

COMING NEXT.....

- Midterm this Wednesday in class in person (chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
- Paper copies of exam will be distributed, no scantron needed
- Approximately 40 minutes (or less), will have regular class after that
- Journal #2 (COVID and the world) due Wednesday night by 23:59
- Consider watching a movie over spring break for journal #3
- Think about who you would like to have the interview

DEVIANCE

CHAPTER 6

WARM UP: GAME ON!

- The winner is who draws the most beautiful picture.
- The winner will receive extra credit of 10 points!
- Listen carefully to the instructions.
- Take it seriously and make every effort to win.



DISCUSSION

- Are you satisfied with the outcome of this game?
- Why or why not?
- Do you think our society is like this game? If so, how?

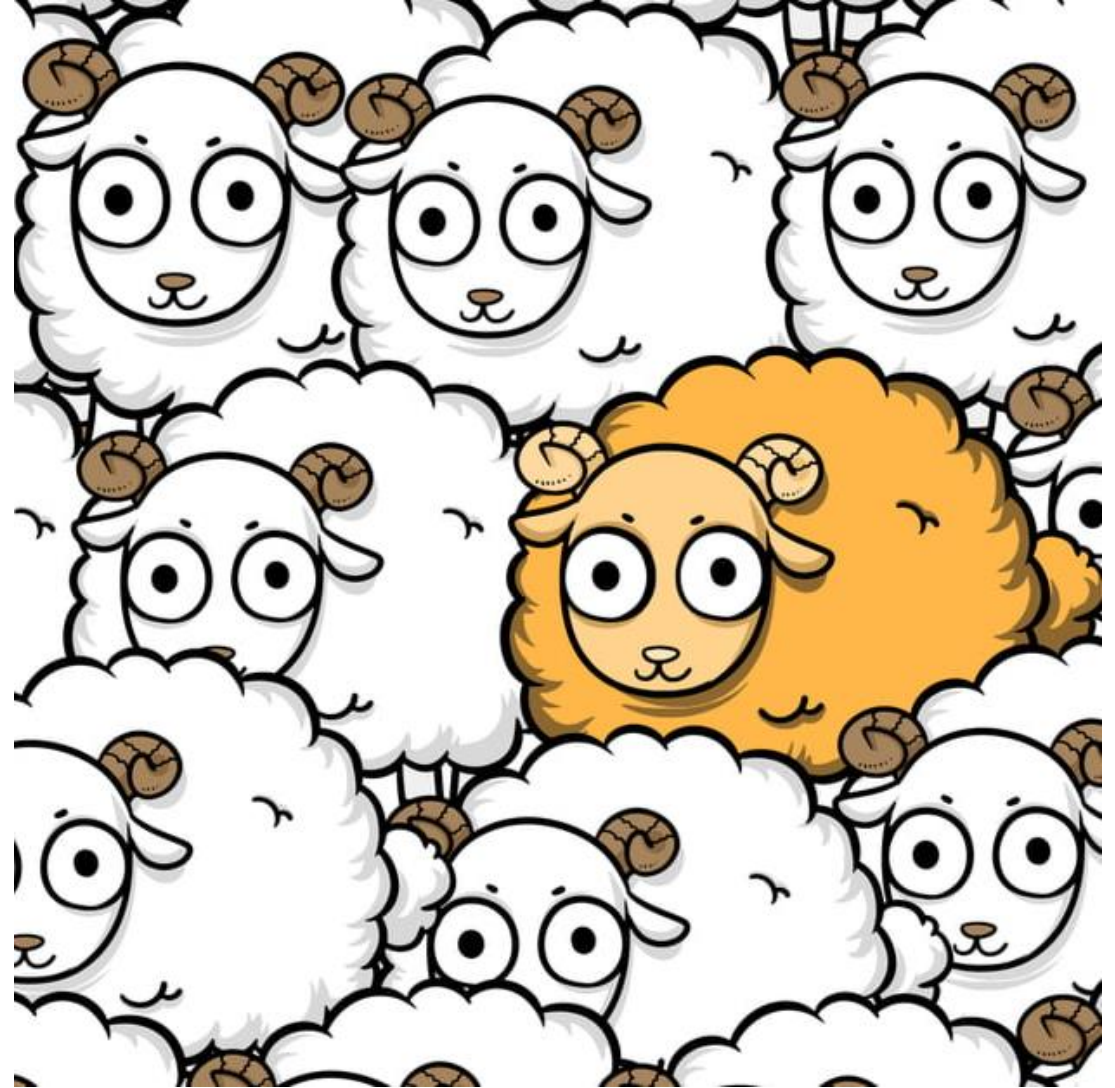


OUTLINE

- Define deviance
- Theories about deviance
- Study of Crime

DEFINING DEVIANCE

- **Deviance** is a behavior, trait, or belief that departs from a norm and generates a negative reaction in a particular group.
- Defining something as deviant requires us to examine the group norms and how the group reacts to the behavior.

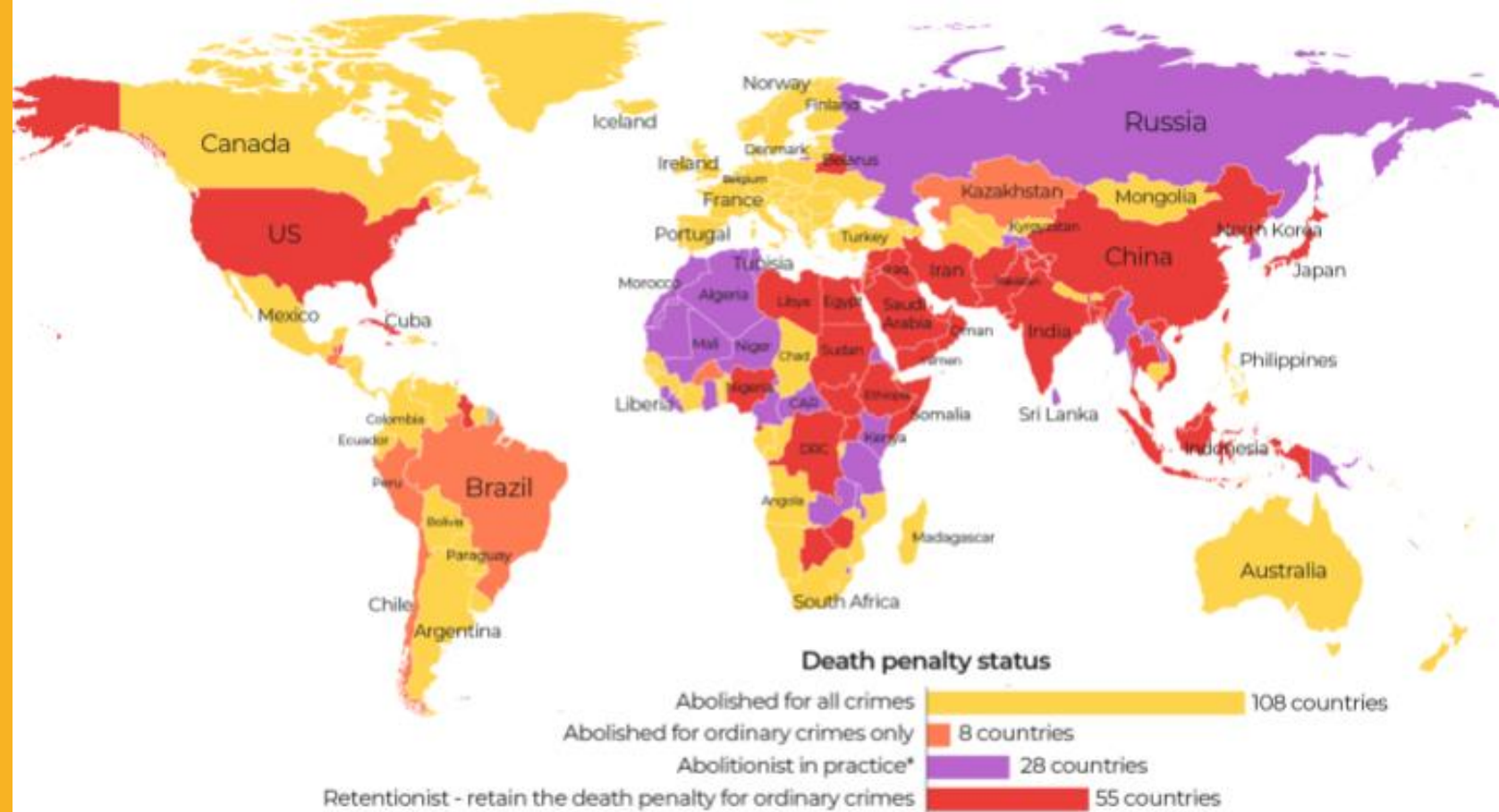


DEVIANCE ACROSS CULTURES

DEATH PENALTY

Which countries still have the death penalty?

