfort, sympathy, normality and status in a 'subculture' of others who have been branded with a similar label

INTERACTIONISM

Interactionism is a sociological theory that emphasises the interactions between people rather over the importance of big institutions of society such as the class, education or political systems. Put simply interactionism emphasises the small scale over the big.

Two very important ideas that came out of interactionism is **labelling theory** and **self-fulfilling prophecy**.

LABELLING THEORY

Howard Becker (1963) stated -

“Deviancy is not a quality of the act a person commits, but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions to an ‘offender’ - Deviant behaviour is behaviour that people so label.”

Howard Becker (1963) argues that there is no such thing as a deviant or criminal act, an act only become deviant or criminal when the groups which have the power to label it as deviant or criminal, do so and set about controlling it. This theory works well with social structure theories. In a capitalist society the ruling class set the rules for the working classes, and in a racist society, minority ethnic groups are judged and labelled according to the standards of the dominant ethnic group.

LABELLING AND DIFFERENTIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Interactionists argue that agencies such as the police label are more likely to label some groups as criminal. This means they are more likely to devote police time and attention on these communities. This in turn means that these individual from communities will become over-represented in law enforcement actions such stop and search, arrest and ultimately in conviction for criminal offences. Put simply if the police go looking for trouble, they will find trouble.

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Edwin Lamert – Primary and Secondary Deviance

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Secondary deviance on the other hand results from being labelled. Once caught and charged the person becomes defined by their deviance, it becomes a **master status**, all other statuses a person might have (e.g., father, son, neighbour etc) that person might have, are judged against this label. The person may find it hard to escape their status, so much so that they begin to accept it and so begins the **self-fulfilling prophecy**.

Labelling Theory and Homicide

Becker was interested in explaining why people choose to label some people as deviant, and not others. Becker points out that people react differently to the same act depending on the social context and this influences the label that is placed on the act. Take the act of killing someone - homicide. In the vast majority of cases this would be labelled as murder: highly deviant. However, in a war killing is normalised and a may be labelled heroic. However, if the combatant doing the killing is not a member of a formal army, then they will likely be labelled a terrorist and, once again, be deviant. There may be no consensus over the application of the label because "one person's terrorist is another person's freedom fighter".

INTERACTIONISM AND LABELLING THEORY EVALUATION

- ✓ Labelling theory draws attention to the consequences of being labelled a deviant including complex social phenomena such as 'the self-fulfilling prophecy' and 'master status'.
- ✓ It shifts the focus onto how the police 'create' crime by applying labels based on their stereotypes. This selective law enforcement may explain why the working class, ethnic minorities and other marginalised groups are over-represented in the official crime statistics.
- ⊗ Labelling theory fails to explain why the person and the behaviour attract the label in the first place. Crime is real and not just a set of 'labels' that have been randomly applied to a bunch of people.
- ⊗ It sometimes appears to ignore the victim of crime and may appear sympathetic to the 'criminal'. In fact, it goes further and turns the 'wrongdoer' into the 'victim'.
- ⊗ It paints a very passive view of criminals. Criminals do not need a label to know they are doing wrong. Plus, labelling does not always lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy

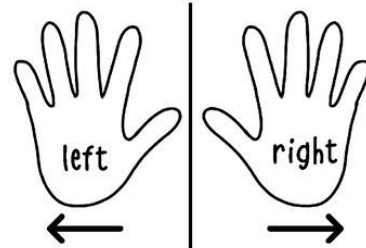
Sociological Theories of Criminality- Realism

LO1 – DESCRIBE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

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Realism

Realism is really two explanations of criminality, left realism and right realism. These two explanations share some similarities but there are important differences too.



