

Deviance in US Society Notes

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Contents

1	Defining and Identifying Deviance	4
1.1	Sumner's Three Categories of Norms	4
1.2	The ABCs of Deviance	4
1.3	Eye of the Beholder (Movie)	4
1.4	Different Methods of Deviance	4
1.5	Three S's of Deviance	4
1.6	Three Perspectives on Defining Deviance	5
2	Data of Deviance	5
2.1	Official Statistics and the Career of a Crime	5
2.1.1	3 Sociological Categories of Crime	5
2.1.2	Career of a Crime	5
2.2	Survey and Field Research Methods	6
2.2.1	Survey Research	6
2.2.2	Field Research	7
2.2.3	Overall Analysis of Research Methods	7
3	Constructing Deviance - Moral Entrepreneurial Campaign	7
3.1	Moral Entrepreneurial Campaign	8
4	Seven Elements of Social Power	9
5	Theories of Deviance - Three Perspectives	10
5.1	Structural Perspective	10
5.2	Cultural Perspective	10
5.3	Interactionist Perspective	10
6	Personal Deviant Identities, i.e. Life as a Deviant	11
6.1	Deviant Identity	11
6.1.1	Seven stages of the Informal Labeling Process	11
6.1.2	Identities	11
6.1.3	Official Labeling Process	12
6.2	Total Institutions – Goffman	12
6.3	Sociology of Accounts: Vocabularies of Motive	13
6.3.1	Excuses	13
6.3.2	Excuses	13
6.3.3	Techniques of Neutralization	13
6.4	Individual Stigma Management	13
6.5	Collective Stigma Management	14
7	Forms of Deviant Association	15

7.1	White Collar Crime	15
7.2	Loners	15
7.3	Colleagues	16
7.4	Peers	16
7.5	Crews	16
7.5.1	Card and Dice Hustlers – Division of Playing Labor	16
7.6	Formal Organizations	16
7.7	8 Features of Deviant Subculture	17
8	Forms of Deviant Transactions	17
8.1	Individual Deviance	18
8.2	Deviant Exchange: Trades and Sales	18
8.2.1	Trades	18
8.2.2	Sales	18
8.2.3	Differences Between Trades and Sales	18
8.2.4	Similarities Between Trades and Sales	19
8.3	Deviant Exploitation	19
8.3.1	4 Subforms of Deviant Exploitation	19
8.4	Deviant Exploitation: Rape	19
8.5	Surreptitious Exploitation	20
8.5.1	Surreptitious Exploitation, Pickpocketing	20
9	Deviant Careers	21
9.1	Six Themes in Literature on Deviant Careers	21
9.1.1	Entering Deviance - Risk and Protective Factors	21
9.2	Legitimate vs. Deviant Careers	22
9.2.1	Legitimate Career Path	22
9.2.2	Deviant Career Path	22
9.2.3	Push Out Factors	22
9.2.4	Pull Out Factors	22
A	Readings	23
A.1	Chapters 1-4	23
A.1.1	Chapter 1: On the Sociology of Deviance, Erikson	23
A.1.2	Chapter 2: Heckert and Heckert - An Integrated Typology of Deviance Applied to Ten Middle-Class Norms	23
A.1.3	Chapter 3. Becker, Relativism: Labeling Theory	24
A.1.4	Chapter 4: Natural Law and the Sociology of Deviance ; Anne Hendershott	24
A.2	Chapters 12-15	25
A.2.1	Chapter 12: Child Abuse Reporting, Besharov and Laumann	25
A.2.2	Chapter 13: Survey of Sexual Behavior of Americans, Laumann et al.	25
A.2.3	Chapter 14: Researching Dealers and Smugglers, Adler	26
A.2.4	Chapter 15, The Social Construction of Drug Scares, Reinerman.	26
A.3	Chapters 16-19	27
A.3.1	Chapter 16: Blowing Smoke; Tuggle and Holmes	27
A.3.2	Chapter 17: Failure to Launch: Jenkins	27
A.3.3	Chapter 18: Legitimated Suppression: Inner-City Mexican-Americans and the Police , by Robert J. Durn	28
A.3.4	Chapter 19: Homophobia and Womens Sport, by Blinde & Taub	28
A.4	Chapters 20-22, 5	29
A.4.1	Chapter 20. The Mark of a Criminal Record, by Pager	29
A.4.2	Chapter 21: The Saints and the Roughnecks; Chambliss	30
A.4.3	Chapter 22: Doctors' Autonomy and Power; Liederbach	30
A.4.4	Chapter 5: Social Power: Conflict Theory of Crime; Quinney	31

A.5	Chapters 7, 8	32
A.5.1	Chapter 7: Social Structure and Anomie, Robert Merton	32
A.5.2	Chapter 8: Differential Association; Sutherland and Cressey	32
A.6	Chapters 23-25	32
A.6.1	Chapter 23: Adoption of a Fat Identity; Degher and Hughes	32
A.6.2	Chapter 24: Becoming Bisexual; Weinberg et al.	33
A.6.3	Chapter 25: Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia; McLorg and Taub	33
A.7	Chapters 26-28	33
A.7.1	Chapter 26: Convicted Rapists Vocabulary of Motive; Diana Scully & Joseph Marolla	33
A.7.2	Chapter 27: The Devil Made Me Do It: Use of Neutralizations by Shoplifters; Paul Cromwell and Quint Thurman	34
A.7.3	Chapter 28: Men Who Cheer; Michelle Bemiller	34
A.8	Chapters 29-31	34
A.9	Chapter 29: Pete Simi and Robert Futrell	34
A.9.1	Chapter 30: Fitting in and Fighting Back: Homeless Kids Stigma; Roschelle and Kaufman	35
A.9.2	Chapter 31: Collective Stigma Management and Shame; Martin	35
A.10	Chapters 32, 33, 37	36
A.10.1	Chapter 32: Drug Use and Disordered Eating Among College Women, Katherine Anne Sirles	36
A.10.2	Chapter 33: Cyber Communities of Self-Injury, Patricia A. Adler and Peter Adler	36
A.10.3	Chapter 37: State-Corporate Crime in the Offshore Oil Industry: The Deepwater Horizon Spill, Elizabeth A. Bradshaw	36
A.11	Chapters 34-36	37
A.11.1	Chapter 34: Robert Jenkot	37
A.11.2	Chapter 35: Gender and Victimization Risk among Young Women in Gangs; Miller	37
A.11.3	Chapter 36: International Organized Crime ; Roy Godson and William J. Olson	37
A.12	Chapters 38-40	38
A.12.1	Chapter 38: Artificial Love: The Secret Worlds of iDollators ; Nancy J. Herman-Kinney, David A. Kinney, Kara Taylor and Ashley M. Miller	38
A.12.2	Chapter 39: Trading Sex for Crack: Gender and Power ; Paul J. Draus and Robert G. Carlson	38
A.12.3	Chapter 40: Selling Excitement: Gender Roles at the Male Strip Show ; Maren T. Scull	39
A.13	Chapters 41, 42	39
A.13.1	Chapter 41: Sexual Assault on Campus; Armstrong, Hamilton, and Sweeney	39
A.13.2	Chapter 42: Opportunity Structures for White-Collar Crime ; Oskar Engdahl	40
A.14	Chapters 43, 44	40
A.14.1	Chapter 43: Deciding to Commit a Burglary; Richard T. Wright and Scott H. Decker	40
A.14.2	Chapter 44: Gay Male Christian Couples and Sexual Exclusivity ; Andrew K. T. Yip	41
A.15	Chapters 45-47	42
A.15.1	Chapter 45. Primp-Controlled Prostitution; Williamson & Cluse-Tolar	42
A.15.2	Ch. 46: Shifts and Oscillations in Deviant Careers; Adler and Adler	42
A.15.3	Chapter 47: Obstacles to Exiting Emotional Disorder Identities ; Jenna Howard	42

List of Figures



1 Defining and Identifying Deviance

Deviance is a subsection of society that does not conform to the standard norms.

Norms are those set of guidelines for what is expected. They are the set of guidelines that cover all normal things. Behavior, gender roles, emotions, etc. Not always behavior, nor constructed (expected of society).

Expected behavior guidelines.

Which begs the question, how are values different than norms?

Values are those set of ideals that are cherished that help us determine what the norms will be. What drives and motivates us.

Values and beliefs are also those things that we strive for.

To succinctly summarize the difference between norms and values, values drive us, norms dictate methods for goals.

1.1 Sumner's Three Categories of Norms

1. Folkways - As the name implies, societal expectations. (Meals per day, sleep time, etc.)
2. Mores - Have morals attached to them. If violated, people will think ill of you. Stricter than folkways. Not illegal. (Addictions, lying, etc.)
3. Laws - Illegal and can get arrested for them.

This system is flawed in a bit, because they've been set up to be three distinct separate categories, while in real life there is a definite overlap.

1.2 The ABCs of Deviance

- Attitudinal - Systematic set of attitudes, beliefs, thoughts, etc.
- Behavioral - Earning deviance through certain set of behaviors.
- Conditional - Appearance. Color of skin, tattoos, etc. What is appropriate in one place may not cross boundaries. Social status, etc.

1.3 Eye of the Beholder (Movie)

I've seen this episode. Woman with bandages, etc. Think about social norms and face.

1.4 Different Methods of Deviance

Achieved deviant status is when the individual earns the status based on behavior, actions, or beliefs. This is relatively easy to obtain if so desired.

Ascribed deviant status is when the individual is born into a certain role, position, or place. This is hard to obtain if one wishes due to the inherent nature.

This overlap as well, such as being born into a cult or some similar extremist group. In reality, most types of deviance overlap quite a bit and fall into both categories.

1.5 Three S's of Deviance

- Sin - At first assumed sin, morally bad things. Voluntarily chosen.
- Sickness - Redefined through an illness framework. Led to over-medicalization of disorders.
- Selected - Voluntary choice view, however the distinction lies in the fact that this is a *good* choice.

1.6 Three Perspectives on Defining Deviance

1. The **Absolutist** feels that the definitions of deviance are absolute. They are not relative to the situation, and are founded on moral grounds. These definitions are universal and intrinsic. It doesn't matter the circumstances, it's always deviant.
2. The **Relativist** believes that deviance is relative to the group. They believe that norms are created by groups of people, and that it is in the process of groups applying those definitions to people is where deviance is created.
3. The **Social Power** perspective is like the relativist perspective in that it agrees that deviance is constructed by people, however they go further to say how it those definitions are constructed and who constructs the definitions. They believe that society is fragmented and divided. They believe that deviance is defined by those with social power. The power group makes those definitions of deviance to suit their interests (maintain power, disfranchise the people, etc.).

2 Data of Deviance

2.1 Official Statistics and the Career of a Crime

What are official statistics? Right off the bat, they're numbers. They're hard numerical data. The reason that they're official is that the source is official, and in this case, they've been gathered by government officials or by people getting government money in the course of doing their normal jobs. One problem with it is that each department categorizes the data based on personal use, meaning the data is hard to deal with later.

The Uniform Crime Reports are official statistics gathered by the police. Let's examine this data a little bit closer to find errors. This data is given to the FBI when an arrest is made.

2.1.1 3 Sociological Categories of Crime

1. Property Crimes - Stealing money/things. Burglary, vandalism, arson, larceny, and theft.
2. Crimes Against the Person - Some theft, but also others like assault. Assault, rape, murder, robbery, and kidnapping.
3. Victimless Crimes - Crimes where no one is directly hurt. Drugs, prostitution, statutory rape, gambling.

2.1.2 Career of a Crime

Three stages of a crime:

1. Unrecognized - People don't recognize that a crime is being committed.
 - (a) Property - Trespassing may be unrecognized. Also small thefts, etc.
 - (b) Crimes Against the Person - Depends on the person, however less recognized. Children don't necessarily see a crime. Same with foreigners, potentially women, etc. Mostly individuals with lower social status.
 - (c) Victimless Crimes - Several types of sex. Potentially gambling. Sometimes recognized. Mostly recognized.
2. Unreported - People don't report the crime.
 - (a) Property - This depends on the situation, who the individual is, the type of crime, etc. Lower reporting ratio in poorer neighborhoods. Criminals can't report crimes against them. Medium-Low reporting on these types of crimes.
 - (b) Crimes Against the Person - Low rape reporting. Medium assault reporting. Mostly because of shame.
 - (c) Victimless Crimes - Low reports because victims usually reports these crimes, and by definition, there are no victims.

