

Introduction to Globalisation and crime

1	Key idea	is an ongoing process that involves interconnected changes in the economic, cultural, social, and political spheres of society. As a process, it involves the ever-increasing integration of these aspects between nations, regions, communities, and even seemingly isolated places.
	Cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of new ICT • Influence of global mass media • Cheap air travel • Deregulation of financial and other markets • Competition • Ease of movement: • Ability of businesses to relocate to other countries to make better profits.
2	HELD	states that the globalisation of crime is the growing interconnectedness of crime across national borders, sometimes referred to as the transnational organised crime. CASTELLS argues that there is now a global criminal economy of over £1 Trillion per annum

Types of Crimes

1	DRUGS	The global drugs trade is now worth over \$300 billion per year. Drugs are often cultivated in third world countries such as Colombia, Peru and Afghanistan which have large impoverished populations so drugs is an attractive trade as it requires little investment but commands high prices especially in the western world.
2	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Can include the trafficking of women and children as well as illegal immigrants and human body parts. It is estimated that over 2000 organs per year are trafficked from condemned or executed criminals. Women and children are often trafficked for sex trade or slavery, it is estimated the over half a million people are trafficked to western European annual
3	FINANCIAL CRIMES	Such as money laundering have become much easier with the relaxing of international banking laws meaning that people are able to move money between offshore accounts much easier or to haven countries where national laws do not allow law enforcement access to accounts
4	CYBERCRIME	Cyber crime has developed out of the growth in technology and take a number of forms including cyber fraud, cyber theft, cyber terrorism and cyber violence. It is a transnational crime as the hacker can be in one country whilst hacking a system in a another country.
5	ORGANISED CRIME	There has been a growth in organised crime networks based on economic links. Glenny calls these “McMafia” which developed from the deregulation of global markets and the fall of the soviet union. Additionally the old school mafias such as the Italian mafia and the triads began to disperse around the world, especially in place like the USA.
6	TERRORISM	Technological and communication advancements have made international terrorism easier, as groups are able to communicate with members all over the world and cultivate in-state members through online radicalisation.

Explanations of the relationship between globalisation and crime

1	Global Risk Consciousness	created new insecurities eg increase in number of refugees has led to concerns about border control, this fear of risk is irrational- moral panic created by media, leads to tough controls.
2	Taylor: (97) Socialist perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Marketisation is a major factor behind the increase in global crime today. •It is a product of free-market policies. •It has created greater strain on the economy •Public safety nets are removed giving way to crime •New crime for the rich-deregulation of markets-led to insider trading exploitation of overseas workers, tax havens, zero hours contracts. •Crimes for the poor-marketization undermines social cohesion-focus on consumer lifestyle- some may feel excluded and commit crime.
3	Rothe and Friedrichs (2015)	Crime may be the result of the actions of the IMF and the World Bank who impose capitalist, neo-liberal structural adjustment programmes on poor countries as a condition of the loans they provide. Creates conditions for crime. Cain (2010) IMF and World Bank act as a global state- does not break the law but actions create harms via cuts to welfare and indirectly in cases like Rwanda
4	Hobbs and Dunningham-	Glocal organisations Organised crime now based on a central hub-loose knit and opportunists- a change. Crime is still rooted in local context but have global links.
5	GLENNY- McMafia	Connects these crimes with the fall of communism – 1989-and deregulation of markets. Oligarchies have developed – bought cut price oil and resources and sold to the West for max profit connections with Chechen Mafia/ex-KGB. Led to production, distribution and consumption of drugs, human trafficking around the world.

See the powerpoints for more depth and detail- Part of Topic 4 on Globalisation and crime in contemporary society- also see L 3-4 Media, L6-7 State , L8 Green Crime

Media Representations of Crime: Fictional Media		
1	SURETTE	The law of opposites- fictional crime is the opposite of the official statistics
	Fictional murder	Media-results from greed and calculation Reality-result of brawls or domestic abuse.
	Property crime	Media – under-represented Reality- over-represented
	Violent crime, drugs and sex crime	Media- over-represented Reality-CSEW 2019-1.4 m violent offences, under 3% of adults experienced sex offences compared with 3.6 m theft offences.
	Fictional villains	Media-are high status, white middle class Reality- low status, ethnic white/ethnic minorities/mixed ethnicity, working class.
	Fictional sex crimes	Media -committed by psychopathic strangers. Reality-CSEW- only one seventh of women were sexually assaulted by a stranger- 45% of women assaulted by their partner/ex-partner, 38% by a family member.
	Fictional cops	Media- usually get their man Reality-Crimes where someone is charged fell to a new low in 2019- 7.8%.

Media Representations of Crime: Factual Media		
1	Proportion of content	Media-Newspapers may devote up to 30% of news space to crime stories Reality- amount is distorted-not in line with PRC
2	Violent and sexual crimes	Media-Ditton and Duffy (83) 46% of media reports were about violent or sex crimes- only 3% recorded by the police Marsh (91) found that violent crime was 36x more likely to be reported than property crime. Reality-CSEW 2019-1.4 m violent offences, under 3% of adults experienced sex offences compared with 3.6 m theft offences.
3	Felson (98)	Age fallacy- victims and criminals portrayed as older Ingenuity fallacy- criminals presented as being clever Dramatic fallacy- focus on extraordinary crimes Reality- young, lacking education, theft offences/opportunistic crime.
4	Causes	Media- series of unrelated events Reality- underlying causal factors
5	Victims	Media- women, high status, white Reality- men, low status, ethnic minority/mixed ethnicity
6	Police	Media- overplays the success rate of the police in tackling crime Reality-Crimes where someone is charged fell to a new low in 2019- 7.8%.

