A Developmental Framework for Juvenile Disposition and Post-Disposition Advocacy

SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS ON ADOLESCENCE	DEVELOPMENTAL CONCERNS	UNDERSTANDING THE OFFENSE DEVELOPMENTALLY	SUPPORTS AND SERVICES THAT PROMOTE SUCCESS	INCARCERATION CAN EXACERBATE PROBLEMS AND INHIBIT SUCCESS	DEFENSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR COUNSELING ADOLESCENT CLIENTS
Behavioral immaturity mirrors	Immaturity				
brain anatomical immaturity		Immature T	hinking	 Learns to live by "institutional code" rather than within societal 	Sees offense as unintended, accidental — insists on innocence
 Frontal lobe — responsible for impulse control, judgment, decision-making — develops slowly until early 20s 	Unable to anticipateUnable to see choicesMinimizes risk	Did not plan: "it happened." ImpulsiveHad weapon with no plan to useSaw no danger in street activities,	 Instruction in anticipating consequences Instruction in how to see choices; pros and cons Instruction in decision-making: think before acting 	norms and social etiquette during key period of identity and moral development • Focus on compliance and control instead of providing teaching relationships with positive adult role models invested in youth	 No future time perspective to understand years of probation or incarceration Doesn't see future risk: "I'm sure I'll never get arrested/be detained again"
 Rely on amygdala, primitive emotion center of brain whereas adults process similar information through frontal cortex 		getting high • "It's just talk." Sexting/social media=harmless	• Learning how to manage stress	 achievement Likely to experience exploitation and retaliation while moral reasoning is developing Absence of regular interaction with prosocial peers 	 Just wants to go home; or says, "I'll just do the time and get it over with" Frightened: options are scary, shuts down so doesn't have to think about them
• Prone to risk-taking; it is		Immature I	dentity	 Lack of opportunities and adult guidance for autonomous 	Feels dumb; hides ignorance; embarrassed to ask for
statistically aberrant to refrain from risk-taking in adolescence More susceptible to stress, which further distorts already	Not successfulUnstable self-definitionNeeds acceptance	Sensitive to being picked on; vulnerable to bullyingDoes not ask for adult help	 Being successful at something and opportunities to show it Guided process for defining self; becoming a leader Instruction in how to think without being influenced 	 decision-making and critical thinking Youth 12 and under and developmentally delayed youth have special needs for emotional support, careful guidance and safety precautions due to their immaturity and physical vulnerability 	 clarification Dependent — wants parent/defender to tell what to do Wants to be liked; wants to give "right" answer even if not true or thought out
 poor cost-benefit analysis Most adolescent delinquent behavior occurs on a social stage where immediate 	Can't function independently	 Wants to belong even with negative peers Needs supervision Influenced by more mature 	 Improved social skills to be accepted by positive peers Preparation for work, given talents and challenges Developing job skills; support on the job for good decisions 		 Embarrassed; can't explain why acted that way Big identity issue: can't face being type of person who did offense, especially if in media
influence of peers is the real motive		codefendant			 Wants more attention from defender; lonely; hard not to be able to talk to anyone
 More vulnerable to peer influence. Importance of approval makes already risk- prone impulsive teen even more so Trauma makes youth 	Moral Development				 Preoccupied by what friends/family think; distracted by family/friend problems
		May have been righting a wrongDid not realize someone might get hurt	 Learning positive ways to deal with unfairness Practicing good moral reasoning under stress Empathy awareness for those who have been harmed 		 Stuck on police/detention unfairness; can't focus on legal issues Shocked by what happened and consequences; hard to conceptualize a person was harmed as a result of what they did
hypervigilant in response to threat	Tragile moral reasoning	 Under stress, can't use usual moral beliefs 	by the child's actions		 Heartbroken by friend's betrayal; can't snitch; may never be able to tell everything
 Character is not fully formed, and adolescents' signature qualities — including their susceptibility to peer influence and weaknesses in self- 		 Can't walk away, especially when high, even though knows right from wrong 			Feels court process is unfair, so has less faith in defender
			Disal	bilities	
 and weaknesses in self-regulation — reflect their incomplete identity Generally adolescents cannot be expected to operate with 	 Processing problems (digesting information) Expressive/receptive 	 Can't comprehend others' intentions "Things happened too fast" Poor communication. Stories out 	 Specialized instruction to: Improve reading by learning how to decode words Improve comprehension 	 Facilities Facilities often ill-equipped to: Implement IEPs or effective services to help youth learn to compensate for their disabilities 	 May have difficulty comprehending even simply presented information Struggles to consider two things at once, so can't compare entions
