

Key Ideas

Theories

Neo-Marxism: Radical Criminology: Early 1970's

- Taylor, Walton and Young (UK), Hall (UK), Quinney (USA)
- Deviants as "romantics" / "outlaws" (challenge bourgeois hegemony)
- Fully Social Theory of Deviance involves understanding of:
- Cultural and Subcultural factors, the deviants' meanings, social reaction, deviant's reaction to this, outcome of the "reaction to the social reaction".
- Corporate and environmental crime. E.g. Chambliss
- Relative autonomy of State
- Hegemonic role of ruling class
- Social class / class struggle

Neo-Marxism: New Left Realism (1980 / '90's)

- Lea and Young ("What Is To be Done About Law and Order")
- Critical of "Left idealism" / "Left Functionalism" (e.g. Radical criminology)
- Official Crime Statistics broadly reliable and valid
- 3 major concepts: Relative deprivation / Subculture / Marginalisation
- Local crime surveys (e.g. Islington)

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Crime and Deviance

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Right Realism (a "realistic" approach to crime control)

- Control Theory (e.g. Reckless (1956), - related to Functionalist theories (Community, Social Solidarity, Integration, etc.)
- Hirschi (1969): Strength of social bonds:
 - ✓ Attachment, Commitment, Involvement and Shared Beliefs
- 1980's / 1990's: Radical Right / neo-conservatism
- Wilson ("Thinking About Crime"): Positivist methodology: Focus on:
 - ✓ Creating conformity to moral values (informal social controls)
 - ✓ Visible, street, crime
 - ✓ Increasing chances of criminal being caught (more police, etc.)
 - ✓ Cost / Benefit analysis (rational assessments by criminals)
- Libertarianism - self-policing of white-collar, "victimless", crimes, etc.
- Decriminalisation of non-violent crimes
- Van Den Haag (1975): Poor most likely to break law, therefore, should be policed more closely. Objective = deterrence.
- Situational Theories: e.g. Gough and Mayhew. (cf. Ecological theory)
- Develop ways of making crime "more difficult": Make people:
 - More aware of opportunistic crime (e.g. advertising campaigns)
 - Aware of how physical environment encourages / deters crime

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Crime and Deviance

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Social Control

Social control involves:

- Self-control
- Individual sanction
- Agencies of control: Formal (e.g. police and courts), Informal (e.g. Family)

Key concepts:

- Power: to create and enforce ideas about normality / deviance
- Authority: aspect of power relating to legitimacy
- Ideology: ideas about deviance / non-deviance
- Informal controls - types of positive and negative sanctions
- Formal controls (laws, written rules) - types of positive and negative sanctions
- Involves standardised responses to clearly-defined norms
- S.Cohen: Changing nature of formal controls:
- Increased differentiation and classification of criminals
- Increasing segregation of criminals (physical / psychiatric)
- Punishment shifts (away from physical torture / degradation)
- Increased State involvement (rationalisation / bureaucratisation)

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Policing Styles:

- Consensual (Community style)
- Conflict (Military style - e.g. Northern Ireland)
- Pro-active policing:
 - ✓ Experts (e.g. social workers)
 - ✓ Technology (e.g. Video)
 - ✓ Community (e.g. Neighbourhood watch / Community Officers)
- Unequal application of laws (police discretion / labelling theory)
- Institutional racism and sexism
- Differential arrest rates (cf. Social distribution of crime etc.):
- Class / Age / Gender / Ethnicity / Region

Agencies of social control: Revise examples relating to following:

- Family
- The State (government)
- Police and Judiciary
- Mass Media (cf. Deviancy amplification / Moral panics)
- Medical profession / social workers (medicalisation of deviance)
- Education system

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