Week 2:
Extent and Nature:

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

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problems with police picture

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.   Police professionalization as emergent process
   4.   Local biases, misclassifications
   5.   Individual biases (implicit and explicit)
C. Omissions and Idiosyncracies
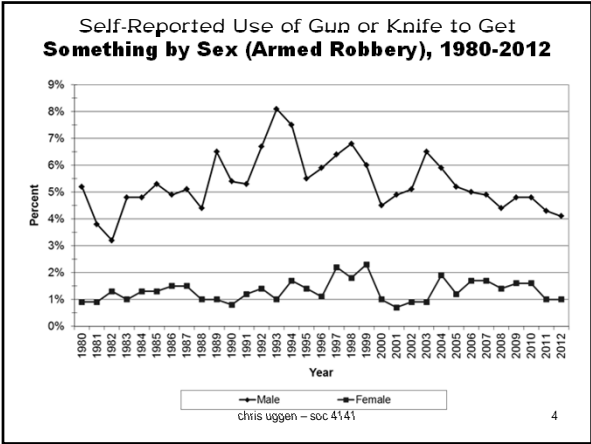   1.   No information on group offending
   2.   UCRs stop at arrest stage (cases dropped)
   3.   If multiple crimes, only most serious is reported
   4.   No federal crimes in UCR (comparatively minor flaw)
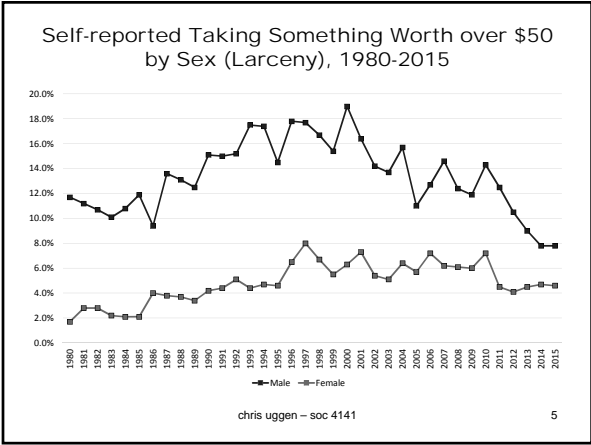   5.   Missing move to cashless society and cybercrime

spring 2004   chris uggen – soc 4141   2

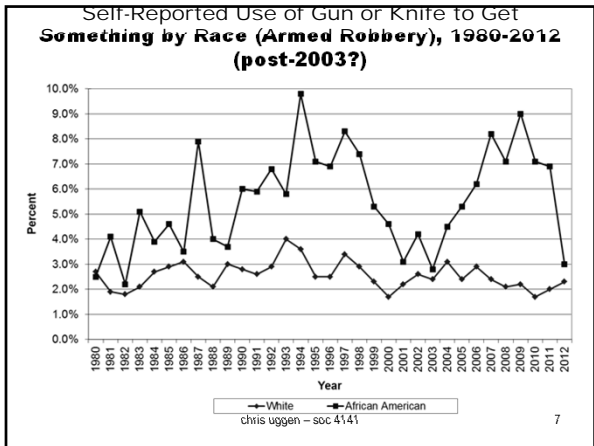## self-reports: a <u>second</u> picture of delinquency

- **<u>Key Concepts</u>**
  - **Prevalence (participation) and**
  - **Incidence (frequency)**
- **"<u>Monitoring the Future</u>"**
  - **~50,000 students in 400 schools each year since 1975**
  - **drug use, delinquency, and attitudes**
- **<u>Methodology</u>**
  - **sampling and external validity**
  - **response bias and internal validity**
  - **operationalization**
    - **measuring rape**

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

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

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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?)

