

**Sociology 4111 (Uggen): Deviant Behavior**  
**Midterm Review, Spring 2004**

**PART I: BASIC CONCEPTS -- DEVIANCE, CONTROL, AND CAREERS**

- I. *Social Facts and Social Constructions*
- II. *Defining Deviance*
  - a. Clinard's Definitions of Deviance (Statistical, Absolutist, Reactivist, Normative)
  - b. Adlers' definition's
    - i. Deviance as violation of social norms (Attitudes, Behaviors, Conditions, Prescriptive norms, Proscriptive norms)
    - ii. Role
    - iii. Subcultures
    - iv. Power
    - v. Moral entrepreneurs
  - c. Kai Erikson (1966)
- III. *Differences between Criminology and Deviance*
  - a. Piece in *The Criminologist*:
  - b. Heckert: positive deviance
    - i. Altruism (hero)
    - ii. Charisma (dictator)
    - iii. Innovation (artist)
    - iv. Supra-Conformity (4.0)
    - v. Innate/Ascribed (beauty)
    - vi. Ex-Deviant (saved)
  - c. Middle Class norms - Typology of Deviance
- IV. *Social Controls and the Hobbesian Problem of Order*
  - a. Thomas Hobbes
    - i. "Hobbesian problem of order"
    - ii. How can we create a society in which self-interested people don't use force and fraud to satisfy their (criminal, sexual, substance-abusing ...) wants?
    - iii. 3 "solutions" to Hobbesian dilemma
      - 1. Normative
      - 2. Exchange
      - 3. Conflict
    - iv. Informal social controls
    - v. Formal social controls
  - b. social controls and constructions
    - i. Clinard: Deviant Events in Context
    - ii. Joel Best: Social Constructionism
  - c. Race and formal control
    - i. Anderson on police as social control
    - ii. Local perspective/Why focus on police?
- V. *Introduction to Deviant Careers (of people, firms, nations...)*
  - a. Becoming Deviant
  - b. Phases of the Deviant Career

- VI. *Subcultures, Power, and "Unconventional Sentimentality" (5 min. video: The Wall)*
  - a. Chambliss: Saints and Roughnecks
  - b. Sanchez Jankowski: Joining a Gang
  - c. Fox: Real Punks and Pretenders

**PART II: THEORIES OF DEVIANCE AND SOCIETAL REACTION**

VII. *Individualistic versus Sociological Theories*

- a. Careers:
  - i. Entry, management, exit
- b. Subcultures
  - i. Counterculture
  - ii. Internal stratification
- c. Sexual asphyxia
  - i. Lowery & Wetli (1982)
- d. Individualistic theories of deviance
  - i. Biology
  - ii. Psychiatry and Psychology
  - iii. Economics: rational choice
  - iv. Complements or substitutes for sociology
- e. Social Organization of Deviance

VIII. *Functionalism*

- a. Structural
  - i. Anomie, Conflict, Functionalism
- b. Functionalism
  - i. Emile Durkheim (*Rules*)
    - 1. Anomie, integration, and social change
  - ii. Functions
    - 1. Boundary maintenance
    - 2. Safety valve
    - 3. Conflict management
    - 4. Signaling
  - iii. Talcott Parsons (not in books)
  - iv. Critique of functionalism

IX. *Anomie*

- a. Merton's anomie theory (1938)
- b. Background: Durkheim, Parsons
- c. Assumptions
  - i. Variation in motivation for deviance
  - ii. Cultural imbalance produces "strain"
- d. Conceptual tools
  - i. Anomie
  - ii. Common success goals but not opportunity (why?)
  - iii. Reference groups and relative deprivation
  - iv. Typology of societies
  - v. Typology of individual adaptations
- e. Critique
- f. Extensions
  - i. Societal
  - ii. Individual

iii. Subcultural

- X. *Conflict and Threat Theories*
- a. Conflict and threat theories
  - b. Assumptions
    - i. Conflict, not consensus on norms
    - ii. Powerful make rules in their own interests
  - c. Conflict theories/concepts
    - i. Culture conflict (Sellin 1938)
    - ii. Class conflict (Quinney 1975)
    - iii. Left Realism (1980s+)
    - iv. Social Threat (Liska 1992)
    - v. Africana Criminal Justice (today)
  - d. Critique (Clinard)
  - e. Value and relevance
- XI. *Basic Concepts of Labeling Theory (4 min. video: Gattaca)*
- a. Theories of individual deviance: labeling (Becker 1963)
  - b. Assumptions
    - i. Societal reaction defines and creates deviance
    - ii. Labels affect identity and self-concept
    - iii. Conflict, not consensus on norms
  - c. Concepts
    - i. Primary and secondary deviance
    - ii. "Rule-breaking behavior" vs Deviance
    - iii. Moral entrepreneurs (example)
    - iv. Deviant Careers
  - d. Rule-breaking vs deviance
  - e. Moral entrepreneurs
  - f. Critique
  - g. Lessons
    - i. Rules are not made automatically
    - ii. Labels have consequences
    - iii. Deviance as a process, sequence, or career (mental illness)
- XII. *Labeling + Conflict; Rule-making and Moral Entrepreneurs*
- a. *Tuggle and Holmes: smoking ban*
  - b. *Behrens, Uggen, Manza: felon voting [www.soc.umn.edu/~uggen/4111](http://www.soc.umn.edu/~uggen/4111) [pdf]*
  - c. US laws
  - d. Racial Threat
  - e. Group threat
  - f. Labeling: Shift from "Jim Crow" to modern racism
  - g. Three measures of racial threat
  - h. Other Controls
  - i. Overall picture and Key Findings
- XIII. *Social Control Theory*
- a. Background: Hobbes, Durkheim
  - b. Assumptions
  - c. Conceptual tool – social bond
    - i. 4 elements: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief
  - d. Critique
  - e. Extensions
  - f. Value

