

Defining deviance		
1	Behaviour that is unusual and good	Such as heroically risking your own life to save someone else.
2	Behaviour that is unusual and eccentric	Such as talking to the trees in the park, or hoarding huge quantities of old newspapers.
3	Behaviour that is unusual and bad or disapproved of	Such as physically attacking someone for no reason.

Defining Criminal behaviour		
1	Legal definition	Any action forbidden by criminal law – usually involves actus rea and mens rea
2	Social definition	This includes consideration of differing views of what makes behaviour criminal, whether a law is actually enforced , and whether people think certain acts should have laws made against them or not.

Formal sanctions against criminals		
1	Custodial sentences	Court imposed imprisonment or detention in a young offenders institution.
2	Community sentences	Court imposed work, fines, courses, probation orders, restrictions, drug treatments and/or testing. Served outside of jail.
3	Police sanctions	Include cautions, conditional cautions and penalty notices (fines) issued for minor offences – no court appearance.
4	Other possible implications of criminal convictions	A criminal record, and depending on the crime: exclusion from certain jobs, possible placement on ViSOR, travel restrictions, restrictions on adoption, jury service, standing for elected office, or insurance cover

Acts that are criminal		
1	Summary offences	Less serious e.g. speeding. Tried by magistrates.
2	Indictable offences	More serious e.g. rape/murder. Tried in crown court with jury. More severe sentences.
3	Violence against the person	E.g. murder, manslaughter, assault
4	Sexual offences	E.g. rape, sex trafficking, grooming.
5	Offences against property	E.g. burglary, theft, robbery.
6	Fraud and forgery	E.g. frauds by company directors, benefit cheating, tax evasion.
7	Criminal damage	E.g. arson, vandalism, graffiti
8	Drug offences	E.g. Supplying, trafficking, or possession of illegal substances.
9	Public orders offences	E.g. rioting and violent disorder.

Norms, values and moral codes		
1	E.g. norm	In the UK we tend to queue up in an orderly fashion
2	E.g. value	Respect for human life is a value found in almost all human societies
3	E.g. moral code	The Police code of ethics

Key Vocabulary		
1	Norms	Specific rules or socially accepted standards that govern behaviour in particular situations.
2	Values	General principles or guidelines for how we should live our lives.
3	Moral codes	A set of basic rules, values and principles, held by an individual, group, organisation or society as a whole.
4	Formal sanction	Punishments for breaking formal written rules or laws. Imposed by official bodies e.g. courts, schools etc.
5	Informal sanction	Disapproval shown to a person for breaking unwritten rules, such as telling off or ignoring them.
6	Positive sanction	Rewards for behaviour society approves of e.g. praise or medal.
7	Social control	Ways in which society seeks to control our behaviour and ensure we conform to its norms.
8	Actus reus	Latin for 'guilty act'
9	Mens rea	Latin for 'guilty mind'
10	Fines	Financial penalties dependent on seriousness of offence and ability to pay.
11	Conditional discharge	An offender may avoid prison if they commit no offences in a given time period
12	Absolute discharge	Defendant is guilty but court decides punishment is not appropriate.
13	ViSOR	Violent and Sex Offenders Register

Remember: Not all crimes are deviant, not all deviant acts are crimes, but some acts are both criminal **and deviant!**

Polygamy

1	What is it?	Having more than one husband or wife at the same time. Includes polygyny, polyandry and bigamy
2	Where is it a crime?	Most countries.
3	Where is it legal?	Mostly only in certain Muslim countries e.g. India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka.
4	Reason: Religion	The Qu'ran permits Muslim men to take up to 4 wives.
5	Reason: Tradition	Polygamy has traditionally been practiced in some African societies.

Cannabis

1	What is it?	Laws vary widely – in general possession is treated more leniently than growing/supplying
2	Where is it a crime?	UK – an many other European countries
3	Where is it legal?	Legalised for medical use in Canada/some U.S. states. Decriminalised in Portugal.
4	Reason: Different norms and values	Societies with greater emphasis on personal freedoms more likely to not see it as a criminal act.
5	Reason: Different ideas about how to control drug use	Some governments see decriminalisation or legalisation as taking drugs out of the hands of criminals, others see cannabis as a gateway drug and seek to control its use.

