WHAT ARE DEVIANCE AND CRIME?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deviance</th>
<th>Crime</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Definition:</td>
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Some deviance is not illegal = ________________

ex: ________________

_______________________

WHAT IS DEVIANCE?

There are four specific characteristics that sociologists use to define deviance:

1. **Deviance is linked to ___________________.**
   - History changes the definition of deviance, so what is considered deviant today may not be deviant tomorrow.
   - One hundred years ago, it was considered deviant for women to wear trousers. Today, it’s normal for women to
dress in pants, even yoga pants.

2. **Deviance is linked to ___________________.**
   - How we label an issue determines our moral point of view.
   - Cultural values come from **religious**, **political**, **economic**, or **philosophical** principles.
   - For example, in the **Netherlands**, assisted suicide for the terminally ill, or “mercy killing” is legal within some
circumstances. In the **United States**, euthanasia is considered murder and punished accordingly.

3. **Deviance is a ___________________.**
   - You can find **deviants** in every culture on the planet.
   - Regardless of what norms a society establishes, you can always find a small number of **nonconformists** who will
break the rules.

4. **Deviance is a ___________________.**
   - Each society views actions differently.
   - If society **tolerates** a behavior, it is no longer deviant.
   - For example, Prohibition in the 1920s and early 30s made drinking alcohol illegal in the United States, but today it
is legal (when you are of age).

STREET CRIME

- Although there are many different types of crime, when most people talk about “crime”, they’re likely talking about
__________________________, which refers to many different types of criminal acts, such as
__________________________, ____________________________, and ____________________________.

CRIME STATISTICS

- Criminologists use two primary sources of data to measure the amount of street crime
__________________________ (UCRs) (the official police statistics of reported crimes) and
__________________________ (NCVS) (measures crime victimization by contacting a
representative sample of over 70,000 households in the US).

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (UCRS)

- UCRs only contain data on __________________________, so when a car is reported as stolen, it becomes a UCR
statistic.
- This report also lists the __________________________, which consists of eight offenses used to measure crime.
  - __________________________: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault.
  - __________________________: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson
NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY (NCVS)
• Criminologists understand that many crimes go unreported, so they also refer to the NCVS statistics.
• NCVS data always account for more crime than the UCR data.

GENDER & CRIME
• Throughout history, ________________ have traditionally committed more crime than _________________.
  ➢ In fact, ________ of people arrested are men.
  ➢ This is a significant statistic because men make up less than _______ of the population.

RACE & CRIME
• Discussing a link between________________________ and crime is _____________________________.
• The major problem is the long history of racism in the United States.
• ____________________ make up about 12% of the population, but represent 27% of those arrested in the United States.
• Some argue that the different enforcement practices of ________________ are responsible for these data.
• ________________ is a controversial practice of targeting based on their race.
  ➢ Sociologist Simon A. Cole shows that traffic police disproportionately stop people of color.
  ➢ Jeffrey Reiman suggests that the police seek out the poor for arrest because they are easier to catch and easier to convict.

SOCIAL CLASS & CRIME
• Although crime rates are higher in __________________ neighborhoods, that doesn’t necessarily mean people in __________________ actually commit more crime.
• A number of studies have shown that ________________ people are arrested at __________________ rates, but that doesn’t mean that everyone who lives in __________________ neighborhoods breaks the law or is more likely to break the law.
• ____________________ shows that the __________________ classes’ crimes are not prosecuted at the same rates.

AGE AND CRIME
• Essentially, crime is a __________________ person’s game.
• Majority of arrests peak between the ages of ____________________.
• According to ____________________ and ____________________, a _______ decrease in crime rates in the 1980s attributable to a decrease in the total number of ___________ year olds.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF STREET CRIME
• ____________________ may or may not be accurate. Some countries deliberately skew their data to show lower crime rates in order to keep tourism high.
• ____________________ of crimes differ among nations. Some nations do not recognize marital rape as a crime; others have legalized drugs that are illegal in the United States.
• Different methods of ____________________ can result in differences in reported crimes. Some nations have extraordinarily reliable data collection systems, while others do not.
• ____________________ vary, as do programs to prevent, punish, and curb crime.

