

Luton Sixth Form College

Criminology Unit 2 Revision Guide



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| UNIT 2: CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| LO1 - UNDERSTAND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF CRIMINALITY | | |
| ASSESSMENT CRITERIA | CONTENT | AMPLIFICATION |
| AC1.1 - Compare criminal behaviour and deviance | <p>Criminal Behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social definition legal definition formal sanctions against criminals variety of criminal acts <p>Deviance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> norms, moral codes, and values informal and formal sanctions against deviance forms of deviance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners should have understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how criminality and 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. <p>Synoptic links: Learners should also understand the impact of reporting on public perceptions of crime and deviance.</p> |
| AC1.2 - Explain the social construction of criminality | <p>Social Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how laws change from culture to culture how laws change over time how laws are applied differently according to circumstances in which actions occur why laws are different according to place, time, and culture | <p>Synoptic links: Learners should understand how media and campaigns for change contribute to social constructions of criminality and unreported crime.</p> |
| LO2 - KNOW THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY | | |
| AC2.1 - Describe biological theories of criminality | <p>Biological Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genetic theories physiological theories | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners should have knowledge of a range of genetic theories, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jacobs XYY study twin and adoption studies Learners should have knowledge of a range of physiological theories, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lombroso Sheldon |
| AC2.2 - Describe individualistic theories of criminality | <p>Individualistic Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> learning theories psychodynamic psychological theories | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners should have knowledge of a range of theories, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bandura Eysenck Freud |
| AC2.3 - Describe sociological theories of criminality | <p>Sociological Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social structure interactionism realism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners should be able to summarise the key points of a range of theories, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marxism labelling functionalism left and right realism |

| LO3 - UNDERSTAND CAUSES OF CRIMINALITY | | |
|---|--|---|
| AC3.1 - Analyse situations of criminality | <p>Situations Relating To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • different types of crime • individual criminal behaviour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learners should have knowledge of a range of crimes for example, crimes against the person/property, white collar, corporate crime, etc. ○ Learners should be able to analyse a range of crimes and criminal behaviour and understand possible causes through the application of the theories learned for LO2. |
| AC3.2 - Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality | <p>Criminological Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individualistic • biological • sociological | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learners should evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of criminological theories in terms of explaining crime. |
| LO4 UNDERSTAND CAUSES OF POLICY CHANGE | | |
| AC4.1 - Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development | <p>Criminological Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individualistic • biological • sociological <p>Policy Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informal policy making • formal policy making • crime control policies • state punishment policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learners should be able to apply their knowledge of each of the theories and assess their use in informing policy on crime. This could include, for example, penal populism, zero tolerance, CCTV, restorative justice, multi-agency approach. |
| AC4.2 - Explain how social changes affect policy development | <p>Social Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social values, norms, and mores • public perception of crime • structure of society • demographic changes • cultural changes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learners should have an understanding of social changes and how they have affected policy development. |
| AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making | <p>Campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • newspaper campaigns • individual campaigns • pressure group campaigns | <p>Synoptic links: Learners should use their knowledge and understanding of campaigning for change learned through Unit 1 to consider its effect on different types of policies.</p> |

LO1 – UNDERSTAND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF CRIMINALITY

| AC1.1 – Compare criminal behaviour & deviance | Content | Amplification |
|---|--|--|
| | 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 Forms of deviance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How criminality and 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. |

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 SOCIAL DEFINITION

This definition of crime claims that what we come to define as a crime arises out of the interactions within 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 is not the case everywhere, there are countries where marriage at this age is both legal and does not contravene social norms.

THE LEGAL DEFINITION

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.

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 |

SANCTIONS

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

NON-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.

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.

Penalty notices are given for offences such as shoplifting possessing cannabis or being drunk and disorderly

COURT SANCTIONS

Custodial Sentences mean the criminal loses their liberty for a specified period. This can be in a prison or youth custody centre. A sentence can be a few hours up to a life sentence.

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

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.

DEVIANT AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

Deviant behaviour is anything that deviates from the norms and values of society. Criminal behaviour is any behaviour which breaks the criminal code (laws) of society. Deviant behaviour can be criminal, but it isn't always.

| DEVINAT & CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR | DEVIANT ONLY | CRIMINAL ONLY |
|---|--|--|
| Murder, Rape, theft, robbery, assault, rioting, being drunk and disorderly. | Lying to your partner, swearing in public, telling jokes at a funeral. | Downloading films or music (not paid for), keeping money from being over charged |

TYPES 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

NORMS, VALUES AND MORAL CODES

Norms – unspoken rules of behaviour – e.g., 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 and equality of opportunity.

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).

LO1 – UNDERSTAND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF CRIMINALITY

| AC1.2 Explain the social construction of criminality | Content | Amplification |
|--|--|---|
| | <p>Social Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how laws change from culture to culture • how laws change over time • how laws are applied differently according to circumstances in which actions occur • why laws are different according to place, time, and culture | <p>Synoptic links: Learners should understand how media and campaigns for change contribute to social constructions of criminality and unreported crime.</p> |

POLYGAMY – CULTURE & PLACE

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | What is it? | Having more than one husband or wife at the same time. Includes polygyny, polyandry, and bigamy |
| 2 | Where is it a crime? | Most countries. |
| 3 | Where is it legal? | Mostly only in certain Muslim countries e.g., India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka. |
| 4 | Reason: Religion | The Qu'ran permits Muslim men to take up to 4 wives. |
| 5 | Reason: Tradition | Polygamy has traditionally been practiced in some African societies. |

ADULTERY – CULTURE & PLACE

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | What is it? | A sexual act between two people, one or both of whom are married to someone else. |
| 2 | Where is it a crime? | Many Muslim countries, some Christian African countries, 21 U.S. states. |
| 3 | Where is it legal? | Most countries, including the UK and India. |
| 4 | Reason: Religion | Many religions condemn adultery – this can influence law-making. |
| 5 | Reason: Patriarchy | Many countries where women occupy a subordinate position have unequal laws which forbid adultery. |

Note laws relating to homosexuality, not only change with culture, but they have also changed over time as well. Homosexuality was first decriminalised in the England and Wales in 1967. Various legal changes were implemented by government in the decades after this including – reducing the age of consent to 18 (1994), then 16 in 2000; civil partnerships; 1994; and finally, the legalisation of same sex marriage (2014).

This last change represented full equality in law for gay people.

HOMOSEXUALITY – CULTURE & TIME

| HOMOSEXUALITY – CULTURE & TIME | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | What is it? | Sexual acts between members of the same sex. |
| 2 | Where is it a crime? | 75 countries outlaw male homosexuality - 45 outlaw lesbian activity. Some countries ban promotion of homosexuality e.g., Russia. |
| 3 | Where is it legal? | Fully legal in the UK, Europe, North and South America. |
| 4 | Reason: Religion | Many religions condemn homosexuality – there are specific prohibitions in the Qur'an and some interpretations of the Old Testament (though this is disputed) |
| 5 | Reason: Changing Social Attitudes | Attitudes have changed notably over time with big changes in 1960s and in the last two decades. This is most true in Western democratic societies where interference in matters of personal morality is generally not regarded as appropriate and a breach of human rights |

CANNABIS – PLACE

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| | What is it? | Laws vary widely – in general possession is treated more leniently than growing/supplying |
| 2 | Where is it a crime? | UK – and many other European countries |
| 3 | Where is it legal? | Legalised for medical use in Canada/some U.S. states. Decriminalised in Portugal. |
| 4 | Reason: Norms and Values | Societies with greater emphasis on personal freedoms more likely to not see it as a criminal act. |
| 5 | Reason: Crime Control Policy | Some governments see decriminalisation or legalisation as taking drugs out of the hands of criminals, others see cannabis as a gateway drug and seek to control its use. |

