

# COMING NEXT.....

- Exam I this Wednesday in class
- 10 multiple choices / true false questions, 2 short answer questions
- Covers intro, theories, methods, culture and socialization
- On Moodle, using lock down browser, bring your laptop and charging cord
- You have to be physically present in the classroom in order to take the exam
- It is a 40 minutes exam.
- Next Wednesday journal #2 due by midnight (before taking off for fall break!)



**DEVIANCE**



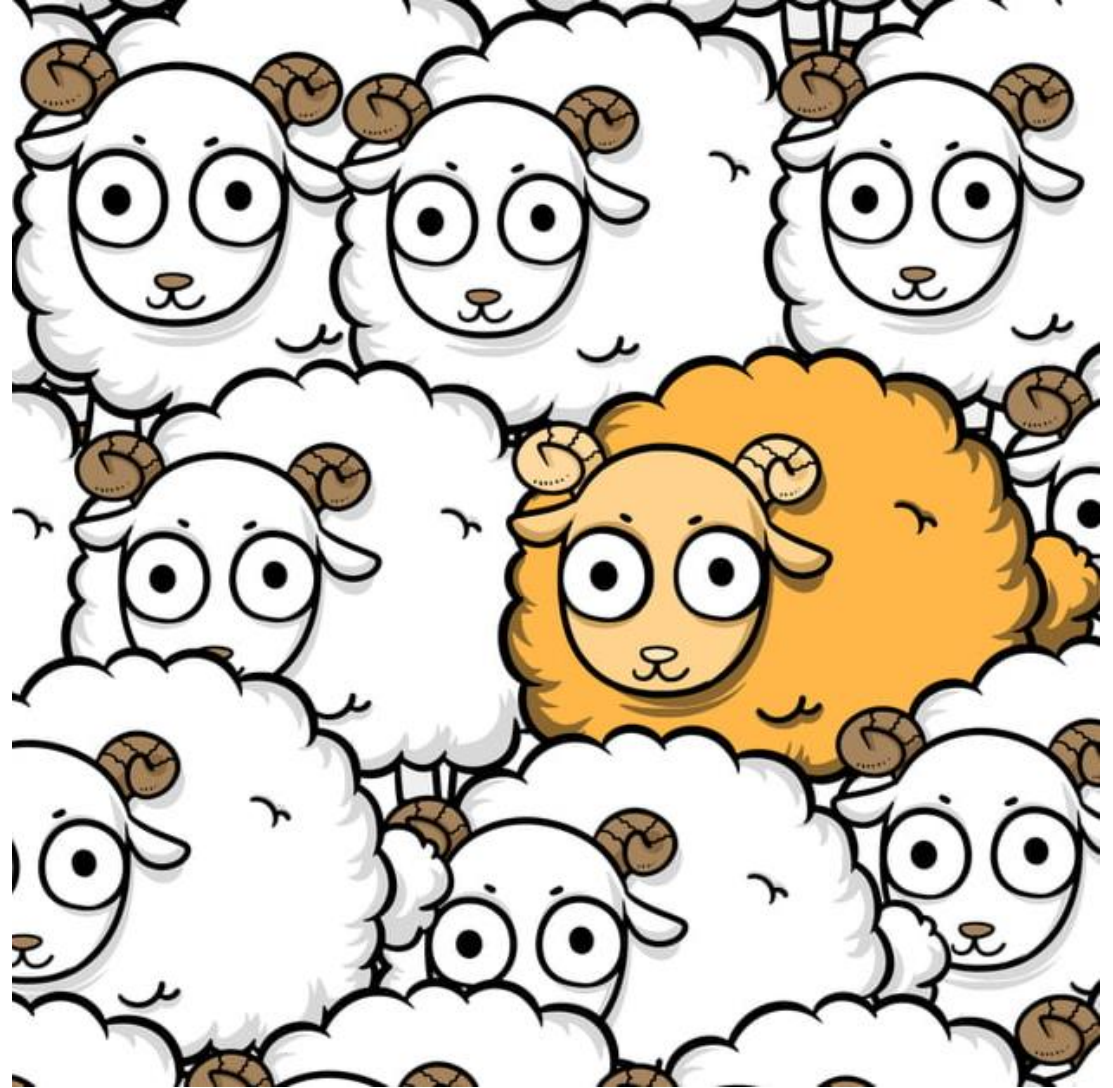
# **WARM UP: BATHROOM (FIELD) TRIP**

# 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.

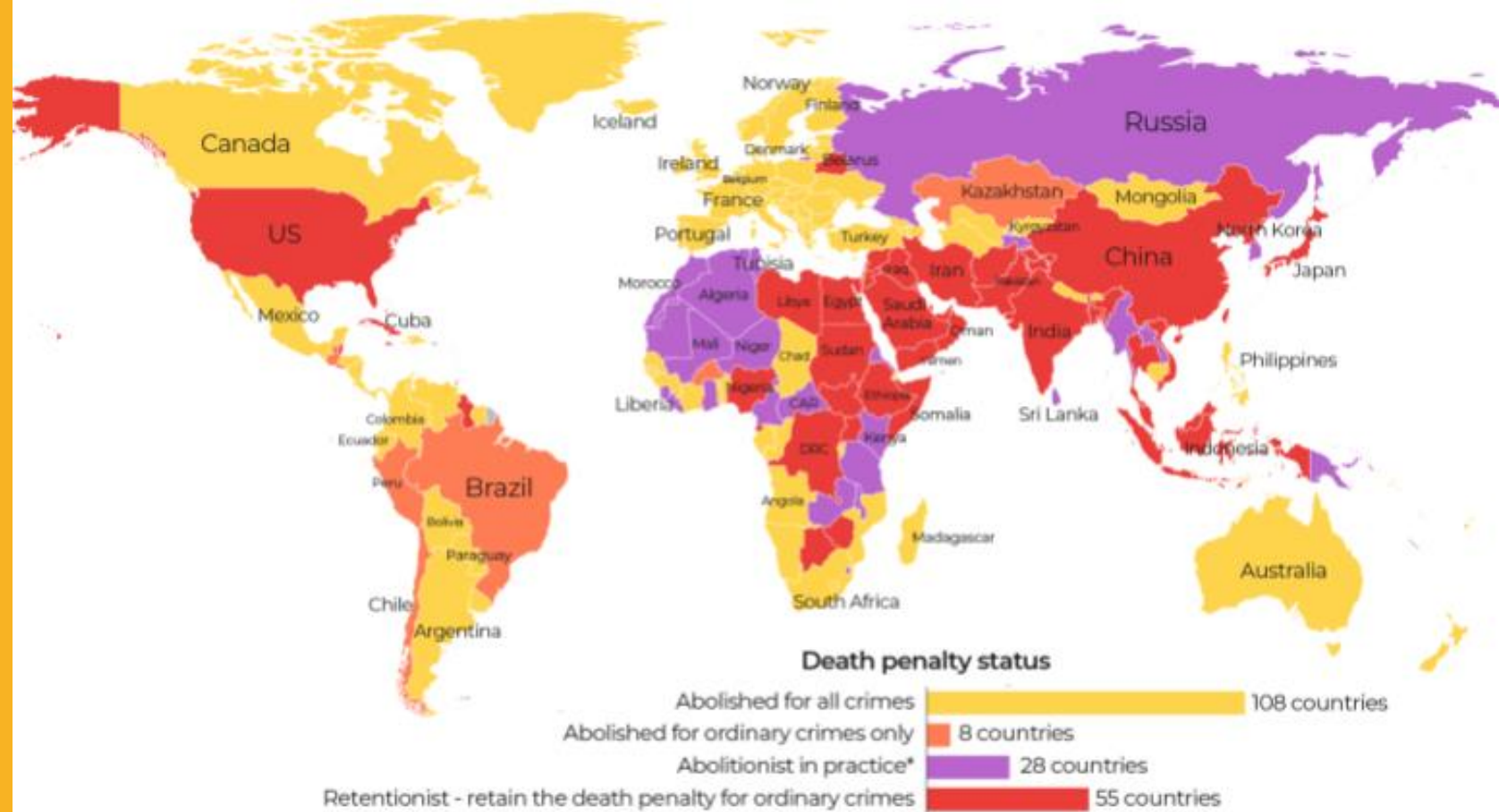


