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JUVENILE DETENTION

By
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Project submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the
Bachelor of Integrated Studies Degree

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Abstract

The study aimed at identifying and evaluating the reasons for juvenile delinquency and detention. To attain this aim, secondary data has been used in a descriptive way. It is observed from the study that the lack of education along with financial issues influence juveniles to reflect offensive behavior and crime. The reasons also involve the lack of support from the parents as well as the inappropriate family environment. The improper school and community environment and bad company of friends may also cause juvenile delinquency, which results in detention. The personality and the psychology of the juvenile may also lead to having a criminal mindset.

Keywords. Juvenile, delinquency, detention

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background Information

Detention is the imprisonment, arrest, or captivity of an individual. It is a form of punishment, wherein an individual is restricted to move around from his/her own choice and is bound to stay within a specific region under observation. It is usually for a short-term. Detention takes place among the children, who are bound to remain at school after the classes for a short-term as a form of punishment. In legal terms, it is a form of imprisonment, wherein the liberty or the freedom of an individual is removed for a short-term for a definite reason. In the context of the criminal law, detention is regarded as holding an individual in the custody for the purpose of investigation and interrogation. However, detention of an individual cannot be conducted without a valid or reasonable proof or evidence for suspicion. Thus, the law enforcement officers need to have a reasonable suspicion that the individual has committed unlawful activities for which he/she can be detained. The length of detention depends on the specific circumstances of each case (Wilsher, 2011).

1.2. Problem Statement

One of the common cases of detention occurs amid the juveniles. In this context, a juvenile is an individual, who has not yet attained the maturity or adulthood stage and, in most states, is below the age of 18 years. These individuals might be unaware of the seriousness of committing crimes and other forms of offenses within the society. However, it significantly affects the victim, their family members, and the society at a large. Individuals may be detained prior to their trial and imprisoned after conviction for the committed crime. However, it is crucial to recognize that in most instances, the juvenile individuals are not placed with adult criminals or suspects. Juvenile suspects must be housed in a separate facility which is operated and

administered by a distinct department, responsible for serving juvenile justice. This place is usually known as a juvenile detention center. Juvenile detention has been extremely prominent in the US along with other nations of the world. Thus, in the US, around 60,000 youth below the age of 18 years are detained in the juvenile jails due to the commission or alleged commission of crimes or offenses (American Civil Liberties Union, 2018). It should also be noted that the number has been increasing over the years, which indicates a significant concern for the youth in the society (American Civil Liberties Union, 2018).

The increase in a number of the juvenile detention is not only due to the rising population but also because of the growing percentage of youth, who are committing crimes. The issue of juvenile detention is not only restricted to a particular region in the US but also in all the states. It leads to certain serious consequences for the individuals and their family members. The individuals get separated from their family members, thus do not get necessary care at the young age. Another consequence of juvenile detention is that the individuals witness disruption in their educational program, which, in turn, largely affects their overall development along with future professional career. The detention also leads to a major issue of poor cognitive or psychological development due to the inappropriate environment of the juvenile detention center. There is an increased possibility of psychological trauma and the development of lifelong negative perceptions of the individuals (American Civil Liberties Union, 2018).

The issue of juvenile detention is not only prominent in the US, but throughout the world. According to the report by Human Rights Watch, the United Nations Children's Fund has estimated that there are around 1 million juveniles all round the world, who are held behind the bars (Bochenek, 2016). The report also stated that most of the individuals are held in demeaning and abusive conditions. These individuals are deprived of such fundamental rights as education.

They are further not allowed to maintain contact with the outside world and do not have access to conduct meaningful activities. The report by Human Rights Watch also revealed that in February 2015, the UN secretary-general reported that there have been 160 individuals under the age of 18 years, who were sentenced to death (Bochenek, 2016). This report also claimed that juvenile death sentences have been prominent in countries such as Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, Maldives, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Sudan, and Yemen among others (Bochenek, 2016). The report by Human Rights Watch also claimed that in many nations, juvenile detention is conducted as a mean to control illegal immigration and in the name of national security. The report stated that in 2014, the Obama administration in the US had significantly increased the detention capacity for immigrants coming from Mexico (Bochenek, 2016). In Thailand, immigration law mandated that all refugees including children coming from the foreign nations must be kept in the detention center. The detention centers are not at all favorable for the children. Thus, it has been observed that in some instances, the detention centers are so overcrowded that juveniles are forced to sleep upright. In Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Syria, the children are held in the detention centers for allegedly associating with Islamic extremist terror groups and possessing arms (Bochenek, 2016).

1.3. Research Rationale

The above-presented problem statement revealed the issue of juvenile delinquency and detention in the society throughout the world. Thus, it seeks to identify reasons for juvenile delinquency in the society. The rationale behind this study is to find risk factors, which have led to criminal behavior among juveniles in the society. The rationale is also to determine the need for juvenile detention as well as the reasons for which the young individuals are detained. It also involves understanding protective factors in the society and the legal framework that restricts the

criminal or adjudicated juvenile from being detained. This study's purpose is to locate protective behavior in the society and in the legal structure that restrict the juveniles from committing any form of criminal or delinquent offense. Further motivation for this study stems from the fact that an ideal outcome would contribute to enhancing the social justice system along with reducing cases of juvenile criminal and other problematic behaviors. This, in turn, would help contribute to the development of a better society. Another motivation for the study is a hope that the findings will contribute to this research field. Thus, the research could be considered as a highly credible secondary source.

1.4. Research Question

Based on the above-mentioned research rationale, it is essential to construct a specific research question so that the identified issue is answered, thereby justifying the rationale. The research question for this study is depicted below:

- Why do juveniles end up in detention?

1.5. Research Aim

Considering the above stated research question, it is crucial to determine the research aim so that the study is appropriately directed towards obtaining the desired result. In this regard, the study aimed at evaluating the reasons for juvenile detention.