Right Realism

Right Realism considers crime from the perspective of **political conservatism**, which tends to take a negative view of human nature. Charles Murray (1990) argued some people in society were more predisposed to committing crime because of lower intelligence and inadequate socialisation. Murray talks about the development of an 'underclass' of people who grow up in single parent households, with absent fathers, without adequate role models, and in an intellectual

CHARLES MURRAY'S AND THE CRIMINAL UNDERCLASS

Murray (1990) suggests there exists a distinct lower-class subculture, below the working class. People belonging to this subculture are likely to be long-term unemployed because they are 'work-shy' - they choose not to work. They prefer to be welfare-dependent, and to live off state benefits and supplement their income by being involved in criminality and the black economy. This subculture is hostile towards the police and authority in general. The subculture is generally lacking in moral values and especially commitment to marriage

RIGHT REALIST SOLUTIONS TO CRIME

Right realist believe that human beings are naturally selfish, individualistic and greedy, will generally commit crime if it is in their interests. Rehabilitation of criminals is a 'soft' option - Policies aimed at tackling crime by removing social and economic inequalities associated with poverty and unemployment have failed because they misunderstand the origins of crime.

Right realist thinking in crime is influenced by the broken windows thesis. They tend to approve of, 'zero tolerance' policing, and believe the police should keep clear the streets of deviant elements. They are also strong supporters of control and surveillance measures such as CCTV and ID cards.

Right realists think that the best way to reduce crime is not to change the criminal but to take practical measures to reduce opportunity (to 'build out' crime), and make the situation more difficult for the criminal, i.e. to make sure that the costs of crime clearly outweigh the benefits.

LEFT REALISM

Left realism analyse crime from a left-wing perspective. They agree with right realists that working class areas are crime hotspots but point out that the main victims of crime are the working class and ethnic minorities themselves. They also suggest that the police take crime in these areas less seriously than in middle or upper class (bourgeoisie) areas.

CRIME, RELATIVE DEPRIVATION & MARGINALISATION

Left realists suggest that in a capitalist society we are surrounded by messages urging us on to acquire more and more stuff (consumerism). Despite society getting wealthier as a whole, working class youth will always have a sense of **relative deprivation**. In ethnic minorities this may be made worse by a belief that prejudice, and discrimination is holding them back.

Left realist argue these groups become **marginalised**. Negative treatment by the police may result in further feelings of hostility and resentment which may spill over into confrontation. Some members of these groups may look to join subcultures to help them cope with the feelings of frustration and may become involved in criminal activities such as drug-pushing and street crimes such as mugging

LEFT-REALIST SOLUTIONS TO CRIME

Left realists are positive about human nature and are strong supporters of attempts to rehabilitate offenders. They argue strongly in support alternatives to prison, arguing that prison breaks the link between the offender and community, as such it serves to reinforce offending behaviour.

Left realist believe that the community needs to be involved in tackling crime and are sceptical about 'deterrents' such as the increased use of CCTV and ID Cards. However, they are enthusiastic advocates of initiatives such as community policing and neighbourhood schemes.

REALISM

Realism is really two explanations of criminality, left realism and right realism. These two explanations share some similarities but there are important differences too.

RIGHT REALISM

Right Realism considers crime from the perspective of political conservatism, and generally takes a staff stance on crime. The main person associated with this view is Charles Murray, Murray argued in the bell curve that some groups in society were more biologically predisposed to committing crime because of lower intelligence and inadequate socialisation. Murray talks about the development of an 'underclass' of people who grow up in single parent households, with absent fathers and without adequate role models, and in an intellectual poverty.

LEFT REALISM

Left realism analyse crime from a left wing perspective. Marxists they see crime arising from the inequalities of the capitalist system. They argued that the main victims of crime are the working class and ethnic minorities themselves. They point out that crime rates are highest in working class areas, levels of deprivation and unemployment. They would also argue that the police take crime in these areas less seriously when they are committed against working-class people.

Realists talk about relative deprivation, they argue that in a capitalist society we are surrounded by Messages urging us on to acquire more and more stuff (consumerism). These unrelenting consumerist messages help to explain the marginalisation that working-class use feels. Despite society getting wealthier as a whole, working class youth will always have a sense of relative deprivation.

Left-Realism

Left realists argue strongly for alternatives to prison, they suggest measures such as community service orders, victim restitution schemes, and widespread release from prison.

Left realist believe that the community needs to be involved in tackling, they are skeptical about 'deterrents' such as the increased use of CCTV but enthusiastic advocates of initiatives such as community policing and neighbourhood schemes.

