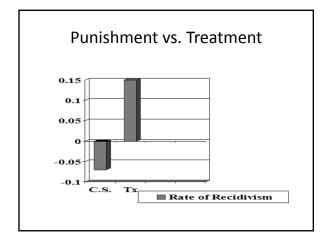
# When Did Making Adults Mad Become A Crime?

Keeping Kids in School and Out of Courts

### The Problem

Zero Tolerance Policies: The Courts, Schools, Police, & Kids

# IMPACT OF BROAD ZERO TOLERANCE POLICIES ON SCHOOL CAMPUS 1200 1000 800 400 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 Over 2000% increase in Juvenile Arrests on campus



### ADOLESCENT BRAIN RESEARCH

- Frontal lobe of brain filters emotion into logical responses is not developed until age 25.
- Kids are neurologically wired to do stupid things!
- Kids are still under neurological construction.
- Kids are being hard-wired and need positive influences such as school.



What's Wrong with this picture?

### SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS

- School connectedness is a strong protective factor against delinquency. us Surgeon General. (2001). Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General.
- School connectedness is linked to lower levels of substance abuse, violence, suicide attempts, pregnancy, & emotional distress.

  Journal of School Health 72 (4).
- OSS of elementary & middle school students contributes to drop-out rates. Predictors of Suspension & Negative School Outcomes: A Longitudinal Investigation (2003)

# Research shows a strong link between court referrals and dropout rates

- A student arrested in high school is twice as likely to drop out
- A student who appears in court during high school is four times as likely to drop out

Sweeten, Gary, Who Will Graduate? Disruption of High School Education by Arrest and Court Involvement. 24.4, Justice Quarterly, 462-480 (December 2006).

### What's wrong with this picture?



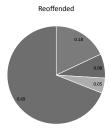
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# Traumatized people, traumatize people!

Query: To what extent should judges play a role in guarding against trauma for the protection of kids and for public safety?

### **Diverting Low Risk**



■ 2011 ■ 2012 ■ 2013 ■ No Reoffense

### The Solution

Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative & NCJFCJ New Delinquency Guidelines NCJFCJ School Pathways Project

### THE JDAI & NCJFCJ MODEL

- Judicial Leadership
- Collaboration
- Risk Assessment Systems
- Detention Alternatives
- Data

# OCGA 15-11-38: Risk Reduction Program & Early Intervention

- Court may order establishment of community based risk reduction program to utilize available community resources in the assessment & intervention;
- Any individual, public, or private entity;
- Adopt intervention actions to divert children from becoming involved in future court proceedings;
- Court may enter into agreements with stakeholders;
- Agreements may authorize the exchange of confidential information;
- Agreement may provide for the referral of at risk youth to a multiagency staffing panel to develop plan.

### **How Collaboration Works?**

Applying a systems model to collaborative phenomena requires a shift from organization to the **problem domain**. When this shift occurs, the nature of the questions also changes. A problem domain-focused as opposed to an organization-focused analysis drives the evaluator to understanding that each stakeholder system sometimes works within a larger system with **shared boundaries**. Instead of asking how do we address disruptive students, which will lead to punitive measures given the shortfall of resources, the question becomes who else **shares our problem** and has resources to help us?—Wood & Gray, 1991

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### Who Convenes?

- Convening Power—the ability to bring stakeholders to the table;
- Legitimacy—the stakeholders perceive the convener to have authority, formal or informal, within the problem domain;
- Vision—the convener understands the problem domain and related issues to process stakeholder concerns and needs; and
- Stakeholder Knowledge—the convener can identify the stakeholders and possesses knowledge of each stakeholder role in the problem domain.—Gray, 1989

### The Judicial Leadership Model

The juvenile court is the one place where all agencies serving children and youth intersect. The juvenile court is the common denominator of all child service agencies (Teske, 2011). With the juvenile court situated at the crossroads of juvenile justice, the juvenile court judge is placed in a unique role—as the traffic cop! (Teske & Huff, 2011)

### Special Role of Juvenile Judge

- National Center for State Courts Rehnquist Award for Judicial Excellence in 2004 was awarded to a state juvenile court judge of Santa Clara County, California, Superior Court Judge Leonard Perry Edwards II. Judge Edwards spoke to the special role of the juvenile court judge.
- "When parenting fails, when informal community responses are inadequate, our juvenile and family courts provide the state's official intervention in the most serious cases involving children and families. We are the legal equivalent to an emergency room in the medical profession. We intervene in crises and figure out the best response on a case-by-case, individualized basis. In addition, we have to get off the bench and work in the community. We have to ask these agencies and the community to work together to support our efforts so that the orders we make on the bench can be fulfilled. We have to be the champions of collaboration.

