

Annotated Bibliography

Martin, D., Martin, M., Dell, R. Dell., D & Guerrier., C. (2008). Profile of incarcerated juveniles: comparison of male and female offenders. *Adolescence*, 43(171), 607-622. Retrieved from <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/bmcc.ezproxy.cuny.edu/>

The participants of this study were male and females whom were incarcerated. In all there were a total 363 juveniles: 58% African Americans, 34% Caucasians, 4% Hispanics and 4% other. The author believed that if he could figure out the characteristics that caused juvenile delinquency, they somewhat could identify juvenile delinquents and may prevent them from becoming violent. The participants in this study lived in a Midwest city where crime was high. Therefore, the author knew they were perfect for the program. From the study it is seen that minority males are more likely to become juvenile delinquent. It is stated that young males often turn to delinquency because of having a stressful life and trauma. Females on the other hand who participated are minorities, poor and not very much educated. Most female juveniles also endured physical, sexual and child maltreatment. The purpose of this is study is to get an idea of the characteristics of juvenile delinquents so we can get a good practice for treatment and prevention

Booth, J. M., & Anthony, E. K. (2015). Examining the interaction of daily hassles across ecological domains on substance use and delinquency among low-income adolescents of color. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 25(8), 810–821. <https://doi-org.bmcc.ezproxy.cuny.edu/10.1080/10911359.2015.1027026>

This study explores the different factors like low-income housing etc: which contribute to the development of adolescence. This article explores that adolescence of color are more likely to become delinquents than whites especially when they are living in poverty. Adolescence of color usually have many stressors which affect them during their time of development. Some stressors may be their low-income neighborhood. Them

living in a low-income neighborhood shows that their family is in poverty and these types of environment are not healthy for a youth's development. In this study the participants were ethnically diverse. There were 67.3% Latino, 12.4% mixed, 10.8% African Americans, 5% Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders and less than 5% was Caucasians. In total there were 315 participants who were all living in public housing. From this study it is concluded that poverty and limited resources cause a higher rate of delinquency and the neighborhood also has a role to play in a child's development.

Mennis, J., Harris, P., Obradovic, Z., Izenman, A., Grunwald, H., & Lockwood, B. (2011). The effect of neighborhood characteristics and spatial spillover on urban juvenile delinquency and recidivism. *Professional Geographer*, 63(2), 174-192. doi: 10.1080/00330124.2010.547149

This research is concentrated on the relationship between some neighborhood characteristics and juvenile delinquency. Delinquency is in neighborhoods where poverty is high and African American has a higher rate of delinquency within their neighborhoods. This research shows where the social disorganization theory has transpired. The social disorganization theory is the bad social factors as the cause of deviance. In this researcher has proven that African Americans in public assistant homes have a higher delinquency rate and lower recidivism rate. In this research the data was collected was taken from the Program Development and Evaluation System within Philadelphia.

Barton, W. H., Watkins, M., & Jarjoura, R. (1997). Youths and communities: toward comprehensive strategies for youth development. *Social Work*, 42(5), 483–493. <https://doi-org.bmcc.ezproxy.cuny.edu/10.1093/sw/42.5.483>

In this article it is stated that many factors contribute to affecting the life of youths. Factors like poverty, teenage pregnancy, juvenile crime, homelessness etc. It is noticed that over the years juvenile delinquency has risen by 50%; researchers believe that the reason for this are poor parenting, biological disabilities and poverty. It is also seen that youths that grow up in a high crime rate area are more likely to become delinquents, due to growing up in violence. It is stated that when the juvenile justice system finally takes steps to intervene and try and make youths better it often is too late. Child delinquency has been rising throughout the years and the factors that are affecting youths are increasing

Aaron, L., & Dallaire, D. (2010). Parental incarceration and multiple risk experiences: effects on family dynamics and children's delinquency. *Journal of Youth & Adolescence*, 39(12), 1471–1484. <https://doi-org.bmcc.ezproxy.cuny.edu/10.1007/s10964-009-9458-0>

This research focuses on how a parent being incarcerated affects a child. Most times it not only affects the child, but it affects the whole family. A parent being incarcerated may lead to poverty within a family and higher chance of children within that environment to become delinquents. This study examined children from ages 10-14 years old who has been exposed to certain factors like poverty and parental substance abuse who are at risk of becoming delinquents. This study also shows that kids are often affected after incarceration when the parent return home; a factor that affects them then is unemployment and this may drive the child to engage in illegal acts that he/she should not do.