

CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE

CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE ARE TWO INTERCONNECTED CONCEPTS THAT PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN UNDERSTANDING HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN SOCIETY. CRIMINOLOGY, THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF CRIME, CRIMINALS, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, OFTEN INTERSECTS WITH THE CONCEPT OF DEVIANCE, WHICH REFERS TO BEHAVIORS THAT VIOLATE SOCIAL NORMS OR EXPECTATIONS. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE BY EXAMINING KEY THEORIES, TYPES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, AND THE SOCIAL MECHANISMS THAT INFLUENCE THESE PHENOMENA. IT ALSO DELVES INTO HOW DEVIANCE IS DEFINED AND CONTROLLED, AS WELL AS THE IMPLICATIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY. BY ANALYZING VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES AND EXAMPLES, READERS WILL GAIN A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF HOW CRIMINOLOGY ADDRESSES DEVIANCE IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL CONTEXTS. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS PROVIDE A DETAILED OVERVIEW OF THESE TOPICS.

- UNDERSTANDING CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE
- THEORIES EXPLAINING DEVIANCE
- TYPES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR
- SOCIAL CONTROL AND DEVIANCE
- DEVIANCE, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

UNDERSTANDING CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE

CRIMINOLOGY IS A MULTIDISCIPLINARY FIELD THAT STUDIES THE CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND PREVENTION OF CRIME. IT INCORPORATES INSIGHTS FROM SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, LAW, AND ANTHROPOLOGY TO ANALYZE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND THE SOCIAL RESPONSES TO IT. DEVIANCE, ON THE OTHER HAND, REFERS TO ANY BEHAVIOR THAT VIOLATES SOCIETAL NORMS, RANGING FROM MINOR INFRACTIONS TO SERIOUS OFFENSES. WHILE ALL CRIMES ARE CONSIDERED DEVIANT ACTS, NOT ALL DEVIANT BEHAVIORS ARE CRIMINAL. UNDERSTANDING THIS DISTINCTION IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE, AS IT HIGHLIGHTS THE COMPLEXITY OF SOCIAL NORMS AND THE VARIABILITY OF RESPONSES TO NORM VIOLATIONS.

DEFINING DEVIANCE

DEVIANCE IS A RELATIVE CONCEPT THAT VARIES ACROSS CULTURES, TIME PERIODS, AND SOCIAL GROUPS. WHAT IS CONSIDERED DEVIANT IN ONE SOCIETY MAY BE ACCEPTABLE IN ANOTHER. THIS RELATIVITY UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL CONTEXT IN DEFINING DEVIANCE. SOCIOLOGISTS EMPHASIZE THAT DEVIANCE IS NOT INHERENT IN ANY ACT BUT IS INSTEAD A PRODUCT OF SOCIAL REACTIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND DEVIANCE

CRIME IS A SUBSET OF DEVIANCE THAT INVOLVES THE VIOLATION OF FORMAL LAWS ENACTED BY A SOCIETY. WHILE ALL CRIMINAL ACTS ARE DEVIANT, MANY DEVIANT BEHAVIORS, SUCH AS UNCONVENTIONAL DRESS OR NONCONFORMIST ATTITUDES, DO NOT BREAK ANY LAWS. CRIMINOLOGY FOCUSES PRIMARILY ON CRIMINAL DEVIANCE BUT ALSO CONSIDERS NONCRIMINAL DEVIANCE TO UNDERSTAND THE BROADER SOCIAL DYNAMICS AT PLAY.

THEORIES EXPLAINING DEVIANCE

THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE IS GROUNDED IN VARIOUS THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS THAT SEEK TO EXPLAIN WHY

INDIVIDUALS ENGAGE IN DEVIANT OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THESE THEORIES PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO THE SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING DEVIANCE.

STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM

STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALIST THEORY POSITS THAT DEVIANCE SERVES A SOCIAL FUNCTION BY REINFORCING SOCIETAL NORMS AND PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION. ACCORDING TO ^[2] EMILE DURKHEIM, DEVIANCE CLARIFIES MORAL BOUNDARIES AND ENCOURAGES CONFORMITY BY DELINEATING ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR.

