

Week 2:
Extent and Nature:

(a) **Self-Reports &**
 (b) **Victimization**
 (c) **Readings**
 (d) **Service learning (thurs)**

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problems with police picture
 [review]

A. Unreported "Dark Figure" of Crime (tip of iceberg)

1. Most youth crime is concealed (e.g. drug use) or unreported (e.g. theft)

B. Biases over Time and Space

1. Changing norms (marijuana, prostitution)
2. Changes in police priorities or "crackdowns"
3. Changes in policing/reform over time and space
4. Local biases, misclassifications
5. Individual biases (implicit and explicit)

C. Omissions and Idiosyncracies

1. No information on group offending
2. UCRs stop at arrest stage (cases dropped)
3. If multiple crimes, only most serious is reported
4. No federal crimes in UCR (comparatively minor flaw)
5. Missing move to cashless society and cybercrime

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self-reports: a second picture of delinquency

- **Key Concepts**
 - Prevalence (participation) and
 - Incidence (frequency)
- **"Monitoring the Future"**
 - ~50,000 students in 400 schools each year since 1975 (12,000-19,000 12th graders)
 - drug use, delinquency, and attitudes
- **Methodology**
 - sampling and external validity
 - missing those not in school ("dropouts") 6-15%
 - response bias and internal validity
 - operationalization (e.g., measuring rape)

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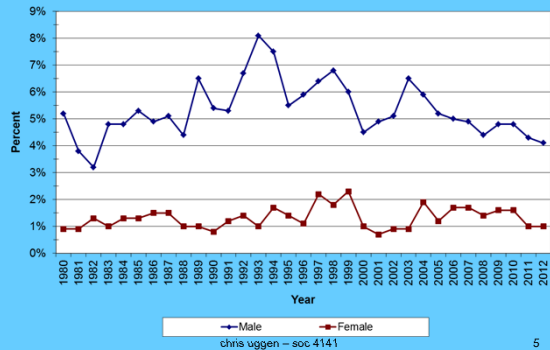
lifetime use: 2018 12th graders

(versus 1991 or year first asked)

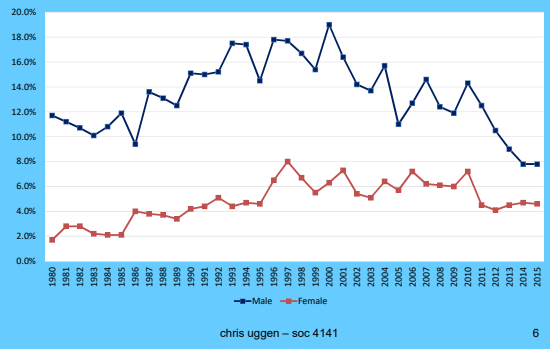
- Alcohol 59% (88% in 1991)
- Cigarettes 22% (63%)
- Any illicit drug 47% (27%)
- Marijuana 44% (37%)
- Any Prescription 15% (24% in 2005)
- Amphetamines 10% (15%)
- Tranquilizers 8% (7%)
- Cocaine 4% (8%) [crack 1%]
- MDMA (X) 3% (6% in 1996)
- LSD 6% (9%)
- Methamphetamine 1% (3%)
- Steroids 2% (2%)
- Heroin 1% (1%) [opiates 8%]

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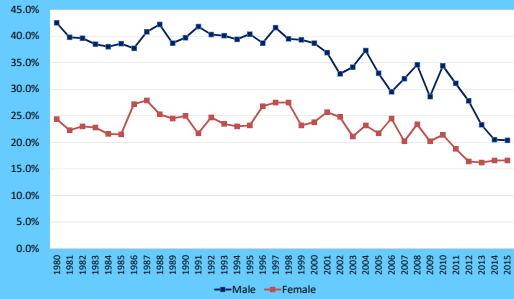
Self-Reported Use of Gun or Knife to Get Something by Sex (Armed Robbery), 1980-2012



