

- (1) Deviance: Violation of Cultural Norms
  - (1.1) Positive examples of deviance
    - (1.1.1) Social Change
      - (1.1.1.1) 1872 Susan B. Anthony
      - (1.1.1.2) 1950s-60s Martin Luther King
  - (1.2) Negative examples of deviance
    - (1.2.1) Crime (USA) (Brim and Lie 2007)
      - (1.2.1.1) 2.1 million people in prison
      - (1.2.1.2) Increase 50,000-80,000/year
      - (1.2.1.3) Most of any industrialized country
- (2) Biological Theory (What makes people more likely to be deviant?)
  - (2.1) 1876 Lombroso
    - (2.1.1) Apelike physical traits
  - (2.2) 1949 Sheldon et. al.
    - (2.2.1) Athletic body shape
  - (2.3) Today
    - (2.3.1) Genetic makeup +
    - (2.3.2) social influences
- (3) What Brain Scans Reveal
  - (3.1) (Popular Science July 2005 Eric Nestler, professor of psychiatry at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center)
  - (3.2) Brightly colored areas – nucleus accumbens, the brain's reward center
  - (3.3) Red – high number of receptors for dopamine, a brain chemical that transmits sensations of pleasure
  - (3.4) Yellow and green – fewer receptors – difficulty feeling joy
- (4) Classification of Deviance (Hagen 1994)
  - (4.1) Severity of social response
    - (4.1.1) Homicide versus Nose ring
    - (4.1.2) Life in prison versus Mild disapproval
    - (4.1.3) Homicide = live in prison
    - (4.1.4) Nose ring = mild disapproval
  - (4.2) Perceived harmfulness
    - (4.2.1) Rape versus tattooing
  - (4.3) Degree of public agreement
    - (4.3.1) Murder versus abortion
- (5) Function of Punishment
  - (5.1) Retribution
  - (5.2) Deterrence
  - (5.3) Rehabilitation
  - (5.4) Societal protection

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- (6) Containment Theory
  - (6.1) 1967 Reckless and Dinitz
    - (6.1.1) "Good Boys"
      - (6.1.1.1) Strong conscience (Freud's superego)
      - (6.1.1.2) Handle frustration well
      - (6.1.1.3) Identify with cultural norms and values
    - (6.1.2) "Bad Boys"
      - (6.1.2.1) Weak conscience
      - (6.1.2.2) Little tolerance for frustration
      - (6.1.2.3) Out of sync with conventional culture
- (7) There's a little bit of good in everything
  - (7.1) Emile Durkheim's functions of Deviance
    - (7.1.1) Social Cohesion, Common Identity
  - (7.2) Affirms Cultural Values
    - (7.2.1) no good without evil
  - (7.3) Clarifies moral boundaries
  - (7.4) Promotes social unity
  - (7.5) Encourages social change
    - (7.5.1) Today's deviance - tomorrow's morality
- (8) Labeling Theory
  - (8.1) Primary Deviance (Lemert 1951) --will be on exam
    - (8.1.1) like a first time coming late to class
  - (8.2) Secondary Deviance
    - (8.2.1) like continuing to come to class, late and drunk; affects self-confidence, self-perception, et cetera
  - (8.3) Degradation Ceremony (Garfinkel 1956)
  - (8.4) Deviant Career (Goffman 1963)
  - (8.5) Stigma --negative label associated with it
  - (8.6) Retrospective/Projective Labeling
    - (8.6.1) Re-interpreting past or predicting future
    - (8.6.2) Retrospective Labeling - reinterpret non-deviant behavior of past as a deviant behavior, which leads to:
    - (8.6.3) Projective Labeling - predicting future deviant behavior
- (9) Merton's ideas - Strain Theory
  - (9.1) see diagram
- (10)