

# Pre-Webinar Live Demonstration

## 2:30 p.m. ET

*Michelle Duhart-Tonge*  
*National Training and Technical Assistance Center*

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# ***Welcome! We will begin at 3 p.m. ET***

***(2 p.m. CT; 1 p.m. MT; 12 noon PT; 9 a.m. HT; 5 a.m. Guam/MP )***

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# FACJJ WEBINAR

August 12, 2013

Federal Advisory  
Committee on  
Juvenile Justice



# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar

*Robert Listenbee*

Administrator

OJJDP

*Kathi Grasso*

Designated Federal Official

OJJDP

*Reggie Robinson*

Chair

FACJJ

# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar -- *Meeting Opening*



***Kathi Grasso***

Welcome  
Web Logistics

***Reggie Robinson***

Welcome  
Review of Agenda  
Roll Call

***Robert Listenbee***

Welcome  
Questions

# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar --

## *Reminder of Webinar Logistics*

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- Instead of using “hold,” use \*6 to mute your phone and \*6 again to un-mute. Where possible, please do not put your phone on speaker. Please turn off your computer speakers as well to prevent feedback.
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- At the end of the meeting, an e-mail will be sent to you to complete an evaluation.

**Note:** Public attendees will be able to listen and view the Webinar as observers but not to actively participate.

Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar --

*Live Demonstration of Webinar Features*

*Michelle Duhart-Tonge*



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The screenshot displays the Adobe Connect interface during a webinar. The main content area shows a slide titled "FACJJ WEBINAR" dated "March 4, 2013", with the logo of the "Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice" (OJJDP) at the bottom. The right-hand side of the interface features a "Chat 3 (Everyone)" pod. Three yellow arrows with numbers 1, 2, and 3 point to specific elements: Arrow 1 points to the menu icon in the top right of the chat pod; Arrow 2 points to the text input field at the bottom of the chat pod; Arrow 3 points to the message bubble icon at the bottom right of the chat pod. The top of the window shows the Adobe Connect menu bar with options like Meeting, Layouts, Pods, and Audio, along with system icons and a Help button.

# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar -- *Meeting Opening*

***Kathi Grasso***

Welcome  
Web Logistics

***Reggie Robinson***

Welcome  
Review of Agenda  
Roll Call



***Robert Listenbee***

Welcome  
Questions

# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar --

*FACJJ Chair Reggie Robinson*

## Greetings and Remarks



# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar --

## *Review of Today's Agenda*

### **Agenda**

**3-3:20 pm**

#### **Opening**

Meeting Opening/Web Logistics  
Welcome from FACJJ Chair Reggie Robinson  
Remarks from OJJDP Administrator Listenbee  
Questions/Comments

**3:20-5:40 pm (30 minutes per subcommittee)(plus 10 minute break)**

#### **Subcommittee Recommendations: Report-Out/Discussion**

Evidence-Based Youth Justice Practices Subcommittee  
Youth Subcommittee  
Youth Justice and Schools Subcommittee  
Youth Justice and DMC Subcommittee

**5:40-6:00 pm Next Steps and Other Business**

# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar --

## *FACJJ Registered Members*

Pat Berckman, *UT*

Susan Colling, *CO*

Martha Doyle, *OR*

William Feyerherm, *OR*

ViEve Martin Kohrs, *LA*

Raquel Montoya-Lewis, *WA*

Jim Moeser, *WI*

Pili Robinson, *MO*

Haley Reimbold, *NY*

Symone Sanders, *NE*

Linda Whittington, *MS*

Richard Broderick, *OH*

Joe Diament, *NH*

Dalene Anne Dutton, *ME*

Tony Jones, *FL*

Kenya Lee, *MD*

Robin Lubitz, *AZ*

Claudio Norita, *MP*

Christine Perra Rapillo, *CT*

Reginald Robinson, *KS*

George Timberlake, *IL*

# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar -- *Meeting Opening*

***Kathi Grasso***

Welcome  
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***Reggie Robinson***

