

Chapter 13

13.1 Critical Thinking

1. Should youths in juvenile court proceedings be granted the same due-process protections as adults in criminal trials? Why or why not?

Most people feel that all juveniles should receive due-process protections because they can be subject to very severe penalties, including death (if they are 16 or 17 years old at the time of their crime).

2. Historically, what do you think was the most significant change in the treatment of juvenile offenders? How did the change occur?

Some feel that the development of the first juvenile court was the biggest change; others may point to the recent trend toward punishment as opposed to rehabilitation.

13.2 **Critical Thinking** - Which do you think is a better way to handle juvenile crime—the informal or formal process? Why?

Your answer will indicate whether you prefer the rehabilitative or punitive approach to juvenile justice. Try to draw parallels between the opinion of preferring informal handling and rehabilitation versus preferring formal handling and punishment.

13.3 Critical Thinking

1. Which of the community-based correctional programs described in the chapter (e.g., restitution, wilderness probation, and day treatment) do you think would be most effective at rehabilitating youths? Why?

Answers vary widely on this. To clarify your response, you can ask yourself which program would be best for certain types of offenders.

2. What do you think are the pros and cons of institutional programs for juveniles?

You should name pros that relate to punishment and deterrence, and cons that relate to inhumane treatment within institutions, as well as the problems that relate to the stigma of incarceration.