

THE LINK

CONNECTING JUVENILE JUSTICE AND CHILD WELFARE

Legislative Update: A Summary of Juvenile Justice Provisions in the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Act

On November 2, 2002, President Bush signed legislation authorizing U.S. Department of Justice programs (Public Law 107-273), which includes juvenile justice programs. The law changes the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA), the major federal law governing the juvenile justice system. CWLA applauds the new law and congratulates Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and his staff for their leadership, diligence, and attention to critical detail, ensuring the legislation will serve the best interests of children, families, and communities it affects.

The reauthorized version of JJJPA is remarkably close to current law. It represents tremendous progress over previous legislative proposals considered in Congress over the past several years, which have focused on punishment and incarceration and would have seriously weakened prevention efforts and core protections for young people who come in contact with law enforcement. The new law authorizes the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant, previously known as the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (Title II - Part R, Consequences for Juvenile Offenders Act of 2002, of P.L. 107-273) and significantly expands program purpose areas to provide additional services and treatment for troubled youth.

With minor exceptions, the law maintains the core protections for youth in the juvenile justice system and actually expands protections relating to disproportionate minority confinement, requiring states to examine the issue at all key decision points (arrest, intake, adjudication, disposition, and detention) in the juvenile justice system. It also continues formula grants to states and maintains the Title V local delinquency prevention grant program.

The CWLA Juvenile Justice Division has been working for the past two years to raise national, state, and local awareness regarding the link between child abuse and neglect and juvenile delinquency, as well as other negative outcomes for victims of maltreatment. We also have worked diligently with members of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Coalition to ensure the new law incorporates critical language requiring action on this important connection. We are pleased the new law requires action on the links between juvenile justice and child welfare, and specific provisions that connect the two systems more closely than ever.

Citing specific language, the law (§12209. State Plans; old law amended into §223(a)(26), (27), and (28)) requires that states:

(26) "to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services

see JJJPA, page 4

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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

I am pleased to welcome our readers to the return of the CWLA Juvenile Justice Division quarterly publication, *The Link*. There is much to report as we prepare to convene the CWLA 2003 National Conference, "Imagine an America." One important development since the last issue of *The Link* is the renewed relationship between the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and CWLA's Juvenile Justice Division.

In October 2002, the MacArthur Foundation awarded the League a new three-year grant to continue the work begun in July 2000. The award, funded at a 15% increase for the grant period, reflects the foundation's continuing commitment to improving the juvenile justice system and its desire to support CWLA's efforts on a range of juvenile justice issues, including effective child welfare and juvenile justice system coordination and integration. We are thrilled with this development and look forward to the continuing partnership with the foundation's distinguished national and local juvenile justice grantees.

The first quarter of 2003 has brought much anticipation regarding the implementation of the reauthorized Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. I congratulate Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and his devoted staff for spearheading efforts to pass this legislation. We can look forward with optimism to continuing intervention efforts at all points of the continuum of services on behalf of our nation's youth, families, and communities. This issue contains a summary of key aspects of the new law. We look forward to working with our members and other coalition partners in the field to ensure the best possible implementing regulations.

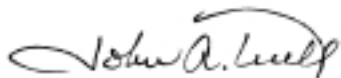
In this issue, you'll find features on Illinois Central Baptist Family Services and its continuum of services for delinquent youth, and the Ohio Department of Youth Services and its Partnerships for Success Initiative. These important CWLA members reflect outstanding examples of leadership in forging important interagency collaborations across multiple systems to deliver valuable and effective services.

Please note our new release, *Understanding Child Maltreatment and Juvenile Delinquency: From Research to Effective Program, Practice, and Systemic Solutions* (CWLA Press 2003). It is available in PDF format on our website, www.cwla.org/programs/juvenilejustice. You can also receive up to 25 hard copies by contacting our office.

Finally, I would be remiss if I didn't remind you that the second CWLA Juvenile Justice Division National Symposium will be held at the beautiful Eden Roc Renaissance Hotel in Miami, Florida, June 4-6, 2003. I am excited at the quality of information and presenters that will be featured at the event. I hope you will make plans to join us.

Even if you're unable to join us in Florida, I look forward to exchanging ideas and solutions through a variety of channels as we work together to improve our nation's juvenile justice system and the coordination between child welfare, juvenile justice, and related youth-serving systems.

Sincerely,



John A. Tuell
Director, CWLA Juvenile Justice Division

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The Child Welfare League of America is the nation's oldest and largest membership-based child welfare organization. We are committed to engaging people everywhere in promoting the well-being of children, youth, and their families, and protecting every child from harm.

A list of staff in CWLA service areas is available online at www.cwla.org/whowhat/serviceareas.htm.

