

Analysis of Factors Affecting Tolerance of Deviant Behavior Based on CGSS2015 Data

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ABSTRACT

Deviant behavior in China's current social transformation period, the tolerance of deviant behavior for people also quietly changed, in this article, based on the empirical data of CGSS2015, using SPSS data processing software from two aspects of individual and situational factors, explore its influence on the tolerance of deviant behavior, explore the different sex, different classes, different identity, different knowledge such as social public acceptance for certain accepted social norms, and behaviors in different degree of tolerance. The results show that gender, household registration and education level have significant influence on the tolerance of deviant behavior, while political identity and age have significant influence in a certain model.

Keywords: *deviant behavior, tolerance, level of education*

1. INTRODUCTION

With the acceleration of China's modernization process, the continuous deepening of institutional reform, the improvement of institutional construction, the strengthening of social control, and the constant cultivation and practice of socialist core values, people's understanding of deviant behavior is constantly changing, and the tolerance for deviant behavior is also changing. From the perspective of functionalism, deviant behavior not only has the negative function of damaging the interests of social members, destroying the norms formulated by the social system and leading to social dysfunction, but also has the positive function of clarifying and redefining social norms, strengthening the centripetal force of the masses and promoting social reform[1]. By the same token, the tolerance level of deviant behavior also has the positive function and negative function, low tolerance for deviant behavior suggests that the public to the dominant ideology, moral behavior recognition is higher, which in turn suggests that the public for subculture, namely of the thoughts and actions of a tributary of the low degree of accept or not accept subculture, for the transgressions of high tolerance to a certain extent, shows the social public to the tolerance of different things, behavior, attitude is higher, accept diversity of the world, but also is likely to cause mass line.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Overview of Foreign Studies

Kaplan H B By studying the intention and self-deprecation of men and women with different economic statuses to deviant behavior, it is found that deviant behavior is compatible with valuable social roles, and the subjects can resist the negative reactions of others (but not in mutually exclusive conditions). Deviant behavior in the initial highly self-deprecating subjects played a role in reducing self-exclusion[2]; Spector and Fox on deviant behavior in the workplace[3].

2.2. Overview of Domestic Research

Zheng Xuegang studied deviant behavior in college students' educational activities. The deviant behavior was divided into three aspects: deviant behavior in violation of public morality, deviant behavior in learning process and deviant behavior in life. At the same time, there are obvious gender differences and grade differences in the study of college students' deviant will and deviant behavior, but the political identity of college students does not affect them[4]. Ban Baoshen, Yan Xianyuan and Wang Guan studied the causes and regulations of rural teenagers' deviant behavior from the perspective of "cultural fall distance ". They pointed out that the living environment of young people in rural areas is relatively closed. When they see the outside world, curiosity, curiosity and imitation are aroused in the face of complex cultural differences. It is this difference that makes them

very vulnerable to the influence of their surroundings and makes action choices driven by their own feelings and curiosity. In most cases, their choices and judgments are often contrary to the mainstream values of society and may lead to behavioral deviations, even carry out illegal and criminal acts [5].

Liu Neng has studied various theoretical orientations of juvenile delinquency and crime[6]; Zhang Fengxing analyzes the influencing factors of college students' network moral misconduct[7]; Zhao Bingyao made a comparative study on the deviant behavior of teenagers in the post-70s, post-80s and post-90s, and influenced them from four aspects: family, school, deviant group and social values[8]; Li Aiqin systematically studied the influence of mass media on teenagers' deviant behavior, and believed that under the influence of mass media, teenagers had deviant behavior imitating network violence[9]; Tian Mengyuan's research on deviant behavior in scientific research[10]; And other scholars have the research on deviant behavior in scientific activities, the serious "problem students" concept of primary school teachers, and so on.

At present, most of the literature related to deviant behavior is in theory more about the causes, functions and effects of deviant behavior, and in field studies, it is studied by fixed groups (such as college students, teenagers, primary school students, etc.), a specific field (such as scientific activities, workplace, education, etc.). At the same time, the research on deviant behavior is mostly police violation or even illegal behavior, less about deviant behavior against social morality or unwritten social norms, and lack of special analysis of influencing factors of tolerance of deviant behavior.

3. CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS AND RELATED THEORIES

3.1. Concepts of Deviant Behavior

David • Popnaugh defines social deviance as a violation of important norms, pointing out that deviant behavior is relative (not entirely bad and unacceptable), involuntary ("abnormal" caused by physical defects, mental illness, etc.), differential (with different severity), subjective diversity (including individuals, groups and organizations) and universal (a phenomenon that society inevitably occurs)[11]. Li Qin points out that deviant behavior refer to the violation of recognized social norms, and deviant behavior refers to the violation of recognized social norms. To expand social norms into standard behavior and social expectation, that is, deviant behavior refers to behavior that violates or deviates from standard behavior or social expectation[12].

Zheng Hangsheng believes that social deviance is the behavior of social members, including social individuals, groups, organizations, deviating from or violating existing social norms. He pointed out that deviant behavior has two characteristics. First, deviant behavior is historic, that is, there will be different social norms at different stages, and the social norms of this period may not be suitable for that

period; second, deviant behavior has class nature. There are differences in social norms among different classes. In addition, he believes that deviant behavior is inevitable in any society[13]. Le Guoan believes that deviant behavior refers to social groups or individuals deviating from or violating social norms. Based on the inhibition or promotion of social norms on social progress at that time, he divided deviant behavior into destructive deviant behavior and creative deviant behavior, and put forward that the cause of deviant behavior is "aggregation theory", that is, social environment, natural conditions and individual psychology, physiology and individual deviant psychology to specific social things.[14]. Xiong Juan believes that deviant behavior refers to all acts of social members that violate laws, regulations, moral norms and social customs. She also emphasized the relativity of deviant behavior, that is, deviant behavior always becomes deviant behavior at a specific time, place and condition, which is similar to Zheng Hangsheng's historical and class nature. However, she clarified that deviant behavior could be transformed into a social problem of deviant behavior only when it occurred frequently and caused harm to society and threatened a certain number of groups.[15].

The deviant behavior studied in this paper is the behavior that social members, including social individuals, groups, organizations, deviate from or violate existing social norms or social expectations.

3.2. Psychology theory

Psychologist Sigmund Freud put forward the theory of psychoanalysis. He thinks that ego, ego and superego constitute human personality, and when the balance between the constituent elements of personality is destroyed, it leads to deviant behavior.

3.3. Sociological theory

Social anomie. Durkheim, a French sociologist, used the term "anomie" for the first time. He believed that the cause of deviant behavior was the social structure. Merton interpreted his concept of anomie by himself, believing that anomie is the social state that occurs when the goals prescribed by the society are inconsistent with the norms that need to be observed to achieve these goals.

Culture clash theory. Put forward by The American sociologist Selin, the reason for the emergence of deviant behavior lies in the conflict between different cultures. He makes a distinction between cultural conflicts: one is vertical cultural conflict; the other is the horizontal culture clash.

Sub-cultural group theory. Although subculture groups to a certain extent, to obey the cultural norms of the main body of society, but it is also for the inside of a

subculture group members set their own unique code of conduct, which when subculture group members in the execution of body culture peculiar to their behavior and value system, main body of social members are likely to regard it as wrongdoers.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

This research uses the Survey data of the 2015 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS2015). China's general social survey is the first nationwide survey, comprehensive, continuous academic project, CGSS2015 questionnaire is divided into multiple modules, from family basic information, balance and energy use until the class identity, the government's satisfaction and attitude to life, not only including the people's food, clothing, shelter, transportation, entertainment, also including the relationship between people, cognition, ideas, attitudes, etc., systematically shows the people of different age, class, status, position, status quo and choice, thus can meet this paper for the need of analyzing the influence factors of social tolerance of deviant behavior. It provides a reliable and scientific data source for this study.

This paper divides the factors that influence the tolerance of deviant behavior into individual factors and context factors. Two variables, age and gender, were selected from individual factors, and three variables, household registration, educational level and political identity, were selected from context factors. CGSS2015 data were obtained from 10,968 samples using SPSS23.0 data analysis software, based on the question "What is your reaction/opinion if someone behaves as follows?"