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

Self-reported Taking Something Worth less than $50 by Race (Petty Theft), 1980-2015
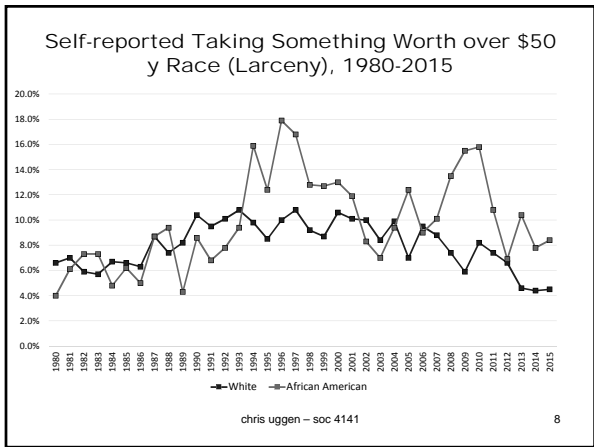
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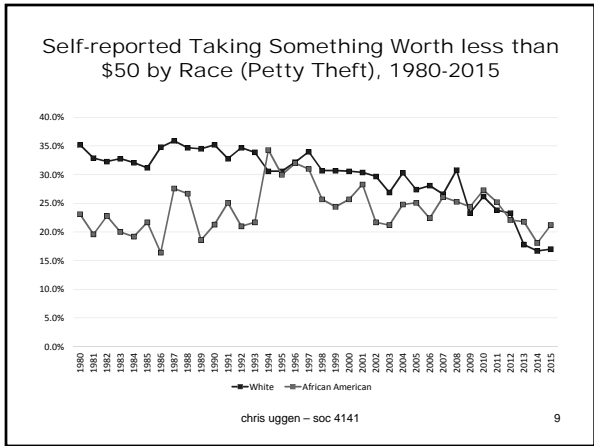## lifetime use: 2016 12th graders
(versus 1991 or year first asked)
- **Alcohol**   61% (88% in 1991)
- **Cigarettes**   28% (63%)
- **Any illicit drug** 48% (27%)
- **Marijuana**   45% (37%)
- **Any Prescription** 18% (24% in 2005)
- **Amphetamines**   10% (15%)
- **Tranquilizers**   8% (7%)
- **Cocaine**   4% (8%) [crack 1%]
- **MDMA (X)**   5% (6% in 1996)
- **LSD**   5% (9%)
- **Methamphetamine**   1% (3%)
- **Steroids**   2% (2%)
- **Heroin**   1% (1%) [opiates 8%]

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class self-report survey

- *Disclaimer – gender binary*
  - **Overview of findings**
  - **Calculating Prevalence and Incidence**
  - **n=37 (27F; 10M; + missing)**
- *Average Incidence of Self-Reported Delinquency by Sex in Soc4141 in 2017 (versus 2016, 2008, 2007)*

	Index	Other	Drug	Status
male	3.0 (+1.9)	6.9 (+2.0)	5.0 (-4.6)	11.6 (+.4)
	(1.1, 3.7)	(4.9, 8.8)	(9.4, 8.2)	(11.2, 11)
female	1.0 (-1.0)	3.8 (-.4)	5.4 (-1.2)	11.2 (-2.0)
	(2.0, 1.8)	(4.2, , 5.2)	(6.6, 7.4)	(13.2, 13)

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index crimes

offense	prevalence		incidence	
	n	%	f	avg
INDEX PERSONAL				
rape (CSC)	0	0%	0.0	0.0
robbery	2	5%	4.0	0.1
agg. assault	4	11%	13.0	0.4
INDEX PROPERTY				
burglary [B&E]	5	14%	9.5	0.3
larceny-theft	10	27%	22.0	0.6
auto theft	7	19%	13.0	0.4
arson	1	3%	1.0	0.0
INDEX SUBTOTAL				*1.7*

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other nonindex

offense	Prevalence		incidence	
	n	%	f	avg
assault	6	16%	15.0	0.4
weapon	4	11%	17.0	0.5
vandalism	11	30%	17.0	0.5
solicitation	0	0%	0.0	0.0
petty $5-50	21	57%	57.5	1.6
petty <$5	22	59%	64.0	1.7
"OTHER" SUBTOTAL				*4.6*