# DEVIANCE ACROSS CULTURES

## 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

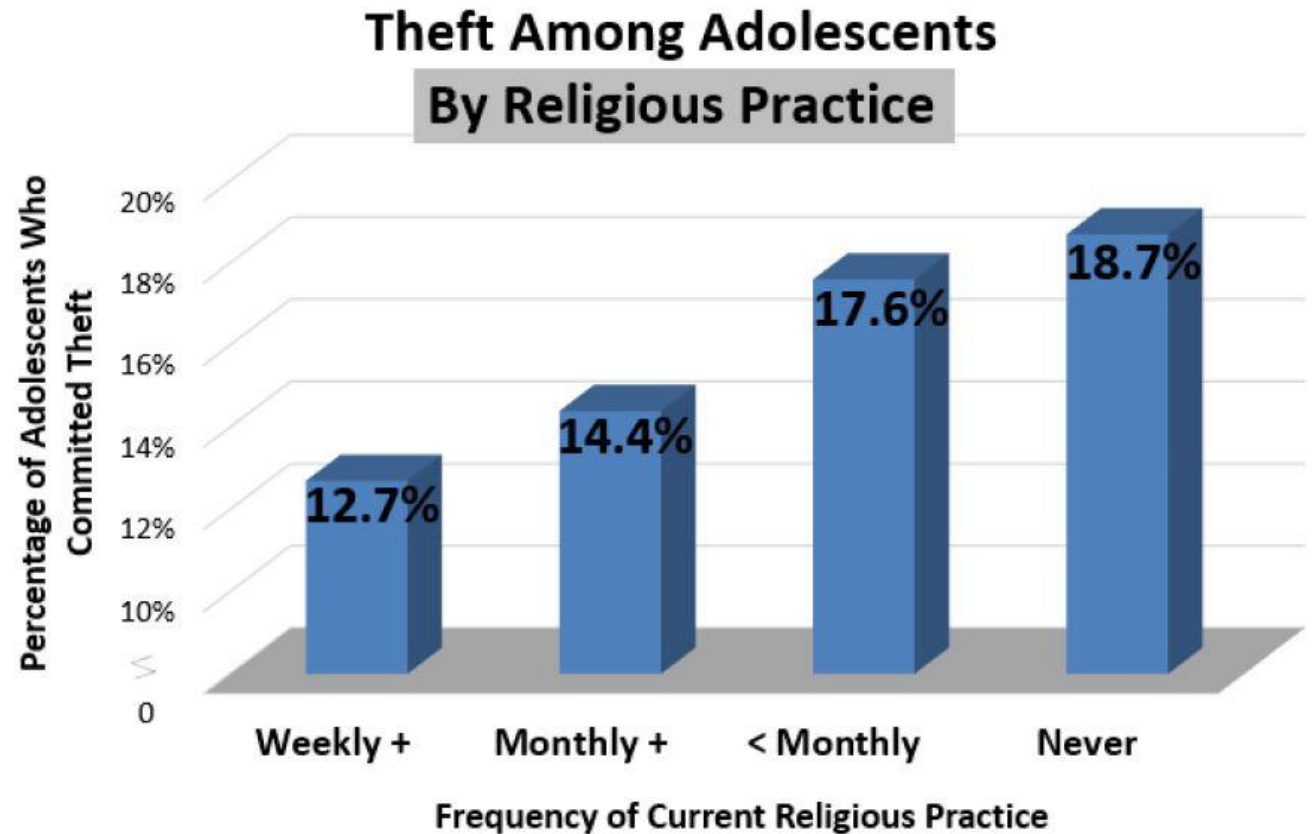
- Functionalism
  - Deviance serves a function in our society.
  - According to Émile Durkheim, deviance serves a positive social function by clarifying moral boundaries and promoting social cohesion.