More than two-thirds of the world has now abolished the death penalty in law or practice according to Amnesty International.



BRIEF TIMELINE OF CHINA'S POPULATION POLICY

1979: Government proposal encourages all couples to have just one child

1982: Family planning becomes basic state policy

2000: A couple can have a second child, if both of them are only children

2013: Couples allowed to have a second child if one of them is an only child

2015: End of one-child policy and all couples are allowed to have a second child

2021: All couples can have three children

DEVIANCE OVER TIME

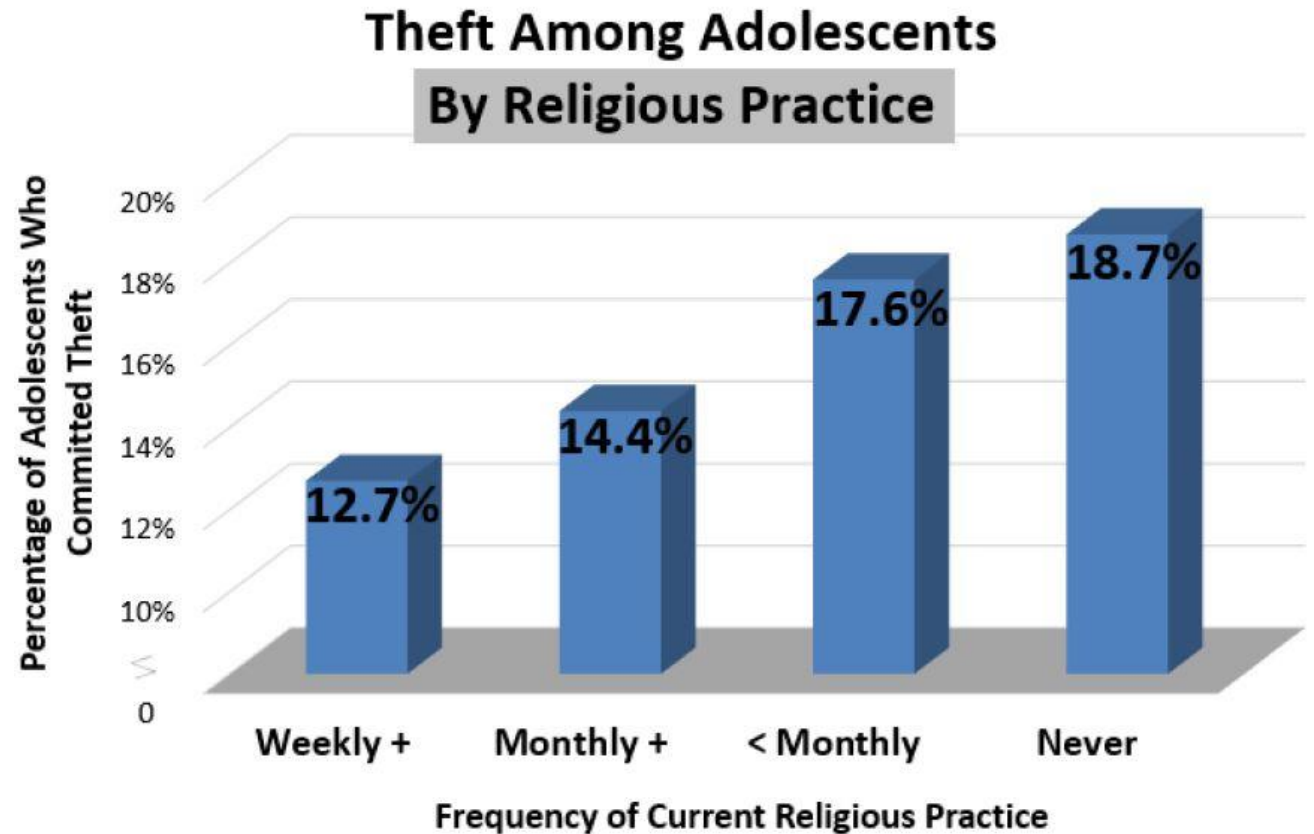
THEORIES OF DEVIANCE: FUNCTIONALISM

- Functionalism
 - Deviance serves a function in our society.
 - According to Émile Durkheim, deviance serves a positive social function by clarifying moral boundaries and promoting social cohesion.



FUNCTIONALISM: SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY

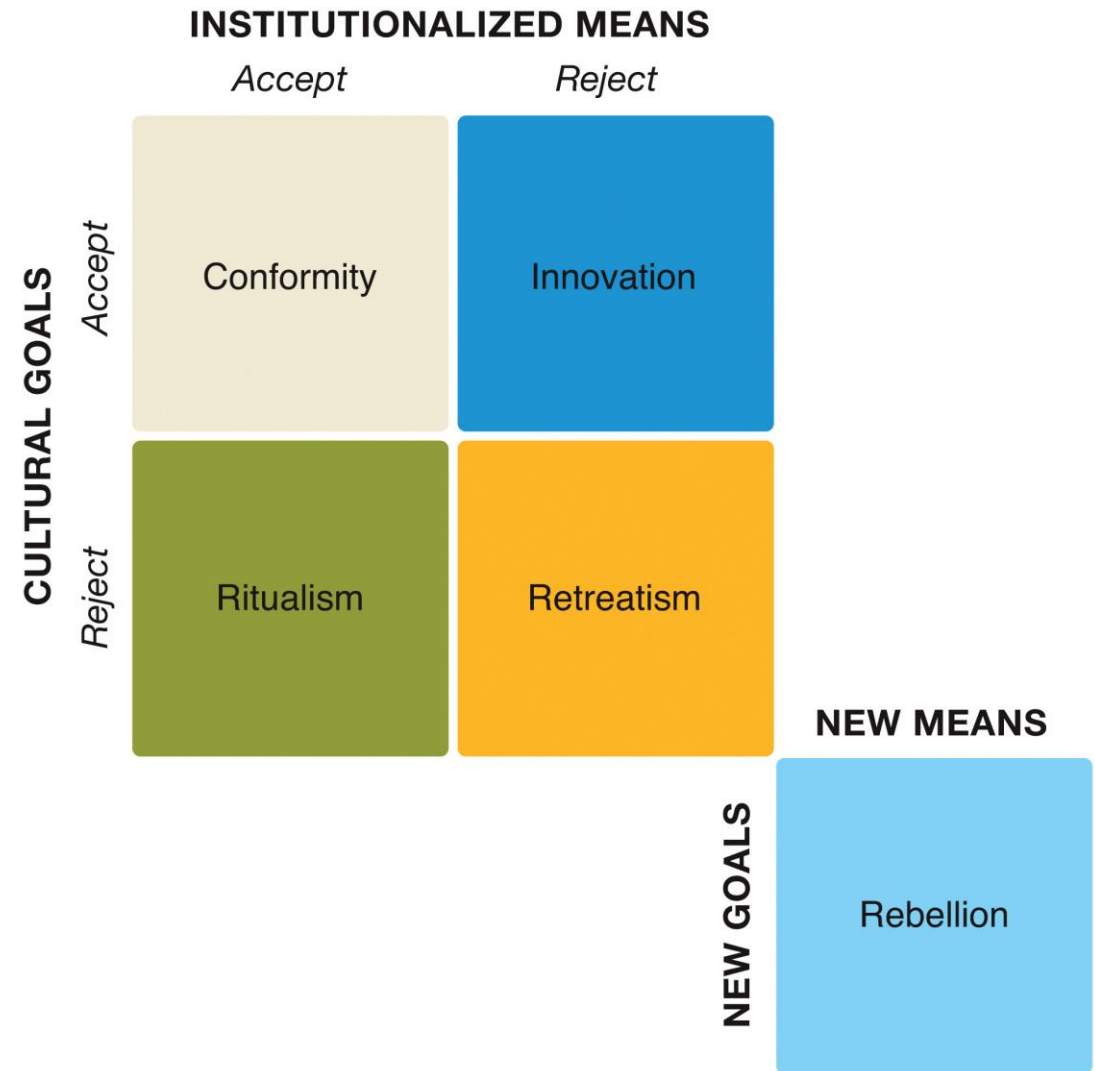
- Theory developed by Travis Hirschi to explain crime
- Strong social bonds
 - Increase conformity
 - Decrease deviance