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2003 JUVENILE JUSTICE SYMPOSIUM

June 4-6, 2003 • Eden Roc Renaissance Resort • Miami, Florida

THREE OUTSTANDING PLENARY SESSIONS:

The Past and the Future: Perspectives on Juvenile Justice
Janet Reno, former U.S. Attorney General

Disproportionate Minority Representation
James Bell, Director, E. Haywood Burns Institute

Addressing the Increased Number of Females in the Juvenile Justice System
Leslie Acoca, President, In Our Daughter's Hands, Inc.
Lawanda Ravoira, President/CEO, PACE Center for Girls
Marian Daniel, Program Manager, Maryland Department of Juvenile Justice

In addition to information on a variety of innovative programs and practices, presenters will address other important topics, including:

- Reauthorization of the Federal JJDP Act
- Juvenile Offenders and the Death Penalty
- Overreliance on Transfer/Waiver Statutes
- Zero Tolerance Policies
- Aftercare/Reentry Initiatives
- Building Advocacy for Reform

REGISTER ONLINE AND RECEIVE A \$75 DISCOUNT!

For a detailed agenda and online registration, please go to:
www.cwla.org/conferences/2003jjsymposium.htm

For more information contact Sheryce Parrish-Dean at 202/942-0309, or e-mail juvjus@cwla.org.

SYMPOSIUM REGISTRATION DEADLINE: May 6, 2003
HOTEL RESERVATION DEADLINE: May 5, 2003

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU IN MIAMI!

Central Baptist Family Services: A Full Continuum of Multidisciplinary Services for Delinquent Youth

Central Baptist Family Services (CBFS), a valuable CWLA member, was founded as Chicago Baptist Orphanage and incorporated as an Illinois nonprofit corporation in October 1895 to care for abandoned and homeless children. Assisted by his wife, retired Baptist missionary Reverend Ezra Scofield took the lead in establishing the shelter, which began in a small house in Downers Grove, Illinois. Scofield served as the orphanage's first superintendent from 1895 until 1900. He attended to the children's everyday care and arranged placements into adoptive or foster homes.

Chicago Baptist Orphanage changed its name to Central Baptist Orphanage in 1899, then to Central Baptist Children's Home in 1913 and finally to Central Baptist Family Services in 2000. Due to rapid growth, the agency relocated numerous times before purchasing a 33-acre estate in Lake Villa, Illinois, from the Peacock Camp for Crippled Children in 1948. The Lake Villa property remains an integral part of CBFS services and history.

In its lifetime, CBFS has evolved from an orphanage to a multifunctional social service agency that now offers a broad continuum of services, including programs addressing child abuse prevention, child and

family counseling, juvenile justice, behavioral health, residential care for emotionally troubled youth, and child care. Its faith-based services stabilize family life, prevent family breakdown, and develop permanency options for more than 7,000 children and families each year.

The agency's approximately 650 staff members span 30 community-based offices throughout Illinois, Missouri, and central Florida. CBFS began providing adoption and in-home protective services to central Florida residents in spring 2001. The agency has an annual operating budget of \$34 million. CBFS's mission is to promote the physical, social, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual development of children and families in need through family-focused child welfare services.

Juvenile Justice Service Development

In early 2001, CBFS formed a Juvenile Justice Strike Force (JJSF) in an effort to facilitate the development of a full range of juvenile justice and young adult services within each of its service centers. A 1997 report from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), *Combating*

see **CBFS**, page 5

records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court;

(27) establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders; and

(28) provide assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675)."

In a major advance on behalf of youth and families with previous histories of maltreatment, states are now required to incorporate relevant records into the juvenile

justice system for the purpose of improving court disposition and case management decisions, and allocate treatment resources across child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Language in §223(a)(27) of the new law is also included as a provision for local projects under Part C - Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant Program (§241(a)(13)).

Additionally, under the law, states must ensure that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded using federal dollars through Title IV-E Foster Care receive all protections included in the foster care system, including a case plan and a case plan review.

The law further stipulates that, within a year of enactment, a study will research juveniles under the care or custody of the child welfare system or unable to return to their families after completing their disposition in the juvenile justice system. This study will examine the extent to which state juvenile

justice systems and child welfare systems are coordinating services and treatment; the federal and local sources of funds used for placements and services; and the barriers states face in providing services to these juveniles.

At this writing, OJJDP is crafting regulatory language to implement these provisions of law. CWLA encourages everyone to carefully review the language and provide thoughtful comment on the proposed rules and regulations.

For other key aspects of the new law, see JJDPA at a Glance (below). For more detailed information, visit www.cwla.org/advocacy/jjpnjja.htm.

