



Avviksteorier. Kunnskapsgrunnlag og perspektiver

Heidi Mork Lomell

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Grunnforskning eller anvendt forskning?

- [Bachelor i kriminologi](#)
- [Master i kriminologi](#)



Mangfoldet av teorier

- "There may be no still, perfect, and absolute centre from which deviance may be surveyed as it really is" (s. 5)
- "Deviance cannot constitute a single problem with a single solution. It is so significant that it has been forced to serve a multitude of purposes." (s. 5)



- "The sociology of crime and deviance is simply another opportunity to organize all that has passed for relevant intellectual work in the West. It gives another life to the principal ideas of the principal schools. Just as those schools were varied in their thinking, so the sociology of crime and deviance is varied. Just as those school's disputes have never been conclusively settled, so the internal debates of the sociology of deviance remain unresolved." (s. 9)



”Leserveiledning”

- ”No theory can be assessed intelligently until it has been regarded with sympathy. Ideas can be appreciated only if there is some willingness to take their authors’ assumptions and preoccupations seriously.” (s. 16)



Kontrollteorier

- Utgangspunkt: "Leilighet gjør tyv"
- Empirisk tyngdepunkt:
 - "Belonging to the domain of security consultants more than research criminologists"? (s. 200)
- Et skifte i fokus fra "Hvorfor begår noen kriminalitet?" til "Hvorfor er noen lovlydige?"



Betydningen av sosiale bånd

- "Delinquent acts result when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken" (s. 202)
- Fire elementer i det sosiale bånd:
 - Attachment
 - Commitment
 - Involvement
 - Belief



Situasjonell kriminalitetsforebygging

- Fokus på *situasjonelle* i stedet for sosiale årsaksfaktorer
- Rational choice theory
- To hovedgrupper av tiltak:
 1. Redusere muligheten(e) til å begå kriminalitet
 2. Øke risikoen for å bli tatt



Rutineaktivitetsteori

- 'Likely offenders'
- 'Suitable targets'
- 'Capable guardians'



Radikal kriminologi

- Radikal som motsetning til 'tradisjonell', 'klassisk' og 'konvensjonell' kriminologi.
- Influert av marxistisk og neo-marxistisk politisk ideologi
 - Kapitalisme er kriminalitetsskapende, fordi den er basert på utbytting og undertrykking
 - Motsatt vil et sosialistisk samfunn kunne bli kriminalitetsritt, fordi sosialisme mangler materielle forskjeller og har et fokus på likhet. Dermed er grunnlaget for eiendoms-/vinningskriminalitet fjernet.



Birminghamskolen

- Ungdomskriminalitet som klassekamp:
 - "In a class society, youthful deviance is most profoundly lodged in the refusal to accept and the struggle against, relations with 'authorities' which administer, on the State's behalf, institutions based on a rule-bound set of interests which are ultimately those of a capitalist ruling class." (s. 235)
- "Policing the Crisis" (1978)
 - Kriminalitet er ikke den "egentlige krisen": "Street crime is both product and palliative, rather than the source, of intensifying class conflict" (s. 236) "The crisis was thus defined as a crisis of legitimate authority [...] Enough confusion was created to lead the working class to 'misrecognize their enemy: the crisis was deflected on to youth, crime and race and away from class relations onto authority relations" (s. 238-239)
 - Jfr. Kriminalitetskontroll som industri, Gategallerier



Amerikansk radikal kriminologi

- Med utgangspunkt i selvrapporteringsstudier og offerstudier viste de klasse- og raseskjevheter i forhold til faktisk-registrert kriminalitet, både for ofre og gjerningsmenn.
- "The american criminal justice system methodically create a misleading imagery of the criminal as young, black, working-class, and male, an imagery that filters out the middle-class and the white collar criminal by differential treatment." (s. 241)



Kritikk

- Sirkelargumentasjon
- Determinisme og essensialisme
- Kriminalitet som motstandskamp?
 - "Much evidence suggests that working-class communities desire more, rather than less, policing and are less critical of police work than middle-class groups" (s. 249)
- Left realism
 - "Radical criminology had a brutal confrontation with the facts of victimization" (s. 252)