

## CHAPTER 7 : DEVIANCE & SOCIAL CONTROL

### DEVIANCE & SOCIAL CONTROL: SECTION 1

#### The Nature of Deviance

Deviance →

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- \_\_\_\_\_ is the violation of social \_\_\_\_\_
- It is difficult to define because not everyone \_\_\_\_\_ on what should be considered deviant behavior.

#### What is considered deviant?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Types of deviance

Negative deviance →

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Positive deviance →

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- Deviance may be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is popularly associated with the idea of deviance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ idealized group norms but can be disruptive and as hard to manage as negative deviance.

#### Frequent Deviance

- Minor instances of behavior that some might consider deviant occur frequently in modern society.
- Sociologists generally reserve the term \_\_\_\_\_ for violations of significant social norms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are those that are highly important either to most members or members with the most power.

Deviant→

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- For a sociologist, a \_\_\_\_\_ has violated one or more of society's most highly valued norms.
- Reactions to deviants are usually \_\_\_\_\_ and involve attempts to change or control the deviant behavior.

### **Social Control**

Social Control→

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- All societies have ways to promote order, stability, and predictability in social life.
- Without \_\_\_\_\_, social life would be unpredictable, even chaotic.
- There are two broad types of social control: \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

### **What is internal social control?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ lies within the individual.
- It is developed during the \_\_\_\_\_ → when you act on something because you know it is right.
- This is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of social norms.

### **What is external social control?**

Social Sanctions→

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- The socialization process does not ensure complete conformity to societal norms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ must also be present, based on \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ may be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

## **FUNCTIONALISM & DEVIANCE: SECTION 2**

### **Costs & Benefits of Deviance**

- According to \_\_\_\_\_, deviance has both negative and positive consequences for society.
- Functionalism also forms the basis for two important theories of deviance: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**What are some of the negative effects of deviance?**

- Deviance erodes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A society with widespread \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ cannot function smoothly.
- If not punished, deviance can cause \_\_\_\_\_ in others.
- Deviances \_\_\_\_\_ more deviance in others, and is \_\_\_\_\_.

### How does deviance benefit society?

- Society can sometimes benefit from deviance in spite of its negative effects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ observed that deviance clarifies norms by exercising social control to defend its values, society defines, adjusts, and reaffirms norms.
- Deviance can be a temporary \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, promotes \_\_\_\_\_.

### Strain Theory

Strain Theory →

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Anomie →

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According to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ is a necessary evil. Without shared norms, individuals are uncertain about how they should think and act. \_\_\_\_\_ adapted Durkheim's anomie concept to deviant behavior and created his \_\_\_\_\_.

### Merton's theories

- Deviance is most likely to occur when there is a gap between culturally \_\_\_\_\_, like money and prestige.
- Every society establishes some goals and socially approved ways of reaching them.
- Merton calls this \_\_\_\_\_

### How do people respond to strain?

- In \_\_\_\_\_ the individual accepts the goal of success but uses illegal means to achieve it.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ the individual rejects the goal (success) but continues to use the legitimate means.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a deviant response in which both the legitimate means and the approved goals are rejected.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, people reject both success and the approved means of achieving it.

## Merton's Strain Theory

### Conflict Theory

Conflict Theory →

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- \_\_\_\_\_ is also based on Durkheim's views.
- If the bonds \_\_\_\_\_ to control theory are \_\_\_\_\_—if anomie is present- deviance occurs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ control the behavior of people, thus preventing deviant acts.

### What are the basic elements of social bonds?

- \_\_\_\_\_ the stronger the attachment, the more likely conformity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - the greater the commitment to goals, the more likely to conform.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - Participation in approved social activities increases conformity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ -belief in the norms & values promotes conformity.

## SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM & DEVIANCE: SECTION 3

### Differential Association Theory

- The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective yields two theories of deviance.
- Culture is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sociologists believe that deviance is learned behavior that is culturally \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ holds that an act is deviant only if other people name it so.
- According to \_\_\_\_\_, deviance is transmitted through socialization in the same way that non-deviant behavior is learned.
- Differential association and \_\_\_\_\_ are both based on \_\_\_\_\_.

### How is deviance learned?

Differential Association Theory →

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- \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the role of primary groups in transmitting deviance.
- The more that individuals are exposed to people who break the law, the more apt they are to become criminals.

**Three characteristics affect differential association:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ → A person who knows mostly deviants is more likely to learn deviant behavior.
- \_\_\_\_\_ → A person is more likely to copy deviant behavior from a significant other than from others.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

**Labeling Theory**

Labeling Theory →

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- \_\_\_\_\_ theory, \_\_\_\_\_ theory, and \_\_\_\_\_ theory help to understand why deviance occurs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ explains why deviance is relative.

**Is deviance defined by act or by the individual?**

- According to \_\_\_\_\_, deviant behaviors are always a matter of social definition.
- Deviance exists when some members of a group or society \_\_\_\_\_ others as deviants.
- Labeling theory allows us to understand the relativity of deviance.

**Are there degrees of deviance?**

Primary deviance →

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Secondary deviance →

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- \_\_\_\_\_ distinction between primary and secondary deviance helps to clarify the labeling process.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ a person engages only in isolated acts of deviance.

- \_\_\_\_\_ refers deviance as a lifestyle and as a personal identity.

### What are the consequences of labeling?

Stigma →

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- \_\_\_\_\_ people as deviants can cause them pain and suffering, as well as determine the direction of their lives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ examined some of the negative effects of labeling when he wrote about \_\_\_\_\_.

