**Sociology Exam Review (4)**

**Chapter 7: Crime and Deviance**

1. How do societies determine what behaviour is acceptable and unacceptable?
2. What are social norms?
3. What are informal norms?
4. What are formal norms?
5. What is social control and its purpose in society?
6. What are the two forms of social controls?
7. What are sanctions?
8. What is deviance?
9. What is behavioural deviance? Provide an example.
10. What is belief deviance? Provide an example.
11. What is characteristic/ condition deviance? Provide an example.
12. Why do sociologists believe deviance is relative?
13. Provide an example of a behaviour that is not acceptable in one location, but is acceptable in another location.
14. Provide an example of a behaviour that is acceptable at age one, but is not acceptable as an adult.
15. Provide an example of a behaviour that is not acceptable as a male, but is acceptable as a female.
16. The definition of deviance is continually changing. Provide two examples that illustrate this statement.
17. What is juvenile delinquency?
18. What is “Crime”?
19. Know the Theoretical Perspectives on deviance – Summary Table on page 212
20. The law divides crime into two categories. List, define and provide examples of these two categories.
21. How do sociologists categorize crime?
22. What is street crime?
23. What are violent crimes? Provide examples.
24. What type of crimes occupies the most sustained attention from the law and media? Why is this the case?
25. “If it bleeds, it leads”. Why does the media misrepresent crime?
26. What are the consequences of the media’s misrepresentation of crime?
27. Should the public be focusing so much attention on the violent stranger that might attack them on the street? Why or why not?
28. What are moral crimes? Provide examples.
29. What are property crimes? Provide examples.
30. What is the primary motive of property crime?
31. Is violent crime or property crime more common in Canada?
32. Why are moral crimes often labelled as “victimless” crimes?
33. What is occupational crime? Provide examples.
34. What is a common name for occupational crime?
35. Provide an example of a white collar crime committed in Canada.
36. What has changed in society in the last 10 years that has created even greater access to illegal occupational practices?
37. What is corporate crime? Provide examples.
38. Provide one example of false advertising. Include the product, how they were misleading customers and the outcome of the case.
39. How much does tax evasion cost Canadians every year?
40. The Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA) publicizes cases of tax evasion. Provide one example of tax evasion in Canada from 2016 or 2017.
41. Unsafe working conditions are another example of corporate crime. Provide the details of the Westray Mine Disaster as a local example of corporate crime.
42. How many lives a day are lost in Canada due to work-related injuries?
43. How many lives a year are lost in Canada due to work-related injuries?
44. Does occupational/corporate crime or street crime cost more in $ and lives?
45. Why are some corporations reluctant to implement required safety measures for their employees?
46. What is organized crime? Provide examples
47. Why does organize thrive?
48. Provide an explanation of how organized crime groups are connected to legitimate businesses.
49. What are the two forms of political crimes? Provide examples of each.
50. What is graft?
51. Why will out information about crime always be incomplete? Why is it difficult to gather statistics about crime?
52. “If it bleeds, it leads”. Why does the media misrepresent crime?
53. What are the consequences of the media’s misrepresentation of crime?
54. What are Canada’s two main sources of crime statistics?
55. Describe the Canadian Uniform Crime Reports (CUCR) system.
56. What are the weaknesses of the CUCR ? Please xplain.
57. Why are crimes committed by persons of higher socioeconomic status under-reported to the CUCR.
58. Why was the victimization survey created?
59. Describe the victimization survey.
60. The victimization survey found that 42% of the victimizations had been reported to the police. This means that 58% of crimes had not been reported to the police. Why do many people not report crimes?
61. What are the weaknesses of victimizations surveys?
62. What are the “correlates of crime”?
63. What is the most significant factor associated with crime?
64. Describe the pattern of arrests in correlation to age.
65. At what age category do crime rates peak?
66. “Crime is a young person’s game”. Provide three possible reasons to explain why crime rates decline after adolescence and early adulthood.
67. What percentage of all crimes are males charged with in Canada?
68. The degree of involvement of males and females varies substantially for different crimes. Explain this variation.
69. Why the difference between male and female crime rates has narrowed over the past 30 years?
70. Is there a strong correlation between social class and crime?
71. Is crime evenly distributed across Canada and the globe?
72. Why is it difficult to compare crime rates between countries?
73. What regions have the highest and lowest crime rates in Canada?
74. What three organizations constitute the criminal justice system?
75. What are the three roles police officers play? Provide examples of each.
76. Why do police officers have such a wide-range of responsibilities? Provide 4 reasons.
77. Describe the two dimensions of the police role: authority and non-negotiable force.
78. How is individual discretion used by the police? Provide an example.
79. The criminal courts decide the guilt or innocence of those accused of committing a crime. Describe how justice is determined through the adversarial process?
80. What is punishment?
81. What are the four functions of punishment?
82. What is the restorative justice system? Why has this approach been adopted?
83. What is community corrections?