

Chapter 1 : Police Officer's Roles in the Juvenile Justice System | calendrierdelascience.com

The juvenile justice system mirrors the adult system of criminal justice in that it has three basic components: police, courts, and corrections. More likely than not, whether or not a juvenile is processed into this system is dependent upon the outcome of an encounter with the police. It is accurate.

Chapter Summary The Police Chapter 12 covers how the police deal with juveniles, from taking into custody to referral or release. The chapter also goes into detail on how law enforcement handles the double responsibilities of protecting society and protecting youths when dealing with delinquent or violent juveniles. Also covered is police discretion and how law enforcement seeks to prevent delinquency. The juvenile court revolutionized juvenile corrections, but the police had no such revolution. Although many police departments have juvenile officers, there is no specialized "juvenile police force. During the early 20th century, the police resolved a large percentage of juvenile delinquency cases themselves without involving the courts. The opposite of this concept is situational clarity. Three units within police departments have the most contact with juveniles: Patrol officers are the ones who most often deal with status offenders and take juveniles into custody. Larger departments have specialized juvenile units. In cities with gang problems, police departments have gang units. A violent juvenile will almost certainly be detained after arrest. Status offenders might be the easiest type of juvenile case for police because of the wide range of discretion they have. With status offenders, officers are likely to do nothing and end the status offense, or take the juvenile into custody with 1 release to parents, 2 referral to an alternative social program, or 3 referral to juvenile court. Violent juveniles curtail police discretion. If the violence is bad enough, the police have only the option of referral to court. Sometimes a third option, referral to an alternative social program, is possible. In deciding to introduce the juvenile to the system, the custody must meet one of two standards: Once a juvenile has been taken into custody, the case is evaluated and processed into the system in a process called "booking. An officer may conduct a search without a warrant or probable cause if the subject consents. Juveniles have the same Miranda rights as adults. A juvenile may waive Miranda rights, but this waiver must be intelligent and voluntary. These juvenile Miranda rules, which vary by state, usually allow a juvenile to waive Miranda rights only after being informed of the right to consult with someone, such as a parent or guardian, who is interested in his or her welfare. Police must treat juveniles in custody differently than adults. Most important, juveniles must be kept well separate from adults when detained. Generally, there are two aspects of the police treatment of girls: Girls get less police attention for serious offenses because they are thought to be less dangerous than boys or under the influence of boys. Girls get more police attention for status offenses because they are thought to need more protection. Community policing is aimed at re-establishing the positive relationship between police and citizens. Problem-oriented policing deals with specific recurring patterns of criminal or delinquent activity and addresses the underlying causes that promote law violations. Zero-tolerance policing is aggressive and proactive and uses discretion to invoke the full brunt of the law for even minor offenses.

Chapter 2 : Chapter Summary

Police officers generally bring in or summon young offenders to the police department's juvenile division and question, fingerprint, book and, if necessary, detain them. At the time of an arrest, officers decide whether to refer young offenders to juvenile court or to route these cases out of the justice system.