1.6. Research Objectives

It is crucial to frame particular research objectives based on the above-mentioned research aim so that the research can be conducted in a comprehensive manner and covering all the relevant subtopics. The research objectives of the study are framed and presented below:

- To identify and analyze the risk factors causing juvenile delinquency and detention
- To explore and evaluate the protective factors restricting juvenile delinquency and detention
- To recommend the scope of improvements in social justice and lower juvenile delinquency

1.7. Project Outline

Chapters	Areas Covered
Chapter 1: Introduction	In this chapter, background information relating to the subject matter of the study has been provided along with the definition of key terms. The chapter identifies the rationale for conducting the research. In addition, the aim and research goals, objectives, and questions are presented in this chapter.
Chapter 2: Research Approach	This chapter determines the appropriate methodology for the specific research conducted to consider the identified problem.
Chapter 3: Literature Review	In this chapter, the secondary information relating to the subject matter of the study is presented in a structured way. In this chapter, historical information relating to juvenile delinquency and detention is also presented. The secondary information about antecedent causes of juvenile delinquency and detention are presented in a systematic way. The different types of community-based alternatives along with the protections and safeguards which minimize juvenile delinquency and detention are also mentioned in this chapter.
Chapter 4: Important U. S. Supreme Court Justice Decisions	In this chapter, secondary information and legal case evidence relating to juvenile delinquency, and detention are presented. The issues are identified and presented in this chapter so that they can be evaluated effectively for attaining the desired outcome.

<p>Chapter 5: Critical Evaluation</p>	<p>This chapter analyses the entire findings in a critical way with the support of relevant cases so that the desired aim of the study may be achieved. It specifically discusses risk and protective factors that pertain to juvenile delinquency and detention.</p>
<p>Chapter 6: Conclusions and Recommendations</p>	<p>In this chapter, the entire findings and analysis from the previous chapters are summarized consistent with the research aim. Thus, it reflects the attainment of the desired outcome. This chapter highlights the reasons for juvenile detention. Moreover, in this chapter, recommendations are provided for the scope of improvements in managing juvenile delinquency and detention so that social justice prevails that can lead to lower instances of juvenile delinquency. This chapter also reveals how these findings contribute to the research field.</p>

Chapter 2: Research Approach

In this particular study, an inductive research approach is followed. An inductive approach indicates starting with a specific research question, which is then followed by observations. The observation related to the question is analyzed and described so that the desired outcome of the research is attained. In this approach, the research process continues till the question is successfully answered. In this context, the study involved a particular research question, which is “*Why do juveniles end up in detention?*” The entire research progressed toward answering this particular question. This research involved progressing from the particular research question to relevant observations of legal case evidence of juvenile delinquency as well as detention. Further secondary information is examined to analyze the issue so that the desired research outcome can be obtained (University of Derby, n.d.).

2.1. Research Strategies

In this research, two strategies have been utilized, which involve case study and the use of existing literature. The case study involves obtaining extensive information and conducting analysis relating to certain individuals, groups, organizations, or cases related to real life. This research involved several classical legal cases related to juvenile delinquency and detention. The 1 cases involve *Graham v. Florida* [2010], *Miller v. Alabama* [2012], *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* [1985], *Ingraham v. Wright* [1977], *Kent v. United States* [1966], *Roper v. Simmons* [2005], and *Schall v. Martin* [1984]. Case analysis is appropriate, as it supports the collection of sufficient information relating to the real-life scenario of juvenile delinquency and detention by stating that it has led to conducting of intensive as well as comprehensive study. It has further supported in enhancing the conception, which eventually helped in conducting the research through critical

analysis. This study also included the use of existing literature relating to the juvenile delinquency and detention (University of Derby, n.d.).

2.2. Research Choice

The current study focuses on identifying and evaluating the reasons for juvenile delinquency and detention. This method has been conducted in a descriptive way, to ensure that the obtained outcome is relevant to the research question. The study focused on offering some recommendations for improvement in the juvenile justice system. This may help develop a better society with a lower instance of juvenile delinquency and detention (University of Derby, n.d.).

2.3. Data Collection Method

The study involved the use of qualitative secondary data and information. To attain credible information relating to the subject matter of the study, the Boolean search technique was extensively used. In this regard, at first, the relevant keywords were identified, which includes “reasons for juvenile detention,” “reasons for juvenile delinquency,” “risk factors causing juvenile delinquency,” “risk factors causing juvenile delinquency,” “protective factors restricting juvenile delinquency,” and “protective factors restricting juvenile detention.” In addition, it also includes “historical information of juvenile delinquency,” “historical information of juvenile detention,” “antecedents of juvenile delinquency,” “antecedents of juvenile detention,” “community-based alternatives,” and “challenges of managing juvenile criminal behavior.” These keywords are correspondingly used in the Google Search Engine for finding relevant secondary sources. The cases were collected from the legal database Oyez (Crowther & Lancaster, 2012; University of Derby, n.d.).

2.4. Data Analysis

Use of qualitative methodology has led to enhanced understanding which, in turn, supports recommendations so that the issue of juvenile delinquency and detention can be effectively addressed (Heaton, 2008; University of Derby, n.d.).

2.5. Ethical Considerations

To enhance greater acceptability of the research outcome, it is crucial to consider ethical values of research. In this context, the research has considered all the possible ethical values. The study involved secondary data collection; thus, it was ensured that the authors of the respective sources were acknowledged properly with the support of citations. This was also to avoid the instances of plagiarism in the study. In this research, the secondary sources were read and written in the researcher's own words. In addition, in this research, it was also ensured that the correct referencing format is used. There has been no attempt to defame any individual or organization in this research. The study involves the citation of several criminals and offenders, who were convicted for their respective offenses, but the study does not attempt to defame them. The study also evaluates the social factors as well as other influences, which arguably cause some juveniles to display criminal behavior and attitudes. Thus, it has not attempted to undermine or offend any members of the community. Thus, the consideration of these ethical values has ensured the overall success of the research (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016).

Chapter 3: Literature Review

3.1. Historical Information Relating to Juvenile Delinquency and Detention

According to the report by Lawrence (2008), laws and legal procedures, relating to the juvenile have been persisting for a long period. This is mostly due to the fact that children who disobeyed their parents and the other members of the society were punished. Based on the summary from Sage Publications (2008), it was stated that the Roman Catholic Church had distinguished the laws for juvenile and adults around 2,000 years ago. In addition, the Moslem law had shown leniency in punishing the youths, wherein people under the age group of 17 years were exempted from capital punishment. As per the Roman law during the 5th century, the children were within the age of 7 years and considered as infants. They could not be considered a criminal for any offense committed. The Roman law also considered the legal age of puberty, wherein the boys of 14 years and girls of 12 years and above were assumed to have the understanding in differentiating between right and wrong. The Sage summary (2008) and Finklea (2012) among others, have reported that it was in the year 1899 when the first juvenile court was established in Cook County, Illinois. During the 18th century and before, the children in America, who violated the laws, were considered as adult criminals. The Sage publication also noted that during the 19th century, criminal codes were applied across America without any provision for the children.