3. Unrecorded - The crimes that police ignore. This category is a little different. Police operate on stereotypes.
 - (a) Famous rich people - not many reported crimes.
 - (b) Poor people - Many many crimes are reported.
 - (c) Ethnicities are more likely to be arrested.
 - (d) Urban are more likely, rural less.
 - (e) Men more, women less.

2.2 Survey and Field Research Methods

2.2.1 Survey Research

Surveys are a very common tool of sociologists to determine specific data. When studying deviants, there are specific surveys given out to determine occurrences of deviant behavior. These surveys are widespread and almost every institution has some form of survey data that they either use or give out.

Every survey has a questionnaire. This is an improvement over official data, because the questions can be specified to report requirements. This method is used primarily for proving or disproving hypothesis.

Survey have clumps of questions to determine correlations between data points. For example, on the high school drug survey, questions include background (to determine demographics of survey (this includes race, income¹, family, etc.)), parental drug use (more family members use drugs = more individual drug use), school (extracurriculars, grades, age, aspirations, history, classes, etc.), environment, friends, etc.

A critical feature of survey research is sampling. Picking the right data points is critical. The key is to pick a sampling of data, generalize off of sample, and then apply interpreted conclusions back to the larger population.² There are a couple different types of sampling.

1. *Convenience Sample*: Take who you can get. Ask for people to take the survey, and just accept data points available.
2. *Snowball Sample*: It starts with a convenience sample, however it continues with friend recommendations. It's a method to increase sample size through networking, however it has its own special limitations despite the increased sides.
3. *Probability Sample*: In a probability sample, random sampling techniques are used to acquire a pool of unrelated individuals. In this case it is key to first identify the total pool of people, and then select the sample group from the larger pool. This sampling method is more accurate than the others, however it is much harder to do. Often it is very difficult to identify the entire population of the desired group.

1. Modes of Administration

- (a) Self-Administered
 - i. At its core, the individual fills out the survey themselves.
 - ii. This method is cost-effective, however unreliable.
- (b) Telephone
 - i. Users are called to answer questions.
 - ii. Advantage is that it's easy to hire pollers that sit in the same place, however these surveys are less likely to be answered.
- (c) Face-to-Face
 - i. Pollers knock on users doors. Much more likely to be answered, however pricey and lengthy compared to phone.

2. Coding and Analysis

¹Funny note, apparently the best strategy is to put the most sensitive questions at the end to ensure more questions are answered before someone gives up. . .

²This has a ton of issues if not done right. . . It's super important to do appropriate sampling. It's hard to get perfect sampling; no location has perfect demographic ratios, however we should strive to get the best sampling available. The fewer biases that are built in the better.

- (a) Search for correlations.
- (b) Analyze answers both in clumps as well as individually.

2.2.2 Field Research

This primarily involves the researchers to go out and ask people their questions. A lot of research can be acquired from the safety of a desk indoors, however there are some types of data that can only be acquired through one-on-one interaction. This strategy is used primarily for hidden populations, or case studies, or if the researcher wants more dynamic, accurate data. A bond needs to be built with the studied individuals. In order to do accurate field research, the researcher must be a friend of the studied individual.

There are four features of participant & observation field methods:³

1. Choose a topic of Personal Biography. The reason for this is so that they can personally relate, and learn more about the subject without losing motivation or commitment.
 - (a) For instance, Patti studied drugs because she liked drugs. She was interested. Same with any other sociologist's topic of choice.
 - (b) As the calling in class shows, a research topic requires personal investment. There needs to be a connection to the topic. It's *very* difficult to research something cold.
 - (c) The whole point is getting in close. There's no need for keeping distance, it in fact limits research.
2. Gaining Entrée - Organized vs. Unorganized
 - (a) In many instances, you need to go through a "gate-keeper" in order to gain access to the subjects. If the individuals know/trust you, it's way easier to gain access. Once the "gate-keeper" lets the researcher in, the rest of the subjects can be analyzed.
 - (b) For groups without a gatekeeper, you need to gain rapport with each person individually.
3. Forging Trust and Relationships
 - (a) Like any relationship, it's not easy to just automatically make a bond between people. The difference in this case, is that the researcher *needs* that bond between themselves and their subject.
4. Developing Analysis
 - (a) Unlike survey research data, analysis starts right off the bat. Almost immediately, the sociologist starts to form hypotheses and theories about the research material.
 - (b) Field research is *not* numerical. Field research relies on anecdotal data.

2.2.3 Overall Analysis of Research Methods

	Survey	Field Research	Official Stats
Cost	High	Low	Free
Time	Medium	Long	Done
Approach	Objective	Subjective	Clerical
Generalizability	High	Low	High
Accuracy	Medium	High	Low

Table 1: Strengths and Weaknesses of Research

3 Constructing Deviance - Moral Entrepreneurial Campaign

During this course, this topic is of special importance. One author states that there are two types of Moral Entrepreneurs:

³Field research is personal research. It's not a *lazy* form of research. It takes effort and commitment

1. Rule Creators
 - (a) Those that establish the rules of society.
 - (b) Lobby groups, Interest groups, Pressure groups, etc.
2. Rule Enforcers
 - (a) Those that (as the name implies) enforce the rules.
 - (b) Police, Administrators, etc.

3.1 Moral Entrepreneurial Campaign

There are those that wish to spread a moral message, and they often use the following steps.

1. Stage A: Awareness
 - (a) Danger Messages
 - i. A Danger Message is as the name describes: A message that describes and/or warns about a danger that may or may not be real.⁴
 - ii. We get a large amount of danger messages on a daily basis. These range from second-hand smoke, to unprotected sex, to eating healthy.
 - (b) Testimonials of Experts
 - i. Danger messages are often accompanied with the words of an expert⁵ in the field to validate the message. This helps make the message seem more important and more pressing.
 - ii. Examples: Doctors, Teachers, Researchers/Scholars, and Professional Exs
 - (c) Rhetoric
 - i. How the message is conveyed to gain the most interest and attention. The words that are used.
 - ii. Statistics automatically grabs the reader's attention. They make the material seem more valid.
 - iii. Dramatic Case Examples also take the reader's attention by painting a picture that makes the reader sympathetic to the cause.
 - iv. New Syndromes are another way to make the case seem more important. These are fake diseases⁶ that are publicized as a danger. For a new syndrome, need at least three symptoms.
2. Stage B: Moral Conversion
 - (a) Visibility
 - i. Best way for media attention is through application of modern technology, however other methods include picketing, celebrities, peaceful resistance, etc.
 - (b) Endorsement of Opinion Leaders
 - i. Regardless of whether or not they know about the topic, these individuals are listened to by the public.
 - (c) Alliances and Coalitions
 - i. If multiple interest groups come together, the resources are pooled, and they become more powerful.
 - ii. A Coalition is a short-term interest group that focuses on a single issue, while an Alliance is a long-term interest group that focuses on multiple issues.

⁴More often than not, these aren't real, however there are occasional messages that are valid

⁵Not necessarily a professional in any field. This individual could also potentially be just someone who's had a lot of experience with the subject

⁶Not always fake, sometimes just exaggerated

4 Seven Elements of Social Power

Who has the power to make the rules and enforce them... who has the power to resist?

1. Money
 - (a) Big Business
 - i. A lot of influence, they control a large portion of the money flow. They can throw money in their chosen direction.
 - ii. Modern example: GMO war through lobbyists.
 - (b) Social Class⁷
 - i. Money to buy yourself out of problems.
 - ii. Greater ease to define lower class as deviant behavior.
2. Race
 - (a) "If it's white, it's right."
 - (b) White is the norm. Society is built on the white normative. White therefore, is the dominant.
 - (c) Greater access to elements of social power.
3. Gender
 - (a) Fairly uneven. Men have greater power in general.
 - (b) Men traditional occupy power positions, which leads to greater economic power, which leads to greater social power.
 - (c) Example: Think about how women sit, very close to their body. Men on the other hand spread out and expand their body.
4. Age
 - (a) Youth have to be controlled, taught, and nurtured.
 - (b) Middle Age has the most power and control.
 - (c) The Elderly have to be taken care of.
5. Education
 - (a) Education = Future = Access to Success
 - (b) With education comes better jobs, more money, which leads to more social power.
6. Numbers and Organization
 - (a) Getting people together to mobilize for a cause.
 - (b) Power in numbers. Pretty self explanatory.
7. Social Status⁸
 - (a) THIS IS NOT SOCIAL CLASS⁹
 - (b) "Who gets more respect?"
 - i. Married vs. Single
 - ii. Christian vs. Non
 - iii. Heterosexual vs. Non

⁷ "The Golden Rule: Whoever has the Gold makes the Rule"

⁸ Focused on legitimacy

⁹ Focused on wealth, money

5 Theories of Deviance - Three Perspectives

5.1 Structural Perspective

These are the answers to any structural theory questions. Structural Theory is the theory that societal deviance arises from issues with the structure of society.

1. Macro Level
2. Abstract
3. Differential Opportunity Structure
4. Inequality
5. Prejudice and Discrimination

There are two theories that fall under this perspective. First we have **Strain Theory**¹⁰. This is the theory that there are people that hang onto the goals of society, but innovate the path. This is the theory of socially shared goals, and everybody shares these goals, but when people are unable to achieve these shared goals via the shared methods (Blocked Opportunity Structure), deviance occurs. Basically, when people can't achieve their goal through legitimate means, they turn to illegitimate ones.

Our next structural theory is **Differential Opportunity Theory**¹¹. The difference with this theory is that they believe in Illegitimate Opportunity Structure, basically that we have the framework for crime built up, and groups rely on this structure. The theory also discusses how the different opportunities that are available to individuals dictate their level of deviance.

5.2 Cultural Perspective

Why individuals in other cultures are more likely to commit crimes than others.

1. Meso Level
2. Subcultures
3. Norms
4. Values

There are three theories that fall in this perspective:

Culture Conflict Theory¹²: Differing norms and cultural codes lead to deviance. Each subculture will have its own set of norms that often overrule the parent culture. The reason for this is first off that groups migrate. Group migration leads to a clashing of culture, and conflict. The flipside of this case is when a group takes over the other area, and fills the other culture with theirs. Another option is a border situation which arises when two cultures border each other, and small conflicts occur.

Lower Class Culture Theory¹³: After analyzing crime reports, Miller came to the conclusion that most crimes are committed by members of the lower class. Had Miller been a Structuralist, he would have insisted that this is because society is set up in such a way to punish lower class individuals. If he'd been a Culturalist, he would have come to the theory that there must be some cultural difference that leads to the dominance of crime. Miller ended up studying the lower class, and came to the conclusion that deviance from the lower class arises from the focal concerns of lower class culture. He discovered that the lower class was more defiant due to their dependence on fate.

Reaction Theory¹⁴: In reaction theory, individuals strive for the socially shared goals, however some are unable to achieve them. They then react by replacing the shared goals with negative, non-utilitarian, and malicious behavior.

5.3 Interactionist Perspective

1. Interpersonal - Micro Level

¹⁰Merton

¹¹Cloward & Ohlin

¹²Sellin

¹³Miller

¹⁴Cohen

2. Situational and Concrete
3. Peers
4. Family
5. Role Models
6. Social Learning
7. Personal History

Differential Association Theory¹⁵: This theory states that individual deviance arises from associating with deviance. Not only is it who your associates are, but also what associations do you learn from them?

Drift Theory¹⁶: Drift theory suggests that individuals do not become deviants overnight. They sample it, taste it, try it, before they decide whether or not they wish to be deviant. “They have one foot in both worlds”

6 Personal Deviant Identities, i.e. Life as a Deviant

6.1 Deviant Identity

6.1.1 Seven stages of the Informal Labeling Process

These seven stages have been identified by Adler as the seven stages that are key to the process of becoming identified as deviant.