More likely than not, whether or not a juvenile is processed into this system is dependent upon the outcome of an encounter with the police. It is accurate to say that the police serve as the "gatekeepers" to the juvenile justice system—they serve this function in the adult system as well. The police in turn begin the criminal justice process by making initial decisions about how to handle incidents involving juveniles. Indeed, the role of the police in juvenile justice is an important one. Police officers have many contacts with juveniles that are for the most part unknown. For this reason, the cases that reach the juvenile courts are only a small fraction of the interactions that police have with juvenile suspects and offenders. In deciding how to handle incidents involving youth, the police have a wide range of responses available to them. This latitude is a necessary element to police work as patrol officers are presented with various and often complex situations Whitaker. However, in light of this discretion, one should be concerned with how police make decisions involving juveniles as it is an important decision, one that may formally classify juveniles correctly or incorrectly as delinquents and introduce them to the juvenile justice system. This entry will focus on the police part of juvenile justice and will provide an overview of policing juveniles. It will briefly review the police role in juvenile justice from a historical perspective and it will review the organizational structures existing in policing today to handle juveniles as well as the legal rights of juveniles who are accused of some wrongdoing. This entry will then review what we know about police-juvenile interactions, including a discussion of how police dispose of their encounters with youth, and what factors shape their decisionmaking. Finally, ideas for future research on policing juveniles are discussed. Historical overview and organizational structure The focus and purpose of "juvenile justice" has undergone considerable change in the past century. Juvenile justice systems were originally formed to protect youth from the adult systems of justice and to allow discretion in decisionmaking involving youth so that juvenile justice actors could make decisions that were in the best interest of the child. The ideals behind the formation of the juvenile court, for example, revolved around rehabilitation and helping juveniles who might have problematic home lives or who were psychologically immature or troubled Scott and Grisso. Troubled and delinquent youth were not thought to be fully capable of guilty intentions, rather they were thought to be in need of help and guidance. However, the idea that juveniles should be handled with "kid gloves" and that they should be protected from the adult system of justice has changed—particularly since the mids. These changes have not, however, had many direct implications for police handling of juveniles; they more often have altered the context of the juvenile courts. Remarkably, the police role in juvenile justice has remained much the same. One of the central reasons for this has to do with the occupation of policing. Police officers work alone, without direct supervision, and they bear the burden of much discretion. It is difficult to know what officers do during their shifts and many of their contacts with youth and adults go without documentation in official records. When the creation of juvenile justice systems occurred and this happened sporadically throughout the states , police handling of juveniles was not of much concern. Prior to the early twentieth century, police had the authority to arrest juveniles possibly more authority than with adults because juveniles had no procedural protections but juveniles were usually dealt with informally. That is to say, police officers would warn kids, bring them home to their parents or guardians, or maybe relinquish them to a community agency i. It is important to put this within the context of policing during this period. Policing in America prior to the s and s was very political. Patrol officers campaigned for local politicians and as a reward were allowed to keep their jobs or to begin a job as a patrol officer. Patrol officers were politically recruited from the neighborhoods in which they lived, and as a result they knew many of the juveniles living in their assigned areas. Kelling notes that many cases of youth crime and disorder were settled with the end of a nightstick. These police practices with juveniles and adults came under scrutiny during the Progressive era, which marked a period of professionalization for