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substance use

offense	prevalence		incidence	
	n	%	f	avg
cocaine	5	14%	15.0	0.4
marijuana	21	57%	86.5	2.3
lsd/shroom	3	8%	9.0	0.2
dist. liquor	17	46%	44.5	1.2
dealer-mj	7	19%	19.0	0.5
dealer-nonmj	3	8%	13.5	0.4
DRUG SUBTOTAL				*5.1*

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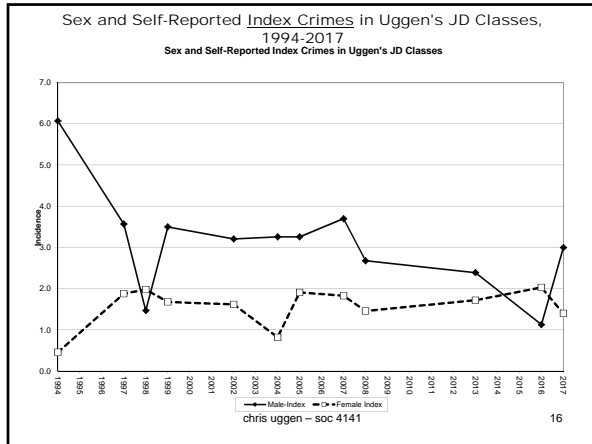
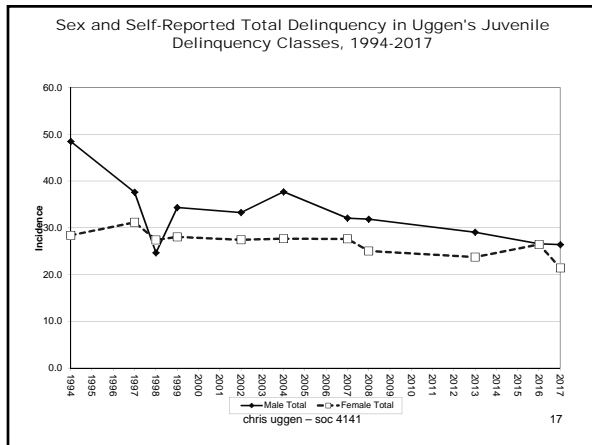**Self-Reported Total Delinquency in Uggen's JD Classes, 1994-2017**

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Sex and Self-Reported <u>Index Crimes</u> in Uggen's JD Classes, 1994-2017

Sex and Self-Reported Index Crimes in Uggen's JD Classes

Male-Index — Female Index

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Sex and Self-Reported Total Delinquency in Uggen's Juvenile Delinquency Classes, 1994-2017

Male Total — Female Total

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GROUP EXERCISE ON SRD

- *Form groups of 3-5;*
  - *Discuss hypotheses on handout*
  - *Hand in 1 sheet of paper signed by all*

Average Incidence of SRD by Sex, Soc 4141 F17

	male	female
status	11.2	11.6
drug	5.4	5.0
othr	6.9	3.8
indx	3.0	1.4

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Critique of Self-Report Studies

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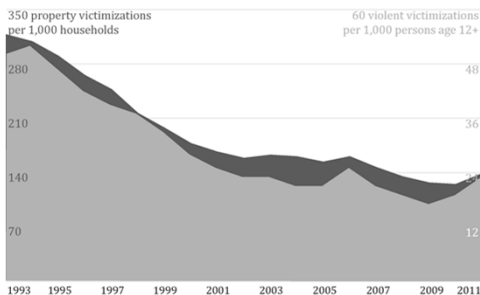- **Omitted offenses – examples?**

(c) victimization picture

- **National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)**
  - **Overview of Distribution and Trends**
  - **Bivariate Correlates**
  - **Critique**
- **SUMMARY OF 3 PICTURES**

