

Forum:	Youth Assembly (YA)
Issue:	Strengthening Rehabilitation and reintegration of Youth Offenders
Student Officer:	Vaia Aslanoglou
Position:	Co-head

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates of the Youth Assembly,

My name is Vaia Aslanoglou, I am 15 years old and a 10th grade student at Costeas-Geitonas School. I have the utmost honour to serve as the Co-Head of the Youth Assembly in the 11th session of Platon School MUN (PS MUN). By the time of the conference, I will have attended 10 conferences in total, including two of them in which I've served as a Chair. My first ever conference was the CGS MUN in 2019 in which I participated in the Youth Assembly. Even though the Youth Assembly is not one of the UN's actual committees, I reckon that it is one that bears great importance since it contributes to the embodiment of future delegates in the MUN community.

The topic of this year's conference is "Redefining Modern Solidarity" and one of the topics of discussion in the Youth Assembly is Strengthening Rehabilitation and reintegration of Youth Offenders. The rehabilitation and reintegration of young members of society highly ameliorates the future function of it and it surely constitutes as an urgent issue that should be resolved in the short term. At this point, I find it important to highlight the fact that this study guide should not be used as your only source of preparation and that you should conduct your own research. If any questions arise during your preparation for the conference do not hesitate to contact me at: baiaaslanoglou@gmail.com.

Kind regards,

Vaia

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Until the late 19th century minors were prosecuted and sentenced as adults. The first juvenile court was established in Cook County, Illinois in 1899. In the beginning, the defendant lacked legal representation and the differentiated treatment wasn't more than an informal discussion with the judge. The procedure as a whole was conducted privately with little to no access to the public. Instead of imprisoning juveniles in adult facilities, the system came up with some alternatives to imprisonment with examples of probation, supervision, education and guidance.

The lack of formality and transparency, as well as the phenomenon of violation of their rights in 1967 the Supreme Court took initiative, namely the “In re Gault”. The Supreme Court ruled that juveniles charged with delinquency in juvenile court are entitled to much of the same due process rights as adults charged with crimes, including the right to an attorney and the ability to confront witnesses against them.

The Supreme Court expanded youths' constitutional rights after Gault, including the right to have their allegations proven beyond a reasonable doubt and the right to avoid double jeopardy. Despite the Supreme Court's ruling in 1971 that minors do not have the right to a jury trial in juvenile court, several states have chosen to grant adolescents the right to a jury trial following judicial or federal legislation.

Since then, many changes have contributed to the formation of the existing youth criminal justice system and they all have as a common objective their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Numerous alternatives to imprisonment exist and they are all implemented suitably.

Effective rehabilitation is important because it helps to eliminate the vicious cycle of recidivism and proper rehabilitation can lead to a juvenile delinquent population not resorting to adult criminal activity.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Rehabilitation

A practice focusing on the reformation of a convict to a law-abiding citizen capable of returning to society as a functioning member of it, including programs focusing on mental health, substance abuse, and educational services.

Reintegration

The support offered to offenders during their re-entry into society following imprisonment and occurs when they become active and productive members of their community

Community Service

Alternative form of punishment served in lieu of or in addition to imprisonment. It benefits the community that has been harmed by the offender's crime and it is

ordered by the sentencing judge, specifying the specific hours and timeframe within which it must be completed.

Probation

A specified time period within which a person who has committed a crime has to be supervised by a parole officer and has to be a righteous citizen rather than being sent to prison.

Parole

“The conditional release of prisoners before they complete their sentence. If paroled prisoners violate the conditions of their release, they may be returned to prison.”¹

Detention place

A place where offenders can be held for a maximum of 6 months.

Approved School Order

Youths reside in an Approval School for two or three years.

Reformatory Training Order

This Order applies to youths above 16 years old, who may be ordered to undergo reformatory training in prison for up to three years. Youths between 14 to 16 years old can be sentenced for reformatory training if they were beyond control in the Boys’ or Girls’ Home.

Weekend Detention

A form of custodial sentence according to which the minor will be held in an approved institution or detention place only during the weekends, for a maximum of 52 weekends.

Recidivism

It refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior.

Juvenile recidivism

The number of minors who get convicted of a crime, serve their time, and then later end up convicted and incarcerated again for another offense.

Delinquent act

“An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.”²

¹ “Parole.” Legal Information Institute, Legal Information Institute, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/parole>.

² Glossary, <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/glossary.html#:~:text=Delinquent%20act%20%2D%20An%20act%20committed,jurisdiction%20of%20the%20juvenile%20court>.

