Juvenile crime justice within the press of The Canary Islands (2001-2005)

The juvenile delinquency is a social phenomenon that raises awareness and mobilizes the public and especially the media. The press, in this sense, takes the responsibility of exposing this information discourse in its real dimensions and has to do everything possible so that the rights and duties of the juvenile offenders are known and publicly discussed by the receiver, and thus forming a real public debate on the political agenda insular.

The violent activities or events undertaken by minors, or those where minors are victims have an impact because they generate social unrest and guarantee media attention. The informative selection made by newspaper with provincial circulation has helped to build distorted perceptions about the management system of the juvenile crime justice in the Canaries society, largely influencing attitudes and behaviors such as the emergence of widespread neighborhood opposition against the establishment, construction or implementation centers of the judicial measures.

Panama
Violence in schools. Assessment of classroom atmosphere in state primary schools in San Felipe.

This is a descriptive, cross-sectional study of classroom violence, the main instruments of which emerged from analysis of the most relevant bibliography, in the four state primary schools of the San Felipe corregimiento (administrative subdivision). In this precinct, which has the highest rate of violence in Panama City, a representative sample was selected of 319 fifth-and-sixth-grade pupils in primary education.

The investigation aims to discover the way in which the phenomenon of violence arises on the part of teachers, family members and students, according to the views of victims, aggressors and witnesses. This is because it is observed that, with simple changes in rules and methodology, significant results can be achieved in controlling this problem, and therefore controlling violence in society, which is perceived as alarming and on the increase.

It could also be necessary to take measures in other sectors of society, such as security services, the media and the political and administrative authorities. However, schools cannot avoid the great responsibility that falls to them in delivering Panamanians that are capable of controlling their emotions at all times, and in promoting dialogue and constructive outcomes from conflicts.

The State formally begins to teach children in schools from the age of four onwards, which is why this essential stage is decisive when it comes to dealing with emotional difficulties; simultaneously introducing teaching of the English language and the use of new technologies, which provides a feeling of achievement and encourages the continuation of study.
Education in closed centres: An irreplaceable human right

This study is about the state of education in closed regimes observed from the complexity theory.

The objective of this study will be the description and analysis of the education that minor offenders receive at the high-security centre Almafuerte, in Melchor Romero ciudad de La Plata, Province of Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina. There is an Adult Education Centre Nb 714 which depends on the General Directorate for Culture and Education of the Province of Buenos Aires. It will also study the social reintegration possibilities upon release at these centres based on the attitudes of the actors and taking into account the current international laws and recommendations.

Young offenders? delinquent recidivism from the Madrid Community: evaluation, delinquent characteristics and prediction models

The general aim of this study is to characterize those minors in detention centres from the Madrid Community Agency for the Re-education and Re-insertion of Young Offenders according to their delinquent characteristics, and at the same time, validate an instrument known as IGI-J (Inventory for the Management and Intervention with Young People), which allows us to evaluate static and dynamic risk factors to explain delinquent behaviour, as well as to develop educational-therapeutic intervention objectives.
La violencia de los jóvenes en la familia: una aproximación a los menores denunciados por sus padres

Esta investigación comprende el estudio de los expedientes calificados por las fiscalías de menores de Catalunya como hechos de violencia física sobre familiares, violencia psicológica sobre familiares y maltrato familiar, en los que están imputados los jóvenes que tienen una edad comprendida entre los 14 y 18 años como presuntos autores de los hechos y a sus familias como víctimas. Comprende el análisis de todos los expedientes abiertos y calificados por la fiscalía desde el 1 de enero del año 2001 hasta el 31 de diciembre del año 2003. La motivación para realizar esta investigación surgió por el aumento de expedientes, pero también, por la especificidad y complejidad del conflicto que llega a la justicia. El presunto responsable del hecho y la víctima conviven en el mismo domicilio, y tienen un grado de parentesco, casi siempre de primer grado, y en las actuaciones legales asociadas al hecho, la víctima acompaña al agresor a la comisaría de policía, en la declaración ante el fiscal, en la entrevista con el equipo. También hemos considerado que era importante conocer la percepción que los profesionales que intervienen en algún momento del proceso, (jueces, fiscales, policía, equipos de asesoramiento, educadores de medio abierto y de centros y los abogados).


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