

Which organization commissioned the first study of intercollegiate athletics? **The Carnegie Foundation**

According to the chapter on "Race Matters", _____ is a sociologist, considered to be the pioneer of the sociology of sport as a subdiscipline, who embraced a critical approach to the study of race in the domain of sport and sporting institutions **Ans: Harry Edwards**

American trends suggest that community is - **Declining**

According to research, although highly publicized, the annual arrest rate of NFL players is comparable to that of males in the general population of the United States - **True**

Behaviors such as gymnasts and wrestlers going to extreme dietary measures in an effort to lose weight for competition could be characterized as over conformity. - **True**

According to the definition of "hazing", as published by the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS), all of the following would be examples of hazing, except:

New members required to attend a team building activity together

Which legendary coach was famous for the quote, "Winning isn't everything, its the only thing"?

Vince Lombardi

According to chapter 10 on deviant behavior and sport, all of the following EXCEPT **Football** are the most likely college sports to be involved in hazing activities

sport-for-development initiatives aim to use sport as a means to make a positive difference in society - **true**

one of the oldest forms of sport-for-development implementation is the Olympic games - **true**

how many registered sport-related organizations that contribute to sport for development are listed by the international platform on sport and development? - **341**

approximately how many impoverished children in india does magic bus have a positive impact on annually - **200,000**

Which of the following was NOT a significant moment in sport-for-development's history?
The Yankees winning the 1999 World Series

Sport-for-development programs have targeted which of the following outcomes for participants?

All of the above
-intercultural acceptance
-reduction in crime
-increased social capital

Which of the following is (are) an area of future growth for the field of sport for development?

only A and C above
-developing partnerships between academicians and practitioners
-developing service learning opportunities for students

As discussed in Chapter 9, all of the following are challenges to the field of sport for development and social change EXCEPT for:

The consensus that sport does not have beneficial outcomes for participants

Which initiative is promoted by a professional sports organization in the United States?

All of the above
-reviving baseball in inner cities
-NBA Cares
-NFL play 60

Which of the following is NOT part of the mission of Football 4 Peace in Israel? preparing athletes for the next level of soccer

Psychic income is described as being - an energy and pride that can develop for community members

Sport always leads to a greater sense of community - False

Which of the following is an example of how a sense of community is developed through shared emotional connections in the sport context - all of the above are examples

Reduced work-family conflict, lower drug use and delinquency, and increased well-being were a few of the identified benefits of an enhanced sense of community. - True

When children learn the terms, clothing, and expected behaviors within a sport, this is called Socialization

in thinking about youth sport, which of the following is not a form of instrumental family support? - **positive reinforcement**

in chapter 9, what are the following challenges to the field of sport for development and social change? - **lack of effective monitoring and evaluation of strategies**

lack of theoretical framework - **fragmentation of the field**

Textbook notes –

Slide notes

Deviant behavior, or “deviance”, is simply a departure from what is normal, or commonly accepted within society or a social world. Here are two clear and simple definitions of deviance, both from sociology of sport textbooks: Dr. Woods defines deviance as “actions departing from an accepted social norm” and Dr. Coakley defines deviance as occurring when “a person’s ideas or actions are perceived by others to fall outside of the normal range of acceptance in a society (or social world)”. So, what is a “norm” or normal range...a norm is just a set of shared expectations that people use to identify what is acceptable and unacceptable in a social world”. In other words, social norms, or what is “normal”, are shared attitudes, beliefs, values, and expected behaviors which guide our actions and behaviors within a given social world or society. Norms can be officially written laws, policies, and formal rules, which govern behavior, or they can be unwritten so-called (informal) rules, which may not be official, but are commonly accepted amongst the members of a social world. For examples, many of the driving laws and rules in the United States, although common across the country, are typically state-specific. Let’s use the example of a major interstate highway. In some states, if you are driving slow in the left lane, it is actually against the law and can result in a ticket and fine. That is a written norm. In other states, it may not be a written law, but it is still considered an unwritten rule or norm, that slow vehicles should stay to the right and not drive in the left lane.