STRAIN THEORY

ROBERT K. MERTON'S STRAIN THEORY SUGGESTS THAT DEVIANCE ARISES WHEN THERE IS A DISJUNCTION BETWEEN CULTURALLY PRESCRIBED GOALS AND THE LEGITIMATE MEANS TO ACHIEVE THEM. INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING STRAIN OR PRESSURE MAY RESORT TO DEVIANT METHODS TO ATTAIN SUCCESS.

LABELING THEORY

LABELING THEORY EMPHASIZES THE ROLE OF SOCIETAL REACTION IN THE CREATION OF DEVIANCE. ONCE AN INDIVIDUAL IS LABELED AS DEVIANT OR CRIMINAL, THEY MAY INTERNALIZE THIS IDENTITY, LEADING TO FURTHER DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. THIS THEORY HIGHLIGHTS THE POWER OF SOCIAL STIGMA AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF LABELS.

SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY

SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY ARGUES THAT STRONG SOCIAL BONDS TO FAMILY, SCHOOL, AND COMMUNITY INHIBIT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. WHEN THESE BONDS ARE WEAK OR BROKEN, INDIVIDUALS ARE MORE LIKELY TO ENGAGE IN DEVIANCE DUE TO A LACK OF SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS.

TYPES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

DEVIANCE ENCOMPASSES A WIDE RANGE OF ACTIONS THAT VIOLATE SOCIAL NORMS. THESE BEHAVIORS CAN BE CATEGORIZED BASED ON THEIR SEVERITY, SOCIAL IMPACT, AND LEGALITY.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DEVIANCE

PRIMARY DEVIANCE REFERS TO INITIAL ACTS OF NORM VIOLATION THAT DO NOT RESULT IN A PERSON BEING LABELED AS DEVIANT. SECONDARY DEVIANCE OCCURS WHEN AN INDIVIDUAL ACCEPTS THE DEVIANT LABEL AND CONTINUES THE BEHAVIOR, OFTEN LEADING TO A DEVIANT IDENTITY.

CRIMINAL DEVIANCE

CRIMINAL DEVIANCE INVOLVES BEHAVIORS THAT VIOLATE LEGAL STATUTES. EXAMPLES INCLUDE THEFT, ASSAULT, DRUG OFFENSES, AND MURDER. THESE ACTS ARE SUBJECT TO FORMAL SANCTIONS BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

NONCRIMINAL DEVIANCE

NONCRIMINAL DEVIANCE INCLUDES ACTIONS THAT BREAK SOCIAL NORMS BUT DO NOT VIOLATE LAWS. EXAMPLES ARE UNCONVENTIONAL DRESS, ECCENTRIC BEHAVIOR, OR CHALLENGING CULTURAL EXPECTATIONS. THESE BEHAVIORS MAY PROVOKE

SOCIAL DISAPPROVAL BUT NOT LEGAL CONSEQUENCES.

WHITE-COLLAR AND CORPORATE DEVIANCE

THIS CATEGORY INVOLVES DEVIANT ACTS COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS IN PROFESSIONAL OR CORPORATE SETTINGS, SUCH AS FRAUD, EMBEZZLEMENT, AND CORRUPTION. THESE ACTS OFTEN HAVE SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS BUT MAY BE LESS VISIBLE THAN STREET CRIME.

- PRIMARY DEVIANCE: INITIAL NORM VIOLATIONS
- SECONDARY DEVIANCE: ACCEPTANCE OF DEVIANT IDENTITY
- CRIMINAL DEVIANCE: ILLEGAL ACTS
- NONCRIMINAL DEVIANCE: NORM VIOLATIONS WITHOUT LEGAL PENALTIES
- WHITE-COLLAR DEVIANCE: OCCUPATIONAL AND CORPORATE MISCONDUCT

SOCIAL CONTROL AND DEVIANCE

SOCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS ARE PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONS THAT REGULATE INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP BEHAVIOR TO CONFORM TO SOCIETAL NORMS. THESE CONTROLS ARE ESSENTIAL IN MANAGING DEVIANCE AND MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER.

FORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

FORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL INVOLVES OFFICIAL RULES AND LAWS ENFORCED BY AUTHORIZED INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS THE POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. THESE MECHANISMS IMPOSE SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS WHO COMMIT CRIMINAL ACTS OR SEVERE DEVIANCE.

INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL REFERS TO THE EVERYDAY SOCIAL INTERACTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS THAT ENCOURAGE CONFORMITY. FAMILY, PEERS, AND COMMUNITY PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN SHAPING BEHAVIOR THROUGH APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL WITHOUT LEGAL INTERVENTION.

MECHANISMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL

VARIOUS MECHANISMS HELP REGULATE DEVIANCE, INCLUDING:

- SANCTIONS: PENALTIES OR REWARDS TO ENFORCE NORMS
- SOCIALIZATION: TEACHING SOCIETAL VALUES AND NORMS
- SURVEILLANCE: MONITORING BEHAVIOR TO DETER DEVIANCE
- REHABILITATION: PROGRAMS AIMED AT REINTEGRATING OFFENDERS

DEVIANCE, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS THE FORMAL STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADDRESSING CRIME AND DEVIANCE THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT, ADJUDICATION, AND CORRECTIONS. IT PLAYS A PIVOTAL ROLE IN DEFINING, REGULATING, AND RESPONDING TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICING

POLICE AGENCIES SERVE AS THE FRONTLINE AGENTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL, TASKED WITH DETECTING, PREVENTING, AND INVESTIGATING CRIMES. THEIR ROLE EXTENDS TO MANAGING PUBLIC ORDER AND RESPONDING TO DEVIANT BEHAVIORS THAT THREATEN SOCIAL STABILITY.

JUDICIARY AND LEGAL PROCESSES

THE COURTS INTERPRET THE LAW AND DETERMINE THE GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF ACCUSED INDIVIDUALS. LEGAL PROCEDURES ENSURE DUE PROCESS AND UPHOLD JUSTICE WHILE BALANCING THE RIGHTS OF OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS.

CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOCUS ON PUNISHING AND REHABILITATING OFFENDERS TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM. APPROACHES INCLUDE INCARCERATION, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS AIMED AT REINTEGRATING INDIVIDUALS INTO SOCIETY.

CHALLENGES IN ADDRESSING DEVIANCE AND CRIME

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FACES CHALLENGES SUCH AS:

- DISPARITIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SENTENCING
- OVERCROWDING IN PRISONS
- BALANCING PUNISHMENT WITH REHABILITATION
- ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES OF DEVIANCE

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE?

CRIMINOLOGY IS THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF CRIME, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, WHEREAS DEVIANCE REFERS TO BEHAVIORS OR ACTIONS THAT VIOLATE SOCIAL NORMS BUT ARE NOT NECESSARILY CRIMINAL.

HOW DO SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES EXPLAIN DEVIANCE?

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES EXPLAIN DEVIANCE THROUGH VARIOUS LENSES SUCH AS STRAIN THEORY, WHICH SUGGESTS THAT SOCIETAL PRESSURE LEADS INDIVIDUALS TO COMMIT DEVIANT ACTS; SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY, WHICH EMPHASIZES LEARNING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR FROM OTHERS; AND LABELING THEORY, WHICH FOCUSES ON HOW BEING LABELED AS DEVIANT CAN INFLUENCE ONE'S IDENTITY AND BEHAVIOR.

WHAT ROLE DOES SOCIAL CONTROL PLAY IN CRIMINOLOGY?

SOCIAL CONTROL REFERS TO THE MECHANISMS, STRATEGIES, AND INSTITUTIONS SOCIETY USES TO REGULATE INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR AND MAINTAIN SOCIAL ORDER. IN CRIMINOLOGY, IT HELPS EXPLAIN HOW LAWS, NORMS, AND ENFORCEMENT PREVENT OR RESPOND TO DEVIANT AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS.

HOW HAS TECHNOLOGY INFLUENCED THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY AND DEVIANCE?

TECHNOLOGY HAS TRANSFORMED CRIMINOLOGY BY ENABLING ADVANCED CRIME DATA ANALYSIS, CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATION, SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES, AND THE STUDY OF ONLINE DEVIANCE, THUS EXPANDING THE SCOPE AND METHODS OF UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL DEVIANCE.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME IN CRIMINOLOGY STUDIES?