Welcome  
Review of Agenda  
Roll Call

***Robert Listenbee***

Welcome  
Questions



# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar --

## *OJJDP Administrator Robert L. Listenbee*

Robert L. Listenbee, Jr. is the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. He was appointed to the position by President Barack Obama in February 2013. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Listenbee was Chief of the Juvenile Unit of the Defender Association of Philadelphia for 16 years and a trial lawyer with the association for 27 years. As a member of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, he advised Pennsylvania's governor on juvenile justice policy. Mr. Listenbee served as chair of the Defender Policy Group of the National Legal Aid & Defender Association and on policy committees of the National Center for Juvenile Justice.



Mr. Listenbee also served on the advisory board of the National Juvenile Defender Center and was actively involved in the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change initiative in Pennsylvania. He served as president of the Juvenile Defenders Association of Pennsylvania and was a member of the Juvenile Indigent Defense Action Network, which works to improve access to counsel and the quality of representation for Pennsylvania's children.

Mr. Listenbee co-chaired Attorney General Eric Holder's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence and served as a member of OJJDP's Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice, which advises the President, Congress, and the OJJDP Administrator on juvenile justice policy.

Mr. Listenbee received his B.A. degree from Harvard University and his J.D. from the Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley.

# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar --

*Remarks From Administrator Listenbee*

## Remarks

- Welcome
- Program highlights



# Welcome to the FACJJ Webinar --

*Remarks From Administrator Listenbee*

## Questions?



# Subcommittee Report Outs and Discussion

*\*FACJJ Members Only May Participate\**  
*Public May Listen*



# Subcommittee Reports --

## *Evidence-Based Youth Justice Practices*

### Members:

Dalene Dutton, Chair

Haley Reimbold

George Timberlake

Jim Moeser

Joseph Diament

Susan Colling

Liz Mueller

# Subcommittee Report Outs -- *Evidence-Based Practices*

*The purpose of the Evidence-Based Juvenile Justice Youth Practices subcommittee of the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) is to advise the FACJJ on matters related to the study, dissemination, and effective implementation of youth justice-focused programs, policies and practices.*

*The subcommittee will explore*

- *the identification and definition of targeted youth outcomes (for example, positive outcomes such as education gains, development of pro-social skills and competencies, and gainful employment) and potential areas where new research might be focused;*
- *ease of access to information about programs, policies, and practice with an existing evidence base;*
- *processes and opportunities to bridge emerging practice and the research community; issues related to translation of research to effective practice;*
- *and strategies, issues, and availability of information related to reinvestment and benefit / cost analyses.*

*In its examination of all areas, the subcommittee will consider how specific populations might be better served and strive to ensure that issues related to equity and diversity are explored and highlighted. The subcommittee will also actively seek to develop and maintain effective communication channels with other bodies currently advising OJJDP and the Department of Justice in this area (such as the Science Advisory Committee).*

# Subcommittee Report Outs --

## *Evidence-Based Practices*

This statement reflects some of the discussions that the subcommittee had that focused on:

1. The importance of thinking about outcomes—particularly outcomes that go beyond reducing reoffending (recognizing that recidivism will always remain a key outcome)—as we think about what works;
2. the importance of thinking about prevention and positive youth development outcomes that in many ways represent the best hope for long-term reengagement of youth in prosocial activities;
3. the need to find ways to “bridge the gap” between research and practice, improving strategies that can assist practitioners in integrating what works into their daily practice; and
4. the need for system reform and alignment that promotes and supports ongoing quality improvement through self-assessment, implementation, data collection and analysis, and evaluation.