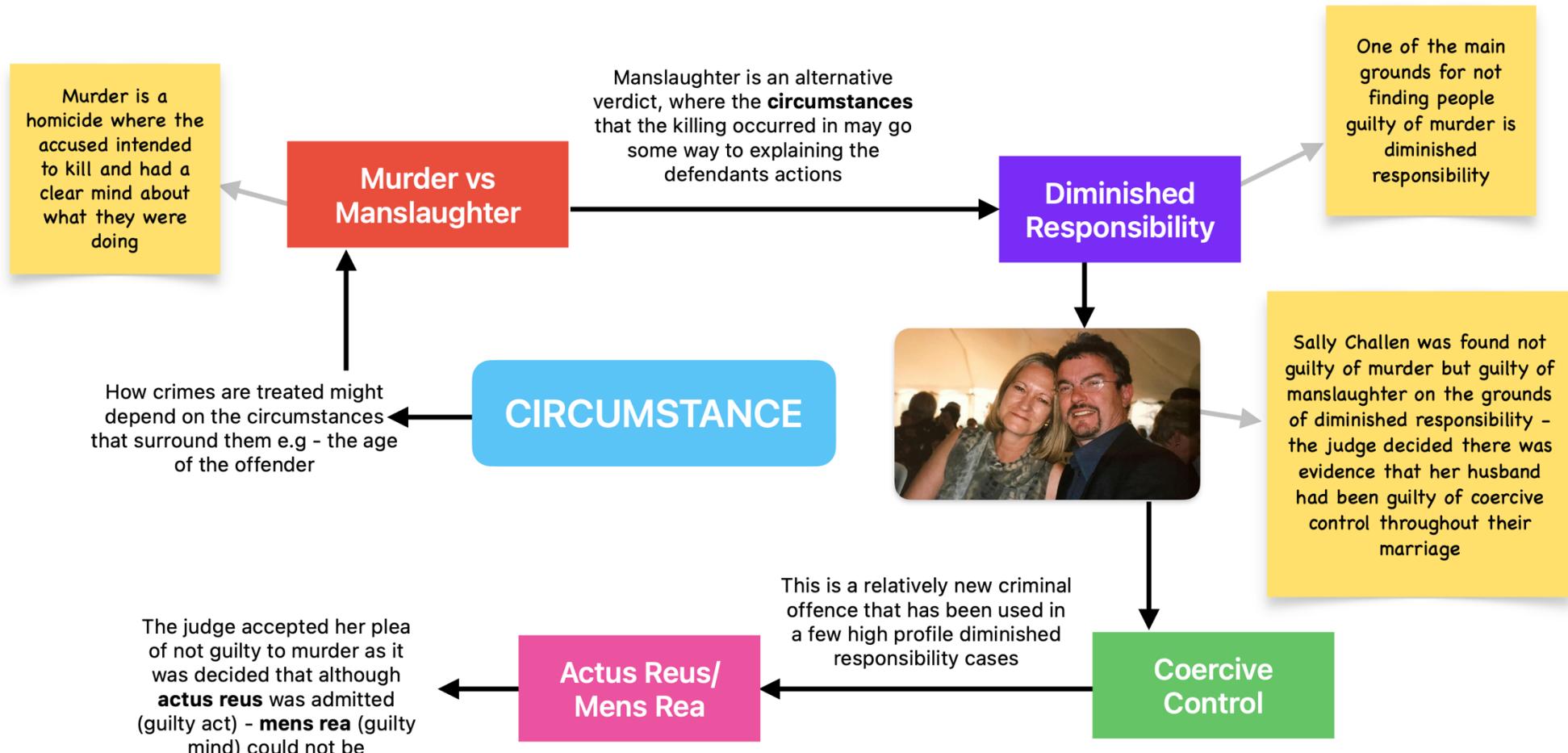
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT – TIME

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | What is it? | The state sanction killing of people for crimes, methods include hanging, death by electrocution, gas chamber and lethal injection - Capital punishment abolished in the UK in 1965 |
| 2 | Where is this still practiced | In 92 countries, including 27 states of the USA and China. 28 further countries have death penalty particularly serious crimes such as, war crimes. It has been suspended in 28 other countries (incl. Russia) for at least ten years. |
| 3 | Reason: miscarriages of justice | If a person is wrongly found guilty and executed, nothing can be done to correct it – famous cases in the UK include Derek Bentley, Timothy Evans and Ruth Ellis. |
| 4 | Reason: not a deterrent | Most murders are committed in the heat of the moment without thought of possible punishment. |
| 5 | Reason: decline in violence? | Society has undergone a civilising process in the last 500 years – physical punishment has been replaced by self-control |

EXAM PRACTICE

| YEAR | QUESTION | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| MAY 2017 | Compare criminality and deviance with reference to relevant examples. – [5 Marks] | |
| MAY 2018 | <p>Describe what is meant by the term 'deviance'. [3 Marks]</p> <p>Using examples from the scenario, explain behaviour that could be described as criminal, deviant, or both. [5 Marks]</p> | |
| MAY 2019 | Discuss, using examples, how laws have changed over time. [7 Marks] | |
| MAY 2020 | Compare the deviant behaviour of collecting exotic pets with the criminal behaviour of theft. [6 Marks] | |

CIRCUMSTANCE



(c) Explain how laws are applied differently according to the circumstances in which actions occur. [6]

| | |
|------------------|--|
| 0 marks | The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below. |
| 1–2 marks | There is a limited focus on the question, with vague or no accurate support and little or no use of specialist vocabulary. |
| 3–4 marks | There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed. |
| 5–6 marks | There is a clear and detailed focus on the question with mainly accurate support and an effective use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question are fully addressed. |

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

- The age of criminal responsibility is a factor: in England and Wales this is 10 years of age. Children below this age cannot face prosecution. However those aged 10 or above can face criminal charges
- Partial defences to murder such as diminished responsibility or loss of control will not result in a murder conviction but one of manslaughter. Where a partial defence is not available the conviction will be murder
- If a defendant has the *actus reus* and the *mens rea* of a crime they will be guilty. However, in circumstances where a person has a defence such as self-defence, consent or automatism they will not be liable. In such circumstances the verdict will be not guilty
- The circumstances of a person's past criminal convictions may mean that they face a criminal charge. Whereas those without any previous conviction may be able to receive a caution rather than be charged
- A person's past offending is taken into account with regard to sentencing. Someone with many convictions may be given a harsher sentence than a first-time offender
- If a person is subject to a conditional discharge or a suspended sentence their sentence may be harsher than an offender who is not subject to those orders

Biological Theories – Physiological Theories

L01 – DESCRIBE BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

| Assessment Criterion | Content | Amplification |
|--|--|---|
| AC1.1 Describe Biological Theories of Criminality | Criminal Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic Theories • Physiological Theories | You should have knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jacob's XYY Theory ✓ Twin and Adoption Studies ✓ Lombroso's Physiological Theory ✓ Sheldon's Type Theory. ✓ Brain Abnormalities |

LOMBROSO'S ATAVISTIC FORM THEORY

Cesare Lombroso wrote *L'uomo delinquente* (The criminal man) in 1876 setting out his view that offenders possessed similar characteristics to 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 and a large jaw
- Long arms when compared to lower limbs

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 concluded that these characteristics indicated that such people were more primitive in an evolutionary sense. He went on to say that such individuals were therefore not responsible for their actions as they could not be blamed for their innate, inherited physiology.

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.

MORE MODERN RESEARCH

Wu et al, (2016) found that facial features do give criminals away. 1,856 Chinese men (half of whom 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.



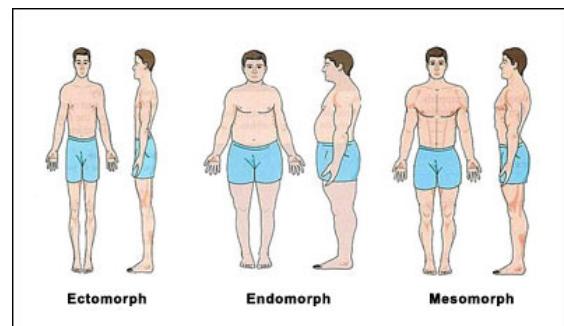
Examples of physiognomy of criminals illustrated from *L'uomo Delinquente* (Criminal Man), 1876, by Cesare Lombroso.

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'S RESEARCH

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).

Evaluation – Physiological Theories of Crime

Lombroso's 'Atavistic' Theory

STRENGTHS OF LOMBROSO'S THEORY

- Lombroso was the first person to give criminology scientific credibility. Before this time criminal behaviour was seen as something criminal chose to do, Lombroso challenged the idea that criminals were evil or even that they had a choice in whether they offended.
- 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 went on to identify 83% criminals, with only 6% of all men being incorrectly identified.

LIMITATIONS OF LOMBROSO'S THEORY

- 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.
- 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, it is possible that some of them might be shunned by society and be forced into criminality in order to survive.

