(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

(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
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