

Sociology 4111 (Uggen): Deviant Behavior
Final Exam Review, 2006

PART IV. CASE STUDIES IN SUBSTANTIVE AREAS

a. Crimes of Violence

- i. Violation of (criminal) law
- ii. Violent crime (7 min. video: Fight Club)
 1. Murder as "deviant killing"
 2. Rape
- iii. Other Crime
 1. Property*
 2. Political
 3. Organized
 4. Professional*/career
 5. Corporate & Occupational ("white-collar")
 6. Drug
- iv. Forcible (v. Statutory) Rape
 1. Violent by definition- force or threat of force
 2. Measurement ("forced sex" vs. "rape")
 3. Date rape, prison rape
- v. Other Violence
 1. Assault
 2. Domestic: Children, Partners, Elders
- vi. Scully and Marolla 1984 – rapists
 1. Rape is learned through interaction with others
 2. Deniers used Justifications:
 3. Admitters used Excuses: (ex-rapist role)
- vii. Martin and Hummer-Fraternity Rape

b. Property Offenders and Illegal Earnings

- i. Economic/"Property" Crime
 1. Most crime is economic behavior
 2. New studies of illegal earnings
 - a. Levitt & Venkatesh (2000) – drug gang
 - b. McCarthy & Hagan (2001) – street youth
 - c. Uggen & Thompson (2003) – ex-offenders
 - d. Clinard's distinction: occasional (almost everybody) v. career offenders
- ii. Political Crimes
 1. Crimes against governments (all crime?)
 - a. Merton's "rebellion"
 - b. Campus activists and subcultures?
 - c. Militias
 2. Crimes by governments
 3. Hmong refugees vs. Laotian soldiers
- iii. Mathews & Kauzlarich 2000 – ValuJet flight #529
 1. Facts
 2. Methodology
 3. Theory
 4. Critique/alternatives
 5. Policy impact?
- iv. organized crime
 1. Clinard & Meier - Activities

- a. Illegal goods and services
 - b. Big-time theft/hijacked goods
 - c. Racketeering (systematic extortion)
 - d. Infiltrating legitimate businesses
 - e. Corrupting public officials
- c. *Politics, Power, and Crime*
 - i. Godson & Olson (1995) International Organized Crime
 - ii. White-collar and corporate crime
 - 1. Individual-level
 - 2. Cressey (1953) on embezzlers
 - a. 3-stage sequence
 - b. Critique: Low self-control (Gottfredson and Hirschi) dispute "sophistication" and planning
 - 3. Organization-level
 - 4. Explaining corporate crime
 - a. Profit Squeeze
 - b. Organizational Context
 - c. Corporate Culture
 - d. Industry Effects
 - iii. Clinard's typology
 - 1. Crimes against consumers (Pinto)
 - 2. Crimes against owners (stockholders)
 - 3. Crimes against employees (safety, discrimination)
 - 4. Crimes against public (pollution)
- d. *Occupational Deviance*
 - i. Huiras, Uggen, and McMorris – "career stakes"
 - 1. Theories of informal social control and rational choice:
 - 2. Data and methods
 - 3. Summary
 - 4. Other Predictors of career stake
 - ii. Wozniak on police subculture, gender and tasers
- e. *Publicity, Moral Panics, and Organizational Deviance (6 min. video: Reefer Madness)*
 - i. Moral panics
 - 1. Reefer Madness
 - 2. DeYoung reading
 - 3. Class Exercise
 - 4. Drug Use
 - a. Reinerman and Clinard readings
- f. *Licit and Illicit Drugs*
 - i. Basic drug concepts
 - 1. Drug
 - a. Psychoactive Drug
 - b. Illicit Drug
 - 2. "Addiction"
 - a. Physical dependence
 - 3. Deviant Drug Use
 - ii. A blurry classification
 - 1. Depressants
 - 2. Stimulants
 - 3. Hallucinogens/Psychedelics

4. Cannabinoids (Marijuana, hashish)
5. Psychotherapeutics

g. Drug Use, Rulemaking, and other Crime (6 min. video: Traffic)

