



▣ Deviance and social Control

Social control

I. Definition of Deviance

- ❑ Behavior that violates significant social norms



II. The Nature of Deviance

- A. Violation of norms is inevitable
- B. Depends on the situation (example: a police officer who kills someone in the line of duty is not deviant)
- C. Depends on society (example: divorce is not deviant in the U.S., but it is in the Philippines)



D. Labeling

1. A repeat offender—someone who constantly speeds
 2. An act with serious negative effects on society—robbery
 3. Must have a detectable act linked to a stigma (a mark of social disgrace—*The Scarlet Letter*)
- Visual signs for today:



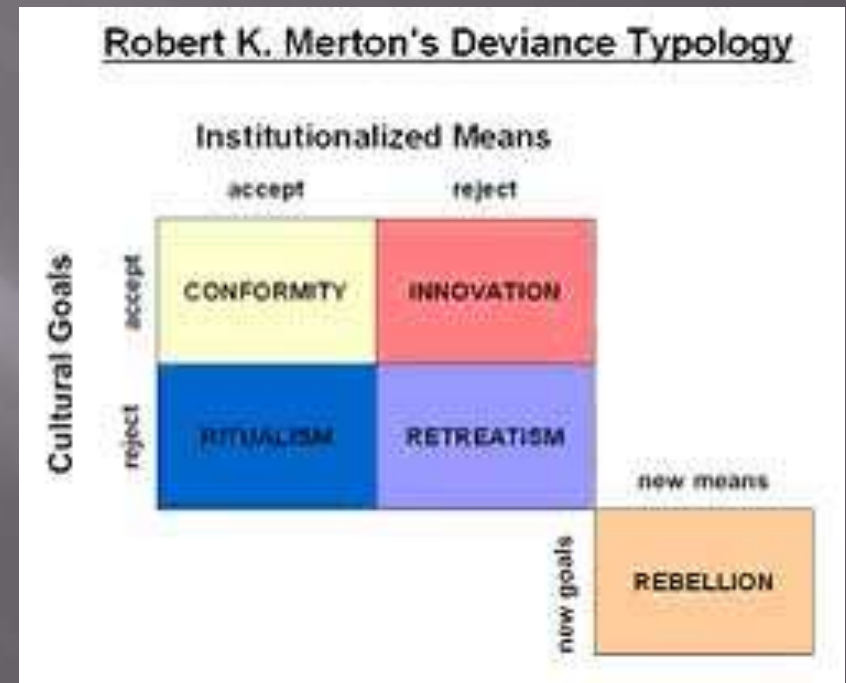
III. The Social Functions of Deviance

- A. Clarify Norms—defines boundaries
- B. Unify the Group—identify the outsider
- C. Diffusing Tension—only if a minor act; demonstrations
- D. Promoting Social Change—if a lot of people violate a norm, maybe it shouldn't exist any longer; department bans on tattoos
- E. Providing Jobs—judges, lawyers, police, prison personnel, parole officers, crime reporters, criminologists



IV. Explaining Deviance

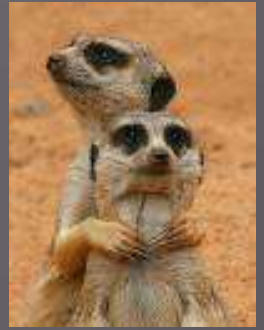
- A. Functionalist Perspective—Strain Theory
1. Developed by Robert Merton
 2. Society says certain goals are important (economic gain), but some people cannot reach these goals; this strain causes deviant activity
 3. 5 Modes of Adaptation: give an example for each



B. Conflict Perspective

1. A struggle between those with power and those without
2. Richard Quinney: any act that threatens the haves' power are deviant





c. Interactionist Perspective

1. Control Theory: a natural occurrence when people are not connected to society; Travis Hirschi—social bonds develop in four ways
 - a. Form attachments
 - b. Believe in the moral codes of society
 - c. Are committed to traditional values (like getting a job)
 - d. Full involvement in non-deviant activities





2. Cultural Transmission Theory—deviance is learned behavior from interaction with individuals engaging in deviant acts
 - Edwin Sutherland proposed the theory of differential association—whomever you associate with dictates what you'll act like



