

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**Module Code: SC204-5-FY**  
**Module Title: Sociology of Crime and Control**  
**2019-20**

<b>Module Code</b>	SC204-5-FY
<b>Module Title</b>	Sociology of Crime and Control
<b>Module Convenor</b>	Anna Di Ronco (AU) Eamonn Carrabine (SP)
<b>Module Teachers</b>	Eamonn Carrabine, Isabel Crowhurst, Anna Di Ronco
<b>E-mail and Office Number</b>	<a href="mailto:icrow@essex.ac.uk">icrow@essex.ac.uk</a> Office: 6.360 <a href="mailto:a.dironco@essex.ac.uk">a.dironco@essex.ac.uk</a> Office: 6.351 <a href="mailto:eamonn@essex.ac.uk">eamonn@essex.ac.uk</a> Office: 5A.214
<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Examination: 50%</b> <b>Coursework: 50%</b>
<b>Coursework</b>	<b>Assignment 1: 60%</b> Two critical reviews (1000 words each; 30% each) <b>Assignment 2: 40%</b> Critical book review (2000 words)
<b>Submission Dates</b>	<b>Assignment 1:</b> Two critical reviews (1000 words each) <b>1<sup>st</sup> critical review: Monday 11 November 2019 10 am (week 7)</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> critical review: Monday 13 January 2020 10 am (week 16)</b> <b>Assignment 2: Monday 16 March 2020 10 am (week 25)</b>
<b>Return of marked coursework</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> critical review: Monday 2 December 2019 (Week 10)</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> critical review: Friday 3 February 2020 (Week 19)</b> <b>Assignment 2: Monday 20 April 2020 (week 30)</b>
<b>Listen Again</b>	Is available for this module <a href="http://listenagain.essex.ac.uk/">http://listenagain.essex.ac.uk/</a>

Students taking this module must refer to the **UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' HANDBOOK** for general information about coursework and assignments and the University's policy on late submission, which can be found on the Sociology website.

No extensions will be granted. Students who fail to submit their coursework by the stipulated deadline will receive a mark of zero unless they are able to submit a valid claim for late submission. Details of the University's Late Submission Policy can be found at: <https://www1.essex.ac.uk/students/exams-and-coursework/late-submission.aspx>."

You must upload your assignment(s) onto the Coursework Submission system at: <http://faser.essex.ac.uk/> by the deadline(s) published in this module outline.

Please note that we recommend that you upload your assignments well in advance of the final deadline.

## ***Introduction***

This module is a compulsory second year component for all criminology students and it is available as an option to other second and third year sociology students and as an outside option if space allows.

Sociology of Crime and Control offers students an opportunity to explore the theoretical debates that have developed within the field of criminology and consider their significance within contemporary social concerns about crime and deviance. The module examines key theories and trends in criminological thought, including the historical development of criminology and some of the more recent critiques. The themes of causation, criminalisation, correction and control run throughout the theoretical perspectives and are considered alongside some specific examples of criminal activity and organisation. Such examples range from the individually-experienced through the structural inequalities relevant to understanding gender, ethnicity and crime, and global dimensions of crime and control.

## ***Aims and Objectives***

Overall, this module aims to help you to:

- develop a broad historical sense of how ideas about criminology, social control, crime, and criminal justice agencies, have shifted over time from the 18th century onwards, and with a focus on the 'Western world',
- grasp some of the key ways of thinking about crime through an analysis of various discourses and narratives that have developed as explanations,
- link these discourses to the several key sociological and criminological areas of theoretical development,
- become aware of some of the key contemporary debates and theoretical perspectives surrounding the politics and images of crime and control,
- understand the social processes involved in making sense of social phenomena such as crime, social problems and deviance, and in the construction of knowledge about crime and criminality.

By the end of the module, you should be able to:

- understand key social ways of thinking critically about crime, deviance and control,
- demonstrate a good understanding of some of the major criminological studies,
- scrutinise broader criminological 'texts' (such as film, TV, press, internet) and make sense of them through the theories discussed,
- be a confident and critical user of academic research tools such as specialist journals, the internet and secondary data.

## **General Reading**

Alongside the **module reader** you should regularly consult

Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge.

*In addition you should have regular access to some of the following books:*

Brisman A, Carrabine E & South N (eds.) (2017) The Routledge Companion to Criminological Theory and Concepts. London: Routledge.

Carrabine E (2017) Crime and Social Theory. London: Palgrave.

Chamberlain, JM (2015). Criminological Theory in Context. Sage

Downes and Rock various editions (2007) Understanding Deviance. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Gadd D & Jefferson T, (2007), Psychosocial criminology: an introduction, London, Sage.

Hale C, Hayward K, Wahidin A & Wincup E (eds.), (2009), Criminology, Oxford University Press.

Heidt & Wheeldon (2015). Introducing Criminological Thinking. Sage

Jewkes Y & Letherby G (eds.), (2002), Criminology: a Reader, London, Sage.

Joyce P, 2009, Criminology and criminal justice, Devon, Willan.

Maguire M, Morgan R & Reiner R (eds.), various editions (1994, 1997, 2002, 2007, more recent ones up to the latest 2017), The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

McLaughlin E, Muncie J and Hughes, G. (eds.), (2005) Criminological Perspectives: Essential Readings London, Sage.

Newburn T, (2007, 2013, 2017), Criminology, Cullompton, Willan.

Rafter N (ed.), (2009), The origins of criminology: a reader, Oxon, Routledge

Tierney J, (2010), Criminology: theory and context, Harlow, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd.

Walklate S, (2003), Understanding criminology, Buckingham, Open University Press.

Don't forget to look up the **journals** in the library and online, especially: Crime, Law and Social Change; British Journal of Criminology; Criminology and Criminal Justice; Howard Journal of Criminal Justice; Policing and

Society; Crime, History and Societies; Theoretical Criminology; International Journal of the Sociology of Law; Deviant Behavior; Social Justice; Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.

## ***Lecture Summary***

### **Autumn Term**

Lecture 1 - week 2 Approaches to Crime and Control: an Overview (IC)

Lecture 2 - week 3 The Behaviour of Criminals (IC)

Lecture 3 - week 4 The Criminality of Behaviour I (ADR)

Lecture 4 - week 5 The Criminality of Behaviour II (ADR)

Lecture 5 – week 6 Radical Criminology (IC)

Lecture 6 - week 7 Realist Criminology (ADR)

Lecture 8 - week 9 Cultural Criminology (ADR)

Lecture 9 - week 10 Feminist Criminology (IC)

Lecture 7 - week 8 Queering Criminology (IC)

Lecture 10 - week 11 De-centering and de-colonizing criminology:  
beyond the West (ADR)

### **Spring Term**

Lecture 11 - week 16 Victims, Victimization and Victimology (EC)

Lecture 12 - week 17 Gender and Crime: Masculinities and Crime (EC)

Lecture 13 - week 18 The Night Time Economy (EC)

Lecture 14 - week 19 Race, Ethnicity and Crime (EC)

Lecture 15 - week 20 Deviant Leisure and Consumer Culture (EC)

Week 21 - Reading Week – no lecture

Lecture 16 - week 22 Eco-crime and the Greening of Criminology (EC)

Lecture 17 - week 23 Surveillance Society (EC)

Lecture 18 - week 24 Crime, Culture and the City (EC)

Lecture 19 - week 25 Forced Migration, Detention and Human Rights  
(EC)

### **Summer Term**

Weeks 31 and 32 – Revision sessions

## SYLLABUS

### Lecture one - week 2: Approaches to Crime and Control: an Overview (IC)

We start this first session with an overview of the module's aims, objectives, and organisation. We then proceed to explore some of the key questions and concerns underpinning major paradigms in criminological theories. In other words, we will be asking how different criminological approaches conceptualise and makes sense of crime, its causes, those who commit crimes and their victims, and the ways in which crime should be controlled and punished.

#### **Key Reading:**

- Chamberlain JM (2015). 'Studying criminal life'. In Criminological Theory in Context. Sage

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 1

#### **Further Reading:**

Downes, D, Rock, P and McLaughlin, E (2016). 'Theoretical contexts'. In Understanding Deviance. Oxford University press

Loader and Sparks (2012). 'Situating Criminology: on the production and consumption of knowledge about crime and justice'. In The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. Oxford University press.

Rock, P (2005). 'Chronocentrism and British Criminology', British Journal of Sociology, 56(3).

South, N (1997). 'Crime, control and the future: some theories and speculations'. In Sociology After Postmodernism. Sage

Tittle, CR (2016). 'Introduction: Theory and Contemporary Criminology'. In The Handbook of criminological Theory. Wiley Blackwell

Walklate, S (1998). 'Perspectives in criminological theory'. In Understanding Criminology. OUP

Young, J (1981). 'Thinking seriously about crime'.