### Convener vs. Facilitator

Some literature includes neutrality as a convener characteristic, but from our experience in the jurisdictions discussed below, neutrality is not necessary if the convener's role is limited to bringing stakeholders together. It is difficult to be unbiased if the convener is also a stakeholder, and to exclude a stakeholder from convening a collaborative may be detrimental to initiating action. We recommend that a stakeholder convener identify a neutral facilitator to enage the stakeholders during the "interactive process." — Teske et al, 2012

### The Problem Informs

When Clayton County began its stakeholder meetings, it began with a single objective to reduce school arrests. After the "interactive process," it became evident that the problem was bigger than school arrests, which led to understanding that the solution was multi-faceted. A convener must understand that the stakeholder's self-interests and the problem domain's collective interests are not always clear and distinct (Wood & Gray, 1991). This "interactive process" may present new questions, issues and interests that in turn may lead to identifying other stakeholders who should be at the table. (Teske et al, 2012)

### The Questions

- What are school administrators to do with disruptive students who no longer referred to the court?;
- When should police intervene in school disruption matters?;
- How do we identify the underlying problems causing the disruption?;
- What do we do to address those problems given the limited capacity and resources of the school?;
- · How do we ensure the safety of the schools?

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### **STAKEHOLDERS**

- Law Enforcement
- Parent
- Schools
- Youth
- Mental Health
- Court
- Social Services
- Prosecutor
- NAACP
- Defender

- Judicial Leadership
- Identify Stakeholders
- Develop Single Page White Paper
- Meet with Stakeholder Head
- Stakeholder Meetings
- Identify Neutral Facilitator
- Develop Meeting Guidelines (Consensus Building)
- Get it in Writing! Sustainability!

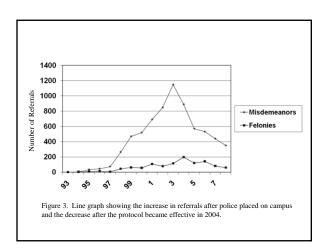
### The Steps of System Change

# SCHOOL OFFENSE PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

- Focused Acts: Affray, DPS, DC, Obstruction
- First Offense/Warning
- Second Offense/Referral to Workshop
- Third Offense/Complaint Filed

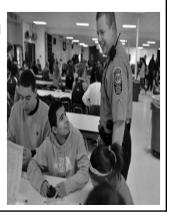


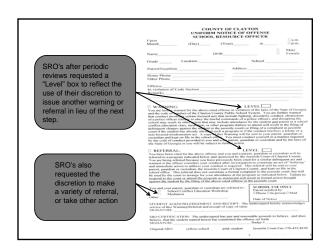
School Offense Agreement Signed by all Police Chiefs, School Superintendent, Juvenile Judges, DFCS Director, and other partners on July 8, 2004



### Positive Student Engagement Model for School Policing

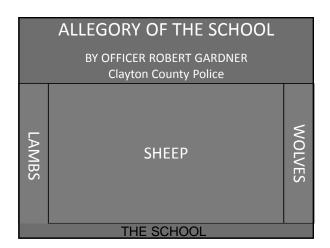
A different way to improve school safety, school climate, and graduation rates

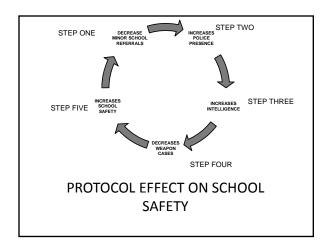


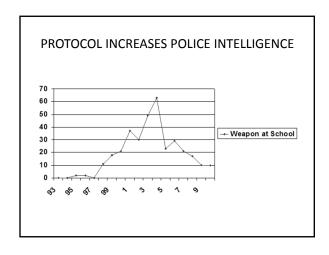


# "Schools are a microcosm of the community"

Lt. Marc Richards
Supervisor, SRO Unit
Clayton County Police Department







# EFFECTIVE USE OF PROTOCOL PROMOTES SAFETY



An Example of Positive Student Engagement in School Policing

THE STORY OF JANE

### AMENDED AGREEMENT

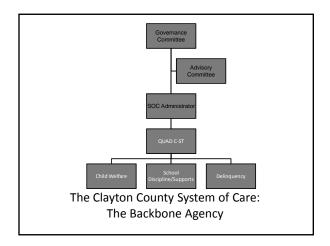
- "Focused Acts" include all misdemeanors except drugs except in cases involving underlying delinquency (i.e. gang activity);
- In cases involving IDEA, must consult with administrator, counselor, and court intake before referral is authorized;
- If student is a probationer, must consult with the probation officer for authorization