Homosexuality

1	What is it?	Sexual acts between members of the same sex.
2	Where is it a crime?	75 countries outlaw male homosexuality. 45 outlaw lesbian activity. Some countries ban promotion of homosexuality e.g. Russia.
3	Where is it legal?	UK, Europe, North and South America.
4	Reason: Religion	Many religions condemn homosexuality.
5	Reason: Public opinion	Some countries have high levels of support for a ban on homosexuality.
6	Reason: Sexism	Male homosexuality being outlawed in more countries may reflect sexist attitudes about women not being able to be attracted to members of the same sex.

Adultery

1	What is it?	A sexual act between two people, one or both of whom are married to someone else.
2	Where is it a crime?	Many Muslim countries, some Christian African countries, 21 U.S. states.
3	Where is it legal?	Most countries, including the UK and India.
4	Reason: Religion	Many religions condemn adultery – this can influence law-making.
5	Reason: Women's position	Many countries where women occupy a subordinate position have unequal laws which forbid adultery.

Key Vocabulary

1	Polygyny	When a man has more than one wife at a time.
2	Polyandry	When a woman has more than one husband at a time.
3	Bigamy	An offence in the UK – being married to more than one person at the same time. Punishable by up to 7 years in prison/fine/both.
4	Lesbian	A female who has sex with another female.
5	Decriminalisation	When the laws are relaxed so that punishments for a particular act are much less severe.
6	Legalisation	When a law is passed to make a particular act no longer a crime.
7	Gateway drug	A drug such as cannabis which may lead users to try stringer drugs in future.
8	Social construction	Something that has been made or defined by society rather than occurring naturally.

Remember: Crime and deviance are socially constructed – they vary by culture, time, and circumstances!

Homosexuality

1	Changes over time	Made a crime in 1885 – legalised at 21 in 1967 in England and Wales, 18 in 1994, 16 in 2000
2	Reason: Wolfenden Report	Recommended that private acts over 21 be legalised in 1957
3	Reason: Campaigns	Successful campaigns by Homosexual Law Reform Society, Stonewall, and Campaign for Homosexual Equality
4	Reason: Politicians	Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary, and others supported campaigns for change
5	Reason: Human Rights	Belief that the state has no right to control citizen's private lives.

Drug Laws

1	Changes over time: Portugal	From 2001 possession became a civil offence if quantity less than 10 day personal supply
2	Reason: Revolution	In 1975 changed from dictatorship to democracy – increased openness led to influx of drugs
3	Reason: Public Health	State sees drug use as a public health issue and focuses on harm reduction
4	Reason: Scale of the problem	Sudden and rapid growth in the problem since 1975 – 1/100 of population addicted by 1990's.
5	Reason: Economy	Belief that new law would reduce costs of drug use by 18%

Physical Punishment

1	Changes over time	Death penalty offences reduced until it remained for just murder and treason, Capital punishment abolished in 1965, corporal punishment abolished in 1967
2	Reason: Human rights	Capital punishment is a breach of the right to life.
3	Reason: miscarriages of justice	If a person is wrongly found guilty and executed, nothing can be done to correct it
4	Reason: not a deterrent	Most murders are committed in the heat of the moment without thought of possible punishment.
5	Reason: decline in violence?	Norbert Elias argues society has undergone a civilising process in the last 500 years – physical punishment has been replaced by self-control

Gun Control Laws

1	Changes over time	Following Hungerford shooting in 1987 and Dunblane in 1996 laws governing access to firearms were tightened. All handguns are now banned in UK
2	Reason: GCN Campaign	Set up by lawyers, academics, and parents of victims to campaign or tighter gun control laws
3	Reason: Snowdrop campaign	Started by bereaved Dunblane parents and their friends, organised a petition and collected 750000 signatures calling for a change in the law.