- *Tolerance of deviant behavior.* The answer to the question is divided into five categories: "no antipathy", "not too much antipathy", "no matter", "more antipathy" and "very antipathy", corresponding to 1-5 points respectively, Ten deviant behaviors are added to the data processing, and the samples range from 10 to 50, of which 40 represented 15.9%, of which 50 represented 18.1%, only from the data point of view, the public tolerance for deviant behavior is low.

- *Age.* It is a continuous variable, which is classified as an individual factor and processed according to 2020. The sample age ranges from 23 to 100 years old.
- *Gender.* It belongs to a discrete variable, which is classified as an individual factor. Men account for 46.8 and women 53.2. In data processing, the male is set virtual variables, coded as "0", and women as "1".
- *Household registration.* It belongs to discrete variables and is classified as situation factors. The answer to the question is divided into agricultural, non-agricultural, blue print account, resident account (formerly agricultural), resident (formerly non-agricultural), military nationality, and no. In data processing, less than 0.2 percent of blue, military and non-agricultural accounts were found to be accounted for by descriptive statistics, so only the remaining four answers were the greater impact of childhood osmosis on mental development, the former agricultural accounts were classified as agricultural accounts, the former non-agricultural accounts were classified as non-agricultural accounts, that is, agricultural accounts were, coded as "0", and non-agricultural accounts were coded as "1".
- *Political identity.* The answer to the question is divided into non-answerable, mass, communist Youth League members, democratic parties and Communist Party members. By describing statistics, it is known that democratic parties account for less than 0.2%, so they are not included in the scope of treatment.
- *Education.* belong to the discrete variable, belong to the situation factor, because the questionnaire answers set up 14 categories, and the sample size is large, so this paper re-coded when processing the data, divided into four categories: "primary school and below", "junior middle school", "high school/secondary/technical school", "junior college and upper", and set "primary school and below" as virtual variables, coded as "0".

Because the answer to the question is more detailed and inconvenient for subsequent description statistics and regression analysis, the author re-codes the variables, as shown below. Detailed variable descriptions can be found in Table 1.

Table 1. Description of discrete and virtual variables used and frequency distribution table of variables (%)

Gender	Male(0)	46.8
	Female(1)	53.2
Household registration	Agricultural(0)	63.2
	non-agricultural(1)	36.6
Political identity	Mass(0)	84.5
	Youth League	5.0
	Communists	10.3
Level of education	Primary and below(0)	37.5
	Junior high school	28.1
	High School/Secondary/Technical School	18.0
	College or above	16.2

5. FACTORS INFLUENCING TOLERANCE OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

According to the above classification and variables, the author carries on the multivariate regression analysis to the data, establishes four models, the dependent variable is the tolerance of deviant behavior, that is, the scale weighted score, the model one only adds the individual factor in the analysis, that is, gender and age; the model two only adds situation factors to the analysis, that is, household registration, political identity and education level; the model three dependent model two "Communist Youth League members" contrast "mass" has no significant influence on deviant behavior tolerance, choose to remove the political identity as the variable for regression analysis; model four adds all variables to the analysis.(Table 2)

5.1. Analysis by Model Category

In model 1, under the control of other factors, there were significant differences between men and women in the tolerance of deviant behavior Women increased 0.715 points in the scale score, that is, women had lower tolerance than men, and age had a significant effect on deviant behavior tolerance.

In model 2, the political identity of the Communist Youth League members has no significant influence on the tolerance of deviant behavior compared with that of the masses. Under the control of other factors, the tolerance of household registration and laurel behavior has a significant effect.

In model 3, age has no significant effect on tolerance of deviant behavior. In the case of other variables, the effect of gender on tolerance of deviant behavior is more significant than that of model 1. Women scored 1.056 points more than men and 0.341 points higher than model 1.

