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| **CRIME AND DEVIANCE – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – KEY TERMS AND PUBLIC DEBATES** | | |
| **KEY TERMS** | | |
| **CRIME** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_crime_60734.png | Actions that break the criminal law e.g. burglary, murder, identity theft etc. |
| **DEVIANCE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_eliminate_165127.png | Actions that do not conform to society’s norms. Deviant behaviour is socially defined and varies between cultures and over time. |
| **SOCIAL ORDER** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Society_577626.png | The way in which various components of society work together to keep society as it is. |
| **TWO PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL ORDER** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Agree_135773.png | **Consensus perspectives** such as **functionalism** argue that social order is maintained because most people agree with society’s norms and rules. |
| C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_hate_1821518.png | **Conflict approaches** such as **Marxism** argue that social order is maintained because one group (e.g. the bourgeoisie) have the power to influence the laws and maintain order through social control. |
| **FORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Law_754055.png | The ways that the state controls people’s behaviour based on **laws and written rules.** |
| **INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_approval_1174285.png | The way that people’s behaviour is controlled based on **unwritten rules and sanctions** such as pubic approval or disapproval. It is enforced via **peer and social pressure.** |
| **AGENCIES OF SOCIAL CONTROL** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Police Helmet_770889.png | **Groups that help the state to control people’s behaviour**. These include families, schools, the police, courts, prison service, probation service etc. |
| **ANOMIE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Riot_356206.png | When a society’s **norms and values disintegrate or disappear**. |
| **LABELLING THEORY** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_label_2462751.png | The theory that **people often behave in ways that reflect how others have labelled them.** |
| **SUBCULTURE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Gangs_858931.png | A group that has **norms and values that are different to mainstream society** and that often cause or influence illegal/deviant behaviour e.g. gangs. |
| **WHITE COLLAR CRIME** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Businessman_73978.png | **Non-violent, financial crimes** such as tax evasion, fraud, bribery etc. They are **usually committed by businesses/governments** and are underreported. |
| **FOLK DEVIL** |  | A media created **villain or enemy of society**. |
| **MORAL PANIC** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Panic_231861.png | An **over exaggerated public response** to some social issue that relates to right and wrong. |
| **PUBLIC DEBATES OVER CRIMINAL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR** | | |
| **MEDIA COVERAGE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Speaker_813754.png | The media decide what is ‘newsworthy.’ They ten to exaggerate certain types of crime (e.g. violent street crime), which is known as **media amplification.** They also play a role in **agenda setting** by focusing on certain issues and views and therefore influence the public’s view on social problems which in turn causes politicians to take action. |
| **VIOLENT CRIME** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Knife_458064.png | **Violent crime (e.g. knife crime) gets a high profile** in the media and therefore the public become concerned about it and politicians feel that they have to do something about it. |
| **SENTENCING** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_jail_1784965.png | Some people believe that **prison sentences are too sof**t and that many prisoners get released too early. There is also the question of whether some crimes deserve a prison sentence at all. |
| **TREATMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_suicide_27184.png | There has been large a rise in **violence, sexual abuse, suicide and self harm in youth prisons** (e.g. Feltham) and some people want them to be closed down. |
| **FOLK DEVILS AND MORAL PANIC** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Panic_231861.png | The interactionist Cohen argues that the media often portray an oversimplified version of events that creates a **folk devil** (e.g. drill music). These oversimplified versions of events can lead to a **moral panic.** |
| **CRIME AND DEVIANCE – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND DEVIANCE** | | |
| **FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_good_1748424.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_crime_60734.png | 1. **A limited amount of crime is necessary** for society to improve. All social change begins with some sort of deviance |
| C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_crime_60734.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_glue_2336618.png | 2. **Crime has some positive functions**, such as emphasising the boundaries of acceptable behaviour and binding communities together (e.g. when they condemn a horrific crime) |
| C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Riot_356206.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_crime_60734.png | 3. **Too much crime is bad for society** and can lead to its collapse. |
| **MERTON’S STRAIN THEORY** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_gamer_201578.png | The functionalist Merton argues that **crime occurs when people can’t achieve the goals that they have been socialised to strive for** (e.g. wealth) through socially acceptable means. This leads to **anomie** and high rates of crime. |
| **INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_label_2462751.png | Interactionists argue that **crime and deviance are socially constructed** and that people in power label certain people as deviant and they then are more likely to commit crime. |
| **BECKER’S LABELLING THEORY** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Gangs_858931.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_label_2462751.png | The interactionist Becker argues that what makes something deviant is not the act itself but how people label it. For example, killing someone is usually deviant but not during a war. Through **informal social control** labels stick and become part of someone’s **master status** (the way they see themselves), leading to a **deviant career** and perhaps to someone becoming part of a **deviant subculture.** |