Finklea (2012) further mentioned that the juvenile court in Chicago was the model for the other states in the US. The main aspect of this juvenile justice system is that people below the age of 16 years were considered children, and the punishments offered to them were more lenient. This legal system had also led to removing detention from the police stations and jails, for those under 12 years of age. From the outset the key element of the juvenile justice system in

the US was to ensure the welfare of the child, who could be transformed into a productive citizen. Finklea further stated that in 1914, the Chicago Boy's Court was established for ensuring that the treatment offered to the juveniles would be compassionate when compared to the adult justice system. Finklea also opined that by 1930, the federal government only treated juveniles as criminals, when they were charged with serious crimes. Initially, in most serious cases, a juvenile would receive a maximum 1 year detention commitment. Beginning largely during the 1960s, this gradually changed and an increasing number of juveniles facing serious charges were transferred to adult courts. The report further claimed that it was during the 1960s when certain criticisms of the juvenile legal system aros. Some critics maintained that juvenile treatment was not lenient and did not follow the intent of previous legislation (Sage, 2008).

3.2. Antecedents Causing Juvenile Delinquency and Detention

The above literature suggested the persistence of juvenile delinquency for the past 4,000 years. Thus, it indicates that there must be certain reasons or causal factors, which result in juvenile delinquency. It also indicated that there must be reasons to explain why juvenile detention was so severe in the early years of human civilization. Correspondingly, in 1899 the first juvenile court was established, which led to a significant leniency in the juvenile justice system in the US. However, from the 1960s, it appears to be relatively harsher. Thus, there must be certain factors, which must have caused juvenile delinquency and changes in the detention policies in the US. In this context, Chowdhury, Khan, & Uddin (2016) claimed that there are many reasons. Chowdhury et al also observed that among the juveniles, the individuals of 12 years and more have a greater tendency for committing a crime along with other offenses. Although this is not regarded as the causal factor, individuals are influenced by various social

phenomena. In addition, they are not aware of the consequences of their actions and behaviors (Ryan, Marshall, Herz & Hernandez, 2008).

Chowdhury et al (2016) also claimed that the lack of proper education is one of the major factors that have resulted in the increased tendency of juvenile offending. They found that most juvenile offenders are illiterate. They also noticed that the involvement in criminal activities among the illiterate people is increasing at a gradual rate. They further suggested that educated juveniles can effectively overcome personal issues. On the other hand, illiterate children lack understanding in every aspect and cannot find solutions to various issues. This has resulted in an increased tendency for them to commit crimes. Chowdhury et al also stated that juveniles, detained for their crimes are also deprived of formal education. This helps to create a major issue in their overall development and they are more likely to repeat offend. Chingtham (2015) also expressed similar viewpoints, concluding that a lack of education among juveniles has led to a lack of awareness of the harmful effects of drugs and other related substances. They were unaware of how anti-social activities society affects them and the others. Bocar, Mercado, Macahis, & Serad (2014) also found that lack of education is one of the decisive reasons which have led to increased crime among juveniles. This is regarded as one of the main factors for introducing a separate juvenile justice system in the US and other nations. The juvenile justice system attempts to ensure that no child is deprived of fundamental rights such as the right to an education. Ardoin & Bartling (2010) also shared similar viewpoints and stated that juveniles who have the tendency to offend and engage in anti-social activities, have less interest in education and related extracurricular activities.

Chowdhury et al (2016) through their experimental study have found that family member orientation is a factor that has caused juvenile delinquency. They argue a large nuclear family

increases the likelihood of delinquency among family members. They also found that the majority of delinquents are members of large families. They further suggest that this is because the parents are unable to offer adequate care to their children. They are unable to observe the behavior, attitude, and activities of all of their children properly. Thus, cases of inappropriate behavior or activity by a child will often remain unnoticed and the parents are unable to intervene. Chowdhury et al further claimed that the majority of the juvenile criminals are from families, who are unable to supply their basic needs. Thus, their children are engaged in various anti-social activities, such as drug dealing, illegal trading, kidnapping, murder, for money benefit, which, in turn, can be used to supply the basic needs of the family. Kavita (2012) also expressed similar arguments and stated that lack of support from family members and neighbors is the crucial factor which has caused juvenile delinquency. Kavita maintains that a child will likely be affected when other family members are criminal or immoral. The child is also affected when there is a separation between the parents, wherein the individual is unable to receive adequate care from both of them. Kavita (2012) also argued that negligence from parents along with the lack of family discipline results in poor psychological development among the children. This, in turn, increases the possibility of offending and engaging in anti-social behavior (Mallett, Stoddard-Dare, & Seck, 2009).

In addition to the above context, Kavita (2012) further stated that unsympathetic condition in the family also affects the children, which, in turn, increases their probability of becoming engaged in criminal behavior. The rigorous treatment by the parents towards the children affects them adversely. The children do not have respect towards the family members, which makes them more disobedient. Thus, good advice from the parents does not influence the children. This also occurs when there is poor communication between the children and the

parents. Kavita further asserted that poor parental supervision affects the individual child. Furthermore, the child lacks understanding between right and wrong. Hence, this influences them to engage in criminal activities as well as offensive behavior. Kavita claimed that excessive anger or excitement among other family members inspires children to model abusive behavior and activities. Ardoin & Bartling (2010) also raised similar arguments and stated that when family members are addicted to drugs, alcohol, and engage in domestic violence, it significantly affects the children. The child observes a poor example and thus starts to emulate elders. Bocar et al (2014) also supported this finding and stated that the lack of maternal affection is one of the key factors that cause juvenile delinquency and detention. Parental rejection along with separation from the parents, significantly affects children as well. They are deprived of the necessary care from parents and the need for survival without the support of the family members may encourage them to become involved in inappropriate activities. Bocar et al further asserted that in many of the cases, the children do not adequately care when their parents are excessively engaged in employment. Chingtham (2015) further supported the arguments and stated that physical and mental disability among parents largely affects the overall development of children. Thus, they are at increased risk for participating in offensive activities and behavior.

Chowdhury et al (2016) argued that poverty or lack of adequate financial support to supply their basic needs influences juveniles to commit crimes and illegal activities. The individuals are unaware of the consequences of the illegal activities and assume that it is the most suitable and easy way to earn good money. Similar arguments were shared by Ardoin & Bartling (2010), who opined that most delinquents have poor financial backgrounds. Kavita (2012) also supported this argument and observed that children from poor families are unable to meet their basic needs. Unemployment among the parents seriously affects their children.

