Crime and Deviance
Good Morning…

- Bell ringer...Pair up with your neighbor and go over review questions.
- Quiz tomorrow!
- Objectives: Through introductory readings, students will be able to identify deviant behavior.
Deviance

Behavior that violates social norms
Some Questions…

- Take 2-3 minutes to write down acts (playing baseball) or attributes (being a student) that you consider to be “deviant”. Try to think of personal examples (e.g., about you or someone you know)
Rank them

- Not deviant at all = 1
- Not so deviant = 2
- Neutral = 3
- Somewhat deviant = 4
- Very deviant = 5
Is this deviant?
Or this?
Good morning!

- Bell Ringer- with your neighbor review the definition of deviance, compare what you consider a deviant act from Thursday’s packet.

- Through note taking and discussion, students will be able to understand the importance of deviance in our society.
Deviance

- Behavior that violates significant social norms.
  - Continuously talking to oneself in public
  - Drag racing on a street or highway
  - Using illegal drugs
  - A man wearing women’s clothing
  - Attacking another person with a weapon
What is considered deviant can vary from society to society.

- Divorce is legal in the US
- Divorce is illegal in the Philippines

Typically repeating an offense can label you as deviant.

- Two components required to label you as deviant.
  1. You must be committing a deviant act
  2. You must be stigmatized by society.
Stigma

- The mark of social disgrace that sets the deviant apart from the rest of society.
- Stigmas have been used as a form of social control throughout history.
  - Example: Ancient Greeks would burn symbols into the bodies of criminals to warn others.
  - Example: Prison inmates wear uniformed clothing and are assigned a number. (Visual Stigma)
When sociologists talk about stigmas they are usually referring to the negative social reactions that result from being labeled deviant.

That person is no longer seen as being normal or whole by society.
Nature of Deviance

- Every society has countless norms which govern behavior.
- Because there are so many norms, violations are inevitable and unavoidable.
- NOT all norm violations are considered deviant.
Good morning!

Bell Ringer:
1. Define Stigma
2. What are two functions of Deviance?

Through note taking and discussion, students will be able to understand the importance of deviance in our society.
Functions of Deviance

- **Unifies groups;** draws a line between conformity and nonconformity
- **Clarifies norms;** defines what is good and is not acceptable
- What is/is not acceptable in school?
The Social Functions of Deviance: Unifying the Group

- Deviance also serves to draw the line between conforming members of society and “outsiders”, or the non-conforming members.
- Reinforces the sense of community and the belief in shared values.
The Social Functions of Deviance: Diffusing Tension

- When people are unhappy with their lives or social conditions, they may want to strike out against society.
- Minor acts of deviance serve as a safety valve.
- These acts relieve tension without disrupting the basic fabric of society.
The Social Functions of Deviance: Promoting Social Change

- Deviance can help prompt social change by identifying problem areas.
- When large numbers of people violate a particular norm it is often an indication that something in society needs to be changed.
The Social Functions of Deviance: Providing Jobs

- Deviance provides jobs for many people.
  - Lawyers, Judges, Police Officers, Prison Personnel, Parole Officers, Criminologists, etc...
Review....

- What are the four functions of Deviance?
- What is a stigma?
Answers...

- Unifies the group
- Diffuses tension
- Promotes social change
- Creates jobs

- The mark of social disgrace that sets the deviant apart from the rest of society.
Does Deviance and Crime go hand and hand?

- An act that can be criminal and deviant
- An act that is deviant but not criminal
- An act that can be criminal but not deviant
- Killing an old woman or killing during war
- Male wearing a dress or talking loudly in a movie theater
- Speeding
Types of Deviance

- Good/admired behavior
- Odd behavior
- Bad Behavior

- Heroism
- A woman living with 10 cats
- Committing a crime
Good Morning

- Bell Ringer- Go over your chart with your neighbor. Identify the theories of deviance.

- Agenda: Notes, article review
- Objective: Through review and article discussion, studies will identify theories of deviance.
## Theories of Deviance P. 236

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anomie</th>
<th>Differential Association</th>
<th>Social Control</th>
<th>Social Interactionism (labeling)</th>
<th>Social Conflict</th>
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</table>
Structural Strain Theory

When individuals cannot live up or do not have the means to live up societal expectations they act out in ways that may be unacceptable or confusing to society (called anomie). If individuals do not conform to societal norms, certain types of behavior occur...
Lack of conformity creates...

