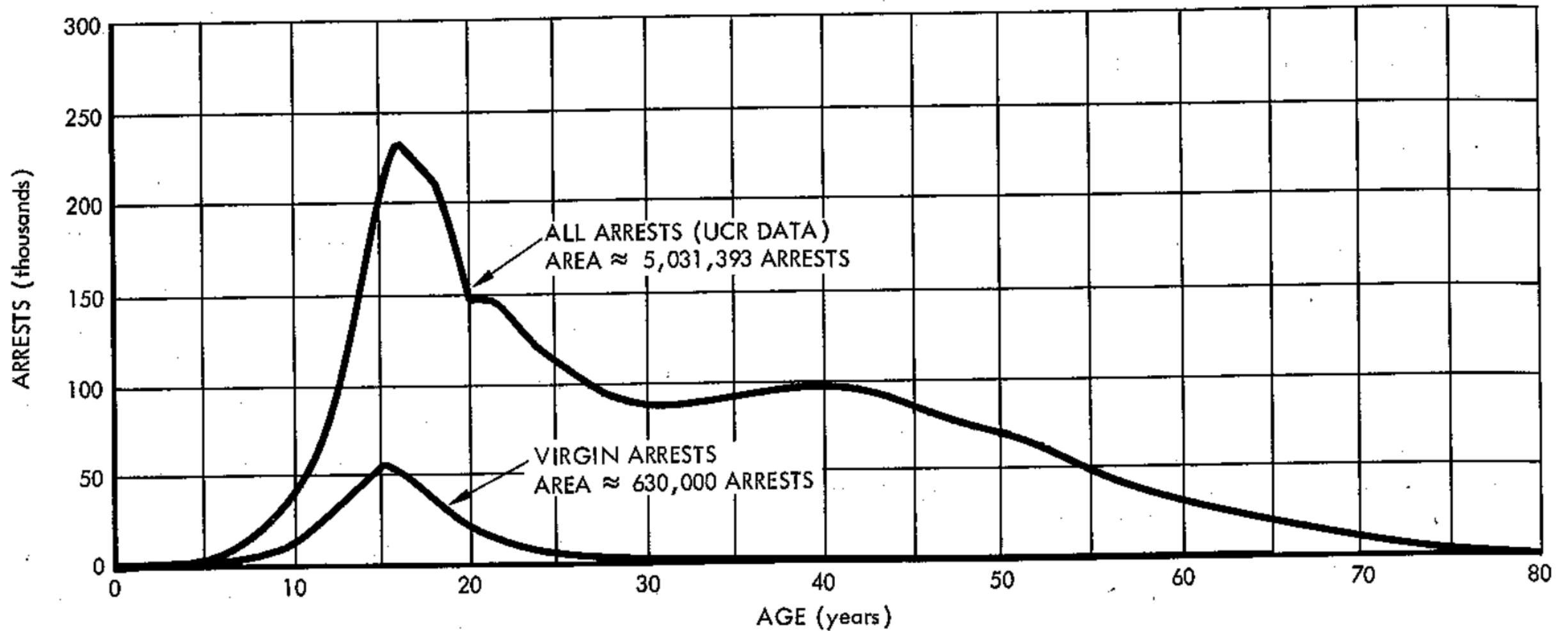


Lesson 13

Tuesday March 12, 2024

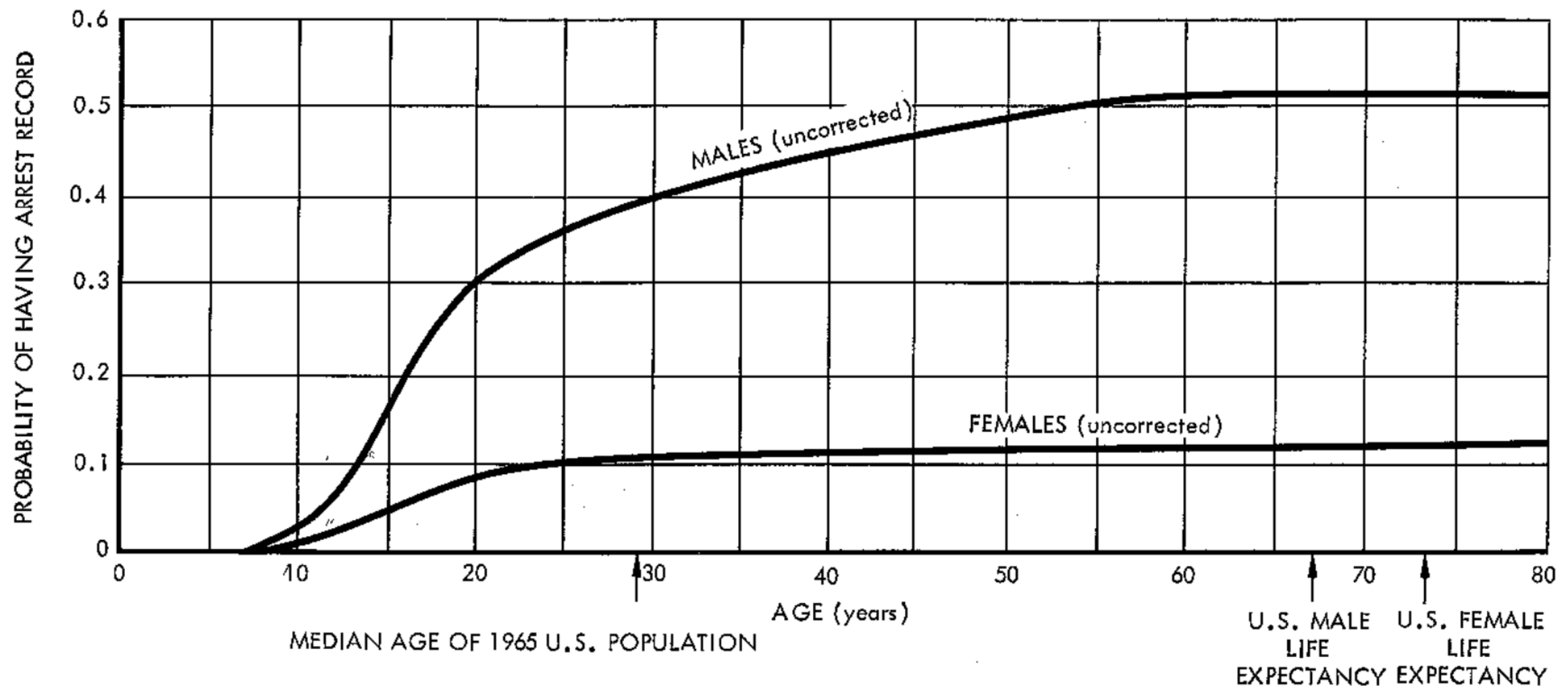
Age and Arrest (Christensen's Chart, 1967)

FIGURE J-2. 1965 ARRESTS BY AGE FOR ALL NONTRAFFIC OFFENSES



Age and Cumulative Arrest (Christensen, 1967)

FIGURE J-7. PROBABILITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL 5-YEAR OLD BEING ARRESTED FOR A NONTRAFFIC OFFENSE BY THE TIME HE REACHES GIVEN AGE, ASSUMING FUTURE ARREST PROBABILITIES REMAIN THE SAME AS THOSE IN 1965



