

Crime and Deviance

Deviance is any type of behavior, beliefs or conditions that violates the norms of a society. Deviance differs from place to place. Some societies may find certain types of behaviors as deviant while others find it the norm. Deviance is something that changes over time. Take a look at Canadian history; homosexuality was considered a deviant act back then, but in the 21st century, it is seen as socially accepted by many and we even have laws that abide with homosexual marriage.



A type of deviant act is a crime. **Crime** is any deviant act that goes against that violates criminal law and is punished by fines, jail terms, and other sanctions. There are 3 key ingredients to a crime:

- 1) Mens Rea - The guilty mind
- 2) Actus Rea - Guilty act
- 3) No legal defence NCRMD

An example of a crime would be stealing. Someone sees something they like and they want it (the guilty mind) and steals the object (guilty act)

Types of Crimes

Crime Against Person is when someone applies force or threat to someone else. Usually bodily harm. Ex. Murders and sexual assault.

White-Collar Crime are crimes that occur during the course of their employment. Employees use their access to the company for their own financial gain. It is a non-violent crime. Ex. Insider trading, embezzlement, and bribery.

Corporate Crime is illegal acts committed by employees on the behalf of the company or with its support. The profits of the crime largely benefit the corporation, and slightly the employee. Ex. Tax fraud, false advertising, stock manipulation.

Political Crime is illegal or unethical acts of overpowering government for material gain. Ex. Treason and Human Rights Violations.

Property Crime is the destruction of someone's property. No threat to the actual person. Ex. Car theft and robbery.

Organized Crime is a business that sells illegal products for money. Ex. Drug trafficking and selling weapons.

Moral Crime are also known as "victimless crimes". These crimes are illegal but there is no harm to anyone. It is voluntary crime that both parties consent to. Ex. Prostitution and drug-dealing.





When we look at a homeless man and a man who looks rich and happy, who would we say is the criminal? In society, we have this idea that homeless people are criminals. This may be true in some cases, but a lot of us are criminals. Just because we see a rich-white male, it doesn't mean that he is a non-criminal. If we look at the picture on the left, we may think of this white man as a nice, charming man. This is Paul Bernardo. Mr. Bernardo, formally known as the “Scarborough Rapist” has been convicted of sexual assault against many girls. Although we may look at him and see nothing but a normal, happy man, he is in fact a criminal.

Crime and Deviance are relative to:

Time: Back then, certain acts, such as racism, were not considered deviant. In today's society, racism is actually a crime and one can be sanctioned for it.

Place: Each society has different ideas of what is deviant. In Canada, people can casually chew gum. In China, however, gum chewing is banned and you can be fined for chewing gum, unless it is health related.

Age: Different ages may think of certain actions as moral. Younger people tend to accept drugs more openly than parents. Pre-marital sex is considered more deviant to adults than it is for teens.

Social Context: Depending on where you live and the environment around you, certain acts depict deviance. Ex. In the slums, drug dealing is seen as deviant. In more rural, developed areas, drug dealing is probably prohibited.

Social Status: If you are a well-educated adult, you may probably think of drugs, etc..., as deviant. If you are of the minority, you may see stealing as okay because you need to find ways to survive.

Many of us may not consider ourselves as criminals. We can admit to performing crimes such as smoking illegal drugs or stealing, but we do not consider ourselves as criminals. The reason being is because no one has put that label on us; in other words, we have not been caught by officials. If we have not been caught, we won't consider our actions to be “that bad”.

Techniques of Neutralization

- 1) **Denial of Responsibility** is when performing a deviant act, you try to push away the responsibility by making excuses so it doesn't seem like what you did was so bad. “Everybody does that.”
- 2) **Denial of Injury** is when the criminal says that their acts didn't cause any harm to anyone. Ex. Stealing from walmart because they are already a multi-billion dollar business.
- 3) **Denial of Victim** is when the criminal tries to dehumanize or demean the victim by making it sound like they deserved it or had it coming. “He touch her her so I had to punch him.”
- 4) **Condemning the Condemners** is when we people point fingers at others for being criminals and them being the source of problem even though we are hypocritical. Ex. These arabs are the reason why we have terrorism today.

5) **Appealing to higher Authorities** offenders say that their actions are for the greater good

Labelling Theory

Deviants are those who have been successfully labelled as deviant by others. **Primary deviance** is the initially act of rule breaking. It is those who perform deviant acts, but do not consider themselves as deviant because they have not been caught. **Secondary deviance** are those who have been caught for their deviant acts and embrace their new deviant identity.



