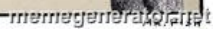


Summer Work pack



Sociology Taster: Labelling deviance

Getting there!

Describe what is meant by deviance and make simple links between deviant behaviour and labelling.

Got it!

Identify and outline a simple cause and effect relationship between deviancy amplification and labelling.

Nailed it!

Evaluate the argument that deviant behaviour is largely a social construction.



Starter: Identify the acts in each picture. Which are acts of criminality? Which are acts of deviance? (5 mins)



Fare evasion: criminal & Deviant



Mugging: criminal & Deviant



Public Disruption: criminal & Deviant

Crime: Action that is contrary to the rule of law.

Deviance: Acts that break the 'norms' of behaviour established in society.

Labelling theory (5-10 min)

It begins with the assumption that no act is intrinsically criminal. **Definitions of criminality are established by those in power through the formulation of laws and the interpretation of those laws by police, courts, and correctional institutions.** Deviance is therefore not a set of characteristics of individuals or groups, but rather it is a process of interaction between deviants and non-deviants and the context in which criminality is being interpreted.

In order to understand the nature of deviance itself, we must first understand why some people are tagged with a deviant label and others are not. Those who represent forces of law and order and those who enforce the boundaries of what is considered normal behaviour, such as the police, court officials, experts, and school authorities, provide the main source of labelling. By applying labels to people, and in the process creating categories of deviance, these people reinforce the power structure of society.

Many of the rules that define deviance and the contexts in which deviant behaviour is labelled as deviant are framed by the **wealthy** for the poor, by **men** for women, by **older** people for younger people, and by **ethnic and racial majorities** for minority groups. In other words, the more powerful and dominant groups in society create and apply deviant labels to the subordinate groups.

Knowledge Check!

1. Which sociologist is best known for labelling theory?
2. Give x3 examples of groups/individuals with the power to define criminality.
3. Which group/s of people benefit from applying deviant labels?



Howard Becker

Labelling theory is rooted in the idea of the social construction of reality, which is central to the field of sociology, and is linked to the **symbolic interactionist perspective**. As an area of focus, it flourished within American sociology during the 1960s, thanks in large part to sociologist **Howard Becker**.

Media amplification of deviancy (5-10 min)

Small group commit act of deviance

The media's values pick up on an 'interesting' story: a problem group is identified.

Headlines & Stories interest readers/viewers

Exaggerated & sensationalised reporting as well as simplified explanations for deviance maintains the interest of the audience.

Small group labelled as 'folk devils'

More deviance occurs as people become more aware of it as a result of media interest.

Moral Panic: Public concern is aroused at the real or imaginary 'threat' to society.

More social control – politicians, police and magistrates respond to public demands as shown in the media and law enforcement campaigns are begun to stamp down hard on the deviants.



New (Social) Media and traditional media and the 2011 riots

MAIN TASK: Sort the cards from the case study/studies to match the media amplification model (10 mins)

