

CHAPTER TWO EXPLAINING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

True-False Questions

- 1) Historically, the most ancient explanation humans devised for deviant behavior, or wrongdoing, was demonic possession.
(True, p. 27)
- 2) Historically, the first sophisticated and academically respectable explanation of criminal behavior was the “free will,” rational calculation, or “classical” school of criminology. (True, p. 29)
- 3) “Routine activities” theory focuses mainly on opportunities to commit criminal behavior. (True, p. 30)
- 4) Routine activities theorists assume or take for granted the “motivated offender”; there is no need to examine the characteristics of criminals, they argue, since there are always enough of them to go around.
(True, p. 30)
- 5) The social disorganization theory of deviance and crime focused on individual differences as the main explanation of criminal, deviant, and delinquent behavior.
(False, p. 31)
- 6) By the 1990s, the social disorganization theory had completely died out in American sociology.
(False, p. 32)
- 7) The social disorganization school argues that the cause of criminal, deviant, and delinquent behavior is that entire neighborhoods fail to monitor and sanction wrongdoing among their residents.
(True, p. 31)
- 8) Social disorganization theory is the “routine activities” theory writ large; that is, it argues that entire neighborhoods fail to provide capable guardians and hence, opportunities for untoward behavior are maximized.
(True, p. 32)
- 9) A major contribution of the social disorganization school of deviance, crime, and delinquency was *empathy*: It asked observers to imagine that deviants, criminals, and delinquents were people much like themselves
(True, pp. 32)
- 10) The causal or positivistic theories examined in this chapter focus mainly on the question, “Why are certain forms of behavior regarded as deviant?”
(False, p. 24, 32)

- 11) Anomie theory is based on the idea that the social structure itself exerts pressure on persons in the society to engage in non-conforming, unconventional, or deviant behavior. (True, p. 33)
- 12) Anomie or strain theory argues that deviant behavior is most common among members of the middle class. (False, p. 36)
- 13) By the 1990s, anomie theory had completely died out in American sociology. (False, p. 36)
- 14) Differential association theory is primarily an explanation based on learning. (True, pp. 37-38)
- 15) Differential association argues that the mass media represent the most powerful mechanisms of learning to engage in deviant, criminal, and delinquent behavior. (False, pp. 37-38)
- 16) Both social control and self-control theory are based on the assumption that deviance is inherently attractive, that we do not have to learn to violate norms or laws, that it is conformity to the norms--not deviance and crime--that requires an explanation. (True, pp. 38-41)
- 17) The architects of self-control theory, Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi, argue that their explanation of crime complements or is compatible with all of the other sociological theories of criminal behavior. (False, p. 40)
- 18) Social disorganization theory argues that deviance varies systematically by urban ecological location. (True, p. 43)
- 19) According to Gottfredson and Hirschi, proponents of the self-control theory of deviance, delinquency, and crime, their explanation does *not* apply to white collar crime. (False, p. 40)
- 20) One of the usual factors that observers use to explain crime is competition. (True, p. 48)

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Positivistic theories of deviance are centrally concerned with an answer to the question: (a) Why are some rule violators punished while others remain unpunished? (b) Why are rules condemning certain behaviors or beliefs enforced? (c) Why do rules against certain behaviors or beliefs exist? (d) How do people who are stigmatized and punished experience stigmatization and punishment? *(e) Why do some people engage in deviance? (p. 24)

- 2) Positivism's central mission is: (a) developing empathy toward human actors. *(b) devising scientific explanations for phenomena. (c) bringing about the socialist revolution. (d) understanding the human experience. (e) none of the above (p. 24)

- 3) Demonic possession--being possessed by the devil or other evil spirits--is: (a) is an example of the free will or rational calculus school of criminology. *(b) the most ancient explanation for wrongdoing. (c) an acceptable sociological theory of deviance and crime. (d) an example of a positivistic or scientific explanation for deviance. (e) none of the above (p. 27)

- 4) "Crime takes place as a consequence of the conjunction of a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian." This statement is an example of which of the following theories or perspectives? *(a) routine activities theory (b) social control theory (c) social disorganization theory (d) anomie/strain theory (e) differential association theory (p. 30)

- 5) A sociologist expressing which of the following theories would have written this quote: "Poor, dense, mixed-use neighborhoods have high transience rates. . . . Transience weakens . . . both formal and informal social control," which increases the likelihood of deviant behavior."

- (a) anomie/strain theory
 - * (b) social disorganization theory
 - (c) differential association theory
 - (d) routine activities theory
 - (e) social control theory
- (pp. 31-32)

6) Robert K. Merton adapted Emile Durkheim's theory of anomie to devise his own explanation of deviance. There are major differences between the two theories. In:

- * (a) Merton's theory, deviance is caused by norms that are too strong; in Durkheim's theory, deviance is caused by norms that are too weak.
 - (c) Durkheim's theory, deviance is caused by norms that are too strong; in Merton's theory, deviance is caused by norms that are too weak.
 - (c) both Durkheim's and Merton's theories, deviance is caused by norms that are too strong; the difference lies elsewhere.
 - (d) both Durkheim's and Merton's theories, deviance is caused by norms that are too weak; the difference lies elsewhere.
 - (e) none of the above
- (p. 33)

7) What is the central explanatory factor of anomie theory?