Sheldon's 'Somatype' Theory

STRENGTHS OF SHELDON'S THEORY

- Some studies (e.g., Putwain and Sammons) have confirmed the link between body build and criminality, although is not clear that this 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%. These results are noteworthy and need to be explained.
- 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.

LIMITATIONS OF SHELDON'S THEORY

- One problem with this theory is that people body's change. If there was a causal link between criminality and body shape people would commit more crime their body shape changed. This doesn't make any kind of sense.
- Criminality among mesomorphs even if it is real is probably much better explained be 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

EXAM PRACTICE

| YEAR | QUESTION | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|---------------------|--|--|
| MAY 2017 | <p>One theory of crime was based on the physical measurements of Italian prisoners compared with those of Italian soldiers. This theory proposed that criminals had been born with specific features. Another key theory argued that an individual's body shape is correlated with becoming a criminal.</p> | With reference to the text above, describe the main features of one physiological theory of criminality. [6] |
| | | Describe the one weakness of the physiological theory described [6] |
| MAY 2018 | <p>Jimmy, aged 22, has suffered from verbal and physical abuse for most of his life. This is because he has large ears, a large jaw, and very long arms. Jimmy never knew his father and lived with his mother and her succession of boyfriends. Jimmy has recently undergone some medical tests which have revealed he has an extra Y chromosome. He has also been hanging around with local criminals and is due to appear before a local magistrates' court on a second charge of grievous bodily harm.</p> | (a) Describe one physiological theory of criminality.[5] |
| | | (b) Analyse how one genetic theory of criminality may account for Jimmy's criminal behaviour.[7] |

Biological Theories – Genetic Theories

I01 – DESCRIBE BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

| Assessment Criterion | Content | Amplification |
|--|--|---|
| AC1.1 Describe Biological Theories of Criminality | Criminal Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic Theories • Physiological Theories | You should have knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jacob's XYY Theory ✓ Twin and Adoption Studies ✓ Lombroso's Physiological Theory ✓ Sheldon's Type Theory. ✓ Brain Abnormalities |

XYY THEORY – SUPERMALES

This theory suggests that criminality might be caused by chromosomal abnormalities in the cells of criminals. A person's biological sex is determined by the paired sex chromosome, XX for a female and ZY for males - XYY men have an extra Y chromosome 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.

CONCORDANCE RATE

Is 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.

TWIN STUDIES

Identical twins are **monozygotic**, that is both of the twins develop from the same fertilised egg. Non-identical (fraternal) twins are **dizygotic**, that is they 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% |

The logic of twin 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 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.

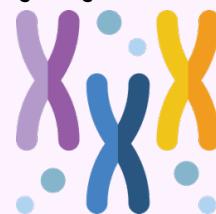
What this means is that if we look at some aspect of behaviour such as whether the twins smoke, drink, like football or are attracted to people of the same sex. If there is a difference between how often we see that behaviour in monozygotic twins and dizygotic twins, that difference is very likely due to genetic factors.

BIOLOGICAL THEORIES

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

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.

These boys are identical or monozygotic twins (MZ) - they share 100% of the same genes. The girls on the other hand are dizygotic (DZ) and only share only 50% of their genes.



If the boys are more similar than the girls on some measure, that is likely to be because of the extra genes shared by both of them, as the amount of environment shared by both sets of twins is 100%.

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.

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.

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 degree 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.

Evaluation – Genetic Explanations

XYY THEORY

STRENGTHS OF XYY THEORY

There is research which supports Jacob's XYY theory - some studies suggest XYY 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 criminals also support XYY theory too. The serial killer John Wayne Gacy is said to have XYY syndrome. Gacy was extremely violent and sexually assaulted, tortured and killed at least 33 men in the USA.

LIMITATIONS OF XYY THEORY

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

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

TWIN STUDIES

STRENGTHS OF 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).

LIMITATIONS OF TWIN STUDIES

One issue with twin studies is that the assumptions that MZ and DZ twins differ only in their genetics maybe false. 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 elect special response based on their perceived similarity from those around them.

This is important because it means that we cannot assume that offending behaviour is inherited on the base of twin studies and must look to alternative methods (e.g. adoption studies) to sort this out.

EXAM PRACTICE

Scenario: The nature versus nurture debate concerns the extent to which each account for behaviours such as committing crime. The nature side focuses on inherited or genetic biological factors. The nurture aspect is concerned about acquired or learned characteristics that are influenced by external factors.

| | |
|---|--|
| (a) Explain how biological theories explain the causes of criminal behaviour. (6 Marks) | |
| (b) Describe one biological theory of criminality. (6 Marks) | |
| (c) Evaluate the effectiveness of one biological theory in explaining criminality (6 Marks) | |
| (d) Explain two strengths of this theory in explaining criminality (4 Marks) | |
| (d) Explain two weaknesses of this theory in explaining criminality (4 Marks) | |

Individualistic Theories – Learning Theories

LO1 – DESCRIBE INDIVIDUALISTIC THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

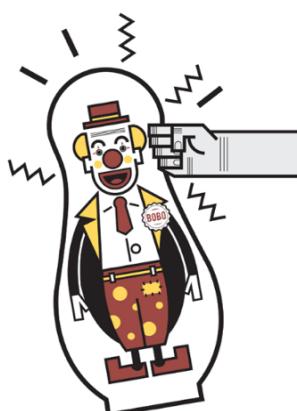
| Assessment Criterion | Content | Amplification |
|--|--|--|
| AC1.1 You should be able to - Describe Individualistic Theories of Criminality | Individualistic Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learning Theories<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Psychodynamic Theory• Psychological Theories | You should have knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Bandura's Social Learning Theory✓ Sutherland's Differential Association Theory✓ Freud's Psychodynamic Theory✓ Bowlby's Maternal Deprivation Theory✓ Eysenck's Personality Theory |

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.

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.



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**.

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 experienced by the person whose behaviour is being imitated.

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

Classical conditioning is learning through **association** and was first demonstrated by Ivan Pavlov. Pavlov found 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.

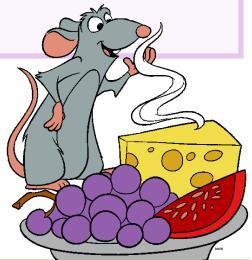
Animals learn new associations in classical conditioning



OPERANT CONDITIONING

Skinner 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.



Food is an example of a positive reinforcement for Remy the Rat

SUTHERLAND'S DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY

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

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 – Learning Theories

SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

STRENGTHS OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

Social learning theory was based on the famous BoBo doll experiment of Albert Bandura.

- Social learning theory can account for learning that we do not have direct experiences of. For example, few children are rewarded directly for aggressive behaviour (positive reward), in fact for most children it is discouraged (punished), yet aggression is still acquired by many. By looking at the social learning context in which this learning takes place we are able to better explain how this might happen.

LIMITATIONS OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

Many people are critical of this experiment and theory and argue it over-simplifies learning in the real world:

- 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.
- The BoBo doll experiment 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.

| EXAM PRACTICE | |
|---|--|
| YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
| OCT 2020 (Adapted from question 2) <p>Scenario: Daniel and Arnold, 24, are identical twins who were separated at birth. Arnold remained with his birth parents while Daniel was adopted by a respectable and wealthy couple who have provided him with an affluent standard of living.</p> <p>Arnold's parents have pursued a life of crime and Arnold has followed their example: he has been to prison twice for dishonesty offences including theft and fraud.</p> <p>Daniel also has a criminal record: he has been caught stealing to fund his unusual hobby of collecting exotic animals such as snakes, lizards, and scorpions.</p> | <p>(a) Briefly describe one individualistic theory of criminality.</p> <p>(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of individualistic theories in explaining the causes of criminality. [9]</p> |

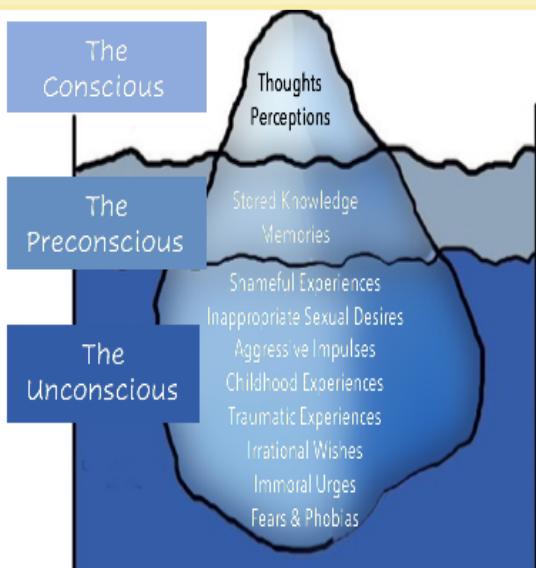
Individualistic Theories – Psychodynamic Theory

[LO1] – DESCRIBE INDIVIDUALISTIC THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

| Assessment Criterion | Content | Amplification |
|--|---|---|
| AC1.1 You should be able to - 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 |

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

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 – it works on the **ego ideal** which is a set of standards of moral behaviour morals which it demands the ego live up to.

