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THE STANDARD DEVIATION: ATTITUDE TRANSFERENCE AND

PERCEPTIONS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

by

Candace Forbes Bright

Abstract of a Dissertation
Submitted to the Graduate School
of The University of Southern Mississippi
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

August 2014

ABSTRACT

THE STANDARD DEVIATION: ATTITUDE TRANSFERENCE AND

PERCEPTIONS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

by Candace Forbes Bright

August 2014

This dissertation uses a three-article dissertation model to 1) compare how

deviance is defined and what is considered deviant comparing the United States to South

Korea using content analysis, 2) test socio-demographic and social network variables in

the development of one's approval of deviance using eleven ordinary least squared

regression models, and 3) examine the association between social networks and approval

of deviant behaviors using social network analysis. All three articles use data from a

survey on perceptions of deviant behavior. The survey was conducted in English and

Korean. The first article provides comparisons on how deviance is defined and what is

defined as deviant. Although the research did not find a consensus, nor did it expect to

find a consensus, on how deviance is defined, a strong majority of survey respondents

define deviance as behaviors that go against social norms and are negative. This research

also reveals that there is a greater consensus as to what behaviors are considered deviant

in South Korea than in the United States. The second article tests the hypothesis that

perceived approval of one's social network is a greater predictor (i.e., statistically

significant across more models) than traditional socio-demographic variables (i.e.,

gender, age, and income will not be as strong an indicator as social network) in an

individual's approval of deviance. The results of regression analysis indicate that 1)

one's social network is the greatest predictor of his/her tolerance of deviance behaviors and 2) there is more consensus among South Koreans regarding what is considered deviant than among Americans. The third article finds a statistically significant correlation between an ego's approval of seven deviant behaviors and that of the perceived approval of his/her network. Respondents reporting that they approve of a behavior have at least one alter that also approves of the behavior but an average of two or three alters approving of the behavior. The research concludes that relational data is more robust than attribute data in the study of perceptions of deviance but emphasizes that attribute data must be understand as a factor in relational data.

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A Dissertation
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Attitude, Behavior, and Conditions
ADD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
FASD	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
IRB	Institutional Review Board
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
PNRD	Personal Network Research Design
SNA	Social Network Analysis
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US	United States

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

All individuals operate with a concept of what is and is not deviant. As no act is inherently deviant, deviance is in the eye of the beholder (Simmons 1969; Clinard and Meier 1979; Kelly 1989; Bryant 2011; Grattet 2011). The labeling perspective of deviance emphasizes that deviance is not a quality of the individual, but rather a collective group construction or reaction (Akers 1973). Perceptions of deviance vary across cultures, by situation within cultures, and evolve with time. Deviant behavior[1] is difficult to define, but most scholars agree that it is essentially a violation of the accepted norms of a particular society (Clinard 1968; Matza 1969, 2010; Dinitz, Dynes, and Clarke 1969; Goode 2000; Clinard and Meier 2010). Deviance is not just a pattern of behavior, but a socially defined label placed on the *other* (Becker 1963; Schur 1971; Henry and Eaton 1999; Asencio and Burke 2011). As deviance is socially defined, it is imperative to the study of deviance that scholars understand a) what is labeled deviant and thereby b) who is labeled deviant (Liska 1987). Finally, research must analyze c) the effect of one's social environment on his/her perceptions of and reactions to deviant behavior. This research provides a systematic approach to the application of social network analysis (SNA) as a tool in the study of attitude transference through a study of perception of deviant behavior.

The study of deviance is the study of interaction between human agents. It is about studying identity and *otherness*. Understanding social stereotypes is the first step in understanding the process by which social norms become legal norms (Henry and

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[1] Those who exhibit "deviant behavior" are labeled as "deviants," while "deviance" refers to the quality or state of being deviant.

Eaton 1999). Deviant typologies are social constructions that enable society to make

sense of the violation of social norms. Although nearly every major text of deviant

behavior begins with the importance of understanding social definitions of deviant

behavior, emphasizing that it varies across time and place, the authors fail to address the

social-cultural variables that affect perceptions of deviant behavior. In essence, it is a

question of why groups have the norms and values that they have—it falls under the

broader study of identity, the *other*, and power relations. As it has been an axiomatic

premise since the beginning of the study of sociology that deviance is socially defined

(Akers 1973), it would be redundant to conduct dissertation research that seeks to

disprove biological or constitutional determinism. This is not the purpose of this

dissertation; it instead seeks to a) understand the social-cultural origins of perceptions of

deviant behavior and b) test the value of social network analysis in the study of social

norms. To achieve this, this research will test social network analysis as a tool for

explaining social influences on different social structures—the United States as a highly

individualist society and South Korea as a highly collectivist society (Hofstede 2001).

Simply put, collectivist societies emphasize interdependence and individualist societies

emphasize independence. While most societies have both traits, some (e.g., the United

States and South Korea) fall on separate ends of the spectrum and are expected to have

varying levels of social influence in the development of social norms, which is herein

determined by perceptions of deviant behavior.

Deviant behavior can be studied, in part, using relational data sets, attribute

datasets, or a combination of the two. Relational datasets speak to the patterns of

relationships among people, groups, or organizations, while attribute datasets contain

information on the characteristics of network members (Hawe, Webster, and Shiell 2004; Prell 2012). Kobayashi, Akers, and Sharp (2011) claim to be the "first research on transference of attitudes of deviance in over 25 years since Krohn et al.'s (1982) study and the first ever to do so cross-culturally" (406). This research extends the research of Kobayashi, Akers, and Sharp (2011) to include SNA in the development of perceptions of deviance. The research takes a critical approach[2] to the labeling of deviance. It thus seeks to understand perceptions of deviance but not to change perceptions nor evaluate them morally or ethically. It seeks to understand how deviant behavior is rationalized and what affect peer and parental influence have across cultures.

In essence, this research addresses the social construction of deviance using a three-article dissertation format[3]. The Article One (Chapter II) research explores the joint enterprise by which deviance is defined through a survey of Americans and South Koreans to develop an understanding of how deviance is defined and what is stereotyped as deviant. The Article Two (Chapter III) research begins with the understanding that as deviance is socially constructed, it is an interactive process that is not the product of a single reality, but rather there are many groups constructing realities. "Any appearance of a single dominating reality is no more than an abstraction and mystification of the multiple realities created in the interactive flux of everyday life" (Henry and Eaton 1999, 1). The Article Two research analyzes the survey data using eleven ordinary least squares (OLS) regression models to compare the explanatory value of traditional socio-

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[2] Duffy (2009) defines a critical approach as "both accepting the presence of and critiquing the value of all variables present and potentially present in an event, without the presupposed notion of being able to resolve any possible issues," while a "problem- solving approach views the world in terms of finding resolutions or suggesting improvements" (129).

[3] The three-article dissertation format, as opposed to book dissertation format, is comprised of an introduction, three publishable research articles, and a conclusion. The introduction chapter reviews the literature of the subject that combines all three articles and the conclusion chapter brings the findings from the three articles into a single discussion, tying it back into the literature presented in the introduction.

demographic variables to that of peer influence variables. The Article Three (Chapter

IV) research addresses the survey data using social network analysis.

Table 1

Dissertation Proposal Basics

Dissertation: "The Standard Deviation: Defining Deviant Behavior Across Cultures"		
	Article One	Article Two	Article Three
Question	How do individuals define deviance? What do individuals stereotype as deviant?	How do socio-demographics compare to peer influence in influence on perceptions of deviant behavior?	Do social ties affect one's perception of deviant behavior?
Analysis	Content analysis	OLS Regression	SNA

Significance of the Study

Scholars must work with common conceptual definitions of subjects in order to

progress scientifically. This research contributes to the literature on deviant behavior

through 1) the provision of a comparison of relativistic and normative definitions of

deviant behavior, 2) the provision of disparity in approval of deviant behavior across

socio-demographic categories, 3) the provision of disparity of deviant behavior across

nationalities, and 4) the evaluation of social network analysis as a tool for understanding

viewpoints on deviant behavior at the egonetwork level. Studies of deviant behavior

commonly focus on government collected data, such as Uniform Crime Reports, Drug

Abuse Warning Networks, and Arrestee Drug Abuse Mentoring Program. Field research

on the subject is lacking because of issues of trust, validity, and risk (Goode 2008).

Understanding perceptions of deviance is the first step in understanding how norm violations and violators are socially treated (Liska 1987). When social norms become legal norms, norm violators become law violators (and vice versa). Leitzel (2003), for instance, discusses racial disparities in policing; when race is used to define deviance, such as a factor in criminal activity, it often becomes a factor in criminal profiling. Laws enforce a social contract and fortify societal power structures. Behaviors are, to a certain extent, limited by the law (Kelly 1989). While not all labels are negative—some labels (friendly, genius, scholar) are desired—those that are negative, whether voluntary (rapists, drug users) or involuntary (mental retardation, homosexuality[4]), often result in social exclusion, such as limitations in social and economic relationships. Once deviance is identified, reactive measures to limit them are often taken by elites that have the power and authority to impose their judgments on wider society. The labeling of deviance, therefore, is a power struggle within society and between societies (Henry and Eaton 1999). It is used to promote or limit a particular group's societal position.

It is axiomatic in sociology that individuals operate in *thick webs* of social interaction. Social network theory is increasingly being used to understand these webs. According to Borgatti et al. (2009), the number of published articles focusing on social network theory has tripled in the past decade. Social network theory provides that one's social network is a better predictor of his or her actions than are individual level factors. *This research tests the explanatory value of relational data compared to attribute data in*

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[4] It is heavily debated as to whether homosexuality would fall under voluntary or involuntary norm violation. For many Christian religions, whether homosexual feelings are voluntary or involuntary, acting on these feeling is voluntary. Although homosexuality is increasingly being accepted in mainstream American life, there is not a clean answer to the nature, nurture, or choice debate.

understanding the transference of social norms through a study of perceptions of deviance. Social network analysis is predicted to have more explanatory value than socio-demographic variables overall, but it is expected that the differences will be stronger in a collectivist society (South Korea) than in an individualist society (the United States). Collectivist societies put the group before the individual and individualist societies value independent thinking and action. In individualist societies, ties between individuals are looser than in a collectivist society. Hofstede's (2001) cultural dimensions theory ranks nation-states based on societal structure. The United States ranks first, being the most individualist (with a score of 91), while South Korea is one of the most collectivist societies (with a score of 18). This research provides a systematic approach to testing the value of social network analysis in the study of peer influence, accounting for socio-demographic variables and comparative societal structures.

Contribution to International Development

To most effectively promote human progress, researchers have to be aware of the role of culture in international development. Understanding social structure and cultural variation is essential to understanding why and how a society functions. The shape of society reveals how the society develops. An individualist society and a collectivist society will operate differently— individuals within these societies operate within unique social ecologies (Hofstede 2001). Culture plays a crucial role in political (Banfield 1958; Huntington 1968; Migdal 1988; Putnam 1993) and economic development (Weber [1905] 2001; North 1990; Landes 1998; Harrison and Huntington 2000).

Using the topic of perception of deviance, this dissertation proposal tests the value of social network analysis as a tool for the study of social structure and transference of

social norms. Understanding these processes— and advancing SNA as method to do

so—advances the literature on social-culture development, which is necessary to

understand the role of culture and society in political and economic development. If

certain social norms are associated with human progress and researchers/planners seek to

promote these norms in a nation-state, then they must understand how norms are

developed and transferred. Collectivism and individualism are characteristics of social

structure associated with development. As collectivism encourages conformity, it

discourages individualism (Gorodnichenko and Roland 2011). This, however, has been

found in some societies to be an impediment to development. Platteau (2000), for

instance, explains African underdevelopment by the lack of respect for individual

achievement—"productive individuals are seen with suspicion and are coaxed into

sharing their surplus with the community. Collective punishments exist to penalize the

rich. They take the form of social ostracism, loss of status, or even violence"

(Gorodnichenko and Roland 2011, 3). Current studies of collectivism-individualism,

however, do not employ SNA as a tool for understanding the differences in peer

influence in societies of different emphasis on the social collective. Not only is SNA

potentially useful for identifying social structures of underdevelopment, but it is also a

potential tool for better understanding the transference of social norms that are known to

be positively associated with development.

<div align="center">Literature Review— Deviant Behavior</div>

Individuals perceive and understand people, things, and actions based on a shared

sense of order (Appardurai 1988; McMillan and George 1986; Bar-Tal 2000). *Otherness*

in the physical and social world challenges one's sense of normalcy (Kelly and Clarke

2003). As Goode (1994) asserts, "[h]umans are evaluative creatures. We continually make judgments about the behavior of others—and ourselves—and the individuals who engage in that behavior" (1). Individuals commonly feel threatened when their basic beliefs and ideas are threatened. Social control is then asserted by establishing a social order based on relationships, values, and *normalcy*. Degree of socialization to the internal normal is rewarded within the social order, while actions and values that challenge the social order are discouraged. This external, deviant behavior both defines and disrupts the established social order—what is acceptable is often defined by what is not acceptable (Clinard and Meier 1975; Kelly and Clarke 2003; Lauer and Lauer 2006). In other words, *we defines they* and *we* adhere to the social order, while *they* challenge the social order. Responses to the other include ignoring, expunging, destroying, or rehabilitating. Individuals, in this sense, reinforce their own normalcy by condemning those who do not resemble themselves. Phofl (1994) argues that deviance exists because individuals have power. Those with power organize social life and those without power are normal if they resemble those with power, but are stigmatized and controlled if they do not. Deviance, therefore, is a label or social process used to maintain the power of a dominant group (Akers 1973). The dominant group marginalizes and labels the non-dominant group(s). The labeling of deviance protects the negotiated social order in that it allows for the containment of those who violate social expectations. Norms are situational and social, determined by those in power positions, and enforced by organizational and individual social organizations (Kelly 1989). According to Becker (1995, 169), the creation and enforcement of deviant behavior is taken on by "crusading reformers" and "rule enforcers." Although labeling does not create deviance, it "often

increases the probability that certain stigmatized persons will commit future deviance and promotes deviant behavior that might not have occurred otherwise" (Akers 1973, 25). The behavior creates the label, but the label is capable of reinforcing the behavior.

Deviance has been defined in many ways. The absolutist—pure essentialism— definition argues that there are certain identities and behaviors that are considered naturally deviant, regardless of space and time. In this sense, a positivist approach can be used to conceptualize deviance as an objective real characteristic. The statistical definition assesses deviance based on a *normal curve*, whereby infrequency of behavior determines deviance. The harm definition of deviance provides that all thoughts and behaviors that are potentially harmful are deviant. The criminal definition of deviance argues that all forms of deviance are criminal and all criminal activity is deviant. Goode (1994, 2008), however, argues that these definitions of deviance are problematic; they are relevant, but not meaningful at the macro-analysis level. He instead presents an argument for sociological definitions of deviance: normative, reactive, and soft reactive. In the normative definition of deviance, deviance is a violation of the uniform application of norms. Individuals are socialized by and internalize norms. Although norms vary, there is commonly a degree of consensus within each society. In the reactive definition of deviance, deviance is based on a judgment made based on violation of social construction that results in consequences (Kelly and Clarke 2003). Finally, in the soft reactive definition of deviance, norms are inferred and garnered in social response. Deviance is self-labeled based on societal and situational deviation from the norm. In this sense, Goode (1994, 2008) argues that it is a negotiated reality. Based on the variation in defining deviance, scholars must consider a) to whom the act in question is

deviant, b) what moral codes are violated, c) what power structures are present in the labeling of deviant behavior, and d) what sanctions have been placed on the deviant list. Ancillary and auxiliary characteristics—age, sex, appearance, race, and socioeconomic status—are commonly theorized to influence the perpetration of deviant behavior and the labeling of deviant behavior. In addition to intrinsic characteristics, social context affects who and what are defined as deviant/deviance. Goode (1994), therefore, defines deviance as "one thing and one thing only: behavior or characteristics that some people in a society find offensive or reprehensible and that generates—or would generate if discovered—in these people disapproval, punishment, condemnation, or hostility toward, the actor or possessor… What we have to know is, deviant to whom?" (29). Studies of deviance must, therefore, identify the labeled, the labelers, and the negotiations in between.

There are numerous factors that affect one's concept of deviance. Social concepts of deviance not only vary across cultures and sub-cultures, but also across time (Kelly 1989). Simmons (1965, 223), for instance, asked 180 individuals to "list those things or types of persons whom you regard as deviant." Fourteen responses were given by at least 10% of respondents: homosexuals (49%), drug addicts (47%), alcoholics (46%), prostitutes (27%), murderers (22%), criminals (18%), lesbians (13%), juvenile delinquents (13%), beatniks (12%), mentally ill (12%), perverts (12%), communists (10%), atheists (10%), and political extremists (10%). Moreover, career women, junior executives, know-it-all professors, and girls who wear make-up were also mentioned (Simmons 1965). While several of these responses are contemporarily treated as deviant in the literature, others would likely not make the list at current. Yet, there still remains

great diversity in what is and is not considered deviant. For reasons such as this, even sociologists struggle with defining deviance. It remains important, however, that deviance as an abstract concept is defined to understand the boundaries of its study. Conceptual definitions are used to provide mutual agreements among scholars—a language to understand particular perspectives of reality as true or false. Most existing definitions can be categorized as normative or relativistic. The former sees deviance as a behavior or person that violates social norms, while the latter sees deviance as what is considered deviant by social audiences. In the relativistic definition, therefore, behavior is only deviant when seen as relative to one's social norms. Researchers taking a normative approach analyze individuals who participate in norm violating behavior and those taking a relativist approach analyze social audiences to understand the defining of the other as deviant (see Table 2). Simmons' (1965) study is an example of a relativist approach. Normative studies of deviance (c.f., Eaton 1980) often use official records from agencies that deal with deviant individuals, such as arrest records and psychiatric hospital admission records. The two approaches provide distinct, divergent perspectives of the study of deviant phenomena and are often considered to be the "two sides of the sociological point of view on deviance" (Orcutt 2010).

Table 2

Sociological Approaches to the Study of Deviant Behavior

	Normative Perspective		Relativistic Perspective	
Approach	Macro-Level	Micro-Level	Macro-Level	Micro-Level
Term	Macro-Normative	Micro-Normative	Macro-Relativistic	Micro-relativistic

Table 2 (continued).

	Normative Perspective		Relativistic Perspective	
Theory	Anomie Theory	Differential Association Theory	Conflict Theory	Labeling Theory
Theoretical Goal	Explain societal rates of deviance	Explain the deviance of individuals	Understand societal definitions of deviance	Understand the implications of reactions to deviance
Focus of Concepts	Large-scale environmental variables	Small-scale environmental variables	Large-scale conflict processes	Small-scale interactional processes
Data	Secondary data; probability sample survey data; cross-national data	Sample survey data; case studies	Historical documents; secondary data	Field observation and ethnographic research
Value Orientation	Scientific, value free	Scientific, value free	Activist, value engaged	Humanistic, value engaged

Adapted from "Deviance and Social Control" by James D. Orcutt, 2010, Summer 2011 Online Review: Lectures and Web Resources. Copyright 2010 by James D. Orcutt.

There are numerous theories that dominate studies of deviant behavior. Demonic theories equate deviance with sin—forces of good and evil. Equating the devil with evil, individuals are tempted by the devil with harm of actors, victims, and the community. It is deterministic in that supernatural forces result in deviance. God is then equated with good and fortifies the innocent victims of deviant behavior. Individuals and/or communities must outlaw deviant activities and restore order, such as by the authority of the church (Phofl 1985; Goode 1994, 2008). Examples of the treatment of deviant behaviors as demonic include the Salem Witchcraft Trials, Galileo and the Inquisition,

and the controversy surrounding Rasputin. Next, classical theories of deviance

emphasize that deviance is a choice because human beings are rational actors. Sin, in this

theory, is the failure of individuals to make the reasonable or utilitarian choice regarding

his or her social contract. Rational Choice Theory is one example of a classical theory

(see Table 3). Conceptions of rationality and rational choice on the individual level is

emphasized by the early classical theorists, as was seen in Beccaria's (1764) *On Crimes

and Punishment* and Bentham's various works (1824). In essence, humans are rational

actors that calculate ends and means and then freely choose behavior, whether deviant or

conforming, based on these calculations. This process entails a cost/benefit analysis of

the action that will maximize individual pleasure but is also made in consideration of the

social contract. The legal system embodies the social contract, as laws are developed and

enforced by the state to preserve the common good (Kelly 1989). Human behavior is to a

certain extent limited by the law.

Table 3

Theories

Theory (in order of discussion in text)	Key Authors (Date)	Key Concept(s)
Rational Choice Theory	Friedman (1953); Downs (1957); Homans (1961); Blau (1964); Coleman (1973; 1990); Becker (1976; 1981); Goldthorpe (1996)	Humans are rational beings that calculate the costs and benefits of their behavior.

Table 3 (continued).

Theory (in order of discussion in text)	Key Authors (Date)	Key Concept(s)
General Deterrence Theory[5]	Waldo and Chiricos (1972); Gibbs (1975)	Norms, laws, and enforcement are designed to reduce the probability of deviance in the general population and to maintain their labeling as negative.
Bio-Social Theory	Mednick and Christiansen (1977)	Human behavior is determined by both biological traits and social environments.
Social Learning Theory	Burgess and Akers (1966); Bandura (1977); Akers et al. (1979)	Humans act to seek acceptance— they act in anticipation of positive responses. Humans learn how to act and think from social contexts.
Structural Theory	Levi-Strauss (1959)	There are deep structures— practices, phenomena, and activities— in society through which meaning is produced and reproduced.
Social Network Theory	Barnes (1954); Traver and Milgram (1969); Granovetter (1978)	Relationships provide channels for the flow of social influence and ideas.
Differential Association Theory	Sutherland (1947); Burgess and Akers (1966)	Conflict in society is a form of social learning and results in deviance.
Social Exchange Theory	Malinowski (1922); Mauss (1966); Schneider (1974)	Social behavior is the product of an exchange process that is aimed at maximizing benefits and minimizing costs. People weight the benefits and costs and act accordingly.

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[5] Retributive theories of deviance are not concerned with preventing future offenses; they are concerned with punishing offenses that have already been committed. General deterrence theories, on the other hand, are concerned with the deterrence, rehabilitation, and incapacitation of future crimes.

Table 3 (continued).

Theory (in order of discussion in text)	Key Authors (Date)	Key Concept(s)
Peer Influence Theory of Delinquency	Warr (1993; 2002)	Most criminal conduct is the result of peer influence.
Social Control Theory	Hirschi (1969)	Institutions, both formal and informal, deter criminal behavior to strengthen individuals' bonds to society.

Classical theory was replaced by positivist theory for deviant behavior in the early 20th century. Positivist theories focus on the social, psychological, and biological factors that affect the rational choice of individual actors. Criminal behavior, for instance, "should be viewed as an event that occurs when an offender decides to risk violating the law after considering his or her own personal situation (need for money, personal values, learning experiences) and situational factors (how well a target is protected, how affluent the neighborhood is, how efficient the local police happen to be)" (Siegel 1992, 131). A rational criminal evaluates the risk of violating the law, including the punishment, and compares that risk to the value of the criminal enterprise and the immediate benefits from the act. The act is, therefore, emphasized over the actor.

Societal reactions to deviant behavior include general deterrence, specific deterrence, incapacitation, and retributive theory (just desert). General deterrence is based in the need to maintain the image that negative/disruptive behaviors receive negative attention and punishment. General deterrence theory focuses on the reduction of the probability of the acts within the general population through norms, laws, and

enforcement, such as efforts against drunk-driving, gang task forces, and the death penalty. While general deterrence focuses on future behaviors, specific deterrence focuses on punishing known deviants to dissuade them from their deviant behavior. Specific deterrence emphasizes that the punishment, to be effective, must be behavior specific, such as mandatory arrest laws for domestic violence. The incapacitation approach focuses on the high rate of recidivism amongst convicted felons and equates incarceration with incapacitation. Incapacitation reduces the individual's threat to the public, as is seen in the elimination of the possibility of parole for certain crimes and the three strikes laws. Finally, retributive theory (deviants receive their *just desert*) argues that choosing criminal and deviant behavior is choosing to be punished (Gibbs 1989). "Retributionists argue that punishments are fair and necessary in a just society" and that all individuals who violate the same norm should be punished in the same way (Siegel 1992, 148).

There are distinct differences between positivist and constructivist approaches to deviant behavior. Positivist approaches assume that deviance is real, possesses certain commonalities, and in studying these commonalities, one can understand the causes of deviance. Positivist approaches, however, commonly ignore the subjective experience of the deviant and what the behavior means to the actor. For constructionists, on the other hand, meaning must be understood to study the social process. The same action may mean something very different to two different individuals and the same action may mean something different to the same individual at two different time periods. Interpretation of deviant behavior is undertaken by the audience, as well as the actor. Constructivism argues that meanings are not inherent in acts; rather they are constructed.

It also argues that causality should not, indeed cannot, be determined with accuracy—it is impossible to be truly objective, as every scholar begins research with personal sympathies.

Theories of biological positivism focus on *sickness* instead of *badness*. The concept that deviance is the result of disease/defect also implies that to control for deviant behavior, cures or treatments are viable options (Liska 1987; Goode 2008). In the late 18th century, Gall presented behavior as determined by evolutionary development of the brain in three areas: openness-secretiveness, acquisitiveness-generosity, and eroticism. Deviance, therefore, is the result of imbalance. Rush ([1812] 1930) asserts that mental disorder—an arterial disease of the brain—causes lying, crime, and "Revolutiona." Lombroso ([1876] 2007) defines a deviant as one who cannot adapt to the norms of modern society based on biological destiny. Hooten (1939) presents the concept of an "organic weakness" or physical inferiority in those who exhibit certain physical traces, such as low foreheads and compressed faces. Sheldon (1949) correlates body type and behavioral disposition, in which balanced bodies have balanced development and normal personality and imbalanced bodies have personality defects. Heredity theories of deviance (c.f., Dugdale 1877; Goddard 1912) argue that deviance is associated with genetics. Intelligence quotient (IQ) measures consider a low IQ to be a cause of deviant behavior, as individuals with this trait are not as successful in coping with multifaceted social conditions. Chromosomal abnormalities, specifically XXY chromosomes, are theorized to be linked with deviant behavior (Liska 1987). Although Shah and Roth (1974) find that the XXY and XYY complement is associated with tall, aggressive individuals, Liska (1987) notes that this condition is extremely rare and, therefore,

provides little to the wider study of deviant behavior. Additionally, bio-social theory argues that environmental factors may trigger pre-existing causes, such as attention deficit disorder, hormones, and allergies. It must be noted, however, that society draws the line between abnormal behavior as a disorder or eccentricity. Bernehim (1997), for instance, examines cross-dressing, which is "at least in part, culturally determined…. The attitude toward these [cross-dressing] individuals… [varies] from society to society. In some they were revered while in others they were reviled" (5). This distinction is commonly at the center of the debates surrounding homosexuality and drug addiction—there is not a societal consensus on what is biological and what is chosen.

Psychological theories include psychodynamic explanations, behavioralism, learning theories, and moral development explanations. Psychodynamic explanations are most commonly associated with Sigmund Freud's presentation of id-ego-superego and Erik Erikson's (1964) works on child development. Both authors focus on identity diffusion, identity foreclosure, and repression. Behavioralism asserts that deviance results from environmental reinforcement—stimulus and response. Learning theories, such as Bandura's social learning theory, assert that individuals act to seek acceptance; they act in anticipation of positive responses. Finally, moral development theories explore variation in problem solving at different stages of development, where deviance is situation specific.

In addition to biological and psychological theories of deviant behavior, one must consider sociological theories, which fall into two camps: structural theories and process theories. The former asserts that deviance is the result of macro-level societal patterns and the latter sees deviance as the characteristics of societal learning, interpretation, and

socialization (Akers 1973; Liska 1987). According to Durkheim, a society in equilibrium

engenders order and stability, which yields a collective conscience. In his study of

suicide, Durkheim examines social currents that affect the collective conscious, dividing

people by their reactionary patterns of behavior. Furthermore, anomie occurs as the

"normal" society breaks down and the rules or norms that dictate the normative structure

become unclear or compromised (Akers 1973; Merton 2003; Kelly and Clarke 2003).

Society is unable to control the behavior of individuals, and this becomes more difficult

during a temporal transition sweeping through the society, which changes the "essence"

of individuals, as well as potentially altering the boundaries of the social system.

Boundaries are the defining character of a stable social system and without them,

behavior cannot be controlled—deviant behavior occurs. Egoism approaches see social

control as a weakness in the bond between the group and the individual, which results in

a weakening of the ability of social norms to control behavior. Altruism approaches

argue that when group needs are put before individual existence, social norms are more

likely to promote self-destructive behavior.

Numerous works seek to link alienation to social deviance and radical political

action (Duffy 2009). Theories of deviance resulting from detachment from society, such

as the alienation-radicalization hypothesis, are a form of structural theory, as they focus

on macro-level societal patterns. Duffy (2009) applies the alienation-radicalization

hypothesis to radical political violence in Great Britain. This hypothesis seeks to

understand the alienated individual's position within the larger social structure and what

effect this has on his or her adherence to social norms. Alienation is often examined as

an "othering process, whereby both [the alienated individual] and the wider social

structure come to see each other as a threat" (Duffy 2009, 129). Such alienation is often studied for its social and political ramifications. Marx and Engels (1956) note that alienation from society can only be understood relative to a state of less alienation. Alienation, therefore, is defined by what it is not. A variety of exogenous factors, including social constructs, values, and norms, including those that are self-imposed and/or pre-existing, affect one's investment in the status quo. "A social distance, or estrangement, develops between a powerful established group on one side and less-powerful individuals on the other, so that the latter achieve solidarity with the former by internalizing their values and norms, and renouncing those of their groups of origin under threat of continued or increased estrangement by the power" (Duffy 2009, 130). In other words, alienation is the result of the inability or unwillingness to connect with the social norms or constructs of the alienating society (Hegel [1808] 1860). Although Hegel ([1808] 1860) and Duffy (2009) argue that the divergence of social norms affects social mobility and leads to isolation, Schiller (1967) asserts that alienation, or a degree of detachment from the dominant norms is necessary for social enlightenment, as it is "not until [man] sets [the world] outside himself… does his personality become distinct from it, and a world appears to him because he ceased to identify with it" (11). Although alienated individuals often see themselves as metaphorical islands unattached to society, lacking intimate relationships, Seaman (1959) evaluates alienation on normlessness, meaninglessness, powerlessness, social isolation, and self-estrangement. Finally, alienation is commonly thought of as a psychological state of being, but the ramifications of and for society are implicit in the processes leading to the perceived or actual distancing (Duffy 2009). The relationship, however, is recursive, as alienation may lead

to deviance, aptness toward social isolation may lead to more deviance, and deviants may alienate themselves.

It is widely accepted that alienation results in deviance—that "delinquent acts result when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken, i.e., when an individual experiences sentiments of alienation" (Duffy 2009, 132). Deviance, therefore, is based in bond to society, as evaluated by attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Attachment, for instance, would be degree of association with wider society, while belief is acceptance of norms and morals of that society (Hirschi 2002). Involvement is included based on the assumption that an individual that is indebted to a society is less likely to act against the norms of the society. If, however, that individual loses faith in society leaders or society as a whole, involvement may devolve into powerlessness or disengagement. An extreme example of detachment from society is a psychopath, who is, by definition, free of moral restraints.

Alienation theories are often criticized for being too individualistic and therefore, unable to provide rationalizations for collective social deviance, such as radical group action or unlawful social movements. Theories of deviance must look beyond individualistic psychosis in order to best explain group action. Once an individual is isolated from wider society, they seek individuals and sub-cultures that are more engaged with them than was wider society. Thornberry et al. (2003) find that adolescent gang membership is driven by having an association to the gang (i.e., friend or family member in the gang), the protection of the gang, and the enjoyment of gang activities. In this sense, gang membership becomes an individualistic rationalistic choice if individuals believe that the gang can provide them with something, such as security, that wider

society cannot. Like-minded individuals organize themselves when they believe it is beneficial for them to do so (Olson 1965). Henry and Eaton (1999) assert that the motives of deviant group organization can be categorized: pecuniary, material, or tangible motives; recreational motives; interpersonal or social motives; and problem-solving motives. "What should be clear, however, is that the motives for deviance are the same as the motives for conventional behavior" (Henry and Eaton 1999, 21). The labelers and the labeled are then two sides of the same coin.

Sociological theories of deviance explain the emerging, conflicting, and changing character of the norms that dictate what is and is not deviant. They explain, for instance, variance across nation-states in what is considered appropriate as far as alcohol consumption and sexual activity, as well as how situations affect norms even within cultures. "The norms of proper drinking depend on the day of the week (weekend, weekday), the time of day (morning, evening), and even the amount of time lapsed at a party. Greater freedom is frequently permitted as a party goes on. The same is true of sexual behavior. Flirting with someone's spouse may be permissible at 1:00 am at a party but not during the morning while grocery shopping" (Liska 1987, 5). The multitude of independent variables complicates the study of perceptions of deviance.

<center>Literature Review—Social Network Analysis</center>

Social network theory is based in the assertion that relationships provide channels for the flow of social influence and ideas. "The French sociologist Durkheim had argued that human societies were like biological systems in that they were made up of interrelated components. As such, the reasons for social regularities were to be found not in the intentions of individuals but in the structure of the social environment in which

they were embedded" (Borgatti et al. 2009, 892). It takes "community" away from a geographic perspective into a concept of community based on individuals with social connections that are not bound by geography (Wellman 1979; Scott and Carrington 2011). Sociometry, or social network analysis, measures and visualizes these abstract social structures. In other words, networks are representations of systems of social relationships.

Similarity in social networks can be attributed to location (spatial and temporal space), membership (same association), and attribute (similar socio-demographics characteristics). Network structures and positions within networks are measured by matrix algebra. One-mode data connect people to people and two-mode data connects people to indexed events or organizations. Graph theory analyzes the properties of network. Data can be symmetric or directional and can be valued or not-valued. For example, Actor A referring Actor B, with whom he has a relationship strength of four out of five can be represented as so—the data reflect the "flow" and properties of the relationship.

Social research has traditionally focused on outcomes or social characteristics as a function of an individual's other characteristics. Income, for instance, is studied as a function of gender and education. SNA goes beyond these characteristics for explanations in the social environment, whether through influence or leveraging of connections (Borgatti 2009). "True network data… can add enormously to our understanding of how physical and social environments impact on health and behavior" (Hawe, Webster, and Shiell 2004). Values and norms are reinforced through one's social environment.

SNA is also interested in what brings network actors together—why they form a dyad. Kadushin (2012) points out that relationships could be formed by propinquity, physical proximity, and characteristics, social statuses, and values. Scholars agree, however, that once these relationships are formed, there is a tendency for actors to have common attributes, which leads to the "SNA chicken and egg" debate (Kadushin 2012). Propinquity is broadly defined as being in the same place at the same time. It distinguishes between co-location, being in the general range, and co-presence, being a social relationship within an association. Homophily is a different kind of propinquity and provides that "if two people have characteristics that match in a proportion greater than expected in the population from which they are drawn or the network of which they are apart, then they are more likely to be connected. The reverse is also true: if two people are connected, then they are more likely to have common characteristics and attitudes" (Kadushin 2012, 18). Lazersfeld and Merton (1954), who introduced homophily to social theory, distinguish between status homophily (i.e., race, age, and sex), acquired homophily (i.e., education, occupation, and marital status), and value homophily (i.e., attitudes and stereotypes). It must be considered, however, that homophily is not limited to people, as it equally applies to groups, organizations, countries, or other social units. Individual level homophily works differently than collectivity homophily. At the organizational level, similarity is often a function of the industry and type of connection (Kadushin 2012). Kadushin (2012) notes that common characteristics, or geographic propinquity, do not necessarily lead to a network connection. "Consider Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors as having common characteristics: they are automobile manufacturers and are geographically adjacent to one

another in Detroit, [but]… Ford does not sell cars to General Motors. On the other hand,

when engineers and managers move from one company to another, a tie develops

between the automobile companies" (Kadushin 2012, 21). Economic geography provides

that it is not by accident that firms that compete with each other have similar attributes

and are often geographically close, such as Silicon Valley. SNA is utilized in many

academic fields to assess the relationships between individuals or agencies. Social

epidemiology, for instance, is interested in the development of morbidity and mortality in

areas such as infectious diseases (i.e., HIV) and healthcare delivery (Hawe, Webster, and

Shiell 2004).

<div align="center">Applied Theories</div>

Socialization theories of deviance have become the most acceptable over time.

Social Learning Theory and Differential Association Theory focus on sociological and

social psychological aspects of deviance. These theories provide that deviance is socially

defined, which explains differences in what is considered deviant at the sociological and

group level. For instance, persons of lower socioeconomic status have higher arrest and

conviction rates than the general population because they have a greater exposure to

deviant norms and a higher probability of learning, internalizing, and acting of these

norms (Clinard and Meier 1975). Elites, on the other hand, define norms based on their

own behaviors and use their power to impose these norms on greater society.

Social Learning Theory

According to social learning theory, individuals learn how to act and think from

social contexts (Bandura 1977). Observational learning occurs through live models,

symbolic models, and verbal instruction. Furthermore, an individual's characteristics and

environment influence his or her behavior. Bandura (1977) proposes that behavioral

modeling occurs in a four step process. First, the behavior must be brought to the

attention of the individual. Then the individual must retain the details of the behavior in

order to later reproduce the behavior within the appropriate boundaries. The individual

then reproduces the behavior in accordance with the model and/or instruction. Finally,

the individual must have a motivating factor or incentive to continue to reproduce the

behavior. If one expects that exhibiting a behavior is socially undesirable, he or she will

be less likely to engage in that behavior. Thus, according to social learning theory,

behavior is influenced by environmental stimuli. Social learning theory does not replace

behavioral learning with cognitive learning but rather asserts that it is a combination of

the two that determines one's concept of what is and is not socially acceptable.

Differential Association Theory

Social learning theory also explains deviance in focusing on cultural construction

and transmission of criminal behavior. Sutherland (1947) argues that conflict in society

is a form of social learning and results in deviance. Society's factions compete for the

power to determine what is deviant. For example, school children are torn between the

social pressures of their delinquent peers and the parental guidance and negative response

to delinquency they receive within their home. Burgess and Akers (1966) reformulate

Sutherland's theory to outline the modern Differential Association Theory of deviant

behavior (statements quoted by Regoli, Hewitt, and Delisi 2010, 186):

1. Deviant behavior is learned according to the principles of operant

   conditioning.

2. Deviant behavior is learned both in nonsocial situations that are reinforcing or discriminating and through that social interaction in which the behavior of other persons is reinforcing or discriminating for such behavior.

3. The principle part of the learning of deviant behavior occurs in those groups which comprise or control the individual's major source of reinforcements.

4. The learning of deviant behavior, including specific techniques, attitudes, and avoidance procedures, is a function of the effective and available reinforcers and the existing reinforcement contingencies.

5. The specific class of the behavior learned and its frequency of occurrence are a function of the effective and available reinforcers, and the deviant or the nondeviant direction of the norms, rules, and definitions which in the past have accompanied the reinforcement.

6. The probability that a person will commit deviant behavior is increased in the presence of normative statements, definitions, and verbalizations which, in the process of differential reinforcement of such behavior over conforming behavior, have acquired discriminative value.

7. The strength of deviant behavior is a direct function of the amount, frequency, and probability of its reinforcement. The modalities of association with deviant patterns are important insofar as they affect the source, amount, and scheduling of reinforcement.

Methods

This research uses a three article model. Article One and Article Two contribute to the conceptual definition of deviant behavior. Article Two analyzes these definitions

by traditional socio-demographic measures. Article Two and Article Three analyze the role of social influence in the development of conceptions of deviance and/or participation in deviant behavior. Through these three articles, this research compares the value of social network analysis in explaining deviant behavior to that of traditional socio-demographic measures.

Deviant behavior as a social phenomenon can be studied at the macro-level or micro-level unit of analysis. Micro-level analyses seek to understand individual processes. All individuals have assumptions about normalcy—they have ideas about what is and who is normal. Article One of this dissertation seeks to understand interpretations that others have made about deviant behavior and how deviants interact with society.

In Article Two, quantitative content analysis of data trends will be used to assess the relationship between attribute data and perceptions of deviance: income, gender, age, belief in God, and participation in deviance. Socio-demographic variables affect one's identity and one's identity affects one's values and values are used to define the "other." Even gender affects perceptions of deviance (Simon et al. 1975; Steffensmeier 1978; Shover et al. 1979; Cullen, Golden, and Cullen 1979; Giordano and Cerkovich 1979). Socio-demographic variables will be entered as independent variables and perceptions of deviant behavior as the dependent variable. In addition to socio-demographic variables and perceptions of deviance, the questionnaire will be designed to ask questions about perceived similarities of one's perceptions to others in his/her social network using questions about how the respondent perceives his/her peers and parents to approve of a

list of behaviors commonly viewed as deviant. The regression model for respondents is

as follows[6]:

DevInd = β0 + β1 female + β2 age + β3 atheist+ β4 peernet + β5 parnet + β6 prison + β7 owndev + β8 devocc + β9 income + β10SKorean +ε

Macro-level analyses seek to understand the "big picture" of society to understand

how large-scale structural conditions affect the daily life of the social system living under

its institutions. The survey research considers 1) question construction, 2)

representativeness, 3) truth and lying, 4) response rate, 5) descriptive and inferential

statistics, 6) variables, and 7) correlations and/or causality (Goode 2008). The survey

seeks to understand the public identity of deviance, as well as personal identity of

deviance. Clinard and Meier (1975) assert that "another way to define deviance is a

statistical process that views deviance as variations of departures from 'average' norms of

behavior. This approach assumes that whatever it is that 'most' people do is the correct

way" (13). The authors continue with a warning that by this approach to seeking a

statistical definition of deviance, minority groups could always be defined as deviant.

With this in mind, the researcher looks beyond frequencies in the data to determine "what

is," and instead looks to specific socio-demographic variables and reads data and their

culturally specific perceptions of "what should or should not be."

The survey was distributed through online networks, such as Facebook, which, in

North America, has a penetration rate of about 50% (see Table 4). As Hansen et al.

(2009) argue, "Traces of activity left by social media users can shed light on individual

behavior, social relationships, and community efficacy" (1). The survey was sent to 684

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[6] This model will be modified and repeated for each of ten behaviors in addition to an index of the behaviors.

seeds, who were asked to take the survey and forward it to their contacts. As Facebook is the world's most populated online social networking website, with over half of its users accessing the website daily, even with sampling issues it is superior tool than email for distribution of an online survey. Facebook is a key example of technology-mediated social interaction and a valuable tool for survey dissemination and social network mapping. Travers and Milgram's (1969) small world study argues that the world is divided by six degrees of separation. This survey could potentially reach any member of the Facebook population within six waves; it is theoretically possible, therefore, to achieve total coverage with the survey. According to its own statistics, Facebook reported over one billion active users as of October 2012 (Fowler 2012). More than half of all Americans are on Facebook and an additional quarter of the population use the internet, but not Facebook.

Table 4

Facebook Penetration Rates

Facebook Penetration Growth Between 2011 and 2012	
Geographic Regions (in order of penetration)	FB Penetration 31-Mar-2012
North America	49.9%
Oceania/ Australia	38.2%
Europe	28.5%
South America	28.1%
Central America	26.5%
Caribbean, The	15.3%
Middle East	9.4%
Asia	5.0%
Africa	3.9%
World Average	12.1%

Note: "Facebook Penetration" numbers calculated are as the ratio of Facebook users (according to official Facebook numbers by country) in relation to the total estimated population in each world region (based on 2011 mid-year US Census Bureau calculation). From "Facebook Users in the World," by Internet World Stats, 2012. Copyright 2012 by Internet World Stats.

The survey was administered through Survey Monkey, which is able to handle multiple languages, as well as answer piping and logic. The first question presented to respondents allowed them to select the language in which they prefer to take the survey, English or Korean.

The proposed survey instrument begins with asking the respondent to define deviance and list five examples of behaviors or persons perceived as deviant. Next, it focuses on the individual's perceptions of the list of behaviors commonly perceived as deviant. An ego-network portion of the questionnaire is used to determine the frequency of these behaviors within the respondents' personal network. To this effect, a name generator (i.e., Provide the initials of five people you would go to for advice) is used to gather anonymous information about the respondents' cognitive networks. The initials are "piped" to the next survey page and used to determine characteristics of, behaviors of, and relationships among the respondents' alters. The ego-network information is used in Article Three to assess the role of social networks in the development of perceptions of deviance. Finally, the survey questionnaire includes Singelis et al.'s (1995) Individualism-Collectivism Scale questions (see Appendix A).

While Article Two analyzes individual level factors to understand the labeling of deviant behavior, Article Three tests the robustness of social network analysis as a method—does it have better explanatory power than traditional socio-demographic methods? The researcher assesses network characteristics, both as a tool to understand societal definitions of deviance and to explain societal rates of deviance. Analysis focuses on homophily at the dyadic[7] level. To this effect, UCINET, EGONET, and

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[7] Dyadic level analysis focuses on two actors and the relationship between them. Network level analysis looks at the structure of the network and patterns within that structure.

STATA IC11 are used to reduce the complexity of data processing. Hansen et al. (2009) provide a process model of SNA: define goals, collect and structure data, interpret data using SNA metrics, interpret data through network visualization, and prepare the report.

While studies have been undertaken to test attitude transference processes (c.f., Krohn et al. 1982; Mears 1998; Warr and Stafford 1991; Haynie and Osgood 2005; Hochstetler et al. 2002; Hwang and Akers 2006), these studies have neither taken advantage of the statistical tools provided by SNA, nor social media outlets as sources of data. SNA is an innovative approach to understanding the social norms that underlie the labeling of deviance. The majority of studies that claim to utilize social network analysis merely measure association: frequency of association, duration of relationship, priority of relationships, and intensity of variable of interest in relationships (Liska 1987). Short (1957), for instance, is considered a break-through study of the effects of association on deviant behavior using these variables. Simply put, exposure to a variable increases one's acceptance of that variable according to Short's correlation statistics. This, however, is not SNA until SNA methods are applied to the data (Hawe, Webster, and Shiell 2004). The Article Three research will apply SNA to the labeling of deviance and the identification as deviant, which parallels with deviant socialization theories.

Social learning approaches focus on socialization favorable to deviance. Socialization is the gradual process by which members learn the norms of society (Lauer and Lauer 2006). The underlying argument of social learning theory is that conformity and deviance are learned in the same way (Akers 1973). One does not become deviant or label deviance because of an attribute, but rather because of socialization to his or her environment. This contradicts biological and psychiatric theories of deviance.

Sutherland and Cressey (1970) outline declarations of the social learning theory of deviant behavior: 1) criminal behavior is learned; 2) criminal behavior is learned through interaction; 3) criminal behavior is learned through interaction in intimate personal groups; 4) learning criminal behavior includes the learning of criminal techniques, motives, rationalizations, and attitudes; 5) the favorability of legal codes to the learned behavior is also learned; 6) delinquency is the excess of behaviors that are not favorable to legal codes; 7) differential associations vary in frequency, priority, duration, and intensity; 8) the process of learning criminal behavior is similar to any other process of learning; and 9) criminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values as non-criminal behavior (c.f., Akers 1973; Clinard and Meier 1975; Akers 1985). The Article Three hypotheses predict that perceptions of deviant behavior follow a similar pattern. Just as criminality is learned through processes of symbolic interactionism— specifically interaction in primary, intimate groups—normative meanings of deviant behaviors are learned through relationships, through social interaction. "If people are more exposed to law-violating definitions while being relatively isolated from law-abiding definitions, they will deviate from the law" (Akers 1985, 40). Whether called differential association, behavior theory, or social learning theory, an essential tenet of the argument is that norms are socially learned and socially reinforced. If so, this will be reflected in the homophily of the social networks—by social selection, individuals are attracted to similar others and by social influence, become more similar over time (Prell 2012).

<div align="center">Anticipated Challenges</div>

Given the sensitive subject at hand, the validity of self-reports of deviant behavior must be considered. Lying, as well as memory lapses, are obstacles to self-reported

survey research. "How many people may be willing to admit, even on seemingly anonymous questionnaire, to having committed rape or homicide? Self-reports, therefore, may be limited to the study of non-serious norm violations" (Liska 1987, 20). This is an important consideration to be taken in the instrument development and data analysis.

Self-reports of relationships may also cause problems in studies utilizing SNA. Hawe, Webster, and Shiell (2004) warn researchers that "informant accuracy in studies of social structure is an interesting conceptual issue and one that encourages researchers to reflect carefully on the theory underlying their analysis of social structure" (972). For instance, researchers must be prepared to assess subjective cognition of the tie if two actors disagree on their relationship. Researchers must also be prepared to define the boundaries of the network—who is "in" and who is "out" (Hawe, Webster, and Shiell 2004). To capture the complexity of interpreting SNA data, researchers must begin with a specific and tailored hypothesis. Furthermore, researchers must be prepared to apply qualitative interpretations alongside the SNA quantitative analysis to develop a full understanding of the networks being studied.

<div align="center">Survey Methodology and Instrument Design</div>

Survey Methodology

The data used in these three articles was obtained using a survey. Surveys are a system of collecting information to explain a phenomenon, such as attitudes, behaviors, or knowledge that research seeks to describe, explain or compare (Fink 2002; Connelly 2009). Traditional methods for collecting this information include mail, telephone, e-mail, and websites (Fan and Yan 2009; Fink 2002). Survey methods include collecting

information directly, such as asking questions of respondents, or indirectly, such as reviewing records of thoughts or actions. Additionally, these methods can be carried out in natural or experimental settings (Fink 2002). Each method has advantages and disadvantages that will be discussed in this methodology section. Meticulous work must be undertaken in the development and administration stages to ensure valid and reliable data, as the quality of data is dependent on a well-constructed and validated survey instrument (Connelly 2009; Morris and Nguyen 2008; Baron-Epel et al. 2004). Not only does an effective survey have to convince the respondents to participate and include valid measures of the factors being examined, but it must also be structured in a manner as to elicit acceptable and accurate information (Connelly 2009). The survey system can be broken down into seven activities: setting objectives for information collection, designing the survey, preparing a reliable and valid survey instrument, administering the survey, managing and analyzing survey data, reporting the results, and ensuring this is conducted in an ethical manner (Fink 2002). Whether one is using a previously developed survey, a previously used outline, or creating a new survey, design methodology must be considered (Connelly 2009).

The first step in survey design is developing clear objectives— a statement of the intended outcomes of the survey. "When planning a survey and its instrument, you need to define all potentially imprecise or ambiguous terms in the survey objectives" (Fink 2002, 8). Instead, use terms that are associated with a precise definition. These objectives can then be converted to hypothesis and survey questions. Although, the objective can be stated as the purpose or as a question, one "should state survey objectives as hypotheses only when you are sure that your research design and data

quality justify doing so" (Fink 2002, 10). The source of the objective is not as important as the use of the objective. Objectives can come from defined needs, reviews of literature, or even other surveys. Next, a systematic review of existing literature will reveal current research on the topic of the objective. This available data should be used to find the "holes" in the available research (Fink 2002). Additionally, objectives may come from experts on the topic being addressed, as these individuals can be influential in the work or affected by the findings.

Once the objective is established, questions should be drafted that solicit information to be used in analyzing the issue under investigation. Questions must be straightforward, as to gather accurate and consistent information in an unambiguous manner. Such questions must be grammatically and syntactically correct and ask for one thought at a time with a mutually exclusive answer bank (Fink 2002). Question wording must be purposeful and meticulous. Questions must be purposeful, concrete, and written in complete sentences, as any carelessness in this area can potentially cause a respondent to misunderstand a question and provide an inaccurate answer (Fan and Yan 2009). Purposeful questions allow the respondent to "readily identify the relationship between the intention of the question and the objectives of the survey" (Fink 2002, 15). Concrete questions are precise and unambiguous. The questions should also be focused and elicit specific information from the respondent. Therefore, all questions should be purposeful and directly relevant to the research (Connelly 2009). Additionally, these questions can be open or closed. Open-ended questions do not provide answer options to respondents and closed-ended questions offer preselected answers. Although open-ended questions allow the respondent to write his or her own answer, this format can be time consuming

in the response coding stage (Connelly 2009). Close-ended answers can be categorical or nominal, ordinal or numerical. Categorical or nominal response choices have values with no numerical or ordinal significance. Ordinal response choices place answers on an ordered scale. Numerical response choices ask for numbers (Fink 2002).

Neutral terms and qualifiers, simple grammar, and common and unambiguous terms should be used to ensure question comprehension. Words with double meanings, combining multiple questions, and loaded or leaded words should be avoided in survey development. Additionally, the response component should include all possible answers to the question (Connelly 2009; Fink 2002). Question sequence should be considered in constructing surveys, as it is optimal that they follow in a logical fashion and do not start with the difficult questions first (Fan and Yan 2009).

Fink (2002) examines four types of survey instruments: self-administered questionnaires, interviews, structured record review, and structured observation. Self-administered questionnaires are completed by the respondents themselves and can be mailed or completed in-person. An interview, at minimum, consists of an interviewee answering questions and an interviewer asking questions. A structured record review is completed by the researcher recording information from records, such as financial, medical, and school records. A structured observation visually collects data.

According to Fink (2002), "a design is a way of arranging the environment in which a survey takes place. The environment consists of the individuals or groups of people, places, and activities, or objects that are to be surveyed" (31). Survey designs can be descriptive or experimental. Descriptive designs produce information on existing

phenomena, whereas experimental designs compares a group that's environmental arrangement has been altered to a control group.

Even under ideal conditions, it is difficult to sample an entire population (Morris and Nguyen 2008). A sample of the population must therefore be examined. The sample is the actual people who complete the survey. Samples are intended to represent the target population, which is the group to which the researcher intends to relate the survey's findings (Connelly 2009; Fink 2002). For this reason, the sample should represent the population adequately in so far as demographics. For example, if the population consists of 1,000 people, 45% of whom are white, then the representative sample should consist of 45% Caucasian respondents. "You must also have clear and definite eligibility criteria, apply sampling methods rigorously, justify the sample size, and have an adequate response rate" (Fink 2002, 35). Eligibility criteria are the set of characteristics required for inclusion in the survey.

The sampling method is important to the quality of data produced, as different sampling methods have different response rates (Fan and Yan 2009). Sampling methods are either probability sampling or nonprobability sampling. Probability sampling involves random selections and can be generalized, whereas nonprobability are self-selected based on the needs of the survey and therefore cannot be generalized (Fan and Yan 2009; Fink 2002). Methods of probability sampling include sampling random sampling, stratified random sampling, systematic sampling, and cluster sampling. Methods of nonprobability sampling include convenience sampling, snowball sampling, and quota sampling. Each method has unique advantages, disadvantages, and appropriate scenarios for usage. For example, cluster sampling is often used in cases survey

limitations, such as natural disaster (Morris and Nguyen 2008). Researchers must also consider the percentage of their sample population with the median they are wishing to use (Baron-Epel et al. 2004).

According to Fink (2002), the survey sample size "is the number of units that must be surveyed in order for the study to result in precise and reliable findings" (41). The size of the sample, although having an effect on error, is one of many factors to be considered in survey design. Statistical calculations can be used to determine the ideal sample size in survey research. Response rates are defined as the percentage of respondents of those eligible to respond (Fan and Yan 2009). This number is calculated by dividing the actual respondents by the eligible respondents. While no single response rate is considered the accepted standard, all researchers hope for high response rates. Inevitably, information will be lost due to nonresponse, which potentially biases the results if there is a difference between those who responded and those who opted not to respond (Fan and Yan 2009). Unsolicited surveys generate the least responses. Item nonresponse also introduces bias (Fink 2002).

Among the factors that are known to affect response rates are sampling methods, contact delivery modes, invitation design, pre-notification and reminder, and incentives (Flynt and Morton 2007). Among the differences to be considered when choosing a method to carry out a survey is the response rate that it is expected to generate. For example, websites average 11% less respondents than other survey modes (Fan and Yan 2009). This is due to the fact that not everyone has access to the Internet. Additional factors that affect response rates include the identity of the sponsors, the topic, and the length of the survey. For example, surveys administered by governmental or academic

organizations yield higher response rates than do commercial surveys. Likewise, topics with high salience are more likely to generate a higher response rate than others (Fan and Yan 2009).

Survey invitations should be used to notify those eligible to participate about the survey. They should include the name of the organization operating the survey, the title of the survey, and an explanation of the purpose and use of the survey. Additionally, invitations to web surveys should include passwords of access and URLs to the website (Fan and Yan 2009). Fan and Yan (2009) reported that personalization positively affects the response rates of mail surveys but has been found to be insignificant in email correspondence. Mentioning scarcity in invitations has also been found to increase responses. Suggestions for this method include including the survey deadline and informing potential survey respondents why they are eligible. Furthermore, Fan and Yan (2009) make the following suggestions for invitation design: identify the survey task clearly, avoid attachments and HTML documents, identify the source of contact information, provide realistic estimates of time for finishing the survey, provide contact information for further questions, and tailor screen design toward the target population.

Time needed to complete the survey should also be carefully considered, as length is known to produce a negative linear relationship to response rates. Less than thirteen minutes is considered to be the ideal length for soliciting the highest response rate (Fan and Yan 2009).

Incentives are a common method for increasing response rates. Mail incentives commonly include gifts, checks, or cash, whereas web incentives commonly include redeemable points, lotteries, gift certificates, provision of survey results, or donations to

charity (Fan and Yan 2009). Fan and Yan (2009) found that prepaid incentives increase response rates, while post-paid do not. Additionally, the amount of the incentives does not increase responses linearly.

The decision to participate is based on society level factors, respondent level factors, and design factors. Social factors are "a set of global characters in any society that have an impact on survey participation," such as survey fatigue, social cohesion, and public attitudes towards surveys (Fan and Yan 2009, 136). Additionally, age and race affect results and socio-demographic factors affect respondents' internet access, computer usability, and literacy. Population type also affects likelihood of participation. General populations are found less willing to participate than employee populations or student populations and managers are less likely to respond than lower level employees (Fan and Yan 2009). There are also personality traits that are more often found in individuals willing to participate in surveys. They are more conscientious, agreeable, and open to experience. Lastly, there are aspects of the survey itself that contribute to the decision to participate, such as the sensitivity of the subject (Baron-Epel et al. 2004).

The focus of this research is web based methods,[8] which generate many sampling issues. "Given that the internet medium has not achieved the same level of penetration as the telephone or the television, we are therefore still missing a considerable proportion of people in the target population" (Siah 2005, 119). This is not probability based sampling. Limitations in surveying ability are capable of introducing fatal biases into survey results (Morris and Nguyen 2008).

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[8] The primary approach used by the research was web-based, but paper surveys were used for participants taking the survey as part of a university course (in both the United States and South Korea).

Websites are increasingly popular as a way to collect research data, as they give the advantages of shorter transmitting time, lower delivery cost, more design options, and decreased data entry time (Fan and Yan 2009). Among the reasons for increasing popularity of web based surveys, is the ease in which paper-and-pencil forms of survey can be adapted to on-line format (Siah 2005). However, biased results can be generated by websites due to the loss of participants who do not have internet access. When utilizing web-based surveys, "not only should survey methodology be considered, but so should literature in vision sciences, human-computer interaction, and website usability" (Fan and Yan 2009, 143). Web surveys have four basic steps: development; delivery; completion; and return. In the development stage, attention should be paid to question writing, sequence, and visual display (Fan and Yan 2009). In web surveys, not only does poor wording affect the likelihood of a valid answer, but technical flaws can discourage completion of the survey, thereby decreasing response rates and increasing biased data. Just as telephone surveys should be audibly pleasing, web surveys need to be pleasing to the eyes (Fan and Yan 2009).

There has been extensive scholarly debate on the advantages and disadvantages of web based surveys. Among the advantages are the reduced cost, ease and speed of administration, high level of anonymity, increased levels of interest and compliance, the option of requiring answers before continuing, automatic and reliable scoring, and access to large populations (Fox, Murray, and Warm 2002; Butler, Newton, and Slade 1998; Siah 2005). Additionally, web surveys minimize, if not eliminate, transcription errors (Siah 2005). Among the disadvantages of using web based surveys are possibility of respondents providing false data, sampling error and generalizability, subject fraud,

measurement errors resulting from extraneous factors, spam blocking tools, and ethics (Siah 2005; Fan and Yan 2009). Additionally, web based surveys have a general demographic pattern of participants. The demographic most likely to respond is "predominately white, young, well-educated, males with at least a college degree, who live in metropolitan areas, and who belong to the middle to upper class socioeconomic status" (Siah 2005, 119). Fan and Yan (2009) similarly found that respondents are more likely to be richer, well-educated, younger, European and Asian Americans. Recall bias is an issue in survey methods, but this is not a disadvantage of web based surveys, as all questionnaires are equally subject to recall bias (Morris and Nguyen 2008). Additionally, to prevent respondents from providing false data, the researcher should keep the survey selective, as opposed to open to everyone (AbuAlRub 2006).

Many studies (AbuAlRub 2003; Butler, Newton, and Slade 1988; Siah 2005) have tested the value of the internet to conduct survey research and concluded that web surveys are just as useful, if not more useful than traditional methods of surveying. "With the continual increase in connectivity and simultaneous decrease in connection cost due to advent in technology and economy of scale, the number of users for the World Wide Web is growing at a rapid pace" (Siah 2005, 116). Not only is internet usage rapidly increasing, but web based research is the least expensive and the fastest method of organizing data (AbuAlRub 2003; Butler, Newton, and Slade 1988). Despite this increase, internet coverage remains notably lower than telephone and postal mail address coverage (Fan and Yan 2009). Additionally, it has been found that telephone surveys give more complete information than self-administered surveys (Baron-Epel et al. 2004).

Theories used to explain and predict survey participation include the social-psychological approach, leverage-saliency theory, and social exchange theory (Fan and Yan 2009). Social-psychological approaches provide that "most decisions are heuristic ones that are based on peripheral aspects of the options," leverage-saliency theories provide that "individuals assign different weights to difference aspects of a survey request," and social exchange theories provide that "respondents are more likely to respond to self-administered surveys when they trust that the rewards will outweigh the costs" (Fan and Yan 2009, 136).

Software selection is an important step in the development of web based surveys. The ideal software should be able to support different kinds of browsers, support different formats of data importation and exportation, and responses should be protected against accidental leaking, malicious hacking, and careless disclosure (Fan and Yan 2009). Researchers should use a computer downloading system with an antivirus and keep the information in a secure location (AbuAlRub 2006).

To be reliable, a survey instrument must be consistent and to be valid, it must be accurate. "Reliability, or the consistency of information gathered by a survey, can be seriously imperiled by poorly worded and imprecise questions and directions. If an instrument is unreliable, it is also invalid, because you cannot obtain accurate findings with inconsistent data" (Fink 2002, 47). A reliable instrument is free of measurement error; therefore obtained scores should reflect true scores. Test-retest reliability, equivalence, internal consistency, inter- and intrarater reliability are measures of reliability (Fink 2002). Test-retest reliability examines the correlation between scores overtime, equivalence measures the extent to which comparable questions measure

comparable concepts at an equivalent level of difficulty, internal consistency measures the extent to which all questions assess the same quality, interrater reliability refers to the extent to which respondents agree on the ratings of survey items, and intrarater reliability refers to the consistency of measurement for a single respondent (Fink 2002).

Validity is the degree to which an instrument serves the purpose for which it was created. Measures of validity include content validity, face validity, criterion validity, and construct validity (Fink 2002). Content validity is the extent to which measures thoroughly and appropriately evaluate the qualities they are intended to measure. Face validity is how measures appear on the surface. Criterion validity compares responses to other studies, which either establish predictive validity or concurrent validity. Construct validity "demonstrates that a survey distinguishes between people who do and do not have certain characteristics" (Fink 2002, 52).

Surveys can be analyzed using statistical and qualitative methods. Statistical analyses can be taken from descriptions, relationships, comparisons, and predictions. First, a frequency count should be completed in which the percentage of each variable should be noted for each question (AbuAlRub 2006; Fink 2002). Second, an average answer should be calculated when possible. Third, relationships between measures should be established, such as through correlation. Fourth, demographics should be considered to determine if differences between variables, such as men and women are statistically meaningful, as opposed to occurring by chance. Last, the analyzed data should be used as a prediction tool. The following factors should be considered in determining which methods to use in the description, summarization, comparison, and prediction process: the use of nominal, ordinal, or numerical measures; how many

independent and dependent variables were examined; appropriate statistical methods; and if the acquired data fit the requirements of the methods by design (Fink 2002).

Qualitative surveys are used to "collect information on the meanings that people attach to their experiences and on the ways they express themselves" (Fink 2002, 61). Qualitative surveys are useful in soliciting details in respondents' own words, as well as for accessing small samples. Such surveys are analyzed through content analysis, in which written or recorded documents and observations are summarized, analyzed, and interpreted. First, the data must be organized and studied, which includes sorting it, cleaning it, and entering it into files. This is essential, as "only clean data stand a chance of producing valid and reliable information. You can clean qualitative data by checking to see that the coding of observations, narratives, and themes are consistent" across researchers (Fink 2002). Qualitative and statistical analysis methods each have advantages and disadvantages, as neither is inherently superior. For this reason, method should be dictated by the purpose of the survey.

"Fair and accurate reporting of survey results means staying within the boundaries set by the survey's design, sampling methods, data collection quality, and analysis. To present an accurate survey report, you need to know how to use lists, charts, and tables to display your data" (Fink 2002, 79). Lists are used to present survey objectives, methods, and findings. Figures are used to present results in graphic form, such as a diagram or chart. Pie charts serve the purpose of allowing the researcher to present percentages in a visual form. Bar charts are commonly used for their ease of readability and interpretation. Tables serve the purpose of summarizing data and comparing results over time (Fink 2002).

Survey research involves human subjects, which necessitates that strict rules of permission are often required to be followed by the researcher. When conducting survey research for commercial purposes or by personal funds, there may not be many strict rules in place concerning the use of human subjects. "If you are conducting your survey for an institution or organization that receives U.S. government support or as part of your work in an academic institution, however, you are likely to have to prepare written documentation of your planned survey procedures for review by an institutional review board (IRB) before you begin" (Fink 2002, 89). This process attempts to guarantee the privacy and human rights of the respondents. Among the aspects to be considered for approval by review boards are the design of the study, the risks and benefits associated with the study, the equitable selection of subjects, the identification of subjects and confidentiality, the qualifications of the researcher, and informed consent by participants to be included in research (Fink 2002). The conduct of the researcher in presenting his or her data is also an issue of ethics, which includes exaggerating findings to support the view of the researcher, changing survey protocol without institutional review board (IRB) approval, failing to document methodology, releasing participant information without permission, undertaking research with insufficient resources, and conducting research with a financial or social conflict of interest (Fink 2002). Costs should be considered as part of the administration process, such as the costs of running the survey, constructing the questionnaire, recruitment of respondents, time span of the research, and technical issues (Fox, Murray, and Warm 2002; Fink 2002).

Background Research Interviews

   The focus of this research is perceptions of deviant behavior. Prior to conducting

the survey, the researcher conducted interviews with social, political, and economic elites

in south Mississippi. South Mississippi was selected as a case study based on

convenience, as the researcher is located in the community. Not all sources of social

norm evolution have an equal impact on their change; elites are seen as social leaders

with a "pulse of the community." For this reason, the researcher interviewed community

elites to prepare for survey instrument development. Those occupying strategic positions

in societal-decision making, referred to as elites, are considered principal agents of

cultural change (Adams and Masuoka 1961; Hill and Hinton-Anderson 1995; Jacobs and

Shapiro 2000; Duffy, Binder, and Skrentny 2010). Understanding the common values of

elites is important for understanding how society behaves (Angell 1964; Schildkraut

2002). Elites, by definition, have privileged access to and partial control over the

ideological reproduction of the masses (Van Dijk 1992). Between November 28, 2012,

and January 29, 2013, the researcher interviewed thirty-seven Mississippi Gulf Coast

community elites. Based on a positional approach, she began with six interviewees in

positions of power. The first round of elites was leveraged to obtain a second round of

interviewees and the second round of interviewees was leveraged to obtain a third and

final round of interviewees. At the end of the interview, the interviewee was asked to

make three referrals—"who else do you think I should talk to about this topic?" Two of

the three referrals then became interviewees in the next round. Ideally, this would yield

an "n-value" of forty-two; however, not all interviewees made referrals. Three

interviewees did not refer the researcher to any other interviewees. Additionally, some

interviewees referred her to more or fewer than three alternates. The resulting "n-value"

is thirty seven. The interview instrument is provided in Appendix B. Interview

instrument questions were used from Simmons (1965), Jessor et al. (1968), and other

similar works. Interviewees were first asked if they were familiar with the term "deviant

behavior." Four round-one interviewees reported that they were not familiar with the

term deviant behavior. Of those who were familiar with the term (n=33), they were

asked "how would you define deviant behavior?" and "What type of person or groups of

people do you define as deviant in your community?" (Interview summaries are

provided in Appendix C).

The phenomenon being addressed by this research is how individuals perceive

deviant and the variables that can be studied to understand differences in perception of

deviance. The research intends to survey Americans and South Koreans to gather

information that will be used to better understand perceptions of deviant across cultures.

The method used was web-based surveys in which questions were asked directly of the

respondents in natural settings. As researched, attention was given to the development

and administrative processes to ensure valid and reliable data (Connelly 2009; Morris and

Nguyen 2008; Baron-Epel et al. 2004). The survey instruments were self-administered

questionnaires with descriptive designs.

Research Objectives

The objectives of this survey were to gather perceptions of behaviors commonly

perceived as deviant, as well as to collect data on social network and socio-demographic

variables hypothesized to affect how one perceives deviant behavior by formulating

questions germane to the hypothesized endogenous and exogenous factors related to

deviance. These objectives came from the literature on deviance and social network analysis and were brought together based on the perceived ability of social network analysis to provide a better understanding of perceptions of deviance than traditional socio-demographic measures.

Instrument development

As suggested by Fink (2002), survey questions were drafted that solicit information to be used in analyzing the issue under investigation. These questions went under numerous review processes, as explained below to ensure that they were straightforward, grammatically and syntactically correct, purposeful, concrete, written in complete sentences, and designed to elicit specific information. A combination of open-ended and close-ended questions was used. The close-ended questions provided categorical, ordinal, and numerical answer options. The questions were examined to ensure neutral terms and qualifiers, simple grammar, and common and unambiguous terms. Words with double meanings, combining multiple questions, and loaded or leaded words were also avoided. Additionally, questions were checked to ensure that all possible answers were included.

The survey editing process was completed between June 4, 2012, and October 22, 2012. The survey instrument was beta-tested by students in The University of Southern Mississippi International Development Doctoral Program for review, comments, and familiarity (pilot data analysis provided in Appendix D). This original survey instrument can be found in Appendix E, which includes notes on the source and/or purpose of select questions.

Once the survey instruments had been edited, the final English survey was entered into Survey Monkey by the researcher on January 4, 2013. The final English instrument can be found in Appendix F. The final English survey was e-mailed to Mihwa Im, a Korean native who teaches English in South Korea, for translation into Korean. The questions and answers were translated into Korean using cross-cultural back-translation methodology (Brislin 1970; Lee et al. 2012); therefore, the researcher utilized a Korean-American professor to translate the survey back into English to ensure that no meanings were lost in the process. The final Korean instrument is provided in Appendix G.

The researcher wrote an invitation to the survey to be included in a Facebook event webpage (see Figure 1). The survey invitations included the name of the researcher and organization operating the survey, the title of the survey, an explanation of the purpose of the survey, URLs to the survey website, and contact information for any questions or concerns (c.f., Fan and Yan 2009).

USM IDV Doctoral Dissertation- Candace Bright

Please take 10-20 minutes to complete this anonymous survey to help with my dissertation research. The survey asks your opinions on deviant behaviors. I also ask that you invite others to take the survey. The survey is provided in both English and Korean. Thank you for your participation!

English Link: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/BrightDissertation

대학조사인 다음의 설문조사를 작성시, 10-20분 정도 소요해주세요. 참여해 주셔서 감사합니다.

Korean Link: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/KoreanDissertation

Feel free to contact me with any concerns or comments.
Email: candace.forbes@usm.edu
Cell: 678-983-9878

Figure 1. Facebook Event Invitation.

As it would be impossible to elicit responses from the entire population of American and South Korean populations, a sample of the populations was examined. The eligibility criterion for participants is that they were eighteen years or older and from the United States or South Korea. The sampling methods used were convenience sampling and snowball sampling, which are nonprobability methods. This research utilizes convenience sampling in that the researcher leverages the previously established contacts of the researcher who are "ready and available" for collecting responses (Fink 2002, 41). This research is also snowball sampling in that the previously established contacts are asked to identify other members of the population by inviting their contacts to the Facebook event. Snowball sampling was used in the research as the population listing was too large to be compiled. Additionally, through snowball sampling, the source of contact information cannot be identified. This is important, as unsolicited contact has the lowest response rates.

Information will be lost due to nonresponse, which potentially biases the results. If there is a difference between those who responded and those who opted not to respond, the data are also biased. The response rates generated in this research are far from ideal (Fan and Yan 2009). The name of the university under which this assignment is being conducted was included in all correspondence, as surveys administered by governmental or academic organizations yield higher response rates than do commercial surveys (Fan and Yan 2009). Survey Monkey provides the number of completed surveys, the number of started surveys that were not completed, and the percentage of surveys completed. The researcher, however, is unable to determine the exact response rate without knowing how many contacts received the web link. The respondents were asked to forward the

link; therefore, only the primary contacts can be identified with confidence as eligible respondents.

The survey opened on January 29, 2013. At that time and the days to follow, the researchers Facebook contacts were sent an invitation to a Facebook event and asked to also invite their Facebook contacts. The researcher sent the invitation to 684 contacts and the final invitation list for the event was 4,843 Facebook members.[9] A reminder to complete the survey was sent two weeks prior to the survey closing, one week prior to the survey closing, and the day before the survey closed.

The software used for administering the survey was Surveymonkey.com, which was linked from the Facebook event. It supports all browsers and allows researchers to download results in Excel, CSV, XML, HTML, and PDF formats. Additionally, filters can be applied to the data to generate a data by responses or by properties. The researcher has a current subscription to Web Root Antivirus with Spy Sweeper, which protects the data once downloaded.

Survey Monkey provides the following options for question format: Multiple Choice (Only one answer.); Multiple Choice (Multiple answers.); Matrix of Choices (One answer per row.); Matrix of Choices (Multiple answers per row.); Matrix of Drop-Down Menus; Rating Scale; Single Textbox; Multiple Textboxes; Comment/Essay Box; Numerical Textboxes; Demographic Information (U.S.); Demographic Information (International); Date and/or Time; Image; Descriptive text. Survey Monkey's default setting does not allow multiple submissions from the same IP address. The Survey Monkey "logic" allows a researcher to design surveys in a manner such that questions

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[9] Four contacts, two in South Korea and two in the United States, volunteered to administer the survey in their university classrooms. For this purpose, paper surveys were used.

that are not applicable to the particular respondent are not seen on the screen. It skips

unnecessary questions. This feature was utilized in the surveys. The following items are

offered as survey options: page numbering, question numbering, add logo to the survey,

show progress bar, show survey title in survey, show individual titles per page, changing

the language of the surveys, an exit survey button, next and previous buttons, using an

asterisk to highlight required questions, theme, requiring selected questions, deleting

results, and changing wording after the survey has begun. Even once created, questions

can be edited, moved, copied, deleted, or have logic added.

