

- I. Introduction: Deviance
- II. Perspectives on Deviance and Crime
  - a. Deviance is a behavior that violates social norms and is disapproved of by large numbers of people.
    - i. Norms: rules of conduct that specify the behavior appropriate to a given situation
    - ii. Morés: norms that people define as essential to the well-being of their group
    - iii. Folkways: customary ways of doing things that apply to the details of life or routine matters
    - iv. Laws
    - v. Crimes
    - vi. Sanctions: rewards for conformity and punishments for nonconformity
    - vii. Socialization as social control
    - viii. Relative nature of deviance
- III. Theories of Crime and Deviant Behavior
  - a. Functionalists
  - b. Structural-Strain
  - c. Cultural Transmission Theory
  - d. Interactionists Theories
  - e. Labeling Theory
    - i. Primary deviance
    - ii. Secondary deviance
    - iii. Rosenhan's (symbolic interactionist) study of mental illness
  - f. Conflict Theory
- IV. Crime and Crime Statistics
  - a. Cross-national comparisons
  - b. Explaining the differences
  - c. Correlates of crime

- d. Crime and social class/race
- V. Crime and Punishment/Crime Reduction Strategies
  - a. Punishment as deterrence
  - b. Prison
  - c. Fairness/unfairness of the American system
  - d. Capital punishment as deterrence
- VI. Summary and Conclusion