

Name: Brianna Drew Topic: Youth Crime and Recidivism

1. Write down the thesis statement and potential supporting evidence (- or sub points - which can be detailed or fleshed out later).

<p>Thesis Statement:</p> <p>First time youth offenders who have been punished more harshly are more likely to re-offend.</p> <p><i>Example: This is a good essay because it has a clear thesis, strong arguments, and excellent writing style.</i></p>	<p>Evidence 1:</p> <p>The prison system is inadequate in terms of rehabilitation (not sent to groups)</p> <p><i>Example: This essay has a clear thesis.</i></p>
	<p>Evidence 2:</p> <p>They become harder because not given opportunity to chance/benefit of the doubt.</p> <p><i>Example: This essay has strong arguments.</i></p>
	<p>Evidence 3:</p> <p>They acquire knowledge on how to commit more offences while in jail.</p> <p><i>Example: The writing style used is excellent.</i></p>
	<p>Evidence 4 and so on as needed:</p>

2. Write down any counter-arguments or misconceptions that you will be refuting or referring to in your essay... (antithesis)

3. Please submit your updated list of sources (full APA reference format) with research notes separately.



Internet and or Library Research Organizer

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Name Brianna Drew

Date Nov. 8 2012

Research Topic Youth Crime Rates (Recidivism)

Possible key words you might use to find information	
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Summary notes of best resources:

Title and author Justice for Young Offenders by Mary E. Vandergoot

(if you are using the internet you still need to identify site author or organization that posts the site)

Source and date 2006

(year published or for the internet date site was last updated, usually posted at the bottom of site)

Publisher and place Purich Publishing Ltd. SK Canada

Page numbers used 125-145

Web site address if applicable _____

- past behaviours is probably the best predictor of future behaviour. (145)
- level of certainty is poor, we can't tell if the next offence is going to be violent or not.
- the youth justice system has traditionally been relied on as a gateway to services for young people with high needs and those who need to be kept safe. The YCJA attempts to curtail this practice, partly because custody increased rather than decreased recidivism.
- some youth may be willing to access mental health services while in custody, but most will not.
- many youth will not make a connection between their criminal offense and their need for treatment.
- youth would have been in custody are more likely to re-offend than those who have not. (177)
- due to the damaging effects of custody (does not address the underlying reasons for offending in the first place)

build on this - very interesting key to your thesis

- youths who are at moderate to high risk to re-offend, who have serious or persistent patterns of offending are candidates for individual or group forensic mental health interventions; those who are deemed to have committed minor offences and are at a low risk to re-offend are left alone.
- intervening early can prevent delinquency.
- if the youth again commits a minor offence, the pattern will be seen to be escalating, representing a blatant disregard for authority and a failure to be rehabilitated by previous sanctions. (117)
- the belief that breaches or custody deter youth from future offending is also behind the philosophy of using short, sharp, shocks, such as keeping youth overnight in police cells.
- youth are less deterred by custody once they have been in custody, because they know it is just not as bad as adults would have them believe.
- many young offenders had stressful or traumatic life experiences and unhealthy lifestyles that place them in danger of breaking the law and developing more serious mental health issues.
- many youth are simply not motivated to work on the factors related to their offending. (169)
- when interventions apparently do not deter a youth from re-offending, he or she will be seen as less amenable to interventions and at higher risk to re-offend.

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Name Brianna Drew Date Nov. 8, 2012

Research Topic Youth Crime Rates (Recidivism)

Possible key words you might use to find information	
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Summary notes of best resources: (Lee Tustin, Robert E. Lutes)

Title and author A Guide to the Youth Criminal Justice Act
(if you are using the internet you still need to identify site author or organization that posts the site)

Source and date 2005
(year published or for the internet date site was last updated, usually posted at the bottom of site)

Publisher and place Lexis Nexis Canada Inc.

Page numbers used _____

Web site address if applicable _____

- custody is to be used only if a young person has been found guilty of a violent offence, fails to comply with previous sentences or has a history of offences (68)
- the sentence must be similar to the sentences imposed in the region on similar young persons found guilty of the same offence committed in similar circumstances.
- custody should be used only for the most serious and repeat offenders.
- In 1995, YOA introduced concept of a presumption of an adult sentence for four offences: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, and aggravated sexual assault committed by young persons 16 or 17 yrs old.
- The Youth Criminal Justice Act expanded concept adding a fifth category of offence for young persons who have a pattern of convictions for serious violent offences for which there is now a presumption of an adult sentence. (103)
- sharing of records = balance the rehabilitation of the

young person with the right of the public to have access to information that identifies he/she has been dealt with under the Youth Criminal Justice Act. (195)

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Name Brianna Drew Date Nov. 7, 2012

Research Topic Youth Crime Rates (Recidivism)

Possible key words
you might use to find
information

Summary notes of best resources: Recidivism Rates Among Delinquent Youths

Title and author Academic Remediation, Parole Violations, and

(if you are using the internet you still need to identify site author or organization that posts the site)

Source and date Ebscohost (Remedial & Special Education)

(year published or for the internet date site was last updated, usually posted at the bottom of site)

Publisher and place _____

^{Authors}
Page numbers used Archwamety, Tear and Katsiyannis, Antonis

Web site address if applicable _____

- violence and delinquency rates has been a concern in U.S.
- juveniles are at a greater risk of becoming either perpetrators or victims of violence than any other age group.
- in 1993 juveniles were involved in almost one third of arrests for major crimes.
- low academic achievement, abuse and alcohol use, early pregnancy, violence are highly interrelated.
- individuals who committed aggressive felonies (eg. assault and battery, manslaughter, arson, rape) had more severe deficits in basic skills (eg. math, reading) than those who committed property felonies, misdemeanors and status offences.
- dropouts are 3.5 times more likely to be arrested than graduates.
- academic achievement linked to recidivism

References

- Antonis, K., & Tear, A. (2000). Academic remediation, parole violations, and recidivism rates among delinquent youths. Retrieved from <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail?vid=12&hid=15&sid=a0ada43d-38b8-488c-975d-0b7a4958672a@sessionmgr15&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ==>
- Lutes, R. E., & Tustin, L. (2005). *A guide to the youth criminal justice act*. (p. 103). Canada: LexisNexis Canada Inc.
- Recidivism rate for the youth in diversion programs*. (2003, December). Retrieved from http://web.multco.us/sites/default/files/dcj/documents/recidivism_report_2001.pdf
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- Vandergoot, M. E. (2006). *Justice for young offenders*. (pp. 125-145). Saskatchewan, Canada: Purich Publishing Ltd.