In re Gault case

“Was the first time that the Supreme Court held that children facing delinquency prosecution have many of the same legal rights as adults in criminal court, including the right to an attorney, the right to remain silent, the right to notice of the charges, and the right to a full hearing on the merits of the case.”³

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Major differences between the youth and adult criminal justice systems

The Youth Criminal Justice Act states that the youth and adult criminal justice systems should be kept separate. They present some principal differences but at the same time, they share some key guidelines. Both juveniles and adults share corresponding fundamental rights such as the right to an attorney, the right not to incriminate yourself, the right to be aware of the charges against you etc. Conversely, depending on the seriousness of a crime, juveniles are for the most part prosecuted for the commission of “delinquent acts”, whereas adults are being prosecuted for the commission of the crime. However, this does not apply to every case of crime, since if the case is deemed of a certain degree by the courthouse, the juvenile can be prosecuted and later on punished according to the adult criminal system. In order for the juvenile to be treated as delinquent, an adjudication hearing takes place instead of a public trial with a jury where the judge hears all the evidence then makes a ruling as to whether the juvenile is or is not delinquent. The adult justice system focuses predominantly on the punishment of individuals, the juvenile system focuses on the rehabilitation and the best interest of the minor.

Factors influencing criminal behaviour

Behavioural

Children who have confronted violence in social settings such as family and school tend to project those experiences to the outside world, often trying to prove themselves. There are cases where they link their fate to a criminal environment. Additionally, since parents and family constitute their children's role model, growing up, children view them as examples and imitate their behaviour. In their minds, they perceive their actions as exemplary. They can follow the path of family members who engage in criminal behaviour or peers prone to committing criminal acts. Children who are neglected or abused are more likely to commit crimes than other people. They tend to repeat the cycle of violence that they faced as children, transform it and project it in many different ways to society. In some cases, they even acknowledge

³ “In Re Gault.” NJDC, <https://njdc.info/practice-policy-resources/united-states-supreme-court-juvenile-justice-jurisprudence/in-re-gault/>.

the fact that they are wrongfully acting, but it is an almost impossible task for them to stop without the intervention of the criminal justice system. Children who grow up in loving and supportive environments have a higher chance of adjusting into society, have better relationships with their social entourage and are far less likely to present criminal behaviour.

Biosocial

The physiological state of an individual has a decisive role in the behaviour of that person. Feelings of inferiority, lack of attention, depression, aggression complexes, fears can lead to a commission of a crime. Genetics influence the formation of a person and as external characteristics are inherited from the parents so are criminal traits and predispositions. Supplementary disorders mainly caused by neurological abnormalities can be related to such behaviour. Similar cases of people often suffer brain impairment, which is majorly linked with antisocial behaviour. The role of neurochemicals, substances released by the brain to cause body activity, and hormones in affecting criminal conduct was examined in research on brain activity. Increased levels of several neurochemicals, such as serotonin, have been shown to reduce aggression in studies. Serotonin is a neurotransmitter produced by the central nervous system that has a wide range of impacts on an individual's emotional state. Higher levels of others, such as dopamine, on the other hand, enhanced aggression. The brain produces dopamine, which influences heart rate and blood pressure. Researchers expected to find that people who commit violent crimes have lower serotonin levels and greater dopamine levels. If the person is prone to violence, this situation would have resulted in times of increased activity, including hostility.

Rational

Such behaviour occurs when juveniles decide to risk breaking the law due to personal issues and decisions. These decisions can be impacted by the need for money, revenge, thrills or entertainment. Peer pressure is a factor that plays a judgemental role in the decision making of youth. They tend to follow and imitate, usually older teenagers' or young adult's behaviours so that they feel included.

Gang participation amongst the youth

Since the mid-20th century gang violence is a phenomenon that has risen rapidly all around the world and mainly in the United States. Youth who engage in delinquent activity, are aggressive or violent, undergo frequent caretaker transitions, have many school troubles, associate with other gang-involved youth, or live in environments where they feel threatened, and where many youths are in trouble, they are more likely to join a gang.

The various effects of gang membership can have differing degrees of short- and long-term negative implications. Youth who join gangs are at a higher risk of engaging in criminal activity. Amongst the various consequences, they face increased risk of

unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, juvenile conviction and incarceration, committing petty, violent crimes as well as victimization.