Self-reported Taking Something Worth over \$50 by Sex (Larceny), 1980-2015



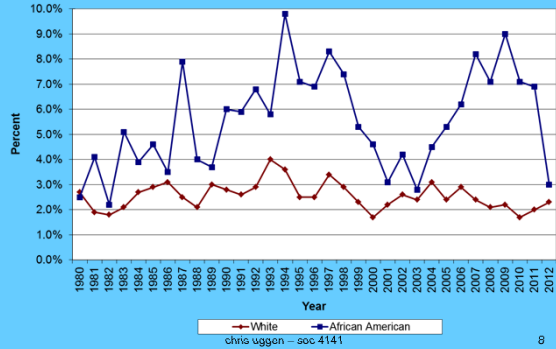
Self-reported Taking Something Worth less than \$50 by Sex (Petty Theft), 1980-2015



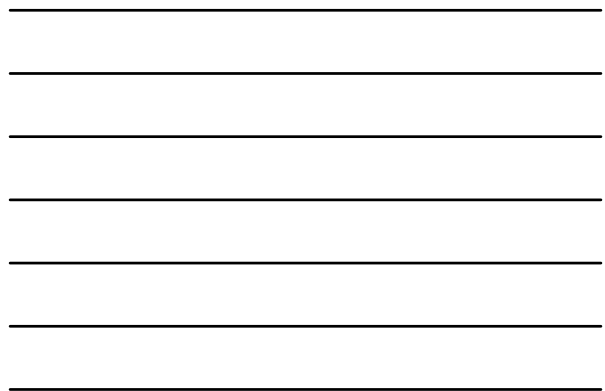
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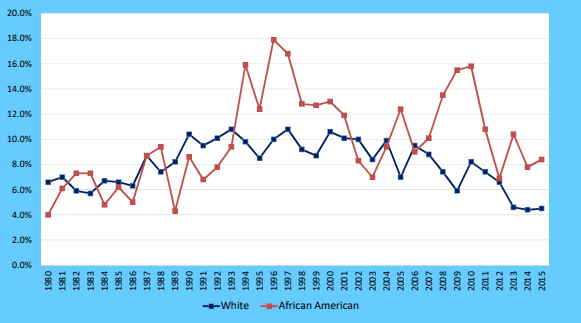
Self-Reported Use of Gun or Knife to Get Something by Race (Armed Robbery), 1980-2012 (post-2003?)



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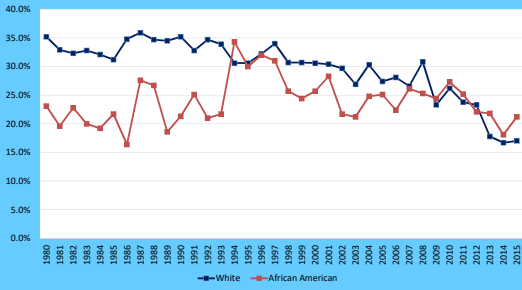
Self-reported Taking Something Worth over \$50 by Race (Larceny), 1980-2015



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Self-reported Taking Something Worth less than \$50 by Race (Petty Theft), 1980-2015



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class self-report survey

- **Disclaimer – gender binary (1993)**
 - Overview of findings
 - Calculating Prevalence and Incidence
 - n=36 (28F; 8Non)
- **Average Incidence of Self-Reported Delinquency by Sex in Soc4141 in 2020 (versus 2019)**

	Index	Other	Drug	Status
not female (or .4/2.8=14%)	2.8 (+.4)	8.3 (+3)	11.2 (+7)	13.6 (-.5)
female	1.2 (-.2)	4.6 (-.7)	6.4 (-.3)	11.7 (-1)

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index crimes

offense	prevalence		incidence	
	n	%	f	avg
INDEX PERSONAL				
rape (CSC)	0	0%	0.0	0.0
robbery	3	8%	9.5	0.3
agg. assault	4	11%	4.0	0.1
INDEX PROPERTY				
burglary [B&E]	5	14%	6.0	0.2
larceny-theft	11	31%	23.0	0.6
auto theft	7	19%	11.5	0.3
arson	1	3%	1.0	0.0
INDEX SUBTOTAL				1.5