The Social Construction of Deviance

Moral Panic is when a person, group, or issue is considered to be dangerously deviant and can break social bonds in society. It is usually fabricated and exaggerated. Ex. Donald Trump and Abortion.

Moral Entrepreneurs is a group that has high emotions about the moral panic and try to make sense of it to the society. Ex. MADD and Feminists.

Moral Crusades is when the entrepreneurs want to expose the society to the panic. They may do so through campaigns and advertisement.

Folk Devils are those who are targeted by the entrepreneurs. Ex. In Iraq, Christians are targeted.

Strain theory is when someone commits a crime when under strain. In a person's society, they have certain expectations and when these expectations are not met, they perform crimes to help achieve that expectation/goal. An example is someone who wants to become rich. Because he or she cannot face school, they sell drugs to support themselves.

Illegitimate Opportunity Structure

- 1) **Criminal Subculture** is a subculture that is about maximizing profit without the use of violence. They are highly organized and do not act with irrationality. There is a screening process in order to join. You must have a certain composure. Younger adults try to learn from these types of subcultures so that they can join. This subculture uses younger adults because if they were to get caught, the consequences would not be as serious as with adults.
- 2) **Conflict Subculture** is non-organized subculture that uses violence to get their material needs. It is all about gaining respect and prestige in the society.
- 3) **Retreatist Subculture** consists of younger people who manipulate others for drugs and alcohol.

Differential Association Theory

Also known as the "learning theory". Individuals usually deviate when they are constantly surrounded by people who choose deviant over conformity. People learn by observing the behaviors around them.

Therefore, crime is a learned act because one must learn the techniques and skills to pull off a crime with the lowest risk of getting caught.



Why don't some people perform deviant acts? If deviant acts can get you the easy way out, why not do them? According to the **social bond theory**, people do not perform deviant acts because:

- 1) **Attachment** is when people are well-attached to their parents, peers and institutions. When people have tight bonds, especially with parents, they feel the need to respect the values and beliefs of the people around them and obey orders from those we respect.
- 2) **Involvement** is when an individual is so involved with society, the less time they have for deviant acts. The more free time you have, the greater the chance of you performing deviant acts.
- 3) **Commitment** is how committed one is to pursuing goals in society. If an individual invests a lot of time in a goal, then they would believe that performing deviant acts would be too risky.
- 4) **Belief** that officials of a society deserve respect. The less respect you have for authorities, the more prone you are to performing deviant acts.

The **conflict perspective** is that some people may argue that the laws are not neutral and only appeal to those of power. The minorities have a greater chance of being persecuted and accused of crimes.

Sources of Crime Statistics

UCR - Uniform Crime report are police reports that are collected from police departments and summed up to make statistics. Most of the reports are done by people and some are from cops. There is definitely more crime that occurs but people just choose not to report it because they may be intimidated by the police.

Victimization Survey - Surveys that are completed by victims of crime and they are done anonymously.

Self-Report Surveys - Are anonymous surveys that people can say what kind of crimes they have engaged in.

3 Main Agencies that make Criminal Justice System

1. Police
2. Courts
3. Correctional Institutions

Police

There are three types of Police:

1. **Municipal** (York Region)
2. **Provincial** (OPP)
3. **Federal** (Military)

The three functions of Police are:

1. **Enforce the Law** - make sure everyone is abiding by the law.
2. **Order Maintenance** - making peace and patrolling.
3. **Providing Service** - Block construction sites, escort funeral.

Police have:

Authority: Can intervene in situations where someone must be done immediately.

Discretion: Freedom of what can be done in a certain situation

Non-Negotiable Force: Grant police officers rights.

Courts

There are three levels:

Provincial: Minor summary conviction. Start and end convictions.

Superior: For serious, indictable crimes.

Appeals: Court of last resort (supreme court of Canada)

There are two decisions that must be made in the court. The first one is whether or not the person/group is guilty or not guilty. If someone is guilty then an appropriate sanction must be made.

Prisons

There are two levels of prisons:

Any sanction 2 years less a day is sent to a provincial prison (jail)

Any sanction 2 year more a day is sent to federal prisons (penitentiary)

It costs around 120,000 to incarcerate a male.

USA has the highest incarceration rate; Norway has the lowest incarceration rate.