police. The professionalization movement in policing occurred in response to a movement to establish professional standards in policing and it occurred as the result of increased technology in America see Walker, The professionalization movement sought, among other things, to eliminate political control of the police, raise personnel standards, appoint qualified chiefs to lead police departments, refocus the police toward fighting crime, and create specialized units to handle special problems. When policing underwent this reform in the early twentieth century, some of the changes were targeted at policing juveniles. Police departments began acknowledging the problem of juvenile crime and began to address this issue as part of an overall policing strategy Miller. Moreover, reforms targeted at policing juveniles called on police to prevent juvenile delinquency “rather than merely attempting to make arrests. Police attention to juvenile crime before the mid-twentieth century was focused on crime prevention rather than on apprehension, deterrence, and punishment. With this new attention to juvenile crime came the hiring of female officers. Female police officers were introduced to the policing occupation during the early twentieth century and they were initially hired to work with juvenile delinquents and runaways. During the early s larger police agencies began instituting some organizational structure to handle juveniles. In the s August Vollmer, the father of police professionalism, who was at the time chief of police in Berkley, California, formed one of the first juvenile bureaus Walker; Bartollas and Miller. Vollmer advocated for increased training and specialized training for juvenile officers. He wanted juvenile officers to be educated on the causes of juvenile delinquency and to develop programs that would help keep juveniles out of trouble. Specialized juvenile units and bureaus would be found in most metropolitan agencies by the mid s, their primary focus on crime prevention. Police agencies that did not have the manpower or need for an entire juvenile unit or bureau would often have at least one “juvenile specialist” who focused his or her efforts on keeping kids out of trouble and preventing juvenile crime. The establishment of these organized juvenile units and bureaus spawned the development of police athletic leagues and youth diversion programs—some of which still exist today. Police athletic leagues were created to help foster a relationship between police and kids. Diversion programs divert youth from the criminal justice system by using counseling and other tactics to teach kids about accountability and the consequences of delinquency. In the s these were formal programs designed to avoid labeling youth as criminals and to lighten the load of the criminal justice system. Today most police agencies have juvenile units or juvenile specialists, but the focus of the juvenile officer in metropolitan agencies has evolved over time. Juvenile specialists now operate as detectives, and are called juvenile unit detectives, juvenile specialists, and so on. They are embraced as an essential part of police departments and are no longer viewed as the add-on that they once were. Juvenile officers spend much of their day doing investigative work, following up on juvenile crimes and on juvenile victimization. This is not to say that juvenile officers never spend time involved in crime prevention, that crime prevention can no longer be their sole focus. In terms of prevention, juvenile officers still spend some time forming police athletic leagues and youth diversion programs that began in the middle of the twentieth century. It is also common for juvenile detectives to make appearances at elementary, middle, and high schools to deter juvenile crime and to speak out against drug use and gang formation. In fact, many metropolitan departments train one or more officers to work directly with schoolchildren of all ages, educating students on the consequences of delinquency and drug use. During the s many police departments hired officers to work specifically on the DARE project. DARE, which was developed in the Los Angeles , California, police department as a drug prevention program for school children, uses uniformed patrol officers to educate school children on the dangers of drug use. DARE officers often had offices within public schools, where kids could easily access information or ask questions. Unfortunately, extended evaluations of this program now suggests that the long-term effects of project DARE are not as beneficial as once thought; in fact they may be nonexistent see, for example, Rosenbaum et al. For this reason, many departments are phasing out DARE as a preventive measure or are at least restructuring the program. The role of the juvenile officer or detective continues to evolve, and with time involvement in investigation has taken precedence over prevention, although this may change with new reforms in policing. Under the umbrella of community and problem-oriented policing, police departments nationwide are beginning to form partnerships with communities so that they can be more efficient at preventing crime. This