     The research was approved by the University of Southern Mississippi Institutional

Review Board (IRB). The questions, however, were sensitive to the subject and

anonymity was guaranteed to all respondents, as stated in the survey introductions. IRB

documents are provided in Appendix H.

     Once all data were collected, it was first organized and coded. Nonresponse of

questions was not an issue in the research as the survey was set-up in Survey Monkey to

not allow respondents to skip questions. Answers were required before respondents

could continue to the next page of the survey.

     The data were first analyzed by a frequency count in which all answers to each

question were presented as a percentage. Next, the mean, median, and/or mode were

determined for applicable variables. Third, the demographics of the respondents were

compared to those found in the population being studied. Fourth, variables of significant

interest were represented with visuals. These processes were conducted separately for

the volunteer data and the resident data. Open-ended questions were coded on a case-to-

case basis. The answers were examined by common theme and then categorized. To

ensure consistency, the data were coded twice for each question. If the answers were not the same in both exercises, then the answers were re-coded.

The English survey received 1,133 responses and the Korean survey received 211 responses. Of these responses, 1,112 of the English responses were received through Survey Monkey and 21 were completed on paper instruments. For the Korean survey, 184 were completed on Survey Monkey and 27 were completed on paper instruments. Finally, the English and Korean online surveys had completion rates of 56.8% and 54.9%, respectively. The paper surveys were returned to the researcher with a 100% completion rate. Data tables for responses received via Survey Monkey are available in Appendix I and Appendix J for English and Korean respondents, respectively.

Sample

The demographics of the resulting sample are as follows (see Table 5):

Table 5

Survey Demographics

	American Survey Sample	American Population[10]	South Korean Survey Sample	South Korean Population[11]
Average Age	34.7	37.2	25.5	39.7
% Asian/ Asian American	3.1	4.4	100	100
% Black	8.7	12.9	0	0
% White/ Caucasian	85.1	80.0	0	0

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[10] Sources: US Census Bureau 2013; Gallup 2014a; Gallup 2014b
[11] Source: CIA World Factbook 2014 (The researcher is aware of the issues concerning the reliability of this source, but these data were not available from other/better sources.)

Table 5 (continued).

	American Survey Sample	American Population[12]	South Korean Survey Sample	South Korean Population[13]
Gender/Sex Ratio[14] (male:female)	34.2:65.3	0.9:1.0	29.1:70.9	1.0:1.0
% Bachelor's Degree or Higher	71.2	30.9	43.6	-[15]
% Atheist	15.0	4.0	47.5	43.3
% With Arrest Record	8.1	-[15]	0	-[15]
% Democrat (% Republican)	28.5 (21.4)	30 (23)	-	-[15]
% Full-time Employment	60.9	43.0	21.7	-[16]
% Income > $100,000 (US)	22.6	20.1	-	-[15]

Based on these data, the areas in which the American sample is not representative

of the population are gender/sex, education, atheism, and full-time employment.

Specifically, the American survey sample has a higher percentage of females, is more

educated, is more atheist, and has a higher employment rate than the American

population. The South Korean survey sample is younger and has a higher percentage of

females than the South Korean population, but many of the data categories could not be

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[12] Sources: US Census Bureau 2013; Gallup 2014a; Gallup 2014b

[13] Source: CIA World Factbook 2014 (The researcher is aware of the issues concerning the reliability of this source, but these data were not available from other/better sources.)

[14] The survey instrument collects information on gender, but the data on the American population are based on sex.

[15] Data available on the percent of Americans with a criminal history is inconclusive as sources cite statistics between 2.5 and 39.6% of the population.

[16] Data are not available that uses the comparable categories to those provided on the survey instrument.

completed due to data comparison issues. Possible effects of these differences in the sample and population include:

- Sex related deviance may be overrepresented in the data for both the American and South Korean samples, as women are more likely to be intolerant of sexual deviance, such as prostitution (c.f., Simmons 1965; Curra 2014).

- Personal deviance may be underrepresented in the American sample, as income and employment are negatively correlated to with exposure to deviant norms (c.f., Apel et al. 2008; Curra 2014).

- General deviance may be overrepresented in the American sample, as atheism is positively correlated with acceptance of deviance (c.f., Chauncey 1982; Bainbridge 1984; Grasmick et al. 1991; Baier and Wright 2001; Allan 2011).

Data Uses

The three articles of this dissertation use data from different sections of the survey for analysis. The survey instrument was designed to align to the data needed for the three research articles and the data does not overlap. The exception being that articles two and three both use socio-demographic data. Article One uses data from the first two questions on the survey:

1. How do you define deviant behavior?

    _____

2. In the following spaces, please list those things or types of persons or groups whom you regard as deviant.

    a. _____
    b. _____

c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

Data from these questions is used to compare how South Koreans and American define deviance and compare what they stereotype as deviant. These two questions were included first on the survey as not to bias the respondent with multiple choice questions on deviance.

Article Two uses data on respondent approval of ten behaviors, as well as how they perceive their peer network and their parents to approve of the behaviors. The following questions were used to ascertain these data:

1. If you knew someone your age was engaged in the following acts, how would you respond?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

2. Thinking of your close friends, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					

Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

3. Thinking of your parents, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

The article uses eleven OLS regression models analyses to compare the explanatory value of social network variables to traditional socio-demographic variables in an individual's approval of deviance. Using eleven OLS regression models, the hypothesis that perceived approval of one's social network is a greater predictor (i.e., statistically significant across more models) than traditional socio-demographic variables (i.e., gender, age, and income will not be as strong an indicator as social network) in an individual's approval of deviance is tested. The model being used is

$DevInd = \beta 0 + \beta 1\ female + \beta 2\ age + \beta 3\ atheist + \beta 4\ peernet + \beta 5\ parnet + \beta 6\ prison +$

$\beta 7\ owndev + \beta 8\ devocc + \beta 9\ income + \beta 10SKorean + \varepsilon$

where *DevInd* is substituted in the other ten models for the respondent's approval of ten

behaviors. *Peernet* and *parnet* are measuring using a Likert scale of how the respondent

perceives his/her parents and peer networks to approve of the ten behaviors (questions

provided above). The following questions were used to ascertain data on the

respondent's personal deviance:

1. Please indicate your participation in the following activities in the past month.

	A (Never)	B (Once)	C (2 or 3 times)	D (4-6 times)	E (More than 6 times)
Intentionally damaged or destroyed someone else's property					
Took prescription medicine for a mental illness (Prescribed to you by a doctor)					
Took prescription medicine that was not prescribed by a doctor					
Wrote graffiti on a bus, on school walls, on restroom walls, or on anything in a public place					
Consumed hard liquor (e.g., tequila, whiskey, vodka, gin).					
Got drunk					
Used tobacco					
Used marijuana					
Used hard drugs (i.e., crack, cocaine, heroin)					
Sold any illegal drugs					
Intentionally missed class or work (without a good reason)					
Been in trouble with the law					
Caused an automobile accident					
Stole or tried to take something illegally					
Been in a physical altercation					
Threatened violence					

Carried a knife, razor, switchblade, gun, or other weapons					
Been the victim of a crime against your person (i.e., assault, rape, robbery, etc.)					
Been the victim of a crime against your property (i.e., theft, vandalism, etc.)					
Participated in homosexual sex within a relationship					
Participated in heterosexual sex within a relationship					
Participated in casual homosexual sex not in a relationship					
Participated in casual heterosexual sex not in a relationship					
Participated in sex for money in which you paid					
Participated in sex for money in which you were paid					
Looked at pornography					
Attended church					
Been to a strip club					
Attended political gatherings					
Urinated in public					
Flirted with someone that you knew was in a relationship					
Drove a car while drunk or high					
Gambled illegally					
Gambled legally					
Over-drafted your bank account or wrote a check that you knew could not be cashed					
Used obscene, vulgar, or profane language in the presence of a child under the age of 14 years old					
Participated in gang activity					

2. Have you ever been incarcerated?
   a. No
   b. Yes, Please Specify Amount of Time [Years: _____, Months: _____, Days: _____]

3. Would your occupation be seen as deviant?
   a. Not by anyone
   b. Yes, by some [Specify who:_____]

        i.   What about your occupation would be seen as deviant?

           _____

   c. Yes, by most [Specify who: _____]

        i.   What about your occupation would be seen as deviant?

           _____

Article Two and Article Three use the following questions to collect data on socio-demographics:

1. Gender? [check one]

    a. Male
    b. Female
    c. Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual
    d. Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

2. Age? [MM/DD/YYYY] _____

3. What is your yearly household income?

    a. Under $20,000
    b. $21,000-$40,000
    c. $41,000-$60,000
    d. $60,0001-$100,000
    e. $100,001-$150,000
    f. $150,001-$200,000
    g. $200,001-$250,000
    h. Greater than $250,000
    i. Prefer not to answer

4. Please select your religion:

    a. Atheist
    b. Baha'ism
    c. Buddhism
    d. Christianity [Specify denomination: _____]
    e. Confucianism
    f. Hinduism
    g. Islam
    h. Jainism
    i. Judaism
    j. Shintoism
    k. Sikhism
    l. Other [Specify: _____]

Finally, Article Three uses a name generator to collect the names of five individuals that are likely to approve one's approval on these behaviors, name interpreter questions to collect information on the alters (individuals listed by the respondent in the previous question), questions about the relationships between the alters, and questions about how each alter is perceived to approve of deviant behavior.

1. Please provide the initials of five people you go to for advice [This is an anonymous survey, so please do NOT use the individual's real name. You can use initials or any nickname that you may choose. Use something that will help you identify the individual, because you will be asked more questions about each individual] :

   a. Person A: _____
   b. Person B: _____
   c. Person C: _____
   d. Person D: _____
   e. Person E: _____

2. Age? _____ [your best guess]

	Enter age:
Person A	
Person B	
Person C	
Person D	
Person E	

3. Gender? (check one)

	Female	Male	Female-to-Male Transgender/Transsexual	Male-to-Female Transgender/Transsexual
Person A				
Person B				
Person C				
Person D				
Person E				

4. Race? (check all that apply)

	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian/ Asian American	Black/ African American	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	White/ Caucasian
Person A					
Person B					
Person C					
Person D					
Person E					

5. How well do you know ___ ?

	1 (Almost strangers)	2	3	4	5 (Very Close)
Person A					
Person B					
Person C					
Person D					
Person E					

6. To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person A</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

7. To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person B</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

8. To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person C</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

9. To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person D</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

10. To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person E</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

11. Please indicate how well the people you are closest with know each other.

	1 (Complete Strangers)	2	3 (General Acquaintances)	4	5 (Very Close)
Person A and Person B					
Person A and Person C					
Person A and Person D					
Person A and Person E					
Person B and Person C					
Person B and Person D					
Person B and Person E					
Person C and Person D					
Person C and Person E					
Person D and Person E					

Additionally, the survey instrument uses individualism-collectivism scale

questions to use for comparison between South Korea and the United States.

12. Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

	1 (Strongly Disagree)	2 (Disagree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Agree)	5 (Strongly (Agree)
I'd rather depend on myself than others.					
I rely on myself most of the time; I rarely rely on others.					
I often do "my own thing."					
My personal identity independent of others is					

very important to me.					
It is important that I do my job better than others.					
Winning is everything.					
Competition is the law of nature.					
When another person does better than I do, I get tense and angered.					
If a coworker gets a prize, I would feel proud.					
The well-being of my coworkers is important to me.					
To me, pleasure is spending time with others.					
I feel good when I cooperate with others.					
Parents and children must stay together as much as possible.					
It is my duty to take care of my family, even when I have to sacrifice what I want.					
Family members should stick together, no matter what sacrifices are required.					
It is important to me that I respect the decisions made by my groups.					

CHAPTER II

DEVIANCE ACROSS CULTURES: COMPARING AMERICAN AND SOUTH

KOREAN PERCEPTIONS OF DEVIANCE

Introduction

It is widely accepted that the "ABCs of deviance"—human Attitudes, Behaviors, and Conditions—do not exist in a social vacuum and thereby depend on time, place, and situation (Adler and Adler 2011; Curra 2014). Deviance is relative in that there is a great deal of diversity in what phenomena are labeled deviant from society to society and from subculture to subculture. Deviance itself is a broad cultural universal, as all societies have this concept in their culture—what is actually considered deviant, however, is considered to vary across societies (Hendershott 2002; Heckert and Heckert 2004; Larsen 2013; Curra 2014). "Deviance, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder…. Deviance results from dynamic relationships among people; it is not an unchanging or immutable condition with intrinsic or inherent qualities" (Curra 2014, 27). This research provides a better understanding of how different the ABCs are across and within space through a comparison of American and South Korean responses on the topic.

The majority of research on deviant behavior focuses on children and adolescents as agents of deviance and/or criminal behavior (c.f., Conrad 1975; Akers et al. 1979; Butts et al. 2002; Bonde et al. 2004; Kaplan and Lin 2005; Apel et al. 2008; Cheung and Yeung 2010; Berton and Rossem 2011; Childs, Sullivan, and Gulledge 2011; Lee 2011; Prinstein, Brechwald, and Cohen 2011). This research assumes that individuals perceived deviance to be criminal acts perpetrated by juveniles. There is a need, however, to refocus the literature to create an understanding of what is generally

considered deviant; this research hypothesizes that while researchers focus on juveniles and crime, that broader society perceives deviance differently than how researchers have pigeon-holed it to focus on juvenile crime. Although it has been axiomatic since the beginning of the study of sociology that deviance is socially defined (Akers 1973), there is a dearth of literature working towards understanding these differences across cultures. In an increasingly globalized world, it is essential that researchers seek to understand how the world is constructed and experienced by those around us, as well as the cultural *other*. How individuals and cultures perceive deviance is just one part of the *thick description* (c.f. Geertz 1977; Harrison and Huntington 2000) of their entire way of life.

It remains important that deviance be defined to understand the boundaries of its study—researchers must understand what is perceived as deviant in order to study deviance. Conceptual definitions are used to provide mutual agreements among scholars—a language to understand particular perspectives of reality as true or false. Most existing definitions can be categorized as normative or relativistic. The former sees deviance as a behavior or person that violates social norms, while the latter sees deviance as what is considered deviant by social audiences. In the relativistic definition, therefore, behavior is only deviant when seen as relative to one's social norms. Researchers taking a normative approach analyze individuals who participate in norm violating behavior and those taking a relativist approach analyze social audiences to understand the defining of the "other" as deviant. Simmons (1965) provides an example of a relativist approach, because he examines behaviors that are considered to be deviant. The Chicago School, a group of sociologists at the University of Chicago, first applied the relativistic approach to the study of deviance. They build on the works of leading scholars of deviance, such

as Sutherland's (1947) theory of differential association, which in simple form argues that some individuals learn through social interactions behaviors and norms that others do not. Normative studies of deviance (c.f., Eaton 1980) often use official records from agencies that support deviant individuals, such as arrest records and psychiatric hospital admission records. The two approaches provide distinct, divergent perspectives of the study of deviant phenomena and are often considered to be the "two sides of the sociological point of view on deviance" (Orcutt 1985, 2010).

This research takes a relativist approach in its focus on how individuals define others as deviant, as the relativistic approach is dominant in the study of deviance for its ability to avoid ethnocentrism. The social science approach to deviance is characterized by relativity—"the insistence that human experiences and conditions must always be viewed within the social and cultural contexts within which they have originated and developed" (Curra 2014, 6). This research, therefore, does not seek to identify persons or behaviors that violate social norms, but rather it seeks to identify persons or behaviors that are considered by others to be in violation of social norms.

This article begins with a literature review on deviance. Next, it presents the findings from a survey (taken by Americans and South Koreans on what is considered deviant) aimed at approaching and comparing what individuals consider to be deviant. This article compares findings from the two studies as to how deviance is defined and what is considered to be deviant. The article concludes with suggestions for further research and a summary of contributions to the literature.

Deviance has been defined in many ways. The absolutist—pure essentialism—definition argues that there are certain identities and behaviors that are considered

naturally deviant, regardless of space and time. In this sense, a positivist approach can be

used to conceptualize deviance as an objective real characteristic. The statistical

definition assesses deviance based on a *normal curve*, whereby infrequency of behavior

determines deviance (see Figure 2). The harm definition of deviance provides that all

thoughts and behaviors that are potentially harmful are deviant. The criminal definition

of deviance argues that all forms of deviance are criminal and all criminal activity is

deviant. Goode (1994, 2008), however, argues that these definitions of deviance are

problematic; they are relevant, but not meaningful at the macro-analysis level. He

instead presents an argument for sociological definitions of deviance: normative, reactive,

and soft reactive. In the normative definition of deviance, deviance is a violation of the

uniform application of norms.
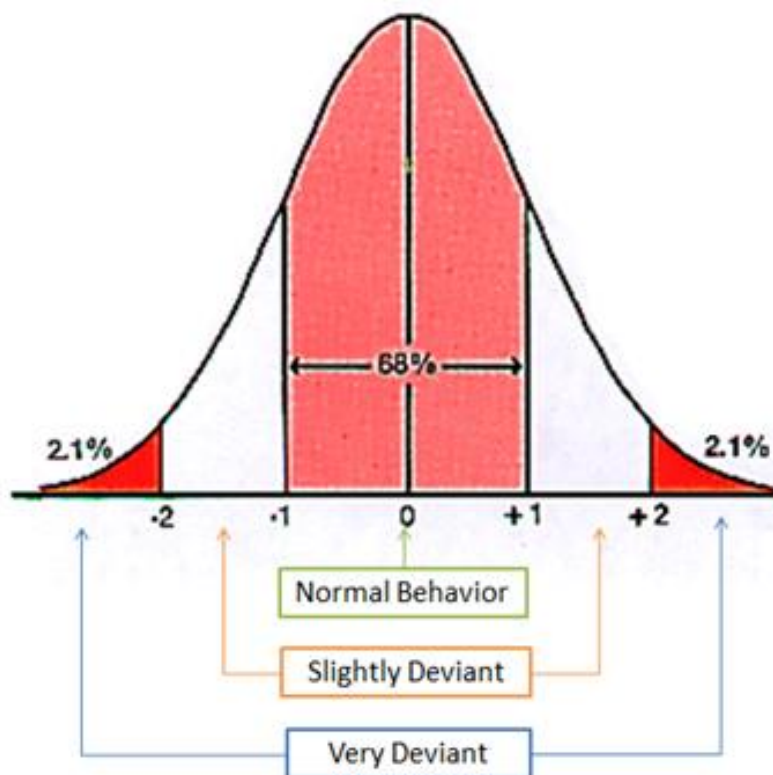
Figure 2. Statistical Definition of Deviance.

Individuals are socialized by and internalize norms. Although norms vary, there is commonly a degree of consensus within each society. For example, in the United States people have a general idea of how close individuals stand to one another when they are having a conversation, but this distance may not be the norm in other countries. In the reactive definition of deviance, deviance is based on a judgment made based on violation of social construction that results in consequences (Kelly and Clarke 2003). Finally, in the soft reactive definition of deviance, norms are inferred and garnered in social response. Deviance is self-labeled based on societal and situational deviation from the norm. In this sense, Goode (1994, 2008) argues that it is a negotiated reality. Goode (1994), therefore, defines deviance as "one thing and one thing only: behavior or characteristics that some people in a society find offensive or reprehensible and that generates—or would generate if discovered—in these people disapproval, punishment, condemnation, or hostility toward, the actor or possessor… What we have to know is, deviant to whom?"(29).

Table 6

Definitional Approaches to Deviance

Meaningful for Micro-Level Analysis	Absolutist (pure essentialism) Definition	there are certain identities and behaviors that are considered naturally deviant, regardless of space and time
	Statistical Definition	assesses deviance based on a "normal curve," whereby infrequency of behavior determines deviance
	Harm Definition	all thoughts and behaviors that are potentially harmful are deviant

Table 6 (continued).

Meaningful for Micro-Level Analysis	Criminal Definition	all forms of deviance are criminal and all criminal activity is deviant
Meaningful for Macro-Level Analysis	Normative Definition	deviance is a violation of the uniform application of norms
	Reactive Definition	deviance is based on a judgment made based on violation of social construction that results in consequences
	Soft-reactive Definition	norms are inferred and garnered in social response
	Relativistic Definition	deviance is defined by social audiences

This research contributes to the existing literature on deviance through analyzing broader societal stereotypes of deviant behaviors. This is accomplished through surveys—one in English and one in Korean—to ascertain how broader society stereotypes deviant behavior and compare these stereotypes across cultures. The sample from surveys provides two scales of study: the United States and South Korea. Particular emphasis will be placed on comparisons between the two samples in how they define deviance and what they consider to be deviant.

The United States and South Korea provide a unique cross-cultural comparison on the topic of deviant behavior. The two countries are in different cultural regions of the world with the United States being in the Western cultural region and South Korea being in the Sinic cultural region (Huntington 1996). Furthermore, the United States is ranked as one of the most individualistic countries in the world, while South Korea is ranked as

one of the most collectivist countries in the world (Hofstede and Hofstede 2004). It is expected that, based on these two observations, there will be extensive differences between the United States and South Korea but also that there will be a greater consensus between South Korean respondents about what behaviors are considered deviant, as this consensus is indicative of collectivism.

Survey Research

This research uses a survey to collect data on how individuals define deviance and what instances of deviance are cited as examples. Surveys are both a qualitative and quantitative method of collecting information to understand a phenomenon, such as attitudes, behaviors, or understanding, that research seeks to describe, explain, or contrast (Fink 2002; Connelly 2009). The survey method used in this research is direct information collected through internet survey software, Survey Monkey (Fan and Yan 2009; Fink 2002). Scrupulous steps were undertaken in the development and administration stages to guarantee valid and reliable data, as the quality of data is reliant on a well-constructed and validated survey instrument (Connelly 2009; Morris and Nguyen 2008; Baron-Epel et al. 2004). The survey was beta-tested and instrument was designed and implemented based on survey methodology literature.

How Do Individuals Define Deviance?

The purpose of conducting the survey was to ascertain how individuals define deviant behavior and what behaviors individuals consider deviant. To develop the survey instrument, the researcher first conducted a convenience sample of local elites to better understand what was viewed as deviance at the local level. The frequency of behaviors listed as deviant in the interviews was used to create a list of ten behaviors perceived to

be deviant that was then presented to survey respondents to be rated based on approval.

Second, the researcher beta tested the survey instrument by sending it to the ListServ of

the International Development Doctoral Program at The University of Southern

Mississippi (see Appendix D for results and analysis).

The survey was provided in English and Korean. Between January 29, 2013, and

March 31, 2013, the English survey received 1,133 responses (983 from the United States

and 150 from international, non-United States and non-South Korea) and the Korean

survey received 211 responses. For the South Korean survey, the survey questions and

answers were translated into Korean using cross-cultural back-translation methodology

(Brislin 1970; Lee et al. 2012) (see Appendix F for English survey and Appendix G for

Korean survey). Both the interview and the survey were approved by the university

Institutional Review Board (see Appendix H).

Survey respondents were first asked "How do you define deviant behavior?" This

question was asked first as to not bias the respondents by closed-response questions about

deviant behaviors that are included in the remainder of the survey. Survey answers were

analyzed based on words explicitly used in the definition provided by the respondents.

For instance, if the respondent states "deviant behavior is that which goes against social

norms," then this was coded as a "social norms" definition. Based on the definitions

provided, sixteen categories were created to analyze the data (in alphabetical order; see

Table 7):

1. Acting against authority

2. Bell Curve

3. Crime/ legal standards

4. Definitions by examples

5. Destructuve/ detrimental/ negative

6. I don't know

7. Juvenile

8. Morals

9. Natural Law

10. Other

11. Power institutions

12. Pyschopath/ sociopath

13. Religion

14. Shock/ disgust

15. Social norms

16. Violation of others

These categories, of course, are not mutually exclusive. They are rather intimately intertwined. For instance, some social norms are codified by law to become legal norms, while others remain moral norms. Codification of norms is a form of social control by which society limits the behaviors that are considered undesirable in an effort to protect the interest of the majority (Larsen 2013).

Table 7

Definitional Categories by Region*

		United States (N=983)	South Korea (N=211)
1	Acting against authority**	1.4%	0.0%
2	Bell curve	1.1%	0.0%
3	Crime/legal standards	9.0%	9.7%
4	Definitions by examples	4.0%	18.9%

Table 7 (continued).

		United States (N=983)	South Korea (N=211)
5	Destructive/ detrimental/ negative	31.0%	25.7%
6	I don't know	0.4%	0.0%
7	Juvenile	0.2%	7.1%
8	Morals	7.0%	5.3%
9	Natural Law	0.5%	0.9%
10	Other	2.6%	7.1%
11	Power institutions	0.2%	0.0%
12	Psychopath/ sociopath	0.5%	0.0%
13	Religion	1.6%	0.0%
14	Shock/disgust	11.3%	0.0%
15	Social norms	79.1%	59.4%
16	Violation of others	12.1%	6.2%

*Percentages reflect that some answers were categorized into more than on grouping. For this reason the percentages for each scale do not add up to 100%. ** Categories are provided in alphabetical order.

Responses to the definition could be placed into more than one category. The combination that appeared most frequently from American and South Korean survey respondents was "social norms- destructive," which was cited as a combination by 10.7% of respondents and brings together the normative[17] definition of deviance with the harm definition (see Table 8). Of all the definitions provided, 40.6% were coded in more than one category.

Table 8

Definitional Combinations

Combination*	Percent Cited
Social norms- destructive/detrimental	10.7%
Social norms-violation of others-destructive/detrimental	6.3%
Violation of others-destructive/detrimental	4.3%
Social norms-crime	2.2%
Social norms-morals	1.6%

[17] The normative definition defines deviant behavior as a violation of the uniform application of norms.

Table 8 Note: *Table includes the five most cited combinations of coded areas cited in definitions of deviance. Combinations are provided in the table in rank order.

Figure 3 is provided to better visualize differences in words explicitly used to define deviance across the two geographic scales of study. Peaks in which there is considerable overlap indicate a similar percent of respondents defining deviance by the associated category. Notable differences in peaks include that Korean respondents are less likely to define deviance by social norms and more likely to define deviance by juvenile infractions. As deviance is often a judgment-laden topic, individual responses are expected to be sensitive to the environment in which the responses are collected.
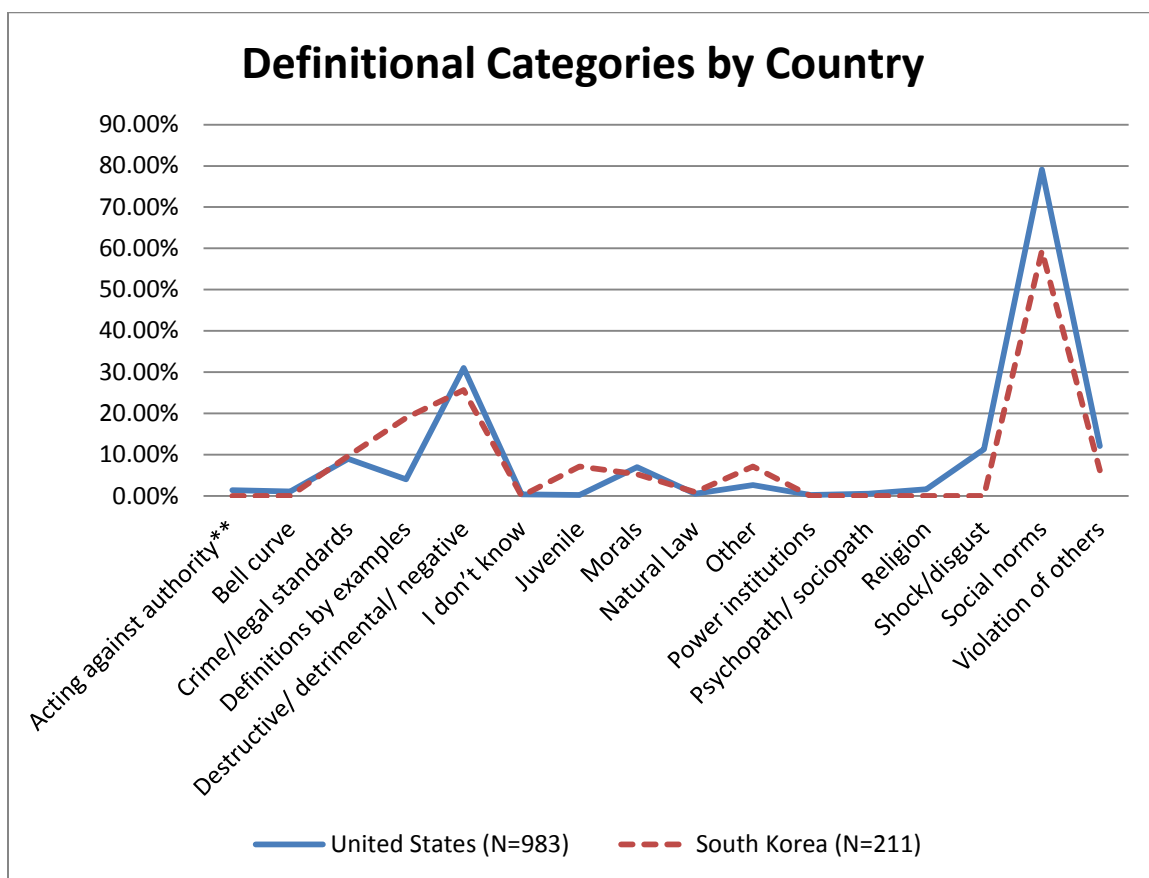
Figure 3. Definitional Categories by Country.

Patterns emerge that point towards different definitional approaches towards deviance. The normative definition of deviant behavior, which defines deviant behavior

as a violation of the uniform application of norms, is the primary way in which deviance is defined. The second most referenced area (across both geographic scales of study) was that deviance is negative/detrimental, thus supporting the harm definition of deviance, which provides that all behaviors that are potentially harmful are deviant. Finally, the criminal definition, which argues that all crime is deviant and all deviant behavior is criminal, was the third most frequent for respondents. These three definitions are all compatible, as crime is seen as a negative violation of social norms.

As Figure 3 depicts, there are many differences and similarities between how the United States and South Korea define deviance. South Korean respondents were more likely to define deviance by examples and more likely to associate it with juveniles. American respondents, on the other hand, were more likely to define deviance by social norms and as a violation of others. Juvenile related (87.62%) was the most cited example provided by South Korean respondents, which did not appear on the top cited examples by American respondents. Similarly, school related examples (25.71%) ranked fifth on the South Korean list, but did not rank for Americans. To date there has not been a published research study of how South Koreans define deviance, and therefore, no comparison can be made at this time. Interestingly, the South Korean sample was younger than the American sample with mean ages of 25.5 and 34.8, respectively. The mean ages are provided to demonstrate that these findings are not based on a generational divide in which an older generation feels that the younger generation is deviating from traditionally accepted norms.

What Behaviors are Considered Deviant?

The survey prompted respondents: "In the following spaces, please list those things or types of persons or groups whom you regard as deviant."[18] The total n-value for examples is 6,065. The examples are grouped to analyze not the particular instances that are mentioned, but instead, to ascertain what they all have in common, as well as to identify differences across the scales. Examples of deviance can be bifurcated as "moral norms" or "legal norms." According to Ossowska (1960), "[m]oral norms are norms which command without authorizing anybody to claim the deed commanded, while legal norms are not just unilaterally binding but give to others a right to claim the fulfillment of the norm" (251). Respondents provided a relatively consistent balance of moral and legal norms[19] (see Table 9 and Figure 4[20]). For South Korea, more[21] moral violations were cited, while in the American sample, more legal violations were cited. This indicates that neither the social norm definition of deviance nor the crime definition of deviance takes primacy given the norm that is violated by the examples that were cited by respondents. The current literature on deviance, however, focuses on legal norms as deviance in its emphasis on criminal aspects of deviance.

Table 9

Moral versus Legal Norms by Scale

	Moral Norms	Legal Norms	Other*
United States	40.01% (41.13%)**	57.26% (58.87%)	2.72%
South Korea	44.57% (51.09%)	42.67% (48.91%)	12.76%

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[18] This is the wording used by Simmons (1965, 223): "List those things or types of persons whom you regard as deviant."
[19] The legality of the instances of deviance provided by American and South Korean respondents was determined by on American law.
[20] The statistics in the figure are from the moral-legal balance adjusted for the exclusion of "other" (the numbers in parentheses in Table 9).
[21] This conclusion is based on the percentages that have been adjusted for the exclusion of "other."

Table 9 Note: *Items falling into the "other" category include the names of specific persons, responses that were irrelevant to the question, and responses that could not be properly translated. **For better comparison, percentages calculated after removing the "other" category are provided in parentheses.

Moral /Legal Balance

	Moral Norms	Legal Norms
■ South Korea	51.09	48.91
United States	41.13	58.87
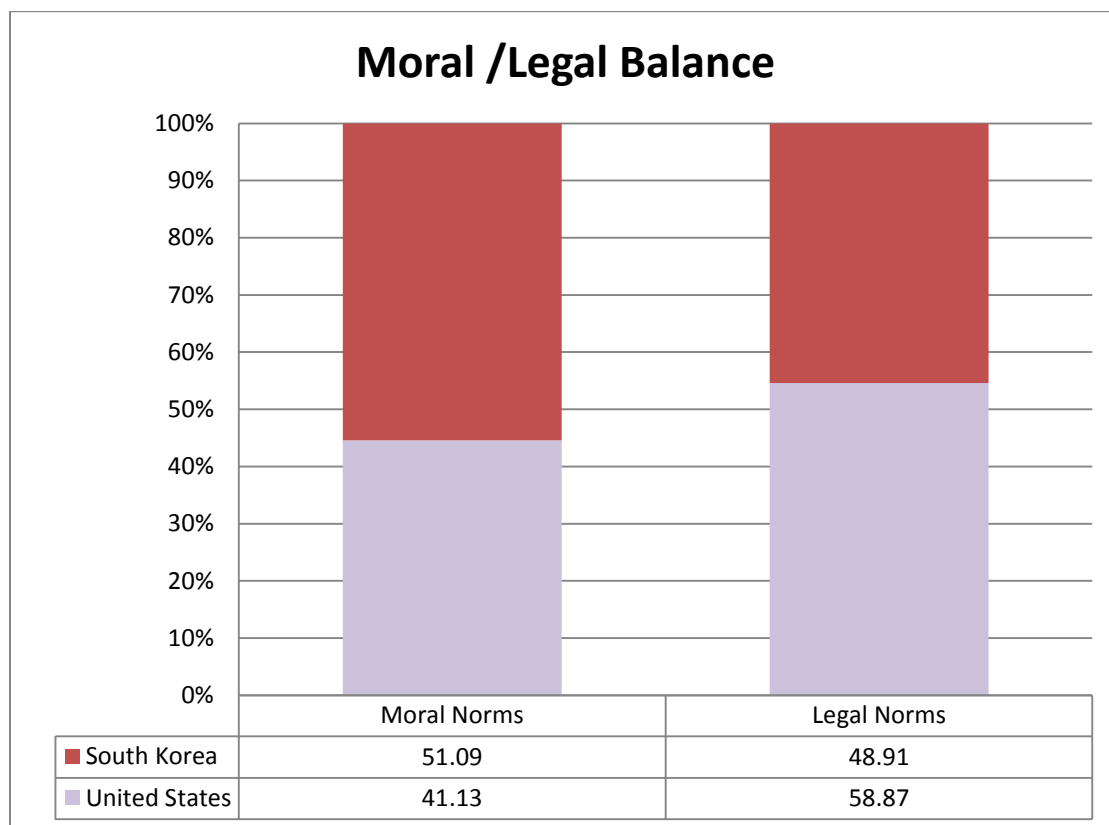
Figure 4. Moral/Legal Balance.

The examples provided for examples of deviance are then strategically divided into more specific categories. In grouping examples, attention was given to the explicit wording used but also to the intention of the wording. For example, "murder," "killing," "taking one's life," and "serial killers" are all provided to the effect of "thou shall not kill" and are therefore, despite using different words, grouped as "murder." Similarly, "crime," "criminals," and "people who break the law" were all categorized as "general crimes." Although "murder" is a crime, the intention of the respondent was not to argue that all crime is deviant, but only that murder is deviant. Therefore, "murder" and "general crime" were not grouped together despite murder being a crime. See Table 10

for the categories used to provide the top ten moral and top ten legal examples provided

by survey respondents.

Table 10

Top 10 Moral and Legal for All Survey Respondents (N=6,065)

	Top 10 Moral	Top 10 Legal	Top 10 Overall
1	Drug/alcohol abuse, 32.18%	General crimes, 33.37%	General crimes, 33.37%
2	Juvenile misconduct, 23.31%	Murder, 27.75%	Drug/alcohol abuse, 32.18%
3	Values, 17.31%	Child molestation, 26.89%	Murder, 27.75%
4	Political, 16.16%	Domestic violence, 22.31%; Theft, 22.31%	Child molestation, 26.89%
5	Race related, 14.73%	-	Juvenile misconduct, 23.31%
6	Pop culture, 12.44%	Gangs, 17.31%	Domestic violence, 22.31%; Theft, 22.31%
7	Mentally ill, 10.58%	Rape, 10.01%	-
8	Lying, 7.87%	General sex crimes, 8.72%	Gangs, 17.31%; Values, 17.31%
9	Religious, 7.29%; Sex fetishes, 7.29%	Bestiality, 6.72%	-
10	-	Terrorists, 6.01%	Race related, 14.73%

There are two areas that warrant further discussion[22]: mental illnesses and sexual

deviance. These two areas overlap in that mere sexual deviance on its own is not

considered a mental disorder, "but immoral sexual deviant behavior is" (Gert and Culver

2009, 486). Mental illnesses appear as the seventh most common norm in the aggregated

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[22] The researcher feels that sexual deviance warrants further discussion based on it prevalence on the lists and that mental illness warrants further discussion based on the controversial nature of its inclusion as deviant.

survey data and are often considered deviant because by their very definition, mental disorders "reflect some internal psychological system that is unable to function as it should, and this dysfunction is socially inappropriate" (Scheid and Brown 2010, 1). Defining mental illness, however, is like deviance, in that the symptoms that are considered to be caused by mental illness are the product of cultural processes. For instance, the medical model of homosexuality links homosexual behaviors to medical conditions (Chauncey 1982; Scheid and Brown 2010). Further study would be beneficial to better understand if respondents see deviance as something that is always a choice made by individuals or if it can be the result of a medical condition, such as mental illness. No South Korean respondents and only 0.5% of American respondents defined deviance by referring to sociopaths or psychopaths, but 10.6% of respondents provided an example of deviant behavior that referred to mental illness, either as a group ("the mentally ill") or as a sub-set (i.e. "crazy," "depressed," "psycho," "suicidal," "ADD").

Goode (1994) states that "[s]exual deviance provides one of the more frequently cited arenas from which examples of deviance are drawn. When individuals are asked to provide concrete instances of deviance, sexual acts often come to mind for many of us" (198). This statement comes to life in the survey data. Among survey respondents, sex fetishes (7.29%) is in the top ten moral violation examples and child molestation (26.89%), rape (10.01%), general sex crimes (8.72%), and bestiality (6.72%) are in the top ten legal violation examples of deviance cited. The examples of sexual deviance on the moral violation list, as well as many of those on the legal violation list, as both widely practiced and widely condemned. Sexual deviance has an extensive history of being paired with other forms of deviance and being both religiously and politically governed.

For instance, the ancient Hebrews equated sexual deviance with idolatry and treason, early Christians associated sexual deviance with paganism, and even in the 1970s, homosexuality was associated with "Godless Communism" (Karlen 1971). Although it is commonly seen as a modern Western tradition to link politics, religion, and sexual deviance, these examples support that this is a long tradition. Although there is political and religious control over those sexually deviant behaviors on the legal norm list, there is also great debate around the control that can and should be placed on those sexually deviant behaviors that are on the moral norms list. Homosexuality, for instance, is highly publicized, as American society is torn on the legalization of gay marriage. Similarly, religions take a strong stance on the issue. Sexual deviance is, therefore, an interesting sub-set of deviance worthy of further study.

Table 11 provides the examples of deviance cited by survey respondents when divided by the two scales of study: United States and South Korea. Aggregated, the examples of deviance most frequently cited by survey respondents are general crime[23] (33.37%), drug/alcohol abuse[24] (32.18%), murder (27.75%), child molestation (26.89%), juvenile misconduct (23.31%), and domestic violence (22.31%). These are all actions that occur in every community.

Table 11

Top 10 Examples by Scales

	United States	South Korea
1	Murder, 32.58%	Juvenile, 87.62%
2	General Crimes, 31.49%	Drug/alcohol abuse, 67.62%
3	Child Molestation, 30.31%	Specific examples, 46.67%
4	Drug/alcohol Abuse, 25.57%	General crimes, 36.19%

[23] This category is for generic mention or crime or criminals, not for specific criminal acts.
[24] This category is for abuse and addiction but not the associated illegal actions, such as drunken driving, meth production, and selling drugs.

Table 11 (continued).

	United States	South Korea
5	Domestic violence, 25.01%	School related, 25.71%
6	Theft, 23.68%	Gangs, 24.76%
7	Race Related, 16.86%	Political, 17.14%; Pop culture, 17.14%
8	Gangs, 16.11%	-
9	Political, 15.16%	Societal issues, 11.43%
10	Values, 13.08%[25]	Values, 10.48%

Although "[n]o one human attitude, behavior, or condition will be universally judged as proper or improper by people in all societies—large and small, industrial and nonindustrial—at all times" (Curra 2014, 3), there are five examples of deviance that appear in the results from both American and South Korean respondents: general crimes, drug/alcohol abuse, gangs, political, and values. These are issues that negatively affect nearly all societies and are considered a general violation of social norms across cultures. Although one could not argue that they are universal norms, as there are subcultures in which these are acceptable behaviors, it is plausible that they are among the most common norms across societies. There are phenomena that seem to exhibit a near consensus across the groups of study. Such examples of deviance are glaring examples of inhumanity that shock our sensibilities as human beings and therefore constitutes a violation of a norm that is held across societies—*thou shall not kill*. Murder, although not frequently occurring, violates a very general social norm that has been codified as a legal norm—it applies to nearly every member of society and nearly every situation (Orcutt 1985). Not all phenomena cited are violations of widely held norms. Murder and

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[25] This is broad category for judgments made on the lifestyles of others that did not fit other categories. They are not sexual, political, religious, or criminal judgments. Examples of deviant behaviors that fell into this category are "people who drive Fords," "people who don't cut their grass," "reading at a restaurant," and "having ten dogs."

rape, on the other hand, are in obvious violation of important norms, and their placement at the top of the list would be likely.

It is possible that murder was not on the top ten list for South Korea because the homicide rate is much lower in South Korea than in the United States. The homicide rate in the United States (4.7 per 100,000 population) is nearly double that of South Korea (2.6 per 100,000 population), making it, although still rare, a more prevailing threat in the United States (UNODC 2013).

Just as South Koreans were more likely to define deviant behavior by examples, they were also more likely to use specific examples (e.g., names of people) as examples of deviant behavior. Deviant behaviors that appeared in both the United States and South Korean top ten are drug/alcohol abuse, general crimes, gangs, and political. Although there was greater agreement among American respondents about how deviance is defined than there was among South Korean respondents, there was significantly more agreement among South Korean respondents as to examples of deviant behavior. Specifically, more than eight in ten respondents cited an example related to juveniles and more than six in ten respondents cited drug/alcohol abuse as deviant. Among the American respondents, the greater consensus was just over three in ten respondents for each groups' leading example.

<div align="center">Discussion</div>

Although there is "great diversity in human experience and… even greater diversity in social representations of it" (Curra 2014, xi), this research finds that there is much less diversity among South Korean respondents than among respondents from any other scale of study. The most frequently occurring example in South Korea was juvenile

deviance (87.62%), followed by drug/alcohol abuse (67.62%). These high percentages

indicate greater consensus by South Korean respondents in what is considered deviant.

The most cited examples for the American sample were cited by 32.58% of respondents.

Moreover, although political responses were only given by 17.14% of Korean responses,

there was a perfect consensus on the political act that was deviant—Japanese

supporters.[26] On the other hand, 19.05% of southeast US respondents provided political

answers, but there was great division between different political parties and political

actions.

The other difference between the American and South Korean respondents that is

worthy of discussion is the emphasis on juvenile deviance. According to Becker (1963),

deviance is not a quality of an act; rather, it is yielded by the rules and sanctions that

govern that act. These rules and sanctions, however, are not uniform. There are a

multitude of groups within society, each operating with their own norms. This, in part,

explains both how groups are labeled as deviant and how groups label other groups as

deviant. The Korean youth, for example, were named by 87.62% of survey respondent as

deviants, perhaps because they operate as a subculture with their own norms that

contradict the norms of wider society. There are norms for proper ways of thinking,

acting, and being and subcultures often have norms that create anxieties or insecurities

for broader society (Curra 2014). American biker culture, for instance, has its own

norms, many of which are not in accordance with broader society. Ethnocentrism then

arises when "members of some society or group come to believe that their culture or

subculture—the system of values, norms, and customs—is better than everyone else's"

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[26] South Korea and Japan shared a tumultuous political history. Korea was annexed to Japan in 1910, but has been independent since 1948. There, however, remains great animosity in Korean culture for how the Korean people were treated during the period they lived under Japan.

(Curra 2014, 5). As these assertions are applicable to both countries, they do not adequately explain why Koreans were more likely to focus on juvenile deviance than were American respondents. The researcher has two hypotheses to explain this finding: first is simply the term "deviance" in the Korean language places greater emphasis on the behavior of juveniles than it does in English and the second is that there is a greater difference between the youth and adult cultures in South Korea than there is in the United States. If there is a greater difference between the norms of two groups, then it is more likely that the group in power will attempt to use their power to enforce conformity to their own norm among the group that is in violation. Therefore, if the youth of South Korea represent a sub-culture than threatens the cultural norms of the broader population, then they are more likely to be seen and deviant and governed as so. As Inglehart (1997) predicted, South Korea has tipped the turning point of modernization and is not experiencing rapid social changes that are reflected in norm changes. It is conceivable that the changing culture has created an environment in South Korea in which there is a greater difference in the norms of the youth than in the adult and other populations than is found in the United States.

Conclusion

The ABCs of deviance—attitudes, behaviors, and conditions—are relative and dynamic, but as this research finds, there are similarities between two culturally different samples in how deviance is defined. The first area of deviance addressed by this research was defining the term. "What sociologists seek in a definition of deviance is an abstract concept that can be applied to deviant phenomena in general" (Orcutt 1983, 5). Although the research did not find a consensus, nor did it expect to find a consensus, on how

deviance is defined, a strong majority of survey respondents define deviance as behaviors that go against social norms and are detrimental/negative. This, however, does not yield accord as to what behaviors are considered deviant, as this is a normative definition and thereby based on the social norms of each society. Norms vary across and within societies.

Norms reflect the core values of a society and a violation of these norms is labeled as deviant behavior. As core values vary from society to society, deviance also varies across place. Larsen (2013) argues that as a result, "it is impossible to outline a set of definitive criteria that will adequately apply to all societies" (6). This research, however, finds that there are certain behaviors that are consistently cited as deviant across the two scales of study. These behaviors reflect the prevailing norms of the societies.

Prevailing norms always reflect some specific group's biased view of what is proper and improper; norms reflect the power, interests, and outlooks of the groups that create them. Norms are "propaganda for conformity," embodying and demanding adherence to standards that are biased, reflecting a confluence of class, status, and power (Curra 2014, 16; c.f., Mills 1943).

This research also reveals that there is a greater consensus as to what behaviors are considered deviant in South Korea than in the United States. As a collectivist society, there is greater conformity in South Korean society than in individualist societies, as is the United States (Bond and Smith 1996; Hart and Poole 2001). The differences seen in consensus of definitions and the causes behind the consensus yield warrant for further research on the comparison of societies as it relates to the topic of deviant behavior. Furthermore, as having deviant companions is one of the strongest and most consistent

predictors of committing acts labeled as deviant (Warr 2002; Curra 2014), further research is needed to study the role of social networks in deviant behavior and considerations.

CHAPTER III

SOCIAL INFLUENCE IN APPROVAL OF DEVIANCE: A CROSS-CULTURAL

STUDY COMPARING SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS TO SOCIAL INFLUENCE IN

APPROVAL OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Introduction

What role does one's social network play in his/her perceptions of deviance?

This research begins with the understanding that as deviance is socially constructed, it is

an interactive process that is not the product of a single reality, but rather there are many

groups constructing many realities. "Any appearance of a single dominating reality is no

more than an abstraction and mystification of the multiple realities created in the

interactive flux of everyday life" (Henry and Eaton 1999, 1). Using data from a survey on

perceptions of deviant behavior, this research compares the value of socio-demographics

to social influence in explaining perceptions of deviant behavior.

"One of the most confirmed and replicated research finding [sic] in criminology is

the powerful influence of peers on adolescent delinquency, drug use, and deviance"

(Hwang and Akers 2006, 51). However, the body of literature limits deviance tests of

social learning theory to juveniles and often to drug and alcohol abuse. This research

expands to test social learning theory as it applies to adults and a spectrum of deviant

behaviors. The need for this study is seen in the limited research on social learning

outside of North America; this study addresses this gap in its comparison of American

and South Korean respondents. Hwang and Akers (2006) elaborate on this gap: "A few

studies have been done outside of North America. These studies have been conducted

mainly on substance abuse and delinquent behavior, using self-report measures with

adolescent samples" (53). This research, therefore, is innovative in its cross-cultural aspect and its exploration of a spectrum of deviant behaviors.

Literature Review

Attitudes and related behaviors are social responses—they are learned from innate personal groups. Sutherland's (1947) theory of delinquency provides that the criminal or non-criminal norms among an individual's close associates are strongly correlated with his or her own acceptance of those behaviors. Sutherland's differential association theory was later reformulated as Burgess and Aker's (1966) social learning theory and Warr's (1993; 2002) peer influence theory of delinquency.

Akers et al. (1979) find strong evidence in support of social learning theory; specifically, the authors find that factors of social learning—i.e., differential association, differential reinforcement, and imitation—account for sixty-eight percent of the cases on adolescent marijuana use and fifty-five percent of the cases of adolescent alcohol use in the respondents surveyed. Individuals learn social norms from their network and their network is formed through their social connections. The homophily principle provides that all network ties are "homogenous with regard to many sociodemographic, behavioral, and intrapersonal characteristics… Homophily in race and ethnicity creates the strongest divides in our personal environments, with age, religion, education, occupation, and gender following in roughly that order" (McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook 2001, 415). The result is that individuals are limited to like-individuals in the information they receive, the behaviors they witness, and their interactions. Homophilious relations are fostered by propinquity, family ties, and isomorphic social positions. Homophily has been extensively studied, focusing on gender and race (c.f.,

Clarke-McLean 1996; Daly 2005) and criminal networks (c.f., Mullins and Wright 2003), in support of social learning theory.

This research tests socio-demographic and social network variables in the development of one's approval of deviance. Using eleven OLS regression models, the hypothesis that perceived approval of one's social network is a greater predictor (i.e., statistically significant across more models) than traditional socio-demographic variables (i.e., gender, age, and income will not be as strong an indicator as social network) in an individual's approval of deviance is tested. This research uses the following variables in modeling predictors of perceptions of deviant behavior: gender, age, income, atheism, social influence (peer network and parents), personal deviance (time spent in prison, participation in deviant occupations, and self-reported deviant behavior), and finally, if the respondent is American or South Korean. Although these variables have been grouped for the purpose of organization, these groupings do not intend to imply that there are clean divisions between these variables—they are rather intimately entwined. A statement, for the purpose of this example, is made by Curra (2014): "Whites are more likely than African Americans or Latinos to abandon neighborhoods with high rates of violent crime, and they are less likely to move into neighborhoods with increasing rates of violent crime" (166). This statement couples race, income, social networks, and personal deviance.

Gender affects perceptions of deviance (Simon et al. 1975; Steffensmeier 1978; Shover et al. 1979; Cullen, Golden, and Cullen 1979; Giordano and Cerkovich 1979; Bowman and Prelow 2007). Bowman and Prelow (2007) study African American juveniles to find that maternal monitoring is effective for reducing delinquency among

females, but males are not as easily deterred by maternal monitoring, as they are more easily influenced by deviant peers. These results suggest that pathways to deviance vary by gender. Cheung and Yeung (2010), however, find that female juveniles form more cohesive bonds with their peers than do males and are, therefore, more easily influenced by their peers than are their male counterparts.

Much of the research on gender and deviant behavior focuses on violence. With the exception of sexual assault, males have a higher rate of violent victimization, as well as perpetuating violent assault (Truman 2011; Zaykowski and Gunter 2013). Goussinsky and Yassour-Borochowitz (2007) find that perpetrators of dating violence are more likely to be male and non-religious.

While sex is a biological trait, gender is about attitudes towards masculinity and femininity and is, therefore, socially constructed. "Alcohol consumption, smoking, wage differences, and wearing panty hose are more about gender than sex" (Curra 2014, 273). Gender is also found to be a factor in how individuals view sexual deviance. In a survey of what people think of as deviant, Simmons (1965) found that twice as many women listed prostitutes as deviant as did men. There often appears a dichotomization of the female, whereby prostitutes are portrayed as the antithesis of the ideal woman— "Prostitute was defined as embodying the traits of hypersexuality, immorality, and impulsivity; she was defined as lacking any maternal instincts" (Curra 2014, 290). Even this statement, however, assumes prostitutes to be female, thereby creating deviance within a subculture.

Individuals often form subgroups and social relationships based on similar cultural preferences, which are commonly founded in demographic traits (Lewis et al.

2008). Shared preferences among those sharing a racial identity, therefore, is not an inherit trait; rather, it is learned through social environment and exposure to individuals with similar socio-demographics. "Everything from criminality to the entrepreneurial spirit is given a race connotation—witness stereotypes of 'black muggers' or 'Asian shopkeepers'" (Malik 1996, 2). Race is also a factor in criminal justice, as African Americans are overrepresented among arrestees. This finding, however, is attributed to "substantially greater involvement of blacks in the common law personal crimes of rape, robbery, and assault" (Orcutt 1983).

Religion has also been studied in association with deviant behavior. Throughout the nineteenth century, religious excitement was medically and popularly believed to be the cause of mental illness (Bainbridge 1984). Regarding homosexuality, the religious model of explanation was replaced by the medical model of explanation circa the end of the nineteenth century. The latter model characterizes homosexuality as "the condition of certain, identifiable individuals" while the former model characterizes homosexuality as "a form of sinful behavior in which anyone might engage" (Chauncey 1982, 114). Furthermore, deviance exists within religion. Crapo (1987), for instance, finds that it is not uncommon for peripheral Mormon churches to espouse beliefs that are at odds with the official doctrine of the Mormon prophet and to be unaware of this deviance from doctrine.

Much of what is considered deviant by broader society is governed and condemned by religion. The Ten Commandments, for instance, provide rules how individuals should conduct themselves, with those acting in the contrary being deviants. In this sense, religion acts as an agent of social control. Religion works to reinforce

existing social structures by labeling inappropriate behavior as sin and all those who

question the social arrangements provided by the spiritual order seen as questioning the

god who put it in place (Allan 2011). The Christian Church, for example, to a large

extent creates a background for how Western society sees sexuality.

> Part of this movement came from Protestantism with its emphasis on individual righteousness and redemption. Rather than being worthy of God because of church membership and sacraments, Protestantism singled the individual out and made his or her moral conduct as expression of salvation and faith. (Allan 2011, 486)

Baier and Wright (2001) conduct a meta-analysis of sixty studies that address the

empirical relationship between religious beliefs and crime. They find that "religious

beliefs and behaviors exert a moderate deterrent effect on individuals' criminal behavior"

(Baier and Wright 2001, 3). This aligns with the social control theory of religion, which

provides that religious institutions deter criminal behavior to strengthen individuals'

bonds to society. Individuals who identify as religious are more likely to experience

shame from deviant behavior, as well as being more likely to experience embarrassment

from their social network (Grasmick et al. 1991).

Peer influences are found to have a direct effect on deviant behaviors of juveniles,

while parental influences are found to have both a direct and an indirect effect on these

behaviors (Reid, Martinson, and Weaver 1987; McGee 1992). Direct parental effects

arise through parental support and indirect influencing their children's choice of friends

(Kim and Goto 2000; Hwang and Akers 2006). Parental factors are a dominant theme in

the literature on deviant behavior (c.f., Adolescent 2009; Bonde et al. 2004; Bowman and

Prelow 2007; Crosswhite and Kerpelman 2009; Dej 2011). It is commonly hypothesized

that parental supervision is inversely related to juvenile association with deviant peers

(Adolescent 2009). The effects of parental decisions, as far as research on deviant

behavior is concerned, begins with prenatal care. Bonde et al. (2004), for instance, study the correlation between perinatal care and behavioral difficulties—categorized as hyperactive-distractible, hostile-aggressive, or anxious-fearful according to the Behar scale—among two year old children. The authors found that gender and household factors were causing the behavior, rather than perinatal care. Specifically, being male increased the occurrence of all three behaviors, unemployment difficulties of a parent increased the occurrence of hyperactive-distractible behavior, and other family stresses (e.g., lack of time, mother over thirty-five years old at time of birth, divorce) increased the occurrence of hostile-aggressive behavior, while anxious-fearful behaviors were not found to be caused by any social disadvantages (Bonde et al. 2004). Dej (2011) studies the continuum from which individuals with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) shift from being labeled victims as children to deviants as adults.

Association with deviant peers has been found to be related to the onset of substance abuse among other behaviors (Adolescent 2009; Cardoos et al. 2008; Cheung and Yeung 2010; Crosswhite and Kerpelman 2009; DuBois and Silverthorn 2004). Daniel (2001) studied middle school and high school students' perception of deviant behavior related to computer and the internet and concluded that students perceive their peers to be more deviant than themselves. Peer context factors are a dominant theme in the study of deviant behavior. As deviant talk and social reinforcement has been found to be associated with escalation of antisocial behavior, violent behavior, substance abuse, police arrests, and risky sexual behavior, research often focuses on how this factor can be used to address these behaviors (Cardoos et al. 2008; Crosswhite and Kerpelman 2009; DuBois and Silverthorn 2004). DuBois and Silverthorn (2004) find that adolescents with

lower general self-esteem were more likely to associate with deviant peers and that association with deviant peers was positively associated with participation in deviant activities.

The relationships between individuals and their families and peers are culturally outlined—in other words, different cultures have different ideas of how parents and children should interact and how peers should interact. In South Korea, the ideal family structure is the "patrilocal stem family," in which the married oldest son, along with his wife and children, live with his mother and father in the same household (Cho and Shin 1996). In this structure, familism in prevailing and emphasis is placed on traditional values and the importance of the parental influences (Hwang and Akers 2006). Family ties are, therefore, valued over individualism. This is reflected in South Korea's individualism score of 18 out of 100, making it a collectivist society in which individuals are integrated into cohesive in-groups commonly comprised of extended family and loyalty to this group is a prime virtue. The United States, on the other hand, ranked as the most individualistic country in the world with a score of 91 (Hofstede and Hofstede 2004).

Income and employment are also found to affect exposure to, and therefore perceptions of, deviant behavior. Apel et al. (2008) find that employment among youth increases delinquency and high school dropout rates and that the more hours the youth work, the greater intensity of these factors. Low income is positively correlated with exposure to deviant behaviors. For instance, homicide and economic inequality are positively related (Curra 2014).

Method

Akers et al. (1979) demonstrate that concepts of social learning and deviant behavior are amenable to the survey research design. This research uses a survey (provided in English and Korean) to assess the influences acting on perceptions of deviance. Clark and Tifft (1966) test the validity of anonymous questionnaires to ascertain self-reported deviant behavior; they find a high degree of association between questionnaire results and polygraph results on the participants' deviant behavior. More recently, Eifler (2007) uses vignette analysis (a series of hypothetical situations presented to survey participants) to assess the validity of self-reported deviant behavior and finds that the validity depends on sex and type of behavior being analyzed. The purpose of the study was to ascertain if hypothetical responses provide insight to the respondents' actual behavior. Specifically, the research finds that male respondents overestimate their own deviance, but there is an overall correlation between reported and actual behavior (Eifler 2007).

Social networking sites are of increasing use in our daily lives, but are also becoming an increasingly valuable research tool (Boyd and Ellison 2008). The survey was distributed through Facebook, which, as of February 2013, had a penetration rate of 52.3% in the United States and 18.4% in South Korea (Nierhoff 2013). As Hansen et al. (2009) argue, "Traces of activity left by social media users can shed light on individual behavior, social relationships, and community efficacy" (1). The survey was sent directly to 684 seeds (607 American and 77 South Korean) representing a convenience sample of the researcher's personal contacts, who were asked to take the survey and forward it to their contacts. It was forwarded to 4,843 Facebook users. As Facebook is the world's

most populated online social networking website, with over half of its users accessing the site daily, even with sampling issues it is superior tool than email for distribution of an online survey. Facebook is a key example of technology-mediated social interaction and a valuable tool for survey dissemination and social network mapping. Travers and Milgram's (1969) small world study argues that the world is divided by six degrees of separation. This survey could potentially reach any member of the Facebook population within six waves; it is theoretically possible, therefore, to achieve total coverage with the survey. According to its own statistics, Facebook reported over one billion active users as of October 2012 (Fowler 2012). More than half of all Americans are on Facebook and an additional quarter of the world population uses the internet but not Facebook.

The survey received 1,133 English responses and 211 Korean responses. Respondents answered questions on how they define deviance, examples of deviance, their level of approval of provided examples, the level of approval they would expect from their parents and close friends, frequency of their participation in behaviors commonly listed as deviant, and general socio-demographics (see Appendix F for English instrument and Appendix G for Korean instrument). Instrument questions were derived from Simmons (1965), Jessor et al. (1968), and other similar works.

Data and Model

The hypothesis tested in the model in this research is that social influence is a greater predictor of one's perceptions of deviant behavior than are traditional sociodemographic measures. Therefore, it is expected that the measures of social influence (variables *PeerNet* and *ParNet*) will have greater explanatory power (be

consistently significant across models) than all other variables. To this effect, this

research uses the following model:

DevInd = β0 + β1 female + β2 age + β3 atheist+ β4 peernet + β5 parnet + β6 prison +

β7 owndev + β8 devocc + β9 income + β10SKorean +ε

      This same model was repeated for each of ten deviant behaviors that were derived

from interviews conducted before the survey—drug/alcohol abuse, child molestation,

gang activity, homosexuality, murder, premarital sex, domestic violence, gambling,

prostitution, and selfishness— as the dependent variable for a total of eleven models, all

using the same independent variables (see Table 12).

Table 12

Regression Variables and Hypotheses

Variable	Description	Hypothesis
Gender	*female* is a binary variable for if the respondent is male or female. 1=female, 0=male.	Women will be less tolerant of deviant behaviors, specifically sexual and violent behaviors (c.f., Simon et al. 1975; Steffensmeier 1978; Shover et al. 1979; Giordano and Cerkovich 1979; Bowman and Prelow 2007).
Religion	*atheist* is a binary variable for if the respondent is atheist. 1= atheist, 0= religious.	Religious individuals will be less tolerant of deviant behaviors (c.f., Chauncey 1982; Bainbridge 1984; Grasmick et al. 1991; Baier and Wright 2001; Allan 2011).
Social Influence	*peernet* is a measure of how the respondent's peers would respond to the deviant behaviors (1-5). 1=strongly disapprove, 5=strongly approve. *parnet* is a measure of how the respondent's parents would respond to the deviant behaviors (1-5). 1=strongly disapprove, 5=strongly approve.	Parental and peer tolerance of deviant behaviors will be positively associated with one's tolerance (c.f., Adolescent 2009; Cardoos et al. 2008; Cheung and Yeung 2010; Crosswhite and Kerpelman 2009; DuBois and Silverthorn 2004).

Table 12 (continued).

Variable	Description	Hypothesis
Deviance	*Prison, owndev*, and *devocc* are measures of the deviance of the respondent. *Prison* is the number of days the respondent has been incarcerated. *OwnDev* is an index of how often the respondent has participated in a list of thirty-eight behaviors in the past month (the higher the number, the more deviant). *DevOcc* is a measure of the deviance of the respondent's occupation—0=not deviant, 1= slightly deviant, 2=deviant.	One's own participation in deviant behaviors will increase his/her tolerance of deviance (c.f., Sutherland 1947; Burgess and Akers 1966; Akers et al. 1979).
South Korean	*SKorean* is a binary variable for if the respondent is South Korean—South Korean=1, American=0	American respondents will have more tolerance for deviance than South Korean respondents. There will be more agreement among South Korean respondents (c.f., Cho and Shin 1996; Hofstede and Hofstede 2004; Hwang and Akers 2006).
Age	*Age* is the respondent's age in years.	Control
Income	*Income* is the respondent's yearly household income in USD.[27]	The lower one's income, the more tolerant he/she will be of deviant behaviors (c.f., Apel et al. 2008; Curra 2014).

Data for all of the variables used in the model were collected from the survey and coded (based on "description" column in Table 12) for analysis. Statistics for the data

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[27] Survey respondents were provided with income categories. To utilize these data in regression analysis, the researcher used the middle point of the category. For instance, for respondents who selected the the $21,000 to $40,000 income category, $30,500 was used for regression input.

collected are provided in Table 13. Perceptions of deviance were ranked on a five point

Likert scale from "strongly disapprove" to "strongly approve." A deviant index,

DevIndex, was created by combining scores for ten deviant behaviors, creating a

theoretical data minimum and maximum of 10 and 50, respectively. The final column in

Table 13, Standard Deviation, is useful in that it tells us how much consensus there was

on approval of each behavior—the higher the standard deviation, the less consensus. For

example, "child molestation" has a standard deviation of 0.25 and "homosexuality" has a

standard deviation of 1.28, which indicates that there was much greater consensus as to

the deviance of child molestation than there was for homosexuality.

Table 13

Descriptive Statistics of Survey Data

Variables	Mean	Minimum (in Data)	Maximum (in Data)	Standard Deviation*
DevIndex (Dev1-Dev10)	19.63	10	46	4.30
Dev1 (Drug/Alcohol Abuse)	1.83	1	5	0.73
Dev2 (Child Molestation)	1.02	1	5	0.25
Dev3 (Gang Activity)	1.35	1	5	0.58
Dev4 (Homosexuality)	3.30	1	5	1.28
Dev5 (Murder)	1.07	1	5	0.35
Dev6 (Premarital Sex)	3.26	1	5	1.07
Dev7 (Domestic Violence)	1.15	1	5	0.45
Dev8 (Gambling)	2.49	1	5	0.83
Dev9 (Prostitution)	1.94	1	5	0.89
Dev10 (Selfishness)	2.21	1	5	0.77
PeerNet	18.01	10	47	4.39
ParNet	14.75	10	48	3.73
Prison**	4.71	0	1095	59.29
OwnDev	52.98	37	181	15.69
Age	34.77	78	18	12.39
DevOcc	1.14	1	3	0.37
Income	56703.02	10000	275000	39792.87

Table 13 (continued).

Binary Variables	Percent
Female	65.7%
Atheist	14.3%
SKorean	15.7%

Note: *The meanings of these standard deviations are further discussed in the Discussion section of this research. **The mean for prison time was 4.71 days, with 8.3% of respondents having spent time incarcerated.

Survey respondents were provided with the ten behaviors that were most frequently listed as deviant in interviews with south Mississippi elites[28] conducted prior to the survey. Survey respondents were asked about their personal approval of these behaviors: "If you knew someone your age was engaging in the following behaviors, how would you act?" Answer options were provided on a five point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disapprove) to 5 (strongly approve). The mean approval for the deviant behaviors ranges from 1.02 (child molestation) to 3.30 (homosexuality). Figure 5 provides these behaviors using the means to demonstrate the spectrum of approval from greatest approval to least approval. To assess perceived approval[29] of the peers and parents of the respondent, the surveys asks, "Thinking of your close friends, how do you think they would react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?" and "Thinking of your parents, how do you think they would react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?"[30] The responses for parent approval and peer approval

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[28] South Mississippi was selected as a case study based on convenience, as the researcher is located in the community. The researcher used the interviews to gain an understanding of how individuals internalize the concept of deviance and to develop a list of behaviors/persons commonly perceived as deviant.

[29] Approval by peers is how the respondent perceives his/her peers to approve, which could differ from how the peer group actually feels about the listed behaviors. This, however, does not pose a problem to this research, as the peer influence that is sought to be measured through cognitive social network questions is related to how the individual perceives their actor to behave or think, as opposed to how the alter may act or behave in reality. Therefore, for this purpose, the individual's perception of the alter is a better measure than the data that would be collected if the researcher were to contact the alters (Scott and Carrington 2011).

[30] Question wording derived from that used by Kobayashi, Akers, and Sharp (2011).

were aggregated for the ten deviant behaviors to create the variables *ParNet* and *PeerNet*, respectively.
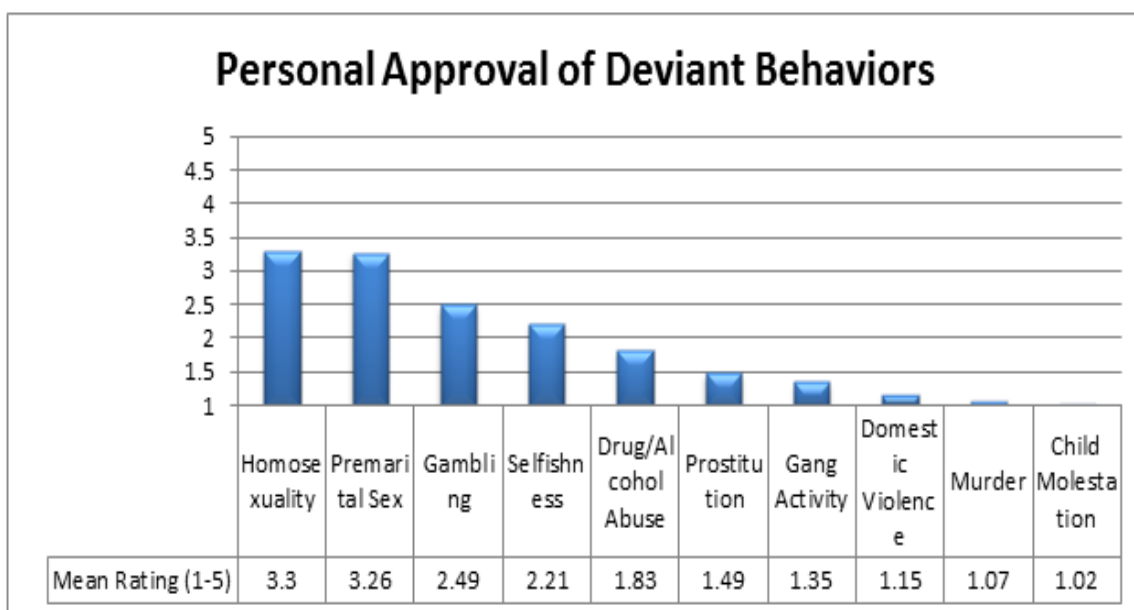
Figure 5. Personal Approval of Deviant Behaviors.

Results

Of the eleven models examined, all models except that with Child Molestation as the dependent variable are highly statistically significant. It is believed that the Child Molestation model is not statistically significant due to the lack of variation in the dependent variable. If people nearly unanimously agree that the behavior is socially unacceptable, then the independent variables are not useful for understanding who approves of this behavior. Given that people almost unanimously (even more so than any other dependent variable) agree that child molestation is not to be tolerated, the regression analysis becomes a moot point. For this reason, the Child Molestation model will not be included in any further discussion. The F-statistic for each of the eleven models is provided in Table 14.

Table 14

Statistical Significance of Models

Model	Measuring (Data Mean)	Prob>F	Significant?
Model 1*	Drug/Alcohol Abuse (1.83)	0.0000	Yes
Model 2*	Child Molestation (1.02)	0.5180	No
Model 3*	Gang Activity (1.35)	0.0000	Yes
Model 4*	Homosexuality (3.30)	0.0000	Yes
Model 5*	Murder (1.07)	0.0002	Yes
Model 6*	Premarital Sex (3.26)	0.0000	Yes
Model 7*	Domestic Violence (1.15)	0.0000	Yes
Model 8	Gambling (2.49)	0.0000	Yes
Model 9*	Prostitution (1.49)	0.0000	Yes
Model 10*	Selfishness (2.21)	0.0000	Yes
Model 11*	Index of Mod1-Mod10 (19.63)	0.0000	Yes

Note: *Models were corrected (robust model) for the presence of heteroskedasticity, based on probability of chi^2 found in the Breusch-Pagan test in STATA.

The significance of variables for the remaining models is assessed in Table 15. The p-value is provided in corresponding cells, with the t-statistics in parentheses. As provided in Table 15, two variables, *peernet* and *SKorean,* stand out as statistically significant. As discussed, the hypothesis being testing by the models is that social influence is a better predictor of one's perceptions of deviant behavior than traditional sociodemographic variables. Based on this hypothesis, it is expected that variables measuring social influence—*PeerNet* and *ParNet*—will be the most significant. These variables are highly significant (99% level) across nine and eight models, respectively. From the p-values (provided in Table 15), this research accepts this hypothesis based on one's peer network, but not one's parents. One's peer network is significant at the 90% level in all ten models, while the influence of one's parents is only significant in two of

the models (see Table 15). These results indicate an important distinction between American and South Korean respondents in all models, except premarital sex. Specifically, South Korean respondents were less approving of drug/alcohol abuse, homosexuality, gambling, and selfishness, but more approving of gang activity, murder, domestic violence, and prostitution. This finding is further addressed in the next section of this paper.

Table 15

Variable Significance by Model

	Mod1 (drug/ alcohol abuse)	Mod3 (gang activity)	Mod4 (homo-sexuality)	Mod5 (murder)	Mod6 (pre-marital sex)	Mod7 (domestic violence)	Mod8 (gamb-ling)	Mod9 (pros-titution)	Mod10 (selfish - ness)	Mod11 (Index)
SKorean	-8.25*** (0.000)	4.52*** (0.000)	-11.46*** (0.000)	3.75 *** (0.000)		6.48*** (0.000)	-5.25** (0.000)	6.90*** (0.000)	-10.67*** (0.000)	-4.37** (0.000)
PeerNet	8.63*** (0.000)	5.09*** (0.000)	9.79*** (0.000)	2.00** (0.046)	11.00*** (0.000)	1.83* (0.063)	8.65** (0.000)	7.59*** (0.000)	5.79** (0.000)	14.14*** (0.000)
OwnDev	3.88*** (0.000)	2.06** (0.039)			2.06** (0.040)		1.69* (0.095)	3.05** (0.002)		2.63*** (0.001)
DevOcc			2.66** (0.008)			-2.33** (0.020)				
Income									2.32** (0.021)	
Female	-1.76* (0.079)	-1.71* (0.087)	4.19*** (0.000)		3.05** (0.002)			-3.01** (0.003)		
Atheist	3.22*** (0.001)		6.03*** (0.000)		5.90*** (0.000)			2.85** (0.005)		5.08*** (0.000)
ParNet				1.87* (0.062)						2.72** (0.007)
Age			-3.15** (0.002)		-1.77* (0.077)			2.19** (0.029)		
Prison			-1.66* (0.098)			2.20** (0.028)			2.21** (0.027)	

Note: Blank cells are not significant. * cells are marginally significant (90% level). ** cells are significant at 95% level. *** cells are highly significant (99% level). A "+" sign before the t-statistic indicates a positive relationship (more tolerance of the behavior) between the independent variable and the dependent variable of the model, while a "-" before the t-statistic indicates a negative relationship (less tolerance of the behavior) between the independent variable and the dependent variable of the model.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse.[31] Females (t=-1.76) and South Koreans (t=-8.25) are less tolerant of drug and alcohol abuse than males and Americans, respectively. Atheists (t=3.22) are more tolerant of drug and alcohol abuse than those who believe in God. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=3.88) are more tolerant of drug and alcohol abuse. Finally, tolerance of drug and alcohol abuse among one's peer network (t=8.63) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of drug and alcohol abuse.