Likewise, a youth's association with a gang (or gangs) increases the likelihood of financial hardships and family issues in adulthood, which can lead to engagement in street crime and/or arrest. According to research, the longer an adolescent remains in a gang, the more disruption he or she would face during the transition to adulthood and in adulthood itself.

Youth gang involvement costs local, state, and federal governments a significant amount of money in terms of prevention, response, incarceration, and rehabilitation operations.

The objectives of rehabilitation

Rehabilitation constitutes a factor of great importance in regards to the refinement and the punishment of an offender. Rehabilitation's general aim is to train an individual with the goal of making him capable of returning to society as a highly functioning and prolific member of it. It was firstly established as a legal practice in the 19th century and at the time, it was viewed as a humane alternative of deterrence and retribution, although it did not always result in a more lenient penalty than an offender would have got under a retributive or deterrence approach.

Primarily, it is deemed essential in order for an offender to be considered as a rehabilitated one to have achieved a certain level of mental but also physical stability. Only if the person maintains a healthy mental state, he will be afterwards able to apply the concept of the process in his everyday life and solely then rehabilitation will be contemplated as successful.

Furthermore, so as to achieve integration in the professional field and improve their quality of life they gain life management skills, a sense of direction for the future and resilience. The notion of the programme recognizes the importance of rebuilding social connectedness to the family and also the community. The effectiveness of the whole idea of rehabilitation is significantly strengthened by the finding of a purpose for each one of the criminals. It is required for them to feel that they belong and they serve a specific role in the society. This "society" can be perceived differently and is adjusted accordingly to every single case. It can refer to a role in the family, a religious community or the wide meaning of a social group.

Moreover, the duties of prison service do not end in the provision of rehabilitation tools during the period of confinement but should also include post-prison programmes. In other words, the support provided to offenders during the initial process of reintegration into society is key in order to position them in productive sectors that allow for labour sustainability. An aspect that needs to be highlighted and taken into consideration constitutes the fact that these measures can only be

functional if the whole society adapts. As a community they need to change their behaviour, attitude, norms and practices towards that group of people. A change in the system is usually more efficient and long lasting in comparison to personal change even though personal development and society are interconnected.

Juvenile justice and violation of children's human rights

Children arrested and held for alleged misconduct around the world are frequently denied the provisions to which they are entitled under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Adolescents are prosecuted and imprisoned in many jurisdictions for activities that should not be considered crimes, such as truancy or disobedience at home. Some governments have lowered the age of criminal liability below the globally accepted minimum of 14. During their trial and punishment, some states regard certain minors, notably older teenagers or children accused of very serious offenses, as adults. In some countries, death sentences, life without parole, and corporal punishment are still carried out in contravention of international law. The international restriction against confining children with adults is also frequently breached.

Another characteristic example is considering that despite the fact that corporal punishment, solitary confinement, the use of psychotropic drugs to control juveniles, and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment continue to be used to discipline children and adolescents deprived of their liberty in the Americas, yet that these punishments are strictly prohibited under international human rights law.

Diversionsary and institutionalized sentencing options

According to the degree of a crime, the judge and the community decide upon the form and duration of the punishment of the juvenile. The punishment may vary and can either be classified in the diversionsary or the institutionalized sentencing options. The aforementioned categories bear some distinctions. Diversionsary are considered the community-based rehabilitation programs employed for youth offenders. Institutionalized options are mainly directed to recalcitrant offenders, who have breached community guidelines. A more holistic way is always pursued, since the application of institutionalized sentencing options is the last resort of punishment and great efforts are made, when possible, for the avoidance of it.

Under the umbrella of diversionsary sentencing options fall the fine/bond, Community Service Order (CSO), Weekend Detention Order (WDO) and Probation. However, institutionalized options are the ones following: Detention Place, Approved School Order, Reformatory Training Order.

Reoffence of juveniles

Combating juvenile recidivism is a major challenge in the criminal justice system, and it necessitates a focus on the determinants of juvenile criminal behaviour along with providing juveniles with the tools they require to leave crime behind permanently.

According to a study conducted by Massachusetts Institute of Technology researcher Joseph Doyle, highest recidivism rates among juveniles were 76 percent after three years and 84 percent after five years. 40 percent of juvenile offenders who committed offenses before the age of 25 ended up in adult prison. The study used data from 30,000 Illinois juvenile offenders.

