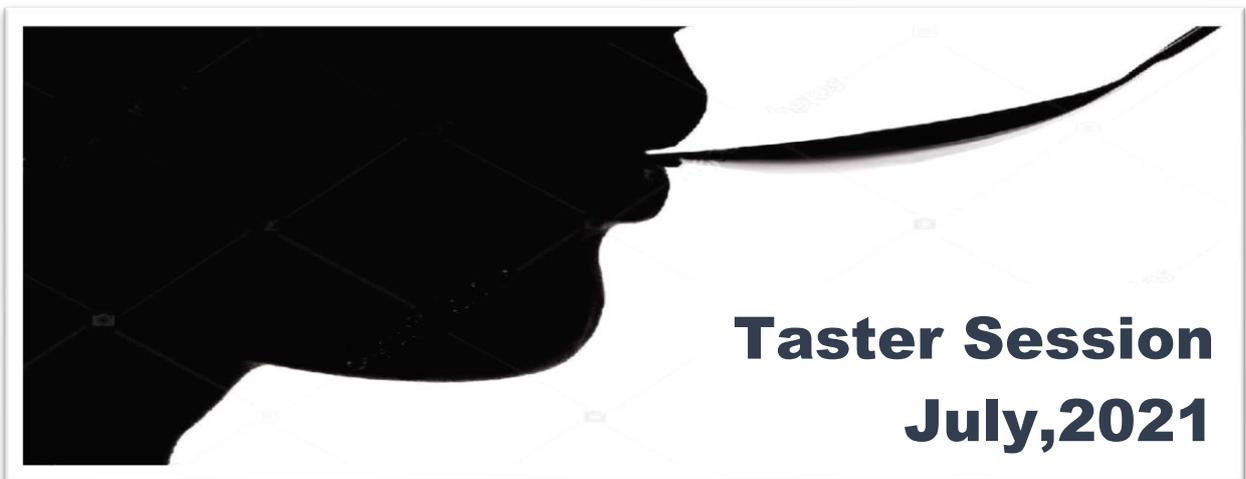




BILBOROUGH
SIXTH FORM COLLEGE



Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Teacher:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Session:	Click or tap here to enter text.

Course Outline

		Unit	Content	Assessment
Y e a r 1 2	1 2	Unit 1 Changing awareness of crime (Autumn Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different types of crime • Reasons why crimes go unreported • Consequences of unreported crime • Media representation of crime • The impact of the media on the public's perception of crime • Campaigns for change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x 8 hour controlled assessment • You will produce a report-style document as well as designing your own campaign for change
		Unit 2: Criminological theories (Spring & Summer Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand social constructs of criminality • Biological, individualistic and sociological theories of crime • Understand causes of government crime policy change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x 90 minute exam 3 questions linked to scenarios Covers both units 1 & 2 topics
Y e a r 1 3	1 3	Unit 3: Crime scene to court room (Autumn Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel involved in an investigation • Techniques used to investigate a crime • How evidence is analysed • Rights of the individual • Miscarriages of justice • The process of prosecuting a suspect • Be able to review criminal cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x 8 hour controlled assessment • You will produce a report style document assessing the validity of evidence and the verdict of a case
		Unit 4: Crime and punishment (Spring & Summer Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How laws are made in the England & Wales • Organisation of the criminal justice system • Types of punishment and their aims • Forms of social control • Agencies involved in social control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x 90 minute exam • 3 questions linked to scenarios • Covers all 4 units

- For our taster session we are going to concentrate on **Unit 2**, criminological theories. We first need to acknowledge that there are many different theories that compete with each other to explain crime in our society.

- They are grouped into biological, individualistic (psychological), and sociological theories. Today we are going to be introduced to one theory from each group and we are going to apply each theory to a scenario.

Make quick notes from the video and our subsequent brief discussion on Jordan's family background, his local area, his change in attitude as he grew up and his joining a gang.

<h3>Family Background</h3> <p>Click or tap here to enter text.</p>	<h3>Locality</h3> <p>Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
--	---



<h3>Getting older and school</h3> <p>Click or tap here to enter text.</p>	<h3>Gang membership</h3> <p>Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
---	--

--	--

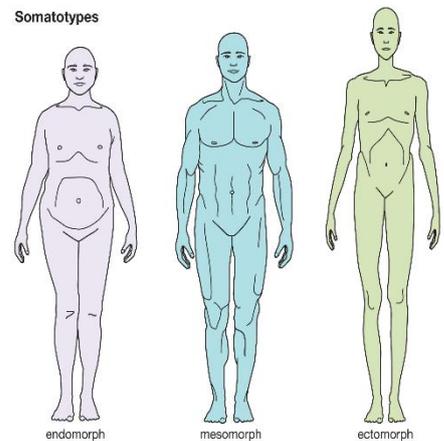
Biological theory of crime: Sheldon's Somatotype's Theory



Have you ever thought to yourself that someone you saw somehow looked like a criminal? Even though we know logically that this isn't something we can simply observe just by looking at someone, there were actually a few criminological theories developed many years ago that attempted to establish a connection between a person's physical build and appearance and their likelihood to commit a crime. These theories are referred to as **biological criminological theories**.