Age and Cumulative Arrest - NLSY97

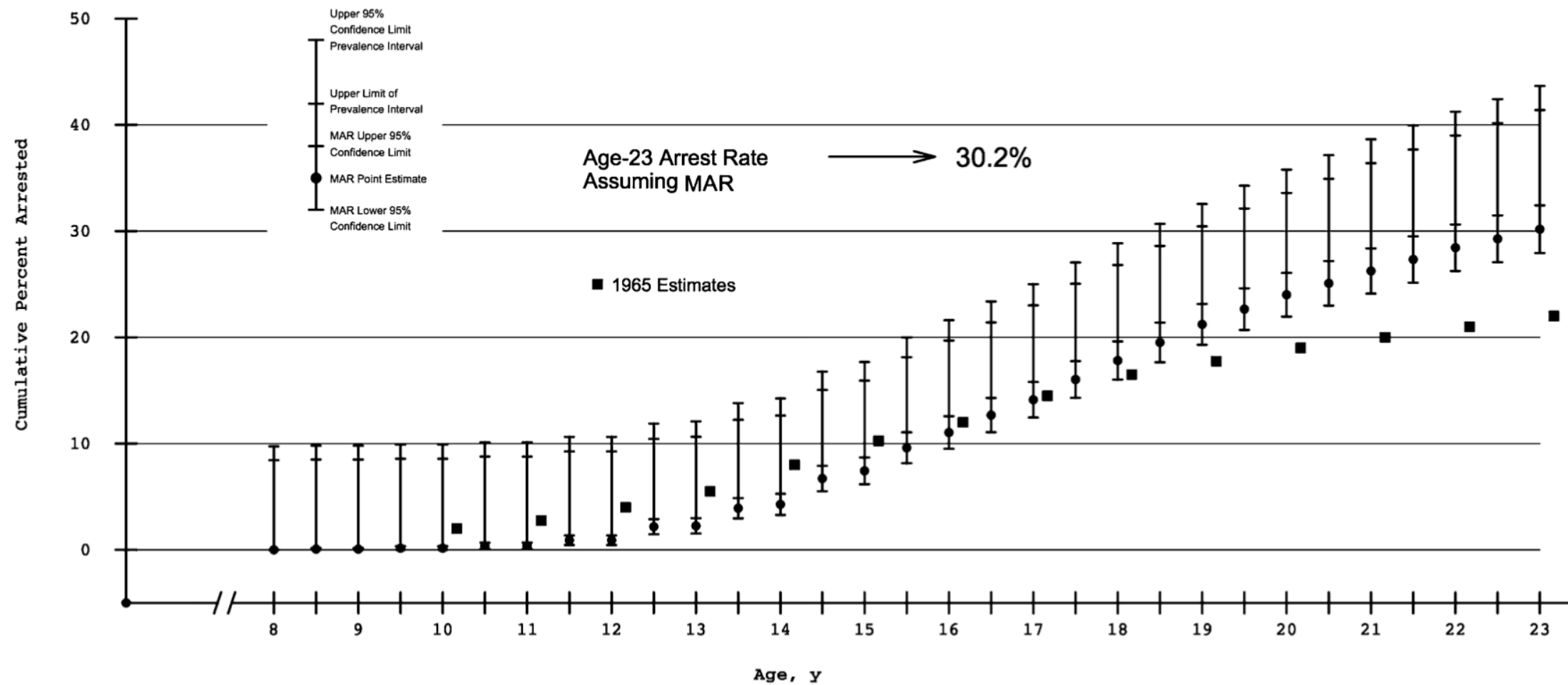


FIGURE 2
Arrest Rates and 95% confidence intervals assuming the lower bound is equal to MAR.

Chapter 6: Juvenile Courts

- National statistics tell us that police exercise a degree of discretion in deciding which cases to refer to juvenile court.
- In other words, not all juveniles who get arrested are referred to juvenile court.
- Your book (p. 137) reports that about 2/3 of kids who get arrested end up having their cases considered by juvenile and family courts; suggesting that about 1/3 do not.

National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) Data

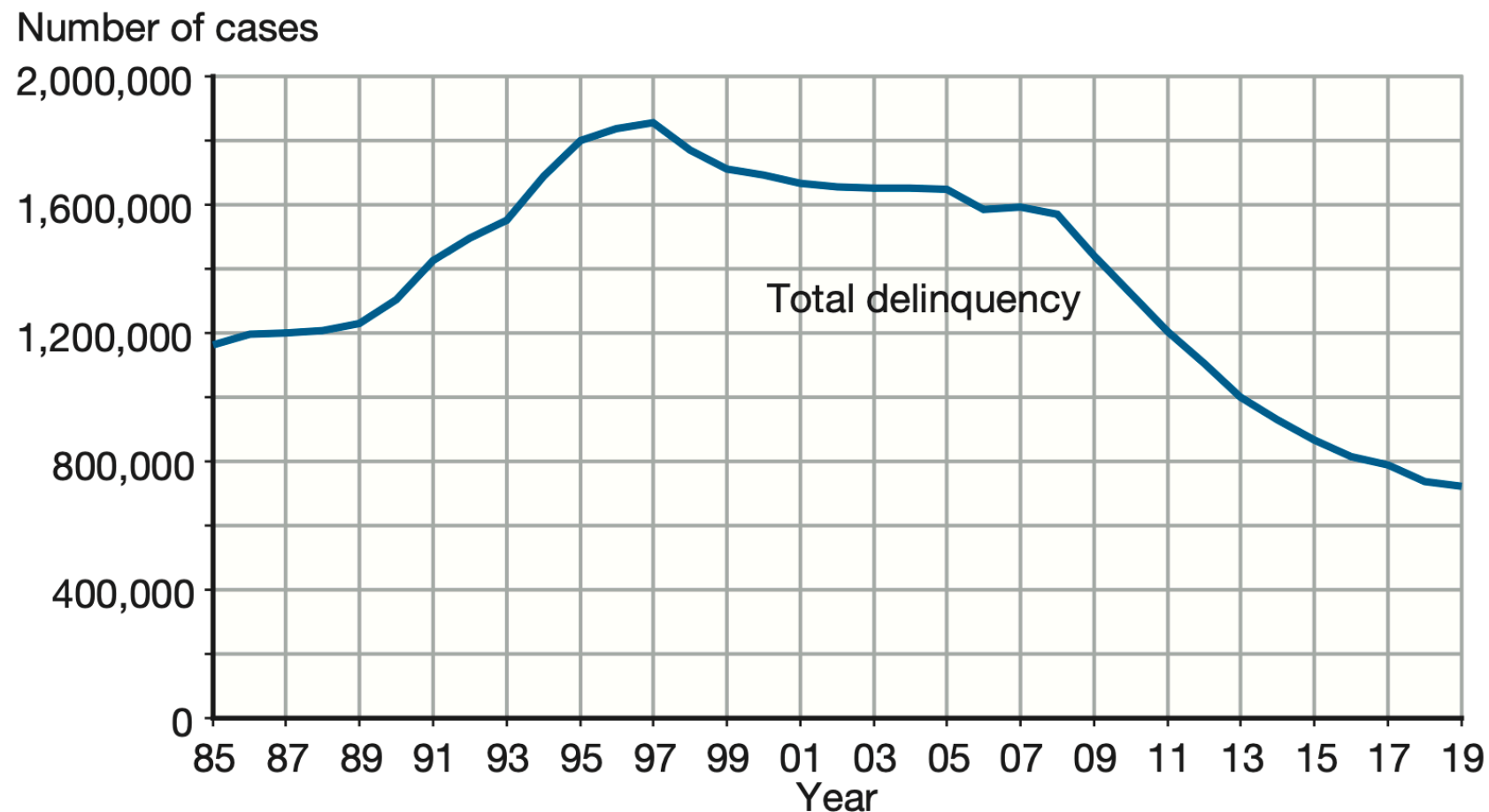
- The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) have been compiling national data on juvenile courts since the mid-1970's.
- Like the FBI's UCR/NIBRS programs, these data collection efforts are based on voluntary participation by local courts.
- The NCJJ reports an 87% juvenile population coverage rate for the year 2019.