Gang Activity. Females (t=-1.71) are less tolerant of gang activity than are males. South Koreans (t=4.52) are more tolerant of gang activity than are Americans. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=2.06) are more tolerant of gang activity. Finally, tolerance of gang activity among one's peer network (t=5.09) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of gang activity.

Homosexuality. South Koreans (t=-11.46) are less tolerant of homosexuality than Americans. The older a respondent is, the less likely he/she is to be tolerant of homosexuality (t=-3.15). The more time one has spent in prison, the less tolerant he/she is of homosexuality (t=-1.66). Females (t=4.19) and atheists (t=6.03) are more tolerant of homosexuality than males and religious individuals, respectively. Individuals working in deviant occupations (t=2.66) are more tolerant of homosexuality. Finally, tolerance of homosexuality among one's peer network (t=9.79) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of homosexuality.

Murder. South Koreans (t=3.75) are more tolerant of murder. Tolerance of murder among one's peer network (t=2.00) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of murder.

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[31] The following analysis for each of the models provides the general trends among the survey respondents.

Pre-marital Sex. This is the only model for which being South Korean is not statistically significant. The older the respondent is, the less tolerant he/she is of pre-marital sex (t=-1.77). Females (t=3.05) and atheists (t=5.90) are more tolerant of pre-marital sex than their respective counterparts. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=2.06) are more tolerant of pre-marital sex. Finally, tolerance of pre-marital sex among one's peer network (t=11.00) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of pre-marital sex.

Domestic Violence. Individuals working in deviant occupations are less tolerant (t=-2.33) of domestic violence. South Koreans (t=6.48) are more tolerant of domestic violence than Americans. The more time one has spent in prison, the more tolerant he/she is of domestic violence (t=2.20). Finally, tolerance of domestic violence among one's peer network (t=11.00) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of domestic violence.

Gambling. South Korean respondents are less tolerant of gambling (t=-5.25) than are American respondents. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=1.67) are more tolerant of gambling. Finally, tolerance of gambling among one's peer network (t=8.65) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of gambling.

Prostitution. Females are less tolerant (t=-3.01) of prostitution than are males. Atheists (t=2.85) and South Koreans (t=6.90) are more tolerant of prostitution than are their respective counterparts. The older the respondent is, the more likely he/she is to be tolerant of prostitution (t=2.19). Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=3.05) are more tolerant of prostitution. Finally, tolerance of prostitution

among one's peer network (t=7.59) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of prostitution.

Selfishness. South Koreans (t=-10.67) are less tolerant of selfishness than their American counterparts. The greater one's income (t=2.32), the more tolerant he/she is of selfishness. Finally, tolerance of selfishness among one's peer network (t=5.79) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of selfishness.

Deviance Index. Overall, South Koreans (t=-4.37) are less tolerant of deviant behavior. Atheists (t=5.08) are more tolerant of deviant behavior. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=2.63) are more tolerant of deviance. Finally, tolerance of prostitution among one's peer network (t=14.14) and their parents (t=2.72) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of prostitution.

Discussion and Conclusion

The relationships between individuals and their peers are culturally defined. Every person has a unique personal biography that dictates his/her perspective of the world (Mills [1959] 2000). One's personal biography is largely the product of his/her social environment. If two individuals are from different environments, such as the United States or South Korea (or even being of an atheist or religious standing), then their views and behaviors will likely differ as well. This argument can be made for every variable included in this analysis. All variables included are hypothesized to affect one's personal biography and, thereby, how each person views various behaviors.

Although it was expected that one's parents, as a factor of their social network, would be a significant variable, one's parents was only found to be significant in the murder and index models. It is possible that because all respondents were adults of at

least eighteen years of age, that the effect of parents is indirect at best and, thereby, more likely factored into one's peer network. Reid, Martinson, and Weaver (1987) and McGee (1992) make the argument that parental influence on juveniles is often indirect as they work to influence their child's choice of friends, so it would be expected that the parental influence on adults is even further removed.

There are notable differences in the responses between American and South Korean respondents (see Figures 6 and 7). The most prominent of these are the greater tolerance among South Koreans for prostitution and domestic violence and the intolerance among South Koreans for drug/alcohol abuse, homosexuality, gambling, and selfishness. Gambling in South Korea, for instance, is illegal for all citizens. In fact, it is even illegal for South Korean citizens to gamble in foreign countries. Furthermore, in seven of the ten behaviors consideration there is more consensus among South Koreans about the tolerance of these behaviors than among Americans (as determined by a lower standard deviation).
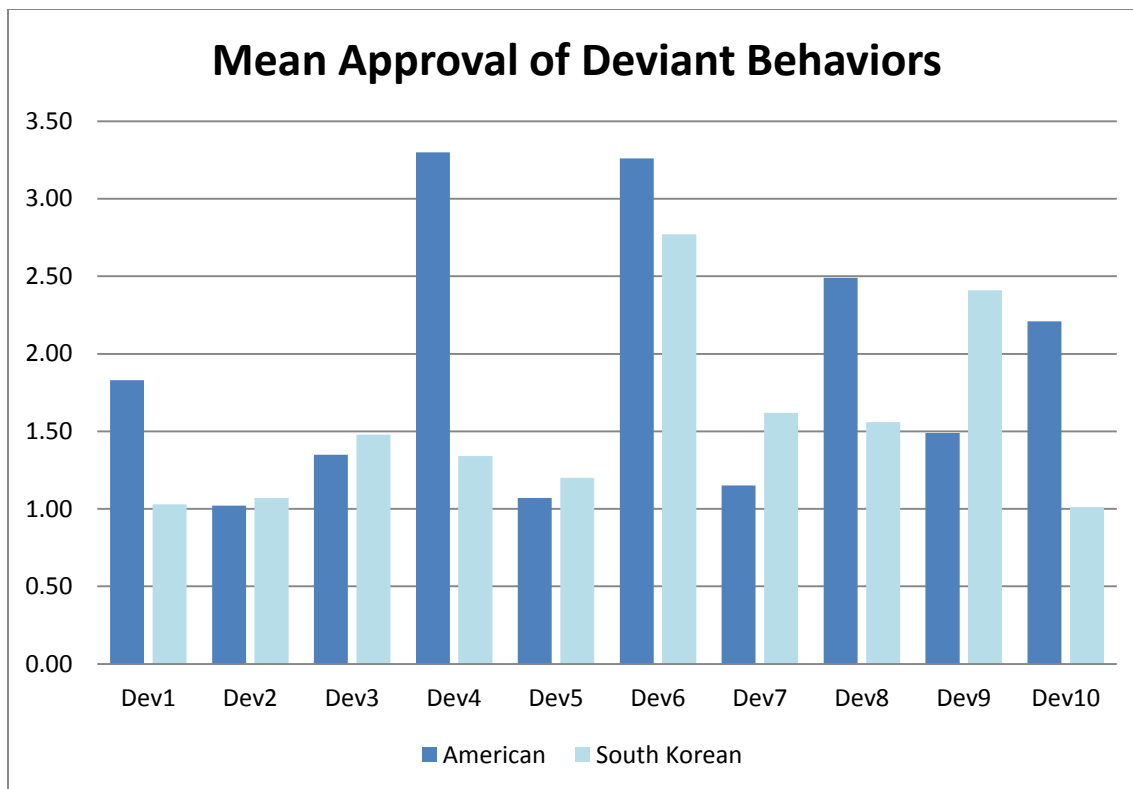
Figure 6. Mean Approval of Deviant Behaviors.
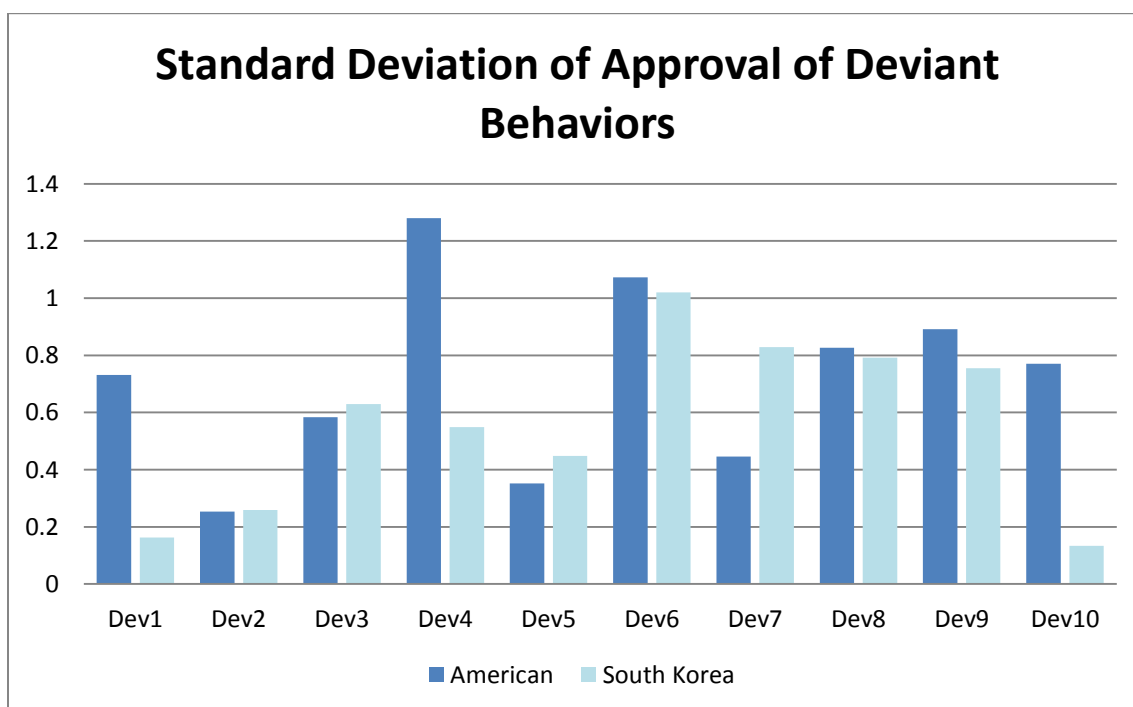
Figure 7. Standard Deviation of Approval.

Consensus regarding personal approval of deviant behaviors varied by behavior, as demonstrated by the standard deviations for each of the ten dependent variables (see Figure 8). Those behaviors with smaller standard deviations are violations of more universal norms[32]—there are fewer situations in which one can justify these behaviors. Universal norms are norms for which "groups appear to be quite internally heterogeneous" (Bowles and Gintis 1997, 3). Child Molestation and Murder, for instance, are violations of norms across societies. Premarital Sex and Homosexuality, on the other hand, are considered more of a personal choice and their approval varies greatly. Interestingly, Selfishness falls in the middle of the spectrum (see Figure 8). This behavior is more ambiguous than the others on the list, as it is more open to interpretation. The list of deviant behaviors to be included on the survey was developed from those acts or groups listed as deviant in interviews that the researcher conducted with south Mississippi elites. The top ten instances of deviance as aggregated from the interview data were used. Selfishness was often discussed in the interviews with a politically charged motive—republicans calling individuals who depend on other people for support as selfish and democrats calling individuals who were unwilling to help those in need as selfish. To understand the standard deviation of Selfishness, the researcher needs to understand how the survey respondent interpreted the term.

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[32] The concept of *universal norms* is controversial in many ways. Many would argue that there are no universal norms, yet there is international law, which espouses that there are some violations against humans that people must be protected against across space and time. Religion and universal law espouse universal norms in similar manners. "Every religion that claims to expound universal truth lays down codes of moral behavior which constitute a global culture, in the very simple sense tha these religions assert that such behavior is nor merely desireable, but also possible, for all human beings" (Wallerstein 2001, 1). Universal norms are those viewed as universally possible and desirable. There are world courts in place to enforce these universal norms through international law through the prosecution of the most agregious violators. There are norms that change frequently, such as fashion, some that persist through centuries, such as foot binding in China, and then there are behaviors that are not dependent on space or time, such as theft and murder, which are considered near-universal norms (Ehrlich and Levin 2005). There, however, are notable exceptions to all norms that are seemingly universal. Gypsies, for instance, steal as an acceptable form of income.

Standard Deviation of Personal Approval
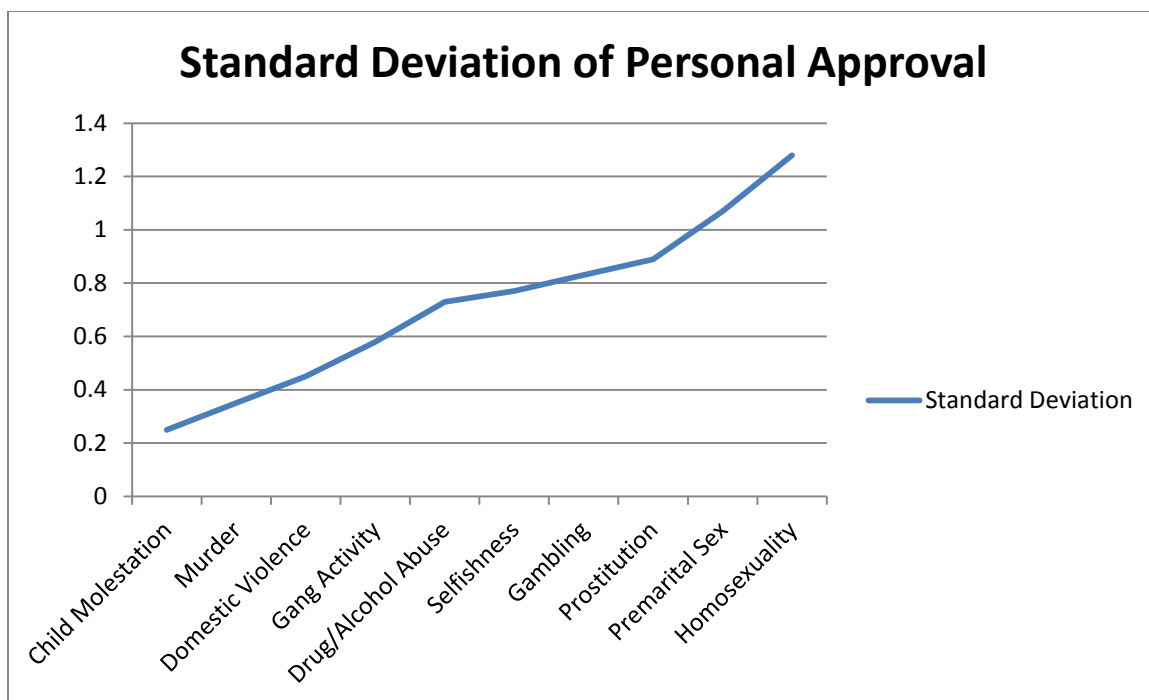
Figure 8. Standard Deviation of Personal Approval.

Across all ten models of interest, one's peer network is statistically significant, with the perceived perceptions of one's peers showing a positive relationship with one's own perception of behaviors.

This research confirms that attitudes toward deviance are social responses. It is widely accepted that the deviance of one's close associates is strongly associated with one's own acceptance of deviant behaviors (Sutherland 1947; Sutherland and Cressey 1970; Akers 1973; Warr 1993, 2002), but this research compares the strength of this assumption to the traditional emphasis on socio-demographic variables. This does not imply by any means that one's socio-demographic variables and one's social network are not related. In fact, it requires quite the opposite as social networks are commonly built from socio-demographic variables.

The significance of the *peernet* variable is explained by social learning theory— networks are based on social connections and individuals learn social norms from their

network (Akers et al. 1979; McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook 2001). More specifically, Sutherland's (1947) theory of delinquency provides that the criminal or non-criminal norms among an individual's close associates are strongly correlated with his or her own acceptance of those behaviors. This research confirms this theory, as there is a strong positive relationship between the respondents' approval of deviant behaviors and how they perceive their social network to approve of the behaviors. This relationship was present across all ten models of interest.

Social norms are learned from social networks, which are formed through social connections. The result is that individuals are partial to like-individuals in the information they receive, the behaviors they witness, and their interactions. Homophilious relations are fostered by propinquity, family ties, and isomorphic social positions. Gender and race homophily (c.f., Clarke-McLean 1996; Daly 2005) and homophily in criminal networks (c.f., Mullins and Wright 2003) have been extensively studied in support of social learning theory. This homophily of networks also explains the significance of the *SKorean* variable across nine of ten models. As individuals are limited to like-individuals form the information they receive, the behaviors they witness, and their interactions, it is expected that Americans would share more social norms with other Americans and likewise for South Koreans. In other words, propinquity alone would provide that Americans and South Koreans have different levels of tolerance for different deviant behaviors. Furthermore, the relationship between individuals and their families and peers is culturally defined; thus, a shortcoming of this research is the inability to separate the peer influence of South Koreans and Americans. Cho and Shin (1996) and Hwang and Akers (2006) provide that the ideal family structure in South Korea is the

patrilocal stem family, in which emphasis is placed on traditional values and parental influence. As family is valued over individualism in South Korea, it would be expected that the *parnet* variable would indicate a greater relationship between the perceived approval of one's parents and his/her own approval for South Korean respondents (c.f. Hofstede and Hofstede 2004).

There were some results, however, that were unexpected due to the hypotheses built from the literature. First, it was expected that females would be less tolerant of domestic violence, as Gousinsky and Yassour-Borochowitz (2007) find that women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence and males are more likely to be perpetrators. Female respondents indicated a greater tolerance of homosexuality and pre-marital sex and a greater intolerance of drug/alcohol abuse, gang activity, and prostitution. Similarly, Simmons (1965) found that women were twice as likely as men to view prostitution as deviant. Curra (2014) hypothesizes that women have a stronger reaction to prostitution because of the dichotimization of the female in which prostitutes are portrayed as the antitheses of the ideal woman.

Being atheist is most significant in areas of sexual deviance. Specifically, atheists are more tolerant of homosexuality, pre-marital sex, and prostitution—all three of the sexual deviance variables analyzed. These findings are consistent with the social control theory of religion (Grasmick et al. 1991; Baier and Wright 2001). Religion underpins existing social structures by labeling socially unacceptable behavior as sin and all those who question the social arrangements provided by the spiritual order seen as questioning the god who put it in place (Allan 2011). Religious moral codes govern, among other behaviors, sexuality norms. The Bible, for instance, provides moral guidelines for sex,

often limiting acceptance to sex performed for the purpose of biological reproduction. Research shows a negative relationship between strong ties to religion and sexual deviance. Stack, Wasserman, and Kern (2004) find that "among the strongest predictors of the use of cyberporn were weak ties to religion and lack of a happy marriage… Furthermore, members of organized churches may be under greater surveillance (e.g., co-religionists), making them less likely to deviant from sexual norms" (78). Religion, therefore, has external and internal controls on the sexual deviance of those who adhere to it. Kyle-Keith (1973) argues that man has been preoccupied with his sexual nature throughout history and nearly every culture across ages has sought to limit man's sexuality by regulating sexual behavior and sexual visualization through religion and law. Many religions teach that followers must suppress carnal pleasures in order to secure salvation, thus "the phallus, once a sacred symbol of fertility, came to be viewed as a thorn in the flesh" (Kyle-Keith 1973, 5).

Finally, as being low-income is positively correlated with exposure to deviant behaviors (Apel et al. 2008; Curra 2014), it was expected that income would be statistically significant in the models. It was only significant for the selfishness model. It could be argued, however, that although behaviors such as homicide are more prevalent in low-income communities that this does not translate into a general tolerance in the community but rather only among a sub-group of the community.

The hypothesis tested in the model in this research is that social influence is a greater predictor of one's perceptions of deviant behavior than are traditional sociodemographic measures. This research fails to reject this hypothesis based on *peernet* being the only variable that is highly statistically significant across all ten models

of interest. However, this research rejects that parental influence factor of the hypothesis, as this variable was only highly statistically significant for murder. While this paper hypothesized and supports that social influence is the greatest predictor of one's perceptions of deviant behavior, follow-up research hypothesizes that social network analysis (SNA) is a better analysis for testing this hypothesis than standard survey metrics. Therefore, it is expected that SNA measures of social influence will have greater explanatory power than the variable found to consistently be the most statistically significant in this paper, *PeerNet*. The next chapter uses SNA to assess the role of peer influence in respondents' perceptions of deviant behavior. It will further explore the homophily principle by using SNA and comparing its value to traditional methods of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

BIRDS OF A FEATHER APPROVE OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR TOGETHER:

A SOCIAL NETWORK STUDY OF CROSS-CULTURAL

APPROVAL OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Introduction

What roles do social networks play in approval of deviant behavior? While studies have been undertaken to test attitude transference processes (c.f.,Krohn et al. 1982, 1988; Mears 1998; Warr and Stafford 1991; Haynie and Osgood 2005; Hochstetler et al. 2002; Hwang and Akers 2006), these studies have neither taken advantage of the statistical tools provided by social network analysis (SNA), nor social media outlets as sources of data. SNA is an innovative approach to understanding the social norms that underlie the labeling of deviance. The majority of studies that claim to utilize social network analysis merely measure association: frequency of association, duration of relationship, priority of relationships, and intensity of variable of interest in relationships (Liska 1987). Short (1957), for instance, is considered a break-through study of the effects of association on deviant behavior using these variables. According to Short's correlation statistics, exposure to a variable increases one's acceptance of that variable. This, however, is not SNA until SNA methods are applied to the data (Hawe, Webster, and Shiell 2004). Following deviant socialization theories, this research applies SNA to attitude transference within networks.

This research hypothesizes that the collectivist leaning of the South Korean population will yield greater social influence in the attitude transference of South Korean respondents. Collectivist countries, as is South Korea, show higher levels of conformity

than individualist countries, which implies that networks in collectivist countries will exert greater social influence (Bond and Smith 1996).

This research tests for network density,[33] homophily of attributes, social correlation[34] of tolerance levels, and approval thresholds. The purpose of testing for density is that more variation is expected in the networks of individuals who have a low density. More variation is then expected to mean less correlation between tolerance levels of the ego and alters.[35] Finally, social correlation of tolerance levels is analyzed to develop a measure of social thresholds— how many individuals in a group have to approve of a behavior before the ego also approves of the behavior?

<center>Literature Review</center>

Individualism-Collectivism

Individualism is a "focus on rights above duties, a concern for oneself and immediate family, an emphasis on personal autonomy and self-fulfillment, and the basing of one's identity on one's personal accomplishments" (Oyserman, Coon, and Kemmelmeier 2002, 4; c.f., Hofstede 1980). Individualist societies have a worldview that peripheralizes social goals and centralizes personal goals. Individualism is believed to be a result of modernization (Allik and Realo 2004). There is much academic debate regarding the effects of increasing individualism in society. Allik and Realo (2004) present the arguments that some believe individualism to be a threat to the organic unity of society, while other authors present the side that the autonomy of individuals results in

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[33] In SNA, density refers to the extent that all possible network ties are present (Scott 2010) and homophily refers to the extent that attributes are shared among the characters in a network (Kadushin 2012).

[34] Social correlation is the correlation between the behavior of affiliated actors in a social network (Anagnostopoulos, Kamur, and Mahdian 2008).

[35] "An ego network consists of a focal node ('ego'), together with the nodes they are directly connected to (termed 'alters') plus the ties, if any, among the alters" (Halgin and Borgatti 2012, 3).

an independence that promotes social growth. Studies comparing the benefits of individualism versus collectivism often focus on social capital, which is defined by Allik and Realo (2004) as a "higher degree of civic engagement in political activity, where people spend more time with their friends and believe that most people can be trusted" (29). Within the United States, as well as in a comparison of forty-two countries, Allik and Realo (2004) find a positive relationship between individualism and social capital.

This research is interested in the role that individualism-collectivism plays in attitude transference. Conformity is a component of collectivist society. Specifically, collectivist countries show higher levels of conformity than do individualist countries. For instance, as the United States has become more individualist, particularly since the 1950s, conformity has declined (Bond and Smith 1996). This is confirmed comparing Asch-type line judgment conformity studies across time (Bond and Smith 1996; c.f., Asch 1952a, 1952b, 1955). The role of conformity in social influence is important to consider in studies of perception. Assimilation and pluralism is also of interest in the study of transfer of social norms.

Social Learning Theory and Homophily

Social learning of deviant behavior approaches, such as differential association theory (Sutherland 1947), focus on socialization favorable to deviance. Socialization is the gradual process by which members learn the norms of society (Lauer and Lauer 2006). The underlying argument of social learning theory is that conformity and deviance are both learned in the same way (Sutherland 1947; Akers 1973; Curra 2014). One does not become deviant or label deviance because of an attribute, but rather because of socialization to his or her environment. This contradicts biological and psychiatric

theories of deviance (Akers 1973; Curra 2014). Sutherland and Cressey (1970) outline

declarations of the social learning theory of deviant behavior: 1) criminal behavior is

learned; 2) criminal behavior is learned through interaction; 3) criminal behavior is

learned through interaction in intimate personal groups; 4) learning criminal behavior

includes the learning of criminal techniques, motives, rationalizations, and attitudes; 5)

the favorability of legal codes to the learned behavior is also learned; 6) delinquency is

the excess of behaviors that are not favorable to legal codes; 7) differential associations

vary is frequency, priority, duration, and intensity; 8) the process of learning criminal

behavior is similar to any other process of learning; and 9) criminal behavior is an

expression of the same needs and values as non-criminal behavior (c.f., Akers 1973;

Clinard and Meier 1975; Akers 1985; Stack and Kposowa 2006). This research

hypothesizes that perceptions of deviant behavior follow a similar pattern. Just as

criminality is learned through processes of symbolic interactionism— specifically

interaction in primary, intimate groups—normative meanings of deviant behaviors are

learned through relationships, through social interaction. "If people are more exposed to

law-violating definitions while being relatively isolated from law-abiding definitions,

they will deviate from the law" (Akers 1985, 40). Whether called differential association,

behavior theory, or social learning theory, an essential tenet of the argument is that norms

are socially learned and socially reinforced. If so, this will be reflected in the homophily

of the social networks—by social selection, individuals are attracted to similar others and

by social influence, become more similar over time (Prell 2012).

Homophily, simply put, refers to actors having social relations with other actors

that are similar to themselves. For example, individuals who are in a similar age bracket,

have similar sports interests, or have similar backgrounds will be drawn toward each

other. The causal direction of homophily is difficult to pinpoint with accuracy and it is

likely that individuals are drawn to people who are like them, but also as individuals form

social ties they become more like those with whom they have formed ties—the former

argument is a matter of social selection, while the latter is a matter of social influence

(Prell 2012).

Methods and Data

Over the past decade, social network analysis has become an increasingly popular

and useful tool in the study of social sciences (Borgatti et al. 2009; Borgatti and Halgin

2011). Social network analysis (SNA) complements the traditional individual attribute

focus of many social sciences; it adds the perspective that relationships among actors is

also an important factor, based on the assumption that actors are embedded in

relationships with other actors and that this embeddedness provides or constrains the

behavior of all actors. Valente (2010, 61) explains network exposure studies in the

following statement:

> Personal network exposure is the number or proportion of ties holding a particular
> belief or engaging in a particular behavior. Generally, network exposure is
> associated with adoption, and the degree of exposure required for adoption is a
> personal network threshold. Most of the evidence for network exposure and
> threshold effects comes from egocentric data, in which data on a person's social
> network are gathered by asking the focal individual and not necessarily
> interviewing his or her network contacts.

Ego networks are perceived and reported by the respondent that then serves as the

ego or "focal actor" of the network. The contacts listed are then referred to as "alters."

"In studying ego networks, we are interested in looking at how egos make use of or are

influenced by their alters" (Prell 2012, 118). The researcher assesses network

characteristics, both as a tool to understand societal definitions of deviance and to explain

societal rates of deviance. Analysis focuses on homophily at the dyadic[36] level. To this

effect, UCINET 6.0 (Borgatti, Everett, and Freeman 2002), E-NET 0.41 (Borgatti 2006),

and STATA IC11 are used to reduce the complexity of data processing. Hansen et al.

(2009) provides a process model of SNA: 1) define goals, 2) collect and structure data, 3)

interpret data using SNA metrics, 4) interpret data through network visualization, and 5)

prepare the report. These steps were followed in this research with meticulous care.

Each of the ego networks were analyzed for density, homophily, and social

correlation. This research is not interested in assessing the size of the ego networks as all

respondents were asked to list five individuals and their network size of the focal actors is

therefore set at five. The density of an ego network refers to the number of ties in the

network that do not include the focal actor (survey respondent) divided by the total

number of possible pairs in the network, which would be five for all ego networks

examined (Valente 2010). Density, therefore, is always going to the number of lines (L)

divided by n(n-1)/2, where n refers to the number of alters. As the number of alters for

this research is five, the formula to be used is L/10. In other words, density is the percent

of potential ties among alters that are actually present in the data. It is hypothesized that

the denser one's ego network, the more redundant the information within the network

will be (c.f., Burt 2005). The perceptions of deviance in this network, therefore, will be

more similar than in a network with many structural holes (actors that are not connected).

Conversely, networks with more structural holes will be less dense and are hypothesized

to have more opportunity for varying opinions on deviant behavior. Specifically, it is

expected that denser networks will have greater social correlation, as there is believed to

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[36] Dyadic level analysis focuses on two actors and the relationship between them. Network level analysis
looks at the structure of the network and patterns within that structure.

be less variation in the opinions within the network. Simply put, if the focal actor has five alters and none of those alters are in contact with each other, it is less likely that they have all the same information, as opposed if the alters all know each other. The greater the density of the network, the less diverse will be the information in the network (Prell 2012).

Analyzing the basic properties of the ego networks developed by survey respondents "can answer a number of potential research questions relating to how social networks might affect individuals' behaviour, attitudes, performance, or beliefs" (Prell 2012, 122). Calculating homophily in UCINET means calculating similarities in the ego network based on given characteristics. Perfect homophily, indicated by a score of 1, means that all actors share a trait of the ego. For example, the ego is male and all the alters are male. Perfect heterophily, meaning that none of the alters share the attribute with the ego, is indicated by a score of -1. If two of five of the ego's alters share the characteristic of interest, then the score is 0.2. The steps by which the overarching research question—what roles do social networks play in the approval of deviant behaviors?—are assessed in outlined in Table 16.

Table 16

Steps Taken in this Research

The Measure	The Data and Method	The Question	The Hypothesis
Individualism-Collectivism	Survey Data; Analysis of responses based on modified individualism-collectivism scale (Singelis et al. 1995)	Are individuals in a collectivist society more influenced by their peers than individuals in an individualist society?	South Korean respondents will be more collectivistic and American respondents will be more individualistic. More collectivism is related to more influence from one's network.

Table 16 (continued).

The Measure	The Data and Method	The Question	The Hypothesis
Density	Survey Data; Divide the number of possible connections among the ego's alters by ten (the number of total possible connections)	Do denser networks have more social correlation?	South Korean networks will be denser. Denser networks will have greater correlation.
Homophily	Survey Data; E-I Statistic	Are denser networks more homophilous? Do more homophilous networks have greater social correlation?	South Korean networks will be more racially homophilous. More homophilous networks have greater social correlation.
Social Correlation	Survey Data; Correlation between approval of a behavior in one's network and one's own approval of that behavior	Is there a correlation between the approval in one's network and one's own approval? Does density affect this correlation? Does homophily affect this correlation?	There will be a positive correlation between network and personal approval of behaviors.
Approval Thresholds	Survey data	On average, how many individuals in one's network approve of a behavior before the ego approves of the behavior?	Individuals who approve of a behavior will have a limited number of alters who also approve of the behavior.

The questions are answered in the order they are provided in Table 16, as many of

the questions depend on data from the question(s) that precede them. If South Koreans

are more collectivist, it is expected that their networks are denser and more homophilous.

Finally, it is expected that if an individual's network is more homophilous then there will

be a higher social correlation between the individual and his/her network. Essentially,

the more similar the alters are, the more similar their opinions are expected to be, and the more similar the opinions of the alters are, the more correlated they are hypothesized to be with the ego's opinion. Finally, a threshold model examines the average number of individuals in one's network that approve of a behavior before the individual approves of the behavior and if density or homophily plays a role in this attitude transference. Finally, the author discusses the value of this research in comparison to alternative methods of assessing social influence on one's approval of deviant behaviors. The remainder of this section is dedicated to explaining the steps used to collect and analyze data, as well as providing the data produced. Hypotheses that transcend a single method, such as the relationship between density and social correlation, will be addressed in the discussion section.

This research uses a survey to collect data on how individuals define deviance and what instances of deviance are cited as examples. Surveys are both a qualitative and quantitative method of collecting information to understand a phenomenon, such as attitudes, behaviors, or understanding, that research seeks to describe, explain or contrast (Fink 2002; Connelly 2009). The survey method used in this research is direct information collected through internet survey software, Survey Monkey (Fan and Yan 2009; Fink 2002). The development and administration stages of the survey were informed by survey methodology research to guarantee valid and reliable data, as the quality of data is reliant on a well-constructed and validated survey instrument (Connelly 2009; Morris and Nguyen 2008; Baron-Epel et al. 2004). The survey was provided in English and Korean. Between January 29, 2013, and March 31, 2013, the English survey received 1,133 responses and the Korean survey received 211 responses. For the Korean

survey, these questions and answers were translated into Korean using cross-cultural

back-translation methodology (Brislin 1970; Lee et al. 2013) (see Appendix F for English

survey and Appendix G for Korean survey).

The survey asked respondents questions about their approval of ten deviant

behaviors: child molestation, domestic violence, drug/alcohol abuse, gambling, gang

activity, homosexuality, murder, premarital sex, prostitution, and selfishness. There were

a series of questions designed to be used for social network analysis, which also asks the

respondent how they believe five of their closest peers would each approve of these

behaviors. "Egonetwork data can tell us something about how networks influence

individual decisions" (Valente 2010, 65). Survey questions used to collect information

on ego networks directly are referred to as a personal network research design (PNRD).

Halgin and Borgatti (2012, 5) provide an example of the usefulness of this design:

> PNRD involves sampling a collection of unrelated respondents (called egos) and
> asking them about the people in their lives (called alters). For example, if we are
> interested in the social factors that influence entrepreneurial success, a personal
> network research design would involve sampling a set of unrelated entrepreneurs
> and ask each one about the resources that they derive from their personal contacts.
> We could easily interview entrepreneurs in different countries and relate aspects
> of their networks with some chosen dependent variable such as firm performance
> or funds collected. Although we sacrifice the ability to analyze global network
> measures, the personal network approach allows us to investigate whether
> successful tend to have a more diverse set of personal networks than those in
> Rome, or whether male entrepreneurs tend to have more personal contacts who
> run in different social circles than female entrepreneurs. We might also use the
> personal network approach to conduct an in-depth analysis of one focal
> entrepreneur.

SNA relies on methodically designed survey questions to solicit the information

needed to perform the method, which include name generator questions, name interpreter

questions, and name generator questions. Name generator questions are used to produce

a list of names, referred to as alters, for the researcher (Prell 2012; Halgin and Borgatti

2012). In ego network analysis, the alters do not need to be identified by name as the researcher is not building a complete network and will, therefore, not need the alter's real name to connect him/her to other individuals in the network. It is sufficient for the ego to use initials or nicknames to identify alters if the networks are not intended to be connected. An alter naming typology allows egos to identify alters without feeling that either party's privacy has been violated. Halgin and Borgatti (2012) suggest limiting the number of alters that the ego is able to nominate in order to prevent order-effects, fatigue, non-redundancy, and interviewer effects. After the list of alters has been collected, the researcher then uses name interpreter questions to collect information about the nominees (Prell 2012). The information provided about the alters is about the ego's perceptions of each alter and cannot be confirmed. However, it must be noted that the ego acts on how he/she perceives her network to act and respond, as opposed to the reality of their behavior and responses. Finally, this design uses name interrelator questions to complete the network by asking about the relationships between the designated alters.

This research uses the PNRD to study the association between the ego's approval of deviant behaviors to the alters' approval of deviant behavior. The survey uses a name generator to collect the names of five individuals that are likely to approve one's approval on these behaviors: "Please provide the initials of five people you go to for advice [This is an anonymous survey, so please do NOT use the individual's real name. You can use initials or any nickname that you may choose. Use something that will help you identify the individual, because you will be asked more questions about each individual]." Additionally, the respondents were asked name interpreter questions; they were asked to provide their "best guess" of the five alters' age, as well as their gender (female, male,

female-to-male transgender/transsexual, or male-to-female transgender/transsexual) and

race (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian/ Asian American, Black/ African

American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and/or White/ Caucasian). Next,

the respondents were asked how well the alters know the other alters using a five-point

Likert scale from 1 (almost strangers) to 5 (very close). Using the same scale, the

respondent was asked how well he/she knows each of the alters. Finally, the respondents

were asked the following question (in which the same ten deviant behaviors were used)

for each of the five alters: "To the best of your knowledge, how does (insert initials or

nickname) feel about the following behaviors?" They were provided with a five-point

Likert scale from 1(strongly disapprove) to 5 (strongly approve).

This research uses stratified random sampling[37] from among the survey

responses[38]. This sampling method is "used whenever researchers need to ensure that as

certain sample of the identified population under examination represented in the sample"

(Berg 2007, 42). This research uses two hundred respondents from the survey. Of the

two hundred, 140 are American respondents and 60 are South Korean respondents. A

combination of random sampling and quota sampling was used to select the responses

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[37] Stratified random sampling is used from among the survey sample, as the researcher is interested in
particular strata (groups) from within the sample. Therefore, the survey sample was divided into groups
based on race and gender. Specifically, the research uses disproportionate stratification, as the sample size
of the selected stratum is not proportionate to that found in the broader sample. The stratums that were
selected are African American males, African American females, Asian American males, Asian American
females, white American males, white American females, South Korean males, and South Korean females.
The number of units selected for each stratum from the American sample was twenty, as this is the number
of Asian American males that completed the survey and therefore, the maximum that could be used for that
stratum. Stratified random sampling was then used to reduce the possibility of human bias in the selection
of twenty cases from each stratum to be used.
[38] Due to the time intensity of egonetwork analysis a sample of the survey respondents was used in this
study. The researcher randomly selected ten additional respondents to serve as a comparison to test if the
findings from the sample used in this article are representative of the larger sample of survey respondents.
A comparison of the 200 responses used in this article and the ten comparison responses allows the
researcher to apply to sample findings to the broader survey responses—the ego networks of the
comparison sample do not challenge any of the major findings of this research.

that would be included. Additionally, quota sampling was used to ensure that certain populations were included; however, random sampling was used to select respondents from within the target population. The researcher included at least twenty responses from the following demographics in this study: African American males, African American females, Asian American males, Asian American females, white American males, and white American females. Race and gender were used to select stratum based on their dominant roles in homophily (McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook 2001)—therefore, it is expected that differences will be seen across these stratum and that individuals within these stratums will share social characteristics. Homophily "implies that any social entity that depends to a substantial degree on networks for its transmission will tend to be localized in social space and will obey certain fundamental dynamics as it interacts with other social entities in an ecology of social forms" (McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook 2001, 416). Consequently, as this research presents that perceptions of deviant behavior are socially learned, it uses stratum, namely race and gender, to compare this affect across groups.

Individualism-Collectivism

According to Hofstede (2013), "culture is defined as the collective mental programming of the human mind which distinguishes one group of people from another. This programming influences patterns of thinking which are reflected in the meaning people attach to various aspects of life and which become crystallized in the institutions of society." One such area where the collective mental programming differs across societies is their reliance on collective versus individual norms. As the IDV (individualism) data in Figure 9 demonstrates, Americans (IDV=91) feel greater

individualism than do South Koreans (IDV=18). This indicates that Americans feel pointedly more independence in society. As Hofstede (2013) explains, the American self-image is defined by the "I," while the South Korean self-image is defined by the "we." Based on these data, this research hypothesizes that 1) South Korean survey respondents will be more collectivistic, 2) South Korean ego networks will be denser, 3) South Korean networks will be more homophilous, and 4) there will be greater social correlation in South Korean networks.
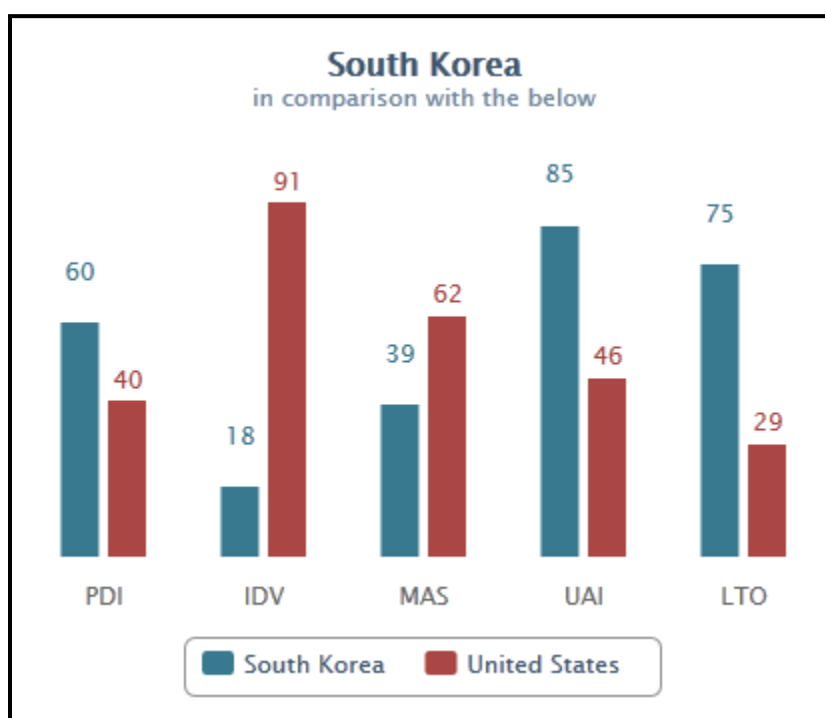
Figure 9. Individualism Comparison[39] (Source: Hofstede 2004)

Survey questions were included to assess the respondent's leaning toward individualism or collectivism. These questions were used from Triandis and Gelfand (1998) based on a modified instrument from Singelis et al. (1995). Respondents were

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[39] The measures provided in this figure are power distance (PDI), individualism (IDV), masculinity (MAS), uncertainty avoidance (UAI), and long-tern orientation (LTO).

asked to use a five-point Likert scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) to

rate their agreement with the following statements:

Table 17

Survey Individualism-Collectivism Statements

Individualism	I'd rather depend on myself than others.
	I rely on myself most of the time; I rarely rely on others.
	I often do "my own thing."
	My personal identity independent of others is very important to me.
	It is important that I do my job better than others.
	Winning is everything.
	Competition is the law of nature.
	When another person does better than I do, I get tense and angered.
Collectivism	If a coworker gets a prize, I would feel proud.
	The well-being of my coworkers is important to me.
	To me, pleasure is spending time with others.
	I feel good when I cooperate with others.
	Parents and children must stay together as much as possible.
	It is my duty to take care of my family, even when I have to sacrifice what I want.
	Family members should stick together, no matter what sacrifices are required.
	It is important to me that I respect the decisions made by my groups.

Although the statements are labeled in Table 17 as "Individualism" or

"Collectivism," this difference was not noted on the survey. Each respondent's score for

the individualism items was compared to their score for the collectivism items. Their

score was calculated by giving a negative value to the individualism scale items and a

positive value to the collectivism scale items; all items were given equal weight.

Therefore, if a respondent selected "1" for all items, then he/she would have a score of

zero, because his/her answers would cancel each other out. However, if a respondent

selected "5" for all collectivism questions (total= 40) and selected "3" for all

individualism questions (total=24), then this respondent would have a score of 16, which indicates a significant collectivist leaning. Scores were interpreted as follows:

Table 18

Individualism-Collectivism Question Score Interpretation

Score	Interpretation
-5.1 or less	Significant individualist leaning
-3.1 to -5.0	Marginal individualist leaning
-3.0 to +3.0	Neutral
+3.1 to +5.0	Marginal collectivist leaning
+5.1 or more	Significant collectivist leaning

Scores were calculated for each respondent and averaged by demographic group to obtain the results provided in Table 19.

Table 19

Individualism-Collectivism Score Ranking

	Gender	Score	Interpretation
White American	Female	4.3	Marginal Collectivist
	Male	2.3	Neutral
African American	Female	3.2	Marginal Collectivist
	Male	2.8	Neutral
Asian American	Female	4.5	Marginal Collectivist
	Male	-4.3	Marginal Individualist
South Korean	Female	3.6	Marginal Collectivist
	Male	4.6	Marginal Collectivist

As "social scientists assume that individualism is more prevalent in industrialized Western societies" (Oyserman, Coon, and Kemmelmeier 2002, 3; c.f., Hofstede 2013), it was expected that South Korean respondents would have more of a collectivistic leaning

than American respondents, but this was not evident in the data. Moreover, Oyserman, Coon, and Kemmelmeier (2002) assert that white Americans are more individualistic than their racial minority counterparts, which was also not evident in the data. Five of the eight groups have a marginal collectivist leaning, two groups are neutral, and one group has a marginal individualist leaning (see Table 20). No groups, however, have a significant leaning. Among American respondents, females had a greater collectivist leaning than did males. The opposite was true of South Korean respondents. Based on these data, the researcher fails to accept the hypothesis that the South Korean survey respondents will have more of a collectivistic leaning but has yet to determine if the leanings are related to how influential one's network is in their approval of behaviors.

Table 20

Individualism-Collectivism Sample Rankings

South Korean, Male: 4.6

Asian American, Female: 4.5

White American, Female: 4.3

South Korean, Female: 3.6

African American, Female: 3.2

African American, Male: 2.8

White American, Male: 2.3

Asian American, Male: -4.3

Given the ample evidence that the South Korean population has a collectivist leaning and the American population has an individualistic leaning, the researcher sought to find an explanation for the difference between the data and the hypothesis in the existing literature on the methods associated with studies of individualism-collectivism. Oyserman, Coon, and Kemmelmeier (2002) validate the theoretical frames of

individualism-collectivism research through a review of 83 meta-analysis individualism-collectivism studies and 170 psychological implications of individualism-collectivism studies taking place between 1980 and 1999. They find that the primary limitation of the research arises from authors describing their research as cross-national when their data are actually at the individual level. Furthermore, many of the studies compare groups of undergraduate students as research participants, which are not generalizable to other segments of society. The lack of congruence between the actual findings and the expected findings in this research is likely the result of the small sample size. While this sample size used in this research is sufficient for studying individual differences, it is not sufficient for country level-comparison.

> Country-level comparisons require enormous resources because these analyses require the researcher to sample a sufficient number of distinct groups to allow for quantitative analysis. Not only must sufficient groups be sampled, but these groups must also be at least reasonably representative of the society as a whole if one is to generalize comfortably to a society. (Oysterman, Coon, and Kemmelmeier 2002, 6)

Despite this assertion, Oyserman, Cook, and Kemmelmeier (2002) find that there is great enough consensus in three countries—Hong Kong, Japan, and South Korea—that they did not find a larger sample size in these countries to yield higher reliability.

This research measured individualism-collectivism at the individual level by asking respondents to rate their level of agreement with a list of value statements. Limitations of this method include that 1) it assumes that cultural frame is a form of declarative knowledge that individuals are cognizably aware of and able to report, as opposed to subtle social practices, 2) it assumes cross-cultural convergence in the answer choices provided to the respondents in that respondents are agreeing to the same value statement, and 3) finally, it assumes cross-cultural convergence on the meaning of the

value statements. Additionally, few studies employing this method have "applied strict psychometric criteria to carefully examine equivalence in cross-cultural measurement" (Oysterman, Coon, and Kemmelmeier 2002, 6).

Density

Network density refers to the extent to which the alters are connected to each other (Prell 2012). The purpose of including density as an ego network measure in this research is to assess the diversity of information in the network. "Information becomes redundant when many of the same actors have ties with one another" (Prell 2012, 123). It is expected, therefore, the denser networks will have a greater social correlation.

The density of an ego network refers to the number of ties in the network that do not include the focal actor (survey respondent) divided by the total number of possible pairs in the network, which would be five for all ego networks examined (Valente 2010). Density, therefore, is always going to be the number of lines (L) divided by n(n-1)/2, where n refers to the number of alters. As the number of alters for this research is five, the formula to be used is L/10. In other words, density is the percent of potential ties among alters that are actually present in the data.

Density was calculated for the two hundred sample respondents and then averaged by group. Among the sample respondents, the average network density is 0.725. First the researcher calculated the average density of each demographic group (see Table 21). The data reveals that white American females have the densest networks (density=0.86) and South Korean females have the least dense networks (density=0.63). This implies that, within this sample, the alters of white American female respondents are more connected to each other than those of South Korean female respondents. The

greater connectivity of the American respondents entails that the information available to the ego will be more redundant than in a less dense network (Burt 2005). Based on these findings, the researcher would expect to see more consensus as to what is perceived as deviant in the networks of American respondents than in the networks of South Korean respondents. Moreover, denser networks are hypothesized to have greater social correlation, as there is believed to be less variation in the opinions within the network—if the focal actor has five alters that are all in contact with each other, it is more likely that they all have the same views (Prell 2012). Overall, female networks and American networks are denser than male and South Korean networks, respectively. Based on these data, the researcher fails to accept the hypothesis that South Korean networks will be denser, but has yet to see if density is related to homophily. These measures, however, can be used to "answer a number of potential research questions relating to how social networks might affect individuals' behaviour, attitudes, performance or belief" (Prell 2012, 122).

Table 21

Density

	Average Ties	Average Density
African American Males	7.10	0.71
African American Females	7.22	0.72
Asian Males	7.25	0.73
Asian Females	7.21	0.72
White American Males	6.90	0.69
White American Females	8.60	0.86
South Korean Males	7.30	0.73
South Korean Females	6.33	0.63
American	7.39	0.74
South Koreans	6.84	0.68
Males	7.12	0.71
Females	7.36	0.74

The individual measures of density will be used for comparison of density, homophily, and social correlation. The measures of density in the data range from 0.1 to 1.0. Visuals produced in E-Net 0.41(Borgatti 2006) of the range of density measures are provided in Table 22. Note that it does not matter which of the alters are connected, but only how many alters are connected. It is also possible to have a density of 0.0 in none of the alters have a relationship, but this did not occur in the data. The groups in the sample have an average density range between 0.6 and 0.9, which, as one can see, is four to one ties, respectively, from being perfectly connected.

Table 22

Range of Density Sociograms

Density: 0.1	Density 0.2	Density 0.3	Density 0.4	Density 0.5
Density 0.6	Density 0.7	Density 0.8	Density 0.9	Density 1.0
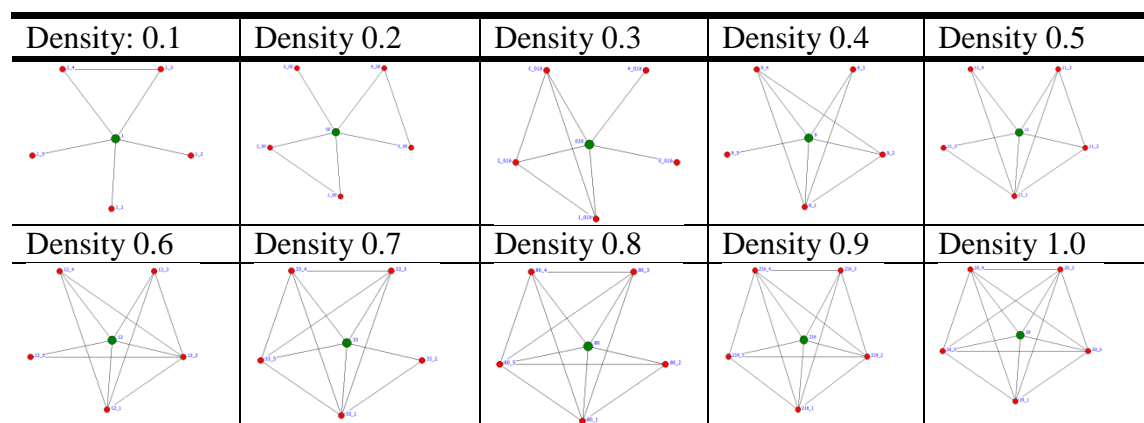
Homophily

Homophily is the tendency to interact with others based on similarity (Marsden 1988; McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook 2001). The result of homophily is that "people's personal networks are homogenous with regard to many sociodemographic, behavioral, and interpersonal characteristics. Homophily limits people's social worlds in a way that has powerful implications for the information they receive, the attitudes they form, and the interactions they experience" (McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook 2001,

415). It is expected, therefore, that the greater homophily in a network, the greater social correlation between the ego and alters.

UCINET 6 (Borgatti, Everett, and Freeman 2002) was used to generate the E-I statistics for the respondents' networks and the grouped networks. The "E" stands for external (alters with attributes different than the ego) and the "I" stands for internal (alters with attributes the same as the ego) for a given attribute. To calculate this statistic, one divides the difference of E and I over the size of the network. For example, if the ego is African American and four of five alters are African American, then (1-4)/5 equals an E-I statistic of -0.6, but if all actors shared the quality, then the score would be -1 (perfect homophily) and if all were different, then the score would be +1 (perfect heterophily).

Homophily between egos and their alters was compared based on race and gender. This research examines race and gender homophily as these are both ascribed status-homophily (c.f., Kadushin 2012) that expected to have an effect on value-homophily, such as perceptions of deviant behavior. Homophily measures were calculated for the demographic groups (see Table 23), as well as for each ego network. The data confirms that more groups are homophilous by race than by gender. Of the twelve groups in Table 23 five have near perfect homophily (average>0.90), while no groups have near perfect gender homophily. The only groups that had more alters that were "external" to the attribute were Asian Americans, based on race homophily.

Table 23

E-I Statistics

	Race E-I	Gender E-I
African American Males	-0.04	-0.24
African American Females	-0.56	-0.48
Asian American Males	0.30	-0.30

Table 23 (continued).

	Race E-I	Gender E-I
Asian American Females	0.23	-0.03
White American Males	-0.96	-0.24
White American Females	-0.92	-0.28
South Korean Males	-1.00	-0.40
South Korean Females	-0.96	-0.36
American	-0.35	-0.24
South Korean	-0.98	-0.38
Males	-0.55	-0.29
Females	-0.47	-0.27

E-I statistics that are negative indicate that the majority of alters shared the attribute of interest with the ego. A score of -1.0, therefore, indicates that all alters share the attribute of interest with the ego. All race E-I statistics are negative, with the exceptions of Asian Americans, both male (0.30) and females (0.23). The most notable difference for race E-I statistics is between American (-0.35) and South Korean (-0.98) respondents. Overall, American respondents have greater diversity in their networks in terms of both race and gender. These findings provide that Asian Americans have the most racially diverse social networks, while among Americans, whites have the most racially homogenous social networks. The researcher hypothesized that South Korean respondents would have more racial homophily, as it is one of the most homogenous nations in the world and this was evident in the data. South Korean male respondents have perfect racial homogeneity. All groups of interest are more likely to refer alters of the same gender as themselves, supporting theories of homophily (c.f., Marsden 1988; McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook 2001; Kadushin 2012)—"birds of a feather flock together." This research finds that ascribed status-homophily—gender and race—exists

within the data, so it is then expected that this sample will also exhibit value-homophily, such as perceptions of deviant behavior.

Social Correlation

Social correlation is "correlation between the behavior of affiliated agents in a social network" (Anagnostopoulos, Kamur, and Mahdian 2008). This research is interested in the social correlation between the ego's approval of each of ten deviant behaviors and that of the alters. The researcher used STATA IC11 to assess the correlation, if any, between the ego's approval of deviant behaviors and that of his/her network. There is a positive social correlation for seven of ten of the deviant behaviors with the exceptions being child molestation, domestic violence, and murder (see Table 24). The correlation for child molestation could not be calculated (indicates in the table as "-"), because correlation is the covariance divided by the product of the standard deviation, so without variation, there cannot be correlation. Domestic violence and murder are not significant at $\alpha=0.05$. The remaining seven variables are significant at $\alpha=0.01$.

Table 24

Social Correlation

Deviant Behavior	Correlation (r)	P-Value
Child Molestation	-	0.0000
Domestic Violence	0.1941	0.0907
Drug/ Alcohol Abuse	0.5363	0.0000
Gambling	0.6070	0.0000
Gang Activity	0.4617	0.0000
Homosexuality	0.7367	0.0000
Murder	0.0729	0.5286
Premarital Sex	0.7780	0.0000
Prostitution	0.6602	0.0000
Selfishness	0.4299	0.0001

Table 25 provides the bivariate relationships among the variables in the American and South Korean samples, which are also divided by gender and by race for American respondents. The correlation between an individual's attitude towards ten types of deviant behavior and the attitude of his/her network is significant for all seven deviant behaviors of interest (excluding those three not found to be significant in Table 24), while the only deviant behavior for which there was a statistically significant social correlation was homosexuality. The following data represents the correlations for each demographic group of interest:

Table 25

Social Correlations by Group

African American Respondents		
Deviant Behavior	Males	Females
Drug/ Alcohol Abuse	0.5955 (0.0906)	0.3789 (0.2803)
Gambling	0.0311 (0.9367)	0.5212 (0.1223)
Gang Activity	0.6307 (0.0686)	0.6343 (0.0489)*
Homosexuality	0.6739 (0.0466)*	0.8576 (0.0015)*
Premarital Sex	0.7838 (0.0124)*	0.8208 (0.0036)*
Prostitution	0.7525 (0.0193)*	0.7035 (0.0232)*
Selfishness	0.1955 (0.6143)	0.5060 (0.1356)
Asian American Respondents		
Deviant Behavior	Males	Females
Drug/ Alcohol Abuse	0.5941 (0.4059)	0.6807 (0.0074)*
Gambling	0.7269 (0.2731)	0.7621 (0.0015)*
Gang Activity	0.6085 (0.3915)	0.3920 (0.1656)
Homosexuality	0.9453 (0.0547)	0.4834 (0.0799)
Premarital Sex	0.9231 (0.0769)	0.6150 (0.0192)*
Prostitution	0.9393 (0.0607)	0.5441 (0.0443)*
Selfishness	0.4201 (0.5799)	0.6831 (0.0071)*
White American Respondents		
Deviant Behavior	Males	Females
Drug/ Alcohol Abuse	0.6073 (0.0626)	0.4734 (0.1670)
Gambling	0.1689 (0.6408)	0.6143 (0.0588)
Gang Activity	0.7925 (0.0063)*	0.5334 (0.1123)
Homosexuality	0.7843 (0.0072)*	0.6480 (0.0428)*
Premarital Sex	0.6028 (0.0651)	-0.3998 (0.2523)

Table 25 (continued).

Prostitution	0.7492 (0.0126)*		0.4164 (0.2313)	
Selfishness	0.4982 (0.1428)		0.1819 (0.6151)	
South Korean Respondents				
Deviant Behavior	Males		Females	
Drug/ Alcohol Abuse	0.3067 (0.3887)		0.2182 (0.5727)	
Gambling	-0.2034 (0.5730)		-0.2868 (0.4544)	
Gang Activity	-0.2.067 (0.5666)		0.8750 (0.0020)*	
Homosexuality	0.7488 (0.0127)*		0.6894 (0.0399)*	
Premarital Sex	0.5677 (0.0869)		0.7166 (0.0298)*	
Prostitution	0.5353 (0.1108)		0.8078 (0.0084)*	
Selfishness	0.4932 (0.1475)		0.2588 (0.5013)	
Overall				
Deviant Behavior	Americans	South Koreans	Males	Females
Drug/ Alcohol Abuse	0.5220 (0.0000)*	0.2776 (0.2498)	0.5665 (0.0006)*	0.4753 (0.0013)*
Gambling	0.4962 (0.0001)*	-0.1771 (0.4682)	0.4985 (0.0031)*	0.7139 (0.0000)*
Gang Activity	0.5489 (0.0000)*	-0.0116 (0.9623)	0.4832 (0.0044)*	0.5117 (0.0005)*
Homosexuality	0.7290 (0.0000)*	0.6941 (0.0010)*	0.7574 (0.0000)*	0.6650 (0.0000)*
Premarital Sex	0.6579 (0.0000)*	0.5880 (0.0081)*	0.8375 (0.0000)*	0.7182 (0.0000)*
Prostitution	0.6595 (0.0000)*	0.5515 (0.0144)*	0.6871 (0.0000)*	0.6164 (0.0000)
Selfishness	0.4377 (0.0007)*	0.4046 (0.0858)	0.3675 (0.0354)*	0.4653 (0.0017)*

Note: *Correlations significant at the 5% level (P<0.05).

Approval Thresholds

Granovetter (1978) introduces thresholds in social networks as the percentage of alters in an ego's network that adopt before the ego adopts. "In a network model of diffusion, the innovativeness of a person is perceived as his or her threshold to exposure. An individual's threshold is the degree of exposure that he or she needs to adopt an innovation. Now, differences between individual thresholds may account for the fact that

only part of the people adopt who are equally exposed" (de Nooy, Mrvar, and Batagelj 2005, 169). This research is interested in how network approval translates into a threshold that affects the egos approval of a deviant behavior. If one is considered to approve of a behavior at a "4" or "5" on the Likert scale, which indicates "Approve" or "Strongly Approve, respectively, then how many individuals in the network, on average also approve? Of the two hundred responses selected for this sample, sixty-one respondents selected a "4" or "5" approval rating for at least one behavior. To develop an approval threshold, the researcher totaled the number of alters who the ego also perceived to have a "4" or "5" approval rating. For example, if a respondent approves of Gang Activity (rated his tolerance at a "4" or a "5"), the researcher then assessed his network approval for Gang Activity, totaling the number of alters that also approve of Gang Activity at a t "4" or a "5." The score would, therefore, be between zero and five, as all respondents provided five alters.

On average, *egos were more approving of the ten behaviors than their alters, averaged—the exceptions are that respondents perceived their networks to be more approving of child molestation and murder*. The numbers in Table 26 were calculated by taking the weighted average of the alters for approval of each of the behavior and subtracting it from the weighted average of the egos. For example, the homosexuality score of -0.049 in Table 24 indicates that on the Likert scale, the respondent perceived his/her alters to be slightly (not even half a Likert scale point) more approving that his or herself. The homosexuality score 0.855 indicates that respondents, on average, received themselves to be almost a full Likert scale point more approving of homosexuality than those in their network.

Table 26

Difference between Average Ego Approval and Average Alter Approval

Behavior	Difference
Child Molestation	-0.049
Domestic Violence	0.010
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	0.128
Gambling	0.292
Gang Activity	0.208
Homosexuality	0.855
Murder	-0.003
Premarital Sex	0.483
Prostitution	0.497
Selfishness	0.506

First, the researcher compared the network approval of respondents to their

ratings of the ten behaviors. The first row of Table 27 indicates the respondent's

approval of the behaviors in the first column (excluding the three found to have a

significant correlation in Table 24). The cells are populated with the average network

rating. What Table 27 reveals that Table 26 does not reveal is that *individuals who*

approve of a behavior perceive their network to be less approving of the behavior, while

individuals who do not approve of a behavior perceive their network to be more

approving of the behavior. It is also worth noting—and as the "4 (Approve)" column

provides—that individuals who approve of a deviant behavior perceive[40] their networks

to be at least neutral (average>3.00) for six of the seven behaviors, with the exception

being drug/alcohol abuse (average=2.65). Visual representation of the positive

relationship between the ego's approval and how he/she perceives network approval is

provided in Figure 10.

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[40] As previously noted, this is a cognitive network and respondents are providing the information about their alters. The alters are not providing the information directly. The perceptions of alters are, therefore, perceived. Individuals, however, are socially influenced based on how they perceive their social network to behave and think, not on how they actually behave and think.

Table 27

Rating Thresholds of Deviant Behaviors

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Drug/ Alcohol Abuse	1.24	1.53	2.60	2.65	-
Gambling	1.30	1.68	2.32	3.10	3.60
Gang Activity	1.11	1.37	1.68	-	-
Homosexuality	1.08	1.40	2.19	3.15	3.43
Premarital Sex	1.03	1.33	2.69	3.28	3.90
Prostitution	1.09	1.30	1.82	3.27	-
Selfishness	1.32	1.67	2.05	3.4	-
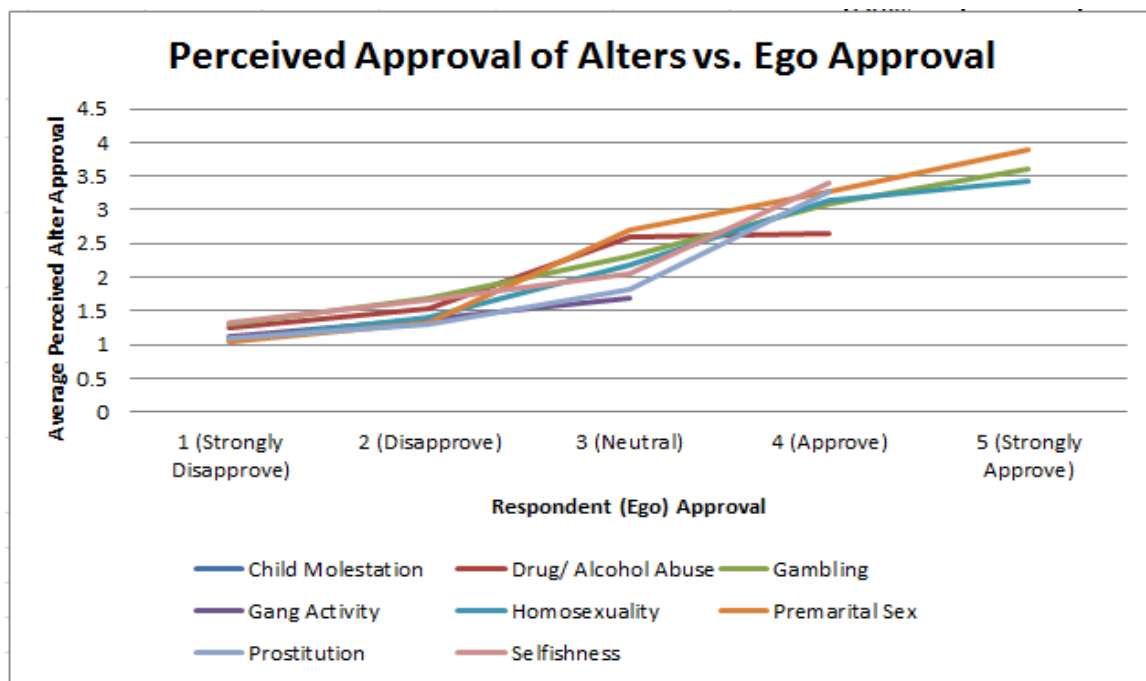
Figure 10. Relationship between Ego's Approval and Approval of Alters.

While Table 27 provides rating thresholds for the ten behaviors, Table 28 provides the network thresholds of approval. There are several findings of interest that network thresholds reveal. Furthermore, do the thresholds vary by example of deviance? Of the two hundred responses selected for this sample, sixty-one respondents selected a

"4" or "5" approval rating for at least one behavior. Between the sixty-one respondents, there are a total of 102 instances of approval. The researcher analyzed the network approval for these respondents, focusing on the behaviors that they approved of. First, *in all the responses in which the respondent approved of a behavior, the respondent believes that at least one alter also approves of that behavior*. Table 28 provides the threshold for how many individuals in the network support the behavior before the ego supports the behavior. Numbers in this table were rounded down to the nearest whole number. Selfishness and murder were approved of by less than ten respondents and, therefore, excluded from this list. For drug/alcohol abuse, premarital sex, homosexuality, and gambling, respondents, on average, perceived that at least two of their alters (40% of ego network) supported the behaviors they also supported. For premarital sex, the respondents perceived that, on average, at least three alters (60% of their ego network) supported this behavior.

Table 28

Threshold Sociograms
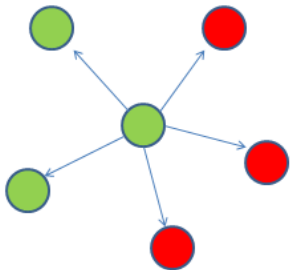
Behavior	Average Number of Alters Approving	Adoption Sociograms
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	2	

Table 28 (continued).
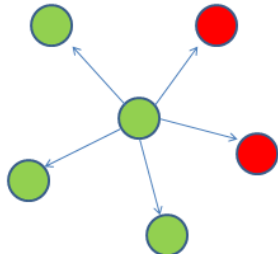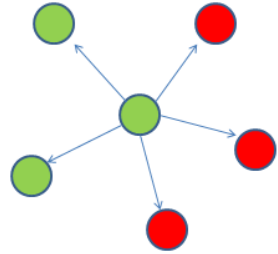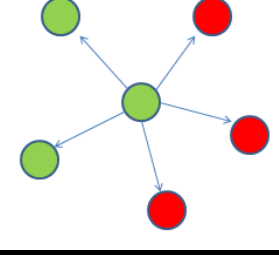
Behavior	Average Number of Alters Approving	Adoption Sociograms
Premarital Sex	3	
Homosexuality	2	
Gambling	2	

Table 28 reveals that for an individual to approve of a behavior, a minimum of two individuals in his/her network has to approve of that behavior. The threshold for premarital sex is higher, with at least three individuals in the network approving of this behavior before the ego also approves of the behavior. The anomaly to the evident patterns is seen in the example of murder.

Discussion

This research makes hypotheses about the role of social networks based on the individualistic or collectivistic leaning of the ego, the density of the network, the homophily of the network, the social correlation between the ego and alters' approval,

and approval thresholds within the networks. Together, these data and analyses were conducted to answer the overarching question: *What role do social networks play in approval of deviant behavior?* This section discusses the findings in each area of hypothesis made and what this means for the overall role of social networks in the approval of deviant behavior.

The following hypotheses were outlined in Table 16 and are addressed in this section:

I-C
- H1: South Korean respondents will be more collectivistic and American respondents will be more individualistic
- H1: More collectivism is related to more influence from one's social network

Density
- H1: South Korean networks will be denser
- H1: Denser networks will have more social correlation

Homophily
- H1: South Korean networks will be more racially homophilous
- H1: More homophilous networks have greater social correlation

Social Correlation
- H1: There will be a positive correlation between ego and network approval of behaviors
- H1: South Korean networks will have greater social correlation

Approval Thresholds
- H1: Individuals who approve of a behavior will have network alters who also approve of the behavior

Figure 11. Research Hypotheses.

Hofstede (2013) finds South Korea to be one of the least individualistic countries in the world and the United States to be the most individualistic countries in the world.

While South Korean respondents were hypothesized to be more collectivistic, the researcher rejects this hypothesis based on the survey data. There was not a nationality based divide in individualism-collectivism leanings, as six out of eight groups examined had a marginal collectivistic leaning (see Table 19). The only group to have a marginal individualistic leaning was Asian American males. Although it is true that South Korean respondents had a collectivistic leaning, it was not true that American respondents had an individualistic leaning. The scale leanings are relative; therefore, if the cross-cultural data does not reveal a difference between respondents from the two countries, then the findings are insignificant and the researcher rejects the hypothesis.

Further research into the short-comings of the findings reveals that the sample size, as well as the generalizability of the sample, is likely the cause of the results not paralleling the hypothesis (c.f., Oyserman, Coon, and Kemmelmeier 2002). Based on these findings, the sample size and the generalizability of the sample are shortcomings of the research and limit the ability of the findings to be applied cross-culturally. However, the researcher does not feel that these short comings limit the findings related to personal network exposure and threshold to deviant behavior, but only limit those findings relating to the comparison of South Korean and American respondents. Further research is needed to assess these differences. It would require a probability sample of a significant portion of the population.

More collectivism is hypothesized to yield greater social correlation in network approval. Bond and Smith (1996) assert that collectivist countries show higher levels of conformity and the fundamental argument of social learning theory is that conformity and deviance are both learned in the same way (Akers 1973). It is expected, therefore, that as

individualistic societies show greater conformity to their social networks, that there will

be a positive correlation between the collectivistic groups and their social correlations.

Furthermore, the more collectivistic the group is, the greater a correlation will be

expected. This hypothesis holds less weight than originally expected for two reasons:

first, individualism-collectivism was not found in the data as expected, so the researcher

is unable to compare individualistic and collectivistic groups and second, there is not a lot

of variation between the groups' individualism-collectivism (range: 4.6 to -4.3).

However, it will be tested to understand if there is a difference based on the degree of

individualism-collectivism found in the data. Based on the individualism-collectivism

rankings, South Korean males are expected to have the greatest social correlation and

Asian American males are expected to have the least social correlation. In order to fail to

reject the hypothesis, the researcher would expect to see a positive relationship between

the groups' individualism-collectivism score and the number of deviant behaviors that are

significant ($\alpha=0.05$) based on the social correlation.

Table 29

Comparison of Individualism-Collectivism Score and Social Correlation

Groups (Ranked by Individualism-Collectivism Score)	Individualism-Collectivism Score	Statistically Significant Social Correlations ($\alpha=0.05$)
South Korean Males	4.6	1
Asian American Females	4.5	5
White American Females	4.3	1
South Korean Females	3.6	4
African American Females	3.2	4
African American Males	2.8	3
White American Males	2.3	2
Asian American Males	-4.3	0

Table 29 provides a side-by-side comparison of the groups' individualism-collectivism scores and the number of behaviors for which the social correlation was statistically significant. Based on these data, the researcher rejects the hypothesis that there is a relationship between individualism-collectivism and social correlation. Although Asian American males had the fewest number of significant correlations, as expected, there does not appear to be a relationship between the two variables for the remaining seven groups.

The next hypothesis of interest is that South Korean networks will be denser. Density, the number of existing network connections divided by the number of possible connections (Wasserman and Faust 1994) is an indicator of how closed the network is to new members. As South Korean bonds are of a vertical nature, such as between father and son or mother and son, as opposed to spouse and spouse; in an individualist society, the strongest bonds are of a horizontal nature, such as between spouses and friends (Hart and Poole 2001). It is hypothesized, therefore, that networks based in vertical bonds will be more established than networks based in horizontal bonds; thus, South Korean networks will be more connected (denser). Simply put, if a network is comprised of close family members, they network members are all expected to know each other. This is opposed to a network comprised of friends. To test this hypothesis, the groups' densities are ranked. In order to fail to reject the hypothesis, the researcher would find that South Korean networks have the highest ranking (densest) on the list (see Table 30).

Table 30

Density Ranked

	Average Density
White American Females	0.86
Americans	0.74
Females	0.74
Asian American Males	0.73
South Korean Males	0.73
African American Females	0.72
Asian American Females	0.72
African American Males	0.71
Males	0.71
White American Males	0.69
South Koreans	0.68
South Korean Females	0.63

Based on the data provided in Table 30, the researcher rejects the hypothesis that South Korean networks are denser. In fact, South Korean female networks are the least dense of all the networks examined. The average network density for South Koreans is 0.68, while the average network density for Americans is 0.74. White American females have the densest networks (density=0.86) on average.

The researcher is now interested in if denser networks have more social correlation. This is based in the finding that greater density entails more redundant information in a network (Burt 2005). The more exposed an individual is to the same opinion, the more likely he/she is to share that opinion (Akers 1973). It is, therefore, expected that if the network is denser, then there will be a greater correlation between the ego's opinion and the alters' opinions. To test this hypothesis, the researcher compares the average density of each group to the number of statistically significant social correlations for the group (see Table 31).

