

Week 9:
Catch-up: (8b) evals,
property & political
crime
(9a)organizational &
occupational deviance
(9b) leaving crime

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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)

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8B: Economic/"Property" Crime

- Most crime is economic behavior
 - 90% of crime index offenses are economic
- New studies of illegal earnings
 - Levitt & Venkatesh (2000) - drug gang
 - Violence, but not wanton; leaders
 - McCarthy & Hagan (2001) - street youth
 - Competence, collaboration, criminal capital
 - Uggen & Thompson (2003) - ex-offenders
 - Drugs as "illegal earnings imperative"
- Clinard's distinction: occasional (almost everybody) v. career offenders

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Engdahl (2009) Opportunity Structure for White Collar Crime

- 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)

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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)

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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
- "Victor's justice:" winners set rules
 - freedom fighters, terrorists, human rights victims?
 - Genocide "perpetrator" "rescuer" and "survivor"

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Dawn Rothe (2006) Halliburton and State-Corporate Crime

- 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?

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Uggen & Manza 2002 - political consequences of voting bans

- Who is disenfranchised?
 - Count relevant populations by state
- Would any of them have voted? [cps]
 - Model turnout for modal felon voter
- How would they have voted? [nes]
 - Model party choice for modal felon voter
- Would their votes have affected elections? [xis]
 - Recalculate election returns
- Caveat
 - Counterfactual: adjective, contrary to the facts

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data

- Laws:
 - Statutes, constitutions, and administrative records
- Populations:
 - Bureau of Justice Statistics data series for current felons
 - Life tables for ex-felons (1948-2000 releases)
- Turnout (1=voted, 0=not voted)
 - Current Population Survey Voting supplements
 - Equation includes gender, race, age, income, labor force status, marital status, education, and region as predictors
 - Reduced by deflation factor for CPS overreporting
- Vote Choice (1=Democratic, 0=Republican):
 - National Election Study
 - Separate analysis by region (and state level)

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estimated impact on U.S. Senate, 1978-2000

Year	State	Disenfranchised Population		Total	Estimated Voting Behavior		Republican Victory Margin		Counter Rep. Held	Seat Through
		Current Felons	Ex-Felons		Turnout Rate	Percent Dem. Lost	Actual Margin	-factual Margin		
1978	Virginia ²	21,776	71,788	93,564	16.4%	80.2%	9,268	4,721	-4,547	2008+
1978	Texas ³	100,707	89,662	190,369	13.4%	80.2%	15,408	12,227	-3,181	2008+
1980	unchangea									
1982	unchangea									
1984	Kentucky ⁴	20,583	54,481	75,064	38.5%	68.9%	10,925	5,269	-5,655	2008+
1986	unchangea									
1988	Florida ²	87,264	206,247	293,512	26.5%	79.4%	45,735	34,518	-11,217	2000
1990	unchangea									
1992	Georgia ³	131,911	0	131,911	29.6%	74.7%	19,289	16,237	-3,052	2000
1994	unchangea									
1996	unchangea									
1998	Kentucky ⁴	31,456	94,584	126,040	25.4%	69.7%	12,614	6,766	-5,848	2010+
2000	unchangea									
2002	unchangea									
2004	Florida ²	302,022	957,423	1,259,445	30.0%	70.0%	151,133	83,345	-67,788	2010+

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estimated impact on U.S. Presidential elections

2000 Election: What if Felons had been Allowed to Vote?

Unit	Actual (R)	Total	Hypothetical* Est.	Turnout %Dem	Net Lost (D) Votes	Counter-factual (D) Margin
	Margin	Disfranc'd	Est.	Est.	Turnout	Margin
United States	-539,947	4,695,729	29.7%	68.9%	527,171	1,067,118
Florida	537	827,207	27.2%	68.9%	85,050	84,513
50% Turnout			13.6%	68.9%	42,525	41,988
Ex-felons Only		613,514	13.6%	68.9%	31,540	31,003

1960 Election: What if we Disenfranchised in 1960 at the Rate we do Today?

Unit	Actual (D)	Total	Counter Factual Est.	Net Lost (D) Votes	Counter-factual (R) Margin	
	Margin	Disfr'd	Disfr'd	Turnout	Margin	
United States	118,550	694,329	2,502,211	40%	361,576	243,026
50% Turnout			20%	180,788	62,238	

*Hypothetical assumes 75% Democratic party preference.

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Has the "Felon" Label Affected American Politics?

