

# CRIME AND DEVIANCE CHECKLIST

This checklist highlights the key concepts and suggested research studies that students should consider in their revision for paper 3 of AQA A level Sociology. The concepts identified are based upon a range of publications designed to help A level students achieve in AQA Sociology.

The paper 3 exam has 50 marks worth of questions on Crime and Deviance and is broken down into the following question types:

## QUESTION 1: OUTLINE TWO... (4 MARKS)

This question is testing your knowledge and understanding of crime and deviance and looks for you to identify and briefly explain two ways/reasons or even strengths or limitations of a particular area of crime and deviance. For each of the ways, you should identify the way and then explain how the way identified achieves the aim suggested. For example:

### *Outline two ways the media distorts levels of criminality (4)*

Here you would need to identify appropriate ways and explain how they distort levels of criminality.

## QUESTION 2: OUTLINE THREE... (6 MARKS)

This question is testing both your knowledge and application of relevant sociological ideas, concepts and theories. As with Question 1, you should look to identify a way or reason and explain how this achieves what the question is asking.

## QUESTION 3: APPLYING MATERIAL FROM ITEM A, ANALYSE TWO... (10 MARKS)

This question is testing all of the skills you need in A level Sociology, but largely the skill of application. You **MUST** reference the item in your response to make sure that you do not get your mark capped in the lower mark bands. In analysing the two ways, students should look to explain how the 'hook' in the item links the different elements of the question. To get into the top band on this question, students should have two well-developed points that contain analysis and/or an evaluation of the point made - this is a judgement on how effective the argument is.

## QUESTION 4: APPLYING MATERIAL FROM ITEM B AND YOUR KNOWLEDGE, EVALUATE... (30 MARKS)

This question is testing all of the skills you need in A Level Sociology. Application of knowledge comes through selecting relevant material to answer the question, whilst analysis comes from developing your responses to show a deeper understanding of the sociological concepts. To get into the higher mark bands, you need to be able to explicitly evaluate the points that you have made in the main body of the essay.

You will be presented with an item for this question that gives some hooks that you will be able to develop, but you should look to go beyond the item and add in other material in order to develop the **range** and **depth** required to get into the top bands.



## EXAM GOLD

The ability to draw conclusions on the different arguments made is essential to getting into the top bands. The second paragraph of the item will usually suggest ways in which students may be able to make a judgement on the arguments presented in the main body. This might be through opposing perspectives or through offering a different view on a key debate. You may wish to use this as part of your conclusion.



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TOPIC AREA	KEY CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED STUDIES	✓
<b>Functionalist explanations of crime and deviance (including functionalist subcultural theories)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boundary maintenance</li> <li>• Adaptation and change</li> <li>• Anomie</li> <li>• Safety valve</li> <li>• Strain theory</li> <li>• Status frustration</li> <li>• Opportunity subcultures</li> </ul>	Durkheim Merton A. Cohen Cloward and Ohlin	
<b>Marxist explanations of crime and deviance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law creation</li> <li>• Selective law enforcement</li> <li>• Criminogenic capitalism</li> <li>• Repressive state apparatus</li> <li>• Critical criminology</li> <li>• Ideological functions of crime</li> </ul>	Chambliss Snider Althusser Gordon Pearce Gilroy Hall et al Taylor, Walton and Young	
<b>Interactionist explanations of crime and deviance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social construction of crime</li> <li>• Labelling theory</li> <li>• Master status</li> <li>• Deviancy amplification spiral</li> <li>• Primary and secondary deviance</li> <li>• Negotiation of justice</li> <li>• Folk devils and moral panics</li> </ul>	Becker Lemert Cicourel Young S. Cohen	
<b>Right realist explanations of crime and deviance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rational choice theory</li> <li>• Broken windows theory</li> <li>• Socialisation of underclass</li> <li>• Zero tolerance policing</li> <li>• Situational crime prevention</li> <li>• Target hardening</li> <li>• Environmental crime prevention</li> </ul>	Wilson Wilson and Kellings Felson Murray	