It's rather long, but worth reading. You can download it here:

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download;jsessionid=0618D5C132EEC1F579752A7DF49EE1B?doi=10.1.1.693.241&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Young, J (2011). The criminological imagination. Polity Press

## Lecture two - week 3: The Behaviour of Criminals (IC)

In this session, we look at theoretical perspectives that are primarily concerned with the behaviour of criminals and the role of individual differences in producing crime. We focus on both positivist and classical criminology.

### **Key Reading:**

- Garland, D (1985). 'The criminal and his science: a critical account of the formation of Criminology at the End of the Nineteenth century'. *British Journal of Criminology*, 25 (2); pp. 109-137

*This is a long reading, but it is easy to read – for the most part – and it lays the foundations for a solid understanding of some of the key questions and issues that shape the discipline of criminology. It also emphasises the importance of context: we need to understand when and where certain ideas come from and develop, in order to understand why they gain popularity (or not). So don't give up on the reading, and you will be rewarded!*

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 4

### **Further Reading:**

Ainsworth, PB (2002). 'Psychology and criminal behaviour' In Criminology: a Reader. Sage

Brown, E, Esbensen, FA, Geis, G (2015). Criminology. Explaining Crime and its Contexts. Routledge : chapters 5 and 6

Burke, RH (2014). An introduction to criminological theory. Routledge. Chapters: 4, 5, 6, 7

Cauffman, E, Cavanagh C et al (2016). 'Contemporary Biosocial Criminology; a Systematic review of the literature'. In The Handbook of Criminological Theory. Wiley Blackwell

Chamberlain, JM (2015). Criminological theory in context. Sage. Chapters: 2,3 & 4

Duster, T (2003). "The Increasing Appropriation of Genetic Explanations" in Backdoor to Eugenics. Routledge.

Eysenck HJ, (1977), Crime and personality, London: Paladin

Jenkins P, (1988), 'Varieties of the Enlightenment Criminology: Beccaria, Godwin, de Sade' British Journal of Criminology, 2:4:2.

Knepper and Ystehede (2013). The Cesare Lombroso Handbook. Routledge

Lombroso C & Ferrero G, (2004), Criminal woman, the prostitute, and the normal woman translated and with a new introduction by Nicole Hahn Rafter and Mary Gibson, Durham: Duke University Press

Muncie J, (2009), Youth and crime: (chapter 1 and 3), London, Sage

Pfohl S, (1994/1985), The classical perspective (Chap.3), in Images of deviance and social control: a sociological history, New York, McGraw-Hill

Rafter NH, (1998), Creating born criminals, Urbana, University of Illinois Press

Roshier B, (1989), Controlling crime: the classical perspective in criminology, Milton Keynes, Open University Press

### **Lecture three – week 4: The Criminality of Behaviour I (ADR)**

In starting this new block of two lectures, we shift our focus to approaches that explain crime as a result of factors – social, cultural, and economic – external to the individual. Strain theory, social disorganisation theory and labelling theories are among these. During this session we will focus in particular on strain theories, their evolution and current application in the understanding of crime.

#### **Key reading**

- Agnew, R. (2012). 'Reflection on "A Revised Strain Theory of Delinquency"' *Social Forces*, 91(1), 33-38.

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 5

#### **Further readings**

Agnew, R. (2007). Pressured Into Crime: An Overview of General Strain Theory. Oxford University Press.

Burke, RH (2014). An introduction to criminological theory. Routledge. Chapters: 9, 15.

Chamberlain, J.M. (2015). 'Strain theory, social disorganisation theory and labelling theory'. In Criminological Theory in Context. Sage.

Downes, D. (1966). The Delinquent Solution: A Study in Subcultural Theory, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Downes, D., and Rock, P. (2007). Understanding Deviance. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 6)



Glaser, D. (1958). 'The Sociological Approach to Crime and Correction', 23. In *Law and Contemporary Problems* 683-702 Available at: <http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/lcp/vol23/iss4/7>

Rock, P. (2012). Sociological theories of crime. In M. Maguire et al. (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology*. Oxford University Press.

Schur, E.M. (1980). *The politics of deviance*. Spectrum.

Thio, A., Calhoun, T.C., and Conyers, A. (2010). *Readings in Deviant Behavior*. 6th ed. Boston: Pearson. Part 3.

## Lecture four – week 5: The Criminality of Behaviour II (ADR)

This week we continue our exploration of social explanations of crime by focussing on the phenomenon of gangs and how labelling theories can help us understand the ways in which they are problematically constructed. Some of the questions we will be exploring are: What are gangs? Who decides what they are? When did they come about? Do gangs really exist? How can we make better sense of them?

### **Key Reading:**

Smithson, H., Ralphs, R., & Williams, P. (2012). Used and abused: The problematic usage of gang terminology in the United Kingdom and its implications for ethnic minority youth. *British Journal of Criminology*, 53(1), 113-128.

See also Alexander, C. (2008). 'Rethinking "gangs"'. Runnymede Trust, available from: <http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/publications/pdfs/RethinkingGangs-2008.pdf>; and [https://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/publications/pdfs/GangsRevisited\(online\)-2011.pdf](https://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/publications/pdfs/GangsRevisited(online)-2011.pdf)

### **Further Readings:**

Aldridge, J., Ralphs, R., and Medina, J. (2011). "Collateral damage." In B. Goldson (ed.), *Youth in Crisis?* (pp.72-88). London: Routledge.

Alexander, C. (2000). *The Asian Gang: Ethnicity, Identity, Masculinity*. Oxford: Berg.

Cohen, A. (1956). *Delinquent Boys: the culture of the gang*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Cohen, P. (1997). *Rethinking the youth question: education, labour and cultural studies*, London, Macmillan (Chap. 2).

Densley, J. A., & Stevens, A. (2015). 'We'll show you gang': The subterranean structuration of gang life in London. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 15(1), 102-120.

Gunter, A. (2010). *Growing Up Bad: Black Youth, Road Culture and Badness in an East London Neighbourhood*. London: Tufnell Press.

Hagedorn, J.M. (1998). Gang violence in the post-industrial era. In Youth Violence, Crime and Justice Series, Vol. 24, edited by M. Tonry and M. Moore. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago.

Hall, S. and Jefferson, T. (eds.) (1976). Resistance through rituals: youth subcultures in post-war Britain, London, Macmillan.

Hallsworth, S. (2013). *The gang and beyond: Interpreting violent street worlds*. Springer.

Hallsworth, S., and Silverstone, D. (2009). That's life innit' A British perspective on guns, crime and social order. Criminology & Criminal Justice ; Vol: 9(3): 359–377

Hallworth, S. and Young, T. (2008) 'Gang Talk and Gang Talkers: A Critique', *Crime, Media, Culture* 4(2): 175-195.

Hobbs, D. (1988). Doing the Business. Oxford: Oxford University Press.  
[https://he.palgrave.com/resources/sample-chapters/9781137572073\\_sample.pdf](https://he.palgrave.com/resources/sample-chapters/9781137572073_sample.pdf)

Joseph, I., and Gunter, A. (2011). 'What's a Gang and What's Race Got to Do With It' Published by the *Runnymede Trust*, and available from:  
[http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/publications/pdfs/GangsRevisited\(online\)-2011.pdf](http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/publications/pdfs/GangsRevisited(online)-2011.pdf)

Pitts, J. (2008). Reluctant Gangsters: The Changing Face of Youth Crime. Cullompton Willan.

White, R. (2013). Youth Gangs, Violence and Social Respect. Palgrave. *If you are interested in reading more about this book, you can find the introduction here:*

## **Lecture five - week 6: Radical Criminology (IC)**

The globally incandescent social, political, cultural and economic climate of the 1960s contributed to shaking orthodox criminological theories. A whole series of critical criminologies was to emerge also during the 1970s and 1980s. Many of the new critical perspectives advanced in this period emphasised the necessity of de-mystifying 'deviance' and 'crime' and highlighted crimes of the powerful. Today the 'critical' field is maturing and in some respects debates that once seemed vital have been passed by, and some radical causes now no longer seem so radical.

**Key Reading:**

- Dum, C. P., Norris, R. J., and Weng, K. (2017). Punishing Benevolence: The Criminalization of Homeless Feeding as an Act of State Harm. *Critical Criminology*, 25(4), 483-506.

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 6

**Further Reading:**

Bonger, W. (2012). 'Criminality and economic conditions'. In Criminological Perspectives (McLaughlin, Muncie and Hughes eds). Sage.

Chambliss, W. (1978). On the Take: From Petty Crooks to Presidents. Indiana University Press.

Chambliss, W. (1975). Toward a Political Economy of Crime. *Theory and Society*, 2, No. 2 (Summer, 1975), pp. 149-170.

DeKeseredy, W.S. (2010). *Contemporary critical criminology*. Routledge.

DeKeseredy, W. S., and Dragiewicz, M. (Eds.). (2011). *Handbook of critical criminology*. Routledge.