Disabled parents force their children to work in order to earn money for the survival of the family. In such situations, children who are unaware of the immorality of various activities are pushed toward criminal conduct. The above arguments were supported by Bocar et al (2014), who further noted that due to a lack of adequate financial support, a considerably higher number of juvenile criminals are engaged in such activities such as theft and robbery.

According to Chowdhury et al (2016), the geographic residence of children determines their criminal behavior. In addition, it was also found that the majority of juvenile criminals were from slum areas. The regions, which were unclean and overpopulated, contain a considerable number of juvenile delinquents. The reason behind this is that the environment in the slum areas is not appropriate for socialization. In slum areas, most of the people including adults, are engaged in criminal and offensive activities. Thus, the children learn about such activities and attempt to emulate them. It largely affects the perception, mentality, and attitude of the children. Similar arguments were also shared by Kavita (2012), who opined that the community or the society, wherein a child grows largely influence his/her overall development. Kavita further argued that criminal behavior among children grows when there is a greater level of inequality in the society. When the children perceive that they and their family members are unequally treated, they may attempt violent measures to gain their equal rights. Kavita stated that a similar instance occurs when there is an unequal distribution of power within society. The lack of support from the neighborhood also affects children's psychological development. Kavita also claimed that when families are deprived of various facilities along with services from the government, the children may develop anger, which, in turn, influences them to engage in violent activities.

Bocar et al (2014) further supported the above arguments and observed that companions or friends largely influence juveniles to conduct criminal activities and display inappropriate

behavior. This is especially true while interacting with people who conduct crimes. Bocar et al also stated that children are influenced when they make friends with alcoholic and drug addicted people. When children excessively observe criminal situations in their society, they gradually develop criminal tendencies. The individual also develops a violent attitude, selfishness, and antisocial wishes when he/she associates with criminal people. Chingtham (2015) also supported these arguments and found that immoral practices affect the psychological development of children. They perceive these to be appropriate and further attempt to imitate. Kavita (2012) stated that there are some other factors in the community environment, which significantly increases the possibility of juvenile delinquency. These include the lack of unity in the society, easy access to drugs, negligence towards youth, and weak & corrupt law enforcement agencies.

Chowdhury et al (2016) explains that the most common forms of criminal or offensive activities that juveniles commit, are stealing, robbery, drug addiction, firing, kidnapping, murder, and extortion. Chowdhury et al further asserted that children are highly influenced by violent movies and television programs. Certain television programs as well as movies and video games glamorize violence and other criminal activities. These movies and television shows justify criminal activities and illegal trading, which adversely influences children. In addition, children learn the various techniques through which crimes can be committed. Thus, these techniques adversely affect the society, including children. Bocar et al (2014) also shared similar arguments and further asserted that apart from television, newspapers, magazines, and radios, violent news & shows largely affect children's perceptions. They also claimed that watching certain television shows, particularly MTV, influences the children to be more aggressive in nature. They also stated that children perceive this aggressive behavior and attitude as appropriate, which in the long run affects their overall development. Chowdhury et al (2016) further mentioned reasons

behind earning money through such illegal activities as selling drugs and gambling. Chowdhury et al also argued that sexual offenses have been prominent among juveniles, largely due to the fact they are not aware of the consequences.

Kavita (2012) found that a poor school environment is another factor, that produces increased criminal behavior and attitudes among juveniles. The lack of commitment and care towards each of the children results in a lack of concern as to whether or not a child develops an abusive attitude and mentality. Bocar et al (2014) stated that unfair decisions by juvenile courts may lead to criminal behavior amid the juveniles. Thus, many juveniles continue to offend after the completion of their detention period. Chingtham (2015) further noted that personal factors are highly responsible for causing juvenile delinquency. Heredity may explain why a child develops aggressive behavior. Chingtham (2015) stated that psychological factors such as mental disease, emotional conflicts, instability, intolerance for ambiguity, imbalance personality, and sub-normality, among others, may eventually cause a criminal mindset.

3.3. Protective Factors that May Restrict Juvenile Delinquency

Reilly (2012) asserted that there are various preventive factors, which may limit the possibility of juvenile delinquency and detention. He further argued that a juvenile's individual or personal attribute may lower his/her offensive behavior and attitude. In this context, high self-esteem within an individual influences juveniles toward progressive growth as well as detaches them from offensive activities. Reilly also explained that there is a reduced possibility for offensive behavior from an individual juvenile when he/she shows resilient traits in certain situations. The juvenile who receives positive experience, acceptance along with recognition, is more likely to be highly motivated and reluctant to offend. In addition, individuals with good social competence, high cognitive ability, clear vision, and goals for their personal &

professional success, have a reduced possibility for engaging in criminal behavior (Lodewijks, de-Ruiter, & Doreleijers, 2010). Reilly also affirmed that an individual has a reduced chance of having a criminal mindset when he/she has the ability to self-reflect, and display a positive attitude. This is also possible when they have a positive sense for living a purposeful life, with an integration of high spirituality, a healthy mental state, and the opportunity to follow a mentor/role model. Reilly also asserted that educational success and stability in overall personal life among juveniles lowers their interest in conducting criminal behavior. These arguments were supported by the U.S. Government (2018), which further mentioned that association with religious organizations and formal social institutions, the attitude of willingness to please adults, positive social skills, and high intelligence lowers the chance of developing a criminal mindset. Shepherd, Luebbers, & Ogloff (2016) have shared similar viewpoints and further stated that positive individual cognitive and psychological development lowers the possibility of criminal traits. Barnert, Perry, Azzi, Shetgiri, Ryan, Dudovitz, & Chung (2015) further mentioned that an individual's perception is the most crucial aspect that influences offensive behavior and activities.