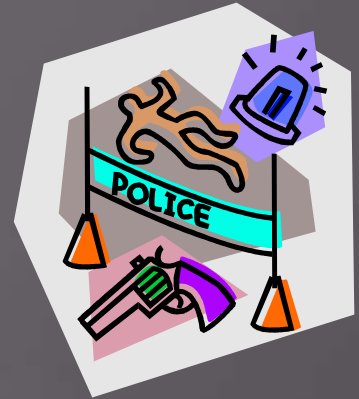
3. Labeling Theory—everyone commits deviant acts with varying degrees of deviance; studied by Edwin Lemert and Howard Becker
 - a. Primary Deviance: undetected by authority
 - b. Secondary Deviance: a person is labeled a deviant in a public setting, like a trial

Section One Review

1. Answer the two questions under *Finding the Main Idea* (#4) on page 185
2. Tattoos were once considered deviant—and people with visible tattoos were looked down on. How has this view changed? In what ways does it still exist?
3. Read the Case Study on page 178. Answer the two questions under *Think About It*. Do you think gangs *are* a problem in America?

I. Introduction

- A. Crime is labeled by those in authority, prohibited by law, and punishable by the government.
- B. Affects everyone as victims, criminals, or bystanders (even through the media)
- c. Demographics
 - Most criminals are white males, aged 18-24



II. Crime Statistics

A. Publication: The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)—
published yearly by the FBI



B. Not all crimes are reported

III. Types of Crimes

A. Violent Crime

1. Murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault
2. Occurs every 22 seconds in the U.S.



B. Crimes Against Property

1. Burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson
2. Occurs every 3 seconds in the U.S.



C. Victimless Crime: prostitution, illegal gambling, illegal drug use, and vagrancy



D. White-collar Crime

1. Term was coined by Edwin Sutherland
2. Crimes are committed by those with high social status in the course of their professional lives
3. Costs the U.S. more than \$300 billion each year
4. Crimes include fraud, misrepresentations, tax evasion, embezzlement, price fixing, toxic pollution, insider trading, and political corruption



E. Organized Crime

1. Large scale group of professional criminals
2. Use legal businesses as fronts for criminal activity
3. Make huge profits through drug trafficking, unfair labor practices, illegal gambling, and loan sharking



IV. The Criminal Justice System

A. Police: decide who is / isn't arrested

1. Consider the seriousness of the crime, victim's wishes, suspect's attitude, presence of witnesses, and race of suspect
2. Racial profiling: the assumption that non-whites commit more crimes



B. Courts

1. Determine a person's guilt or innocence and assign punishment when guilty
2. More than 90% of criminal cases are settled through plea bargaining (plead guilty to a lesser charge to save the courts time and money)

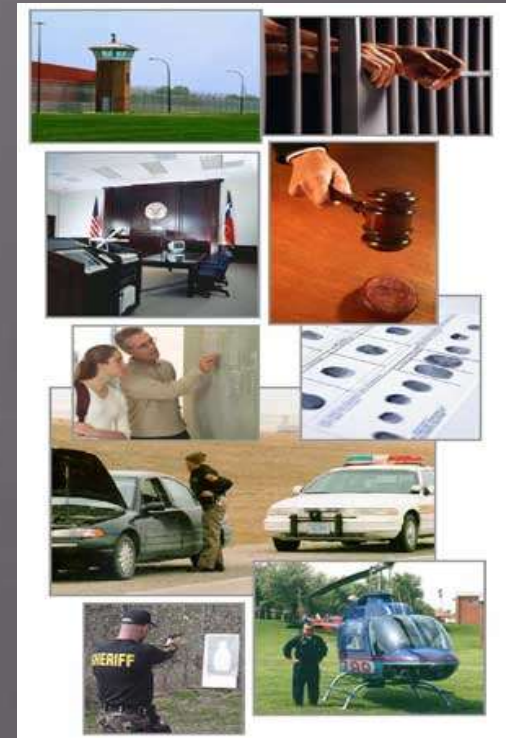


c. Corrections

1. Basic Functions

- a. Retribution: revenge for victims and society
- b. Deterrence: to discourage others
- c. Rehabilitation: so released are law-abiding citizens
- d. Social Protection: to prevent repeat crime

- 2. 62% of released prisoners are charged with new crimes; 41% will return to prison within 3 years



V. Juvenile Justice System

- A. Those under 18 make up the 3rd largest group of criminals
- B. Had few rights until the 1960s
- C. Are now guaranteed the same rights and privileges as adults