A wide range of factors may influence the chance of a juvenile to reoffend. First of all, high recidivism rates could be attributed to an inconsistent program approach, lack of program continuity when juveniles transition from residential confinement to aftercare, and lack of support systems as youth move into young adulthood. Additionally, the imprisonment of an individual may constitute a major factor contributing to the lack of employment. Employers tend to turn down the ones who have served time in prison even though they served their sentence due to the stigma created by society. They lack economic and social stability and they resort to reoffending as an effort to cover their needs.

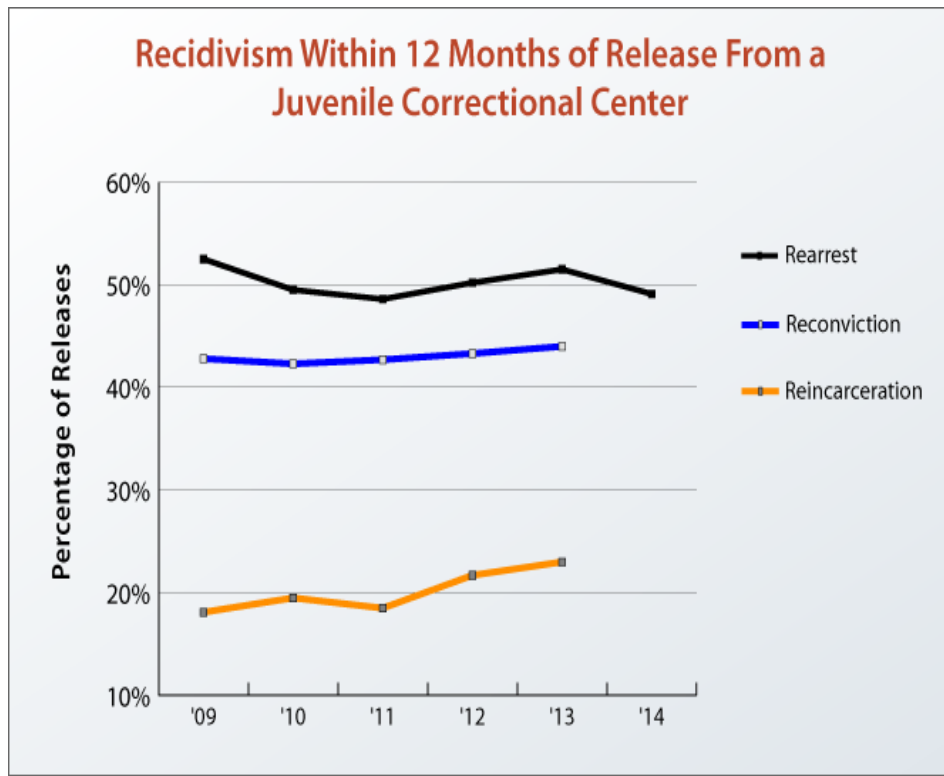


Figure 1 Recidivism within 12 months of release from a juvenile correctional center

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

United States of America

The first Children's Court of Law, which was established in Chicago in 1889, was a significant advancement in juvenile justice. Juveniles accused of criminal behavior in the United States were prosecuted in the same courts as adults and sentenced to the same punishments during the 19th century. According to reports, over a dozen young people were executed during this time for offenses committed before they became 14 years old. In recent years, the well-established juvenile justice system in the United States has witnessed profound adjustments. The American courts have begun to process more juveniles as adults than ever before, shifting from a model of rehabilitative goals to a vastly more punitive approach. The positive aspect of this development is that constitutional rights that were obtainable to adults in the criminal justice system have now been extended to adolescents. The downside of this trend is that very young individuals are being processed in a system that isn't equipped for them, a system that is oriented on punitive justice rather than developmental growth and the promise of young people. It is unclear whether this approach will become a standard feature of the juvenile justice system in the United States. If crime rates fall, greater pressure will be put on the traditional juvenile justice system to focus on the more rehabilitative — and arguably more cost-effective — parts of the system. However, the shift away from the old method is now observable.

People's Republic of China

In most other nations, juvenile justice is modeled after that of the United States, although with local variances. In China, for example, juvenile justice is governed by traditional, communal, and familial rules that, despite communism's influence, mirror traditional values. Traditionally, the Chinese system was informal, relying on schools and parents to implement corrective actions. However, China's expanding juvenile population, which surpassed 300 million in the early twenty-first century, necessitates a well-organized and comprehensive system for dealing with young offenders. Although the government began to adopt more formal legal ideas and processes into its system of dealing with minors following WWII, the Cultural Revolution (1966–76) effectively halted the process. Despite the fact that juvenile justice programs have since resurfaced, the country still has one of the world's youngest juvenile justice systems among the world's major economic and political powers.