- Innovation
- Give up goals (ritualism)
- Reject goals (retreatism)
- Make up new goals (rebellion)
- Cheating
- Fear of failure
- Drug addicts, beggars
- Revolution movements/political theories
Differential Association Theory

- It states that society usually encourages a respect for cultural norms, but that if a person is in an environment where people do not follow cultural norms he too will ignore cultural norms.

- “Association with deviants promotes deviation.”

- Flawed?
Everyone finds deviance tempting—therefore we have to look at social control and why people aren’t deviant.

Lack of these attachments will cause deviance.

Attachment to family, peers, school

Commitment to legitimate opportunity

Involvement in legitimate activities (job, school)

Beliefs in morality and respect for authority
Conflict Theory

- Behavior is determined by the inequalities that exist due to the wealth and power of a few and the fundamental causes of crime are the social and economic forces operating within society.

- Protest movements
- Stealing
- Punk Rock movement
- Exploitation
Labeling theory—Review

- the process whereby society identify individuals as deviant may make the problem of deviance worse by confirming them in their deviant role.

- **Primary Deviance**, based on the fact that everyone behaves in a deviant way at times.
  - is temporary, exploratory, trivial, and/or easily concealed (cheating on a test, trying a drug.)

- **Secondary Deviance** nonconformity persists in the person. The deviant is forced into the company of other deviants and their deviation is reinforced ("once a cheater, always a cheater")
Good Morning!
Quiz on Tuesday

Bell Ringer..

1. What are the 5 main theories of Deviance?

2. What is the difference between primary and secondary deviance?

Agenda and Objective: Through a reading students will be able to identify deviant theories and people “neutralize” their deviant behavior.
People react against the police and start to form groups who are attracted to the behavior.

The police and the media say that the behavior is bad.

Other people hear about it from the media and it seems fun so they want to behave in that way.

People begin to get bored and are now outraged by something else, so they ignore the behavior.

The groups are completely rejected by society and treated in a bad way, but the group feels more strongly about what they do.

The police crack down on the behavior and try to stop it.

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Good morning

- Bell Ringer-review!
- What are three functions of deviance?
- What are three types of deviance?
- Quiz on Tuesday!
Article- The Saints and the Roughnecks

- Compare and contrast the behavior of both groups
- How did the school and the police view these groups differently?
- Why do you think one group was seen “better” as the other?
- What is selective perception and labeling?
Assignment- Becoming a Hit man

- Under what conditions could YOU become a hit man or woman?

- How do hit men neutralize their murders? Give examples

- How do you use neutralization techniques to neutralize your own deviances?

- Which theory (theories) does this person's behavior fall under?

- Read Article: Becoming A Hit Man

- Answer the following questions:
When you think of the word “criminal” what comes to mind?

Agenda and Objective: Through taking notes, students will define the terms crime, criminology, and will identify different types of criminal activity.
Crime

An act that is labeled such by those in authority, is prohibited by law, and is punishable by government.
Stats - Department of Justice

1. Look at total corrections population. Identify three findings.

2. What is the current recidivism rate?

3. List three findings dealing with the Death Penalty

4. Look at violent, property, and hate crimes. List three findings for each.

5. Under location, list three areas that crime occurs the most?
Criminology

the scientific approach to the study of the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior.
Ingredients of a Crime

- Criminal Act
- Criminal intent (specific, general, negligence, liability)
- Concurrence of Act and Intent
- Causation
Why does crime occur?

- Crime occurs in all segments of society
- Wide range of offenses committed, not just street crime
- The general public views crime as a major social problem
- Some are fascinated with crime
Factors that contribute to crime.

- Large underclass
- Urban areas in which the poorest and wealthiest live in close proximity
- Racism and discrimination
- Failure of the educational system
- Troubled American family
- Easy access to handguns
Good morning!

- Bell ringer review - define crime, criminology, three factors that contribute to crime.
- Deviance quiz on Tuesday!
- Objective: Students will analyze crime statistics and describe the typical inmate.
Causes of crime...

