Evidence Development

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**Discussion**

The research significantly focused on the viewpoint of the society regarding juvenile sentencing in criminal justice. Within the juvenile justice system, decision making is hugely impacted by the presence of minorities, i.e., Black and Hispanic communities. According to the related approach of decision making, the matters related to race are uncovered in such studies focusing on the biases involved in the decision making at the time of juvenile court proceedings. The threat of minority presence or racial threat is related to the severity of general outcomes or punishments of the juvenile in from minorities in the justice system. This research paper will provide sufficient research findings, i.e., the victim age typology is specifically investigated on the bases of race/ethnicity.

Moreover, these results will suggest the effect of these biases is measured on the category of offense and the selection of sexual behavior among teenage or adolescent victims. When assessing the protective or risk factors associated with the violent victimization of offending, the offenders in the juvenile justice system is also the victim. These findings are in accordance with the research investigation on the victimization of juvenile offenders.

The findings of the research will be concluded on the bases of the results derived from the study on juvenile imprisonment and its effect on the community. The results of various similar studies suggest that the incarcerated youth, after detention, develop the criminal behavior reputation in their communities and this gives them a tough time while re-entering onto the society. The stigma gets attached to their character and it gives a tough time to them for reintegrating into the society, for instance, employment opportunities also forsaken. Therefore, the relationship between youth and community is significantly determined through the current study. The limitation of this study is that it is not done on a broad spectrum and only focuses on the youth from a minority background, i.e., Hispanics and Africans.

**Conclusion**

Although there is an ample amount of research present on the cause and effect in the community of this variable will help in determining the main reason behind this imprisonment and what a community fails to do to save the juvenile delinquents from forming and imprisoning. This research design is advantageous for investigating the effect of one variable on the other. This topic is significantly focusing on the viewpoint of the society regarding juvenile sentencing in criminal justice. Reformation of steps within the juvenile justice system is needed. The implementation of correctness programs in various states has been initiated by the government (Kretschmar et al., 2016). As suggested by the study, that overall aspect of juvenile imprisonment or sentencing and its effect on the community is discussed in this chapter and it relates to the research topic of the juvenile justice system, i.e., the effect of juvenile imprisonment on the community.

However, there are limitations to this study which could be catered to by future studies. As mental health is one of the most prevalent social issues discussed widely in the society, therefore, this research needs to be enhanced in the findings related to the mental health of the juvenile. Besides, focusing on the juveniles' time spent in prison, it is also important to explore the findings related to the time they spend after completing that incarcerated period and get back in the society (Prasad & Kimonis, 2018). The effect of incarceration on juveniles should also be investigated within the whole society just not focusing on some specific population or community. This way there would be more generalized findings and outcomes of the research which are applicable to all the communities regardless of their class, or culture (Kretschmar et al., 2016). More research connected to the incarceration is needed in exploring all the factors.

**References**

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