new approach to policing will surely influence how police address issues of juvenile crime. In and President Bill Clinton awarded millions of dollars in School-Based Partnership grants, which funded partnerships between the police, schoolchildren, and the community. The goal of these partnerships was to target specific problems of school crime and violence and to develop a link between kids and cops. Evaluations of these projects are ongoing. Is juvenile crime on the rise? There has been an increased concern about the incidence and seriousness of juvenile offending over the past few decades. Local and national media regularly alert American families to instances of juvenile crime. This growing awareness and concern has prompted renewed attention to the juvenile justice system, with particular concern over how juveniles are processed in to and out of the system. Whether or not this growing concern is warranted is debatable. While policy makers and public opinion call for "get tough" approaches with juveniles, some argue that there are no justifications for such an approach see Bernard, for an example. In , juvenile arrests accounted for almost 20 percent of the arrests tabulated for the F. The number of juvenile arrests in represented a 35 percent increase over the preceding ten years, while arrests overall during that period increased only 13 percent. Further, the number of juvenile arrests for violent personal offenses represented a 60 percent increase see Worden and Myers. Statistics of this kind along with well-publicized incidents of youth violence over the past decade have prompted policy makers to call for measures that would make the juvenile justice system more punitive. Bernard argues that the statistics do not justify such an approach. A deeper analysis reveals that the number of juvenile arrests with the exception of homicide arrests has basically paralleled the rise and fall in the number of juveniles of crime-prone age p. In fact, juvenile crime has been on a decline, down by one-third since Bernard. One might logically infer or hypothesize that the increase in the number of police arrests of juveniles could reflect police adoption of the "get tough" movement. Legal rights of juveniles The creation of juvenile justice systems was based on conceptions of rehabilitation and treatment, not on punishment. For this reason, up until the s persons working in the juvenile justice system and those working in criminal justice generally were allowed an enormous amount of discretion when making decisions about youth. Discretion exists when a person of authority can choose several types of formal and informal actions, or inaction. With increased discretion and no formal procedures to handle juveniles, criminal justice agents could then act in the best interest of the child. For this reason, punishment policies and procedural safeguards that existed in the adult criminal justice system were not regularly required or operating in juvenile justice systems Feld. The idea was that juvenile justice would be individualized for each youth and it would be based on a rehabilitative and treatment philosophy. Police were to formally process youth into the system only if it appeared necessary to curb future misconduct or if it were necessary given the seriousness of the suspected offense. In a landmark case, In re Gault, U. The legal response to juvenile delinquency has changed dramatically since the Gault decision. In Gault, the Court began, unintentionally, the process of criminalizing the juvenile justice system and transforming it into what many regard as a near mirror image of the adult criminal justice system see Feld; Bartollas and Miller. The decision in Gault required states to give juveniles many procedural safeguards that were previously only required for adult suspects. Before this time, juveniles had no regulated rights from state to state Scott and Grisso , though some states did allocate rights to juveniles before Gault, even though they were not required to do so by Supreme Court standards. Two Supreme Court rulings directly affected police handling of juveniles. In Gault, the Supreme Court clarified that juveniles were protected from self-incrimination and that they had a right to counsel though it is not clear if juveniles, like adults, can waive these rights. The assignment of these and other legal rights to juveniles, many of which pertain to procedural issues in the juvenile court, was supposed to protect juveniles from procedural injustice within the system. One unintended result was that the assignment of procedural protections became the impetus for changing the juvenile justice system into what we see todayâ€”a system that closely resembles the adult criminal justice system.

Chapter 3 : Sorry, this content is not available in your region.

This entry will focus on the police part of juvenile justice and will provide an overview of policing juveniles. It will briefly review the police role in juvenile justice from a historical perspective and it will review the organizational structures existing in policing today to handle juveniles as well as the legal rights of juveniles who are accused of some wrongdoing.

The other challenge for police is juveniles commit a disproportionate number of offenses compared to their population. At the time of an arrest, officers decide whether to refer young offenders to juvenile court or to route these cases out of the justice system. Police account for most referrals to juvenile court. According to the U. Justice Department, 83 percent of court referrals came from law enforcement agents in Parents, schools, crime victims and probation officers made the remaining referrals. In the same year, police departments handled and released 22 percent of all juveniles arrested. By contrast, the police referred 70 percent of all young offenders to juvenile court. Under federal law, officers who detain young offenders must keep them secure while in custody and for a period of no more than six hours. Juvenile arrest procedures differ across police departments. Status Offenses Police officers handle noncriminal behavior -- known as status offenses -- involving juveniles. Skipping school, running away from home and violating curfews are status offenses. Police also intervene in non-delinquent cases in which youngsters are reported missing or believed to have been abused or neglected. Officers investigate these situations by interviewing the alleged victims, their parents or guardians, school officials and others associated with the victims. Police departments often have crime units dedicated to juvenile matters. Protective Service Police are charged with protecting the public from crime and general mayhem. Officers are usually the first on the scene when a child is left home alone, locked inside a car during extreme hot or cold weather conditions or not strapped into a car seat as required for infants or toddlers. In some districts, police patrol the halls of public schools, especially in high-crime areas, to deter disturbances that put youngsters at risk of becoming either victims or violators. Education Police officers sometimes partner with education officials and teachers to deter criminal behavior among youngsters. Officers visit classrooms as invited guests to warn students about the consequences of taking and selling drugs, as well as talking to or walking away with strangers who might want to harm them. Sometimes police bring young offenders in for questioning, give them a warning and release them to a parent or guardian. In other cases, police place a juvenile under police supervision for a period of time. When officers refer young offenders to juvenile court, probation officers take over these cases. Training Community leaders in some states recognize that police officers need training to work with a growing population of juvenile offenders. The survey cites the top five areas in which police need training as substance abuse; bullying, including cyber-bullying; gang activity; sexual, physical and emotional abuse; and chronic criminal behavior. The survey also cited training in school safety, Internet offenses and handling runaways as a need for police officers.

