Juvenile Justice System Proposal, Part III

Shelly McKee

AJS/594

08/05/2020

Dr. Jon Stern

 **Juvenile Justice System Proposal, Part III**

Since the inception of the juvenile justice corrective facilities in the United States, over 50,000 youth gets restricted into different facilities far away from their residential due to involvement in various criminal justice. However, the consideration of the criminal justice causative factors by authorities has failed and caused misrepresentation in the court of law. Most of the defenders and the adjudicators typically possess mere knowledge of their client concerning their stage of growth and their ability to access programs provided in the facilities (NRC, 2013). The representatives in the law courts get required to have substantial information of their clients, but among others, that lies to the real issue.

 **The target population**

In the misrepresentation problem, the group of interest are the youths in the juvenile justice facilities, the facilities’ representatives, and the defenders and court adjudicators. The child falls under the main target because a considerable number get restricted in the correctional facilities without trial in any court of law. The category of the youth has brought interest due to significant disparity experienced in dispensing justice in the juvenile justice systems. In almost every state, there is an exception of handling cases for both adults and the youth. However, in some states, the defendant never recognizes the difference in representing minors and representing the adults.

Two-thirds of the juvenile justice correctional facilities represents the 16 years and above age group while more than 1000 fall below 12 years old. During representation, most defenders less consider the age group of the client and how to represent them in law courts (NRC, 2013). The youth representation disparity also falls under racial differences, whereby the blacks get discriminated while the white detainees get underrepresented by their representatives.

 **Office of Justice Program**

The office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency has been at the forefront of championing for the parity in the juvenile justice correctional facilities. The system employs the policies and standards of qualitative research and analysis of the statistics under youth justice. The plans place a strong foundation for safeguarding the youth from victimization and delinquency in the facilities and during their representation stage (OJJDP, 2019).

 The system does rigorous research on the risks that the youth under restriction come across as well as the protection components that result in or prevent the juvenile from participating in the justice system. With the defenders’ failure to comprehend the adolescent stage of their clients, the OJJDP system helps them to understand the behaviors of the teenage clients, the responsive policies, and practices that will result in positivity among the youth.

The primary duties carried out by the taskforce is the generation of information about the youth to manage issues, lead the advancement of policies and procedures, and carry out training of the technical team. They also ensure there are availability and accessibility of juvenile justice information and findings from various research works. The data also helps in solving the local issues like misrepresentation and in consideration of youth health status (OJJDP, 2019).

 **Juvenile Representation Policies**

Based on the past statistics on youth representation in the juvenile justice system, this research work gets laid on policies of data preservation, information enhancement, and distribution of gathered information. The data gets based on the original archived works on youth justice and workshop training of technicians who represent the youth on the court of law. The significant policies and procedure of the research lie on human protection and privacy, compliance of the child and the representatives, and the program confidentiality.

Further, the research strategy considers priority on the methodology applied in the achievement of justice. For instance, the work finds the data gathering mechanisms that provide information and insights based on the justice system, youth victimization and delinquency trends. The research also focuses on the causative factors of victimization and misrepresentation of juveniles. Further, it checks on the mode for reducing delinquency and enhancing positivity among the youth to influence their behavioral outcome.

 **Interagency collaboration**

To enhance service provision and youth diversion in the juvenile justice system, integration of the interagency systems must get enacted together with the Child Welfare Systems. That comes after the increase in their needs as interagency focus on the best response mechanisms to their issues. Achievement of the interagency collaboration, calls for some programs to get designed to enhance the integration among the various systems such as the juvenile justice system and the Child Welfare Systems (NTAEC, 2008). In this category of research, the combination would promote proper representation of the juveniles without bias.

The integration of the interagency systems, besides, helps in uniting and involving the critical partakers in the juvenile justice system—for instance, the law enforcement team, the defenders, adjudicators, and local authorities. The integration helps in serving the youth and minors whose needs surpass single entities and lack control of their behavior (NTAEC, 2008). Besides, the system assists in enhancing the outcomes of the youths and strengthen their families.

 **Implementation plan**

To have an accountable and qualitative program, proper planning, and implementation plan play a critical role in the juvenile justice system. Results achievement is an approach that can assist in bridging the gap between law enforcement practitioners and the youth based on the underlying issues of misrepresentation. The procedure though traditionally applied, it promises a continuous enhancement of research results and the accountability of every stakeholder (Chinman, Imm, and Wanderson, 2014). Further, the techniques promote the integration and collaboration among the various practitioners in the juvenile justice systems and other youth systems.

Besides, the result achievement approach promotes the empowerment of the stakeholders and offer them tools and training workspace to enhance their representation criteria. Generally, it supports constant growth and development of the juvenile systems and increases the satisfaction of the clients. It entirely relies on youth needs, technicians’ resources, goals and the target population, and sustainability of the pre-existing systems. Further, cultural features, values, and norms of the target population also play a role in the implementation and development of the approach within an approximate period of six months.

 **Personnel training**

When representing clients in juvenile justice systems, the defenders need knowledge on the youth behavior, and their accessibility to resources and, therefore, training is critical. The young justice training offers formal expertise to both the detainees and the representatives. That promotes the interrelation between staff and the juveniles in detention (Roush, 2016). However, to encourage training resources such as money, training facilities, and professional trainers or practitioners get required to promote high quality and comprehensive training. The system also encounters the issue of weak knowledge base to get used in the training sessions.

The issues pinning the juvenile justice correctional facilities get associated with external factors and given the high strain on public incomes, training the law enforcers can enhance skills, and knowledge to improve representation. Further, the process can get streamlined through the implementation of viable programs and procedures.

**References**

Chinman, M., Imm, P., & Wanderson, A. (2014) Promoting accountability through methods and tools for planning, implementation, and evaluation. Pittsburgh, PA

National Research Council. (2013) Reforming Juvenile Justice. A Developmental Approach

National Technical Assistance and Evaluation Center. (2008) Interagency Collaboration. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2019) Research and Statistics. U.S. Department of Justice

Roush D.W. (2016) Juvenile Detention Training Needs Assessment. National Juvenile Detention Association.