SOC 201  CH 4: CRIME AND VIOLENCE  F10
Crime: a violation of a federal, state, or local __________ law

I. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT: INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND VIOLENCE
Crime and violence rates vary by country-__________ crime gets headlines, but it is relatively rare; the most common type of crime is _______. The U.S. does not have the highest violent crime rate in the world! It is ________th. Sweden, Denmark, Australia, and _________ are all higher! Arabic countries tend to have the _________ crime rates

II. SOURCES OF CRIME STATISTICS
A. Official Statistics-statistics from sheriff and ___________ departments feed into the Uniform Crime Report or ___. It does not __________ show how much crime is committed in the U.S., in fact it may be a better indication of what the ____________ are doing. In 2009-10 (and not just the UCR data) violent crime ________ in the U.S.—does that really mean there was less crime or something else?

B. Victimization Surveys-they interview nearly ______ people/year. This survey gives detailed information from the crime __________ experiences. This is the most accurate single indicator.

C. Self-Report Offender Surveys- These surveys reveal that virtually __________ has engaged in some form of crime. So why are only some people __________ as criminal? Some of the problems with self-report offender surveys are exaggerations and ____________

III. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE
A. Structural-Functionalist Perspective-In some ways, crime is __________ for a society! How? Increased group cohesion, promotes social change, indicates ___________ in a society. Obviously some parts of crime are __________________ for society

Merton’s _____ Theory-(part of the Functional perspective) How can I _____ what society says I should have? In other words, if legitimate ________ to obtain things are not available, crime is more likely to occur.
Merton’s 5 types of adaptation: conformity (not criminal), _________ (when people don’t have access by legal means, they use illegal ones!), ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion. Which of the four ways is the most common adaptation? ____________

Also under the Functional Perspective is the ____________ theory. According to this theory, certain groups or subcultures have attitudes and ______ that encourage crime and violence. Members of these subcultures may _________ the crime-promoting attitudes of the group.

Hirschi’s Control theory-(also comes under the Functional perspective): Strong _______ bonds keep people from committing crimes. The four elements that tend to keep people from crime are a. ____________ to significant others, b. commitment to conventional goals, c. involvement in conventional ____________, and d. belief in the moral standards of society.

B. Conflict Perspective-deviance is inevitable whenever two groups have differing degrees of _______. Conflict theorists would say that the bigger the _____ the bigger the crime rate. Also, they would say that people at the "_top_" are the ones who decide and define what is "criminal."

C. Symbolic Interactionist Perspective: Labeling theory includes _______ deviance and Secondary deviance. Differential association theory holds that we become __________ when we hang with other deviants long enough, often enough, and intimately enough. Grand Theft Auto is a big concern to Differential association theorists because of its influence on __________.
IV. TYPES OF CRIME
A. Street Crime: Violent Offenses.
- Homicide: most serious but also _______ common violent crime listed in the FBI’s crime index. Homicide is almost always _______ an ethnic group rather than between; rape is the same.
- Aggravated assault: attacking with intent of _______ injury.
- Rape: _______ % are acquaintance rapes.
- Robbery: theft with _______ or threat of force.

B. Property Crimes: Larceny or simple theft, Burglary: entering a _______ with the intent to do a crime, _______: malicious burning of someone’s property, Motor Vehicle theft. In recent years, what time of the day is most common for burglary? Night, or day?

C. Vice Crimes: also called “_______” – no complaining party. Prostitution, illegal drugs, _______. Organized crime often participates in vice crimes. The _______ is only one group, what are some others? Which is the largest group in the world? The _______

D. White Collar Crime: includes _______ crime-crime done to maximize profit such as price-fixing, anti-trust violations and _______ fraud. Insider trading, insurance fraud, and counterfeiting, are some other examples of white collar crimes. Enforcement against white-collar crime has been more _______ lately as the government has shifted attention to homeland defense. White-collar crime may be as much as _______ times more costly than street crime.

E. Computer Crime: using the computer to do it! _______ Hacking, identity theft, Internet fraud, tapping into another company’s records, and _______ are illegal.

F. Juvenile Delinquency or Status Offences: done by youth under 18 years of age. This category includes crimes such as _______ truancy, underage drinking (when less than 18).

V. DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF CRIME
A. Gender and Crime: _______ more likely—76% of all arrests; why? However female criminality has increased dramatically from 2000 to 2010 (robbery is up _______%). Why the increase?

B. Race, Social Class and Crime: Minorities are more likely to be offenders and _______ of homicide. What might be some reasons that minorities are overrepresented in crime? Fewer economic opportunities, racial _______ and more frequent contact with criminal justice system at an earlier age are part of the answer.

VI. COSTS OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE-
Economic Cost of Crime and Violence: destruction, loss of property, loss of _______, diversion of $ to _______ & consumption of illegal drugs. Prison cost per year per person: _______ and the U.S. locks up more people than any other country in the world! Over 2.3 million.

VII. STRATEGIES FOR ACTION: CRIME AND SOCIAL CONTROL
A. Youth Programs: it is better to prevent than treat. Boys & Girls Clubs, Teen Centers.
B. Community Programs: Neighborhood Watch, _______ resolution.
C. Media Violence: _______ promotes violence-how much? Should it be controlled?
D. Criminal Justice Policy: What is _______ : the use of harm or threat of harm to prevent unwanted behaviors. Does it work? Yes, if it is relatively severe, certain and _______. What about the death penalty? (Usually by _______ injection.) The majority of people in the U.S. favor _______ the death penalty. Those in favor of keeping it say there is evidence that each execution reduces murders by _______ people. Those against complain that the cost is too _______.