- i. Reinerman: drugs as social problem
 1. Sociologists and rulemaking
 2. Which drugs were linked to a dangerous class?
 3. Why are drugs good scapegoats in US?
- ii. Societal reaction
 1. Construction of drug use as a social problem
 - a. Reinerman on drug panics
 - b. Sociologists and rulemaking
 2. Prevention
- iii. Theories of drug use
 1. Biological and Psychological
 2. Sociological
 - a. Individual
 - i. Self- and Social-Control (Hirschi)
 - ii. Social Learning (Sutherland, Akers)
 - b. Subcultural (Becker) – socialization
 - c. Structural
 - d. Anomie (Merton)
 - e. Conflict (Goode)
- iv. Howard Becker, 1963 Outsiders
 1. Learning to use Marijuana
 2. Subculture

h. Focus on Alcohol Use

- i. Alcohol
 1. Prevalence
 2. Correlates
 3. Concepts
- ii. Social control
- iii. Causal models

i. Heteronormativity and Sexual Norms in the Contemporary U.S.

- i. Homosexuality
 1. Elements of definition
 2. Prevalence
- ii. Social construction of sexuality
 1. Creating and enforcing sexual norms
 2. RW Connell's "hegemonic masculinity"
 3. Video clip: Boys Don't Cry
- iii. Is homosexuality deviance?
 1. Violation of norms that draws social disapproval and negative sanctions (also statistical, absolutist, reactivist)
 2. Norms are changing
 - a. Legalization
 - b. Public Acceptance
 3. De-Medicalization
- iv. Homophobia
 1. Homophobia
 2. HIV/AIDS and Homophobia (CDC data)

- v. Homophobia and women's sport (Blinde and Taub 1992)
 - vi. Gay male christian couples - Yip (1997)
 - 1. Sexual exclusivity
 - 2. Behavior vs. expectations
 - 3. Christian ethics
 - 4. Adopting vs. challenging or substituting (e.g., ethic of common decency)
 - 5. Method
 - 6. Findings
 - 7. Regulatory mechanisms
 - vii. Ongoing issues
 - 1. Same-sex marriages
 - 2. Sexual orientation as a "protected class"
 - 3. Careers
 - a. Individual
 - b. Social Movement
- j. Sexuality, Identity, and Deviance*
- i. Bisexuality - Weinberg, Williams, & Pryor
 - 1. Sexual identity - Careers
 - 2. Stages
 - ii. STDs
 - 1. Sexual risk behavior among HS seniors
 - 2. Centers for Disease Control STD data:
 - iii. Nack, Identity and Stigma of Women with STDs
 - iv. Williamson and Cluse-Tolar, Pimp-controlled prostitution
 - v. Pasko, Stripping as a "confidence game"
- k. Sex Work*
- i. Clinard on sexual deviance
 - ii. NHSLs data (Laumann et al. 1994)
 - 1. Masturbation
 - 2. Adolescent Sex (v. Premarital)
 - 3. Adultery
 - 4. Pornography, obscenity, and sexually explicit materials
 - a. Effects
 - 5. Social learning
 - iii. Prostitution – sex for money
 - 1. Prevalence
 - 2. Correlates
 - a. Customers
 - b. Managing stigma
 - 3. Voluntary vs. involuntary "work"
 - a. Legalization
 - b. Organizations: (COYOTE v. WHISPER (MN))
 - c. Social Control
- l. Sexual Harassment Uggen & Blackstone Paper*
- i. Sociological definitions
 - ii. Theory and MacKinnon
 - iii. Design and data
 - 1. Jeylan Mortimer's Youth Development Study (YDS).
 - 2. 1996 NORC General Social Survey
 - 3. Intensive interviews

- iv. Findings and conclusion
 - 1. Gender differences
 - 2. "Managing" validity problems
 - 3. Support for MacKinnon and Connell

- m. *The "Social Facts" and Theories of Suicide*
 - i. Suicide
 - 1. Euthanasia
 - 2. "Indirect Suicide"
 - ii. Prevalence
 - iii. Statistics
 - 1. Correlates
 - 2. Method
 - 3. Attempts
 - iv. Durkheim's Suicide
 - v. Learning theory and suicide