TOPIC AREA	KEY CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED STUDIES	✓
<b>Left realist explanations of crime and deviance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relative deprivation</li> <li>• Subcultural formation</li> <li>• Marginalisation</li> <li>• Social and community prevention</li> </ul>	Lea and Young Young	
<b>Social distribution of crime by social class (including both offending and victimisation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subcultural attitudes</li> <li>• White-collar crime</li> <li>• Selective law enforcement</li> <li>• Relative deprivation</li> <li>• Strain theory</li> </ul>	Merton Snider Lea and Young Sutherland Miller Newburn and Rock Crime Survey of England and Wales	
<b>Social distribution of crime by gender (including both offending and victimisation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control theories</li> <li>• Gender and class deals</li> <li>• Chivalry thesis</li> <li>• Liberation thesis</li> <li>• Hegemonic masculinity</li> <li>• Bodily capital</li> <li>• Net widening</li> <li>• Sex-role theory</li> </ul>	Heidensohn Carlen Pollack Adler Messerschmidt Winlow Young Parsons	

 **EXAM GOLD**

A good way of analysing the trends in offending and victimisation is by making comparisons between the experiences of different groups. For example, if asked why the working class are more likely to be victims of crime, compare and contrast the material resources of the working class and middle class and their ability to afford different items of crime prevention such as alarm systems, CCTV cameras and other security services.

TOPIC AREA	KEY CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED STUDIES	✓
<p><b>Social distribution of Crime by ethnicity (including both offending and victimisation)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional racism</li> <li>• Canteen culture</li> <li>• Relative deprivation</li> <li>• Policing the crisis</li> <li>• Subcultural formation</li> <li>• Myth of black criminality</li> <li>• Exclusions</li> <li>• Stop and search</li> <li>• Hate crimes</li> </ul>	<p>Lea and Young Hall et al Gilroy Bowling and Phillips Samson and Phillips McPherson Report Lammy Review Crime Survey of England and Wales Waddington et al</p>	
<p><b>Media and crime</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fictional representations of crime</li> <li>• Factual representations of crime</li> <li>• News values</li> <li>• Law of opposites</li> <li>• Moral panics and folk devils</li> <li>• Media as a cause of crime</li> <li>• Commodification of crime</li> <li>• Cyber crimes</li> </ul>	<p>Ditton and Duffy Felson Hall Soothill and Walby Jewkes Gatlung and Rune S Cohen and Young S Cohen McRobbie and Thornton Fenwick and Hayward Reiner Gerbner and Gross Wall</p>	



**EXAM GOLD**

When revising the sociological distribution of crime, apply your knowledge of the different sociological theories to different social groups. Many of the functionalist, Marxist, interactionist and realist explanations can be used to explain the differences in both rates of offending and of victimisation. However, do not rely solely on these. Make sure that you have knowledge of specific theories that have looked at ethnic differences in offending as this shows that you are focused on the question.

TOPIC AREA	KEY CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED STUDIES	✓
<p><b>Crime in contemporary society - globalisation, green crime, corporate crime, state crime and human rights violations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Globalisation</li> <li>• Organised crime</li> <li>• Corporate crime (TNCs)</li> <li>• Expansion of capitalism</li> <li>• State-corporate crime</li> <li>• Glocalisation</li> <li>• Green criminology</li> <li>• Primary and secondary green crimes</li> <li>• Zemiology</li> <li>• Risk society</li> <li>• Definitions of state crime</li> <li>• Human rights violations</li> <li>• Spiral of denial</li> </ul>	<p>Castells Glenny Tombs Taylor Kramer and Michalowski Hobbs and Dunningham Winlow White South Beck McLaughlin Whyte Bauman Cohen</p>	
<p><b>Crime Control, Prevention, Punishment, Surveillance and Victims</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Situational crime prevention</li> <li>• Environmental crime prevention</li> <li>• Social and community prevention</li> <li>• Functions of punishment</li> <li>• Mass incarceration</li> <li>• Restorative justice</li> <li>• Surveillance</li> <li>• Synoptic surveillance</li> <li>• Actuarial justice</li> <li>• Positivist victimology</li> <li>• Critical victimology</li> <li>• Role of agencies of social control</li> </ul>	<p>Clarke Wilson and Kellings Felson Durkheim Ruche and Kircheimer Garland Braithwaite Foucault Mathiesen Feely and Simon Christie Mawby and Walklate McPherson Report Lammy Review Bowling and Phillips</p>	

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