4 Purposes for Incarceration:

- 1) **Deterrence** to input fear to people. 2 types: Specific (punishment to a person) or general (to a wider population). Done to send a message to prevent people from committing crimes.
- 2) **Rehabilitation:** To help the person abide by the laws by teaching them a lesson.
- 3) **Retribution:** Punishment - to give someone what they deserve; “an eye for an eye”.
- 4) **Incapacitation:** Take the person out of society to protect.



Gender

Gender Role refers to activities, attitudes, behaviors that are acceptable, or the “norm”, within a society. The way we learn gender roles is through socialization. When we live in a particular society, we see how the different genders behave and we copy that and perceive it as the norm. In North American Society, men and women have different gender roles. Men are be considered as tough, manly, muscular, and aggressive. Women are to be considered as gentle, understanding, meek, and calm. It differs from society to society; not every society has the same expectations for gender role and it may be appointed to different sex's.

Gender in Global Context: Margaret Mead - New Guinea

Mrs. Mead made two hypothesis: 1) If gender role was biologically different, then in all contexts, men and women would share the same gender roles. If gender role was nurtured, then gender roles would vary in societies.

Arapesh: Both sexes possessed what we would say are feminine traits: kind, gentle, sensitive, polite

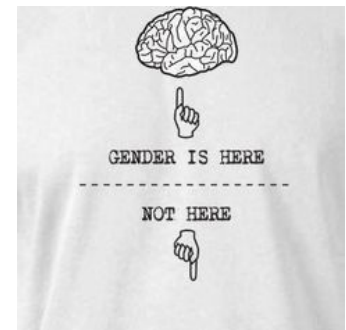
Mundugumor: Both sexes possessed, what we would say, masculine traits: dominant, aggressive, etc...

Tchambuli: Males possessed feminine traits and females possessed male traits.

Her conclusion was that culture is key to gender distinctions

Sex is the biological characteristics that define a person as male or female. Males have a penis and testes while women have ovaries and a vagina. It could be identified by your chromosomes, the hormones in your body, or the genitalia you possess.

Gender It is something that is culturally and socially constructed that differentiates “masculinity” and “femininity” through practices, beliefs, and meanings.



Gender Identity is what a person believes he/she is; what makes someone feel comfortable and what they feel is well-suited for them. Back then, gender identity used to be binary, but in modern time, there are so many more genders that society is being exposed to: man, woman, bisexual, transgender, cis gender, and so much more.

Cis gender is a person's identity that matches their biological sex. A person who has a penis identifies himself as a male.

Transgender is when a person's identity/and or expression does not match stereotypical gender norms. Transgenders may or may not transform their body to the sex they act/identify with.

Joey Tillitt Wright is an activist and a transgender. He describes his life as a rollercoaster. When he was 6-years old, he decided he wanted to be a boy. Throughout his life, he had changes in his gender identity, but then he decided he wanted to be a boy. He said that it is a gender that he feels comfortable with. He says that he feels great and happy as a man. He argued that he didn't need to change his body because then he would be conforming with society on what is a man or what is a girl. Society is the one who depicts

what is “manly” or “girly”. iO says he feels comfortable in his body, even though he has female genitalia, he doesn't think that he needs to change his body to be a boy.

Gender Expression is the way someone displays themselves in society. The way they talk, dress, act, hair, body language, etc... It helps demonstrate to society how comfortable they are with their gender identity and they want to embrace who they are because they are comfortable with it.



Pronouns are important to some people, in particular those who do not identify as male or female. People believe that everyone should respect who they are whether you're gay, straight, bisexual, whatever, we must respect each person for who they are and if they have a preference on what they would like to be identified as, we should not judge, but accept.

Intersex is someone who possesses specific organs, genitalia, and anatomy, but it does not match as male or female. A person who may have XY chromosomes and a penis may look like a female on the outside. Some people may not know that they are intersex.

David Reimer is a male who was born with male genitalia. As the family took him to get circumcised, the untrained doctor burned David's penis. After that, David's parents decided to raise David as a girl by refining his genitalia and injecting hormones. They dressed him up as a girl and gave him girly toys. Baby Brenda did not enjoy playing with girl toys and preferred to be in boy clothes and play with boy toys. As he grew older, his parents told him the true story and Brenda changed his name to David. Later on, his brother committed suicide and so did he. The moral of the story is that we cannot change someone as we like. People have innate needs and it is not as simple to change someone.

Sexual Orientation is the sex that one is emotionally and physically attracted to.

Sexual Identity is your identity based off your sexual orientation or who you are attracted to. If you are a man and you are attracted to women, you are a heterosexual.