- n. *Physical Disabilities*
 - i. Are physical disabilities deviant?
 - 1. Physical Disability
 - a. A condition rather than a behavior
 - b. Ascribed rather than achieved (typically)
 - c. A master status that overrides other characteristics
 - 2. Social construction of disability
 - ii. Norms and reactions
 - 1. Appearance norms
 - 2. Statuses viewed as fixed
 - 3. Statuses viewed as changing
 - iii. Disability and the "sick role"
 - iv. Stigma management
 - 1. Passing
 - 2. Normalizing
 - 3. Coping
 - 4. Dissociation

- o. *Identity Transformation and Deviant Careers in Disability*
 - i. Degher & Hughes, The "Fat" Identity
 - ii. Model of identity change
 - 1. Status cues can be active (name-calling) or passive
 - 2. Recognizing that current status is problematic
 - 3. Placing self in a more appropriate status (big range)
 - 4. New status – internalization of new self-concept (fat)

- p. *Managing Stigma*
 - i. Erving Goffman: Stigma and "Spoiled Identity" (1963)
 - 1. Stigma
 - a. Physical
 - b. Blemishes of individual character (e.g., addiction)
 - c. Tribal stigmas of race, nation, religion
 - 2. Two groups
 - a. The discredited
 - b. The discreditable
 - 3. Impression management/information control

- ii. Goffman on stigma management
 - 1. Passing as manipulating visibility
 - 2. Normalizing as "covering"
 - 3. Coping-managing tension in interaction
 - 4. Dissociation as "retreating backstage"
 - 5. Others - teamwork
 - iii. Martin: organization & stigma management (2000)
- q. *The "Social Facts" of Mental Illness*
- i. Mental Illness/Disorders
 - 1. Medical
 - 2. Sociological
 - 3. APA's DSM-IV (300 disorders)
 - ii. Correlates (Rand 1997)
 - iii. David Rosenhan's *On Being Sane in Insane Places* (1973)
 - iv. Current issues
- r. *Leaving Deviance*
- i. Identity Transformation – Uggem on felons' reintegration
 - 1. socioeconomic, familial, and civic domains
 - ii. Adler & Adler's dealers and smugglers
 - iii. Pryor on exiting child molesting
 - iv. Pager on the stigma associated with a criminal record
 - v. *The Woodsman*

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Identifications: Identify the following authors or concepts and their importance for the sociology of deviance in a sentence or two:
 - a. Subculture
 - b. Vocabularies of motive
 - c. White-collar crime
 - d. Moral panics
 - e. Physical dependence
 - f. Problem drinking
 - g. Hegemonic masculinity
 - h. Homophobia
 - i. Sexual harassment
 - j. Egoistic (vs. Anomic vs. Altruistic vs. Fatalistic) suicide
 - k. The sick role
 - l. Obesity
 - m. Status cues
 - n. Discredited (vs. Discreditable)
 - o. Deviant master status
 - p. Anorexia nervosa
 - q. Accounts
 - r. Techniques of neutralization
 - s. Correlates
 - t. Prevalence
 - u. Monitoring the Future
 - v. Edward Laumann
 - w. Erving Goffman
 - x. Howard Becker
 - y. Catharine MacKinnon

