

lecture 23:

***drugs/moral panics and begin
corporate and occupational
deviance***

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theories of drug/alcohol use

- **Biological and Psychological**
- **Sociological (mirror theories of crime)**
 - Individual
 - Self- and Social-Control (Hirschi)
 - Social Learning (Sutherland, Ron Akers)
 - Group/Subcultural (Becker) – socialization
 - Societal/Structural
 - Anomie (Merton)
 - Conflict (Reinarman, Erich Goode)
- **Medicalization: health & disease model**

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Howard Becker, 1963 Outsiders

- **Learning to use Marijuana**
 - identify appropriate internal states
 - associate those states with the drug use
 - define the states as pleasurable (disoriented, nauseous)
- **Subculture**
 - socialization
 - supply
 - neutralizes stigma
- **Reefer Madness and moral panics**

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alcohol

- Prevalence
 - Roughly: 1/3 abstain; 1/3 light; 1/3 moderate+
 - 10% drink half of all alcohol produced
 - Costs?
- Correlates
 - Youth; Men; High SES;
 - Culture - race/ethnicity and religious differences
- Concepts
 - "Alcoholism" -physical dependence and withdrawal?
 - distinct from problem drinking (consequences)
 - problem drinking, binge drinking, and social drinking
- Alcohol in International Relations
 - Don't try this at home. Uggen's identical twin "Roy"

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drugs/moral panics

- *Moral panic* - period of intense public fear, in which concern about a condition goes far beyond its "actual" threat. Panics are incited and spread by *moral entrepreneurs* and interest groups, who warn that society is at great risk because of the moral failing of a "deviant" group.
- DeYoung, Moral Panics & *Satanic Day Care*
 - timing, target, trigger, content, spread, and denouement
 - 370 enrollees of McMartin Preschool 1983-1991.
 - ritual ingestion of urine, feces, blood, semen, and flesh, corpse mutilation, baby sacrifice, orgies, costumes...
 - Why day care?
- Drugs: Reefer Madness, Reinerman & Clinard
- Class Exercise

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THE INCIDENTS AND CHARACTERS PORTRAYED IN THIS MOTION PICTURE ARE PURELY FICTIONAL AND ANY SIMILARITY TO ACTUAL OCCURRENCES AND LIVING OR DECEASED PERSONS IS COINCIDENTAL.

white-collar & corporate 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
 - Most violate trust (fraud) and power
- **Professional white-collar crime and deviance** (priests, professors, others)
 - Examples that Uggan 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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organization-level

- **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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workplace deviance

- Liederbach, Opportunity and Medical Crime pp. 431-440 [not required]
 - occupational crime among physicians and others
- 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

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descriptive statistics

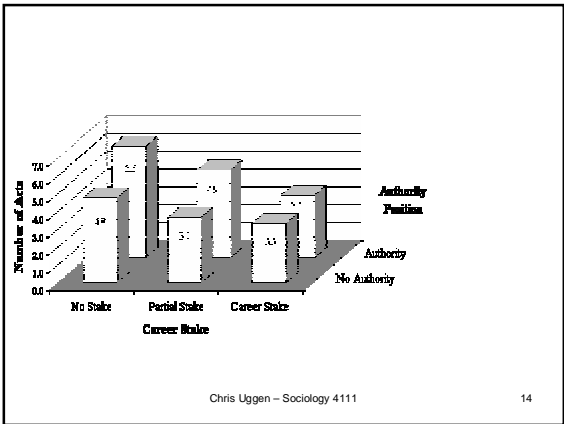
Variable	Description	Mean
<i>Work Attitudes</i>		
Career stakes	How is your present job related to your long-term career goals?	1.04
Job satisfaction	All things considered, how satisfied are you with your job as a whole?	4.45
<i>Work Conditions</i>		
Income	All money earned through paid employment during 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*</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

	Percentage Reporting	Mean Incidence
Got to work late without a good reason	51.0%	1.38
Called in sick when not sick	47.9%	.98
Gave away goods or services	32.7%	.95
Claimed to work more hours than really did	9.7%	.22
Took things from employer or coworker	9.1%	.20
Been drunk or high at work	7.2%	.20
Lied to get or keep job	5.8%	.10
Misused or took money	2.5%	.05
Purposely damaged property	2.1%	.04

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summary

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

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Next

- ***Suicide***
 - Clinard on suicide pp. 405-449
- ***disability, and stigma***