Media Representations of Crime: FACTUAL: NEWS VALUES		
1	Key idea	Young and Cohen suggest news is not out there to be collected it is “manufactured”. News is a social construction- journalists select some items and discard others. News values are the criteria by which a story will be deemed newsworthy.
2	Immediacy	Breaking news focus.
3	Dramatisation	action and excitement
4	Personalisation	human interest eg Maddie
5	Higher Status	celebrity or public figures possible involvement in crime eg Harvey Weinstein, Prince Andrew
6	Simplification	Facts appear to be black and white, no shades of grey.
7	Novelty	Something unexpected or a new type of crime eg moped muggings, acid attacks or Hatton Garden Heist
8	Violence	Especially visible and spectacular acts
9	Risk	Victim centred stories about vulnerability and fear Eg Terror attacks/Hate crime

See the powerpoints for more depth and detail- Part of Topic 4 on Globalisation and crime in contemporary society- also see L 1-2 Globalisation, L6-7 State , L8 Green Crime

Perspectives on Media and Crime			Media as a cause of Crime **also see MORAL PANIC T1 Interactionism and T1 Left Realism			
1	Functionalism	<p>In reporting crime the media helps to keep social solidarity. Crimes reported tend to reflect the things people are most concerned about and most want to see reported, thus they create demand which is met by the media. Different forms of media report different crimes in different ways, they are not all dominated by a single ideology or small group of owners pushing the same agenda.</p>	1	Imitation	The idea that people will act out the crimes and the violence that they view via the media, for example the College student who acted out scenes from GTA.	
			2	School of crime	Watching crime shows and the news can help criminals to hone their skills and learn how to be less detectable in their crime. It can also show them how to commit a crime.	
			3	Arousal	The increased adrenaline and endorphins leads to people engaging in risky and criminal behaviour, for example the increase in traffic crimes on opening weekends of the Fast and Furious films.	
2	Marxism	<p>The reporting of crime reflects the ideology of the ruling class, meaning: The crimes of the ruling class or those at the higher end of society are under-reported. The media's emphasis on sexual and violent crime means less importance is attached to some very large and serious white-collar crimes and corporate crimes, which rarely get reported. Crimes of the working class are over-reported. The reporting of crime is used as a way of maintaining control over powerless groups.</p>	4	Desensitisation	Watching violence in the media can lead to the lowering of peoples level for shock value meaning that they no longer are horrified by it and can be more likely to commit the act themselves.	
			5	Deprivation	Links to both the Left Realism (Lea and Young) and Strain Theory (Merton). The idea that the media provides unobtainable ideas of lifestyles of the rich and famous which can lead to people commit crime to achieve these lifestyles –e.g. Made in Chelsea	
			6	Glamourisation	TV shows such as Peaky Blinders or Narcos provide a glamorised view of the criminal lifestyle which can lead to people wanting to emulate it and be involved.	
3	Feminism	<p>Crime reporting reinforces the stereotyping and oppression of women. Women are portrayed as victims Under reporting of violence against women, especially domestic violence. They are highly critical of reporting of sex crimes against women as a way to provide entertainment</p>	Cultural criminology: the commodification of crime		Perspectives on MORAL PANICS**	
			1	<p>The media turns crime itself into a commodity that people desire. The media encourages audiences to consume crime in the form of images.</p>	1	Functionalism- A response to anomie-media promotes social cohesion.
4	Interactionists	<p>The media is a social construction as is crime. Look at the labels attached to people who are determined to be deviant and see the media as a moral entrepreneur which determines who are deviant and who are not.</p>	2	<p><u>Hayward and Young (2012)</u> Describe late modernity as a “mediascape”- an ever-expanding tangle of fluid digital images. There is a blurring between the image and the reality of crime. The representation of crime by media creates the thing itself. Counter-cultures are packaged and sold. Companies use moral panics, controversy and scandal to market their products.</p>	2	<p><u>Marxism- HALL</u> Used to distract attention away from the crisis of capitalism eg Mugging 1970s. Low status groups used as scapegoats. Used to divide the masses and blame one another for social problems.</p>
			5	<p><u>Fenwick and Hayward (2000)</u> and so crime and deviance becomes a desirable product to be consumed-It is “packaged as a romantic, exciting, cool and fashionable cultural symbol.”eg Hip Hop</p>	3	<p><u>McRobbie and Thornton-</u> see ppt for detail- moral panics are outdated due to frequency, context, reflexivity, difficulty and rebound.</p>
5	Postmodernists	<p>Baudriallard–Media creates reality –people have no understanding of crime only the representations of crime they experience through the mass media</p>	3	<p><u>Left Realists:</u> There is a suggestion that the fear or threat of crime is exaggerated but who is to say it is not a realistic fear?</p>		

See Interactionism ppt (T1) for Moral Panics and lesson ppt for more on Fear of Crime. Part of Topic 4 on Globalisation and crime in contemporary society- also see L 3-4 Media, L6-7 State , L8 Green Crime