

Week 4:

A. *Subcultures, Stigma, Power*
 B. *Individualistic v. sociological theories*

Begin Part II: Theories

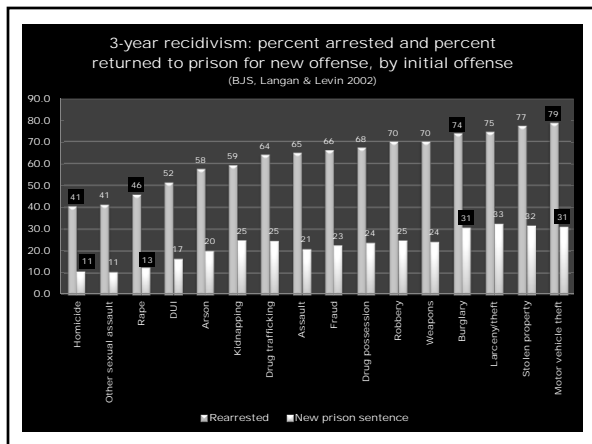
C. *Structural Theories: Anomie*
 D. *Structural theories: Conflict & Threat*

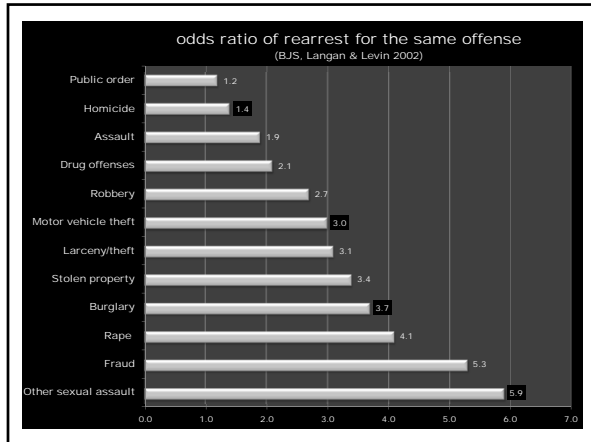
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A. subculture, stigma, power

- Core concepts (part I)
 - Social Controls and Deviant Careers
 - Controls and Hobbesian order
 - Careers: marijuana, burglary, illegal earnings
 - Sex offending careers
 - Loeber on self-report v. official careers
- Some activities look more like "careers" than others

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social organization of deviance

- Rough continuum
 - Individuals (asphyxiation, cutting?)
 - Cliques
 - Subcultures (Jenkot/meth; scenes)
 - Gangs (Miller)
 - Formal organizations (Rothe)
 - Corporations
 - States
- Learning, opportunities, and control all vary with organization

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Jenkot: Cooks are like Gods (2008)

- in-depth surveys and interviews with 31 female inmates (other samples?)
- status hierarchy tied to function, productivity
 - Cook - top of hierarchy (skilled)
 - Gas Man/Juicer - procures anhydrous ammonia (risky); "scraper" role
 - Shopper - procures other supplies
 - "Dope Ho" - "baggage"; not productive
 - Simple User - outsiders; buyers (?)
- in-group mobility

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Chambliss: class, (sub)culture, & careers (1973)



- *Deviant Careers of 2 Groups - upper middle-class Saints & lower class Roughnecks*
 1. visibility
 2. demeanor
 3. "perceptual bias" of community and police:
"Posture indicates devotion and commitment to deviance as a way of life"
- Who was more delinquent?
- Why/How does social class matter? Race?
- Career outcomes?
 - Self-perpetuating process begins with class diffs.
 - Do you buy it? Would it replicate today? Where?
- Schools and social control: The Wall (what's learned in school? What does degree signal?)