Challenge: x2 jumbled case studies

Media amplification Model

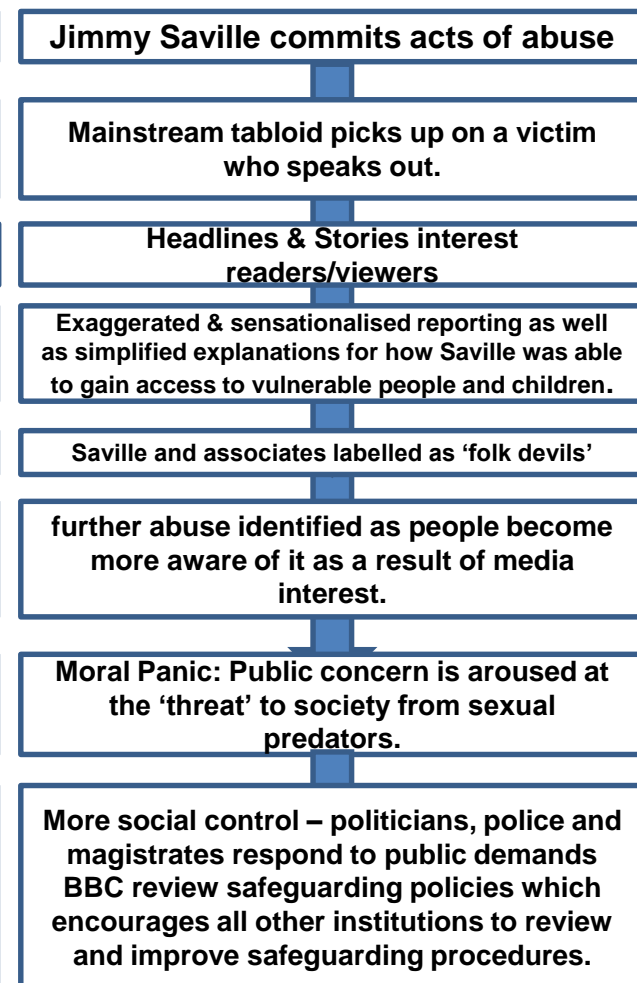
Exaggerated & sensationalised reporting as well as simplified explanations for how Saville was able to gain access to vulnerable people and children.	Small group commit act of deviance	Jimmy Saville commits acts of abuse
Moral Panic: Public concern is aroused at the 'threat' to society from rioters.	The media's values pick up on an 'interesting' story: a problem group is identified.	Mainstream tabloid picks up on a victim who speaks out.
'followers' & audience pick up on SM & news from Tottenham	Headlines & Stories interest readers/viewers	Headlines & Stories interest readers/viewers
Exaggerated & sensationalised reporting from Mainstream news particularly 24 hour coverage of the riots & looting.	Exaggerated & sensationalised reporting as well as simplified explanations for deviance maintains the interest of the audience.	Angry protestors and police clash in Tottenham
Youths in hoods labelled as 'folk devils'	Small group labelled as 'folk devils'	BBM, Twitter, Facebook post pictures & taglines of the riots.
Saville and associates labelled as 'folk devils'	More deviance occurs as people become more aware of it as a result of media interest.	further abuse identified as people become more aware of it as a result of media interest.
More social control – politicians, police and magistrates respond to public demands BBC review safeguarding policies which encourages all other institutions to review and improve safeguarding procedures.	Moral Panic: Public concern is aroused at the real or imaginary 'threat' to society.	Moral Panic: Public concern is aroused at the 'threat' to society from sexual predators.
More social control – politicians, police and magistrates respond to public demands bringing in police forces from across the UK.	More social control – politicians, police and magistrates respond to public demands as shown in the media and law enforcement campaigns are begun to stamp down hard on the deviants.	Other pockets of civil unrest occurs as people become more aware of lack of police response as a result of media interest.



Easier: x1 jumbled case studies

Media amplification Model

'followers' & audience pick up on SM & news from Tottenham	Small group commit act of deviance
BBM, Twitter, Facebook post pictures & taglines of the riots.	The media's values pick up on an 'interesting' story: a problem group is identified.
More social control – politicians, police and magistrates respond to public demands bringing in police forces from across the UK.	Headlines & Stories interest readers/viewers
Youths in hoods labelled as 'folk devils'	Exaggerated & sensationalised reporting as well as simplified explanations for deviance maintains the interest of the audience.
Angry protestors and police clash in Tottenham	Small group labelled as 'folk devils'
Moral Panic: Public concern is aroused at the 'threat' to society from rioters.	More deviance occurs as people become more aware of it as a result of media interest.
Other pockets of civil unrest occurs as people become more aware of lack of police response as a result of media interest.	Moral Panic: Public concern is aroused at the real or imaginary 'threat' to society.
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EVALUATION TASK: Sort the comments into strengths & limitations of the labelling theory (10 mins)

Strengths of the approach	Limitations of the approach
B. It recognises that there is a power relationship between who is able to label and who gets labelled which highlights the nature of crime as a social construction.	A. It tends to be deterministic implying that once someone is labelled a deviant career is inevitable.
E. It draws attention to the problem institutional racism and police profiling by highlighting how labels may be used to identify 'suspects'	C. It assumes that offenders are passive victims of labelling ignoring the fact that individuals may actively choose deviance.
	D. It implies that without labelling deviance would not exist leading to the strange conclusion that someone who has committed crime but has not been labelled has not deviated.

