Ch. 7- Deviance and Social Control
Bell Work...

What image comes to mind when you hear the word *deviance*—prisoners in striped uniforms and leg irons? Protesters? Terrorists? Our ideas about deviance and its opposite, conformity, are shaped by the time and place in which we live.

Observe the clothing of those in your group and in the rest of the class. List what norms you think govern students’ wardrobe choices. List what kind of clothes would mark the wearer as deviating from the norms. Then, compare the norms of our school with those of students in other schools.
Deviance, Crime, and Social Control

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5lZ2AjV307U
The Nature of Deviance

1. **Deviance** - behavior that departs from societal or group norms
2. Deviance can vary from group to group and from society to society
3. **Negative Deviance** - behavior that underconforms to accepted norms
4. **Positive Deviance** - behavior that overconforms to social expectations
5. **Deviant** - person who breaks significant societal or group norms
Sanctions- means of enforcing rules

Positive Sanctions- rewards given for conforming to norms

Negative Sanctions- punishments for violating norms

Informal Sanctions- occur in face-to-face interactions

Formal Sanctions- ways to officially recognize and enforce norm violations
Your Assignment...

Complete the Deviance- Breaking a Social Norm activity.
Bell Work...

Copy and answer the following question into your notebook:

**Explain why deviance is not easily identifiable.**
Your Assignment...

Complete the EdPuzzle video quiz, Theory and Deviance.
Bell Work...

Copy and answer the following question into your notebook:

Why are ideas about what constitutes deviant behavior not the same everywhere and at all times?
Anomie- social condition in which norms are weak, conflicting, or absent

Strain Theory- deviance is more likely to occur when a gap exists between cultural goals, and the ability to achieve them

Control Theory- theory that compliance with social norms requires strong bonds between individuals and society
Your Task...

As we read *Lesson 2: Functionalism and Deviance*, (pg. 184-186) complete the chart provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functionalism and Deviance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative Effects of Deviance</td>
<td>Positive Effects of Deviance</td>
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Your Task...

Complete the Silent Conversation.
What are the negative consequences of deviance?
What are the positive consequences of deviance?
Your Assignment...

Continue to work on the Deviance- Breaking a Social Norm activity.
Bell Work...

Copy and answer the following question into your notebook:

Describe a situation in which someone rebels in a positive way.
**Differential association theory** - theory that individuals learn deviance in proportion to the number of deviant acts and norms to which they are exposed

**Labeling theory** - theory that society creates deviance by identifying particular members as deviant

**Primary Deviance** - only occasional breaking of norms

**Secondary Deviance** - deviance that becomes a lifestyle and part of an individual’s identity

**Stigma** - undesirable label used to deny a deviant acceptance
Your Task...

As we read Lesson 3: Symbolic Interactionism and Deviance, (pg. 187-189) complete the Guided Reading Activity.
Your Assignment...

Continue to work on the Deviance- Breaking a Social Norm activity.
Bell Work...

Copy and answer the following question into your notebook:

What role might stigma play in turning a primary deviant into a secondary deviant?
Deviance in Industrial Society

1. Critics of industrial society are considered deviants because their beliefs challenge its economic, political, and social basis.

2. Because industrial society requires a willing workforce, those who will not work are considered deviants.

3. Those who threaten private property, especially that belonging to the rich, are defined as deviant and are prime targets for punishment.

4. Because of society’s need for respect for authority, people who show a lack of respect for authority—for example, agitators on the job or people who stage nonviolent demonstrations against established practices—are treated as deviants.

5. Certain activities that might be considered deviant are nevertheless encouraged if they fit well within industrial society. For example, violent behavior in sports is accepted because it fosters competition, achievement, teamwork, and winning.
**Victim Discounting** - process of reducing the seriousness of the crimes that injure people of lower status

**White Collar Crime** - job-related crimes committed by high-status people
Your Task...

With a partner, read Lesson 4: Conflict Theory and Deviance, (pg. 192-194) complete the Guided Reading Activity.
Your Assignment...

Using the Venn Diagram provided, compare and contrast the 3 Sociological Theories and their views on Deviance. Refer to your notes or the textbook for help.

Each theory should have 4-5 unique facts; in between two theories, should have 2-3 similarities; and all three theories should share at least 1 commonality.
Your Assignment...

Continue to work on the **Deviance- Breaking a Social Norm** activity.
Copy and answer the following question into your notebook:

How do the three sociological perspectives differ on their views of deviance? How are they similar?
Crime - act committed in violation of the law

Criminal Justice System - system comprising institutions and processes responsible for enforcing criminal statues

Deterrence - discoursing criminal acts by threatening punishment

Retribution - punishment intended to make criminals pay compensation for their acts

Incarceration - method of protecting society from criminals by keeping them in prison

Rehabilitation - process of changing or reforming a criminal through socialization

Recidivism - repetition of, or return to, criminal behavior

Restitution - punishment intended to make criminals pay monetary compensation to make up for the financial damage caused by their acts
Your Task...

In your assigned groups, complete the activity: Punishment or Rehabilitation.
Question: Should the primary focus of prison be punishment or rehabilitation?

Group 1: Your position on this topic is that the primary focus of prison should be to punish offenders.

Group 2: Your position on this topic is that the primary focus of prison should be to rehabilitate offenders.

Group 3: You’re really not sure what to believe. You are neutral.
Your Assignment...

Write a 200-300 word essay answering the following question:

Should the primary focus of prison be punishment or rehabilitation? Explain.
Your Assignment...

Continue to work on the **Deviance- Breaking a Social Norm** activity.