7.1 Deviance and Control  Social Control: Tattoos, vegan ____________, single parenthood, breast implants, and even jogging were once considered ____________ but are now widely accepted. The ___________ process usually takes some time and may be accompanied by disagreement, especially for social norms that are viewed as ____________. For example, divorce affects the family, and so divorce carried a deviant and stigmatized _______ at one time. Marijuana use was seen as deviant and criminal, but U.S. social ___________ on this issue are changing. What, exactly, is deviance? And what is the relationship between deviance and _______?

According to sociologist William Graham Sumner, deviance is a ___________ of established contextual, cultural, or social norms, whether folkways, ___________, or codified law. “What is deviant behavior?” cannot be answered in a straightforward manner. Whether an act is labeled deviant or not depends on many ________, including location, audience, and the individual committing the act. When a ___________ violates a social norm, what happens? A driver caught speeding can receive a speeding ticket. A student who _______ a bathrobe to class gets a sanction from a professor. A mentally ill adult is often avoided. All societies practice social ___________, the regulation and enforcement of norms. The underlying ________ of social control is to maintain social order, an arrangement of practices and behaviors on which society’s ___________ base their daily lives. Think of social order as an employee ________ and social control as a manager. When a worker violates a workplace guideline, the manager steps in to _______ the rules; when an employee is doing an exceptionally good job at following the rules, the manager may praise or __promote__ the employee. The means of _________ rules are known as sanctions. Sanctions can be positive as well as negative. Positive sanctions are _________ given for conforming to norms. A promotion at work is a positive sanction for working hard. Negative sanctions are ___________ for violating norms. Informal sanctions are low-level, small consequences, and Formal sanctions are ________, like going to jail or getting a fine.

7.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Deviance

**Functionalist** Sociologists who ________ the functionalist approach are concerned with the way the different elements of a society contribute to the ________. They view deviance as a ______ component of a well-functioning society.

Emile Durkheim: On the Essential Nature of Deviance: One way ___________ is functional, he argued, is that it challenges people’s _______ views (i.e. segregation). When deviance is ____________, it reaffirms currently held social norms, which contributes to society.

Robert Merton: Strain Theory Merton defined ________ ways people respond to the gap between having a socially accepted ________ and having no socially accepted way to get it.

1. **Conformity:** Those who ___________ choose not to deviate. They pursue their goals to the extent that they can through ___________ accepted means.

2. **Innovation:** Those who innovate, pursue goals they ___________ reach through legitimate means by instead using criminal or ___________ means.

3. **Ritualism:** People who ritualize ___________ their goals until they can reach them through socially acceptable ways. These members of society ________ on playing by the rules instead of a ___________ dream.

4. **Retreatism:** Others retreat and ________ society’s goals and means. Some beggars and street people have ___________ from society’s goal of financial success.

5. **Rebellion:** A handful of people rebel and ________ a society’s goals and means with their own. Terrorists or freedom fighters look to overthrow a society’s goals through socially unacceptable means.

Social Disorganization Theory. Developed by ___________ at the Univ. of Chicago in the 1920s and 1930s, social disorganization theory asserts that ________ is most likely to occur in communities with ________ social ties and the absence of social control. A person
isn’t a criminal but rather, becomes one over time, often based on his or her social environment.

Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay: deviance theory suggests that conformity to the prevailing cultural norms of lower-class society crime. Shaw and McKay studied crime in Chicago in the early 1900s. They found that violence and crime were at their in the middle of the city and gradually decreased the farther someone traveled from the urban center the suburbs. They also found that rates of poverty and single-parent homes correlated with high rates of juvenile violence.

Conflict Theory
Karl Marx: An Unequal System. He labeled the , who controlled the means of production and business, the bourgeoisie. He labeled the the proletariat. These are those who depend on the bourgeoisie for employment and survival.

C. Wright Mills: The Power Elite is a group of wealthy and influential people at the top of society who hold much of the and resources. It is these people who decide what is and what is not, and the effects are often felt most by those who have power.

Crime and Social Class. While crime is often associated with the underprivileged, crimes committed by the and powerful remain an under-punished and problem within society. The FBI reported that of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft lost a total of $15.3 dollars in 2009. In comparison, when former advisor and financier Bernie Madoff was in 2008, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission reported that the estimated losses of his financial scheme fraud were close to $50 billion (SEC 2009). In 1986, federal law mandated that being caught in possession of grams of crack was punishable by a ten-year prison sentence. An equivalent sentence for cocaine possession, however, required possession of 5,000 grams. In other words, the sentencing disparity was 1 to . The crack-cocaine punishment disparity remained until 2010. The Fair Sentencing decreased the disparity to 1 to 18.