NCJJ Primary Counting Unit

- Crime and delinquency cases.
- Status offense cases.
- Cases with original jurisdiction in adult court are not considered.
- Waiver and transfer cases are considered.
- Only the most serious offense is coded (like the old UCR hierarchy rule).
- Importantly, no measures of recidivism.

Long-Term Caseload Chart from book (p. 140)

The juvenile court caseload decreased 38% between 1985 and 2019

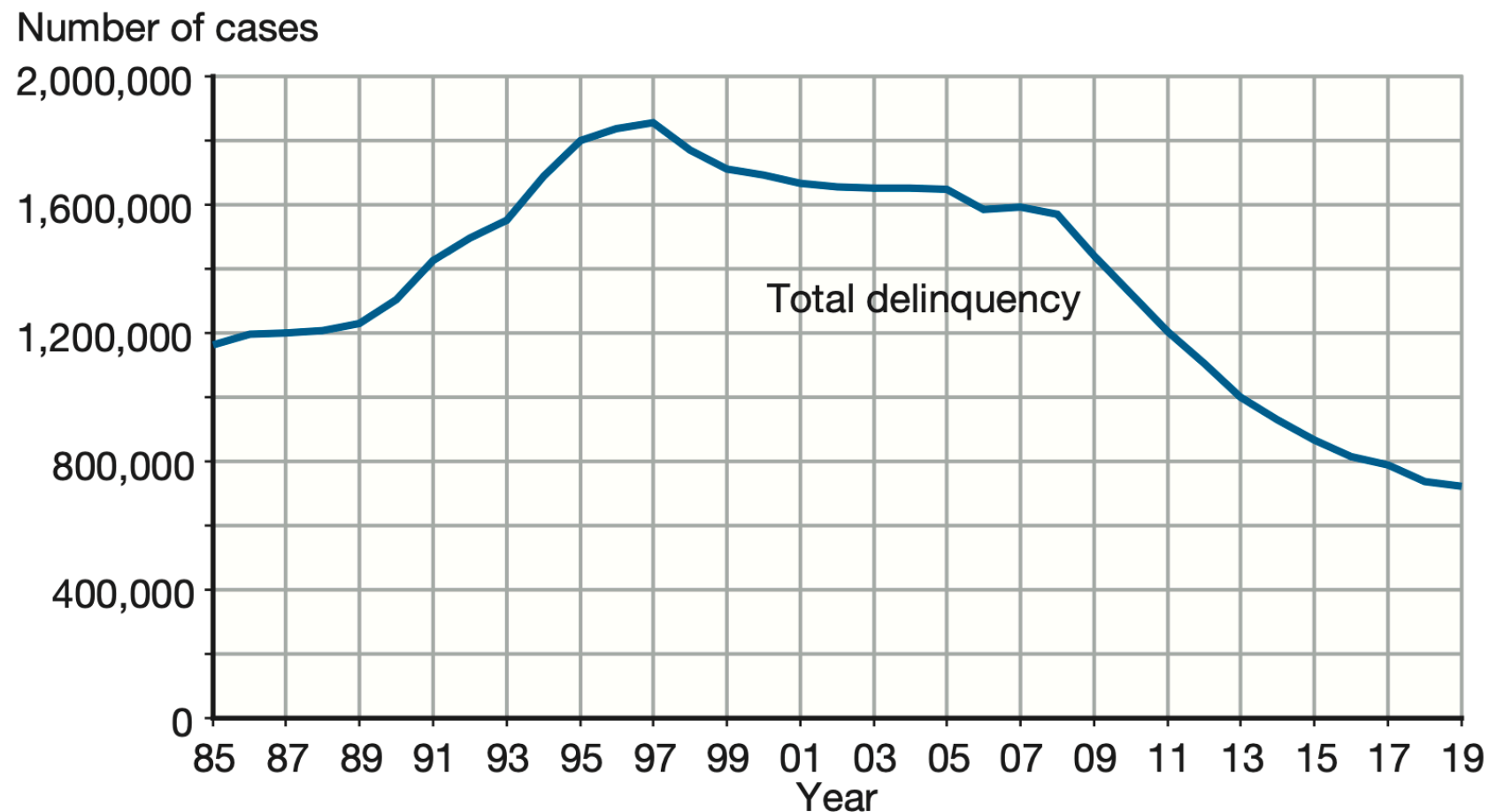


Mostly
consistent
with
juvenile arrest
trends

Delinquency cases by offense category

Long-Term Caseload Chart from book (p. 140)

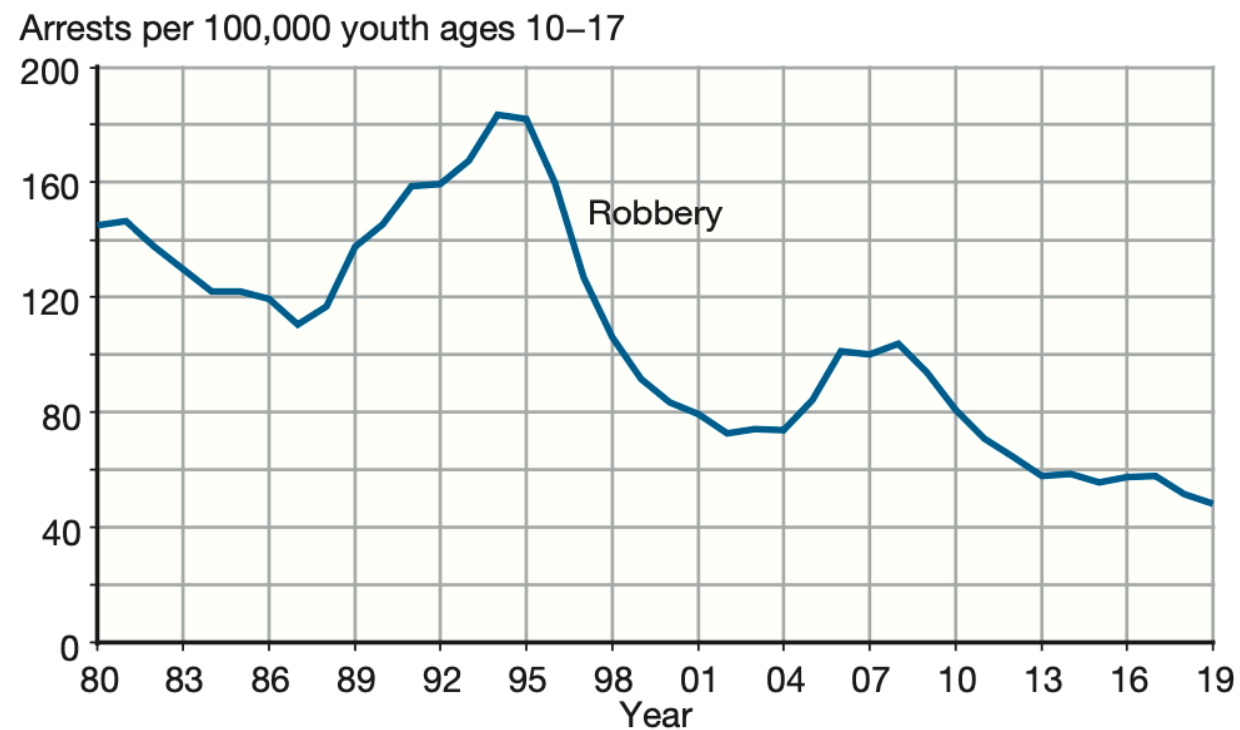
The juvenile court caseload decreased 38% between 1985 and 2019