- *Potential* impact of felon voting laws:
 - 7 U.S. Senate seats [VA, TX, KY, FL, GA, KY, FL]
 - 2 Presidential elections
 - Shifts debate on other issues
- Caveats and assumptions
 - All else constant?
 - Logic of YDS test - a residual effect?
 - Turnout assumptions challenged

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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

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Individual occupational crime

- White-collar crime - law violation committed in the context of the offender's legitimate occupation
 - Sutherland (1949) - defined as crime by person of respectability and high social status ("occupational" is broader)
 - Most violate trust (fraud) and power
- Liederbach, Opportunity and Medical Crime pp. 237-246 "protective cloak" of doctors
 - kickbacks, fee-splitting, mass prescriptions, unnecessary treatments, sex, medicaid fraud
 - Other professionals' white-collar crime and deviance (priests, professors, others)
 - Examples that Uggen could commit?

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Cressey (1953) on embezzlers

- Interviewed financial trust violators who accepted trust in good faith, then violated it
- 3-stage sequence:
 - A perceived unshareable financial problem
 - that can be secretly resolved by violating financial trust
 - They created rationalizations (only borrowing) to protect their conventional self-concept.
- When they cannot repay, they get nervous - verbalization breaks down. A few adopt a criminal role
- Critique: Low self-control (Gottfredson and Hirschi) dispute "sophistication" and planning

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workplace deviance in MN

- General Population (MN YDS) – St. Paul public schools
 - High school and twenties
- Jessica Huiras (Wegner)
 - UROP grant/senior project
 - "Who steals from work?"
 - Prior work: People who hate their jobs (low satisfaction)
 - Theories of social control and choice
 - People who have no "stake" in their jobs
- Hirschi, Sampson & Laub on informal controls

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descriptive statistics

Variable	Description	Mean
<i>Work Attitudes</i>		
Career stakes	How is your present job related to your long-term career goals?	1.04
Job satisfaction	All things considered, how satisfied are you with your job as a whole?	4.45
<i>Work Conditions</i>		
Income	All money earned through paid employment during past two weeks (hundreds)	\$8.85
Authority	Do you supervise other workers on your job?	29%
Primary sector	Primary versus secondary or service industrial sector	72%
Training	Is there any continuing training on your current job?	73%
Turnover	Did respondent report multiple jobs?	56%
Insurance benefits	Do you have health insurance through your employer?	58%
<i>Prior Deviance^e</i>		
General index	During high school did you . . . ?	2.65
Employee deviance	During high school did you . . . ?	2.14
<i>Human Capital</i>		
Education	Highest level of education completed	4.07
<i>Ascribed Status</i>		
Male	Self-reported sex of respondent	48%
Nonwhite	Self-reported race of respondent	33%

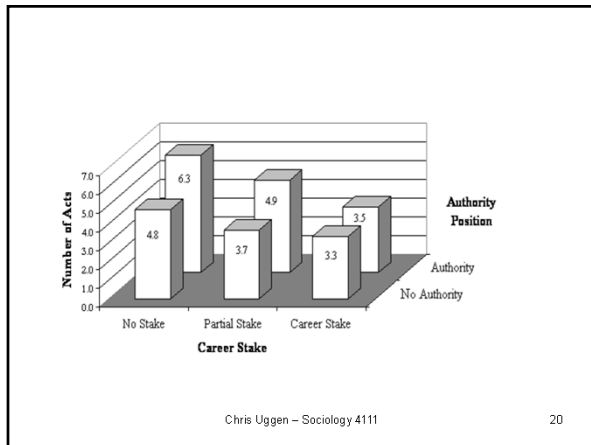
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Table 1. Prevalence and Frequency of Employee Deviance in Past Year

	<i>Percentage Reporting</i>	<i>Mean Incidence</i>
Got to work late without a good reason	51%	1.38
Called in sick when not sick	48%	.98
Gave away goods or services	33%	.95
Claimed to work more hours than really did	10%	.22
Took things from employer or coworker	9%	.20
Been drunk or high at work	7%	.20
Lied to get or keep job	6%	.10
Misused or took money	3%	.05
Purposely damaged property	2%	.04

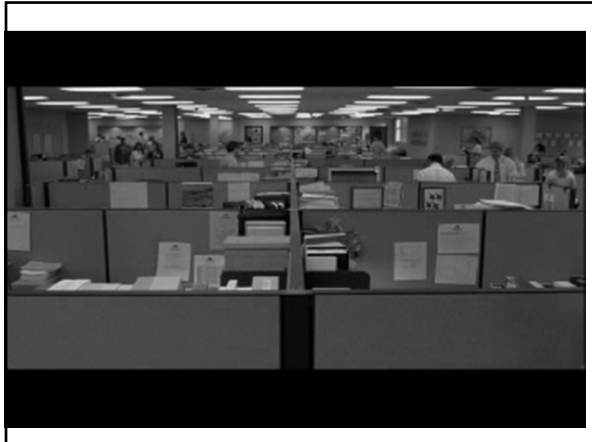
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summary

- Career stakes or commitment is a strong predictor of workplace deviance
- Other Predictors:
 - Job satisfaction (reduces)
 - Power! Authority/supervisory status (increases)
 - Males (increases)
- Supports idea that informal social controls can reduce deviance
- So, who do you hire? Who should I hire?