A HEALTHY PERSONALITY IS A BALANCED PERSONALITY

All of these components of personality have an impact on 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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 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. |

JOHN BOWLBY & THE MATERNAL DEPRIVATION HYPOTHESIS

John Bowlby was a psychologist who was heavily influenced 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.

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

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.

THE 44 JUVENILE THIEVES STUDY, BOWLBY (1944)

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**' and had experienced prolonged separations from their mothers. Bowlby concluded that the effects of maternal deprivation had caused affectionless and delinquent behaviour among the juvenile thieves.

Evaluation – Psychodynamic Explanations

FREUD'S THEORY

STRENGTHS OF PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORY

Psychodynamic theories have contributed to research about crime and behaviour:

- ✓ The focus on childhood experiences and the importance of them on future behaviour should be regarded as very important in many modern theories of criminality, for example social learning theory.
- ✓ The id, ego and superego relate to different parts of the brain. The limbic system is like the brain's emotion centre, and has been linked to Freud's concept of id, and the ego has been linked with the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), and the superego has been linked with another area of the prefrontal cortex the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (DLPFC). So Freud's theory has good supporting scientific evidence from biological psychology.

LIMITATIONS OF PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORY

- ✗ Freud's theories are very difficult to investigate. Concepts such as the unconscious are almost impossible to research scientifically which is regarded as important by most modern criminologists.
- ✗ 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.

BOWLBY'S MATERNAL DEPRIVATION THEORY

STRENGTHS OF MATERNAL DEPRIVATION THEORY

- ✓ Bowlby's original research remains one of the most important sources of support for the maternal deprivation hypothesis. This was a rigorous, in-depth study and benefited from the inclusion of a control group (a group of boys attending the Tavistock clinic for emotional problems). Bowlby concluded that the effects of maternal deprivation had caused affectionless and delinquent behaviour among the juvenile thieves.

LIMITATIONS OF MATERNAL DEPRIVATION THEORY

- ✗ Studies which looked at children and later offending have not provided much support for the maternal deprivation hypothesis. Hilda Lewis (1954) analysed data drawn from interviews with 500 young people and found that maternal deprivation was a poor predictor of criminal behaviour. David Farrington (2009) carried out 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:

- A family history of criminality
- A daring or risk-taking personality
- Low school attainment
- Poverty
- Poor parenting.

Maternal deprivation did not feature in the list and was not regarded as important.

| EXAM PRACTICE | | |
|---|----------|--|
| UNIT/YEAR | QUESTION | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
| OCT 2018 (Adapted from question 3) Jimmy, aged 22, has suffered from verbal and physical abuse for most of his life. This is because he has large ears, a large jaw, and very long arms. Jimmy never knew his father and lived with his mother and her succession of boyfriends. Jimmy has recently undergone some medical tests which have revealed he has an extra Y chromosome. He has also been hanging around with local criminals and is due to appear before a local magistrates' court on a second charge of grievous bodily harm. | | (a) With reference to Jimmy's case, describe one individualistic theory of criminality. [5] |
| | | (b) Evaluate psychodynamic theory in explaining causes of criminality. [8] |

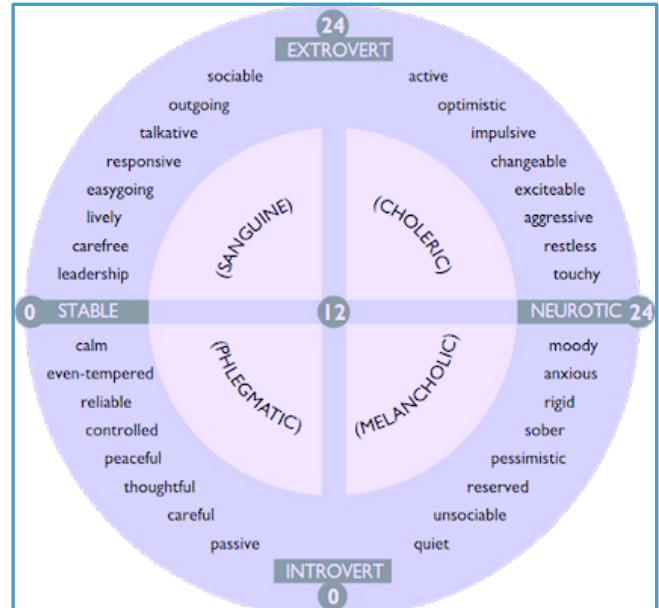
Individualistic Theories – Psychological Theories

LO1 – DESCRIBE INDIVIDUALISTIC THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

| Assessment Criterion | Content | Amplification |
|--|--|---|
| AC1.1 You should be able to - 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 Sutherland's Differential Association Theory Freud's Psychodynamic Theory Bowlby's Maternal Deprivation Theory Eysenck's Personality Theory |

HANS EYENCK'S PERSONALITY THEORY

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, these were introversion-extroversion (E); neuroticism-stability (N) and psychoticism-normality (P)



- 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.

PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOUR

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. 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 described as stable.

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.

PERSONALITY HAS A BIOLOGICAL BASIS

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 system.

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.
- 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.

RESEARCH COMPARING PERSONALITY IN CRIMINALS and NON-CRIMINALS

There has been research comparing the personalities of criminals and non-criminals. Dunlop et al (2012) found that both extraversion and psychoticism, as well as lie scales, were good predictors of delinquency. 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.

Evaluation – Psychological Theories

EYSENCK'S PERSONALITY THEORY

STRENGTHS OF EYSENCK'S THEORY

✓ 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 psychotism, as well as lie scales, were good predictors of delinquency. In another study by Van Dam et al. (2007) found that a small group of male offenders in a juvenile detention centre had high scores on all three of Eysenck's variables.

LIMITATIONS OF EYSENCK'S THEORY

✗ The EPI is a 'self-report' measure (a questionnaire) 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 - Marxism

L01 – 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✓ Labelling✓ Functionalism✓ Left and Right Realism |

MARXIST EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME

Marxist's 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.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE EXPLANATIONS

These theories assume 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. Among the most widely discussed are Marxist explanations of crime



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. Marxist 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.



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** – Marxist 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 made worse by the criminal justice system which routinely gives stiffer sentences to people from a working-class background.

Evaluation – Social Structure Explanations of Crime

Marxist Explanations of Crime

STRENGTHS OF MARX'S THEORY

- ✓ 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, Marxism helps to explain how inequality in society can lead to criminal behaviour and demonstrates how the law reflects differences in power between the social classes.

LIMITATIONS OF MARX'S THEORY

- ✗ 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 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.

Sociological Theories - Functionalism

LO] – DESCRIBE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

| Assessment Criterion | Content | Amplification |
|---|---|---|
| AC2.3 You should be able to - 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 |

SOCIAL CHANGE IS A FUNCTION OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

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 National Women's Party of America wearing their prison uniform.

OTHER FUNCTIONS OF CRIME

Crime acts as a safety valve – Davies (1967) argued deviance acted as a safety valve for society. He gives the example of prostitution, suggesting that it has the positive function of releasing men's sexual tension.

Crime is important for boundary maintenance, it reminds people of what is right, and what is wrong. Most people will agree on this so crime helps to bind us together.

Crime and deviance act as a warning light, Cohen argues that deviance indicates that an institution is not working, e.g. high truancy rates may indicate problems with the education system

FUNCTIONALISM

Functionalism is one of the key sociological perspectives. 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.

ROBERT MERTON'S STRAIN THEORY

American society was, according to Merton, 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.

Evaluation – Functionalist Theories

Durkheim's Theory

STRENGTHS OF FUNCTIONALIST'S THEORIES

- 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.

