Background and Aim

Background
- Deviance usually tested on crime
- But: Deviance contains more than crime
- Authors claim general adaption of theories to every deviant act

Aim
- Examination of the possibility to
  - adopt the theories to non-criminal acts
  - Explain everyday life deviance with these theories

Questioning
- Why do some individuals deviate in specific situations?
- Is there a general tendency for deviation?

Theories, Hypotheses and Indicators

Social Control Theory
- Hirschi (1969)
  Components
  - Attachment
  - Commitment
  - Involvement
  - Belief
  Hypotheses
  - The greater the four components are marked, the lower the probability of deviance.
  Indicators
  - Bonding to the society
  - High reputation/status
  - Various leisure activities
  - Acceptance of norms and laws

Self-Control Theory
- Gottfredson & Hirschi (1990)
  Components
  - Low self-control
  - High self-control
  Hypotheses
  - The greater the self-control is marked, the lower the probability of deviant behavior.
  Indicators
  - Socialisation
  - Impulsivity
  - Here-and-now-orientation
  - Risk-taking

Routine Activity Theory
- Cohen & Felson (1979)
  Components
  - Motivated offender
  - Suitable target
  - Capable guardians
  Hypotheses
  - The lower the routine activity is marked, the lower the probability of deviant acts.
  Indicators
  - Personal value
  - Visibility of the act
  - Access to the target
  - Existence of guardians
  - Motivation of the offender

Application and Methodological Approach

Application
- 3 situations of daily life
  - Drunk driving
  - Fare evasion
  - Jaywalking

Methodology
- Observation and short questionnaire
  - Accompaniment of police traffic checks
  - Accompaniment of staff members of public transport organizations
  - Observation of different traffic lights

Specific Indicators

Social control
- Bonding intensity with parents/peers
- Acceptance of a legal alcohol limit
- Acceptance of laws of public transportation
- Acceptance of traffic laws

Self-control
- Planned or impulsive behaviour
- Smoking, drinking, etc.
- Relationship to accompanying peers
- Usage of seat belts

Routine activity
- Advantage for offender (time, money, etc.)
- Ever shown that behavior before
- Knowing that there might not be a control

Literature