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corporate deviance

- Corporate or organizational crime- violation of law or regulations by organizations and their management
 - punished by the state through criminal, civil, or administrative law.
- Clinard's typology
 - Crimes against consumers (Pinto)
 - Crimes against owners (stockholders)
 - Crimes against employees (safety, discrimination)
 - Crimes against public (pollution)

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explaining corporate crime

- Profit Squeeze: (Mertonian) Pressures to deviate across industries, time
- Organizational Context: diffusion of responsibility, socialized into illegality
- Corporate Culture: A few justifications:
 - 1. Deny responsibility
 - 2. Everybody does it
 - 3. No one hurt
 - 4. It provides stability
 - 5. Government interference
 - 6. "Business is business"
- Industry Effects: Based on degree of competition, monopoly concentration

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9B: leaving crime

- *Desistance from crime*
 - Organizations can "desist" as well
 - Deviant "role exit"
 - The "professional-ex"
 - Halting but inexorable march...
 - Work, family, housing correlates
- *Management and stability in other roles*
 - E.g., coming out

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stigma and desistance

1. adlers: leaving dealing/smuggling

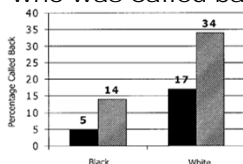
- 65 smugglers & dealers; up to \$750k/yr
 - go through "shifts and oscillations"
 - "desistance" as a process, not an abrupt act
- Simple aging and burnout
- "Phasing out"
 - chance for 'last big score' can end in prison
 - attempts to try legitimate businesses
- Reentering as "comeback" or relapse?
- Career shifts (some in drugs, some out)
- Death as "ultimate bustout"

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devah pager (2006) criminal record

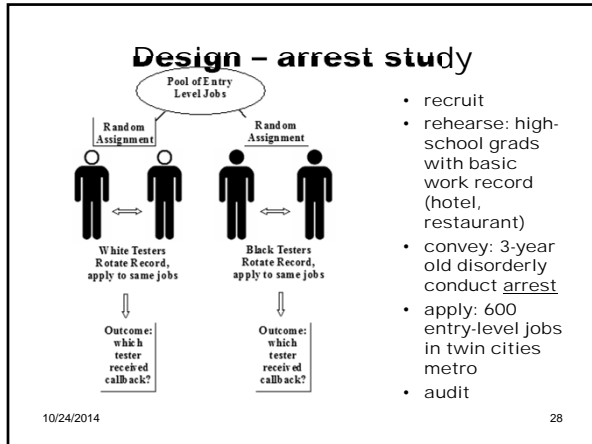
- "audit study" in milwaukee, wi
 - Matched testers
- who was called back (shaded)?

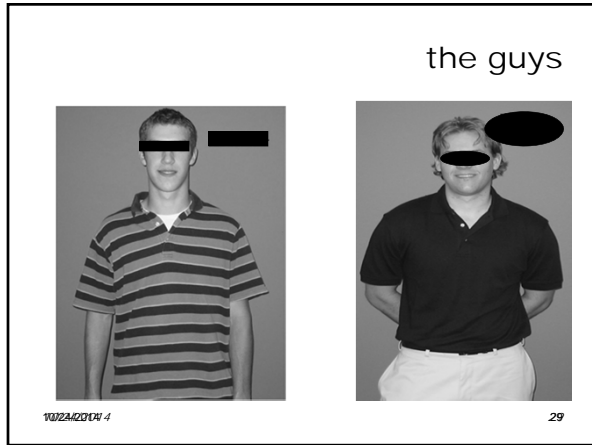


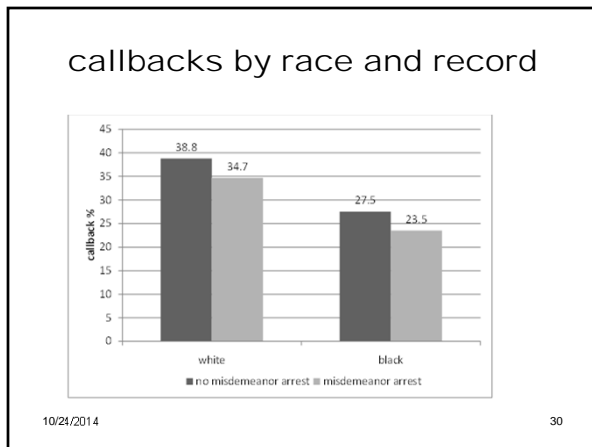
- are you surprised by the results? Would they be the same in minneapolis?

