lecture 12N:

Substance Use, Rulemaking, and Moral Panics

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sex, drugs & moral panics

- Moral panics periods of intense public fear, in which concern about a condition goes far beyond its "actual" threat. Panics are incited and spread by moral entrepreneurs and interest groups, who warn that society is at great risk because of the moral failing of a "deviant" group. [Jock Young; Stanley Cohen]
 - Reefer Madness
 - Class Exercise (later)
- · Drug Use
 - Reinarman on history
 - Sirles on clustering of drug use and eating disorders
 - Vuolo et al. on "taste clusters" of music and drugs

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basic drug concepts (Ray & Ksir)

- <u>Drug</u> substance that by its chemical nature alters structure or function in an organism
 - <u>Psychoactive Drug</u> alters consciousness or mood
 - Illicit Drug unlawful to possess or use
- "Addiction"
 - <u>Physical dependence</u> defined by <u>withdrawal</u> syndrome consistent symptoms appearing when use is discontinued (v. psychological dependence)
- <u>Deviant Drug Use</u>- drug use that violates norms within a social group (and, typically, provokes some reaction)
 - McMorris & Uggen (2000) trajectories and age (normative/deviant vs. legal/illegal)

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a blurry classification

- <u>Depressants</u> depress the Central Nervous System (alcohol, barbiturates, inhalants) - narcotics (heroin, morphine)
- <u>Stimulants</u> excite the CNS (cocaine, amphetamines, nicotine, caffeine)
- <u>Hallucinogens/Psychedelics</u> radically alter perception (LSD, Psilocybin, Ecstasy)
- Cannabinoids (Marijuana, hashish)
- <u>Psychotherapeutics</u> drugs to treat mental illness (antipsychotics, antidepressants, lithium - often complex actions and effects)

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Reinarman: drugs as social problem

- · Sociologists and rulemaking
 - Temperance
 - San Francisco anti-Opium Den (1875)
 - federal Harrison Narcotics Act (1914)
 - Marijuana, LSD, Crack
- Which drugs were linked to a dangerous class?
- Why are drugs good scapegoats in US?
 - Contradiction: culture of <u>self-control</u> meets culture of <u>mass consumption</u>

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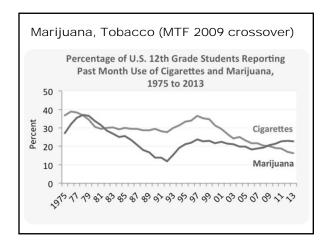
Sirles, Drug Use & Disordered Eating

- 57 life history interviews with college women
- Typology of instrumental drug users (what drugs? How is it instrumental?)

	Licit Drug Users (e.g., Adderall)	Illicit Drug Users (e.g., cocaine)	
	Conventional Overconformist (24)	Scroungers (13)	
Drug Use First	"Journeyers" (11)	Opportunists (9)	

- Solitary deviance (stigma?)
 - What is "extreme weight control?"
 - How is behavior reinforced? Costs of cocaine v. Adderall
- Career: entry, management, exit

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licit and illicit drugs, 2013 prevalence Top Drugs among 8th and 12th Graders, among HS **Past Year Use** seniors >10%: 12th Graders 8th Graders Illicit drugs Pharmaceutical Marijuana 5-10%: Prescriptio n (esp. adderall, vicodin) • <5%: LSD, Cocaine, Ecstasy

responses

- Prevention from DARE to cultural change
- Treatment [TEDS admissions]
 - 1,800,000 annual admissions (2008) to facilities reporting to individual state data systems 68% male, 60% white, 40% alcohol, 20% opiates
- 1.7 million under correctional supervision w/ "drugs" as most serious offense (2009)
- - 242,000 state prisoners
 - 95,000 federal prisoners (!)

 - 146,000 jail inmates (est.) 1,093,000 probationers (1.6 million with DWI) 294,000 parolees
- 294,000 partities

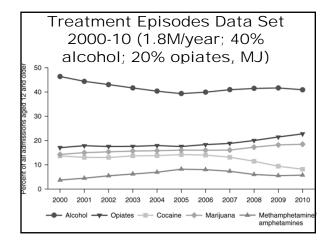
 Drug Courts 2011 BJS v. comparison group

 Lower drug relapse (56% v. 76% at 18m)

 Less crime (40% v. 53%)

 Lower cost (\$6িট্টার্টাপুট্টার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্টার্মিণ্ডার্মিন্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিন্ডার্মিণ্ডার্মিন্ড

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Minnesota Treatment Admissions, 2000-10 (50k/year) • More alcohol (60%), marijuana (20%) • Alcohol — Heroin — Other opiates — Methamphetamine/ amphetamines

theories of drug/alcohol use

- Biological and Psychological
- Sociological (general deviance theory)
 - Individual
 - Self- and Social-Control (Hirschi)
 - Social Learning (Sutherland, Ron Akers)
 - Group/Subcultural (Becker) socialization
 - Societal/Structural
 - Anomie (Merton)
 - Conflict (Reinarman, Erich Goode)
- Medicalization: health & disease model

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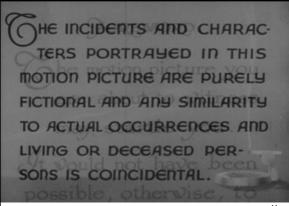
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Howard Becker, 1963 Outsiders