Table 31

Comparison of Ranked Density and Social Correlation

	Average Density	Statistically Significant Social Correlations (α=0.05)
White American Females	0.86	1
Americans	0.74	7
Females	0.74	7
Asian American Males	0.73	0
South Korean Males	0.73	1
African American Females	0.72	4
Asian American Females	0.72	5
African American Males	0.71	3
Males	0.71	7
White American Males	0.69	2
South Koreans	0.68	3
South Korean Females	0.63	4

Based on the data provided in Table 31, the researcher rejects the hypothesis that denser networks have more social correlation. White American females would, by this hypothesis, be expected to have the greatest number of statistically significant social correlations. However, only one deviant behavior (homosexuality) had a statistically significant social correlation for white American females. The relationship between average network density and the number of statistically significant social correlations is found to be insignificant and thus, the hypothesis is rejected.

This research proposes the hypothesis that South Korean networks will be more homophilous. It uses the E-I statistic to assess this statement. Japan and the Koreas are the most homogenous countries in the world, whereas there is much greater diversity in the American population. This hypothesis is based in homophily, as well as propinquity. Propinquity is broadly defined as being in the same place at the same time—individuals are more likely to be in the same network if they are geographically near each other (Feld

and Carter 1998; Kadushin 2012). South Koreans, therefore, are expected to have less racial diversity in the network simply because there is less racial diversity in South Korea. Furthermore, homophily provides that individuals will affiliate with other individuals like themselves (McPherson et al. 2006; Valente 2010). "A person's social network tends to be a reflection of himself or herself because people feel more comfortable being with people like themselves rather than with people who are different" (Valente 2010, 13). McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook (2001) find that the attribute order of importance for network homophily is race/ethnicity, age, religion, education, occupation, and gender. With perfect race homophily (i.e., all individuals in the network are the same race) being -1, the South Korean E-I statistic for race is -0.98, meaning near perfect homophily. The American E-I statistic for race is -0.35, which means that roughly seventy percent of the alters in American network were of the same race as the ego. Based on these data, the researcher fails to reject the hypothesis that South Korean networks will be more racially homophilous.

Literature also supports gender homophily, although, as McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook (2001) argue, it is less of a factor than race. Valente (2010) emphasizes gender homophily using the example of a study of middle school students, in which they were asked to name their closest friends. "Boys overwhelmingly chose boys as friends and girls overwhelmingly chose girls as friends. Specifically, boys had an average of 3.44 male friends, whereas girls had an average of 0.33 male friend; girls had an average of 4.09 female friends, whereas boys had an average of 0.91" (Valente 2010, 13-14). This research finds that males and females are equally likely to refer males and females, respectively. Specifically, males had a gender E-I score of -0.29 and females had a

gender E-I score of -0.27. This provides that both men and women refer to individuals of the same gender at rate between sixty and seventy percent. Therefore, this research concludes that there is a gender homophily effect, but it is not stronger for either gender.

This research hypothesizes that more homophilous networks will have greater social correlation. For this to be true in the data presented in this research, South Korean networks would have greater social correlation than American networks. This hypothesis is based in the understanding that "the tendency for homophily to occur also means that new ideas and practices have difficulty getting a foothold within most social networks" (Valente 2010, 14). Therefore, if the alters are more similar, then it is expected that their ideas are more similar and this will be evident in the social correlation. The researcher rejects this hypothesis based on the finding that the South Korean networks have statistically significant social correlations for three of the seven deviant behaviors, while American networks have statistically significant social correlations for all seven deviant behaviors.

The next hypothesis of interest is that there is a positive correlation between ego and alter perceptions of deviant behaviors. Table 24 provides the social correlation statistics for the ten deviant behaviors of interest and their associated p-values. The social correlation is statistically significant at $\alpha=0.01$ level for seven of the ten behaviors. Of the remaining three deviant behaviors, two are not statistically significant (domestic violence, p=0.0907; murder, p=0.5286) and correlation cannot be calculated for the third (child molestation) due to a lack of variation. For all the deviant behaviors that are statistically significant, the relationship is positive. Therefore, for these variables, when the perceived approval of the alters increases, the approval of the ego also increases.

Based on these data, the researcher fails to reject the hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between ego and alter perceptions of deviant behavior. The correlation is strongest for premarital sex (r=0.7780), homosexuality (r=0.7367), and prostitution (r=0.6602).

Because it was hypothesized that 1) South Korean networks would be more collectivistic, 2) more collectivistic networks would have greater density, 3) more collectivistic networks would have greater homophily, and 4) greater density and homophily would yield greater social correlation, it was hypothesized that South Korean networks would have greater social correlation. However, as this research has rejected all the premises of this hypothesis, it becomes a moot proposition. Although the data reveals that South Korean networks are more racially homophilous, it does not reveal South Korean respondents to be more collectivistic or South Korean networks to be denser. If, however, the premises of this hypothesis warranted it to be tested, it would be rejected, based on the finding that all of the deviant behaviors were found to be statistically significant for the American networks, while only three of the behaviors were statistically significant for South Korean networks.

The final hypothesis being tested before the overarching question is addressed is that individuals who approve of a behavior will perceive alters to also approve of that behavior. The researcher fails to reject this hypothesis based on the finding that in all cases in which an ego approves of a behavior, he/she has at least one alter who also approves of the behavior. However, it should be noted that, on average, *individuals perceive themselves to be more tolerant of deviant behavior than their network. Yet, individuals who approve of a deviant behavior perceive their alters to, on average, be at*

least neutral (Likert scale>3), with the exception of drug/alcohol abuse (average=2.65).

The four most approved of behaviors were drug/alcohol abuse, homosexuality, gambling, and premarital sex. For the first three of these, individuals who approved of them had an average of at least two individuals in their network also approving of the behavior. Individuals approving of premarital sex had an average of three alters approving of the behavior. The approval threshold—exposure to an influence needed to adopt an innovation (Granovetter 1978; de Nooy, Mrvar, and Batagelj 2005; Valente 2010)—for deviant behaviors is found to be between forty to sixty percent of the network.

<div align="center">Conclusion</div>

The purpose of testing these sub-hypotheses is to answer the overarching question of this research: what roles do social networks play in the approval of deviant behavior? Table 32 highlights the sub-findings of this research.

Table 32

Status of Hypotheses

Hypotheses	Status	Basis	Finding
South Korean respondents will be more collectivistic and American respondents will be more individualistic	Reject	Survey individualism-collectivism data provided in Table 19	There was not a nationality based divide in individualism-collectivism leanings, as six out of eight groups examined had a marginal collectivistic leaning.
More collectivism is related to more influence from one's network	Reject	Comparison of individualism-collectivism data provided in Table 19 and social correlation data provided in Table 24	Although Asian American males had the least number of significant correlations, as expected, there does not appear to be a relationship between the two variables for the remaining seven groups.

Table 32 (continued).

Hypotheses	Status	Basis	Finding
South Korean networks are denser	Reject	Ranking of density data provided in Table 21	South Korean female networks are the least dense of all the networks examined. The average network density for South Koreans is 0.68, while the average network density for Americans is 0.74. White American females have the densest networks (density=0.86) on average.
Denser networks have more social correlation	Reject	Comparison of density data provided in Table 21 and social correlation data provided in Table 24	The relationship between average network density and the number of statistically significant social correlations is found to be insignificant and thus, the hypothesis is rejected.
South Korean networks will be more racially homophilous	Fail to Reject	E-I statistics provided in Table 23	With perfect race homophily (i.e., all individuals in the network are the same race) being -1, the South Korean E-I statistic for race is -0.98, meaning near perfect homophily. The American E-I statistic for race is -0.35, which means that roughly seventy percent of the alters in American network were of the same race as the ego. (Gender: Both men and women refer to individuals of the same gender at rate between sixty and seventy percent.)
More homophilous networks will have greater social correlation	Reject	Comparison of E-I statistics provided in Table 23 and social correlation data provided in Table 24	Although Asian American males had the least number of significant correlations, as expected, there does not appear to be a relationship between the two variables for the remaining seven groups.

Table 32 (continued).

Hypotheses	Status	Basis	Finding
There will be a positive correlation between ego and network approval of behaviors	Fail to Reject	Social correlation data provided in Table 24	The social correlation is statistically significant at the $\alpha=0.01$ level for seven of the ten behaviors. Of the remaining three deviant behaviors, two are not statistically significant (domestic violence, p=0.0907; murder, p=0.5286) and correlation cannot be calculated for the third (child molestation) due to a lack of variation. For all the deviant behaviors that are statistically significant, the relationship is positive.
South Korean networks will have greater social correlation	Moot (Reject)	(Social correlation data provided in Table 24)	All of the deviant behaviors were found to be statistically significant for the American networks, while only three of the behaviors were statistically significant for South Korean networks.
Individuals who approve of a behavior will have alters who approve of the behavior	Fail to Reject	Ratings and network thresholds provided in Table 28	In all cases in which an ego approves of a behavior, he/she has at least one alter who also approves of the behavior. However, it should be noted that, on average, individuals perceive themselves to be more tolerant of deviant behavior than their network. Yet, individuals who approve of a deviant behavior perceive their alters to, on average, be at least neutral (Likert scale>3), with the exception of drug/alcohol abuse (average=2.65). The four most approved of behaviors were drug/alcohol abuse, homosexuality, gambling, and premarital sex. For the first three of these, individuals who approved of them had an average of at least two individuals in their network also approving of the behavior. Individuals approving of premarital sex had an average of three alters approving of the behavior.

This research does not find significance in the cross-cultural differences of South Korean and American respondents. However, it does not seek to imply that there are no cross-cultural differences—it instead finds that the sample size and the non-probability nature of the sample are insufficient for a cross-cultural study. Much of the hypothesized differences were built from the expectation that South Korea was a more collectivistic society. This, however, was not evident in the survey data and so, the related hypotheses were also rejected (tested independently, but not found to be meaningful).

Despite this, this research has concluded that social networks play an important role in one's approval of deviant behavior. Specifically, this research finds 1) there is a positive social correlation between an ego and his/her alters, 2) individuals approving of a deviant behavior have at least one alter who is perceived to also approve of the behavior, 3) individuals approving of a deviant behavior perceive their network to be at least neutral, if not approving, of the behavior. These findings are in support of social learning theory, but more specifically they are in support of differential association theory (Sutherland 1947; Akers 1973; Curra 2014). Although this research concludes that there is a social correlation between an ego and his/her alters, the data does not address the direction of influence. "Because people choose friends who are like themselves, it is hard to know whether networks influence behavior or whether people chose friends who engage in behaviors they want to emulate" (Valente 2010, 15).

The findings of this research are not as expected. It was expected that the findings would be consistent with the propositions of homophily and density. Network measures of homophily and density were not found to have an effect on one's approval of deviant behaviors. A measure that was not included was the nature of the relationship

between the ego and alters. A shortcoming of this research is the exclusion of the type of relationship between the egos and the alters. In a collectivist society, the strongest bonds are of a vertical nature, such as between father and son or mother and son, as opposed to spouse and spouse; in an individualist society, the strongest bonds are of a horizontal nature, such as between spouses and friends (Hart and Poole 2001). The nature of the relationship between the ego and alters was not solicited by the questionnaire used. Furthermore, without conducting this research longitudinally, the researcher was not able to include a threshold lag[41] in approval, if any.

The behavior of one's network has a strong effect, whether by selection or influence, on one's own behavior. "It seems that individuals have varying thresholds to adoption such that some people adopt an idea when no or few others have, while other people wait until a majority of others have adopted" (Valente 2010, 16). Applying SNA methods to the study of attitude transference of approval of deviant behavior has proved to be advantageous in that it has provided data that would not be revealed by more traditional methods. Traditional measures of approval of deviant behavior rely simply on basic socio-demographic measures, which at the network level are found to be insignificant. In fact, this research reveals that race and gender are insignificant in how one's network affects his/her approval of deviant behavior. The approval of the behavior within one's network, however, is significant across the sample.

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[41] "A threshold lag is a period in which an actor does not adopt, although he or she is exposed at the level at which he or she will adopt later" (de Nooy, Mrvar, and Batagelj 2005, 176).

CHAPTER V

DISSERTATION SUMMARY

Introduction

Beginning with the understanding that deviance is in the eye of the beholder

(Simmons 1969; Clinard and Meier 1975; Kelly 1989; Bryant 2011; Grattet 2011), this

research compares 1) how individuals define deviance and what they stereotype as

deviant, 2) the variables that affect approval of deviance, and 3) traditional methods of

studying deviance to social network analysis. To study deviance is to study human

interaction—it is a power play in society that defines identity and "otherness." This

research provides a systematic approach to testing the value of social network analysis in

the study of peer influence, accounting for socio-demographic variables and comparative

societal structures.

Although nearly every major publication of deviant behavior begins with the

importance of understanding social definitions of deviant behavior, emphasizing that it

varies across time and place, the authors fail to address the social-cultural variables that

affect perceptions of deviant behavior. This research fills this gap by addressing the

variables that affect one's perception of deviance. In doing so, it tests social learning

theory.

Article One of this research contributes to the conceptual definition of deviance.

In order to progress scientifically, it is imperative that researchers have a common

conceptual definition of what they are studying when they focus on "deviance." Article

Two of this research incorporates social network theory into traditional variables

associated with perceptions of deviance using OLS regression and Article Three

accomplishes this same task through social network analysis. The second and third articles are innovative in their approach to the study of deviance as social research has traditionally focused on outcomes or social characteristics as a function of an individual's other characteristics. Including measures of peer influence, whether as an independent variable in regression analysis or through social network analysis, goes beyond these traditional socio-demographic variables to explain the influence of one's social environment.

This research contributes to the study of social-cultural international development in its efforts to understand why and how society functions (Hofstede 2001). This understanding is necessary to promote human progress. Seeking to understand the social-cultural development of a society will also provide insight into the political (Banfield 1958; Huntington 1968; Migdal 1988; Putnam 1993) and economic development of the society (Weber [1905] 2001; North 1990; Landes 1998; Harrison and Huntington 2000). Specifically, this research assesses the value of social network analysis for studying social ecology and the transference of norms. As it relates to international development, this tool is particularly valuable for understanding how norms associated with progress are transferred, as well as those norms considered to be impediments to progress.

<div align="center">Methods and Findings</div>

This research has addressed the social construction of deviance using a three-article dissertation format. The three articles use data from a survey on perceptions of deviance that was conducted by the researcher in winter 2013. The articles address different parts of the survey data and use different methods of analysis to approach the data. The Article One research explores the joint enterprise by which deviance is defined

through a survey of Americans and South Koreans to develop an understanding how

deviance is defined and what is stereotyped as deviant. The Article Two research

analyzes the survey data using eleven OLS regression models to compare the explanatory

value of traditional socio-demographic variables to that of peer influence variables. The

Article Three research addresses the survey data using social network analysis.

Article One takes a relativistic approach[42] in comparing how survey respondents

define deviance and what behaviors/individuals they stereotype as deviant. The most

important findings from Article One are outlined below.

- Individuals do not define deviance by an absolutist (pure essentialism)

  definition,[43] as there is great variance in how individuals define deviance.

- Individuals define deviance by the normative definition[44]

  (American=79.1%; South Korean=59.4%), crime definition[45]

  (American=9.0%; South Korean=9.7%), and harm definition[46]

  (American=31.0%; South Korean=25.7%).

- South Korean respondents are less likely to define deviance by social

  norms and more likely to define deviance by juvenile infractions.

- Sexual acts often come to mind as deviant. Among survey respondents,

  sex fetishes (7.29%) is in the top ten moral violation examples and child

  molestation (26.89%), rape (10.01%), general sex crimes (8.72%), and

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[42] In relativistic approaches to deviance, behavior is only deviant when seen as relative to one's social norms—deviance is that which is considered deviant by social audiences.

[43] This definition provides that there are certain identities and behaviors that are considered naturally deviant, regardless of space and time.

[44] This definition provides that behavior that violates the uniform application of norms is deviant.

[45] This definition provides that all forms of deviance are criminal and all criminal activity is deviant.

[46] This definition provides that all thoughts and behaviors that are potentially harmful are deviant.

bestiality (6.72%) are in the top ten legal violation examples of deviance cited.

- The examples of deviance most frequently cited by survey respondents are general crime[47] (33.37%), drug/alcohol abuse[48] (32.18%), murder (27.75%), child molestation (26.89%), juvenile misconduct (23.31%), and domestic violence (22.31%).

- There are five examples of deviance that appear in the results from both American and South Korean respondents: general crimes, drug/alcohol abuse, gangs, political, and values.

- Just as South Koreans were more likely to define deviant behavior by examples, they were also more likely to use specific examples (e.g., names of people) as examples of deviant behavior.

- Although there was greater agreement among American respondents about how deviance is defined than there was among South Korean respondents, there was significantly more agreement among South Korean respondents as to examples of deviant behavior. Specifically, more than eight in ten respondents cited an example related to juveniles and more than six in ten respondents cited drug/alcohol abuse as deviant. Among the English survey scales, the greater consensus was just over three in ten respondents for each groups' leading example.

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[47] This category is for generic mention or crime or criminals, not for specific criminal acts.
[48] This category is for abuse and addiction, but not the associated illegal actions, such as drunken driving, meth production, and selling drugs.

Article Two uses eleven OLS regression models to compare peer influence to traditional socio-demographic variables in the study of how one perceives deviant behaviors. The most important findings from Article Two are outlined below.

- Given that there is some variation in all respondent approval of all behaviors of interest, this research does not support the absolutist (pure essentialism) definition

- Ancillary and auxiliary characteristics influence perceptions of deviance.

- Although the multitude of independent variables complicates the study of perceptions of deviance, there is one variable that was consistently highly significant across all eleven regression models—peer influence.

- On a scale from 1(strongly disapprove) to 5 (strongly approve), the mean approval for the ten deviant behaviors provided ranges from 1.02 (child molestation) to 3.30 (homosexuality).

- Of the eleven models examined, all models except that with Child Molestation as the dependent variable are highly statistically significant. It is believed that the Child Molestation model is not statistically significant due to the lack of variation in the dependent variable.

- One's peer network is significant at the 90% level in all ten models, while the influence of one's parents is only significant in two of the models.

- The results indicate an important distinction between American and South Korean respondents in all models, except premarital sex. Specifically, South Korean respondents were less approving of drug/alcohol abuse,

homosexuality, gambling, and selfishness but more approving of gang activity, murder, domestic violence, and prostitution.

- Among survey respondents, females (t=-1.76) and South Koreans (t=-8.25) are less tolerant of drug and alcohol abuse than males and Americans, respectively. Atheists (t=3.22) are more tolerant of drug and alcohol abuse than those who believe in God. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=3.88) are more tolerant of drug and alcohol abuse. Finally, tolerance of drug and alcohol abuse among one's peer network (t=8.63) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of drug and alcohol abuse.

- Among survey respondents, females (t=-1.71) are less tolerant of gang activity than are males. South Koreans (t=4.52) are more tolerant of gang activity than are Americans. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=2.06) are more tolerant of gang activity. Finally, tolerance of gang activity among one's peer network (t=5.09) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of gang activity.

- Among survey respondents, South Koreans (t=-11.46) are less tolerant of homosexuality than Americans. The older a respondent is, the less likely he/she is to be tolerant of homosexuality (t=-3.15). The more time one has spent in prison, the less tolerant he/she is of homosexuality (t=-1.66). Females (t=4.19) and atheists (t=6.03) are more tolerant of homosexuality than males and religious individuals, respectively. Individuals working in deviant occupations (t=2.66) are more tolerant of homosexuality. Finally,

tolerance of homosexuality among one's peer network (t=9.79) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of homosexuality.

- Among survey respondents, South Koreans (t=3.75) are more tolerant of murder. Tolerance of murder among one's peer network (t=2.00) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of murder.

- Pre-marital sex is the only model for which being South Korean is not statistically significant. The older the respondent is, the less tolerant he/she is of pre-marital sex (t=-1.77). Females (t=3.05) and atheists (t=5.90) are more tolerant of pre-marital sex than their respective counterparts. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=2.06) are more tolerant of pre-marital sex. Finally, tolerance of pre-marital sex among one's peer network (t=11.00) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of pre-marital sex.

- Among survey respondents, individuals working in deviant occupations are less tolerant (t=-2.33) of domestic violence. South Koreans (t=6.48) are more tolerant of domestic violence than Americans. The more time one has spent in prison, the more tolerant he/she is of domestic violence (t=2.20). Finally, tolerance of domestic violence among one's peer network (t=11.00) is an indicator that one will be more tolerant of domestic violence.

- Among survey respondents, South Koreans are less tolerant of gambling (t=-5.25) than are Americans. Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=1.67) are more tolerant of gambling. Finally,

tolerance of gambling among one's peer network (t=8.65) is an indicator

that one will be more tolerant of gambling.

- Among survey respondents, females are less tolerant (t=-3.01) of

  prostitution than are males. Atheists (t=2.85) and South Koreans (t=6.90)

  are more tolerant of prostitution than are their respective counterparts.

  The older the respondent is, the more likely he/she is to be tolerant of

  prostitution (t=2.19). Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors

  (*owndev* t=3.05) are more tolerant of prostitution. Finally, tolerance of

  prostitution among one's peer network (t=7.59) is an indicator that one

  will be more tolerant of prostitution.

- Among survey respondents, South Koreans (t=-10.67) are less tolerant of

  selfishness than their American counterparts. The greater one's income,

  the more tolerant he/she is of selfishness. Finally, tolerance of selfishness

  among one's peer network (t=5.79) is an indicator that one will be more

  tolerant of selfishness.

- Overall, South Korean respondents (t=-4.37) are less tolerant of deviant

  behavior. Atheists (t=5.08) are more tolerant of deviant behavior.

  Individuals who participate in deviant behaviors (*owndev* t=2.63) are more

  tolerant of deviance. Finally, tolerance of prostitution among one's peer

  network (t=14.14) and their parents (t=2.72) is an indicator that one will

  be more tolerant of prostitution.

- Consensus regarding personal approval of deviant behaviors varied by

  behavior, as demonstrated by the standard deviations for each of the ten

dependent variables. Child Molestation and Murder, for instance, are violations of norms across societies. Premarital Sex and Homosexuality, on the other hand, are considered more of a personal choice and their approval varies greatly.

- Across all ten models of interest, one's peer network is statistically significant, with the perceived perceptions of one's peers showing a positive relationship with one's own perception of behaviors. This does not imply by any means that one's socio-demographic variables and one's social network are not related. In fact, it requires quite the opposite as social networks are commonly built from socio-demographic variables.

- The significance of the peer influence variable is explained by social learning theory—networks are based on social connections and individuals learn social norms from their network.

Article Three uses social network analysis to understand the attitude transference that underlies the labeling of deviance. The most important findings from Article Three are outlined below.

- The limited sample size of the survey was found to produce unreliable results relating to individualism-collectivism.

- Among the sample respondents, the average network density is 0.725 (with a theoretical minimum and maximum of 0.0 and 1.0, respectively). The data reveals that white American females have the densest networks (density=0.86) and South Korean females have the least dense networks (density=0.63). This implies that, within this sample, the alters of white

American female respondents are more connected to each other than those of South Korean female respondents. The greater connectivity of the American respondents entails that the information available to the ego will be more redundant than in a less dense network (Burt 2005). Overall, female networks and American networks are denser than male and South Korean networks, respectively.

- All race E-I (homophily) statistics are negative, with the exceptions of Asian Americans, both male (0.30) and females (0.23). The most notable difference for race E-I statistics is between American (-0.35) and South Korean (-0.98) respondents. Overall, American respondents have greater diversity in their networks in terms of both race and gender. These findings provide that Asian Americans have the most racially diverse social networks, while among Americans, whites have the most racially homogenous social networks.

- All groups of interest are more likely to refer alters of the same gender as themselves, supporting theories of homophily (c.f., Marsden 1988; McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Cook 2001; Kadushin 2012)—"birds of a feather flock together."

- There is a positive social correlation ($\alpha=0.01$) for seven of ten of the deviant behaviors with the exceptions being child molestation, domestic violence, and murder.

- On average, egos were more approving of the ten behaviors than their alters, averaged—the exceptions are that respondents perceived their networks to be more approving of child molestation and murder.

- Respondents who approve of a behavior perceive their network to be less approving of the behavior, while individuals who do not approve of a behavior perceive their network to be more approving of the behavior.

- Respondents who approve of a deviant behavior perceive their networks to be at least neutral for six of the seven behaviors, with the exception being drug/alcohol abuse.

- In all the responses in which the respondent approved of a behavior, the respondent believes that at least one alter also approves of that behavior.

- For drug/alcohol abuse, premarital sex, homosexuality, and gambling, respondents, on average, perceived that at least two of their alters (40% of ego network) supported the behaviors they also supported. For premarital sex, the respondents perceived that, on average, at least three alters (60% of their ego network) supported this behavior.

Conclusion

This research set out to test social learning theory as it applies to perceptions of deviance. Specifically, it addresses social network theory, which provides that one's social network is a better predictor of his/her actions than are individual-level factors. Article One finds that most people define deviance as a violation of social norms and Article Two finds that peer influence has a great effect on how individuals define deviance. Across all ten models of interest, one's peer network is statistically significant,

with the perceived perceptions of one's peers showing a positive relationship with one's own perception of behaviors. These two findings largely support social learning theory, as both provide that individuals act to seek acceptance. In other words, individuals act based on stimulus and response in their environment. This environmental reinforcement is on the individual-level provided through peer influence and on a broader level provided through the norms of the society in which the individual is situated. As emerging, conflicting, and changing norms dictate what is and is not deviant, this research does not support the absolutist (pure essentialism) definition of deviance. This finding is further confirmed by Article Three, as all individuals approving of behaviors that are commonly perceived as deviant have at least one person in their close social network also approving of the behavior. As individuals seek acceptance from their peers, it is likely they will share the same norms and therefore, have similar perceptions of what is and is not deviant. Acting against these perceptions is likely to result in undesirable social consequences, including alienation. Furthermore, by processes of homophily, individuals are more attracted to individuals who share their beliefs and, therefore, social selection provides relationships are formed among individuals with similar beliefs. These findings fully support social network theory. Moreover, differential association theory provides that the same social learning process by which individuals learn behavior that is acceptable to broader society takes place for individuals to learn deviant behavior. For instance, a juvenile whose peers and parents both smoke is more likely to take up smoking. This research, therefore, also supports differential association theory, as it finds that approval of deviant behavior is a socially learning process. It is learned in no different of a manner than behavior that is perceived as socially acceptable. Both

behavior that is perceived as deviant and behavior that is perceived as socially acceptable are learned through peer attitude transference.

In understanding how individuals perceive deviance, researchers are taking a step towards understanding power relations within society (Liska 1987). It provides insight into the process by which behaviors are stereotyped, as well as the process by which norm violators before law violators. Norm violations are codified into law to fortify societal power structures (Kelly 1989). Simply put, laws are put in place by those holding power to deter and/or punish behaviors that are not socially desirable. Deviants, whether voluntary or involuntary, often results in social exclusion. Reactive measures are taken to impose social norms on those who are not conformed to the expectations of society. These measures often promote the imposing group's societal position (Henry and Eaton 1999). Social norms reflect a shared sense of order (Appardurai 1988; McMillan and George 1986; Bar-Tal 2000).

This research has taken a critical approach to the study of deviant behavior, as it accepts the presence of both deviant behavior and judgment on deviant behavior without evaluating it morally or ethically or trying to change it (c.f., Duffy 2009). However, in asking respondents to describe deviance and stereotype deviance, this researcher asks others to make value judgments as to what/who is socially acceptable. Deviance is a value-driven term, as is axiomatic to this research. If deviance were not value-driven, the subject of this research would be moot—there would not be a need to compare what is perceived as deviant and what variables affect how one perceives deviance if everyone agreed on what was deviant. However, deviance varies across place and time and is therefore, not definable outside of time and place other than deviance is socially

constructed; it is an interactive process that is not the product of a single reality, but rather there are many groups constructing realities. "Any appearance of a single dominating reality is no more than an abstraction and mystification of the multiple realities created in the interactive flux of everyday life" (Henry and Eaton 1999, 1).

Humans are evaluative creatures and, as so, are continually making judgments about the behaviors of others, as well as their own behavior and how it will be perceived (Goode 1994). Individuals commonly feel threatened by behaviors and individuals that contradict their basic belief system. As a result, they seek to exert social control through at a very basis level by rewarding "normal" within the social order and discouraging behaviors that challenge "normal." Behaviors that challenge "normal" are often labeling as "deviant" and those who perpetrate the behaviors labeled as "deviants."

Overall, this research supports social network theory—the assertion that relationships provide channels for the flow of social influence and ideas—based on 1) cultural similarities (consensus within scales) and cultural differences (differences between scales), 2) peer influence as the only independent variable that was highly significant across all of the regression models, and 3) the relationships between one's perceptions of deviance and the perceived perceptions of his/her peers. It is not enough, however, to report findings in support of social learning theory, as this is well-documented in the literature as an axiomatic function of society. The findings in support of the theory are significant in that they were ascertained through innovative methods. Data from a single survey were used for content analysis, regression analysis, and social network analysis to produce a common finding relating to social learning. This research presents the methods, findings, and conclusions for each of these methods, as well as

specific challenges faced in the process. The researcher finds that because social learning occurs through peer networks, relational datasets provide a more robust tool to researchers than do attribute datasets. Understanding the details of the influence of relationships and how they affect one's perceptions is a tool that is applicable across many fields of study. Although the sample size was insufficient for analyzing individualism-collectivism, the researcher does not believe that the findings related to social network theory and social network analysis have been discredited. Social network analysis is a robust method for analyzing peer influence—while content analysis allowed the researcher to see similarities and differences across cultures and regression analysis provided that peer influence is a more significant variable than traditional socio-demographic variables, only social network analysis allowed the researcher to truly understand how peer influence unfold in attitude transference. Through analyzing network density, homophily, social correlation, and approval thresholds, this research has contributed an understanding of attitude transference as it related to perceptions of deviance, but it has also contributed an understanding as to how social network analysis can be used to better understand social interaction.

This research tests the explanatory value of relational data compared to attribute data in understanding the transference of social norms through a study of perceptions of deviance. The researcher uses three analysis methods—content analysis, regression analysis, and social network analysis (SNA)—to contribute to existing theory on deviance. Of these methods, regression analysis and SNA provide valuable insight into the *transference* of social norms.

The regression analysis performed in Article Two included peer influence as an independent variable, which was found to be consistent across all statistically significant models. Survey respondents were asked, "Thinking of your close friends, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts? 1 (strongly disapprove) to 5 (strongly approve)." The purpose of this question is to include a variable of peer influence in the regression analysis alongside traditional socio-demographic (attribute) variables. The article concluded that this measure of peer influence is a better indicator of one's perception of deviance than are traditionally considered variables, such as sex or gender, income, race, age, education, and religion. While each these attribute variables were statistically significant in some models, peer influence was the only consistently significant variable. Therefore, the researcher concludes that relational data variables are more robust than attribute data in understanding the transference of social norms.

The next step is to compare the methods used to come to this conclusion—is the data produced by regression analysis or SNA better suited to answer the important questions of peer influence? As the data collected through the SNA portion of the survey is amenable to regression analysis, the researcher concludes that is it not that one method of analysis or the other is superior for analysis, but rather that SNA data collection techniques are superior. Both Article Two and Article Three include measures of peer influence, yet only Article Three is a true SNA study. SNA provides a mathematical analysis of human behaviors, which is often visualized through sociograms. Therefore, researchers can use SNA to produce social relation variables—e.g., centrality, density, closeness, homophily—that can and should be used in conjunction with other forms of

analysis, such as OLS regression analysis. Social network analysis is still taking place

when true social network measures are included in regression analysis. Asking a

respondent to think of their peers, however, is not a true social network measure. Instead,

the researcher would have to use a name generator, name interpreter, and name

interrelator to develop egonetwork measures. Peer influence could also be studied in

total network studies. In addition to surveys, other forms of data collection that are

utilized to collect SNA data include direct observations, written record (archival or

diary), experiments, and derivation (Wasserman and Faust 1994).

In conclusion, this research finds that relational data are superior to attribute data

in the study of attitude transference. It must, however, be reiterated that attributes are

inherent in the formation of social relations. Homophily entails that relationships are

built on similarities and, therefore, it is not concluded that attribute data does not

contribute to social understanding of perception and peer influence. Indeed the opposite,

as this research finds that relationships must be understood in terms of not only

connections but also in terms of the attributes of and the connections among one's social

network. Social network analysis is unique in its ability to allow the researcher to

understand a "social web" in which an individual is situated. The next direction for this

research, therefore, is to use the data from Article Three to improve Article Two, as the

researcher proposes that the SNA data are superior, but that the regression method has

more to offer than was utilized in this research.

APPENDIX A

INDIVIDUALISM-COLLECTIVISM SCALE

Horizontal Individualism

1.　I'd rather depend on myself than others.
2.　I rely on myself most of the time; I rarely rely on others.
3.　I often do "my own thing."
4.　My personal identity, independent of others, is very important to me.

Vertical Individualism

1.　It is important that I do my job better than others.
2.　Winning is everything.
3.　Competition is the law of nature.
4.　When another person does better than I do, I get tense and angered[49].

Horizontal Collectivism

1.　If a coworker gets a prize, I would feel proud.
2.　The well-being of my coworkers is important to me.
3.　To me, pleasure is spending time with others.
4.　I feel good when I cooperate with others.

Vertical Collectivism

1.　Parents and children must stay together as much as possible.
2.　It is my duty to take care of my family, even when I have to sacrifice what I want.
3.　Family members should stick together, no matter what sacrifices are required.
4.　It is important to me that I respect the decisions made by my groups.

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[49] Singelis et al. (1995) use "aroused," not "angered."

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT

Informed Consent- Perceptions of Deviance Interview

The University of Southern Mississippi

The purpose of this interview is to ascertain how elites perceive deviance in their community. To investigate perceptions of deviant behavior and its social implications, I will ask you a series of questions on this topic. The interview should take 10-30 minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary and completely confidential. The final report and/or publications will not use your name or any personal identifiers. Quotes may be used, but they will be attributed anonymously. However, if you report knowing of specific instances of child or elder abuse, if you report wanting to harm yourself, or if you report wanting to harm yourself, I am required to break confidentiality to inform the proper authorities. The interview will be recorded for transcription purposes only and then the audio will be deleted. The transcription file will not contain your name or any identifying information. You are not required to answer any questions in the interview that you do not want to answer and you are free to end the interview at any point. The data will only be used for scientific purposes. If you have any questions about this interview, please contact Candace Forbes (Candace.forbes@usm.edu or 228-214-3235).

This project has been reviewed by the Human Subjects Protection Review Committee, which ensures that research projects involving human subjects follow federal regulations. Any questions or concerns about rights as a research subject should be directed to the chair of the Institutional Review Board, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive #5147, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001, (601) 266-6820.

Thank you for your participation!

Deviant Behavior Interview Instrument

Interviewee: _____

Interview Details:

_____

1.   How would you describe your community in a two sentence introduction?
_____

2.   Are you originally from this community?
_____

3.   What do you consider to be the top three pressing social problems in your community in rank order?
_____

4.   Are you familiar with the term "deviant behavior?" How do you define deviant (abnormal) behavior?
_____

5.   What type of person or groups of people do you define as deviant in your community? (Probe until at least 5 acts/groups are named)
      A.   Deviant:_____
      a.   In what groups do you see this behavior in your community?
      _____

      b.   Why do you think this behavior occurs?
      _____

      c.   What effect do you think it has on your community?
      _____

      d.   How does the community respond to this behavior?
      _____

      e.   How should the community respond to this behavior?
      _____

      B.   Deviant: _____
      a.   In what groups do you see this behavior in your community?
      _____

      b.   Why do you think this behavior occurs?
      _____

      c.   What effect do you think it has on your community?
      _____

      d.   How does the community respond to this behavior?
      _____

      e.   How should the community respond to this behavior?
      _____

      C.   Deviant: _____
      a.   In what groups do you see this behavior in your community?
      _____

      b.   Why do you think this behavior occurs?
      _____

      c.   What effect do you think it has on your community?
      _____

    d.   How does the community respond to this behavior?

_____

    e.   How should the community respond to this behavior?

_____

    D.   Deviant: _____
    a.   In what groups do you see this behavior in your community?

_____

    b.   Why do you think this behavior occurs?

_____

    c.   What effect do you think it has on your community?

_____

    d.   How does the community respond to this behavior?

_____

    e.   How should the community respond to this behavior?

_____

    E.   Deviant: _____
    a.   In what groups do you see this behavior in your community?

_____

    b.   Why do you think this behavior occurs?

_____

    c.   What effect do you think it has on your community?

_____

    d.   How does the community respond to this behavior?

_____

    e.   How should the community respond to this behavior?

_____

6.   Are there any other acts or groups of people that you do not think are deviant, but others in your community would say are deviant?
    A.   Deviant:_____
  a.Who do you think would say this?

_____

  b.Why do you think they would say that?

_____

    B.   Deviant:_____
  a.Who do you think would say this?

_____

  b.Why do you think they would say that?

_____

    C.   Deviant:_____
  a.Who do you think would say this?

_____

  b.Why do you think they would say that?

_____

    7.   Would (role of interviewee) be seen as deviant by anyone or group?

_____

8.   Can you refer me to others in your community that I should talk to about this topic? (Probe for at least three names)

        A.   Referral: _____

        a.   How do you know ___?

        _____

        b.   How well do you know __ on a scale of 1-5? One being complete strangers and five being very close. _____

        B.   Referral: _____

        a.   How do you know ___?

        _____

        b.   How well do you know __ on a scale of 1-5?

        _____

        C.   Referral: _____

        a.   How do you know ___?

        _____

        b.   How well do you know __ on a scale of 1-5?

        _____

May I contact you if I have any future questions?_____

APPENDIX C

INTERVIEW SUMMARIES

Note: This file has been cleaned for confidentiality. All identifying information has been replaced with the "*" marker.**

Interviewee 1 Summary:

I interviewed *** Police Chief *** at the ***PD on January 24, 2013 in his office at 11:00am. He described *** as a family oriented community with a low crime rate (relative to surrounding cities and other cities of comparative size). *** thinks that the most important social issue in the community is that parents instill values into their children and that this has changed over time as households now depend on two incomes.

*** defines deviant behavior as that which is out of the social norms, but specifically as criminal acts. He breaks this down into two categories: property crimes (stealing/burglary) and violent crimes (assault/murder). Property crime, such as breaking into vehicles, occurs in low income areas and often among juveniles. It is becoming more prevalent with drug use. With juveniles, it occurs because of peer influence and group think, but overall it occurs because of the need for fast money for drugs. People want to steal things they can pawn. This behavior instills a fear into the community and they feel violated. The community has a task force to address these issues, especially among juveniles, but more could be done in the area of social awareness and family involvement. Next, violent crimes are often crimes of passion—crimes that occur in the heat of the moment. It has been six years since a murder occurred in ***. Violent crime lowers property value, because people don't want to live in a community where they don't feel safe. Tax revenues go down and the community declines when they can't provide services. It takes a whole community to lower the crime rate, not just the police. The community needs to be aware and get involved. People can't be afraid of reporting crimes. *** does not think there are any behaviors that he does not personally see as deviant, but that the community would define as deviant. He thinks there may be some people that see him as deviant, because there are impressions that the police get into people's lives when they shouldn't.

I asked *** to tell me about the changes he has made as Police Chief. He said that he first wanted to make the PD more open to the community. He wanted to let people know that the police are approachable and that they are there to help them. Secondly, the ***PD was one of the lowest paid in the county and on the coast, so after training, it was hard to keep officers, so he raised the pay in 2008. Consistency of the force is good, because the police need to know the community and the community needs to know the police. They need to be able to spot what is out of place. Before this change, 2 or 3 officers was leaving the force a month, but now they only lose 2 or 3 officers a year to other precincts.

*** referred me to: *** (***), *** (*** school superintendent), and ** (Youth Court Judge).

Analysis:

- *** defines deviant behavior as crime
  - Either property crime (burglary, stealing) or violent crime (murder, assault)

Interviewee 2 Summary:

I interviewed *** on January 15, 2013 at 9:00am at the *** County Jail. *** is a retired Catholic deacon and has been part of the division of prison ministry for the Diocese of *** for 19 years. He comes from *** Catholic Church in Woolmarket. *** is originally from North Dakota, but he transferred to the coast in 1977. According to ***, the most pressing social issue in the community is getting people to justice—if they are guilty, let them serve their time and if they are innocent, let them free. The waiting time is stressful for the family. They need to be able to move beyond.

   *** is not familiar with the term deviant, so I provided him with a general definition. He could not think of any behaviors he would consider deviant, so I asked more questions about getting people to justice. He said that people are too quick to judge, but the court process is too slow. The community does very little for the families of those charges/convicted of crimes. They need to provide relief programs. For the wrongly accused, they lose everything. They go bankrupt. They guilty need a speedy trial to that families can move on. The community should be more aware of these issues, be supportive of the system, and be sure not to write these people off. *** is not aware of any behaviors that he would not see as deviant, but that the community would label as deviant. He does not believe there is anyone who would consider him deviant. He did not refer me to anyone.

Analysis:

- He did not know the term deviant behavior
- He listed no behaviors
- He did not make referrals

Interviewee 3 Summary:

I interviewed *** of the *** on January 22, 2013 at 3:00pm at the Knight Non-Profit Center. *** describes the Gulf Coast community as diverse—ethnically and culturally. It crosses geographic boundaries. She is originally from Chicago and came to the GC after Hurricane Katrina to volunteer. She ended up moving here soon after that for a job. She has a background as a pastoral counselor, working with both clergy and congregations. *** thinks that the most pressing social issues on the coast are: poverty, access to healthcare, and education. If these issues aren't addressed, our society won't survive—disaster makes us even more vulnerable to these issues.

The *** originated in 1980 to facilitate long term recovery after a disaster. Specially, after Katrina, the damage was so extensive, that they organize recognized the need to address social issues before and after a disaster, not just waiting for one to strike and then mobilize. The reasoning is that if they address social issues, they will increase the resiliency of the community. The *** strengthens capacity of faith based organizations through partnerships. They address all social issues, with an emphasis on those related to the culture of poverty (i.e., AIDS, teenage pregnancy, poverty, mental health).

*** thinks of deviant behavior as those most related to sexual behavior and abuse. So, we focused on the social issues for the rest of the interview. First, poverty… *** believes that working hard only goes so far. It is also a legacy of slavery. After Katrina, minorities had a lot of their property that wasn't insured and they didn't have the skills to rebuild, so they lost everything. The *** works to address this issue by educating people on topics such as HIV, disease screening, and human trafficking. Society has to change its' attitude toward poverty to make a difference. Access to healthcare and education, which are related to poverty, is also an important issue. Underinsured and poor workers don't get the healthcare they need. Services are offered at Bethel Free Clinic, but it takes a long time to be seen and people get sicker while they wait. We all need to work to get universal healthcare—the people in poverty often don't have the education or skills to intervene for themselves. Another good program is Excel by Five (***), which educated parents on the importance of early education and emphasized the need for Pre-K.

There are not any behaviors that ***does not see as deviant, but the community would see as deviant. She does not think anyone would see her as deviant, because she has only received positive responses related to her work.

*** suggested that I speak with: *** of Excel by Five and Pre-K Forward Initiative, *** of Steps Coalition, and *** of Moore Community House.

Analysis:

- The whole interview was not recorded
- *** directly mentioned sexual deviance, but that was how she defined deviance

Interviewee 4 Summary:

I interviewed Pastor *** of *** Episcopal Church in Biloxi on January 15, 2013 at 10:30am. He described his community as a coastal community influenced by the military. *** was born on the coast. According to ***, the most pressing social issues on the coast are the lack of jobs (which leads to other problems) and the education system (the ratings are too low).

*** defines deviant behavior as that which is illegal or outside the social norms of the community. We discussed the following behaviors as deviant: drug/alcohol abuse, gangs, and child/teen pregnancy. *** believes that most people with drug and alcohol problems keep them private and never get caught, so it is even more of a problem than we realize. He has heard from the media and from local law enforcement that it is more common among poor people and the uneducated, but it could be anyone. People with more education have more privacy and they can cover up their problems better. People turn to drug and alcohol abuse, because they are not able to achieve what they want to achieve. Maybe they can't find a job, so they resort to criminal activity of they experience depression or failure. Drug and alcohol abuse creates a drain on the community, because of the cost of dealing with it. It is not a personal problem—it spreads to other people. It saddens and angers the community and the only way they know how to respond is to lock them up. *** doesn't know what the community should be doing, but he thinks there is more that could be done. People need to understand their own values. There are organizations that try to help, such as the Gulf Coast Women's Center for Non-Violence. However, people often only get treatment of the minimal time required. They need to know their own self-worth to turn their life around. How do you get people's attention long enough to help them?

*** is not sure how serious of a gang problem the coast has, but he has heard about it and seen the graffiti. He has not personally encountered any gangs. As far as teenage pregnancy, it occurs in lower income and less educated groups. They don't know how to not get pregnant and their culture is more accepting of it. They often have an "it won't happen to me" mindset. Many families try to absorb the child and keep the problem quiet. The community could do more by way of education to make people aware, but like all deviant, they have to get their attention first.

*** thinks that some people on the coast might have a "no tolerance" policy for other religions. He thinks that they would say others are deviant if they don't share religious beliefs. Similarly, he thinks some might say he is deviant just because of his chosen religion. There are non-mainstream religions that say not trust the clergy (or doctors and lawyers), but *** thinks, "if it works for you, it works" in regard to different religions.

*** referred me to *** at Missionary Baptist Church, *** at the Gulf Coast Women's Center for Nonviolence, and *** at the Gulf Coast Rescue Mission.

Analysis:

- *** spoke of "religious deviance" much less than other religious interviewees
- ***' deviant list: drug/alcohol abuse, gangs, and child/teen pregnancy

- ***' others' list: "no tolerance" policy for other religions

Interviewee 5 Summary:

I interviewed *** on January 14, 2013 at 11:20am at the *** School District Office. She is a trained counselor, a *** Alderman, *** of the Council of Governments, and the *** of the Gulf Coast Substance Abuse Task Force. *** describes the community as having a small community feel, where people look out for others. It is a small middle class community with strong values and beliefs. It is a faith based community—no Church of Satan here. *** has been here 43 years. She moved here after college at age 20. The most pressing social issues in the community are economic development, funding education, and alcohol/drug issues.

*** defines deviant behavior as any behavior that takes place out of the socially accepted norm. Actions are generally okay, as long as they don't affect the norm. Social change is hard to push. We discussed the following behaviors as deviant: homeless, Amish, selfish, violence, and drug/alcohol abuse. Deviant behavior occurs because we are all unique. It is just people being who they are. It makes us stand up and take notice of those who are different, as long as it doesn't violate the greater good. The community responds by trying to band together. Addressing issues that arise, such as drug/alcohol abuse, starts in the schools. We have to learn how to respond to our emotions. Mental health and addiction go hand in hand. The GCSATF provides school education, training, and counseling. They need more parent involvement, but too often both parents are working and think the school should assume the role of parenting. *** also noted that parents who host drinking parties are deviant, because most parents are not okay with this. Non-drinkers (in HS) are actually the norm, because only 13% want to date someone who drinks. There is a new state law that if parents "social host" then they can be charged.

*** doesn't think that anyone would consider her deviant, but some might be angry with the message she gives from time to time. For example, she was once asked to tone down her commercials, so it didn't make the community look bad. She is trying to make safe communities for children and families, so that people are drawn here. Economics, positive social norms, and deviance all affect each other. Companies want to move places without drug problems and with positive social norms.

*** suggested that I speak to: Chief ***, Mayor ***, Alderman ***, Chief ***, *** (Memorial Hospital), *** (First United Methodist, The Well), and ***.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: homeless, Amish, selfish, violence, social hosting, and drug/alcohol abuse
- She also notes that deviance can be positive… until it affects others negatively.

Interviewee 6 Summary:

I interviewed the Superintendent of *** School District, ***, on January 7, 2013 at 10am in the *** School District Office. *** describes the community as a bedroom community with a diverse population. There is a large percentage of families who very family oriented, but there are also a lot of poor families who need a little help. *** is originally from this community. According to ***, the top pressing social problems in the community are 1) the need for a strong moral compass and 2) more parental guidance for all children.

*** defines deviant behavior as a sociopathic pattern of wrong—it goes beyond mistakes. The two acts that she discusses as deviant are: 1) child molestation and 2) drugs/alcohol/tobacco. Neither of these acts is seen in a specific group in society—they are not bound to a class. *** does not know why child molestation occurs, others than that there are sick individuals who lack a conscience. She thinks if people were more involved in their families and churches, the behavior would occur less. Also, television is a major problem, because they show everything on television. Child molestation is a great problem for all communities. It spreads beyond that directly impacted and affects everyone in some way. The community is enraged when they learn of it and respond by trying to help the victims, as well as trying harder to protect their own family. The community should respond quicker, however, as the courts take too long and offenders should be dealt with sooner. Offenders need that label as soon as possible. The second act we discussed was drug (including alcohol and tobacco) use. *** thinks this behavior occurs simply because the drugs are out there and for some people, there is a lack of something else to do, because they lack connections to the community. The effect is that it breaks down the community as people who use drugs are not productive members of the community, so in the end the community pays. The community is very active in fighting this behavior. For example, the Substance Abuse Task Force is active and there are other information/education programs on the topic. *** feels that there is not much more that the community could be doing to combat drugs, because they are trying everything. Parents need to step up and be more involved, because students can get involved in drugs at an early age. *** is not aware of any behaviors that she would not consider deviant, but that the community would provide this label to. Finally, *** doesn't think that anyone in the community would see her role in the community as deviant.

The *** School District has programs in place for both child molestation and drugs. For the former, they educate students from k-12 in an age appropriate manner. For young children they teach them the difference between "good touch" and "bad touch." They also continuously train the staff on how to identify and handle abuse. For drug awareness, the school teaches sessions on drugs, have continuous drug education for all ages, have random drug screenings for students in activities (and high schoolers who drive to school), have individual counseling for students who have had a problem with drugs in the past, and they partner with the Frontline Program and the Drug Task Force.

*** referred me to *** of the Gulf Coast Substance Abuse Task Force. On a scale from 1-5, *** described her familiarity with *** as a 5. They work closely together.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: child molestation and drug use
- Think more about the emphasis on religious involvement and morals in defining deviance
- Things I would have expected to see on her list: bullying and other school specific problems

Interviewee 7 Summary:

I interviewed *** at the *** Bank in Biloxi on January 25, 2013 at 9:00am. *** describes his community as a melting pot of nations—many people from diverse backgrounds. He is originally from the community. He thinks the most pressing social issues in the community are: 1) recovery from Hurricane Katrina, 2) employment, and 3) effects of gaming on the population. As a side note, *** is a proponent of the casinos on the coast. The coast still hasn't recovered its beachfront development after Katrina and because of the new building laws, it will more likely be commercial real estate than the beautiful homes that used to line the coast.

*** defines deviant behavior as that which deviates from accepted norms. Specifically, he listed drug/alcohol abuse and spousal abuse. These behaviors are based on what he sees in his workplace. He has 182 employees, 80-85% of whom are women. Employees need a drug free environment, so he has a no tolerance policy. *** Bank does hiring drug tests and then random drug tests. There are rehab options for people who test positive. *** sees drugs as a family issue, because people need a strong support system. The public sector cannot do everything—people need to have some self-responsibility. As far as spousal abuse, he thinks it is just part of society today, because people are stressed and they don't know how to handle it. It has a negative impact on the family and the workplace. He has seen this in some female employees. People need to recognize it exists and recognize the issues that contribute to it. He does not think that there are any behaviors that he would not define as deviant, but that the community would define as deviant, because the community is more liberal.

*** thinks that there probably are people that would see him as deviant, because he lends money and makes a profit. Some people might think he makes too much money.

*** thinks I should talk to hospitals to learn about drug treatment programs. Specifically, he recommended Biloxi Regional or Memorial. He is *** of the Memorial Hospital Foundation Board.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: drug/alcohol abuse and spousal abuse

Interviewee 8 Summary:

I interviewed Fire Chief *** on January 10, 2013 at the *** Rd. fire house in ***, Mississippi. He described his community as a residential community where people drive out to work. Most work at NASA, Keesler, Seabee, or Memorial Hospital. His family has been here five generations. He thinks the most pressing social issue is drug abuse by school age children. The community is pro-children, so this creates a lot of concern. He said he was not familiar with the term "deviant behavior," so I provided a basic definition. He did not want to label any specific groups or acts as deviant, so we discussed it in very broad terms.

According to ***, deviant behavior occurs because society thinks socially. We see it everywhere, even in commercials on TV. The problem (maybe?) is that society accepts everything now. People are so concerned with political correctness that they are afraid to voice opinions. Positions of authority, such as fire chief, make it even more difficult to express opinions. Social norms change by nurturing and naturing. There are a vast array of cultures that have come to the coast and it changes the culture.

Kids have less respect for their country, flag, and authority figures. We also see this in religious changes in schools. Goth kids are just seeking attention, which is similar to having long hair as a youth. Trends like this change though. *** uses the example of the length of boys shorts—short, long, short… always changing.

*** mentioned abortion and having children out of wedlock as deviant to some in the community. The older generation is more likely to voice the former and they site religion as a reason. *** agrees that abortion is a problem, but also notes that times are changing, so what is deviant now might not be deviant in ten years.

*** thinks there are people in the community who would see him as deviant, because he has authority. For example, many people did not understand the decisions that he made after Hurricane Katrina. It is usually a misunderstanding. He has been chief 19 years and when he was making the transition, he received a lot of resentment form those who he had been working with him but would soon be working under him.

*** suggested that I contact: Police Chief ***, School Superintendent ***, Substance Abuse Coordinator ***, and JLB Construction ***.

Analysis:

- *** was hesitant to name any groups/acts as deviant, but they came out in conversation.
- He said he did not know what deviant meant, but from pre-conversation, I know that he did.
- Deviance that came out in the interview: less respect for authority, goth kids, abortion, and having children out of wedlock
- Before the recording began, he also mentioned harming the elderly as deviant

Interviewee 9 Summary:

I interviewed Police Chief *** on January 10, 2013 at 3pm in the *** Police Department. He described his community as a melting pot, but small, well-knit, and neighborly. He is originally from this community. There are three types of crime: people, property, and others. When asked to discuss social issues in the community, he says that the main issue is property crimes. Fifty years ago people worked for what they wanted, but now, especially young adults, think things should just be given to them. Our culture is losing its work ethic. We don't have the race issues that a lot of other areas of Mississippi have. *** is familiar with the term deviant behavior and defines it as a violation of social norms, but notes that it does not always have to be something negative. The groups/acts that we discuss as deviant are: Simon City gangs, prostitution/sexually related crimes, and militant groups/ sovereign citizens.

The problem with gangs is that they don't follow the laws. They can come from all walks. Gang behavior occurs because of people's want to be accepted. It is a different kind of economics to get what you needs. Gangs have different ethics/morals than the average citizen. Gang activity has a negative effect on the community, because it brings a lot of crimes into the community. Some people blame the police for crimes as if they were the ones who actually committed the crime. However, most people in the community aren't even aware that there are gangs in the community. The only way to fix this problem is to enact more laws. They need to be state laws, because they are harder to pass at the city level.

Prostitution and sexually related crimes can all be seen in all walks of like, from street walkers to "high class" call girls.

Analysis:

- Before the recording started, *** made an interesting comment. He stated most people see crimes as deviant, but police see some crimes as deviant within crime. For example, most people might see breaking and entering as deviant. The cops see this all the time. It usually occurs with forced entry and breaking a car window type of crime. The cops don't see this as a deviant crime. However, if someone broke a skylight window and lowered themselves in on a rope, then they WOULD see this as a deviant crime. So, even within crimes, there are deviant crimes.
- ***'s deviant list: Simon City gangs, prostitution/sexually related crimes, and militant groups/ sovereign citizens

Interviewee 10 Summary:

I interviewed Commander *** on January 9, 2013 at 1:30pm at the Police Headquarters in ***, Mississippi. ***describes the community as a transitional community that is rebuilding from Hurricane Katrina. He is originally from this community. *** thinks that all social problems in the community ties into economics—a struggle between the haves and have nots. *** is familiar with the "deviant behavior" and defines it as counter-culture. We discussed the following groups/acts as deviant: crimes against children, crimes against women, drugs, and prostitution. Deviance is hard to explain, because it looks different according to each subculture.

Crimes against children occur in all groups in society. No group is immune. *** thinks this behavior occurs because of psychological issues. People who abuse children are socially abnormal and you can see this in prison culture where they aren't accepted. According to ***, crimes against children actually pull the community together in many ways, because most people agree that it isn't right. They are reported to the police 99% of the time. This is the best way that the community can respond, because they can't fix sex offenders. Sex offenders have high recitative rate.

Crimes against women also occur across all groups and subcultures. ***noted that these crimes are often drug induced and sometimes occur because of a mental imbalance. The effect that these acts have on society depends on the setting and changes with the situation. ***believes that crimes against women are not reported to the police as often as crimes against children, because of the shame and embarrassment that the victims often feel. Part of the problem is the ever increasing sex and violence on television. The more we see it, the more we accept it. There is a lot of music on the radio objectifying women.

Drug violations exist in all cultures, but are notably different in each culture. For example, in some cultures crack might be perfectly normal, but not meth and vice versa. Social drug use of some form is acceptable in many cultures, but not extreme drug use. *** believes that this behavior occurs because of social change to where drugs don't have the same connotation that they used to. He noted that social changed begins on the East and West coasts and Mississippi might be one of the last places where it occurs. Art is a representation of a cultural norm—it reflects current norms. Similarly, social drug use has become political correct in a way. It reflects an evolving generational gap. Just because you smoke pot doesn't make you a "dope head" anymore. The younger group, especially, is more accepting of it.

Prostitution occurs in certain areas of town. The police will bust it in some areas and then it occurs in other areas. It moved based on the availability of street level drugs. The concern surrounding prostitution is the abuse of drugs that goes with it. Although prostitution is the oldest profession in the world, it is still illegal and police must uphold the law. The very fact that it is illegal means that it violates society's idea of socially acceptable. However, *** noted that prostitution is not a game changer. It is always going to happen. The community responds by reporting it if they know it is there, because most people don't want it in their neighborhood. The community is doing what they can do, but unless it is sex slaves paying off a debt, it is really no different than a purchase good.

*** does not think that there are any acts/groups that he doesn't personally see as deviant, but that others in the community would. However, there are laws that he thinks he wouldn't worry about if he had not sworn to uphold the law, such as the helmet law.

*** thinks that there are people in the community who would see him as deviant, because some people see the police as out to mess with people. They see police as inconsistent and often inconsistent associated with race. He thinks that police aren't colors—they are all blue. However, police have power, because they can take away your freedom, so people feel threatened by them.

His final thoughts are that something is deviant if it affects the quality of life of the reporter and the reporter has the right to call the police when this occurs. A lot of police enforcement strategies are based on the concerns of the community. The police are there to keep civil order. So, to understand what deviant behavior is, I will have to look at acceptable cultural norms. Who starts the ball rolling? Who decided that marijuana would become acceptable? Maybe it is people's natural need to buck authority. Laws reflect opinions. Drunk driving, for example, used to be acceptable, but now it is not because society sees its potential for danger, while marijuana used to be unacceptable, but now it is common.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: crimes against children, crimes against women, drug violations, prostitution
- ***'s other's deviant list: not wearing a helmet on a motorcycle
- A lot of his comments come back to drugs. For instance, he didn't seem like he felt prostitution was bad, except for the drugs that accompany it.
- He made interesting points about the police calls to different communities reflecting the values of that community, which causes some laws (i.e., loud music) to be uphold more in some areas than others

Interviewee 11 Summary:

I interviewed *** of *** (and candidate for governor) at his office at 3:00pm on January 24, 2013. His daughter (and lawyer), ***, was also present for the interview. *** describes the Gulf Coast as community oriented and giving. Mississippi has the highest philanthropic giving of any state. *** moved to the MSGC (from Alabama) in 1976. *** cited the day's rotary agenda for the important social issues: 1) infrastructure and 2) education, but specifically early childhood education. He noted that education is by far the most important aspect. If we don't address education, we will pay in social manner. We spend five times more on incarceration than on education. When we don't invest in education, we pay the economic, tax burden, and quality of life consequences.

  *** defines deviant behavior as those that occur with a lack of parental involvement—the absence of parents. We discuss the following as deviant: drug/alcohol abuse and domestic concerns. Ninety percent of inmates are in jail for one or both of these infractions. *** separates drug and alcohol abuse from social use. He sees it everywhere, but more in lower socioeconomic strata. It exists at the higher levels too, but they have the budget to do something about it. *** believes it happens because of boredom, low self-esteem, a feeling of hopelessness or overwhelm. Also, it happens because kids aren't as disciplined. But the result is that people don't feel safe—kids can't ride their bikes around their own neighborhoods. The community needs more public awareness, starting with faith-based, parental, and guardian involvement. Domestic abuse includes spousal abuse and child abuse, which encompasses most violent crime, assaults are usually domestic, not random. *** sees this more in lower social/economic groups. It occurs for the same reasons as substance abuse (see above), but also because of lack of initiative when people aren't working. In single parent homes, kids are being equipped to be good students and parents later in life. We all pay for it socially down the road. Without awareness and family value initiatives, we will continue in this spiral. The spiral began when God was taken out of schools and the public domain. This was a tipping point in society. *** added that no fault divorce is also to blame, because it marked the loss of the family unit. The real problem that results from both is lack of discipline. Parents use schools are babysitters. Pass Christian schools are so good because they have parental involvement and community interest in making them good. Education is needed for creating a strong workforce, which is needed for economic development. Parental involvement is needed for education.

  *** does not feel that there are any acts that he does not see as deviant, but the community would see as deviant, because the community is generally more tolerant than him. He doubts that anyone would see him as deviant, but if they did, it is because they are envious/jealous of his success or because they are politically different. He has worked over 6,000 contract jobs and never been sued.

  *** suggested I speak with his daughter ***, Father ***, medical community, educators (at USM and secondary), ***, and ***(Garden Park). He emphasized that educators will have their finger on the pulse of what is driving issues in schools.

Analysis:

- ***' deviant list: drug/alcohol abuse and domestic concerns (child abuse/ spousal abuse)

- He thinks everything comes down to education

Interviewee 12 Summary:

I interviewed *** at the *** County Jail on January 15, 2013 at 9:00am. He is employed by *** Ministries and is the second staff chaplain. This is his first year at hail, but he has been in ministry for 39 ½ years. *** is originally from Rocky Mountain, North Carolina, but he has been here 20 years. According to ***, the most pressing social issues all relate to the breakdown of the family. With a lack of a father figure, the society continues to deteriorate. He sees this in talking to the inmates.

*** defines deviant behavior by cultural standards and biblical principles. As cultural standards become too tolerable, there is less and less overlap between the former and the latter. The result is now that there are no absolute rights or wrongs. Religion is being limited and we are one generation between being biblically illiterate. Jesus loves the sinner, but hates the sin. We discussed the following behaviors as deviant: sexual deviance (homosexuality, extramarital affairs, premarital sex), abortion, and having a lack of faith.

Sexual deviance occurs across the board—the closet doors are now open. It occurs because of a lack of biblical principle. We see different acceptance of this across different age groups. It causes devastation and the collapse of the family, which causes the collapse of our whole culture. The community laughs it off. They are even prejudice against homophobes. He thinks one solution would be for churches to be more open towards people.

Abortion is a problem, because a culture that kills its own is animalistic. There are different rates of this by background, rearing, and economics. When he was a missionary in West Africa he witnessed this. The Bible says we can't take anyone's right to life, but yet we have erased an entire population and cheapened the value of life. This has also created the economic loss of a generation. There is the morality issue of it, but it also changes our attitude about the value of life. The country remains split on the issue.

*** considers himself to be very conservative, so he doubts that the community would define anything deviant that he does not consider being deviant. However, he thinks that some people might consider him to be deviant because they might consider prison ministry to be a lost cause.

Analysis:

- 	***'s deviant list: sexual deviance (homosexuality, extramarital affairs, premarital sex), abortion, and having a lack of faith.

Interviewee 13 Summary:

I interviewed *** at the *** office on *** Rd in Gulfport on January 4, 2013 at 10:00am. *** is the *** Editor at *** and had worked for the station since 1989. He describes the community at still feeling the impact from Hurricane Katrina and struggling to recover. *** is originally from Michigan, but moved to the Gulf Coast in the mid-1960s. According to ***, the top three pressing social problems in the community are: 1) recovery from Katrina, 2) the national economic recession, and 3) the BPOS. The cost of insurance is severely limiting the recovery of the coast.

      *** defines deviant behavior as behavior that is outside of the norm- that people first offensive. The acts/groups that he discusses as deviant are: 1) sexual abuse of children, 2) violence (rape, murder, assault), and 3) political corruption/white collar crime. Both the sexual abuse of children and violence cut across society, as far as race, class, and occupation. He discussed that the newspapers has done dozens of stories on these topics and he thinks that the increase in recent years is related to Katrina stress. The sexual abuse of children has a "bad" effect on the community—they are disturbed by it, especially when it is high profile cases. He noted that the station receives lots of comments on these cases—people think it is twisted/sick. The community should respond to this behavior in the same way that America should respond, which is through better mental health care. *** noted that most people leave hints or give warnings and these warnings are ignored. Within this part of the conversation, he listed child pornography, school shootings, and theater shootings as deviant. The second act we discussed was violence, which he also blames on the lack of mental health in the US. The violence, *** notes, is rarely random acts. It is most often perpetrated against family and people that are known to the assailants, as opposed to gas station stick-ups. *** thinks the violence occurs because of economic stress and is related to recovery from Katrina. He noted that crime spiked after to Katrina and may not be back to normal. However, he said that crime on the Mississippi Gulf Coast was still not as bad as crime in other parts of the country. NOLA, for instance, almost has the record for the murder rate in the US. The coast, on the other hand, has a lot of violence, but not murder. Regarding the effect that the violence has on the community, *** says that he thinks the community wishes it could do more. It feels powerless and has lost faith in the government. They have really lost faith in the federal government, but this has trickled down to the local level. The community responds to the behavior with anger and disgust. They call for action, but these crimes are hard to catch. His suggestion for what could be done, again, relates to mental health treatment. The stress of the storm and of bankruptcy is not handles well by many and it results in violence, so the solution should be to try to alleviate some of this stress. Finally, *** thinks that political corruption/white collar crime is deviant. Politicians are supposed to help the community, but instead, they are corrupt and they help themselves. Politicians and corporations just receive a slap on the wrist, even though they ruin lives. If we had stiffer penalties, it would not happen. It is not stigmatized enough.

      When asked about acts/behaviors that *** may not see as deviant, but that he thinks others in his community may put in this category, *** discussed same sex marriage. He noted that most people in the community think alike. Some people are totally opposed to same sex marriage, but a schism exists. *** notes that he tries to think

out of the box, but he is still not sure exactly where he stands on the issue. He thinks conservative thinkers would list same sex marriage as deviant, but he tries to be more of a liberal thinker.

*** thinks that the only people that would see his position in society as deviant are the people he goes after with news stories. He shines the light on them and tries to be fair about it, but they do not like it.

As far as referrals, the first person that *** thinks I should talk to is a psychologist, because he thinks that deviant behavior in the coastal communities all relates to the mental stress of Katrina, the recession, and BPOS. A psychologist would be better able to explain this. Second, he thinks I should speak to a criminal justice professor, because he/she would be able to better discuss the connection between crime and stress. Finally, *** thinks I should speak to some police chiefs. (See recording for name- he lists three.) The news station has, over time, established relationships with the police stations in the same way that they have gained the trust of the community.

***'s final thoughts on the topics are that everything goes back to the stress of recovery. The coast was changed forever by Katrina. We lost 60,000 homes to the storm, yet so much publicity was given to NOLA. NOLA had a flood, because levees broke. The Mississippi Gulf Coast might as well have been hit by an atomic bomb. Some people still haven't settled back into life. They are stressed and the stress leads to deviant behaviors.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: sexual abuse of children, violence (rape, murder, and assault), political corruption, and white collar crime (Also: child pornography, school shootings, and theater shootings).
- ***'s "other's" deviant list: same sex marriage
- Cause of deviant behavior: stress related to recovery from Katrina, recession, and BPOS
- His community social issues and deviant behaviors are directly related
- Most problems relate to lack of mental health care access in the US
- Overall, the coast is a better place than the rest of America
- As a methodological issue: *** referred me to some general people before giving specific names. I will follow-up on the specific names first.

Interviewee 14 Summary:

I interviewed *** in his office at *** Church of Gulfport on January 9, 2013 at 11:00am. He describes the community as a mix of native people, blending with transplants—professionals blending with blue collar workers. The culture here is leisurely and fun loving. He considers the top social issue in the community to be families breaking apart, which causes many of the ills in society. People have lost sight of what their family roles mean and this is possibly due to the feminist movement. Since then, men have been either too dominant or less inclined to lead their family. *** defines deviant behavior as abnormal behavior, which is often illegal. It could also that which God said is deviant. The acts/groups we discussed as deviant were: crime and homosexuality.

Crime occurs because everyone sins. Nobody is better than anyone else and so crime occurs across all socio-demographic groups. There is an evil element in the world today—a mojo at work and it controls individuals. Evil has escalated from Adam and Eve and the internet has only sped it up. Homosexuality is contagious in a way, because as people see it more openly, they are more likely to think it is okay. There is a lot of deviance in sex.

The evolution of social norms is evident in the Old Testament versus the New Testament. People accused Jesus of deviant behavior. (See story of Mary Magdalene.) The Old Testament legalism is practiced too often. Our culture used to have less deviant behavior, but now, society is more tolerant. This is reflected in the agenda to legalize gay marriage. But, there are some behaviors, like child pornography, that will probably never be accepted. This is not a victimless crime.

Deviant behavior escalates. It might seem like moonshiners aren't hurting anyone, but it is still illegal. *** gave the example of the recent changes in Mississippi beer laws to show the evolution of social norms. Another problem that *** sees is that pastors are losing credibility in the community, but even City Council opens with a prayer. Why can't schools also open with a prayer. He thinks a lot of the problem is found in pop culture. He gave the example of Rihanna's lyrics. He thinks that is the perfect example of deviant behavior. Pop music celebrates deviant behavior. Just look at 50 Shades of Gray or Rihanna's S&M lyrics. They have sold millions of copies and they influence society.

*** "can't imagine" that there are acts/groups that he does not personally see as deviant, but that the community would. He does, however, think that there are probably people that would see him as deviant, because he takes a contradictory or eliminating stance to many opinions. But times change, because even Jesus saw the religious leaders of his time as deviant.

*** thinks I should speak with Sheriff ***, District Attorney ***, Police Chief ***, and St. Mark's Episcopal ***, and Harrison County Jail ***.

Analysis:

- It seems like interviewees are unwilling to say that crime or any other deviant behavior occurs more often in one socio-demographic than another, but I am pretty sure that it does.
  - ***'s deviant list: crime and homosexuality

- *** mentioned these in conversation as deviant: moonshiners, pop culture (Rihanna's lyrics; 50 Shades of Gray), child pornography
  - I am interested in the point about OT vs NT

Interviewee 15 Summary:

I interviewed *** at 2:30pm on November 28, 2012 in his office at The University of Southern Mississippi. He describes the community as optimistic and having a lot of economic strengths. *** is not originally from the Gulf Coast, but he moved here in high school. He considers the top pressing social problems in the community to be: 1) race relations and 2) the need for a jobs base. The coast needs employers that provide a living wage and don't evade responsibility.

      *** is familiar with the term deviant behavior. He defines deviant behavior as that which is outside the bell-shaped curve—as those who deviate from what most people do. The groups/acts the Dr. *** discusses as deviant are: 1) the art community and 2) gang activity. He provides the former as a form of good deviance and the latter as a form of destructive deviance. He does not elaborate on the subject very much. As far as groups/behaviors that *** does not see as deviant, but that he thinks others may see as deviant, he lists: 1) homosexual behavior and 2) interracial marriage. He notes that views on these acts are slowing changing, but it takes a long time and especially in Mississippi. *** was reluctant to apply the label to any groups, because most people mean something negative by the term.

      When asked if others might see his role in the community as deviant, he responded that they may, because he has been in school too long. He reads more and talks a lot more than most people. This behavior is odd, but not destructive. They might consider him an "egghead." Also, most people in the community would say he is not conservative enough on topics of race, sex, and the like.

      *** provided a long list of people I should contact for my research, many of which he interviewed for his book on Hurricane Katrina. Interestingly, for some, he listed why they might, themselves be considered deviant. For instance, he referred me to a man with a hyphenated last name and said it was deviant that the man hyphenated his last name to his wife's name when they got married. Another example is a black man who has been very successful economically, as well as a divorce court judge. The first three referrals he made were: 1) Dr. ***, a USM psychologist, 2) Dr. ***, a USM family therapists, and 3) *** of St. Thomas Catholic Church in Long Beach.

Analysis:

-     *** was reluctant to label anybody/acts as deviant, due to its negative connotation, yet he still, in conversation referred to some groups/acts as deviant.
-     ***'s deviant list: the art community, gang activity
-     ***'s "other's" deviant list: homosexual behavior, interracial marriage
-     ***'s deviant list in conversation: man who takes his wife's last name, divorce, a black man who is successful economically
-     *** takes a statistical approach to deviance—that which is outside the curve
-     He thinks people might consider him deviant for his 1) education level and 2) liberal views on social issues

Interviewee 16 Summary:

In interviewed *** of *** Baptist Church on January 14, 2013 at 3:00pm. *** describes his community as still one of the small family oriented communities that values family, education, and community activities. He was raised in south-central Mississippi, but moved here for ministry in June 1997. *** believes that all social issues come down to the home, to parenting and divorce. Single parent homes are just one example of the erosion of the family. It impacts children, economics, and has social consequences. Speaking long-term, children from broken homes tend to create broken homes. They have an inability to nurture healthy relationships. The parents also suffer. The result is the devaluation of human life. Abortion, for example, creates extreme sense of guilt and shame. It them has a mushrooming effect into other aspects of someone's life. The challenge then becomes to break the cyclical pattern of broken homes. This change must occur in children and parents. Economic crises are also cyclical. People are not paid enough to pay for upkeep of their house and child support.

   *** defines deviance as a departure from what is considered to be acceptable norms based on one's values. But, who sets the norms? It is out of range from what is considered healthy behavior. Tattoos and body piercings were once considered taboo, but they are now accepted. Many deviant behaviors are a deviation from biblical morals and values. The church communicates and demonstrates the usefulness of these values. It provides healthy activities for family life. It also provides educations and equips young for parenting.

   *** discussed the following behaviors as deviant: homosexuality, drug/alcohol abuse, meth labs, gambling addictions, and cult activity (witchcraft). Homosexuality is more prevalent among high school and college age individuals. This is not so much part of their identity, but maybe an experimental stage and it also avoids pregnancy. Homosexuality has a divisive effect on society—it creates instability and anxiety, which have a deep impact. The community should respond by education.

   Drug and alcohol abuse, which includes prescription drug abuse and drunkenness, occurs across the board and in all age groups. Having a social drink is not deviant, but losing control is deviant. Abuse occurs because people don't have good healthy coping skills, so they abuse drugs as an attempt to escape reality. Also, they may be starved for healthy attention or have conflict in their relationships. People mimic their parents and peers. They choose self-destructive behavior to address psychological issues. This is the same draw for experimentation with the occult. Economics is not a factor, nor is age or education. It is just people struggling to cope with stress, anxiety, fear, and anger. The community addresses this issue through law enforcement, educators, churches, and citizens. They have has a lot of success through the Substance Abuse Task Force, which creates new focus on the value of human life.