1. Getting Caught and Publicly Identified
 - (a) HUGE difference in deviant label. If the individual is never caught, the individual thinks of themselves as a secret deviant.
2. Retrospective Interpretation - Kitsuse
 - (a) When an individual is reevaluated in light of new information about personal deviance.
 - (b) “People will talk.” This may be the one axiom from this class.
3. Spoiled Identity - Goffman
 - (a) Due to the reinterpretation of the individual, the reputation of said individual will change, often for the worse.
 - (b) Takes a *very* short span of time to ruin a good reputation.
4. Exclusion - Lemert
 - (a) After the reputation has been ruined, other individuals will avoid the deviant individual.
5. Inclusion - Lemert
 - (a) However, on the flip side, a completely different group of people will seek out the deviant individual.
 - (b) These two factors lead to a social network shift
6. Treated Differently
 - (a) No longer the seen the same, which adjusts how people view the individual.
7. Internalization of the Label
 - (a) Once the deviant image has been reflected upon the individual, the individual will slowly shift to adopting that image.

6.1.2 Identities

Our statuses change from location to location, from situation to situation. Some statuses are in constant flux, however some are bound to the individual.

¹⁵Sutherland & Cressey

¹⁶Matza

Hughes extends this notion through the concept of a *Master Status*. This is a status that is bound to the individual no matter where they are. Deviant statuses are often master statuses based on visibility and persona. While these are more static than any ordinary status, they're still dependent on location and situation to an extent. Any status can be nullified through obscurity.

Other people will assume, based on any and all master statuses that the individual has, that the individual has a certain number of auxiliary traits. These traits are, in a way, bound to the master status, and follow along with the pros and cons of the status itself.

There are a couple different type of deviances, namely Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Deviance¹⁷. Primary Deviants are those that are deviant, however they are secretive about it, possibly in denial, and it is unknown to others. Secondary Deviants are those that are not only deviant, embrace their deviance, widely known about, and are labeled as such. A tertiary deviant is one who is in denial of their identity, and potentially embracing their deviance in favor of changing the status quo.

6.1.3 Official Labeling Process

Besides the informal labeling process, there is also the official labeling process. This is often much more harsh and unforgiving.

1. Getting Caught
 - (a) Large amount of shame involved
2. Arrested and Processed
3. Pre-Trial Investigation
 - (a) Conducted by Probation and Parole Department.
 - (b) Many connections are asked about the individual. Reputation is ruined.
4. Court/Trial
 - (a) Media Degradation (Trial before Trial)
 - (b) Character Assassination (Ruined Reputation)
 - (c) Public Shaming (Infamous Outcast)
5. Incarceration/Jail
6. Depersonalization
 - (a) These institutions rely on intimidation in order to maintain a smooth operation.
 - (b) Degradation Ceremony
 - (c) Stripping of the self (Remove all aspects of personality)
 - (d) Rebuilding of the self (Replace with submissive aspects)
7. Forced adoption of Official Deviant Status and Identity

When comparing the informal and formal labeling processes, there are a couple of stark differences. The informal labeling process is both shorter in length, as well as much more fluid in action, while the official labeling process is a harsh, lifelong part of the individual's life.

The informal labeling is often constrained to a certain area, however the official one will follow the individual everywhere.

6.2 Total Institutions – Goffman

Goffman did his dissertation on mental institutions, and came to the conclusion that there are three characteristics of these institutions:¹⁸

1. Cut off from Society
 - (a) Once you're in, you're cut off from everything else

¹⁷Primary and Secondary are from Hughes, while Tertiary is from Kitsuse

¹⁸These qualities, if you'll notice, are not limited to just hospitals and jails, they also include the Military, Schools, etc. . .

2. Total Subordination
 - (a) Authority and Hierarchy
3. Total Control
 - (a) 24/7 control over the individual

6.3 Sociology of Accounts: Vocabularies of Motive

Accounts are explanations that people give when they engage in deviance, and they wish to avoid the labeling process.

Excuses and Justifications (Scott & Lyman) are used to get out of things. Excuses admit wrongfulness of act, but deny full responsibility. Justifications on the other hand deny the wrongfulness of the act, but accept full responsibility. Every account either falls into one category or the other.

6.3.1 Excuses

1. Appeal to accidents
 - (a) "I should not be held responsible because it was an accident."
2. Appeal to Misinformation
 - (a) "I didn't know better"
3. Scapegoating
 - (a) "It's not my fault, it's (someone else)'s fault"
4. Biological Drives
 - (a) "Boys will be boys... Girls will be girls..."

6.3.2 Excuses

1. Sad Tales
 - (a) Stories to elicit sympathy

6.3.3 Techniques of Neutralization

1. Denial of Responsibility - Excuse
2. Denial of Injury - Justification
3. Denial of the Victim - Justification
4. Condemnation of the Condemners - Excuse
5. Appeal to higher loyalties - Excuse

6.4 Individual Stigma Management

Generally speaking, a stigma is a negative association or label that becomes attached to people or behavior.

How do people live with the consequences of having the deviant label attached to them? That's what individual stigma management refers to.

There are two different deviant statuses (Goffman): Discreditable, which is concealable; and the other is Discredited, which is unconcealable, or a revealed discreditable status. Consequently, secrecy and information control is a huge part of deviant management and deviant disavowal.

These individuals have three different strategies for dealing with their stigma, and passing as "normal" (Goffman).

1. Avoiding Stigma Symbols.¹⁹ In other words, avoiding connecting yourself with anything related.

¹⁹Stigma Symbols are those characteristics that tie the individual to a certain deviant trait

2. Using Disidentifiers.²⁰

3. Leading a Double Life.

- (a) As it sounds, leading two lives with two separate identities.
- (b) Wall of Secrecy: This “wall” comes from leading a double life.
- (c) Bridge of Secrecy: This bridge comes from when the individual shares their secret with another trusted individual.

There are also four covering strategies (Goffman). This isn’t hiding the deviance, but rather de-accentuating to minimize stigma.

1. Diverting Attention - Discuss other topics when around non-deviants. Usually done in a front-stage realm. Very active method.
2. Joint Cover Ups - The use of a trusted friend to reduce stigma’s impact.
3. Coaching - The use of a friend to help appear non-deviant.
4. Counterfeit Secrecy - When an individual has a known deviance, but is treated like a secret due to societal norms. We pretend like we don’t see it.

The Normalization Process (Davis) has several steps, and is important to the deviant identity.

1. Deviance Disavowal - Deviance doesn’t exist
2. Limited Engagement - Deviance isn’t discussed.
3. Full Normalization - Once normalized, open reign on questions and deviance.

Disclosure of the individual’s deviance often has multiple reasons for full disclosure. The first reason is for therapeutic reasons, i.e. it helps you feel better about it. Another type of disclosure is preventive disclosure, essentially informing because it has to come out eventually, and it’s better to come from them. The outcomes of this disclosure usually has one of two outcomes: Acceptance or Rejection.

6.5 Collective Stigma Management

Last time we watched a video on The Little People of America to demonstrate Collective Stigma Management. Deviant individuals often group together to rely on support in order to deal with living with the stigma of deviant.

These groups are very common and exist in many areas. Groups that deal with these deviants include Alcohol Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, NAACP, etc. . . Sometimes these groups are deviant, sometimes they’re not. Often they’re just support groups that help individuals either cope or find relationships.

The same sociologists from before decided that they could group these groups just like they grouped the individuals into four dimensions.

1. Expressive - Access to others, social function, they provide a backstage arena where they can be away from the front stage realm. Provides a portal to freedom of expression.
2. Instrumental - Goal Oriented, possible because they’re trying to change something in society the pertains to the deviant people.
3. Conformative - Live/Fit within the norms and values of society, the means, the goals, and they work within the society.
4. Alienative - Reject norms and values of society.

	Conformative	Alienative
Instrumental	The conform to society, however they are goal oriented. They wish to change the way that society deals with their deviance while trying to live within bounds of said society. They are single minded, and focused.	A group falls in this category because either because they are single issue groups that are willing to use non-legitimate means to obtain their goals, or because they are willing to use legitimate means but they are multi-issue groups.
Expressive	Provide expressive functions and help members conform to society. Largest group by far. Little People of America, Anonymous groups, etc. fall into this category.	They aren't goal oriented, nor do they help their members fit in. Often they are usually just a place where the deviance can feel safe. A community in many respects.

Table 2: The Four Dimensions of Collective Stigma Management

Associational Form	Mutual Association	Mutual Participation	Elaborate Division of Labor	Extended Organization over Time & Space
Loners (Rapists, Pedophiles, etc.)	No	No	None	None
Colleagues (Drug Users, Car Thieves, etc.)	Yes	No	No	No
Peers (Gambling, Sex, Gangs, etc.)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Crews/Teams (Reservoir Dogs, Oceans 11, etc.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Formal Organizations (Formal Gangs, Large Deviant groups, etc.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 3: Forms of Deviant Association

7 Forms of Deviant Association

7.1 White Collar Crime

White collar crime is traditional denoted by “professional” crime, i.e. crime being done by professionals. This can be referred to in an idiomatic way: “Crime is the Streets” vs. “Crime in the Suites”.²¹

White Collar Crime is much larger impact that normal crime. It has two types: Occupational Crime which is committed by individuals for personal gain, and Organizational Crime which is crime committed by the individual with the encouragement of a formal organization intended to advance the goals of the organization.

7.2 Loners

Individual Participation - Loners engage in deviant by themselves without further involvement. These deviants engage in deviance *solely* by themselves.

²⁰Disidentifiers are the actions that are against the concept of the individual, e.g. a gay individual bullying gay individuals in order to disassociate themselves

²¹Sutherland

7.3 Colleagues

Colleagues have minimal association, and are connected solely by the fact that they engage in a shared activity. Association through activities.

7.4 Peers

Shared Participation - Peers require mutual participation in order to be deviant, however they have no more than a minimal division of labor. However, at the end of the day, peers need cooperation and connections.

Some examples of peer groups are youth gangs, illicit markets, gangs, and sexual peers.

These peer relations are informal and egalitarian. Peer groups aren't formal, and there isn't a strict hierarchy, lending itself to a very loose social group. Any peer relationships vary from fleeting to enduring.

7.5 Crews

Crews, in contrast, have a very elaborate division of labor which goes hand in hand with internal specialization. They are very similar to teams, however they are never as large as we assume. Most crews are 3 to 12 people, and are for the most part, longer lasting than simple one job.

Trust is a big issue with new crews, and so most crews will stick together for many cases before splitting up.

On the one hand, we have peers which are very egalitarian, and on the other we have crews which have a very distinct division of authority and a strict social hierarchy. Rules are also enforced in crews, and discipline is important to crews.

The benefit of having a crew is that the group can engage in much more sophisticated endeavours than they otherwise could. The key lies in coordination; money and safety are priorities, and crews are efficient and effective.

7.5.1 Card and Dice Hustlers – Division of Playing Labor

These individuals are those that cheat at traditional gambling games, and usually play at low-risk areas. Informality is loved.

The first individual seen is the Mechanic. These are the individuals that are the high-skilled players who have high manual dexterity. This is the most artistic of the lot. The second is the shoot-up man. This is the individual who will be actively be winning the game and gathering the money. The last member is the Muscle. As the name implies, this is the security facet to the group.

Outside the game there is also a very distinct division of road labor. These groups are very dynamic and shifting, due to the obvious security reasons. The Boss is *the* guy in charge. He is in control of the entire situation. The Road Manager dictates the destinations and routing. He's in charge of determining destinations and locations to hit. He will find semi-permanent and transient locations to pass through at semi-legal locations.

So the question is, is how do people get into these deviant games? There are two sources:

One, a sponsor who plays with the crew for a percentage. This individual will have internal connections that can vouch for the crew.

Or two, a bird-dog that provides a referral and just takes a fee. Both methods are identical save whether or not the source plays with the crew.

The lifeblood of deviance is partying.

7.6 Formal Organizations

These groups are long lasting, and they often have family or ethnic ties in order to preserve the longevity. These groups will sometimes have blood ties, but not necessarily. The commitment level of these groups is also much longer and stronger than small groups. These organizations stick together until forcibly separated.

These organizations are much more violent, and often engage in recreational violence. Guns are a currency and fighting is their passion. They're more insulated from society in many respects, however these groups are "sheltered" and don't try to engage with the non-deviant society.

These groups have vertical and horizontal differential hierarchies. A vertical hierarchy is the traditional pyramid hierarchy with one leader expanding downwards. Horizontal hierarchies span several locations and involve a spatial component.

These organizations are much more likely to be involved in public official corruption. There used to be much more widespread corruption, however it's now much more expensive to corrupt people nowadays, which means that only large organizations can afford it anymore.

