

**Lecture 12:
Juvenile Justice, Gender,
and Policing**

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Schedule

- **Tues 12/1: Juvenile court and prevention wrap-up**
- **Thurs 12/3: Race & youth policing / Probation**
 - Aim to distribute study guide and questions
- **Tues 12/8: Institutions & Decarceration**
- **Thurs 12/10: Policy and Youth Support**
 - Aim to distribute final exam
- **Tues 12/15: Wrap-up and Review**
- **Thurs 12/17: Exams Due**

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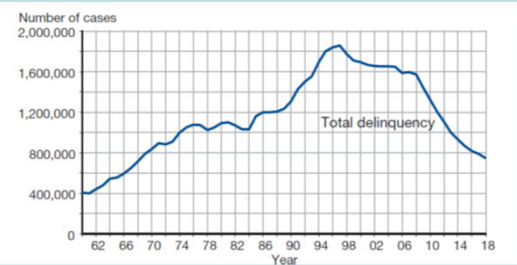
**[review] Miller & Mullins on
Feminist Theories in CWB**

- **Femcrim aims to reduce gender inequality, crime, and inequitable treatment of offenders, victims, and workers emerging from androcentric (male-centered) policies and practices in gendered institutions.**
 - androcentric to ask why women commit less, (v. why men commit more)
 - “not particularly successful” in creating general theories
- **Doing gender: crime as resource for performing & accomplishing gender (see Rios)**
- **Blurred boundaries of victimization and offending**
 - E.g., male violence as direct, instrumental, physical; female violence as indirect, expressive, relational
 - Role of romantic connection in gaining entrée to associates
- **P. 236 – masculinities (Cohen subcultural approach)**

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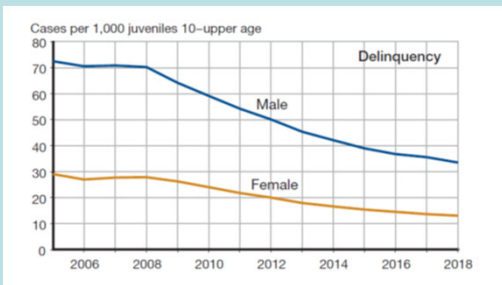
[review] smallest juvenile court caseload since 1960s

- **745K in 2018**



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gender gap shrinking but male juvenile court case rate still double female rate in 2018 (34 vs. 13 per 1000)



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Zahn et al. – What works for GIRLS in JJS (2009)

- **Girls > Boys in mental health problems & abuse histories, < in criminal history**
- **Gender-specific** may help education, relationships, self but not crime
 - RYSE (AfAm) – only reduced for AfAm girls
 - WINGS – also probation RC, no effect
- **Non-gender-specific** reduced crime
 - Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) reduced girls' crime
 - Multisystemic Therapy (MST) works equally well for girls/boys
- **Good programs are good for girls**

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Gender-Responsive Programming in JJS (Irvine-Baker, Jones, & Canfield 2019)

- **“Break the silence” for LGBTQ-GNCT youth in system**
 - Intersection with race & ethnicity
 - CA 2017: 88% boys & 49% girls are heterosexual & gender conforming
- **JJS policing race, gender, and sexuality**
 - “norms of respectable femininity”
 - from program-enforced gender binary to recognition of gender spectrum
 - safe housing, sex trafficking and safe harbor laws

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Police

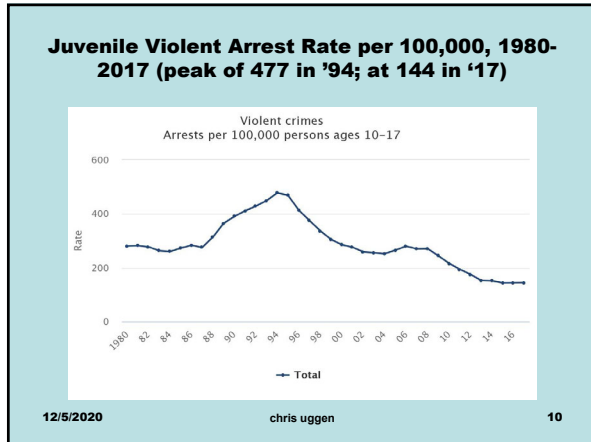
- **Juvenile attitudes toward police:**
 - improved 1993-2003, then flat or declining for Whites (again, peak juvenile crime in early 1990s)
 - race gap narrowed 1990-2011, (~40% white and 25% Black say police doing a good or very good job), but big drop in Black favorable perceptions 2012-2018.
- **Some estimate ~12% of urban police stops result in arrest; Key factors in discretion:**
 - Offense seriousness
 - Presence or wishes of complainant
 - Community preferences/pressures
 - “Demeanor” or interaction in situation (tied to race/sex/class)
 - Gender (males for serious, females for status)
 - Race (much more likely to stop, maybe arrest)