# FUNCTIONALISM: SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY

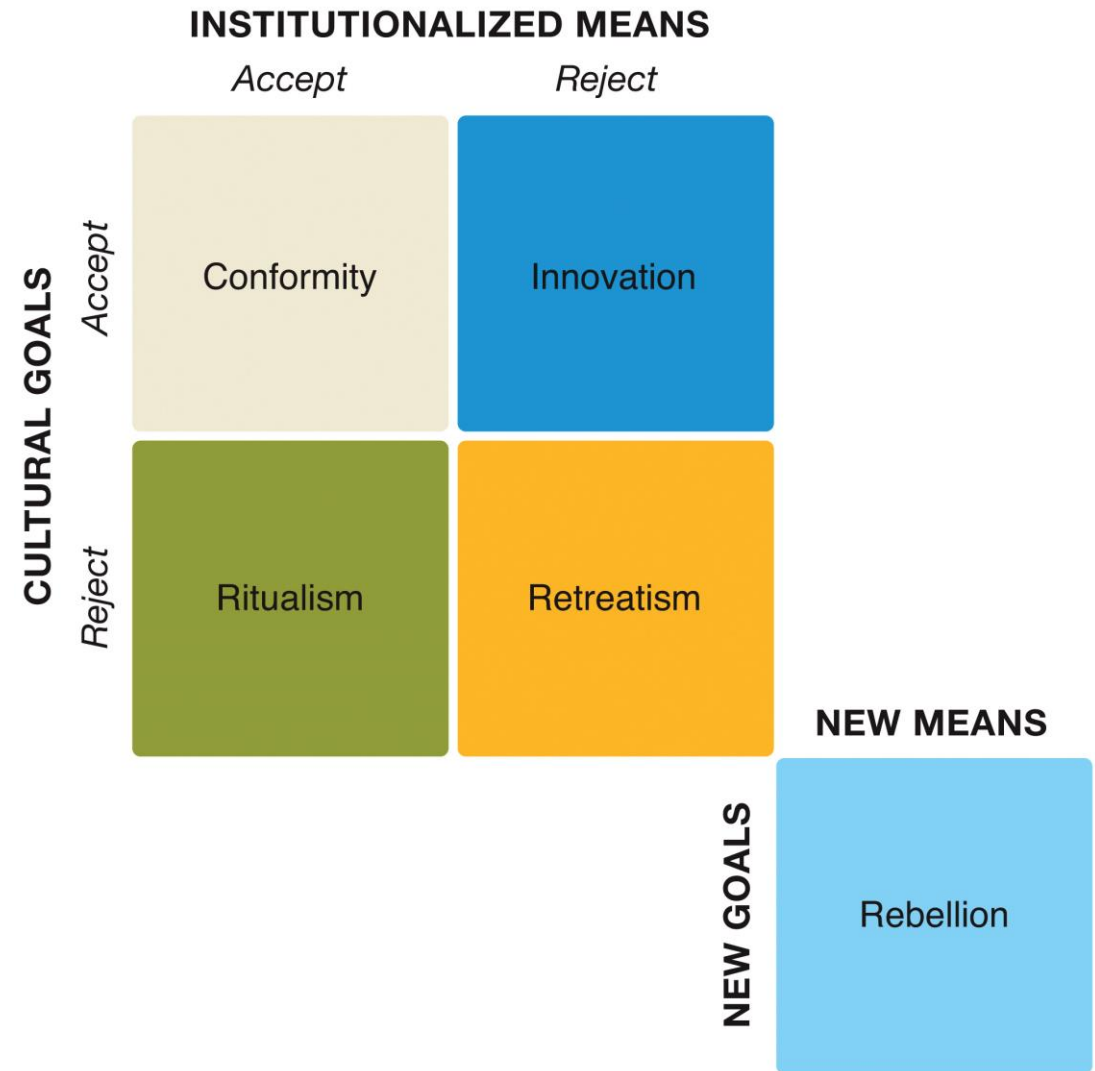
- Theory developed by Travis Hirschi to explain crime
- Strong social bonds
  - Increase conformity
  - Decrease deviance



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.