Special thanks to Tim Briceland-Betts, CWLA Senior Government Affairs Associate, for his thoughtful and comprehensive contribution to this article and his significant efforts throughout the legislative process.

JJDPA AT A GLANCE

Core Protections for Juveniles

- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.** Retains current prohibition on detaining status offenders in secure facilities.
- **Separation of Juveniles from Adults in Institutions (Sight and Sound).** Revises mandate to reflect current regulations disallowing contact between juvenile offenders in a secure custody status and incarcerated adults.
- **Removal of Juveniles from Jails and Adult Facilities.** Provides additional flexibility for rural areas by extending the period of time from 24 to 48 hours for which juveniles can be held in a jail or adult facility. Strict sight and sound separation continues to apply.
- **Disproportionate Minority Confinement.** Requires states to address prevention and systemic efforts to reduce the disproportionate representation of minorities that come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

A state that fails to comply with a core requirement will be penalized by losing 20% of funding and must use 50% of the remaining funds to comply.

Formula Grants Program

The program funds several new focus areas, including programs to:

- provide mental health services to juveniles;

- provide follow-up, post-placement services to juveniles;
- provide counseling, mentoring, and training opportunities for juveniles;
- expand the use of probation officers to allow nonviolent offenders to remain in the community.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant

The Delinquency Prevention Block Grant funds activities designed to prevent and reduce juvenile crime in communities with a comprehensive juvenile crime-prevention plan, including projects that provide treatment to juvenile offenders and juveniles at risk of becoming offenders.

Programs may include mentoring, family strengthening, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, gang prevention, job training and employment recreation, youth development; and probation. Eligible recipients include community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, local education authorities, local governments, social service providers and other entities with a demonstrated history of involvement in juvenile delinquency prevention.

Local Delinquency Prevention Grant Program

The law reauthorizes Title V, Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, providing states with matching funds for

see *Glance*, page 12

from *CBFS*, page 3

Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan, provided CBFS leaders with an analysis of juvenile violence and delinquency and offered promising strategies and program ideas currently employed by JJSF.

OJJDP's challenge to establish a comprehensive juvenile justice system of youth services to reduce fragmentation in service delivery and provide a full continuum of treatment options for youth and families struck a chord with CBFS. Evidence supporting the fact that children served by child welfare agencies made up a significant portion of the population entering the juvenile justice system only strengthened the case for accepting this challenge. In tandem with national research, data available in Illinois reflected that 15% of children in the Illinois Department of Corrections were also wards of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

In the face of this mounting evidence, CBFS made a commitment to juvenile justice services, creating JJSF. JJSF includes about 15 CBFS employees committed to establishing an integrated agency plan that supports the development of a full range of these services to youth and families in the juvenile justice system.

CBFS has built a continuum of juvenile justice programs focusing on six intensity levels of service:

- **Prevention.** Prevent adolescents and young adults from entering the justice system, with a goal of decreasing arrests.
- **Diversion.** Decrease the number of delinquency petitions and target youth with "station adjustments," or those placed on informal supervision.

- **Intervention.** Prevent additional probation violations or additional repeat delinquent offenses.
- **Secured care.** Promote public safety within a balanced and restorative justice model, and provide highly intensive rehabilitation prior to step-down into less secure settings.
- **Transitional placement.** Begin step-down of former incarcerated youth and young adults, and provide intensive and short-term treatment within a staff secure residential facility.
- **Community reintegration.** Reintegrate youth and young adults into the community with advocacy services within a day reporting model.

The five goals of the CBFS continuum of include:

- **Assessment and responsiveness.** Requires programs to respond and assess a juvenile delinquent within one hour, with 24-hour availability.
- **Deflection from further system involvement.** Establishes a measurable benchmark of preventing juveniles from stepping up into more legally intrusive areas.
- **Pro-social development.** Encourages youth to participate in constructive activities, including afterschool programs, family and community recreation, and mentoring programs, believing such activities enhance decisionmaking, communication, conflict resolution, and anger management.
- **Life skills attainment.** Assist youth in developing coping and self-determination skills. Benchmarks could be clinically based,

see *CBFS*, page 8

CBFS Programs

Youth Seeking Opportunities for Success

Comprehensive assessment and treatment plan for youth ages 9–17 at high risk for gang involvement.

Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services

Twenty-four-hour emergency crisis interventions for youth ages 11–17 who have been either locked out of their home or taken into limited custody by police.

REBOUND

Comprehensive 24-hour rehabilitation services for young men ages 17–24 on probation or paroled.

SHOCAP/MST

Case management and information sharing between the juvenile justice system, schools and social services agencies in Jefferson County, Ill., for juveniles with multiple offenses and at least one delinquency filing.