# Subcommittee Report Outs --

## *Evidence-Based Practices*

Some basic assumptions:

- Must look at both programs AND Practices
- This is a dynamic field, must keep on top of new research
- A bigger view of “the system” needed (must collaborate with communities, schools, families)
- There is an important role for prevention work.
- The extensive research and frameworks that have developed around EBP in multiple fields of interest can be confusing.

# Subcommittee Report Outs --

## *Evidence-Based Practices*

### **Focusing on Outcomes**

- Is there a common understanding or consensus among researchers about what practices lead to what specific outcomes for youth? If yes, what is it?
- If not, should there be and/or is there an appropriate role for OJJDP in adopting a consistent framework or definition about desired outcomes?
- Is there good research about the link between intermediate outcomes that reflect meaningful changes in the behavior, skills, and knowledge of youth and the broader outcomes of reducing reoffending and increasing engagement in prosocial activities?
- Are there effective and efficient ways to measure these intermediate outcomes that will permit practitioners to evaluate their work on an on-going basis?
- What do states currently measure as it relates to outcomes? Do states, through their SAGs, focus on evidence-based strategies and outcomes now? If so, what is the framework they use to guide that work?

# Subcommittee Report Outs --

## *Evidence-Based Practices*

- Reviewed information provided by OJJDP about the outcome framework(s) that already exist as part of its research agenda.
- Reviewed a limited amount of literature about evidence-based practices and took note of existing references and resources that can help inform good practice.
- Provided outcome oriented questions to be included on the JRSA survey of SAGs and reviewed that data.
- Reviewed the three year plans submitted by states to OJJDP. When a state had a well-developed set of such outcome measures, the committee conducted a follow up interview with the identified state contact so we could learn more about both the substance and metrics of those outcomes.

# Subcommittee Report Outs -- *Evidence-Based Practices*

## **Results of SAG Surveys and literature review:**

Few states have or support outcome measures that go beyond reducing recidivism or basic process measures.

Using the maxim “what gets measured is what gets done”, the committee suggests that there may be additional opportunities within the grant making and reporting processes to increase the focus on positive youth outcome measures as well as, or even instead of, some of the more basic process measures now used.

# Subcommittee Report Outs -- *Evidence-Based Practices*

## **Review of OJJDP Role**

The committee also reviewed a list and outline of activities through which OJJDP can impact juvenile justice practice. These activities generally fall within four categories, including:

1. Solicitations, grant funding, and grantees.
2. Training and Technical Assistance.
3. Meetings, workgroups, conferences, and committees.
4. General Policy Leadership.

# Subcommittee Report Outs -- *Evidence-Based Practices*

## **Recommendations to the FACJJ:**

The EBP Subcommittee believes the FACJJ should consider the following as potential recommendations to OJJDP, Congress, and the Executive Office:

1. Support efforts to identify common outcomes that can be used to assess the effectiveness of programs and practices—in particular those outcomes that include positive youth development and prosocial skill development measures that go beyond reduction of recidivism or the reduction of other “negative” behaviors.
  - OJJDP should host a summit with experts and selected practitioners to develop a limited number of positive youth outcomes that can be integrated into further EBP research, initiatives, and implementation strategies.
  - OJJDP should consider additional ways that both positive youth outcome measures and evidence-based practices (not solely programs) can be incorporated in grant solicitations, monitoring, and reporting. This presumes that there will be an ever-increasing partnership between OJJDP and grantees in “give and take” that helps inform OJJDP and the juvenile justice field as to what works best to both prevent offending as well as intervene successfully with youthful offenders.
  - OJJDP should consider the use of a limited number of national outcomes measures related to the principles of “Rare, Fair, and Beneficial.”