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B. Individualistic Accounts

- Moving from basic concepts (Part I) to general theories or explanations (Part II)
- "reductionism"
 - Is *anything* a "solitary, loner practice?"
 - Shame and secrecy

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individualistic elements of deviance

- Biology
 - Interaction of biology and environment (drugs)
 - Societal reaction (e.g., to physical size)
 - Twin studies (MN)
- Psychiatry and Psychology (medicalization)
 - Personality (self-control plus social control)
 - ADHD, Anorexia, Psychopaths/APD, Paraphilias
- Economics: rational choice
 - When is deviance a choice?
 - Merton: choice among socially-structured alternatives
- Complements or substitutes for sociology?
 - Uggens's "probabilistic" view
 - Sociologist usually has *something* useful to add

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individual deviance: sexual asphyxia (hypoxyphilia; asphyiophilia)

- *PLEASE*: Don't try this at home
 - A dangerous form of masturbation; arousal by oxygen deprivation; DSM-V as sexual masochism
 - De Sade's *Justine* (1791)
 - Big question: *is all deviance social?*
- Lowery & Wetli (1982); Turvey (2009)
 - Myths (youth; men; nudity; transvestitism) and rumors (Michael Hutchence, INXS; David Carradine)
 - *Likely* Rare: 250-1000 deaths in US annually (labels)
- Criteria for autoerotic fatality
 - Evidence of self-rescue mechanism; privacy; solo sexual activity; fantasy aids; history; (no) suicide
- No deviant subculture (or is there?)
 - Psychiatric disorder (paraphilia)
 - Supporters/partners: "breath control play"
 - Career entry, management, & exit

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Individuals in "Cyber Communities of Self-Injury"

- Adler & Adler on cutting
 - "convenience sample" (?) of 25 but 81 life histories
 - how can sociology add to psych research?
 - Motivation?
- Why no subculture?
 - "loners in the solid world & colleagues in the cyber world" - why is cutting done in isolation?
 - "normative socialization" and "conventional values"
 - Career length and (online) social support
- Trend and survey data on cutting & self-harm
 - teen onset; tie to borderline-personality disorder
 - Questions: rising (4% in US?); gender? abuse history? Strain? Data quality issues

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WHO 2004 self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 population (red hi)

- US: 227 per 100k; Rwanda (217) Mexico (102)
- HIGH: 700+ Kazakhstan, Russia, Lithuania, Belarus; India (504), China (403)
- LOW: Jamaica (2), Haiti (14) Tanzania (77)



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C. Pt II: soc theories (syllabus)

- Structural (think: rates)
 - Functionalism
 - Durkheim, Parsons, Erikson
 - Deviance as virus *and* cure for social body [*Matrix*]
 - Anomie
 - Conflict
- Individual (think: people)
 - Labeling, Learning, and Control

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Functionalism (review)

- Emile Durkheim (*The Rules*, 1895)
 - Anomie, integration, and social change
 - Is ideal society free of deviance? "Imagine a society of saints..." (p. 75)
 - Normal v. Pathological
 - Deviance reinforces collective conscience
- Functions
 - Boundary maintenance (Erikson; Super Bowl; partner violence)
 - Safety valve (CW Mills quote; Kingsley Davis on prostitution)
 - Conflict management (gangs)
 - Signaling (change or breakdown- Socrates)

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talcott parsons (review)

- 1951 The Social System (assumptions)
1. All parts are integrated and important
 2. At core of system is set of values to which all are socialized
 3. All parts are interdependent and reciprocally supporting (government, labor market, schools)
 - Function (+) or dysfunction (-) measured "objectively" based on values in social system
 4. There is general equilibrium in system

critique/value of functionalism

- Critique
 - Downplays power differences
 - justifies and maintains status quo (fair?)
 - some merge functional/conflict (Foucault)
 - Not falsifiable/testable
 - Insider's view: downplays deviant's perspective
 - Some are isolated, not integrated
- Value
 - Places deviance within larger system(s)
 - Positive functions are undeniable (like pain for individuals)
 - Latent v. manifest functions
 - Elements in every theory of deviance