- A. It tends to be deterministic implying that once someone is labelled a deviant career is inevitable.
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- E. It draws attention to the problem institutional racism and police profiling by highlighting how labels may be used to identify 'suspects'

Sociology A level:

- **No coursework/controlled assessment**
- **A level – x3 papers in June of Year 13**
(PREFERRED)
- **AS level – x2 papers May of Year 12**
- **Summer Work**

Families &
Household



Education



THEORY



Year 12 AND AS route

Year 13 AND full A Level route

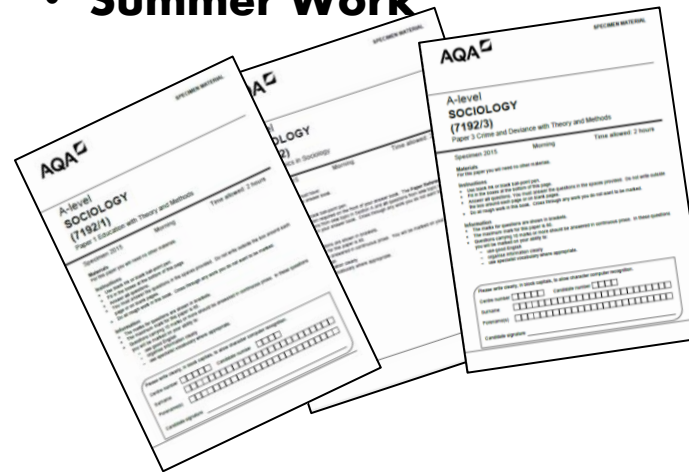


Beliefs in Society



Crime and Deviance

METHODS



'followers' & audience pick up on SM & news from
Tottenham

BBM, Twitter, Facebook post pictures &
taglines of the riots.

More social control – politicians, police and
magistrates respond to public demands
bringing in police forces from across the
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Youths in hoods labelled as 'folk devils'

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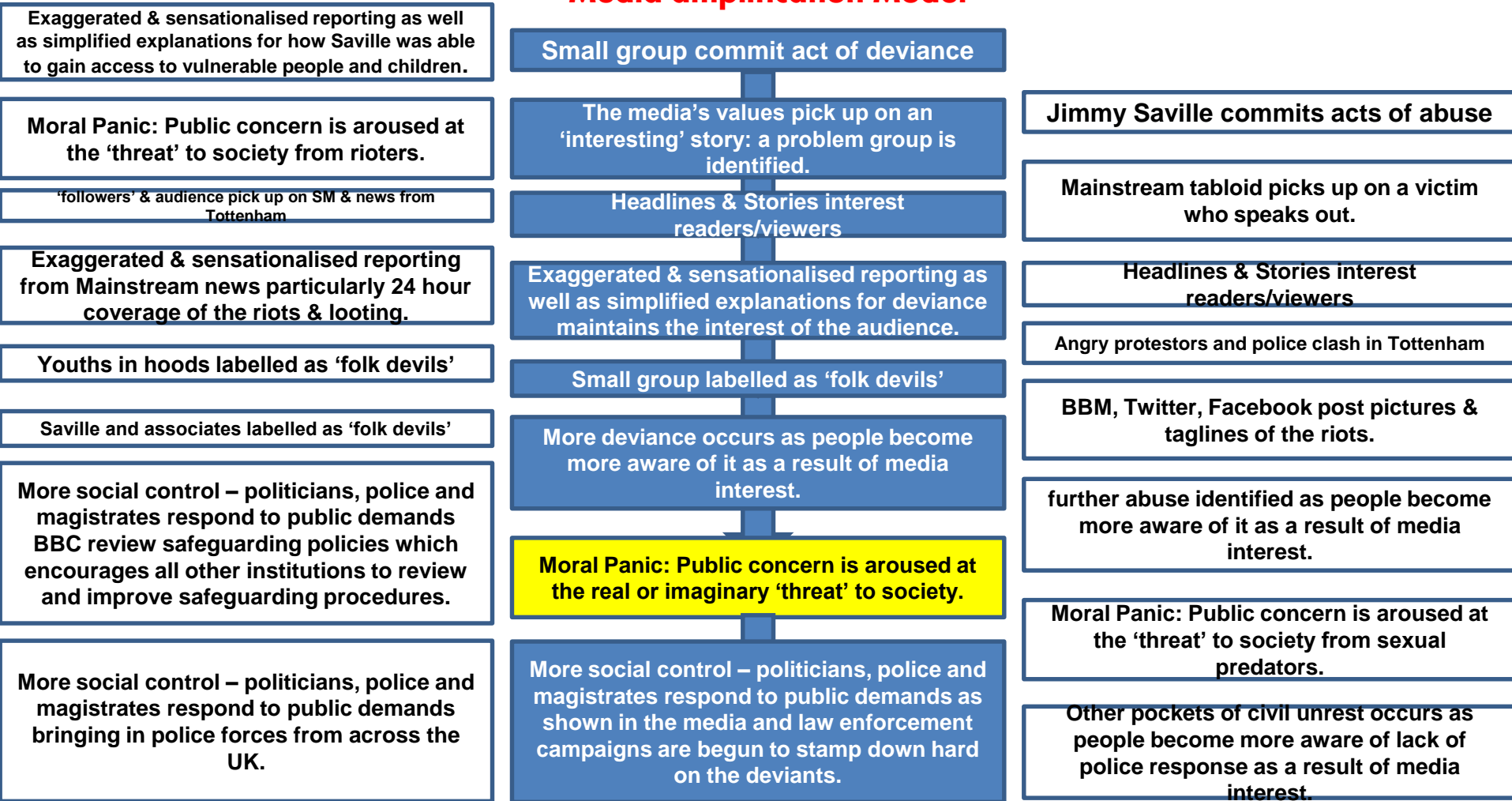
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Media amplification Model