# Subcommittee Report Outs --

## *Evidence-Based Practices*

### **Recommendations to the FACJJ:**

The EBP Subcommittee believes the FACJJ should consider the following as potential recommendations to OJJDP, Congress, and the Executive Office:

2. OJJDP should assess current best practice strategies for implementing EBP on a system-wide basis and promote the development of new strategies.
  - OJJDP should provide resources (publications, training, technical assistance, funding) that can assist jurisdictions in aligning resources and practices at all levels of contact with youth to be consistent with research about what works with youth and families.
  - Guidance must be provided to practitioners to minimize loss of efficacy inherent with inadequate investment in factors such as high quality and highly trained staff, attention to responsivity factors inherent in a relationship between adults and youth, and development and implementation of ongoing quality assurance measures to evaluate success.
  - Continue to support research into evidence-based programs as well as meta-analytical research that identifies the characteristics of what works well with youthful offenders. Both specific program models as well as more comprehensive research into core principles and components will continue to move the juvenile justice field forward.

# Subcommittee Report Out --

## *Evidence-Based Practices*

### **Recommendations to the FACJJ:**

The EBP Subcommittee believes the FACJJ should consider the following as potential recommendations to OJJDP, Congress, and the Executive Office:

3. OJJDP should consider the potential risks in emphasizing evidence-based programs to the exclusion of other programs, interventions, and practices that are well grounded in adolescent development research, strength/protective factor research, and research related to resiliency, but not yet tested in a manner that places them on an evidence-based “list.”
  - Special consideration should be given to practices and interactions between providers of service and youth/families that are not easily captured and researched in a “program” model.
  - Significant interaction— often greater interaction—with youth occurs outside the “confines” of specific program models, yet evidence-based programs often fail to incorporate these important interactions as part of a comprehensive supervision/intervention plan.

# Subcommittee Report Outs --

## *Evidence-Based Practices*

### **Recommendations to the FACJJ:**

The EBP Subcommittee believes the FACJJ should consider the following as potential recommendations to OJJDP, Congress, and the Executive Office:

4. Continue to collaborate with other federal agencies, national organizations, and others that are focused on needs of youth (e.g. mental health, education, behavioral health, and AODA) and also working to identify and develop evidence-based policies and practices that respond to those need areas.

# Subcommittee Report Outs --

## *Evidence-Based Practices*

### **Recommendations to the FACJJ:**

The EBP Subcommittee believes the FACJJ should consider the following as potential recommendations to OJJDP, Congress, and the Executive Office:

5. Take special note of racial disparities that exist throughout the juvenile justice system and place greater emphasis on supporting evidence-based practices that can have a positive impact on reducing those disparities.

# Subcommittee Reports -- *Youth*

Members:

Haley Reimbold, Chair

Ailene Artero

Martha Doyle

Symone Sanders

# Subcommittee Report Outs: *Youth Sub-Committee*

## **Recommendation 1:**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) should create consistent and well-supported structures for meaningful youth voice and engagement at the federal level on juvenile justice system issues to ensure that the voices of young people are heard on a regular, ongoing basis both by government leaders and throughout the juvenile justice field.

1. OJJDP should establish and support a **committee composed entirely of young people** both with and without juvenile justice system involvement or identify and partner with an existing body that meets these requirements to provide insight and recommendations on juvenile justice programs, policies, issues, and reforms to OJJDP. This entity should be composed of young people representing State Advisory Groups, youth in custody, and young people representing national, state, and local juvenile justice policy, advocacy, and direct service organizations. Young adults participating on this committee should be provided with dedicated support from OJJDP and/or external organizations to ensure that their participation enables them to advance both personally and professionally.
2. OJJDP should develop an **intra-agency Youth Engagement Team** composed of OJJDP senior staff from each division led by the OJJDP Administrator that convenes at least quarterly and liaises meaningfully and coordinates with the youth committee.
3. The committee composed entirely of young people, the intra-agency Youth Engagement Team, and the OJJDP Youth Justice Fellow should collaborate, and work in partnership with State Advisory Groups, juvenile justice nonprofits, and private foundations to both **build greater youth voice and engagement within OJJDP's existing work and launch new initiatives specifically focused on youth voice and engagement**. Please see **Appendix IV** for recommended activities.