- A culture that defines success in terms of material wealth
- Drug use
- Peer support
- Violence on TV
- Lack of punishment
Criminologists…

- are concerned with how deviant acts become crimes and vice versa
- When should crimes be decriminalized?
  - Marijuana, gambling, sodomy
- When should deviant behavior become outlawed?
  - Smoking, marijuana, curfew
Criminologists also concerned with the impact of the law on human behavior

Example – strict DWI laws
  - Reducing BAC level to .08
Types of Crime

- Crimes against people
- Property Crime
- Victimless Crime
- White-collar Crime
- Organized Crime
- Hate crime
- Larceny
- Cyber crime

- Homicide, Rape, Assault
Homicide

- First-degree murder (premeditated)
- Second-degree (not premeditated)
- Felony murder (killing while committing a felony)
- Voluntary manslaughter (intentional killing without malice aforethought)
- Involuntary Mans. (unintended during a non-felony crime)
- Vehicular homicide
Larceny

- Grand Theft (stealing property over a certain amount)
- Petty theft
- Burglary (unlawful entry into a building to steal)
- Robbery (personal)
- Embezzlement (taking of property that has been entrusted to)
- Fraud
- Extortion
- Receiving stolen property
Hate Crimes

- A Criminal Act against a person or a group of people, property, society.
- Motivated by hostility of bias to the actual or perceived Race, religion, gender, ancestry, mental/physical disability, color, national origin, gender identity, sexual orientation.
- Penalty is increased if crime is motivated by ethnic intimidation.
Types of offenders

- Thrill seeking teenagers with usually no hate group ties.
- Reactive offenders (middle age white males) who feel entitled of their status and feel threatened. Feel little, if any guilt.
To Remember…

- Criminal offenders are not always or very “different” from ourselves
- They include friends, colleagues, neighbors, strangers, & often ourselves
- Society creates an “outsider” view of “criminals”
- But, the lines are hazy & crime is common
Types of Punishment

- Retribution
- Deterrence
- Rehabilitation
- Societal Protection
Components of the Criminal Justice System

Criminal Justice System

- police
- courts
- corrections
6. Under cost and population, list three findings of each.

7. Under inmate profile, list three findings for each male and female population.

8. List three findings under the Death Penalty
Welcome Back!

- Bell Ringer Review:
  - What are the Four types of Punishment?
  - What are the components of the Criminal Justice System?
- Objective: Through research students will identify characteristics of a Prison inmate.
Bell Ringer: Share at least three findings about crime and prisoners from your research.

In your opinion, what is the purpose of prisons?

How do you stop repeat offenders?
Agenda and Objectives

- By watching a documentary, students will be able to see what functions prisons serve, the daily life of a prisoner, and the prison community.
The Farm- Questions
Six inmates

- 1. Name of each
- 2. Crime committed
- 3. Term of sentence
- 4. Create a socio-economic description
- 5. Guilty? Innocent?
- 6. Treated fairly?
Questions

- 7. Relationship between inmates and families, fellow inmates, prison personnel

- 8. How does religion play in their life?

- 9. Describe the community outside of prison
Good morning!

- Today’s bell ringer and assignment: With your notes, answer documentary questions in paragraph form.
- What do you believe is the purpose of prisons?
Good morning!

- Bell Ringer: What is your position on the death penalty? List reason why you feel that way.
- Agenda: Survey, notes, discussion
- Objective: Through a survey, notes, and activity, students will understand factors that define death penalty cases.
You have been picked for Jury Selection on a death penalty case.

Fill out the survey.

Would you be chosen?

#1- No
#2-Might not
#3 good chance
#4 might not
#5 No
## Factors in a death penalty case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigating factors (background factors that work in the defendant's favor at sentencing)</th>
<th>Aggravating factors(&quot;real offense&quot; characteristics that work against the defendant)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No significant prior record</td>
<td>1. Prior record of felonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Extreme mental or emotional disturbance</td>
<td>2. Offense is a felony murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Defendant was a minor participant in the crime</td>
<td>3. Offense involved more than one victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Defendant was a youth at the time of the offense</td>
<td>4. Victim was a police officer or other public official</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Torture or heinous crime</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Defendant tried to avoid arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Defendant tried to escape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In your group, read the four death penalty cases.

Make a list of mitigating circumstances.

Make a list of aggravating circumstances.

Weigh both. If the case calls for leniency, should recommend life in Prison.

If the crime is barbarous in nature, recommend the Death Penalty.
Good Morning!

- Bell Ringer: What are Mitigating and Aggravating circumstances when dealing with a crime?
- Agenda: Finish up group activity, discussion
- Objective: Through class activity and discussion students will understand factors that define death penalty cases.
Good Morning!