In a **heteronormative society**, the norm for people is to be a heterosexual. You are expected to be sexually oriented towards someone of the opposite gender. The benefits of heterosexuals are that they do not have troubles expressing themselves, easier to marry, easier to have couple friends, easier to find a spouse.

Gender Socialization:

- 1) **Family:** In families the boy babies are considered less fragile as girl babies. Boys have more freedom while girls are always patrolled. The gender specific toys assigned to each child. As children get older, chores are assigned differently to each sex. Girl washes the dishes, boy helps dad in the garage.
- 2) **Peers:** The people we hang around and want to fit in with depict how we will act in society. We will act in a way that is more welcoming in society. If girls play soccer, wear jeans or sweats it is accepted. If a guy wears a dress and makeup, they are ridiculed.
- 3) **Education:** Our schools teach us sexual education. There are binary washrooms. Physical education classes are separated. Gender biases. School drama between students.
- 4) **Work:** Certain occupations are set for either male or females. Big CEO's, construction workers, engineers are more for males; teachers, nannies, secretary are seen more for women.
- 5) **Media:** Marketing of shows, reinforce norms like girls can use makeup and boys shouldn't, gendered marketing.

Sexism is the belief that one sex dominates the other. This arises from: negative attitudes, discrimination, and stereotypical beliefs.

Patriarchal: Societies where males dominate

Matriarchal: Society where females dominant

At work, every 71 cents women make, \$1 men make.

How to solve this is by:

- 1) Pay equity
- 2) Employment equity

Second shift theory is that women's workload is over and above what men do. Women's labour usually consists of domestic labour and Childcare.

Families

Over the years, marriage and families have changed dramatically. In modern times, we have more same-sex marriages, less marriages, less children in household, people are getting married later and divorce is becoming much more common, both parents have jobs.

People nowadays decide to get married later for a variety of reasons: people may want to save up, people may live out of wedlock, people want to finish their schooling. People who cohabit prior to marriage are more likely to divorce than those who live together after marriage. The reason being is because people who wait till marriage probably see marriage as something more valuable and take deep meaning into marriage. Those who live in common-law tend to be more hasty. Quebec has the highest rate of common law. People usually go into common law around the age of 60.

Family are a group of people who live together in commitment, form an economic unit, and care for young and consider them to be apart of the family regardless of age.

Nuclear Family consists of a couple and their dependant children.

Extended Family includes other relatives that live with a nuclear family. Ex. Grandma lives with her kids and grandkids.

Blended Family consists of children and parents from previous marriages. Ex. Stepfamilies.

The **instrumental role** is the role of the person who provides for the house; the leading role.

In 1960, families consisted of 2.7 children per family

In 2016, families consist of 1.6 children per family

Different types of Marriage Patterns

Monogamy is marriage that unites two people; this is legal in Canada.

Polygamy is marriage that unites a person with two or more spouses.

There are two types of polygamy marriages:

Polygyny is marriage that unites a man with 2 or more women.

Polyandry is marriage that unites a woman with 2 or more men.

Patterns of Descent, Power, and Authority

Patrilineal Descent is a system of tracing descent through the father's side of the family.

Matrilineal Descent is a system of tracing descent through the mother's side of the family.

Bilateral Descent is a system of tracing descent through both the father and mother's side of the family.

Patriarchal families a family structure in which authority is held to the eldest male (usually the father)

Matriarchal families is a family structure in which authority is held to the eldest woman (usually mother)

Egalitarian families is a family structure in which both parents are held authority over the family. Both parents have an equal say in responsibility.

Family orientation is where one is born into a family and where early socialization usually takes place. **Family procreation** is where a child is adopted into a family and people are “recreated”.

Pronatalist bias is where having kids is the norm and the right thing to do. Not having kids needs justification and an explanation

15% of couples of couples are infertile. Fewer people are adopting kids in Canada. Artificial insemination is the most common ways of assisted reproduction. Artificial insemination is where semen is injected into the uterus of a women without means of sexual intercourse. Surrogacy is legal in Canada. It is where the semen of a men is injected into another woman and the woman carries the baby for the couple who is infertile.

2 types of Surrogacy:

- 1) **Traditional:** Where the sperm of father is injected into uterus of surrogate mother; thus the surrogate’s egg and uterus are being used.
- 2) **Gestational:** Where sperm and egg both belong to biological parents. They are mixed in a dish and sit for a few days then place in uterus of surrogate.

Netherlands was first country to legalize same-sex marriage. After was Belgium, Canada, then Spain. The break-up or divorce rates of homosexuals is higher than heterosexuals. There is an increased number of same-sex couples with children however, children living in same-sex marriages are not as likely to grow up homosexual.