7.7 8 Features of Deviant Subculture

1. **Vocabulary:** Every subculture has their own jargon - used by members of the subculture; contains certain words that they use amongst each other.
2. **Norms:** Guidelines - appropriate ways of acting (within the subculture)
3. **Values:** Things they believe in, ideals, what they value in life
4. **Social Support:** Social Life, the opportunity to hang around the non-judgemental others
5. **Subcultural Lore:** Stories that they share, reputation grapevine
6. **Information Diffusion:** Sharing of information about each other, ideas that are transmitted
7. **Deviant Ideology:** Set of rationalizations or neutralizations - justifications and excuses - things that they teach each other to legitimate their behavior.
8. **System of Status Stratification:** Hierarchy of people within the culture; ways they divide the groups

8 Forms of Deviant Transactions

Deviant transactions are the structures of the deviant acts. One way to look at the difference between Deviant Association and Deviant Transactions, is that one defines the types of deviants, and the other defines the types of deviant acts. There is some overlap between the two categories, however there is a distinct line between the two.

When looking at deviant transactions, we have a couple questions:

- What are the patterns to the organization of deviant transactions?
- What makes the transaction deviant?

The following table attempts to summarize the types of deviant transactions. They get larger as the table progresses, and the bottom-most category is the largest form of deviant transactions. Every form has three subforms: Attitudinal, Behavioral, and Conditional.

Transactional Form	Minimum Organizational Requirements	Examples
Individual Deviance (Loners/Colleagues) ²²	No Cooperation or conflict, 1 person in a deviant role. No others are needed. (To themselves, by themselves, for themselves)	Anorexia, Self-harm, Graffiti, etc.
Deviant Exchange (Peers)	Minimum of 2 people are required to engage in cooperative deviant roles.	Bribery, Fencing goods, BDSM, etc.
Deviant Exploitation	Again, requires a minimum of 2 people, however they are not cooperating, rather they are in conflict. There is the deviant role, the offender, and the non-deviant role, the victim.	Burglary, Rape, Shoplifting, etc.

Table 4: Deviant Transactions

8.1 Individual Deviance

All of these are on the individual level, therefore consider them to be confined to the appropriate level.

Just because individual deviance is solely individual-based, it doesn't mean that it's not affected by social relationships with others, the person's socialization, or by the anticipated reactions of others.

- **Attitudinal**
 - Religious
 - Political
- **Behavioral**
 - Appearance
 - Social Status
- **Conditional**
 -

8.2 Deviant Exchange: Trades and Sales

This is part of the transactional form of deviant exchange. This requires a minimum of two people in order to engage in these forms of transactions. These exchanges are mutually beneficial, and the participants come to the exchange voluntarily. The participants *need* to cooperate.

8.2.1 Trades

A trade is an exchange of goods and services in exchange for goods and/or services.

A **Tea Room Trade** is a particular form of trade. It's a place where men go to acquire homosexual sex. This is not a location for established homosexual men, but rather it is a place for those that are "in the closet".²³ Approximately 85% of these men are married, and around 12% are single.

8.2.2 Sales

A sale is an exchange of money in exchange for goods and/or services.

Fencing is selling illicit goods. There are two types of fencers; the Generalist will take virtually anything that you could buy from a store (books, cds, computers, phones, etc.). The other type is a Specialist. The specialist will take those goods that aren't easily come by, some examples are Art, Guns (which have three sub-categories: Military, Historical, and Pistols), and Jewelry.

8.2.3 Differences Between Trades and Sales

1. Degree of Differentiation
 - (a) Trades - Low, both doing the same thing.
 - (b) Sales - Higher, one person selling, one person buying.
2. Knowledge and Skill
 - (a) Trades - Low level of knowledge and skill.
 - (b) Sales - High degree of knowledge and skill.
3. Degree of Authority
 - (a) Trades are Egalitarian
 - (b) Sales have a seller and a buyer, and one person has the upper hand.

²³We know about these from a pastor named Laud Humphreys that engaged in Tea Room Trades. He conducted research slightly unethically in order to obtain information about Tea Rooms.

Victim's Awareness	Victim's Definition	Victim's Definition
	Exploitation	Exchange
Open	Coercion (Force, Physical) - The victim is aware of what is happening, and is being exploited. Examples include rape, robbery, etc.	Extortion (Force, Intimidation) - The victim is aware, however there is an exchange that the victim is forced into. Not desirable for the victim. Examples include extortion, organized crime, blackmail, etc.
Closed	Surreptitious Exploitation (Stealth) - There is a victim, but the victim doesn't necessarily have knowledge of his exploitation. Examples include embezzlement, pickpocketing, etc.	Fraud (Trickery) - The victim is drawn into an exchange with the offender, however the victim does not realize a gap of knowledge. Looks like one thing, but it turns out to be something else. These are usually presented as good deals, however are the opposite. Examples include pyramid schemes, investment opportunities, etc.

8.2.4 Similarities Between Trades and Sales

1. Locating the Market
2. Coming to Terms
3. Carrying out the Exchange

8.3 Deviant Exploitation

There are four ways deviant exploitation differs from traditional deviant exchange. These aren't usually mutually beneficial, and often one party is hurt more than helped.

1. The Victim Role
2. Not Mutually Profitable
3. Conflicting Interests
4. Hostility and the 5 R's
 - (a) Resist
 - (b) Refuse to Cooperate
 - (c) Recruit Outside Assistance
 - (d) Retaliate

There are a couple ways offenders get victims to surrender goods or services. These are Stealth, Trickery, or Force.

8.3.1 4 Subforms of Deviant Exploitation

8.4 Deviant Exploitation: Rape

Open awareness context, exploitation situation. This is a crime very open to interpretation, and many cases are treated differently.

Let's look at some statistics. Not official statistics, but rather a private survey.

1. Stranger Rape - 22%

2. Acquaintance Rape
 - (a) Friends and Acquaintances - 29%
 - (b) Boyfriend and Ex-Boyfriend - 10%
 - (c) Total - 39%
3. Family Member
 - (a) Father/Step-Father - 11%
 - (b) Siblings - 3%
 - (c) Non-immediate family members - 16%
 - (d) Total - 39%

8.5 Surreptitious Exploitation

This is the one that uses stealth to have the victim surrender goods or services. This can be done in the co-presence or non-co-presence of the victim; the victim is not needed to be aware at the time in order for the exploitation to occur. This type of exploitation requires unfocused attention or inattention, and is generally quickly performed. A certain amount of planning and skill is required to keep the victim in this state.

There are some specific resources that are needed generally:

1. Knowledge – How to perform the job at hand, or knowledge pertaining to job specifics.
2. Skill – Skill needed to get the job done.
3. Equipment – Certain tools/things needed to perform the task.
4. Teamwork – A team may be required.

8.5.1 Surreptitious Exploitation, Pickpocketing

There are certain roles in any pickpocket scheme.

- Tool
 - The actual pickpocket. The one who sticks their hand in the victims pocket and extracts the goods.
- Stalls
 - Position the victim. The victim coordinator of the group.
- Wall Man
 - Lookout for pickpocket – A watchful eye.
- Driver
 - The guy who manages a hasty retreat if needed.
- Boss
 - The guy in charge. He plans, he dictates, and he coordinates.
- Road Manager
 - As with other crews, this is the guy who coordinates travel and destinations.
- Casing the Joint
 - All details pertaining to the situation.

There are five stages of pickpocketing.

1. Selecting the Mark
 - (a) Jewelry, Nice Clothing, Large Purses, Locations, etc.
2. Fan the Mark
 - (a) Determine openings for attack, and figure out strategies.

3. Frame the mark
 - (a) Hold the mark in the position. Keep them in a single place.
4. Perform the lift
 - (a) Acquire the item from the mark.
5. Departure
 - (a) Hand off the item to a different person, and make a hasty escape.

9 Deviant Careers

9.1 Six Themes in Literature on Deviant Careers

1. Entering Deviance
 - (a) This topic is written about to a large degree, and is very interesting. Every deviant has a story of how they became deviant.
 - (b) Policy makers are also very interested in this topic, because it shows how deviants can be prevented and controlled.
2. Training and Socialization
 - (a) “How people learn how to do it, and how people learn the norms and values”
3. How does their experience evolve over time?
 - (a) Many drug users have different experiences as time goes on.
4. Exiting Deviance
 - (a) Second most literature written about this, and is very important to rehabilitation individuals, family, friends, etc.
5. Post Deviance
6. Deviant vs. Legitimate Careers

9.1.1 Entering Deviance - Risk and Protective Factors

There are several factors that need to be looked at when considering how “at risk” an individual is to enter deviance.

1. Background
 - (a) Family
 - (b) Victimization
 - (c) Friends/Peers
 - (d) Neighborhood
 - (e) Socio-Economic Status
 - (f) Connections
2. Protective Factors
 - (a) Individual Attachments
 - (b) Bonds to Social Institutions
 - (c) Role Model
 - (d) Involvement (Conventional Activities)
 - (e) Commitment (Norms)

There are Four modes of entering deviance.

1. Defensively

- (a) Diminished life chances, and deviance is the best option.
- 2. Drift
 - (a) Slowly shift into deviance as options turn. Never consciously make the decision to engage, however they slowly drift in place.
- 3. Conscious Decision
 - (a) Careful decision about options, and decide.
- 4. Sponsorship
 - (a) Invited by member. "Sponsored"

9.2 Legitimate vs. Deviant Careers

9.2.1 Legitimate Career Path

The first step is entering the field. Entry is a difficult stage that takes a large amount of time to pass through, but usually eventually pays off.

The second stage is the career climb. This is the slow progression of shifting into a more important role. After a while, the career hits its peak, and then the individual decides to coast to retirement.

9.2.2 Deviant Career Path

In contrast, the illegitimate career path starts with rapid upward mobility. Some reasons for this include a faster payoff, the use of deviant strategies, etc.

There are many frequent shifts in deviant career paths, including many lateral shifts. These are shifts in which the individual shifts to the same scene and new activity, or a new scene and same activity. Vertical shifts on the other hand are those that shift up or down the deviance chain or occupational ladder. Sometimes shifts happen when the individual decides to shift to an entirely new scene, or new activity. Individuals also shift from short-term to long-term deviant activities.

All deviant career paths have an earlier decline. They start fast, but then soon fall off rapidly, after which the individual enters the phase in which they "want out".

9.2.3 Push Out Factors

These are factors that persuade individuals to "want out" from a certain deviant career.

1. Most noticeable is health, physical aging, and energy.
2. There's a loss of connections and friends.
3. There's an increased risk in every endeavour.
4. High likelihood to burnout from a lack of new experiences.
5. There's always a change in the nature of the experience.
6. Higher risk and fear of police, arrest, jail, injury, or death.

9.2.4 Pull Out Factors

Conversely, there are a lot of factors that make deviants just yearn to be out of the deviant lifestyle.

1. Family is a huge pull out factor. Family often reflects the individual.
2. Significant Others also are pull out factors. They are similar to family in their affect.
3. Friends outside of deviance.
4. Links to respectable social circles.
5. Respectable interests and hobbies
6. Opportunities for respectable work

A Readings

A.1 Chapters 1-4

A.1.1 Chapter 1: On the Sociology of Deviance, Erikson

Deviance serves a role, a purpose to the community. Deviance is an important condition for preserving the stability of social life. Defined by the community.

The Four Functions of Deviance:

1. Cohesion, Solidarity, and Integration
 - 1.1. Ties a pre-existing group together through “us/them” mentality.
 - 1.2. Cultural Identity
2. Boundary Maintenance/Definition
 - 2.1. Either establishes preset boundaries through verification, or sets new boundaries after norm modification.
 - 2.2. Boundaries allow for understanding behavioral expectatoin (changing and fluid). As boundaries change, definitions of deviance change as well.
3. Social Change
 - 3.1. Deviance is a vehicle for social change.
 - 3.2. Going with norm modification, changes social quo.
4. Full Employment
 - 4.1. Deviance gives jobs. Lots of people are employed due to deviants.

Three Ways that Institutions Perpetuate Deviance

1. Gather marginal people into groups
 - 1.1. This allows for coordination and peer support.
2. Teach them the skills and attitudes of a deviant career
 - 2.1. These now “peer groups” teach the less involved the tricks of the trade.
3. Reinforce alienation from society
 - 3.1. Again with the “Us/Them” mentality.