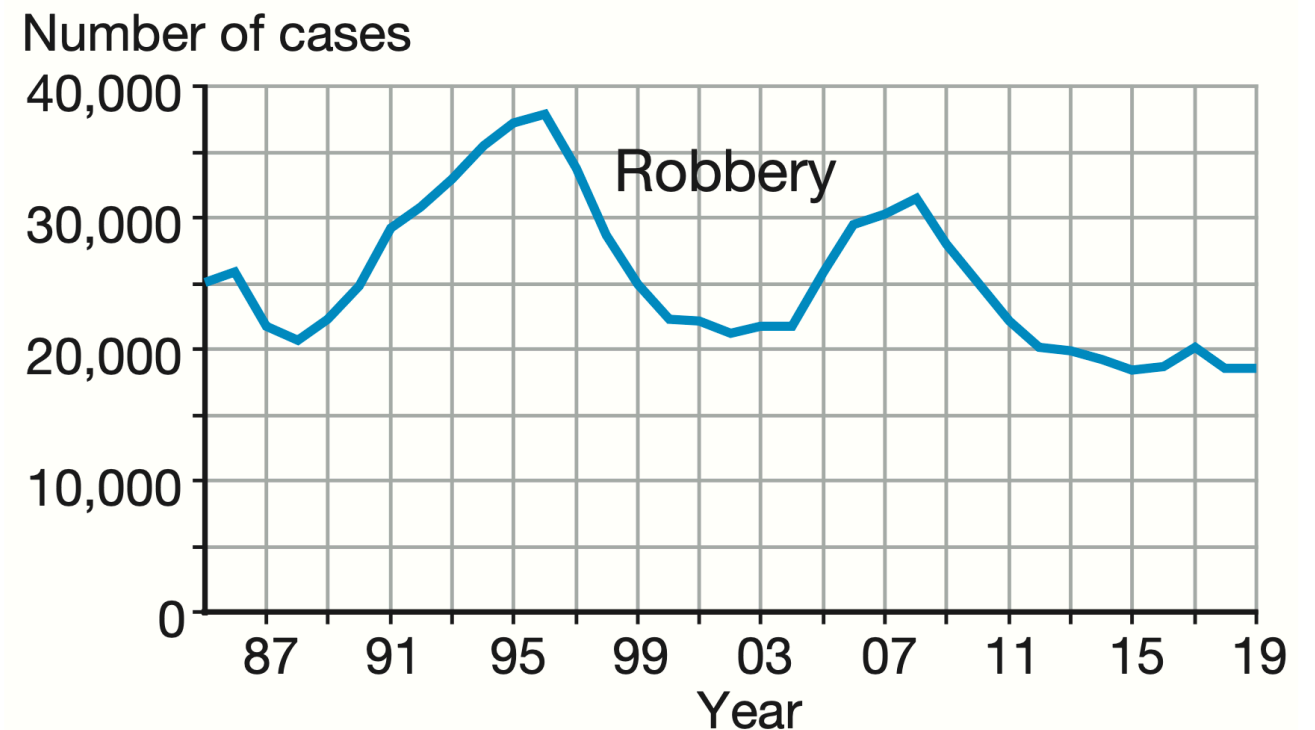
Mostly
consistent
with
juvenile arrest
trends

Delinquency cases by offense category

Robbery Arrests & Juvenile Court Cases (both from your book)

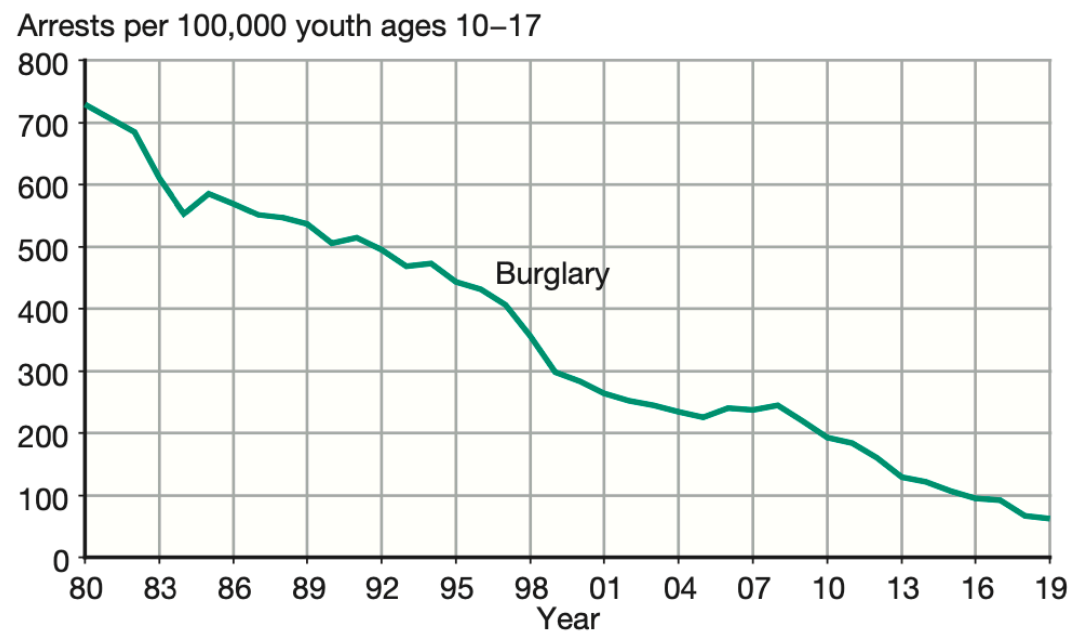


From Chapter 5 (p. 117)