XIV. *Differential Association and Learning*

- a. Differential association & learning
- b. Background
- c. Assumptions
  - i. Normative conflict
  - ii. Change in human behavior
  - iii. Deviance is learned
  - iv. Deviance is group behavior
- d. Concepts
  - i. Culture and subculture
  - ii. Differential association process
  - iii. Differential social organization
- e. Extensions
  - i. Ron Akers- differential association/reinforcement theory (e.g., drugs)
- f. Critique
- g. Value
  - i. Best explains peers and subcultural deviance

**PART III: LEARNING THE "SOCIAL FACTS" OF DEVIANCE**

I. *Government/Official Statistics (example: EEOC and sexual harassment)*

- a. Bias, validity (internal and external) and reliability.
- b. Official statistics viewpoints
  - i. Adlers'
  - ii. Uggens'
- c. Child abuse reporting
- d. Besharov and Laumann 1996

II. *Surveys*

- a. Surveys on deviance
- b. Sampling
- c. Response bias and internal validity
- d. "Operationalization"
- e. Causality: Adlers v. Uggens (p. 97)
- f. Substance use - Michigan's "Monitoring the Future" survey
- g. Critique
- h. Value
  - i. External validity/generalizability
  - ii. Independent of social control
  - iii. How else would we know?

III. *Qualitative Approaches*

- a. Participant observation, intensive interviews, archival work ...
- b. Adlers - research on drug dealers
- c. Miller - female gang research

IV. *Summary and Exercise:*

- a. brainstorming, selecting appropriate data and methods
- b. managing bias and enhancing validity and reliability

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Match each element of Hirschi's bond with its respective definition.

_____ Attachment	a. The amount of time spent in conventional activities; insufficient idle time for possible deviance
_____ Commitment	b. Feelings that conventional activities offer rewards; development of a "stake in conformity" and the feeling that deviance jeopardizes valued benefits
_____ Involvement	c. The extent of internalization of conventional norms; development of "inner controls" over deviance
_____ Belief	d. Feelings of respect and affection for relevant groups; concern for what others think

2. In the article "The Police and the Black Male", what do black men carry with them in order to gain a certain level of status and fair treatment by police officers?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Identifications: Identify the following authors or concepts and their importance for the sociology of deviance in a sentence or two:

- a. Subculture
- b. Informal controls
- c. Kai Erikson
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Social facts
- f. Social constructionism
- g. Role
- h. Retreatism
- i. Howard Becker
- j. Secret deviance
- k. Power
- l. Positive deviance
- m. Edwin Sutherland
- n. Deviant career
- o. Anomie
- p. Travis Hirschi
- q. National Health and Social Life Survey

## ESSAYS

1. Using the example of same-sex marriage, compare and contrast the statistical, absolutist, reactionist, and normative definitions of deviance. (1-2 paragraphs)
2. Using underage drinking as an example, give examples of negative, positive, formal, and informal sanctions that might be used to intensify or stop the behavior. (1-2 paragraphs)
3. Using the example of prostitution, explain how the application of formal social controls may unintentionally intensify or reinforce deviant activity. (1-2 paragraphs)
4. Explain at least 3 deviance management techniques that a smoker might use. (1 paragraph)

5. Discuss the social threat hypothesis as it relates to felon voting and the overrepresentation of African Americans in the criminal justice system. Critique this hypothesis from a functionalist perspective (1-2 paragraphs)
6. Describe two examples of primary deviance and two examples of secondary deviance.
7. Based on lecture and Erikson's notion of boundary maintenance, provide a functionalist interpretation of the recent Janet Jackson/Justin Timberlake controversy in the 2004 Super Bowl. Would a functionalist model adequately explain the recruiting and sex-related scandals in the Colorado and Minnesota football program? Why or why not? Critique your answer from the perspective of a conflict theorist. (3-4 paragraphs)
8. What sort of methodologies would you use to advance knowledge about the following research questions? Explain the sort of official statistics, surveys, or qualitative approaches you would use to reduce bias for each question (1 paragraph each)
  - a. How do people exit Asian gangs in St. Paul?
  - b. How many repeat drunk driving offenders are there in the U.S.?
  - c. Are the norms surrounding same-sex marriage changing in response to recent debates?
  - d. Are football players more deviant than other athletes?
  - e. Have suicide rates always varied by race in the US? Do US patterns hold in other countries?
9. Subcultures and organization (3 paragraphs total)
  - a. Apply Fox's model of the internal stratification of the Punk subculture to a deviant group that interests you.
  - b. Apply Sanchez-Jankowski's idea of "supply side" and "demand side" factors to recruitment into this group.
  - c. Do you think the group meets the definition of a subculture? Explain.
10. Why and how does social class matter in the labeling process? Use examples from labeling theory, Chambliss' *Saints and Roughnecks*, or other course materials
11. According to the Adlers, what are the strengths and weaknesses of using official data, survey data, and qualitative approaches to studying deviance? How did Uggen's presentation in lecture differ from the Adlers' view? Use specific examples or studies to explain your answer. (2-3 paragraphs)
12. One of Uggen's students recently began working as an exotic dancer at a local establishment. (4 paragraphs total)
  - a. Explain how Hirschi's social control theory might explain her entry into this form of deviant work.
  - b. Explain how Sutherland's differential association theory might explain her entry into this form of deviant work.
  - c. Explain how the individual-level version of Merton's anomie theory might explain her entry into this form of deviant work.
  - d. Which account do you find most convincing. Explain.