| **MARXIST PERSPECTIVE** |  | Marxists argue that **capitalism itself causes crime**. It encourages people to want and value material possessions but exploits the working class so that they can’t afford them. It is inevitable that **the working class will commit crime to try and get material possessions or express their frustration with the system.** |
| C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Businessman_73978.png | A**gencies of social control** act in the interests of the bourgeoisie and **target certain types of crime** that are more likely to be committed by the working class (e.g. knife crime rather than **white collar crime**). |
| **FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_hidden_2037765.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_abuse_1784960.png | The feminist perspective examines the way that women are treated by society. Many **crimes against women such as rape or domestic violence are under reported** and have a low conviction rate. |
| C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Mug Shot_24825.png | When women commit certain crimes (e.g. crimes against children) the **double deviance thesis** suggests that they will receive a harsher punishment because they have broken gender norms as well as the law. |
| **HEIDENSOHN ON FEMALE CONFORMITY** |  | The feminist Heidensohn uses **control theory** to explain why women have lower rates of recorded crimes than men. She argues that **women are controlled by men**, leaving them with fewer opportunities to commit crime. For example, **girls are controlled by their fathers** and have to be home earlier than boys, **women are often controlled by male managers or supervisors and many women do not go out at night because they are afraid of male violence.** |
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| **FACTORS AFFECTING CRIMINAL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR** | | |
| **social class** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_labourer_2751742.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_crime_60734.png | Official crime statistics indicate that **working class people are more likely to commit crime than other classes** and they are over represented in prisons. |
| **gender** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_criminal_2389071.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Woman_2801766.png | Official crime statistics indicate **that females are less likely to offend than males.** |
| **ethnicity** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_multicultural_1153228.png | Crime statistics shows that **members of some ethnic groups are more likely to offend than others.** |
| **age** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_gang member_858930.png | Crime statistics indicate that **criminal activity is more commonly found in particular age groups (e.g. adolescents/young adults).** |
| **Albert Cohen on delinquent subcultures** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Gangs_858931.png | Cohen argues that **working class boys often underachieve in school** due to the middle class norms and values and so become part of a **subculture** (e.g. a gang) where they can achieve status in other ways. In these subcultures they learn to be **delinquent** and commit crime. |
| **Carlen on women, crime and poverty** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Woman with Washing Machine_1922306.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Love_2811269.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Diamond_782606 (1).pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_deal_2192796.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_building_216076.png | Carlen interviewed 39 women to investigate why women commit crime. She suggests that working class women often don’t commit crime because they have made a ‘**class deal’** and a ‘**gender deal’** with society. The **class deal** is that they will be able to buy goods if they work hard. The **gender deal is** that they should do domestic labour in return for love and financial support from a male partner. Carlen argues that both of these deals are actually exploitative but give women the illusion of fairness. However, **if working class women believe that these deals have been broken they are more likely to commit crime.** |
| **Data on crime** | | |
| **POLICE RECORDED CRIME** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Police Helmet_770889.png | **Police recorded crime statistics do not always provide an accurate picture of actual crimes committed** because some victims do not report crimes and the police do not record all crimes (e.g. if they see a crime as not important). |
| **VICTIM SURVEYS** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Survey_580745.png | **Victim surveys ask people about their experiences of crime** (e.g. CSEW: Crime Survey for England and Wales). These provide data about crimes that are not recorded by the police but do not cover all crimes (e.g. murder). |
| **SELF-REPORT STUDIES** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_crime_60734.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_speaking_1867415.png | **Self report studies ask people about the crimes they have committed** (e.g. OCJS: Offending, Crime and Justice Survey). These provide information on some crimes that are not recorded by the police (e.g. vandalism) but are unlikely to reveal much about more serious crimes as people are unlikely to self-report them. |
| **PATTERNS AND TRENDS** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_decrease_29638.png | The CSEW shows that **UK crime has been falling steadily for the last 20 years**. However, **there has been an increase in online crimes** and there is a **growth in serious violence**, particularly in urban areas like London and Manchester. |
| **THE ‘DARK FIGURE’ OF CRIME** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_hidden_2037765.png | **The dark figure of crime includes all of the crimes that are not recorded**. This could be for a number of reasons (e.g. fear of reprisal, crime committed by family member, the victim is not aware that the act was a crime). |
| **LABELLING THEORY** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_label_2462751.png | **Behaviour becomes deviant when people such as police officers define it as deviant.** |
| **FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_hidden_2037765.pngC:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_abuse_1784960.png | Many crime statistics, particularly police recorded crimes, **under represent crimes against women such as domestic violence.** |
| **MARXIST PERSPECTIVE** | C:\Users\c.dean\Downloads\noun_Businessman_73978.png | Many crime statistics, particularly police recorded crimes, **under represent white collar crimes such as tax evasion.** |