System of Care: Building a Community Care Plan

Bridging the gap between schools and the community

### THE RESEARCH



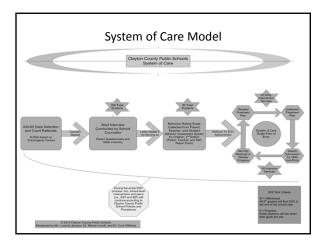


### Independent & Backbone

- 2004-Judge creates Quad C-ST by community based risk reduction order (1st generation);
- 2009-System of Care formalized with by-laws creating governance board and full-time administrator using GOCF grant;
- 2012-RWJF grant expands services of SOC;
- 2013-Board of Commissioners and School System enter into MOU to jointly fund the administration of the SOC;
- 2014-SOC identified as replication model fro My Brother's Keeper Initiative

### **Governance Board**

- District Attorney;
- Chief Public Defender;
- · Chief of Police;
- Sheriff;
- Chair, Board of Commissioners;
- Director of DFCS;
- Director of Clayton Center for Behavioral Health Services;
- Director of Board of Health;
- Faith Based representative;
- Legislator;
- President, Clayton State University
- School Superintendent;
- · Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court;
- Parent of former Court Involved Youth; and
- Former Court Involved Youth;



# System of Care Outcomes: Positive Student Engagement Model

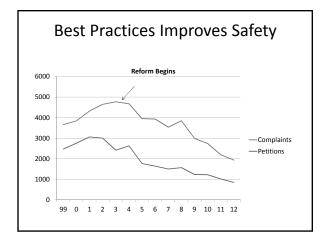
- ☐ Truancy petitions practically non-existent;
- ☐ Increase in dependency petitions for educational neglect as trade-off to diverting truant cases to SOC;
- 83% decline in school arrests;
- ☐ Police employ positive student engagement techniques to foster communication leading to increase in police intelligence;
- ☐ Chronically disruptive students referred to SOC are assessed and treated according to needs;
- ☐ SOC students experience an 83% improvement in classroom behavior and 23% increase in math and reading scores;
- ☐ Overall graduation rates have increased 24%

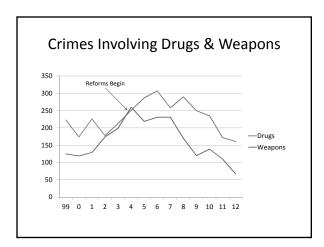
### **Increase Graduation Rates**

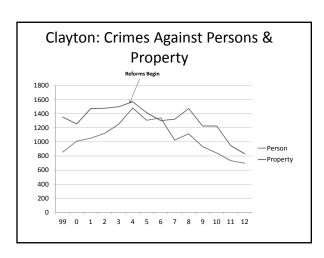
Who would ever think that keeping kids in school will increase graduation rates?

- 70% decrease in average daily detention population (ADP)
- 64% reduction in ADP of minority youth
- 43% reduction in average length of stay
- $\bullet\hspace{0.1cm}$  Felony re-arrest (prior to adjudication) of less than 1%
- 43% fewer commitments to state custody
- 40% fewer commitments of minority youth, BUT a
- 73% reduction in formal petitions
- 59.45% reduction in complaints

## Don't Let Appearances Fool You!











### **Replicated Sites** • Los Angeles CA • Columbus OH Houston TX • Sioux City IA Wichita KS • Middlesex County MA • Kenton County KY Manchester CT • Birmingham AL • Hartford CT • San Francisco · And several more • Ft. Lauderdale FL • Gainesville FL Future Sites: School Pathways Project • Wilmington NC (Clayton • El Paso TX County TA Team) Sacramento CA • Charlotte NC • Delaware • Memphis TN • Las Cruces NM Red Bluff CA • Upper Marlboro MD • Hoopa Valley Tribal • Muskegon MI Court, CA • Lafayette IN Fayette County, KY • Campbell County KY **How Collaboration Changes Community Culture** • Detention Review Team (FAST Panel) • Clayton County Collaborative Child Study Team

(Quad C-ST)

proceedings

• School Based Probation

• Commitment Screening Committee

Positive Behavioral Intervention Support
 Modified School Code of Conduct
 GAL representation in IEP and Tribunal

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