



Devotion: 15 If anyone acknowledges that Jesus is the Son of God, God lives in them and they in God. 16 And so we know and rely on the love God has for us. God is love. Whoever lives in love lives in God, and God in them. 17 This is how love is made complete among us so that we will have confidence on the day of judgment: In this world we are like Jesus. 18 There is no fear in love. But perfect love drives out fear, because fear has to do with punishment. The one who fears is not made perfect in love.

19 We love because he first loved us. 20 Whoever claims to love God yet hates a brother or sister is a liar. For whoever does not love their brother and sister, whom they have seen, cannot love God, whom they have not seen. 21 And he has given us this command: Anyone who loves God must also love their brother and sister. (1 John 4: 15-21, NIV)

Attendance/ Business: Nyack Scholars Symposium proposal due 2/15 – NO presentations, **just attend and report.**

VIDEO: Five teens charged for murder after throwing rocks – 2:35 min.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpEii452UIk>

What do you think is reasonable sentencing for this case? Why?

Is there room for more than punishment in this case?

VIDEO: Six teens charged with murder in Albuquerque – 7:00 min.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jTaVDuN7X-8>

Should parents be help responsible as well for youth crime?

VIDEO: Matthew Borges - Murder and beheading of teen friend

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-K2Ob0_hYE – 1:43 min.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-c80prs9Fs> – 1:54 min.

Is life imprisonment of a youth reasonable for extreme violence?

DEF: Juvenile delinquency is the violation of a *criminal code* by youth; it is a code prosecutable for adults.

Elements of Crime (3)

An individual *commits a crime* if he or she acts in a way that fulfills *every element of an offense*. **The statute** establishing the offense also establishes the elements of the offense. In general, every crime involves three elements: **first**, the act or conduct ("*actus reus*"); **second**, the individual's mental state at the time of the act ("*mens rea*"); and **third**, the *causation* between the act and the effect (typically either "*proximate causation*" or "*but-for causation*"). **In a criminal prosecution**, the government has the *burden of proof* to establish every element of a crime beyond a *reasonable doubt*. (Legal Information Institute, 2021)

Reference

Legal Information Institute (2021). *Elements of a crime*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Law School. Retrieved from https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/criminal_law

Mens rea (wrongful mindset): The greatest challenge in determining accountability, what do youth understand about the harm they cause? Should society hold youth responsible for the violation *based on their level of maturity*?

Lesson Goal: What is society's role in addressing youth, at-risk youth, and juvenile offenders?

How can we know the challenges and the resources available to meet those challenges?

Risk Factors & Protective Factors (i.e. positive or negative influencers – see Okada et al., p. 83)

- **Individual factors:** biological, physical health, mental health, exposure to violence, etc.
- **Family factors:** parent criminality, substance abuse, low parental involvement, conflict, etc.
- **School factors:** academic failure, truancy, school transition (changing schools), etc.
- **Peer-related factors:** delinquent siblings or friends, gang membership
- **Community/ Neighborhood factors:** poverty, community disorganization, violence, prejudice, etc. (Hawkins, et al., 1998).

References

Hawkins, J. D., Herrenkohl, T., Farrington, D. P., Brewer, D., Catalano, R.F., & Harachi, T. W. (1998). *A review of predictors of youth violence. Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention – Washington, D.C.

<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/> - What does the OJJDP do to address the challenges of juvenile delinquency?

<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs> - See the programs/areas of work to address juvenile delinquency and crime?

Group work: Group 1: Responsive aggression therapy; Group 2: One Summer Plus; 3. Cooperative learning.

Use this link for all three groups, and then click on your program. <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/model-programs-guide/home>

Review your program and then report to the entire class. You have *15 minutes to read, discuss, and the prepare* for your total class presentation. (1) What is the goal (problem addressed) of the program? (2) What did they do in the program to address the problem? (3) How was it measured, to determine the effectiveness/ success of the strategy?

Lesson Goal: Is institutionalization a significant factor in juvenile delinquency?

Understanding the chain-link effect of criminalization and incarceration to poverty

Of the 51,433 people paroled in NYS, 51 percent or 26,230 people, returned to NYC in 2017 alone.⁷ In 2016, the NYS juvenile justice population was 849,108 youth ages 7-15 years of age.⁸ Finally, an estimated 105,000 children in NYS have a parent serving time in jail or prison.⁹ These numbers reflect snapshots of the extensive and complex reach of the justice system that touches individuals, children, and families (FPWA, 2018).

References

FPWA.org (2018). *Ending the poverty to prison pipeline*. FPWA.Org. New York: FPWA. Retrieved from <https://www.fpwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/FPWAs-Ending-the-Poverty-to-Prison-Pipeline-Report-2019-FINAL.pdf>

Internal References

7. Community Supervision Staffing Legislative Report. (2018). Retrieved from the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision: <http://www.doccs.ny.gov/Research/Reports/2018/Community-Supervision-Staffing-Report-2018.pdf>
8. New York City Juvenile Justice Profile. (2018). NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research and Performance. Retrieved from: <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/jj-reports/newyorkcity.pdf>
9. Children of Incarcerated Parents. (n.d.). Retrieved from NYS Office of Children and Family Services: https://ocfsny.gov/main/incarcerated_parents/default.asp

Closing group question: Is it a reasonable to address juvenile delinquency by targeting the effects of incarceration, over-policing, and post-incarceration social punishment?