- z. Emile Durkheim

Essays

2. Rape can be viewed from an individual, group, or societal perspective.
 - a. Why are the "social facts" elusive with regard to rape? According to the best available evidence, what do we know about the trends and correlates of victimization
 - b. According to Scully and Marolla, how do individual rapists account for their actions?
 - c. According to Martin and Hummer, what group-level processes may facilitate rape?
 - d. Based on your essay, propose one reform or policy change that you think might reduce the prevalence of rape. Explain in a sentence or two.
3. The distinctions between political crime, organized crime, and corporate crime appear to blur in some cases.
 - a. Provide a definition of political crime, organized crime, and corporate crime, giving at least one example of each form.
 - b. Explain why Mathews & Kauzlarich use the concept "state-corporate" crime in describing the Valu-Jet disaster.
 - c. How might the boundaries between political crime and organized crime ever blur (e.g., as another category of "state-organized crime")? Refer to Godson and Olson's article in your answer.
4. Workplace deviance.
 - a. According to lecture, how did Donald Cressey explain the "white-collar crime" of embezzlement?
 - b. Which factors were important in Jessica Huiras' article of minor "occupational deviance" among young Minnesotans?
 - c. Cressey is associated with differential association and symbolic interactionist theories. Do the findings in the Huiras article also support these theories or are they more consistent with a social control theory explanation of deviance? Explain your answer by referring to the findings.
5. With regard to marijuana use, Howard Becker argued that "instead of deviant motives leading to the deviant behavior, it is the other way around; the deviant behavior in time produces the deviant motivation." According to lecture and Clinard & Meier Chapter 8, explain in a couple sentences how this could be the case.
6. Drug and alcohol use.
 - a. What is a "moral panic" and what is the significance of this concept for studying the societal reaction to drug use? (1 paragraph)
 - b. How does Reinerman explain the intense public concern with drug use in the United States? (1 paragraph)
 - c. In 2-3 sentences, explain the primary strategies used to control drug use in the United States.
 - d. Are similar strategies used to control alcohol use? Why or why not?
7. Sexual norms and behavior.
 - a. In a paragraph, describe how sexual norms have changed in recent decades.
 - b. Explain the concept of homophobia in a paragraph. Why do Clinard and Meier think of it as a "social manifestation of the processes that create and maintain deviant categories" as well as an individual characteristic?

- c. Do you consider homosexuality to be deviant behavior in the contemporary US? Explain your answer by referring to one of the definitions of deviance discussed in class and evidence on changes in sexual norms discussed in Part a.
8. STDs
- a. How has the prevalence of STDs changed in the United States over the past twenty years – which rates have risen and which have fallen? (1 paragraph)
 - b. According to Lee & Craft, how do people with STDs manage the associated stigma? (1 paragraph). Under what conditions do they choose to disclose or conceal their STDs?
9. Sexual deviance
- a. According to the NHLS (or other sources discussed in course materials), how prevalent are adultery, masturbation, pornography, and prostitution in the contemporary US? (1 paragraph – don't go into great detail)
 - b. Do you think these figures are likely to be overstated or understated? Explain your answer in a few sentences.
 - c. Why are *sociological* theories needed to explain stripping and prostitution? Explain by referring to readings by Williamson & Cluse-Tolar and Pasko.
10. Suicide
- a. Briefly discuss variation in suicide rates by race, gender, age.
 - b. Durkheim distinguished between egoistic and anomic suicide. Do you think international suicide rates are driven largely by egoistic or anomic suicide? Explain your answer in by defining the term (Clinard & Meier is fine here) and offering a hypothesis about countries ranked particularly high or low.
11. Bodies
- a. Why do you think Clinard and Meier discuss obesity in a chapter on disabilities and eating disorders in a chapter on mental disorders? (a few sentences)
 - b. Compare and contrast Degher and Hughes' piece on managing a "fat identity" and McLorg and Taub on careers in eating disorders. What are the primary similarities and differences? (2 paragraphs)
12. Mental Health
- a. According to lecture and your texts, what are the primary correlates of mental disorders? Why do you think that marital status appears to be strongly correlated with mental health?
 - b. How would a labeling theorist explain these correlations?
13. What sort of methodologies would you use to advance knowledge about the following research questions? Explain the sort of official statistics, surveys, or qualitative approaches you would use to reduce bias for each question (1 paragraph each)
- a. How do people exit methamphetamine use in rural Minnesota?
 - b. How many repeat drunk driving offenders are there in the U.S.?
 - c. Are their subcultural norms supporting gang rape in some St. Paul gangs?
 - d. Are wrestlers more likely to sexually harass women than other athletes?
 - e. Have suicide rates always varied by race in the US? Do US patterns hold in other countries?