Symbolic Interactionism
theory examines the ascribing of a deviant behavior to another person by members of society. Primary deviance is a of norms that does not result in any long-term effects on the individual’s or interactions with others. Secondary deviance occurs when a person’s self-concept and behavior begin to after his or her actions are labeled as deviant by of society. Secondary deviance can be so that it bestows a master status on an individual. A master status is a that describes the chief characteristic of an individual.

Edwin Sutherland: Differential Association. Individuals deviant behavior from those close to them who provide models of and opportunities for deviance. According to Sutherland, deviance is less a choice and more a result of differential socialization processes. Sutherland’s theory may explain why is multigenerational. A longitudinal study beginning in the 1960s found that the best of antisocial and criminal behavior in children was whether their had been convicted of a crime.

Travis Hirschi: Control Theory states that social control is directly affected by the of social bonds and that deviance results from a feeling of disconnection from . Individuals who believe they are a part of society are likely to commit crimes against it.

1. Attachment measures our connections to others. People to society’s norms in order to gain approval (and prevent disapproval) from family, friends, and romantic partners. 2. Commitment refers to the investments we make in the . 3. Similarly, levels of involvement, or participation in socially legitimate 4. The final bond, belief, is an agreement with values of society. If a person views social values as , he or she will conform to them.
7.3 Crime and the Law Although deviance is a violation of social norms, it’s not always ________________, and it’s not necessarily bad. Crime, on the other hand, is a behavior that violates official law and is punishable through ________________ sanctions. Societies have legal codes that maintain formal social control through laws. Who makes the laws; the rich or the poor?

Types of Crimes In modern U.S. society, one way crimes are classified is based on their severity. ________________ crimes (also known as “crimes against a person”) are based on the use of force or the threat of force. Rape, ________________, and armed robbery fall under this category. Nonviolent crimes involve the destruction of ________________ of property but do not use force or the threat of force. Because of this, they are also sometimes called “property crimes.” Street crime, is offenses committed by ________________ people against other people or organizations, usually in public spaces. An often-overlooked category is ________________, or crimes committed by white collar workers in a business environment. Embezzlement, insider trading, and identity ________________ are all types of corporate crime. Although these types of offenses rarely receive the same amount of ________________ coverage as street crimes, they can be far more damaging. Victimless crime. Crimes are called ________________ when the perpetrator is not explicitly harming another person. Attacks based on a person’s ________________, religion, or other characteristics are known as hate crimes. An average of 195,000 Americans ________________ victim to hate crimes each year, but fewer than ________________ percent ever report the crime. The majority of hate crimes are racially motivated, but some are based on ________________ prejudice (especially anti-Semitic).

Crime Statistics The FBI gathers data from 17,000 law enforcement agencies, and the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) is the annual publication of this _________________. The UCR has comprehensive information from ________________ reports but fails to account for the many crimes that go unreported, often due to victims’ fear, shame, or ________________ of the police. A self-report study is a collection of data from 160,000 people in the U.S. about the ________________ and types of crime they’ve experienced. The NCVR (National Crime Victimization ________________) reports a higher rate of crime than the UCR. The NCVR survey ________________ allows people to more openly discuss their experiences.

Public Perception of Crime. Crime rates, particularly for ________________ and gun-related crimes, have been on the ________________ since peaking in the early 1990s.

The U.S. Criminal Justice System

Police are a ________________ force in charge of enforcing laws and public order at a federal, ________________, or community level. No unified national police force ________________ in the United States.

Courts: Once a crime has been committed and a ________________ has been identified by the police, the case goes to court. A court is a ________________ that has the authority to make decisions based on ________________.

Corrections: more commonly known as the ________________ system, is charged with supervising individuals who have been arrested, ________________, and sentenced for a criminal offense. At the end of 2010, approximately ________________ million U.S. men and women were behind bars. The U.S. incarceration rate has ________________ considerably in the last hundred years. In 2008, more than ________________ in 100 U.S. adults were in jail or prison, the highest ________________ in our nation’s history. And while the US accounts for 5 percent of the ________________ population, we have ________________ of the world’s inmates, the largest number of ________________ in the world. Parole & probation are alternatives to full-term incarceration.