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME, INVOLVING FINANCIALLY MOTIVATED NONVIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED BY BUSINESS PROFESSIONALS, IS SIGNIFICANT IN CRIMINOLOGY AS IT CHALLENGES TRADITIONAL VIEWS OF CRIME, HIGHLIGHTS ISSUES OF POWER AND INEQUALITY, AND REQUIRES SPECIALIZED APPROACHES FOR DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. *CRIMINOLOGY: THE CORE*

THIS BOOK PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE INTRODUCTION TO THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGY, EXPLORING THE CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND CONTROL OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. IT COVERS VARIOUS THEORIES OF CRIME, INCLUDING BIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES. THE TEXT ALSO ADDRESSES CONTEMPORARY ISSUES SUCH AS CYBERCRIME, TERRORISM, AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME, MAKING IT A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS ALIKE.

2. *DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL*

FOCUSING ON THE CONCEPT OF DEVIANCE, THIS BOOK EXAMINES HOW SOCIETIES DEFINE AND RESPOND TO BEHAVIORS THAT VIOLATE SOCIAL NORMS. IT DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS, INCLUDING LAWS, SANCTIONS, AND INFORMAL SOCIAL PRESSURES. THROUGH CASE STUDIES AND THEORETICAL ANALYSIS, READERS GAIN INSIGHT INTO THE COMPLEXITIES OF LABELING, STIGMA, AND THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF DEVIANCE.

3. *THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF CRIMINOLOGY*

THIS COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK BRINGS TOGETHER LEADING SCHOLARS TO PROVIDE AN AUTHORITATIVE OVERVIEW OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY, RESEARCH, AND PRACTICE. IT COVERS A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS, FROM CLASSICAL THEORIES TO CONTEMPORARY DEBATES IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY. THE BOOK IS WIDELY REGARDED AS AN ESSENTIAL REFERENCE FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS.

4. *OUTSIDERS: STUDIES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANCE*

AUTHORED BY HOWARD S. BECKER, THIS CLASSIC WORK EXPLORES THE LABELING THEORY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING DEVIANCE. BECKER ARGUES THAT DEVIANCE IS NOT INHERENT IN ANY ACT BUT IS INSTEAD THE RESULT OF SOCIAL DEFINITIONS IMPOSED BY OTHERS. THE BOOK INCLUDES DETAILED CASE STUDIES THAT ILLUSTRATE HOW SOCIETAL REACTIONS SHAPE THE IDENTITY AND BEHAVIOR OF INDIVIDUALS LABELED AS DEVIANT.

5. *CRIME AND DEVIANCE: ESSAYS AND INNOVATION*

THIS COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ADDRESSES INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO STUDYING CRIME AND DEVIANCE, INTEGRATING INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES. IT CHALLENGES TRADITIONAL VIEWS BY INCORPORATING INSIGHTS FROM CULTURAL STUDIES, PSYCHOLOGY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY. THE BOOK ENCOURAGES CRITICAL THINKING ABOUT THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CRIME AND THE IMPACT OF POWER RELATIONS ON DEFINITIONS OF DEVIANCE.

6. *UNDERSTANDING DEVIANCE: A GUIDE TO THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE*

THIS TEXT INTRODUCES READERS TO THE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES AND RESEARCH ON DEVIANCE, EMPHASIZING THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CONTEXT AND CULTURAL NORMS. IT COVERS KEY CONCEPTS SUCH AS STRAIN THEORY, DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION, AND CONTROL THEORY, PROVIDING EXAMPLES FROM VARIOUS SOCIAL SETTINGS. THE BOOK ALSO DISCUSSES POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.

7. *WHITE-COLLAR CRIME: THE ESSENTIALS*

FOCUSING ON CRIMES COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS IN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CONTEXTS, THIS BOOK HIGHLIGHTS THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME. IT EXAMINES THE CHALLENGES OF DETECTION AND PROSECUTION, AS WELL AS THE SOCIAL HARMS CAUSED BY SUCH OFFENSES. THE AUTHOR PROVIDES CASE STUDIES AND DISCUSSES REGULATORY RESPONSES AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES.

8. *DEVIANT BEHAVIOR*

THIS BOOK OFFERS A THOROUGH EXPLORATION OF THE TYPES AND THEORIES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, FROM JUVENILE DELINQUENCY TO DRUG USE AND SEXUAL DEVIANCE. IT EMPHASIZES THE INTERACTION BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS AND SOCIETAL REACTIONS, EXPLORING HOW NORMS EVOLVE OVER TIME. THE TEXT IS KNOWN FOR ITS ACCESSIBLE WRITING STYLE AND BALANCED COVERAGE OF BOTH CLASSIC AND CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH.

