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. Uggen in The Criminologist:
   b. positive deviance and typologies
   c. Heckert’s: 10 middle class norms: loyalty, privacy, prudence, conventionality, responsibility, participation, moderation, honesty, peacefulness, courtesy

IV. Social Controls and the Hobbesian Problem of Order
   a. Thomas Hobbes and “Hobbesian order”
      i. 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?
      ii. 3 “solutions” to Hobbesian dilemma
         1. Normative
         2. Exchange
         3. Conflict
      iii. Informal social controls
      iv. Formal social controls
   b. social controls and constructions
      i. Clinard: Deviant Events in Context
      ii. Joel Best: Social Constructionism (“the constructionist stance”)
   c. Race and formal control
      i. Brunson & Miller: gender, race, and police as social control
      ii. Local perspective/Why focus on police?

V. Introduction to Deviant Careers (of people, firms, nations...)
   a. Becoming Deviant
      i. Wright and Decker on entering burglary
   b. Phases of the Deviant Career: entry, management, exit (or...)

VI. Subcultures, Power, and "Unconventional Sentimentality” (5 min. video: The Wall)
   a. Chambliss: Saints and Roughnecks
   b. Jenkot: stratification of meth group (and Real Punks and Pretenders)
   c. Social organization of deviance – from hardcore to spectators
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. Individualistic theories of deviance
      i. Biology
      ii. Psychiatry and Psychology
      iii. Economics: rational choice
      iv. Complements or substitutes for sociology
   d. Individualistic (?) examples
      i. Adlers on self-injurers
      ii. Turvey on sexual asphyxia

VIII. Functionalism
   a. Structural theories
      i. Functionalism, Anomie, Conflict
   b. Functionalism
      i. Emile Durkheim (Rules)
         1. Anomie, integration, and social change
         2. Normal and pathological
      ii. Functions
         1. Boundary maintenance
         2. Safety valve
         3. Conflict management
         4. Signaling
      iii. Talcott Parsons’ general “social system” – integration, interdependency
      iv. Critique of functionalism

IX. Anomie
   a. Background: Durkheim, Parsons
   b. Merton’s anomie theory (1938)
   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 and extensions
   f. Agnew’s general strain theory (note: works at individual level)

X. Conflict and Threat Theories
   a. Assumptions
      i. Conflict, not consensus on norms
      ii. Powerful make rules in their own interests
   b. Conflict theories/concepts
      i. Critical feminist (Chesney-Lind 1989)
ii. Culture conflict (Sellin 1938)
iii. Class conflict (Quinney 1975)
iv. Left Realism (1980s+)
v. Social Threat (Liska 1992)
vi. Africana Criminal Justice (today)
c. Critique (Clinard)
d. Power & rule-making: Behrens, Uggen, Manza on felon voting
   i. US laws
   ii. Racial Threat and group threat more generally
   iii. Shift from “Jim Crow” to modern racism
   iv. Overall picture and Key Findings
e. Critique and extensions

XI. **Basic Concepts of Labeling Theory (4 min. video: Gattaca)**
   a. Joel Best and “Rise of Labeling” and societal reaction
      i. Howard Becker’s *Outsiders*
      ii. Erving Goffman’s *Stigma*
   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” v. Deviance
   iii. Moral entrepreneurs (example)
   iv. Deviant Careers
d. Rule-breaking v. deviance
e. Moral entrepreneurs
   i. Tuggle and Holmes: the “status politics” of a smoking ban
f. Critique and extensions
   i. Esp. Costello’s absolutist critique
g. Lessons
   i. Rules are not made automatically
   ii. Labels have consequences
   iii. Deviance as a process, sequence, or career (mental illness)

XII. **Social Control Theory**
   a. Background: Hobbes, Durkheim
   b. Assumptions
   c. Conceptual tool – social bond
      i. 4 elements: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief
d. Critique and extensions

XIII. **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 and extensions
   i. explaining peer and subcultural deviance

XIV. Joel Best – labeling under attack
   a. conflict critique
   b. feminist critique
   c. identity politics critique
   d. mainstream sociology critique