What Are Somatotypes?

Somatotypes are a set of generalised body types. Psychologist William Sheldon came up with somatotypes in the 1940s and they were one of the biological theories developed in this time period that attempted to explain and predict crime based on a person's body type. These body types broke down into three categories: ectomorphs, endomorphs, and mesomorphs.



Sheldon examined a group of 200 young men who were referred to a community centre focused on helping young male delinquents. During a 10-year period, he compared these individuals to a group of 200 non-delinquent college students, ranking individuals in the study according to their body type. Sheldon identified three (body) somatotypes.

Ectomorph

Sheldon's **ectomorphs** tend to be very thin and fragile, often appearing delicate. This individual would have a small face, a petite nose, and finely textured hair. The temperament Sheldon associated with this body type is considered **cerebrotonic**: someone who is introverted, suffers from allergies or skin maladies, is often tired or fatigued, is highly sensitive to distractions and noise, and tends to shrink away from large crowds.

Endomorph

Endomorphs are quite the opposite of their frail associates. They tend to be pudgy and round with a tendency to gain weight easily. Their skin would be very smooth and their arms and legs somewhat short for their build. The temperament Sheldon associated with endomorphic individuals is referred to as **viscerotonic**, or those who are easy-going and comfortable with themselves, who enjoy luxurious things, and who are extroverted and outgoing.

Mesomorph

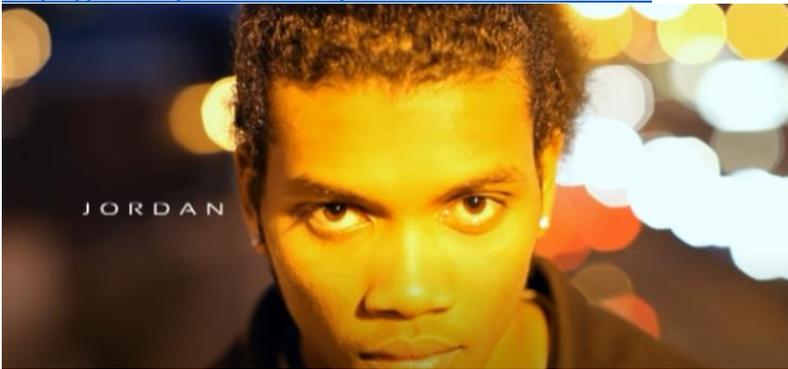
Sheldon's third and final body type, the **mesomorph**, is muscular and dense with a long torso. Mesomorphs also tend to have large wrists and hands. The temperament associated with mesomorphs is called **somotonic**, which means these individuals are active, dynamic, and assertive with a tendency toward aggression.

Sheldon argued that mesomorphs are the somatotype most likely to engage in crime. He concluded that they were more likely to be attracted to the risk-taking behaviour crime involves

and there their imposing physique and assertiveness can be important assets in criminal activity.

Biological theory of crime: Sheldon's Somatotype's Theory

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=enLhXhPT79Q>

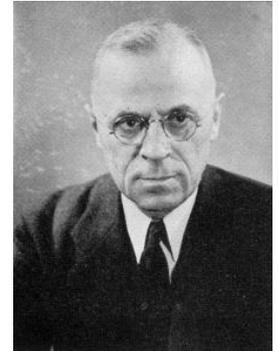


Explain Jordan's criminality using Sheldon's biological theory.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Individualistic theory of crime: Sutherland's Differential Association Theory

Differential association theory was developed by Edwin H. Sutherland. He created the theory to explain the reasons why people commit crime. The theory is based upon the idea that criminals commit crimes based upon their association with other people.



Basically, criminal behaviour is learned by associating with other criminal individuals. In addition, criminals can exist in any income, ethnicity or sociological background.

For Sutherland criminal behaviour is learned behaviour. It is learned by interacting with other people by communicating with words and gestures. The main portion of learning the criminal behaviour happens among small groups of people, often within families or peer groups. Learning about crime includes learning the techniques of committing a crime, as well as learning the motivation and attitudes towards crime.

