Warm-Up

1. What is deviance?
2. Make a list of at least three deviant behaviors you have done or witnessed.
Objectives

- Define deviance and understand why deviance is relative from a sociological perspective.
- Describe some sanctions human groups use to enforce norms, including shaming and degradation ceremonies.

Agenda

1. Warm-Up
2. Chapter 8 Notes (p. 198-202)
3. Deviant Behaviors Survey
4. *Is it Rape or Marriage?* Reading/Discussion
5. Closing Questions
DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL
IS THIS DEVIANT BEHAVIOR?
IS THIS DEVIANT BEHAVIOR?
What is Deviance?

- Behavior violating societal norms - criminal and noncriminal

- It is not the act itself, but the *reaction* to the act, that make something deviant (Becker 1966:6).
What is Deviance

When the action elicits a negative response, you have deviant behavior.
Deviance

“If we are to understand people, we must understand the meanings that they give to events. Consequently, we must consider deviance from within a group’s own framework, for it is their meanings that underlie their behavior” (Henslin 201:198).
What is Deviance?

“People’s behavior must be viewed from the framework of the culture in which they take place” (Henslin 2001:198).
What is deviance?

Deviance is a process involving responses of people to certain behaviors

Irving Goffman (1963)

- **Stigma**
  - “bodily signs designed to expose something unusual and bad about the moral status of the signifier” (Goffman 1963:1)
Question

Can a person be deviant but still acting in accordance with most of society’s norms?
How *Norms* make *Social Order* possible

DEVIANCE
How *Norms* make *Social Order* possible

Norms make social order possible by laying out *predictable standards of behavior* for social interaction.

- social order - a group’s customary social arrangement
How do norms make social order possible? con’t

- Deviance threatens predictability
- **Social Control** - the formal and informal ways of enforcing peoples’ behavior by use of sanctions, conforms people.
1. How are social order and social control different?
2. What is the difference between positive and negative sanctions?
Warm-Up

1. Do you think shaming and degradation ceremonies are commonplace in our society? Why or why not?

2. Do you believe that criminals have a genetic predisposition to crime? Explain your answer.
Objectives

- Analyze the symbolic interactionist theories of deviance
- Identify and describe differential association theory and control theory as it relates to deviance.

Agenda

1. Warm-Up
2. Chapter 8 Notes (p. 203-208)
3. Social Control Theories Worksheet
4. *The Saints & the Roughnecks* Jigsaw Reading/Discussion
5. Closing Questions
Symbolic Interaction

DEVIANCE
Symbolic Interaction and Deviance con’t

- Edwin Sutherland’s Differential Association Theory

  “deviance is a learned behavior that is culturally transmitted through socialization”
Symbolic Interaction and Deviance con’t

- Travis Hirschi’s Social Control Theory
  - Control systems work to against our motivation to deviate.
    - Inner Controls – (morality)
    - Outer Controls – (People)
  - focus not on causation but conformity
  - based on a person’s bond to society
    - Attachments
    - Commitments
    - Involvements
    - Beliefs
Symbolic Interaction and Deviance con’t

- Labeling Theories

- Asserts that how others define or label a person is a critical factor in the development of deviant behavior and their subsequent behavior resulting from the labeling.

- Labels become part of our self concept.
Symbolic Interaction and Deviance con’t

- **Five Techniques of Neutralization**
  1. Denial of responsibility
  2. Denial of injury
  3. Denial of victim
  4. Condemnation of the Condemners
  5. Appeal to Higher Loyalties
Symbolic Interaction and Deviance

“deviance results from the certain types of interactions of a person with other people, as well as the acquisition of a deviant self-image” (Semones 1990:320).
Symbolic Interaction and Deviance con’t

Focus is on social processes, the way people develop a self-concept and learn conforming or nonconforming behavior through the process of socialization (Kendall 2004:181).
Closing Questions

1. What is the purpose of labeling theory?
2. How can differential association theory be applied to families?
Warm-Up

1. Who were the Saints in the reading?
2. Who were the Roughnecks?
3. Why were the boys conceived in the community?
Objectives

- Demonstrate knowledge of Chapter 8 vocabulary.
- Discuss and identify key points in Chapter 3 of *The Tipping Point*.

Agenda

1. Warm-Up
2. Finish *The Saints & the Roughnecks*
3. Chapter 8 Vocabulary Quiz
4. Chapter 3 of *The Tipping Point* Discussion
Warm-Up

1. Do you think people are born criminals or that they become criminals? Explain your answer.

2. Do you think the US has a high crime rate? If so, why do you think that is? If not, why not?
Objectives

- Discuss the role that power plays in defining and punishing deviance.
- Explain how the criminal justice system legitimates and perpetuates the social inequality.
- Examine how the way society addresses crime is related to conflict perspective.

Agenda

1. Warm-Up
2. Chapter 8 Notes (p. 208-216)
3. Crime Activity
4. *The Pathology of Imprisonment* Reading
5. Closing Questions
Functionalism

DEVIANCE
Functionalist Perspective and Deviance

- Émile Durkheim – States deviance is functional for society
  - clarifies moral boundaries and affirms norms
  - defines promotes social unity
  - promotes social change
Functionalist Perspective and Deviance

- Robert Merton—Strain Theory

  - deviant behavior is a symptom of social disorganization where culturally accepted means are blocked to achieve culturally accepted ends

  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XU-nWtmXnKE
Functionalist Perspective and Deviance

- Four deviant paths
  - **Innovators** – Accepts goals but use illegitimate means to reach them
  - **Ritualism** – People who become discouraged and give up on cultural goals, but cling to the rules of conduct
  - **Retreatism** – Reject cultural goals and the institutionalized means of achieving them
  - **Rebellion** – Convinced society is corrupt, they reject both society’s goals and its institutionalized means.
Conflict

DEVIANECE
Conflict Perspective and Deviance

- Conflict theorist see the law as an instrument of oppression designed by the power elite to maintain their status.

- Power elite run the criminal justice system to stay in power.

- Power elite attack the working class with rules and regulations, only prosecuting one of their own when flagrant offenses occur.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tjP2RpajUjc
Operation of the CJS

- Operates on *formal* and *informal* criminal justice
  - formal criminal justice
    - decisions based on written law and/or rules or statutes
  - informal criminal justice
    - decisions made by persons working in the CJS
- CJS relies on discretionary decision-making
  
  (Samaha 2003:3)
Operation of the CJS con’t

- A process initiated by the police
- “The process boils down to deciding whether to move people further into the system and when and under what conditions to remove them from it” (Samaha 2003:5-6).
Closing Questions

1. Describe the conflict theorists’ approach to deviance.
2. What is difference between street crime and white collar crime?
Warm-Up

1. Do you think that criminals who have served their time owe no additional “debt” to society? Explain.

2. How often do you think released convicts commit another crime after they are released from prison?
Objectives

- Identify and describe the various reactions to deviance.
- Define and explain the concept of recidivism.
- Examine data on crime and criminals within US society and make assumptions and predictions based on sociological observations.

Agenda

1. Warm-Up
2. Chapter 8 Notes (p. 216-225)
4. Chapter 8 Review Worksheet
Reactions to Deviance

- Street Crime & Prisons
- Decline in Crime
- Recidivism
- Death Penalty
- Legal Change
Medicalization of Deviance

- Thomas Szasz
  - Deviance is neither mental nor illness

- Homeless Mentally Ill

- More Human Approach