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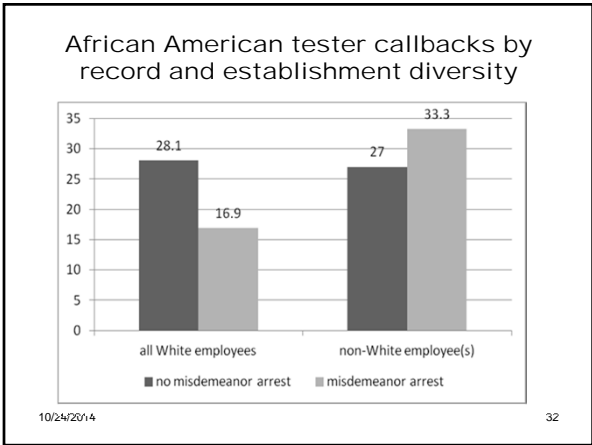






48 employer interviews

- 66% checked backgrounds (small n)
 - two thirds have contracts with private data mining companies
 - 25% say any record disqualifies applicants from consideration
- may be overstated
 - personal contact
 - workplace diversity



stigma

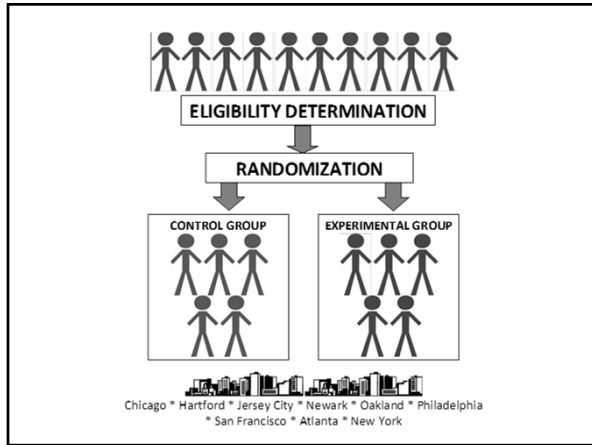
- *low-level arrest has a modest effect on entry-level employment*
 - 4% difference in callbacks
 - Not a disqualifying condition
- *people of color in establishment may mitigate effect (sophistication?)*
- *regulating stigma*
 - threshold (arrest v. conviction)
 - severity (misdemeanor v. felony)
 - duration (7 years v. life)

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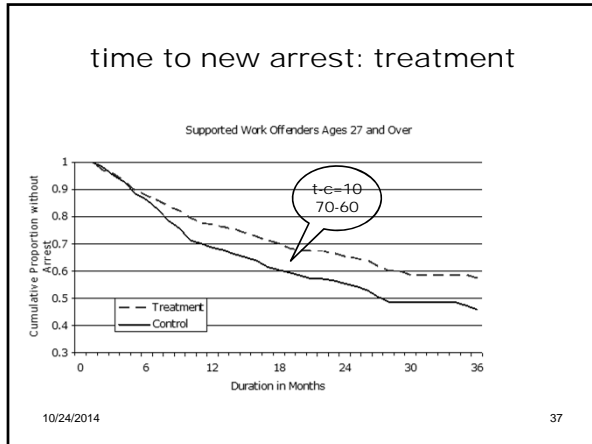
age, work, and crime
(American Sociological Review, 2000)

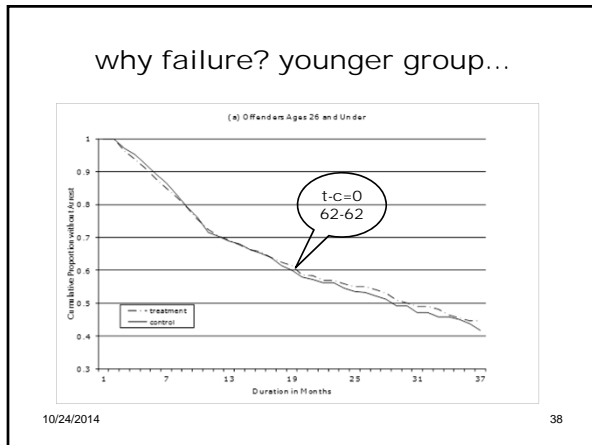
- Question
 - Why didn't the big jobs programs of 1970s reduce crime?
- Idea
 - Lousy jobs, but also lousy timing if response to jobs is age-graded
- Approach
 - Experimental (mostly)

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Next

- Sex, gender, and deviance
 - Sexual Harassment, Workplace Authority, and the Paradox of Power (recommended only)
 - "multi-method"

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