[Click Here to Display the Table of Contents](#)


Explaining Deviant Behavior

The “Sport Ethic”

- Extreme sacrifice and dedication to the sport.
- Striving for distinction and achievement.
- Challenging personal limits in pursuit of possibilities.
- Risk taking and playing through pain.

Athlete and coach mentality:

- “Winning isn’t everything, it’s the only thing”.
- “Everyone else is doing it”.



Continue
▶

Slide notes

So, do we see deviant behavior in sport? Silly question, right?! We absolutely see deviant behavior in sport, just as we do in everyday life. One of the biggest reasons that we see deviance in sport is because of what we call the “sport ethic”. The sport ethic is characterized by many of those important values that we discussed earlier in the course. The world of sport, almost to an extreme, has embraced values such as success, competition, and materialism. And because of those values being of utmost importance, many of those in sport will go to extremes in order to be gain a competitive advantage, in order to be successful, in order to win the medal or trophy. Especially elite-level athletes, there is an extreme motivation, both intrinsic and extrinsic, to strive for distinction (such as winning championships, setting records), and to push themselves to their physical and mental limits, sacrificing time, relationships, and at times even health (as we discussed in sport and health module) ...in order to be competitive and successful. Research has also shown that elite athletes are some of the most calculating, yet risk-taking, people in the world. Think about some of the most commonly heard clichés or quotes that might push someone to take deviant actions, such as Coach Lombardi’s “winning isn’t everything...it’s the only thing!” And the cliché that many people use to justify deviant behavior....” Well, everyone else is doing it. Which begs the question, if everyone else is doing it, is it really deviant? Maybe not, but in most cases, few are actually doing it, we just overstate and generalize it to “everyone” in order to help us justify the behavior.

Slide 5 - Theories on Deviance

Theories on Deviance


Approaches to studying deviance:


- Absolutist

Constructionist

- Over- and Under-conformity

[Click Here to Display the Table of Contents](#)



Continue 

Slide notes

Within deviance literature, there are two basic theories, or frameworks, from which to view deviant behavior: Absolutist and Constructionist. From an absolutist perspective, there is a standard "ideal", and actions and behaviors that follow this ideal or are considered correct or "right" based on this ideal, would be considered "NON-deviant". Any actions or behaviors that do not measure up to this ideal, or go against this ideal, would be considered "deviant". It is really a black and white way of looking at the world. Actions and behaviors are either deviant, or non-deviant. There is no gray area. If an action or behavior crosses the line, no matter to what degree, it is deviant, but then we come back to the ethics portion of the course, because although two actions may be deviant, one might be considered worse than the other. For example, if you take some office supplies home from work (that your company paid for) it is technically stealing and would be considered deviant. If you steal someone's car, that would also be considered deviant. but most people would consider stealing a car worse than stealing some pens and pencils from work. From an "absolutist" perspective, they are both deviant behaviors, but one is worse than the other. Another example, this time from sport, we'll use an example from hockey. If you are going for the puck and accidentally trip your opponent, it is a penalty (even though it was un-intentional). If your opponent gets up and slashes you like you're a piñata because they were mad that you tripped them, that would also be a penalty, but probably a worse penalty (longer, possible fine and/or suspension). The situation does not matter, both are deviant, but one is considered a greater degree of deviance. The other approach is from that of a constructionist perspective, in which we view actions and behaviors on kind of a bell-curve, with a range of acceptable behaviors and actions (which might include a gray area) in the middle,

but then any actions outside of that range would then be considered deviant. Important to note, that range might fluctuate from situation to situation, or social world to social world. Using the hockey example from before, giving your opponent a little tap with your stick, let them know you're their kind of thing, might be acceptable and the ref might not call it, but swinging your stick like a baseball bat to hit your opponent goes outside of the range, and would be deviant, and a penalty (if not worse). In sport, and in American society, we typically look at deviant behavior through the lens of the constructionist approach, because of the inclusion of a range or gray area of actions and behaviors that might not be the same from situation to situation.