Downes and Rock (2011). Radical Criminology. In *Understanding Deviance*. Oxford University Press.

Quinney, R. (1977). Class, State and Crime. McKay.

Ruggiero, V. (2015). Power and Crime. Routledge.

Ruggiero, V., and South, N. (2010). Critical criminology and crimes against the environment. *Critical Criminology*, 18(4), 245-250.

Scruton, P. (1988) (ed). Law, order and the authoritarian state. Open University Press.

Taylor, Walton and Young (1973). The new criminology. Routledge. (Chapter 8)

Tombs, S., and Whyte, D. (2003). Unmasking the crimes of the powerful. *Critical Criminology*, 11(3), 217-236.

Ugwudike, P. (2015). An introduction to Critical Criminology. Policy Press. Particularly chapter 4 on Marxist Criminology.

van Swaaningen, R. (1997). Critical criminology: visions from Europe, London, Sage.

Young, J. (2003). Merton with energy, Katz with structure: the sociology of vindictiveness and the criminology of transgression. Theoretical Criminology, 7(3), 389-414.

Weiss, R., and South, N. (eds.) (1998), Comparing prison systems: toward an International and comparative penology. Amsterdam: Gordon and Breach.

Worth exploring are also the articles published on the International Journal *Critical Criminology*, available at <https://link.springer.com/journal/volumesAndIssues/10612>

## Lecture six - week 7      Realist Criminology (ADR)

In the earlier lectures we noted how criminology partly developed because it was perceived by the state as a useful contributor to social administration. However, such administration is not neutral but shaped by politics. In practice the criminological thinking of politicians and governments tends to borrow and mix together elements of different theoretical positions. This week we will concentrate principally on the debate between right and left realist perspectives.

### **Key Reading:**

- Lea, J. (2016). Left Realism: A radical criminology for the current crisis. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 5(3), 53-65.

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 6

### **Further Reading:**

Anderson, D. (ed.) (1992). The loss of virtue: moral confusion and social disorder in Britain and America. London, Social Affairs Unit.

Dennis, N. (1993). Rising crime and the dismembered family: how conformist intellectuals have campaigned against common sense. London, IEA Health and Welfare Unit.

Dennis, N. (ed.) (1997). Zero tolerance : policing a free society. London, IEA Health and Welfare Unit.

DeKeseredy, W.S., and Schwartz, M.D. (2010). Friedman economic policies, social exclusion, and crime: Toward a gendered left realist subcultural theory. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 54(2), 159-170.

Downes, D., and Morgan, R. (2002). The skeletons in the cupboard: the politics of law and order at the turn of the millennium, in Maguire et al, eds., The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, Oxford University Press.

Lea, J. (2002). Crime and modernity: continuities in left realist criminology. London, Sage.

Lea, J., and Young, J. (1984). What is to be Done about Law and Order?. New York: Penguin.

Matthews, R. (2009). Beyond 'so what?' criminology: Rediscovering realism. *Theoretical Criminology*, 13(3), 341-362.

Matthews, R. (2014). Realist Criminology. Palgrave [particularly chapter 1]

Matthews, R. (2017). False starts, wrong turns and dead ends: Reflections on recent developments in criminology. *Critical Criminology*, 25(4), 577-591.

Streeter, G. (ed.) (2002), There is such a thing as society. London, Politico's.

South, N. (2005). Crime, inequalities and citizenship. In M. Romero and E. Margolis (eds.), The Blackwell companion to social inequalities, Malden MA, Blackwell.

Stenson, K., and Sullivan, R. (eds.) (2001). Crime, risk and justice: the politics of crime control in liberal democracies. Cullompton, Willan.

Taylor, I. (1999). Crime in context. Cambridge, Polity.

Ugwudike, P. (2015). Left realism: criticism from within? In An introduction to Critical Criminology. Policy Press.

van den Haag, E. (1975). Punishing criminals. New York, Basic Books.

Wilson, J.Q. (1975). Thinking about crime. New York, Basic Books.

Wilson, J.Q., and Herrnstein, R. (1985). Crime and human nature. New York, Simon and Schuster.

Wilson, J. Q., and Kelling, G. (1982). The police and neighborhood safety: broken windows. *Atlantic Monthly*, 127, 29–38. Available at: <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1982/03/broken-windows/304465/>.

Young, J. (1999). The exclusive society. (Chap.1). London, Sage.

## **Lecture seven - week 8 Cultural Criminology (ADR)**

Cultural criminology has emerged as an apparently new and rapidly developing area. Within this perspective, crime and control are viewed as cultural constructs and cultural criminology is concerned with rule creation and rule breaking, as well as media reflections of all this. Style and lifestyle, fashion and resistance are examined at various levels as well as the lives of

the excluded. The emotional aspects of cultural criminology force us to recognise that criminal activity is a complex process involving transactions between individuals emerging from a variety of social contexts.

**Key Reading:**

- Fatsis, L. (2018). Grime: Criminal subculture or public counterculture? A critical investigation into the criminalization of Black musical subcultures in the UK. *Crime, Media, Culture*, doi: 1741659018784111.

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 12

**Further Reading:**

Ferrell, J., and Websdale, N. (eds.) (1999). *Making trouble: cultural constructions of crime, deviance and control*. New York, Aldine de Gruyter.

Ferrell, J. (1996). *Crimes of style: Urban graffiti and the politics of criminality*. Boston: Northeastern University Press.

Ferrell, J. (1997). Youth, crime, and cultural space. *Social Justice*, 24(4), 21–38.

Ferrell, J., and Sanders, C.R. (1995). *Cultural Criminology*. Boston: Northeastern University.

Ferrell, J., Hayward, K., Morrison, W., & Presdee, M. (Eds.). (2004). *Cultural Criminology Unleashed*. Routledge.

Ferrell, J., Milovanovic, D., and Lyng, S. (2001). Edgework, Media Practices, and the Elongation of Meaning: A Theoretical Ethnography of the Bridge Day Event. *Theoretical Criminology*, 5(2), 177-202.

Hayward, K. J. (2004). *City limits: Crime, consumer culture and the urban experience*. London: GlassHouse Press.

Hayward, K. J. (2012). Five spaces of cultural criminology. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 52(3), 441-462.

Hayward, K. J. (2016). Cultural criminology: Script rewrites. *Theoretical Criminology*, 20(3), 297-321.

Hayward, K.J., & Hobbs, D. (2007). Beyond the binge in “booze Britain”: market-led liminalization and the spectacle of binge drinking. *The British Journal of Sociology*, 58(3), 437–456. 21.

Hayward, K.J., and Presdee, M. (Ed.). (2010). *Framing crime: Cultural criminology and the image*. Routledge.

Hayward, K.J., & Yar, M. (2006). The “chav” phenomenon: consumption, media and the construction of a new underclass. *Crime, Media, Culture*, 2(1), 9–28.

Hebdige, D. (1979). *Subculture: the meaning of style*. London, Methuen.

Katz, J. (1988). *Seductions of crime*. New York, Basic Books. See introduction here: <http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/soc/papers/goffman/20150303130621124.pdf>

Larruscahim, P., & Schweizer, P. Pixação, higienizing policies and difference in São Paulo. Available at: [file:///C:/Users/ad16315/Downloads/Pixacao\\_hygienizing\\_policies\\_and\\_differ.pdf](file:///C:/Users/ad16315/Downloads/Pixacao_hygienizing_policies_and_differ.pdf)

Lyng S (ed.) (2005). *Edgework: The sociology of risk taking*. New York, Routledge.

Measham, F., & Brain, K. (2005). “Binge” drinking, British alcohol policy and the new culture of intoxication. *Crime, Media Culture*, 1(3), 262–283.

Naegler, L. (2012). *Gentrification and Resistance: cultural criminology, control, and the commodification of urban protest in Hamburg* (Vol. 50). LIT Verlag Münster.

O’Brien, M. (2005). What is Cultural about Criminology? *The British Journal of Criminology*, 45(5), 599-612.

Presdee, M. (2000). Cultural criminology and the carnival of crime. London, Routledge.

Taylor, E. (2017). On the edge of reason? Armed robbery, affective transgression, and bounded rationality. *Deviant Behavior*, 38(8), 928-940.

Young, J. (2007). The Vertigo of Late Modernity. Sage.

And worth exploring is the University of Kent’s blog on Cultural Criminology <https://blogs.kent.ac.uk/culturalcriminology/>

## **Lecture eight - week 9 Feminist Criminology (IC)**

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, certain contradictions and shortcomings within criminology were becoming clearer and criticism both from within and outside criminology had a major impact on the discipline. In particular, the feminist critique spotlighted the overwhelming masculine bias of the academic perspectives so far. This lecture traces the development of feminist criminologies and their contribution.