Individual Concepts:

1. Commitment Ceremonies
 - 1.1. When the community takes actions against a new Deviant, a special sort of ceremony is created.
2. Self-fulfilling Prophecies
 - 2.1. Expectation that a deviant will never change.

A.1.2 Chapter 2: Heckert and Heckert - An Integrated Typology of Deviance Applied to Ten Middle-Class Norms

Integrating Normative and Reactivist Definitions of Deviance: False dichotomy, chart to expand all.

4 Types of Deviance

1. Negative Deviance
 - 1.1. When underconformity is negatively reviewed.
2. Rate Busting
 - 2.1. Overconformity is negatively reviewed.
3. Deviance Admiration
 - 3.1. When underconformity is positively reviewed.
4. Positive Deviance
 - 4.1. Overconformity is positively reviewed.

An Integrated Typology of Deviance Applied to Ten Middle-Class Norms

Norm	Negative	Admiration	Rate-Busting	Positive
Loyalty	Apostasy	Rebellion	Fanaticism	Altruism
Privacy	Intrusion	Investigation	Seclusion	Circumspection
Prudence	Indiscretion	Exhibitionism	Puritanism	Discretion
Conventionality	Bizarreness	Faddishness	Provinialism	Properness
Responsibility	Irresponsibility	Adventurousness	Priggishness	Hyperresponsibility
Participation	Alienation	Independence	Dependence	Cooperation
Moderation	Hedonism	Rougishness	Asceticism	Temperence
Honesty	Deceitfulness	Tactfulness	Tactlessness	Forthrightness
Peacefulness	Disruption	Revelry	Wimpishness	Pacifism
Courtesy	Uncouthness	Irreverence	Obsequiousness	Gentility

A.1.3 Chapter 3. Becker, Relativism: Labeling Theory

Three Variations in why People respond to Deviance Differently

1. Variation over time
 - 1.1. Deviance gradually shifts, as do the social norms.
2. Who commits it/who feels harmed by it
 - 2.1. Act = more deviant if perpetrator is low status
 - 2.2. Act = more deviant if victim is high status
 - 2.3. The source of the deviance determines the punishment in many cases.
3. Variations in consequences
 - 3.1. Going with source, not all deviants are punished the same.
 - 3.2. Level of punishment dictates level of deviance.

A.1.4 Chapter 4: Natural Law and the Sociology of Deviance ; Anne Hendershott

Hendershott is the absolutist perspective, i.e. deviance is defined by natural law²⁴.

Another large part of this class is the term *anomie*²⁵. This term is what happens when the individual loses their moral compass.

This chapter also discusses the relative flexibility of deviant boundaries. Defining deviance down is socially constructing less deviance. Defining deviance up is socially constructing more deviance.

1. Natural Law
 - 1.1. Signifies the internal laws of the universe.
2. Nature and Morality
 - 2.1. Conflict with sociologists as they examine deviance of human nature and morality.
3. Cult of Individualism vs. strong Common Moral Order
 - 3.1. High personal importance on the self vs. doing things for your fellow man.
4. Durkheim and the Collective Consciousness:
 - 4.1. Collective social “hivemind” often determines deviance.
5. Early sociology on the desires of individuals vs. the needs of society
 - 5.1. Viewpoint that we are unrestricted creatures and society holds us in check.
6. Functionality of Deviance
 - 6.1. Central to generating cultural values
7. Fluidity of Moral Boundaries
 - 7.1. Defining Deviance Down
 - 7.1.1. Previously less acceptable behavior become acceptable.
 - 7.2. Defining Deviance Up
 - 7.2.1. Previously acceptable behavior becomes deviant.
8. Veritas Splendor and Natural Law
 - 8.1. Discussion of good vs. evil and human tendencies towards one or the other.
9. Human Freedom and Truth

²⁴In this chapter, the last paragraph on page 48 to 49 is a recap of the relativist perspective. Right after the relativist follows the social power perspective.

²⁵pg. 55

- 9.1. Issues arise from detachment of freedom from truth.
- 10. Absolutist Perspective on Deviance:
 - 10.1. Similar to natural law: there are unchangeable truths about the universe
 - 10.2. Universally defined over time (at all times)
 - 10.3. Universally applied in all places
 - 10.4. Arise from objective sources such as nature or God
- 11. Social Order and Sacred Order
 - 11.1. Anomie
 - 11.1.1. State between loosening moral norms and misgivings
 - 11.2. Psychological Man vs. Christian Man
 - 11.2.1. Proposition that dependence on faith would be replaced by dependence on healing

A.2 Chapters 12-15

A.2.1 Chapter 12: Child Abuse Reporting, Besharov and Laumann

- 1. 3 Factors That Influence Child Abuse Reporting
 - 1.1. Mandatory Reporting Laws
 - 1.1.1. Helped reduce many cases
 - 1.2. Public Awareness Campaigns
 - 1.2.1. Helped with unknown cases
 - 1.3. Changing Definitions of Child Abuse
 - 1.3.1. Both helps and hinders amounts
- 2. 2 Problems with Child Abuse Reporting
 - 2.1. Unreported Cases
 - 2.1.1. Hard to identify and civilians don't know process
 - 2.2. Unsubstantiated Reports
 - 2.3. 2 Reasons for Unsubstantiation
 - 2.3.1. Unfounded
 - 2.3.1.1. Not all cases are real
 - 2.3.2. Unprovable
 - 2.3.2.1. Not all cases can be prove something happened.

A.2.2 Chapter 13: Survey of Sexual Behavior of Americans, Laumann et al.

- 1. Sample Design
 - 1.1. Types of Sampling
 - 1.1.1. Convenience, Snowball, and Probability
 - 1.2. Sample Size
 - 1.2.1. Small, then generalize to population
 - 1.3. Subpopulations
 - 1.3.1. Make sampling hard because demographics don't match up. Need to identify specific subpopulation.
- 2. Gaining Cooperation: The Response Rate
 - 2.1. Losing Subjects
 - 2.1.1. Mess with data and skew results.
 - 2.2. The Advance Letter
 - 2.2.1. Advance letter helps inform users.
- 3. Modes of Administration
 - 3.1. Face to Face: (Advantages and Disadvantages)
 - 3.1.1. Expensive, but better results.
 - 3.2. Telephone: (Advantages and Disadvantages)
 - 3.2.1. Cheap, but poor results.
 - 3.3. Self-administered: (Advantages and Disadvantages)
 - 3.3.1. Cheap, easy, ineffective.
- 4. Recruiting and Training Interviewers

- 4.1. The Questionnaire
 - 4.1.1. Standardization
 - 4.1.1.1. Ensure each is similar enough.
 - 4.1.2. Language
 - 4.1.2.1. Language barriers restrict results.

A.2.3 Chapter 14: Researching Dealers and Smugglers, Adler

- 1. 5 Elements of Drug Dealing Research
 - 1.1. Getting In
 - 1.1.1. First is entrance to deviant group
 - 1.2. The Covert Role
 - 1.2.1. Need to keep appearance of not-researcher.
 - 1.3. Developing Trust
 - 1.3.1. Build friendships with monkeys
 - 1.4. Covert Role
 - 1.4.1. Strive to acquire “wise” role to ensure participation and acceptance.
 - 1.5. Cross-Checking
 - 1.5.1. Use other sources besides just anecdotal data.
- 2. 3 Ways to Cross-Check
 - 2.1. Test information against common sense and general knowledge of the scene.
 - 2.1.1. Use internal knowledge for checking
 - 2.2. Check information against a variety of reliable sources.
 - 2.2.1. Use other sources
 - 2.3. Check out accounts against hard facts.
 - 2.3.1. Reference official data
- 3. Problems and Issues in Conducting Drug Dealing Research
 - 3.1. The Effect of Drugs on the data-gathering process
 - 3.1.1. Makes things tricky. . .
 - 3.2. Assuming risks while doing research
 - 3.2.1. No special relation with police. Lends to difficulties.
 - 3.3. The cultural clash
 - 3.3.1. Can be hard to fit in depending on sociologist’s background
 - 3.4. Ethical problems
 - 3.4.1. Drug use in particular leads to ethical issues. Need to use drugs. . .

A.2.4 Chapter 15, The Social Construction of Drug Scares, Reinerman.

- 1. Seven Elements of a Drug Scare:
 - 1.1. A Kernel of Truth:
 - 1.1.1. There is a small element of truth. Drugs are an issue in us
 - 1.2. Media Magnification:
 - 1.2.1. However, media makes them to be much worse than they are.
 - 1.3. Politico-Moral Entrepreneurs:
 - 1.3.1. Those that call out the drug issue
 - 1.4. Professional Interest Groups:
 - 1.4.1. Those that are supposed to deal with it.
 - 1.5. Historical Context of Conflict:
 - 1.5.1. Background of scare
 - 1.6. Linking a Form of Drug Use to a Dangerous Class:
 - 1.6.1. Demographics of users
 - 1.7. Scapegoating a Drug for a Wide Array of Public Problems:
 - 1.7.1. Blaming the drug itself for larger issues.
- 2. 3 Reasons the U.S. is Ripe for a Drug Scare:

- 2.1. Vocabulary of attribution
 - 2.1.1. Folk devil to attribute problems.
- 2.2. The temperance culture
 - 2.2.1. Self control leads to subcultures without control.
- 2.3. The postmodern mass consumption culture.
 - 2.3.1. Exacerbates the issues.

A.3 Chapters 16-19

A.3.1 Chapter 16: Blowing Smoke; Tuggle and Holmes

- 1. 2 strategies of anti-smoking moral entrepreneurs
 - 1.1. Assimilative reform
 - 1.1.1. Reform through education
 - 1.1.2. At its core, bribery to conform through the use of educational measures instead of punishment.
 - 1.1.3. "I'll give you something you want, if you behave the way I want"
 - 1.2. Coercive reform
 - 1.2.1. Forceful reform through the use of punitive measures.
 - 1.2.2. "Hitting with the whip"
 - 1.2.3. Reform through static laws
 - 2. Moral Panic
 - 2.1. "A condition, episode, person or group of persons emerges to become defined as a threat to societal values and interests; its nature is presented in a stylized and stereotypical fashion by the mass media; the moral barricades are manned by editors, bishops, politicians, and other right-thinking people; socially accredited experts pronounce their diagnosis and solutions; ways of coping are evolved or [more often] resorted to; the condition then disappears, submerges, or deteriorates and becomes more visible." - Stanley Cohen
- 3. 3 Status Claims by Anti-Smoking Groups
 - 3.1. Health Risks
 - 3.1.1. Lung cancer
 - 3.2. Moral Superiority
 - 3.2.1. Right to breathe fresh air
 - 3.3. Social Class
 - 3.3.1. Shift from knowledge class to deviants
- 4. Independent Concept:
 - 4.1. knowledge class
 - 4.1.1. Higher class, college individuals
 - 4.2. moral entrepreneur
 - 4.2.1. Adjuster of social boundaries
 - 4.3. status quo defender
 - 4.3.1. Keeps status quo static
 - 4.4. Also important: the status conflicts between moral entrepreneurs, and how one group tried to boost their status and legitimacy (in the stratification hierarchy) by pushing the other group down. They did this by defining them and their smoking behavior as undesirable and deviant.