   Gambling addictions create problems, because people can't pay bills and it breaks down families. Occult activity was more of an issue before Katrina. Also, racism and gang activity are deviant behaviors. *** thinks that his views fall in line with the community's majority opinion. At first he said that no one would see him as deviant, but then he said some might see his role as unnecessary. Agnostics are skeptical about God, religion, and the religious lifestyle.

*** suggested that I speak to ***, ***, ***, ***, ***, ***, ***, and ***.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: homosexuality, drug/alcohol abuse, meth labs, gambling addictions, cult activity (witchcraft), racism, and gang activity

Interviewee 17 Summary:

I interviewed *** in her office at the USM Gulf Coast campus on January 23, 2013 at 2:00pm. *** describes the Gulf Coast community as a friendly, warm, accepting small community that is people and family oriented. She came here for a job 10 years ago from Atlanta, but she is originally from Taiwan. *** feels that the most pressing social issues on the coast are education and parenting (too lenient).

*** defines deviant behavior as that which is out of the norm. It is constantly being redefined socially, but it may be something innate as well—almost a psychopathic aspect. The behaviors that we discussed as deviant are: sexually deviant behavior (sexually active youth, dressing provocatively, child sex abuse), physical abuse, killing (serial killers), teenage pregnancy, and drug abuse. Studies show that sexually deviant behavior is often linked with drug and alcohol abuse, as well as a family history of abuse. Also, it is linked with a lower socioeconomic status. Pedophiles are often victims themselves or are acting out to seek attention. Sexually deviant behavior has a profound effect on the community, because it becomes part of our culture. The community should respond to this behavior with better parenting (parental control) instead of being physically or emotionally absent. The next behavior is abuse. *** separates abuse into sexual, neglect/emotional, verbal, and physical. The problem is that these areas are not clearly defined. So when does spanking become abuse? Kids need supervision and they need someone to meet their basic needs. Next, serial killers—she thinks this behavior occurs because of lack of parenting and/or a lack of sense of morality. They don't feel other people's pain and don't think about what is right or wrong. They are disconnected from morals. Additionally, they often come from families without close communication. The societal solution to killing should be improving parents. They need to be educated. As far as teenage pregnancy, 1/3 of babies are born to single mothers, many of whom are too young, uneducated, and low-income. This creates a cycle. The economy plays a role, because it often happens because parents are out working and not paying attention to what their kids are doing. Parents have to reverse the cycle by keeping their children in school and raising expectations. Finally, drug abuse (illegal drugs, prescription abuse, alcohol abuse, tobacco abuse) is caused by people looking for an emotional escape—they are depressed and don't want to their about their problems. Additionally, some people just have addiction and they lose their mental will power. They are a lot of societal implications of drug abuse, such as students not being successful in school, increased crime rate, and people not being mentally sound. Society is very tolerant of drug abuse, especially among family members. They try to help/forgive, but they lack the programs. A large percentage of people don't get to a program. Families need to apply pressure to make this happen. *** does not feel that there are any behaviors that she would not see as deviant, but that society would see as deviant—if anything, it would be the other way around. She doesn't think that anyone would see her as deviant, but some people don't understand psychology.

I asked *** about differences in what is seen as deviant in the US and Taiwan and she said the first think that came to mind was that teenage sex would be seen as much more deviant in Taiwan, whereas it is more acceptable here.

*** referred me to Dr. ***and Dr. *** in her office.

Analysis:

- sexually deviant behavior (sexually active youth, dressing provocatively, child sex abuse), physical abuse, killing (serial killers), teenage pregnancy, and drug abuse (alcohol, tobacco, prescription abuse, and illegal drugs)

Interviewee 18 Summary:

I interviewed *** on December 14, 2012 at 9:30am at *** Catholic Church in ***, MS. The interview took place in the church offices. *** describes the community as middle class Americans with a deep interest in organized religion. He is not originally from this community. He is from Ireland, but moved here after seminary about twenty years ago. He considers the top three pressing social issues to be: 1) family life, 2) education, and 3) the needs of others. He clarified the second as the community having a deep want for education.

*** is familiar with the term deviant behavior. He defines it as behavior that is unacceptable to the community, based on their morals and the law of the land. He discusses the following behaviors (he sees in the community) as deviant: 1) people taking advantage of others, 2) political intolerance, and 3) gambling addiction. He sees that people taking advantage of each other happens more often in less educated segments of the community, especially where housing is crowded. He thinks the behavior occurs because of a breakdown in family life and the result is that it makes the community more selfish. They respond with anger, but they should respond by providing social workers to help those who need it. The second deviant behavior we discussed was hatred in the world of politics, which he also referred to as lack of respect for our leaders. He sees this behavior in right wing fanatics who use religion as crutch for biased views. He does not know why this behavior occurs, but he called it a "pattern of life." *** thinks that this behavior makes the community intolerant and self-centered and then these traits are passed on to our children. When asked how the community responded, he said that the community supports and condones the behavior. *** suggests that people should be more tolerant of others and their thoughts/opinions. Finally, *** thinks that gambling addictions are seen as deviant in the community. The effect on the community is an increase in crime and robbery. The solution is to offer education and more programs, such as gambler's anonymous. *** also mentioned that crime, especially among the poor might be deviant, but that there is not much crime in *** He thinks part of the reason is that St. Vincent de Paul and other programs that work with the poor.

Behaviors or groups that *** thinks the community may see as deviant, but the *** does not personally see as deviant include: 1) the gay community, 2) pro-life advocates, 3) gang members/ drug users, and 4) sexual promiscuity. *** thinks that many people see the gay community as deviant, because they do not live up to the community's moral standards, but he disagrees. Although he next listed pro-life advocates as deviant according to the community, he discussed it as his personal view. He said they emphasize freedom of choice without regard for the rights of others, such as the unborn. He discussed gang members as deviant, because of the world of drugs that surrounds them. He does not, however, see this in his community, but instead sees it looking out. Finally, *** discussed sexual promiscuity as deviant, but specified that he was talking about young people who are not prepared and poorly educated about the consequences of sex. This results in a breakdown of family life, as young parents are often not prepared to raise their children.

*** does not think that anyone would see his role in the community as deviant. He noted that historically, it may have been seen as deviant, because of the history of religion being very territorial in south. Catholicism in the south was not always accepted,

so maybe at some point priests in the south were seen as deviant. Some people see anyone who believes in a different religion as deviant.

*** referred me to: 1) Mayor ***, 2) ***, Super of the *** school district, and 3) *** of First Baptist of Long Beach.

Analysis:

- *** focused heavily on tolerance and care for others. Most of his deviant acts were not deviant unless others were affected.
- ***'s deviant list: people taking advantage of others, political intolerance, and gambling addiction
- ***'s "other's" deviant list: gay community, pro-life advocates, gang members, drug use, and sexual promiscuity
- His deviant list relates back to his three social issues in the community
- Like others, SOME of ***'s "other's" list are actually things that he thinks are deviant, but that he was more comfortable discussing when it was not as personal as "his" deviant list.
  - o Instrument wise, an implication would be that I should ask first about what the community might see as deviant, instead of what the interviewee sees as personally deviant. Many of the interviewees seem a bit taken back by the having to label people/acts as deviant, because of the negative connotation.
- At one point in the interview, *** asks me to turn the tape off… but he just wanted a few seconds to think without an awkward pause

Interviewee 19 Summary:

I interviewed ***, *** insurance agent, on January 14, 2013, at 1:30pm. He describes the community as a nice, bedroom community. He is originally from Hattiesburg. *** thinks the most pressing social issues in the community are economic issues (they prevent people from relocating here and insurance issues), race relations, substance abuse, and the breakdown of the family.

   *** describes deviant behavior as acting opposed to good manners or illegal. We discuss the following as deviant: substance abuse and single parent households. *** sees substance abuse (and the surrounding economy) more in people on welfare and that aren't working. It could, however, occurs across the board. It occurs because of emotional pain and boredom, but the stakes become too great. It affects the quality of life of the communities and causes families to struggle. Long Beach deals with it well, while other communities deny it. The real answer is education, especially 4 year old education as a long term solution. We need greater awareness.

   Increase in single parent households shows the breakdown of the family. *** sees this more in the black community. It is systemic—fewer people go to church and there is a greater acceptance of people living in sin. It has a profound impact on society and this is difficult to change, because it repeats itself. Also, pop culture embraces it. The community responds as best as it can. They provide youth sports, Sunday school teachers, and public school teachers.

   There are not any behaviors that ***would not see as deviant, but that he thinks the community might see as deviant. He is not aware of any reason that people would see him as deviant. ***referred me to ***, ***, ***, and ***.

Analysis:

- *** deviant list: substance abuse and single parent households

Interviewee 20 Summary:

I did a phone interview with *** of *** at 9:00am on January 21, 2013. *** describes his community as a small residential community on the MS Gulf Coast. It is about 200 years old and is a residential middle-class population of less than 18,000. It is a safe place with a good public school system. He is not originally from here (he is from Ohio), but he has been here 32 years. *** considers drug/substance abuse and economic/financial problems to be the most pressing social issues on the coast. Also, he sees improving the quality of schools on a limited budget as an issue. We need to be concerned with what schools are producing. Education solves a lot of issues (poverty, crime, children out of wedlock) that are high in this state. No high school education equals low income, which equals deviant behavior. Education, therefore, is the best cure to deviant behavior. We need to prepare out high school students to either be workforce or college ready.

To ***, deviant behavior is just criminal or abnormal. We discussed drug/alcohol abuse, having children out of wedlock or at a young age, criminal activity, neglect/abuse in the home, and young adults not being prepared for adulthood as deviant behavior. *** defines drug abuse as anything outside the legal limits or taking it to an extreme (i.e., getting drunk too much= alcoholism). It includes the production, such as meth labs. He sees it more in minors and young adults. The behavior starts in the family and with social pressure. If people have a weakness, lack of spirituality, or easy access to drugs, they will be more prone to abuse them. Substance abuse tears up the family. It affects everyone, especially children. It also causes theft. *** believes that every family, church, and business could do more to prevent this behavior. Next, we discussed having children out of wedlock or at a young age. *** points to data that says this occurs more in low income and low education populations (the two also being correlated). This behavior creates a huge burden on the community and causes future problems, because they are born into problems that become a burden for everyone. The community is showing improvements, but it is connected to other issues, such as alcohol. Finally, we discussed young adults not being prepared for adulthood. Twenty percent or more don't graduate from high school. High school students need to either be prepared for college or a taught a trade. School systems don't prepare well enough for these routes. LBHS students can get out of final exams if they have a good grades, which doesn't prepare them for college. Additionally, they can leave school early. The result is that they struggle when they get to college. However, the school system is doing the best they can with limited funding. If students aren't going to college, they need to be taught a trade through vocational school. Long Beach doesn't have a vocational school, so teaching basic trade skills becomes a burden on the employer. It is tough to have long-range vision with limited funds. People don't want to look at things like long-term like they should.

*** says there might be people who think of him as deviant. He owns 130 ***'s stores and the perception is that he has unlimited money, but he does not.

*** suggested that I speak with ***, ***, and ***.

Analysis:

- Consistent theme of education as way to combat deviant behavior

- ***'s deviant list: drug/alcohol abuse, having children out of wedlock or at a young age, criminal activity, neglect/abuse in the home, and young adults not being prepared for adulthood as deviant behavior

Interviewee 21 Summary:

I interviewed *** at 11:00am on January 29, 2013 in his office at the USM Gulfport campus. He describes the coast as a close-knit community. There is a strong sense of community, which he sees in town center type activities. Although there is the perception that the south is close minded, he doesn't see that here. He finds everyone approachable. *** is originally from Nicaragua, but has lived many places. He moved here in August 2012, but it was not his first encounter with the community. The main social issues on the coast are employment and education, both in terms of quantity and quality. The tourism sector pays too low.

*** defines deviant behavior as anything that goes on the tail of the normal curve (in science) or anything that is outside of social norms (in street terms). The behaviors that we discuss as deviant are gambling addiction and alcoholism. *** believes that some people just have a predisposition to these behaviors, which is also seen in their personal history, and then they also do it because of the availability of fulfillment. For both of these behaviors, the result is a loss of income—the family is affected and may require government assistance. Drug abuse has added layers, as it leads to other crimes. The community responds with a passive liability approach, such as the Gambler's Anonymous phone number at the end of the casino commercials. The community should respond with more personal commitment. We can't force people with problems to get help, but our current approaches seem halfhearted. Casinos can't and wouldn't actually approach people with a problem, but families could. For drug addictions, there is AA and other community efforts, such as church support groups.

As far as behaviors that *** does not personally see as deviant, but he thinks the community might see as deviant, he lists people who are dominant in a foreign language, such as Spanish speakers. He doesn't think they think it is negative, but just abnormal. When asked to think about differences in what is seen as deviant in Nicaragua and the US, he notes that domestic violence and alcoholism would be seen the same, but that there is less obesity in Nicaragua than the US and less political violence in the US than in Nicaragua. *** doesn't think anyone would see him as deviant, because teaching is an accepted profession, unlike strippers, prostitutes, and drug dealers.

He recommended that I speak to Dr. *** and Dr. *** (both of USM).

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: gambling and drug addictions
  o Based on conversation I would add strippers, prostitutes, drug dealers, obesity, and domestic violence
- ***'s others' deviant list: speaking languages other an English in public
- *** noted that he felt like the questions were a trap and that he didn't like being forced to label people

Interviewee 22 Summary:

I interviewed *** of MS Power on January 19, 2013, at 9:00am. ***, who is originally from the Pascagoula, describes the coast as an excellent place to work, raise a family, and retire. He sees the availability of jobs as the number one social issue on the coast. *** is the head of *** for MS Power, but has also has a history in law enforcement.

Before the interview, *** was not familiar with the term deviant behavior. I gave him a general definition of the term. He listed the following behaviors: crime and drugs. The crime rate is too high. The media reminds us of that every day.

The drug problem is getting worse—it is out of control. It is in schools and on the streets. Drug use is becoming more and more open. When he worked at the Sheriff's Dept, it didn't seem so open, but now, everyone is affected by it. In his experience at MS Power, the more labor intensive the position, the more common he sees drug problems. They randomly drug test and see the highest rate of positives in the labor ready group. If they test positive, they can't reapply for a year. This is a Southern Company wide policy. If they come back after a year (only 6-7% do), they have to have proof of rehab. If they commit workplace violence, they are barred for life. MS Power drivers are drug tested at a rate of 50% and everyone else is tested at a rate of 20%. *** thinks this behavior occurs because of addiction, social pressure, and gateway drugs. He noted that cocaine was 10x harder to quick than cigarettes and he knows how hard it is to quit cigarettes. The problem become worse because people do things to support their addiction—these things include rob, steal, and participate in the drug economy. The community responds by trying to protect their families and their homes, such as bearing arms. Churches, the police department, and community members have a lot of programs to address drug abuse. A lot of funding is thrown at these programs, but it is inconsistent and it runs out. *** would be willing to pay more taxes. He also stresses the importance of education at a young age, such as the DARE program. However, kids are seeing drugs earlier and earlier.

Another crime that is a problem at MS Power is copper theft. This isn't usually employees, but people that break into storage areas and break and steal the equipment. They lock the copper up in special ways for the holidays. When theft occurs, it is reported to the police, but they also have cameras and alarms at all facilities. They get 30 or 40 alarms a year. To combat this crime, they liaison with local, state, and federal agencies once a month for crime meetings to hear about felony investigations involving copper and similar items.

MS Power has an arrest and report policy. So, if an employee is in trouble with the law, she/he has to report it to his/her boss and the company follows the court case. The boss fills out a report on the first day back at work. Corporate security gets a copy of the report. They have only dealt with three felonies in 28 years. MS Power employs 1,300 people, 75% of whom are on the coast.

*** does not think anyone would see his role as deviant, because he has a standard for integrity in his department. He thinks I should talk to drug agencies, law enforcement, and churches.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: crime (copper theft, domestic abuse) and drug/alcohol abuse

Interviewee 23 Summary:

I interviewed Chaplain *** at the *** County Jail on January 15, 2013 at 9:00am. He is the senior chaplain at the jail. It is a volunteer, non-denomination position. He has been at the jail since May 2001. He describes the inmates as a cross-section of the jail—it could be anybody. *** is originally from Bristol, Virginia. The most pressing social issue in the community is the breakdown of the family due to structural changes caused by moral changes, specifically a departure from Judeo-Christian values. This has resulted in the need for larger jails and prisons. When inmates come to ***, it is his job to show them the scripture and what it says about biblical role models. Children follow their parents—whether it be to jail or to church.

      *** is familiar with deviant behavior and defines it as a departure from biblical principles. People in jail have crossed the bounds of social norms in breaking the law. We discussed the following behaviors as deviant: drug/alcohol abuse, sexual deviancy (sex outside of marriage, homosexuality, porn, pedophilia), and abusing the rights of others/ selfishness. Drug and alcohol abuse are limited to any certain groups. They occur across the board. They occur because people want to feel normal and want to feel pleasure. This behavior has a negative effect on the community, because it causes fear in people and it increases crime rates. People ignore the problem, marginalize those with the problem, or turn to the government for help. The problem begins in the home and is rooted in moral fibers.

      Sexual deviancy also occurs across the board. It occurs because people want instant gratification and have warped views of the opposite sex and this marginalizes the need for real relationships. The community has difficultly recognizing sexual deviancy as a problem. It causes a breakdown of the community—a lack of cohesiveness.

      *** thinks that the community might see Christianity as deviant, because it seems to be under attack at all levels. For this reason, *** also thinks that people might see him as deviant, because he crosses the line between church and state, but 1) it works and 2) men have the right to access to worship.

Analysis:

-     *** deviant list: drug/alcohol abuse, sexual deviancy (sex outside of marriage, homosexuality, porn, pedophilia), and abusing the rights of others/ selfishness
-     *** others' deviant list: Christianity

Interviewee 24 Summary:

I interviewed *** of *** Recovery at 10:00am on January 17, 2013. She describes her community as diverse. She is originally from the community. *** considers underage drinking and drug abuse to be the most pressing social issues in the community. These issues put everyone at risk.

*** describes deviant behavior as that which is not the norm or that is against social norms. She lists drug/alcohol abuse and gang activity as deviant behavior. Drug and alcohol abuse, especially among minors, occurs across all social groups, not just low income. Any use by minors is deviant, but among adults, there is a line between social use and abuse. *** Recovery provides services for adults who have an addiction. They have to come there on their own. The closest treatment facility for teenagers is in Hattiesburg. *** thinks that drug/alcohol abuse occurs because of the loss of the family structure, which has created a lack of support for minors. Also, it occurs just because the world is a stressful place. The behavior puts everyone at risk. The cost falls on the community, such as putting them in jail. The community could do more by teaching more in schools. They need to know more about the problem and report the problem.

She thinks that law enforcement would say that gang activity is a problem, which also brings the problem of drug activity. Also, bullying in schools is deviant. We don't know the whole issue surrounding this, however, because kids don't speak up about it. *** does not think that anyone would see her position as deviant.

*** suggested that I speak to ***, ***, and ***.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: drug/alcohol abuse, gang activity, and bullying in schools

Interviewee 25 Summary:

I interviewed the principal of *** Elementary School (Long Beach, MS), ***, on 23 January 2013 at 9am. The interview took place in his office. *** is not originally from the coast- he is from central Mississippi, but he has worked for the school district since 1988. *** believes that the number on social issue in the community is lack of tax revenue, which in turn affects everyone through services that community offers, such as police, fire, and school services.

   *** defines deviant behavior as going against rules or established norms. The behaviors that we discussed as deviant are: stealing, profanity, and disrespect of elders/authority. *** does not believe that stealing occurs in any particular group in society—it is just a matter of thinking they can get away with it. Stealing at the middle school or elementary school level is not a huge problem, but if it is not addressed by schools and families, it can lead to larger theft. Parents are mostly supportive of the school when this behavior is reported, but more supervision of kids is needed when they are outside of school. Parents need to be concerned about where their kids are and who they are with, especially at early ages. Profanity also occurs across the board. It occurs because kids emulate adults and media. Profanity is all over TV, music, video games, and social networking sites. When kids use profanity, they don't learn the right vocabulary to talk through problems. The school reports it to the parents and if it is minor, the student will get detention or ISS, but if it is really bad, then they may get suspended. Again, parents are supportive of the school, but they need to be really watching their kids and they should keep their kids surrounded by good role models—keep them in community activities, in church, and in sports. Finally, *** sees disrespect for adults as deviant behavior. He thinks that respect for authority is getting worse, especially in the last five years. The media shows violence and disrespect, even Disney, and kids emulate this behavior. It is the downward spiral of society. History has shown that once a society loses respect, they decline. This needs to be addressed by parents in the home life, as well as PTOs, clubs, organizations, and churches. *** does not think that there are any behaviors that he does not personally see as deviant, but that the community would see as deviant. Also, he doesn't know of any reason why anyone would see him as deviant, because his job is to educate and keep children safe.

   *** recommended that I speak to Gulf Coast Mental Health.

Analysis:

- ***' deviant list: stealing, profanity, and disrespect of elders/authority

Interviewee 26 Summary:

I interviewed *** on January 15, 2013 at 9:00am at the *** County Jail. He has been in youth ministry for 25 years and in jail ministry for 7 years. In addition to the *** County Jail, he ministers at two other places as well. *** is originally from Memphis, Tennessee, but moved here ten years ago. He visits with and ministers to the youth in the jail. He gets to know them very well over several visits and from this, he sees the main social issues as: family structure and gangs.

     *** defines deviant behavior as going against the grain—against the rules of society (even in the jail facilities). People aren't deviant. Most people understand what they have done is wrong. ***'s role is to listen to their problems and give biblically based advice. He hasn't been through what they have been through in their lives, but he answer based on religion.

     Deviant behavior is different in different groups, such as in different income backgrounds. When people commit deviant acts, others look down on them—that is why people have given up on this generation of juveniles. ***, however, wouldn't be here if he didn't believe in them. The answer to deviant behavior is to restore the family structure. Too many people are raised by other family members. Parents don't want to deal with their kids in the way that they should. It creates a cycle.

     *** is not aware of any behaviors that the community would see as deviant, but that he doesn't see a deviant. He does not think anyone would consider him to be deviant. He referred me to ***.

Analysis:

-     *** did not list any specific behaviors as deviant
-     He stated that people cannot be deviant—only acts can be deviant

Interviewee 27 Summary:

I interviewed *** at *** Middle School on January 18, 2013 at 8:00am. She describes her community as close-knit and small, but with growing pains. *** is originally from this community. The most pressing social issue in the community is the lack of positive, health activities for the youth. This problem opens up doorway to drug/alcohol abuse.

 *** discussed lack of parent involvement as deviant. She sees this more in lower income families. It causes a disconnect between families and education. It occurs when parents don't take a vested interest in their children. It makes it "hard to grow" for the community—it gets stuck in a rut and the cycle continues. Some leaders want to keep the small feel with no industry, but it hurts the community in many ways. We can't force someone to do something, but the parents have to be educated to educate the children. We are raising a generation of kids who are raising themselves. The long term effects are that kids drop out of school and abuse drugs and alcohol. The school tries to address the issue by teaching resiliency skills and having career fairs.

 *** does not feel that there are any behaviors that she would not define as deviant, but that the community would. She also doesn't think that anyone would see her as deviant. She referred me to ***, Father ***, and ***.

Analysis:

- The only deviant behavior she listed was parents not being involved in their children's life

Interviewee 28 Summary:

I interviewed *** on the phone on January 25, 2013 at 10:45am. *** is originally from Hattiesburg, but now lives in St. Martin, Mississippi. She describes her community as friendly and safe. According to ***, the main social issue in her community is juveniles/adolescent boredom. They have too much unsupervised time, which allows them to get in trouble, such as petty crime.

*** describes deviant behavior as that does not fit the bounds of normal behavior. The behaviors that she listed as deviant were: minority versus non-minority violence and drug abuse. She thinks the former is just adolescent rivalry and also the result of a lack of parental involvement. It leads to other social problems, such as crime. The police department monitors this behavior and provides community programs to keep teenagers busy, but parents should be more involved in the solution. Next, drug abuse causes students to drop out of school and steal. Then, they lose ambition and loiter. *** does not think there are any behaviors that she does not think are deviant, but that the community might see as deviant. Additionally, she doesn't think anyone would see her role in the community as deviant.

*** recommends that I speak to the local police department, mayors, and school principles.

Analysis:

- *** deviant list: minority versus non-minority violence and drug abuse
  - I would count the first as racism

Interviewee 29 Summary:

I interviewed Mayor *** in his office at *** City Hall on January 3, 2013 at 1:00pm. He described the community as a great place—a family type oriented city. He has been in the community over 60 years (maybe born here?). He thinks the top pressing social problems in the community are drugs and alcohol, because of the negative effects they have on communities.

When I first asked him if he was familiar with the term deviant behavior, he said no, so I told him that it was behavior outside of the social norm, and then he said yes, he knew what it was. I think he did not understand what I was asking. When I asked *** about deviant behaviors or groups in his community, he replied that he was not aware of any—only normal social things happen here. So, I referred back to the issue of drugs and alcohol. He responded that drugs and alcohol could be a problem in any neighborhood. When asked why he thinks it occurs, he said that he doesn't understand it, but maybe I do, because I am younger. I responded that drugs and alcohol are a problem for all age groups, not just mine. He then responded that it might be the result of upbringing, but he can't relate. It is a problem that gets worse and worse when society doesn't respond. *** believes that it has a disastrous effect on the community, as we can see what it does to courts, schools, families, time, money, and lives in general. The community responds by punishing them if they are caught. *** says that this is also the only way he knows to respond to the behavior, because there are programs to help them in place already, but they have to want help. Schools, for example, try to help them. *** does not think there are any behaviors/groups that the community would label as deviant, but that he would not personally see as deviant. Similarly, when asked if anyone would see his role in the community as deviant, he responded, "I hope not."

*** referred me to: 1) the ***, 2) ***at St. Thomas Catholic Church, and 3) Cheif ***. I asked he him to rank his familiarity with them on a scale of 1-5, explaining that 1 meant complete strangers and 5 meant very close, but seems to have used a 10 point scale, because he gave ratings of 6, 6.5, and 8, respectively.

Analysis:

- *** was even more reluctant to discuss deviant behavior than other interviewees. It seems like he was afraid to say anything bad at all about his community.
  - o I will be interested to see if this is true of other politicians, as well.
- If anything, he thinks drug and alcohol use are deviant behaviors.
- I think there is something to be said about the role of the persons that are referred in the interviews and how the interviewee defines deviant behavior.
- *** says there are no deviant acts in community, because nothing brings his "disgust"
  - He does refer to the Connecticut shooting as deviant
  - o This has come up more than once—example of how people think of extremes

Interviewee 30 Summary:

I interviewed *** at *** City Hall on January 7, 2013 at 4:14pm. He describes the community as a good place to make a living and a life. Not only is he is originally from

this community, but his family has been here six generations. The most important social issue in the community is the government service imbalance, because when people want something for nothing, the government can't succeed. *** is familiar with the term deviant behavior in the critical sense—he defines it as allowing individuality to tamper with the rights of others. *** discusses the following acts/groups as deviant: dependency on substances and selfish people.

Dependency on substances, which also includes cigarettes, occurs across all socioeconomic groups and is a quick fix to how people feel. It causes people to do things that they would not normally do. *** believes that is creates hostility in the community, because some are resentful of the irrational behavior. Others live and let live. The community should respond to this with better early childhood education. If we give children self-esteem, they will want to better themselves. This is a long-term fix, but people see problems and think everything has a short-term fix.

Selfish people are sometimes just plain angry. This behavior occurs across all groups in the community. It occurs because we are individuals and we want what we want, so we don't always think about the group. The effect is that it erodes the freedom of the community, because selfish people are not productive members of the community. The community responds by striking back—not turning the other cheek. The community should respond with better early education that gives people self-esteem. It people realize their personal worth, they will maximize their lives. When they respect themselves, they will be respectful of others. Early education includes the family, schools, extended family, church, and the whole community.

When asked about groups in the community that he may not personally see as deviant, but the community would see as deviant, *** discussed gangs. Gang problems are in every community, even if it is just two people causing trouble. The solution is more law enforcement.

*** thinks that there are probably people in the community that would see him as deviant, because they might think he is too pushy. He is concerned about the needs of the citizens and his employees, which might entail making changes, but people don't respond well to change.

He thinks I should talk to ministers, my fellow students, and teachers. When he started talking about who I should I contact he noted that some people say the homeless are deviant, but the homeless category includes many veterans. On this topic, he referred me to the Salvation Army, the battered women's shelter, and Feed my Sheep. Also, he referred me to Gulf Coast Mental Health organization and United Way (***). Finally, he thinks I should speak to ***, who is a Long Beach State Farm agent and active against teenage drug use.

***'s final thoughts are that deviant behavior comes from lack of basic needs being met.

Analysis:

- Something to think about: After the recording ended, the Mayor began to speak again and he made some very useful comments to the effect of society trying to do too little too late. He quoted that we spend five times more on rehabilitation and prison

that on education, which should be the other way around. This is something that I should expand on if I continue to see an education theme in my interviews.

- ***'s deviant list: drug abuse and selfish people
- ***'s other's deviant list: gangs
- Additions that came out in conversation: homeless
- In his opinion, all deviant behavior comes back to early childhood education

Interviewee 31 Summary:

I interviewed *** County Sheriff *** on January 15, 2013 at 3:00pm. The interview took place at the *** County Jail. He describes the community as "home style." *** is originally from the community. The most pressing social issue in the community is drugs. They lead to 80% of all other crimes. When the economy is good, people can afford even more drugs.

*** defines deviant behavior as actions that affect others in a negative way. He considers all crimes to be deviant, because they affect everyone. Gang activity, in particular, is deviant. Crime occurs in all groups in the community. Society creates gangs, because they look for somewhere to be accepted in the community. The community doesn't like crime and they work with the police to control it. However, they are doing what they need to do, which is important, because law enforcement needs the full support of the community. Without law enforcement with integrity who have the respect of the community, chaos would occur.

The long term consequences of crime are that local quality of life goes down. Politicians cut money for police, and then crime brings the economy down, and then the tax base falls. Law enforcement today is the best that it has been in 30 years. Katrina shook everything up and people changed. The community is now safer than it was before Katrina, as far as public safety, BUT 1) people haven't recovered mentally and the 2) uncertainty causes people to feel unsafe. There are still a lot of issues coming out related to Hurricane Katrina. We are not back to where we were and it may take 15-20 years.

*** does not think there are any behaviors that he does not see as deviant, but that the community would see as deviant. He thinks that people may see his role as deviant, because when you lock people up, they don't like you. He does the best he can with what he is provided. Among the changes that *** has made as Sheriff include: 1) in November last years, he got the jail off the DOS system so that all agencies in the county (and country) are connected, which as a $10 million improvement, 2) consolidated law enforcement agencies to save costs, and 3) meets with the police chiefs and sheriffs once a month.

*** suggested I speak with *** and ***.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: crime and gang activity

Interviewee 32 Summary:

I interviewed Pastor *** of the Church *** on *** in Pass Christian on January 18, 2013 at 11:30am. He describes he community as a cosmopolitan atmosphere, but also feels like the south, so it is a nice mixture. He is originally from Philadelphia, PA, but has been at his current church for 26 years and on the coast for 30 years. *** sees the breakdown of the family as the number one social issue in the community. The problem is increasing and includes fatherlessness and lack of stability. It results in lower education, economic instability, and a general sickness. If the man of the house isn't married to the woman, it is about the same as fatherlessness.

Deviant behavior is defined by the base of what is considered normal, moral, and one's relationship with God. He thinks that professors could find a way to justify any behavior. Deviant people don't have a relationship with God. *** considers all criminal behavior to be deviant. Crime crosses all groups. For example, Nazi Germany rose out of Christian Europe. It occurs for the same reason everywhere—people have lost their relationship with God. Crime weakens society. The community responds in different ways depending on their morals. Acceptance of crime is too rampant. There is just too much tolerance. The Ten Commandments are the standard for a stable society. They provide moral boundaries. Adultery hurts the basic unit of society. The first through the forth address our relationship with God and the rest address our relationship with others. Thomas Payne said atheists have no moral basis. The community needs to have higher values to address crime, but people lack conviction. Casinos increase the divorce rate, but provide economic progress. We give priority to the economy, but we should be giving priority to social implications. *** also listed child abuse, theft, murder, lying, divorce, and racism. Also, prejudice against immigrants.

*** thinks that people might see him as deviant, because they want immediate economic improvement. He suggested that I speak to: *** of Rock City Church, *** of Cedar Lake Assembly, *** of First Missionary Baptist, *** of First Presbyterian of Gulfport, Mayor ***, Dr. *** and his wife, ***, ***, ***, and ***. He also suggested I talk to someone from a Vietnamese and Hispanic church, but not by name.

Analysis:

- ***'s deviant list: child abuse, theft, murder, lying, divorce, racism, and general crime
- ***'s others' deviant list: prejudice against immigrants.

Interviewee 33 Summary:

I interviewed ***, City Clerk of ***, in her office at 9:45am on January 14, 2013. She only had a limited time to speak, so it was a very brief interview. *** describes the community as family friendly and growing, on the move. She is originally from this community. There are not many social issues in the community. It is more of bedroom community with an average national income. More of the issues in the community are confidential/personal that social. *** is familiar with the term deviant behavior- she defines it as behavior that is against the social grain of society. She listed, but did not individually discuss, the following acts as deviant: harming the elderly, harming children, and harming animals.

*** does not see deviant behavior in particular groups of her community, because she thinks the people of Long Beach are, as a whole, good people. She thinks the behavior occurs because of the way certain people grow up and are treated throughout their life. Deviant behavior has devastating effects on the community, as was seen in the Connecticut school shootings. When people in the community witness or are made aware of deviant behavior, they rally behind the affected family both socially and religiously. *** believes that the medical profession needs to be more aware and better able to treat mental illness when they see it. Medications have side effects that might cause problems, so the FDA might need to be involved too. *** is not aware of any deviant behaviors that she would not agree with the community on. Nor is she aware of any reason why anyone in the community would see her role as deviant.

*** suggested that I speak with Police Chief ***, because the police deal with deviance every day.

Analysis:

- This interview was very limited by time.
- ***'s deviant list: harming children, harming the elderly, and harming animals
- Like many others, the problems come down to mental issues and family life
- Interesting that deviance can have a positive effect in its ability to rally a community
- Political leaders seem more hesitant to discuss particular acts/groups as deviant

Interviewee 34 Summary:

I scheduled the interview in-person on 18 January for 21 January at 11:00am. When I arrived on the 21st, I was informed that *** had asked his Director of ***, *** to do the interview with me. So, I conducted an interview with *** at that time. She represents the ***.

    *** describes the Gulf Coast community as a resilient population that is hard-working and tied to tradition. Additionally, it is a very laid back culture. She is originally from the coast, but has living away for a couple of years. *** considers the most pressing social issues in the community to be: 1) workforce development/ job availability, 2) child abuse, 3) education issues (i.e., literacy and graduation rates), and 4) pay day loans.

    *** is a non-profit charity that facilitates funds. People set-up funds to support causes. The Foundation received 35 million in funding after Katrina. A current project is of the *** is to education the community on pay day lending. Currently, one in five Mississippians has a pay-day loan. The MS Center for Justice has worked to education people about them (i.e., they can have 500% APR), but has not been successful. The Foundation works to provide people with alternatives through non-profit seminars and partnerships. They do not provide direct services, but rather, they go through non-profits in the community.

    *** defines deviant behavior as behavior that is outside of what is socially normal. We discussed the following behaviors as deviant: criminal acts (robbery, rape, murder) and gambling addiction. *** does not see either of these behaviors in any particular groups in the community. She thinks that criminal acts occur because of lack of education and resources and a lack of ability to make good decisions. When the community spends time and resources focusing on addressing crime, they have less time to focus on other important things. The *** indirectly addresses issues relating to crime through non-profit programs, such as programs to feed the homeless. The community needs to realize that this in everyone's problem and see it as a social issue. As far as gambling addictions, *** thinks this behavior is caused by people being in desperate situations or having an addictive personality (a predisposition). It caused a drain on community resources. The community responds to this behavior through education and partnerships. *** does not personally see homosexuality as deviant, but she thinks others in the community might say this. Specifically, she thinks you might hear this more older and/or religious populations. *** does not think that anyone would see her role as deviant.

    *** referred me to the Women's Center for Nonviolence, the Court Appointed Special Advocates, Open Doors Homeless Coalition, Asian Americans for Change, and Back Bay Mission.

Analysis:

-     *** deviant list: crime (rape, robbery, murder) and gambling
-     *** others' deviant list: homosexuality
-     *** stood in for ***

Interviewee 35 Summary:

I interviewed *** of the *** January 16, 2013 at 10:00am. I signed an agreement of confidentiality to never disclose the location of the shelter. *** describes the community as a friendly environment that focuses on economic development. She is not originally from the community, but rather she is a "military brat" who moved here in 1970. The social issues in the community come down to recovery from Katrina. There is a lack of affordable housing for the middle income population. Also, she sees in the media that there is a drug problem.

The center was founded in 1977 and is the oldest and largest domestic violence center in the state. It is a multi-victims service agency. Its main focus is sexual assault of women AND men. It also treats family members of those affected. They have a comprehensive approach, meaning they provide shelter, counseling, legal advice, intervention, and more. They currently have four different housing programs. The main one is their permanent housing program, but they also do transitional housing. At the main center, they house 48 women and children. They have 6 apartments at another center and yet 10 apartments at an additional center. They are in the process of adding a forth center. The center serves the six lower counties (and an additional 11 more for legal services). They also teach prevention in schools (Pre-K to college) with a focus on bullying, sexting, and dating violence.

*** defines deviance as a behavior that is norm of the norm—that is socially not acceptable. We discussed the following behaviors as deviant: sexual abuse (rape, prostitution, bestiality, domestic abuse, sex with objects, human trafficking), and drugs, sexual promiscuity among youth. Sexual abuse occurs anytime someone is unwilling. It is not natural. It happens because we allow it to happen. It is easy to turn our heads from it. There are many ways, though, that the community is trying to address it, such as through advocacy and coordinated response. Also, it is against the law. There is more that could be done—the community (business leaders, clergy, citizens) need to come together and push the issues. We see objectification of women in everyday media. They message is seen by kids, so we have to change it. We have to hold the offender accountable and make sure the victims are treated. This takes a community response.

Battered women are often restricted. Domestic violence occurs across all socioeconomic groups. It also seriously affects children, causing a cycle. Domestic violence is the most misunderstood and underreported crime. Rape, in particular, is the most underreported, because of the shame that comes with it. It is even worse when alcohol and drugs are involved. Other issues that make it harder to report: 1) sometimes the people don't know they were raped, 2) sometimes they try to report it and people don't believe them, 3) there is a lot of victim blaming (even in the community, law enforcement, and juries), and 4) it often occurs by people in authority.

Other acts that *** (or the community) may consider deviant: crack whores, school shootings, prostitution, human trafficking, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, homicide, gang activity, and homosexuality. Kids get so much news coverage from extreme deviant acts that it is hard to change them.

     *** thinks that there are people that would see her role as deviant, but the center is seen by some as vigilante man-hating women-loving lesbians. The shelter has a stigma among some, but it particular hurts their image when it comes from community leaders.

     *** suggested that I speak to *** (Attorney General Domestic Violence Unit), ***, and ***(Moore Community Center).

Analysis:

-    ***'s deviant list: sexual abuse (rape, prostitution, bestiality, domestic abuse, sex with objects, human trafficking), and drugs, sexual promiscuity among youth
-    ***'s others' deviant list: crack whores, school shootings, prostitution, human trafficking, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, homicide, gang activity, and homosexuality
    -    Some overlap with her own

Interviewee 36 Summary:

I interviewed *** of the *** on January 18, 2013 at 2:30pm. *** describes the MS Gulf Coast region as beautiful, friendly, active community. *** is not from here, but she moved here three years ago to work for United Way. The most pressing social issues on the coast are 1) lack of attention to early childhood education and 2) racism. The former is concerning, because MS ranks 48 of 50 states in pretty much every social indicator (i.e., 3rd grade assessments, poverty rates, teenage pregnancy is 60% higher, cancer, diabetes, and obesity) and yet the state spends NO money on early education. Kindergarten is not even mandatory. The latter issue is every community, but it remains a real challenge.

The purpose of United Way is to assist with community agencies based on needs assessments. They have been shifting a lot of resources into early childhood education and tracking, such as through funding collaborations. They also have a searchable database for volunteers. The main areas of focus are education, income, and health. They also provide free tax preparation. United Way is an international symbol—they are in every country around the world and .99 on the dollar stays local.

*** defines deviant behavior as anything that impacts the safety or individual freedom of another person. Specifically, she listed making others feel unsafe by causing physical or mental harm (including organizations taking advantage of people). Poor people with lower education are more vulnerable to it. Poor neighborhoods are stuck in a cycle and are more at risk. The community should be outraged and support advocacy on the issue, such as provide educational programs. But, people need to be aware of existing programs. For instance, parents are offered a reading/mentoring program for their young children, which is staffed by United Way volunteers. We also have a lack of regional thinking.

*** does not think that there are any behaviors that she would not personally see as deviant, but that others in the community would see as deviant. Also, she does not think that anyone would see her as deviant, BUT about 20 years ago, there was a scandal at the United Way trade association that involved the misuse of donor funds and resulted in the director going to jail. Overall, however, people respect the work of the United Way. It is the fifth most recognized symbol in the world.

*** suggested I speak to are: ***, ***, ***, ***, ***, ***, ***, and ***. See the scanned notes for affiliations.

Analysis:

- Deviant: making others feel unsafe by causing physical or mental harm (including organizations taking advantage of people

Interviewee 37 Summary:

I interviewed *** of *** on January 17, 2013 at 1:00pm. He describes the community, which he is originally from, as a middle-class community that is dependent on seafood and gaming. *** considers alcoholism/drug addiction and gambling to be the most pressing social issues on the coast. The *** is a Christian organization geared toward helping people with any problem. They work to help people understand the source of their addiction. They have a shelter for men right now and they are building one for women.

*** defines deviant behavior at that which is contrary to the norm. We discuss alcoholism/ drug addiction, obesity, criminal behavior, sexual immorality (unwed mothers), and gambling as deviant behaviors. Alcoholism and drug abuse occur across the board, but some people are higher class with their problems. It occurs because of one's past, upbringing, self-esteem, and/or abuse and is compounded by life's issues. It has a destructive effect on the community—our future is in danger. The community's response drives people further into the problem. For example, where are the homeless supposed to go when we shut down tent cities? He thinks that the community and churches are doing enough.

Obesity is more of problem in the poor communities. They eat wrong. They are given food stamps and don't know what to buy with them. The behavior occurs because they haven't been educated on the issue. The cost then falls on the community, because we have to pay for health insurance. It also affects the productivity of the obese, because they can't work and then everyone pays for their disability. The community doesn't react to the behavior. They should respond with education that relates diet and sickness.

Sexual immorality (unwed mothers) has been in every group since Adam and Eve. We see it in our entertainment and even in our education. It has been going this was since the 60s—the breakdown of the family unit is a problem, because marriage holds the family together. It used to be harder to get a divorce. We need education to encourage young people to make the marriage work and lose the Hollywood philosophy of marriage.

Gambling addiction also occurs across groups. Some people lose everything, just because they are looking for that quick payout. The casinos are there to take your money. When they lose everything, they even lose their independence. However, the community can't survive without the casinos. The community should address gambling addiction with churches and education to teach people that there is not a quick fix for anything.

When asked if there were any behaviors that *** did not consider deviant, but that the community would see as deviant, he responded that, because he is preacher, it is probably the other way around. However, he added that some people don't understand the homeless. Some people are homeless because they want to be, but others don't want to be in that situation. We can't know everyone's situation. *** thinks there are probably people that would consider him deviant, because they pass judgment on the people he helps. Some people don't like that he makes his men work and go to church to earn their keep. We live in a structured society, so he is created a structure.

    *** suggested that I speak to *** at Back Bay Mission, Gulf Coast Community Services, the Salvation Army, the director of the Gulf Oak Medical Center, and the Mental Health Association of South Mississippi.

Analysis:

-     ***'s deviant list: alcoholism/ drug addiction, obesity, criminal behavior, sexual immorality (unwed mothers), and gambling

APPENDIX D

SURVEY PILOT DATA ANALYSIS

Cronbach's Alpha:

I proposed to calculate this for two areas. Both showed high internal consistency.   The alpha for Q5 and Q11 is 0.823 and the alpha for Q7/8-Q22/29/36/43/50 is 0.931. Anything above 0.70 is generally considered acceptable (high internal consistency).

Regression Analysis:

Regression F-stat was not significant. I am not surprised, because I have 11 variables and only 21 full observations (most of which have very little variation). The only variable that is significant with dropping variables is PEER. The model needs more observations to really be tested. Also, in the final analysis, there will be a model for each of the ten act/groups listed.

```
. reg  Dev Devemp student Prison Employ peer twopar Rel Black Female OwnDev

      Source |       SS       df       MS              Number of obs =      21
-------------+------------------------------           F( 10,    10) =    0.97
       Model |  163.171445    10  16.3171445           Prob > F      =  0.5203
    Residual |  168.638079    10  16.8638079           R-squared     =  0.4918
-------------+------------------------------           Adj R-squared = -0.0165
       Total |  331.809524    20  16.5904762           Root MSE      =  4.1066


         Dev |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
      Devemp |  -3.047958   4.215669    -0.72   0.486    -12.44105    6.345137
     student |  -5.880892   3.713821    -1.58   0.144     -14.1558    2.394017
      Prison |   6.455554   7.419405     0.87   0.405    -10.07591    22.98702
      Employ |    .6111052  5.161021     0.12   0.908    -10.88837    12.11058
        peer |    .2936575   .1708013    1.72   0.116    -.0869115     .6742264
      twopar |   1.787139    3.83568     0.47   0.651    -6.759288    10.33357
         Rel |   -.4997646   .8006813   -0.62   0.546    -2.283794    1.284265
       Black |  -7.157029   5.827015    -1.23   0.247    -20.14043    5.826369
      Female |   -.7575504  2.612669    -0.29   0.778     -6.57894    5.063839
      OwnDev |   -.0133386   .1316857   -0.10   0.921    -.3067526     .2800753
       _cons |   14.08064   11.12442     1.27   0.234    -10.70611     38.8674
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

. save "C:\Users\Owner\Documents\Completed IDV classes\IDV 721\Candacedeviant.dta"
file C:\Users\Owner\Documents\Completed IDV classes\IDV 721\Candacedeviant.dta saved
```
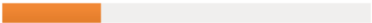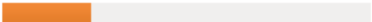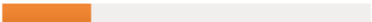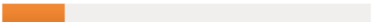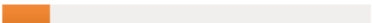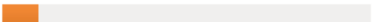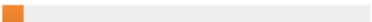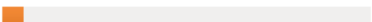
Content Analysis:

There are several areas in which content analysis will be needed, but I only looked at the surface of a few. For many of these areas, a greater n-value will be needed.

How do you define deviant behavior? Text analysis showing 8 most important words/phrases. At a glance it looks like people have a generally acceptable idea of what "deviance" is, but I also have to consider that the majority of my respondents were PhD students and this will not be the case in the real survey. I include the actual answers under the text frequency. I think this question will be valuable for content analysis.

Society		27%	8
Accepted		24%	7
Social		24%	7
Outside		17%	5
Law		13%	4
Moral		10%	3
Contrary		6%	2
Negative		6%	2

These are the actual answers I received:

It is a social construct.

breaking the law. I would not define break 'social norms' as deviant.

Actions that fail to comply with the laws and/or norms of society.

behavior outside universal and cultural norms of "normal" behavior

Conduct that is counter to the established and accepted culture and norms of a society when the conduct infringes on the freedoms, security and liberties of others.

Behavior that does not conform to/with generally accepted social norms and practices.

Not consistent with generally accepted social norms and practices.

behavior that is not socially acceptable

Behavior that is outside of a society's accepted norms for speech and conduct

behavior contrary to mainstream population. In most cases it would be in a negative connotation.

I was hoping you would tell me.

behavior that is outside of the norms of society, behavior that is perceived to be substantially different from the norm.

Actions that are Against societal norms (customary or civil law)

Something that deviates from a natural order.

Criminal, or behavior that an average person would be unwilling to tolerate if it affects them in any way.

Behavior that destroys the moral foundation of society

unusual behavior

Behavior that is considered out of the ordinary in such a way as to cause detrimental outcomes to the individual or society.

People acting crazy like.
Behavior that occurs outside a community's norms
Behavior that is against social norms, thus that could vary.
Behavior that is asocial. One who knowingly engages in illegal behavior. Behavior that can result in negative social circumstances
Behavior that is vastly different from what is acceptable in a society or culture.
Doing something bad.
Behavior that is not acceptable to society, tends to have moral undertones
The extent of its opposition to social norms
Behavior that intentionally exploits or harms others and that is usually outside of the "norm."
behavior that runs contrary to established moral guidelines
Behavior that moves away from, is against the laws of or is unacceptable by the society in which the actor lives or acts.

Behaviors/Acts listed as deviant. I first used specific content analysis to come up with this break down:
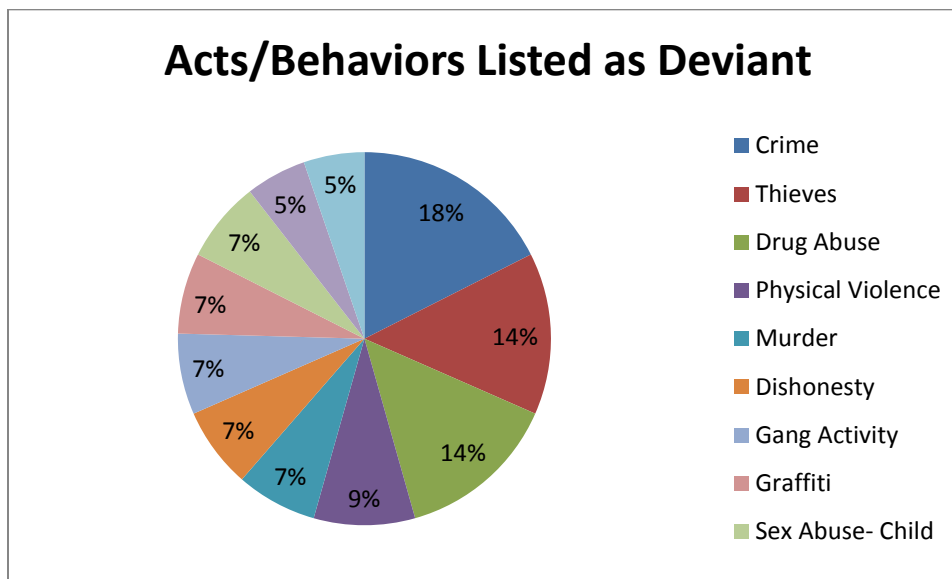
…but then I used general groupings to come up with this breakdown:

General Categories of Deviance

■	Sex
■	Violence
■	Crime
■	General Misconduct
■	Thievery
■	Drug Abuse
■	Hate- "Isms"
■	Religion
■	Vandalism

Sex 18%, Violence 15%, Crime 14%, General Misconduct 12%, Thievery 9%, Drug Abuse 8%, Hate- "Isms" 6%, 4%, 4%, 3%, 3%, 2%, 2%
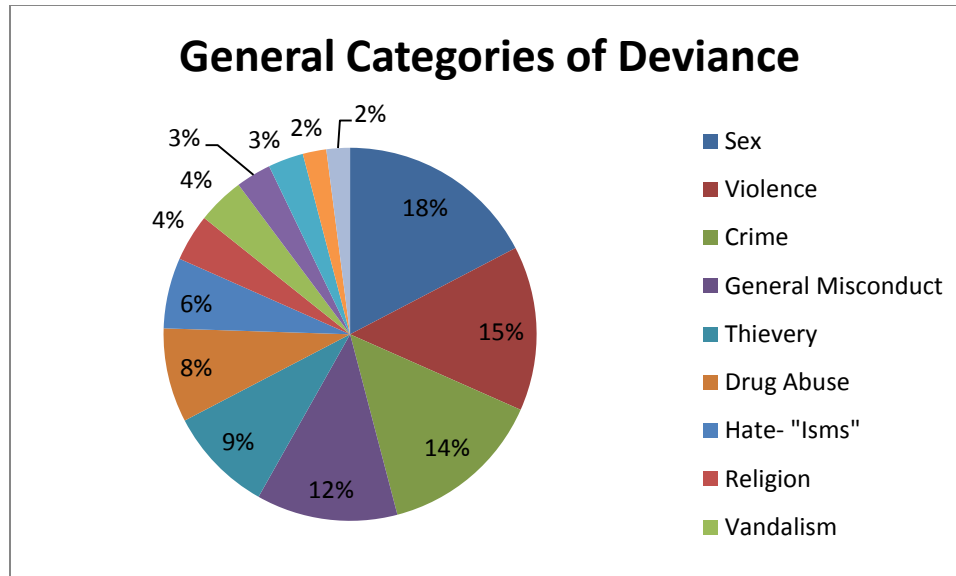
Should legal action be taken to limit this behavior? 1(no action) to 5 (harsh action). I find it interesting that the first acts/groups that come to mind for respondents are more likely to require legal action in the minds of respondents. Note that the respondents listed Q4 first (which appears last below) and Q8 last (which appears first). This also brings up the methodological issue of requiring a response to questions. I not require a response before respondents could move forward with the survey, but as you can see, I have about 40% less response on Q8 than Q4.

Should legal action be taken to limit this behavior? 1 (no action) to 5 (harsh action)

[Q8] [Q7] [Q6] [Q5] [Q4]

■	1
□	2
□	3
■	4
□	5
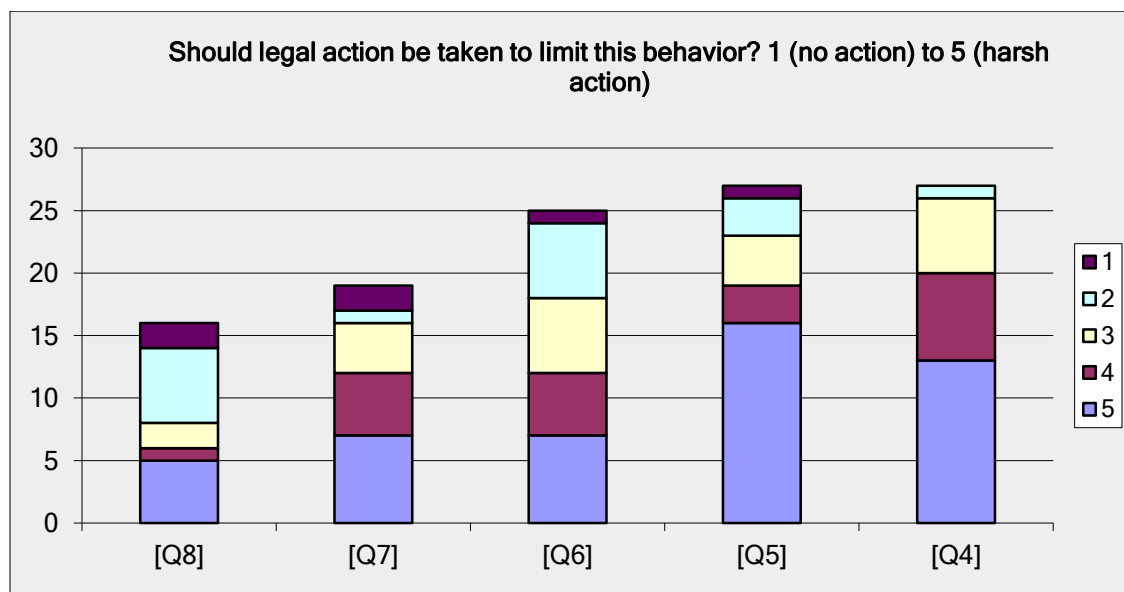
It is interesting in the following figures that people overall see themselves as more accepting of behaviors than their close friends and see their close friends as more

accepting of these behaviors than their parents. Of course, there are statistics that would have to go along with this, but first glance is interesting.

Thinking of your parents, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts? 1 (strongly disapprove) to 5 (strongly approve)
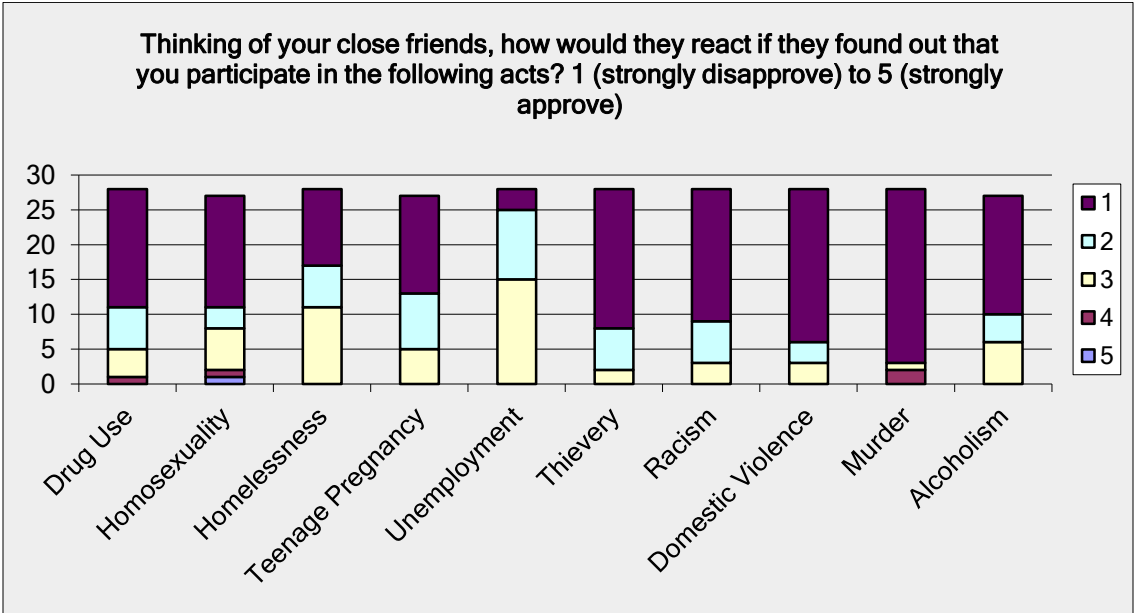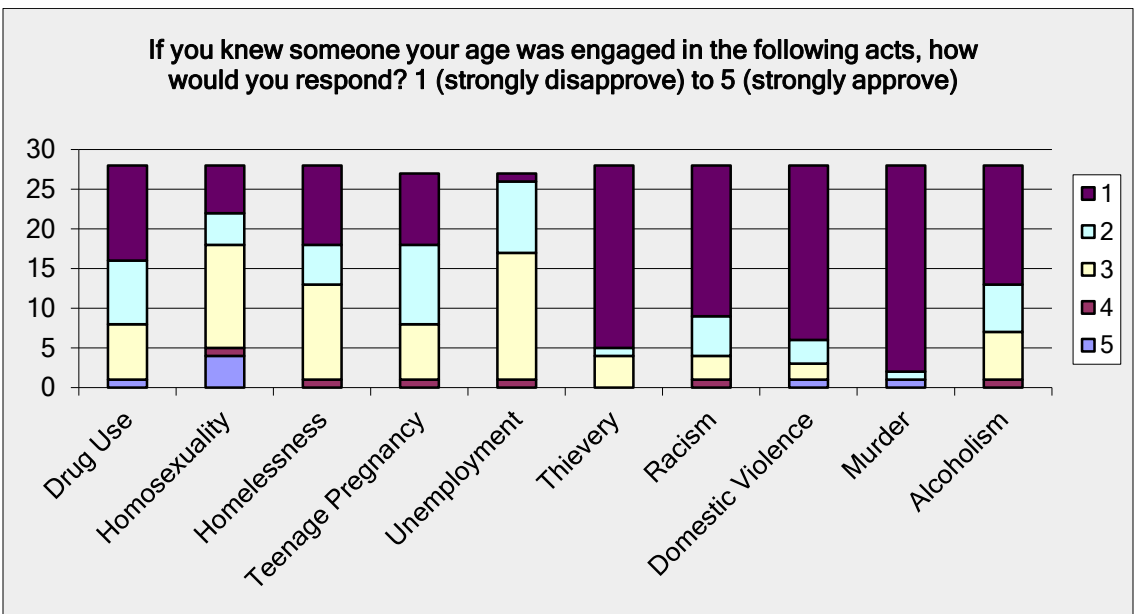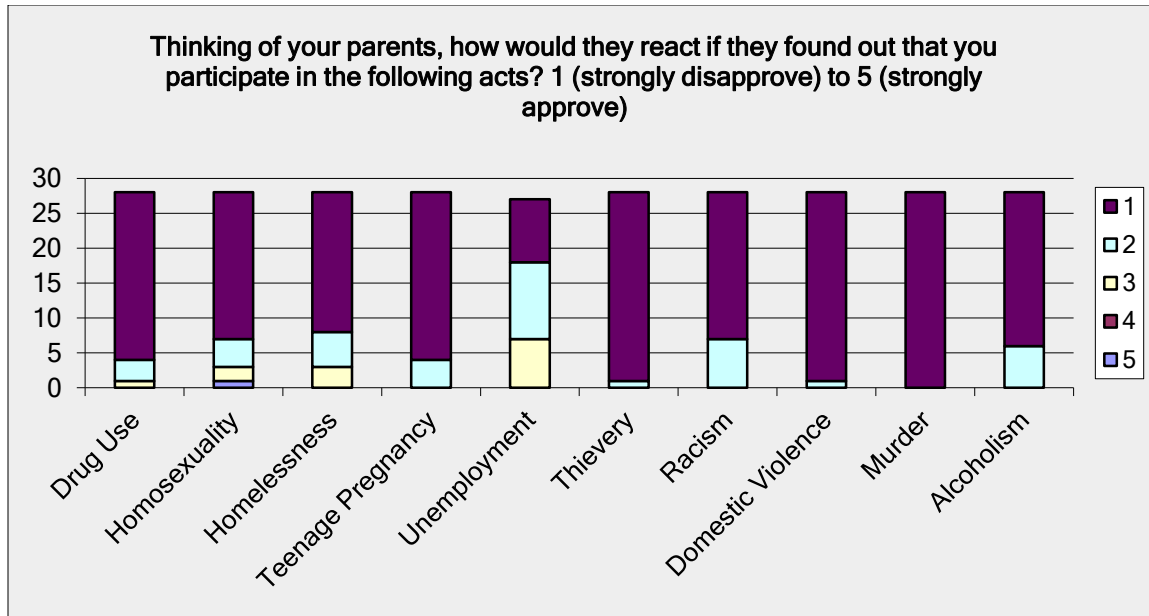
Asking people to "describe someone who would commit each act in three words" did not really work. Most people gave one word and some people gave the same word, such as "untrustworthy" for all 5 acts they listed. Others used a synonym for the act/group they list, such as listing "druggies" and describing them as "drug users." Based on this, I think this question either needs to be deleted or revised.

The next question asks, "What do you consider to be the cause of these acts? Check all that apply." My concern in drafting this question was that people would see no difference between "Nurture (Upbringing)" and "Choice and/or Social Influence." I do not see this as a problem in the pilot data. Content analysis will be needed to understand which acts fall into which categories, but the figure demonstrates that most of the acts/groups listed as deviant are acting out of choice first, upbringing second, and biological reasons last. I will need to compare if acts/groups require legal action (previous question) to what are the perceived cause(s) of the acts/groups.

What do you consider to be the cause of these acts? Check all that apply.
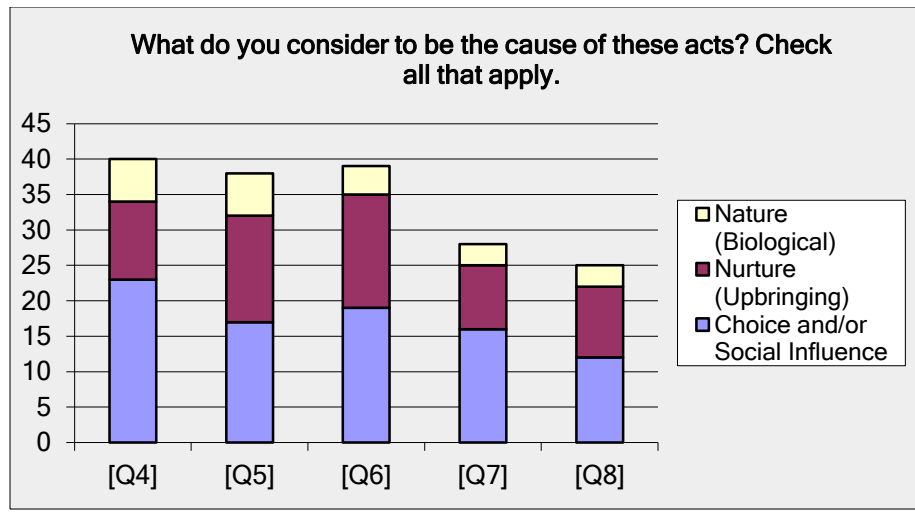
When asked about participation in certain behaviors, I received the answers that I expected. Certain items, such as consuming hard liquor, participating in heterosexual sex within a relationship, attending church, and looking at pornography we checked by at least a quarter of respondents, while other items, such as graffiti, selling illegal drugs, participating in gang activity, getting paid for sex, and causing an automobile accident were not checked by any respondents.

Please indicate your participation in the following activities in the past month. A=never, B=once, C= 2 or 3 times, D= 4-6 times, E=more than 6 times
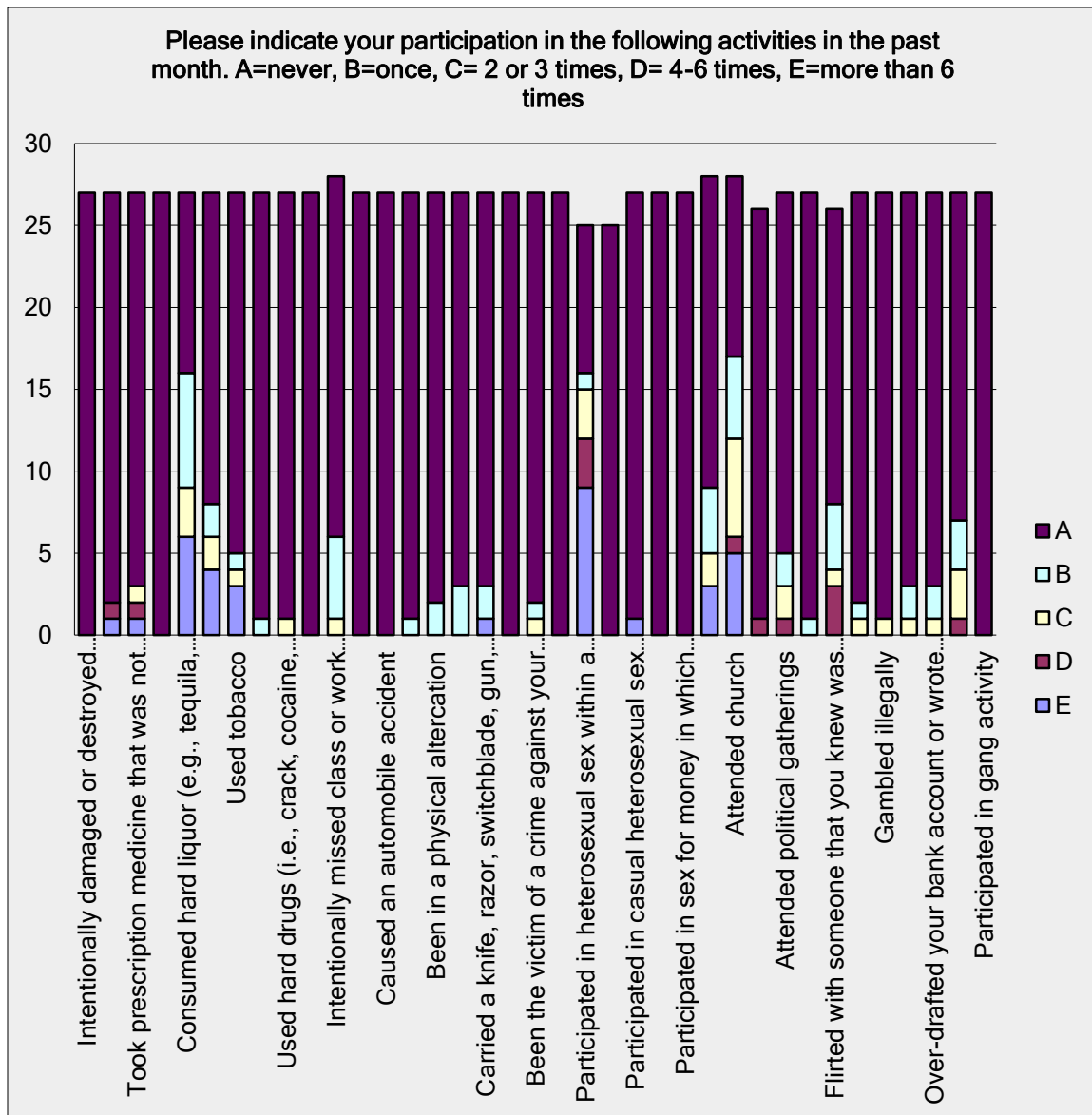
I received a wide variety of responses for the individualism-collectivism portion of the survey. I think the real meaning of this part will be in comparing the Korean and American responses and then comparing that to SNA differences.

The relationships among the respondents' alters will be used to develop ego-network structures. Each will have a density between 5 and 15. I will develop an outline of the ten different structures based on one ego with connections to five alters and the cognitive structure between those alters. I will then look at adoption thresholds for different perceptions based on these structures, including density, strength of relationships, frequency of communication, form of relationship, etc.
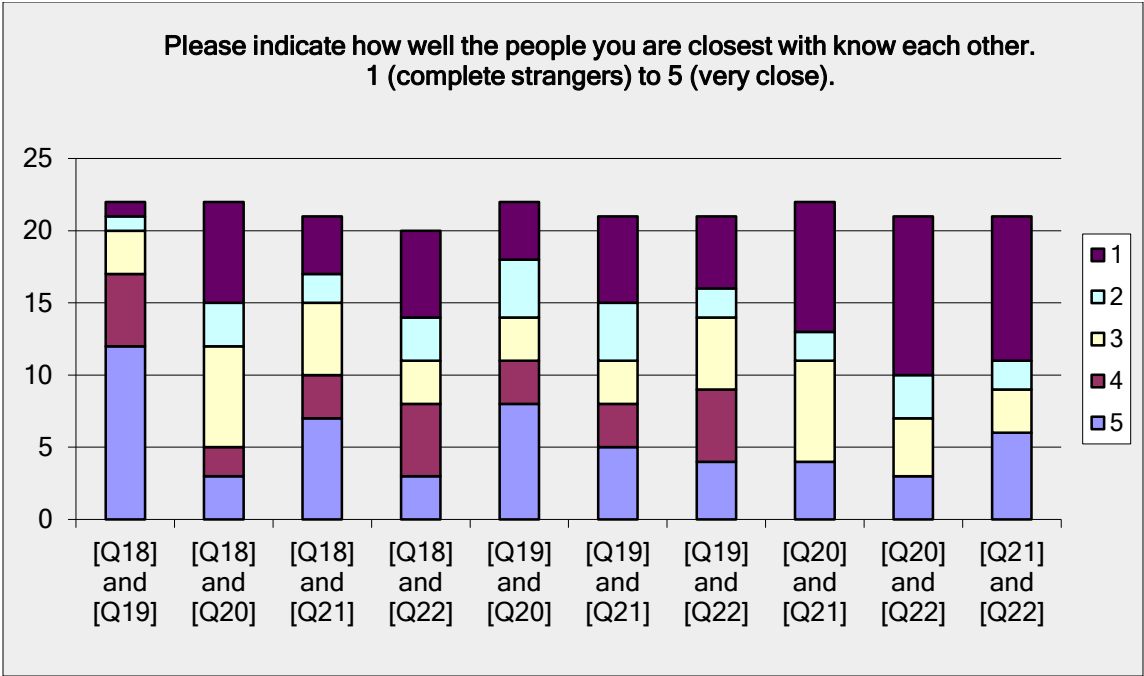
Responses were received from the following zip codes:
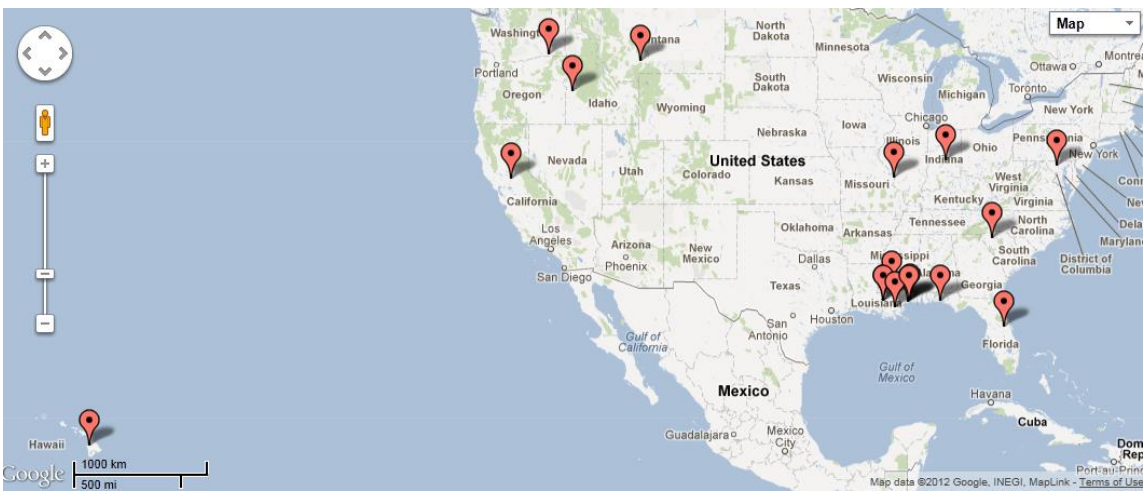
My socio-demographics were far from representative. First, 80% of my sample was white, 67% male, 88% had a MA or PhD, 92% raised by married mother and father, 87% either full or part-time students, 100% either full or part-time employed. I do not anticipate this same imbalance in my real sample, but I do anticipate an unrepresentative sample. My plan for addressing this would be quota sampling.

The most common response that I received from beta-test respondents was that the survey was too long, taking 23 minutes on average.

APPENDIX E

SURVEY FIRST DRAFT

Perceptions of Deviancy Survey Instrument

Language

1. Please select your language: [the remainder of the survey will be delivered in the selected language. This instrument is the English version. Some questions, such as political affiliation and government aid, will be altered for the Korean survey.]

<div align="center">English   Hangul (한글)[50]</div>

Perceptions of Deviancy

2. How do you define deviant behavior?[51]

_____

_____

3. In the following spaces, please list those things or types of persons whom you regard as deviant[52].

<div align="center">

a._____

b._____

c._____

d._____

e._____

f. _____

g._____

h._____

i. _____

j. _____

</div>

---

[50] Piped to Korean survey

[51] This question is asked first, because I don't want to bias perceptions of what defines deviance with my list of deviant behaviors.