### **Key Reading:**

- Barberet, R and Carrington, K (2018). ‘Globalizing Feminist Criminology: Gendered Violence During Peace and War’ in *The Palgrave Handbook of*

*Criminology and the Global South* (Carrington, Hogg, Scott, Sozzo eds).  
Palgrave

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), *Criminology: a sociological introduction*, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 6 and 11

***Further Reading:***

Check the journal *Feminist Criminology*  
<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/fcx/current>

Barmaki, R (2019). 'On the Origin of Concept of "Intersectionality" in Criminology: The Civil Rights Movement and the Rise of "Scholarship of Confrontation"'. *Deviant Behaviour*,  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01639625.2019.1572090>

Carlen, P., & Worrall, A., (eds), (1987), *Gender, crime and justice*, Milton Keynes, Open University Press

Chesney-Lind, M., & Morash, M. (Eds.). (2011). *Feminist theories of crime*. Ashgate: Routledge.

Daily and Maher (1998). *Criminology at the Crossroads*. Oxford University Press

Dobash RE, Dobash R and Noaks L (1995) *Gender and crime*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press

Downes and Rock (2007) *Understanding Deviance*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (chap.11)

Flavin, J (2009). 'Razing the Wall: A Feminist Critique of Sentencing Theory, Research and Policy' in *Cutting the Edge Current Perspectives in Radical/critical Criminology and Criminal Justice* (Ross IJ ed). Routledge

Heidensohn F, (1985), *Women and crime*, London, Macmillan

Heidensohn F, and Gelsthorpe, L., (1997) 'Gender and crime', in M. Maguire, R. Morgan & Reiner *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology* Oxford: Oxford University Press

Mallicoat, S. L., & Ireland, C. E. (2013). *Women and crime: the essentials*. SAGE.

Mallicoat, Stacy L., (ed.) (2015) *Women and crime: A text/reader*. Los Angeles: SAGE. – basic text, USA focused, more of an overview and introduction

Meda Chesney-Lind and Nicholas Chagnon (2016). 'Criminology, Gender, and Race: A Case Study of Privilege in the Academy'. *Feminist Criminology*. Vol 11, Issue 4, pp. 311 – 333



Musto, J (2019). 'Transing Critical Criminology: A Critical Unsettling and Transformative Anti-Carceral Feminist Reframing'. *Critical Criminology*, 27 (1) pp 37–54

Naffine N (1987) Female crime: the construction of women in criminology. Sydney: Allen & Unwin.

Potter, H (2006). 'An Argument for Black Feminist Criminology: Understanding African American Women's Experiences With Intimate Partner Abuse Using an Integrated Approach'. *Feminist Criminology*. Vol 1, Issue 2, pp. 106 – 124

Renzetti, C (2013). Feminist Criminology. Routledge (especially chapter 5)

Renzetti, Miller and Glover (2013). The Routledge international book of crime and gender studies. Routledge

Silvestri, M., & Crowther-Dowey, C. (2016). Gender and crime. SAGE.

Smart, C (1995) Law, crime and sexuality: essays in feminism. Sage

Smart, C (1998). 'The woman of legal discourse'. In Criminology at the Crossroads (Daly and Maher, eds). Oxford University Press

## **Lecture nine - week 10 Queering criminology (IC)**

In this session we discuss the recent development of queer criminology, i.e. a critical approach that adopts queer theory to 'queer' criminology, the study of crime and their pervasive (hetero)normative assumptions. We also address some of the criticisms that have been moved, as we will see from the key reading, to this newly developing branch of criminology.

### **Key Reading:**

- Jo Phoenix' review of Queer Criminology (New Directions in Critical Criminology) C. Buist and E. Lenning. London: Routledge (2016) and of Criminology and Queer Theory: Dangerous Bedfellows? (Critical Criminological Perspectives) M. Ball. London: Macmillan (2016) in The Howard Journal Vol 56 No 4. December 2017

### **Further Reading:**

Adams, M. (2019) 'Queer Criminology: New Directions in Academic Irrelevance'. *Academic Questions* 32(2), pp 234–245

Ball, M. (2019). 'Unsettling Queer Criminology: Notes Towards Decolonization'. *Critical Criminology*, 27 (1), pp 145–161

Ball, M (2014). 'Queer criminology, critique, and the 'art of not being governed''. *Critical Criminology*, 22, 21-34

- Colvin (2012). Gay and lesbian cops: diversity and effective policing. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Dalton, D (2016). 'Reflections on the emergence, efficacy and value of queer criminology'. In Queering Criminology (Dwyer, Ball and Crofts eds). Palgrave Macmillan
- Dwyer, A & Rundle, O (2019) 'Made wrong, excluded, and ignored: Introduction to a special issue on lesbians and the law', *Journal of Lesbian Studies*, 23:3, 295-305,
- Dwyer, Ball and Crofts (2016). Queering criminology. Palgrave Macmillan
- Kahle, Lindsay (2018). 'Feminist and queer criminology: A vital place for theorizing LGBTQ youth'. *Sociology Compass*. Vol 12(3).
- Mason and Tomsen (1997). Homophobic Violence. Hawkins Press
- Panfil, V (2019) "Nobody Don't Really Know What That Mean": Understandings of "Queer" among Urban LGBTQ Young People of Color, *Journal of Homosexuality*, DOI: [10.1080/00918369.2019.1613855](https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2019.1613855)
- Panfil, V and Peterson, D (2019). "St. Mary's Is Gay-Town": Girls' Perceptions of Same-Sex Sexual Behavior in Juvenile Residential Treatment' *Criminal Justice Review*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0734016819863471>
- Panfil, V. R. (2014). 'Better left unsaid? The role of agency in queer criminological research'. *Critical Criminology*, 22, 99–111.
- Pickles, P (2019) 'Policing hate and bridging communities: a qualitative evaluation of relations between LGBT+ people and the police within the North East of England', *Policing and Society*, DOI: [10.1080/10439463.2019.1588269](https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2019.1588269)
- Walker and Panfil (2017). 'Minor attraction: a queer criminological issue' *Critical Criminology*, 25,1, pp 37–53
- Woods (2014). 'Queer contestations and the future of a critical 'queer' criminology'. *Critical Criminology*, 22, 5-19

### **Lecture ten – week 11 De-centering and de-colonizing criminology: beyond the West (ADR)**

In this final session of the Autumn term we explore critical perspectives that call for criminology to move away and beyond a focus on and generalisation of 'Northern and Western' experiences and theories. Post-colonial, Southern, and Asian criminologies are some of the approaches that emphasise global interconnectedness but also seek to adjust and problematise analytical lenses that privilege the specificities of the Global North.

## Key reading

- Max Travers (2017) 'The idea of a Southern Criminology', *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*

## Recommended readings

Agozino, Biko (2005). 'Criminology as Lovemaking: An Africa Centered Theory of Justice' in *African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies*, online, Vol.1, No1.

Agozino, Biko (2004). 'Imperialism, Crime and Criminology: Towards the Decolonisation of Criminology' in *Crime, Law & Social Change: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, Vol. 41, No. 4, pp 343-358.

Prof Biko Agozino talks about 'The Withering Away of the Law: An Indigenous Perspective on the Decolonization of the Criminal Justice System and Criminology', <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e1wQzvsbDhE>

Carrington, K., Hogg, R., Scott, J. & Sozzo, M. (Eds.) (2017). *The Palgrave Handbook of Criminology and The Global South*. London: Palgrave.

Cunneen, Chris (2011). 'Postcolonial Perspectives for Criminology' in *What is criminology?* (Bosworth and Hoyle eds)

Kawamura, A. (2017). Restorative justice: East meets West. In J. Liu, M. Travers, & L. Chang (Eds.), *Comparative criminology in Asia* (pp. 149–164). New York: Springer.

Kerry Carrington, Russell Hogg, Máximo Sozzo (2016). 'Southern Criminology'. *The British Journal of Criminology*, Volume 56, Issue 1, 1 January 2016, Pages 1–20,

Braithwaite, John (2015) 'Rethinking Criminology through Radical Diversity in Asian Reconciliation', *Asian Criminology*, 10(3), 183-191.

Karstedt, S. (2001). 'Comparing Cultures, Comparing Crime: Challenges, Prospects and Problems for a Global Criminology'. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 36, 285–308.

Liu, J (2009). 'Asian Criminology – Challenges, Opportunities, and Directions'. *Asian Journal of Criminology*. Volume 4,1, pp 1–9

Liu, J. (2007). Principles of Restorative Justice and Confucius Philosophy in China. *European Forum for Restorative Justice*, 8(1), 2–3.

Oriola, Temitope Babatunde (2006). 'Biko Agozino and the rise of post-colonial criminology'. In *AFRICAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY & JUSTICE STUDIES: AJCJS*; Volume 2, No. 1

Scott, JG, Fa'aval, A, and Thompson, BY (2018). What can Southern Criminology Contribute to a Post-Race Agenda? *Asian Journal of Criminology*, volume 13, 2, pp 155-173

Shahidullah, S. (2014). *Comparative criminal justice systems: Global and local perspectives*. Burlington, MA: Jones and Bartlett.

van Dijk, J. J. M., Mayhew, P., & Killias, M. (1990). *Experiences of Crime Across the World*. Deventer, The Netherlands: Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers.