A.3.2 Chapter 17: Failure to Launch: Jenkins

- 1. Five features in the literature on moral panics:
 - 1.1. Perception of threat
 - 1.1.1. Initially the threat has to be identified and determined.
 - 1.2. Expert diagnoses
 - 1.2.1. Followed by professional opinions given on the matter
 - 1.3. Mass media stereotyping
 - 1.4. Which are misinterpreted and stereotyped
 - 1.5. Hysteria
 - 1.5.1. Leading to hysteria and panic

- 1.6. Decline
 - 1.6.1. But dies after a while due to no new information
- 2. Independent Concept:
 - 2.1. Claims-makers
 - 2.1.1. Those that claim a threat exists

A.3.3 Chapter 18: Legitimated Suppression: Inner-City Mexican-Americans and the Police, by Robert J. Durn

- 1. Systematic Suppression
 - 1.1. Legitimated Profiling
 - 1.1.1. Legitimate vs. Non-Legitimate
 - 1.1.1.1. Many cases are non-legitimate due to racial stereotyping
 - 1.1.1.2. Police are using profiling as method to stop inner-city Latinos
 - 1.1.2. Factors contributing to police stop and frisks
 - 1.1.2.1. Race, social status, cash, neighborhood, etc.
 - 1.2. Interacting with Suspected Gang Members
 - 1.2.1. Police would be overly hostile and aggressive towards suspects
 - 1.2.2. Interactions between police and Mexican-American youth are tense because they involve abuses of power, and it involves domination and suppression.
 - 1.3. Intelligence Gathering
 - 1.3.1. Police make lists of gang members through hostile methods
 - 1.3.2. Were the police gathering intelligence correctly? Or were they using their power/cause to suppress individuals
 - 1.4. Serious Forms of Police Misconduct
 - 1.4.1. Excessive force, verbal abuse, etc.
 - 1.4.2. 34% of the surveyed community had experienced excessive force compared to 1% overall in America.
- 2. Conclusion:
 - 2.1. Ecological Contamination
 - 2.1.1. Enforce stereotypes
 - 2.1.2. If you happen to live in a suspicious area, you can become contaminated by where you live.
 - 2.1.3. The idea that you don't have to do anything, you just have to live in the wrong place.
 - 2.2. Minority Threat Hypothesis
 - 2.2.1. Creates a threat through threatening
 - 2.2.2. Growing numbers of people of color in American cities has led to the rise of a Moral Panic
 - 2.3. Three Results of Anti-Gang Enforcement
 - 2.3.1. Increase in membership
 - 2.3.2. Ecological Contamination
 - 2.3.3. Greater rift between forces

A.3.4 Chapter 19: Homophobia and Womens Sport, by Blinde & Taub

26

- 1. 5 Dimensions of Silence Surrounding Lesbianism in Womens Sport
 - 1.1. Athletes difficulty in discussing lesbian topic
 - 1.1.1. Most athletes are uncomfortable at discussing the topic
 - 1.1.2. Don't want to be labeled as lesbian
 - 1.2. Viewing lesbianism as a personal and irrelevant issue
 - 1.2.1. Some viewed as irrelevant data
 - 1.2.2. Don't wanna talk, because to them sexuality is a private issue.
 - 1.2.2.1. Ignore larger issue
 - 1.3. Disguising athletic identity to avoid lesbian label
 - 1.3.1. Some women avoid athletic label to avoid lesbian label as well

²⁶Loved by Adler. Take Special Note

- 1.4. Team difficulty in addressing lesbian issue. No one wants polarized group
 - 1.4.1. Labels can split the team undesirably
- 1.5. Administrative difficulty in addressing lesbian issue
 - 1.5.1. Silence Achieves cash
- 2. 3 Ways Athletes Internalized Societal Stereotypes
 - 2.1. Acceptance of lesbian stereotypes
 - 2.1.1. Use of stereotypes to label players
 - 2.2. Acceptance of womens sport team stereotypes
 - 2.2.1. Use of stereotypes to label actual sports
 - 2.3. Acceptance of negative images of lesbianism
 - 2.3.1. Use of stereotypes to suppress inner feelings
- 3. Thought: why do some groups internalize negative social stereotypes about themselves while others do not?
 - 3.1. Sometimes not important enough to quarrel. Sometimes there's a larger picture, or sometimes they just don't care.
- 4. How does the stigma of homosexuality affect women's actions?
 - 4.1. Determines what actions the woman will take.

A.4 Chapters 20-22, 5

A.4.1 Chapter 20. The Mark of a Criminal Record, by Pager

- 1. Three Possible Hypotheses for the Different Outcomes between Black and White Applicants with Criminal Records:
 - 1.1. All four auditors (two white, two black) had the exact same resumes and crimes.
 - 1.2. How does the label of a criminal record affect differently raced individuals?
 - 1.3. Will a criminal record will affect a black applicant less than a white applicant?
 - 1.3.1. what are the underlying assumptions fueling this hypothesis?
 - 1.3.1.1. Black applicants are already stereotypes as being potential criminals so there is less differentiation between black applicants with official criminal records and those without.
 - 1.4. Will a criminal record will affect a black applicant more than a white applicant?
 - 1.4.1. what are the underlying assumptions fueling this hypothesis?
 - 1.4.1.1. If employers are already wary of black applicants, then they will be less likely to "take a risk" on black applicants with proven criminal tendencies.
 - 1.4.1.2. "Stereotypes are most likely to be activated and reinforced when a target matches on more than one dimension of the stereotype."
 - 1.5. Will a criminal record will affect black and white applicants equally?
 - 1.5.1. what are the underlying assumptions fueling this hypothesis?
 - 1.5.1.1. Basic theory that criminal record will not have any affect.
- 1.6. The 4 Possible Effects of Race and Criminal Records:
 - 1.6.1. White Non-Criminals
 - 1.6.1.1. The researchers used the white non-criminal as their baseline because they are the least stigmatized in our society. This group had the highest percentage of callbacks: 34%.
 - 1.6.2. White Criminals
 - 1.6.2.1. This group received the second highest percentage of callbacks: 17%. Though this percentage of callbacks is half of the white applicants without criminal records, it is still higher than that of black applicants without criminal records.
 - 1.6.3. Black Non-Criminals
 - 1.6.3.1. This group received 14% callbacks. This shows that black applicants are stigmatized more for their race than white applicants are for having criminal records.
 - 1.6.4. Black Criminals
 - 1.6.4.1. This group received the least percentage of callbacks: 5%. This group was stigmatized for both their race and their criminal record.
- 2. Independent Concept:
 - 2.1. What is recidivism and how does it play into the thinking revealed in this article?

- 2.1.1. Recidivism is when an individual repeats behavior even though negative actions have been taken against them.
- 2.2. Cyclical nature of a crime. Self-fulfilling prophecy.
- 2.3. How does a criminal record affect individuals' likelihood of being defined as deviant in the future?
 - 2.3.1. Often leaves no other choice than deviant behavior in the future.
- 2.4. Ascribed - Traits that you're born with. These are relatively unchangeable and static
- 2.5. Achieved - Traits that you earn through individual accomplishment. Not always positive, can be negative labels as well.

A.4.2 Chapter 21: The Saints and the Roughnecks; Chambliss

- 1. "We see conflict and labeling theories in effect here since social class is the determinant of society's reactions. Behavior done by teenagers from upstanding, middle-class families is tolerated, while similar behavior engaged in by lower-class youth is reinforced as deviant. Once again, labels are applied based on status, not on patterns of behavior." P223
- 2. Visibility - About Place
 - 2.1. Roughnecks much more visible, leading to much more perceived crime
 - 2.2. More to do with place
 - 2.2.1. Inside vs. Outside
 - 2.2.2. Same vs. Different Place
 - 2.2.3. Center vs. Outskirts
- 3. Demeanor - Actual Behavior
 - 3.1. Saints were apologetic
 - 3.2. Roughnecks were rebellious.
- 4. Bias
 - 4.1. Preconceived Bias
 - 4.1.1. Based on grades/families/economic status. Based on previous knowledge about the groups.
 - 4.2. Perceptual Bias
 - 4.2.1. Based on seen behavior. Visually acquired knowledge. How they look, and what that tells us.
- 5. Reinforcement
 - 5.1. Labels force into position
- 6. How does class affect delinquent boys' ability to resist definitions of deviance?
 - 6.1. "Higher" class leads to better behavior. Pushed into label, and the counter is also true.

A.4.3 Chapter 22: Doctors' Autonomy and Power; Liederbach

- 1. Three Sources of The Protective Cloak
 - 1.1. Provides doctors with the opportunity to commit crimes without being subjected to investigation.
 - 1.2. Status
 - 1.2.1. Occupational prestige and elite social position.
 - 1.2.2. No one would suspect high ranking individual to commit crime.
 - 1.3. Altruism
 - 1.3.1. Noble profession, assumed they want to help.
 - 1.3.2. Why would someone who does good things for free commit crimes?
 - 1.4. Autonomy
 - 1.4.1. Immunity of prosecution because of self-regulated profession.
 - 1.4.2. Lack of self-regulation
- 2. How does status affect doctors' ability to resist definitions of deviance?
 - 2.1. Status means that they are less pressured to be deviant, but also means consequences are less if they are.
- 3. Selected Medical Offenses
 - 3.1. Medical Kickbacks:
 - 3.1.1. Fee-Splitting
 - 3.1.1.1. Split medical costs for referrals
 - 3.1.2. Self-Referrals

- 3.1.2.1. Send patients to invested medical facility
- 3.2. Prescription Violations
 - 3.2.1. Selling old/wrong pills to wrong people
- 3.3. Unnecessary Treatments
 - 3.3.1. Payment for stuff not needed
- 3.4. Sexual Misconduct
 - 3.4.1. Take advantage in a situation where patient has a lack of control
- 4. Medicaid Fraud and Abuse
 - 4.1. Loopholes
 - 4.1.1. Lack of rigid policy
 - 4.2. Legitimacy for Fraud
 - 4.2.1. Doctors took advantage of lax regulations
 - 4.3. Medicaid Mills
 - 4.3.1. Large amount of doctors under one roof to raise costs

A.4.4 Chapter 5: Social Power: Conflict Theory of Crime; Quinney

- 1. 6 Dimensions of the Conflict Theory of Crime:
 - 2. Social power perspective. Essentially, the “man” puts down the minorities.
 - 2.1. This the social power view of how definitions of deviance are constructed: what kind of view of society does it imply?
 - 2.2. The official definition of crime
 - 2.2.1. Crime as a legal definition of human conduct is created by agents of the dominant class in a politically organized society.
 - 2.2.2. Social power, dominant class, whoever is in charge makes the rules.
 - 2.3. Formulating definitions of crime
 - 2.3.1. Definitions of crime are composed of behaviors that conflict with the interests of the dominant class.
 - 2.4. Applying definitions of crime
 - 2.4.1. Definitions of crime are applied by the class that has the power to shape the enforcement and administration of criminal law.
 - 2.5. How behavior patterns develop in relation to definitions of crime
 - 2.5.1. Behavior patterns are structured in relation to definitions of crime, and within this context people engage in actions that have relative probabilities of being defined as criminal.
 - 2.6. Constructing an ideology of crime
 - 2.6.1. An ideology of crime is constructed and diffused by the dominant class to secure its hegemony.
 - 2.7. Constructing the social reality of crime
 - 2.7.1. The social reality of crime is constructed by the formulation and application of definitions of crime, the development of behavior patterns in relation to these definitions and the construction of an ideology of crime.
(1 a definition, 6 the composite; 2-5 the body of the theory)
-

A.5 Chapters 7, 8

A.5.1 Chapter 7: Social Structure and Anomie, Robert Merton

1. Cultural Goals and Institutional Norms
 - 1.1. Norms and goals are treated like anything else, they're conformed to
2. 5 Types of Individual Adaptation
 - 2.1. Conformity
 - 2.1.1. Societal Stability through conforming
 - 2.2. Innovation
 - 2.2.1. Mode of adaptation focused on success
 - 2.3. Ritualism
 - 2.3.1. Scaling down goals to achievable items.
 - 2.4. Retreatism
 - 2.4.1. Retreat from goals
 - 2.5. Rebellion
 - 2.5.1. Rebel against predetermined goals
3. What is the relationship between opportunity structures and crime/deviance?
4. Independent Concepts
 - 4.1. Blocked Opportunity Structure
 - 4.1.1. When the individual is unable to achieve their goals
 - 4.2. Anomie
 - 4.2.1. When the individual becomes normless

A.5.2 Chapter 8: Differential Association; Sutherland and Cressey

1. 9 Features of Differential Association Theory:
 - 1.1. Criminal behavior is learned
 - 1.1.1. Criminality is not inherited
 - 1.2. Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication
 - 1.3. The principal part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups
 - 1.3.1. Criminality is learned first-hand
 - 1.4. When criminal behavior is learned, the learned includes
 - 1.4.1. Techniques of committing the crime
 - 1.4.2. The motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes
 - 1.5. The nature of drives is learned from the definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable
 - 1.6. A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law
 - 1.7. Differential associations vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity
 - 1.8. The process of learning criminal behavior is the same as any other type of learning
 - 1.9. Criminal behavior results from an expression of general needs and values, just like all other behavior

A.6 Chapters 23-25

A.6.1 Chapter 23: Adoption of a Fat Identity; Degher and Hughes

1. Four Stages of the Identity Change Process
 - 1.1. Initial Status
 - 1.1.1. Status of the individual before the identity is changed.
 - 1.2. Recognizing
 - 1.2.1. When the individual recognizes that their previous status is no longer appropriate.
 - 1.3. Placing
 - 1.3.1. When the individual identifies a new status.
 - 1.4. New Status
 - 1.4.1. When the individual accepts the new status.
2. Independent Concepts:

- 2.1. Passive and active status cues
 - 2.1.1. Active: Cues through interaction
 - 2.1.2. Passive: Cues through visible information

A.6.2 Chapter 24: Becoming Bisexual; Weinberg et al.