Charles Murray and The Underclass

Murray (1990) suggests that in both the USA and the UK there exists a distinct lower-class subculture, below the working class, which subscribes to deviant and criminal values rather than mainstream values, and transmits this deficient culture from generation to generation. People belonging to this subculture are likely to be long-term unemployed because they are work-shy, i.e. they choose not to work. They prefer to be welfare-dependent, i.e. to live off state benefits and supplement their income by being involved in criminality and the black economy. This subculture is hostile towards the police and authority in general. The subculture is generally lacking in moral values and especially commitment to marriage and family life.

Charles Murray and The Underclass

Crime is primarily caused by feelings of '**relative deprivation**'. Working-class youth compares itself with middle-class youth with regard to life chances and living standards, access to consumer goods, income etc. In the case of young blacks this may be compounded as feel that racism is holding them back.

Such groups may consequently feel **marginalised** (i.e. they feel they have little or no power to change their situation) and frustrated. Negative treatment by the police and the authorities may result in further feelings of hostility and resentment which may spill over into confrontation. Some members of these groups (but not all) may look to form or join subcultures to help them cope with the feelings of frustration resulting from relative deprivation and marginalisation. In terms of deviant subcultural responses, working-class and black youth may be involved in criminal activities such as drug-pushing and street crimes such as mugging. in general.

RIGHT REALISM

- ✓ Right realist propose stiffer sentences, more surveillance and zero tolerance as solutions to the problems of crime. In this sense they can be seen as far more practical than other theoretical approaches such as Marxism and labelling theory.
- ✓ Research (e.g., Flood-Page et al. 2000) supports the view of the decline of the family is an important factor in the backgrounds of offenders. They found children, particularly males, from lone-parent backgrounds and stepfamilies were more likely to offend than those who lived with two natural parents.

- ⊗ It accepts official statistics uncritically, this is wrong. Marxist and labelling theory has shown that selective law enforcement means that the crime of the rich and powerful receive less attention than they should. White collar crime is arguably as big, if not a bigger threat to society than the misdemeanour of people living on the margins of society.
- ⊗ Ignores wider structural causes of crime such as relative deprivation and the increasing gap between rich and poor. Countries with less income inequality have less crime than those countries where it is great. The new right ignore this simple fact – poverty causes crime.

LEFT REALISM

- ✓ Shows us that relative deprivation and marginalisation are important in the factors in both the perpetrators and victims of crime.
- ✓ Left-realism offers practical solutions to the problems of crime. Left-realists suggest crime in an area can be reduced by reducing exclusion and marginalisation, improving the economic conditions of young people, improving community-police relations, improving police effectiveness particularly in relation to detection and clear up rates amongst other measures.

- ⊗ Left-realism fails to explain why the majority of young people and ethnic minority youth in a given area are NOT drawn into criminality and offending. Crime pulls some people in but certainly not all - a good theory of crime must explain why some people resist crime.
- ⊗ While **relative deprivation** is good at explaining many types of acquisitive crime (e.g., street crime, burglary) it is less good at explaining violent crimes such as rape, assault, and hate crimes.
- ⊗ Also, left-realism is good at explaining crime which is committed by groups but crimes such as burglary as effectively as these are usually committed by individuals rather than gangs.

Unit 1 student information guide for April 2021 trial assessment

Unit 1
AC1.2 Explain reason why certain crimes go unreported
AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime
AC2.1 Campaigns for change
AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change

AC1.2 Explain the reasons that certain crimes are unreported

Personal reasons

Shame: or even embarrassment especially if it involves sexual acts such as rape or indecent assault can prevent someone from reporting a crime this could be because the person might not want others to know they were vulnerable and unable to defend or protect themselves

Not Affected: If an incident does not concern a person it may feel it has nothing to do with them and that they should leave it to someone else to report for example criminal damage vandalism may not concern people if it's not their property another example would be vagrancy homeless people can be ignored by members of society as it does not really affect them

Fear: Victim may fear potential consequences from the criminal for themselves or for their family. It can be a reason for unreported crime. Examples unreported crime include domestic abuse honour crimes hate crimes

Social & cultural reasons

Lack of knowledge; could be the reason why people do not report a crime they may be unaware it is a crime or do not have knowledge of the procedures involved for example cyber bullying via social network and having to block people who might abuse you.