LIMITATIONS OF FUNCTIONALIST'S THEORY

- 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 seems 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.

Merton's Strain Theory

STRENGTHS OF MERTONS STRAIN THEORY

- Merton's theory explains why working-class crime rates may be higher, because working class people are more likely to experience strain
- Is a micro not a macro theory; Merton's explanation emphasises how the individuals responds to strain. This has some advantages over Marx who attempted to explain how people large groups of people (social classes) respond to their conditions, but we rarely act as a collective group.

LIMITATIONS OF MERTONS STRAIN THEORY

- Merton seems to ignore people who are doing well financially but quietly commit crime in the background, for example white-collar criminals. These people presumably do not experience strain but still commit crime.
- Merton presents a possible explanation for some crime; but what about non-utilitarian crime (crime from which the criminal does not materially benefit). Although Merton suggests an explanation for some non-utilitarian crime (like drug abuse), there is nothing in his theory that would explain fighting or vandalism. While not being able to achieve the American Dream might encourage someone to rob a bank, there is no apparent reason why it would lead to someone to draw graffiti on a bridge or to beat someone up

EXAM PRACTICE

| YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|---|---|
| <p>May 2019</p> <p>(Adapted from question 1)</p> <p>Scenario: Martha has been married to Tony for 15 years. For most of that time she has been the victim of domestic abuse. For several reasons, she has never reported this to the police. The main reason is that she feels sorry for Tony as he has been unemployed for some time and cannot get a job.</p> <p>Tony gets upset about not being able to provide a better standard of living for Martha and himself. As a result of this, he has recently started to steal food from a local supermarket.</p> <p>Their neighbour knows about the domestic abuse and has recently seen a campaign on the television to promote awareness and encourage reporting of such abuse.</p> | <p>(a) Describe one sociological theory of criminality [4]</p> <p>(b) Analyse how the theory described above can be applied to Tony's situation. [6]</p> <p>(c) Evaluate the theory described in (a) and (b) [6]</p> |

Sociological Theories - 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.



HOWARD BECKER'S LABELLING THEORY

Howard Becker (1963) argues that there is no such thing as a deviant or criminal act; an act only becomes 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 group.

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-charged 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.

LABELLING AND DIFFERENTIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Interactionists argue that agencies such as police 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 individuals from communities will become over-represented in law enforcement actions such as stop and search, arrest and ultimately conviction for criminal offences.

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

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.



Boris Johnson and Former Prime Minister David Cameron were both members of the Bullingdon Club. This was a notorious student group being associated with a wide range of illegal behaviour, this behaviour was not subject to the same social control and punishment that it would have attracted had they been poor people rioting, rather than rich people "letting off steam".

Evaluation - Interactionism and Labelling Theory

LABELLING AS AN EXPLANATION OF CRIME

STRENGTHS OF LABELLING THEORY

- ✓ 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.

LIMITATIONS OF LABELLING THEORY

- ✗ 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'.

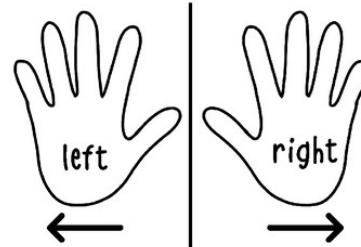
Sociological Theories - Left and Right 'Realism'

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 |

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 poverty.

CHARLES MURRAY 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 AND FAMILY LIFE.

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.

Evaluation – Realist Theories of Crime

RIGHT REALISM AS AN EXPLANATION OF CRIME

STRENGTHS OF 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.

LIMITATIONS OF RIGHT REALISM

- ✗ It accepts official statistics uncritically, this is wrong. Marxist and labelling theory have 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 AS AN EXPLANATION OF CRIME

STRENGTHS OF LEFT REALISM

- ✓ 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; and improving police effectiveness, particularly in relation to detection and clear up rates amongst other measures.
- ✓ Left realism shows us that relative deprivation and marginalisation are important in the factors in the backgrounds of both the perpetrators AND the victims of crime.

LIMITATIONS OF LEFT REALISM

- ✗ left realism is good at explaining crime which is committed by groups such as drug related crime, but not as good with crimes such as burglary as these are usually committed by individuals rather than gangs.
- ✗ 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.

| UNIT/YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|---|---|
| <p>May 2018</p> <p>(Adapted from question 1)</p> <p>Scenario: Edna and Sidney are neighbours. Edna is obsessed with cats and has 40 of them in her house. She has lived in poverty for many years. Sidney is a wealthy, elderly punk rocker who always dresses in punk rocker clothes and styles his hair in a spiked multi-coloured mohawk. He also regularly illegally downloads music and plays it at high volume late at night.</p> <p>Edna and Sidney intensely dislike each other and regularly argue. Edna complains about the music and Sidney calls Edna 'a crazy old woman'. Many of their neighbours shout abuse at Edna saying she is mad and needs locking up. Edna has never complained to the police about this. One night she found graffiti on her door saying 'mad woman'. When she heard Sidney's music she went to his house armed with a kitchen knife, and stabbed him in the heart. He died shortly after the attack.</p> | <p>(a) Describe one sociological theory of criminality. [4]</p> <p>(b) Analyse how the theory described above can be applied to Edna's situation. [6]</p> <p>(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the sociological theory described in explaining causes of criminality [6]</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| AC4.1 - Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development | <p>Criminological Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individualistic • biological • sociological <p>Policy Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informal policy making and formal policy making • crime control policies of state punishment policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learners should be able to apply their knowledge of each of the theories and assess their use in informing policy on crime. This could include, for example, penal populism, zero tolerance, CCTV, restorative justice, multi-agency approach. |
|--|---|--|

INDIVIDUALISTIC APPROACHES

POLICIES BASED ON SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY, EYSENCK AND OTHER INDIVIDUALISTIC (PSYCHOLOGICAL) APPROACHES

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Token Economies ○ Aversion Therapy ○ CBT or Cognitive Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Token economies and other forms of behaviour management programme have been used in various settings including young offender institutes and secure mental hospitals. ● Aversion therapy (AKA 'counter conditioning') has been used extensively with some sex offenders, it was also used on gay men in the 1950s and 60s as a form of compulsory conversion therapy ● CBT programmes aim to change offenders' thoughts and attitudes so as to change their behaviour and thinking around offending ● Think First is a programme that teaches problem-solving skills, consequential thinking (what will be consequences of my course of action, for me and others?), decision making and seeing things from the other's point of view (perspective taking). ● Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART) which seeks to teach new ways of dealing with situations for violent offenders, its goal is to replace negative emotions and behaviours with positive ones. | <p>DOES IT WORK? -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Many people feel that controlling behaviour (Token Economies) through rewards and punishments is not ethical and ultimately ineffective. ○ Aversion therapy is also controversial, as it has been associated with 'conversion therapy' in the past. ○ The ethical issue here is that people should make positive choices over their behaviour. CBT is less controversial and is also thought to be more effective, it is all about making different choices with regard to our behaviour. |
|---|---|

BIOLOGICAL APPROACHES

POLICIES BASED ON DRUGS, SURGERY AND PHYSICAL INTERVENTIONS

- **Compulsory Sterilisation**
- **Brain Surgery**
- **Detox and Drug Substitution**
- **Chemical Castration**
- **Eugenics**
- Attempts to control the genetic health of a population is known as **Eugenics**. This can be related to Lombroso's theory – this suggests there is a criminal underclass, and these are genetically different to 'normal' people. It has been practiced in various parts of the world and is still legal in the USA.
- Lobotomies were routinely carried out on prisoners in the USA in the 1940s and 50s to control antisocial behaviour.
- Control of addiction through biological methods – entering a methadone programme maybe a requirement before a offender is released on licence
- Control of sex offenders urges as part of rehabilitation programmes (again maybe a condition of release). Famously the computer pioneer and mathematician Alan Turing was sentenced to this treatment with Stilbestrol in 1952, an experience he found so humiliating and unpleasant that he took his own life shortly afterwards.