- Bell Ringer: With your notes, review the Pro/cons of the Death Penalty.
- Agenda: Group activity!
- Objective: Through debate, students will identify arguments for and against the death penalty.
Your state legislature is reconsidering its position on capital punishment. In the spirit of the democratic experiment in the United States, legislators are calling for citizen input in rendering a decision. Legislators are holding an open legislative hearing on the death penalty. Your group, motivated by various political and social reasons, has chosen to attend this hearing. As citizens concerned with the issues of fairness and justice, you have the responsibility to act as the voice for your community and its position. The handouts will provide a substantial amount of information with regard to the death penalty, but you are also encouraged to draw on current events and publications concerning the issue.
Good Morning!

- Bell Ringer: What were the three positions that were stated yesterday concerning the Death Penalty? Should the state of PA abolish it?
- Agenda: Finish up arguments, notes.
- Objective: Through Activities and notes students will identify sociological theories on drug use/abuse.
The Situation

- Currently, Pennsylvania has the death penalty. New legislation has been introduced to impose a moratorium, or abolish it.
First things First

- What images do you think of when you hear the term “drug user”?
- Activity: use, misuse, abuse
- How knowledgeable are you about drugs?
- Snow White Activity
The term drug refers to any chemical substance that:
- has a direct effect on the user’s physical, psychological, and/or intellectual functioning
- has the potential to be abused
- has adverse consequences for the individual and/or society.
Drug Use and Abuse Around the World

- Globally, 5% of the world’s population between the ages of 15 and 64—208 million people—reported using at least one illicit drug in the previous year.

- The lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use varies from 46% of adults in the United States, to 36% in England, 26% in Italy, 18% in Poland, and 9% in Sweden.
Drug Abuse

- Occurs when acceptable social standards of drug use are violated, resulting in adverse physiological, psychological, and/or social consequences.
- Chemical dependency - Drug use is compulsive; users are unable to stop.
Structural Functionalist Perspective

- Drug abuse is a response to weakening of societal norms (anomie).
- Drug use is a response to the absence of a perceived bond between the individual and society.
Conflict Perspective

- Drug use is a response to political, social and power inequality.
- Drug use is an escape from alienation from work, friends and family and frustration caused by inequality.
- Most powerful members of society influence the legal definition of drug use.
Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

- If the label “drug user” is internalized drug use will continue or even escalate.
- Drug users learn motivations and techniques of drug use through interaction with others.
- Symbols may be used for political and economic agendas (e.g. D.A.R.E. Campaign against drugs).
Good morning…

Bell Ringer:

1. Define the term drug
2. Define Drug Abuse
3. What are the three theories that we covered concerning drug use?
Biological Theories

- Genetics may predispose an individual to alcoholism.
- Some individuals are physiologically "wired" to get more pleasure from drugs than others.
Psychological Theories

- Some personality types are more susceptible to drug use.
- Positive reinforcement: drug use results in pleasurable experience.
- Negative reinforcement: drug use reduces pain, anxiety, loneliness and boredom.
What Do You Think?

- Are alcoholism and other drug addictions a consequence of nature or nurture?
- If nurture, what environmental factors contribute to such problems, and what would you recommend in terms of prevention strategies?
- If nature, do you think that drug addiction is a consequence of biological factors alone?
- If you consume alcohol, what are some of your motivations for drinking?
Reading activity!

- As you read the article identify the positions.
- Which one would you agree the most?
Decriminalization and Legalization: Risks

- Would be construed as government approval of drug use.
- Not all drugs would be decriminalized; illegal trafficking would still exist.
- Would require costly bureaucracy to oversee drug use/production.
Welcome Back!

- **Bell Ringer**: With a partner, review your study guide for Tomorrow’s quiz (10 minutes)
- **NOTE**: Final Exam January 13th!
- **Agenda**: Complete study guide, Titanic Game
- **Objective**: Through the Titanic Game students will be introduced to the subject of social and economic stratification.
Activity

- Within your group you will create a collage explaining your particular theory of deviance.
- Use words, headlines, and pictures
Good Morning!

- Bell Ringer:
  1. List your reasons why you do/do not support the Death penalty
  2. Review the four death penalty cases with your neighbor. Do you agree?

- Agenda- finish up death Penalty, work on review sheet.