Worksheet: Sociology Taster Lesson

Starter: Identify the acts in each picture. Which are acts of criminality? Which are acts of deviance?

1



2



3



Labelling theory

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Many of the rules that define deviance and the contexts in which deviant behaviour is labelled as deviant are framed by the **wealthy** for the poor, by **men** for women, by **older** people for younger people, and by **ethnic and racial majorities** for minority groups. In other words, the more powerful and dominant groups in society create and apply deviant labels to the subordinate groups.



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Strengths of the approach

Limitations of the approach



Impact on individuals

Impact on society

Why is he involved?



Impact on society

Impact on individuals

Why are they involved?

Impact on individuals



Why are they involved?

Impact on society

Impact on society

Impact on individuals

Why is he involved?

Societal causes of the riots...

Ways society adapted...



NEW RIGHT IN A NUTSHELL

In the 1980s New Right thinkers argued that government policy was undermining the family so policy changes were needed. Their thinking dominated policy development from 1979 to 1997. Like Functionalists, the New Right hold the view that there is only one correct or normal family type. This is the traditional or conventional nuclear family. Again like Functionalists, The New Right sees this family as 'natural' and based on fundamental biological differences between men and women. In their view this family is the cornerstone of society; a place of contentment, refuge and harmony. Finally the New Right argue that the decline of the traditional family and the growth of family diversity are the cause of many social problems such as higher crime rates and declining moral standards generally. The New Right believe that it is important for children to have a stable home, with married mother and father, and that ideally the wife should be able to stay at home to look after the children. They believe that the introduction of the welfare state led to a culture where people depend on hand-outs from the state and that these encourage single parenting, which in turn, they argue leads to deviancy and a decline in morality. New Right thinking encouraged the conservative government to launch the Back to Basics campaign 1993 to encourage a return to traditional family values. This was criticised for being unsuccessful, and hypocritical due some Conservative MPs being found to be having affairs or being divorced.

Evidence for 'non-nuclear families' being a problem

The rate of family breakdown is much lower amongst married couples (6% compared to 20%)
Children from broken homes are almost five times more likely to develop emotional problems
Young people whose mother and father split up are also three times as likely to become aggressive or badly behaved
Lone-parent families are more than twice as likely to live in poverty as two-parent families.
Children from broken homes are nine times more likely to become young offenders."

Criticisms of the New Right

They exaggerate the decline of the Nuclear family. Most adults still marry and have children. Most children are reared by their two natural parents. Most marriages continue until death. Divorce has increased, but most divorcees remarry.
Feminism – gender roles are socially determined rather than being fixed by biology. Traditional gender roles are oppressive to women.
Feminism – divorce being easier is good because without it many women end up being trapped in unhappy or abusive relationships.
Most single parents are not welfare scroungers – most want to work but find it difficult to find jobs that are flexible enough so they can balance work and child care.
Chester (see later!) argues that the New Right exaggerate the extent of cohabiting and single parent families – most children still spend most of their lives in a nuclear family arrangement.

SKILLS TASK

COMPREHENSION (AO1)

In what way(s) is the New Right approach similar to Functionalism?

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To which political party is the New Right associated?

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APPLICATION (AO2)

Suggest a New Right response to the London Riots

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EVALUATION (AO3)

Suggest criticisms to a New Right explanation of the London Riots.

