Attainment of Juvenile justice

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 **Juvenile Justice Correctional Facilities**

In the Juvenile justice correlative facilities, the defenders play a critical role in shielding their clients' interest in all levels of prosecution. That includes during the time for an arrest, lock up, pretrial and post-trial, case disposition, adjudication, and post-hearing times. To ensure that they execute their roles effectively, the defenders must have critical and extra skills in the field. Considering that they may deal with the youth, they must know the growth and development of the client’s adolescent period, and their ability to acquire the societal programs. Further, they should have unique criteria to effectively identify the client’s parent or guardian, maintaining the association between the client and the attorney.

 **Problem and solution statement**

However, in the representation of both children and the youth, many official defenders and attorneys usually possess little or no knowledge and skills to represent them. They also typically have limited capabilities on the development of primary adolescent (Sawyer, 2019). Besides, they have limited access to the skilled personnel in the juvenile, lack knowledge on application of general safety declarations, and retain the minors in the courts of the youth. Overly, defense attorneys in juveniles are held responsible for protecting injustice and acting as vital shields in systems that may cause unfairness and harm to the minors. With the inclusion of enough educating, training, growth, and development of the existing and the decent defense standards in juvenile, the minority therein would acquire a legal, perfect, justified, and knowledgeable representation. Besides, the introduction of the collaborations and partnerships centers in juveniles would offer the defenders and all stakeholders with the necessary training, technical accessories, and resources to assist in the advancement of the juvenile access for justice. The collaborations would further spearhead the juvenile system's objective of defending the minors and sustaining the accountability on their mistakes. That generally would offer effective, improve performance, and the results made by the justice system in juvenile.

 **Problem identification process**

 The youth in juveniles have experience injustice to lack of proper strategy and procedure for accessing and prosecuting their actions. However, the defender can apply various methods to assess their efforts and then offer the necessary disposition. First and foremost, the defenders should make assessments to identify and respond to any health complication to their clients. Most of the youth who get present in juvenile courts have shown some mental instabilities. All the necessary assessments should typically have legal shields for the minors (NCJJ, 2019). Secondly, the offences upon which the youth gets acquainted with should be carefully intervened and well clarified. Thirdly, the policies and practices enacted by the juvenile justice system should get coordinated to suit the youth. Besides, probation should get enhanced as a practice in the juvenile justice system (NCJJ, 2019).

 **Data collection methodology**

To enhance the effectiveness of the information collected, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) office established the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) to collect data based on the custody representation. The principal methodology employed in data collection is a sampling. The sampling technique puts into consideration of the operating facilities, state or private owned operational facilities, and the actual offenders in juvenile. However, in the collection process, the non-residential but operational facilities get excluded together with detention facilities occupied by adults (NCJJ, 2019). Also, the facilities for the homeless, abused, mentally unstable may get banned.

 **Data collected**

The information collected by the JRFC involves the primary data on the facilities' features, which entail their capacity, structural modification, security measures suggested and the owners of the facilities. Further, the research covers the spaciousness of the facilities depending on bed occupancy. That helps to determine whether the facilities get affected by crowding. In their sampling process, the JRFC usually has questions touching on the facility types, whether they are for detention, training, or homes for the homeless. The information gets combined with data on the services offered in the facilities. However, in some circumstances, questionnaires get issued to the participants (NCSL, 2019). Besides, they gather data based on the medical care, training, treatment on drug abuse, and treatment of mental illnesses offered by the facilities to the youth.

 **Personnel involvement and data analysis**

When collecting the information, the assigned corporations like JRFC focus individuals in the facilities who are youths 21 years and below, with designated beds in the residential institution, and got charged with offence presented in a court of law. They got placed in such residences out of the attack. Once the data gets gathered, the placement authorities carry on with data analysis through the creation of tables and charts concerning the features of the youths in the facilities (NCSL, 2019). Finally, the data gets deployed on the website for easy accessibility.

Following the right procedures by the established bodies equips the defenders, attorneys, and the juvenile justice system with adequate information and a foundation to prosecute the actions of the youth effectively, and somewhat (Sawyer, 2019).

 **References**

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