



Chapter 7 Powerpoint

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Internalization of Norms

- Every society has norms that must be upheld to run smoothly.
- **Internalization** is the process by which a norm becomes a part of an individual's personality, thus conditioning that individual to conform to society's expectations.
- **Examples:**
 - Sitting in a chair instead of on the floor
 - Stopping at a red light

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Sanctions

Positive sanctions

- **Positive sanction:** An action that rewards a particular kind of behavior
- Examples include: a teacher giving good grades, cheers from teammates



Negative sanctions

- **Negative sanction:** A punishment or the threat of punishment used to enforce conformity.
- Examples include: a parking ticket, ridicule



Formal sanctions

- **Formal sanction:** A reward or punishment given by a formal organization or regulatory agency
- Examples include: schools giving high or low grades, a business giving a raise or firing a worker



Informal sanctions

- **Informal sanction:** A spontaneous expression of approval or disapproval given by an individual or group
- Examples include: standing ovations, gossip

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Social Control

- **Social control** is enforcing norms through either internal or external means.
 - Primary means is **self-control**
 - **Other agents use sanctions**
 - Police, religious figures, family, peer group, and public opinion
- Behavior that violates society's basic norms jeopardizes the social order.

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The Nature of Deviance

Behavior that violates significant social norms is called **deviance**.

Violating Norms

- Some norms deal with fairly insignificant behaviors.
- Because there are so many norms, occasional violations are unavoidable.
- Behaviors deemed deviant differ across times, cultures, and situations.

The Label of Deviance

- Individuals must be caught committing a deviant act and be stigmatized by society.
- A **stigma** is a mark of social disgrace that sets the deviant apart from the rest of society.
- Sociologists usually refer to the negative social reactions.



Social Functions of Deviance

Deviance has some uses in society

- Helps to clarify norms, unify the group, diffuse tension, and promote social change
- Serves to define the boundaries of acceptable behavior
- Punishment of deviance can prevent others from same deviance
- Draws lines of society and “outsiders”
- Displays of minor deviance diffuse tensions
- Provides legitimate jobs such as lawyers and police



Explaining Deviance

The three sociological perspectives explain the causes and uses of deviance.

Functionalist Perspective

- **Strain theory:** deviance is the natural outgrowth of the values, norms, and structure of society
- Pressure on individuals to meet standards that they can't meet
- **Anomie:** the norms of society are unclear or no longer apply
- Results in confusion over rules for behavior
- Five “modes of adaptation,” or reactions to societal norms
 - Conformity: acceptance of goals and methods of reaching them
 - Innovation: acceptance of goals but not means of reaching them
 - Ritualism: abandon goals but maintain expected behaviors
 - Retreatism: reject both goals and means of reaching them
 - Rebellion: seek to substitute new goals and means for existing goals and means

QUICK FACTS

MERTON'S STRAIN THEORY OF DEVIANCE

Merton suggested five responses to the strain that individuals feel when they attempt to meet the cultural goal of economic success through the approved norm of hard work.

Mode of Adaptation	Method of Adaptation	Seeks Culture's Goals	Follows Culture's Norms
Conformity	Accepts cultural goals and pursues them through culturally approved ways	Yes	Yes
Innovation	Accepts cultural goals but uses disapproved ways of achieving them	Yes	No
Ritualism	Abandons cultural goals but continues to follow society's norms	No	Yes
Retreatism	Abandons cultural goals and the approved ways of achieving them	No	No
Rebellion	Challenges cultural goals and norms and substitutes new ones	No—tries to replace	No—tries to replace

Skills Focus **INTERPRETING CHARTS** Using the chart and what you've learned from your reading, identify the modes of adaptation represented in pictures A and B at right.





Conflict Perspective

- Sees social life as a struggle between the ruling classes and lower classes
- Says people commit deviant acts to gain or maintain power
- Ruling class deems any behavior that threatens its power as deviant



Interactionist Perspective

- Three major explanations: control theory, cultural transmission theory, and labeling theory
- **Control theory:** states that deviance is normal and studies why people conform; states that people conform when they have strong ties to the community
- **Cultural transmission theory:** states that deviance is a learned behavior; deviants are socialized into deviant behavior instead of acceptable behavior; individuals will adopt the behavior and goals of whomever they are in contact with
- **Differential association:** the relative closeness to deviant and non-deviant individuals
- **Labeling theory:** focuses on how people come to be labeled “deviant;” suggests there are two types of deviance
- **Primary deviance:** occasional violation of norms; neither self nor society labels person “deviant”
- **Secondary deviance:** deviance as a lifestyle; both self and society label person “deviant”

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Perspectives on Deviance

Functionalist Perspective Deviance is a natural part of society. It serves positive functions, such as clarifying social norms, as well as negative ones. Deviance results from the strain of goals incompatible with the available means of achieving them.