The contemporary Chinese approach may be traced back to Shanghai, which established the country's first juvenile court in 1984. China, like other Western countries, sets the age of criminal liability at 18, although it also assigns lower levels of culpability starting at the age of 14. In accordance with traditional Chinese norms and practices, China does not recognize status offenses, and the burden for the repair of problematic adolescent behaviour falls to parents and schools.

France

France laid great emphasis on the educational and emotional requirements of kids and adolescents. In 1912, the country's first juvenile court legislation was passed, establishing a court dedicated to dealing with juvenile issues. The Tribunal for Children, which has been in operation since 1945, is a court made up of three members, one of whom is a juvenile judge.

Juvenile offenses are handled by a children's judge, who also serves as a magistrate and is responsible for investigating and judging minor cases involving minors.

Nigeria

Nigeria's juvenile justice system, which is modelled after the British system, was formed in 1914, though it has been changed to meet local norms in various regions. Juvenile offenders are those aged 7 to 17 who are subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, as specified by the Children and Young Persons Act of 1958. The juvenile court system is divided into two tiers: a higher court with a single judge and a magistrate court with a magistrate and two laypersons, one of whom is a woman. The proceedings are formal and are intended to defend the rights of the child. Nigeria, in contrast to many other countries, places a greater focus on punishment than on rehabilitation. In general, community therapy initiatives in the country are not effectively structured. According to some analysts, the failure of the extended-family structure, which formerly affected the socialization and regulation of children, is largely to blame for the lack of community-wide rehabilitation.

Germany

The German system for assisting young people who have become offenders has a long history and has evolved considerably in the last 25 years as a result of the unification of the two German states and the new challenges that have arisen for young people. Each system in both German states had its own development under quite distinct political and social conditions up until 25 years ago. Institutions and tactics differed. Due to the definition of the word "crime" and the presence of mostly political matters in the judiciary system, the reasons for the court to convict young people for a crime varied. The government highly values taking initiative for tackling the issue and minimizing the cases of recidivism. For young individuals who did not complete their sentences in prison, large and extensive programs are developed. They are invited to participate in such programmes rather than being imprisoned. Despite the efforts, some of them revert to illegal behaviour and end up in prison.

United Kingdom

In England and Wales, the age of criminal responsibility is ten years old. Children under the age of ten cannot be arrested or charged with a crime. Children under the age of ten can face additional penalties if they break the law. If a child between the ages of 10 and 17 commits a crime, they can be arrested and put to the court. In

England and Wales, youth courts are held in magistrates' courts. Although some have dedicated kid courtrooms, the majority of cases are heard in adult courts. They are not accessible to the general population unless a minor has been remanded or is regarded as exceptionally dangerous. Rehabilitation (even within the prison) has been shown to reduce crime and be cost-effective. As a result, economic analysis supports the notion that incarceration is not the greatest strategy for decreasing the negative consequences of crime.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

EVENT	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
1889	The Children Act 1989 granted every child the right to protection from abuse and exploitation and the right to inquiries to safeguard their welfare.
July 31st, 1899	The Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1899 gave the court jurisdiction over neglected, dependent, and delinquent children under the age of 16. The focus of the court was rehabilitation rather than punishment.
1912	France's first juvenile court legislation was passed
1914	Formation of Nigeria's juvenile justice system
1958	Children and Young Persons Act
1966-1976	China's Cultural Revolution
1967	In re Gault case
1971	Supreme court declaration that adolescents are not entitled to jury trials in juvenile court
1974	The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974 prohibits the placement of status offenders in secure detention facilities.
1984	China's first juvenile court establishment
1994	Zero Tolerance Policy
2010	Supreme Court ruled that Juvenile Offenders cannot be sentenced to life

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

[General Assembly resolution 45/112](#)

According to this resolution that took place on December 14th, 1990, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency to be known as "the Riyadh Guidelines." The Riyadh Guidelines affirm the importance of reducing juvenile delinquency plays on reducing crime, the necessity of implementing the guidelines according to a child-centred approach, and the communal responsibility for children's well-being from the earliest ages onward.