Complexity; the general public might not understand that a crime has been committed as it is difficult to understand or follow for example white collar crime is a complex crime where fraudulent transactions are hidden or carried out in private and are difficult to trace

Lack of current public concern; may occur if an offence is not considered an actual crime. Downloading illegal music, for example is something that people will do so they can listen to it free of charge. There is no real concern about it being an illegal act. Likewise common smoking of cannabis failed to attract the interest of many people and they may be reluctant to report it to the police on the basis that the offender should be allowed to smoke if they desire.

Culture bound crime; can be acceptable in certain sections of society. For example honour killings are accepted in some cultures or religions as they follow a certain tradition within the family life. People who see different cultures as something mystifying may ignore this type of crime and not report it as they do not want to interfere. E.g. FGM / Forced marriage

AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime

- ✓ Moral panics
- ✓ Changing public concerns and attitudes
- ✓ Perceptions of crime trends
- ✓ Deviancy amplification
- ✓ Level of response rate to crime and types of punishment
- ✓ Changing priorities and emphasis
- ✓ Stereotyping of criminals

Give examples throughout

Make sure you not only explain the issues under each heading but also the **IMPACT** of each one the public **PERCEPTION** of crime

Moral Panics

The medias representations of crime may actually cause more crime by creating a moral panic Cohen defines a moral panic as an exaggerated irrational overreaction by society to a perceived problem it starts when the media is identifying a group as a folk devil or a threat to societies values, exaggerating the problems row seriousness with sensationalised reporting

Media representations of Mods and Rockers in 1964 exaggerated the numbers involved; predicted more violence was to come; their clothes, hair styles, and scooters became symbols or irresponsibility. Such portrayals then led to deviancy amplification.

Examples...If the media choose to focus on something it *may* become a moral *panic*, where the *fear* is out of proportion to the threat posed by that thing. This in turn *can* lead to a change in response levels by the authorities, for reporting of the 2011 riots in the UK led to people receiving heavy penalties for relatively minor crimes. The effects of inaccurate or negative reporting *can* lead to subtle changes in the *way* that groups or events *are* perceived by the public, for example, the relentless negative reporting of Muslims *and* Islam in in *newspapers* has led to the growth of the phenomenon of Islamophobia in UK *and* other western countries.

Deviancy amplification spiral

The media can produce a deviancy amplification spiral a process where attempts by the authorities to control deviance actually produces more deviance not less leading to further attempts to control and yet more deviance.

Examples include mods and rockers drug use , homosexuality & HIV/aids, Islamist terrorism, football hooliganism, muggings, child sexual abuse, dangerous dogs, welfare scroungers, refugees and asylum seekers, and knife crime **Deviancy amplification spiral**

Stereotyping

A stereotype is an oversimplified generalisation or label applied to a whole group of people, for example, all young people are lazy. Stereotyping compare major part in which types of people attract the attention of the criminal justice system. Examples; young lower class males often unemployed/ Often black or minority ethnic groups/ From a rough neighbourhood/ With a bad attitude to authority/ Poor educational record traunting/ Associating with others known to the police

Example:

Jean Charles de Menezes – murdered by police as a result of Islamophobic stereotyping after the 7/7 London bombings.

Levels of response

The media can affect the levels of response to a crime by the police and the punishment handed out by the courts we can look at 3 examples the mods and rockers and the riots of 2011 & James Bulger Jamie Bulger story dominated the tabloid press because it hit all the News Values; led to change in the age of criminal responsibility. Was this a proportionate response or the result of distorted news coverage? Can video games create criminals?

Reporting of the 2011 riots in the UK led to people receiving heavy penalties for relatively minor crimes.

Changing priorities & emphasis

When the media voiced a concern about particular type of crime or anti social behaviour, it may lead to changes in the priorities or policies of the government, the police and other agencies. It may even lead to new laws being introduced. 2 examples that change priorities that led to changes in law are the issues of dangerous dogs and illegal raves

The drug Ecstasy fuelled "Raves" in the 1980s. The media exaggerated the dangers of ecstasy. Also, the Conservative government of the time was opposed to the values and culture of the Raves. This led to the 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act which banned the Raves. In particular, it was the type of music which was banned – amplified music with repetitive beats.