Chapter 4 : Policing Juveniles - Oxford Handbooks

Policing & Juveniles - Chapter Summary. In this chapter, you'll study topics related to policing and juveniles. Some of these include the role police play in juvenile delinquency and its.

In re Gault, U. Handling of Juveniles - Historical Overview And Organizational Structure The focus and purpose of "juvenile justice" has undergone considerable change in the past century. Juvenile justice systems were originally formed to protect youth from the adult systems of justice and to allow discretion in decisionmaking involving youth so that juvenile justice actors could make decisions that were in the best interest of the child. The ideals behind the formation of Police: Handling of Juveniles - Legal Rights Of Juveniles The creation of juvenile justice systems was based on conceptions of rehabilitation and treatment, not on punishment. For this reason, up until the 1960s persons working in the juvenile justice system and those working in criminal justice generally were allowed an enormous amount of discretion when making decisions about youth. Discretion exists when a person of authority can choose several types of actions. Police: Handling of Juveniles - Police-juvenile Interactions As Walker notes, juveniles represent a special set of problems for the police. First, police have more contact with juveniles, who are hanging out on the streets, and this might cause some anxiety for other citizens in the area. Second, juveniles have more negative attitudes toward the police, possibly because of their increased contacts with police Walker, Police interact with juveniles. Police: Outcomes Extant research on police patrol officers repeatedly suggests that officers utilize a variety of actions to handle the citizens and situations with which they are presented Black, ; McIver and Parks; Bayley; Worden; Klinger. An inquiry into police actions with juveniles reveals the same variation; juvenile arrest rates appear to be similar to adult arrest rates, around 15 percent Black and Hispanic. Police: Handling of Juveniles - Explaining Police Decision-making outcomes With Juveniles A large volume of research has accumulated on police decision-making with suspects generally, with particular attention to how the arrest decision is shaped by the characteristics of the situation. Some of this research has addressed the effect of suspect age i. Handling of Juveniles - Future Of Policing Juveniles In light of the enormous amount of discretion that police have with juveniles, one should be concerned with how these decisions are made as they are important decisions, which may formally classify juveniles correctly or incorrectly as delinquents and introduce them to the juvenile justice system. The sociological approach to understanding the use of police discretion with juveniles only explains part of the picture. Police: Handling of Juveniles - Bibliography "A Critical History of Police Reform: The Emergence of Professionalism. Content on this website is from high-quality, licensed material originally published in print form. Paste the link into your website, email, or any other HTML document.

Chapter 5 : Police: Handling of Juveniles | calendrierdelascience.com

Policing juveniles involves responding to the diverse range of juvenile crime and delinquency. Contemporary policing has been influenced by a number of philosophies including community policing, problem-solving, and evidence-based policing.

Chapter 6 : For Police "Strategies for Youth

Police have to manage the application of laws specific to juveniles where juveniles are at times treated as adults and other times not (McNamara,). 2 In turn, individual police officers determine the nature, amount, and quality of both.

Chapter 7 : Police: Juvenile shot on way to JCPS bus stop

Law enforcement agencies are a gateway to the juvenile justice system, and the arrest statistics maintained by law enforcement are the most frequently cited source of information on juvenile crime trends.

Chapter 8 : Juvenile Justice and Education | Center for Policing Equity

The Juvenile Crime topic page is a resource for cops, school resource officers and others dealing with juvenile crime and offenders, with news and information about everything from minors engaging.