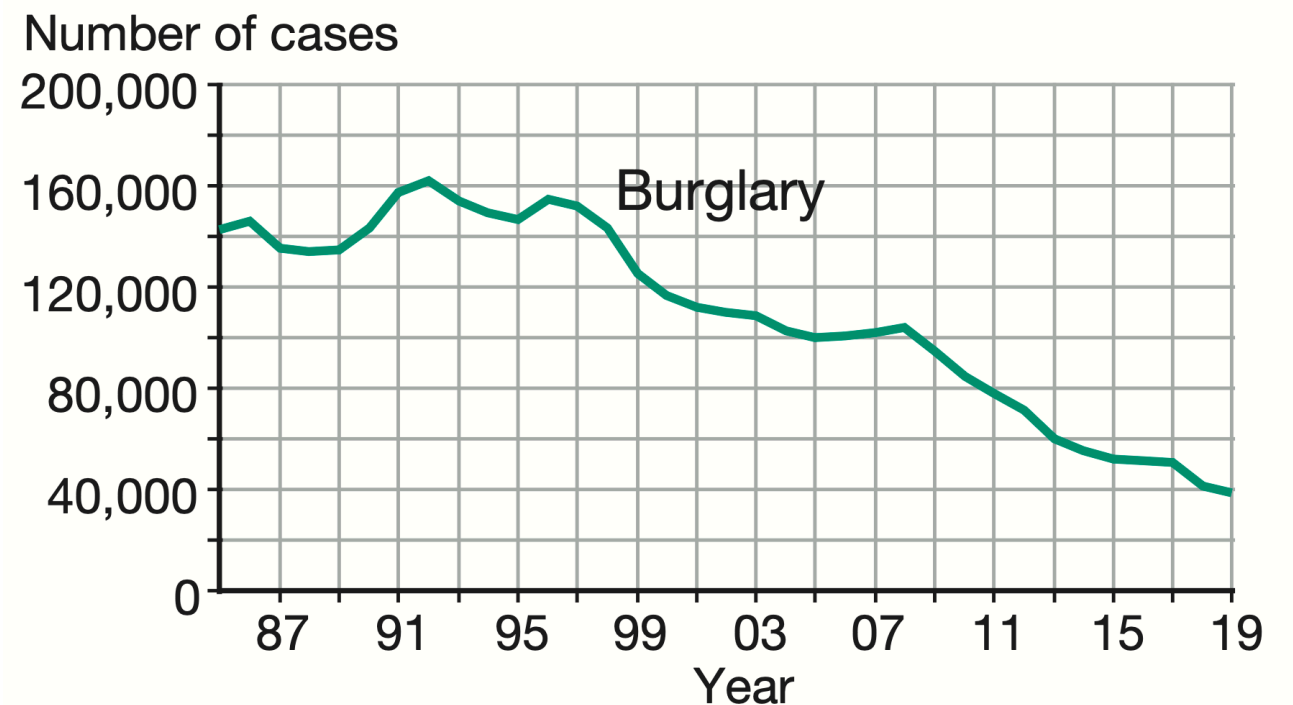


From Chapter 6 (p. 141)

Burglary Arrests & Juvenile Court Cases (both from your book)

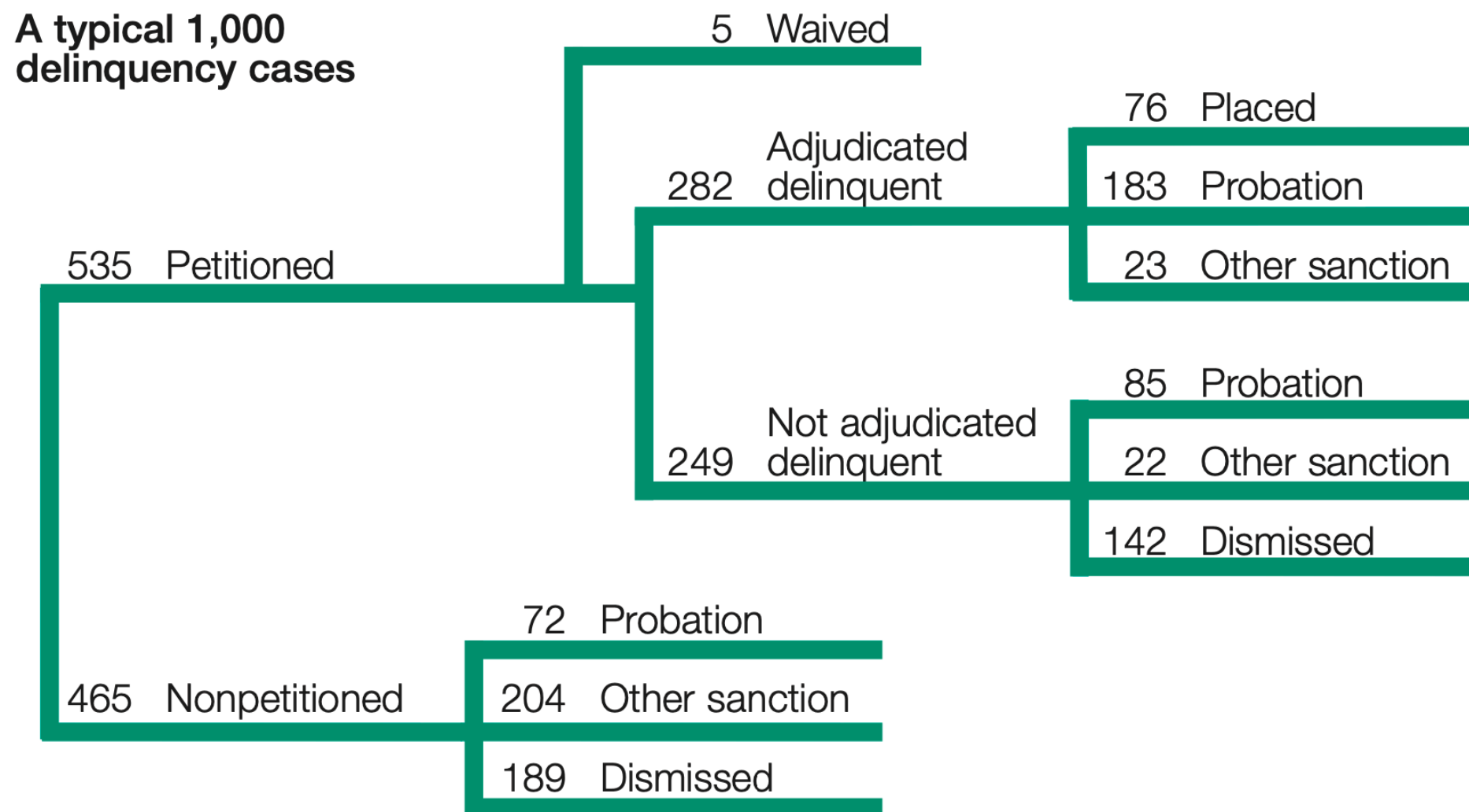


From Chapter 5 (p. 120)



From Chapter 6 (p. 141)

Juvenile Court Case Flowchart (p. 158 in your book)



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2010 are available online at ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Potential Effects of Residential Placement for Serious Juvenile Offenders

- Incapacitating offenders during the period they are committed to a facility or group home.
- Specific deterrence - leading to less recidivism when offenders return to the community.
- Stigmatization or labeling - leading to more recidivism when offenders return to the community.
- No effect at all.

Manski and Nagin (1998)