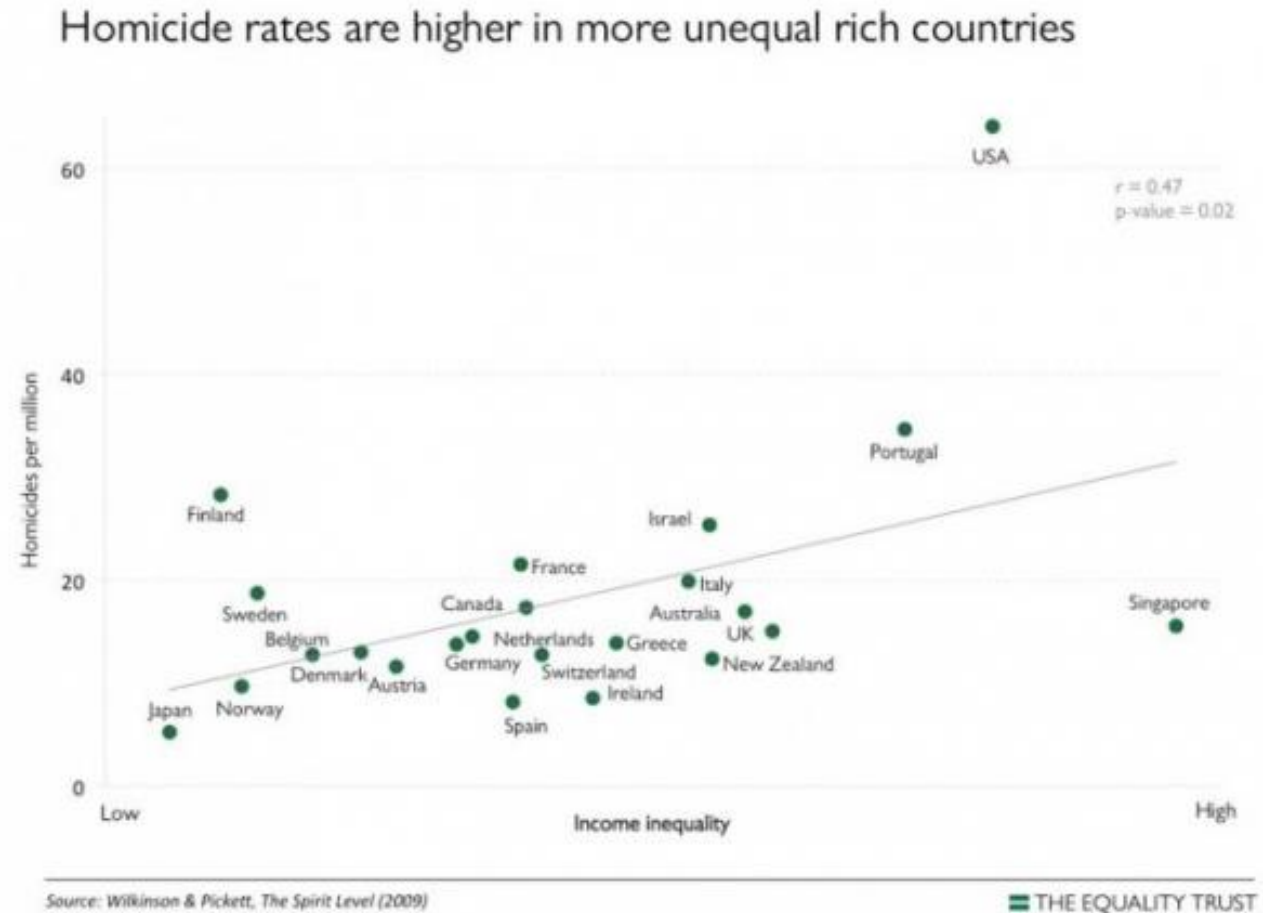
# STRAIN THEORY

- **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

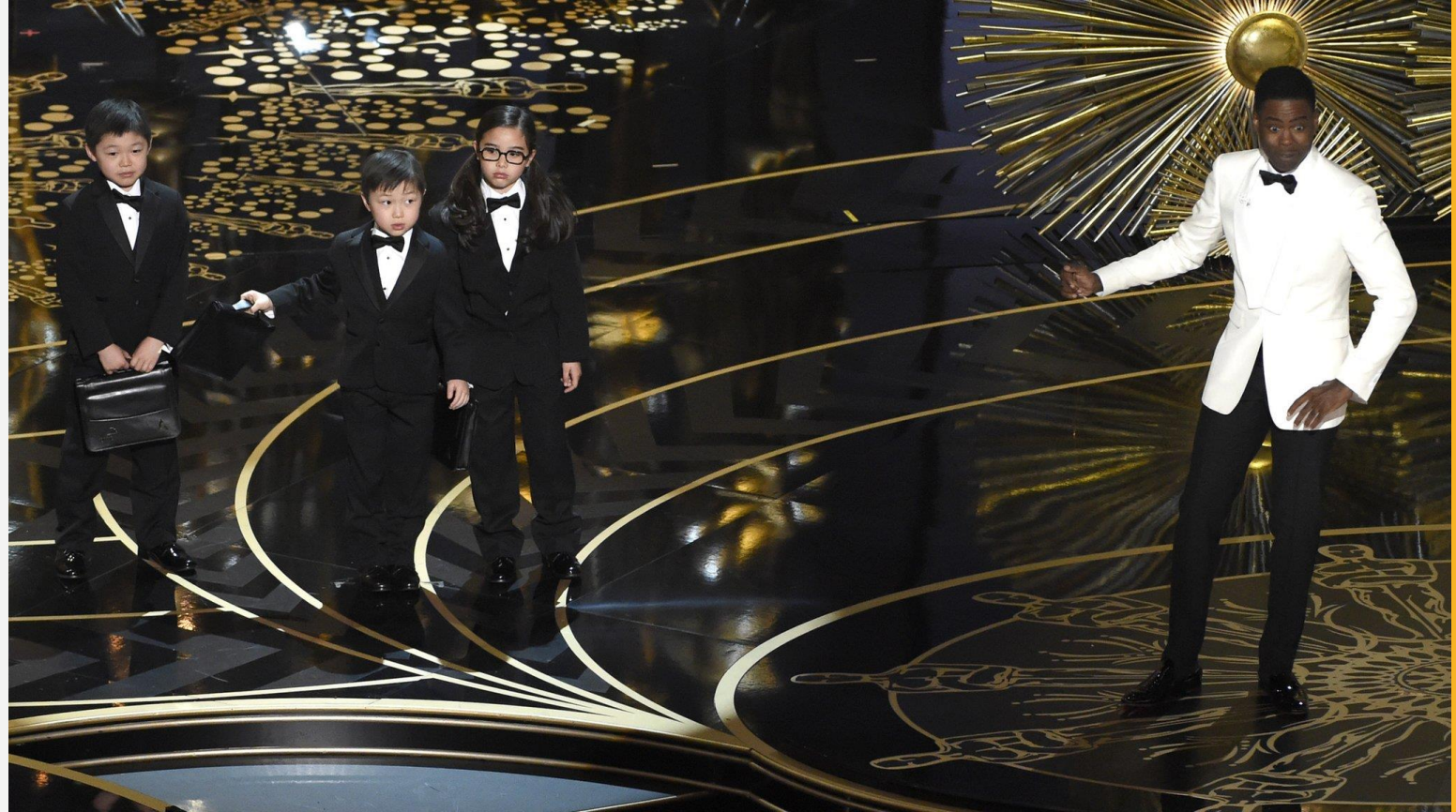
- *Labeling theory*
  - Labeling theory is a symbolic interactionist perspective developed by Howard Becker.
  - It states that deviance is caused by external judgments (labels) that change a person's self-concept and the way in which others respond to that person.
  - According to Becker, "labeling"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



# THE EFFECTS OF LABELING DEVIANTS

# STEREOTYPING

- Judging others based on preconceived generalizations about groups or categories of people.
- A product of socialization.
- It is wrong yet unavoidable.