9. *CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY: AN INTRODUCTION*

THIS INTRODUCTORY TEXT EXAMINES CRIMINOLOGY FROM A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE, HIGHLIGHTING ISSUES OF POWER, INEQUALITY, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE. IT CRITIQUES TRADITIONAL CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES FOR THEIR FOCUS ON INDIVIDUAL PATHOLOGY AND INSTEAD EMPHASIZES STRUCTURAL FACTORS SUCH AS CLASS, RACE, AND GENDER. THE BOOK ADVOCATES FOR TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES TO CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM.

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criminology and deviance: Handbook on Crime and Deviance Marvin D. Krohn, Alan J. Lizotte, Gina Penly Hall, 2010-01-15

criminology and deviance: Understanding Deviance David M. Downes, Paul Elliott Rock, 2011 'Understanding Deviance' provides an indispensable guide to the major themes and theories which have come to form the sociology of crime and deviance, from their origins in the research of the University of Chicago sociology department in the 1920s to the most recent work in cultural criminology.

criminology and deviance: Deviance and Crime Walter S. DeKeseredy, Desmond Ellis, Shahid Alvi, 2014-09-19 This book sensitizes the reader to the fact that there is substantial disagreement within the academic community, and among policymakers and the general public, over what behaviors, conditions (e.g., physical attributes), and people should be designated as deviant or criminal. Normative conceptions, the societal reaction/labeling approach, and the critical approach are offered as frameworks within which to study these definitions. A comprehensive explanation of theory and social policy on deviance is constructed.

criminology and deviance: Crime and Deviance Mwene Mushanga, 2011 The main objective of the first edition was to make available a simplified, readily available introductory reader not only for the students of Criminology, but also for the general reader who may be interested in the problems of crime, crime control and prevention.

criminology and deviance: Crime and Disrepute John Hagan, 1994-02-14 Advances a new sociology of crime and disrepute that focuses on the criminal costs of social inequality. Connects the diversion of capital away from distressed communities in the U.S. to increased violence and lack of social mobility for disadvantaged groups, which result in the development of deviance service centers and ethnic vice industries. Shows the important link between crime in the streets and crime in the suites and the differences between the two in eluding punishment.

criminology and deviance: The Sociology of Crime and Deviance Susan Caffrey, Gary Mundy,

criminology and deviance: Crime and Deviance in America Sheila Balkan, Ronald J. Berger, Janet Schmidt, 1980

criminology and deviance: Shades of Deviance Rowland Atkinson, Tammy Ayres, 2022-11-04
Shades of Deviance is a turbo-driven guide to crime and deviance. It offers politically engaged, thought-provoking and accessibly written accounts of a wide range of socially and legally prohibited acts. This updated and revised edition is designed to be essential reading for general readers, undergraduate students in the fields of criminology and sociology, and those preparing to embark on degree courses in these fields. Written by field-leading experts from across the globe and designed for those who want a clear and exciting introduction to the complex areas of crime and deviance, this book provides short overviews of a wide range of social problems, harms and criminal acts, offering a series of cutting-edge and critical treatments of issues such as war and terrorism, incels and the alt-right, ecocide, trolling, hate crime and chemsex. A guide is also given to further readings and films to develop the reader's understanding of these issues. This new edition has been fully revised and extended, with new entries on robot sex, protest, child soldiers, online abuse, cybercrime, drug trafficking, gangs and weapon use. Shades of Deviance encourages readers to critically reconsider their ideas about what is right and wrong, about what is socially harmful and which problems we should focus our attention on. It offers careful analysis and reasoned explanation of complex issues in a world in which sensationalist headlines, anxiety and fear about crime permeate our lives. Read it to be prepared for some of the key debates shaping the world to come.

