Title page

Final paper

Outline

Introduction

* Parole and probation are useful tools for transforming offenders, but in many cases, their imposition on wrong people leads to revocation.
* Sentencing failed to eliminate recidivism or criminal attitudes.
* People spending more time in jails face high risks of continued offensive behaviors.

Description

Paragraph 1

Claim: Prevention strategies appropriate for changing the delinquent behavior of young offenders involve community-based approach.

Evidence: Majority of the youth in imprisonments exhibits high probability of committing future crimes (Goldman, 2017).

Paragraph 2

Claim: Jails promote criminal behaviors and are unsafe for juveniles.

Evidence: 10 percent of the detained children experience sexual violence every year (Klingele, 2013).

Paragraph 3

Claim: Probation will allow saving costs.

Evidence: The cost of a single offender is $407.5 per day that means a high tax burden on the citizens. While the annual cost of keeping youth in jails in $21 billion (Sneed, 2014).

Conclusion

* Behavioral treatments as an effective tool form controlling criminal incentives for the offenders and promoting positive feelings.
* Interventions for addressing substance abuse disorder such as cognitive therapies provide better living opportunities.
* Imprisonment and sentencing of young people must be replaced with parole.

Annotated bibliography

Lamb, M. C. (2014). A Return To Rehabilitation: Mandatory Minimum Sentencing in an Era Of Mass Incaraceration. *Journal of Legislation: Vol. 41: Iss. 1*.

I have selected the article because it explains the effectiveness of community-based approach. Prevention strategies appropriate for changing the delinquent behavior of young offenders involve community-based approach. The approach must focus on determining how social construct promotes deviant behaviors in certain groups. I will use the source for explaining that deprivations and low economic status of black guys motivate them to reject society’s norms. Unequal access to social and economic resources encourage young people to choose the criminal lifestyle. Black people are less likely to receive conditional release under parole or probation that eliminates their chances of becoming better citizens. Increase in the imprisonment of black people in jails resulted in overcrowdedness. Sentencing failed to eliminate recidivism or criminal attitudes. People spending more time in jails face high risks of continued offensive behaviors.

Buss, E. (2011). Failing Juvenile Courts, and What Lawyers and Judges Can Do About It. *Northwestern Journal of Law and Social Policy* *, 6* (2).

I have chosen the article because it explains that the criminal system in the US relies more on jailing youth than rehabilitation programs or parole. These laws eliminate the possibilities of rehabilitation. Sentencing remained integral to the drug war that increased the proportions of the prison population. Community-based approach are more likely to reduce crimes, are inexpensive, are socially responsible and more empowering. The criticism on the juvenile system emphasizes on the high-costs faced by the state for providing rehabilitation opportunities on the locked facilities. The cost of a single offender is $407.5 per day that means a high tax burden on the citizens. While the annual cost of keeping youth in jails in $21 billion.

Goldman, D. (2017). *Fewer Youths Incarcerated, But Gap Between Blacks And Whites Worsens* . Retrieved 11 25, 2018, from https://www.npr.org/2017/09/27/551864016/fewer-youths-incarcerated-but-gap-between-blacks-and-whites-worsens

I have selected the article because it states that jailing youth involve high price tag. Disparities in the juvenile system exhibit another failure as NPR reveals that blacks are incarnated five times more than the blacks. America imprisons children seven times more than British juvenile systems and eighteen times the rate of France. The criminal system in the US relies more on jailing youth than rehabilitation programs or parole. These laws eliminate the possibilities of rehabilitation. Sentencing remained integral to the drug war that increased the proportions of the prison population.

Cohen, A. (2017). *The tragic, maddening failure of America's juvenile justice system* . Retrieved 11 25, 2018, from https://theweek.com/articles/446283/tragic-maddening-failure-americas-juvenile-justice-system

I have selected the article because it highlights the procedures adopted by the court are inadequate as after two hearings the juvenile is declared as a delinquent who is then sent to the jail for six years. This prevented youth to live like normal citizens as they are disconnected from the community and outer world. These procedures exhibit similarities with incarnation as kids had to spend time in whitewalls and isolation. I will use this article for explaining that living away from family or community had deteriorating impacts on their psyche. The children develop negative feelings of rejection, loneliness having a detrimental impact on their academic performance.

References

Buss, E. (2011). Failing Juvenile Courts, and What Lawyers and Judges Can Do About It. *Northwestern Journal of Law and Social Policy, 6* (2).

Cohen, A. (2017). *The tragic, maddening failure of America's juvenile justice system* . Retrieved 11 25, 2018, from https://theweek.com/articles/446283/tragic-maddening-failure-americas-juvenile-justice-system

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Lamb, M. C. (2014). A Return To Rehabilitation: Mandatory Minimum Sentencing in an Era Of Mass Incaraceration. *Journal of Legislation: Vol. 41: Iss. 1*.