Many people see deviance as being dysfunctional and negative for society because it represents the potential for social breakdown. However, some sociologists suggest that deviance might actually be functional for society and act as a warning.

For example, imprisonment, fines and so on are not simply there to punish the offenders; they convey other messages as well. Society's values are also not fixed and new ideas sometimes emerge to challenge existing values.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two functions of deviance.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Society sets goals for people, but not everyone has an equal chance of achieving those goals by legitimate means. Barriers to achievement might include where people live and educational attainment. There are a variety of ways in which subcultures can respond to this.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two ways in which deviant subcultures respond to blocked opportunities.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Labelling theorists argue that an act is not inherently criminal; it only becomes so when it is labelled as such. They are interested in the ways that labelling affects the actions of those with the power to label acts as criminal, such as the police and courts. Being labelled can also have important effects on individuals to whom the label is attached, and labelling a group as criminal can even lead to higher rates of crime being recorded.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two effects if the labelling process on individuals and groups.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Marxism sees capitalist society as divided along social class lines. The ruling class own the means of production and use their power to exploit the working class in the pursuit of profits, often resulting in workers living in poverty. This relationship then determines the shape of the superstructure – that is, all the other institutions that make up society, including the state, the law and the criminal justice system. Capitalism is also intensely competitive, with companies and individuals motivated to seek profits.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two ways in which Marxists see class and crime as related.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Some Marxists argue that crimes committed by the rich tend to be ignored, or they can afford to get away with them (through paying for the best lawyers or bribing officials). Other Marxists point out that most laws are designed to control the working class or benefit the ruling class anyway, even those that appear to benefit workers.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two ways in which the way society responds to crime and deviance benefits the wealthy.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Item A – 10 marks

Some sociologists argue that there is an underclass in society whose members are more likely to commit crimes than members of other social classes. They argue this class has been created by government welfare policies and is characterised by households in which nobody has a job.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons why members of an "underclass" might be more likely to commit crimes.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Right realist theories have had a significant influence on government policies, especially because they appear to offer practical answers to the problem of crime. Like many sociologists, they see childhood experiences as very important in determining behaviour in later life. They focus on the idea that some people are naturally more aggressive or less intelligent than others, and they stress the need to ensure that crime does not go unpunished.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two explanations of the causes of crime put forward by right realists.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Some sociologists say that right realist approaches achieve control but not justice. Right realists recommend severe punishments for anti-social behaviour and low-level crime in order to demonstrate that it is not acceptable. They argue that this also prevents more serious crime. However, whether the police interpret behaviour as anti-social might depend on where it is happening and who is doing it, not just on what is being done.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons why right realist approaches to crime and deviance might 'achieve control but not justice'.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

The risk of being a victim of crime appears to vary by ethnic group, both in terms of 'ordinary' crimes and racially motivated crimes. This is shown in victim surveys. Surveys are based on the assumption that people are aware of what is happening to them.

All suspected crimes have to go through a process of being reported and investigated before they are officially categorised as a crime. The role of the police is crucial to this process.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two explanations of the apparent differences in the rates of victimisation of ethnic groups.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

According to official crime statistics, there is a clear relationship between ethnicity and offending. Some sociologists argue that these statistical patterns broadly reflect the reality of offending, but others reject this. It may be that the patterns are due to demographic factors, or to the way in which some groups respond to discrimination. Alternatively, it may be that processes involving the criminal justice system are responsible for ethnic differences in recorded rates of offending.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons why some ethnic groups have higher recorded rates of offending than others.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Black and Asian people are much more likely to be stopped and searched by the police than white people are. Sociologists disagree about whether or not this is evidence of racism in the police. Some sociologists suggest that the times and places of police stops and searches means that it is unfair to expect stop and search data to be proportional to the whole population.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons why some ethnic groups are much more likely to be stopped and searched by police than others.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Most criminals are men. The most consistent finding of research into crime in different societies and over many decades is that there is a clear link between crime and masculinity. However, the kind of crimes committed varies between different groups of men. So too does what counts as being a 'real man' and the resources to achieve it. Changes over time in the economy and the employment structure – such as de-industrialisation, for example – may also affect men's opportunities to express their masculinity.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons why men commit crime.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Even today, boys and girls are brought up differently and taught different norms and values. This can be seen both in family life and in expected adult job roles.

Statistics suggest that men are much more likely to commit crime than women.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two ways in which gender socialisation might impact gender differences in rates of offending.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Some sociologists claim that the media do not report criminal and deviant behaviour, but may actually be a cause of crime and deviance. Some media portrayals of crime appear to be very realistic. The media also present a number of different lifestyles in a wide range of programmes, such as 'reality' TV, advertising, documentary and fiction, which some audiences may see as attractive. The same or similar crime storylines and images may be constantly repeated.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two ways in which the media may cause crime.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

In common with other 'crimes of the powerful', state crime is not easy to define and sociologists have looked beyond conventional definitions of crime. Some sociologists have defined state crime in an international rather than national context, while others have seen it in relation to a higher moral context. Other sociologists have gone beyond the usual definition of crime as law-breaking by seeing state crime in terms of the damage states can cause.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two ways in which state crime can be defined.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Item A – 10 marks

Green crime is crime committed against the environment, rather than against a human victim. This could include pollution or animal cruelty. There is a debate between those who take a traditional approach and are only interested in green crime that breaks the law, and those who consider all harm to the environment to be green crime, regardless of the whether a law has been broken.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons why a minority of green crimes are prosecuted by the criminal justice system.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

All societies have systems of punishment for dealing with deviance, and sociologists have explained their role in a variety of different ways. Some sociologists emphasise the importance of society having shared values. Others argue that punishment may take the form it does because it reflects the nature of an unequal society. Some writers have pointed to the way in which punishment varies according to the type of society in which it is found.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two functions of punishment.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Item A – 10 marks

There are several strategies for preventing or reducing crime and these reflect different views of the nature and causes of crimes. Crime depends on there being the opportunity to commit it. Some crimes result from the degeneration of a particular locality, which suggests that crime is tolerated there by the community or the police. Of course, it may be that poor living conditions are themselves the cause of crime.

Applying material from Item A, analyse the effectiveness of two crime prevention strategies.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Situational crime prevention strategies assume that the decision to commit a crime is rational and made after weighing up benefits against risks. These strategies aim to reduce the opportunities for crimes to be committed. An example would be the installation of a burglar alarm to reduce the risk of being burgled.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons why situational crime prevention strategies may not be effective in reducing crime.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	

Some groups in society are much more likely to be the victims than others. For example, younger people, including students and also unemployed people and those on low incomes are statistically more likely to be a victim of crime than people who are older or wealthier.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two ways in which people's characteristics or behaviour might contribute to being a victim of crime.

Paragraph 1	
Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Paragraph 2

Point/theory to be discussed:	
Quote from item to support point/ theory:	
Explanation:	
Evidence/studies:	
Analysis (link back to the question):	

Conclusion:

Overall summary & which point is most convincing and why:	