e 10.2 Supreme Court Decisions Affecting Juvenile CourtCaseYearHolding

Kent v. United States1966Established that juvenile transfers to adult court must consider due process and fair play, the child must be represented by an attorney and the attorney must have access to the juvenile records of child.

In re Gault1967 Required that the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment apply to proceedings in state juvenile courts, including the right of notice, the right to counsel, the right against self-incrimination and the right to confront witnesses.

In re Winship1970E stablished proof beyond a reasonable doubt as the standard for juvenile adjudication proceedings, eliminating lesser standards such as a preponderance of the evidence, clear and convincing proof and reasonable proof.

McKeiver v. Pennsylvania1971Established that a jury trial is not a required part of due process in the adjudication of a youth as a delinquent by a juvenile court.

Breed v. Jones1975Established that a juvenile cannot be adjudicated in juvenile court and then tried for the same offense in an adult court (double jeopardy)

Oklahoma Publishing Co. v. District Court1977The press may report juvenile court proceedings under certain circumstances

Smith v. Daily Mail Publishing Co.1979As long as the information is lawfully obtained, the state cannot restrict the press from publishing a juvenile offender’s name unless the restriction serves a substantial state interest

Eddings v. Oklahoma1982Defendant’s youthful age should be considered a mitigating factor in deciding whether to apply the death penalty

Schall v. Martin1984Established that preventive detention fulfills a legitimate state interest of protecting society and juveniles by detaining those who might be dangerous to society or to themselves.

Thompson v. Oklahoma1988Minimum age for death penalty is set at 16

Stanford v. Kentucky1989Minimum age for death penalty is set at 16

Roper v. Simmons2005Minimum age for death penalty y is set at 18