# Subcommittee Report Outs: *Youth Sub-Committee*

## ***Recommendation 2:***

OJJDP should support states and local jurisdictions in developing structures and mechanisms to increase meaningful youth voice and engagement on juvenile justice issues and in transforming practices to view juvenile justice system-involved young people as partners in case planning.

1. OJJDP, in partnership with young people, should develop and disseminate information and resources to support states and local jurisdictions in implementing policies, programs, and practices that support greater youth engagement and youth voice in the juvenile justice system.
2. OJJDP should support states and local jurisdictions in adopting policies and practices grounded in positive youth development and strengths-based approaches that ensure that young people in the juvenile justice system are viewed as partners in their case planning.
3. OJJDP should create a national network of certified young people, especially young people with prior juvenile justice system involvement, to serve as training and technical assistance providers. These young people would develop and lead trainings and technical assistance around youth engagement and youth voice to be made available to federal agencies, states, and local jurisdictions.
4. OJJDP should disseminate information on successful existing youth voice and engagement strategies at the state and local level and support State Advisory Groups in modeling youth engagement at the state level. OJJDP should support State Advisory Groups in establishing committees composed entirely of youth to inform the work of the State Advisory Group, appoint at least one youth ombudsman to their State Advisory Group, and appoint a youth member to the State Advisory Group who is currently in custody to participate in State Advisory Group activities via phone and video conferencing.

# Subcommittee Report Outs: *Youth Sub-Committee*

## ***Recommendation 3:***

The President, Congress, and OJJDP should increase opportunities for collaboration between OJJDP and other youth-focused federal agencies on youth voice and engagement.

1. The OJJDP Administrator should work with partner federal agencies via the Coordinating Council to create a national youth advisory group composed of young adults who are leaders within youth-serving systems to guide the federal government on how to better engage youth in shaping federal youth-focused policies and programs.
2. OJJDP should research current policies, practices, and structures within other federal youth-serving systems that pertain to youth engagement and youth voice to identify successful approaches from other systems that could be applied within juvenile justice.

# Subcommittee Report Outs: *Youth Sub-Committee*

## ***Recommendation 4:***

The President and Congress should amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to include language that strengthens youth voice and engagement at both the federal and state levels.

1. Amend 42 U.S.C. 5633 Sec. 233 to require that at least one-fifth of each State Advisory Group be composed of young adult members, defined as individuals under the age of 28, at least one of which must have current or prior juvenile justice system involvement. Provisions should be included that outline State Advisory Groups' reporting requirements on youth membership, further define what constitutes youth engagement, and describe how youth members transition on their State Advisory Group to become adult members.
2. Amend the JJDPA Section on the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice to require that at least one-fifth of the FACJJ be composed of young adult members, defined as individuals under the age of 28, at least one of which must have current or prior juvenile justice system involvement. Provisions should be included that outline FACJJ reporting requirements on youth membership, further define what constitutes youth engagement, and describe how youth members transition on the FACJJ to become adult members.

# Subcommittee Reports --

## *Youth Justice and Schools*

### Members:

Dean Williams, Chair

Richard Broderick

Symone Sanders

John Roe

Raquel Montoya-Lewis

Linda Whittington

ViEve Kohrs

Pili Robinson

# Subcommittee Reports -- *Youth Justice and Schools*

- ***Introduction to Recommendations***
- ***Poll Question:*** FACJJ members recognize—in their own arena/jurisdiction—the importance of *school engagement/disengagement* as a juvenile justice reform effort.
  - A. Strongly Agree**
  - B. Agree**
  - C. Neutral**
  - D. Disagree**
  - E. Strongly Disagree**

## Subcommittee Reports -- *Youth Justice and Schools*

***Recommendation 1:*** The issue of school engagement be highlighted as key item in juvenile justice reform.

The Subcommittee recognizes the tremendous amount of work that is being done in the area of juvenile justice reform and the re-investment of local, State, and Federal dollars to more effective incarceration, intervention, and prevention strategies. These reforms, as highlighted by the National Research Council, resonate with the Subcommittee. At the same time, however, the Subcommittee believes special attention should be given to school engagement, where research confirms over and over that the “school to jail pipeline” is real. Any reform effort must substantially raise the importance of school engagement.

