CRIMINOGENIC CAPITALISM

1	**Alienation**	This is created due to the lack of control the working class have over their lives and leads to non-utilitarian crime
2	**Consumerism**	people are encouraged to possess material goods and so commit utilitarian crime to obtain them
3	**Profit Motive**	businesses breach laws to make the best profit
4	**Social control/ surveillance**	working-class people are heavily controlled and criminalised by the selective enforcement of the law-they are more likely to be caught out doing something wrong
5	**Poverty**	Capitalism causes inequalities and deprivation which means people may need to commit crime to survive

Key Features of Marxist theory

1	**A structural theory** **Capitalist society made up of two classes- bourgeoisie and the proletariat.** The bourgeoisie **own means of production** and the proletariat only have their labour to sell. The **bourgeoisie exploits** the proletariat in **pursuit of profit** but keeps them **falsely conscious** to **maintain social order**.

Key Vocabulary

1	**Criminogenic**	Something which causes crime eg capitalism
2	**Alienation**	Where members of society lack control over their lives and feel detached. Can lead to frustration.
3	**Selective law creation**	Explains how some laws are created to benefit the ruling class
4	**Selective law enforcement**	Explains how some groups in society may be punished more than others.
5	**Utilitarian crime**	Property crime eg burglary
6	**Non-utilitarian crime**	Violent crime eg assault

CHAMBLISS: Traditional Marxist View

1	**Key Idea**	The ruling class use the law to criminalise the ruling class and promote obedience.
2	**Selective law creation**	**Laws** are **created to benefit the ruling class**. Eg. There are many laws concerned with private property. Supported by Kolko, Graham and Chambliss studies
3	**Selective law enforcement**	**Laws are enforced** to reflect the **interests of the ruling classes**. Police are more likely to arrest and **punish the working classes.** Supported by Reiman and Gordon, Pearce and Snider

EVALUATION of Traditional Marxist view

1	**Strengths**	a) Questions the validity of statistics b) Offers a solution to crime c) Influenced further studies
2	**Weaknesses**	a) Feminists -It ignores the relationship between crime ethnicity and gender. b) Not all capitalist countries have high crime rates eg. Switzerland c) It over-predicts working class crime. d) Interactionists –it ignores free will and individual choices. e) Left Realists- it ignores intra-class crime and it's victims f) Some white-collar criminals are prosecuted.

Part of sociological explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control- part one of Marxist Theories of Crime- also see Neo-Marxism/New Criminology. Also learn key study examples –see Chambliss