Slide 6 - Deviant Behavior Types

Click Here to Display the Table of Contents

Types of Deviant Behavior in Sport According to Constructionism

Click Box

Under-conformity

- Cheating and rule breaking as competitive strategy.
- Use of performance-enhancing substances.
- On-field violence within competition.
- Off-field violence and deviant behavior.

Over-conformity

- Extreme adherence to rules.
- Extreme, or over, training in attempt to gain competitive advantage.

Continue

Slide notes


I compared the Constructionist approach to a bell-curve, and within a bell-curve there are two tails. So, from the Constructionist approach, the one tail we can call "over-conformity" and the other tail we can call "under-conformity". These are the two forms of deviant behavior according to the constructionist perspective. Under-conformity occurs when social norms are ignored or rejected (usually intentionally). so, when a person's actions and behaviors do not conform, or live up to the social norms of a group, or society (whether formal or informal, written or unwritten), that person is said to be engaging in deviant behavior, but specifically, under-conformity deviant behavior. For example, if you cheat or break a rule in order to gain a competitive advantage over your opponent (such as taking a banned performance enhancing drug or paying amateur recruits to come to your university), these actions would be considered under-conformity. If you are a golfer and know that you have done something that should result in a stroke penalty, but do not give yourself the penalty, that would be under-conformity. Violence outside of the rules of the sport (such as slashing in hockey or spearing in football) would be deviant under-conformity. We also hear about athletes getting in trouble with the law, whether it be for violent or non-violent behaviors, but doing things that are against the law, that would be considered deviant under-conformity.

On the other end of the spectrum, or bell-curve, is over-conformity. Over-conformity is an extreme, or unquestioned acceptance of social norms and rules. In other words, going to extreme measures within the rules, but acting or behaving outside of what would be considered normal. For example, a wrestler that needs to lose some quick weight to make the cut before a match, may go on an extreme diet and/or workout regimen leading up to the weight-in. It's within the rules, but most people would consider it extreme (outside of the norm). Although we see examples of both under-conformity and over-conformity in sport, the one that we hear about more often and the one that is studied more by scholars, is under-conformity. Bringing, almost, an absolutist perspective to constructionist, is saying that although both under-conformity and over-conformity are forms of deviance. Under-conformity is usually seen as the worse type of deviant behavior.

Slide 7 - Violence in Sports

[Click Here to Display the Table of Contents](#)

Violence in Sports



Aggression - verbal or physical actions intended to intimidate, control, dominate.

Violence - use of excessive force, which causes, or has obvious potential to cause, harm.

- Brutal body contact
- Borderline violence
- Criminal violence

[Continue](#)

Slide notes

One of the most obvious forms of deviant behavior in sport is violence (primarily physical violence). When it comes to violence in sport, we need to differentiate between “aggressive” and “violent” behavior. Aggression is any verbal or physical actions that are done with the intention of intimidating, controlling, or dominating. Within sport (at least from a constructionist perspective), aggression, or aggressive behavior is often seen or used as a strategy. In hockey and football, many athletes and coaches talk about getting out there and making a big hit early in the game to let the opponent know that if they go into the corner after the puck, or throw the ball over the middle, there will be consequences. In tennis, grunting, or being vocally loud, could be seen as aggressive, if it is used to intimidate. Violence, on the other hand, is when excessive physical force is used, which causes or has the potential to cause, physical harm. Within very physical sports, or sports with heavy body contact, we can demonstrate aggression and violence using three levels of force. First, is what we call “brutal body contact”, and that just refers to heavy, but not excessive physical contact that is a part of the sport. For example, a good solid body check in hockey, or a hard-hitting tackle in football. Even in soccer, a hard slide tackle, if done within the rules, could be an example of brutal body contact. These are all aggressive actions, but within the rules and a primary part of the sport. The next level is when aggressive behavior begins to look like, or even become, violence. Actions and behaviors that we would call “borderline violence” in sport are usually very hard or rough (extreme force) plays, that occur within the sport and are (to an extent) a part of the sport, but are typically a penalty in the sport. Examples of borderline violence would be a couple examples I mentioned earlier, spearing (using your head to initiate a tackle) or targeting (hitting the opponent in the head) in football; or slashing or elbowing an opponent in the head in hockey.

