

Lecture 14:  
Conclusions, Class  
Discussion, and Review

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today

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

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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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## juvenile justice

- Current Trends and Stubborn Problems
  - Increasing formality
  - Overuse of detention
  - Physical and sexual abuse
    - 10,000 juveniles (still) in adult jails and prisons, despite JJDP (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

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## 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

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## 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.



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## 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 1/2 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 & Blahnik)

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## 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 other pressing needs.

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## 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

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UGGEN'S QUICK N' DIRTY, CRUDE N' OVERSIMPLIFIED HISTORICAL OUTLINE

<u>era</u>	<u>cause of delinquency</u>	<u>image of delinquent</u>	<u>institutional response</u>
1640s	sin	sinner	church/courts: banish, expiation
1770s	choice or free will	rational calculator	legislature: criminal code
1870s	biological determinism	born criminal	incapacitation? eugenics?
1900s	individualized treatment	wayward youth	juvenile court: psi, indet. sentence
1920s	social disorganization	conforms to 'hood	area projects: prevention
1930s	differential association	conforms to peers	peer, guided group interaction
1940-60s	anomie, opportunity	frustrated striver	mob. for youth, war on poverty
1960s	labeling	victim of label	diversion, deinstitutionalization
1970s	low social control	detached drifter	families, schools, scared straight
1980-90s	low self control	career criminal	DARE, boot camps, EJJ & waiver
2000s	life course & effects	disenfranchised?	Reentry, reintegration, rest, justice?

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next

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

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