Legal codes (laws) demonstrate what is 'good' or 'bad' and provide a motivation for crimes. In other words, the law expresses what is right and wrong to an offender. A person becomes a criminal because of frequent criminal patterns. For example, if one is exposed to a repeated criminal scenario, this scenario will eventually rub off on others nearby.



According to Sutherland, the learning of criminal behaviour by association is similar to all other types of learning. Differential association states that a person is likely to become criminal if they receive an 'excess of definitions favourable to violation of law over definitions unfavourable to violation of law'. Furthermore, definitions may vary in 'frequency, duration, priority and intensity'.

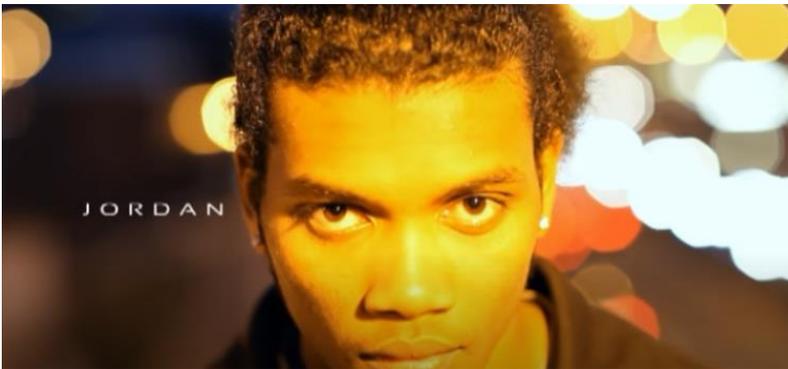
By this, Sutherland means that if people are surrounded by others who support law-breaking then they are likely to do so themselves. The variables in the model reflect the following:

- frequency:** the number of times the definitions occur,
- duration:** over what period of time?
- priority:** e.g., at what stage in life - the assumption is that childhood socialisation is more important than in later life,
- intensity:** this refers to the prestige of the person making the definition.

In a study of businesspeople who were committing crime (a.k.a. white collar crime) Sutherland found that breaking the law had become normal in the workplace and that perpetrators explained their behaviour by claiming 'everybody's doing it'.

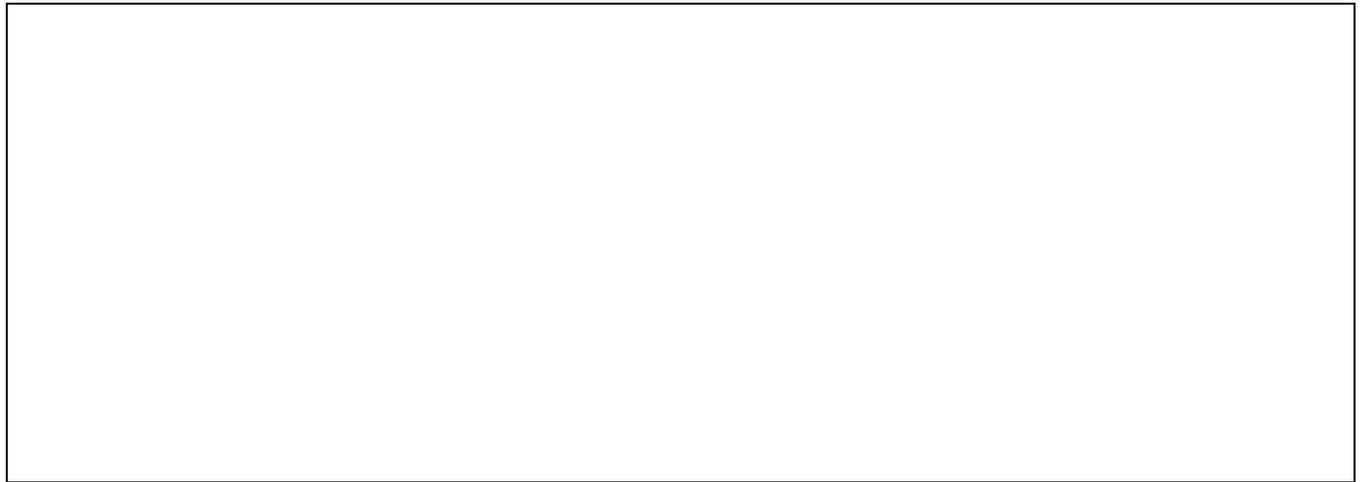


Individualistic theory of crime: Sutherland's Differential Association Theory



Explain Jordan's criminality using Sutherland's differential association theory

Click or tap here to enter text.