Source: National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, Adolescents Grades 7-12.

FUNCTIONALISM: STRUCTURAL STRAIN THEORY

- Structural strain theory
 - Developed by Robert Merton
 - argues that deviance occurs when a society does not give all its members equal ability to achieve socially acceptable goals.



STRAIN THEORY

- **Conformists** accept the goals of the society and the means of achieving those goals.



STRAIN THEORY

- **Innovators** accept the goals of the society, but they look for new, or innovative, ways of achieving those goals.



STRAIN THEORY

- **Ritualists** aren't interested in the goals of the society, but they do accept the means of achieving those goals.



Anthony-Masterson/Getty Images

STRAIN THEORY

- **Retreatists** don't accept the goals of the society or the means of achieving those goals.



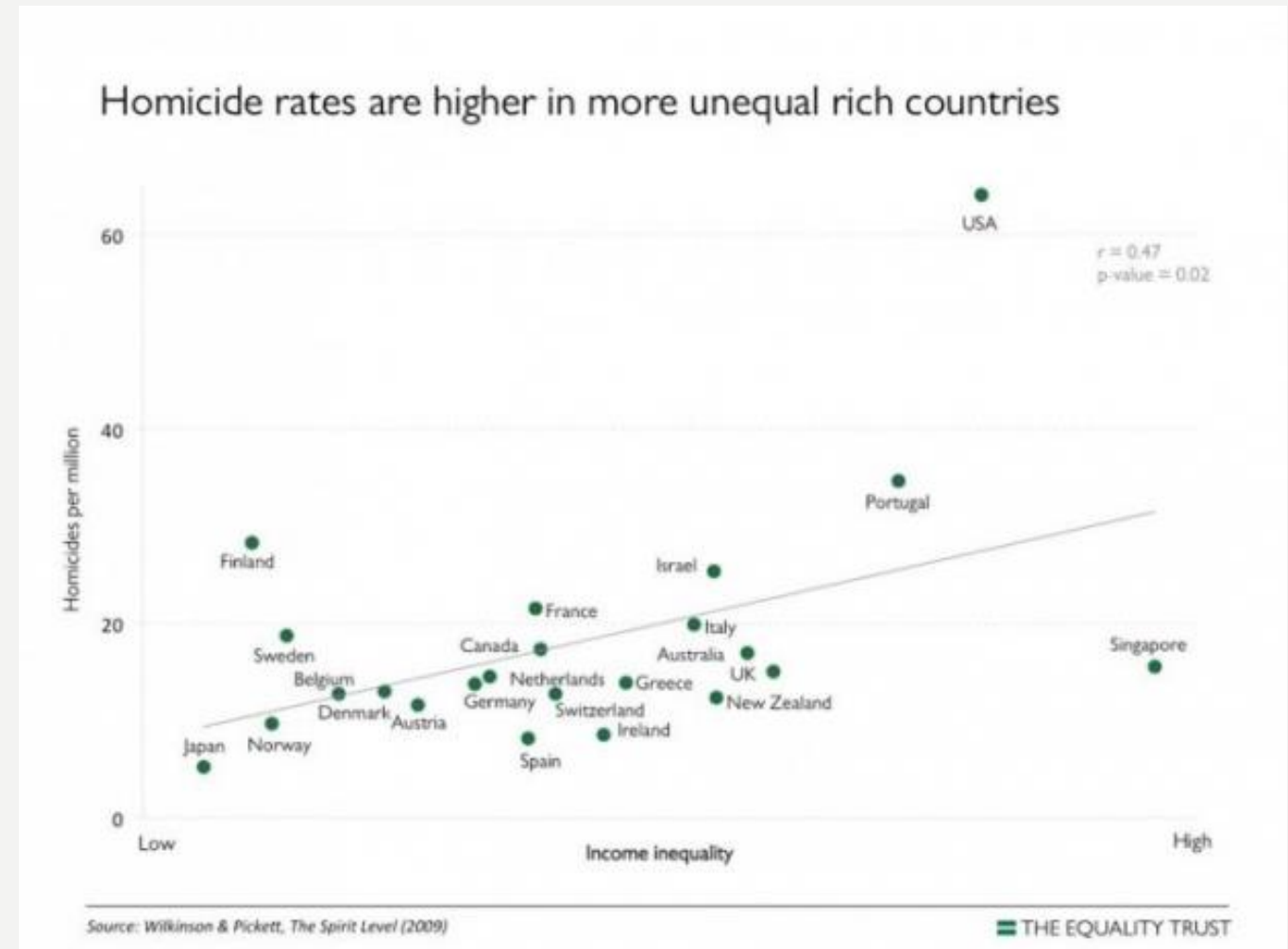
STRAIN THEORY

- **Rebels** don't accept the goals of the society or the means of achieving those goals, so they create their own goals using new means.



THEORIES OF DEVIANCE: CONFLICT THEORY

- Conflict theory
 - Deviance is a result of social conflict.
 - In order for the powerful to maintain their power, they marginalize and criminalize the people who threaten it.
 - Inequality is reproduced in the way in which deviance is defined.



THEORIES OF DEVIANCE: SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM

- Symbolic interactionism
 - Interpersonal relationships and everyday interactions influence meanings and understandings of deviance.



SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM: DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY

- ***Differential association theory***
 - A symbolic interactionist perspective developed by Edwin Sutherland
 - States that we learn deviance from interacting with deviant peers



SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM: LABELING THEORY

- *Labeling theory*

- Labeling theory is a symbolic interactionist perspective developed by Howard Becker.
- It states that deviance is caused by external judgments (labels) that change a person's self-concept and the way in which others respond to that person.
- According to Becker, "labeling" can lead to a ***self-fulfilling prophecy***: a prediction that causes itself to come true.

THE EFFECTS OF LABELING DEVIANTS





SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM: STEREOTYPE THREAT & STEREOTYPE PROMISE

THE STIGMA OF DEVIANCE

- **Stigma**
 - Term coined by Ervin Goffman
 - Describes any physical or social attribute that devalues a person or group's identity, which may exclude people who are devalued from normal social interaction
- **Passing**
 - Attempts by stigmatized individuals to presenting themselves as a member of a group other than the stigmatized group to which they belong