[52] Exact question from Simmons (1965)

4.   How much should the government do to limit this behavior? 1 (no action) to 5 (harsh action)[53] [in the online survey, acts will be piped from Question 3]

	1	2	3	4	5
3a					
3b					
3c					
3d					
3e					
3f					
3g					
3h					
3i					
3j					

5.   How often have you engaged in the following behaviors in the past year?[54] 1 (never) to 5 (almost always) [list will be developed based on interview definitions of deviant]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

---

[53] This question will be compared to Q10, According to the literature (and logic), what people see as the cause of deviant behavior affects what can be done about it and in their mind, what should be done about. It would be expected that respondents except more action from the government on acts that are seen as a choice than acts that are seen as biological.

[54] This is the exact question from Kobayashi, Akers, and Sharp (2011).

6.　　　If you knew someone your age was engaged in the following acts, how would you respond? 1 (strongly disapprove) to 5 (strongly approve[55]) [Deviant1-10 are same as in Q5]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

7.　　　Thinking of your close friends, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts? 1 (strongly disapprove) to 5 (strongly approve)[56] [Deviant1-10 are same as in Q5]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

---

[55] This is the exact question from Kobayashi, Akers, and Sharp (2011). This is the approach that is closest to SNA at current for studying this topic. I, later in the survey, use an ego network survey design. I will use cronbach's alpha to compare internal consistency between the two measures.
[56] Exact question from Kobayashi, Akers, and Sharp (2011).

8.   Thinking of your parents, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts? 1 (strongly disapprove) to 5 (strongly approve)[57] [Deviant1-10 are same as in Q45]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

9.   Describe someone who would commit each act [a-j piped from Question 3, in which the respondent names deviant acts] in three words[58].

a.   _____, _____, _____
b.   _____, _____, _____
c.   _____, _____, _____
d.   _____, _____, _____
e.   _____, _____, _____
f.   _____, _____, _____
g.   _____, _____, _____
h.   _____, _____, _____
i.   _____, _____, _____
j.   _____, _____, _____

---

[57] Exact question from Kobayashi, Akers, and Sharp (2011).
[58] Question/step designed by Simmons (1965) to "explore the content of public stereotypes of several types of deviants

10.   What do you consider to be the cause of these acts? [Check all that apply.][59]

	Nature (Biological)	Nurture (Upbringing)	Choice and/or Social Influences
a			
b			
c			
d			
e			
f			
g			
h			
i			
j			

Self-Deviancy

11.   Please indicate your participation in the following activities in the past month. A=never, B=once, C= 2 or 3 times, D= 4-6 times, E=6 or more times[60]

	A	B	C	D	E
Intentionally damaged or destroyed someone else's property					
Took prescription medicine for a mental illness (Prescribed to you by a doctor)					
Took prescription medicine that was not prescribed by a doctor					
Written graffiti on a bus, on school walls, on restroom walls, or on anything in a public place					
Consumed hard liquor (e.g., tequila, whiskey, vodka, gin).					
Got drunk just for fun					
Used tobacco					
Used marijuana					
Used hard drugs (i.e., crack, cocaine, heroin)					

---

[59] See comments on question 4.
[60] These data will be compared to personal deviancy in Q5 and to perceptions of deviancy as well.

Sold any drugs					
Intentionally missed class or work (without a good reason)					
Been in trouble with the law					
Caused an automobile accident					
Stolen, taken, or tried to take something illegally					
Been in a physical altercation					
Threatened violence					
Carried a knife, razor, switchblade, gun, etc.					
Been the victim of a crime against your person (i.e., assault, rape, robbery, etc.)					
Been the victim of a crime against your property (i.e., theft, vandalism, etc.)					
Participated in homosexual sex within a relationship					
Participated in heterosexual sex within a relationship					
Participated in casual (not in a relationship) homosexual sex					
Participated in casual (not in a relationship) heterosexual sex					
Participated in sex for money in which you paid.					
Participated in sex for money in which you were paid					
Looked at pornography					
Attended church					
Been to a strip club					
Attended political gatherings					
Urinated in public					
Flirted with someone that you knew was in a relationship					
Drove a car while drunk or high					
Gambled illegally					
Over-drafted your bank account or wrote a check that you knew could not be cashed					
Used obscene, vulgar, or profane language in the presence of a child under the age of 14 years old					
Participated in gang activity					

Individualism-Collectivism

12.   Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree)[61]

	1	2	3	4	5
I'd rather depend on myself than others.					
I rely on myself most of the time; I rarely rely on others.					
I often do "my own thing."					
My personal identity independent of others, is very important to me.					
It is important that I do my job better than others.					
Winning is everything.					
Competition is the law of nature.					
When another person does better than I do, I get tense and angered.					
If a coworker gets a prize, I would feel proud.					
The well-being of my coworkers is important to me.					
To me, pleasure is spending time with others.					
I feel good when I cooperate with others.					
Parents and children must stay together as much as possible.					
It is my duty to take care of my family, even when I have to sacrifice what I want.					
Family members should stick together, no matter what sacrifices are required.					
It is important to me that I respect the decisions made by my groups.					

---

[61] Horizontal and Vertical Individualism and Collectivism Scale from Singelis et al. (1995). It is hypothesized that individuals/cultures with greater individualism will have less peer influence that those with greater collectivism.

Ego-Network

13.   Please provide the initials of five people you go to for advice[62] [This is an anonymous survey, so please do NOT use the individual's real name. You can use initials or any nickname that you may choose. Use something that will help you identify the individual, because you will be asked more questions about each individual] :

a. Person A: _____
b. Person B: _____
c. Person C: _____
d. Person D: _____
e. Person E: _____

The following questions are about _____ (Person A):

14.   Age? _____ [your best guess][63]

15.   Gender?

a. Male

b. Female

c. Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual

d. Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

16.   Race?

a. White
b. Black
c. American Indian and Alaska Native persons
d. Asian
e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
f. Two or more races
g. Other [specify:]

---

[62] Valente (2010) finds that asking who respondents "go to for advice" is the most effective way of determining who has the most influence on the knowledge/ideas of the respondent
[63] Socio-demographics are collected on each individual in the ego-network to assess homophily in perceptions. I am interested in the similarities here that make perceptions similarities greater (increase influence thresholds)

17. Marital status?

      a. Now married
      b. Widowed
      c. Divorced
      d. Separated
      e. Never married
      f. Partner

18. How do you know ___ ? [check all that apply]

      a. Immediate family (parent, child, sibling)
      b. Extended family
      c. Friend
      d. Co-worker
      e. Classmate
      f. Acquaintance
      g. Romantic Partner
      h. Other [Specify: _____]

19. How many times a month do you see ___?

      a. I live with him/her.
      b. I do not live with him/her, but I see him/her daily.
      c. I do not live with him/her, but I see him/her [specify:__] times a
        month
      d. I do not see him/her most months

20. How many times a month do you speak with ___ on the phone?

      a. I speak with him/her daily.
      b. I speak with him/her [specify: ___] times a month
      c. I do not speak with him/her most months

21. How many times a month do you chat with ___ on the computer or by text?

      a. I chat with him/her daily.
      b. I chat with him/her [specify: ___] times a month
      c. I do not chat with him/her most months

22. To the best of your knowledge, how does ___ feel about the following behaviors? 1 (strongly disapproves) to 5 (strongly approves) [behaviors are the same as in Q4-7][64]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

The following questions are about _____ (Person B):

23. Age? _____ [your best guess]

24. Gender?
   a. Male
   b. Female
   c. Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual
   d. Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

25. Race?
   a. White
   b. Black
   c. American Indian and Alaska Native persons
   d. Asian
   e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
   f. Two or more races
   g. Other [specify:]

---

[64] These approval questions are asked for each ego-network alter to develop threshold influence measures.

26.   Marital status?

          a. Now married
          b. Widowed
          c. Divorced
          d. Separated
          e. Never married
          f. Partner

27.   How do you know ___ ? [check all that apply]

          a. Immediate family (parent, child, sibling)
          b. Extended family
          c. Friend
          d. Co-worker
          e. Classmate
          f. Acquaintance
          g. Romantic Partner
          h. Other [Specify: _____]

28.   How often do you communicate with ___?

	Daily	Almost every day	A few times a week	Weekly	Every few weeks	Monthly	Every few months	Less than every six months
In-person								
On the phone								
On the computer (including Skype; excluding Facebook)								
By text message								
On Facebook								
By Post								

29.   To the best of your knowledge, how does ___ feel about the following behaviors?
1 (strongly disapproves) to 5 (strongly approves) [behaviors are the same as in Q4-7]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

The following questions are about _____ (Person C):

30.   Age? _____ [your best guess]

31.   Gender?
                        a. Male
                        b. Female
                        c. Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual
                        d. Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

32.   Race?

                        a. White
                        b. Black
                        c. American Indian and Alaska Native persons
                        d. Asian
                        e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
                        f. Two or more races
                        g. Other [specify:]

33.   Marital status?

        a. Now married
        b. Widowed
        c. Divorced
        d. Separated
        e. Never married
        f. Partner

34.   How do you know ___ ? [check all that apply]

        a. Immediate family (parent, child, sibling)
        b. Extended family
        c. Friend
        d. Co-worker
        e. Classmate
        f. Acquaintance
        g. Romantic Partner
        h. Other [Specify: _____]

35.   How often do you communicate with ___?

	Daily	Almost every day	A few times a week	Weekly	Every few weeks	Monthly	Every few months	Less than every six months
In-person								
On the phone								
On the computer (including Skype; excluding Facebook)								
By text message								
On Facebook								
By Post								

36.   To the best of your knowledge, how does ___ feel about the following behaviors?
1 (strongly disapproves) to 5 (strongly approves) [behaviors are the same as in Q4-7]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

The following questions are about _____ (Person D):

37.   Age? _____ [your best guess]

38.   Gender?

             a. Male
             b. Female
             c. Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual
             d. Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

39.   Race?

             a. White
             b. Black
             c. American Indian and Alaska Native persons
             d. Asian
             e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
             f. Two or more races
             g. Other [specify:]

40.   Marital status?

                    a. Now married
                    b. Widowed
                    c. Divorced
                    d. Separated
                    e. Never married
                    f. Partner

41.   How do you know ___ ? [check all that apply]

                    a. Immediate family (parent, child, sibling)
                    b. Extended family
                    c. Friend
                    d. Co-worker
                    e. Classmate
                    f. Acquaintance
                    g. Romantic Partner
                    h. Other [Specify: _____]

42.   How often do you communicate with ___?

	Daily	Almost every day	A few times a week	Weekly	Every few weeks	Monthly	Every few months	Less than every six months
In-person								
On the phone								
On the computer (including Skype; excluding Facebook)								
By text message								
On Facebook								
By Post								

43.   To the best of your knowledge, how does ___ feel about the following behaviors?
1 (strongly disapproves) to 5 (strongly approves) [behaviors are the same as in Q4-7]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

The following questions are about ____ (Person E):

44.   Age? _____ [your best guess]

45.   Gender?

                a. Male
                b. Female
                c. Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual
                d. Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

46.   Race?

                a. White
                b. Black
                c. American Indian and Alaska Native persons
                d. Asian
                e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
                f. Two or more races
                g. Other [specify:]

47.	Marital status?

  a. Now married
  b. Widowed
  c. Divorced
  d. Separated
  e. Never married
  f. Partner

48.	How do you know ___ ? [check all that apply]

  a. Immediate family (parent, child, sibling)
  b. Extended family
  c. Friend
  d. Co-worker
  e. Classmate
  f. Acquaintance
  g. Romantic Partner
  h. Other [Specify: _____]

49.	How often do you communicate with ___?

	Daily	Almost every day	A few times a week	Weekly	Every few weeks	Monthly	Every few months	Less than every six months
In-person								
On the phone								
On the computer (including Skype; excluding Facebook)								
By text message								
On Facebook								
By Post								

50.   To the best of your knowledge, how does ___ feel about the following behaviors?
1 (strongly disapproves) to 5 (strongly approves) [behaviors are the same as in Q4-7]

	1	2	3	4	5
Deviant1					
Deviant2					
Deviant3					
Deviant4					
Deviant5					
Deviant6					
Deviant7					
Deviant8					
Deviant9					
Deviant10					

51.   Please indicate how well the people you are closest with know each other. 1
(complete strangers) to 5 (very close).[65]

	1	2	3	4	5
Person A and Person B					
Person A and Person C					
Person A and Person D					
Person A and Person E					
Person B and Person C					
Person B and Person D					
Person B and Person E					
Person C and Person D					
Person C and Person E					
Person D and Person E					

---

[65] SNA literature suggests this question to determine the density of cognitive network structure (Kadushin 2012)

Socio-Demographic and Other Questions

52.   How happy are you? 1 (very unhappy) to 5 (very happy).

                              1   2   3   4   5

53.   Please enter your zip code [If you do not live in the US, please enter country]:
_____

54.   About how many friends do you have on Facebook? _____

55.   What is your yearly income? [Optional] _____

56.   Age? _____

57.   What is your race?[66]

                    a. White
                    b. Black
                    c. American Indian and Alaska Native persons
                    d. Asian
                    e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
                    f. Two or more races
                    g. Other [specify:]

58.   How accepting are you of interracial marriage? 1 (strongly unacceptable) to 5
(strongly acceptable)

                              1   2   3   4   5

59.   Gender? [check one]

                    a. Male
                    b. Female
                    c. Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual
                    d. Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

---

[66] This question will be adjusted for the Korean survey.

60.   Marital status? [check one]

                    a. Now married
                    b. Widowed
                    c. Divorced
                    d. Separated
                    e. Never married
                    f. Partner

61.   What is your sexual orientation?

                    a. Heterosexual
                    b. Homosexual
                    c. Bisexual
                    d. Asexual

62.   How strongly do you agree with the following statement?: Marriage is between a man and a woman. 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree)

                                1   2   3   4   5

63.   Highest degree or level of school COMPLETED? [check one]

                    a. 12th grade or less, no diploma
                    b. High school graduate or equivalent
                    c. Some college but no degree
                    d. Associate's degree
                    e. Bachelor's degree
                    f. Master's degree
                    g. Professional degree [MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD]
                    h. Doctoral degree [PhD, EdD]

64.   Please select your religion:
                    a. Christianity [Specify denomination: _____]
                    b. Islam
                    c. Hinduism
                    d. Buddhism
                    e. Sikhism
                    f. Judaism
                    g. Baha'ism
                    h. Confucianism
                    i. Jainism
                    j. Shintoism
                    k. Atheist
                    l. Other [Specify: _____]

65.   How strongly do you feel about your religion? 1 (non-practicing) to 5 (feel very strongly)

<div align="center">1   2   3   4   5</div>

66.   Which best describes your home situation during your teenage years?

        a. Lived with mother only, not remarried
        b. Lived with father only, not remarried
        c. Lived with married mother and father
        d. Lived primarily with mother, but also with father
        e. Lived primarily with father, but also with mother
        f. Lived with non-parent relative
        g. Lived with non-relative
        h. Other (Specify:___)

67.   Have you ever spent time in prison?

        a. No
        b. Yes, Please Specify [Years: _____, Months: _____, Days: _____]

68.   Do you have tattoos?

        a. No, but I want one.
        b. No, and I would not get one.
        c. Yes, I have [specify number:____] tattoos
            1. Please describe your tattoos.

                _____
                _____
                _____

69.   Do you have piercings?

        a. No
        b. Yes, I have [specify number:____]piercings
            1. Please describe your piercings.

                _____
                _____
                _____

70.   What is your political affiliation?

        a. Republican Party
        b. Democratic Party
        c. Libertarian Party
        d. Green Party
        e. Constitution Party
        f. Independent
        g. Other [Specify:_____]

71.   How strongly do you feel about politics? 1 (not interested) to 5 (feel very strongly)

        1   2   3   4   5

72.   Do you receive government aid in any of the following forms? [Check all that apply.]

        a. No, I do not.
        b. Education, GI Bill
        c. Education, not GI Bill (i.e., federal student loans)
        d. Nutrition (i.e., WIC, Food Stamps)
        e. Housing (i.e., Section 8)
        f. Healthcare (i.e., Medicaid and Medicare)
        g. Unemployment
        h. Disability

73.   Are you a student?

        a. Yes, full-time
           1.   What is your GPA? _____
        b. Yes, part-time
           1.   What is your GPA? _____
        c. No

74.   Are you currently employed?

        a. Yes, full-time [Write out occupation: _____]
        b. Yes, part-time [Write out occupation: _____]
        c. No, because I am a student
        d. No, because I am disabled
        e. No, because I am performing domestic duties
        f. No, other

75.   [Question logic from 78.a and 78.b] Would your occupation be seen as deviant?

   a. Not by anyone

   b. Yes, by some [Specify who:_____]

   1. What about your occupation would be seen as deviant?

   _____

   c. Yes, by most [Specify who: _____]

   1. What about your occupation would be seen as deviant?

   _____

76.   Do you have any comments about this survey?

_____
_____
_____

Notes for beta-test

"Cronbach's alpha (or simply alpha)… is more versatile because it can be used with instruments made up of items that can be scored with three or more possible variables… [It is] used to evaluated internal consistency" (Huck 2005, 81-2).

"Internal consistency reliability… is applied not to single items but to groups of items that are thought to measure different aspects of the same concept. Internal consistency is an indicator of how well the different items measure the same issue" (Fink 2002, Book 8, 20).

"Coefficient alpha measures internal consistency reliability among a group of items that are combined to form a single scale. It is a statistic that reflects the homogeneity of the scale" (Fink 2002, Book 8, 22).

See SPSS explanation of Cronbach's alpha here:
http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/spss/faq/alpha.html
- Not a statistical test, it is a coefficient of reliability of consistency
- Measure of how closely related a series of items are as a group
- Intercorrelations among increase with internal consistency

Cronbach's alpha will be calculated in two areas:

1)   Measures of personal deviancy (Q5 and Q11)
2)   Measures of peer network's acceptance of deviancy (Q7/Q8 and Q22/29/36/43/50)

APPENDIX F

FINAL ENGLISH SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Informed Consent- Perceptions of Deviance Survey

The University of Southern Mississippi

The purpose of this survey is to ascertain how perceptions of social norms are affected by individual characteristics and by cognitive social networks. To investigate how peer influence is related to these variables, I will ask you some questions about your perceptions of deviant behavior, as well as how you think your social network would respond to certain behaviors. The survey should take 10-20 minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary and completely anonymous. You are able to exit the survey without penalty at any point. Neither your name nor any personal identifiers will be collected in the survey. The survey will ask about your perceptions of deviance, about your personal deviance, about the perceptions of deviance in your peer network, and about socio- demographics. You are able to skip any questions that you prefer not to answer. The data will only be used for scientific purposes. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact Candace Forbes (Candace.forbes@usm.edu or 228-214-3235).

This project has been reviewed by the Human Subjects Protection Review Committee, which ensures that research projects involving human subjects follow federal regulations. Any questions or concerns about rights as a research subject should be directed to the chair of the Institutional Review Board, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive #5147, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001, (601) 266-6820.

Thank you for your participation!

By putting a check mark here, you are stating that:

□   I have read and understand the information above and agree to participate in this anonymous survey. I understand that if I have questions about the nature of the survey or the use of any of my responses, I may contact the researcher, Candace Forbes (Candace.forbes@usm.edu).

□   I am at least 18 years of age.

Please note that your answer is required before you can proceed to the survey. If you change your mind about participating, you may exit the survey at any time.

Perceptions of Deviance Survey Instrument

1.   How do you define deviant behavior?
_____

2.   In the following spaces, please list those things or types of persons or groups whom you regard as deviant.

      a. _____

      b. _____

      c. _____

      d. _____

      e. _____

3.   If you knew someone your age was engaged in the following acts, how would you respond?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

4.   Thinking of your close friends, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

5.   Thinking of your parents, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

6.   Please indicate your participation in the following activities in the past month.

	A (Never)	B (Once)	C (2 or 3 times)	D (4-6 times)	E (More than 6 times)
Intentionally damaged or destroyed someone else's property					
Took prescription medicine for a mental illness (Prescribed to you by a doctor)					
Took prescription medicine that was not prescribed by a doctor					
Wrote graffiti on a bus, on school walls, on restroom walls, or on anything in a public place					
Consumed hard liquor (e.g., tequila, whiskey, vodka, gin).					
Got drunk					
Used tobacco					
Used marijuana					
Used hard drugs (i.e., crack, cocaine, heroin)					
Sold any illegal drugs					
Intentionally missed class or work (without a good reason)					
Been in trouble with the law					
Caused an automobile accident					
Stole or tried to take something illegally					
Been in a physical altercation					
Threatened violence					
Carried a knife, razor, switchblade, gun, or other weapons					
Been the victim of a crime against your person (i.e., assault, rape, robbery, etc.)					

Been the victim of a crime against your property (i.e., theft, vandalism, etc.)					
Participated in homosexual sex within a relationship					
Participated in heterosexual sex within a relationship					
Participated in casual homosexual sex not in a relationship					
Participated in casual heterosexual sex not in a relationship					
Participated in sex for money in which you paid					
Participated in sex for money in which you were paid					
Looked at pornography					
Attended church					
Been to a strip club					
Attended political gatherings					
Urinated in public					
Flirted with someone that you knew was in a relationship					
Drove a car while drunk or high					
Gambled illegally					
Gambled legally					
Over-drafted your bank account or wrote a check that you knew could not be cashed					
Used obscene, vulgar, or profane language in the presence of a child under the age of 14 years old					
Participated in gang activity					

7.   Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

	1 (Strongly Disagree)	2 (Disagree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Agree)	5 (Strongly Agree)
I'd rather depend on myself than others.					
I rely on myself most of the time; I rarely rely on others.					
I often do "my own thing."					
My personal identity independent of others is very important to me.					
It is important that I do my job better than others.					
Winning is everything.					
Competition is the law of nature.					
When another person does better than I do, I get tense and angered.					
If a coworker gets a prize, I would feel proud.					
The well-being of my coworkers is important to me.					
To me, pleasure is spending time with others.					
I feel good when I cooperate with others.					
Parents and children must stay together as much as possible.					
It is my duty to take care of my family, even when I					

have to sacrifice what I want.					
Family members should stick together, no matter what sacrifices are required.					
It is important to me that I respect the decisions made by my groups.					

8. Please provide the initials of five people you go to for advice [This is an anonymous survey, so please do NOT use the individual's real name. You can use initials or any nickname that you may choose. Use something that will help you identify the individual, because you will be asked more questions about each individual] :

a. Person A: _____
b. Person B: _____
c. Person C: _____
d. Person D: _____
e. Person E: _____

9. Age? _____ [your best guess]

	Enter age:
Person A	
Person B	
Person C	
Person D	
Person E	

10. Gender? (check one)

	Female	Male	Female-to-Male Transgender/Transsexual	Male-to-Female Transgender/Transsexual
Person A				
Person B				
Person C				

Person D				
Person E				

11.   Race? (check all that apply)

	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian/ Asian American	Black/ African American	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	White/ Caucasian
Person A					
Person B					
Person C					
Person D					
Person E					

12.   How well do you know ___ ?

	1 (Almost strangers)	2	3	4	5 (Very Close)
Person A					
Person B					
Person C					
Person D					
Person E					

13.   To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person A</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

14.   To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person B</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

15.   To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person C</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

16.   To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person D</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

17.   To the best of your knowledge, how does <u>Person E</u> feel about the following behaviors?

	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)
Child molestation					
Domestic violence					
Drug/alcohol abuse					
Gambling					
Gang activity					
Homosexuality					
Murder					
Premarital sex					
Prostitution					
Selfishness					

18.   Please indicate how well the people you are closest with know each other.

	1 (Complete Strangers)	2	3 (General Acquaintances)	4	5 (Very Close)
Person A and Person B					
Person A and Person C					
Person A and Person D					
Person A and Person E					
Person B and Person C					
Person B and Person D					
Person B and Person E					
Person C and Person D					
Person C and Person E					
Person D and Person E					

19.   Please enter your zip code [If you do not live in the US, please enter country]: _____

20.   Age? [MM/DD/YYYY] _____

21.   What is your race? [Check all that apply.]

   a. American Indian or Alaska Native
   b. Asian/ Asian American
   c. Black/ African American
   d. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
   e. White/ Caucasian
   f. Two or more races
   g. Prefer not to answer

22.   People have different opinions about interactions between individuals of different racial backgrounds. How comfortable would you be with a close family member marrying someone from a different racial background?

   1 (Very Uncomfortable)
   2 (Uncomfortable)
   3 (Neutral)
   4 (Comfortable)
   5 (Very Comfortable)

23.   Gender? [check one]

   a. Male
   b. Female
   c. Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual
   d. Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

24.   Which of the following best describes your current marital status? [check one]

   a. Never married, not living with a partner
   b. Partner, not currently married but living with someone
   c. Now married, never divorced
   d. Divorced, not re-married
   e. Divorced, but re-married
   f. Widowed, not re-married
   g. Widowed, but re-married
   h. Other [Specify:____]

25.   Which of the following best describes your current sexual orientation?

 a. Heterosexual
 b. Homosexual
 c. Bisexual
 d. Asexual
 e. Other [Specify:____]

26.   There is a lot of debate about whether people of the same sex should be able to marry. In your opinion, should same-sex marriage be legal?

1 (Absolutely Not)   2   3 (Neutral)   4   5 (Absolutely Yes)

27.   How comfortable would you be with a close family member marrying someone of the same sex?

 1 (Very Uncomfortable)
 2 (Uncomfortable)
 3 (Neutral)
 4 (Comfortable)
 5 (Very Comfortable)

28.   Highest degree or level of school COMPLETED? [check one]

 a. 12th grade or less, no diploma
 b. High school graduate or equivalent
 c. Some college but no degree
 d. Associate's degree
 e. Bachelor's degree
 f. Master's degree
 g. Professional degree [MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD]
 h. Doctoral degree [PhD, EdD]

29.   Please select your religion:

 a. Atheist
 b. Baha'ism
 c. Buddhism
 d. Christianity [Specify denomination: _____]
 e. Confucianism
 f. Hinduism
 g. Islam
 h. Jainism
 i. Judaism
 j. Shintoism
 k. Sikhism
 l. Other [Specify: _____]

30. How strongly do you feel that your religious beliefs lie behind your whole approach to life?

    1 (Strongly Disagree)
    2 (Disagree)
    3 (Neutral)
    4 (Agree)
    5 (Strongly Agree)

31. Which best describes your home situation during your teenage years?

    a. Lived with mother only, not remarried
    b. Lived with father only, not remarried
    c. Lived with mother and step-father
    d. Lived with father and step-mother
    e. Lived with married mother and father
    f. Lived primarily with mother, but also with father
    g. Lived primarily with father, but also with mother
    h. Lived with non-parent relative
    i. Lived with non-relative
    j. Other (Specify:___)

32. Have you ever been incarcerated?

    a. No
    b. Yes, Please Specify Amount of Time [Years: _____, Months: _____, Days: _____]

33. What is your political affiliation?

    a. Constitution Party
    b. Democratic Party
    c. Green Party
    d. Libertarian Party
    e. Republican Party
    f. No affiliation with any group
    g. Other [Specify:_____]

34. How strongly do you feel that your political beliefs lie behind your whole approach to life?

    1 (Strongly Disagree)
    2 (Disagree)
    3 (Neutral)
    4 (Agree)
    5 (Strongly Agree)

35.   Are you currently employed?

    a. Yes, full-time [Write out occupation: _____]
    b. Yes, part-time [Write out occupation: _____]
    c. No, because I am a student
    d. No, because I am disabled
    e. No, because I am retired
    f. No, because I am performing domestic duties
    g. No, other

36.   Would your occupation be seen as deviant?

    a. Not by anyone
    b. Yes, by some [Specify who:_____]
                    1. What about your occupation would be seen as deviant?
                    _____

    c. Yes, by most [Specify who: _____]
                    1. What about your occupation would be seen as deviant?
                    _____

37.   What is your yearly household income?
    a. Under $20,000
    b. $21,000-$40,000
    c. $41,000-$60,000
    d. $60,0001-$100,000
    e. $100,001-$150,000
    f. $150,001-$200,000
    g. $200,001-$250,000
    h. Greater than $250,000
    i. Prefer not to answer

FINAL QUESTION SET: What groups do you see as deviant in your community? What effect does this have on your community?
_____
_____
_____

Thank you for your participation in this survey!

APPENDIX G

FINAL KOREAN SURVEY INSTRUMENT

사전동의서- 일탈에 대한 인식에 관한 설문조사

이 조사는 개인의 성격이나 소셜 네트워크가 사회 규범의 인식에 어떻게 관여하는지를 확인하는데 목적을 두고 있습니다. 또래집단의 영향이 이러한 변수들과 어떠한 관련이 있는지를 조사하기 위해 비상적인 행동(일탈)에 대한 귀하의 생각과, 귀하의 소셜 네트워크가 특정행동들에 반응하는 것에 대해 당신이 어떻게 생각하고 있는지에 관한 몇 가지 질문을 할 것입니다. 이 설문은 10-20분이 소요됩니다. 설문참여는 자발적이며 완전히 익명으로 이루어집니다. 귀하는 언제든 어떠한 불이익 없이 중단 할 수 있으며, 귀하의 이름이나 개인적 신분/ID는 수집되지 않습니다. 이 설문지는 일탈에 대한 당신의 생각, 당신의 개인적 일탈, 또래 집단 속에서의 일탈에 대한 인식, 사회인구통계학에 관한 것을 질문합니다. 귀하가 답하길 원하지 않는 질문은 대답하지 않아도 되며 이 자료들은 오직 본 조사에 관한 목적으로만 사용됩니다. 혹시라도 이 설문지에 궁금한 사항이 있으시면 Candace Forbes Bright(Candace.forbes@usm.edu or 228-214-3235)로 연락주십시오.

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참여해 주셔서 감사합니다.

아래 내용을 읽고 자신의 상황에 맞게 체크해주십시오.

□ 본인은 위의 내용을 읽고, 이해하였으면 이 익명의 조사에 참여할 것을 동의 합니다. 이 설문조사의 성격이나, 본인이 한 응답에 관한 사용처에 대해 질문이 있다면 조사자인 Candace Forbes Bright (Candace.Forbes@usm.edu) 연락을 취할 수 있을 것입니다.

□ 본인은 만 18세 이상입니다.

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일탈에 대한 인식조사서

1.   당신은 어떤 것이 일탈행동이라고 생각하십니까?

_____

2.   아래의 빈 곳에 당신이 생각하는 일탈행동이나, 집단, 그에 속한 사람들을 기재해주십시오.

         a. _____

         b. _____

         c. _____

         d. _____

         e. _____

3.   만약 당신은 일탈적인 행동을 하는 동년배의 사람을 안다면, 당신은 어떻게 반응하겠습니까?

	1 매우 부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우 긍정적이다.
아동 학대					
가정 폭력					
약물/알콜 남용					
도박중독					
폭력조직 활동					
동성애 행위					
매춘					
외도					
이기적					
살인					

4. 만약 당신의 가까운 친구가 당신의 그러한 일탈적인 행동을 알았다면 친구들의 반응은 어떻겠습니까?

	1 매우 부정적이다.	2 부정적	3 그저 그렇다	4 긍정적이다.	5 매우 긍정적이다.
아동 학대					
가정 폭력					
약물/알콜 남용					
도박중독					
폭력조직 활동					
동성애 행위					
매춘					
외도					
이기적					
살인					

5. 만약 당신의 부모님이 당신의 그러한 일탈 행동을 알게 된다면 반응이 어떻겠습니까?

	1 매우 부정적이다.	2 부정적이다.	3그저 그렇다	4 긍정적이다.	5 매우 긍정적이다.
아동 학대					
가정 폭력					
약물/알콜 남용					
도박중독					
폭력조직 활동					
동성애					

행위					
매춘					
외도					
이기적					
살인					

6. 과거에 당신이 했던 일탈적인 행동을 표시해주세요.

	A (전혀 해본적 없다.)	B (한번)	C (2~3번)	D (4~6번)	E(7번 이상)
누군가에게 고의적으로 재산 피해, 손해					
정신질환으로 인한 약 복용(의사처방에 의한)					
정신질환으로 인한 처방약 복용 (의사처방 없이)					
버스나, 학교, 화장실 벽 또는 공공장소에 낙서					
독한 술을 마심(데킬라,위스키, 보드카, 진 등등)					
만취					
흡연					
마리화나 흡연					
마약(크랙, 코카인, 헤로인 등)					
불법마약 판매					
의도적 학교 결석, 직장 결근(좋은 이유가 아닌)					
법적인 문제를 겪어봄					
교통사고 유발					
불법적으로 절도나 갈취 시도					
신체적 싸움 (몸싸움)					

위협적인 폭력					
칼,면도칼,총과 같은 무기 소지					
지인과의 문제로 피해자자인 적이 있음(폭행, 성폭행, 강도)					
재산문제로 피해자인 적이 있음.(절도, 기물 파손)					
교재 중인 동성과의 성관계					
교재 중인 이성과의 성관계					
이성교재 중이 아닌 상태에서의 동성과의 성관계					
이성교재 중이 아닌 상태에서의 이성과의 성관계					
돈을 지불 하고 성관계					
돈을 받고 성관계					
포르노 시청					
교회 참석					
스트립클럽 방문					
정치적 데모 활동에 참여					
공공장소에서의 노상방뇨					
다른 이성과의 교제 중인 사람을 유혹					
음주 운전,과속					
불법 도박					
합법적 도박					
마이너스 통장					
14세 미만 아이 앞에서의 음란하거나, 저속적 음란한 언어 사용					
조폭 활동 참여					

7. 다음 내용에 어느 정도 동의 하는지에 대해서 체크해주세요.

	1전혀 그렇지 않다.	2 그렇지 않다	3 그저 그렇다	4그렇다	5 매우 그렇다.
남에게 기대기 보다는 혼자서 하는 것이 좋다.					
대부분 내 스스로 일을 하고, 남에게 거의 기대지 않는다.					
나는 자주 나만의 일을 한다.					
다른 사람들로부터의 독립된 나의 정체성은 나에게 매우 중요하다.					
내가 다른 사람보다 일을 잘 하는 것은 매우 중요하다.					
이기는 것이 최고다.					
경쟁은 자연스러운 것이다.					
다른 사람이 나보다 더 잘할 때 나는 긴장하고 화가 난다.					
만약 동료가 상을 타게 된다면, 자랑스럽게 느낄 것이다.					
동료들의 행복은 나에게 중요하다.					
다른 사람과 시간을 보내는 것은 나에게 기쁨이다.					
다른 사람과 협동/협조 할 때 기분이 좋다.					
가능한 부모와 아이들은 함께 있어야 한다고 생각한다.					
내가 원하는 것을 희생해야 할지라도 가족을 돌보는 것은 의무라고 생각한다.					
어떤 희생이 있더라도 가족들은 함께 지내야 한다고 생각한다.					

우리 그룹에 의해 결정된 일을 따르는 것은 중요하다고 생각한다.					

8. 당신이 조언을 구할 5명의 사람들의 이니셜을 기재해주세요. (이 조사는 익명으로 이루어지므로, 실명 기재는 하지 마십시오. 이니셜이나 별명을 기재할 수 있습니다. 그 사람들에 각각에 관한 질문이 더 있으므로 기억할 수 있는 것을 사용하십시오.)

    a. 사람 A : _____

    b. 사람 B : _____

    c. 사람 C : _____

    d. 사람 D: _____

    e. 사람 E :_____

9. 나이?(정확히 모를 경우 가장 근접하게)

	나이
사람 A	
사람 B	
사람 C	
사람 D	
사람 E	

10. 성별?(하나만 선택)

	여 성	남 성	남성에서 여성으로 성전환	남성에서 여성으로 성전환
사람 A				
사람 B				
사람 C				
사람 D				
사람 E				

11. 인종 (중복가능)

	아메리칸 인디안 또는 알라스카 원주민	아시안/ 아시안 아메리칸	흑인/아프리칸 아메리칸	하와이 원주민, 태평양 섬들의 주민	백인	기타
사람 A						
사람 B						
사람 C						
사람 D						
사람 E						

12. 얼마나 그들을 잘 아나요?

	1 거의 모른다.	2	3 약간 아는 사람이다.	4	5 매우 친하다
사람 A					
사람 B					
사람 C					
사람 D					
사람 E					

13. 당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, 사람 A는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

	1 매우 부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우 긍정적이다.
아동 학대					
가정 폭력					
약물/알콜 남용					
도박중독					
폭력조직 활동					
동성애 행위					
매춘					
외도					
이기적					
살인					

14. 당신이 알고 있는 한도에서 사람 B는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

	1 매우 부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우 긍정적이다.
아동 학대					
가정 폭력					
약물/알 콜 남용					
도박중독					
폭력조직 활동					
동성애 행위					
매춘					
외도					
이기적					
살인					

15. 당신이 알고 있는 한도에서 사람 C는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

	1 매우 부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우 긍정적이다.
아동 학대					
가정 폭력					
약물/알콜 남용					
도박중독					
폭력조직 활동					
동성애 행위					
매춘					
외도					
이기적					
살인					

16. 당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, 사람D는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

	1 매우 부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적 이다	5 매우 긍정적이다.
아동 학대					
가정 폭력					
약물/알콜 남용					
도박중독					
폭력조직 활동					
동성애 행위					
매춘					
외도					
이기적					
살인					

17. 당신이 알고 있는 한도에서 사람 E는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

	1 매우 부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적 이다	5 매우 긍정적이다.
아동 학대					
가정 폭력					
약물/알콜 남용					
도박중독					
폭력조직 활동					
동성애 행위					
매춘					
외도					
이기적					
살인					

18. 사람들끼리 얼마나 친한지 체크해주세요.

	1 서로 전혀 모른다.	2	3 (약간)친분 이 있다.	4	5 매우 가깝다.
사람 A와 B					
사람 A 와 C					
사람 A 와 D					
사람 A 와 E					
사람 B 와 C					
사람 B와 D					
사람 B 와 E					
사람 C 와 D					
사람 C 와 E					
사람 D 와 E					

사회인구통계학 과 기타 질문들

19. 한국에서의 도시나 미국에서의 Zip 코드를 넣어주세요. (현재, 한국이나 미국에 있지 않다면, 당신의 나라를 입력해주세요.) _____

20 .나이 (달/날짜/년도) _____

21. 인종은 무엇입니까?

- o 아메리칸 인디안 또는 알라스카 원주민
- o 아시아/아시안 아메리칸
- o 흑인/아프리칸 아메리칸
- o 하와이 원주민 ,태평양 섬들의 주민
- o 백인/백인
- o 2개 이상의 인종
- o 무응답

22. 다른 인종 출신 배경 사이에서의 상호관계에 대해 많은 사람들이 다른 의견을 갖고 있습니다. 가까운 가족이 다른 인종 출신 배경을 가진 사람과 결혼을 한다면 당신의 생각은?

- o 매우 부정적
- o 부정적
- o 그저 그렇다.
- o 긍정적
- o 매우 긍정적

 23. 성별 (하나만)

- o 남성
- o 여성
- o 여성에서 남성으로 성전환
- o 남성에서 여성에서의 성전환

24. 현재 당신의 결혼 유무

- o 결혼 한적 없으며, 파트너와 동거 중이 아님.
- o 결혼 하지 않았지만 파트너와 동거 중.
- o 결혼 했으며, 이혼 한적 없음.
- o 이혼하고 재혼은 하지 않음.
- o 이혼 했으나 재혼 했음
- o 미망인이며, 재혼은 하지 않음.
- o 미망인이었으며, 재혼 함.
- o 기타 (구제적으로 : _____)

25. 당신은 어떤 성애주의자인가요? (성적 기호)

  o 이성애자
  o 동성애자.
  o 양성애자
  o 무성애자
  o 기타 (구체적으로 : _____)

26. 동성애자간의 결혼에 많은 논란이 있다. 합법적 동성애 결혼에 대한 당신의 생각은?

  o 1. 절대 반대.
  o 2.
  o 3. 그저 그렇다.
  o 4.
  o 5. 매우 찬성

27. 당신의 친한 친구가 동성애 결혼을 한다면 당신은 어떻게 생각하겠습니까?

  o 1. 매우 부정적
  o 2.부정적
  o 3. 그저 그렇다.
  o 4.긍정적
  o 5. 매우 긍정적

28. 귀하의 최종학력은?(한 개만 선택)

  o 고등학교 중퇴
  o 고등학교 졸업 또는 동등한 학력
  o 2년제 대학 중퇴
  o 2년제 대학 졸업
  o 4 년제 대학 졸업 학사
  o 대학원 석사 과정 졸업
  o 전문학위 (의학박사,약사,수의사,변호사,법학박사)
  o 대학원 박사과정 졸업 (교육학박사,철학박사등등)

29. 당신의 종교는?

- 무신론자
- 바하이교
- 불교
- 기독교 (구체적 교파 : _____)
- 유교
- 힌두교
- 이슬람교
- 자이나교
- 유대교
- 신도 (조상과 자연을 섬기는 일본종교)
- 시크교
- 기타 (구체적으로 : _____)

30. 종교에 대한 믿음이 당신의 삶에 얼마나 영향을 끼친다고 생각하나요?

- 전혀 영향력 없다.
- 영향력 없다.
- 그저 그렇다.
- 영향력 있다.
- 매우 영향력 있다.

31. 대 시절의 귀하의 가정환경을 잘 설명한 것은?

- 재혼하지 않은 어머니와 동거
- 재혼하지 않은 아버지와 동거.
- 어머니와 새 아버지와 동거
- 아버지와 새 어머니와 동거
- 결혼한 어머니와 아버지와 동거
- 주로 어머니와 살았으나, 아버지와도 살았다.
- 주로 아버지와 살았으나, 어머니와도 살았다.
- 친척들과 살았다.
- 부모나, 친척과 살지 않았다.
- 기타 (구체적으로 : _____)

32. 당신은 수감 되어 본적이 있습니까?

- 없다.
- 있다. (기간을 자세히 기재 해주세요. 년: _____ , 달 : _____ ,
  일:_____)

33. 당신이 지지하는 당은 무엇입니까?(정치에 관련하여)

- o   새 누리당
- o 통합민주당
- o 진보정의당
- o 통합진보당
- o 무소속
- o 0 0 당 [정확하게 :_____]

34. 정치적 믿음이 당신의 삶에 얼마나 영향을 끼친다고 생각하십니까?

- o 전혀 영향 없다.
- o 영향없다.
- o 그저그렇다.
- o 영향이 있다.
- o 매우 영향이 있다.

36. 당신은 현재 직장인 입니까?

- o 그렇다. 정직원이다. (직업군:_____)
- o 그렇다. 비 정규직 이거나 아르바이트 중이다. (직업군 :_____)
- o 아니다, 나는 학생이다.
- o 아니다, 나는 은퇴했다.
- o 아니다, 나는 집안일을 돌본다.
- o 아니다. 기타이유

37. 너의 직업이 일반 사람들에게 정상에서 벗어난 직업으로 비춰지겠습니까?

- o 아무도 그렇게 생각하지 않을 것이다.
- o 그렇다. 몇몇은 그렇게 생각할 것이다.(구체적인 사람 :_____)
  - ▪ 직업의 어떤 부분에서 사람들이 그렇게 생각
     하겠습니까?_____
- o 그렇다. 대부분의 사람들이 그렇게 생각할 것이다. (구체적인
   사람 :_____)
  - ▪ i.직업의 어떤 부분에서 사람들이 그렇게
     생각하겠습니까?_____

38. 당신의 연간 가계소득은 얼마인가요?

- o 20,000,000 원 아래이다.
- o 20000000 원 – 40000000원 사이
- o 41000000 원 - 60000000원 사이
- o 61000000원 – 100000000 원 사이
- o 101,000,000원 – 150,000,000 원 사이
- o 151,000,000원 – 200,000,000원 사이
- o 201,000,000원 – 250,000,000원 사이
- o 250,000,000원 보다 더 많다.
- o 무응답

FINAL QUESTION SET: 당신의 사회 속에서 어떤 그룹이 일탈적이라고 생각하시나요? 이 일탈적인 그룹은 당신의 사회에 어떤 영향을 미치겠습니까?

_____
_____
_____

참여해 주셔서 감사합니다.

APPENDIX H

IRB APPROVAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD
118 College Drive #5147 | Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001
Phone: 601.266.6820 | Fax: 601.266.4377 | www.usm.edu/irb

NOTICE OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The project has been reviewed by The University of Southern Mississippi Institutional Review Board in accordance with Federal Drug Administration regulations (21 CFR 26, 111), Department of Health and Human Services (45 CFR Part 46), and university guidelines to ensure adherence to the following criteria:

- The risks to subjects are minimized.
- The risks to subjects are reasonable in relation to the anticipated benefits.
- The selection of subjects is equitable.
- Informed consent is adequate and appropriately documented.
- Where appropriate, the research plan makes adequate provisions for monitoring the data collected to ensure the safety of the subjects.
- Where appropriate, there are adequate provisions to protect the privacy of subjects and to maintain the confidentiality of all data.
- Appropriate additional safeguards have been included to protect vulnerable subjects.
- Any unanticipated, serious, or continuing problems encountered regarding risks to subjects must be reported immediately, but not later than 10 days following the event. This should be reported to the IRB Office via the "Adverse Effect Report Form".
- If approved, the maximum period of approval is limited to twelve months.

Projects that exceed this period must submit an application for renewal or continuation.
PROTOCOL NUMBER: **12102402**
PROJECT TITLE**: Perceptions of Deviance Dissertation**
PROJECT TYPE**: Dissertation**
RESEARCHER/S**: Candace Forbes**
COLLEGE/DIVISION**: College of Arts & Letters**
DEPARTMENT: **Political Science, International Development, and International Affairs**
FUNDING AGENCY: **N/A**
IRB COMMITTEE ACTION**: Expedited Review Approval**
PERIOD OF PROJECT APPROVAL: **11/14/2012 to 11/13/2013**

Lawrence A. Hosman, Ph.D.
Institutional Review Board Chair

APPENDIX I

ENGLISH SURVEY DATA TABLES FROM SURVEY MONKEY

Please select your language: [the remainder of the survey will be delivered in the selected language]

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
English	99.8%	1091
Hangul (한글)	0.2%	2
	answered question	**1093**
	skipped question	**19**

If you knew someone your age was engaged in the following acts, how would you respond?

Answer Options	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)	Response Count
Drug/alcohol abuse	206	354	110	8	2	680
Child molestation	670	6	2	0	2	680
Gang activity	481	174	22	1	2	680
Homosexuality	65	57	260	128	170	680
Murder	473	19	9	0	2	503
Premarital sex	43	76	313	136	112	680
Domestic violence	612	62	4	0	2	680
Gambling	76	210	346	37	11	680
Prostitution	277	222	157	18	6	680

Selfishness	82	343	230	21	4	680
				answered question		**680**
				skipped question		**432**
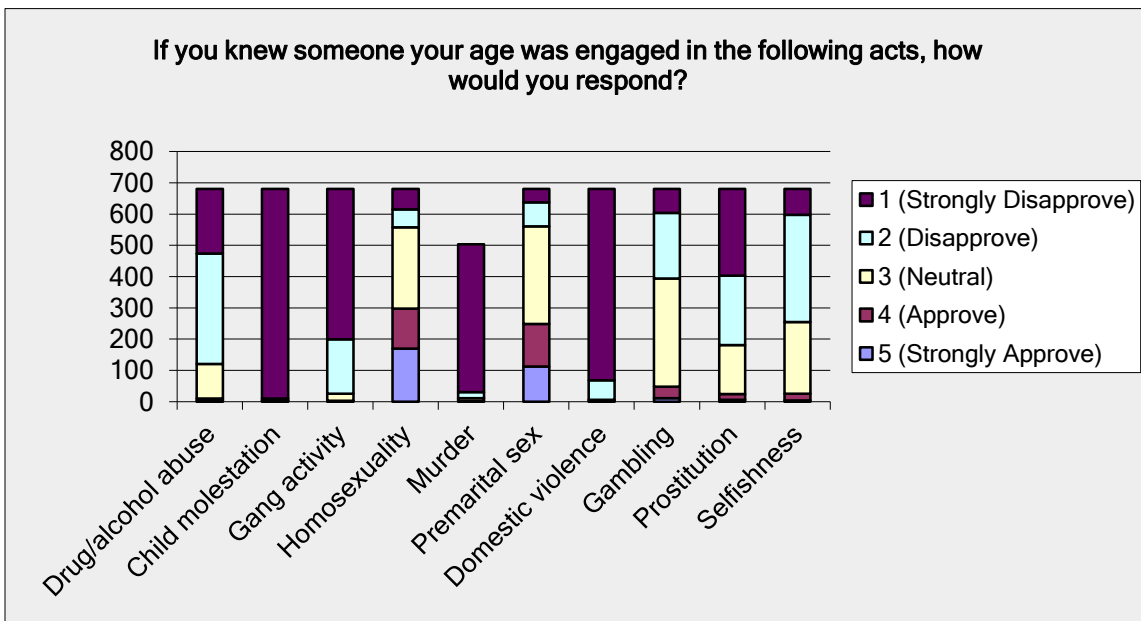
Thinking of your close friends, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?

Answer Options	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)	Response Count
Drug/alcohol abuse	306	256	97	17	4	680
Child molestation	673	4	1	0	2	680
Gang activity	542	113	20	3	2	680
Homosexuality	121	93	250	119	97	680
Murder	473	21	5	2	2	503
Premarital	75	74	255	150	126	680

sex						
Domestic violence	628	45	5	1	1	680
Gambling	123	202	309	39	7	680
Prostitution	445	159	63	9	4	680
Selfishness	88	346	221	20	5	680
				answered question		**680**
				skipped question		**432**
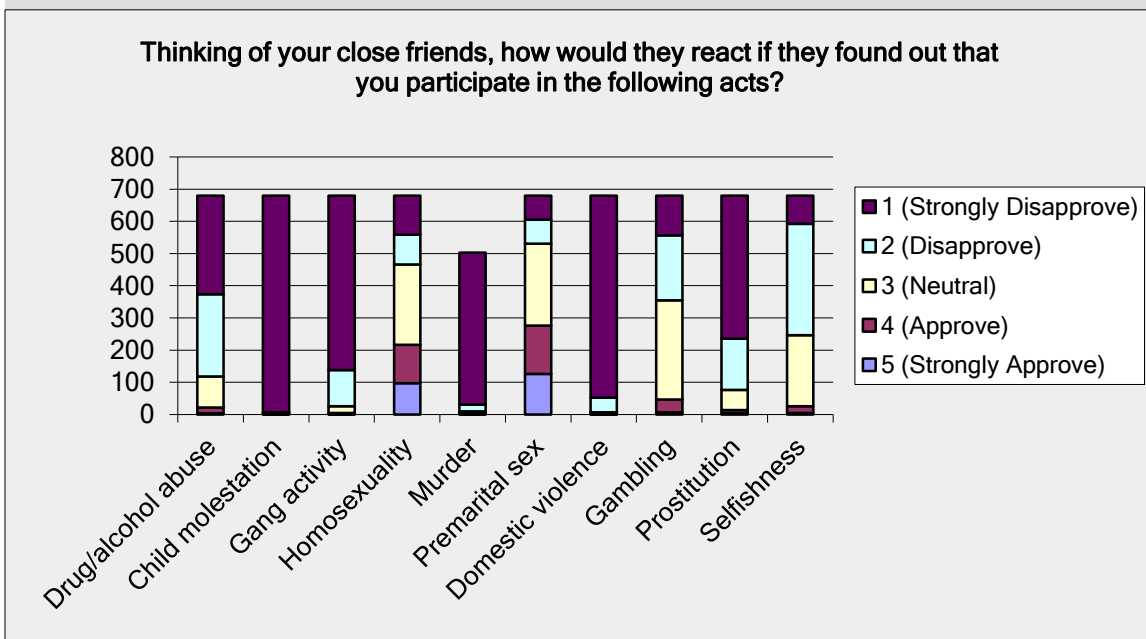
Thinking of your close friends, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?

Thinking of your parents, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?

Answer Options	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)	Response Count
Drug/alcohol abuse	494	153	26	5	2	680
Child molestation	674	2	1	1	2	680

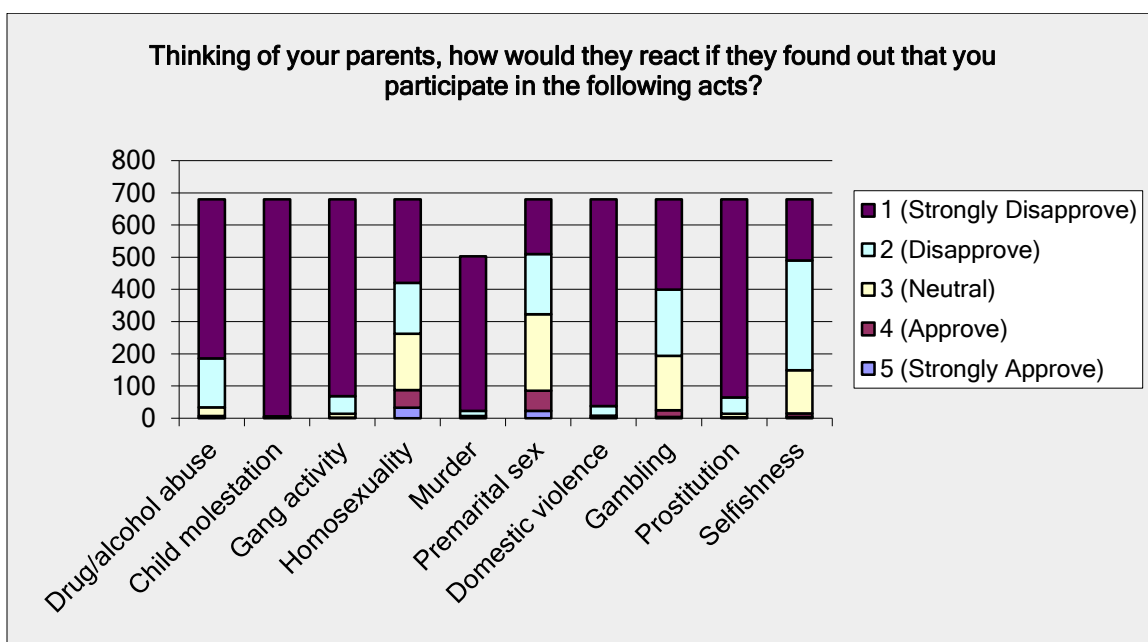|						
Gang activity	612	55	11	0	2	680
Homosexuality	260	158	175	55	32	680
Murder	481	15	5	0	2	503
Premarital sex	170	187	238	63	22	680
Domestic violence	643	29	5	1	2	680
Gambling	281	205	170	20	4	680
Prostitution	616	51	10	0	3	680
Selfishness	190	341	135	10	4	680
					answered question	**680**
					skipped question	**432**

Thinking of your parents, how would they react if they found out that you participate in the following acts?

Answer Options	A (Never)	B (Once)	C (2 or 3 times)	D (4-6 times)	E (More than 6 times)	Response Count
Intentionally damaged or destroyed someone	624	37	9	0	4	674

else's property						
Took prescription medicine for a mental illness (Prescribed to you by a doctor)	570	9	18	2	75	674
Took prescription medicine that was not prescribed by a doctor	578	36	36	8	16	674
Wrote graffiti on a bus, on school walls, on restroom walls, or on anything in a public place	644	19	6	2	3	674
Consumed hard liquor (e.g., tequila, whiskey, vodka, gin).	244	97	140	66	127	674
Got drunk	366	81	93	54	80	674
Used tobacco	467	33	24	19	131	674
Used marijuana	561	26	20	10	57	674
Used hard drugs (i.e., crack, cocaine, heroin)	642	16	4	4	8	674
Sold any illegal drugs	658	7	1	0	8	674
Intentionally missed class or work (without a good reason)	514	86	45	10	19	674
Been in trouble with the law	639	26	7	0	2	674
Caused an automobile accident	644	18	11	0	1	674
Stole or tried to take something illegally	623	28	12	6	5	674
Been in a physical altercation	624	26	13	7	4	674
Threatened violence	585	43	33	4	9	674

Carried a knife, razor, switchblade, gun, or other weapons	549	13	23	5	84	674
Been the victim of a crime against your person (i.e., assault, rape, robbery, etc.)	635	21	10	6	2	674
Been the victim of a crime against your property (i.e., theft, vandalism, etc.)	584	52	26	8	4	674
Participated in homosexual sex within a relationship	652	5	6	4	7	674
Participated in heterosexual sex within a relationship	231	41	91	67	244	674
Participated in casual homosexual sex not in a relationship	649	10	10	2	3	674
Participated in casual heterosexual sex not in a relationship	587	19	21	10	37	674
Participated in sex for money in which you paid	668	3	0	2	1	674
Participated in sex for money in which you were paid	671	0	1	0	2	674
Looked at pornography	345	81	87	38	123	674
Attended church/ place of worship	357	67	52	90	108	674
Been to a strip club	599	30	21	10	14	674
Attended political gatherings	548	63	33	11	19	674
Urinated in public	597	39	16	8	14	674

Flirted with someone that you knew was in a relationship	471	92	65	20	26	674
Drove a car while drunk or high	570	47	32	8	17	674
Gambled illegally	654	8	6	0	6	674
Gambled legally	553	50	37	10	24	674
Over-drafted your bank account or wrote a check that you knew could not be cashed	594	46	21	2	11	674
Used obscene, vulgar, or profane language in the presence of a child under the age of 14 years old	411	100	82	28	53	674
Participated in gang activity	671	1	1	0	1	674
				answered question		**674**
				skipped question		**438**

Please indicate your participation in the following activities in the past month.
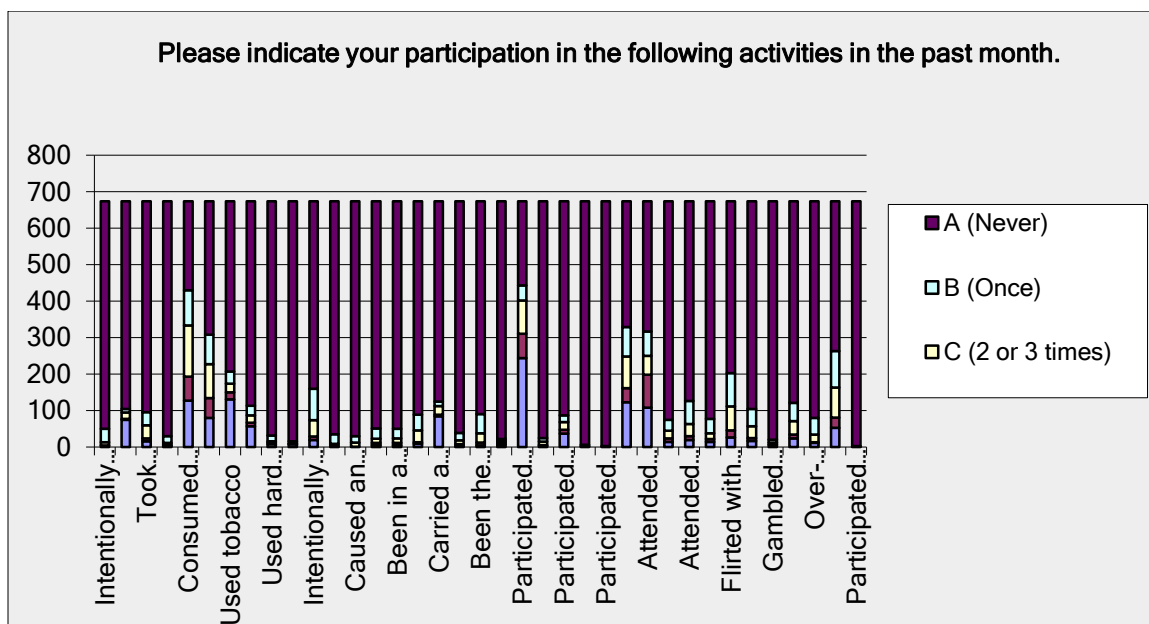
Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

Answer Options	1(Strongly Disagree)	2 (Disagree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Agree)	5 (Strongly Agree)	Response Count
I'd rather depend on myself than others.	14	23	64	286	280	667
I rely on myself most of the time; I rarely rely on others.	15	85	102	318	147	667
I often do "my own thing."	9	69	149	299	141	667
My personal identity independent of others, is very important to me.	7	34	104	334	188	667
It is important that I do my job better than others.	7	40	149	301	170	667
Winning is everything.	125	238	207	80	17	667
Competition is the law of nature.	60	134	206	213	54	667
When another person does better than I do, I get tense and angered.	99	287	155	106	20	667
If a coworker gets a prize, I would feel proud.	8	44	139	360	116	667

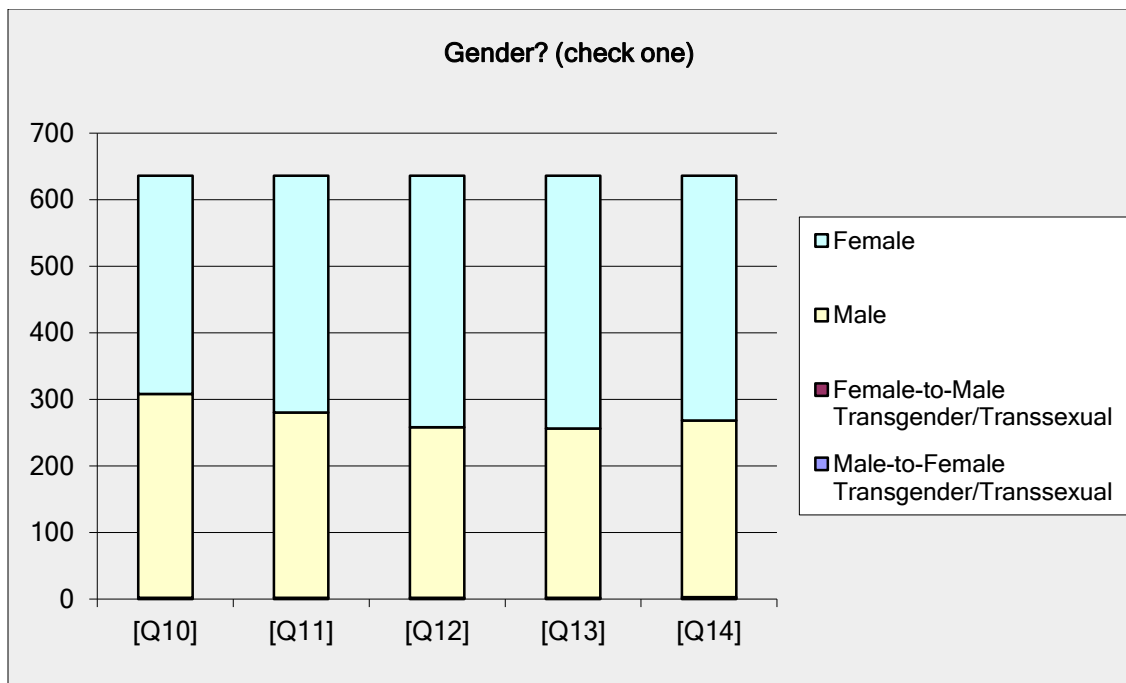|						
The well-being of my coworkers is important to me.	8	12	50	398	199	667
To me, pleasure is spending time with others.	14	43	136	316	158	667
I feel good when I cooperate with others.	5	15	73	384	190	667
Parents and children must stay together as much as possible.	12	91	184	252	128	667
It is my duty to take care of my family, even when I have to sacrifice what I want.	9	25	79	263	291	667
Family members should stick together, no matter what sacrifices are required.	15	84	141	242	185	667
It is important to me that I respect the decisions made by my groups.	20	64	176	322	85	667
					answered question	**667**
					skipped question	**445**

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

Legend:
- 1(Strongly Disagree)
- 2 (Disagree)
- 3 (Neutral)
- 4 (Agree)
- 5 (Strongly (Agree)

X-axis categories: I'd rather…, I often do "my…, It is important…, Competition…, If a coworker…, To me,…, Parents and…, Family…
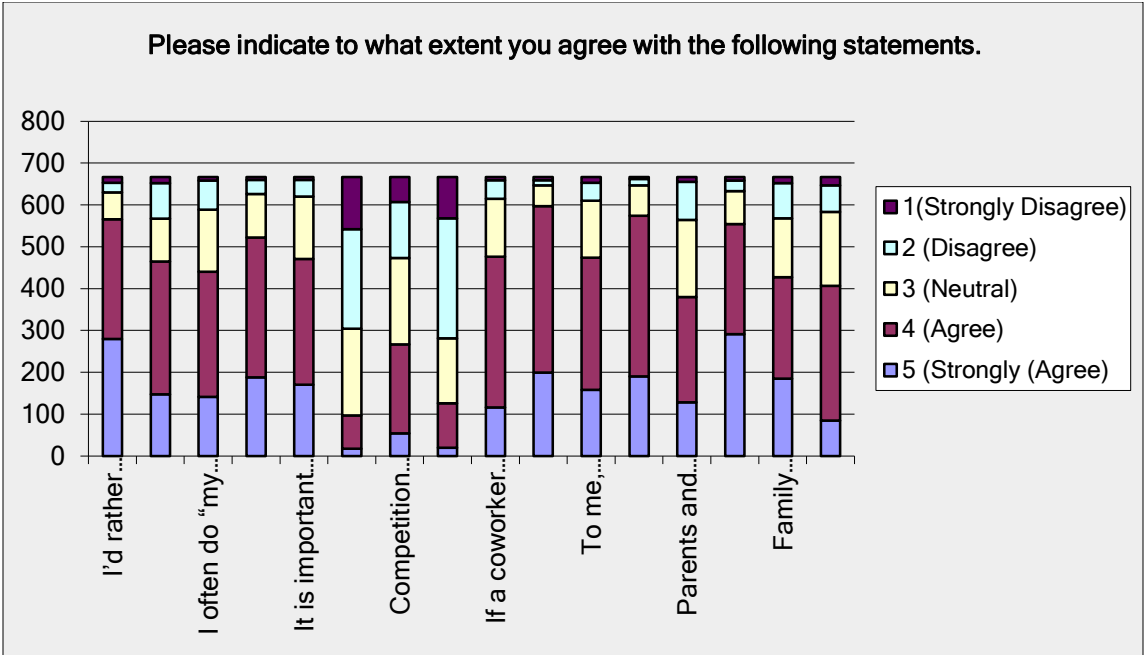
Gender? (check one)

Answer Options	Female	Male	Female-to-Male Transgender/Transsexual	Male-to-Female Transgender/Transsexual	Response Count
[Q10]	328	306	0	2	636
[Q11]	356	278	2	0	636
[Q12]	378	256	1	1	636
[Q13]	380	254	1	1	636
[Q14]	368	265	2	1	636
				answered question	**636**
				skipped question	**476**

Gender? (check one)

Race? (check all that apply)

| Answer Options	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian/ Asian American	Black/ African American	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	White/ Caucasian	Other	Response Count
[Q10]	11	15	54	0	532	39	635
[Q11]	11	20	48	0	537	30	634
[Q12]	13	15	45	2	538	32	634
[Q13]	12	16	44	5	524	40	634
[Q14]	12	15	46	2	522	40	631
					answered question		**635**
					skipped question		**477**

Race? (check all that apply)

Legend:
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian/ Asian American
- Black/ African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- White/ Caucasian
- Other
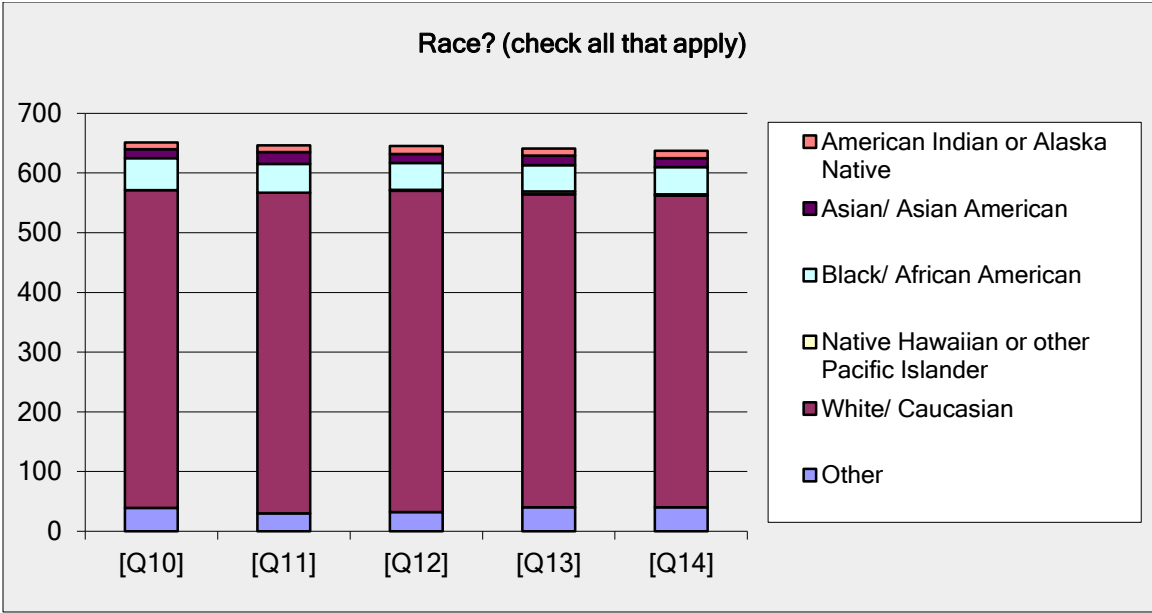
How well do you know ___ ?

Answer Options	1 (Almost strangers)	2	3	4	5 (Very Close)	Response Count
[Q10]	0	2	15	40	579	636
[Q11]	1	2	28	88	517	636
[Q12]	4	9	53	124	446	636
[Q13]	6	11	59	135	425	636
[Q14]	12	12	104	154	354	636
					answered question	**636**
					skipped question	**476**
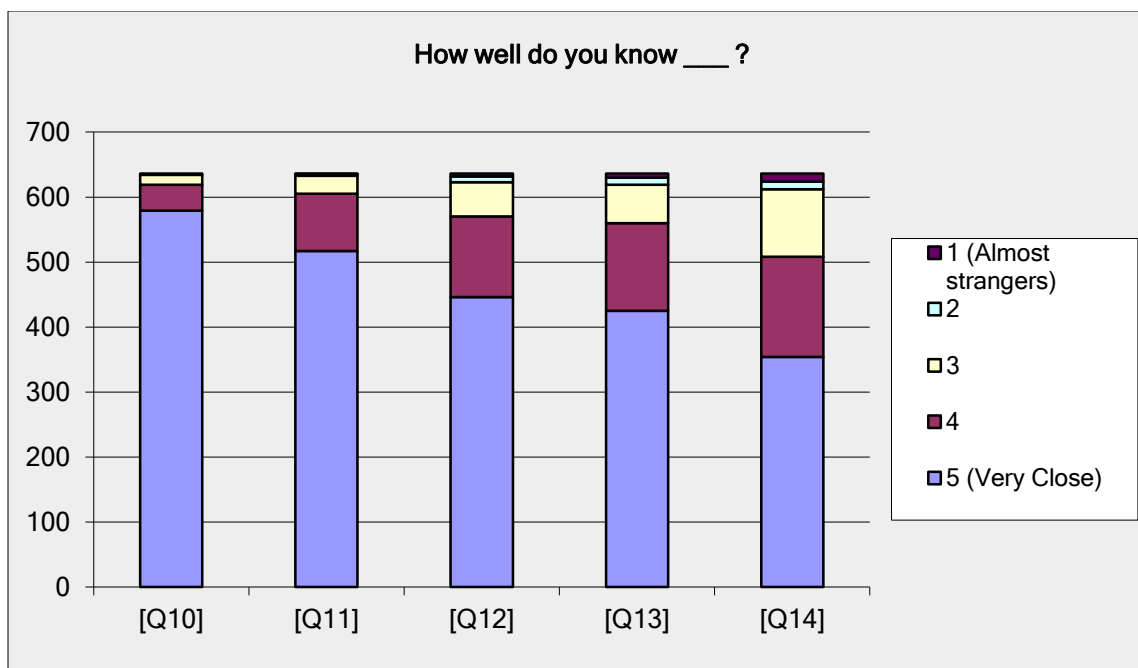
How well do you know ___ ?

To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q10] feel about the following behaviors?

Answer Options	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)	Response Count
Drug/alcohol abuse	358	155	81	24	4	622
Child molestation	612	5	4	0	1	622
Gang activity	530	71	18	2	1	622
Homosexuality	157	86	172	109	98	622
Murder	436	22	3	3	2	466
Premarital sex	101	89	184	123	125	622
Domestic violence	584	28	9	0	1	622
Gambling	203	128	227	56	8	622
Prostitution	422	111	72	13	4	622
Selfishness	169	284	131	30	8	622
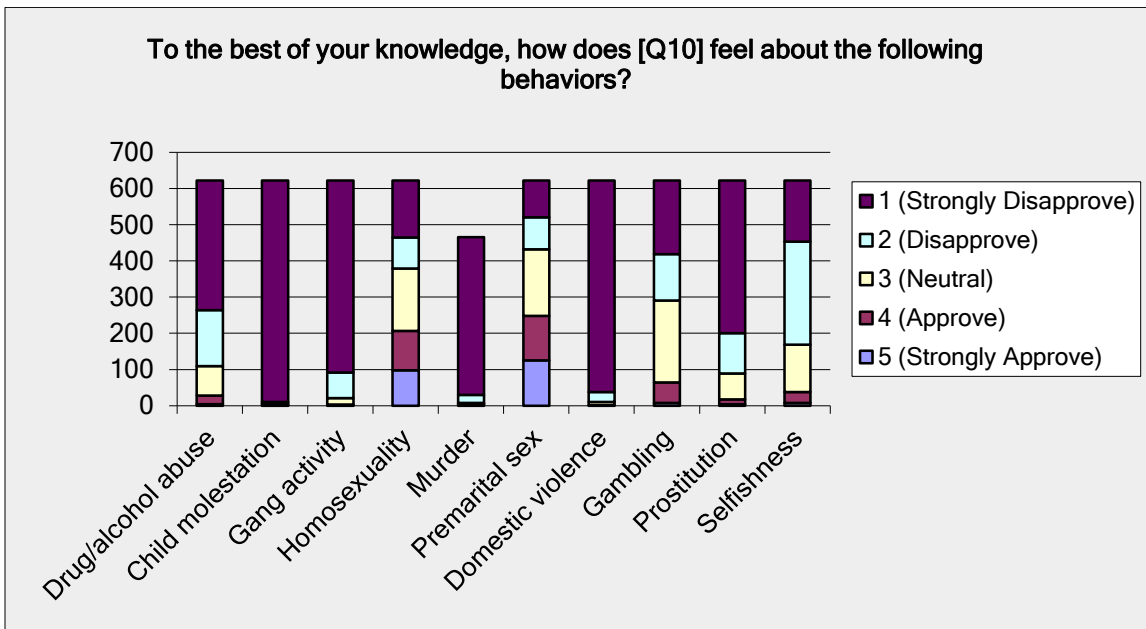
To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q10] feel about the following behaviors?

To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q11] feel about the following behaviors?