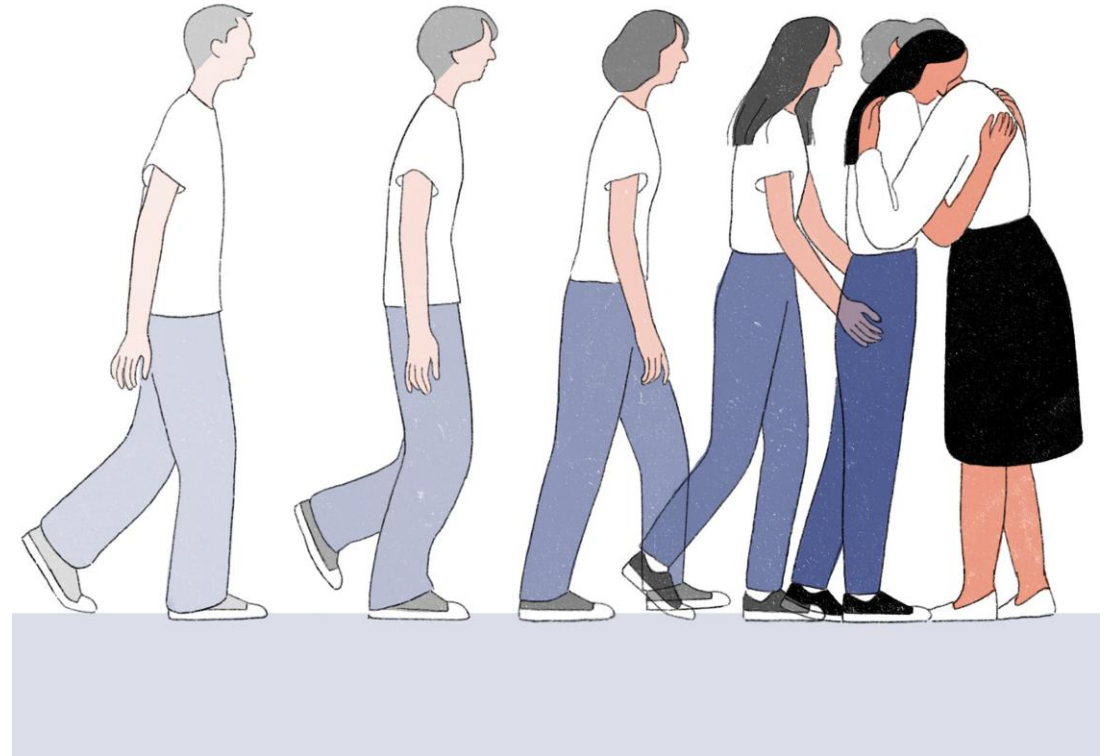




# SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM: STEREOTYPE THREAT & STEREOTYPE PROMISE

# THE STIGMA OF DEVIANCE

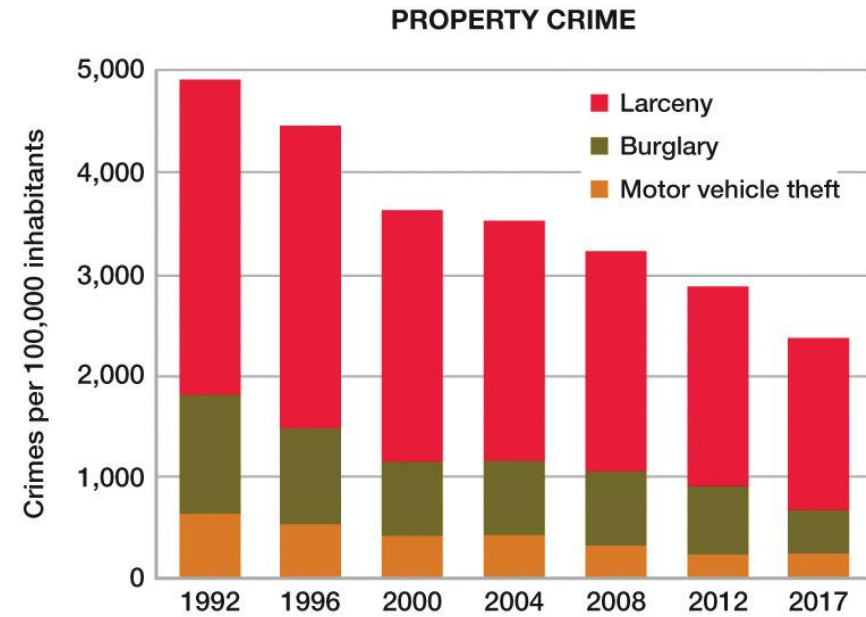
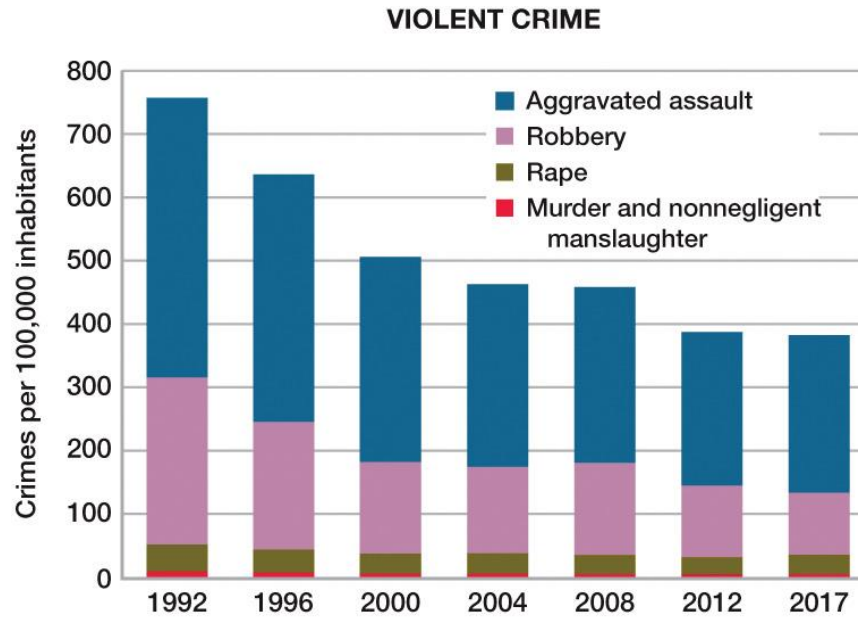
- **Stigma**
  - Term coined by Ervin Goffman
  - Describes any physical or social attribute that devalues a person or group's identity, which may exclude people who are devalued from normal social interaction