4 Functions of Family:

- 1) **Sexual Regulation:** Families are expected to regulate sexual activity of family member and thus control reproduction. No incest.
- 2) **Economic and psychological support:** Supporting and providing for family members and to make sure that they are mentally fine and healthy.
- 3) **Socialization:** Teaching kids values and how to behave in society.
- 4) **Provision of Social Status:** Families confer social status and expectations for family members.

35%-40% of marriages end in divorce. Most people who get divorced get remarried. Men are more likely to remarry regardless of age.

Why do couples separate or divorce:

6 Personal Factors:

- 1) Abuse
- 2) Different values and interests
- 3) Infidelity
- 4) Mental Health Issues
- 5) Career-related conflict
- 6) Substance abuse/gambling

6 Social Factors:

- Mixed racial/mixed faith marriages
- Low income or low education
- Age of marriage
- Parental divorce
- Living common-law before marriage
- Remarriage

What are the reasons for rising divorce rates:

- 1) **Change in divorce laws** make it easier for people to get divorced. If there is any abuse or discontent women can now leave freely.
- 2) **Individualism** - People care about themselves and don't want pressure of supporting a family.
- 3) **Secularization** - people are less religious.
- 4) **Less Stigma** - divorce is less frowned up
- 5) **High standards of marriage**
- 6) **No longer stay together for the children** - parents believe that it is better for the kids if they are not together.
- 7) **Less economic dependency** - Women now work and make their own money.

Sexuality

Sex is used in a variety of ways and the meaning differs from person to person; each person values sex at a different level. Some may say sex is purely for pleasure, while others believe sex is for creation of babies, and some may argue that sex is a way to express love and emotions to someone.

Sexual orientation is the gender that one is attracted to, for example, my sexual orientation is towards girls/women. **Sexual identity** is your identity evolved around your sexual relationships. Sexual identity, however, does not really rely on sexual relationships; people can be attracted towards a gender without being in a sexual relationship. Examples of sexual identity are gays, lesbians, heterosexuals, bigender, transsexuals. Because we live in a heteronormative society, the norm is that men like women and vice-versa, but we know that this is not the case.

People who are transgender argue that their sexual identity is something that they were born with; their sexual identity is innate. Social influences play a key role in sexual identity.

Social and Cultural Basis of Sexuality:

- 1. Sexual attitudes and behaviors vary in different social contexts:** If we assume sex is a natural thing in everyone, then we could assume sexuality would be the same everywhere; but we know that this is not the case. Depending on where you are from or the society you are in, your sexuality, including your orientation and identity, is heavily impacted. In certain countries, for example, homosexuality is forbidden, so this would make people be heterosexual.
- 2. Sexual Identity are learned:** In order to understand who we are and what our sexual orientation is, we must socialize and meet new people to understand who we are sexually oriented towards, and that depicts our sexual identity. Some people learn sexual identity through sexual scripts which tell people how each gender should behave and what their sexual habits should be.
- 3. Sexual attitudes and behaviors change over time:** Back then, there was a big problem with homosexuality. But nowadays, people are often open to the homosexual gender.
- 4. Sex is influenced by economic factors:** Sex sells. Sex plays a key role in the economy. Sex is used through strip-clubs, pornography, prostitution, and phone sex. There was an estimate of 10 billion dollars just for the sex industry.
- 5. Social institutions channel and direct sexuality:** Examples of these are religion, culture, and education. They tell you how your sexuality should be oriented. Even the media plays a big role by defining sexual roles through images.
- 6. Public policies regulate sexual and reproductive behaviors:** The government plays key roles in directing sexual behavior. In China, for example, families are not to have more than 1 kid.

Changing Sexual Values

People in society are now becoming more understanding of the various types of sexual identities. If we look, overtime laws have changed to legalize homosexual marriages and people are given the right to freedom. People are starting to become less homophobic and becoming more welcoming to people who are homosexual, transgenders, bisexuals, etc... If a homosexual lives in a heteronormative society, this may prevent them from engaging in homosexual ways. Women and young adults tend to be more understanding and welcoming to homosexuality.

Sex and Inequality: Race, Class, and Gender

In society, people feel the need to conform with societal views on what is “manly” or “girly”. If a guy is called a “fag” or “sissy”, he may feel the need to act more “manly” and suppress any feminine characteristics.