Moreover, Reilly also argued that a good family background protects juveniles from developing a criminal mindset. When there is a strong parental structure with appropriate supervision and adherence to certain family rules, the children are less likely to conduct offensive tasks. Reilly further stated that there is a reduced possibility of developing criminal attitudes when juveniles are rewarded with positive behavior. This enhances their motivation, by encouraging pro-social activities, developing positive interactions with the child, and by establishing healthy attachments. When parents set high expectations for a child, develop themselves as positive role models, possess the ability to instill hope, reflect extensive care, then

the individual child is more likely to develop a healthy psychology with a reduced tendency towards offensive behavior. Reilly further argued that juveniles usually do not develop criminal attributes when there is support from extended family members, such as the setting of boundaries among the group, a sharing of time together, and the development of a responsible attitude toward other family members. Consistency in parenting, good communications amid the family members and the development of financial responsiveness among the members reduces juvenile tendencies for committing crimes (Mulder, Brand, Bullens, & Van-Marle, 2011). These findings were supported by Barnert et al (2015), who further noted that discipline and control within the family towards their children protects them from engaging in abusive behavior and activities. Shepherd et al (2016) also commented that a dynamic parenting role is crucial for restricting the children's development of abusive behavior. In support of the above arguments, a report by the U.S. Government (2018) further stated that the existence of a positive adult mentor within a family also lowers the offensive tendencies of children. When family mentors introduce the children to a variety of positive experiences, it enhances their motivation. The federal report also recognized that the family unit must serve as a vital forum for the discussion of problems and issues. In addition, the family facilitates participation in shared activities. This, in turn, can protect children from developing criminal tendencies.

Reilly (2012) further affirmed that peers play a crucial role in lowering juvenile offending. This is particularly true when there is greater exposure to pro-social peers that results in their involvement in pro-social activities. In addition, when peers possess high self-esteem levels and have positive goals along with dreams, the individual does not receive support for anti-social activities. Reilly further explains that there is a reduced chance of criminal activities and behavior among juveniles when parents are aware of all their friends. In addition, this also

enables the child to explore pro-social places, and keep busy through productive tasks with friends. These arguments were supported by Barnert et al (2015), who further suggested that good friends protect individuals from participating in criminal activities. The federal report (2018) also mentioned that children engaged in healthy and safe activities with friends during leisure time are at a reduced risk for offending.

According to Reilly, a juvenile's community largely influences psychological development. Criminal tendencies among juveniles are lower when there are organized neighborhoods, affordable pro-social activities, accessible resources and other opportunities for a juvenile's personal growth. Reilly also claimed that the availability of recreation and parks, mental health resources, government services, and mentoring, direct children toward an appropriate way of life. Furthermore, the community helps integrate moral values. This also includes maintaining a good relationship between community members and the local police. In addition, the existence of long-term foster care programs and the establishment of smaller schools help to provide safety and protection for community members. Barnert et al (2015) further supported the above-raised conclusions and argued that community leaders and legislators play a crucial role in lowering crime rates. The federal report (2018) further asserted that the establishment of an appropriate school and community environment reduces the possibility of juvenile delinquency and detention. In this context, a community or neighborhood that encourages and fosters healthy activities for children reduces juvenile delinquency. The report also concluded that schools which offer a safe environment for all children and that address academic as well as social and emotional needs and learning, provide important barriers to delinquency.

3.4. Community-Based Alternatives

A report presented by the Ohio Juvenile Justice Association (2015) stated that community-based alternatives provide a wide range of alternatives. This helps to lower the negative impacts of detention upon juveniles. This program further ensures public safety. This can help juveniles' overall development by keeping them within the community instead of placing them within a secure facility. A report from the U. S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) (2014) stated that there are numerous alternatives to detention and confinement for juveniles. One such alternative is house arrest or home confinement, which restricts activities of an individual juvenile within the community. The OJJDP report also stated that home confinement allows the individual to live at home, interact with family members, attend school, college, or work, and perform all the other responsibilities. However, Alarid (2016) stated that they may be closely monitored with the support of electronic tools or through communications with juvenile probation staff. Thus, the juveniles are required to maintain a strict schedule and are often only allowed to leave for essential tasks.

The OJJDP report further argued that highly structured community programs can be more effective than juvenile residential facilities when individuals receive extensive supervision. Henggeler, Schoenwald, Borduin, Rowland, & Cunningham (2009) further stated that this form of treatment may be offered for both pre- and post-adjudicated juveniles. In such cases, the individual is required to report on a daily basis to the treatment facility. Based on the OJJDP report, another community-based alternative is shelter care. Such treatment programs provide short-term residential care for the juveniles, who require extensive supervision while dealing with certain issues. During shelter care, juveniles maintain a strict daily schedule. They are

required to follow a structured educational program along with recreational activities on a daily basis (Ko, Ford, Kassam-Adams, Berkowitz, Wilson, Wong, & Layne, 2008).

According to Ko et al a group home provides another community-based alternative wherein juveniles are provided extensive interaction opportunities with community members. This is mostly to overcome their criminal behaviors and attitudes. In group homes, individuals may remain employed and attend schools or colleges. The OJJDP report further supported these arguments and noted that group homes typically have 5 to 15 juveniles placed through public welfare agencies or through a court order. Group homes are less restrictive than detention centers. Greenwood (2008) reported that intensive supervision programs are effective community-based alternatives. Such programs are nonresidential, but nevertheless provide a high level of control over the juvenile offenders. Thus, they help maintain community safety. In this form of treatment, there is a greater level of interaction between juveniles and caseworker or probation officers. These programs contain various forms of risk control strategies, such as electronic monitoring, drug testing, evening visits, and face-to-face contacts. Additionally they involve a wide range of services based on an offender's specific needs (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention).

Ko et al described specialized foster care, an adult-mediated treatment program, as another community-based alternative. This program trains families to address the issue of severe delinquency. Juveniles are strictly supervised and observed at home, school, and in the community. Foster care parents have access to resources for addressing specific issues faced by individual juveniles. The OJJDP report stated that foster parents are required to offer one-to-one control as well as mentorship. Specialized foster care involves a higher level of discipline that juveniles must follow. This form of treatment is regarded as highly effective because the foster

parents are extensively involved in the mentoring process. Thus, they also have a high capability to positively influence their foster child.

Chapter 4: Important U. S. Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Decisions

This section highlights significant United States Supreme Court juvenile justice decisions.

4.1. Graham v. Florida [2010]

In the case of *Graham v. Florida* [2010], the accused Terrence Graham was convicted for armed burglary. He was 16 years old when he committed the crime. He was sentenced to 12 months of detention. After his release, he was convicted for another offense, armed robbery. In the second case, he was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. Graham appealed, contending that the Eighth Amendment to the US Constitution forbade lifelong imprisonment of a juvenile convicted for a non-homicide offense. According to his legal counsel, such punishment violated the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. The Supreme Court agreed and ruled that it is unconstitutional for a state to impose life without parole upon an individual under the age of 18 convicted for a non-homicide offense. The court concluded that child developmental research demonstrates that juveniles possess greater capacity for rehabilitation, change, and growth than do adults and are less blameworthy for their criminal conduct than adults (Oyez, n.d. a).

