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| Social construction of crime | Social control | Sources of data | Theories of crime | Patterns of crime |
| Describe what is meant by crime (2)  Describe what is meant by deviance (2) | Describe what is meant by formal social control (2)  Describe what is meant by informal social control (2) | Describe one way statistics on crime are collected (2)  Describe the meaning of victim study (2) | Describe the meaning of labelling in relation to crime (2)  Describe what is meant by anomie (2)  Describe what is meant by differential enforcement (2)  Describe what is meant by a criminal subculture (2) | Describe the meaning of chivalry thesis (2)  Describe the meaning of institutional racism (2) |
| Outline how crime can be seen as a social construct (5)  Outline how crime and deviance have differed historically (5)  Outline what is meant by deviance (5) | Outline how informal agents of social control can control behaviour (5)  Outline how a formal agent of social control can control behaviour (5) | Outline why official statistics do not show an accurate reflection of crime levels (5) | Outline how labelling a person a criminal may cause them to commit more crime (5)  Outline how belonging to a deviant subculture may lead to crime (5)  Outline why functionalists believe that some crime is useful for society (5)  Outline what is meant by corporate crime (5) | Outline how too much crime can be damaging (5)  Outline how the police have treated ethnic minorities in the past (5)  Explain what is meant by institutional racism (5) |
| Explain how crime and deviance can differ (8) | Explain two ways social control can influence our behaviour (8) | Explain why official criminal statistics may be unreliable (8)  Explain why sociologists are cautious about the use of official statistics on crime (8) | Explain how class and crime are related (8)  Explain why males commit more crime than women (8)  Explain why young people are more likely to commit crime than elderly people (8) | Explain why females appear to commit less crime than males (8)  Explain why middle class people appear to commit less crime than working class people (8)  Explain why ethnic minorities have higher conviction rates (8) |
| Discuss how far sociologists would agree that what is seen as deviant arises from labelling by society (15) | ‘The most important form of social control is formal – in particular, the police are the most important.’ Do you agree with this view? (15)  Discuss whether social control is a positive part of society (15) | ‘Criminal statistics are not an accurate reflection of actual crime and criminals.’ Do you agree with this view? (15) | ‘Women are just as likely as men to commit crime nowadays.’ Do you agree with this view? (15)  ‘Gender socialisation is the main reason women do not commit as much crime as men.’ Do you agree with this view? (15)  ‘The working class are more likely to commit crime than the middle class.‘ Do you agree with this view? (15)  ‘Most anti-social behaviour is carried out by young men.’ Do you agree with this view? (15)  ‘An important cause of crime is labelling.’ Do you agree with this view? (15)  Discuss the main causes of crime in 21st century UK (15) | ‘The main reason why young people may commit crime is the formation of subcultures.’ Do you agree with this view? (15)  ‘The main reason people commit crime is due to consumerism.’ Do you agree with this view? (15)  ‘Racism is the main reason for the differences in the crime rates between different ethnic groups.’ Do you agree with this view? (15)  ‘Females are treated less harshly by the police and courts.’ Do you agree with this view? (15) |