Robert K. Merton's *Social Structure & Anomie*


- Background: Durkheim, Parsons, and Anomie (1938)
 - Merton's "role model," "self-fulfilling prophecy," "unintended consequences"
- Assumptions
 - The disadvantaged are motivated to commit crime
 - This motivation stems from a poor balance between social structure and cultural definitions of success
- Conceptual tools of his "middle range" theory
 - Anomie (vs. Strain)
 - Common success goals but not opportunity (why?)
 - Reference groups and relative deprivation
 - Typology of balanced, ritualistic, anomic societies
 - Typology of individual adaptations to strain

individual adaptations

	Success Goals	Legitimized Means/Norms	Image?
Conformist	+	+	
Innovation	+	-	(Capone)
Ritualism	-	+	
Retreatism	-	-	
Rebellion	+/-	+/-	

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 Extensions: (esp. Agnew's GST)

- **Individual:** General strain theory (Agnew)
 - People engage in crime (or ?) because they experience strains or stressors; esp. when
 - High in magnitude; Unjust; Low controls; Incentives
 - Strains are socially structured (e.g., discrimination)
- **Subcultural:** Differential Opportunity (Cloward and Ohlin (1960))
- **Societal:** "Crime and the American dream" (Messner and Rosenfeld 2001)
 - Other values: achievement, individualism, universalism, money

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D. conflict & threat theories

- Marx on deviance, class struggle, and economic relations (Marx & Engels on crime?)
 - conflict, not consensus on norms
 - powerful make rules in their own interests (deviance as behavior conflicting w/ their interests)
- (many) conflict theories and concepts
 - Richard Quinney: "The social reality of crime is constructed by the formulation and application of definitions of crime, the development of behavior patterns in relation to these definitions, and the construction of an ideology of crime"
- example: criminal deportation and unemployment, surplus labor (AJS 2012)

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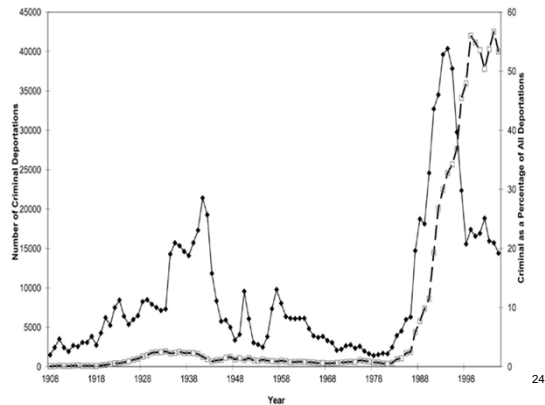
labor markets, punishment and deportation

- Convicts as reservoir of labor
 - e.g., Rusche and Kirchheimer 1939
- British Transportation System
 - Deportation of convicts moved expendable labor to (Am.) colonies
- Immigrant labor
 - Hypothesis: criminal deportations rise with unemployment rate

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criminal deportations, 1908-2005 (King, Massoglia, Uggen)



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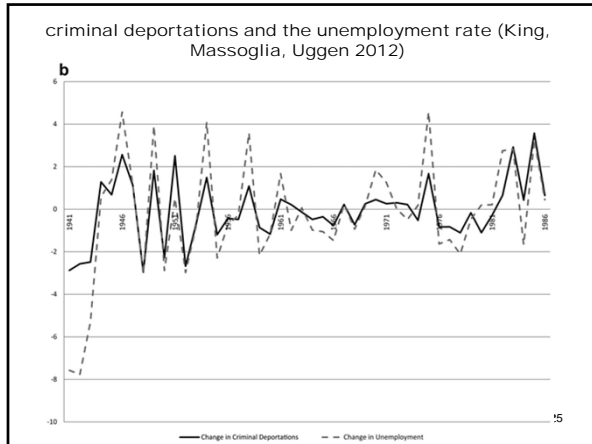