In society, men are more likely to have more sexual partners than women. In the North American society, men who have a lot of sexual partners are seen as “players”, where as women with more sexual partners are seen as “whores” or “slutty”.

Every race is looked at differently because of stereotypes. Latinos, fo examples, are seen as romantic, while African-Americans are seen as “overly-virile.”

Sexuality: Conflict and Functionalist

The functionalist theorist looks at the interrelatedness of social institutions. They believe that sex restricted to marriage has a higher chance of leading to families. Similarly, heterosexuality forms stability to society rather than homosexuality because then gender roles would be easier to convey and more understandable. They look at things from a more

The conflict theorist looks at how dominance and powers, in economic context, can manipulate people of the subordinate group. This is a reason why rape and dominance of males occurs.

Sex tourism is where people travel to parts of the world to partake in commercial sexual activities. Sex capitals are the countries in which sex-trafficking flourishes such as Thailand and Amsterdam. Places that have high rates of sexual tourism and trafficking tend to have a low economy.

Homophobia is hatred and fear towards homosexuals. People with this attitude can cause violence and discrimination to homosexuals. **Heterosexism** is the institutionalization of heterosexuality as the only natural sexual behavior. People who do not fall under this category may be excluded in these societies.

Sex and Social Issues:

Birth Control and Pills: Women take pills to prevent pregnancy after sex. Some people argue that birth control will engage teens into sexual intercourse. Feminists believe that this is a good way to free women from unwanted pregnancy..

New reproductive Technologies

Pornography

Teen Pregnancy

Abortion

Race and Ethnicity

Race is a socially constructed reality. It is a term people use to differentiate the different kind of people in society based off physical characteristics. Ex. Skin tone, eye shape, hair texture, etc... An **ethnic group**, is a group of people who are distinguished, either by others or themselves, based on national and cultural aspects. There are 5 basic characteristics of ethnic groups:

- 1) Territoriality, or occupying a certain geographical area.
- 2) Sense of community
- 3) Feeling of ethnocentrism
- 4) Ascribed from birth
- 5) Unique cultural traits such as holidays, clothing, language, etc...

Ethnicity is a way for people to have a sense of belonging and identity. When you look around, especially at times of sports events, people wear and dress up according to their ethnic backgrounds to represent their country and feel proud.

Canada is perceived to be a “vertical mosaic”; it has a mix of ethnicities, languages, and cultures. This is very true, we look around and you can see a wide range of ethnicities ranging from chinese to indian to Italian; you get all the different colours (mosaic). In the Canadian society, however, there is a separation between the dominant class and the lower class. The dominant class, which is composed mainly of whites, tend to be much richer, while the minority, or lower class, tend to have a lower income. This makes you think, “Is Canada really a vertical mosaic”. Statistics have shown that people who possess a Canadian name have a 40% better chance to get a job than those who possess obvious cultural names. Ex. A guy who’s name is Billy would have a better chance to get a job over a person named Mohammed.

A **majority (dominant) group**, are those who have a greater power and more resources. Typically whites and northern-europeans fall under this category. A **minority (subordinate) group** are those, who because of their physical or cultural characteristics, are disadvantaged and subjected to unequal treatment. The **visible minority** is a government word used to describe those who are non-whites, non-indigenous, and non-Caucasian. Basically means immigrants of Canada. This term is used interchangeably with “people of colour” or “racialized minorities”.

Prejudice is a negative attitude of someone based on their preconceived notions about members of a selected group. It is where you use your beliefs and preconceptions to judge someone before you come into contact with them. **Racial prejudice** is the beliefs that certain racial groups are innately inferior to others and have disproportionate negative characteristics. Prejudice is uprooted from **ethnocentrism** and **stereotypes**. Ethnocentrism is the belief that one’s own culture is the “norm” and correct culture and that any other cultures don’t have the right norms. **Stereotypes** are overgeneralizations of appearance, behavior, or other characteristics of one’s group. Stereotypes can either be positive or negative. Ex. When people think of arabs, they may presume right away, islamic, terrorist, irrational or they may think hard workers, kind, smart. The person saying the stereotypes may find it funny and a joke, but others may find it offensive. In sports teams for example, such as the Chicago Blackhawks and Washington Redskins, represent indigenous peoples. Indigenous people may find such names offensive because those names represent aggressiveness and those names correlate with the indigenous peoples.

Theories of Prejudice

Frustration-Aggression Theory: People's frustration in their efforts to achieve a highly desired goal may be targeted to others (scapegoats). Scapegoats are people who cannot fight off the resistance of the hostility or aggression of people.