- 1. Four Stages of Becoming Bisexual
 - 1.1. Initial confusion
 - 1.1.1. Confusion from initial identity crisis. Spans years...
 - 1.2. Finding and applying the label
 - 1.2.1. Determining what new identity fits best.
 - 1.3. Settling into the Identity
 - 1.3.1. Self labeling and self acceptance.
 - 1.4. Continued Uncertainty
 - 1.4.1. Left over confusion regarding position.

A.6.3 Chapter 25: Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia; McLorg and Taub

- 1. The Career of Eating Disorders
 - 1.1. Conforming behavior
 - 1.1.1. Individuals are conditioned to believe that certain norms are “right”, and will conform to that standard.
 - 1.2. Primary deviance
 - 1.2.1. Primary deviants are those who’s deviance does not affect their self-concept or performance of social roles. These individuals do not usually consider themselves to be deviant.
 - 1.3. Secondary Deviance
 - 1.3.1. Secondary deviants are those who’s deviance is a response to societal labeling, and in contrast, it affects their self-concept and their performance of social roles.

A.7 Chapters 26-28

A.7.1 Chapter 26: Convicted Rapists Vocabulary of Motive; Diana Scully & Joseph Marolla

- 1. Excuses and Justifications: know difference
 - 1.1. Excuses admit the act was bad, but deny full responsibility, often through appeals to accident, or drive, or through scapegoating.
 - 1.2. Justifications accept responsibility, but deny that it was wrong.
- 2. 5 Justifications for Rape
 - 2.1. Women as Seductresses
 - 2.1.1. “The woman was asking for it.”
 - 2.2. Women mean Yes when they say no
 - 2.2.1. “Satisfy a deep down urge for the woman, and that she actually enjoyed it”
 - 2.3. Most women Eventually Relax and Enjoy it
 - 2.3.1. “It’s ok, they liked it”
 - 2.4. Nice Girls Dont Get Raped
 - 2.4.1. “She’s a bad person anyway...”
 - 2.5. Only a Minor Wrongdoing
 - 2.5.1. “It was wrong, by my punishment is unjustified...”
- 3. 3 Excuses for Rape
 - 3.1. The Use of Alcohol and Drugs
 - 3.1.1. “Not my fault, I was drunk...”
 - 3.2. Emotional Problems
 - 3.2.1. “It’s not my fault, I just have emotional problems”
 - 3.3. Nice Guy Image
 - 3.3.1. “I know it was bad, but I feel terrible.”

A.7.2 Chapter 27: The Devil Made Me Do It: Use of Neutralizations by Shoplifters; Paul Cromwell and Quint Thurman

1. 5 Techniques of Neutralizations from Lecture:
 - 1.1. Denial of Responsibility
 - 1.1.1. "I didn't mean it"
 - 1.2. Denial of Injury
 - 1.2.1. "I didn't really hurt anybody"
 - 1.3. Denial of the Victim
 - 1.3.1. "They had it coming"
 - 1.4. Condemning the Condemners
 - 1.4.1. "The system is corrupt"
 - 1.5. Appeal to Higher Loyalties
 - 1.5.1. "I didn't do it for myself"
2. 4 New Techniques of Neutralization from this chapter:
 - 2.1. Defense of Necessity
 - 2.1.1. "I had no other choice"
 - 2.2. Everybody Does It
 - 2.2.1. "All my friends do it"
 - 2.3. Justification by Comparison
 - 2.3.1. "If I wasn't shoplifting, I would be doing something more serious"
 - 2.4. Postponement
 - 2.4.1. "I just don't think about it"

A.7.3 Chapter 28: Men Who Cheer; Michelle Bemiller

1. Two Types of Stigma:
 - 1.1. Participation in a Feminine Sport
 - 1.1.1. Considered non-masculine and homosexual for crossing into a female sport.
 - 1.2. Sexuality
 - 1.2.1. Considered homosexual for their involvement
2. Three Face-Saving Strategies:
 - 2.1. Territoriality
 - 2.1.1. Claiming territory over the sport to prove that it's their domain.
 - 2.2. Masculine Aspects of the Sport
 - 2.2.1. Emphasis on toughness and aggression.
 - 2.3. Sexual Objectification of Women
 - 2.3.1. Seeing the females as objects as to claim superiority.

A.8 Chapters 29-31

A.9 Chapter 29: Pete Simi and Robert Futrell

1. Responses to Conformity Pressures from Family Members and Friends
 - 1.1. Leading a Double Life
 - 1.1.1. Deviants will sometimes have a dual-identity in order to preserve anonymity
 - 1.2. Strategic Silence
 - 1.2.1. "Pick your Battles." This is true for many deviants to preserve either their relative anonymity or their sanity.
 - 1.3. Selective Disclosure
 - 1.3.1. Another form of picking the correct battles, however instead of relying on compliance, it relies on picking what to talk about.
2. Managing at Work and School:
 - 2.1. Avoiding Others
 - 2.1.1. Try to avoid conflict with others that are in contact with their beliefs.

2.2. False Fronts

2.2.1. Similar to dual identity's, this relies on a fake persona that the individual acquires through practice.

2.3. Strategic Silence

2.3.1. Deviant determining what topics to discuss and argue

3. Active and Passive Displays in Public:

3.1. Passive Displays

3.1.1. Hidden symbols to show beliefs. Only noticeable by those that already sympathize.

3.2. Active Displays

3.2.1. Very obviously fit stereotype.

3.3. Public Legitimation

3.3.1. Appear like decent human beings even if dealing with enemies in order to change public perception.

A.9.1 Chapter 30: Fitting in and Fighting Back: Homeless Kids Stigma; Roschelle and Kaufman

1. Three Strategies of Inclusion

1.1. Forging Friendships

1.1.1. Create friendships with deviants in order to get included in the group. Internal friendships also help strengthen the group against enemies.

1.2. Passing

1.2.1. Deviants pass as "normal" in order to not incur associated stigma.

1.3. Covering

1.3.1. Unlike passing where the point is to deny deviance, passing attempts to absorb deviance and treat it like it's no big deal.

2. Three Strategies of Exclusion

2.1. Verbal Denigration

2.1.1. Insult other deviants in order to establish an agreed on "social order"

2.2. Physical Posturing

2.2.1. Change physical persona in order to establish dominance.

2.3. Sexual Posturing

2.3.1. Use sexual prowess in order to elevate relative position.

A.9.2 Chapter 31: Collective Stigma Management and Shame; Martin

1. Three Organizational Frames:

1.1. Rationality: Weight Watchers

1.1.1. Main goal is to recover physically not necessarily emotionally.

1.2. Redemption: Overeaters Anonymous

1.2.1. Recover spiritually and emotionally.

1.3. Activism: NAAFA

1.3.1. Change social stigmas against "fat" people in order to reduce hatred and societal separation.

A.10 Chapters 32, 33, 37

A.10.1 Chapter 32: Drug Use and Disordered Eating Among College Women, Katherine Anne Sirles

1. Four types of instrumental drug users:
 - 1.1. Conventional Over-Conformists
 - 1.1.1. Overspecific beauty ideals with conventional drugs
 - 1.2. Scroungers
 - 1.2.1. Street drugs in order to maintain weight
 - 1.3. Journeymen
 - 1.3.1. Transition of drug use pattern
 - 1.4. Opportunists
 - 1.4.1. Recreational to Usefull
2. Five Problems of Instrumental Drug Use Loner Deviance:
 - 2.1. Secrecy
 - 2.1.1. Secrecy on drug use
 - 2.2. Social Isolation
 - 2.2.1. Isolation in order to help
 - 2.3. Practical Hurdles
 - 2.3.1. Hurdles to pass in order to get it to work.
 - 2.4. Health Consequences
 - 2.4.1. Drugs are bad, mmmkay?
 - 2.5. Financing Drug Use:
 - 2.5.1. Strain on work

A.10.2 Chapter 33: Cyber Communities of Self-Injury, Patricia A. Adler and Peter Adler

1. Four Membership Characteristics of Cyber Communities
 - 1.1. Finding a Community
 - 1.1.1. Find the right one to fit the individual
 - 1.2. Nature of the Community
 - 1.2.1. Communities differed in type
 - 1.3. Identification with the Community
 - 1.3.1. Similarities helped tie.
 - 1.4. Oscillating In and Out of Communities
 - 1.4.1. Individuals drift in and out

A.10.3 Chapter 37: State-Corporate Crime in the Offshore Oil Industry: The Deepwater Horizon Spill, Elizabeth A. Bradshaw

1. White-Collar Crime
 - 1.1. Crime committed by white-collar workers
2. State-Corporate Crime:
 - 2.1. state-facilitated corporate crime
 - 2.1.1. Government aid to crime
 - 2.2. state-initiated corporate crime
 - 2.2.1. Governemnt initiated crime
3. An Integrated Theoretical Model of State-Corporate Crime: Three Levels of Analysis
 - 3.1. Interactional level: motivation
 - 3.1.1. Corporations are motivated to commit these crimes
 - 3.2. Organizational level: opportunity
 - 3.2.1. They have the opportunity to commit it
 - 3.3. Institutional level: social control
 - 3.3.1. And they can make workers believe it's good

- 4. The Normalization of Deviance
 - 4.1. More it's committed, the more it becomes normal
- 5. The Regulation of Deep Water Drilling in the OCS
 - 5.1. Pursuing Revenue over Regulation
 - 5.1.1. Stress money over ethics
 - 5.2. Reasons for Diminished Government Oversight
 - 5.2.1. Budgetary concerns

A.11 Chapters 34-36

A.11.1 Chapter 34: Robert Jenkot

- 1. Status Hierarchy of Meth Cooking and Using Groups:
 - 1.1. The Methamphetamine Cook
 - 1.1.1. Top of the heap. Guys in control. These ones cooked the meth.
 - 1.2. The Gas Man/Juicer
 - 1.2.1. These guys acquired the tricky ingredients
 - 1.3. The Shopper
 - 1.3.1. Those that went and acquired the not so tricky ingredients.
 - 1.4. The Dope Ho
 - 1.4.1. Those that trade sex for drugs.
 - 1.5. The Methamphetamine User
 - 1.5.1. Average meth user, buys into the lifestyle.
 - 1.6. The Simple User
 - 1.6.1. Just a drug user, not a lifestyle.
- 2. What are the key variables determining status?

A.11.2 Chapter 35: Gender and Victimization Risk among Young Women in Gangs; Miller

- 1. Three Features of Gender, Gangs, and Violence:
 - 1.1. Gangs as Protection and Risk
 - 1.1.1. Gangs help protect their members
 - 1.2. Gender and Status
 - 1.2.1. Male dominated.
 - 1.3. Devaluation and Victimization
 - 1.3.1. Women were usually devalued, and victimized as part of being a member.

A.11.3 Chapter 36: International Organized Crime ; Roy Godson and William J. Olson

- 1. Four Defining Features of ICOs:
 - 1.1. The activities must be criminal
 - 1.1.1. "Criminal" organization
 - 1.2. The criminals must be organized
 - 1.2.1. "Organized"
 - 1.3. They focus on illegal acts for profit and not a cause
 - 1.3.1. Separates from terrorists
 - 1.4. Willingness to use violence
 - 1.4.1. Kinda necessary
- 2. Three Characteristics of ICOs:
 - 2.1. Global Scope of Operations
 - 2.1.1. International
 - 2.2. Transnational Links
 - 2.2.1. Not independent groups, actual links
 - 2.3. Challenge to Authority
 - 2.3.1. Part of the criminal part

3. Six Features Aiding the Growth of ICOs:
 - 3.1. Economics of Production
 - 3.1.1. Easy to afford
 - 3.2. International Ungovernability
 - 3.2.1. Differing Laws
 - 3.3. Immigration Streams
 - 3.3.1. Immigration helps
 - 3.4. Border Porosity
 - 3.4.1. Borders are easy to infiltrate
 - 3.5. Trends in Technology
 - 3.5.1. Always ahead of police
 - 3.6. Relative Disorganization of Law Enforcement
 - 3.6.1. Police have no hope to deal with them.

