Week 8:

Finish methodology
begin part IV: substantive areas
crime: violence, property, occupational deviance

tasks

• Uggen's (personal) evaluations
• Methodology exercise (pre-final)
• Paper discussion
  – drafts due 11/4 (final 11/11)
• Tests back

• Move to part IV: substantive areas

6B. participant observation, interviews, & other qualitative methods

• Adlers:
  – Problems with surveys and official
  – Need “deeper” or “richer” data
  – What couldn’t you survey?
• Field research – observe deviance in its natural setting
  – degrees of participation
    • Tearoom Trade and covert participation
  – degrees of subjectivity
qual deviance research

- case studies (life history; *Jack Roller*)
- focus groups (community standards)
- passive observation (online, court...)
- intensive interviewing (harass, prison)
- qualitative historical and comparative work (but also quantitative)
- ethnography/field research (culture & subculture)
- many more...

adler: dealers and smugglers

- field research - “only way to acquire accurate knowledge about deviant behavior” (?)
  - “difficult hours and dangerous situations”
  - participation and lawbreaking
  - safety and trust
  - 1 ton pot/week; 40 kilos of coke every few months
- taped life histories (10-30 hours; 6 yrs)
- sampling: snowball
- managing bias?

jody miller – girls in gangs

- Multi-method: survey and intensive interviews with 46 female gang members and non-members
  - Learning from interviews v. surveys
- Violence: protection and victimization
  - Status: violence and connections
  - Gender inequality and devaluation
  - Consequences of “sexed in” v. beat in?
  - violent gang rape – “could have just killed her”
  - Subcultural norms: sexuality and “weak” v. “hard”
methods summary

• Judge method and data
  – relative to existing knowledge
  – likely magnitude and direction of bias
  – right tool for the job?
• More multi-method work today
  – Sexual harassment: survey (1000), plus interview with 33 based on responses
  – Voting:
    • official statistics on those affected
    • surveys to predict voting; attitudes; recidivism;
    • public opinion poll
    • qualitative historical research to get laws, interviews with prisoners to get meaning

Part IV: Substantive Areas

• Interpersonal Violence
  – Violation of (criminal) law
  – UCR versus NCVS
• Murder as “deviant killing”
  – vs. war, abortion, assisted suicide, excusable and justifiable homicides
  – Rosenfeld/Blumstein city rankings; UCR: 2010 as lowest in 40 years
  – Correlates: Region (S&W); Age (15-24); Sex (Male); Race (Af.Am)
• Violence, masculinity, & escape

Uggen & McElrath (2014): NCVS
Declining Property and Violent Victimization

6 Social Sources of Crime Drop [Uggen & McElrath 2013]

1. Punishment (10-30% ?)
2. Policing (10-20% ?)
3. Opportunities (cell phones, home-based entertainment, car immobilizers)
4. Economics (small effects, boom or bust)
5. Demography (age and immigration)
6. Long-term Social Dynamics (Eisner, Pinker)
UN global homicide, 2013
- Top 10: Honduras (90/100k), Venezuela, Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Swaziland, St. Kitts/Nevis, South Africa, Columbia (31/100k)

rape & sexual assault
- Forcible (v. Statutory) Rape
  - Violent by definition - force or threat of force
  - Measurement ("forced sex" vs. "rape");
- Social facts elusive, NCVS data 2002:
  - 63% of completed rapes and 65% of attempted rapes are not reported to police (Rennison 2002)
  - Rape drop started earlier than other crimes
  - CDC "1 in 5" (18%) uses lifetime definition that includes attempted forced penetration, drug/alcohol-facilitated
  - Date rape, prison rape
- Breaking news: New FBI/UCR definition of forcible rape
  - 1927-2012: "carnal knowledge of female, forcibly and against her will" (vaginal penetration by penis)
  - After 2012: "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." [Sandusky case]
scluyo and marolla 1984 – rapists (replication in 2014?)

- n=114 incarcerated rapists [Q: other samples?]
- Rape is learned through interaction with others [DA]
  - in attitudes & actions promoting sexual aggression
  - in culture viewing women as sexual commodities
  - "vocabularies of motive" (Mills) to diminish responsibility & negotiate a non-deviant identity
- 47 Deniers used Justifications: [Q: still hear these?]
  - 1. Women as seductress (25%)
  - 2. Women mean “Yes” when they say “No” (34%)
  - 3. Women relax & enjoy it (69%)
  - 4. Nice girls don’t get raped (“slut”) (69%)
  - 5. Only a minor wrongdoing (just sex) (16%)
- 35 Admitters used Excuses: (ex-rapist role)
  - 1. Intoxication of both/either (“moral holiday”) (77%)
  - 2. Emotional problems (40%)
  - 3. Apology, really a nice guy (57%) – p.303

UCR change over time (1960-2009)

National UCR Rape Rate

Why is rape declining?