## SPRING TERM

### Lecture eleven – week 16 Victims, Victimization and Victimology (EC)

The victims' perspective to crime is a comparatively new concept, although the first studies occurred in the late 1940s producing a typology of victimisation. In this lecture we will consider the influence of this work and how it led to victim 'blaming'. We will also unpack some of the later critiques of the early research and how these have led to changes in criminal justice policy and victim status. The growth of interest in the victim of crime has seen victimology emerge as a specialist area of study, to the point where it is on the verge of becoming an established discipline in its own right rather than a sub-discipline of criminology. Likewise, the social harm perspective, or zemiology (from *zemia*, Greek for harm), has also risen to prominence to challenge conventional criminological approaches.

#### **Key Reading:**

- Korkodeilou, J (2016) 'Stalking Victims, Victims of Sexual Violence and Criminal Justice System Responses: Is there a Difference or just 'Business as Usual'?' *British Journal of Criminology* 56 (2): 256-273.

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 9

#### **Further Reading:**

Davies P, Francis P & Greer C, 2017, Victims, crime and society, London, Sage (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)

Denney and O'Beirne (2008). 'Anglican Clergy as Victims of Routinized Violent Activities in Urban and Rural Localities'. *Sociology*. Volume 42(1): 83–99

Dignan J, (2005), Understanding victims and restorative justice, Maidenhead, Open University Press

Finkelhor D, (2008), Childhood victimization, New York, Oxford University Press

Goodey J, (2005), Victims and victimology: research, policy and practice, Harlow, Longman

Hillyard, P and Tombs S (2017) 'Social Harm and Zemiology', in Liebling et al (eds.) The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. Oxford: Oxford University Press (6<sup>th</sup> edition)

Hoyle, C., and Zedner, L., (2007) Victims, victimology and criminal justice in M. Maguire. et.al (eds) The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Rock, P (2004). Constructing Victims' Rights (Oxford: Clarendon Press)

Shoham S, Shlomo G, Knepper P and Kett M (eds.) (2010) International Handbook of Victimology, Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

Spalek B, 2006, Crime victims: theory, policy and practice, Basingstoke, Palgrave

Walklate S, 2007, Handbook of victims and victimology, Cullompton, Willan

Walklate S, 2007, Imagining the victim of crime, Maidenhead, Open University Press.

Wilson D and Ross S (eds.) (2015) Crime, Victims and Policy: International Contexts, Local Experiences. London: Palgrave.

## **Lecture twelve – week 17 Gender and Crime: Masculinities and Crime (EC)**

In this week we consider how and why crime is gendered. We take a critical perspective on the 'masculinisation' of crime questioning the anecdotal notion that sexual and violent crime is 'male'. We consider ways to de-construct malestream criminology through the critiques of feminists and an understanding of different masculinities. One major development resulting from the critical focus on masculinities, is that crime has been understood as a resource for 'doing gender'. Researchers have looked at boys and men in their variety to identify the processes involved in developing different kinds of masculinity. They argue there is a dominant mode of masculinity to be found in many societies (defined as 'hegemonic masculinity') that highlights issues as power, dominance, aggressiveness, achievement, competition, status and the like.

### **Key Reading:**

- Messerschmidt, J (2000). 'Becoming "Real Men". Adolescent Masculinity Challenges and Sexual Violence'. *Men and Masculinities*, vol. 2 no. 3 286-307

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), *Criminology: a sociological introduction*, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 11

### **Further Reading:**

Barak, Lieghton and Cotton (2015). Class, Race, Gender and Crime. Rowman and Littlefield.

Brookman, F., C. Mullins, T. Bennett and R. Wright (2007) 'Gender, Motivation and the Accomplishment of Street Robbery in the United Kingdom', in British Journal of Criminology, 47(6):861-884

Collier R, (1998) Masculinities, Crime and Criminology, London: Sage.

David Island P, (1991), Men who beat the men who love them: battered gay men and domestic violence, New York, Harrington PK Press

Gadd, D., Farrall, S., Lombard, N., & Dallimore, D, (2002), Domestic abuse against men in Scotland, Scottish Executive: Edinburgh

Jefferson T, (1997) 'Masculinities and Crimes', in M. Maguire, R. Morgan and R. Reiner (eds), The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, 2nd edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Messerschmidt J, (1993), Masculinities and crime: critique and reconceptualisation of theory, Lanham, Renman and Littlefield.

Messerschmidt J, (2014) Crime as Structured Action: Doing Masculinities, Race, Class, Sexuality and Crime, Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

Miller J, (2001) One of the Guys: Girls, Gangs and Gender, Oxford: Clarendon.

Mooney J, (2000), Gender, violence and the social order, Basingstoke, Macmillan Press

Newburn T & Stanko E, eds., (1994), Just boys doing business: men, masculinities and crime, London, Routledge

O'Donnell I, (2004), Prison rape in context, British Journal of Criminology, 44:241-55

Silvestri M and Crowther-Dowey C, (2008), Gender and crime, London, Sage

Stanko E, 1990, Everyday violence: how women and men experience sexual and physical danger, London, Pandora

Winlow S, (2001), Badfellas: crime, tradition and new masculinities, Oxford, Berg

Wykes M and Welsh K, (2009), Violence, Gender and Justice, London, Sage.

### **Lecture thirteen - week 18 The Night Time Economy (EC)**

This lecture examines recent research on violence in the night time economy with particular emphasis on bouncers. The lecture examines how privatized intimidation forms part of the new strategies of governance. In many of

Britain's towns and cities the expansion of the night-time economy has been an important way of sustaining urban prosperity. Profit derived from alcohol is arguably the driving force behind these developments, rather than the broader cultural renaissance imagined by more utopian planners who envisaged a flourishing of a more inclusive European café-culture through this urban restructuring. Many concerns have been raised about the serious health- and crime-related consequences of the lifestyles linked to the night-time economy revolving around weekend 'binge drinking', drug taking, risky sexual encounters, a diet of high-fat fast food, and the threat of fights and violent assault. The task of policing the night has become heavily privatized through bouncers and other forms of private security, but continues to have a significant impact on public services.

***Key reading:***

Hobbs, D., et al. (2002) 'Door Lore: The Art and Economics of Intimidation,' British Journal of Criminology, 42/2: 352-370).

***Further readings:***

Chatterton P and Hollands R (2003) Urban Nightscapes: Youth Cultures, Pleasure Spaces and Corporate Power London: Routledge.

Hadfield P (2007) Bar Wars: Contesting the Night in Contemporary British Cities. Oxford University Press.

Hearn J, (1998), The violences of men, London, Sage (chap.7)

Hobbs, D., et. al.(2005) , Bouncers: Violence and Governance in the Night time Economy, Oxford University Press

Hobbs, D., et. al. (2000) 'Violence in the Night time Economy; Bouncers: The Reporting, Recording and Prosecution of Assaults,' Policing and Society, , 10: 383: 402

Hollands, R. (1995) Friday Night, Saturday Night: Youth Cultural Identification in the Post-industrial City Newcastle: University of Newcastle Press.

Jones S, (2000), Understanding violent crime, Buckingham, Open University Press

Levi M, Maguire M & Brookman F, (2007) Violent crime, in M. Maguire, R. Morgan & R. Reiner (eds). The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Nicolls E, (2018) Negotiating Femininities in the Neoliberal Night-Time Economy: Too Much of a Girl? London: Palgrave.

Smith O, (2014) Contemporary Adulthood and the Night-Time Economy, London: Palgrave.



Talbot D (2007) Regulating the Night: Race, Culture and Exclusion in the Making of the Night-time Economy London: Routledge.

Winlow S and Hall S (2007) Violent Night: Urban Leisure and Contemporary Culture, Oxford: Berg.

### **Lecture fourteen – week 19 Race, Ethnicity and Crime (EC)**

Until the late 1990s, in Britain concerns had focussed on the criminal ‘other’ rather than the experiences of minority ethnic groups as victims of crime and violent attack. This lecture offers an historical insight into ways of thinking that can provoke a racist social environment and thereby affect the role of justice. We also take cue from the key reading to reflect on recent events closely related to race, crime and control in the USA. The session will highlight the importance of ‘intersectionality’, which is an influential feminist paradigm that aids our understanding of oppression and how it arises out of a combination of marginalizing forces. Initially associated with the struggles of black women in the civil rights movement in the US the theoretical approach has come to be termed ‘intersectionality’, as it emphasises the interlocking influences of class, gender, race and other forms of difference such as age, dis/ability, sexuality and so forth.