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Summer Work



Task Type	Instructions
Commitment & Organisational Tasks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find & familiarise yourself with the sociology section of your local library/bookshop. 2. Buy a copy of 'AQA A level Sociology Book One' Napier Press (ISBN: 9780954007911) 3. Buy a lever arch file (for organising notes – to be kept at home & brought into school termly for folder checks). 4. Buy an A4 binder folder to carry weekly notes & work to and from lessons.
Reading & Research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Page 167-176 (AQA A Level Sociology Book One): the domestic division of labour, Are couples becoming more equal, Resources and decision making in the household, and Domestic violence. 6. http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/sociology/conjugal-relationships/revise-it/conjugal-relationships-1 7. Page 189-191 (AQA A Level Sociology Book One): the functionalist perspective on the family. 8. http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/sociology/functionalism/revise-it/functionalist-assumptions
Work for Submission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Complete Slide 13 and 14 by researching the sociological causes of deviance following the 2011 riots. 10. Examine the example Planning Task & Subsequent Essay. 11. Complete the Planning Task for the question below 12. Turn your plan into an essay: Outline and explain two functions of families in society. 10 marks.

EXAMPLE

Outline and explain **two** ways in which changes to gender roles have affected diversity of family structures. (10 Marks)

PLANNING

	AO1 (5 marks) Sociology Knowledge DESCRIBE & OUTLINE	AO2 (3 marks) Application to the question APPLY TO THE QUESTION	AO3 (2 marks) Evaluative Comment CONCLUSIVE REMARK
1st	Traditional Gender roles have declined. More women are in work, building careers & more men choose to stay at home.	More women living single lives or choosing not to marry means fewer women now performing the traditional instrumental role.	This creates more single parent, single person and cohabiting households.
2nd	Increasing acceptance of gay and lesbian relationships. In a same sex relationship all role within a family are performed by one gender.	Both the expressive and the instrumental role continue to be performed but by only one gender.	Gay and lesbian relationships are increasingly represented in the media. This leads to greater acceptance and a rise in gay and lesbian households.
	+ 1 mark for achieving 2 marks in each example.	+1 mark for successful application	

EXAMPLE

Outline and explain **two** ways in which changes to gender roles have affected diversity of family structures. (10 Marks)

Gender roles refer to tasks and duties performed in the household by either men or women. Family diversity indicates a variety of family structures that exist today in society such as nuclear families, single parents families and gay and lesbian households for example.

Introduction
In 10 mark questions a simple introduction where you can identify WHAT the question refers to is helpful to you when outlining focus.

One way in which gender roles have changed is that there are more women who are working and building careers. This has led to an increase in single person households where many women choose not to marry as they have no economic need for a husband nor wish to interrupt their career to have children. It has also contributed towards an increase in single parent households where many women choose to have children but see no need for a husband to support them. Many women also choose not to marry as unlike the past there is no need for financial security, particularly if she is able to support herself through her career. This shows how a change in gender roles has affected the diversity of families.

FIRST WAY

This paragraph is PEEEL structured. Notice how I have outlined my sociological knowledge (greater diversity of family type + women in work).

I've also APPLIED my knowledge to the demands of the question

A second way in which gender roles have changed is with the decline of social stigma against gay and lesbian households. Since gay and lesbian couples need to perform the same domestic and instrumental roles as heterosexual couples the burden of work is divided between them irrespective of their gender. This differs from traditional nuclear families where a woman often performs the expressive role whilst the man performs the instrumental role. In gay and lesbian relationships both roles are performed which challenges traditional assumptions about gender role and identity. Furthermore gay and lesbian relationships are more widely represented in the mass media which leads to further acceptance of gay and lesbian households as a norm which therefore inevitably leads to an increase in gay and lesbian households.

SECOND WAY

Here is where I hope to pick up the remainder of the marks. NOTE: the expressions I've used 'support' to the examiner where the marks should be given... 'first way, the second way...'

Conclusion

All extended writing needs an introduction and conclusion. Think of them as 'burgers'. Who wants to eat a burger without the bun?

It is clear from the evidence above that family structures have become increasingly diverse in the past 50 years. This diversity is inherently linked to the changing roles performed in society that used to be decided by gender. It is clear that the roles that must be performed in households rely much less on gender today than in the past.

TASK

9. Outline and explain **two** functions of families in society. (10 marks)

PLANNING: Tip – *use the reading I've asked you to complete.*

	AO1 (5 marks) Sociology Knowledge	AO2 (3 marks) Application to the question	AO3 (2 marks) Evaluative Comment
1st			
2nd			
	+ 1 mark for achieving 2 marks in each example.	+1 mark for successful application	

ESSAY

9. Outline and explain **two** functions of families in society.
(10 marks)