# Subcommittee Reports -- *Youth Justice and Schools*

- ***Poll Question:*** To what extent do you agree/disagree that a road map for schools is necessary for revising *school discipline practices and school engagement policies.*
  - A. Strongly Agree**
  - B. Agree**
  - C. Neutral**
  - D. Disagree**
  - E. Strongly Disagree**

## Subcommittee Reports --

### *Youth Justice and Schools*

***Recommendation 2:*** Work should be done to develop a “road map” for schools to consider when revising/reforming school discipline policies.

The Subcommittee recognizes the ongoing work of the Council of State Governments (and other of course) and the support given by OJJDP/Foundations to nail down what are “good” and “bad” policies when it comes to the issue of discipline within the school environment. Considerable research on the topic has been done, but the Subcommittee strongly feels that a straightforward/practical document(s) needs to be developed to map out best practices when schools do discipline youth. Many schools feel they have fair and adequate discipline policies, practices, and even culture, but there is little that a school can compare itself to.

# Subcommittee Report Outs -- *Youth Justice and DMC*

## Members:

Kenya Lee, Chair  
Aileen Artero  
Tony Jones  
William Feyerherm  
Christine Perra Rapiello  
Claudio Norita  
Pat Berckman  
Martha Doyle

# Subcommittee Reports --

## *Youth Justice and DMC*

### Purpose Statement

The DMC Subcommittee of the FACJJ (will advise) OJJDP to further the Department's efforts to identify and reduce disproportionality in the juvenile justice system and related systems. The Subcommittee will work (with the FACJJ to help) OJJDP to identify local efforts and best practices that have shown success in decreasing DMC in their locality and will help further efforts to encourage innovation in the area of DMC reduction, including efforts to provide technical assistance in developing best practices.

# Subcommittee Reports -- *Youth Justice and DMC*

## **Recommendations:**

- **Law Enforcement Training**
- **DMC and Cross-Over Youth**
- **DMC and Family and Community Engagement**

# Subcommittee Reports --

## *Youth Justice and DMC*

### **Law Enforcement Training:**

Develop Training for law enforcement (Primary Entry Point) in their dealings with minorities and youth. Training should include patrol officers, youth officers and supervisory staff in the field and adopted as a culture within the respective agencies. As a prerequisite, training should be OJJDP approved. Entities funded via DOJ must include within grant proposals ways in which they will demonstrate an ability to impact DMC and how they will measure that impact.

# Subcommittee Reports --

## *Youth Justice and DMC*

### **Law Enforcement Training**

Training law enforcement on how to interact with youth is a proven effective tool for reducing DMC at the initial contact point with the juvenile justice system. There are established curriculum already developed that can easily be included as part of other law enforcement grants issues by OJJDP. For example in Connecticut, federal money was used to develop a police interaction with youth curriculum. The program is not focused on DMC but on how police perceive young people in general. The training has been offered in many local law enforcement agencies. The training has resulted in officers having more knowledge of youth behaviors and reporting that their decision making related to interacting with youth was modified by the training. When the state created subsequent grant offerings, the training became a prerequisite or a favorably weighted factor in the award process. Since the inception of the curriculum, DMC at the police decision point has declined.

# Subcommittee Reports -- *Youth Justice and DMC*

## **DMC and Cross-Over Youth:**

**Study/Conduct research on disparities within multiple systems and their impact on DMC . The subcommittee will recommend that OJJDP commission studies or provide grant funding to states to study disproportionality in systems that feed the juvenile justice system, for example special education and child welfare.**

# Subcommittee Reports --

## *Youth Justice and DMC*

### **DMC and Cross-Over Youth:**

The juvenile justice system does not function in a vacuum. Most young people who become involved with the court system do so because another governmental support system failed.