#### ***Key Reading:***

- Henne, K. and E. Troshynski (2013) ‘Mapping the Margins of Intersectionality: Criminological Possibilities in a Transnational World’, in Theoretical Criminology, 17(4):455-473

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Newburn, T (2012). Criminology. London, Routledge. CHAPTER 31

#### ***Further Reading:***

Bhatia M, Poynting S, and Tufail, W (eds.) (2018) Media, Crime and Racism, London: Palgrave.

Cottle S, (2004) The racist murder of Stephen Lawrence, Westport, Conn., Praeger

Crenshaw, K. (1991) ‘Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics and Violence against Women of Color’, in Stanford Law Review, 43:1241-1299.

Davis, A, ‘Race and Criminalisation: Black Americans and the Punishment Industry’, in E. McLaughlin, J. Muncie and G. Hughes (eds.), (2005), Criminological Perspectives: Essential Readings London, Sage.

Gabbidon (2015). Criminological perspectives on race and crime. Routledge

Garner, S. (2010) Racisms: An Introduction, London, Sage

Hall, N. (2005) Hate Crime Cullompton: Willan.

Henne, K. and E. Troshynski (2013) 'Mapping the Margins of Intersectionality: Criminological Possibilities in a Transnational World', in Theoretical Criminology, 17(4):455-473

Maher, L. (1997) Sexed Work: Gender, Race and Resistance in a Brooklyn Drug Market, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

McCormack and Anderson (2010). 'It's Just Not Acceptable Any More': The Erosion of Homophobia and the Softening of Masculinity at an English Sixth Form. *Sociology*, vol. 44, 5: pp. 843-859.

Miller, E. (1991) 'Assessing the Risk of Inattention to Class, Race, Ethnicity and Gender: Comment on Lyng', in American Journal of Sociology, 96:1530-1534.

Patel T and D Tyrer (2012) Race, Crime and Resistance London: Sage.

Perry B (2003) (ed) Hate and bias crime: a reader, New York, Routledge.

Phillips, C. and Bowling, B. (2017) Ethnicities, racism, crime and criminal justice in Liebling et.al. (eds) The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (6<sup>th</sup> edition), Oxford University Press

Webster C (2007) Understanding race and crime, Maidenhead, Open University Press (chap.11).

### **Lecture fifteen – week 20 Deviant leisure and consumer culture (EC)**

It is remarkable just how much the concept of deviance has declined as an area of sociological interest, while at the same time criminology has experienced unprecedented growth since the 1990s. For some the term 'transgression' is now to be preferred, especially in cultural criminology, where the key dynamic is the sense of 'trespass' and the seductive qualities of wrong doing are emphasised. The subcultural tradition, as it evolved through the Chicago School up to the Birmingham Centre, always sought to portray subcultures as distinctive social worlds – deviant, disenfranchised, and unconventional, but forming ties with others sharing similar values, practices and geographies. This session will trace the rich legacy of this tradition and examine current tensions in the emerging 'deviant leisure' perspective, as it grapples with comprehending how consumer culture pervades every aspect of our lives. The fundamental premise of which is to explore and explain the relationships between crime and consumerism.

#### **Key Reading:**

- Raymen T & Smith O, (2015), 'What's deviance got to do with it: Black Friday sales, violence, and hyper-conformity', in British Journal of Criminology, 56(2):389-405.

***Further Reading:***

Bennett, A. (2011) 'The Post-Subcultural Turn: Some Reflections Ten Years on', in Journal of Youth Studies, 14/5:493-506.

Best, J. (2004) Deviance: Career of a Concept, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Blackman, S. (2014) 'Subculture Theory: An Historical and Contemporary Assessment of the Concept for Understanding Deviance', in Deviant Behavior, 35:496-512.

Briggs, D. (2013) Deviance, risk and the holiday: An ethnographic study with British Tourists in Ibiza, London: Palgrave MacMillan.

Fatsis, L. (in press) 'Grime: Criminal Subculture or Public Counterculture? A Critical Investigation into the Criminalization of Black Musical Subcultures in the UK', in Crime, Media, Culture

Hall S, Winlow S and C Ancrum (2007) Criminal Identities and Consumer Culture, Cullompton: Willan.

Hayward, K. (2016) 'Cultural Criminology: Script Rewrites', in Theoretical Criminology, 20(3):297–321.

Hayward, K and Smith, O (2017) 'Crime and Consumer Culture', in Liebling et.al. (eds) The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (6<sup>th</sup> edition), Oxford University Press.

Hebdige D (1978) Subculture: The Meaning of Style. London: Methuen.

Ilan, J. (2015) Understanding Street Culture: Poverty, Crime, Youth and Cool, London: Palgrave.

Kindynis, T. (2018) 'Bomb Alert: Graffiti Writing and Urban Space in London' in British Journal of Criminology, 58(3):511–528.

McRobbie, A. (2009) The Aftermath of Feminism: Gender, Culture, and Social Change, London: Sage.

Miles S (1998) Consumerism as a Way of Life. London: Sage.

O'Neill, M. and L. Seal (2012) Transgressive Imaginations: Crime, Deviance and Culture, London: Palgrave MacMillan.

Raymen, T. and O. Smith (2019) Deviant Leisure: Criminological Perspectives on Leisure and Harm, London: Palgrave.

Thornton, S. (1995) Club Cultures, Cambridge: Polity.

## Week twenty-one - Reading Week – no lecture

**Reading week exercise:** During reading week you have the opportunity to advance and possibly finish your reading of the two books that you will need to review. Take advantage of this week, specifically dedicated to reading and learning outside of classroom settings, to draft an outline of your books reviews which you can then discuss with your seminar tutors when classes start again in week 22.

### Lecture sixteen – week 22 Eco-crime and the Greening of Criminology (EC)

This week we move to the new criminological topic of environmental rights and proposals for a green criminology. We will outline and discuss the latter two ideas looking in particular at corporate and state crimes against the environment involving problems such as pollution, environmental victimology, the health impacts of corporate crime, natural disasters, and environmental challenges posed by industrial practices and accidents. All of this takes criminology into discussion of questions and problems related to the realm of global change and challenges. Although green criminology asks new questions and has led to fresh innovations in theory and methodology, it also shares some of the classic characteristics and dilemmas that have defined the criminological project more generally. Most significantly perhaps, it asks ‘How can we capture the significance of actions that cause harm yet are not legally defined as criminal?’

#### **Key Reading:**

- Lynch MJ, & Stretesky PB, (2003), ‘The Meaning of Green: Contrasting Criminological Perspectives’, *Theoretical Criminology* 7:2: 217-238.

And to support this with a broader contextualisation: Carrabine E, Cox P, Fussey P, Hobbs D, South N, Thiel D, and Turton J. (2014), Criminology: a sociological introduction, London, Routledge. CHAPTER 19

#### **Further Reading:**

Beirne P & South N, eds. (2007), Issues in green criminology: confronting harms against environments, humanity and other animals, Cullompton, Willan.

Brisman A & South N (2017) ‘Green criminology’, in Liebling et.al. (eds) The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (6<sup>th</sup> edition), Oxford University Press.

Block A & Scarpitti F, (1985), Poisoning for profit: the mafia and toxic waste in America, New York, W. Morrow

Bullard R, (1990), Dumping in Dixie: race, class and environmental quality, Boulder, Westview Press.

Carrabine E (2018) 'Geographies of landscape: representation, power and meaning', in Theoretical Criminology, 22(3)

Collard A with Contrucci J, (1988), Rape of the wild: man's violence against animals and the earth, London, Women's Press

Day D, 1989, The Eco-Wars, London, Harrap

Edwards S, Edwards T & Fields C, eds., (1996), Environmental crime and criminality: theoretical and practical issues, New York, Garland Pub.

Nurse, A. (2016) An Introduction to green criminology & environmental Justice, London: Sage.

South N, (1998), 'Corporate and state crimes against the environment: foundations for a green perspective in European criminology', in V. Ruggiero, N. South and I. Taylor, eds., The new European criminology: crime and social order in Europe, London, Routledge

South N, (1998) 'A green field for criminology? A proposal for a perspective' in South N & P Beirne, eds., For a Green Criminology, special issue of *Theoretical Criminology*, 2:2

South, N. & Brisman, S. (2013) Routledge International Handbook of Green Criminology, Abingdon: Routledge.

Stretesky P & Lynch MJ, (1999), Corporate Environmental Violence and Racism, *Crime, Law and Social Change* 30:2: 163-184.

Szasz A, (1994), EcoPopulism: toxic waste and the movement for environmental justice, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press

Walters R, (2004), Criminology and genetically modified food, *British Journal of Criminology*, 44:151:167.

Wallace-Wells, D. (2019) The Uninhabitable Earth: A Story of the Future, London: Penguin.