Table 1: Predicting Deportation

- Overall: Imprisonment rate (+)
- 1908-1940 (not much)
- 1941-1986 (unemployment) (+)
- 1987-2005 (Rep/Dem ratio) (-) and imprisonment (+)
 - Do we explain the unemployment effect in Table 2? [part of it - based on media attention to labor and immigration]


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Critical Feminist Approaches (Meda Chesney-Lind)

- Deviance in context of male domination
 - Oversocialization, enforcement of gender, and a sexual double standard in justice system
 - Examples of (gendered) double standards?
- Chesney-Lind's feminist model
 - Girls as victims of physical and sexual abuse
 - Victimizer use juvenile justice to control the girls
 - Runaways commit theft and prostitution to survive
 - Sexuality as one of few resources

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conflict theories/concepts

- Culture conflict (Sellin 1938)
 - diversity → clash of conduct norms
 - (Sicilian father; examples today?)
- Class conflict (Quinney 1975)
 - instrumental Marxism
 - law, agents, maintain and legitimate elite dominance
 - ("I win clause," drug laws)
- Left Realism (1980s+)
 - structural Marxism
 - some rules/acts unrelated to class conflict
 - reform agenda
- Social Threat (Liska 1992)
 - social control responds to threat, not deviance
 - (race and fear, punishment)
- Africana Criminal Justice (today)
 - Michelle Alexander's *New Jim Crow*

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critique

- Critique
 - General consensus on crime, severity
 - "Instrumental" model of rulemaking oversimplified
 - Difficulty explaining individual deviance (rather than rulemaking)
 - Clash of positivist science vs Marxian ideology
- Value and relevance
 - Undeniable class bias in defining and punishing deviance (2 million poor people)
 - Scratch the surface and you find conflict in laws we take for granted (disenfranchisement)

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Recap: Behrens, Uggen, & Manza (2003)

- Group threat: A dominant group sees a less powerful group invading its turf and defines the invaders as deviants, unfit to join (economic or political)
 - Hypothesis: As (political) threat rises, deviant label is applied to keep a less-powerful group from the polls.
- findings: states with non-white prisoners were first to pass felon voting bans (esp. after 1870); some overt racism in debates
- supports conflict/threat theory of rulemaking

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next

Labeling, Learning, and Social Control

A. Lecture: *Labeling Theory & Moral Entrepreneurs* (4 min: Gattaca)
 Adlers: 3. Becker, *Labeling Theory* pp. 41-45
 Adlers 4. Hendershott, *Morality of Deviance* 46-50
 Adlers: 16. Tuggle and Holmes, *Blowing Smoke* pp. 171-180

B. Lecture: *Social Control, Differential Association, & Learning Theories*
 Adlers: 9. Hirschi, *Control Theory* pp. 89-97
 Adlers: 8. Sutherland & Cressey, *Differential Association* pp. 85-8
 Adlers: 27. Cromwell & Thurman, *Devil Made Me Do it* pp. 308-316

*Local Michael Massoglia and Christopher Uggen. 2010. "Settling Down and Aging Out: Toward an Interactionist Theory of Desistance and the Transition to Adulthood." *American Journal of Sociology* 116:543-82. [Note: focus on changing conceptions of "normal" for young adults and the symbolic interactionist theory on pp. 545-555]

music scenes and genres (Fox 1987; Lena 2012)

- "subculture" and "counterculture"
 - Subculture – group with norms, values, and beliefs *distinct from* those of dominant culture
 - Scene – musical community (e.g., MSP hip hop)
 - Idiom – particular style (e.g. "black metal")
- Internal stratification – core and periphery based on commitment to (life)style
 - Hardcore (lifestyle + ideology, values, beliefs...)
 - Softcore (lifestyle only)
 - Preppies (style)
 - Spectators (none)
- Twin cities-based scene?

"taste clusters" of music and drugs (vuolo, uggen, lageson 2013)