This document contains the text of both the UN resolution and the Riyadh Guidelines themselves.⁴

General Assembly resolution 40/33

On 29 November 1985, the United Nations General Assembly passed A/RES/40/33, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (“The Beijing Rules”). The Beijing Rules affirm member States’ commitments to “endeavour to develop conditions that will ensure for the juvenile a meaningful life in the community, which, during that period in life when she or he is most susceptible to deviant behaviour, will foster a process of personal development and education that is as free from crime and delinquency as possible.”⁵

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC)

For the issue of recidivism to be tackled and eradicated utterly, rehabilitation needs to be efficacious. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime published a "Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders" in 2012, which elaborates on promising practices and programs for reducing criminal recidivism by addressing the social reintegration challenges faced by all offenders, particularly those who are or have been incarcerated. This document intends to establish on that handbook by providing national prison administrations practical steps and implications for implementing or improving promising initiatives.^{6,7}

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Professional rehabilitation

It is judged fundamental to ensure that youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system have robust and meaningful rights, access to education and developmentally appropriate treatment, and opportunities to become healthy and productive adults. By no means rehabilitation and reintegration will be successful to the fullest extent if minors have no chances of integrating into the professional sector. Educational systems should be implemented within all rehabilitation facilities offering them fair chances of getting a degree or achieving a higher level of education such as university.

⁴ General Assembly resolution 45/112, <https://undocs.org/A/RES/45/112>

⁵ General Assembly resolution 40/33, https://www.google.com/url?q=https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/120958&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1640558576995932&usq=AOvVaw1kNmJ_sFitF-i4WMBd4eiK

⁶ https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/crimeprevention/Introductory_Handbook_on_the_Prevention_of_Recidivism_and_the_Social_Reintegration_of_Offenders.pdf

⁷ https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/17-05452_ebook.pdf

Treatment in detention centres

The competent body bearing the responsibility of handling the detainees at the juvenile centres, as well as the bodies of guards and other departments at adult reintegration and rehabilitation centres do not behave towards the convicts as promoted. Rather, they maintain unreasonable spiteful attitudes, remaining quite unsympathetic, incompassionate and inconsiderate. Surely, that is the path of action anyone would select when in an environment with criminals, however these establishments aim for the smooth reinsertion of the culprits back into society, and such treatment is not of any assistance to this process. Detainees are discouraged, treated badly for a long period of time after whatever they have committed and are always reminded of their deviations. Although treatment and behaviour that is typical and realistic, a representation of what they are to come across in society aids them in their process of rehabilitation. The criminal must be provided for and separated from the crime, educated and undergone necessary psychological evaluations in order for their reintegration. Behaviour that is understanding, accommodating and benignant will prove effective in expediting and facilitating the process of rehabilitation and reintegration.

Psychological support and evaluations

Further psychological support and regular psychological evaluations during their sentence and after being released should be conducted. Their physical and mental health should be monitored so as to make sure that their participation in the rehabilitation program is effective and afterwards, they will not relapse or resort to criminal behaviour. The objective is accomplishing stability in their lives and certain measures can be taken in order to achieve that. First and foremost negative influences should be removed from their lives. It is deemed crucial for them not to be negatively influenced by people they tend to have trust in. Moreover, in correlation to negative influences, their family as a whole should undergo psychological evaluations and informative seminars aiming in their best training and information in regards to the proper confrontation they are required to have towards them.

Exemplary role models

In addition, the setting of exemplary role models could positively enhance their psychology and invigorate their will to change. It is important for them to acknowledge that other people have been in their position before and they have successfully recovered. Their peers could also function as role models and through collaboration and teamwork they can push each other closer to recovery. Gatherings should be established where both juveniles currently rehabilitating and reintegrating, and ones that have successfully completed the two aforementioned procedures have the opportunity to communicate and function as sources of inspiration to each other.

The role of education

Criminal activity of all sorts is often associated with financial, as well as psychological

and environmental factors, all of which are directly under the influence of education. Regarding financial issues, which could instigate the individual to proceed to acts of fraud, embezzlement, tax evasion etc., higher education may contribute in the amelioration of one's financial state. In a society where an increasing amount of people are required to maintain a steady income to live a decent life, education plays an exceedingly crucial role in determining qualifications essential to an individual's career.

As for psychological factors, which may precipitate acts of assault, arson, rape etc., education aids in the facilitation of the maturing process, therefore the creation of psychiatric and psychological issue of such nature are circumvented. An individual acquires knowledge and is able to distinguish right from wrong, thus avoiding crime in their adult life. Environmental factors, which collaterally provoke psychological issues, can be handled or manipulated with the possession of primary education. For instance, certain affairs that may be taking place at a child's home may be of great psychological damage to the individual, however the school environment and the obtaining of education may assist in overcoming such problems, therefore decreasing the possibilities of a future criminal.

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