Conflict Perspective Deviance is a result of competition and social inequality. People with power commit deviant acts to hold on to power. They also label as deviant behavior that threatens them. Those without power commit deviant acts to obtain economic rewards or to relieve their feelings of powerlessness.

Interactionist Perspective Interaction among individuals influences deviance. Control theory suggests that strong social bonds make people conform to norms and refrain from deviance. Cultural transmission theory proposes that deviance is a learned behavior. Labeling theory examines how individuals are identified as deviant.

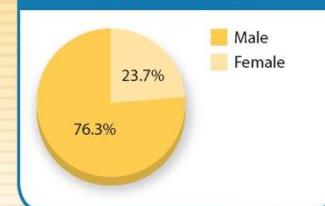
Crime and Criminals

- A **crime** is any act that is labeled as such by those in authority and is prohibited by law.
- An act that is *immoral* is not necessarily *illegal*.
- Criminals can be any age, gender, or race, although people under 35 are more likely to be involved in crime.

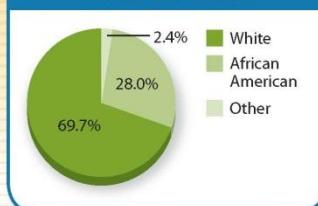
Statistically Speaking...

Arrests in the United States All types of people commit crimes. However, certain trends have developed in the characteristics of people who are arrested.

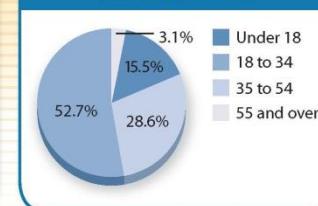
ARRESTS BY SEX



ARRESTS BY RACE



ARRESTS BY AGE



Skills Focus **INTERPRETING GRAPHS** What percentage of arrests involve people age 34 and younger? Why do you think this group accounts for the majority of arrests?

Note: Because of rounding, percentages may not add up to 100.0.
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 2006

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Types of Crime

Violent Crime

- Murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault
- Make up small percentage of total crime rates, but still alarming
- One every 22 seconds in the United States
- Most victims are African Americans
- Majority of murders committed with guns



Property Crime

- Burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson
- One every three seconds in the United States
- People under 25 commit most crimes
- Many crimes committed by those on drugs

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Types of Crime, continued...

Victimless Crime

- Prostitution, illegal gambling, illegal drug use, and vagrancy
- Although classified as “victimless,” often have negative consequences for society

White-Collar Crime

- **White-collar crimes** include fraud, tax evasion, embezzlement, price-fixing, toxic pollution, insider trading, and political corruption
- Corporations can be charged with crimes, not just individuals

Organized Crime

- **Crime syndicate:** a large-scale organization of professional criminals that controls some vice or legitimate business through violence
- Legitimate businesses can serve as “fronts” for illegal activities



FBI CLASSIFICATIONS OF CRIME

QUICK
FACTS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) classifies crime into 29 categories. The eight Part I offenses, also called index crimes, are more serious than the Part II offenses. This dividing line varies somewhat from state to state.

PART I OFFENSES
(More Serious)

- 1. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter** willful killing of one human being by another
- 2. Forcible Rape** sexual violation of a person by force and against the person's will
- 3. Robbery** use of the threat of force to take anything of value from a person
- 4. Aggravated Assault** unlawful attack on another person for the purpose of causing great bodily injury
- 5. Burglary (breaking and entering)** attempted or actual unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft
- 6. Larceny (theft, except auto)** unlawful taking of property without using force or fraud, such as pocket picking
- 7. Motor Vehicle Theft** unlawful stealing or driving away and abandoning of a motor vehicle
- 8. Arson** attempted or willful burning

PART II OFFENSES
(Less Serious)

