How should we define “juveniles” in our justice system?

After a century of juvenile justice law and policy, we are still figuring this out...
1899 – 1st Juvenile Court established in Cook County, Illinois (1939 photo)
In U.S., 16-18 marks the traditional upper age of juvenile jurisdiction

- 1990’s: Turbulent time for juvenile justice. All states made it easier to try kids as adults, “adult time for adult crime”
- Last ten years, national trend to move age upwards to 18 (e.g., CT, MA, IL, NH)
- Higher ages of maturity reflected in other areas of the law too, e.g.:
  - Drinking: Age 21
  - Affordable Care Act: Can remain on parents’ health insurance until age 26
Why move the age up?

• Recent research on neurobiology and developmental psychology found that youth are:
  - More volatile in emotionally charged settings
  - Susceptible to peer and other outside influences
  - Risk takers; impulsive
  - Less future-oriented
  - Above factors are worse for youth who have experienced trauma

• How many of us are “grown up” by 18? Sociological data tells us that young adults enter into traditional, stabilizing adult roles later than previous generations
  - Transition to adulthood has been prolonged
  - e.g., in 1960, 45% of 18-24 year olds married. In 2010, only 9% married.

Young adults resemble juveniles in several important respects.
AGE TRENDS IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

An opportunity to effectively intervene & increase public safety: Relatively few start criminal careers after 25, most age out by 25.

Age-Crime Curve

- **Males**
- **Females**

Arrests per 100,000

Age group

10-12 13-14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64
CT is a LEADER but is not alone...

ILLINOIS: Bill to Raise the Age to 21 (HB6308) for misdemeanor offenses; recently voted favorably by House Judiciary – Criminal.

VERMONT: Committee on Judiciary recently voted favorably House Bill 95 which requires the Joint Legislative Justice Oversight Committee to evaluate the resources necessary to expand juvenile jurisdiction to age 21. Bill also expands youthful offender status up to age 22 and requests study to evaluate resources needed to increase youthful offender status from 22 to 25.
IN EUROPE: Examples of many different approaches for young adult justice

GERMANY: The age of juvenile court in Germany has been 21 since after World War II. Runs separate facility (Neustrelitz Prison) for youth between 19 – 25.

NETHERLANDS: In 2014, raised the age of their family court to 23.

U.K.: Maturity is a statutory mitigating factor for young adults and probation is required to offer the courts maturational guidance in their pre-sentence reports.
CT Reform Action Research Project

Goal: Engage in an action-research project to provide expertise, guidance and targeted support to Connecticut’s young offender reform efforts.

Scope of work:

- Review literature/research (from life course criminology, neurobiology, and developmental psychology) and translate complex research findings into practical public policy implications
- Identify best and emerging practices that other jurisdictions (nationally and internationally) have implemented specifically for young, court involved offenders that have applicability to court-involved young people in Connecticut;
- Collaborate with the Tow Youth Justice Institute on drafting a report examining the implications of raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction to 21 and its impact on community supervision that will be incorporated into the State of Connecticut’s Strategic Plan for Community Supervision.
- Partner with a work group designated by the JJPOC.
Timeline for this project:

- Data requests will be forwarded shortly following this meeting. Please respond as quickly as possible.
- Work collaboratively for next 5 months and help draft a report for the JJPOC’s review by September 30, 2016.
- Throughout this project, we will be available to garner input from the JJPOC and will provide updates on work at future JJPOC meetings.
Some important issues have already been identified:
See handout: List of questions/issues raised by Gov. Malloy in letter to JJPOC (dated 1/28/2016)

- How does Connecticut remain compliant with federal requirements regarding sight and sound separation?
- What type of accommodations are necessary for the housing and transportation of the new young adult population?
- What changes are required to rules regarding parent notifications and parent liability?
- Are new processes required for Motor Vehicle infractions and arrests?
- How will the proposed reforms impact the agencies involved?

Looking forward to working with JJPOC and University of New Haven to address these and other issues.
New Resource:
Young Adult Justice Website Clearinghouse
https://www.hks.harvard.edu/young-adult-justice

Young Adult Justice
Read this NEW piece Changing the Life Trajectory of Justice-Involved Young Adults in San Francisco by Katherine Weinstein Miller as part of a new series, Developments in Young Adult Justice curated by the Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management at HKS that features updates by Young Adult Justice experts, advocates, researchers, and practitioners from around the US and abroad... MORE
Additional Resources


Schiraldi, Western and Bradner, *Community-Based Responses to Justice-Involved Young Adults* (September 2015): www.hks.harvard.edu/content/download/77657/1742659/version/2/file/ESCC-CommunityBasedResponsesJusticeInvolvedYA.pdf

Questions or Comments?