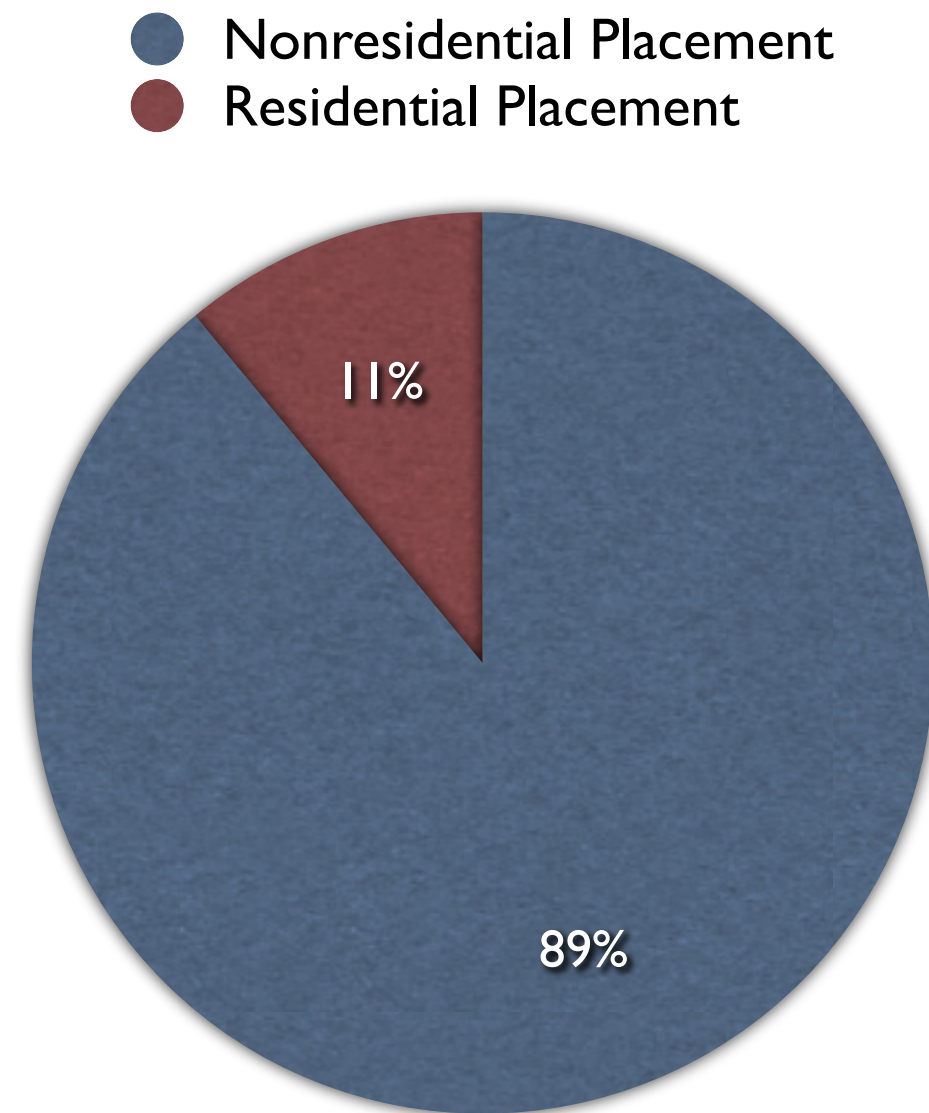
- Utah data on adolescents in the state juvenile justice system.
- Male offenders born between 1970 and 1974.
- Eligibility criteria: adjudicated delinquent before the age of 16 years old.
- Each individual was followed for 24 months after the disposition date to determine whether he was referred to the Utah juvenile justice system for a new offense.
- Data include 13,197 youths whose cases were disposed in Utah juvenile courts.
- Additional data on the number of prior juvenile justice system referrals and the judicial district of Utah in which the case was processed.

Sanction Range

- Residential treatment: confinement in secure facilities and nonsecure group homes (in accord with Utah's policy of decarceration in the 1980's). Sentences to residential placement were "usually less than six months in length."
- Nonresidential treatment: probation, restitution, or counseling (control group).

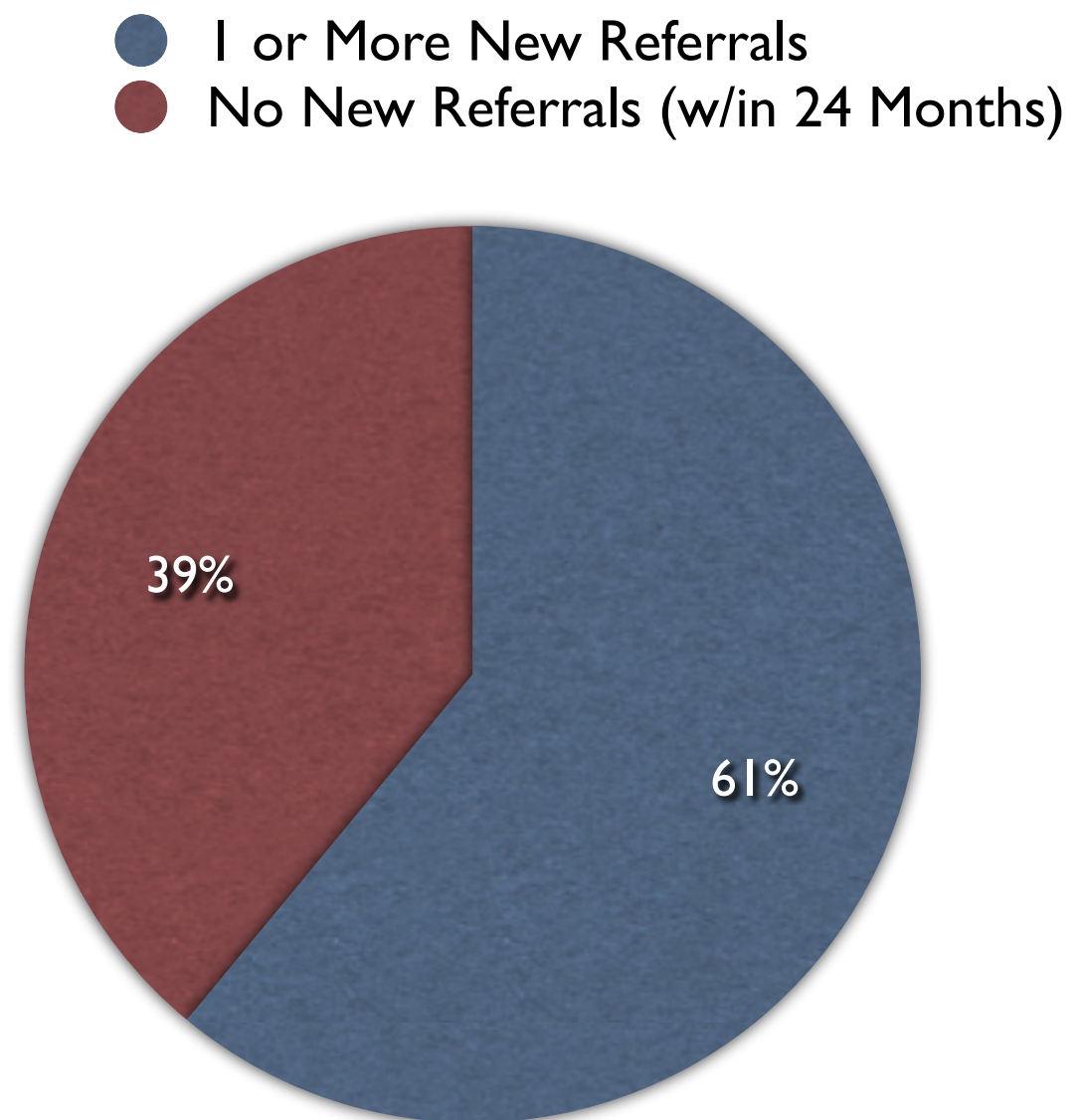
Placement to Residential and Nonresidential Treatment

- Residential and nonresidential placement represent the two most widely implemented dispositions by juvenile court judges.
- In Utah, 89% of youths processed in the jj system receive nonresidential placement; the other 11% receive residential placement.



