

## Chapter 8 - Deviance

Deviance - violation of social norms

\*\*Society decides

2 components

1. Must be caught in deviant act
2. Stigma - mark that sets a person apart from society  
Ex. Prison clothes, branding

Jan 22-8:56 AM

Social Functions of deviance

1. Unifying the group  
Separates conformists from nonconformists
2. Clarifies norms - sets guidelines  
Ex. Media shows repercussions
3. Diffusing tension - minor acts of deviance serve as a safety valve to relieve tension  
Ex. Picket vs. bombing abortion clinics
4. Identifying problems - when a norm is violated by large amount of people, may need to be changed  
Ex. Gay marriages
5. Providing jobs

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Explaining Deviance

1. Cultural-transmission theory - Edward Sutherland  
Learned behavior  
Ex. Monkey see/monkey do
  - a. Differential association - amount of contact with deviant/non-deviant individuals  
Proof: certain neighborhoods have high crime

Jan 22-8:58 AM

2. Structural-Strain Theory - Robert K. Merton  
Natural outgrowth of values/norms of society  
Anomie - norms of society are unclear or no longer applicable...causes confusion

Jan 22-8:59 AM

1. Conformity - accept cultural goals and norms  
Ex. Want to have money than you must get job or education
2. Innovation - accept goals but not norms  
Ex. Want money - steal
3. Ritualism - fail to accept or achieve goals but follows norms of society  
Ex. Person denies promotion for fear of failure

Jan 22-9:00 AM

4. Retreats- unable to meet goals so they reject both goals and norms  
Ex. drug addicts, beggars
5. Rebellion - unable to meet societal goals so they substitute new goal and means  
Ex. Cults

Jan 22-9:01 AM

Types of crimes (page 188-189)

- Violent - *against a person*  
Ex. Murder, rape, assault
- Property - *crimes against property*  
Ex. Arson, burglary, larceny
- Victimless Crime  
Ex. Prostitution, gambling, drugs
- White-collar - committed by an individual of high social status during professional life  
Ex. Embezzlement, stock manipulation
- Organized Crime - large-scale organization that controls some business through violence or threat  
Ex. Mafia, drug trafficking, loan sharks

Jan 22-9:02 AM

Control Theory - weak ties to community, will become deviant

Conflict Theory - Emile Durham  
 Competition and social inequality  
 Higher class makes rules that only affect lower working class  
 \*\*Looks like deviance

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Labeling Theory - how individuals come to be labeled deviant

- Primary deviance - nonconformity that goes undetected by authority  
Ex. Occasionally calling in "sick"
- Secondary deviance - individual labeled as deviant and accepting the label as true

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Crime - act labeled by authority, prohibited by law, and punishable (chart pg 187)

- Crime statistics (Uniform Crime Report)  
 Problems with filing
1. Less likely if family or friend is involved
  2. More likely formal report if reported from higher social class
  3. Attitude of person making complaint

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With a face like that you could get arrested

Posted on Thursday, May 20, 2010 2:26 PM PT  
Filed Under: Diane Mapes

By Diane Mapes

Ugly Betty may have done all right, but for most homely folks, life can be one long kick to the curb.

Cute kids not only get more tender loving care from their parents than less toothsome babes, when they grow up, the unattractive get hired less often and earn 12 percent less than the so-called "beautiful people" of the world, research shows.



Now, it turns out having an ugly mug makes you more 22 percent more likely to be convicted of a crime, according to a Cornell University study. And to make it even worse, convicted blockaways (you know, the ones who look better a block away) are more likely to get hit with a longer, harsher sentence than the average-looking defendants of the world.

The study, which involved 169 Cornell psychology undergrads, determined that potential "impartial" jurors fall into two camps: those who process information in a rational manner (R-Processors) and those who process it by relying on emotions and personal experience (E-Processors).

The study found that rational processors - the ones who rely on analysis, fact and logical argument - didn't allow looks to factor in. Hot or not, defendants were convicted the exact same way.

But emotional processors - people who are compelled by intuitive hunches or emotional feelings ("Just look at the guy, he looks like a crook!") - were not only more likely to find homely defendants guilty, they were more likely to give them harsher sentences (on average, study participants recommended 22 more months in prison for the unattractive).

May 21-11:59 AM

Types of offences

1. First-degree murder - planned and an intent to kill
2. Second Degree murder - not planned but there is an intent to kill (crime of passion)
3. Manslaughter - accidental death due to negligence

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4. Robbery - taking value from a person by force or threat
5. Burglary (B&E) - unlawful entry of a structure to commit theft
6. Larceny - (except auto) - unlawful taking of property without force
7. Fraud - Deceitful obtaining of money/property by false pretenses  
Ex. Identity theft
8. Embezzlement - taking money/property from place of employment

Jan 22-9:03 AM

Criminal Justice system  
Police  
Discretionary power - power to decide who is arrested

Courts  
1. Guilty vs. innocent  
2. Punishment  
Plea bargaining - accused person to plead guilty to lesser charge

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- Corrections - used to punish criminals
1. Retribution - revenge for the victim
  2. Deterrence - discourage offenders
  3. Rehabilitation - return to society as a law abiding citizen
  4. Social protection - prevents future crime
    - a. Death penalty

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Recidivism - repeated criminal behavior  
Juvenile Justice system  
Exceptions - tried as an adult

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May 21-2:14 PM