Study after study has shown that zero tolerance policies and the increase in the presence of police officers in schools has led to a dramatic rise in the number of children who are being arrested at school. In Pennsylvania, from 1999-2007, school-based arrests almost tripled.<sup>37</sup> In North Carolina, there were over 16,000 school-based referrals to the juvenile justice system in 2008-2009.<sup>38</sup> In 2007-2008 in Baltimore City Public Schools, there were 1,699 arrests and referrals to law enforcement.<sup>39</sup> Arrests are happening across all ages: in Hartford, Connecticut, for example, 86 primary grade students were arrested, 25 of who were in fourth, fifth, or sixth grade, and 13 who were grade three or below. Those same studies showed that children of color were more likely to be referred to court from school than their white counterparts.

# Subcommittee Reports --

## *Youth Justice and DMC*

Many children enter the juvenile justice system after having been involved in the child welfare system. Studies show that disparities exist in child welfare systems in every jurisdiction in the nation. The following table, which uses data from the census and the HHS, shows how children of color are in foster care at a rate much higher than their percentage of the total population

<b>Race-Ethnicity of Children in Total Population vs. in Foster Care in 2008</b> <b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Child Population*</b>	<b>Percentage of Children in Foster Care**</b>
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1%	2%
Asian	4%	1%
African-American	14%	31%
Hispanic	22%	20%
White, non Hispanic	56%	40%

# Subcommittee Reports -- *Youth Justice and DMC*

## **DMC and Cross-Over Youth:**

These are the systems that feed our juvenile courts. OJJDP should commission a widespread study or fund local studies to investigate DMC in school based arrest referrals, entry into the juvenile justice system from the child welfare system and treatment at decision point in the child welfare system such as removal from home, commitment to a child welfare agency and termination of parental rights. A study of local child welfare systems should also include a focus on what services are offered to children once they enter protective services.

# Subcommittee Reports --

*Youth Justice and DMC*

## **DMC and Family/Community Engagement:**

The subcommittee will make a recommendation to OJJDP on developing a fact sheet that discuss how youth are processed through the juvenile system.

# Subcommittee Reports -- *Youth Justice and DMC*

## **DMC and Family/Community Engagement:**

**Many communities and systems that feed the juvenile justice system do not have an understanding of the process and of the consequences, both direct and collateral that result from a referral to the juvenile court. As a result, children are sent to juvenile court because people without knowledge of the system have an unrealistic expectation of what the system can accomplish. A public relations effort is appropriate to educate the community about how the system works, and what treatment and punishment is actually provided to the children who so that children are processed through the system.**

# Other Business and Next Steps

*Reggie Robinson*  
*Chair, FACJJ*



# FACJJ Subcommittees --

## *Next Steps*

- Timelines
- Deliverables

# Summary and Close

*Reggie Robinson*  
*Chair, FACJJ*



# Summary and Close --

- Summary of Meeting and Next Steps

# Summary and Close -

## *Web Utility Chat Question*

- **Please use the chat window to describe any areas in need of improvement.**

# Summary and Close of the FACJJ Webinar --

- Adjournment

# Webinar Archives



Approximately 30 business days after the Webinar, you can access the slide presentation and meeting summary at [www.facjj.org](http://www.facjj.org).

# For more information, contact:

OJJDP's National Training and  
Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC)

<http://www.nttac.org>

The Office of Juvenile Justice and  
Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://www.ojjdp.gov>

Kathi Grasso, DFO

202-616-7567

[kathi.grasso@usdoj.gov](mailto:kathi.grasso@usdoj.gov)



FACJJ members only: Please look for an e-mail from Joyce Mosso following this web meeting to respond to an evaluation.