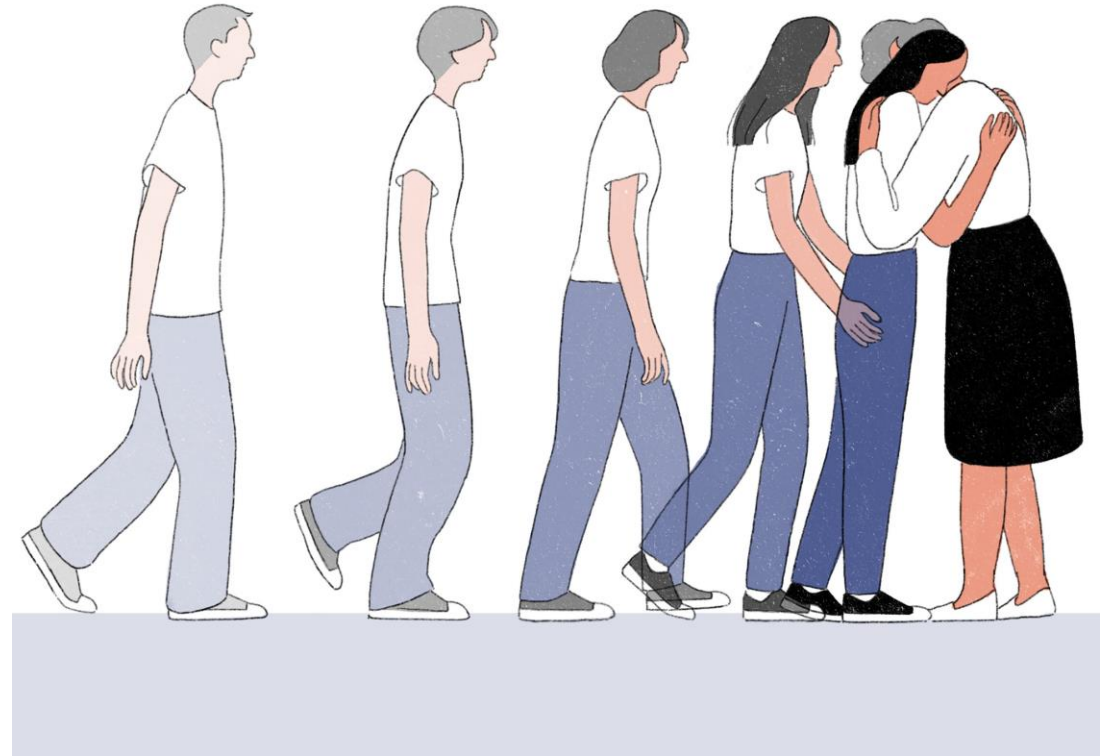
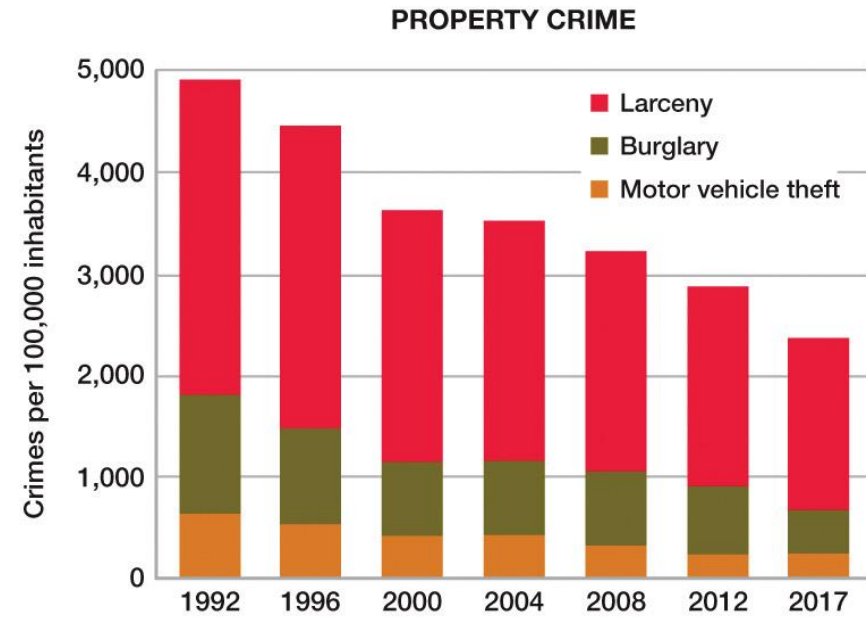