A.12 Chapters 38-40

A.12.1 Chapter 38: Artificial Love: The Secret Worlds of iDollators ; Nancy J. Herman-Kinney, David A. Kinney, Kara Taylor and Ashley M. Miller

1. Idollator's Motivations:
 - 1.1. Sexually Curious - Started with exploration, evolved into relationship
 - 1.2. Physically Disqualified - Belief in body defect
 - 1.3. Rejected and Wary - Previous experiences left scars
 - 1.4. Sad - Initial use was therapeutic, evolved into relationship
 - 1.5. Handicapped - Believed that handicap prevents relationship
 - 1.6. Sexually Unfulfilled - Relationship unfulfilling, and dolls are alternative
 - 1.7. Fearful - STDs and pregnancy
 - 1.8. Ashamed - shame from sexual urges
2. Idollator's Real Doll Functions
 - 2.1. Combat loneliness/sadness/grief
 - 2.2. Deal with past issues
 - 2.3. Helps improve self image/identities
 - 2.4. Allows for engagement in sexually prohibitive behavior
 - 2.5. Artistic expression
3. How did the men discussed in this chapter use these dolls in their search for meaning and acceptance? How are they similar to or different from others in search of sex and/or relationships?

A.12.2 Chapter 39: Trading Sex for Crack: Gender and Power ; Paul J. Draus and Robert G. Carlson

1. Two Myths:
 - 1.1. Addictive Power
 - 1.2. Hypersexuality
2. Six Features of the Sex for Crack Exchange
 - 2.1. Drug effects and gender
 - 2.1.1. Men think they want sex
 - 2.1.2. Women just want crack
 - 2.2. negotiations
 - 2.2.1. Women just trying to get crack
 - 2.2.2. Men just trying to get sex
 - 2.3. crack, sex, and violence
 - 2.3.1. Sometimes things get hairy
 - 2.4. Dope boys and sugar daddies
 - 2.4.1. DP are crack dealers (those that have what you want)
 - 2.4.2. SD are the ones that have the money

- 2.5. The lure of sex, the lure of drug
 - 2.5.1. who wants what more
 - 2.5.2. W -¿ Drug
 - 2.5.3. M -¿ Sex
- 2.6. The game turns on you
 - 2.6.1. In the beginning, you're in charge
 - 2.6.2. Suddenly it turns and you no longer have the power
 - 2.6.3. being manipulated
- 3. Dynamics of power

A.12.3 Chapter 40: Selling Excitement: Gender Roles at the Male Strip Show ; Maren T. Scull

- 1. Gender Roles Reversed or Reinforced?
 - 1.1. Reinforced. Male dominant
- 2. Gender role transcendence
 - 2.1. Gender roles flip, and women often act more masculine.
- 3. Physical Interactions with Customers:
 - 3.1. Dominating
 - 3.1.1. Part of masculinity
 - 3.2. Aggressive Touching
 - 3.2.1. Part of masculinity
 - 3.3. Humiliating
 - 3.3.1. Part of masculinity
- 4. Dancers Hypermasculine Presentation of Self: body technologies
 - 4.1. Outfits
 - 4.1.1. Accent the body
 - 4.2. Diet and exercise
 - 4.2.1. Accent the body
 - 4.3. Steroids
 - 4.3.1. Accent the body
 - 4.4. Skin
 - 4.4.1. Accent the body
 - 4.5. Erections
 - 4.5.1. Accent the body
- 5. Aggressive Women:
 - 5.1. How do some women try to achieve gender role transcendence?
 - 5.1.1. Overly aggressive
 - 5.2. Are they successful or not? Why?
 - 5.2.1. Not generally, generally the clubs have rules against this behavior.

A.13 Chapters 41, 42

A.13.1 Chapter 41: Sexual Assault on Campus; Armstrong, Hamilton, and Sweeney

- 1. 3 traditions in the literature on sexual assault on college campuses:
 - 1.1. Individual Determinants
 - 1.1.1. Individual traits that pertain to the person.
 - 1.2. Rape Culture
 - 1.2.1. Rape myths and feminism
 - 1.3. Contexts
 - 1.3.1. Social contexts and situations
- 2. INDIVIDUAL LEVEL: Selves and Peer Culture in the Transition from High School to College
 - 2.1. Non-Gendered Characteristics Motivate Participation in Party Scenes
 - 2.1.1. Partying is part of college life

- 2.2. Peer Culture as Gendered and Sexualized
 - 2.2.1. Men control the situation, and women strive to match ideals.
- 3. ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL: University and Green Rules, Resources, and Procedures
 - 3.1. University Practices as Push Factors
 - 3.1.1. Drinking laws push students off campus
 - 3.2. Male Control of Fraternity Parties
 - 3.2.1. Men control parties, and such control attendents
- 4. INTERACTIONAL LEVEL: The Production of Fun and Sexual Assault in Interaction
 - 4.1. Party Norms:
 - 4.1.1. Trust
 - 4.1.1.1. Women trust the men to an extent, and are victimized
 - 4.1.2. Clothing
 - 4.1.2.1. Women are skimpy, and Men are “normal”
 - 4.1.3. Space
 - 4.1.3.1. Again, men control the space
 - 4.1.4. Transportation
 - 4.1.4.1. Transportation limited by the men of the party
 - 4.1.5. Liquor
 - 4.1.5.1. As with others, controlled by men
- 5. INDIVIDUAL BLAME: Student Responses and the Resiliency of the Party Scene
 - 5.1. Four types of victim-blaming
 - 5.1.1. Mistakes
 - 5.1.1.1. “Women make mistakes at these parties”
 - 5.1.2. Prevention Strategies
 - 5.1.2.1. Telling women not to get raped
 - 5.1.3. Status
 - 5.1.3.1. The Woman’s status is lowered afterwards
 - 5.1.4. Opting Out
 - 5.1.4.1. Many women just opt out and don’t party

A.13.2 Chapter 42: Opportunity Structures for White-Collar Crime ; Oskar Engdahl

- 1. Three Structural Factors Enabling WCC
 - 1.1. Financial Self-Interest
 - 1.1.1. Individuals wanted to make more money
 - 1.2. Low Priority of Control
 - 1.2.1. The client didn’t control any business deals
 - 1.3. Interpretative Primacy
 - 1.3.1. Again, broker in control of the situation.
- 2. Three Structural Opportunity Barriers Facilitating White Collar Crime
 - 2.1. Committing and Hiding
 - 2.1.1. Easy to hide from authorities
 - 2.2. Impeding Investigation and Detection
 - 2.2.1. Less searchers finding criminals
 - 2.3. Preventing Action and Implementation
 - 2.3.1. Laws in place to prevent

A.14 Chapters 43, 44

A.14.1 Chapter 43: Deciding to Commit a Burglary; Richard T. Wright and Scott H. Decker

- 1. Main reasons behind the burglary:
 - 1.1. Money
 - 1.1.1. Easy way to get some cash
 - 1.2. Money to solve an immediate problem (no long-term goals)

- 1.2.1. Not thinking past the next couple days
- 1.3. Governed largely by the amount of money in their pocket at the time
 - 1.3.1. No long term goals
- 1.4. Even if they had sufficient cash, unwilling to pass up opportunities
 - 1.4.1. "Easy Money"
- 2. Spending Motivations:
 - 2.1. Keeping the party going
 - 2.1.1. Spending money on drugs/women
 - 2.2. Keeping up appearances
 - 2.2.1. Need to look legit
 - 2.3. Keeping things together
 - 2.3.1. Pay for all the boring people things
- 3. Why Burglary?
 - 3.1. Work not a viable solution
 - 3.1.1. Not enough or no good jobs
 - 3.2. Lifestyle
 - 3.2.1. Encouraged by lifestyle
 - 3.3. Temporary
 - 3.3.1. Easy to perform and move on
 - 3.4. Quick and Legal Unavailable
 - 3.4.1. Easiest way
- 4. The Seduction of Residential Burglary
 - 4.1. Lure of easy money and poor risk analysis

A.14.2 Chapter 44: Gay Male Christian Couples and Sexual Exclusivity ; Andrew K. T. Yip

- 1. Typology of Gay Male Christian Couples
 - 1.1. Category A: expectationally and behaviorally exclusive
 - 1.2. Category B: expectationally exclusive but not behaviorally
 - 1.3. Category C: expectationally and behaviorally non-exclusive
 - 1.4. Category D: expectationally non-exclusive and behaviorally exclusive
- 2. Category A: expectationally and behaviorally exclusive
 - 2.1. 3 Reasons for Sexual Exclusivity
 - 2.1.1. Total Commitment
 - 2.1.2. Complete Mutual Satisfaction
 - 2.1.3. Conventional Christian Ethics
- 3. Category B: expectationally exclusive but not behaviorally
 - 3.1. 4 Regulatory Mechanisms
 - 3.1.1. Ground Rules
 - 3.1.1.1. Rules to keep the relationship
 - 3.1.2. Concealment
 - 3.1.2.1. Hiding from public
 - 3.1.3. Disclosure
 - 3.1.3.1. Careful about what is talked about
 - 3.1.4. Preventing Sex from Developing into Affair
 - 3.1.4.1. One-time stands remain so.
- 4. Category C: expectationally and behaviorally non-exclusive
 - 4.1. 3 Reasons for Non-Exclusivity
 - 4.1.1. Search for Variety and Excitement
 - 4.1.1.1. Want to try to be different
 - 4.1.2. Absence of Normative Guidelines
 - 4.1.2.1. No guidelines, allowed to vary
 - 4.1.3. Egalitarianism
 - 4.1.3.1. Want to equally satisfy partners

A.15 Chapters 45-47

A.15.1 Chapter 45. Pimp-Controlled Prostitution; Williamson & Cluse-Tolar

1. Six Features of Pimp-Controlled Prostitution
 - 1.1. Rules of the Pimping Game
 - 1.1.1. A pimp must get paid
 - 1.1.2. The game is sold, not told
 - 1.1.3. Support the pimp
 - 1.1.4. Stratification hierarchy of pimps
 - 1.2. Turing a Woman Out
 - 1.2.1. the dual game
 - 1.3. Free Enterprise and Choosing Up
 - 1.3.1. the rules
 - 1.3.2. bros before hos
 - 1.4. Pimp and Prostitute Relationships in the Game
 - 1.5. Pimp-Related Violence: Physical and Emotional Control of Women
 - 1.6. Leaving Pimp-Controlled Prostitution

A.15.2 Ch. 46: Shifts and Oscillations in Deviant Careers; Adler and Adler

1. Four Shifts and Oscillations:
 - 1.1. Aging in the career
 - 1.2. Phasing Out
 - 1.2.1. Three Factors Inhibiting Leaving
 - 1.2.1.1. Hedonism and materialism
 - 1.2.1.2. Commitment to the occupation
 - 1.2.1.3. Difficulty finding another way to earn a living
 - 1.2.2. Four Patterns of Quitting
 - 1.2.2.1. One last big deal
 - 1.2.2.2. Planned to change yet dont
 - 1.2.2.3. Never replace trafficking with anything else
 - 1.2.2.4. Try to move into another line of work
 - 1.3. Re-entry
 - 1.3.1. Comeback
 - 1.3.2. Relapse
 - 1.4. Career shifts
 - 1.4.1. Lateral
 - 1.4.2. Vertical
 - 1.4.3. Straddling

A.15.3 Chapter 47: Obstacles to Exiting Emotional Disorder Identities ; Jenna Howard

1. "Delabelers"
2. OBSTACLES TO DISIDENTIFICATION
3. Existential Obstacles
 - 3.1. Letting go of a Marked Identity
 - 3.2. Limiting Consequences of the Disorder Identity
 - 3.3. Identity Void
 - 3.4. Feeling Unsettled
4. Interactional Obstacles
 - 4.1. (note the typo in the book)
 - 4.2. Deserter Complex
 - 4.3. Reverse Stigmatization
5. Cultural Obstacles

5.1. Conflation of Professional and Popular Cultures

5.2. Domination by Psycho-Medical Industrial Complex