**DEVIANCE**

**Some points to remember:**

* Deviance provides the key to understanding the disruption and recalibration of society that occurs over time.
* Systems of deviance create norms and tell members of a given society how to behave by laying out patterns of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour.
* Deviance allows for group majorities to unite around their worldview, often at the expense of those marked as deviant.
* Social parameters create boundaries between populations and lead to an us-versus-them mentality within various groups.
* Being marked as deviant can actually bolster solidarity within the marked community as members take pride and ownership in their stigmatized identity.
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**Quiz!**

1. Which of the following is NOT a example of formal deviance in the U.S.?

A homosexuality

B assault

C theft

D robbery

1. Which of the following best describes how deviance is defined?

A Deviance is socially defined.

B Deviance is defined by federal, state, and local laws.

C Deviance occurs whenever someone else is harmed by an action.

D Deviance's definition is determined by one's religion.

1. According to structural functionalism, deviance creates social stability. How does society change from this perspective?

A Stigmatized traits cause social disruption and eventually leads to an overthrow of the social order

B If stigmatized traits become more mainstream over time, society will gradually incorporate them.

C Structural functionalism does not provide an account of social change

D Members of small stigmatized groups may unite, create cohesive units and cause a social revolution

**Extended response question.**

* Referring to at least ONE theory of deviance, how can nonconformity determine the boundary between ‘appropriate’ and ‘inappropriate’ behaviours and attitudes within society?