Sociological Theory of Crime: Right Realism

Right realism is a more recent theory attempting to explain why people commit crime. The primary perspective of **right realism** theory is that crime is a problem that affects the poor, meaning that poor people are essentially the reason for crime. Right realists and conservatives believe that tough control and punishments are the only way to stop criminal trends.

Right realists explanation for crime is three-fold.

1. Inadequate socialisation
2. Personality differences and biological factors
3. Criminals making a rational choice.

Inadequate socialisation

One of the reasons right realists focus on the poor is their belief that welfare dependency produces a sub-culture of criminals. People make a conscious choice to commit crimes because they would rather be criminals and live on the benefits of welfare than seek employment.

Single parent households, they suspect, especially those without a male role model or father-figure, are most likely to produce criminals. In addition to a lack of moral values that right realists claim poor families share, it's asserted that poor families also resist mainstream social values, which actually encourages criminal behaviour. This, the right realists conclude, is the reason for increasing criminal trends.

Personality differences and biological factors

Right realism holds that the tendency toward criminal behaviour is based on **personality and biology**. Political scientists who first proposed right realism adopted the theory that a person of low intelligence, low impulse control, as well as people who were risk takers or showed aggressive behaviours were part of a sub-culture that was more inclined to adopt a criminal lifestyle. Right realists believe these people were predisposed to commit crime. They insist that young males are more likely to commit crime than other groups.

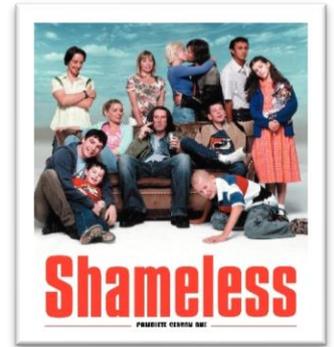


Rational Choice Theory

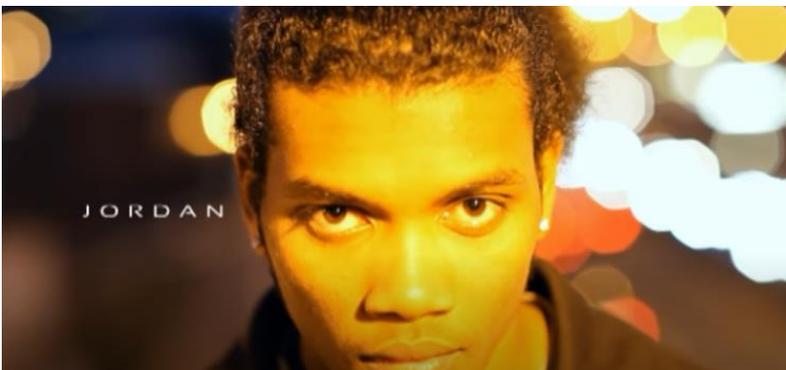
The theory states that most criminals are rational actors. If the criminal calculates that the risk of getting caught is low, or that the punishment if caught will not be severe, then they are more likely to commit crime, assuming the reward for doing that crime is high enough. They are rational in that they weigh up the costs and benefits in order to assess whether a crime is worth committing. The solution is to make crimes harder to commit, increase punishments and increase the likelihood of being caught.

The Underclass

As a way to classify people who could be generally categorized as criminals, and to target these people for enforcement, right realists identified a sub-culture called the **underclass**. The underclass theory was proposed by Charles Murray, a social scientist, who defined people of the underclass as those who embraced criminal values and deviant behaviour over social values. Murray also concluded that people of the underclass were likely to pass on these characteristics to the next generation. Murray credited the rise of this class to welfare dependency.



Sociological Theory of Crime: Right Realism



Explain Jordan's criminality using right realism.

Click or tap here to enter text.



The right realists argue that the solution to crime is to; reduce welfare dependency (families relying on benefits rather than going out to work), make it more difficult for criminals to commit crime, and make punishments more severe. According to the right realists, these measures will all help to compel criminals to make the rational choice that crime 'doesn't pay'.

The right realists have been very influential in the United States with the Republican Party and in the United Kingdom with the Conservative Party. The Conservative Party has been in government in the UK since 2010 and prior to that from 1979 to 1997. The influence of the right realists on successive Conservative governments has inevitably affected their policies in relation to crime and justice.

For your homework, you will explore the evidence for the influence of the right realists on Conservative government's policies. Do an electronic search and summarise your findings below.

What have they done in the following areas of policy?

- Welfare benefits
- Making it more difficult to commit crime (situational crime prevention, target hardening)
- Prison Sentencing Policy

Click or tap here to enter text.

Blank rectangular area for content.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Large rectangular area for content.