Prejudice Arising from Social Learning. People learn from influential models around them ranging from parents, to cartoons, to famous leaders. People learn prejudicial behaviors from the people around them. People may also learn this behavior when they receive a positive outcome from saying prejudice jokes. If someone makes a prejudicial joke about a black person and they get laughs and smiles to compliment their joke, this may allow them to keep joking in that manner.

Authoritarian Prejudice. This arises from excessive conformity and submissiveness to authority. If someone with a lot of power says something then others will conform.

Discrimination is the actions of the dominant group that have harmful effects on the subordinate groups. If people are prejudice towards certain groups, this may cause them to discriminate against these groups. Ex. Not associating with them, not hiring, not giving land, etc... Discrimination takes two basic forms:

1. **De jure** is legal discrimination that is encoded into laws. An example is the *Chinese Exclusion Act*, which prohibited Chinese people from immigrating to Canada.
2. **De facto** is informal discrimination that rises from socialization and institutions. Ex. The media marketing a toy truck and displaying gender favour towards boys.

Robert Merton identified 4 Types of attitudes and Combination of Attitudes:

Unprejudiced discrimination: regards to people who have no prejudiced personality, but are forced to discriminate others for peer-pressure, social, political, economic interests. An example would be someone who does not have prejudice towards asians, but is told by his manager to hire someone who is not asian.

Prejudiced discrimination: regards to people who have a prejudiced personality and use that prejudice to discriminate against that group/individual due to racist stereotypes. Ex. All arabs are hostile and thats why I don't think we will be able to work here.

Prejudiced non-discrimination: Regards to people who have a prejudiced personality, but do not express their prejudice or do not discriminate due to peer-pressure, legal demands, or desire for profits. Selling a black person who is probably a criminal some drugs because the seller wants money or more consumers. These people are considered to be "timid bigots" because they are reluctant to translate their attitudes into actions.

Unprejudiced non-discrimination: Regards to people who believe in equality for all.

Racism is a set of ideas that one group is superior to another group on the basis of cultural or biological characteristics, together with the power to puts these beliefs into action in a way that controls, excludes, and exploits minorities. Racism involves elements of discrimination, prejudice, stereotyping, and ethnocentrism.

Hate (overt) racism takes the form of deliberate and highly personal attacks to perceived minorities. This can be done through racial slurs and violence. The Criminal Code has 4 specific offenses that are classified as hate crimes: mischief, advocating genocide, public incitement of hatred, and wilful promotion of hatred.

Polite Racism is trying to disguise hatred towards someone by acting outwardly prejudicial. Polite racism takes a subtle approach to demean racialized minorities who are seen as inferior. Polite racism may go hand in hand with prejudicial non-discrimination. Polite racism can take place at work, promotions, and accommodations. An example would be a hotel clerk who says to an indigenous family that the hotel is fully vacated even though it is not.

Subliminal racism is a subconscious form of racism in which the individual has prejudiced beliefs that he/she is unaware of and takes a part in discriminatory beliefs and behaviors. People who face subliminal racism have 2 conflicting values: the egalitarian values which displays equality for all and values of selfishness and resentment. An example is someone who agrees that racialized minorities should not enter Canada for protection of the country. Another example is someone who protests equality, but does nothing about it.

Institutionalized Racism is where the established rules, policies, and practices within an institution or organization produce differential treatment of various groups based on race. Although institutions can no longer openly discriminate against minorities without attracting legal sanction, negative publicity, or consumer resistance, this type of racism nevertheless continue to exist. An example of this would be Residential schools for Aboriginals.

Sociological Perspectives on Race and Ethnic Relations

Symbolic interactionists examine how micro level contacts between people may produce either greater racial tolerance or increased levels of hostility. Functionalists focus on macrolevel intergroup processes that occur among members of majority or minority groups in society. Conflict theories analyze power and economic differentials between the dominant group and subordinate groups. Feminists highlight the interactive effects of racism and sexism on the exploitation of women, who are members of a visible minority.

Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

These people look at what happens when two people from different ethnic backgrounds come together and meet. In the *contact hypothesis*, symbolic interactionists believe that when people from divergent groups meet that (1) Have equal status, (2) Pursue the same goals, (3) cooperate with one another to achieve these goals, (4) receive positive feedback when they interact with one another in positive, non discriminatory ways. If these factors, however, are not incorporated when these people meet, it may lead to prejudice and stereotyping. When someone meets another who does not conform with their stereotyping, those people will ignore or change the story to help support his/her ideas of a race. What may happen is that people may be treated as stereotypes. An example would be a gym teacher going up to all the black people in the class and asking them who's going to try out for the basketball team.

