**History of Juvenile Justice System Annotated Bibliography**

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

**Agyepong, T. E. (2018). The Criminalization of Black Children: Race, Gender, and Delinquency in Chicago’s Juvenile Justice System, 1899–1945. UNC Press Books.**

Agyepong wrote about how in the late 19th century, liberal reformers withdrew at the justice system prospect of punishing children as they handled them as adults. The article advocated that children's inherent innocence warranted for them to have different treatment, founded by reformers in the first juvenile court in 1899 in Chicago. Agyepong stressed that during African American arrivals to Chicago in the Great Migration era, inherent children's innocence notions and the juvenile justice system were controlled by race. In reporting how blackness turned out to be a criminality marker that dominated the status of potential child protections bestowed, Agyepong showed the entanglements between the state's transition and race in the juvenile justice punitive forms. This article is relevant to the topic on juvenile justice system history because Agyepong expanded the racialized criminalization narrative, particularly in America, showing that such patterns were embedded originally in the justice system focused on protecting children. Besides, the author complicated the migration nature understanding and the meaning of being black residing in Chicago, especially in the twentieth century.

**Bajpai, G. S. (2019). Juvenile Justice: Impact and Implementation in India. Bloomsbury Publishing.**

Bajpai wrote about the current gap, particularly in academic discourse related to juvenile treatment during, after, and before conflicting with the law. The author attempted to define this gap, especially in India's juvenile justice system, and research on children's effect. The article remedies the vital gap by comparing what should be done and evaluating the study results from exceptional homes and observation homes. Notably, the data collection was based on reflection parameters upon all juvenile experiences and life aspects before conflicting with law, particularly in homes and after release. This article is relevant to the history of the juvenile justice system since Bajpai detailed the juvenile justice amendments and critiques descriptive realities and existing standard, mainly in juvenile justice.

**Gupta-Kagan, J. (2018). Rethinking family-court prosecutors: Elected and agency prosecutors and prosecutorial discretion in juvenile delinquency and child protection cases. The University of Chicago Law Review, 743-825.**

Gupta-Kagan addresses how family-court prosecutors' responsibilities are not fully theorized. Historically, the author added that family courts avoided prosecutors since family court prosecutors appeared in the 1960s and 1970s had no consensus specifically on the juvenile system charging resolutions or intake officers or agencies' authority intersects. Importantly, this article gives a detailed critique and description of the changing state laws governing prosecutors in family courts. This article is relevant to the topic of the history of juvenile justice system since the author argued that prosecutors in family court should represent and work for child protection and the juvenile justice agencies that have the authority of determining the cases that are filed.

**Kratcoski, P. C., Kratcoski, L. D., & Kratcoski, P. C. (2020). Laws and Court Cases Pertaining to Children: Offenders and Victims. In Juvenile Delinquency (pp. 187-213). Springer, Cham.**

The authors provided a major topic overview specifically on Juvenile delinquency, mainly for graduate-level and advanced undergraduate students. The writers combined theory and practical application by integrating the current research with trending issues and juvenile delinquency overview trends. Notably, the authors featured new discussions and interviews, particularly with juvenile justice experts and child care practitioners on their exposure interpreting theory into practices. The article addresses current delinquents' characteristics changes along with smartphones and social media laws' changes. Generally, the article included international perspectives new chapter mainly on delinquency and juvenile justice. The article's relevance to the juvenile system and delinquency history includes qualitative and quantitative findings with comprehensive and clear text that addresses sociology, criminal justice, and criminology.

**Sabia, M. F. (2016). Predictability of delinquency through psychosocial and environmental variables across three generational status groups.**

Sabia wrote about rapid immigrant growth and delinquency amongst adolescents that result in public safety issues, particularly in the United States. Sabia focused on how delinquency strategies intervention for immigrant youth, specifically in the U.S., have remained a small amount, being a primary problem to the youths facing acculturative problems that raise maladaptive outcomes risk. The cross-sectional and quantitative study analyzed a study gap based on risk factors differential influence in predicting delinquency mainly across three generational statuses. This article is relevant to the history of the juvenile justice system since Sabia conducted the theoretical structure with study guidance mainly on acculturation theory, the differential theory of association, and the immigrant paradox connected to juvenile criminal justice.

**Shapiro, C. J., Malone, P. S., & Gavazzi, S. M. (2018). Modifying a risk assessment instrument for youthful offenders. International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology, 62(2), 482-503.**

The authors wrote about how high incarceration rates, particularly in the U.S., are contributed by prison return and high recidivism rates. The authors emphasized that one solution will be identifying prisoners who are at risk individuals and requires offender rehabilitation promotion and successful re-entry in the community. This promotion is specifically vital for young offenders who are in their early adulthood or late adolescence, struggling in re-engaging in employment and /or education. This article is relevant to the history of the juvenile justice system because the authors analyzed the assessment and risk initially developed for the population in juvenile justice.

**Suddler, C. (2020). Presumed criminal: black youth and the justice system in postwar New York. NYU Press.**

Suddler wrote about the severe disparity between white and black youth experiences in the current justice system. The author reported that black youths were perceived as less innocent and older compared to other white peers. Besides, in terms of incarceration, class, and race trumps, black youths spoke about their exposures with authority, whereby many Americans remained surprised mainly by the continued inequalities that they endured. This article is relevant to the topic of history of the juvenile justice system since Suddler brings an insight into the most extended history of the strategies and policies that tied black youths' lives to the indefinite justice system.

**Walker, S. (2016). Therapeutic change, length of stay, and recidivism in incarcerated juvenile offenders in Washington State, 2008-2015.**

Walker evaluated the impact of the length of stay in therapeutic related institutional placements, particularly for juvenile offenders at high-risk. Post and pre-tests of skills were obtained in youths across the community and secure placements, thus executing treatment model integration. Walker reports that stay length was not felony recidivism predictive at post release regardless of reduced recidivism trend. This article is relevant to the topic on the history of the juvenile justice system because Walker stresses how obtaining skills was positively related to being older in age but not associated with unique education description, parent contact, and felony recidivism felony on post release.

**Young, S., Greer, B., & Church, R. (2017). Juvenile delinquency, welfare, justice, and therapeutic interventions: a global perspective. BJPsych Bulletin, 41(1), 21-29.**

The authors wrote a review considering juvenile justice and delinquency from an international approach. The authors focused on how young offenders have turned out to be victims of complex needs, resulting in public health approaches that need justice and welfare models balance. This article is relevant to the topic on the history of the juvenile justice system because the authors adopted a therapeutic intervention evidence-based philosophy related to more significant recidivism reductions compared to punitive approaches prevalent in most nations across the world, hence becoming a superior measure handling juvenile delinquency problem.

References

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