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other nonindex

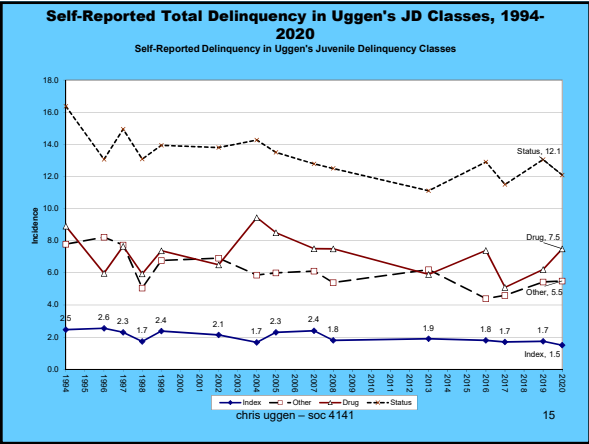
offense	Prevalence		incidence	
	n	%	f	avg
assault	7	19%	12.0	0.3
weapon	3	8%	9.0	0.3
vandalism	13	36%	24.0	0.7
solicitation	2	6%	3.0	0.1
petty \$5-50	21	58%	63.5	1.8
petty <\$5	26	72%	85.0	2.4
"OTHER" SUBTOTAL				5.5

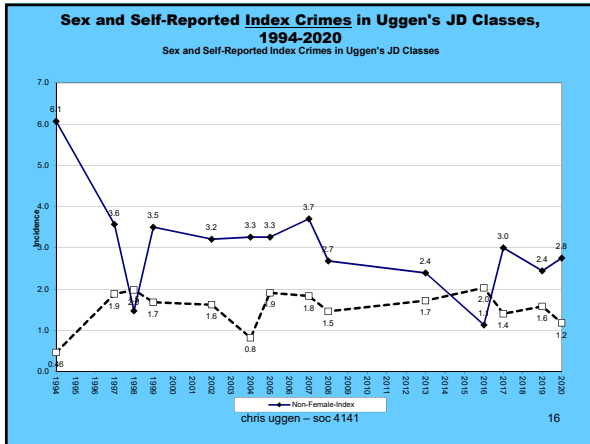
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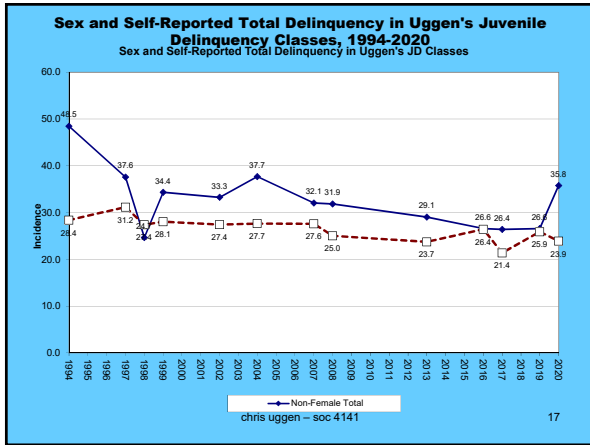
substance use

offense	prevalence		incidence	
	n	%	f	avg
cocaine	7	19%	24.0	0.7
marijuana	23	64%	106.0	2.9
lsd/mushroom	8	22%	27.0	0.8
dist. liquor	16	44%	61.5	1.7
dealer-mj	8	22%	32.5	0.9
dealer-nonmj	6	17%	19.0	0.5
DRUG SUBTOTAL				7.5

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GROUP EXERCISE ON SRD

- **Breakout rooms of 3-5;**
 - Write reactions to hypotheses on handout
 - Submit 1 set of notes per group

Category	not female	female
Total	14.5	11.5
Index	11.5	6.5
Drug	7.0	4.5
Alcohol	3.5	2.0

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Critique of Self-Report Studies

- Data problems
- Reliability?
- Internal validity: reverse record checks (what is the behavior?)
- External validity or generalizability (what is the pop?)
- Few analogous ADULT measures of self-reported crime (yet)
- Omitted offenses – examples?