Key Vocabulary

1	Capital punishment	Execution by hanging
2	Corporal punishment	Included flogging, birching, branding and being put in the stocks

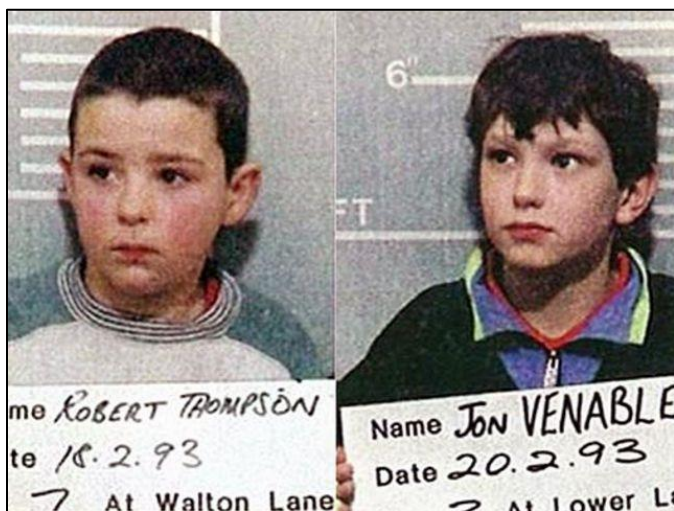
Laws Relating to Children

1	Changes over time	Children today are seen as innocent and needing protection but they used to be treated the same as adults in work and by the law.
2	Children and work	In 19 th C young children worked – a series of Factory Acts gradually excluded them from the workplace
3	Compulsory Schooling	Introduced in 1880 ensured basic education and kept children out of the workplace
4	Child protection and welfare	E.g. 2004 Children Act made child's welfare fundamental principle underpinning the work of social services
5	Children's rights	Parent now have responsibilities rather than rights – UN convention on the child lays down basic rights for children.
6	Laws and policies that only apply to children	Such as minimum ages for a wide range of activities from sex to smoking reinforce the idea that children are different to adults and subject to different rules

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Differential enforcement of the Law

1	Moral panics	Minor offences committed during London Riots of 2011 more likely to receive custodial sentences
2	Typifications: Chambliss	Police enforced the law more leniently against middle class 'Saints' and more harshly towards working class 'Roughnecks'
3	Typifications: Cicourel	Police more likely to regard working class with suspicion resulting in more arrests for this group
4	Typifications: Piliavin and Briar	Situational factors including class, age, ethnicity, attitude towards the officer, time and place play a large part in decisions to stop or arrest



Age of Criminal Responsibility

1	Responsibility for criminal actions	Children below a certain age are unlikely to understand the full meaning of the act they have committed
2	ACR in the UK	10 years of age in England, Wales and NI. 12 in Scotland.
3	Youth courts and punishments	Most countries have separate courts to deal with offenders below a certain age. In England and Wales this goes up to 17. They are less formal than adult courts.
4	Prison for children	Youth courts can not send anyone to prison. They can send them to detention centres or impose training orders to be carried out in a secure centre.

Homicide

1	Homicide Act 1957	Contains three special defences for murder when the defendant can plead not guilty despite having killed someone
2	Diminished responsibility	Mental condition substantially reduces ability to understand what they were doing or form a rational judgement – reduces conviction to manslaughter
3	Loss of control	A partial defence that may reduce the conviction to manslaughter
4	Automatism	If the defendant can prove the act was involuntary, they can plead the defence of automatism

Key Vocabulary

1	Moral panic	A moral panic is a feeling of fear spread among many people that some evil threatens the well-being of society.
2	Typifications	Ideas (usually held by the police) about what a typical criminal is like.
3	ACR	A ge of C riminal R esponsibility – the age below which a child is deemed not to have the capacity to commit a crime.
4	Homicide	The act of murder – killing someone with intent
5	Manslaughter	When a person kills another but without the intention required for a charge of murder.
6	Differential enforcement	When the law is not applied equally to everyone.

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