criminology and deviance: The Generality of Deviance Travis Hirschi, 2018-01-16
First Published in 2018. The Generality of Deviance advances the idea that all forms of deviant, criminal, reckless, and sinful behavior have one thing in common: the tendency to pursue immediate benefits without concern for long-term costs. The editors argue, and the contributors confirm, that such disparate behaviors as smoking, auto accidents, burglary, and rape are similar in that they all involve disregard for their inevitable consequences: poor health, injury, loss of freedom, shame, or disrepute. The chapters here show how various forms of deviance relate to one another and can be explained by a common theory involving self-management. The editors illustrate how the idea of self-control challenges the psychological concept of aggression and provides a more useful alternative for understanding deviant behavior. They also apply the theory to the family, showing how this institution is central to crime control. Other contributors bring fresh perspectives to a variety of topics: the uncanny similarities between victims of car accidents and perpetrators of crime; the connection between drugs and crime; feminist explanations of rape; gender differences in crime rates; drunk drivers among high school students; and the progression of a delinquent's life from adolescence to adulthood. In short, this book makes a convincing case that it is a waste of intellectual effort and public funds to treat different forms of crime and deviant behavior as distinct problems. Studied collectively, various crimes may be seen to have the same causes and, hence, one cure. The Generality of Deviance will be a significant and provocative addition to the libraries of criminologists, psychologists, and sociologists, those attempting to solve as well as to identify problems.

criminology and deviance: Social Deviance and Crime Charles R. Tittle, Raymond Paternoster, 2000-04-04
Social Deviance and Crime unites two topics that are usually separated: the study of social deviance and the study of criminal behavior. Traditionally, the study of deviance introduces students to various types of deviance, giving the impression that these are distinct acts requiring equally distinct and unique explanations.

criminology and deviance: Crime and Deviance Tony Lawson, Tim Heaton, 2009-11-27
What do sociologists mean when they talk about 'crime' and 'deviance'? Can we use theory to explain why individuals break the law? And how do we measure criminal behaviour in modern society? This book uses key concepts and essential theory to explore these questions and explain their answers. The second edition of this student-focused text continues to offer clear and structured guidance on the sociology of crime and deviance. With basic definitions and clear analysis of theory and statistics,

this book gives its reader the tools to build their knowledge and understanding of the topic. In particular, this text: - Explores and critiques essential sociological theory, including functionalist, feminist and postmodernist debates. - Examines how criminal justice data and crime statistics are compiled - Questions the reliability of social patterns of crime in terms of gender, class, age and ethnicity - Looks at new types of crime - from surveillance to terrorism and green crime to state crime As part of the Skills-Based Sociology series, this new edition of Crime and Deviance is packed with a variety of tasks, activities and exam practice questions. These encourage students to take an active role in their learning, whilst promoting critical thinking alongside skill development. This book is the perfect starting point for students keen to understand the sociology of crime and deviance, as well as an excellent source for revision.

criminology and deviance: Theoretical Integration in the Study of Deviance and Crime

Steven F. Messner, Marvin D. Krohn, Allen E. Liska, 1989-07-01 How to best generate theoretical growth in the contemporary study of deviance and crime has been the source of much debate. This book represents a diverse range of viewpoints concerned about theoretical integration and its benefits. The chapters encompass both discussion of the requisites for integrating theories and examinations of methodological strategies to test these theories. By providing a source for those grappling with the issue of theoretical integration, the book is sure to stimulate further theoretical development in the sociology of deviance and in criminology.

criminology and deviance: Crime and Deviance Graeme R. Newman, 1980-07 'The whole series is undoubtedly an important one, and successive volumes will be of interest to practitioners and research workers.' -- Personality & Individual Differences, Vol 3, 1982

criminology and deviance: Deviance and Social Control Michelle Inderbitzin, Kristin A. Bates, Randy R. Gainey, 2016-06-20 Deviance and Social Control: A Sociological Perspective, Second Edition serves as a guide to students delving into the fascinating world of deviance for the first time. Authors Michelle Inderbitzin, Kristin A. Bates, and Randy Gainey offer a clear overview of issues and perspectives in the field, including introductions to classic and current sociological theories as well as research on definitions and causes of deviance and reactions to deviant behavior. The unique text/reader format provides the best of both worlds, offering both substantial original chapters that clearly explain and outline the sociological perspectives on deviance, along with carefully selected articles on deviance and social control taken directly from leading academic journals and books. The Second Edition features updated research, examples of specific forms of deviance, and discussions of policy, as well as a new chapter and readings on global perspectives on deviance and social control.