- 9. Other Assaults** attacks of a less-serious nature than aggravated assault
- 10. Forgery and Counterfeiting** attempting to or making or possessing anything false that seems true to deceive
- 11. Fraud** use of false pretenses to obtain money or property
- 12. Embezzlement** misappropriation or misuse of money or property entrusted to an individual's care or custody
- 13. Stolen Property** attempting to or buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property
- 14. Vandalism** willful or vicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property
- 15. Weapons** all violations of regulations related to manufacturing, carrying, possessing, or using firearms
- 16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice** sex offenses of a commercialized nature
- 17. Sex Offenses** attempts at or consensual sex with someone underage or offenses against common decency
- 18. Drug Abuse Violations** unlawful possession, sale, or use of narcotics
- 19. Gambling** promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling
- 20. Offenses Against Family and Children** nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children
- 21. Driving Under the Influence** driving or operating any motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- 22. Liquor Laws** violations of state or local liquor laws
- 23. Drunkenness** intoxication
- 24. Disorderly Conduct** breach of the peace
- 25. Vagrancy** includes vagabondage, begging, and loitering
- 26. Suspicion** arrests for no specific offense, followed by release without placing charges
- 27. Curfew and Loitering Laws (juveniles)** violations of local curfew and loitering laws, where such laws exist
- 28. Runaways (juveniles)** limited to juveniles taken into custody under local statutes as runaways
- 29. All Other Offenses** all violations of state and local laws except traffic laws and those listed here

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

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Crime Statistics

- The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) is published annually by the FBI.
 - Uses data from local police departments
 - Factors that limit reporting of crimes:
 - Not all complaints make it into a formal report.
 - People less likely to make a report against friend or family member.
 - Police more likely to make an official report when crime is against a high-status person.
 - Victims less likely to report some forms of crime.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.
 - Uses data from crime victims about reported and unreported crimes
 - Relies on interviews with representative sample



The Criminal-Justice System

Police

- Control over who is arrested
- **Police discretion:** the ability to decide who is actually arrested
- **Racial profiling:** the practice of assuming that nonwhite Americans are more likely to commit crimes

Courts

- Hold trials to determine guilt or innocence
- If guilty, assign punishments
- **Plea bargaining:** the process of legal negotiation that allows a guilty plea in return for a lighter sentence

Corrections

- **Corrections:** Imprisonment, parole, probation, community service
- Functions: retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, social protection
- **Recidivism:** repeated criminal behavior

Juvenile-Justice System

- Young offenders cannot be expected to be as responsible as adults
- New laws ensure juveniles receive fair treatment
- Some places treat young as adults

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INTERACTIVE

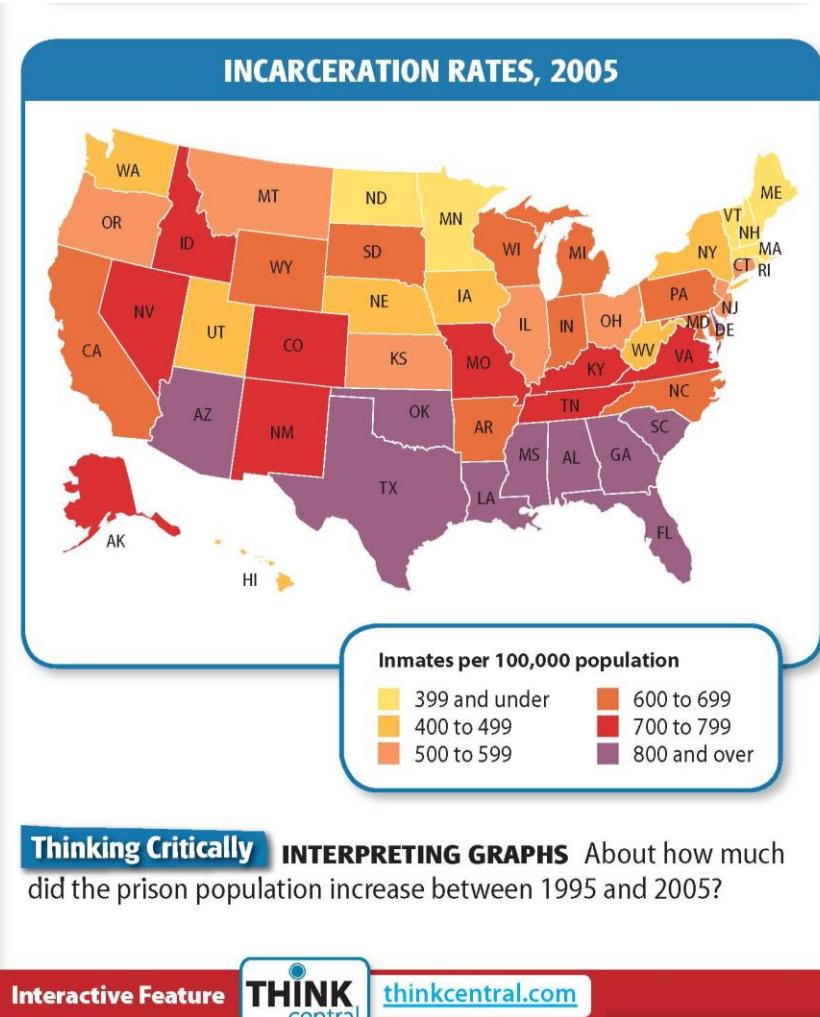
Statistically Speaking...