DOES IT WORK? -

- One problem with biological issue is that they are associated with Eugenics – this is the idea that bad genes can be removed from a population in order to improve the genetic health of that population, this was widely practiced in Nazi Germany.
- Even today compulsory sterilisation is used on 'undesirables' in Communist China. Compulsory sterilisation was allowed by the US Supreme court in 1927 and continues to be used to this day.
- Another problem with this approach are side effects, for example Methadone is powerful opiate which causes many side effects including Nausea, vomiting, constipation, light-headedness, dizziness, dry mouth, drowsiness, or sweating; in some cases it can cause heart failure. As a cure for heroin addiction it has some serious drawbacks.
- As noted Stilbestrol is so unacceptable to people who have been ordered to take it that some chose to take their own life. Finally, the prefrontal lobotomy is still used but its side-effects include apathy, passivity, lack of initiative, poor ability to concentrate and sometime very severe cognitive impairment

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

LEFT REALISM

HOW IS CRIME CONTROLLED -

- **Community policing**
- **ASBOs**
- **Neighbourhood watch**
- **Attempt to rehabilitate offenders.**
- Left realist policies are closely associated with the political left – New Labour who came to power in 1997 (until 2010) attempted to implement many policies coming from the left of centre thinking - these are summed-up in Tony Blair phrase 'tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime'. For example, Labour invested in improvements to deprived neighbourhoods through the 'Communities that Care' programme - an example of being tough on the causes of crime.
- ASBOs are left realist because they keep offenders out of prison, therefore they are rehabilitative.
- Community policing - to tackle crime effectively the police must involve local communities in deciding their priorities. They must focus on crimes that victimise the disadvantaged, such as domestic violence and hate crimes, rather than offences such as possession of soft drugs. One visible result of this was the introduction of a new type of police officer the PCSO in 2002

DOES IT WORK? -

- Generally, community policing is seen as good thing and is broadly welcomed by the political left and right. However, it has proved very difficult to recruit officers from some communities (ethnic minorities, the working class)
- ASBOs have been criticised as many offenders see them as a 'badge of honour'. Labelling theorist would suggest that attaching this label to an offender is likely to increase offending behaviour (self-fulfilling prophecy)
- Very expensive compared to measures such as target hardening and CCTV. Right realist critics argue that unpopular measures such as STOP and SEARCH are very effective, even if they are unpopular.
- Right realist also argue that rehabilitation is not the primary goal of punishment, that sentences should emphasise, retribution, deterrence, and incapacitation.

RIGHT REALSIM

- **Penal Populism/Prison Works**
- **Deterrence (stiff sentencing) and Incapacitation (long sentencing)**
- **Zero Tolerance**
- **Target Hardening**
- **CCTV/ID Cards**
- **STOP and SEARCH**

Penal Populism Right realists argue that criminals make a rational choice to offend by weighing up the costs and benefits of offending. Higher costs such as tougher penalties should therefore deter criminals, this led to the slogan and policy, 'Prison works' From the 1990s governments began to take the view that tougher penalties were needed, arguing that 'prison works'. Politicians believed tough penalties were popular with the public and so this policy came to be known as 'penal populism'. For example, in 1997 the Conservatives brought in the Crime (Sentences) Act, which introduced mandatory minimum sentences for repeat offenders, including:

- automatic life sentences for a second serious sexual or violent offence
- a minimum of seven years for a third, Class A drug trafficking conviction
- a minimum of three years for a third domestic burglary conviction.

Right realists are also heavily influence by crime control models of criminal justice and have introduced a number of associated policies including zero tolerance, which means cracking down hard and fast on even minor breaches of the law such as littering, drinking in public or graffiti. Target hardening means making crime harder to commit. That might mean better locks and lighting but more controversially it could mean extensive use of CCTV or stop and search powers by the police and identity cards.

DOES IT WORK? -

- There is an on-going debate around the issue of whether prison is effective or not. Left-realists are not convinced that it meets any of the aims of effective punishment, Right-Realists strongly disagree.
- The high rate of recidivism seen in societies which jail high numbers, tends to support the left-realist view.
- Critics of zero tolerance argue, that while it may be effective in controlling crime it always has the effect of alienating communities, the price for a small reduction in crime is simply not worth it. It is better to get the community on board.
- Similarly, target hardening is rejected by left-realists who believe that measures such as CCTV simply push crime to new areas.
- Left realists are particularly critical of the use of STOP and SERACH and ID cards, as they see these as inherently discriminatory against the poor and minority groups.
- Finally, incapacitation as a goal of sentencing is widely criticised, it doesn't make much sense unless you are prepared to permanently take offenders out of society, and very few are.

INTERACTIONISM (Labelling Theory)

HOW IS CRIME CONTROLLED -

- **Decriminalisation**
- **Cautions**
- **De-labelling**
- **Diversion Policies**

Cautions were introduced to remove the consequences of being labelled a criminal before a pattern of criminal behaviour was established. Similarly, one of the arguments for decriminalising drugs is that young people who are experimenting with drugs should not be labelled as criminal because experimentation is part of youth.

DOES IT WORK? -

- Decriminalisation is a controversial policy; many people see it as a moral failure by society.
- Some people think its effects are felt more in communities where drugs are a problem, particularly working-class communities. Similarly, decriminalisation of sex workers is opposed by some, some feminists argue for decriminalisation of sex workers (usually women) and criminalisation of clients (usually men).
- De-labelling is controversial; prostitutes become sex workers, which is far more positive and less judgemental; increasingly offenders are seen as victims and treated as such.
- Diversion policies aim to keep an offender out of the justice system so as to avoid labelling them as criminals.
- Some diversion policies are **informal**, like when police use their discretion not to charge someone; Others are **formal**, such as requiring an offender to attend an anger management programme to avoid prosecution.

| UNIT/YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|--|---|
| <p>SUMMER 2022</p> <p>(Adapted from question 1)</p> <p>Scenario: Daria, aged 14, has two convictions for theft. When Daria was 4 years old, her mother was sent to prison after being found guilty of leading an identity fraud gang. Daria's father resented having to look after her on his own and placed her in care. Daria has met many other young offenders while in care. She states that she enjoys stealing from shops as she likes the thrill of not being seen by the shopkeeper.</p> | <p>(a) Explain one crime control policy that has been informed by individualistic theories. [6]</p> |

| UNIT/YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|---|--|
| <p>JAN 2022</p> <p>Scenario (no scenario for this questions)</p> | <p>b) Assess the use of biological theories in informing policy development. [9]</p> |

| UNIT/YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|--|---|
| MAY 2019 <p>The nature versus nurture debate concerns the extent to which each accounts for behaviours such as committing crime. The nature side focuses on inherited or genetic biological factors. The nurture aspect is concerned about acquired or learned characteristics that are influenced by external factors.</p> | (a) Outline one example of how biological theories of criminality have informed policy development. [3] |

| UNIT/YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|--|---|
| OCT 2020 <p>Scenario (no scenario for this questions)</p> | Q3. d) With reference to two examples, assess how sociological theories of criminality have informed policy development [9] |

| | | |
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| AC4.2 - Explain how social changes affect policy development | Social Changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social values, norms, and mores • public perception of crime • structure of society o demographic changes • cultural changes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Learners should have an understanding of social changes and how they have affected policy development. |
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AC4.2 Explain how **social changes** affect **policy development**

