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| Bowling and Phillips | Police racist explains higher suspicion against black people |
| Gillroy | Black people of victims of racist stereotypes which paint them as more criminal that other groups. Ethnic minorities may use crime as a form of rebellion to continue post-colonial struggles. A political response to inequality. |
| Hall | Black youths are used as scapegoats to distract society from social issues caused by capitalism. |
| Pollak | Chivalry thesis. Women are treated leniently by the whole CJS as men are socialised to be protective of women. |
| Heidensohn | Control theory, women have less opportunity to commit crime because of patriarchal, male dominated society (bedroom culture, workplaces and society control, lack of access to large sums of money at work so difficult to commit white collar crime etc). Female crimes are related to their role in the home eg shoplifting. |
| Carlen | Courts treat women based on how they conform to gender roles. A mother with children in care will be judged for this even if nothing to so with the crime she committed. Good mothers unlikely to be jailed. Also says that crime is a rational choice for some women if they were living in poverty and felt unrewarded by family life so crime is a form of liberation and regaining power. |
| Marx | Law and order is run by the ruling class. Working class are criminalised by the CJS. |
| Lea & Young | Left realists arguing that crime has its roots in deprivation. |
| Pearce | Offers a definition of crime to cover white collar crime which states that a crime is anything which is the result of decisions or negligence by business that is intended to benefit business. Claims crime performs an ideological function for capitalism. |
| Merton | Strain theory – concept of ‘innovation’ explains working class crime. |
| Miller | Lower working-class culture encourages law breaking. Has its own norms and values such as toughness and pursuit of excitement. |
| Adler | Liberation thesis. Crime rates are increasing as women are becoming more liberated. |
| Parsons | Differences in gender are traced back to the nuclear family. Men have instrumental role and women have expressive roles. Men may be less socialised in the home and reject traditional feminine qualities so may turn to ‘compensatory compulsory masculinity.’ This means they act tough, aggressive, antisocial. |