Changing public perceptions

Moral panics can also trigger Changes in Public Perceptions. Portrayals of Mods and Rockers in 1964 led to anxiety among the public that youths were out of control and posed a threat to society. This increased Fear amongst older people in society.

Around one in 6 adults (60%) perceive that crime has risen over the past few years. However, the Crime Survey for England & Wales, estimates that crime is now at its lowest level since the rolling study began in 1981. Influence of the Media.

Perceptions of crime trends;

is crime increasing or decreasing? Are particular crimes becoming less frequent/ in general the public seem more likely to believe that crime is on the increase.

E.g. CSEW found that during 2017/2018 72% of people thought crime had got up nationally, while 43% thought this had increased locally. How has the media played a part in this? Have individuals become more fearful of becoming a victim of crime?

E.g. sexual abuse (children) / knife crime/ street robberies / abductions (children)

AC2.1 Campaigns

- ✓ Sarah's Law/ Clare's Law/ Lillian's Law
- ✓ Ann Mings- Double Jeopardy
- ✓ Bobby Turnbull
- ✓ British Lung Foundation
- ✓ Brexit
- ✓ LGBT
- ✓ Anti-smoking

Make sure you know a range of campaign which changed the law, raised awareness & changed attitudes

Campaign for change in Policy

Campaign for change in the law

Change in public awareness

Change in public attitude

Increase reporting

Advertise change in the Law

Sarah's Law: What was the campaign about/why was it started?

In 2000 Sarah Payne was abducted and murdered by Roy Whiting while she was playing outside. He had previously been jailed in 1995 for kidnapping and assaulting a 9 year old girl and he was on the Sex Offenders Register. Sarah's parents said if they had known a sex offender lived in the area they wouldn't have let Sarah play outside. They campaigned for a change in law so people could see if there were paedophiles living in their area.

Key parties involved

Sarah Payne's parents; The News of the World newspaper. This paper supported a campaign for change in the law, and published the names and pictures of 50 sex offenders. Unfortunately this produced a vigilante effect and the government refused to agree to the demands

How it changed people's views or altered thoughts

TNOFTW and Sarah's parents continued their campaign and the gov. began to change its mind when another girl was kidnapped and sexually assaulted. An MP was sent to the USA to see how Megan's Law worked there (accessing information on paedophiles)

The actual laws or policies it introduced

In 2008 a pilot scheme was introduced in 4 areas of the UK to allow parents to make enquires about named individuals; police would then confidentially give details to the person most able to protect the child, if in the child's best interests. The scheme was extended to include the whole of England and Wales in 2011. It is called the Child Sex

Ann Mings What was the campaign about/why was it started?

Double jeopardy is a law that prevents a second prosecution for the same offence after an acquittal or conviction. Ann Ming's daughter, Julie Hogg, was murdered. Billy Dunlop was put on trial for her murder, but in 1991 a jury could not reach a verdict. Dunlop was then put on trial for a 2nd time, but again the jury failed to reach a verdict, so he got cleared of the crime. Dunlop later confessed to killing Julie, believing that he couldn't be prosecuted due to double jeopardy. He was later convicted of perjury (lying in court) but

Key parties involved

Ann Ming; newspapers, TV stations, radio stations, politicians

How it changed people's views or altered thoughts

Ann Ming used all the key parties above to try to get the double jeopardy law abolished through public support

The actual laws or policies it introduced

In the Criminal Justice Act 2003 double jeopardy was abolished for 30 serious offences, including murder. The law was retrospective and Dunlop became the first person convicted under the new law- he is serving life

British Lung Foundation What was the campaign about/why was it started?

BLF aims to prevent lung disease by campaigning for positive change in the UK's lung health. It raises awareness about lung disease, what causes it and how to prevent it.

How it changed people's views or altered thoughts

BLF secured 50,000 signatures on a petition, which they presented to Downing Street. It also produced research about the effects of second-hand smoke by showing that 430,000 are exposed to second-hand smoke in cars each week.

