

# Lecture 12: Juvenile Justice, Gender, and Policing

11/12/2017

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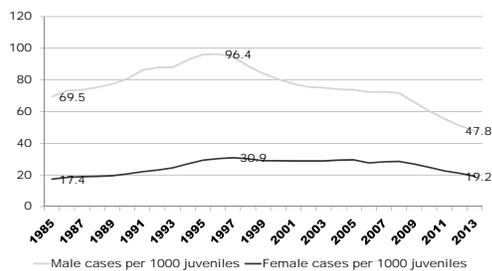
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Gender gap: Male juvenile case rate still higher, but falling faster than female (females now 28%)



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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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### 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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### Police

- Juvenile attitudes toward police:
  - improved 1993-2003, then flat or declining in last 10 years (again, peak juvenile crime in early 1990s)
  - Big race gap (36% white and 23% African American say police doing a good or very good job)
- 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/Interaction in situation (tied to race/sex/class)
  - Gender (males for serious, females for status)
  - Race (much more likely to stop, maybe arrest)
  - Class (geography of police patrol in low-income)

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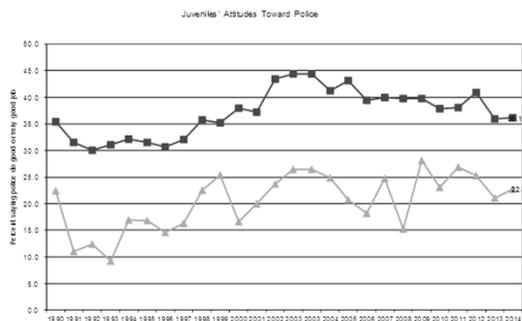
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### Percent of 12<sup>th</sup>-graders with favorable attitudes toward police (MTF): Big change?



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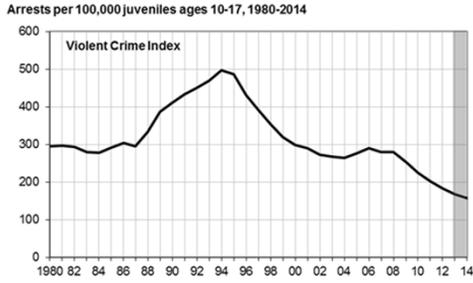
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### Juvenile Violent Arrest Rate per 100,000, 1980-2014



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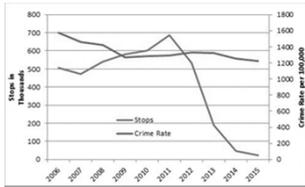
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### Stop and Frisk ("Field Inquiries")

- 4<sup>th</sup> Am (Terry v. Ohio 1968) Police need "reasonable suspicion" that a crime has been or will be committed, to stop and question. They may frisk for weapons if reasonable suspicion they are armed & dangerous.
- NYC and "Broken Windows" policing - from 700,000 stops to almost zero (de Blasio elected in 2013)



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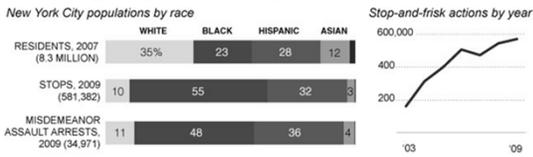
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### Stop and Frisk (NYC- Jeff Fagan)

- How would Rios interpret?
  - African Americans & Latinos 9 times more likely to be stopped by NYPD, but, once stopped, no more likely to be arrested (685,724 stopped in 2011)

#### Profiling or Policing?

Civil liberties groups say the New York Police Department's stop-and-frisk policy amounts to profiling because the proportion of blacks and Hispanics stopped is higher than in the city as a whole. Police say it closely resembles the racial profile of those arrested.



11/12/2017 Sources: New York Police Department, United States census Chris Uggen - Soc 4141 9

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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, and procedural justice

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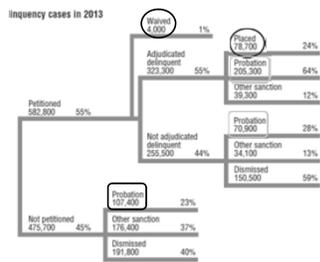
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## Juvenile court processing 1,058,500 cases in 2013; Gender diff in placement)

- 55% petitioned
  - 1% waived
  - 55% adjudicated
    - 64% probation
    - 24% placed (decline)
- 45% non-petitioned
  - mostly dismissal or probation
- Female
  - 48% petitioned (.1% waived; 49% adjud.)
    - 66% probation
    - 20% placed



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## next

- Week 13 - 11/27 & 11/29:
- 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
    - CWB, Chapter 15. Paul Gendreau, Paula Smith, and Sheila A. French. "The Theory of Effective Correctional Intervention: Empirical Status and Future Directions." Pp. 419-446.
    - Michelle Inderbitzin, Trevor Walraven, and Joshua Cain. 2014. "Juvenile Lifers, Learning to Lead." In *Crime and the Punished*, edited by Douglas Hartmann and Christopher Uggen. New York: WW Norton. 12/13 - 2nd Midterm

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