



Oversight Overview: Juvenile Justice Reform

State Oversight Academy

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- Questions or comments about Oversight Overview? Contact Kyle Goedert at kgoedert@wayne.edu
- Interested in oversight training in your state/territory? Contact Ben Eikey at benjamin.eikey@wayne.edu

Connecticut

- Families with Service Needs Advisory Board report
- Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee
- Juvenile Justice Equity Dashboard
- <u>Juvenile justice reform in Connecticut: How collaboration and commitment have improved public safety and outcomes for youth</u> (Justice Policy Institute, 2022)
- <u>Issue brief: Why status offense laws in Connecticut have changed</u> (Tow Youth Justice Institute, 2019)
- Connecticut: Improving Outcomes for Youth (CSG Justice Center)
- Laws:
 - Public Act No. 05-250, prevented detention for status offenses
 - o Public Act No. 07-4, Raise the Age Act
 - Public Act No. 15-225, eliminated chronic absenteeism as a status offense
 - Public Act No. 15-2, eliminated mandatory minimums for low-level drug offenses
 - Public Act No. 16-83, banned the checkbox that refers to criminal history on employment applications
 - Public Act No. 18-4, provided free feminine hygiene projects to female inmates; established privacy-related parameters for male staff regarding female inspections; strengthened visitation policies for all prisoners with children under age 18
 - Public Act No. 19-142, prohibited discrimination in employment, housing, public education, insurance, and government programs and services based on criminal history

New Jersey

- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
- Balanced and Restorative Justice Model
- Juvenile Justice Commission
- New Jersey laws could pave way for more reforms (Juvenile Justice Information Exchange, 8/27/2015)
- <u>Data snapshot of youth incarceration in New Jersey</u> (Urban Institute, June 2017)
- New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) 2021 Annual Data Report (Juvenile Justice Commission, Office of the Attorney General)
- Laws:
 - <u>\$2003</u>, raised "minimum age at which a child may be prosecuted as an adult from 14 to 15" and other juvenile justice reforms
 - <u>\$48</u>, eliminated fines for juvenile offenders and other reforms
 - o <u>\$3319</u>, eliminated certain juvenile justice monetary penalties

Kansas

- Annual Report Dashboards
- Kansas' 2016 juvenile justice reform (Pew Charitable Trusts, 6/19/2017)
- <u>Juvenile justice reforms: Evaluating the effects of Senate Bill 367</u> (Kansas Legislative Division of Post Audit, January 2020)
- Briefing book 2021: Juvenile services (Kansas Legislative Research Department)
- <u>Kansas juvenile justice reform effort left major flaws in system, officials say</u> (Kansas Reflector, 1/19/2023)
- Kansas juvenile justice reform handbook (Kansans United for Youth Justice, 2017)
- Laws:
 - o SB367, established case limits, graduated responses, and other reforms
 - HB2021, created and amended laws regarding assessment of and provision of services to children in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems

Other Sources

- <u>State juvenile justice reforms can boost opportunity, particularly for communities of color</u> (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 7/27/2021)
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice
- NCSL Juvenile Justice Bills Tracking Database