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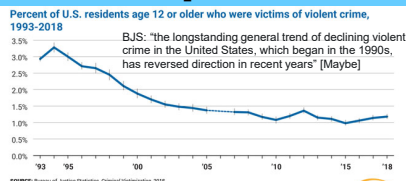
(c) victimization picture

- National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
 - Overview of Distribution and Trends
 - Annual sample of ~95,000 households and
 - Bivariate Correlates
 - Critique
- SUMMARY OF 3 PICTURES

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2018 “uptick” or reversal?

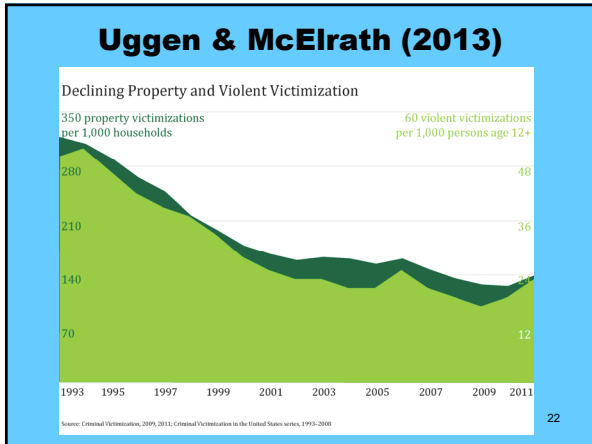


Rape and violent victimization up 2014-18, but no OVERALL reversal: the rate of households experiencing “property” crime dropped from 2014 to 2018

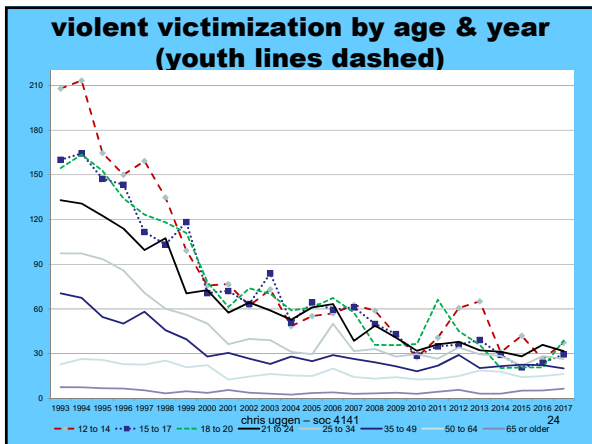
TABLE 1
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2014-2018

Type of violent crime	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Violent crime*	5,245,701	2.11	5,006,201	1.84	5,311,805	1.97	5,012,201	2.08	4,985,020	2.02
Aggravated assault†	2,942,001	1.11	4,074,801	1.51	2,981,410	1.11	3,012,901	1.41	2,943,020	1.22
Robbery	464,210	0.18	578,580	0.21	458,810	0.17	613,840	0.23	575,100	0.21
Kidnap	4,671,210	1.82	3,908,901	1.41	4,354,600	1.64	4,454,800	1.69	4,527,700	1.84
Aggravated assault	1,881,200	0.71	1,974,701	0.73	1,660,580	0.61	1,911,700	0.73	1,820,040	0.71
Simple assault	1,278,800	0.48	1,779,401	0.64	1,554,020	0.57	1,641,200	0.61	1,627,980	0.61
Violent crime excluding simple assault	2,046,001	0.77	1,822,101	0.64	1,797,791	0.61	2,000,901	0.73	2,365,700	0.86
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Female victim	1,100,800	0.42	1,094,400	0.41	1,068,100	0.39	1,077,900	0.41	1,010,000	0.40
Minority victim	434,410	0.16	480,600	0.18	507,200	0.19	466,510	0.18	487,200	0.19
Single residence	2,784,100	1.07	2,821,201	1.04	2,881,410	1.07	2,804,100	1.07	2,493,700	0.97
Violent crime excluding child victim	4,780,000	1.84	4,527,800	1.64	4,853,200	1.81	4,500,300	1.75	4,412,320	1.71
Child victim	465,701	0.18	478,401	0.18	458,605	0.17	511,301	0.19	572,700	0.21