White R, (2003), Environmental issues and the criminological imagination, in *Theoretical Criminology*, 7:4:483-506

## **Lecture 17 – week 23 Surveillance Society (EC)**

How is society regulated and controlled? In some ways, this takes us back to classical questions of political sociology and the state. How is social order possible? How is it to be sustained? Our main concern will be with the perceived rise of the surveillance society. This session reviews the major historical and sociological approaches to the rise of what some call the disciplinary society or even the self-disciplining society. Foucault is a key figure here but in addition to his contribution, we will also consider the work of

those who have adapted, criticised and extended classic Foucauldian approaches. Today everyone is likely to be the subject of surveillance, to a greater or lesser degree, as a result of socio-technical developments. In response, the concept of 'surveillant assemblage' (Haggerty and Ericson, 2006) has been developed to capture the contemporary logics of social control. Here the philosophical work of Gilles Deleuze and the psychoanalyst Félix Guattari has been pivotal, as it suggests systems of social control have become more fluid and permeable than in the centralized panoptic or Orwellian visions of the totalising surveillance apparatus identified by Foucault.

**Key Reading:**

- Goold, Loader, and Thumala (2013). 'The Banality of Security: The Curious Case of Surveillance Cameras'. *British Journal of Criminology*, 53 (6): 977-996

**Further Reading:**

Ball, K., K. Haggerty and D. Lyon (eds.) (2012) Routledge Handbook of Surveillance Studies, London: Routledge.

Cohen S, (1979) The punitive city: notes on the dispersal of social control, *Contemporary Crises*, 3:4:339-363

Cohen S, (1985), Visions of Social Control Cambridge, Polity Press

Coleman and McCahill (2011). Surveillance and Crime. Sage.

Deleuze, G. (1992) 'Postscript on the Societies of Control', in October 59 (Winter):3-7.

Foucault M, (1977), Discipline and Punish: the Birth of the Prison, London, Allen

Fronc, J (2009). New York Undercover: Private Surveillance in Surveillance Era. Chicago University Press

Fussey and Coaffee (2012) 'Urban spaces of surveillance'. In Routledge Handbook of Surveillance Studies Abingdon, Routledge

Garland, D. (2002) The Culture of Control: Crime and social order in contemporary society. Chicago, University of Chicago Press

Haggerty, K. and Ericson, R. (2006) The New Politics of Surveillance and Visibility Toronto, University of Toronto Press.

Innes, M. (2003) Understanding Social Control: Crime and Social Order in Late Modernity, Milton Keynes, Open University Press.

Lyon D, (2001), Surveillance Society: monitoring everyday life, Buckingham, Open University Press

McCahill and Finn (2014). Surveillance, Capital and Resistance. Abingdon, Routledge

Richards, Fussey and Silke (2011). Terrorism and the Olympics: Major Event Security and Lessons for the Future. Abingdon, Routledge

## **Lecture 18 – week 24 Crime, Culture and the City (EC)**

The relationships that obtain between crime and place have long animated the criminological imagination. From Victorian explorations of urban squalor in London, through the moral mapping of modernity in Chicago, to recent excavations of postmodernity in fortress Los Angeles, it is clear that the city has preoccupied thinking about crime. Going further back in time the idea of an 'underworld' has been a persistent trope in popular culture and often depicted as shadowy, deviant spaces of criminal collaboration where sophisticated outlaw networks extend over many localities. Then as now mobility is key, with migration and immigration crucial factors, as we will see in this and the concluding session. Metaphors of collective transgression, including the gang, mob, firm, outfit or organization, all convey implicit essences of consolidated, concentrated and undiluted deviant threat. However, not all collaborative criminal activity is understood in terms of collectivities, rather it is overwhelmingly social groups emanating from the urban working class who are regarded as suitable for plural as opposed to individual consideration (as in the lone, middle-class, white collar criminal, for example)

### **Key Reading**

- Fraser A & Atkinson C (2014). 'Making up gangs: Looping, labelling and the new politics of intelligence-led policing', in Youth Justice, 14(2):154-70.

### **Further Readings**

Aldridge J, Ralphs R, & Medina J (2011) 'Collateral damage: territory and policing in an English gang city', in Goldson B (ed.) Youth in Crisis? 'Gangs', Territoriality and Violence, London: Routledge.

Alexander C (2008) (Re)thinking Gangs, London: Runnymede Trust.

Brotherton, D. (2015) Youth Street Gangs: A Critical Appraisal, London: Routledge.

Flint, J. (2009) 'Cultures, Ghettos and Camps: Sites of Exception and Antagonism in the City', Housing Studies, 24(4):417-32.

Fraser A (2015) Urban Legends: Gang Identity in the Post-Industrial City, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Fraser A & Hobbs D (2017) 'Urban criminal collaborations', in Liebling et.al. (eds) The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (6<sup>th</sup> edition), Oxford University Press.

Garbin, D. and G. Millington (2012) 'Territorial Stigma and the Politics of Resistance in a Parisian *Banlieue*: La Courneuve and Beyond', in Urban Studies, 49(10):2067–2083.

Gelder, K. (2007) Subcultures, London: Routledge.

Hagedorn J (2008) A World of Gangs: Armed Young Men and Gangsta Culture, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press.

Hallsworth S (2013) The Gang and Beyond: Interpreting Violent Street Worlds, Hampshire: Palgrave.

Hobbs, D. (2013) Lush Life: Constructing Organized Crime in the UK, Oxford: University of Oxford.

Katz J & Jackson-Jacobs C (2004) 'The criminologists's gang', in Sumner C (ed.) Blackwell Companion to Criminology Oxford: Blackwell.

McIntosh, M. (1971) 'Changes in the Organization of Thieving', in Cohen, S. (ed.) Images of Deviance, Middlesex: Penguin Books.

Miller, J. (2002) 'The Strengths and Limits of "Doing Gender" for Understanding Street Crime', in Theoretical Criminology, 6(4):433-460.  
Pitts J (2008) Reluctant Gangsters: The Changing Face of Youth Crime Devon: Willan.

Tyler, I. (2013) 'The Riots of the Underclass?: Stigmatisation, Mediation and the Government of Poverty and Disadvantage in Neoliberal Britain' in Sociological Research Online, 18(4)6.

## **Lecture nineteen - week 25 Forced Migration, Detention and Human Rights (EC)**

In this final session, we explore some of the issues surrounding forced migration and the criminalisation and detention of asylum seekers. This theme will allow us to reflect on how a number of issues addressed throughout the module re-emerge in the context of the treatment of migrants under conditions of control. We will therefore think through connections between the movement of populations, punitive responses, class and gender, ethnicity and victimisation. The session also raises the question of the future direction of criminological inquiry in terms of migration and the abuse of human rights. Indeed, the new field of 'border criminology' has come to the fore, as it examines the growing convergence between criminal justice and immigration control (or 'crimmigration' as it is also termed), and alerts us to how the criminal justice system has been fundamentally reoriented around matters of



citizenship.

### **Key reading**

- Weber, L (2002) 'The detention of asylum seekers - 20 reasons why criminologists should care', *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 14(1): 9-30.

And to support this with a broader contextualisation of criminology's concern with human rights: Schwendinger, H. and Schwendinger, J (1970/1975) 'Guardians of Order or Defenders of Human Rights' in I. Taylor, P. Walton and J. Young [eds] Critical Criminology London, Routledge.

### **Further Readings**

Aas, K. and Gundhus, H. (2015) 'Policing Humanitarian Borderlands: Frontex, Human Rights and the Precariousness of Life'. *British Journal of Criminology* 55(1): 1-18.

Anderson, R. (2014) Illegality, Inc: Clandestine Migration and the Business of Bordering Europe. Oakland, University of California Press

Bauman, Z. (2004) Wasted Lives: Modernity and its Outcasts. Cambridge. Polity

Bosworth, M. (2012) 'Subjectivity and Identity in Detention: Punishment and Society in a Global Age'. *Theoretical Criminology* 16(2): 123-140

Bosworth, M. (2014) Inside Immigration Detention. Oxford, Oxford University Press

Brown, M. (2014) 'Visual Criminology and Carceral Studies: Counter-images in the Carceral Age'. *Theoretical Criminology* 18(2): 176-197.

Castles, S. (2003) 'Towards Sociology of Forced Migration and Social Transformation'. *Sociology* 37(1): 13-34.

Fekete, L. (2005) 'The Deportation Machine: Europe, Asylum and Human Rights'. *Race and Class* 47(1): 64-91

Hall, A. (2012) Border Watch: Cultures of Immigration, Detention and Control. London, Pluto

Kingsley, P. (2016) The New Odyssey: The Story of Europe's Refugee Crisis. London, Guardian/Faber

Lee, M. (2007) 'Women's Imprisonment as a Mechanism of Migration Control in Hong Kong'. *British Journal of Criminology* 47(6): 847-860.