- (a) inadequate parenting
 - (b) absence of bonds to conventional society
 - (c) deviant socialization
 - * (d) a disjunction between the culture, which stresses success motivation, and society's social and economic structure
 - (e) none of the above
- (p. 33)

8) A sociologist expressing which of the following theories would have written this quote: "It is only when a system of cultural values extols [praises, encourages] . . . certain common success goals for the population at large while the social structure rigorously restricts or completely closes access to approved modes of reaching these goals for a considerable part of that same population, that deviant behavior ensues on a large scale."

- (a) differential association theory
- (b) social control theory
- * (c) anomie/strain theory
- (d) routine activities theory
- (e) social disorganization theory

(pp. 33-37)

9) Emile Durkheim and Robert K. Merton had very different definitions of anomie and argued that anomie had very different consequences for the society. In Merton's conceptualization, deviance results from:

(a) a too-weak hold of the norms on the members of the society. (b) improper parental socialization.

(c) a state of normlessness.

*(d) a too-strong hold of the norms on the members of the society. (e) disorganized neighborhoods

(p. 33-36)

10) Which of Merton's "adaptations" is exemplified by becoming a drug addict?

- (a) ritualism
- (b) innovation
- (c) rebellion
- * (d) retreatism
- (e) conformity

(p. 35)

11) Which of the following theories is most likely to take the entire society as its unit of analysis?

- * (a) anomie theory
- (b) social control theory
- (c) self-control theory
- (d) social disorganization theory
- (e) routine activities theory

(pp. 33-37)

12) What is the central explanatory factor of differential association theory?

- (a) inadequate parenting
- (b) deviant socialization
- (c) a disjunction between the culture, which stresses success motivation, and society's social and economic structure
- (d) absence of bonds to conventional society
- * (e) zones of transition

(p. 37)

13) A sociologist expressing which of the following theories would have written this quote: "Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication."

- * (a) differential association theory
- (b) social disorganization theory
- (c) social control theory
- (d) routine activities theory
- (e) anomie/strain theory

(pp. 37-38)

14) What is the central explanatory factor of social control theory?

- (a) deviant socialization
- * (b) absence of bonds to conventional society
- (c) a disjunction between the culture, which stresses success motivation, and society's social and economic structure
- (d) inadequate parenting
- (e) none of the above

(pp. 38-39)

15) A sociologist advocating which of the following theories would have written this quote: "Delinquent acts result when an individual's bonds to society are weak or broken."

- (a) differential association theory
- (b) social disorganization theory
- (c) routine activities theory
- (d) anomie/strain theory
- * (e) social control theory

(pp. 38-39)

16) What is the central explanatory factor of self-control theory?

- * (a) inadequate parenting
- (b) deviant socialization
- (c) absence of bonds to conventional society
- (d) a disjunction between the culture, which stresses success motivation, and society's social and economic structure
- (e) none of the above

(p. 40)

17) Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi, who devised "self-control" theory, argue that the theory does *not* apply to:

- (a) drug use
- (b) delinquency
- (c) street crime
- (d) white collar or corporate crime
- * (e) they state that their theory applies to all of the above

(pp. 40-41)

18) Which of the following perspectives bills itself as "a general theory of crime"? (a) Emile Durkheim's anomie theory

- (b) Robert K. Merton's anomie theory
- * (c) Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi's self-control theory
- (d) Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential association
- (e) Travis Hirschi's social control theory

(pp. 40-41)

19) Which of the following theories argues that persons do not have to be stressed into committing deviance nor does anyone have to learn to engage in deviant behavior?

- (a) anomie theory
- (b) differential association theory
- (c) social disorganization theory

*(d) social control
theory

(e) none of the above
(pp. 40-42)

20) Gottfredson and Hirschi state that their theory demolishes all other explanations of deviance and crime, except for two. One is routine activities theory; the other is:

- * (a) social disorganization theory, which argues that a neighborhood unable or unwilling to monitor and control the deviance of its residents will have high rates of deviance.
- (b) differential association theory, which states that we deviate to the extent that we are exposed to norms among intimate others that are consistent with violating the law
- (c) anomie theory, which argues that deviance and crime are caused by a disjunction between a society's culture (success values) and its social and economic structure (the allocation of positions).
- (d) subculture theory, which states that norms consistent with violating the law are learned by members of the lower class.
- (e) none of the above; all of the above, say Gottfredson and Hirschi, are demolished by their theory

(pp. 40-41)

Essay Questions

1) In many ways, the “self-control” theory of Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi (“a general theory of crime”) contradicts the social control theory advocated by the selfsame Travis Hirschi two decades earlier. In what ways are the two theories contradictory? In what ways are they similar or based on the same principles?

2) How is Robert K. Merton's anomie theory of deviance different from Emile Durkheim's, on which it is based?

3) Why was social disorganization theory abandoned in the 1940s? Why did it make a comeback after the late 1980s?

4) In what ways are the positivistic theories of deviance, crime, and delinquency inadequate or incomplete, according to the constructionist approaches? In what ways, do its advocates argue, is the constructionist approach more adequate or complete? In what ways are the positivist approaches stronger than the constructionist approaches?

5) Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi, authors of “self-control” theory, argue that all other perspectives are wrong, or inconsistent with the facts of crime--except for two. Why do they believe that their theory annihilates the others? And what are the two that, they admit, are consistent with theirs, and how can these two theories be reconciled with their own approach?