### CONFLICT THEORY & DEVIANCE: SECTION 4

#### Deviance in Industrial Society

- The \_\_\_\_\_ looks at deviance in terms of social inequality and power.
- The most \_\_\_\_\_ members of a society determine who will be regarded as deviant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ point to some disproportional statistical relationships between minorities and crime.

\_\_\_\_\_ proposed basic ways to defend against deviance:

- \_\_\_\_\_ of industrial society are considered deviant because their labels challenge its \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ basis.
- Because industrial society requires a willing \_\_\_\_\_, those who will not \_\_\_\_\_ are deviant.
- Those who threaten \_\_\_\_\_, are targeted for punishment.
- Because of society's need for respect of \_\_\_\_\_, people who show a lack of respect for authority are treated as deviants.
- Certain activities are encouraged depending on how well they fit within industrial society.

#### Race, Ethnicity & Crime

- The relationship between minorities and the judicial system is another way to view deviance from the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### What is the relationship between race, ethnicity & Crime?

- Supporters of \_\_\_\_\_ believe that minorities receive unequal treatment in the American criminal justice system.

- \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely than \_\_\_\_\_ to be convicted and serve more time.

**Why are minorities & whites treated so differently?**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ suggests several reasons for the discrepancy.
- Lack of economic resources for good legal services.
- Crimes against \_\_\_\_\_ tend to be punished more harshly- \_\_\_\_\_.

Victim discounting →

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**Focus on Theoretical Perspectives**

White-Collar Crime →

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- \_\_\_\_\_ is yet another way to view deviance.
- According to \_\_\_\_\_, white-collar crimes are committed by more respectable people.

**What are the costs of white-collar crime?**

White-collar crime →

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- According to the \_\_\_\_\_, the costs of white-collar crime are 18x greater than street crime.

**What kinds of punishment do the majority of white-collar criminals receive?**

- Hundreds of billions of dollars every year the costs of white-collar crime.
- However, despite the large impact, white-collar criminals are treated more leniently.
- They are less likely to be imprisoned, if they are usually in minimal security.

**CRIME & PUNISHMENT: SECTION 5**

**Measurement of Crime**

Crime →

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- \_\_\_\_\_ statistics in the US come from two major sources: the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Differences in the statistics between the two agencies are due to differences in methods of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Four approaches to crime control are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**How much crime is there in the US today?**

- Crime \_\_\_\_\_ sharply between 1960-1990.
- Violent crime rates are considerably higher in the \_\_\_\_\_ than in most other industrialized countries.

**How are crime statistics collected?**

- The major source of American crime statistics is the FBI's \_\_\_\_\_ (UCR).
- These official statistics are gathered from \_\_\_\_\_

**What do UCR statistics cover?**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ |          |

**How reliable are UCR statistics?**

- The UCR tends to overrepresent the \_\_\_\_\_ & undercount the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ classes
- Some crimes are not as likely to be reported to the \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ persons are subject to arrest in \_\_\_\_\_ places, but are safe in \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of US crimes are not reported
- Crime reporting varies across the board.

**Are any other crime statistics available?**

- In response to these criticism, the \_\_\_\_\_ (NCVS) was launched in the early 1970s.
- This survey is conducted semiannually by the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Has two advantages:**

- Helps make up for \_\_\_\_\_ of crime.



- Surveys are more \_\_\_\_\_.

**Juvenile Crime**

- Juvenile crime refers to \_\_\_\_\_ among those under \_\_\_ years of age.
- Juvenile offenders are the \_\_\_\_\_ largest category of criminals in the US.

**What is the trend in juvenile crime?**

- During the 1990s
- The juvenile murder arrest rate dropped by \_\_\_\_\_%
- Juvenile arrests for weapons violations declined by \_\_\_\_\_
- The juvenile rape arrest rate went down by \_\_\_\_\_%

**Why has juvenile crime gone down?**

- There has been a decline in the demand for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Gangs have reached \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ as punishments has deterred crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ have become more vigilant.

**Approaches to Crime Control**

Criminal Justice System →

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The \_\_\_\_\_ includes police, courts, and correctional systems. A criminal justice system may draw on four approaches to control and punish lawbreakers:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Does punishment discourage crime?**

Deterrence →

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- The \_\_\_\_\_ approach uses the threat of punishment to discourage criminal actions.
- A basic idea of this approach is that punishment of convicted criminals will serve as an \_\_\_\_\_ to keep other people from committing crimes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a special case.

## What is retribution?

Retribution→

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- \_\_\_\_\_ comes from the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The law allows designated officials to exact \_\_\_\_\_.
- However it does not allow individuals to take personal \_\_\_\_\_.

## Why does society keep criminals in prison?

Incarceration→

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- The basic idea behind \_\_\_\_\_ is that criminals who are not on the street cannot commit crimes.

## Do prisons rehabilitate criminals?

Rehabilitation→

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- \_\_\_\_\_ is an approach to crime control that attempts to resocialize criminals.
- Most prisons have programs aimed at giving prisoners both social and work skills that will help them adjust to normal society after their release.
- The return to criminal behavior is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reasons for the high rate of recidivism include:

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the offenders
- \_\_\_\_\_ of more hardened criminals
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of being an ex-convict

## What are some alternatives to prison?

- A combination of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_-based programs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ strategy (treatment programs)