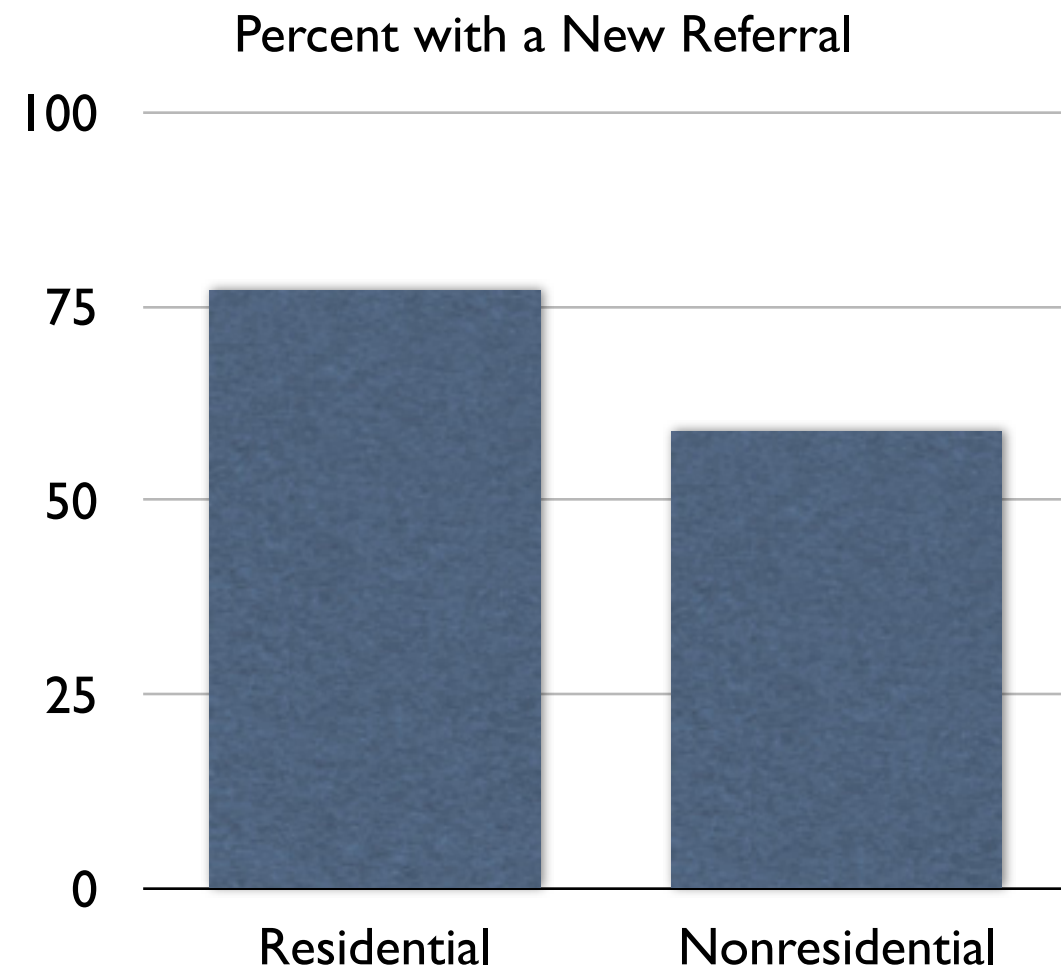
Overall Recidivism Rate

- Recidivism is defined as a new referral in juvenile court.
- The follow-up period is two years long.
- Under this definition, the recidivism rate is 61%.