SOCIAL RESPONSES TO CRIME & DEVIANCE
• The ____________________ suggests that laws arise because people see a behavior they do not like, and they agree to make it illegal.
• The ______________________ proposes that powerful write laws to protect their own interests while punishing the actions of those they wish to control.
  ➢ Jerald Sanders, a small time felon from Alabama, stole a $60 bicycle. Alabama has a three-strikes law, and because this was Sanders’ third minor felony, he received a life sentence.
However, when Martha Stewart committed perjury, she received a sentence of less than two years, despite the fact that her perjury related to an amount worth several thousand dollars.

**PUNISHMENT**
- All societies must deal with rule breakers.
- Historically, __________________ were often harsh and included __________________.
  __________________ forced __________________, or __________________._
- Alternative punishments included shaming an offender by placing him in the pillory and stocks in the town square.

**SHAMING**
- Shaming is a deliberate effort to attach a negative meaning to a behavior.
- In the United States, we stigmatize former inmates when we require them to admit their prior convictions on job applications and housing forms.
- Justice occurs through punishments such as restitution, community service, and prison time.

**DETERRENCE**
- The US legal system relies on __________________, which prevents a person from doing something because of fear of the consequences.
- __________________ ensures individuals will not commit a crime because they see the negative consequences applied to others, and they fear experiencing these consequences.
  - __________________ is a general deterrent for many people.
- __________________ occurs to individuals who have violated the law and have already been punished.
  - When we send a criminal to prison, we hope he or she will be specifically deterred from committing future offenses because of lessons learned in prison.

**CORRECTIONS**
- The __________________ is the last leg of the criminal justice system.
  - It __________________ those who are convicted on crimes.
  - In the last two decades, there has been a steady increase in the total number of inmates in the United States.

**PRISONS IN AMERICA**
- __________________ in the criminal justice system.
  - The guilty party is locked in a facility for a period of time depending upon the crime.
  - Of today’s prison inmates, 64% belong to racial or ethnic minorities, an estimated 57% of inmates are under 35, and 21% are serving time for a drug offense.
  - __________________ directs most states’ prison systems.
- Unfortunately, the most likely outcome for inmates released from prison is to return to prison.
  - This is called __________________.
    - If a return to prison is a failure of the prison system, then clearly the system is failing.
    - More than ______ of all inmates return to prison within three years of release.
    - Over time, the recidivism rates are getting worse.

**COSTS OF INCARCERATION**
- The actual costs to incarcerate an individual are difficult to determine.
- Although all states report a dollar amount, there are “__________________” costs associated with the incarcerated—the children left behind in the foster care system or families who must use the welfare system to survive.
These social costs can't be factored in the prison budget, so the reported cost of incarceration never includes them.

Nevertheless, taxpayers are left to pay for the whole broken system.

Criminologists James Austin and John Irwin calculated these hidden costs and determined that it actually costs $30,000 a year to incarcerate a single inmate.

Using this estimate, Alabama taxpayers paid roughly $360,000 for the 12-year incarceration of Jerald Sanders (who stole a $60 bike).

IN THE SPACE BELOW, EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT, “LOWER-STATUS PEOPLE COMMIT CRIMES OF THE STREETS; HIGHER STATUS PEOPLE ENGAGE IN CRIMES OF THE SUITES.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functionalism</th>
<th>Conflict Theory</th>
<th>Symbolic Interactionism</th>
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<td>How do they view it*?</td>
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What is Strain Theory?

What is the relationship between race, ethnicity and crime?

What is Differential Association Theory?

What is Control Theory?

What is White Collar Crime?

What is Labeling Theory?

* IT = DEVIANCE