Answer Options	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)	Response Count
Drug/alcohol abuse	359	148	85	23	6	621
Child molestation	610	4	6	0	1	621
Gang activity	545	53	21	0	2	621
Homosexuality	150	99	187	85	96	617
Murder	434	19	8	2	1	464
Premarital sex	122	80	201	118	96	617
Domestic violence	586	27	7	0	1	621

Gambling	213	151	191	53	12	620
Prostitution	436	101	67	13	3	620
Selfishness	198	252	133	27	8	618
					answered question	**621**
					skipped question	**491**
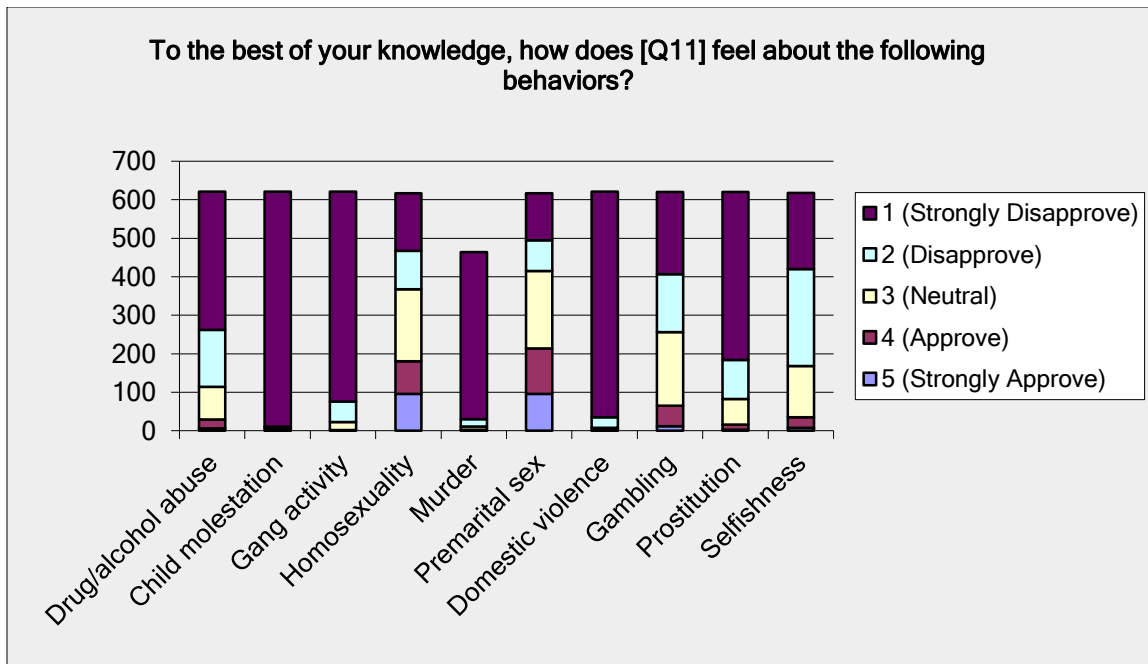
To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q11] feel about the following behaviors?

To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q12] feel about the following behaviors?

Answer Options	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)	Response Count
Drug/alcohol abuse	363	146	87	21	5	622
Child molestation	608	8	5	0	1	622
Gang activity	533	64	20	4	1	622
Homosexuality	157	85	192	102	86	622
Murder	438	17	8	1	2	466
Premarital sex	126	79	181	126	110	622
Domestic violence	582	27	11	1	1	622
Gambling	234	136	190	53	9	622
Prostitution	432	103	67	14	6	622
Selfishness	193	240	153	30	6	622

answered question	**622**
skipped question	**490**
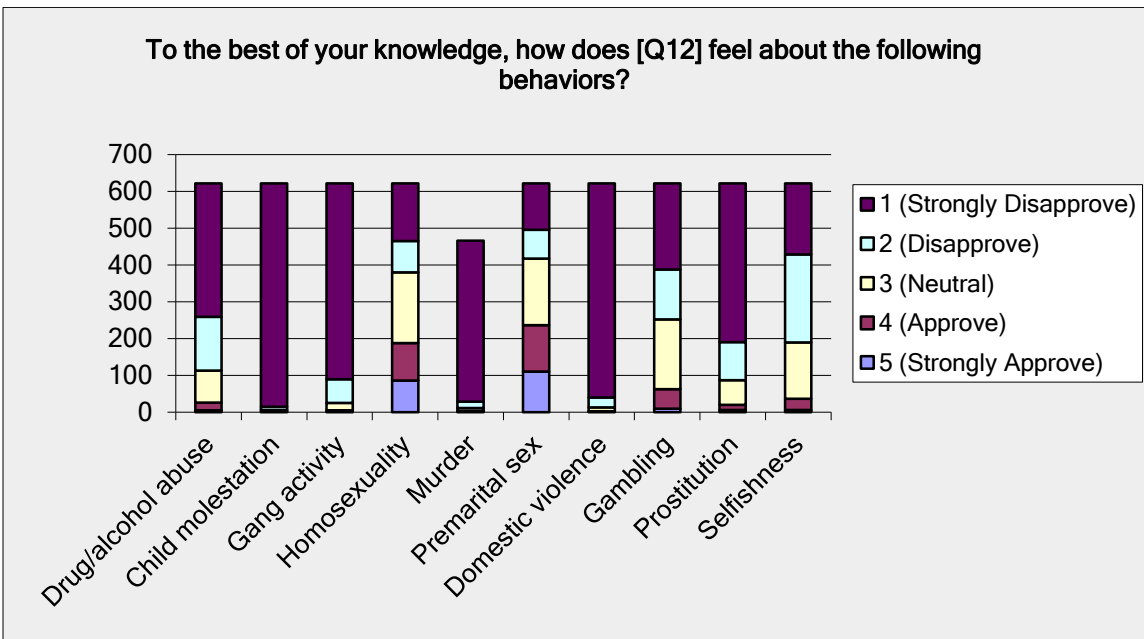
To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q12] feel about the following behaviors?

To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q13] feel about the following behaviors?

Answer Options	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)	Response Count
Drug/alcohol abuse	362	138	92	23	7	622
Child molestation	606	6	8	1	1	622
Gang activity	517	76	26	2	1	622
Homosexuality	168	72	199	112	71	622
Murder	433	19	11	2	1	466
Premarital sex	117	91	199	127	88	622
Domestic violence	572	35	10	3	2	622

Gamblin g	212	128	207	66	9	622
Prostituti on	425	88	88	15	6	622
Selfishne ss	191	240	154	32	5	622
					answered question	**622**
					skipped question	**490**
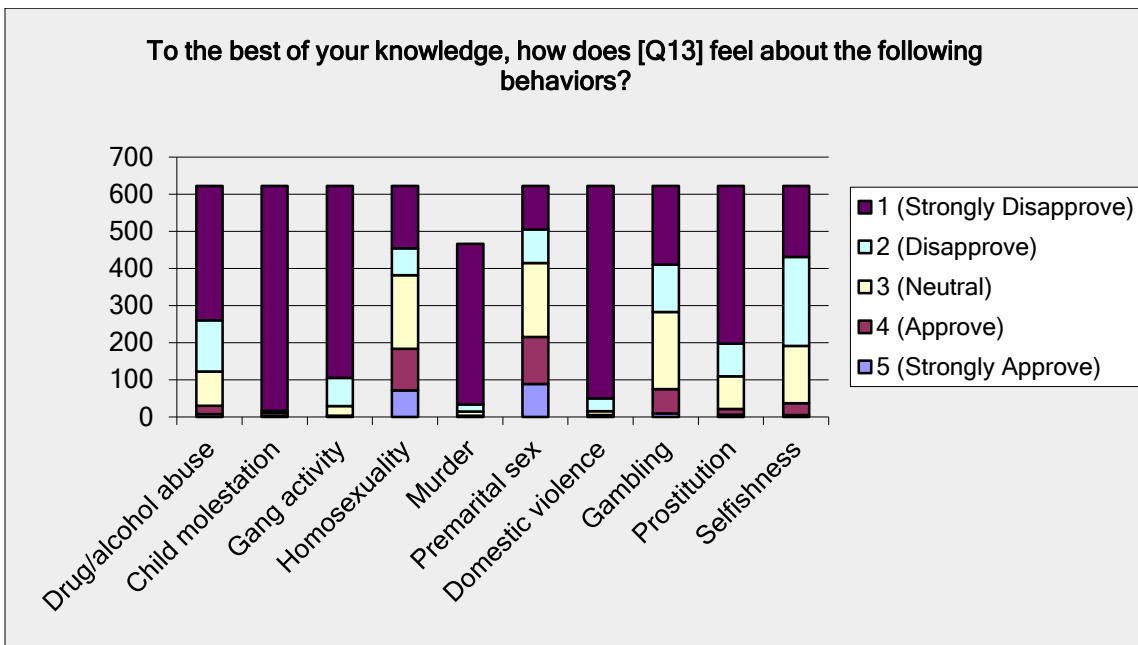
To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q13] feel about the following behaviors?

To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q14] feel about the following behaviors?

Answer Options	1 (Strongly Disapprove)	2 (Disapprove)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Approve)	5 (Strongly Approve)	Response Count
Drug/alcohol abuse	363	132	90	29	8	622
Child molestation	605	7	7	1	2	622
Gang activity	528	58	30	4	2	622
Homosexual	154	79	198	108	83	622

ity						
Murder	434	17	13	0	2	466
Premarital sex	138	74	192	117	101	622
Domestic violence	576	29	11	4	2	622
Gambling	224	121	195	71	11	622
Prostitution	427	104	68	17	6	622
Selfishness	208	231	149	28	6	622
					answered question	**622**
					skipped question	**490**

To the best of your knowledge, how does [Q14] feel about the following behaviors?

Legend: 1 (Strongly Disapprove), 2 (Disapprove), 3 (Neutral), 4 (Approve), 5 (Strongly Approve)

Categories: Drug/alcohol abuse, Child molestation, Gang activity, Homosexuality, Murder, Premarital sex, Domestic violence, Gambling, Prostitution, Selfishness
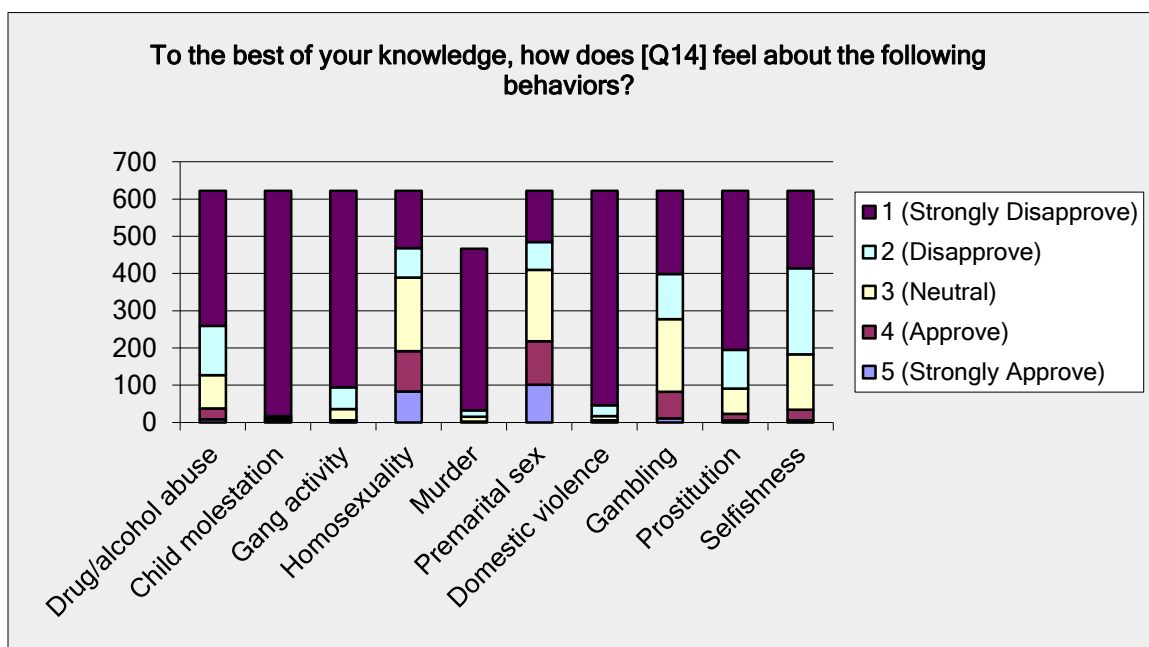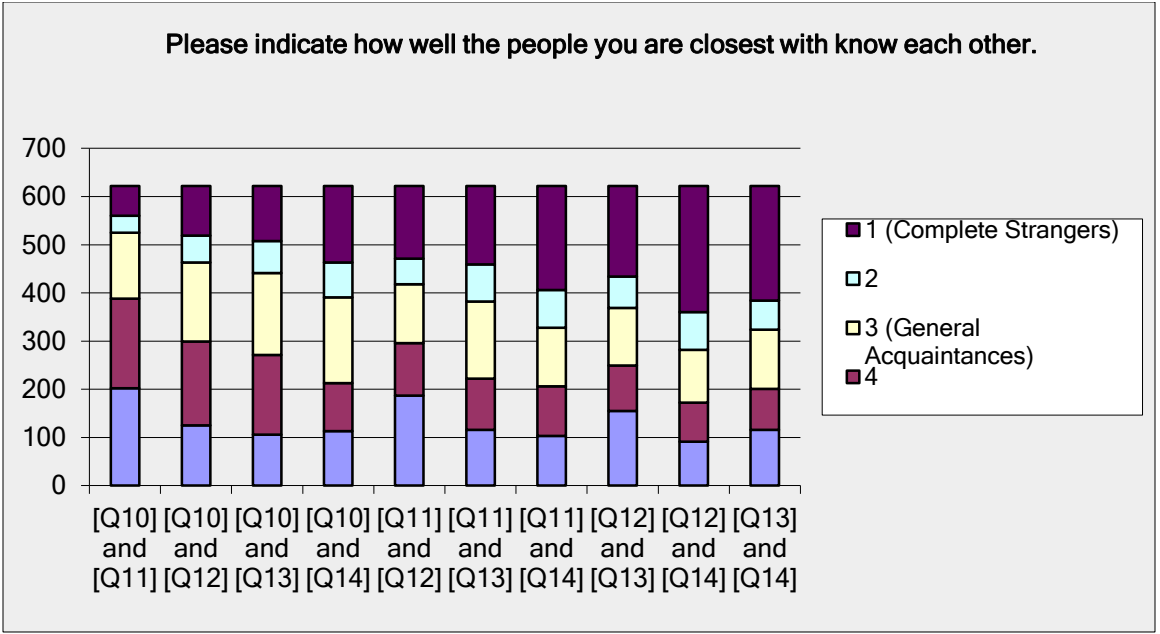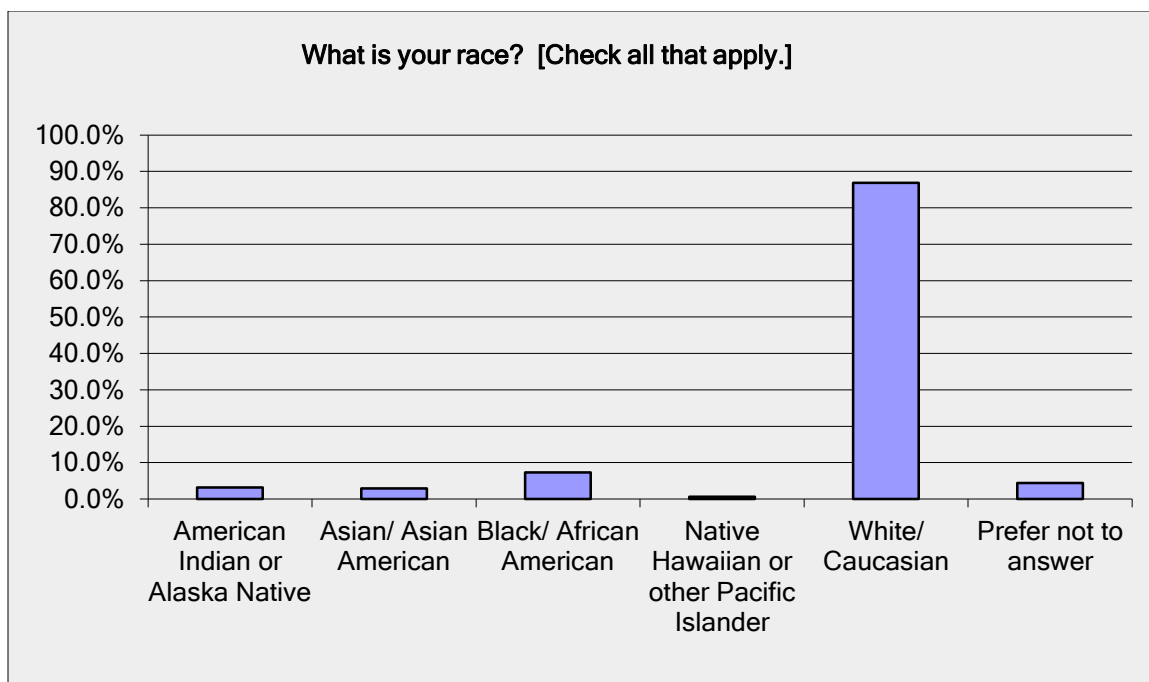
Please indicate how well the people you are closest with know each other.

Answer Options	1 (Complete Strangers)	2	3 (General Acquaintances)	4	5 (Very Close)	Response Count
[Q10] and [Q11]	62	35	137	186	202	622
[Q10] and [Q12]	103	56	164	174	125	622
[Q10] and [Q13]	114	67	170	165	106	622

[Q10] and [Q14]	159	72	178	100	113	622
[Q11] and [Q12]	151	53	122	109	187	622
[Q11] and [Q13]	163	77	160	106	116	622
[Q11] and [Q14]	216	78	122	103	103	622
[Q12] and [Q13]	188	65	120	94	155	622
[Q12] and [Q14]	262	78	110	81	91	622
[Q13] and [Q14]	238	60	123	85	116	622
					answered question	**622**
					skipped question	**490**

Please indicate how well the people you are closest with know each other.

## What is your race? [Check all that apply.]

People have different opinions about interactions between individuals of different racial backgrounds. How comfortable would you be with a close family member marrying someone from a different racial background?
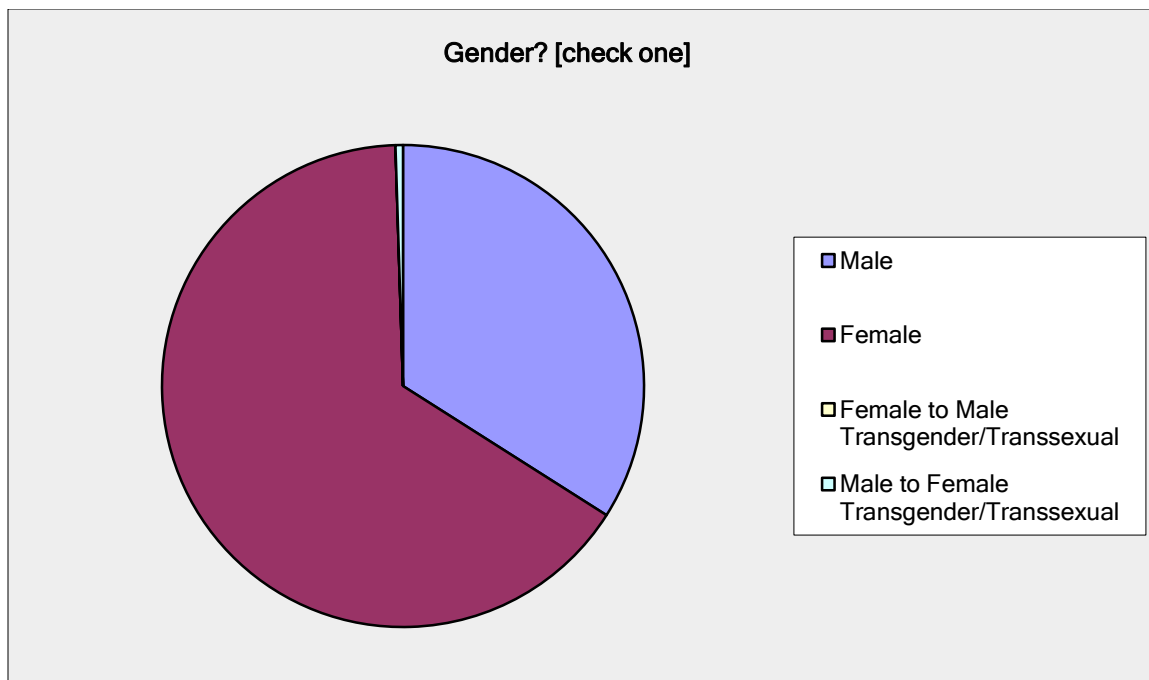
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1 (Very Uncomfortable)	4.5%	28
2 (Uncomfortable)	9.9%	61
3 (Neutral)	11.2%	69
4 (Comfortable)	23.3%	144
5 (Very Comfortable)	51.1%	316
	answered question	**618**
	skipped question	**494**

People have different opinions about interactions between individuals of different racial backgrounds. How comfortable would you be with a close family member marrying someone from a different racial background?
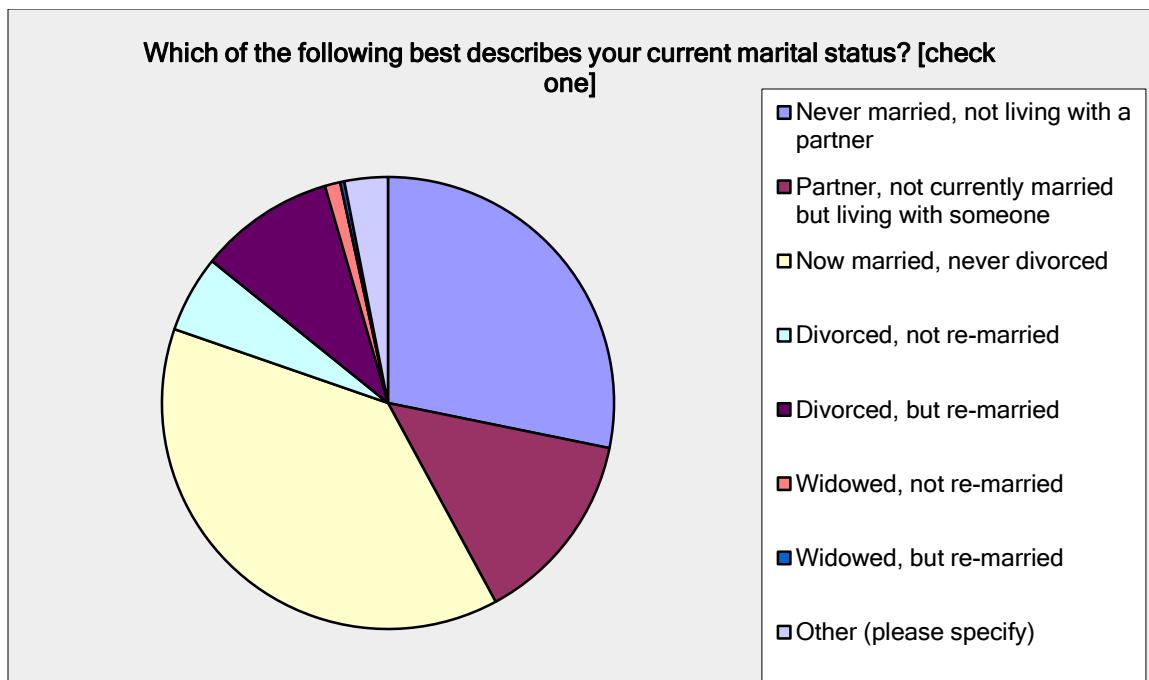
Legend:
- 1 (Very Uncomfortable)
- 2 (Uncomfortable)
- 3 (Neutral)
- 4 (Comfortable)
- 5 (Very Comfortable)
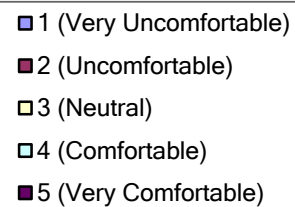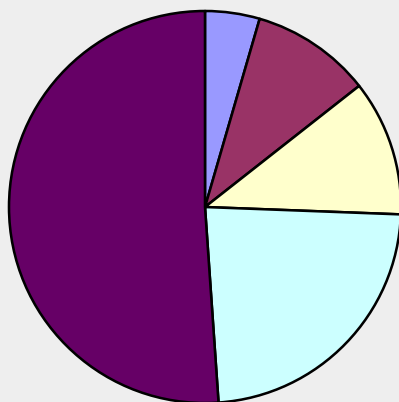
Gender? [check one]

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Male	34.0%	210
Female	65.5%	405
Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual	0.0%	0
Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual	0.5%	3
	answered question	**618**
	skipped question	**494**

Gender? [check one]

Legend:
- Male
- Female
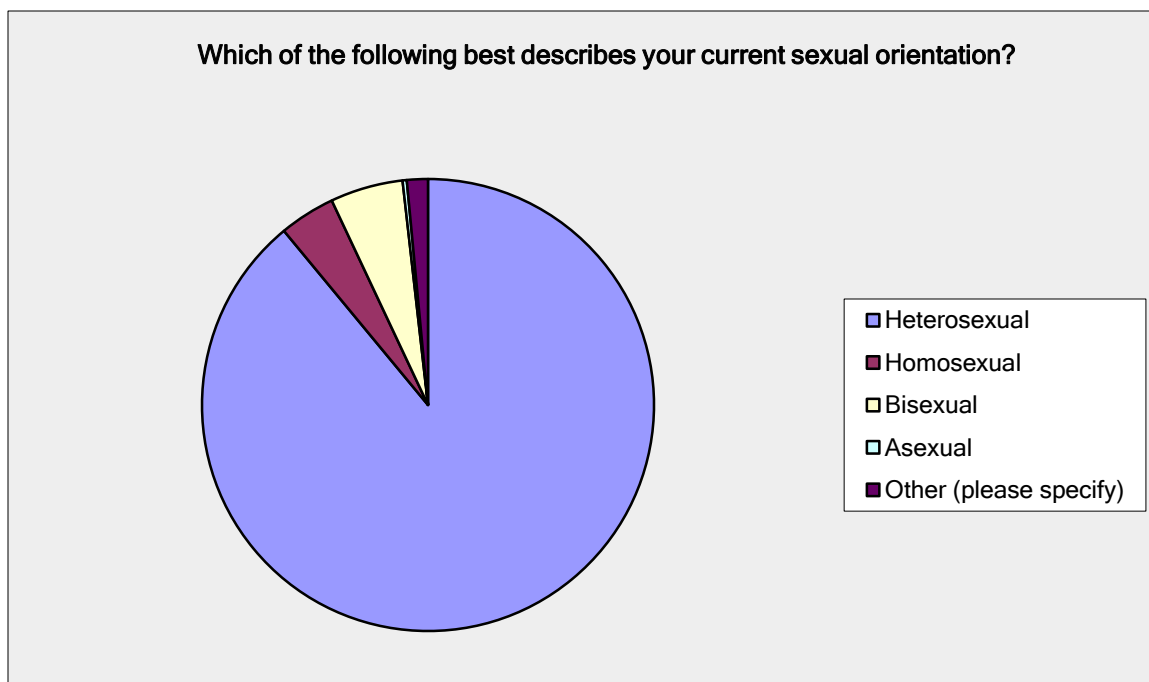- Female to Male Transgender/Transsexual
- Male to Female Transgender/Transsexual

Which of the following best describes your current marital status? [check one]

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Never married, not living with a partner	28.2%	174
Partner, not currently married but living with someone	13.9%	86
Now married, never divorced	38.2%	236
Divorced, not re-married	5.5%	34
Divorced, but re-married	9.7%	60
Widowed, not re-married	1.1%	7
Widowed, but re-married	0.3%	2
Other (please specify)	3.1%	19
answered question		**618**
skipped question		**494**

Which of the following best describes your current marital status? [check one]

- Never married, not living with a partner
- Partner, not currently married but living with someone
- Now married, never divorced
- Divorced, not re-married
- Divorced, but re-married
- Widowed, not re-married
- Widowed, but re-married
- Other (please specify)

Which of the following best describes your current sexual orientation?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Heterosexual	89.0%	550
Homosexual	4.0%	25
Bisexual	5.2%	32
Asexual	0.3%	2
Other (please specify)	1.5%	9
	answered question	**618**
	skipped question	**494**

Which of the following best describes your current sexual orientation?

Legend:
- Heterosexual
- Homosexual
- Bisexual
- Asexual
- Other (please specify)

There is a lot of debate about whether people of the same sex should be able to marry. In your opinion, should same-sex marriage be legal?
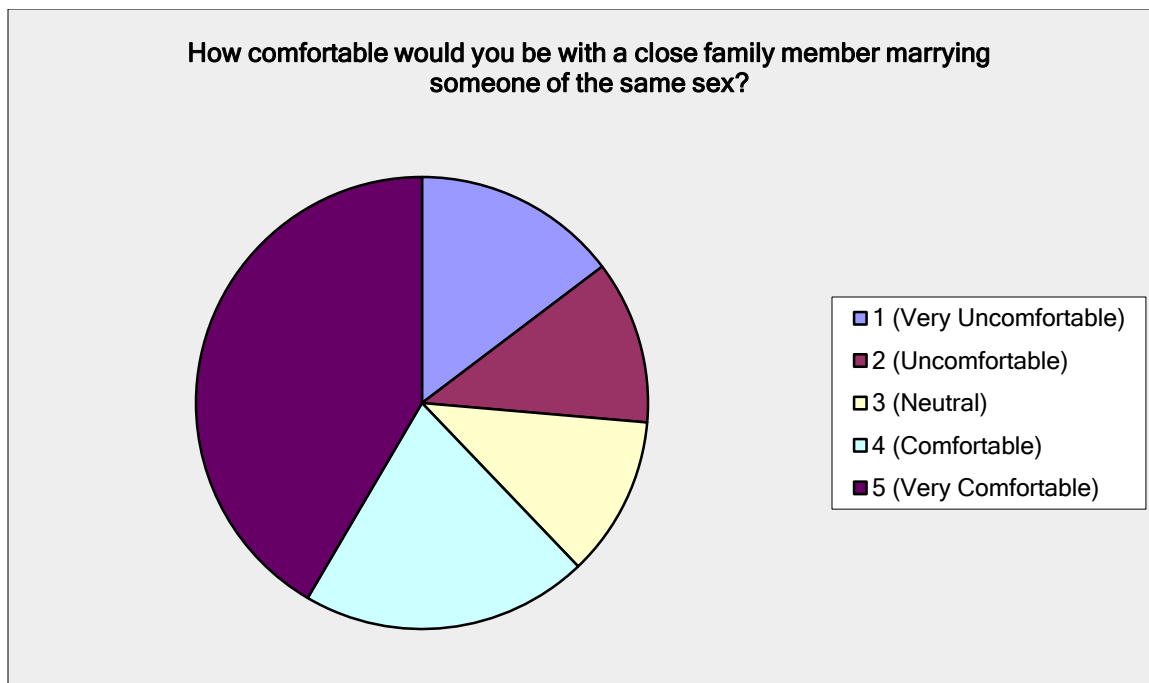
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1 (Absolutely Not)	15.2%	94
2	6.6%	41
3 (Neutral)	13.3%	82
4	8.6%	53
5 (Absolutely Yes)	56.3%	348
	answered question	**618**
	skipped question	**494**

There is a lot of debate about whether people of the same sex should be able to marry. In your opinion, should same-sex marriage be legal?
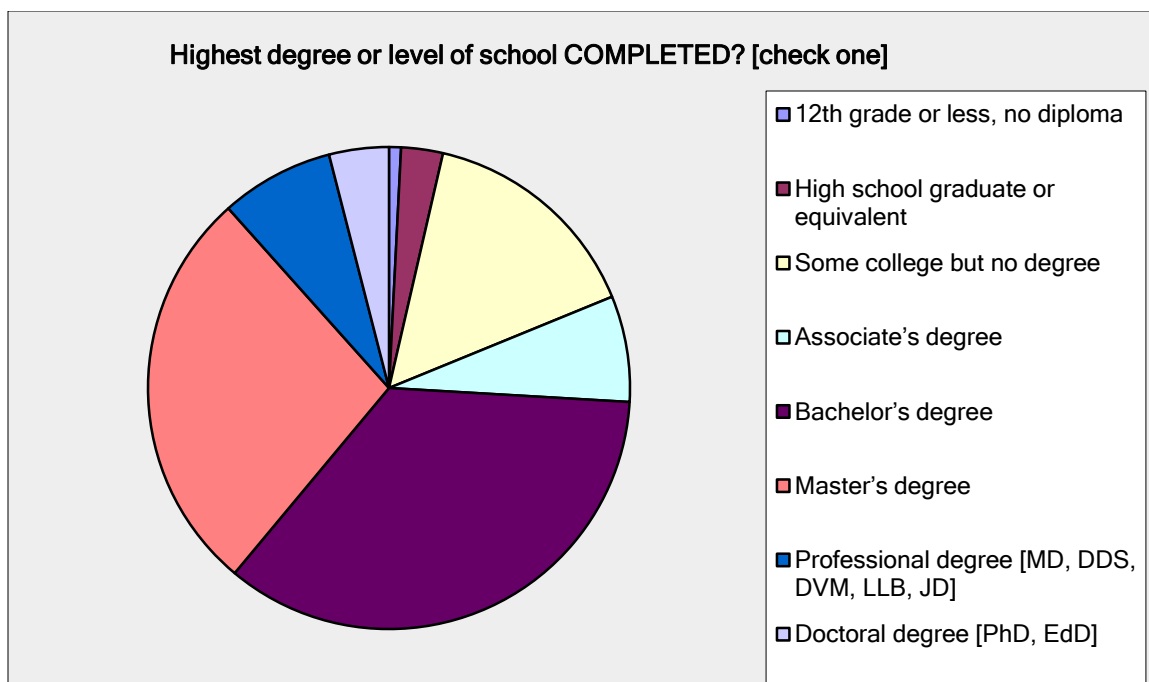

- 1 (Absolutely Not)
- 2
- 3 (Neutral)
- 4
- 5 (Absolutely Yes)
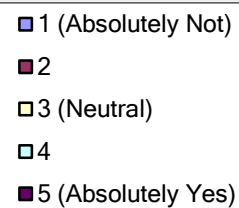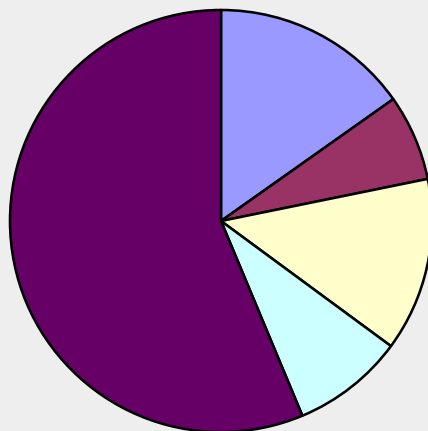
How comfortable would you be with a close family member marrying someone of the same sex?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1 (Very Uncomfortable)	14.7%	91
2 (Uncomfortable)	11.7%	72
3 (Neutral)	11.5%	71
4 (Comfortable)	20.6%	127
5 (Very Comfortable)	41.6%	257
	answered question	**618**
	skipped question	**494**

How comfortable would you be with a close family member marrying someone of the same sex?

Legend:
- 1 (Very Uncomfortable)
- 2 (Uncomfortable)
- 3 (Neutral)
- 4 (Comfortable)
- 5 (Very Comfortable)

Highest degree or level of school COMPLETED? [check one]		
Answer Options	**Response Percent**	**Response Count**
12th grade or less, no diploma	0.8%	5
High school graduate or equivalent	2.8%	17
Some college but no degree	15.2%	94
Associate's degree	7.1%	44
Bachelor's degree	35.1%	217
Master's degree	27.3%	169
Professional degree [MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD]	7.6%	47
Doctoral degree [PhD, EdD]	4.0%	25
answered question		**618**
skipped question		**494**

Highest degree or level of school COMPLETED? [check one]

Legend:
- 12th grade or less, no diploma
- High school graduate or equivalent
- Some college but no degree
- Associate's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree
- Professional degree [MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD]
- Doctoral degree [PhD, EdD]

Please select your religion from the list below and if needed, specify your response in the space provided.

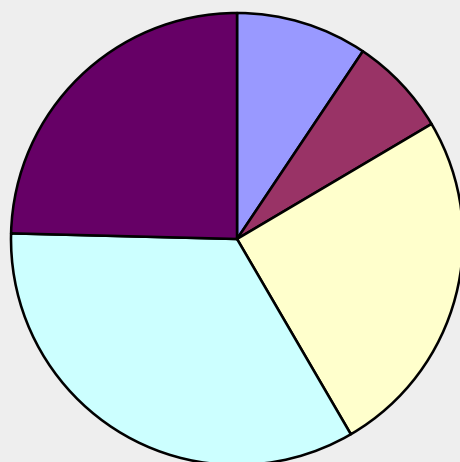| Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Atheist	15.0%	93
Baha'ism	1.0%	6
Buddhism	1.5%	9
Christianity [Specify denomination below]	59.5%	368
Confucianism	0.6%	4
Hinduism	0.0%	0
Islam	0.6%	4
Jainism	0.0%	0
Judaism	1.3%	8
Shintoism	0.0%	0
Sikhism	0.3%	2
Other [specify below]	20.1%	124
Please specify:		445
answered question		618
skipped question		494
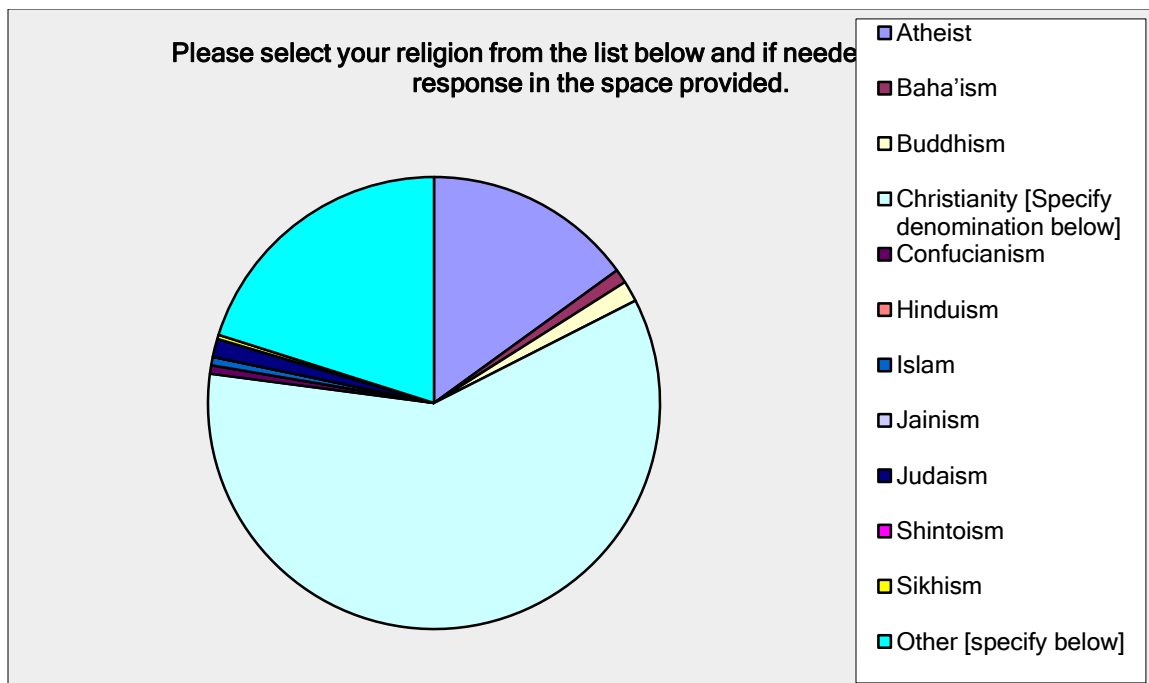
Please select your religion from the list below and if neede response in the space provided.

Legend:
- Atheist
- Baha'ism
- Buddhism
- Christianity [Specify denomination below]
- Confucianism
- Hinduism
- Islam
- Jainism
- Judaism
- Shintoism
- Sikhism
- Other [specify below]

How strongly do you feel that your religious beliefs lie behind your whole approach to life?

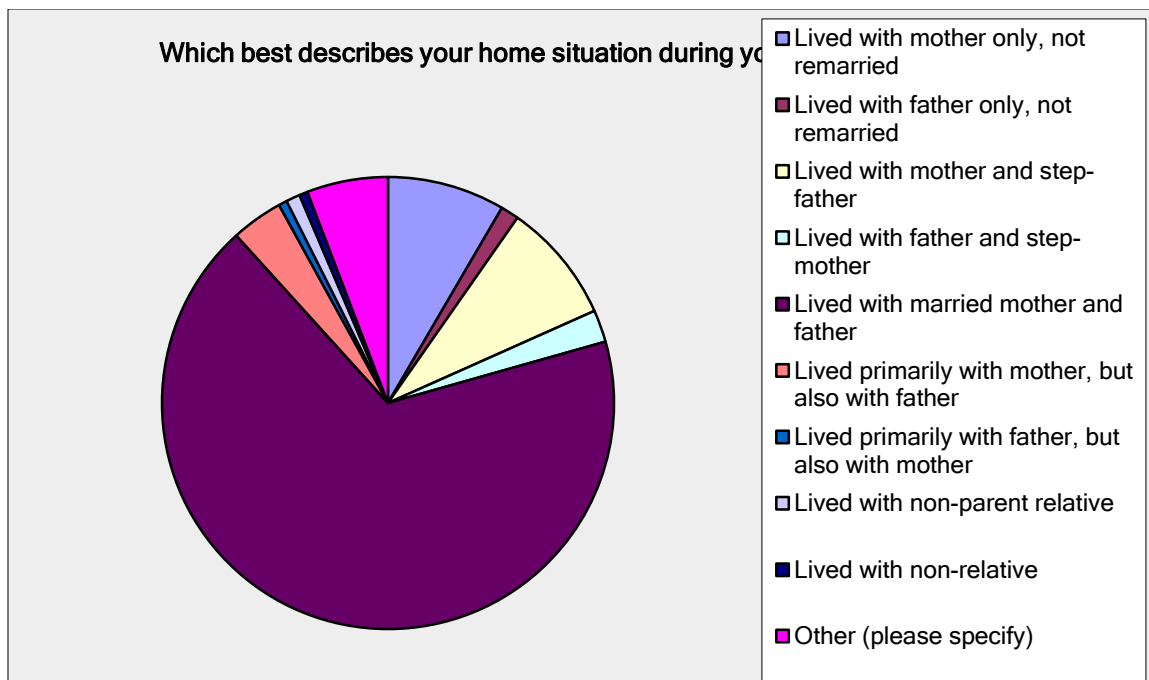| Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1 (Strongly Disagree)	9.4%	58
2 (Disagree)	7.1%	44
3 (Neutral)	25.1%	155
4 (Agree)	33.8%	209
5 (Strongly Agree)	24.6%	152
answered question		**618**
skipped question		**494**

How strongly do you feel that your religious beliefs lie behind your whole approach to life?


Legend:
- 1 (Strongly Disagree)
- 2 (Disagree)
- 3 (Neutral)
- 4 (Agree)
- 5 (Strongly Agree)

Which best describes your home situation during your teenage years?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Lived with mother only, not remarried	8.4%	52
Lived with father only, not remarried	1.3%	8
Lived with mother and step-father	8.6%	53
Lived with father and step-mother	2.3%	14
Lived with married mother and father	67.6%	418
Lived primarily with mother, but also with father	3.7%	23
Lived primarily with father, but also with mother	0.6%	4
Lived with non-parent relative	1.0%	6
Lived with non-relative	0.6%	4
Other (please specify)	5.8%	36
answered question		**618**
skipped question		**494**

Which best describes your home situation during your...

Legend:
- Lived with mother only, not remarried
- Lived with father only, not remarried
- Lived with mother and step-father
- Lived with father and step-mother
- Lived with married mother and father
- Lived primarily with mother, but also with father
- Lived primarily with father, but also with mother
- Lived with non-parent relative
- Lived with non-relative
- Other (please specify)

Have you ever been incarcerated?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	91.7%	567
Yes. Please specify number of days incarcerated:	8.3%	51
answered question		**618**
skipped question		**494**

Have you ever been incarcerated?

Legend:
- No
- Yes. Please specify number of days incarcerated:
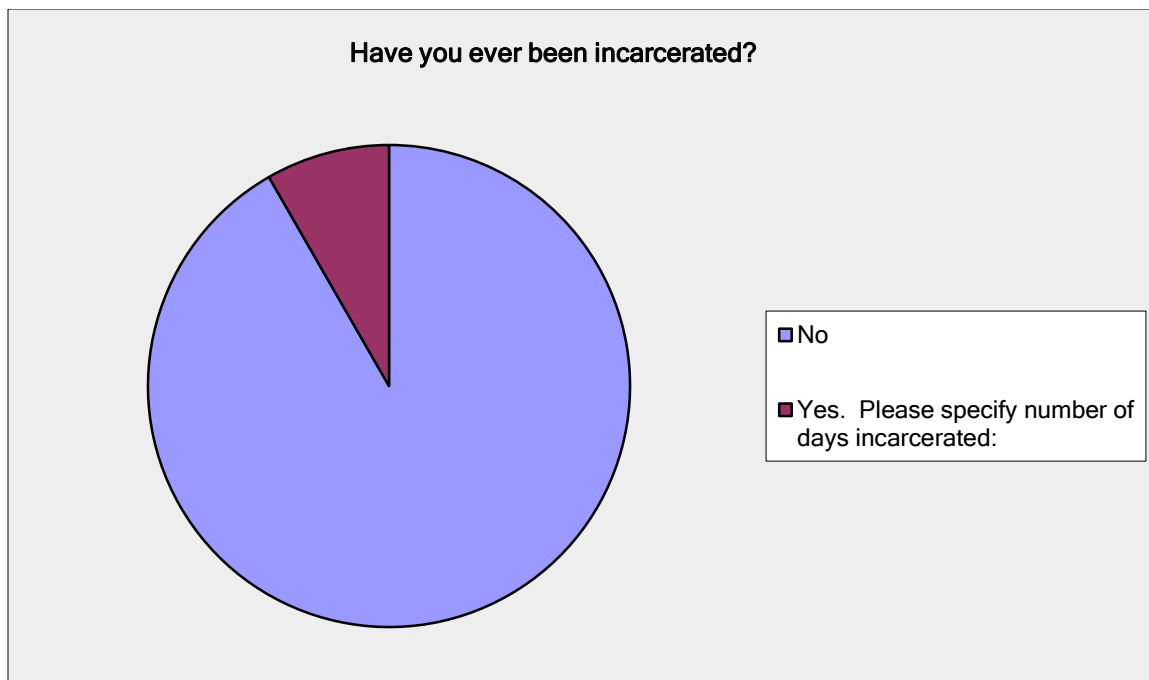
What is your political affiliation?		
Answer Options	**Response Percent**	**Response Count**
Constitution Party	0.5%	3
Democratic Party	28.5%	176
Green Party	1.8%	11
Libertarian Party	6.5%	40
Republican Party	21.4%	132
No affiliation with any group	34.6%	214
Other (please specify)	6.8%	42
	answered question	**618**
	skipped question	**494**
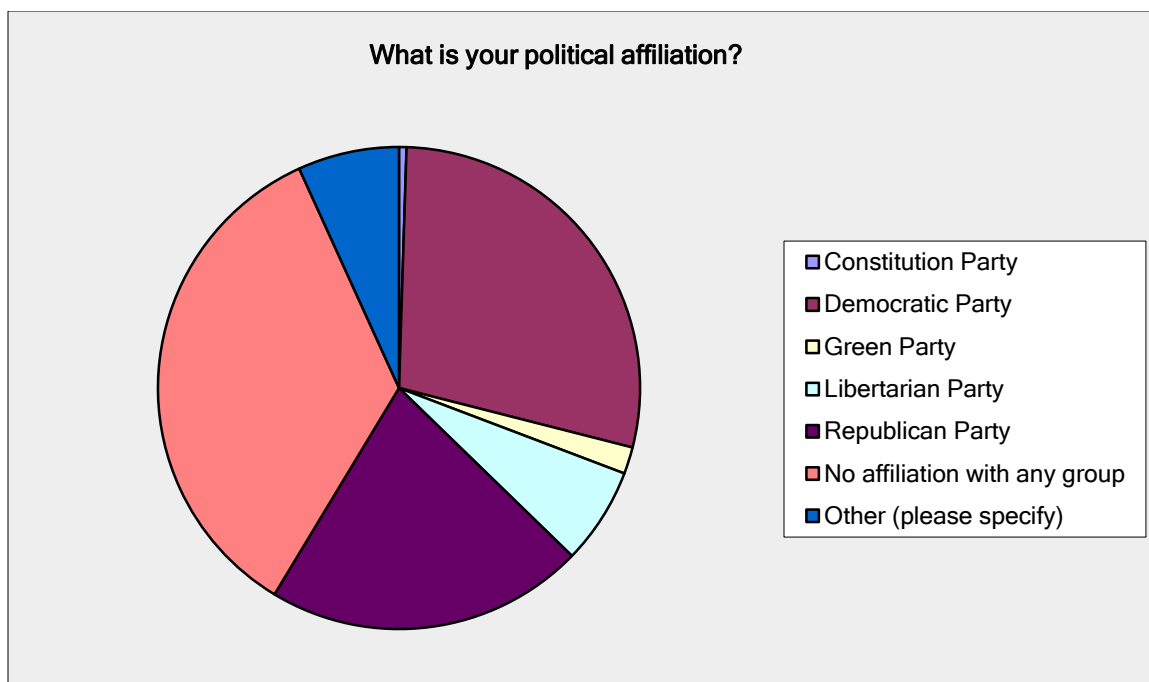
What is your political affiliation?

Legend:
- Constitution Party
- Democratic Party
- Green Party
- Libertarian Party
- Republican Party
- No affiliation with any group
- Other (please specify)

How strongly do you feel that your political beliefs lie behind your whole approach to life?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1 (Strongly Disagree)	10.0%	62
2 (Disagree)	14.7%	91
3 (Neutral)	35.0%	216
4 (Agree)	30.4%	188
5 (Strongly Agree)	9.9%	61
answered question		**618**
skipped question		**494**

How strongly do you feel that your political beliefs lie behind your whole approach to life?
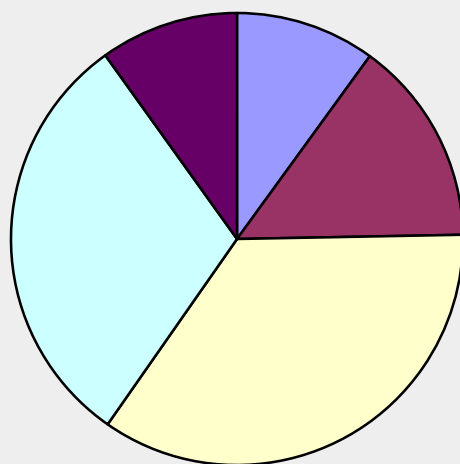
- 1 (Strongly Disagree)
- 2 (Disagree)
- 3 (Neutral)
- 4 (Agree)
- 5 (Strongly Agree)

Are you currently employed?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes, full-time [Write out occupation below]	61.3%	379
Yes, part-time [Write out occupation below]	18.0%	111
No, because I am a student	9.2%	57
No, because I am disabled	0.5%	3
No, because I am retired	3.2%	20
No, because I am performing domestic duties	3.9%	24
No, other	3.9%	24
Occupation:		487
answered question		**618**
skipped question		**494**

Are you currently employed?

Legend:
- Yes, full-time [Write out occupation below]
- Yes, part-time [Write out occupation below]
- No, because I am a student
- No, because I am disabled
- No, because I am retired
- No, because I am performing domestic duties
- No, other
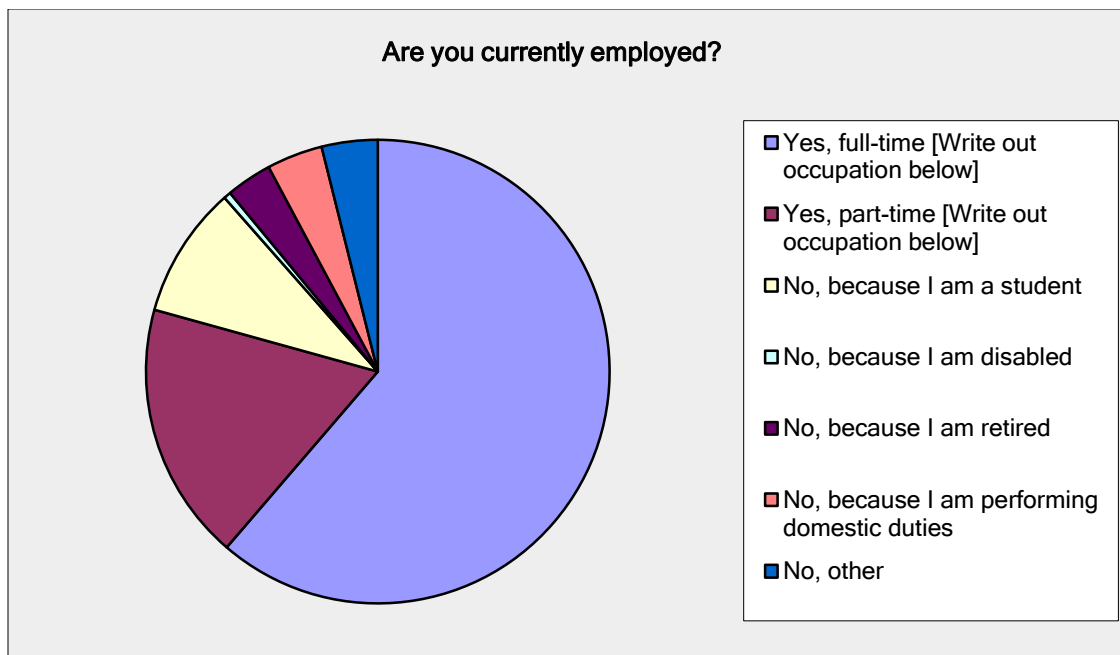
Would your occupation be seen as deviant?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No, not by anyone.	86.6%	535
Yes, by some [specify who and why below]	12.6%	78
Yes, by most [specify who and why below]	0.8%	5
Please specify who you think would see your occupation as deviant and why they would see it as deviant		84
answered question		**618**
skipped question		**494**

Would your occupation be seen as deviant?

- □ No, not by anyone.
- ■ Yes, by some [specify who and why below]
- □ Yes, by most [specify who and why below]
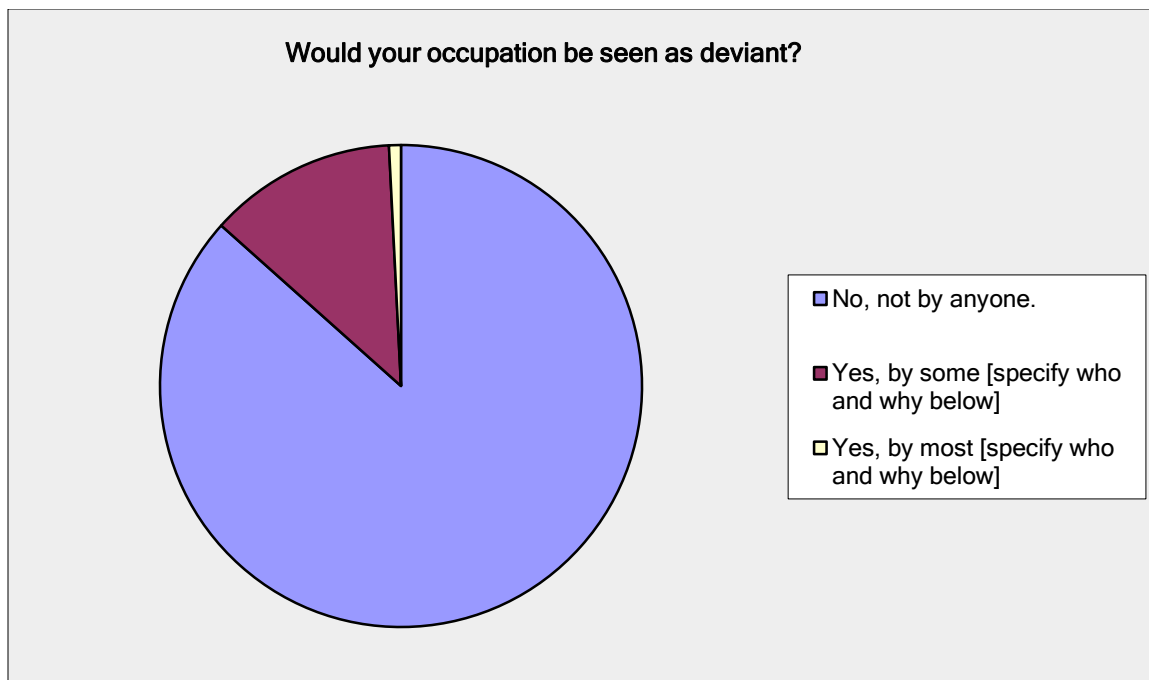
What is your yearly household income?		
Answer Options	**Response Percent**	**Response Count**
Under $20,000	11.3%	70
$21,000-$40,000	18.0%	111
$41,000-$60,000	18.8%	116
$60,0001-$100,000	22.3%	138
$100,001-$150,000	13.9%	86
$150,001-$200,000	5.0%	31
$200,001-$250,000	1.5%	9
Greater than $250,000	2.8%	17
Prefer not to answer	6.5%	40
	answered question	**618**
	skipped question	**494**

What is your yearly household income?
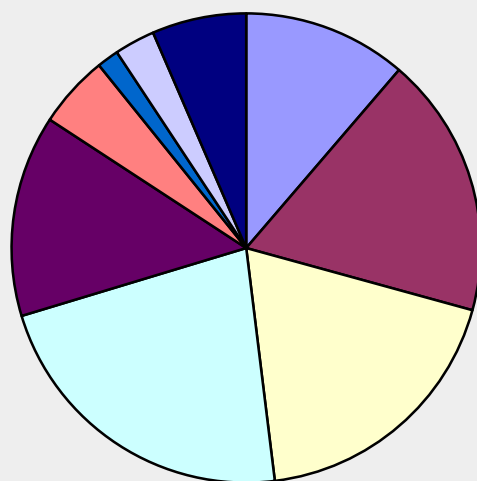
Legend:
- Under $20,000
- $21,000-$40,000
- $41,000-$60,000
- $60,0001-$100,000
- $100,001-$150,000
- $150,001-$200,000
- $200,001-$250,000
- Greater than $250,000
- Prefer not to answer

APPENDIX J

KOREAN SURVEY DATA TABLES FROM SURVEY MONKEY

아래의 빈 곳에 당신이 생각하는 일탈행동이나,집단, 그에 속한 사람들을 기재해주십시오.		
Answer Options	**Response Percent**	**Response Count**
1	100.0%	113
2	100.0%	113
3	100.0%	113
4	100.0%	113
5	100.0%	113
answered question		113
skipped question		71

만약 당신은 일탈적인 행동을 하는 동년배의 사람을 안다면, 당신은 어떻게 반응하겠습니까?						
Answer Options	**1** 매우부정적이다.	**2** 부정적이다	**3** 그저그렇다	**4** 긍정적이다	**5** 매우긍정적이다.	**Response Count**
아동학대	109	3	0	0	0	112
가정폭력	104	8	0	0	0	112
약물/알콜 남용	66	38	8	0	0	112
도박중독	77	31	4	0	0	112
폭력조직 활동	91	19	2	0	0	112
동성애 행위	14	27	45	22	4	112
매춘	62	34	13	2	1	112
외도	66	32	12	1	1	112

이기적	10	52	44	5	1	112
살인	110	2	0	0	0	112
				answered question		**112**
				skipped question		**72**

만약 당신은 일탈적인 행동을 하는 동년배의 사람을 안다면, 당신은 어떻게 반응하겠습니까?
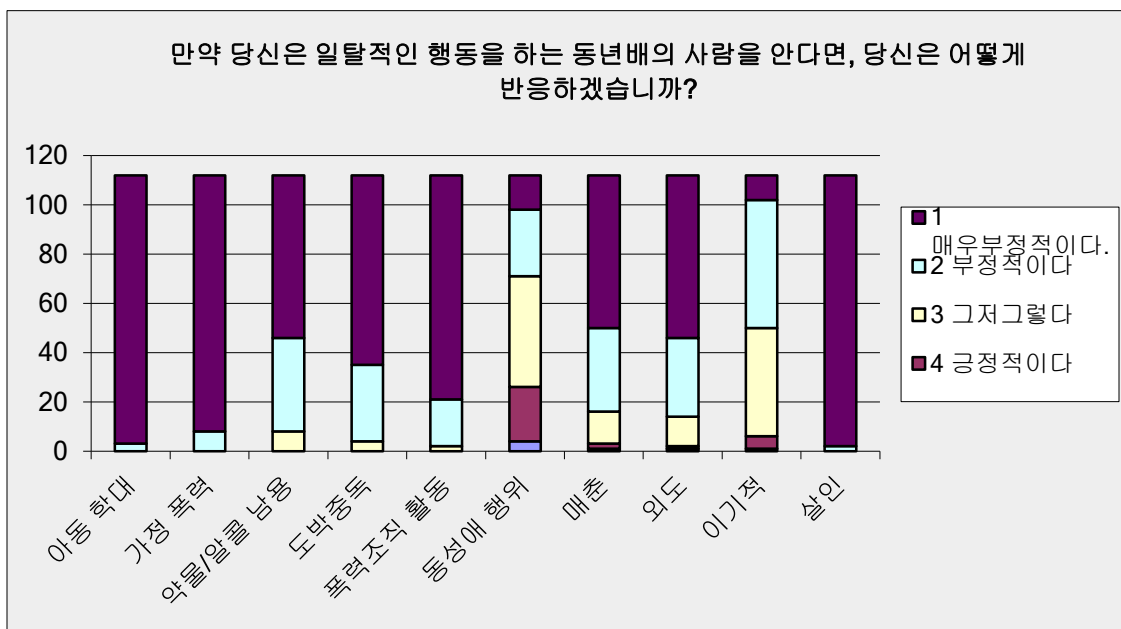
만약 당신의 가까운 친구가 당신의 그러한 일탈적인 행동을 알았다면 친구들의 반응은 어떻겠습니까?

Answer Options	1매우 부정적 이다.	2부정 적	3그 저그 렇다	4긍정 적이 다.	5매우긍정적 이다.	Response Count
아동 학대	100	12	0	0	0	112
가정 폭력	93	18	1	0	0	112
약물/알 콜 남용	62	43	6	0	1	112
도박중 독	73	34	5	0	0	112
폭력조 직 활동	90	21	1	0	0	112
동성애	41	34	26	7	4	112

행위						
매춘	83	20	7	2	0	112
외도	69	26	16	1	0	112
이기적	30	45	34	3	0	112
살인	106	6	0	0	0	112
				answered question		**112**
				skipped question		**72**

만약 당신의 가까운 친구가 당신의 그러한 일탈적인 행동을 알았다면 친구들의 반응은 어떻겠습니까?
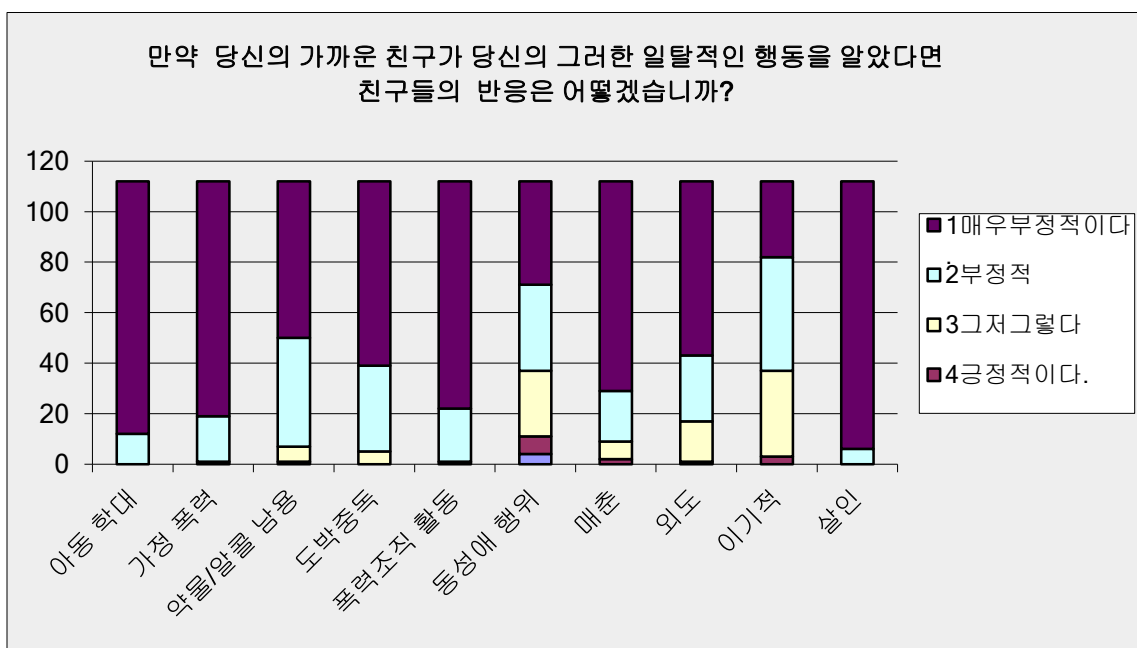
만약 당신의 부모님이 당신의 그러한 일탈 행동을 알게 된다면 반응이 어떻겠습니까?

Answer Options	1매우부정적이다.	2부정적	3그저그렇다	4긍정적이다.	5매우긍정적이다.	Response Count
아동학대	99	13	0	0	0	112
가정폭력	97	15	0	0	0	112
약물/알콜 남용	89	21	2	0	0	112
도박중	98	13	1	0	0	112

독						
폭력조직 활동	102	10	0	0	0	112
동성애 행위	81	15	11	3	2	112
매춘	98	12	2	0	0	112
외도	84	23	5	0	0	112
이기적	37	37	38	0	0	112
살인	106	6	0	0	0	112
				answered question		**112**
				skipped question		**72**

만약 당신의 부모님이 당신의 그러한 일탈 행동을 알게 된다면 반응이 어떻겠습니까?
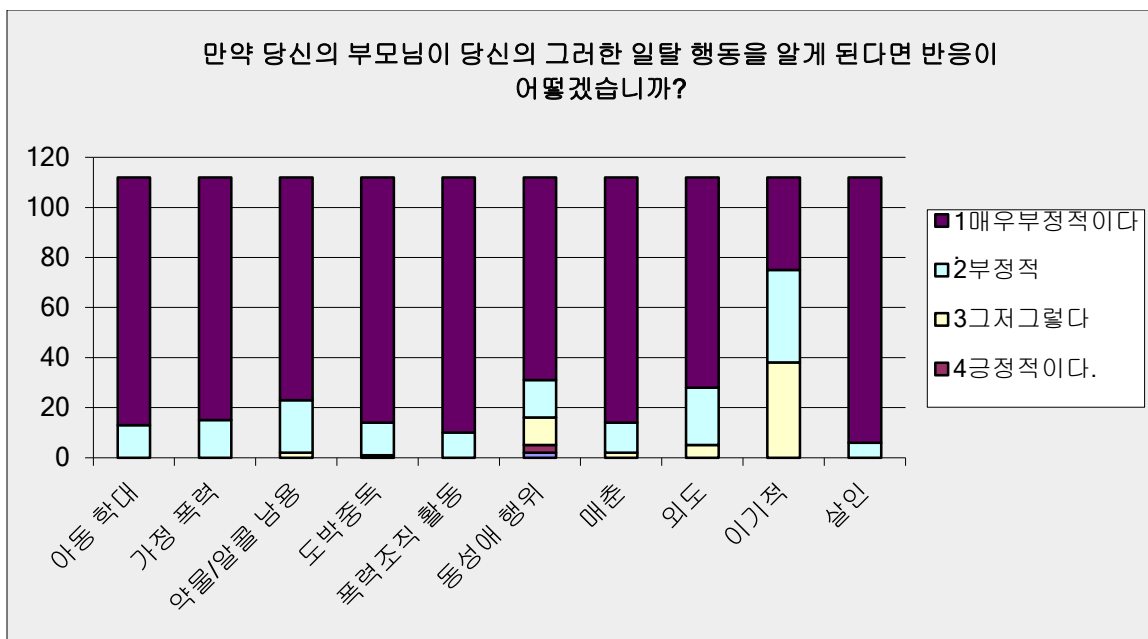
과거에 당신이 했던 일탈적인 행동을 표시해주세요.						
Answer Options	**A** (전혀해본 적없다.)	**B** (한번)	**C** (2~3번)	**D(4~6번)**	**E(7번 이상)**	**Response Count**
누군가에게고의적으로재산피해, 손해	84	15	10	1	0	110
정신질환으로 인한 약복용(의사처방에	105	4	0	1	0	110

의한)						
정신질환으로 인한 처방약 복용(의사처방 없이)	109	0	1	0	0	110
버스나, 학교, 화장실벽또는공공장소에낙서	31	22	41	11	5	110
독한술을 마심(데킬라,위스키, 보드카, 진등등)	55	12	18	6	19	110
만취	30	21	20	18	21	110
흡연	74	11	7	1	17	110
마리화나흡연	105	1	1	1	2	110
마약(크랙, 코카인, 헤로인등)	107	2	1	0	0	110
불법마약판매	110	0	0	0	0	110
의도적학교결석, 직장결근(좋은이유 가아닌)	54	19	23	10	4	110
법적인 문제를 겪어봄	94	15	1	0	0	110
교통사고유발	105	4	1	0	0	110
불법적으로절도나갈취시도	103	4	2	0	1	110
신체적 싸움 (몸싸움)	61	21	21	5	2	110
위협적인폭력	98	6	6	0	0	110
칼,면도칼,총과같은 무기소지	106	4	0	0	0	110
지인과의 문제로 피해자자인 적이 있음(폭행, 성폭행, 강도)	99	8	3	0	0	110
재산문제로 피해자인 적이있음.(	91	13	6	0	0	110

절도, 기물파손)						
교재중인 동성과의 성관계	108	2	0	0	0	110
교재중인 이성과의 성관계	70	4	4	5	27	110
이성교재 중이 아닌 상태에서의 동성과의 성관계	109	1	0	0	0	110
이성교재 중이 아닌 상태에서의 이성과의 성관계	94	4	4	2	6	110
돈을 지불하고 성관계	101	3	1	1	4	110
돈을 받고 성관계	109	0	0	0	1	110
포르노시청	54	13	16	2	25	110
교회참석	36	10	10	3	51	110
스트립클럽방문	99	6	2	0	3	110
정치적 데모 활동에 참여	80	17	9	0	4	110
공공장소에서의 노상방뇨	72	12	15	4	7	110
다른이성과의교제중인사람을유혹	91	13	6	0	0	110
음주운전,과속	97	3	5	0	5	110
불법도박	106	1	0	0	3	110
합법적도박	89	8	7	1	5	110
마이너스통장	102	2	5	0	1	110
14세미만아이앞에서의음란하거나, 저속적음란한언어사용	102	7	1	0	0	110
조폭활동참여	110	0	0	0	0	110
answered question						**110**

과거에 당신이 했던 일탈적인 행동을 표시해주세요.
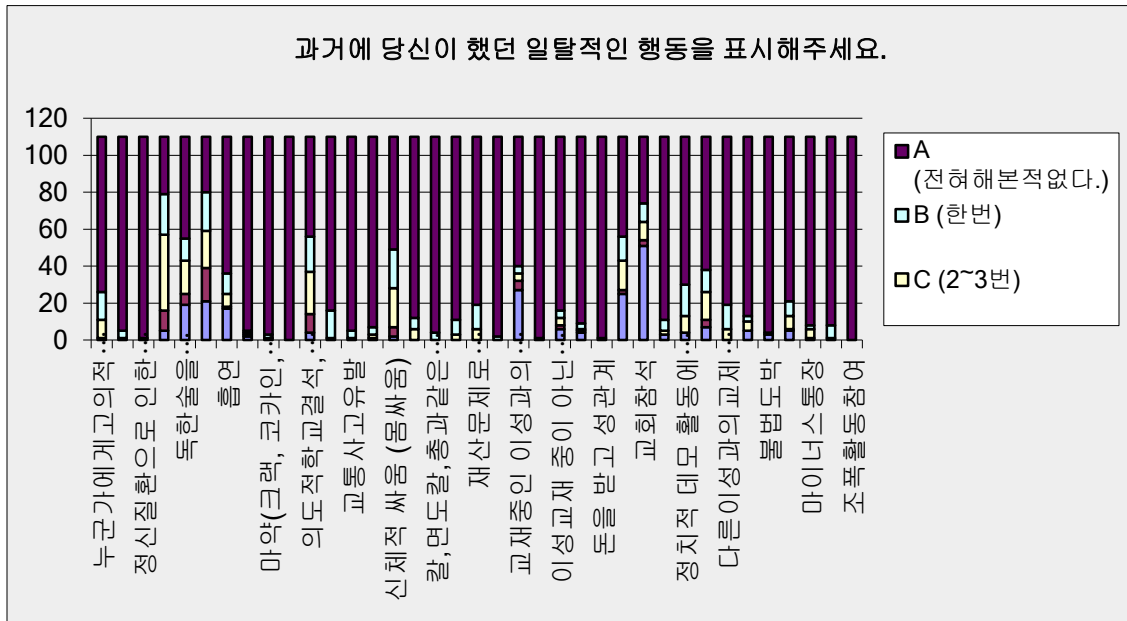
다음내용에어느정도동의하는지에대해서체크해주세요.

Answer Options	1 전혀그렇 지않다.	2 그렇 지않 다	3 그저그 렇다	4 그렇 다	5 매우 그렇 다.	Response Count
남에게 기대기 보다는 혼자서 하는 것이 좋다.	3	17	28	49	12	109
대부분 내 스스로 일을하고, 남에게 거의 기대지 않는다.	3	17	33	43	13	109
나는 자주 나만의 일을 한다.	2	10	31	51	15	109
다른 사람들로부터의 독립된 나의 정체성은 나에게 매우 중요하다.	0	5	19	54	31	109
내가 다른 사람 보다 일을 잘하는 것은 매우 중요하다.	3	6	20	48	32	109
이기는 것이 최고다.	18	27	37	23	4	109

경쟁은 자연스러운 것이다.	5	9	31	53	11	109
다른 사람이 나보다 더 잘 할 때 나는 긴장하고 화가 난다.	5	11	32	52	9	109
만약 동료 가상을 타게 된다면, 자랑스럽게 느낄 것이다.	0	8	40	50	11	109
동료들의 행복은 나에게 중요하다.	0	4	31	61	13	109
다른사람과시간을보내는 것은나에게기쁨이다.	0	1	21	63	24	109
다른 사람과 협동/협조 할 때 기분이 좋다.	1	4	17	64	23	109
가능한 부모와 아이들은 함께 있어야 한다고 생각한다.	1	2	11	35	60	109
내가 원하는 것을 희생해야 할지라도 가족을 돌보는 것은 의무라고 생각한다.	2	7	18	59	23	109
어떤 희생이 있더라도 가족들은 함께 지내야한다고 생각한다.	5	15	35	39	15	109
우리그룹에 의해 결정된 일을 따르는 것은 중요하다고 생각한다.	1	4	30	64	10	109
				answered question		**109**
				skipped question		**75**

다음내용에어느정도동의하는지에대해서체크해주세요.

