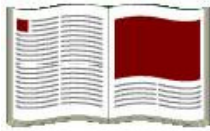


The Functions of Crime (and Deviance)



Investigating Deviance: Read pages 15 and 16.



1. What are the functions of crime in society?

2. For each function you've identified, mark each with:

- a. "R" if they primarily involve **social regulation** (that is, they tell people exactly how to behave).
- b. "I" if they primarily involve **social integration** (that is, they help people to feel they have things in common and belong to a particular group or society).
- c. "B" if they involve **both** of the above.



3. What is the "collective conscience"?

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4. What is anomie (according to Durkheim). Why is it harmful?

5. Why are "informal rules of behaviour" stronger than "formal rules of behaviour"?



6. Why is crime necessary to the functioning of society?

7. Why is "too much crime" harmful to society?

8. Identify two criticisms of Functionalist theories of crime.



Erikson: Page 17

1. What concept did Erikson claim was crucial to understanding how and why behaviour was criminalised?

2. As a Functionalist, how can you explain away this criticism?

3. What does your answer to question 2 tell you about Functionalism?