Functionalist Perspectives

Assimilation is the process by which members of subordinate racial and ethnic groups become absorbed into the dominant culture. To some, assimilation is functional because it contributes to the stability of society by letting those of the subordinate group into the dominant group. These can reduce the amount of hostility and violence. Ex. Barack Obama, the first black American President. *Culture Assimilation* or *acculturation* occurs when people of a subordinate group are forced to conform and adopt dominant group traits. Back then, people were forced to conform with society's dress code, language, religion and values, but some groups, such as the Quebecois and Indigenous people, refused and believed they should represent themselves as they wish. *Structural Assimilation*, or *integration*, is when people of subordinate cultures and groups are accepted to people of the dominant group. This usually occurs in large, impersonal settings, such as schools or work. *Biological assimilation*, or *amalgamation*, is when when two people from different ethnic groups get married. *Psychological Assimilation* involves a change in racial or ethnic self-identification on the part of an individual.

Ethnic Pluralism is the coexistence of a variety of distinct racial and ethnic groups within one society. *Equalitarian pluralism*, or *accommodation*, is a situation in which ethnic groups coexist in equality with one another.

Inequalitarian pluralism, or **segregation**, exists when specific ethnic groups are set apart from the dominant group and have unequal access to power and privilege. This is when people of a society are separated by race, class, gender, religion or ethnicity. Segregation can be enforced by the law (de jure) or by custom (de facto). An example of a de jure segregation was the Jim Crow laws which allowed for racial separation in public places such as restaurants, hotels, hospitals, jails.

Conflict Perspectives

Conflict theorists use the term **internal colonialism** to refer to a situation in which members of a racial or ethnic group are conquered or colonized and forcibly placed under the economic and political control of the dominant group. Indigenous peoples in Canada were colonized by Europeans and others who invaded their lands and conquered them. In return, Indigenous people lost property, political rights, aspects of culture, and often their lives. The **split labour market** theory states that both white workers and members of the capitalist class benefit from the exploitation of visible minorities. Split labour market refers to the division of the economy into two areas of employment: a primary sector of upper tier, composed of higher paid (usually dominant group) workers in more secure jobs, and a secondary sector, or lower tier, made up of lower-paid (often subordinate group) workers in jobs with little security and hazardous working conditions. People of the primary sector may be threatened by people of the secondary sector. Back then, immigrants were used to maximize profit because they wouldn't get paid much. Proponents of the split labour market theory suggest that white workers benefit from racial and ethnic antagonism.

Feminist Perspectives

Minority women are doubly disadvantaged as a result of their gender. Gendered racism refers to the interactive effect of racism and sexism in the exploitation of women of colour. Capitalists do not equally exploit all workers. Gender and race or ethnicity are important in this exploitation. Historically, the high-paying jobs went to white men and the lower-paying jobs went to white women. Below that tier, people would be used for illegal acts such as sex-trafficking, prostitution and working in sweatshops that do not meet the minimum wage and safety standards.

Postmodern Perspectives

View ethnic and racial identities as largely a consequence of personal choice and subjective definition. Ethnic and racial identities are socially constructed and given meaning by our fragmented society. These identities are constantly evolving and subject to the continuous interplay of history, power, and culture. *Racist discourse*, or *racialized discourse*, is defined as a collection of words, images, and practices through which racial power is directed against ethnic and racial minority groups.

Indigenous People

Canada's Indigenous people are believed to have migrated to North America from Asia around 14,000 years ago. The term Indigenous means first; they are the first people to live in North America. When European settlers arrived to the continent, Indigenous people's lives changed forever. Experts estimate that there were 2 million Indigenous people but by 1900, the population dropped to 240,000. Indigenous people have been victims of genocide and forced migration. Many of them have been killed by European diseases such as tuberculosis, smallpox and measles. IP were no match against Europeans because the Europeans had a lot more advanced weaponry. The Euro's excuse for the massacre was that the IP's were savages and heathens. Indigenous people were forced to move in order to occupy the white settlers. Indigenous children were sent to residential boarding schools where they were assimilated. The teachers wanted them to forget their ways and replace their beliefs with the culture of Christians' beliefs, values, rituals and practices. These children were not allowed to speak their language or practice any traditional

culture. It was not only until 2008 the Government apologized for this. 2011 consensus said that 1.4 million people reported themselves as indigenous.