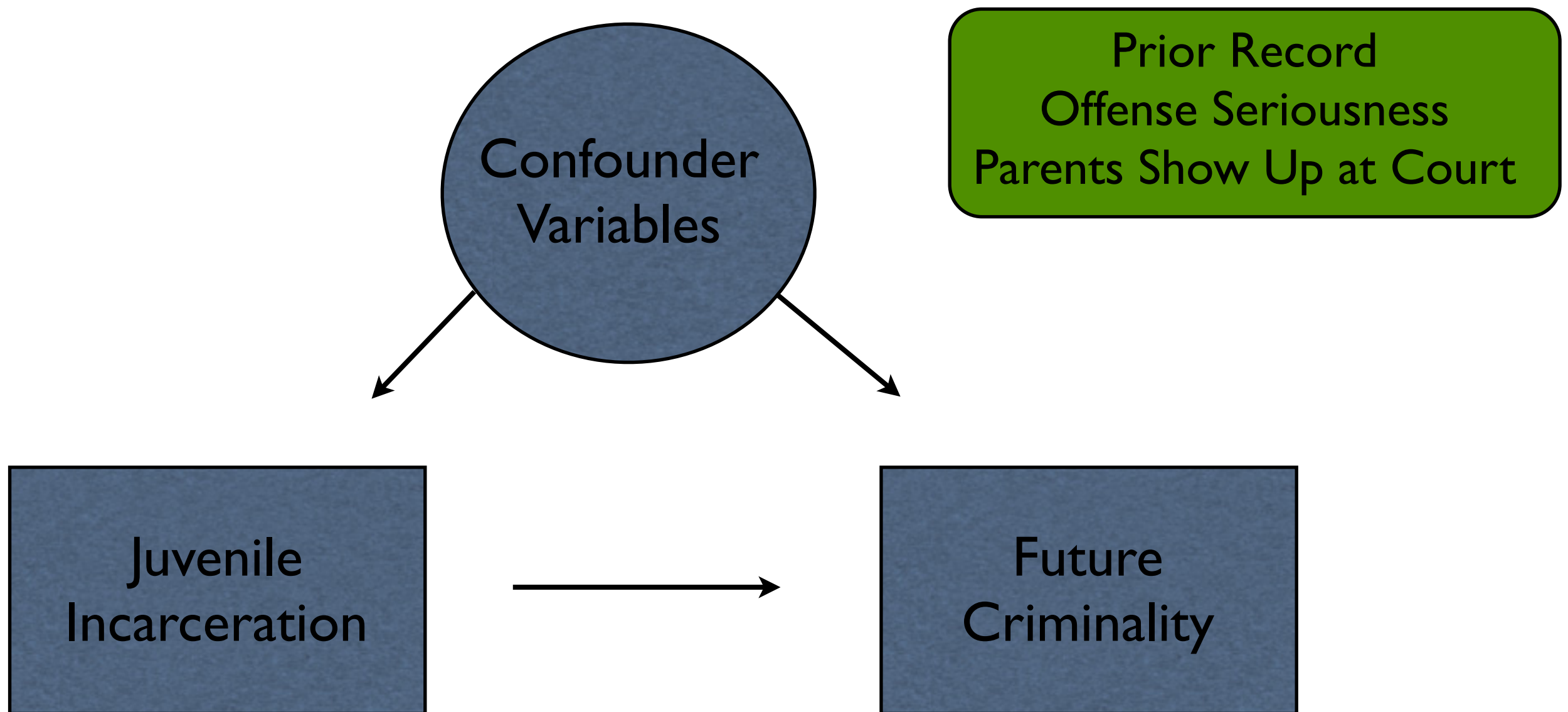


Estimate of Treatment Effect From Utah Data

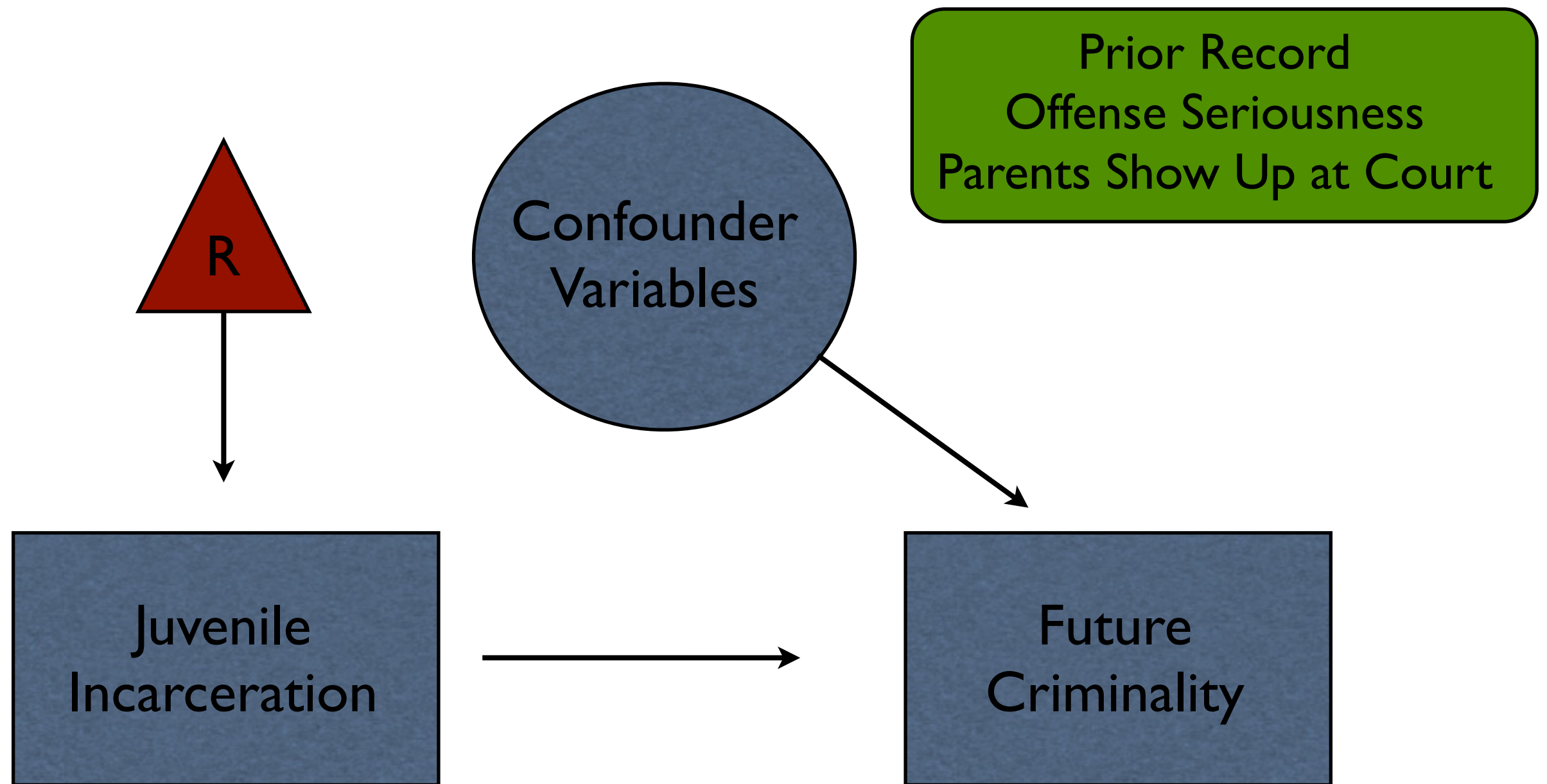
- Among those who received residential treatment, 77% had a new referral within 24 months.
- Among those who received nonresidential treatment, 59% had a new referral within 24 months.
- Estimated Treatment Effect = $77\% - 59\% = 18\%$.
- Compared to RT, the Non-RT group was 23.3% less likely to recidivate ($18/77 \times 100 = 23.3\%$).



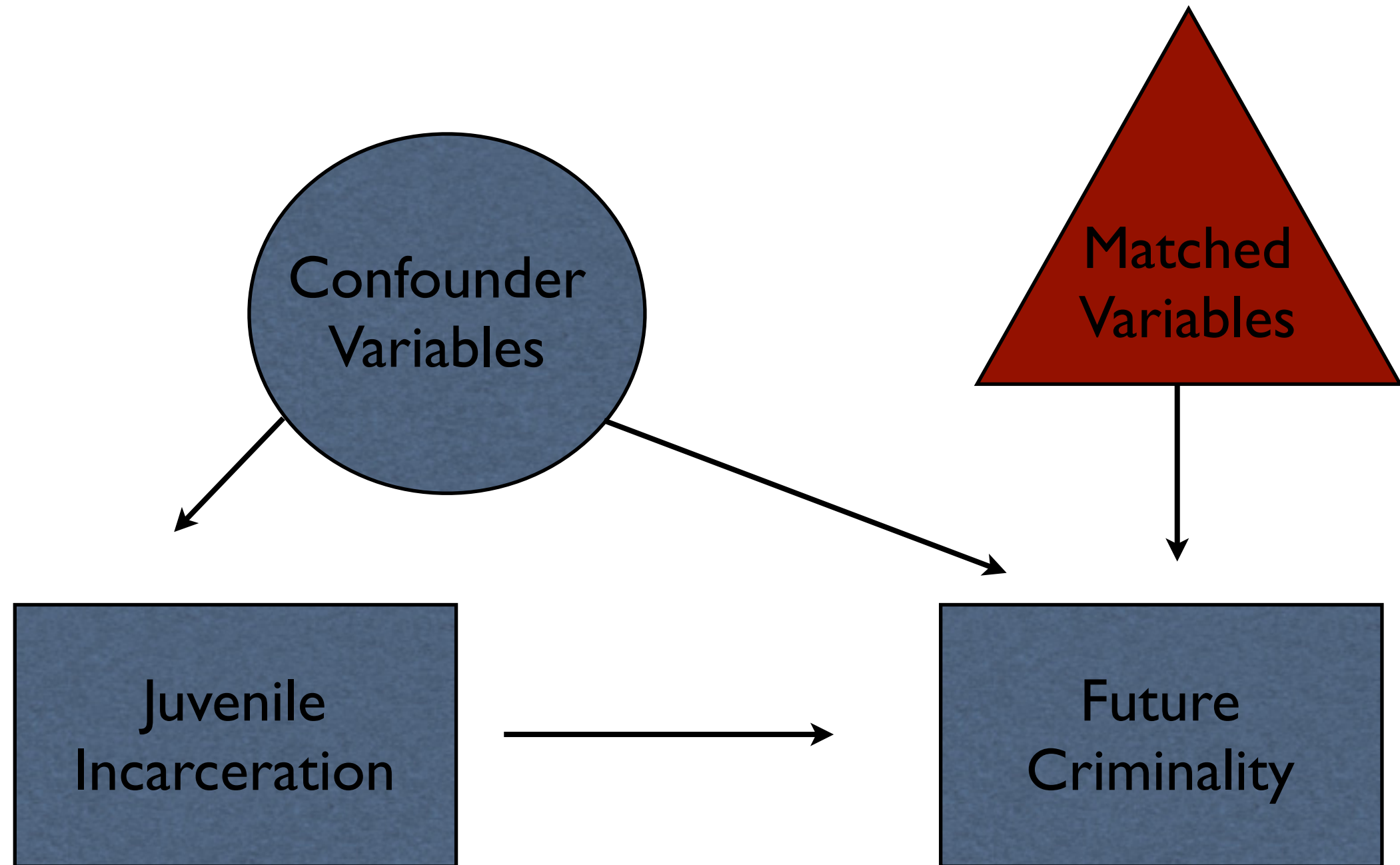
Does Placement Increase Recidivism?



Experimental Design



Matching Design



Matching is one type of observational study. Matched variables can be ruled out as confounders. Unmatched variables can still be confounders.