Today

- Announcements
- Study Guides
- Conclusions
  - Course goals – Uggen's historical outline
- Evals & volunteer to take to soc office

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?
Current Trends and Stubborn Problems
- Increasing formality
- Overuse of detention
- Physical and sexual abuse
  - 10,000 juveniles (still) in adult jails and prisons, despite JJDPA (1974) and PREA (2003) mandating separate facilities.
  - Juveniles 5 times more likely to be sexually assaulted in adult facilities & up to 36 times (!) more likely to commit suicide
- Racial disparities
  - Racial impact statements of proposed changes
  - Weapons v. drug crimes

Barry Feld (1998) of MN law: abolish the juvenile court?
- Shift from a “nominally rehabilitative social welfare agency into a scaled-down second-class criminal court for young people.”
  - Kids get neither therapy nor justice
  - Substantive and procedural convergence with adult system
- Alternative: An “age discount”
  - Youth as a mitigating factor
  - 14 year old gets 25-33% of adult time; 16 gets 50-66%; 18 year old gets 100%
  - Merits? What about 50-year-olds?
- Today, juvenile court is being extended to older kids – emerging adults, 16-25

Young Adult Courts
A California Court for Young Adults Calls on Science
By TIM REQUARTH
Published: April 17, 2017
San Francisco’s Young Adult Court, created in 2015, is based on recent research suggesting that brain development extends beyond age 18, into the 20s.
from prison to community

- Inderbitzin, Walraven, & Cain (2014)
  - Young juvenile lifers – “stuck”
  - Growing up & now leading in prison
  - Walraven, LC Prez at 29, more than ½ his life in prison (now released and working in OR)
- Desistance from crime v. reintegration
  - Socioeconomic (education, employment)
  - Family (parents, partners)
  - Civic (voting, volunteering, coaching)
  - Housing (Shared or independent)
- Collateral consequences & “sticky records”
  - More records today, and they’re “stickier” (Lageson; Shannon; Uggen & Rabinik)

Rios’ Recommendations?

- Rios’ Youth Support Complex
  - Hypercriminalization of “exclusion, punishment, racialization, gendered violence, harassment, surveillance, and detention” (Jose in prison)
  - 3 of 40 boys desisted and moved on
  - Eliminate zero-tolerance approach
  - Transfer resources from criminal justice to “nurturing institutions”

- Messner & Rosenfeld (2014)
  - Social Welfare v. Security State solutions to crime
  - Trade-offs: what liberties are you willing to give up to reduce crime by .0001%?
  - Each additional dollar spent on criminal justice is a dollar that can’t be spent on another pressing need.

Uggen’s Recommendations Based on Randomized Experiments or “Blueprints”

- Abandon harmful programs (Scared Straight)
- Expand diversion for status & minor delinquents (cost and availability)
- Maintain routine probation as most frequent sentence option (PSIs)
- Apply effective community programs
  - Prevent: e.g., nurse visits; preschool; life skills
  - Treat: e.g., MST, FFT, CBT in community
- Reserve institutions for personal index offenders (incapacitation & deterrence)
  - Treat: e.g., CBT; Family Integrated Trans.
- Attend to abuse (can’t always go back) and mental and chemical health issues
next

- 12/7 – review
- 12/11 – in-class office hours
- 12/13 - 2nd Midterm
- 12/18 – 8 am makeup
- office hours: 12/6
- evals