4.2. Miller v. Alabama [2012]

In *Miller v. Alabama* (2012), the defendant Evan Miller was charged with murder for a crime committed when he was 14 years old. Due to the seriousness of the offense, his case was transferred from a juvenile court to an adult criminal court. Subsequently, he was convicted of the murder and sentenced for life without the possibility of parole on the basis of an Alabama law that mandated life without parole for such an offense. However, the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals supported the decision taken by the lower court and rejected Miller's appeal. The United States Supreme Court, however, agreed with Miller and overturned his conviction.

The court ruled that Alabama's mandatory life without parole law for individuals below 18 years of age violated the Eighth Amendment's prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment. A judge or jury must have the opportunity to consider mitigating circumstances before imposing such a sentence upon a juvenile (Oyez, n.d. b).

4.3. New Jersey v. T.L.O. [1985]

The case of *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* [1985] addressed privacy rights at school among students. This case revolved around T.L.O. (Terry), who was 14 years old at the time of the committed offense in Piscataway High School in New Jersey. She was caught smoking in the school bathroom and was questioned by the principal for her act, which violated school norms. He asked to see her purse and found that her purse contained a small amount of marijuana, in addition to a pack of cigarettes and some rolling papers. Subsequently, police were called and she admitted that she had been selling drugs in the school. Her case was sent to juvenile court and she was convicted for possessing as well as selling drugs to other students. However, Terry appealed her conviction, contending that the principal's search violated the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures. However, the U. S. Supreme Court ultimately upheld the search, holding that a student's expectation for privacy should be balanced with the school's responsibilities to maintain a safe learning environment. Thus, the court held that schools have the right to search the students' belongings if they have "reasonable suspicion" that an offense is being committed. School officials are not bound by the same "probable cause" constitutional standard required for law enforcement officers (Oyez, n.d. c).

4.4. *Ingraham v. Wright* [1977]

In the case of *Ingraham v. Wright* [1977], 14-year-old James Ingraham was charged with a school disciplinary infraction and was taken to the Principal's office by a teacher, who claimed that he was extensively unruly and disruptive in the auditorium. The principal decided to give him 5 swats with a paddle. However, James refused to receive punishment and further claimed that he had not engaged in any wrongful activity. The principal eventually gave him 20 swats. The paddling led James to seek medical attention for bruises sustained by the corporal punishment. James and his mother sued school officials, including the principal, contending that the punishment violated cruel and unusual punishment clause of the Eighth Amendment. The Supreme Court upheld the punishment, ruling that reasonable physical punishment does not infringe the Constitution. The Eighth Amendment protects juveniles from excessive punishment but does not prohibit school officials from punishing students for violating school conduct policies (Oyez, n.d. d).

4.5. *Kent v. United States* [1966]

The case of *Kent v. United States* [1966] involved Morris Kent, who had been accused of burglary along with theft when he was 16 years old. In addition, he had previously engaged in other criminal offenses when he was younger. Due to the seriousness of his crimes, his case was transferred to an adult criminal court where he received a thirty-year prison sentence. However, Kent appealed. Kent's legal counsel contended that Kent was entitled to a hearing to determine fitness for the adult court. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled in Kent's favor, holding that while a juvenile court may waive jurisdiction and transfer juveniles to an adult court, the court must first hold a waiver of jurisdiction or transfer hearing where the juvenile is represented by counsel, and

given access to juvenile court records. In addition, the court ruled that the juvenile must receive a statement of the reasons that justify transfer to an adult court (Oyez, n.d. e).

4.6. Roper v. Simmons [2005]

In the case of *Roper v. Simmons* [2005], 17-year old Christopher Simmons committed a murder for which he received a death sentence. He had burglarized a home and killed a person with the help of two of his friends. The three of them entered the victim's home and kidnapped her. They then tied her with duct tape and electric wires and threw her into a river. Simmons was tried and convicted in adult court. He appealed his conviction, claiming that a capital sentence for individuals under the age of 18 violated the Eighth Amendment's cruel and unusual punishment clause (Oyez, n.d. f). In a 5 to 4 decision, the U. S. Supreme Court agreed and ruled that an individual may not be executed for a crime committed when he/she was under age 18 (Oyez, n.d. f).

4.7. Schall v. Martin [1984]

The case of *Schall v. Martin* [1984] concerned Gregory Martin, who at the age of 14 was detained for criminal possession of a weapon. In addition, he was also charged with first-degree robbery and second-degree assault. During his detention, Martin lied to police officers about his address and was held for the night. The prosecution stated that because Schall had lied about his address, possessed a gun, and appeared to lack parental supervision, he should remain in preventive detention until the completion of all preliminary judicial proceedings. Schall, arguing that pre-trial detention is punishment without trial, appealed. The U. S. Supreme Court, ruled against Schall's argument, holding that preventive detention is permissible if necessary for the protection of both the juvenile and society from the risks of pre-trial crime (Oyez, n.d).

Chapter 5: Critical Evaluation

5.1. Risk Factors For Juvenile Delinquency and Detention

Based on the available literature, as presented in the previous chapter, it is highly apparent that there are various delinquency risk factors. There is abundant evidence that a lack of education among juvenile populations significantly increases the possibility for developing a criminal mindset, behavior, attitude, and activities. Individuals who lack adequate education are often unable to overcome various issues and often easily experience frustration (Chowdhury et al, 2016). Poor educational development may also make juveniles susceptible to drug abuse due to a lack of awareness about the negative effects from drug consumption. They are also unaware that anti-social activities can negatively affect them (Chingtham, 2015). In the case of *Graham v. Florida* [2010], Terrence Graham repeated the same crime after a twelve-month detention sentence. The individual may be unable to easily attend academic classes during detention. Although Graham's detention might prevent him from harming society, it has not necessarily enabled him to acquire pro-social behaviors (Oyez, n.d. a). A similar absence of awareness regarding the negative consequences of illegal behavior is also apparent in the case of *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* [1985]. From this case, it seems that Terry was unaware of the seriousness of drug dealing (Oyez, n.d. c).