and weaknesses in self- regulation — reflect their incomplete identityGenerally adolescents cannot	(digesting information)Expressive/receptive languageExecutive function deficits	 "Things happened too fast" Poor communication. Stories out of order. Poor planner; organizing difficulties Couldn't envision what would 	Specialized instruction to: Improve reading by learning how to decode words	 Facilities often ill-equipped to: Implement IEPs or effective services to help youth learn to 	information
 and weaknesses in self-regulation — reflect their incomplete identity Generally adolescents cannot be expected to operate with maturity, judgment, risk aversion, or impulse control of an adult Teen who has suffered brain trauma, family trauma, abuse, or violence cannot operate at standard levels for adolescents 	(digesting information)Expressive/receptive languageExecutive function	 "Things happened too fast" Poor communication. Stories out of order. Poor planner; organizing difficulties 	 Specialized instruction to: Improve reading by learning how to decode words Improve comprehension Improve self-talk and communication skills Improve sequencing: seeing cause and effect 	 Facilities often ill-equipped to: Implement IEPs or effective services to help youth learn to compensate for their disabilities Provide instruction to ensure youth experience school success and increase their academic skills Provide necessary speech/language and executive function interventions Provide adequate or individualized adaptive or ameliorative therapies Provide preparation for meaningful reentry jobs for youth 	 information Struggles to consider two things at once, so can't compare options May have difficulty with strategic decision-making, especially with either/or thinking and unfairness focus Doesn't retain previous discussions; poor logical connections between discussions Can't tell what happened in normal sequence; leaves out/adds details each time
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and weaknesses in self-regulation — reflect their incomplete identity • Generally adolescents cannot be expected to operate with maturity, judgment, risk aversion, or impulse control of an adult • Teen who has suffered brain trauma, family trauma, abuse, or violence cannot operate at standard levels for adolescents • The vast majority of adolescents who engage in delinquent behavior desist from crime as they mature • Even the highest risk youth can succeed with appropriate opportunities • Youth crime participation may be necessary to avoid threat • Adolescents need clear information to assist counsel and make important legal	 (digesting information) Expressive/receptive language Executive function deficits Impaired sequencing Difficulty concentrating Overreacts to threat High anxiety Depressed Numbs feelings with 	 "Things happened too fast" Poor communication. Stories out of order. Poor planner; organizing difficulties Couldn't envision what would happen next Became agitated under stress If victim aggressive, responds as if a repeat of past maltreatment (reflex reaction) Controlling and reacts to change; 	Specialized instruction to: Improve reading by learning how to decode words Improve comprehension Improve self-talk and communication skills Improve sequencing: seeing cause and effect Practice comprehending instructions Improve organization; learn how to prioritize Learn how to concentrate and manage distraction Trauma treatment to: Help in writing complete trauma history See connections between triggers, feelings, and actions and learn to respond differently	Facilities often ill-equipped to: Implement IEPs or effective services to help youth learn to compensate for their disabilities Provide instruction to ensure youth experience school success and increase their academic skills Provide necessary speech/language and executive function interventions Provide adequate or individualized adaptive or ameliorative therapies Provide preparation for meaningful reentry jobs for youth with disabilities Connect youth with appropriate special education services on reentry Pelayed development Loss of existing community-based support systems can itself cause trauma or trigger past trauma Sense of victimization by the system may trigger past victimization trauma	 information Struggles to consider two things at once, so can't compare options May have difficulty with strategic decision-making, especially with either/or thinking and unfairness focus Doesn't retain previous discussions; poor logical connections between discussions Can't tell what happened in normal sequence; leaves out/adds details each time Easily distracted; can't concentrate on lengthy legal discussions Trouble trusting anyone Feels helpless — gives up; not fighting for self Feels all options are so depressing, can't think about any of them; strong denial