Taking an action to the extreme, although it is within the potential of the sport. They are not actions or behaviors that occur all the time, but they are known to occur, and sometimes even regularly, within the sport, and normally result in a penalty, fine, and/or suspension. The most violent actions in sport we call “Criminal violence”, and this would refer to excessive physical force which goes above and beyond quote-unquote “acceptable” violence within the sport, to the degree that law enforcement gets involved. When you think about what goes on in some sports, such as football, hockey, rugby even baseball, basketball, and soccer. There can be a lot of violent behaviors, but it is very, very rare for law enforcement to get involved. However, there have been a few cases, especially in hockey, in which on-ice actions were deemed so extreme and violent, that players were arrested and charged with things such as assault and battery. Examples of this are when Marty McSorley was found guilty of assault in a Canadian court after slashing Donald Brashear (it was more like a baseball swing) across the side of the head. Another example from the NHL is Todd Bertuzzi sucker punched Steve Moore in the back of the head, essentially ending his career. Bertuzzi was charged with assault and found guilty and was also sued in a civil court. Interestingly, both incidents occur in Vancouver.

Click Here to Display the Table of Contents


Deviance, Violence, and Society

Commercialization

- Entertainment
- Money

Masculinity

- Society defines masculinity as being “aggressive and tough”.



Continue

Slide notes

Why is there so much deviance and violence in sport? I mentioned earlier the importance that we place on certain values, such as success and then we take a “do whatever it takes to succeed” approach. A couple other reasons, but also tied to our predominant values, are the commercialization of sport and our societal definition of masculinity. From a commercialization standpoint, there are three primary reasons for deviance in sport.

First, sport (at least at the major professional level) is entertainment. We love to watch the best of the best, and highly skilled athletes play their sport. We, especially spectators, love to see things done that we are in “Awe” of. As fans, we want to be entertained, so when we see big hits in football or hockey, or we see 450-foot homeruns hit, or we see an athlete set a world record, we get excited! Because of that, some athletes will go above and beyond what is normally accepted behavior in order to do those things. Second, those records and highlight real hits and plays often receive the most air time, and media attention. And if those are the actions, or behaviors, that are news worthy, then athletes and players are going to be more likely to attempt to perform those actions. And both of these reasons are ultimately related to the third reason, which is the huge amounts of money that are involved in sports today. A safety or linebacker in football that can hit harder than another, or a baseball player who can hit more or longer homeruns, or a sprinter who can run faster than any other human being, are going to potentially be worth more and make more money (larger salaries and contracts, more endorsements) than their counterparts. Athletes see this, and going back to the risk-taking, competitive nature of many elite athletes, say that even though these actions are against the rules or considered deviant, the money, the fame, it’s worth the risk.

Think about Lance Armstrong for a moment. Between 1998 and 2005, he became the most decorated and famous cyclist of all-time, winning a record seven Tour de France races. He gained fame and fortune, and it wasn't until years later that details of cheating and doping came out.

He was ultimately stripped of his Tour de France wins, and given a lifetime ban, but is still famous and still relatively wealthy. Another reason why we see a lot of deviance, and violence, in sports is because of the historical nature of sports being male dominated and identified, and some of the characteristics of our definition of masculinity are "aggressive" and "tough". If sports, for the most part (even many female sports), are considered more masculine, then being aggressive and tough would be an important part of sports. And many times, if a boy is playing a sport, and not being aggressive enough, negative social labels will be given to that boy (and no boy wants to be teased or labeled in a negative way, such as being called a "wimp"). Also, in many sports, aggression and violence (at least borderline violence) are just "part of the game", and in fact, the majority of injuries that occur in sports such as football, hockey, soccer, and rugby are injuries that occur within the rules of the game.