The American Prison System Despite having less than 5 percent of the world's population, the United States has almost 25 percent of the world's prisoners. Compared to other industrialized nations, the United States has a high rate of violent crime. Also, people convicted of nonviolent crimes in the United States are more likely to be sentenced to prison than those convicted in other countries. In addition, American prison sentences tend to be longer, which drives up the incarceration rate. This rate varies by state due to several factors, such as the crime rate, the effectiveness of law enforcement, and variations in state laws.

UNITED STATES PRISON POPULATION

Year	Population (in thousands)
1995	1,080
1996	1,120
1997	1,160
1998	1,200
1999	1,240
2000	1,280
2001	1,320
2002	1,360
2003	1,400
2004	1,420
2005	1,450

Source: Bureau of U.S. Justice Statistics



Interactive Feature



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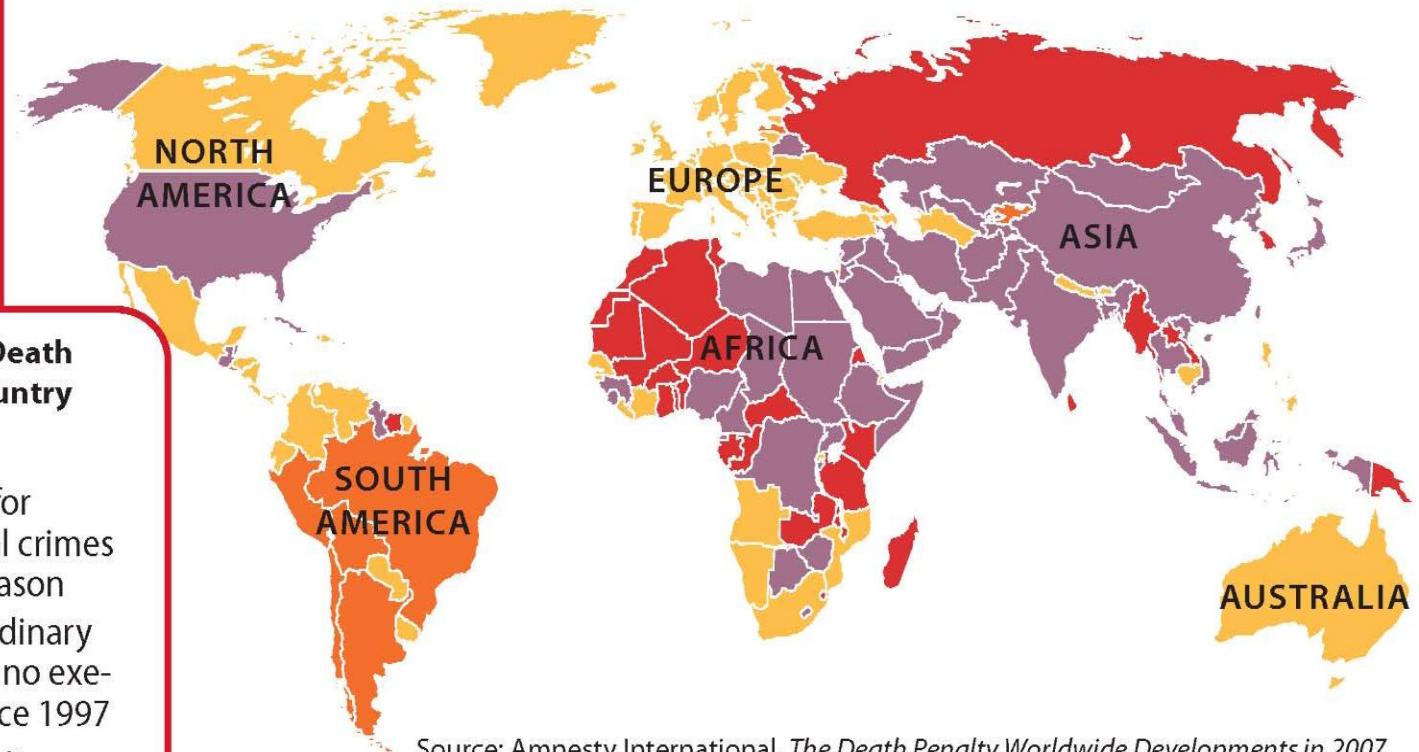
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THE DEATH PENALTY AROUND THE WORLD



Source: Amnesty International, *The Death Penalty Worldwide Developments in 2007*

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