

Lecture 13: Probation and Institutionalization

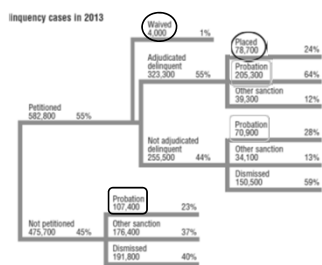
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1

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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2

Probation and Parole/Aftercare

- Probation: conditional release in community under the supervision of probation officer
 - a SENTENCE imposed by a judge
 - allows juvenile to remain in the COMMUNITY
 - but her freedom is CONDITIONAL (law + rules)
 - and she is SUPERVISED by probation officer
 - Juvenile court orders probation in 58% of cases (58% person, 59% property, 59% drugs; 54% other)
- Parole or aftercare is supervised conditional release from an institution.
 - decision by corrections or social services
 - tied to indeterminate sentence

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3

Classic PO Supervision Typology – still true?
(Burfeind & Bartusch)

		EMPHASIS ON CONTROL	
		Low	High
EMPHASIS ON REHABILITATION	Low	<i>Service broker</i>	<i>Rule enforcer</i>
	High	<i>Therapeutic caseworker</i>	<i>Moral reformer</i>

- Current functions of probation officer
 - Supervise (control) & assist (rehab) probationers
 - Intake screening
 - Prepare PSI/Social History

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Probation v. "ISP"

- Intensive Supervised Probation (ISP)
 - small caseloads (12) + matched officers
 - "Intermediate sanction" (between ...)
 - Potentially tough but cheap, often combined with electronic monitoring, urinalysis, restitution, etc
 - Evaluation? No difference between ISP and institutionalization in police arrests, but higher rates of revocation (Lerman 1975; Sherman 1998)
- Lane et al (2007): ISP self-report experiment
 - High services (MH/CD: family, recreation, Todd Clear's restorative "Corrections of Place")
 - Treatment 68% new violent crime; Control 56%
 - Few other differences w/ regular probation
 - Sample mostly male and Latino, age 17-
- "Intensive Aftercare Model" for parole
 May be more promising esp. for 1st offenders

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5

Institutionalization

- "detention" versus "commitment"
 - Detention: held as case is processed (rules)
 - Commitment: court-ordered placement in institution
- 54,148 youth in residential placement 32% private (2013 *Census of Juveniles in RP*)
 - 37% violent; 24% property; 7% drug; 11% public order; 17% technical violations; 5% status
 - Race: 40% African American; 32% White; 23% Latino; 2% American Indian (high in MN); 1% Asian
 - Gender: 86% male; 13% female (40% of status)
- MN: 939 total, 42% private, 86% male
 - 44% violent; 19% property, 6% drug; 16% public order; 11% technical; 5% status
 - Race: 37% African American; 41% White; 6% Latino; 11% American Indian; 2% Asian



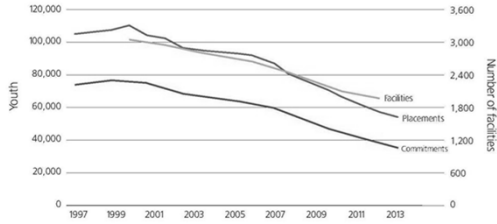
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6

Juvenile Decarceration: 50% drop since 2000 in US & MN (commitments are adjudicated)

Figure 1. Juvenile Facilities and Placements, 1997-2013

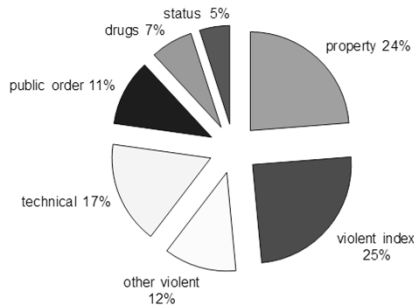


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7

juveniles in institutions, 2013



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8

How effective are institutions in reducing delinquency?

- Red Wing ('95 LAB): 91% had adult records by 23, 69% imprisoned (But! Selection)
- EJJ: Extended Juvenile Jurisdiction
 - Juv Ct imposes adult & juvenile sanction
 - adult is suspended pending violation/revocation (prosecutor may designate for murder or file motion for any felony)
- "Suppression effect" = $(\# \text{before} - \# \text{after}) / \# \text{before}$
 - "everything works" over time
 - In Provo: Institution suppressed 61%; community 69%; In Silverlake, 72% vs. 73% in community
 - Why does rate almost always drop after treatment?

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What about Incapacitation? Wolfgang's *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort*

- 6% of boys in 1945 Philadelphia birth cohort did 52% of offenses (18% of police contacts)
 - Incapacitation: remove opportunity for crime by institution (or death). Punish for FUTURE, not past
- If we locked up everybody after 1st arrest, we would prevent 66% of offenses. Why not?
 - Half never do another; We can't predict recidivism well; Very expensive: only 10% are "personal index"
 - 1958 cohort: 7.5% had 61% of police contacts;
 - Incapacitation after 3 contacts would prevent 43% of offenses, but would lock up 28% unnecessarily
- A few chronics do a lot of delinquency, but we can't fairly and reliably identify them
 - too many errors, too costly
- Conclude: Reserve institutions for serious (violent) offenders with long histories

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10

CWB: Gendreau's "Effective Correctional Intervention"

- Core Principles
 1. Organizational culture
 2. Program Implementation & Maintenance
 3. Management/Staff Capabilities
 4. Criminogenic Risk/Need Assessment
 5. Program: Systematic, Responsive
 6. Core Correctional Practice:
 - modeling, reinforcement, problem-solving, cognitive change, effective authority, relationship practices, motivational interviewing (p. 428)
- Saving Rehabilitation?

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11

next

- Week 14 -12/4 & 12/6 Conclusions, Class Discussion, and Review
- A. Institutionalization and Conclusion
- Richard Rosenfeld and Steven F. Messner. 2014. "A Social Welfare Critique of Contemporary Crime Control." Pp. 155-70 in *Crime and the Punished*, edited by Douglas Hartmann and Christopher Uggen. New York: WW Norton.
- Rios, Conclusion. "Toward a Youth Support Complex." Pp. 157-167.
- 12/11 Review session
- 12/13 - 2nd Midterm
- evals

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12
