

Class differences in offending	
1	42% of prisoners had been expelled or permanently excluded from school.
2	Half (51%) of people entering prison were assessed as having literacy skills expected of an 11 year old 158—over three times higher than in the general adult population (15%).
3	15% of newly sentenced prisoners reported being homeless before custody—9% were sleeping rough
4	A third of prisoners reported being in paid employment in the four weeks before custody. 13% reported never having had a job
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6	Offenders and prisoners more likely to be working class/lower working class

KEY LANGUAGE		
1	White collar Crime	when a person uses their job or company to commit crime for personal gain. For example embezzlement, fraud and insider trading.
2	Corporate crime	crimes committed by a company in order to increase profits and company standing. These include crimes such as health and safety violations and paying below minimum wage.
3	Street Crime	Or blue collar crime , includes crimes such as theft, assault vandalism and shoplifting.

Explaining working class crime		
1	Functionalism MERTON Strain Theory	Working class people are denied access to legal means of achieving goals of wealth and money success- in response to this strain they innovate and commit crime.
2	Functionalism Socialisation	Working class are not adequately socialised into the norms and values of society. They commit crime as a result.
3	Subcultural : a) COHEN b) CLOWARD and OHLIN c) MILLER	a) Status frustration created by a lack of opportunity makes w/c youths turn to crime. b) Illegitimate opportunity structures exist for the w/c eg criminal, conflict, retreatist c)
4	Labelling Theory:	They are “problem makers”: they believe the statistics are social constructs. They don’t seek causes of working class criminality-
5	Classical Marxism	Capitalism is criminogenic- poverty leads w/c people into crime. Laws are selectively created and enforced to criminalise the working class (see Marxism KO)
6	Neo-Marxism	Crime has a political motive- redistribution of wealth. W/C are scapegoated to draw attention away from the crisis of capitalism

White Collar Crime: The scale and types of corporate Crime		
1	Scale and impact	Corporate crime has enormous costs; Physical (deaths, injury) Economic (consumers, workers, taxpayers and Governments) Environmental (pollution)
2	Financial	Tax evasion, bribery, money laundering and illegal accounting. Victims- companies, shareholders, taxpayers and government. eg Rolls Royce
3	Crimes against consumers	False labelling, selling unfit goods eg. Food crime. eg Horse meat burgers scandal
4	Crimes against employees	Sexual and racial discrimination, violating wage laws, contravening union laws and health and safety laws. TOMBS (2013) 1100 work-related deaths a year involve employers breaking the law
5	Crimes against the Environment	Pollution, deforestation eg Shell and the Niger Delta
6	State-Corporate Crime	Kramer and Michalowski (2006) Refers to harm committed when Government institutions and businesses work together to pursue interests eg Abu Ghraib

See the powerpoints for more depth and detail- L10 -12 see other ppts : complete the essay content. This KO only contains part of the work on Corporate Crime

The Invisibility of Corporate Crime		
1	Key idea	Corporate crime is invisible and so this becomes part of the dark figure of crime.
2	The Media	Don't give corporate crime much coverage. Use sanitised language when referring to corporate crime eg. Technical infringements
3	Lack of Political will	Politicians claim they are tough on crime but they are reluctant to tackle the crimes of the powerful. EG: Crime surveys on corporate crime are not conducted by the Home Office. They focus their energies on street crime.
4	Complexity	Law enforcers are also understaffed, under-resourced and lack the technical expertise to conduct a successful investigation.
5	De-labelling	Corporate crime is often not defined as criminal-viewed as civil cases. Leads to fines.
6	Under-reporting	Individuals may not know they are victims. The victim may be society as a whole not an individual.

Evaluating the Invisibility of Corporate Crime	
1	Key Idea: Since the financial crisis in 2008 Corporate Crime may have started to become more visible...
2	a) The activities of a range of different people may have made corporate crime more visible: investigative journalists, whistleblowers advertising campaigns related to mis-selling, pressure groups all raise public awareness of these crimes.
3	b) Neoliberal policies such as marketization and privatisation have made large corporations much more involved in our lives. They are more exposed to public scrutiny than ever before-hard to hide corporate crime.

See the powerpoints for more depth and detail- L10 -12 see all ppts to complete the debate/essay content. Also links with Marxist Theory KOs.

Explaining Corporate Crime		
1	STRAIN THEORY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MERTON : saw crime as the result of the inability of some members of society to reach the goals of society by legitimate means. CLINARD and YEAGER (80) : Found that large companies were more likely to violate laws when their financial performance deteriorated-They innovated to make profit.
2	DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUTHERLAND :Corporate crime is a learned behaviour from others in a social context. GEIS (67) Individuals who joined a company involved in illegal price-fixing soon joined in with these behaviours. <p>1) Deviant Subcultures These subcultures in business may also favour and promote competitive and aggressive personality types who are willing to commit crime to get ahead.</p> <p>2) SYKES and MATZA :Techniques of Neutralization :Corporate criminals may deviate more easily if they feel they can justify their behaviour and neutralise any moral objections.</p>
3	LABELLING THEORY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CICOUREL:Middle class people can negotiate a non-criminal label for themselves more easily than a working-class person. DE-LABELLING :NELKEN: Explains how white collar and corporate criminals are able to avoid being labelled as criminal as they can afford the best lawyers and accountants.
4	MARXISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BOX (83) : A mystification has also been created- the ideology that corporate crime is not widespread and no more harmful than working class crime. Capitalism is criminogenic- companies will commit crime to make profit. Companies will only comply with law if it is strictly enforced. Crimes in LEDCs such as low wages, pollution and bribery will continue without laws to protect the general public. PEARCE: argues that because we only see a small number of corporate criminals prosecuted it gives the illusion that this is the exception rather than the norm- avoids a crisis of legitimacy.

Evaluate Explanations of Corporate Crime		
1	NELKEN -Strain theory and Marxism over-predict the amount of business crime-companies need build relationships of trust with each other	
2	Marxism fails to explain crimes committed by the state in Communist regimes.	
3	More benefits in being lawful: BRAITHWAITE (84)US pharmaceutical companies that complied with regulations obtained licences for their products in poorer countries.	