GLOSSARY

**Absolute Deprivation**- Lacking or having only the minimal means to survive within a society.

**Abused Children**- Child victims of emotional, sexual or physical assault. These are victims of pro-active behaviour by an abuser.

**After-care**- A term used in approximately half of the State to describe parole for juveniles. It is essentially the juvenile justice system's equivalent to parole and involves supervised early release of youth from a juvenile residential institution after a period of mandated confinement.

**Anomie and Strain Theories** – Sociological theories of criminal causation, which generally referred to a state of “normalness” in society. Modern Strain theory focuses on the availability of goals and means. When the greater society encourages its members to use acceptable means to achieve acceptable goals, and not all members have equal availability of resources to achieve these goals, they may resort to illegitimate and illicit means.

**At-Risk Juveniles** - Youth who live in environment that are conducive to producing or to promoting deviant behaviour. Also included are juveniles who exhibit anti-social behaviour that can lead to early deviance. In some States, all juveniles within defined age ranges are defined as At-risk.

**Child-Saving Movement**- A mid-nineteenth century movement in the United States that sought to rescue children from unwholesome and dangerous
environment. A fundamental tenet of the movement was that juvenile should receive treatment rather than punishment.

**Children in need** - Juveniles who are not properly cared for by an adult (e.g., abused, neglected, or abandoned children). Children in need are one population of youth served by the juvenile justice system.

**Developing Nations** - Nations that have relatively unsophisticated or poorly developed industrial and technological economies. Limited resources are available that can be devoted to managing juvenile justice issue.

**Diversion** - A consensual underpinning for commodity-based programmes. A process that diverts juveniles away from the formal and authoritarian components of the juvenile justice system. Programmes may be coordinated by youth agencies, juvenile courts or the police.

**Juvenile Justice** - The fair handling and treatment of youth under the law. It is a philosophy that recognizes the right of young people to due process and personal protections.

**Juvenile Justice Process** – Procedures established to assure the fair administration of youths under the law. These procedures are carried out in accordance with institutions designed specifically for the administration of juvenile justice.

**Juvenile Justice System** - Institutions that have been organized to manage established procedures as a way to achieve justice for juveniles. These institutions include the police, Juvenile Courts, juvenile corrections and the community.

**Juvenile Victimization** – The ill-treatment of young people, including when
juvenile delinquents victimize other youths or when youths suffer abuse or neglect from parents or other family members. Victimization may occur at home, in schools or on the streets.

**Neglected Children** – Child victims who do not receive proper care from parents or other guardians. Neglected children includes those who are unfed, poorly sheltered, left alone, not cleaned or otherwise maltreated.

**Parens Patriae** – The concept of the monarch as “the father of the country”. This ancient English doctrine allows the State to intervene as a surrogate parent for the best interests of children whose parents have failed in their duties to protect, care for, and control their children.

**Rehabilitation** - Treatment programme that try to salvage young offenders, often defined as “liberal” approach to juvenile corrections.

**Socialization** – A process of learning moral and social norms of behaviour, as defined within the child's immediate environment.

**Stigma** - The imprinting of disgrace or shame on a person, show that he or she is thereafter judged by adults and peers in accordance with this impression.

**Treatment Services** – Community-based intervention services that manage existing problems, and or delivered to rehabilitate youth prior to their re-integration with the community.

**Waiver** – A process whereby juvenile courts may relinquish jurisdiction and remove a case to the adult criminal jurisdiction. In many States waiver is mandatory for serious offences. In other situations the prosecutor determines whether waiver shall be invoked.
Custody- A custody suggests a broader concept of detention than does an arrest. For example, custody does not refer exclusively to the detaining of lawbreakers, and an officer may take youths into custody for a number of reasons like suspicion of delinquency, suspected victimization, such as abuse, neglect, or abandonment, children in need of care, such as homeless or injured youths.

Intake- It is a process that is used to determine whether a juvenile should be released or processed through the juvenile justice system. It is roughly comparable to an initial appearance or preliminary hearing in the adult system.

Juveniles never stand before a juvenile court for a trial. Rather, they go through an *Adjudicatory hearing*, which is the juvenile justice system's counterpart to trials in the adult criminal justice system.

When an adult is convicted of a crime, he or she will often appear before the court at a later date to be sentenced. This is known as a *sentencing hearing*, and the juvenile justice system's counterpart is referred to as a *dispositional hearing*. Its purpose is philosophically distinguishable from a sentencing hearing, because a *disposition* is rendered in the best interest of the child.

Juvenile justice systems have historically undergone periodic changes in philosophy. They have also experienced significant organizational reconfigurations. It is a truism that one of the only consistencies in juvenile justice process has been its adaptation to the prevailing cultural and political trends of the time.