Poor family background is another risk factor for juvenile delinquency as well as detention. In this regard, a large number of family members may restrict the parents' ability to offer adequate care to all of their children. Thus, they are vulnerable to developing anti-social behavior and attitudes. When parents are unable to supply the financial needs of the family due to disability or other reasons, children are at increased risk for delinquency. Gradually, with the need for more money for survival and the lack of adequate knowledge, children may be easily

persuaded to engage in criminal activities (Chowdhury et al 2016). The risk for developing criminal behavior and activities is also high among the juveniles, who are victims of neglect and the absence of support from family members. A lack of parental sympathy along with rigorous treatment, lack of respect, and poor communication within the family significantly affects juveniles. Excessive anger or excitement among family members as well as the lack of proper guidance for recognizing right and wrong behaviors increases the risk for juvenile delinquency and detention (Kavita, 2012). Risk factors increase when family members are engaged in criminal activities and abusive behaviors. The child learns from parents and perceives these behaviors as appropriate (Ardoin & Bartling, 2010). Risk factors extensively increase when the child does not receive maternal affection. Parents, who are employed outside of the home may not be able to offer adequate time to their children. Thus, there is a high risk that the development of offensive behaviors may go unnoticed. Parental separation and rejection also increase the risk that a juvenile will engage in criminal activities in order to survive (Bocar et al, 2014). The role of family members can be critically evaluated in the case of *Ingraham v. Wright* [1977]. Thus, it is apparent that James Ingraham had engaged inappropriate behavior in the school auditorium. However, his mother supported him and sued the school. This likely enabled her son to receive an inappropriate lesson.

Poor financial support leads to an increased tendency toward delinquency. An unemployed juvenile may find that he/she can, without significant effort, earn a large sum of money (Chowdhury et al 2016). Unemployment and disability among parents increases the child's risk for delinquency (Kavita, 2012). Several cases from the previous chapter illustrate the impact of financial difficulties upon juveniles. The case of *Graham v. Florida* [2010], makes apparent that Terrence Graham likely committed armed burglary and robbery in order to meet his

financial needs (Oyez, n.d. a). The case of *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* [1985] also highlights the need for money by a 14 years old girl engaged in drug dealing (Oyez, n.d. c). *Kent v. United States* [1966] indicates burglary and theft and the case of *Schall v. Martin* [1984] involves the issue of first-degree robbery (Oyez, n.d. e; Oyez, n.d.). Committing crimes and illegal activities is not only for meeting basic needs but also for performing other unlawful tasks such as gambling, possession of weapon, and drug use. The latter can be observed in the case of *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* [1985], wherein Terry had been engaged with drug dealing to supply her own needs (Oyez, n.d. c).

Moreover, the community or the neighborhood, wherein the juvenile lives increases the risk of delinquency. A locality with greater number of criminals, excessive income inequality, and an inappropriate sharing of power increases the risk of juvenile delinquency. Rival relationships among community members and neighbors along with the lack of community and government facilities may result in an increased risk for juvenile crime (Kavita). Companionship and friendship with those who are engaged in illegal activities raises the risk of juvenile delinquency (Chowdhury et al 2016). Such neighborhoods may also include easy availability of drugs, and the existence of weak & corrupted law enforcement (Kavita, 2012).

Violent movies and television shows increase the risk for developing criminal and offensive tendencies among children. This is mainly due to the fact that movies and television shows glamorizes crimes as well as illegal activities and correspondingly the juvenile attempt to emulate it. Crime and the offensive news stories in newspapers and magazines also increase the risk of juvenile delinquency (Bocar et al 2014). The school environment affects juveniles when teachers fail to notice offensive activities among their students (Kavita, 2012). When the juvenile perceives any unfairness, including court decisions, he/she may attempt similar crimes again.

This is evidenced by the case of *Graham v. Florida* [2010], where, Graham perceived unfair punishment from the trial court. He believed that since he was a juvenile he should not be punished by detention. Thus, when he had completed the detention period of 12 months, he was angry and correspondingly committed another crime.

Psychological and personal factors also increase a juvenile's risk for criminal behavior. Emotional conflicts, mental illness, imbalanced personality, and intolerance for ambiguity, are some juvenile risk factors for juvenile crime (Chingtham, 2015). Psychological issues cause a greater risk for delinquency and detention as noted by some classic juvenile justice cases. In the case of *Graham v. Florida* [2010] for instance, it is apparent that Terrence Graham was in a poor psychological state and formed a habit of repeating the crimes of armed burglary and robbery, even after facing 12 months of detention for his previous crime (Oyez, n.d. a). Moreover, in the case of *Miller v. Alabama* [2012] Evan Miller's poor mindset arguably influenced his decision to kill Cole Cannon (Oyez, n.d. b). In *Ingraham v. Wright* [1977], James Ingraham's extremely unruly and disruptive personality obviously affected his behavior (Oyez, n.d. d). Additionally, as observed in *Kent v. United States* [1966], Morris Kent's mental issues influenced his commission of two rapes as well as other crimes such as burglary and theft (Oyez, n.d. e). Similarly, Gregory Martin in *Schall v. Martin* [1984] was also experiencing mental health issues which led him to possess a weapon and commit first-degree robbery and second-degree assault. He further lied to the police officers. (Oyez, n.d.h.) In *Roper v. Simmons* [2005], Christophe Simmons, who was then 17 years old, created a master plan to kidnap a girl after previously murdering an elderly woman and throwing her into a river (Oyez, n.d. f).

5.2. Protective Factors Restricting Juvenile Delinquency and Detention

Apart from the various factors that increase the risk of juvenile delinquency and detention, there are some protective factors, which restrict individuals from engaging in criminal behavior. These protective factors relates to individual or personal, family, friends or companions, and community or neighbors. Personal factors such as high self-esteem, resiliency, attainment of recognition, clear vision and goals for personal & professional achievement, high cognitive ability, and good social competence restricts juvenile delinquency and detention. Protective factors also involve the capacity to self-reflect, a sense of purpose, a positive attitude, high spirituality, having mentor/positive role models, and the willingness to utilize available mental health services (Reilly, 2012). In addition, protective factors include the connection with religious & club affiliations, optimistic social skills, a willingness to please seniors, individual perception, and high intelligence (U.S. Government, 2018). Protective factors relating to family domain such as good parental structure and supervision, and the willingness to adhere to individual family rules are also important. Positive behavior and interactions, motivation for pro-social activities, development of healthy attachments, high expectations from parents, parents' ability to instill hope, and parents' image are positive role models. In addition, protective factors also involve extensive care from parents, setting boundaries, establishing responsible attitudes, adequate time together, good communications, and the establishment of financial responsiveness (Reilly, 2012). Protective factors further include dynamic parenting, parents who permit exposure to varied experiences, and the existence of shared activities between the family and children (U.S. Government, 2018).

