-crime is marketed at the young as something that is cool, and it has become a cultural symbol.
-
some fashion brands become linked to certain criminals and criminal activity which can shape individual’s identities and make it more likely that they could be involved in crime. (C.P company)

Some people who wear the brand might not understand the link to criminality.

**Moral Panics:**

Stan Cohen- Mod’s and Rockers

- Method: content analysis - use the media to research society, how they represent groups of people (Mod’s and Rockers → deviant subcultures)
- Moral panic about the violence
- Public demand the police to do something – shut down areas – shops closed – lots of police
- Mods and rockers – frustrated/ angry
- Deviance amplification spiral – small act – media amplifies it.
- Deterministic – we believe what we read-postmodern- diverse range to get news

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Representation</th>
<th>Effect of the media on society</th>
<th>Can the media cause crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over representation of violent + sexual crime</td>
<td>Increase fear of crime in women and the old</td>
<td>Copycat behaviours – Bulger/ Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amount of crime is overrepresented</td>
<td>Increased stop and search for some groups</td>
<td>Arousal – pornography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dramatic fallacy</td>
<td>Police only look for one type of crime – street</td>
<td>Knowledge needed to commit crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age fallacy</td>
<td>Some cases of criminals might be treated with bias that to please the public</td>
<td>Deviancy amplification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t cover corporate/ white collar crime</td>
<td>Labelling/ self-fulfilling prophecy – secondary deviance for the criminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exaggerates the risk of being a victim- women and the old</td>
<td></td>
<td>Glamourises offending- crime is seen as a commodity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exaggerates success of police</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bandura- bobo dolls, the hypodermic syringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some groups act as a scapegoat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Media sets the agenda</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Has the media created new opportunities for crime – cyber crime

Wall identifies 4 categories of cybercrime

1. Cyber – trespass → Hacking
2. Cyber – deception and theft → phishing/ fraud
3. Cyber – pornography → unregulated/ easy to access
4. Cyber – violence → cyber bullying/ trolling- slander
5. Global cyber crime → difficult to police

ICT technologies also have increased surveillance... we are always being watched... What effect might this have on human behaviour?
Globalisation has increased the fear of crime:

- Globalisation creates insecurities about crime
- Risk is seen as global rather than local
- Moral panics about immigration and terrorism have added to this
- Left realists have suggested that globalisation has led to deindustrialisation (industry based to service based) which increases inequality and gives the working classes no option but to turn to crime, in particular the drug trade.

Globalisation has led more people to commit crime:

- The IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the world bank are mainly controlled by five countries
- They provide loans to poorer countries, but these often come with conditions
- They often require governments to cut spending on health and education as well as privatise publicly owned services
- This can cause mass unemployment and poverty
- Which then leads to crime

Globalisation has led to new criminal connections:

- Much crime has become ‘glocal’ it is locally based, but with global connections
- Drugs trade
- Terrorism
- Illegal immigration

McMafia

- The fall of communism in Russia also led to a new crime
- During communism, prices of natural resources were regulated, the fall allowed only those with money to buy up the assets quickly and cheaply
- The KGB were the only organisation with money, once they bought the resources they then sought protection from the Russian mafia who helped them move the money out of the country
- We may refer to this group today as the oligarchs.

Short Q: Outline three ways in which globalisation may lead to an increase in crime (6marks)

1. The IMF who lend money to poorer countries have conditions, such as ordering the government to cut their expenses on education, if they do this, then some people will not get the education they need (WC) and it can lead to unemployment- so they will look for new ways to earn money through crime.

2/6

State crime (government crime)

“state crime is illegal or deviant activity perpetuated by, or with the complicity of state agencies”
Is this true?

- People have choice/free will
- Researcher decides what is important (to ask...ect, the funding body may affect the research)
- Science isn’t value free – paradigm
- Science has an accountability to the public so sometimes doesn’t publish its findings

The myth of value freedom – the facts never speak for themselves

- It may be impossible for anyone to keep values out of research, scientific or sociological
  They may be influenced by
  - Training/paradigm
  - Theoretical framework
  - Who is paying for the research
  - Desire for promotion

Weber – interactionist

Weber sits on the fence...

- You cannot keep values out of sociological research entirely
- For Weber there was a difference between a value and a value judgement – it would be difficult to keep values out of research, but you should not make judgements from the results
  1. Values will be present when the researcher is deciding what to study. We will study what is relevant to us
  2. However, values should be removed when the researcher is collecting the data – unstructured/observation
  3. Our values will also help us interpret the data, but we should be explicit about this
  4. Researchers then have a responsibility to the public – ensuring research doesn’t cause any harm

Is Values Free sociology desirable?

Committed sociology – Gouldner

- Value free sociology is impossible and undesirable
- If we don’t take sides, then we could be simple reflecting the interests of the more powerful groups in society – HTS (human terrain systems – using knowledge about cultures to help better attack them) in Iraq and Afghanistan
- Sociologists should take sides, criticise society and stand up for the under dogs.

Postmodernism, science and values

- Science is simply another meta narrative
- Sociological research is a social construction
• WC become alienated, this allows the exploitation to continue
• WC must gain class consciousness to change
• *Capitalism affects every part of the superstructure (education, family, crime, media, politics, religion...ect)*

**Application of Marxism**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Function for society</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Warm bath analogy – ‘takers of shit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Socialisation – Cultural capital/ hierarchy/ inheritance – glass floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Hidden Curriculum – Bowles and Gintis – hierarchy – fragmentation of knowledge – boredom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>This our religion is god given – poor is virtuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Religion is hierarchal like society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Religion is a spiritual gin (opium of the people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Religion is a product of alienation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>Powerful people (lords) make laws that benefit them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unequal law enforcement – typifications</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better techniques of neutralisation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Focus on street crime rather than corporate crime</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Punishment for profit G4S</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Marxism Critique**

• Marx definition of class
• Economic determinism
• Recently Marxist theory has shifted between two schools of thought
• Humanistic/ critical approaches
• Scientific/ structural problems

**Structural Marxism**

**Althusser**

• The superstructure controls us over three levels – economic, political and ideological
• Althusser suggests that the lower two levels have relative autonomy
• The political and ideological level perform two important functions
• ISA and RSA