- total rape & sexual assault (blue) and intimate partner violence (red)
Fixed Effects Model Predicting UCR Rape Rate per 100,000, 1975-2009 (Uggen/McElrath 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Socioeconomic</th>
<th>Disorganization</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political % Women in Congress</td>
<td>-.05***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Female Workforce Part.</td>
<td>48.94**</td>
<td>-.02**</td>
<td>50.93**</td>
<td>50.93**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-.02***</td>
<td>-.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Structure</td>
<td>1.19***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Population 15-24</td>
<td>.72**</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td>.94***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Nonwhite</td>
<td>-.05***</td>
<td>-.32**</td>
<td>-.32**</td>
<td>-14.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male / Female</td>
<td>1.00**</td>
<td>.74***</td>
<td></td>
<td>.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Squared</td>
<td>-.04***</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td>-.03***</td>
<td>-.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>5.91***</td>
<td>17.09</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observations (states) 1,742 (50) 1,750 (50) 1,655 (50) 1,742 (50)

Robust standard errors in parentheses **p<.01, * p<.05, * p<.1 (State dreg. corrected for clustering)

Armstrong, Hamilton, & Sweeney (2006) – Campus Sexual Assault

- 3 explanations
  - Individual characteristics
  - Rape culture (rape myths)
  - Contexts (bars, fraternities, “party dorms”)
- “Production of fun and sexual assault”
  - Gender-neutral expectations to party (alcohol use, little monitoring)
  - Gendered vulnerability (drinking, men as hosts – blocking doors, controlling transportation)
  - Flirtation -> attention and status
  - Victim-blaming (e.g., smart women can avoid)
- Do fraternities “commodify” women? Others?
- Norms re: masculinity, brotherhood, secrecy
  - Other settings (Sports, Backstage, Military, Gangs)
Recap rape / other violence

- Norms supporting violence, amplified in some male settings (gang, FL frat, dorms) and in broader culture
  - But big recent declines in UCR and NCVS

- Correlates of rape & sexual assault (2002):
  - Gender (female 6X higher than male),
  - Race (African American 3X higher than white),
  - Age (age 16-19 11X higher than age 35-49)
  - Urban (3X higher)
  - Unmarried, low income, West region
- Rates of robbery and aggravated assault also declining since mid-1990s
  - Theorizing the crime drop (Baumer)

8B: Economic/“Property” Crime

- Most crime is economic behavior
  - 90% of crime index offenses are economic
- New studies of illegal earnings
    - Violence, but not wanton; leaders
  - McCarthy & Hagan (2001) – street youth
    - Competence, collaboration, criminal capital
  - Uggen & Thompson (2003) – ex-offenders
    - Drugs as “illegal earnings imperative” Drugs as “Illegal earnings imperative”
  - Clinard’s distinction: occasional (almost everybody) v. career offenders

Chris Uggen – Sociology 4111

- Undertheorized: distribution of legal and illegal opportunities (Cressey/Sutherland)
  - Goffman’s (1959) “barriers” and “back regions” that inhibit control (restaurant)
- How could broker conceal deviance?
  - Financial self-interest (trust w/ decisions)
  - Neglect of control (client preoccupied)
  - Interpretative primacy (knowledge gap)
    - With clients and auditors (e.g., Ponzi; Madoff)
- Bigger picture: Messner and Rosenfeld’s Crime and the American Dream
  - Socialization in capitalist system; overzealous
  - Material success goal prized (Merton)

organized crime

- Clinard & Meier (1980) Activities
  - Illegal goods and services (loan sharking, gambling, drugs, sex)
  - Big-time theft/hijacked goods
  - Racketeering (systematic extortion)
  - Infiltrating legitimate businesses
  - Corrupting public officials
- International Organization Today
  - Drug markets, Power to challenge weakening state control, Immigration and borders, Technology (wire transfers), “disorganized” law enforcement
- Some ethnic persistence even after national boundaries erode (Rush & Scarpitti 2005 on Russia)

Political Crimes

- Crimes against governments (all crime?)
  - Merton’s “rebellion”
  - Campus activists and subcultures?
  - Militias
  - Benefits
- Crimes by governments
  - Political corruption - kickbacks, fraud, abuse of funds
  - Election crimes - denial of voting (FL), “push polling”, illicit contributions
  - Violence - state monopoly on legitimate force
- Local: Hmong refugees vs. Laotian soldiers
  - Freedom fighters, terrorists, human rights victims?
  - Genocide “perpetrator” “rescuer” and “survivor”

- Critical criminology approach
  - Connects dots b/w Halliburton, GW Bush administration, war on terror, and profits
  - “Plain vanilla” corporate crime (e.g., bribery, fraud, overcharges, kickbacks) +
- State-corporate crime and regulation
  - VP Dick Cheney as HB CEO in 1990s
  - Private, on-call logistics arm of military; contracts and stock price
- Costs of cronyism?

methods exercise

- Work together in groups of 3-5 to answer the questions
- The goal is to get you thinking concretely about how we learn the social facts in (your) specific area of deviance
- Turn in one sheet signed by all

Next

- Working papers due 4/9, drafts 4/2
- Occupational Deviance
- Sex, gender, and deviance