Slide 9 - Problems

Click Here to Display the Table of Contents

Problems when Studying Deviance in Sport

- Actions accepted in sport may be deviant in society and vice versa.
- Often an over-acceptance of norms... "Supranormal".
- Deviance is diverse, no single theory can explain it.
 - Not limited to any one race, religion, sex, social class, etc.

Continue

Slide notes

So why is it difficult to study deviance, and specifically deviance in sport? For one, many of the actions that we consider “deviant” in every day society are not necessarily considered deviant within sports and vice versa. For example, fighting in hockey. Although a penalty, is a commonly accepted part of the game. But if you were at your job and a colleague or customer said something negative about you, and you just turned around and started punching that person, you would get arrested! On the other hand, there are plenty of examples of everyday life actions. Taking cold or cough medicine when you’re sick, or caffeine or stimulant pill to stay away when driving long distances or needing to study. Which are perfectly acceptable and legal in everyday life, but if you are a Olympic athlete any of those substances could result in you getting disqualified or banned!

Another reason that deviance is difficult to study in sport is because we often have an over-acceptance of norms, or of over-conformity. Although technically deviant, we often praise the athlete or coach who goes above and beyond (within the rules) to better themselves or try to gain a legal advantage. The player who stays after practice to work out in the weight room, the rookie quarterback who stays late to watch more film, etc. Many times, although technically deviant behavior, because it is in a way accepted, we don’t label it deviant. And another reason that deviance can be difficult to study is because it is difficult to pinpoint. Research, and specifically sociology research, is conducted so that we can describe and hopefully explain social behaviors. but it can be difficult to explain deviance when it is not limited to any certain groups of people, not one race, sex, religion, social class, etc. Everyone, and all groups of people, engage in deviant behavior, and no single theory can explain or predict it.

Slide 10 - Curbing Deviant Behavior

[Click Here to Display the Table of Contents](#)


Curbing Deviant Behavior in Sport

Consequences of deviant behavior in sport

- Penalties

Strategies to reduce deviant behavior in sport:

- Improved officiating
- Use technology (video replay)
- Clearer and player friendlier rules
- Fines and suspensions
- Establish educational programs for sport stakeholders



[Continue](#)

Slide notes

As mentioned earlier, depending on the severity, most consequences of deviant behavior in sport fall into three categories: a penalty during the game or contest, a fine, and/or a suspension. Typically, when an action goes against the rules of a sport, and is caught during play, there is some form of penalty. Penalties will be sports specific, so it could be anything from sitting in the penalty box in hockey, to a free kick in soccer, to a yardage penalty in football or even an ejection from the game. Sometimes, if the behavior was considered unacceptable, or intentional, and/or had the potential to (or did) cause harm, a fine may come after the contest or game. And if the action or behavior was considered really bad, intentional, and completely against the nature of the sport, you will often see a suspension or ban from competition. With deviant behavior resulting in unfair competitive advantages, negative health outcomes, and even physical harm to opponents, we should be motivated to curb or reduce deviance in sport. Here are a few basic strategies that might help detour deviant behavior in sport: improved officiating (this could be better training and other programs, but remember, they are still human). Increased use of technology, such as video replay not only for things like scoring plays, but also penalties or even un-called penalties. Rules that are clear and put the focus on the players and players' safety. For amateur athletes (such as youth, high school, and college), stiffer suspensions and for professional athletes, both stiffer suspensions and also bigger fines for deviant behavior. And establish educational programs (not only rules of the game/sport, but also training techniques, what's acceptable and unacceptable, etc.) for the various sport stakeholders' groups and not only for coaches and players, but also for officials, parents and supporters.