- **Passing**
  - Attempts by stigmatized individuals to presenting themselves as a member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





# DISCUSSION: EXAMPLES OF STIGMA & PASSING

- In your life experiences, have you witness or experienced any stigma or passing of 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



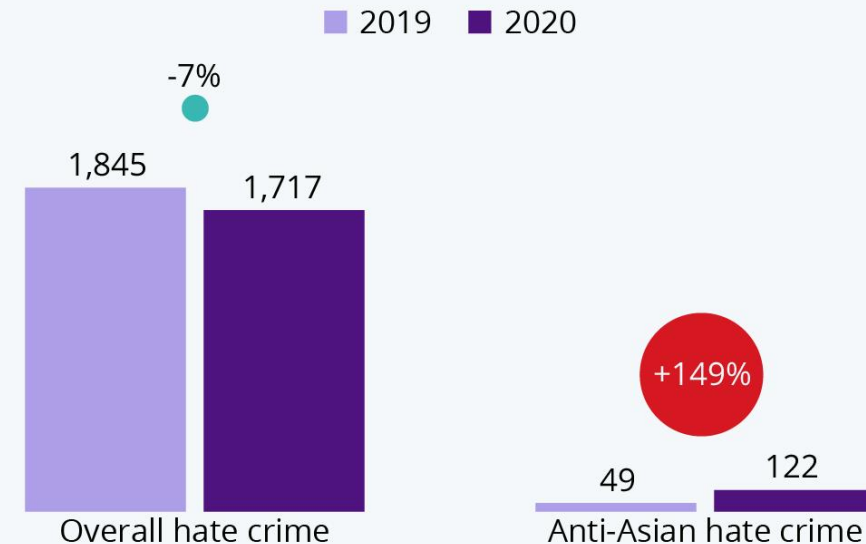
Carlos Chavarria/The New York Times/Redux

# 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.