In model 4, the influence of age and the political identity of the Communist Youth League members on the tolerance of deviant behavior was not significant, and the significant influence of gender on the tolerance of deviant behavior increased compared with model 1 and model 3, showing that women had 1.116 points more than men and women had lower tolerance than men. The influence of household registration on deviant behavior tolerance was lower than that of model 2 and model 3. Compared with model 3, we can see that the influence of household registration on deviant behavior tolerance is reduced, but the

non-agricultural household registration score is 1.1 higher than that of agricultural household registration Communist Party members compared with the masses in the score higher than 0. Compared with model 2, 768 points were increased by 0.334 points, and the degree of education had a significant effect on the tolerance of deviant behavior.

The explanatory power of the four models is increasing, and the explanatory power of model one is only 0.014, that is, it is not enough to add individual factors to the tolerance of deviant behavior; The explanatory power of model 3 is higher than that of model 1 and model 2, which is 0.084, but the difference between model 3 and model 4 is only 0.001, which indicates that the influence of political identity on the tolerance of deviant behavior is not very significant.

5.2. Analysis by variable type

Gender, respectively, exists in model 1, model 3 and model 4. Under the control of other variables, model 1 was used as the control group. With the increase of other variables, the influence of gender and deviant behavior tolerance was more significant. And women always scored higher than men and women had lower tolerance than men.

Age, which is added to model 1, model 3 and model 4, has only a significant effect on the tolerance of deviant behavior in model 1, and no significant effect in model 3 and model 4, and is negatively correlated, that is, the older the age, the lower the tolerance of deviant behavior.

Household registration, which exists in model two, model three and model four, has little fluctuation, and generally shows that non-agricultural registered permanent residence has lower tolerance for deviant behavior than those of agricultural registered permanent residence.

Education level exists in model 2, model 3 and model 4, respectively. Therefore, in the case of controlling the household registration variable, the correlation between sex and age and education level in deviant behavior tolerance is more significant and more consistent than that of political identity and education level. For the four categories under the variable of education level, the score of each category of education level increases in the three models and the higher the education level, the lower the tolerance of deviant behavior. As shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Multiple regression analysis of tolerance for deviant behavior

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Gender (male=0)	0.715*** (0.108)		1.056*** (0.106)	1.116*** (0.107)
Age	-0.033*** (0.003)		-0.003 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)
Household register (agricultural register=0)		1.503*** (0.121)	1.504*** (0.124)	1.489*** (0.124)
Political identity (mass=0)				
Communist youth league member communist		0.380 (0.251)		0.325 (0.255)
Communist		0.424** (0.181)		0.768*** (0.185)
Level of education(primary and below=0)				
Junior middle school		1.790*** (0.132)	1.929*** (0.141)	1.878*** (0.141)
High school/Secondary/Technical school		2.084*** (0.160)	2.283*** (0.171)	2.170*** (0.173)
College or above		2.703*** (0.180)	2.948*** (0.195)	2.670*** (0.206)
Constant term	44.447*** (0.194)	41.033*** (0.088)	40.577*** (0.259)	40.676*** (0.267)
Sample capacity	10681	10681	10681	10681
Adjusted R²	0.014	0.076	0.084	0.085

The coefficient is the non-standard regression coefficient, the standard error is in brackets, * means P < 0.1 ** means P < 0.05 *** means P < 0.0

6. CONCLUSION

According to the data of the selected gender, age, household register, political identity and level of education in five independent variables, the political identity of tolerance of deviant behavior influence significantly the least in the case of the other control variables, the communist youth league in the tolerance of deviant behavior has no significant influence, the communist party member on the level of 0.05 and 0.01 respectively compared to the tolerance of crowd behavior has significant effects; In addition to controlling the single variable of gender, age has a significant and negative correlation with the tolerance of deviant behavior. After adding other variables into other models, age no longer has a significant impact on the tolerance of deviant behavior. Gender, household registration, level of education for a tolerance of deviant behavior has a significant impact, embodied in women than men less tolerant of deviant behavior, non-agricultural registered permanent residence of more than the tolerance of deviant behavior of the agricultural registered permanent residence is lower, and the higher the level of education for the excesses of the lower tolerance.

Model to explain, in general, is improving, but due to the time of data remote, may differ with the present situation, and many deficiencies in this paper, political identity is clearly not too has great influence, family, media, not to

effect such as research, into the independent variables can be more widely, to be after data processing and collection.

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