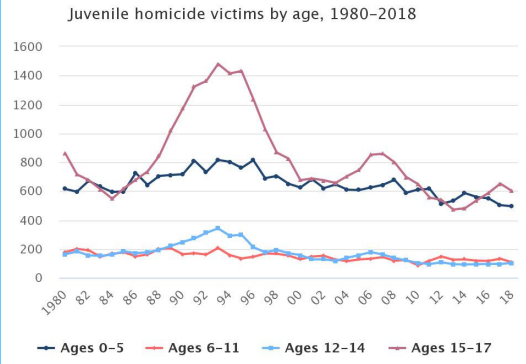
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization, 2018



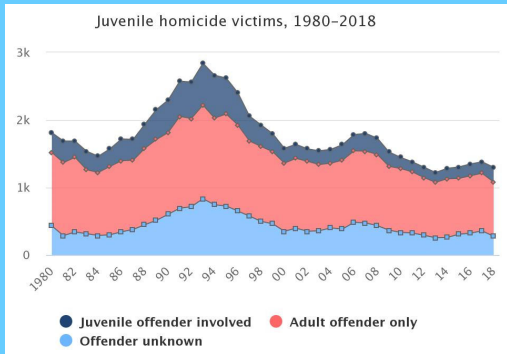
- ### 6 Social Sources of Crime Drop [Uggen & McElrath 2013]
1. Punishment (10-30% ?)
 2. Policing (10-20% ?)
 3. Opportunities (cell phones, home-based entertainment, car immobilizers)
 4. Economics (small effects, boom or bust)
 5. Demography (age and immigration)
 6. Long-term Social Dynamics (Eisner, Pinker)
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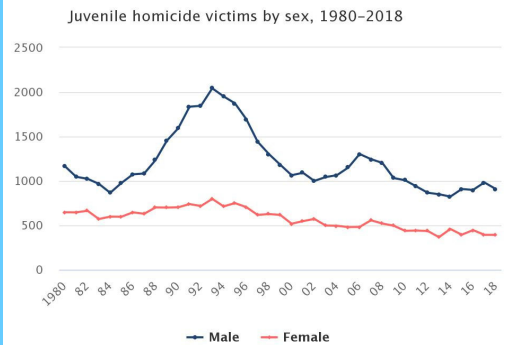
how old are juvenile homicide victims?

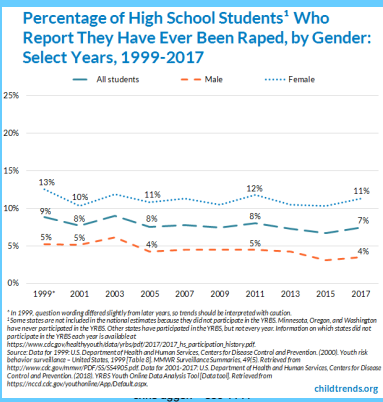


who kills juveniles?

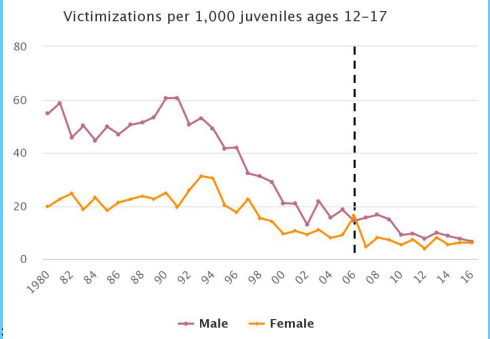


How has the sex distribution of juvenile homicide changed?