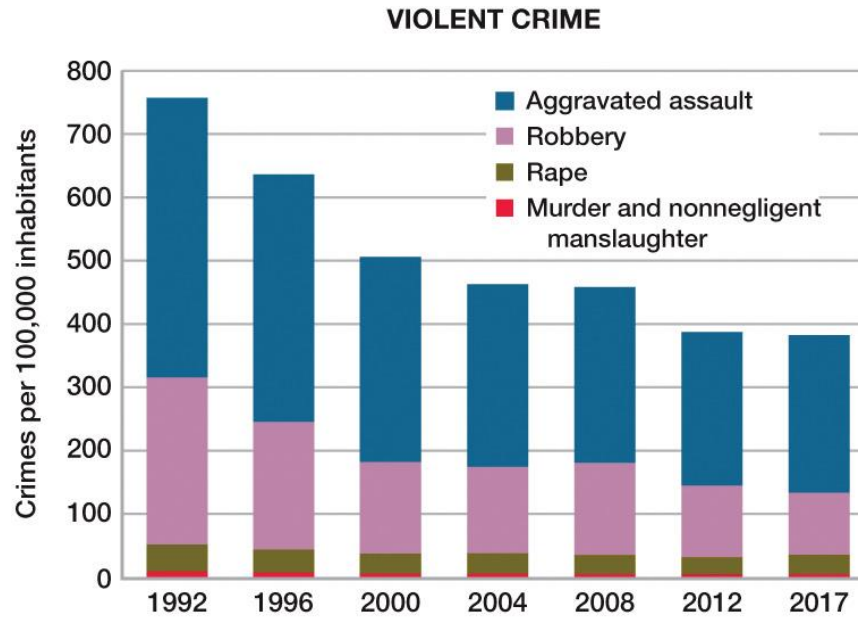