- · Learning to use Marijuana
 - <u>identify</u> appropriate internal states
 - associate those states with the drug use
 - define the states as pleasurable (disoriented, nauseous)
- Subculture
 - socialization
 - supply
 - neutralizes stigma
- · Reefer Madness and moral panics
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=54xWo7ITFbg

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alcohol

- Prevalence in US
 - Very roughly: 1/3 abstain; 1/3 light; 1/3 moderate+
 - 10% drink half of all alcohol produced
 - Costs?
- Correlates
 - Youth; Men; High SES;

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=54xWo7ITFbg

- Culture race/ethnicity and religious differences
- Concepts

 - "Alcoholism" -physical dependence and withdrawal? distinct from <u>problem drinking</u> (consequences) problem drinking, binge drinking, and social drinking
- Alcohol in International Relations
 - Don't try this at home. Uggen's identical twin "Roy"
 - Abstention as deviance?

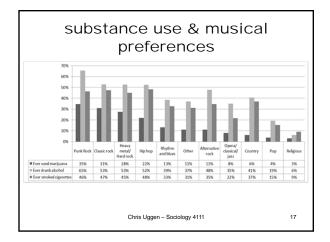
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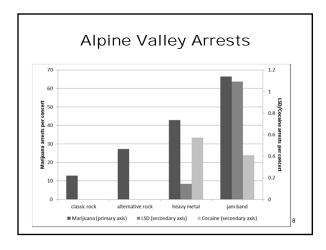
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"Taste clusters" of Music & Drugs (Vuolo, Uggen, Lageson)

- Bourdieu, Becker, and tastes
 - Clusters of consumption
- Qualititative studies on subcultures (Northern Soul; Dead)
- 3 Quantitative data sources
 - Radio markets (country-DUI; rock-mj)
 - Survey (hiphop-mj; punk-mj; metal-mj)
 - Concerts (jam bands-lsd; metal-coke)
 - Pop, "Alternative," Religious always low
- · Careers? Which came first?
 - Learning and Subheries 4111

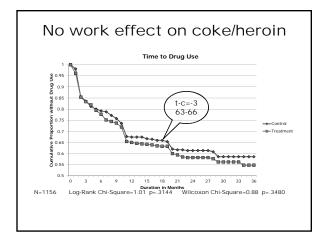
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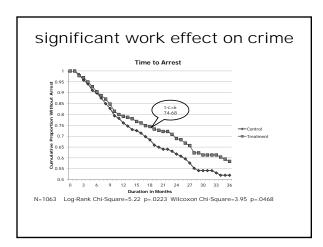




social control

- Prohibition
 - 18th Amendment (1920-1933)
- Legal Regulation
 - "package stores"
- Education/Prevention
- Substitution/Harm reduction
- Treatment
 - Detox, AA, "Controlled Drinking"
- Work reduces crime, but not drug use (Uggen & Shannon in Social Problems)
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big work effect on robbery/burglary Time to Arrest for Robbery or Burglary 0.9 0.85 0.8 0.75 0.7 ---Treatment 2 0.65 0.6 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 Duration in Months $N=1063\ Log-Rank\ Chi-Square=9.12\ p=.0025\ Wilcoxon\ Chi-Square=9.17\ p=.0025$

U of M drug free workplace policy

Drug and alcohol abuse affects the health, safety, and well-being of all employees and students and restricts the University's sollity to carry out its mission. Therefore, the University Prohibits the unlawful <u>possession</u>, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs by employees on all campuses and at all facilities of the University or as part of the University's activities; and Prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances in the workplace.

- Employees who violate the prohibition against illicit drugs and alcohol are subject to discipline up to and including dismissal, consistent with existing policies and contracts. Possible discipline includes suspension or warnings, and also may include required completion of an appropriate treatment or rehabilitation program. Sanctions will reflect the particular violations and their severity. Referral for criminal prosecution may occur where appropriate. Employees who are convicted of a drug crime in the workplace must report it to a supervisor within five days. Supervisors, department heads, or principal administrators who are aware of any criminal drugstatute convictions for violations that occurred in the workplace must report them to the Associate Vice President, Sponsored Projects Administration (SPA) within three calendar days of their notice of the conviction.
- calendar days of their notice of the conviction. Students who violate the prohibition against illicit drugs and alcohol are subject to discipline. Hem 11 of the Student Conduct Code states: When the violation of a federal or state law, including but not limited to those governing alcoholic beverages, drugs, gambling, sex offenses, indecent conduct or arson occurs on campus, the offense will also constitute an offense against the University. Potential sanctions for violation include: 1) warning and admonition: 2) required compliance: 3) confiscation of illicit drugs or alcohol: 4) probation 5) suspension or expulsion: and 6) referral for criminal prosecution.

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papers

- · Careers: arc and meaning
 - pre- and post-class
 - shame v. growth v. pride, morality
 - Soc v. Psych; theory as lens
- Acts: societal reaction
- · Service: working theory of org?
 - Boundary maintenance
- Writing
 - Citation: (Kamenska 2013)
 - Break up paragraphs
 - Plurals and possessive (Eds v. Ed's v. Eds')

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Next: Disability and Stigma

- 11/25: Suicide and Disability
 - Group exercise on moral panics
 - Study questions/outline if possible
- 12/2: Stigma and Mental illness
 - Review and conclusions
- 12/9: Final Exam, this room

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