

Juvenile justice process and corrections

[Law](#), [Criminal Justice](#)



Juvenile Justice Process and Corrections Juvenile Justice Process and Corrections A description of the process the juvenile will follow after arrest, from intake, through court, sentencing, and punishment or rehabilitation. The process should be based on actual state laws and practices of your state or a state in which you are familiar. I will be using Case study two which is as follows: Xander L. is a 17-year-old African American male and documented gang member. His prior juvenile adjudications include purse snatching, breaking and entering, and drug possession. His first juvenile adjudication occurred when he was 13 years old. He has served a year of custody in the juvenile correctional facility and has been placed on probation twice previously. His instant arrest is for possession of a concealed weapon, to which he has pled guilty. Xander lives with his mother in the housing projects. He reports no contact with his father. His mother presently works two jobs. Although she is supportive of him, and Xander reports a close relationship with his mother, she does not approve of his conduct. In the past, she has reported him to the police. Xander indicates that he has dropped out of high school, but would like to get his general equivalency diploma to make his mother proud. Oklahoma gun laws for juveniles are as follows: it is unlawful for any person under 18 years of age to possess any weapon, except rifles or shotguns used in education, hunting, or sport. Any firearm confiscated from a person under 18 by law enforcement upon arrest or detainment is subject to forfeiture (crime. about. com) According to the Oklahoma County Juvenile Justice center, the Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau is responsible for receiving, evaluating and determining appropriate action pertaining to persons under the age of 18, found within Oklahoma

County and alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision. Additionally, the Bureau carries out orders of the Juvenile Division of the District Court and serves all process regarding juvenile matters (www.oklahomacounty.org/)

Intake According to Champion, D. J. (2010), intake is a preliminary screening stage for deciding which juveniles should be moved further into the juvenile justice system. It is performed by persons hired for this purpose, usually by juvenile probation officers who work closely with juvenile courts. Intake officers have broad discretionary powers, and their decisions about juveniles are based on both legal and extralegal factors. Xavier's arrest is for possession of a concealed weapon, to which he has pled guilty. He will follow the juvenile intake process. After the juvenile is arrested, in most cases, the Intake Unit is the first contact that a juvenile has with the Juvenile Justice System after the police department. The Intake Diversion Unit has variety of duties but the five primary responsibilities of the unit are: conducting preliminary inquiries on new referrals, screening detention admission requests, supervising deferred filing caseloads, conducting certification studies and the Homebound Program, an alternative to secure detention. Court Include a brief corrections plan created in the mode most appropriate for the level of offense, such as a recommendation memo to Child Protective Services or the school principal for a status offense, a letter to judge regarding sentencing for a non-violent offense, or a report to corrections for a violent offender. Sentencing and Punishment Rehabilitation References Oklahoma Gun Laws, Retrieved from crime.about.com Oklahoma County Juvenile Justice center , Retrieved from, <http://www.oklahomacounty.org/>