TABLE 6.1 Theory in Everyday Life

Perspective	Approach to Deviance	Case Study: Plagiarism
Structural Functionalism	Deviance clarifies moral boundaries and promotes social cohesion.	
Control Theory	Strong social bonds increase conformity and decrease deviance.	
Structural Strain Theory	An individual's position in society determines whether they have the means to achieve their goals or must otherwise turn to deviance.	
Conflict Theory	Definitions and rules of deviance are applied unequally based on power.	
Symbolic Interactionism	The definition of deviance is relative and depends on the culture, time period, and situation.	
Differential Association Theory	Deviance is learned through interactions with others who break the rules.	
Labeling Theory	Deviance is determined by the reactions of others; applying deviant labels to an individual may lead them to further deviance.	



SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Investigation 2018a.

THE STUDY OF CRIME

**Crime is the violation of a norm
that has been codified into law.**

CRIME AND DEMOGRAPHICS

- Age
- Gender
- Race
- Class



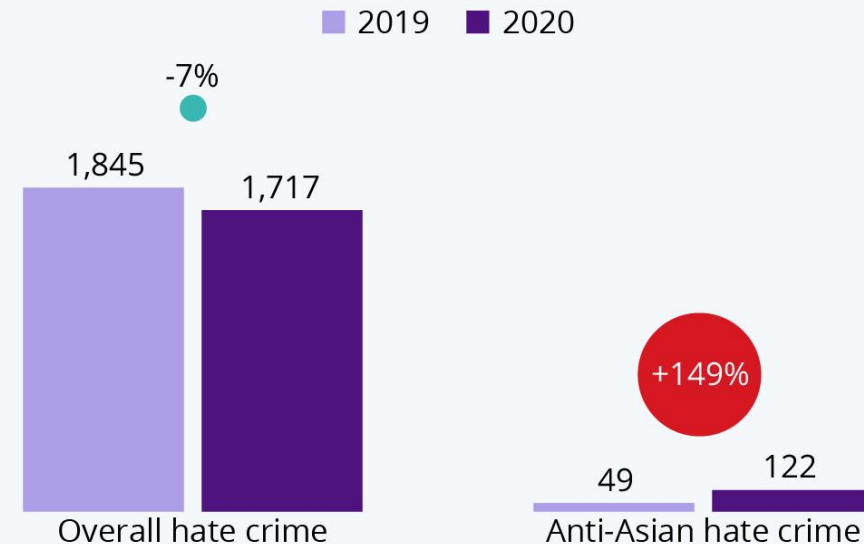
Carlos Chavarria/The New York Times/Redux

CRIME AND DEMOGRAPHICS: HATE CRIMES

- Hate crimes
 - These crimes occur when criminals specifically target victims based on demographic characteristics.
 - Being charged with a hate crime typically increases the punishment associated with any other crime, such as assault.
 - Official statistics probably underreport the true number of hate crimes.

Anti-Asian Hate Crime in U.S. Rises During Pandemic Year

Overall and anti-Asian hate crime reported to police in America's 15 largest cities in 2019 and 2020



Overall hate crime totals exclude Cleveland

Source: Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism (California State University)



statista

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- ***Deterrence***: preventing crime with the threat of harsh penalties
- ***Retribution***: retaliating or taking revenge for a crime that has been committed
- ***Incapacitation***: removing criminals from society by imprisoning them
- ***Rehabilitation***: reforming criminals so that they may reenter society

NORWAY'S PRISON VS. AMERICA'S PRISONS



DISCUSSION

- Do you think the Norway's approach is suitable for America or other societies?
- Try to use Labeling theory of deviance to explain.