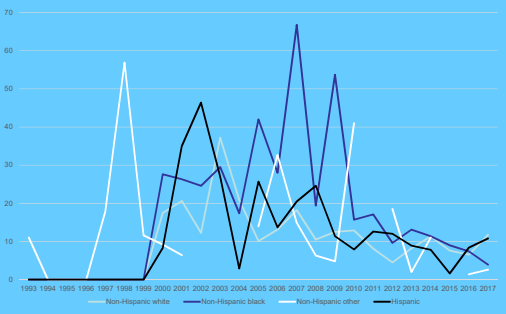


serious violent victimization (agg assault, rape, robbery, homicide) against youth 12-17 by sex, 1980-2016



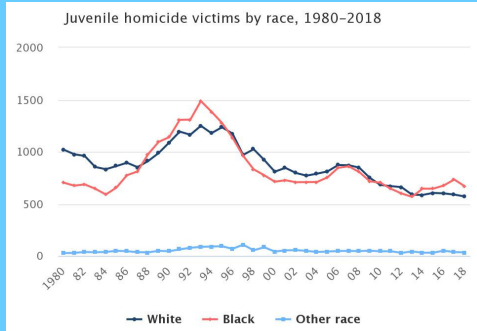
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Convergence in NCVS age 15-17 serious violent victimization rate by race, 1993-2017 (no homicide)



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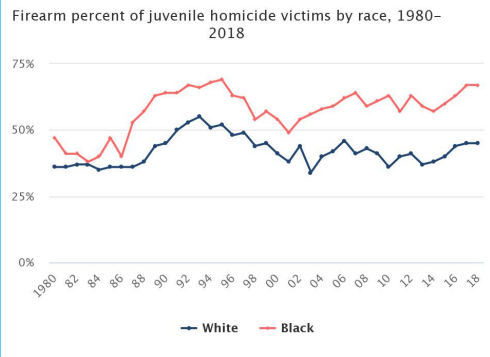
Non-Hispanic Whites are 53% of the youth population & Blacks are 14%, but more Black youth homicide victims (a 4-5 times higher rate)



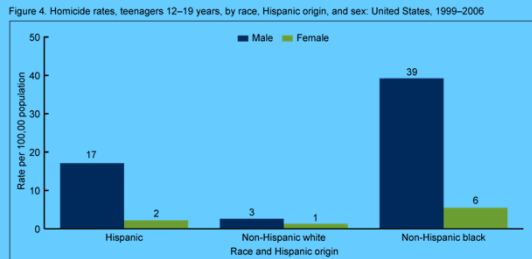
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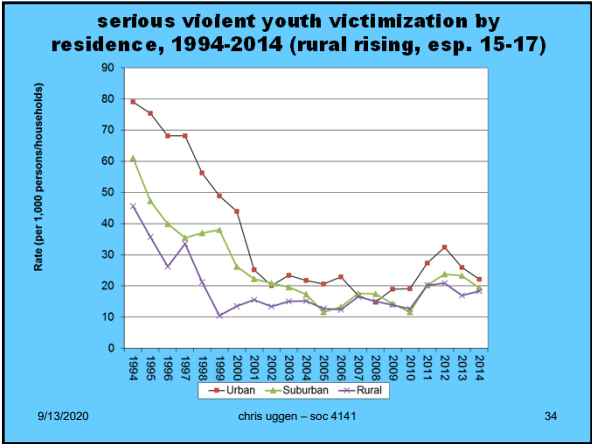
Are Black youth more likely to be killed by guns?

