

Analysis and Evaluation: Federal juvenile delinquency programs #United States. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention #1978 #Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice., 1978

Key words: juvenile delinquency, forensic medicine, psychiatric evaluation, crime, public health. INTRODUCTION. Many studies in literature emphasize that juvenile delinquency increases with age (Aydin et al., 2004 and GÅlker et al., 2006). When we examine our cases according to age, it is seen as different from the literature; 108(44%) cases which. For both groups, successful program completion was accompanied by little or no further court involvement, whereas failure to complete the program was related to a variety of negative outcomes. However, African American females and males successfully completing program requirements displayed different risks and needs at the outset of their participation. View. Show abstract. Cover title: A selected bibliography on juvenile delinquency. Topics. Juvenile delinquency. Publisher. Washington : U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau. Collection. USGovernmentDocuments; bostonpubliclibrary; americana; additional_collections. Digitizing sponsor. Kahle/Austin Foundation and Omidyar Network. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Foreword. x Evaluation. One of the Research Division's important functions is to identify what works. Evaluations measure the impact of programs that are geared to preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency and victimization. Many OJJDP-sponsored projects are community-based initiatives with multiple components that present special challenges when measuring the impact of interventions and specific programs. Juvenile Justice Guide Book for Legislators. Risk Factors. There are four identified risk factors that increase a juvenile's likelihood to engage in delinquent behavior. When the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) evaluated seven national truancy reduction programs, it identified five elements of effective programs: parental involvement, a continuum of services, a collaborative effort (with law enforcement, mental health, mentoring and social services), school administrative support and commitment, and ongoing evaluation. The Washington Legislature uses cost-benefit analysis to evaluate delinquency prevention and other juvenile justice programs. Analysis of the Seattle Social Development Project, which uses. 7. We can separate juvenile delinquency into three categories: - delinquency, crimes committed by minors which are dealt with by the juvenile courts and justice system. Juvenile delinquency calls for decisive and drastic measures to prevent it. First of all the problem is how to reduce crime rate in adolescents, and prevent the corrupting influence of juvenile offenders to other teens and adults, hinder their joining repeat offenders' ranks. But in addition to these programs, we offer the following measures: - establish in educational institutions (schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, vocational institutions) at least one compulsory lesson per week, in secondary school (7-11 forms), and courses on the prevention of antisocial behavior in adolescents