| | WHAT HAS CHANGED? | WHY DID THIS CHANGE? |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| RACE RELATIONS | <p>ATTITUDES TO RACE RELATIONS IN THE UK IN THE PAST - At the start of 1950s Britain was largely a white nation, there were estimated to be less than 20,000 non-white people living and working in the UK. Those that did come faced considerable discrimination and hostility. This was particularly true in housing and employment. A 1956 survey found that only 1.5% of people in Birmingham would rent a room to a non-white person, they could do this as there were no laws against this. A similar situation existed in the job market, many people from the Asian subcontinent or the Caribbean could only get jobs that were hard to fill, transport and medicine for example but were by and large excluded from the wider workforce.</p> <p>CHANGES IN POLICY - the Race Relations Act was passed in 1965, this banned discrimination in public places such as bars and restaurants. The act was strengthened in 1968 by another Race Relations Act which outlawed discrimination in the fields of employment, housing, and public services. Both acts were replaced by a new act in 1976 which further strengthened the law and made both direct and indirect discrimination illegal. Finally, in 2010 the act was replaced by the equality act which made discrimination on the basis of race, sex, age, and disability illegal. This was overseen by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Changing Attitudes to Race - the attitudes of British people have been transformed in recent decades. In 1987 39% of British people admitted to being prejudiced but by 2017 this had fallen to 26%; amongst younger people the fall was greater. the proportion of white respondents who say they would mind "a little" or "a lot" if a close relative married someone who was black or Asian fell from more than 50% in 1989 to about 25% in 2013. Racial prejudice is now widely seen as wrong, unacceptable, and indicative of a poor education. In short, as well as being against the law it is now deviant, this is particularly true of the young. o Changes in Demography - One reason for the changes in attitude that we have seen is that this has is the increasingly mixed nature of the British population, many people now have a non-white relative, even the Queen's grandson married a woman of mixed heritage, which seems unthinkable a generation or so ago. Mixed race friendships are the increasingly the norm. Also, the numbers of non-whites and mixed heritage have grown and now number about 15% of the population. |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| ALCOHOL and DRIVING | <p>PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF DRINK DRIVING - For most of the 20th century drink driving was normalised for large sections of the population. It is only in recent years that it has become socially unacceptable and deviant.</p> <p>CHANGE IN THE POLICY - there weren't any laws regulating driving of a car until 1925. The law was modified in 1930, 1960 and 1962, legal change meant penalties got progressively stiffer. In 1967, saw the introduction of legal maximums for alcohol while driving and the introduction of the roadside breathalyser. Since that time various changes to the law have meant that drink driving is dealt with progressively more harshly, for example, as of 2002, drivers convicted of causing death by driving when under the influence of alcohol or drugs are required to pass an extended test before being allowed to drive again and, the maximum penalty for causing death by driving when under the influence of alcohol or drugs was increased to 14 years in 2004.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technology - The breathalyser was approved for use in 1968. Before this time law enforcement was little more than guesswork, the law used terms such as drunk or intoxicated but there was no way of knowing how drunk a driver actually was, the breathalyser changed all that. ○ Changing public perceptions - drinking and driving came to be seen as unacceptable and anti-social. This was driven by a number of government campaigns that emphasised the dangers and harm that drink driving causes. Over time drink driving went from being 'normal' and seen as a misdemeanour to criminal, deviant and. Socially unacceptable. ○ Campaigns - successful campaigns run on TV changed attitudes decisively – the THINK! Campaign was one such campaign – in 1979 half of all young drivers admitted to driving under the influence, by 2014 over 90% of drivers said it was wrong and they would feel shamed if they were caught doing it |
| SAME SEX RELATIONSHIPS | <p>SAME SEX RELATIONSHIPS IN THE PAST - 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</p> <p>SOME CHANGES IN SAME SEX RIGHTS/LAWS (POLICY)</p> <p>1861 The Offences Against the Person Act downgraded the punishment to life imprisonment in England and Wales.</p> <p>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</p> <p>2003: Section 28 was repealed, and from English, Welsh and Northern Irish law.</p> <p>2004: The Civil Partnership Act allowed same-sex couples to enter into same-sex unions with the same rights as married couples.</p> <p>2014: The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013, which recognised same sex marriages, entered into law in England and Wales.</p> | <p>WHY DID THIS CHANGE?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Changing Attitudes to Issues of Personal Morality - Alongside this there has been a change in social attitudes – this is most obvious in the 1960s when attitudes to personal morality began to change and the laws surrounding marriage (and divorce), abortion and homosexuality changed in many societies. ○ Secularisation - The laws on homosexuality changed because religion began to lose its dominance in the UK – the UK moved from being a religious society to a 'secular' society, laws on morality no longer reflected what the church thought about an issue. |

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| AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making | Campaigns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> newspaper campaigns individual campaigns pressure group campaigns | Synoptic links: Learners should use their knowledge and understanding of campaigning for change learned through Unit 1 to consider its effect on different types of policies. |
|--|--|--|

| PRESSURE GROUPS | | |
|--|--|--|
| Name |  ASH | |
| What were/are its aims (be specific)? | <p>Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) is a public health charity that works to eliminate the harm caused by tobacco.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASH was established in January 1971 by the Royal College of Physicians. Ash has campaigned for Smoking in enclosed public places and workplaces to be made illegal Ash is now campaigning for (amongst other things): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A ban on smoking in cars b) A smoke free Britain by 2030 | |
| What were/are its methods? | <p>Ash has used the following methods to exert influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TV adverts to raise awareness of issues around smoking ASH advise the Parliamentary Group on Smoking and Health Ash has supported various legal cases related to smoking, for example it blocked an attempt by tobacco companies to stop the introduction of plain packaging for cigarettes | |
| What success/failures has it had? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A campaign to ban Smoking in enclosed in workplaces came into effect in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland since 2007 and in Scotland since 2006. The minimum age for buying cigarettes was raised to 18 (from 16) in 2007 In 2015, it became illegal to smoke in a car with a child under the age of 18 The last statistics on smoking in the UK suggest smoking has fallen to an all-time low of 14.5 %, down from 45% in 1970. | |

| PRESSURE GROUPS | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| Name | CAMPAIGN FOR DIGNITY IN DYING. | DIGNITY IN DYING |
| What were/are its aims (be specific)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Helping someone to die is an offence under section 2 of the Suicide Act, 1961. This means that people cannot actively assist in the suicide of another person, for example by administering a lethal dose of medication - they cannot actively help them to die. ○ They were concerned that anybody who helped them would be liable to be charged with assisting a suicide under the 1961 act. ○ They were seeking changes to this law and clarification of when somebody would be charged with assisting a suicide. | |
| What were/are its methods? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taking case to the High Court, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal to test the current law – this was their main method ○ In addition, they sought the support of celebrities who had personal experience of issues associated with assisted dying ○ Support from the senior doctors ○ Support of Key Politicians and legal figures ○ Support from the Church and other religious figures ○ Appearances on Radio/TV and articles/items on | |
| What success/failures has it had? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dignity in Dying <u>failed</u> replace the 1961 act (The Assisted Dying Bill, 2015) failed to pass and did not become law (not a success) ○ Debbie Purdy got clarification surrounding her case from the Director of Public Prosecutions that people who assisted her would not be liable to prosecution (a success) | |

| NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGNS | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| Name |  COLE LOT OF LOVE | SARAH'S LAW |
| What were/are its aims (be specific)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This campaign began as a response to a tragic murder. ○ The aims of the campaign were to give the parents of children access to sex offenders' register to check for information about local offenders. ○ In the year 2000, Sarah Payne (aged 8) was abducted and murdered by Roy Whiting. ○ Whiting had previous convictions for abduction and sexual assault of a young girl. ○ Sarah's mother (also called Sarah) argued during the trial that had she known a previously convicted sex offender was in the local area, she would never have allowed Sarah out | |
| What were/are its methods? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One crucial aspect of the campaign was the support of a national newspaper (The News of the World). This was at a time when newspapers were widely influential. ○ The paper ran many news stories about Sarah and the trial of Roy Whiting and started a petition to get a change in the law. The petition attracted over 700,000 real signatures in the days before electronic petitions. This was very hard for a government to ignore. | |
| What success/failures has it had? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In September, 2008 the campaign won the right for parents or carers to formally ask police if someone with access to a child (teacher, carer) had a record of sexual offences. ○ Note this falls somewhat short of the original aims of the campaign. Sarah Payne's initial goal was open access to the sex offenders register for parents in the area where they were living. Access was granted but it was more limited than this and so, the campaign can be regarded as a partial success. <p>Also it should be noted that various aspects of the scheme have been criticised. Vigilante attacks started on people identified as offenders and, often wrongly. As a result of this some police forces have been reluctant to provide information to parents, for example Sussex Police made disclosures in 14 out of 193 applications (7%), in contrast, Cleveland police made disclosures in response to 131 out of a total of 147 (89%).</p> | |