The actual laws or policies it introduced

Ban on smoking in cars that have children in in the Children and Families Act 2014

AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaign for change – advantages and disadvantages

- ✓ 1 Blogs
- ✓ 2 Viral messaging
- ✓ 3 Social networking
- ✓ 4 Advertising
- ✓ 5 Radio
- ✓ 6 Television
- ✓ 7 Film
- ✓ 8 Documentary
- ✓ 9 Word of mouth
- ✓ 10 Events
- ✓ 11 Print

Blogs ..is directly updated website or web page, typically run by an individual or small group, which is written in an informal or conversational style.		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Campaigns used this
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anyone can set up a blog • Free of charge • Allows people to express their views • Up to date information and statistics keep things fresh and interesting • Useful links to social media pages • Useful links to find out more and donate • Can contain links to videos, pictures and other similar websites not just writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blogs are extremely hard to keep up to date • Can become time consuming for the author • Becoming an out of date method due to social media • Limited audience as you have to specifically find the blog 	Greenpeace Unlock

Social networking: is the use of Internet-based social media sites to stay connected with friends, family, colleagues, customers, or clients. Listen please websites such as Facebook and Twitter which are dedicated to allowing people to communicate with one another		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Campaigns used this
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When used for campaign purposes networking allows videos information other forms of communication to <u>spread quickly and reach a wide audience</u> • Approximately 2.3 billion people use social media so a campaign on one of these platforms can <u>raise a great deal of awareness in a short space of time</u> • Cost effective • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hackers can get onto the network pages and alter information • There could be a possibility of Internet trolls which can deter users • May follow a campaign on social media but not actively support it • social networking can be a useful tool but not necessarily an action tool 	Stop Hate UK Me too Movement BLM- IG Tuesday

Events:

are an occasion that takes place especially one of important to promote a campaigns' as it can be a way to provide funding /money particular purpose.

Advantages	Disadvantages	Campaigns used this
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be shown on a news programme increasing publicity allowing more campaign awareness • Can sometimes involve a well-known celebrity in attendance helping to raise awareness • People are able to easily contribute to the campaign for example they can donate over the telephone or Internet • Good way to launch/introduce an campaign • Useful for focusing on gaining support • Events can gain coverage from local newspapers radio or television • Depending on location e.g. shopping centre passer-by's can see and hear message • Can take many forms e.g. family fun day, sporting event or football match • Gain funds via sponsorship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day of event, things not going to plan • People may not attend or what she event in the numbers anticipated • May funding before the event can take place 	<p>Children in need</p> <p>Live aid concert 1985</p>

Advertising- Many campaigns use paid advertisements to get their message across these may range from posters for small local campaigns to large national advertising campaigns in newspapers and magazines and on radio television and cinema.

Can include billboards, delivered leaflets, merchandise, Flyers, posters in shop windows, adverts on buses and trains, adverts and social media such as Facebook.

Advantages	Disadvantages	Campaigns used this
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost wise: cheap- saving campaigns money (leaflets/flyers/local radio/ local newspaper) • Visually pleasing (Leaflets/flyers) • Easy to target specific demographic- e.g. who you chose to hand it out to (Leaflets/flyers) • Funding- more willing to give money if they are likely to get a product/service in return e.g. Key ring, hoodie (Merchandise) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be costly e.g. national TV ad can cost as much as 40,000 for a 30 second commercial (TV) • Can be discarded easily once read- especially if low quality (leaflet/flyer) • Do not have a long-term impact • If posted, may not reach intended target audience (leaflet) • 	<p>Stop Hate UK – web banners</p> <p>Cancer research- leaflet</p>

Print media include local and national newspapers magazines leaflets Flyers press releases. Although sales have declined in recent years the newspapers can still be an effective way to promote a campaign there are two basic ways of gaining coverage for a campaign in newspapers and magazines firstly free paid advertisements Secondly by providing the press storeys and news items . In this case sending press releases to local or national papers can be a way of gaining free publicity for a campaign

Advantages	Disadvantages	Campaigns used this
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be mass produced • Quick way to get information to people • Easy to read/digest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be content heavy- bore readers. = less donations • Many people don't purchase hard copy newspapers 	<p>Sarah's Law- newspapers/print</p>