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’ versus Uggen’s
   c. Besharov and Laumann-Billings 1996 on child abuse reporting (“artifacts”)

II. Surveys
   a. Surveys on deviance (e.g., Laumann et al. on sexual behavior)
   b. Sampling
   c. Response bias and internal validity
   d. “Operationalization”
   e. Causality: Adlers v. Uggen
   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. Range of Qualitative Approaches
   a. Participant observation, intensive interviews, archival work ...
   b. Adlers – research on drug dealers
   c. Jody Miller – female gang research
   d. Scully & Marolla – interviewing convicted rapists

IV. Summary and Exercise:
   a. brainstorming, selecting appropriate data and methods
   b. managing bias and enhancing validity and reliability

SAMPLE QUESTIONS
1. While Chris is just as deviant as Tor, Chris does his deviance behind closed doors. Because of this, he rarely gets into trouble. Chambliss attributes this to differences in their
   
   a. Demeanor
   b. Awareness
   c. Level of societal conformity
   d. Visibility
2. In Durkheim’s *society of saints...*
   a. There would be no deviance at all.
   b. Serious crimes would be ignored.
   c. Trivial acts would be defined as deviant.
   d. Deviance would vary by attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief.
   e. New Orleans would win the super bowl.

3. In “The Devil Made me Do It,” Cromwell and Thurman add which of the following categories of neutralizations to Sykes and Matza’s 5 original “Techniques of Neutralization”?
   a. Self-defense
   b. Right to remain silent
   c. Justification by comparison
   d. Appeal to higher loyalties
   e. Denial of injury

4. 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. Monitoring the Future
   r. Stigma
   s. Joel Best
   t. Culture conflict
   u. Meda Chesney-Lind

ESSAYS
1. Using the example of campus hook-ups, compare and contrast the statistical, absolutist, reactionist, and normative definitions of deviance. (1-2 paragraphs)

2. Use the example of cigarette smoking to give examples of negative, positive, formal, and informal sanctions that might intensify or stop the behavior. (1-2 paragraphs)

3. Use the example of cutting or self-injury to explain how applying formal social controls may unintentionally intensify or reinforce deviant activity. (1-2 paragraphs)

4. Explain at least 3 deviance management techniques that a sex worker 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 interpretation from a functionalist perspective. Which perspective best explains current debates in Minnesota about Voter ID? (2-3 paragraphs)

6. Based on lecture and Erikson’s notion of boundary maintenance, provide a functionalist interpretation of the debates over online “piracy” of music and movies. Critique your answer from the perspective of a conflict theorist. (2-3 paragraphs)

7. 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 drunk driving in rural Wisconsin?
   b. How many repeat drunk drivers are there in the U.S.?
   c. Are there subcultural norms supporting heroin use in the Seattle music scene?
   d. Are football players more likely to be arrested for assault than other athletes?
   e. Have incarceration rates always varied by race in the US? Do US patterns hold in other countries?

8. Subcultures and organization (2 paragraphs total)
   a. Apply Jenkot’s model of the internal stratification of a meth-producing subculture to a different deviant group that interests you.
   b. Do you think the group meets the definitions of a subculture discussed in class and in your texts? Explain.

9. Describe two examples of primary deviance and two examples of secondary deviance. According to lecture and your texts, what accounts for the rise and fall of labeling theory since the 1960s and 1970s (1 paragraph)? Offer a critique of labeling theory from one of the perspectives discussed in lecture (1 paragraph).

10. 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)

11. One of Uggen’s students began selling marijuana to support herself. (4 paragraphs)
   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 Agnew’s strain theory or Merton’s anomie theory might explain her entry into this form of deviant work.
   d. Which account do you find most convincing? Explain.

12. Anomie theory viewed Al Capone as the “triumph of amoral intelligence over morally prescribed failure when the channels of vertical mobility are closed or narrowed in a society which places a high premium on economic affluence and social ascent for all its members.” Write two paragraphs comparing and contrasting how differential association theory and social control theory would make sense of Al Capone.

13. Why and how does social class affect labeling? Write a paragraph using examples from labeling theory, Chambliss’ Saints and Roughnecks, or other course materials.