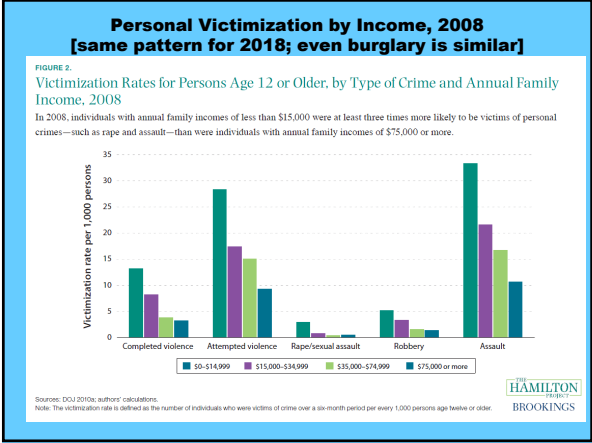


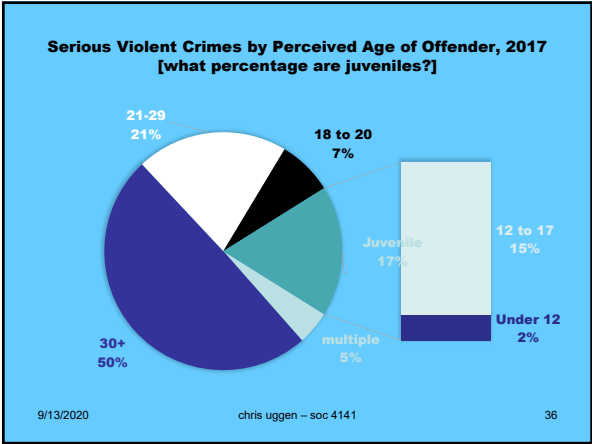
Homicide Victimization per 100,000 by Sex, Race, & Hispanic origin (CDC 2010)



SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality







victimization picture

- Overview of Distribution and Trends
- Bivariate Correlates
- Critique
 - Interview problems: memory lapses, distrust, head of household, don't know legal technicalities, language barriers
 - Changes in interview & interpretation
 - No status offenses
 - No murders, kidnaps, "victimless"
 - No white-collar
- Summary of all 3

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summary of 3 pictures

- **Distribution:**
 - Most delinquency is "property" or household by all measures
 - Upward trend in juvenile violence from mid-80s to early-90s, declining or flat since
- **Correlates and interactions**
 - Age: "juveniles" in mid-teens (& early twenties) are likely victims & offenders
 - Sex: males likely offenders (& victims?), but "gap" declining & smaller in self-report studies
 - Race/Ethnicity: Black Americans are most likely to be arrested and victimized; especially for murder, but gap is *much* smaller (or non-existent) in self-report
 - Social class: the most disadvantaged (lowest income) are most often arrested & victimized,
 - Group: most delinquency is done with others
 - Local picture: lower levels, similar trends, bigger disparities

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Preventing Crime, What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising

- where did this report come from? who did it?
- are the methods choices defensible? what sort of phenomena aren't considered? how might this limit the scope of the study?
- why do some programs persist without any evidence that they reduce crime?
- what surprised you on the "what works" and "promising" lists?
- are there common features or principles of more effective programs?

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Rios 2: Dreams Deferred

- **Methods**
 - “shadowing” 40 young men (20 Latino/ 20 Af. Am.) for 3 years
 - 30 had been arrested; snowball sampling
 - **Not** an “O.G.” or “gang leader”
 - Biases?
- **Themes**
 - Marginality, masculinity, defiance, resistance
 - What is the “moral panic” around youth?

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Next: Life Course! Psychology & Economics

- **Moffitt, Terrie E. 1993.** [“Adolescent-Limited and Life-Course-Persistent Antisocial Behavior: A Developmental Taxonomy.”](#) *Psychological Review* 100: 674-701.
- **Anthony Petrosino, Carolyn Turpin-Petrosino, and John Buehler. 2003.** [“Scared Straight and Other Juvenile Awareness Programs for Preventing Juvenile Delinquency: A Systematic Review of the Randomized Experimental Evidence.”](#) *The ANNALS of the AAPSS* 589:41-62.
- **(required for Honors), Ogle, Meghan R., & Turanovic, Jillian J. 2019.** [Is Getting Tough With Low-Risk Kids a Good Idea? The Effect of Failure to Appear Detention Stays on Juvenile Recidivism.](#) *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 30(4), 507-537.

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