Legend:
- 1 전혀그렇지않다.
- 2 그렇지않다
- 3 그저그렇다
- 4 그렇다
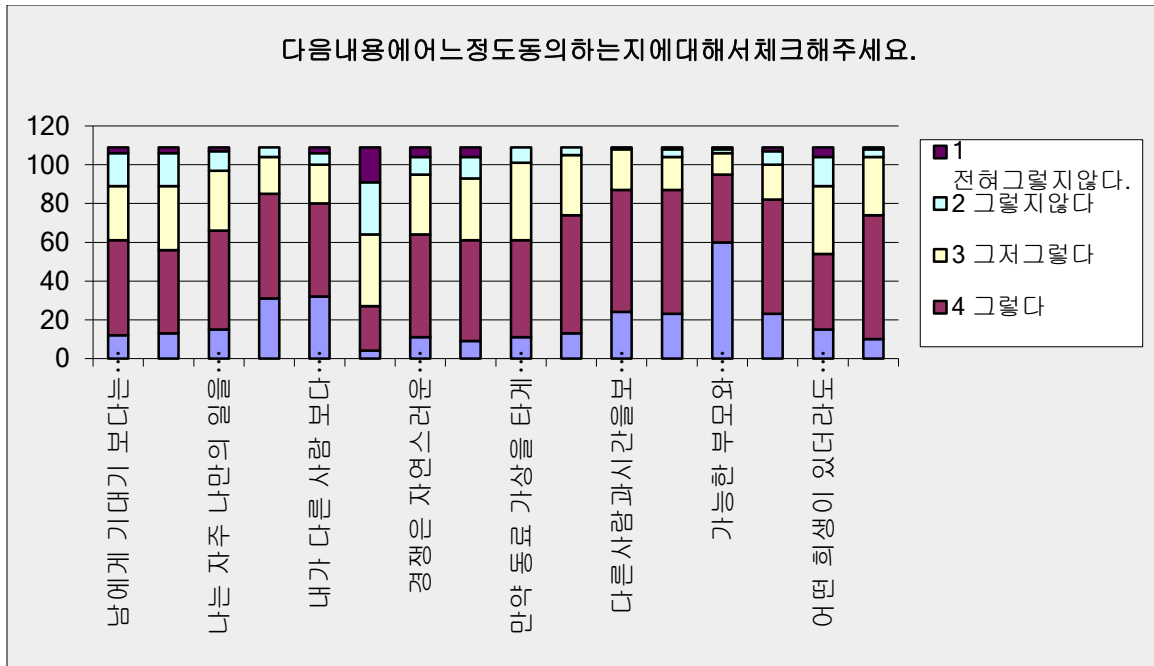
성별?(하나만선택)

Answer Options	여성	남성	남성에서 여성으로 성전환	남성에서 여성으로 성전환	Response Count
[Q10]	59	44	0	0	103
[Q11]	67	36	0	0	103
[Q12]	62	41	0	0	103
[Q13]	69	34	0	0	103
[Q14]	68	35	0	0	103
				answered question	103
				skipped question	81

성별?(하나만선택)

Legend:
- □ 여성
- □ 남성
- ■ 남성에서 여성으로 성전환
- ■ 남성에서 여성으로 성전환
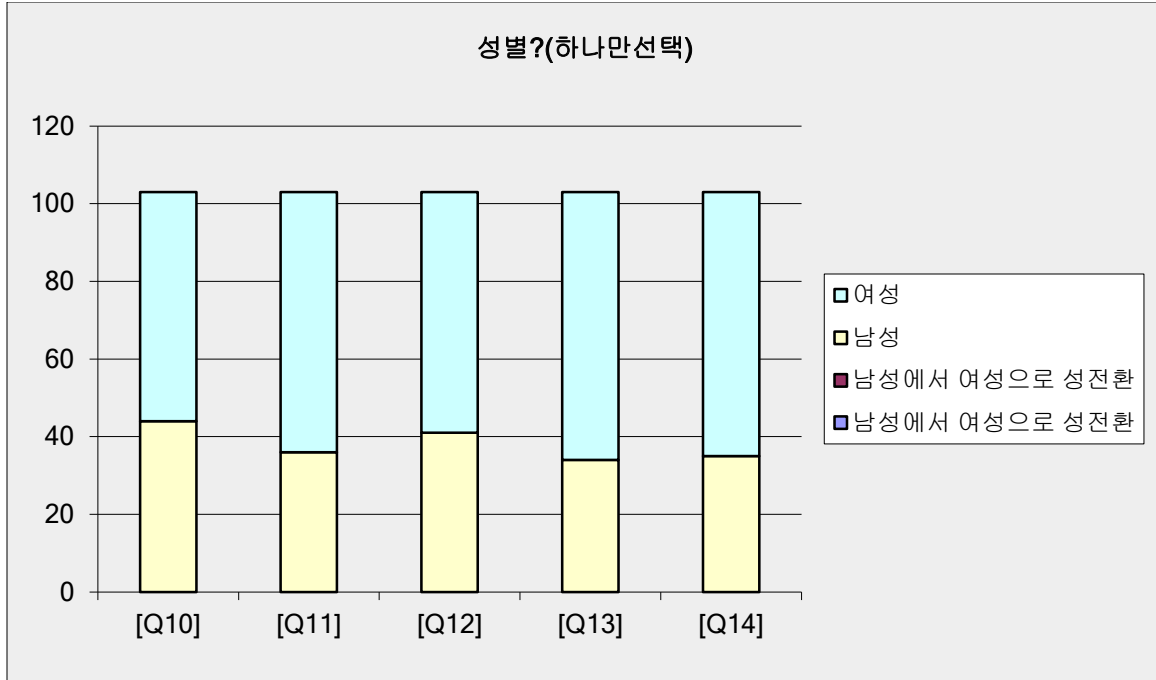
인종 (중복가능)

Answer Options	아메리칸인디안또는알라스카원주민	아시안/아시안아메리칸	흑인/아프리칸아메리칸	하와이원주민,태평양섬들의주민	백인	기타	Response Count
[Q10]	0	101	0	0	1	1	103
[Q11]	0	101	0	0	1	1	103
[Q12]	0	101	0	0	1	1	103
[Q13]	0	101	0	0	1	1	103
[Q14]	0	99	2	0	0	1	102
						answered question	103
						skipped question	81

인종 (중복가능)
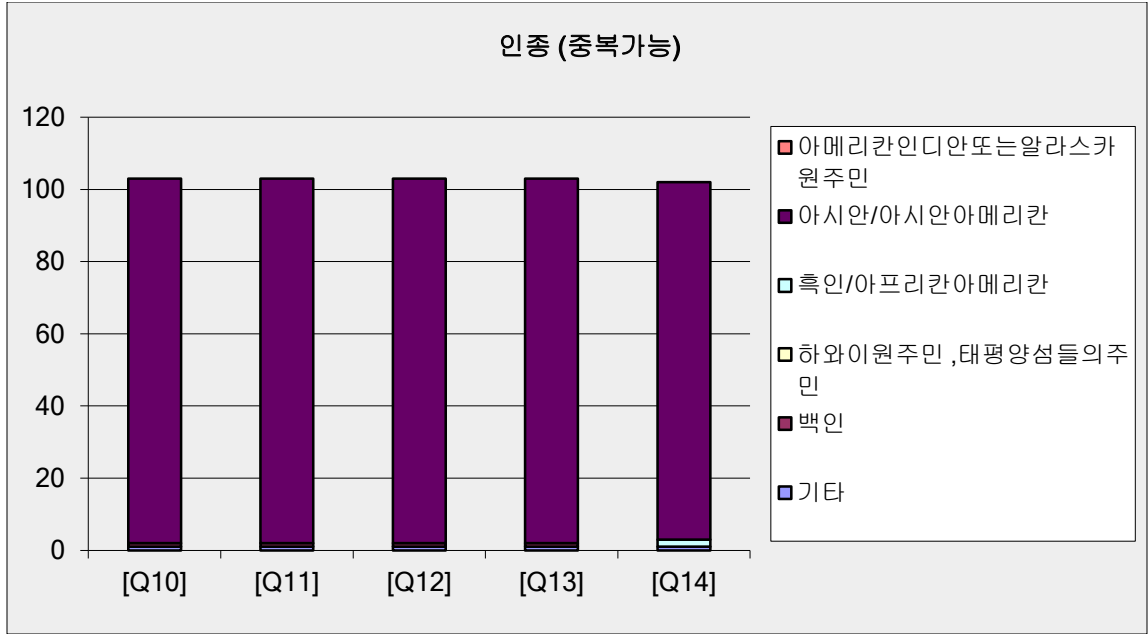
얼마나 그들을 잘 아나요?

Answer Options	1 거의모른다.	2	3약간아는 사람이다.	4	5 매우친하다	Response Count
[Q10]	0	0	2	13	88	103
[Q11]	0	0	3	12	88	103
[Q12]	0	0	4	14	85	103
[Q13]	0	0	6	26	71	103
[Q14]	2	0	8	27	66	103
					answered question	103
					skipped question	81
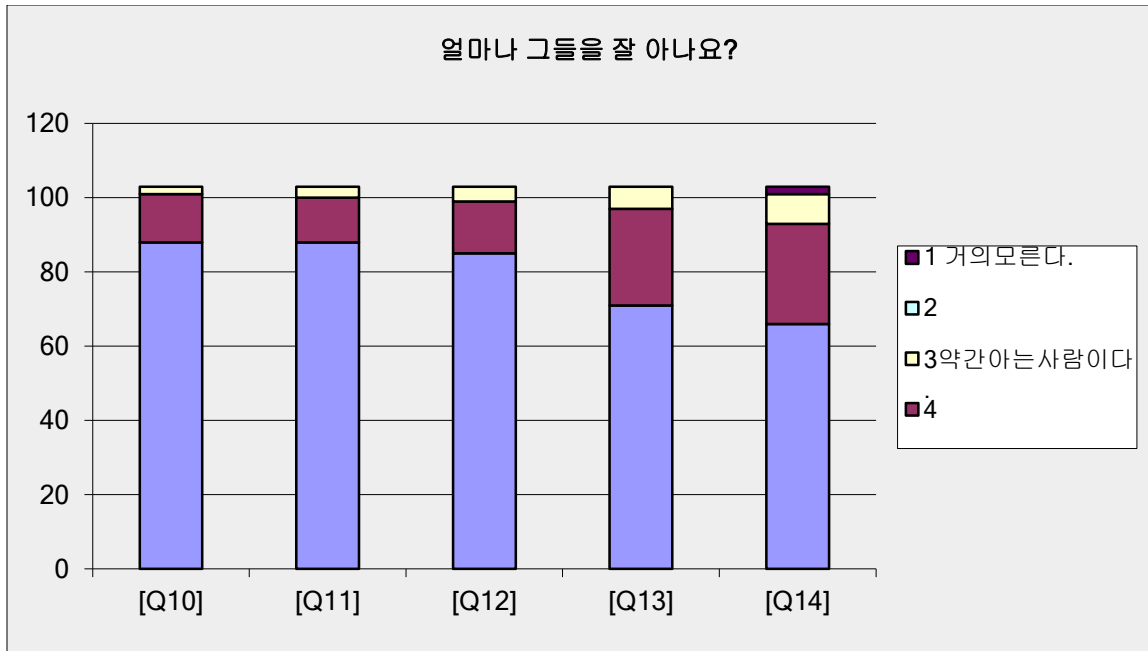
얼마나 그들을 잘 아나요?

Legend:
- 1 거의모른다.
- 2
- 3약간아는사람이다
- 4

(X-axis: [Q10], [Q11], [Q12], [Q13], [Q14]; Y-axis: 0 to 120)

당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, [Q10] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

Answer Options	1 매우부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우긍정적이다.	Response Count
아동학대	91	10	2	0	0	103
가정폭력	90	12	1	0	0	103
약물/알콜 남용	83	15	5	0	0	103
도박중독	87	14	2	0	0	103
폭력조직 활동	90	13	0	0	0	103
동성애 행위	62	17	17	6	1	103
매춘	91	8	4	0	0	103
외도	87	11	3	2	0	103
이기적	40	43	15	5	0	103
살인	96	7	0	0	0	103
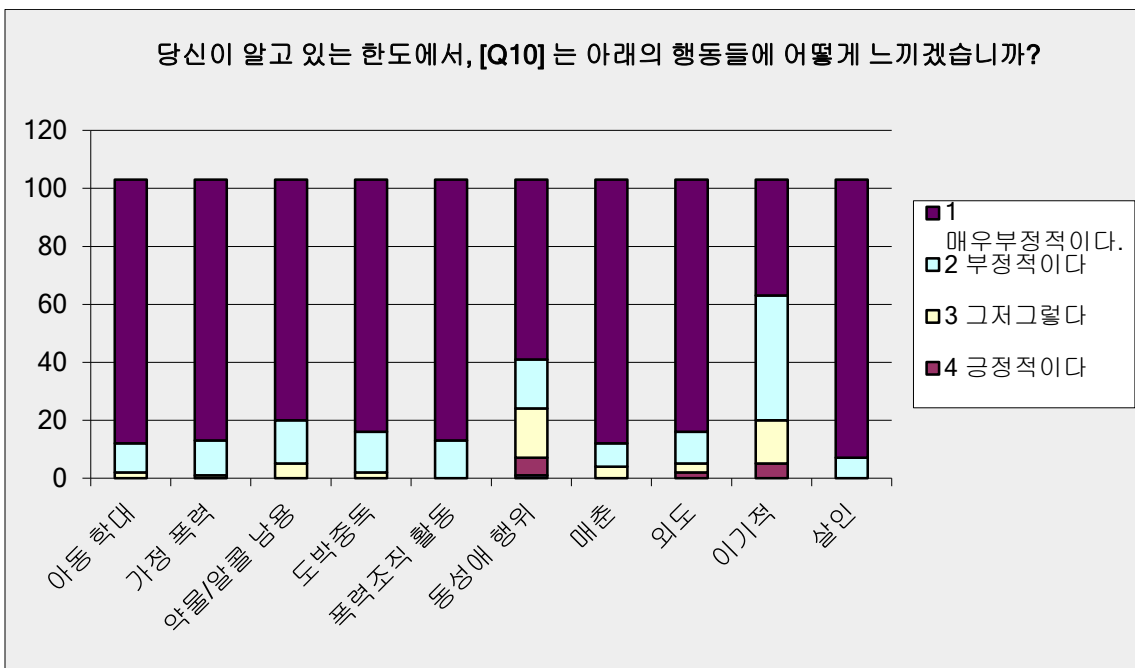
당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, [Q10] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

120
100
80
60
40
20
0

범례:
- 1 매우부정적이다.
- 2 부정적이다
- 3 그저그렇다
- 4 긍정적이다

가로축: 아동 학대 / 가정 폭력 / 약물/알콜 남용 / 도박중독 / 폭력조직 활동 / 동성애 행위 / 매춘 / 외도 / 이기적 / 살인

당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, [Q11] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

Answer Options	1 매우부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우긍정적이다.	Response Count
아동 학대	95	7	1	0	0	103
가정 폭력	94	8	1	0	0	103
약물/알콜 남용	75	20	8	0	0	103
도박중독	85	12	6	0	0	103
폭력조직 활동	91	9	3	0	0	103
동성애 행위	64	13	18	7	1	103

매춘	88	10	5	0	0	103
외도	84	15	2	2	0	103
이기적	47	40	12	4	0	103
살인	98	4	1	0	0	103
				answered question		**103**
				skipped question		**81**
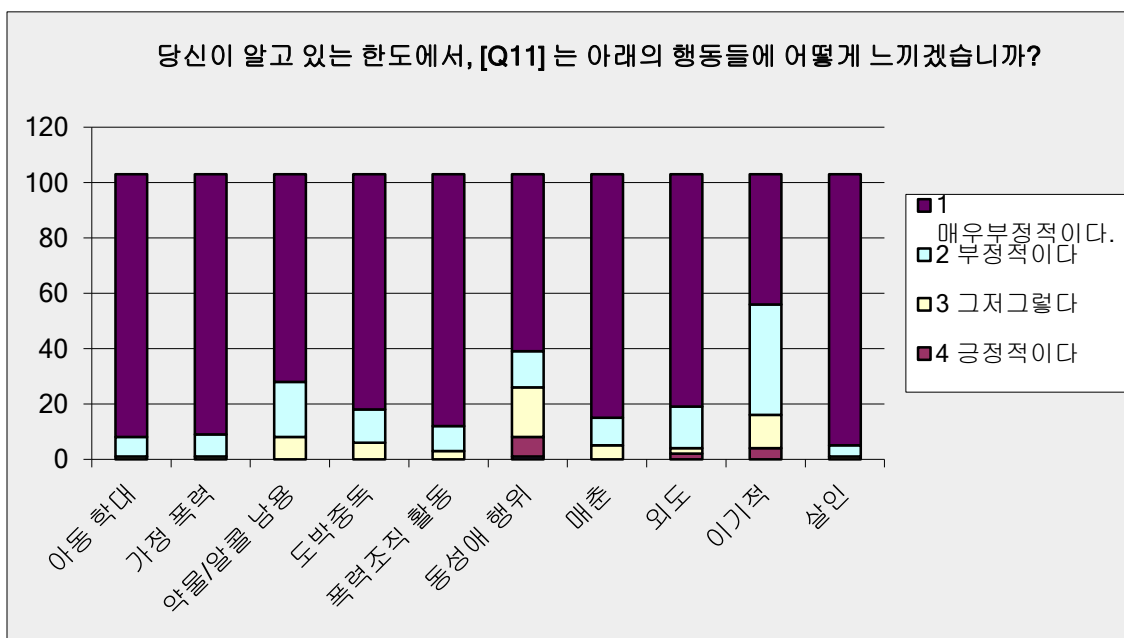
당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, [Q11] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, [Q12] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

Answer Options	1 매우부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우긍정적이다.	Response Count
아동 학대	97	5	1	0	0	103
가정 폭력	95	7	1	0	0	103
약물/알콜 남용	79	18	6	0	0	103
도박중독	85	16	2	0	0	103

	1	2	3	4	5	
폭력조직 활동	91	11	1	0	0	103
동성애 행위	59	16	20	6	2	103
매춘	86	13	4	0	0	103
외도	81	14	7	1	0	103
이기적	50	34	14	5	0	103
살인	99	3	1	0	0	103
				answered question		**103**
				skipped question		**81**
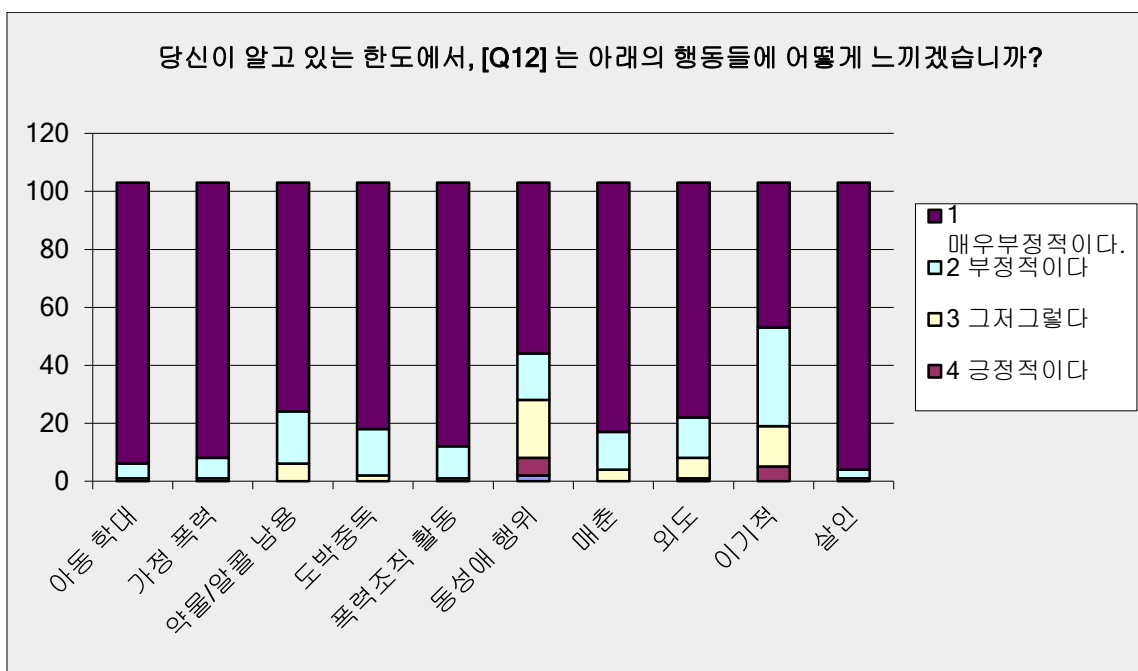
당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, [Q12] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

당신이 알고 있는 한도에서,[Q13] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

Answer Options	1 매우부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우긍정적이다.	Response Count
아동 학대	91	11	1	0	0	103

가정 폭력	89	13	1	0	0	103
약물/알 콜 남용	74	21	5	2	1	103
도박중 독	82	16	4	1	0	103
폭력조 직 활동	86	14	2	1	0	103
동성애 행위	58	15	20	5	5	103
매춘	81	15	6	1	0	103
외도	75	18	9	1	0	103
이기적	47	36	15	5	0	103
살인	94	7	2	0	0	103

answered question	**103**
skipped question	**81**
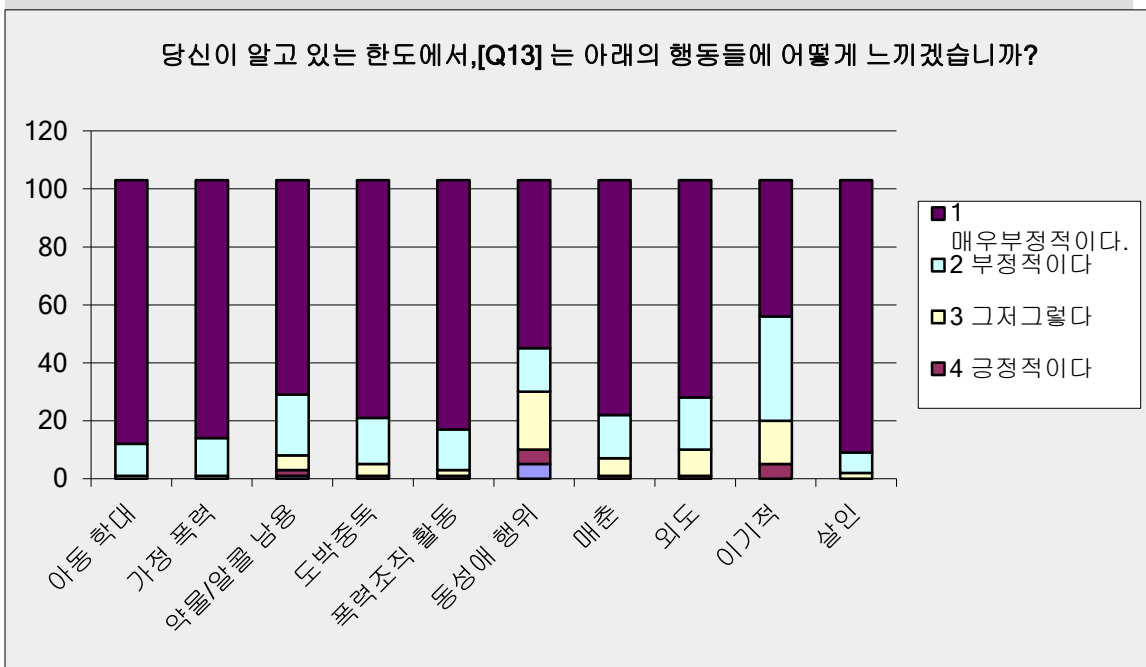
당신이 알고 있는 한도에서,[Q13] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, **[Q14]** 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?

Answer Options	1 매우부정적이다.	2 부정적이다	3 그저그렇다	4 긍정적이다	5 매우긍정적이다.	Response Count
아동학대	92	8	3	0	0	103
가정폭력	92	8	3	0	0	103
약물/알콜 남용	81	17	5	0	0	103
도박중독	82	18	3	0	0	103
폭력조직 활동	89	10	4	0	0	103
동성애 행위	61	16	19	6	1	103
매춘	88	9	6	0	0	103
외도	84	15	3	1	0	103
이기적	53	31	14	5	0	103
살인	95	7	1	0	0	103
					answered question	**103**
					skipped question	**81**

당신이 알고 있는 한도에서, [Q14] 는 아래의 행동들에 어떻게 느끼겠습니까?
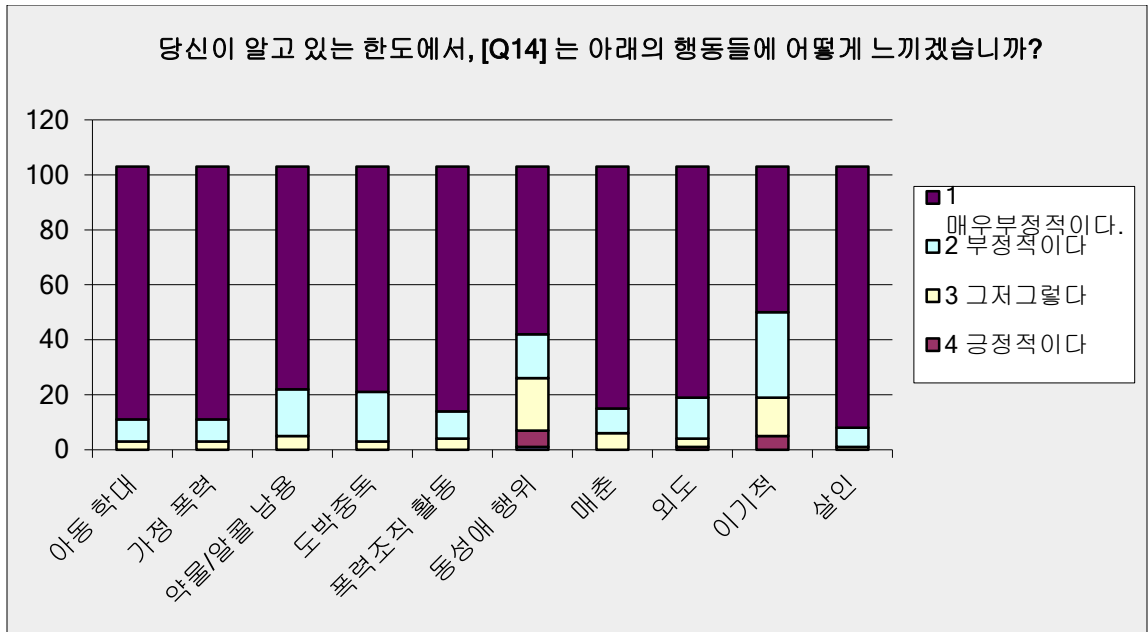
사람들끼리 얼마나 친한지 체크해 주세요.

Answer Options	1 서로전혀모른다.	2	3 (약간)친분이있다.	4	5 매우가깝다.	Response Count
[Q10] 와 [Q11]	19	13	19	7	45	103
[Q10] 와 [Q12]	23	23	23	8	26	103
[Q10] 와 [Q13]	42	23	20	7	11	103
[Q10] 와 [Q14]	48	24	14	8	9	103
[Q11] 와 [Q12]	29	26	11	10	27	103
[Q11] 와 [Q13]	38	26	17	11	11	103

[Q11] 와 [Q14]	41	29	18	8	7	103
[Q12] 와 [Q13]	40	17	11	12	23	103
[Q12] 와 [Q14]	44	21	15	7	16	103
[Q13] 와 [Q14]	49	14	14	5	21	103
					answered question	**103**
					skipped question	**81**

사람들끼리 얼마나 친한지 체크해 주세요.
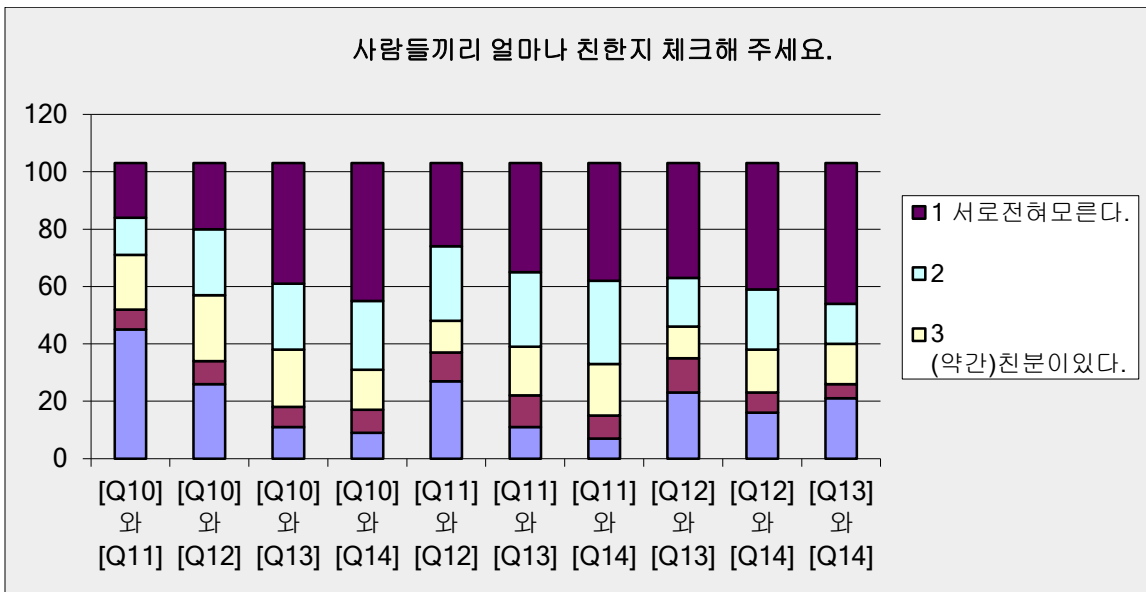
인종은무엇입니까?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
아메리칸 인디안 또는 알라스카 원주민	0.0%	0
아시아/아시안아메리칸	99.0%	100
흑인/아프리칸아메리칸	1.0%	1

하와이 원주민 ,태평양섬들의 주민	0.0%	0
백인/백인	0.0%	0
2개 이상의 인종	1.0%	1
무응답	2.0%	2
answered question		**101**
skipped question		**83**

인종은무엇입니까?
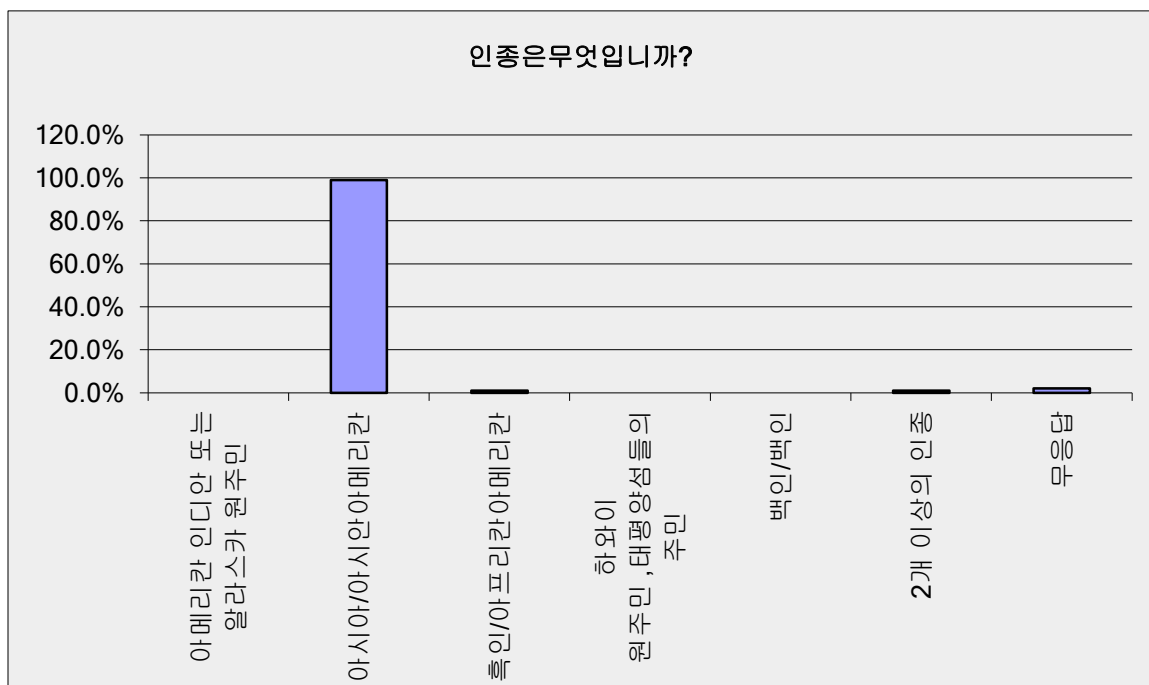
다른 인종출신 배경 사이에서의 상호관계에 대해 많은 사람들이 다른 의견을 갖고 있습니다. 가까운 가족이 다른 인종출신배경을 가진 사람과 결혼을 한다면 당신의 생각은?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1.매우부정적	0.0%	0
2. 부정적	10.9%	11
3. 그저그렇다.	40.6%	41
4.긍정적	34.7%	35
5.매우긍정적	13.9%	14
answered question		**101**
skipped question		**83**

다른 인종출신 배경 사이에서의 상호관계에 대해 많은 사람들이 다른 의견을 갖고 있습니다. 가까운 가족이 다른 인종출신배경을 가진 사람과 결혼을 한다면 당신의 생각은?
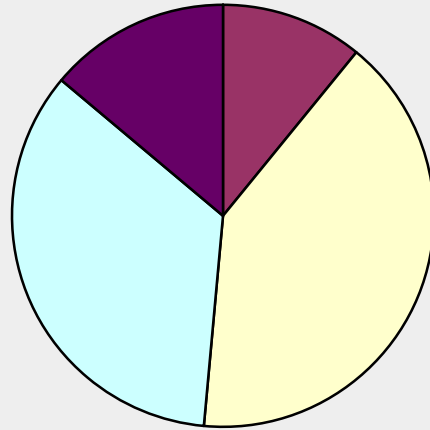
Legend:
- 1.매우부정적
- 2. 부정적
- 3. 그저그렇다.
- 4.긍정적
- 5.매우긍정적

성별 (하나만)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
남성	28.7%	29
여성	71.3%	72
여성에서 남성으로 성전환	0.0%	0
남성에서 여성에서 의성전환	0.0%	0
answered question		**101**
skipped question		**83**

성별 (하나만)

- 남성
- 여성
- 여성에서 남성으로 성전환
- 남성에서 여성에서 의성전환
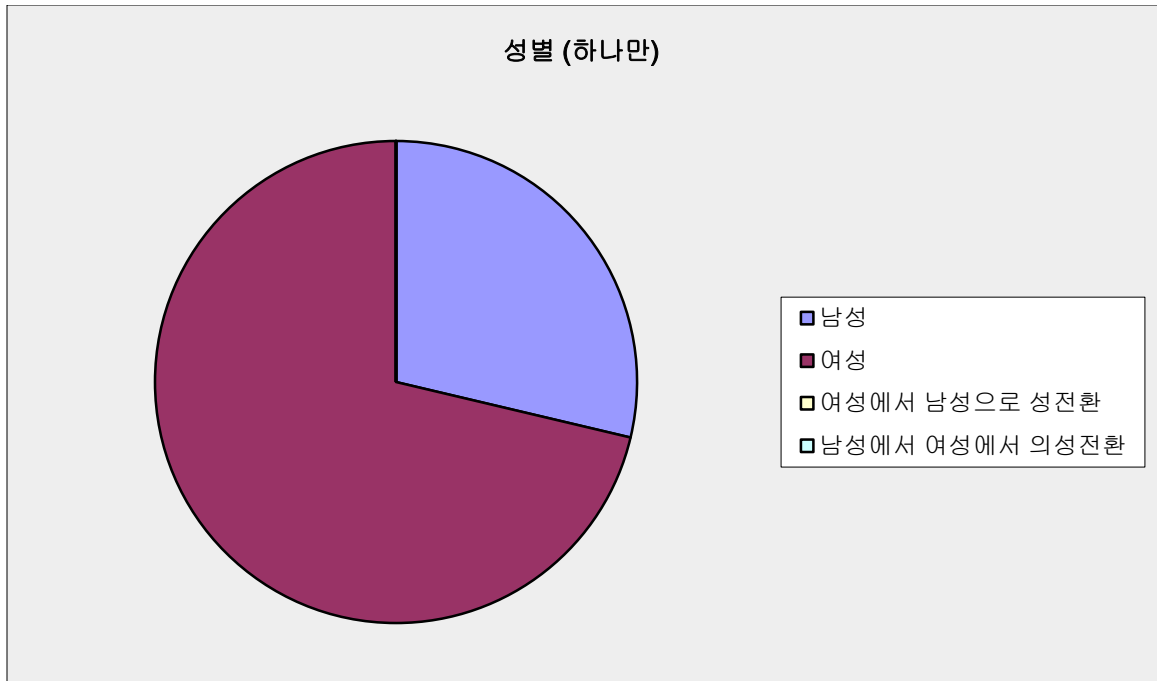
현재 당신의 결혼 유무

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
결혼한 적 없으며, 파트너와 동거 중이 아님.	86.1%	87
결혼 하지 않았지만 파트너와 동거 중.	0.0%	0
결혼 했으며, 이혼한적 없음.	10.9%	11
이혼하고 재혼은 하지 않음.	1.0%	1
이혼했으나 재혼 했음	1.0%	1
미망인이며, 재혼은 하지 않음.	0.0%	0
미망인이었으며, 재혼함.	0.0%	0
기타 (구제적으로)	1.0%	1
answered question		**101**
skipped question		**83**

현재 당신의 결혼 유무

- 결혼한 적 없으며, 파트너와 동거 중이 아님.
- 결혼 하지 않았지만 파트너와 동거 중.
- 결혼 했으며, 이혼한적 없음.
- 이혼하고 재혼은 하지 않음.
- 이혼했으나 재혼 했음
- 미망인이며, 재혼은 하지 않음.
- 미망인이었으며, 재혼함.
- 기타 (구제적으로)
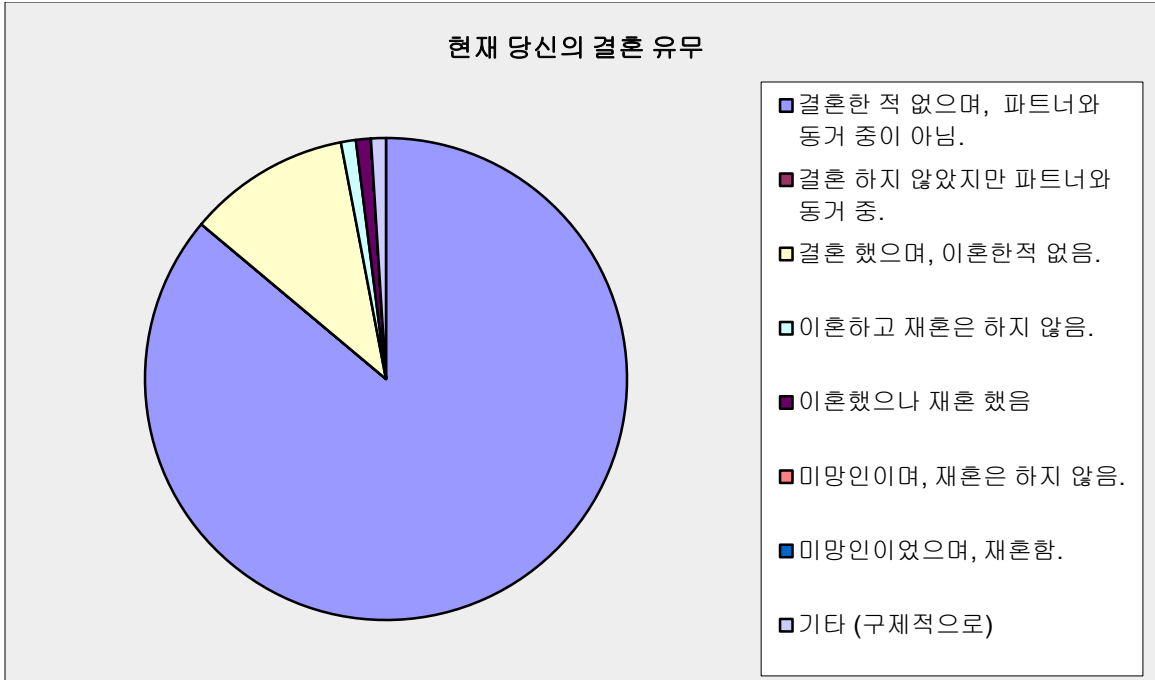
당신은 어떤 성애주의자인가요? (성적기호)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
이성애자	94.1%	95
동성애자.	0.0%	0
양성애자	4.0%	4
무성애자	0.0%	0
기타 (구체적으로)	2.0%	2
	answered question	**101**
	skipped question	**83**

당신은 어떤 성애주의자인가요? (성적기호)

이성애자
동성애자.
양성애자
무성애자
기타 (구체적으로)
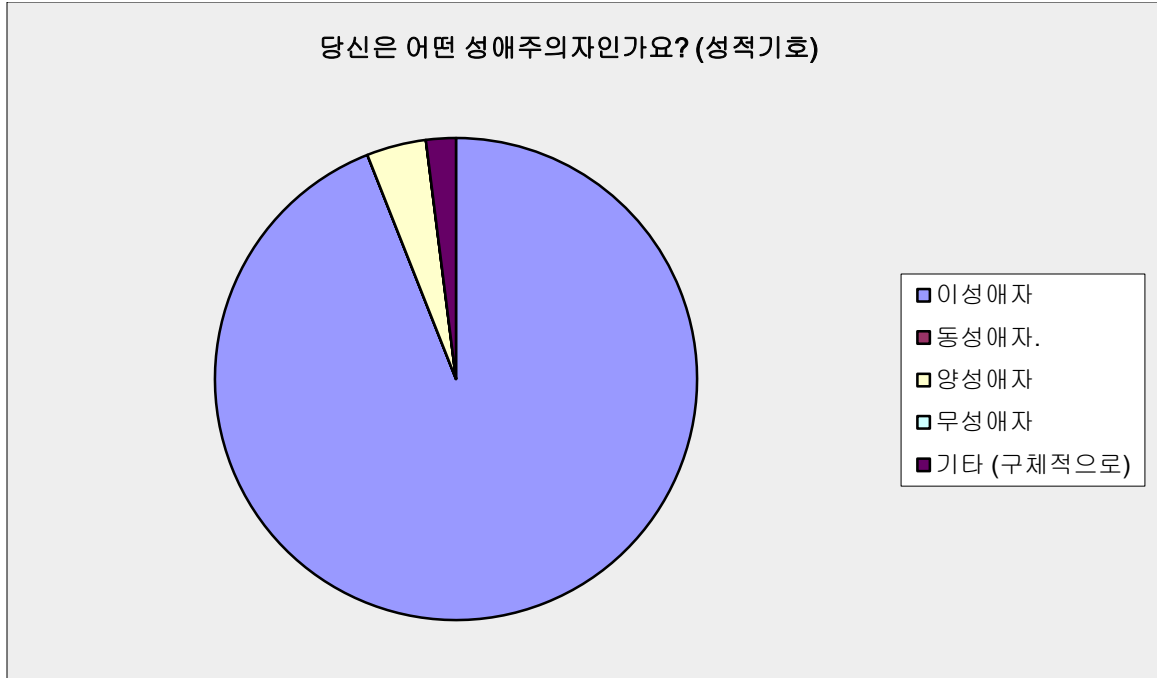
동성애자간의 결혼에 많은 논란이 있다. 합법적 동성애 결혼에 대한 당신의 생각은?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1. 절대반대.	10.9%	11
2.	10.9%	11
3. 그저그렇다.	36.6%	37
4.	27.7%	28
5. 매우찬성	13.9%	14
answered question		101
skipped question		83

동성애자간의 결혼에 많은 논란이 있다. 합법적 동성애 결혼에 대한 당신의 생각은?
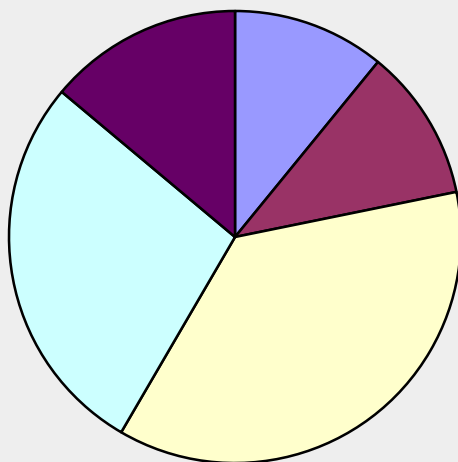
- 1. 절대반대.
- 2.
- 3. 그저그렇다.
- 4.
- 5. 매우찬성

당신의 친한 친구가 동성애 결혼을 한다면 당신은 어떻게 생각하겠습니까?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1. 매우부정적	7.9%	8
2.부정적	25.7%	26
3. 그저그렇다.	32.7%	33
4.긍정적	22.8%	23
5.매우긍정적	10.9%	11
answered question		101
skipped question		83

당신의 친한 친구가 동성애 결혼을 한다면 당신은 어떻게 생각하겠습니까?
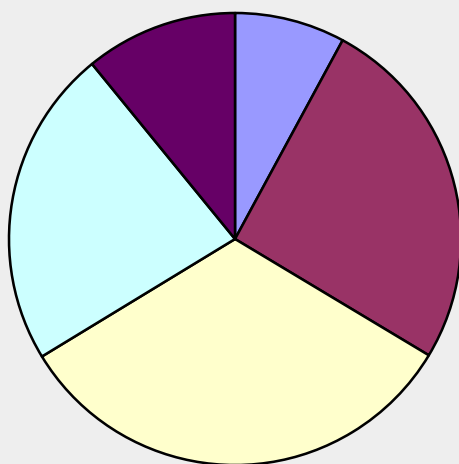
Legend
■ 1. 매우부정적
■ 2.부정적
□ 3. 그저그렇다.
□ 4.긍정적
■ 5.매우긍정적

귀하의 최종 학력은?(한 개만 선택)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
고등학교중퇴	0.0%	0
고등학교 졸업 또는 동등한 학력	55.4%	56
2년제 대학 중퇴	1.0%	1
2년제 대학 졸업	0.0%	0
4 년제 대학 졸업 학사	38.6%	39
대학원 석사과정 졸업	4.0%	4
전문학위(의학박사,약사,수의사,변호사,법학박사)	0.0%	0
대학원박사과정졸업(교육학박사,철학박사등등)	1.0%	1
answered question		**101**
skipped question		**83**

귀하의 최종 학력은?(한 개만 선택)

- 고등학교중퇴
- 고등학교 졸업 또는 동등한 학력
- 2년제 대학 중퇴
- 2년제 대학 졸업
- 4 년제 대학 졸업 학사
- 대학원 석사과정 졸업
- 전문학위(의학박사,약사,수의사, 변호사,법학박사)
- 대학원박사과정졸업(교육학박사 ,철학박사등등)
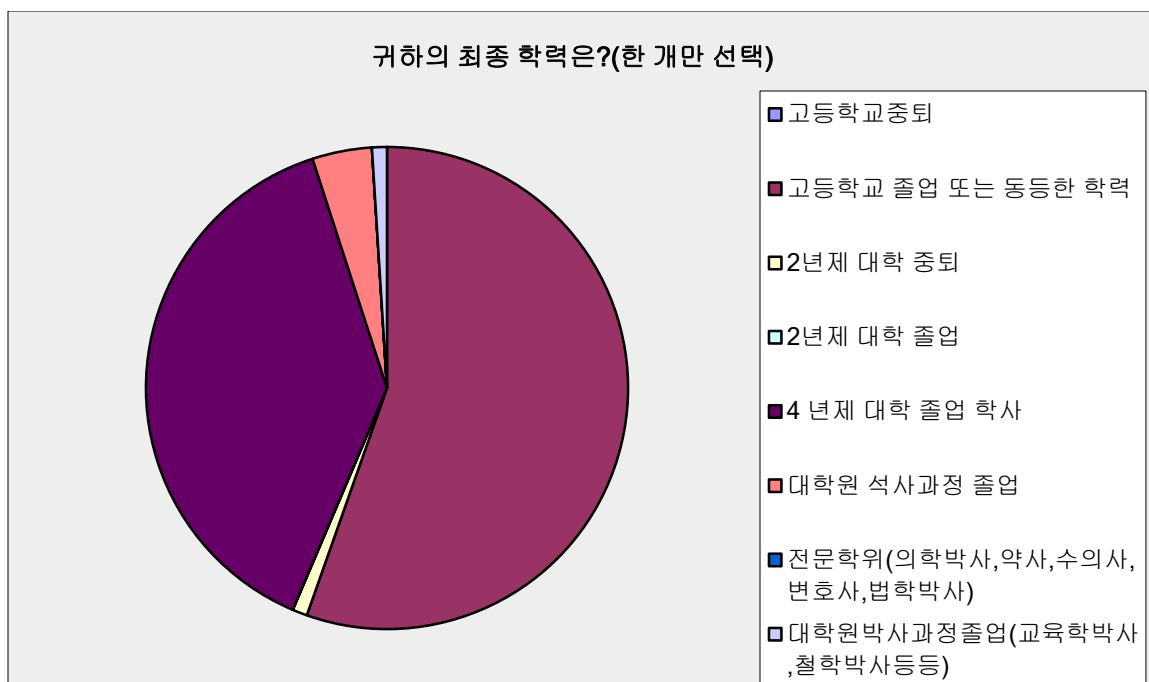
당신의종교는?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
무신론자	47.5%	48
바하이교	0.0%	0
불교	10.9%	11
기독교 (구체적교파)	36.6%	37
유교	0.0%	0
힌두교	0.0%	0
이슬람교	0.0%	0
자이나교	0.0%	0
유대교	0.0%	0
신도 (조상과 자연을 섬기는 일본종교)	0.0%	0
시크교	0.0%	0
기타 (구체적으로)	5.0%	5
구체적교파:		29
answered question		**101**
skipped question		**83**

당신의종교는?

- 무신론자
- 바하이교
- 불교
- 기독교 (구체적교파)
- 유교
- 힌두교
- 이슬람교
- 자이나교
- 유대교
- 신도 (조상과 자연을 섬기는 일본종교)
- 시크교
- 기타 (구체적으로)
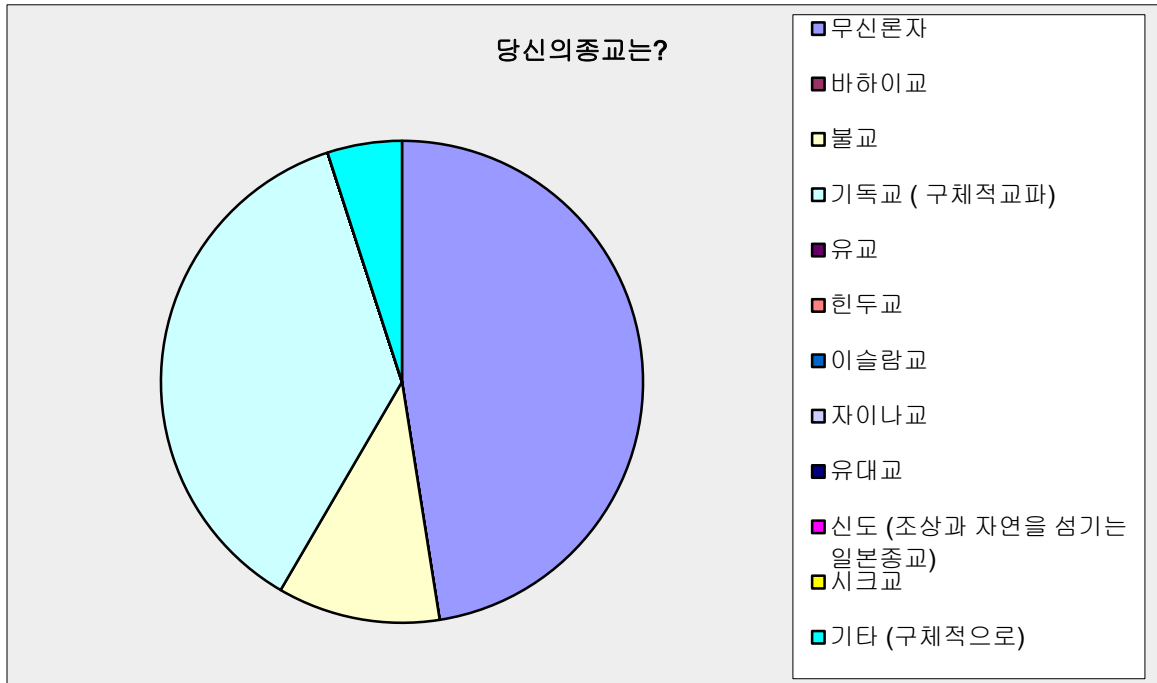
종교에 대한 믿음이 당신의 삶에 얼마나 영향을 끼친다고 생각하나요?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1. 전혀 영향력 없다.	12.9%	13
2. 영향력 없다.	13.9%	14
3. 그저그렇다.	24.8%	25
4. 영향력 있다.	31.7%	32
5. 매우 영향력있다.	16.8%	17
	answered question	**101**
	skipped question	**83**

종교에 대한 믿음이 당신의 삶에 얼마나 영향을 끼친다고 생각하나요?
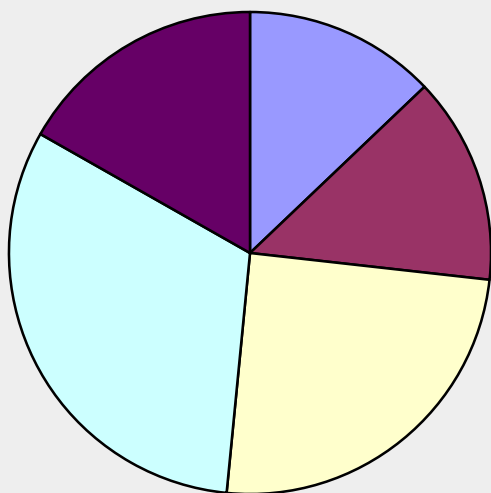
- 1. 전혀 영향력 없다.
- 2. 영향력 없다.
- 3. 그저그렇다.
- 4. 영향력 있다.
- 5. 매우 영향력있다.

대 시절의 귀하의 가정환경을 잘 설명한 것은?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
재혼하지 않은 어머니와 동거	4.0%	4
재혼하지 않은 아버지와 동거.	0.0%	0
어머니와 새 아버지와 동거	1.0%	1
아버지와 새 어머니와 동거	0.0%	0
결혼한 어머니와 아버지와 동거	86.1%	87
주로 어머니와 살았으나, 아버지와도 살았다.	4.0%	4
주로 아버지와 살았으나, 어머니와도 살았다.	1.0%	1
친척들과 살았다.	0.0%	0
부모나, 친척과 살지 않았다.	0.0%	0
기타 (구체적으로) :	4.0%	4
answered question		**101**
skipped question		**83**

대 시절의 귀하의 가정환경을 잘 설명한 :

- 재혼하지 않은 어머니와 동거
- 재혼하지 않은 아버지와 동거.
- 어머니와 새 아버지와 동거
- 아버지와 새 어머니와 동거
- 결혼한 어머니와 아버지와 동거
- 주로 어머니와 살았으나, 아버지와도 살았다.
- 주로 아버지와 살았으나, 어머니와도 살았다.
- 친척들과 살았다.
- 부모나, 친척과 살지 않았다.
- 기타 (구체적으로) :
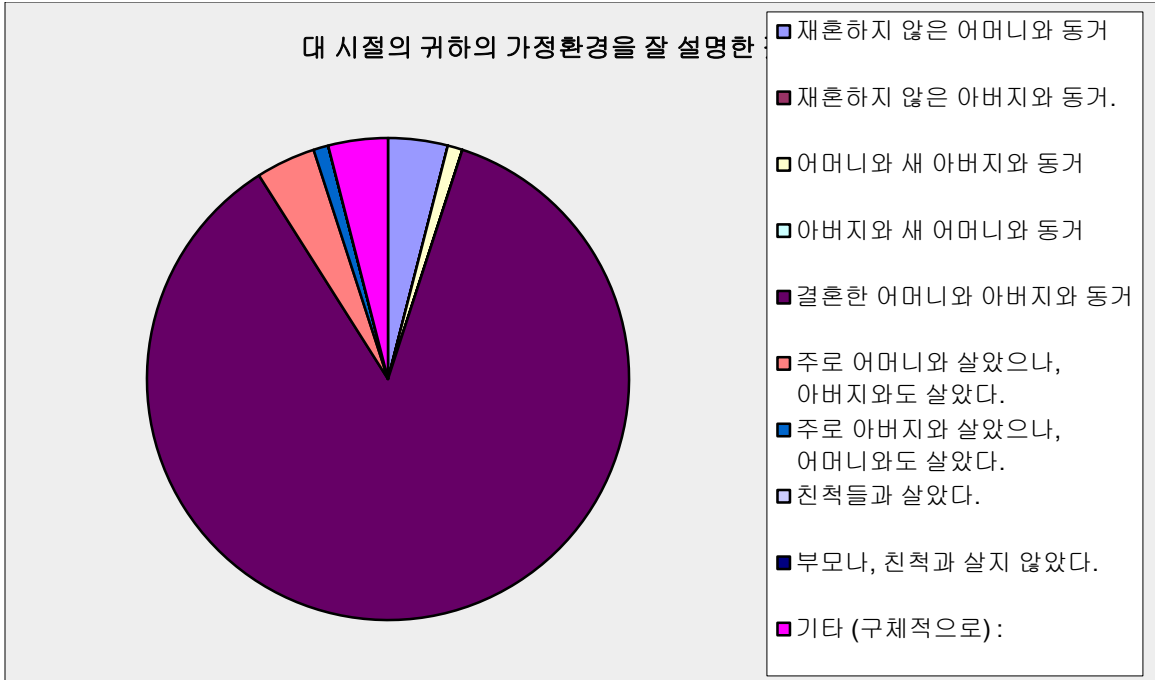
당신은 수감되어 본적이 있습니까?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
없다.	100.0%	101
있다. (기간을 자세히 기재해 주세요. 년, 달 , 일)	0.0%	0
	answered question	101
	skipped question	83

당신은 수감되어 본적이 있습니까?

범례:
- 없다.
- 있다. (기간을 자세히 기재해 주세요. 년, 달 , 일)
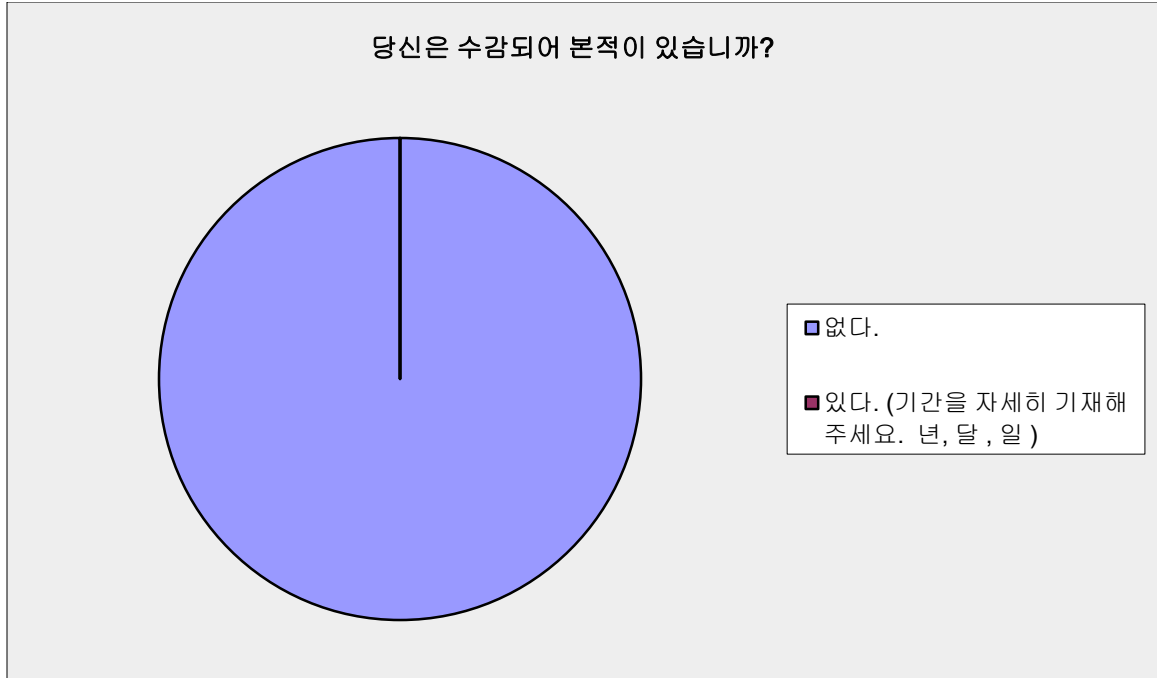
당신이 지지하는 당은 무엇입니까?(정치에 관련하여)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
새누리당	16.8%	17
통합민주당	38.6%	39
진보정의당	2.0%	2
통합진보당	3.0%	3
무소속	35.6%	36
당(정확하게):	4.0%	4
answered question		101
skipped question		83

당신이 지지하는 당은 무엇입니까?(정치에 관련하여)

- ■ 새누리당
- ■ 통합민주당
- □ 진보정의당
- □ 통합진보당
- ■ 무소속
- ■ 당(정확하게):
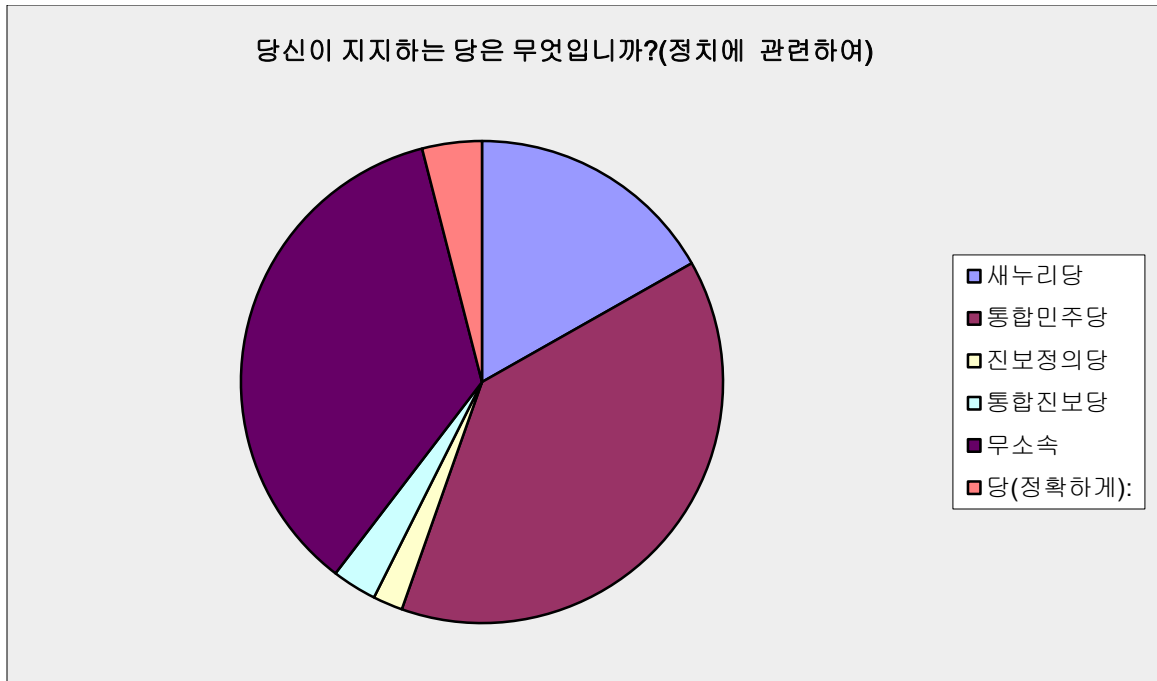
정치적 믿음이 당신의 삶에 얼마나 영향을 끼친다고 생각하십니까?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1. 전혀영향없다.	5.0%	5
2. 영향없다.	21.8%	22
3. 그저그렇다.	35.6%	36
4. 영향이있다.	35.6%	36
5. 매우영향이있다.	2.0%	2
	answered question	101
	skipped question	83

정치적 믿음이 당신의 삶에 얼마나 영향을 끼친다고 생각하십니까?

- ■1. 전혀영향없다.
- ■2. 영향없다.
- □3. 그저그렇다.
- □4. 영향이있다.
- ■5. 매우영향이있다.
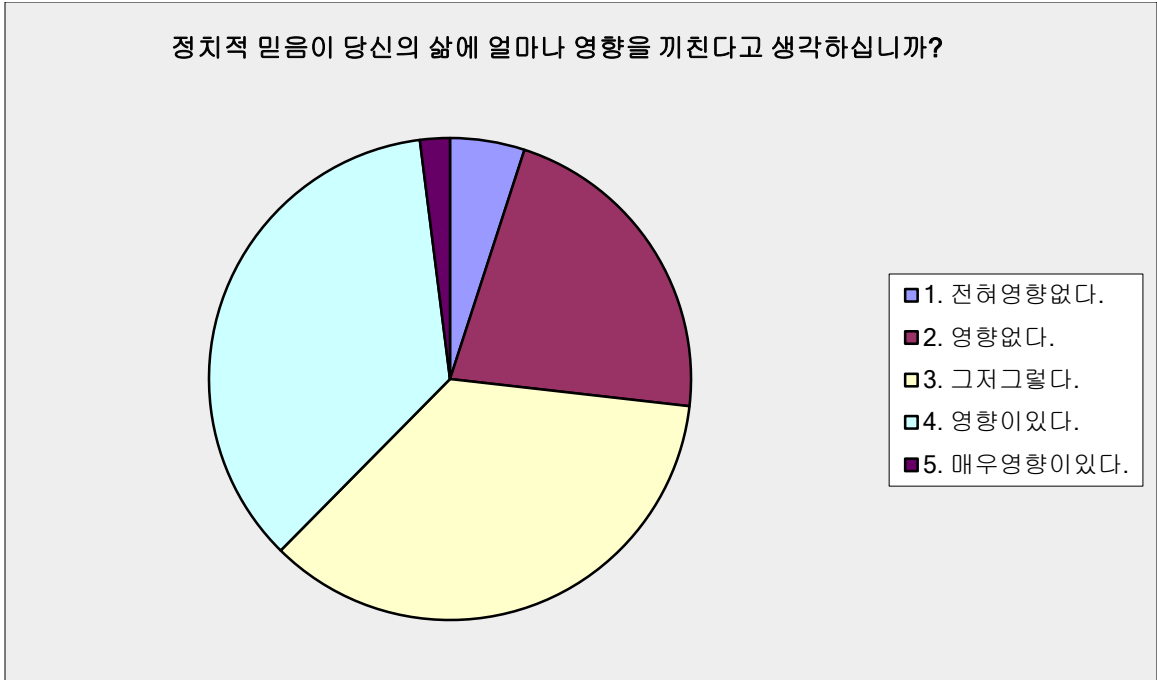
당신은 현재 직장인입니까?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
그렇다. 정직원이다.(직업군)	13.9%	14
그렇다. 비정규직이거나 아르바이트 중이다.(직업군)	7.9%	8
아니다, 나는 학생이다.	76.2%	77
아니다, 나는 은퇴했다.	1.0%	1
아니다, 나는 집안 일을 돌본다.	0.0%	0
아니다. 기타이유	1.0%	1
직업군:		9
answered question		**101**
skipped question		**83**

당신은 현재 직장인입니까?

- 그렇다. 정직원이다.(직업군)
- 그렇다. 비정규직이거나 아르바이트 중이다. (직업군)
- 아니다, 나는 학생이다.
- 아니다, 나는 은퇴했다.
- 아니다, 나는 집안 일을 돌본다.
- 아니다. 기타이유
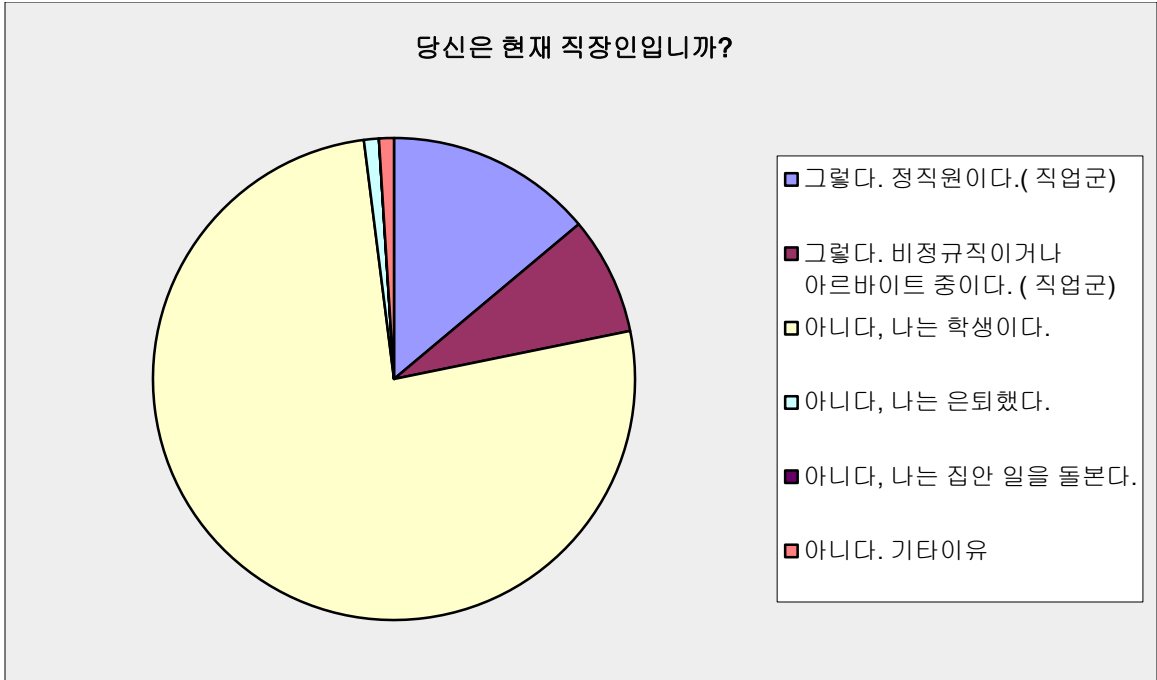
너의 직업이 일반 사람들에게 정상에서 벗어난 직업으로 비춰지겠습니까?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
아무도 그렇게 생각하지 않을것이다.	86.1%	87
그렇다. 몇몇은 그렇게 생각할 것이다.(구체적인 사람.) 직업의 어떤 부분에서 사람들이 그렇게 생각하겠습니까?	8.9%	9
그렇다. 대부분의 사람들이 그렇게 생각할 것이다. 직업의 어떤 부분에서 사람들이 그렇게 생각하겠습니까?	5.0%	5
구체적으로:		8
answered question		101
skipped question		83

너의 직업이 일반 사람들에게 정상에서 벗어난 직업으로 비춰지겠습니까?

- 아무도 그렇게 생각하지 않을것이다.
- 그렇다. 몇몇은 그렇게 생각할 것이다.(구체적인 사람.) 직업의 어떤 부분에서 사람들이 그렇게 생각하겠습니까?
- 그렇다. 대부분의 사람들이 그렇게 생각할 것이다. 직업의 어떤 부분에서 사람들이 그렇게 생각하겠습니까?
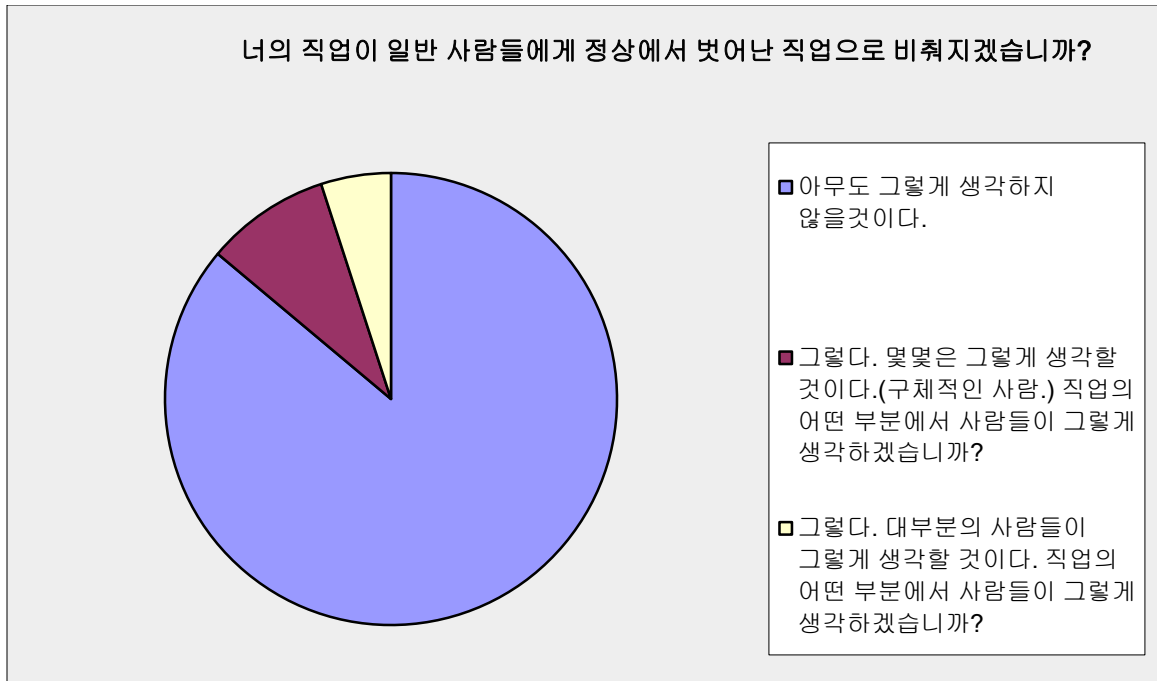
당신의 연간가계 소득은 얼마인가요?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
20,000,000 원 아래이다.	22.8%	23
20,000,000 원 – 40,000,000원 사이	16.8%	17
41,000,000 원 - 60,000,000원 사이	9.9%	10
61,000,000 원 – 100,000,000 원 사이	13.9%	14
101,000,000원 – 150,000,000 원 사이	3.0%	3
151,000,000원 – 200,000,000원 사이	0.0%	0
201,000,000원 – 250,000,000원 사이	0.0%	0
250,000,000원 보다 더 많다.	0.0%	0
무응답	33.7%	34
answered question		101
skipped question		83

당신의 연간가계 소득은 얼마인가요?
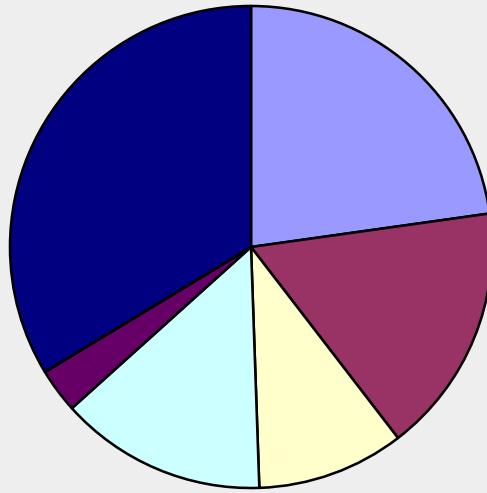
- 20,000,000 원 아래이다.
- 20,000,000 원 - 40,000,000원 사이
- 41,000,000 원 - 60,000,000원 사이
- 61,000,000 원 - 100,000,000 원 사이
- 101,000,000원 - 150,000,000 원 사이
- 151,000,000원 - 200,000,000원 사이
- 201,000,000원 - 250,000,000원 사이
- 250,000,000원보다 더 많다.
- 무응답

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