| INDIVIDUAL CAMPAIGN | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name |  | ANN MINGS' DOUBLE JEOPARDY CAMAPIGN |
| What were/are it's aims (be specific)? | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Campaigners wanted to replace the existing rule with a new one; that where new evidence was available that wasn't available at the time of the trial then a person could be tried for the same offence for a second time. ○ The proposed changes would only apply in serious cases such as manslaughter, murder or rape. One of the most significant figures of the campaign was Anne Mings. ○ Anne's daughter Julie Hogg had been murdered by her partner, Billy Dunlop. Dunlop later confessed to the killing but there was little that could be done because of the double jeopardy rule. ○ One of the most significant figures of the campaign was Anne Mings. Anne's daughter Julie Hogg had been murdered by her partner, Billy Dunlop. Dunlop later confessed to the killing but there was little that could be done because of the double jeopardy rule. |
| What were/are its methods? | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This was a single person campaign. ○ One of her first actions was to take the police to court for their bungled investigation into Julie's murder, this helped to get publicise the case. Anne wrote hundreds of letters to the press MPs and significant legal figures. ○ She sought and obtained help from the press, notably the Northern Echo. ○ She went to parliament made a powerful speech in the House of Lords. |
| What success/failures has it had? | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The campaign was a complete success. The 2003 Criminal Justice Act 2003 abolished the double jeopardy rule for serious crimes and came into effect two years later, it was also retrospective meaning it did not matter whether an alleged offence had occurred before 2005. ○ Billy Dunlop could be (and was) prosecuted for the murder of Julie Hogg. There were other high profile retrials as a result of this law. ○ In 2012, Neil Acourt and Luke Knight, stood trial and were found guilty of murder of black teenager Stephen Lawrence in 1993. Despite strong evidence of their involvement, they could not be prosecuted after a failed private prosecution by Stephens parents in 1996. |

| UNIT/YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|--|--|
| <p>SUMMER 2022</p> <p>(Adapted from question 2)</p> <p>Scenario (no scenario for this questions)</p> | <p>((b) Explain, using examples, how two social changes have affected policy development. [9]</p> |

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| AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making | Campaigns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> newspaper campaigns individual campaigns pressure group campaigns | Synoptic links: Learners should use their knowledge and understanding of campaigning for change learned through Unit 1 to consider its effect on different types of policies. |
|--|--|--|

| PRESSURE GROUPS | | |
|--|--|--|
| Name |  ASH | |
| What were/are its aims (be specific)? | <p>Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) is a public health charity that works to eliminate the harm caused by tobacco.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASH was established in January 1971 by the Royal College of Physicians. Ash has campaigned for Smoking in enclosed public places and workplaces to be made illegal Ash is now campaigning for (amongst other things): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A ban on smoking in cars b) A smoke free Britain by 2030 | |
| What were/are its methods? | <p>Ash has used the following methods to exert influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TV adverts to raise awareness of issues around smoking ASH advise the Parliamentary Group on Smoking and Health Ash has supported various legal cases related to smoking, for example it blocked an attempt by tobacco companies to stop the introduction of plain packaging for cigarettes | |
| What success/failures has it had? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A campaign to ban Smoking in enclosed in workplaces came into effect in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland since 2007 and in Scotland since 2006. The minimum age for buying cigarettes was raised to 18 (from 16) in 2007 In 2015, it became illegal to smoke in a car with a child under the age of 18 The last statistics on smoking in the UK suggest smoking has fallen to an all-time low of 14.5 %, down from 45% in 1970. | |

| PRESSURE GROUPS | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| Name | CAMPAIGN FOR DIGNITY IN DYING. | DIGNITY IN DYING |
| What were/are its aims (be specific)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Helping someone to die is an offence under section 2 of the Suicide Act, 1961. This means that people cannot actively assist in the suicide of another person, for example by administering a lethal dose of medication - they cannot actively help them to die. ○ They were concerned that anybody who helped them would be liable to be charged with assisting a suicide under the 1961 act. ○ They were seeking changes to this law and clarification of when somebody would be charged with assisting a suicide. | |
| What were/are its methods? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taking case to the High Court, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal to test the current law – this was their main method ○ In addition, they sought the support of celebrities who had personal experience of issues associated with assisted dying ○ Support from the senior doctors ○ Support of Key Politicians and legal figures ○ Support from the Church and other religious figures ○ Appearances on Radio/TV and articles/items on | |
| What success/failures has it had? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dignity in Dying <u>failed</u> replace the 1961 act (The Assisted Dying Bill, 2015) failed to pass and did not become law (not a success) ○ Debbie Purdy got clarification surrounding her case from the Director of Public Prosecutions that people who assisted her would not be liable to prosecution (a success) | |

| NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGNS | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| Name |  COLE LOT OF LOVE | SARAH'S LAW |
| What were/are its aims (be specific)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This campaign began as a response to a tragic murder. ○ The aims of the campaign were to give the parents of children access to sex offenders' register to check for information about local offenders. ○ In the year 2000, Sarah Payne (aged 8) was abducted and murdered by Roy Whiting. ○ Whiting had previous convictions for abduction and sexual assault of a young girl. ○ Sarah's mother (also called Sarah) argued during the trial that had she known a previously convicted sex offender was in the local area, she would never have allowed Sarah out | |
| What were/are its methods? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One crucial aspect of the campaign was the support of a national newspaper (The News of the World). This was at a time when newspapers were widely influential. ○ The paper ran many news stories about Sarah and the trial of Roy Whiting and started a petition to get a change in the law. The petition attracted over 700,000 real signatures in the days before electronic petitions. This was very hard for a government to ignore. | |
| What success/failures has it had? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In September, 2008 the campaign won the right for parents or carers to formally ask police if someone with access to a child (teacher, carer) had a record of sexual offences. ○ Note this falls somewhat short of the original aims of the campaign. Sarah Payne's initial goal was open access to the sex offenders register for parents in the area where they were living. Access was granted but it was more limited than this and so, the campaign can be regarded as a partial success. <p>Also it should be noted that various aspects of the scheme have been criticised. Vigilante attacks started on people identified as offenders and, often wrongly. As a result of this some police forces have been reluctant to provide information to parents, for example Sussex Police made disclosures in 14 out of 193 applications (7%), in contrast, Cleveland police made disclosures in response to 131 out of a total of 147 (89%).</p> | |

| INDIVIDUAL CAMPAIGN | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Name |  | ANN MINGS' DOUBLE JEOPARDY CAMAIGN |
| What were/are it's aims (be specific)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Campaigners wanted to replace the existing rule with a new one; that where new evidence was available that wasn't available at the time of the trial then a person could be tried for the same offence for a second time. ○ The proposed changes would only apply in serious cases such as manslaughter, murder or rape. One of the most significant figures of the campaign was Anne Mings. ○ Anne's daughter Julie Hogg had been murdered by her partner, Billy Dunlop. Dunlop later confessed to the killing but there was little that could be done because of the double jeopardy rule. ○ One of the most significant figures of the campaign was Anne Mings. Anne's daughter Julie Hogg had been murdered by her partner, Billy Dunlop. Dunlop later confessed to the killing but there was little that could be done because of the double jeopardy rule. | |
| What were/are its methods? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The campaign was a complete success. The 2003 Criminal Justice Act 2003 abolished the double jeopardy rule for serious crimes and came into effect two years later, it was also retrospective meaning it did not matter whether an alleged offence had occurred before 2005. ○ Billy Dunlop could be (and was) prosecuted for the murder of Julie Hogg. There were other high profile retrials as a result of this law. ○ In 2012, Neil Acourt and Luke Knight, stood trial and were found guilty of murder of black teenager Stephen Lawrence in 1993. Despite strong evidence of their involvement, they could not be prosecuted after a failed private prosecution by Stephens parents in 1996. | |
| What success/failures has it had? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The campaign was a complete success. The 2003 Criminal Justice Act 2003 abolished the double jeopardy rule for serious crimes and came into effect two years later, it was also retrospective meaning it did not matter whether an alleged offence had occurred before 2005. ○ Billy Dunlop could be (and was) prosecuted for the murder of Julie Hogg. There were other high profile retrials as a result of this law. ○ In 2012, Neil Acourt and Luke Knight, stood trial and were found guilty of murder of black teenager Stephen Lawrence in 1993. Despite strong evidence of their involvement, they could not be prosecuted after a failed private prosecution by Stephens parents in 1996. | |

| UNIT/YEAR | BULLET POINTED RESPONSE |
|--|---|
| <p>JAN 2022</p> <p>Scenario: Smoking cigarettes was very popular in the 1950s. It was promoted by some medical professionals and it was considered to be sophisticated. However, it is now less popular as advanced medical knowledge has made society aware of the negative consequences of smoking. Today, it could be argued that cigarette smoking is deviant and, in certain circumstances, illegal. Nevertheless, there are a number of campaigns that seek to legalise smoking cannabis, especially for medical purposes.</p> | <p>(a) Explain, with examples, how campaigns for change have affected policy making. [6]</p> <p>(d) With reference to the scenario and other examples, explain how social changes affect policy development [9]</p> |