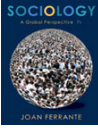


*Introduction to Sociology*

- I. Deviance, Conformity and Social Control: their interrelationships (Core Concepts 1-4)
- II. U.S. Formal Social Control in Comparative Context
- III. Deviance as a Labeling Process (Core Concepts 5-8)
- IV. Explaining Deviant Behavior (Core Concepts 9-10)



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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Discussion Question**

**What is distinctively *sociological* about Ferrante's approach to deviance in this chapter?**



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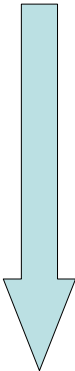
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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Society**

- Society (social audience) as the source of deviance*
- Start with conformity: socialization and informal social control*
- Formal social control as a backup*
- The normality and functions of deviance*
- Deviance as the outcome of a social labeling process*
- Definitions of deviance as constructed through a social process*
- Authority as a source of obedience (following or breaking norms)*
- The structure of society as a source of conformity and deviance (structural strain)*
- Differential association: deviance as conformity*

**Individual deviant or conformist**



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*Introduction to Sociology*



Think about how this famous picture illustrates the themes in the previous slide

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*Introduction to Sociology*

Discuss: Why does Ferrante focus on China in this chapter?



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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Core Concepts 1-4: Deviance and Society**

- *Norm violation and social audience*
- *Socialization and informal social control*
- *Mechanisms of formal social control*
- *The normality of deviance*



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*Introduction to Sociology*

**“Crime brings together honest men and concentrates them.”**

**“There is, then, no phenomenon that more represents the symptoms of normality, since it appears closely connected with the conditions of all collective life.”**



--Emile Durkheim

- **Why did Durkheim consider deviance and crime to be both normal and functional for society?**

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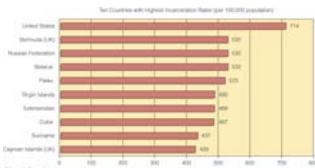
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*Introduction to Sociology*

**U.S. Formal Social Control in Comparative Context**

- **The United States has the highest incarceration rate in the entire world**
- **The United States had the fifth highest number of executions in the world in 2007 (after China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan)**



**What do these facts suggest about U.S. society?**

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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Core Concepts 5-8  
Labeling Theory and Stigma Contests**



**Video Clip on Sexual Harassment**



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**Core Concepts 5-8: Deviance as a Contested Labeling Process**

- *The social audience and labeling*
- *Claims-making and stigma contests*
- *Recent and current examples*



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**Labeling**

		Labeling	
		No	Yes
Norm violation	No	Conformists	Falsely-accused
	Yes	Secret deviants	Pure deviants

*Deviant labels are often master statuses*

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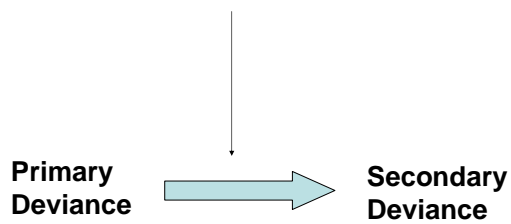
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**Labeling**



*William Chambliss, The Saints and the Roughnecks*

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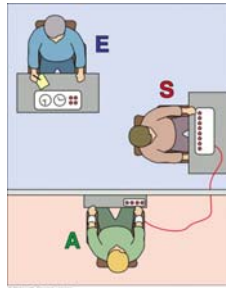
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### The Milgram Experiment



- What was the Milgram experiment?
- What did it demonstrate about obedience to authority?

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### Core Concepts 9 & 10: Explaining Deviant Behavior

#### Structural Strain

- Robert Merton's key point: the level and type of deviance in society is determined by its social structure
- How does this occur? What structural characteristics of society does Robert Merton focus on?

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Mode of Adaptation	Goals	Means
Conformity	+	+
Innovation	+	-
Ritualism	-	+
Retreatism	-	-
Rebellion	+/-	+/-

Legend:  
+ Acceptance/achievement of valued goals or means  
- Rejection/failure to achieve valued goals or means

- key sociological point: origin of deviant behavior lies in society, not the individual

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**Core Concepts 9 & 10: Explaining  
Deviant Behavior:**

**Differential Association**

- *focus on the question of who engages in deviant behavior and who does not*
- *sees deviance as learned behavior*
- *in this perspective, deviance is treated as a type of conformity—what does this mean?*



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**A Question To Reflect On**

Do the concepts and ideas discussed in this chapter have relevance for the way the current election has played out?

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