Lewis, H. (2015) Precarious Lives: Forced Labour, Exploitation and Asylum. Bristol, Policy Press

Melossi, D. (2015) Crime, Punishment and Migration. London, Sage

Mutsaers, P (2014) 'An Ethnographic Study of the Policing of Internal Borders in the Netherlands'. *British Journal of Criminology* 54(5): 831-848

Nash, K. (2009) 'Between Citizenship and Human Rights'. *Sociology* 43(6): 1067-1083

Weber, L. (2005) 'The Detention of Asylum Seekers as a Crime of Obedience'. *Critical Criminology* 13(1): 89-109

Weber, L. and Bowling, B. (2008) 'Valiant Beggars and Global Vagabonds: Select, Eject, Immobilize'. *Theoretical Criminology* 12(3): 1362-4806

## **SUMMER TERM**

### **Week 30 and 31 - Revision Sessions**

## Assessment

### 1. *Critical Reviews*

As part of your coursework assignments, you will need to write **two critical reviews** in the first term (AU). These should be no longer than **1000 words** each, they are each worth 15% of your final mark, and they should be submitted by the deadlines outlined on the first page of the module guide via FASER.

What is a critical review?

In each critical review you are asked to review critically (i.e. not a plain description) one of the module's sessions (i.e. content explored during one specific week). You should review and discuss the key reading assigned for that session, engage with the material presented at the lecture, the discussion had in the seminar, as well as other relevant readings that are indicated in the module guide, or that you will find independently. Writing a *critical* review means that you would also need to show the contemporary relevance of the theoretical perspectives addressed and how they are useful to the understanding of contemporary forms of deviance, crime and crime control (as discussed in class).

Some guiding questions to think about are: what are the arguments advanced in the chosen session? What key debates are discussed in the key reading? What are their strengths and limitations? What are the main conclusions of the key reading? What did you find interesting, challenging (or not), about your chosen topic/session? How did the key reading help you understand the topic analysed and crime and control more generally?

In other words, we encourage you to develop your critical reviews around the key readings, and to develop from these to engage with the broader scope of the chosen session.

In the **1<sup>st</sup> critical review** you have to choose one session among the first five sessions of the module (Autumn term), i.e. **one** of these: Approaches to Crime and Control: an Overview, The Behaviour of Criminals, The Criminality of Behaviour I, The Criminality of Behaviour II, and Radical Criminology.

In the **2<sup>nd</sup> critical review** you have to choose one session among the second five of the module (Autumn term), i.e. **one** of these: Realist Criminology, Cultural Criminology, Feminist Criminology, Queering Criminology, De-centering and de-colonizing criminology: beyond the West.

## 2. *Critical book review*

For this assignment, students are required to write a critical book review (no more than 2000 words) in which they present and critically discuss **two** of the following texts:

Anderson, R. (2014). Illegality, Inc: Clandestine Migration and the Business of Bordering Europe. Oakland, University of California Press

Becker, H (1963). Outsiders. Studies in the sociology of deviance. The Free Press

Beirne P (2018) Murdering Animals: Writings on Theriocide, Homicide and Nonspeciesist Criminology, London: Palgrave

Bourgois P & J Schonberg (2009) Righteous Dopefiend, California: University of California Press.

Briggs, D. (2013) Deviance, risk and the holiday: An ethnographic study with British Tourists in Ibiza, London: Palgrave MacMillan

Brennan, D (2014). Life Interrupted: Trafficking into Forced Labor in the United States. Duke University Press

Chambliss, W (1978). On the Take: From Petty Crooks to Presidents. Indiana University Press

Cohen, A (1955). Delinquent boys. Free Press

Comfort, M (2007). Doing time together: Love and family in the shadow of the prison. Chicago University Press

Downing, L (2013). The subject of murder: Gender, exceptionality and the modern killer. Chicago University Press

Day D (1989), The eco-wars, London, Harrap

Densley, J (2013). How gangs work: An ethnography of youth violence. Palgrave

Ferrell J (2018) Drift: Illicit Mobility and Uncertain Knowledge, University of California Press.

Fronc, J (2009). New York Undercover: Private Surveillance in Surveillance Era. Chicago University Press

Garland D (2012) Peculiar Institution: America's Death Penalty in an Age of Abolition, Harvard University Press.

Goffman, A (2014). On the run: Fugitive life in an American City. University of Chicago Press

Hobbs, D (2013). Lush Life: Constructing Organized Crime in The UK. Oxford University Press

Knight, KR (2015). Addicted, pregnant, poor. Duke University Press

McNeill, F. (2018) Pervasive Punishment: Making Sense of Mass Supervision, Palgrave.

Messerschmidt J, (1983), Masculinities and crime: critique and reconceptualisation of theory, Lanham, Renman and Littlefield

Molotch, H. (2014) Against Security, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Panfil, V (2017). The gang's all queer. The lives of gay gang members. New York University Press

Prieto, Greg (2018). *Immigrants under threat. Risk and resistance in deportation nation.* NYU Press

Scott, Jacques (2015). *Code of suburb. Inside the world of young middle-class drug dealers.* Chicago University Press

Shah, SP (2014). Street corner secrets. Sex, work and migration in the city of Mumbai. Duke University Press

Snyder, Gregory (2017). *Skateboarding LA. Inside professional street skateboarding.* NYU Press

Taylor I (1999) Crime in Context, Cambridge: Polity.

The two chosen books may be very different or indeed very similar, it is up to you which ones you want to select.

In presenting them and in discussing the key or main arguments they advance, you can try to establish connections between the two chosen books by commenting on potential similarities or indeed differences.

A book review does not only tell what a book is about, it is not a descriptive summary of the content of the book. We can easily find these summaries on the internet, and these are not what we are looking for in these reviews. A good review needs to show that you have carefully read and engaged with the book, this will allow you to explain clearly whether the author achieves what she or he is trying to do, and to what extent her or his ideas and arguments have allowed you to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the issues they address, and how the points advanced link with the theories and issues we discussed in the course of the module.

Your review might therefore be guided by the following questions:

- Objectives: What exactly does the book set out to do?  
Theory: Is there an explicit theoretical framework? If not, are there important theoretical assumptions made in the book?  
Concepts: What are the central concepts? How clearly are they defined?  
Argument: What is the central argument? Are there specific hypotheses that the author sets out to prove?  
Method: What methods does the book employ?  
Evidence: Is evidence provided? How adequate is it?  
Values: Are the value positions of the author clear or are they implicit?  
Literature: How does the work fit into the wider literature on the subject?  
Contribution: How well does the work advance our knowledge of the subject?  
Style: How clear is the author's language/style/expression?

All of the books in the list pertain to at least one of the topics covered in the course of the module.

## Departmental Marking Criteria A Guide to Undergraduate Grades in Sociology

### The Marking Scale

The marking scale for assessed work is as follows:-

First	70 plus
2.1	60 - 69
2.2	50 - 59
Third	40 - 49
Fail	0 - 39

Criteria	1 <sup>st</sup>	2.1	2.2	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fail
	Excellent essays which meet all the key criteria*	Good essays which meet most of the key criteria well	Essays which meet most of the key criteria in a satisfactory manner	Acceptable but weak essays, falling short on several criteria	Poor essays which do not demonstrate an adequate level of work
Answers the question	Creative and comprehensive answer to the question	A detailed answer to the question	Broadly addresses the question but rather simply or partially	Fails to address the question adequately or misses important aspects	Fails to address the question
Understanding of the issues	In-depth knowledge and understanding of the issues	Good knowledge and understanding of the issues	Some knowledge and understanding of the issues, but not in depth	Rather limited knowledge and weak understanding of the issues	Inadequate knowledge and understanding of the issues
Analytical, critical thinking	Excellent analytical and critical thinking	Clear evidence of analytical and critical thinking	Limited evidence of analytical or critical thinking	Descriptive rather than analytical or critical	No evidence of analytical or critical thinking
Backing up arguments with evidence	Arguments are very well backed up by evidence	Arguments are well backed up by evidence	Arguments only partially backed up by evidence	Arguments mostly not backed up by evidence	Unsubstantiated arguments
Clear structure and organisation	A very well-structured and organised essay	A clearly structured and organised essay	Structured in parts but sometimes disorganised	Poorly structured and organised	Disorganised
Care in presentation and referencing	Great care and accuracy in presentation and referencing	Care in presentation and largely accurate referencing	Uneven care in presentation and mistakes in referencing	Limited care in presentation and referencing	Careless presentation and inadequate referencing

\* A mark of 75 or 80 will provide evidence that the above criteria for a First have been met.

For a mark of 85 – the work will provide an authoritative response which, in addition to meeting the criteria for a mark of 75 or 80, will display a critical and committed

argument which is aware of other interpretations but makes its own compelling case.

For a mark of 90 or above, the work should match the criteria for a mark of 85 but also show an exceptional degree of insight and independent thought. Moreover, there should be real evidence of scholarship and originality which suggests that the material is potentially publishable.