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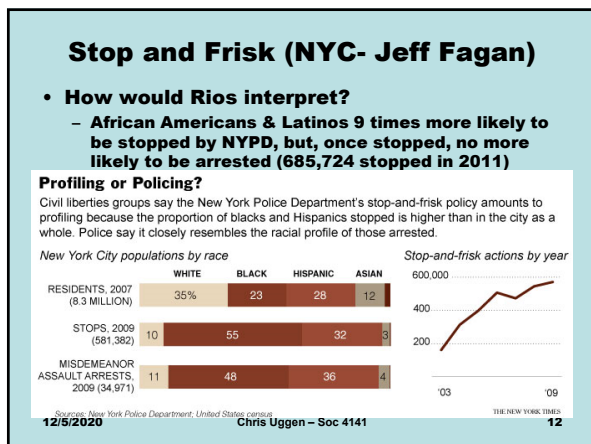
J’Mag Karbeah (UMN Public Health (2020)

Youth Perceptions of Law Enforcement: 1990-2018

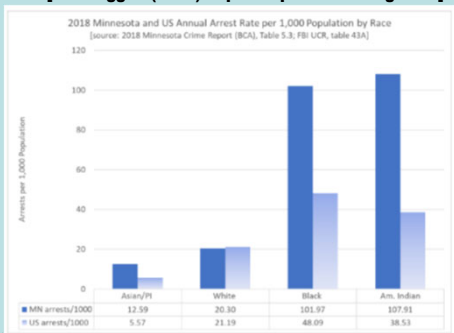
Youth Perceptions of Law Enforcement, by time period







MN: Race, police contact and arrest [from Uggen (2020) expert report for voting case]



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policing juveniles - breakout

- **The George Floyd killing has spurred calls for police reform and/or abolition. At the same time, Minneapolis homicides, shootings, and carjackings have risen, especially among adolescents and young adults (though overall delinquency rates remain relatively low). Based on what you know about youth crime, discuss and identify:**
 1. short-term quick wins in this space (within a year)
 2. viable medium-term goals (1-5 years)
 3. a longer-term vision for youth law enforcement
 4. what obstacles and barriers do you foresee?

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Policing Youth - Discretion

- **Release**
 - CWR (counsel, warn, & release)
 - “Station adjustment” (informal, but still recorded in some states (IL))
- **Referral**
 - Diversion
 - Juvenile Court intake
 - Case-processing: probation as likely outcome
 - “leaky funnel” of processing
- **Hot Topics: Implicit bias, body cameras, procedural justice, legal cynicism and estrangement**

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Juvenile court processing 819,000 cases in 2017; Gender diff in placement)

- **57% petitioned**
 - 1% waived
 - 53% adjudicated
 - 63% probation
 - 28% placed
- **43% non-petitioned**
 - 44% dismissal
 - 15% probation
- **Female**
 - 48% petitioned (.1% waived; 49% adjud.)
 - 66% probation
 - 20% placed

1,000 delinquency cases in 2017

530 Petitioned

5 Waived

203 Adjudicated

63 Probation

28 Placed

192 Not adjudicated

91 Probation

22 Other sanction

114 Dismissed

470 Not petitioned

65 Probation

158 Other sanction

177 Dismissed

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next

- **Week 13 – 12/01 & 12/03**
- **Probation and Institutionalization – distribute final study guide**
 - **A. Probation**
 - Lane, Jodi, Susan Turner, Terry Fain, and Amber Sehgal. 2007. "The Effects of an Experimental Intensive Juvenile Probation Program on Self-reported Delinquency and Drug Use." *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 3:201-219.
 - **B. Institutionalization**
 - Sawyer, Wendy. 2019. *Youth Confinement: The Whole Pie 2019*. Prison Policy Initiative.
 - Bowman, S.W. 2018. *The Kids are Alright: Making a Case for Abolition of the Juvenile Justice System*. *Critical Criminology* 26:393-405.

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