Friends and companions play a significant role in protecting individuals from engaging in criminal activities and behavior. In this context, friends and peers with high levels of self-esteem

motivate the individual to attain positive goals. Protective factors also include parents who are aware of all of their children's friends; juveniles who participate in productive tasks with friends at pro-social places, and schools that conduct anti-bullying campaigns (Reilly, 2012). In addition, community and schools can inspire juveniles to develop positive moral perceptions. Protective factors also include organized neighborhoods, educational and extra-curricular resources, and other promoters of individual growth that encourage students to involve themselves in pro-social activities. Protective factors further include communities where leaders assure adequate governmental services, youth access to recreation centers and parks; community members who mentor all juveniles, and where mental health resources exist.

Juvenile are less likely to commit crimes when there are positive relationships between police and the community members, as well as community policing (Reilly, 2012). Neighborhoods that develop small, local centers that offer safety and protection for every individual are helpful buffers against delinquency. In addition, such communities also include the availability of long-term foster care. The development of suitable school and community environments that address social and emotional needs can help juveniles avoid offensive behavior and activities (U.S. Government, 2018). The role of community members and the police can be observed in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* [1985], where it is apparent that a teacher and principal, who had taken the critical step to search Terry's bag, learning that she was selling drugs on school premises. Correspondingly, they called the police, in an attempt to protect other juveniles from the harmful effects of drugs (Oyez, n.d. c).

Chapter 6: Conclusion

6.1. Conclusion

Based on the overall discussion along with critical evaluation, it is apparent that there are many reasons for juvenile delinquency and detention. A primary reason is the lack of education and knowledge among juveniles. They are unaware of the consequences of offensive, criminal, and illegal activities that they perform. Thus, they are associated with drug dealing, illegal possession of weapons, robbery, theft, kidnapping, sexual offenses, and murder among others. In addition, due to the lack of education, the juveniles who are unable to resolve different issues may react abusively. Thus, juvenile delinquency and detention results from poor family backgrounds and other individual factors. Inappropriate treatment by the family members, lack of care, poor family communications, poverty, large families, lack of proper guidance about morality, and parental neglect and rejection are some of the reasons for juvenile delinquency. Parental separation, excessive anger among family members, domestic violence, and absence of maternal affection may also lead to the juvenile delinquency and detention. However, the family can also act as a protective factor, if there is good supervision, rewards for positive behavior, and the encouragement of pro-social activities. It is important for parents to have strong communications with their children, to become positive role models, offer continuous care, and spend quality time together. Financial reasons also cause juvenile delinquency and detention, mainly due to unemployment or disability, and parental separation or rejection. Parental drug use, weapons use and gambling may influence juveniles to perform illegal activities.

Inappropriate school, community, and neighborhood environments are also reasons for the juvenile delinquency and detention. Community and neighborhoods with ancestral rival relationships, improper power sharing, extreme inequality, and large numbers of criminals

promote delinquency. In addition, weak and corrupt law enforcement, absence of unity in society, and the easy access to drugs are other factors that promote juvenile delinquency. Television shows and movies that displaying crimes and illegal activities also influence the juveniles adversely. The lack of commitment among teachers towards students and the lack of proper care encourage juvenile offending. Perceptions of unfair juvenile court decisions may provoke negative behaviors among at risk populations. However, friends, school, and the community can also ensure provide protection for these individuals. This is particularly true when friends and companions in school and neighborhoods have high self-esteem, conduct pro-social activities, and promote positive goals and dreams. It is also possible when schools act against bullying and the community provides pro-social activities, implements effective community policing, and provides long-term foster care. Other delinquency causal factors might include personal attributes such as inherited tendencies toward aggression, and psychological factors such as personality imbalance, mental instability, emotional conflicts, mental illness, and intolerance for ambiguity. Conversely, personal attributes can also be protective factors when individual juvenile have high self-esteem, receive positive recognition, enjoy positive experiences, and possess developed cognitive abilities. Having access to mental health services, developing social competence, possessing goals & vision, incorporating spirituality, attaining some level of educational success, and acquiring the ability to self-reflect may enable juveniles to avoid delinquency and detention.

6.2. Recommendations

6.2.1. Recommendations from the Study

This study revealed the overall seriousness of juvenile delinquency. The issue can be resolved with proper education for society and juveniles, particularly with respect to the

consequences of crimes and illegal activities. It is recommended that juveniles should set specific positive goals and attempt to accomplish the integration of moral values. It is highly recommended that parents provide necessary care for children that includes supervision and the establishment of certain rules. Parents should also reward them for positive change and allow them to engage in pro- social activities, as well as other positive interactions. It is also advised that parents that parents must serve as positive role models for their children and instill hope. This may be accomplished in part through quality time that they share with their children. Parents should carefully monitor their children's friends. Schools should focus on implementing anti-bullying campaigns. Communities should develop parks and recreational facilities, establish positive relationships with police and citizens, and arrange pro-social activities for children and parents. Such initiatives will provide protection to community members and offer morale value mentoring to juveniles.

This study has determined that juvenile detention may significantly impair juvenile educational opportunities as well as promote poor psychological development. Individuals may also suffer mental trauma due to separation from parents and the community. Thus, juveniles may be deprived of necessary care and feel life-long negative perceptions. To overcome this issue, it is recommended that the judiciary implement community-based alternatives. In this context, there are various forms of Community-Based Alternatives, such as home confinement, day (or evening) treatment, shelter care, group homes, intensive supervision programs, and specialized foster care that juvenile courts should order. These programs enable juveniles to attain proper formal education as well as parental care while remaining in the community in order to develop interactions with positive role models.

6.2.2. Recommendations for Future Researchers

This study should serve as a secondary source for the study of juvenile delinquency and detention causation. The hope is that future researchers will be able to utilize this study to help investigate the issue of juvenile detention. Future researchers may also utilize other legal cases as sources for obtaining diverse information. Thus, this study seeks to contribute to the research field, and hopefully promote the development of a stronger society with fewer criminals and illegal activities. In addition, future researchers will also be able to examine other aspects of juvenile delinquency.

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