criminology and deviance: Researching Theories of Crime and Deviance Charis Elizabeth Kubrin, Thomas Dain Stucky, Marvin D. Krohn, 2009 This new book from noted criminologists Charis Kubrin, Thomas Stucky and Marvin Krohn is a unique supplement for criminological theory courses, graduate level research methods courses, or seminars that take a close look at the development of criminological theory and/or methods. This book is intended to bridge the gap between theory and research in the study of crime and deviant behavior. There are a number of textbooks that provide excellent summaries of criminological theories. Many of these include critiques of the theories discussing the empirical evidence that has been rendered in support (or not) of those theories. However, empirical evidence is only as good as the research methods that were used to generate it. Theory texts do not critically evaluate the research methods that generate the findings they cite. The student, therefore, obtains an impression of the utility of the theory based on an uncritical assessment of the research evidence. The purpose of this book is to explicitly assess the research methods that have been used to test nine theoretical perspectives of crime. Specifically, the authors focus on sampling, measurement, and analytical issues in doing theoretically directed research.

criminology and deviance: Social Learning and Social Structure Ronald Akers, 2017-07-28 The social learning theory of crime integrates Edwin H. Sutherland's differential association theory with behavioral learning theory. It is a widely accepted and applied approaches to criminal and deviant behavior. However, it is also widely misinterpreted, misstated, and misapplied. This is the first single

volume, in-depth, authoritative discussion of the background, concepts, development, modifications, and empirical tests of social learning theory. Akers begins with a personal account of Sutherland's involvement in criminology and the origins of his influential perspective. He then traces the intellectual history of Sutherland's theory as well as social learning theory, providing a comprehensive explanation of how each theory approaches illegal behavior. Akers reviews research on various correlates and predictors of crime and delinquency that may be used as operational measures of differential association, reinforcement, and other social learning concepts. Akers proposes a new, integrated theory of social learning and social structure that links group differences in crime to individual conduct. He concludes with a cogent discussion of the implications of social learning theory for criminology and public policy. Now available in paperback, with a new introduction by the author, this volume will be invaluable to professionals and for use in courses in criminology and deviance.

criminology and deviance: *Criminal Theory Profiles* Joshua D. Behl, Leonard A. Steverson, 2021-09-23 This book brings to life the major theories of crime and deviance by presenting detailed profiles that help readers differentiate each theory and its major propositions by better understanding how, when, and by whom the theory was formed. Criminology is based on strong theoretical foundations that attempt to answer the question of why people commit crime. Criminological theory is especially complex in that theorists come from a variety of disciplines including medicine, sociology, psychology, economics, and law. While not an exhaustive list of each theorist's works, nor an in-depth review of the empirical work that has been done on each theory, this text tracks the intellectual development of a theory by profiling the theorists who are responsible for the major ideas in criminological thought. By viewing the field in the context of the social conditions of the time and the personal histories of the theorists, students can better understand the intellectual history of each theory and the relationship between criminology and other fields, to grasp a better appreciation of how the science of crime and the study of criminals has evolved. All chapters are organized with a brief overview of the theorist and their significant ideas, a biographical profile of the theorist, coverage of the theoretical developments and contributions of the theorist, a list of major works by the theorist, and a summary detailing the overall legacy of the theorist in the field. This book is ideal for courses on criminology, criminological theory, and criminal behavior.

criminology and deviance: Social Control and Self-Control Theories of Crime and Deviance L. Edward Wells, 2017-07-05 Control theories have dominated criminological theory and research since the 1969 publication of Hirschi's seminal work on the social bond. Social control and self-control theorists are unique in suggesting that patterns in criminal behaviors are better explained by variations in social constraints rather than by individual motivational impulses, thus indicating that their main concerns are the explication and clarification of the techniques, processes, and institutions of informal social control. The four major sections of this volume focus on: the similarities and differences among the major contributors to the early developmental stage of social control theory; the central importance of parents, peers, and schools in the creation of informal control mechanisms and their link to crime and delinquency; the theoretical underpinnings of self-control theory, including empirical tests and criticisms; and theoretical integrations of social control and self-control theories with various motivational theories of crime and delinquency.

criminology and deviance: **Crime and Deviance** Edwin McCarthy Lemert, 2000 This volume brings together the significant essays and previously unpublished writings of Edwin M. Lemert. Lemert was one of the first authors to establish the foundations of the modern sociology of crime and social deviance and wrote with empirical insight on various related topics.

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