Uggen & McElrath (2013)

Declining Property and Violent Victimization

Source: Criminal Victimization, 2009, 2011; Criminal Victimization in the United States series, 1993–2008

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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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violent victimization by age & year (youth lines dashed)
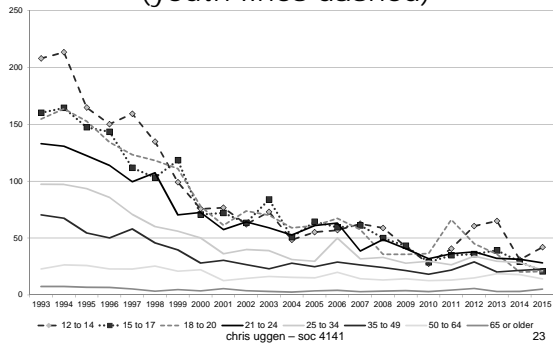
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Serious Violent Victimization Rates by <u>Age</u> Group, 1973-2014 (caution: age categories switch in 2010)
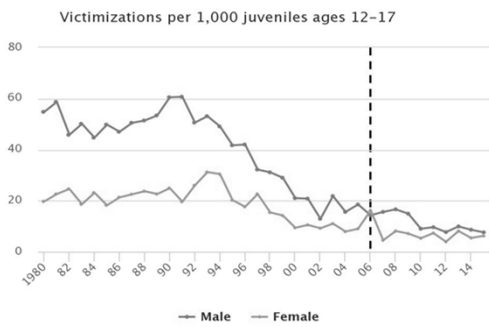

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juvenile __homicide__ victims by age

Juvenile homicide victims by age, 1980–2015

Ages 0–5 — Ages 6–11 — Ages 12–14 — Ages 15–17
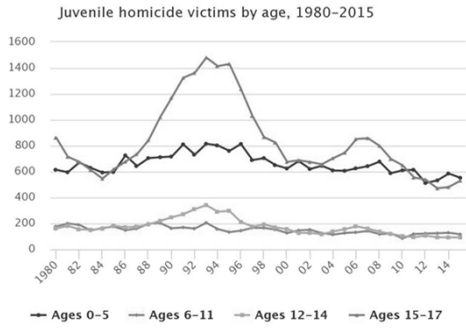
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serious violent victimization (agg assault, rape, robbery, homicide) __against youth__ 12-17 by sex, 1980-2015

Victimizations per 1,000 juveniles ages 12–17

— Male — Female

serious violent victimization by race, 1980-2015 (incomplete data)
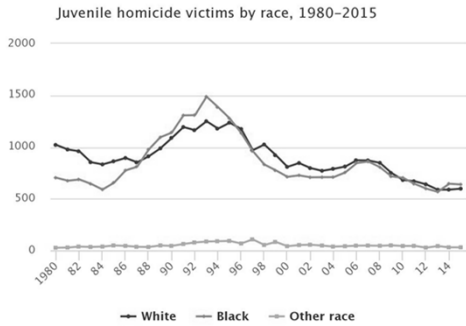

— White ····· Black — Hispanic
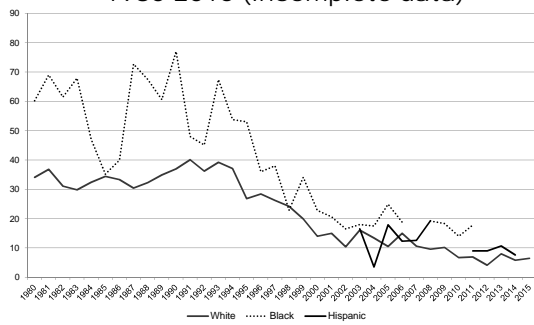
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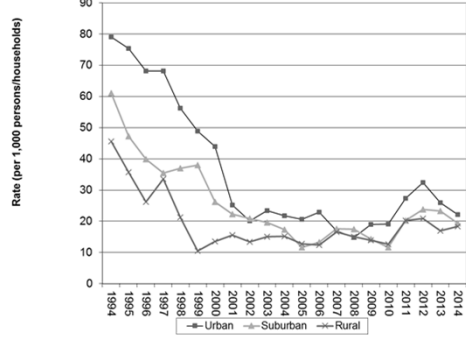**Non-Hispanic Whites are 53% of the youth population & Blacks are 14%, but same _number_ of homicide victims (a 4-5 times higher rate)**

