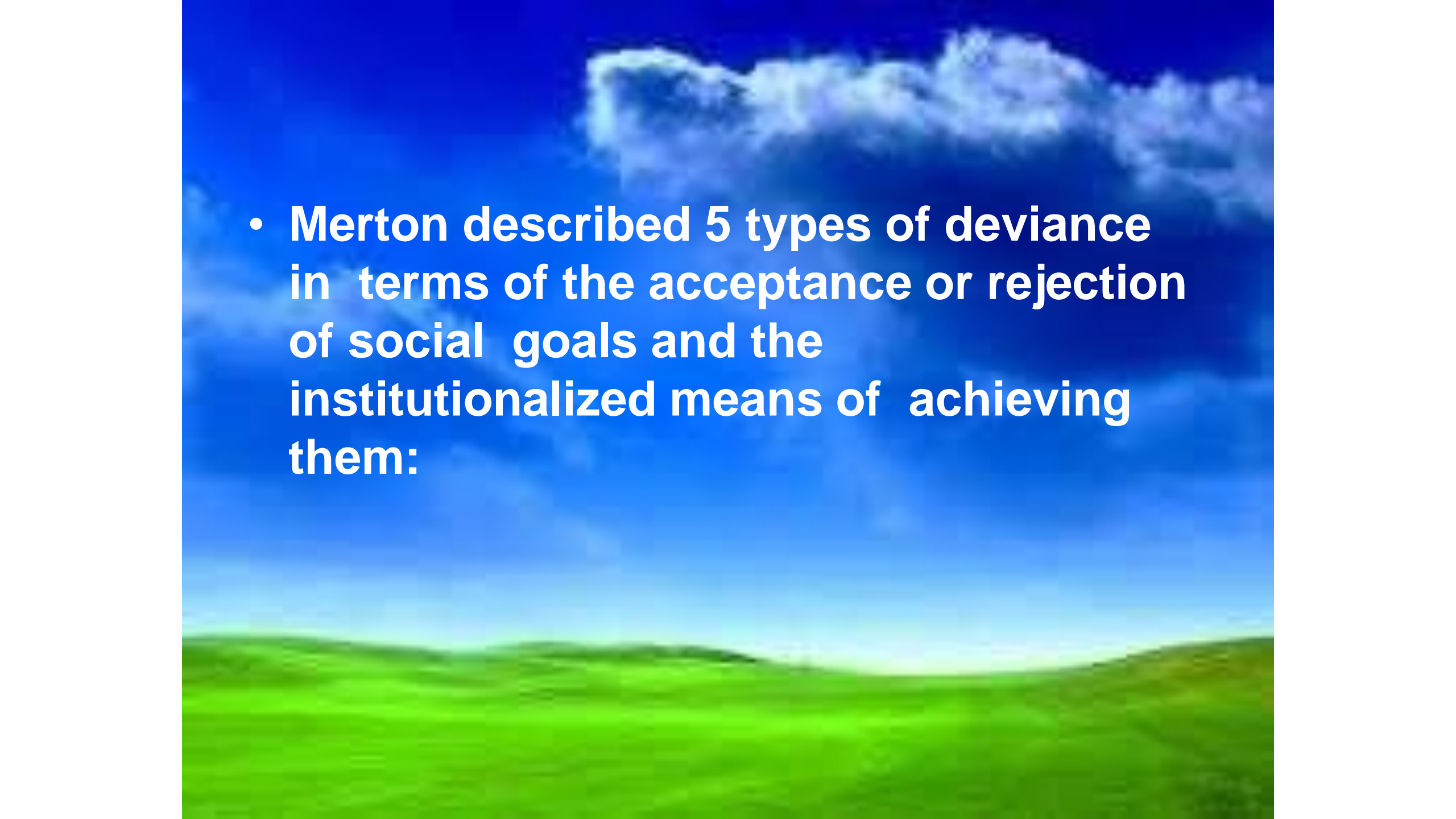


# *Definitions OF Deviance*

- **Behavior that is recognized as violating expected rules and norms.**
- **Behavior that departs significantly from social expectations.**

# *Sociological Definition of Deviance*

- ***Stresses social context, not individual behavior.***
- ***Recognizes that not all behaviors are judged similarly by all groups.***
- ***Recognizes that established rules and norms are socially created.***

- 
- **Merton described 5 types of deviance in terms of the acceptance or rejection of social goals and the institutionalized means of achieving them:**

# TYPES OF Deviance



- **1. Innovation is a response due to the strain generated by our culture's emphasis on wealth and the lack of opportunities to get rich, which causes people to be "innovators" by engaging in stealing and selling drugs.**
- **Innovators accept society's goals, but reject socially acceptable means of achieving them. (e.g.: monetary success is gained through crime).**





- Merton claims that innovators are mostly those who have been socialized with similar world views to conformists, but who have been denied the opportunities they need to be able to legitimately achieve society's goals.

## *2. Conformists*

- *Accept society's goals and the socially acceptable means of achieving them (e.g.: monetary success is gained through hard work).*
- *Merton claims that conformists are mostly middle-class people in middle class jobs who have been able to access the opportunities in society such as a better education to achieve monetary success through hard work.*

### *3. Ritualism*

refers to the inability to reach a cultural goal thus embracing the rules to the point where they lose sight of their larger goals in order to feel respectable.

Ritualizes reject society's goals, but accept society's institutionalized means.

- Ritualizes are most commonly found in dead-end, repetitive jobs, where they are unable to achieve society's goals but still adhere to society's means of achievement and social norms.





## ***4. Retreatism***

- **Is the rejection of both cultural goals and means, letting the person "drop out".**

**Retreatists reject the society's goals and the legitimate means to achieve them.**

**Merton sees them as true deviants, as they commit acts of deviance to achieve things that do not always go along with society's values.**

## Rebellions

- *is somehow similar to retreatism, because rebellions also reject both the cultural goals and means, but they go one step further to a "counterculture" that supports other social orders that already exist (rule breaking).*
- *Rebels reject society's goals and legitimate means to achieve them, and instead creates new goals and means to replace those of society, creating not only new goals to achieve but also new ways to achieve these goals that other rebels will find acceptable.*

# *Crime*

- ***Crime is one type of Deviance***
- ***Norm violations encoded onto law***
- ***Some crime is the norm***
- ***Everybody has/will commit some crime***



# ***TYPES OF CRIME***



## *White-Collar Crime – “crime in the suites”*

- **Crime committed by people of high social position in the course of their occupation.**
- **Does not involve violence/embezzlement**
- **Often end in civil hearings – not labeled as criminal**
- **Often only pay fine; 50/50 chance of going to jail**



# ***Victimless Crimes***

- ***No readily apparent victim – harm is done to the self.***
- ***Gambling, drug use, prostitution***
- ***Euthanasia?***

# *Corporate Crime*

- *Illegal actions of a corporation or people acting on its behalf/another type of white-collar crime*
- *Breaking environmental law*
- *Enron Corporation*
- *Most cases go unpunished*
- *Focus is on the corporation/not the individual. Fined at most.*
-

# *Civil Disobedience*

- *Violating law to make a social statement.*
- *Violating a law that is seen as unjust/immoral*