Juvenile homicide victims by race, 1980–2015

White — Black — Other race

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serious violent youth victimization by residence, 1994-2014

Urban — Suburban — Rural

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Personal Victimization by Income, 2008

FIGURE 2.
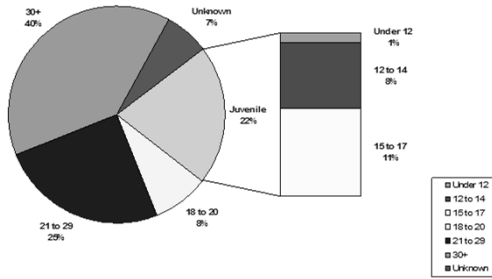Victimization Rates for Persons Age 12 or Older, by Type of Crime and Annual Family Income, 2008

In 2008, individuals with annual family incomes of less than $15,000 were at least three times more likely to be victims of personal crimes—such as rape and assault—than were individuals with annual family incomes of $75,000 or more.

■ $0-$14,999 ■ $15,000-$34,999 ■ $35,000-$74,999 ■ $75,000 or more
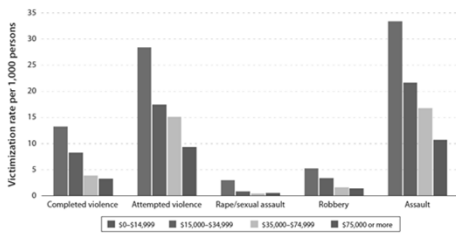
Sources: DOJ 2010a; authors' calculations.
Note: The victimization rate is defined as the number of individuals who were victims of crime over a six-month period per every 1,000 persons age twelve or older.

THE HAMILTON PROJECT
BROOKINGS

Serious Violent Crimes by Perceived Age of Offender, 2005

30+ 40% Unknown 7% Under 12 1% 12 to 14 8% 15 to 17 11% Juvenile 22% 18 to 20 8% 21 to 29 25%

Legend:
- Under 12
- 12 to 14
- 15 to 17
- 18 to 20
- 21 to 29
- 30+
- Unknown

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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: African-Americans are most likely to be arrested and victimized; especially for violent offenses (murder), but "gap" smaller in self-report
  - Social class: the most disadvantaged are most often arrested & victimized,
  - Group: most delinquency is done with others
  - Local picture: lower levels, but similar trends

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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 their 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
  - <u>Not</u> 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. "<u>Adolescent-Limited and Life-Course-Persistent Antisocial Behavior: A Developmental Taxonomy</u>."** *Psychological Review* **100: 674-701.**
- **CWB, Chapter 10. Terrie E. Moffitt, "A Review of Research on the Taxonomy of Life-Course Persistent Versus Adolescence-Limited Antisocial Behavior." Pp. 277-311.**
- **CWB, Chapter 13. Travis C. Pratt Francis T. Cullen Kristie R. Blevins Leah E. Daigle Tamara D. Madensen. "The Empirical Status of Deterrence Theory: A Meta-Analysis." Pp. 367-95.**
- **Anthony Petrosino, Carolyn Turpin-Petrosino, and John Buehler. 2003. "<u>Scared Straight and Other Juvenile Awareness Programs for Preventing Juvenile Delinquency: A Systematic Review of the Randomized Experimental Evidence</u>."** *The ANNALS of the AAPSS* **589:41-62.**

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