School Counseling

Individual/family counseling, case management, and assistance with school or employment issues to prevent youth in first through eighth grades from entering the juvenile justice or child welfare systems.

Young Women's Empowerment Project

A group counseling series for young women ages 12–17 on probation or supervision.

Family Reunion

Behavior modification and anger management services to families with children placed in out-of-home care or detention.

Multi Systemic Therapy (MST)

Community-based program targeting families with youth prior offenses and at risk of incarceration, and aims to deflect youth ages 12–17 from incarceration, assist in strengthening family relationships, and reduce recurring problems in the family and community.

A Safe Place

A St. Louis, Mo., afterschool program for children ages 5–13 in an effort to deter delinquent behavior. Provides tutoring, social skills development, nutritional snacks, recreation and self-esteem enhancement in a structured, safe environment.

Partnerships for Success: Positively Impacting Ohio's Children and Families

On June 7, 2002, Ohio Governor Bob Taft and the Governor's Ohio Family and Children First Initiative announced the award of \$1.7 million in Partnerships for Success (PFS) grants to 15 Ohio counties to promote more successful outcomes for the state's children and families. Following a competitive process during which more than 40 Ohio counties submitted proposals, the recipient counties received grants ranging from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

"Enabling every child to succeed is my top priority as governor," Taft said in his announcement. "These Partnerships for Success grants will help Ohio counties identify and coordinate vital services that have the most impact on improving the lives of children."

According to Geno Natalucci-Persichetti, Director of the Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS), which oversees the grants program, "Communities that use the PFS strategy can positively impact the lives of at-risk kids and families [by enabling] counties to provide the right resources for children who often have a history with multiple agencies from schools to the juvenile court."

The counties participating in the PFS initiative will focus their collective efforts on identifying the risks affecting youth and families as well as the strengths they possess that help them achieve success. The counties will work with public and private youth and family-serving agencies, organizations, and institutions to develop and implement a strategic plan that will make the biggest difference for children and families within their communities.

In October 2002, during the CWLA Biennial Leadership Conference, CWLA Juvenile Justice Division Director John A. Tuell met with several key personnel responsible for the development, management and implementation of this important initiative. The productive and informative meeting led to a greater exchange of information and knowledge regarding this extraordinary state and local collaboration.

Well aware of the CWLA Juvenile Justice Division focus on multisystem collaboration, particularly between child welfare and juvenile justice systems, the further exploration of a potential partnership between CWLA and one of its newest members, DYS, seemed natural to explore.

During a meeting in Columbus between numerous key Ohio officials, including Ohio First Lady Hope Taft and Natalucci-Persichetti, and CWLA President/CEO Shay Bilchik, a detailed exchange of information and ideas transpired. This article further examines several of the key components and history of this promising and exciting approach to achieving more positive outcomes for children and families.

The PFS Initiative, while housed within DYS, is supported through a contract with the Ohio State University (OSU) Center for Learning Excellence, which created the PFS Academy as part of the contract. According to Al Neff, Associate Director of the Center for Learning Excellence, the goal "is to help the PFS counties plan and adopt community-wide strategies to support youth who are at risk and to intervene with those youth who have already displayed problem behavior." The specific role of the PFS Academy is to

- review and select research-documented approaches to project planning and implementation that will provide a solid base for the Ohio-specific model,
- provide evidence-based technical assistance and training to persons who support planning and implementation of the PFS model, and
- assist in developing and implementing an evaluation plan for PFS.

"The Center for Learning Excellence will help [participating] counties develop a systematic approach to preventing and intervening in youth [and family] problem behavior," says Center Codirector David Andrews. This contract and the work of the center to develop a community planning guide, among other important tools and resources for Ohio counties, has been a critical contribution to the state and local community capacity to do this work without costly reliance on outside consultants. It has also proven beneficial to ensuring public education involvement in the local collaboration.

In 1998, Ohio was chosen as one of the five original states to participate in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) "Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders" Training and Technical Assistance Initiative

(CS). Five Ohio counties that participated in this initiative: Butler, Cuyahoga, Lucas, Mahoning, and Stark. These counties successfully completed this collaborative, strategic planning process, which was endorsed by Governor Taft.

The PfS Initiative is designed to build upon the successes of the five Ohio counties that have used the CS framework for the past four years. Like the CS model, the PfS effort is research-based and data driven, focusing on identifying risks that youth face and the strengths they possess, and guiding the development of prevention and intervention strategies. The PfS model goes beyond the CS model in three important ways, however.

- It develops state capacities to provide program development, technical assistance, and training resources that heretofore have been purchased from and provided by out-of-state organizations and consultants.
- It increases assistance to participating counties throughout the implementation phase of program development.
- It increases emphasis and attention to the involvement of school districts in planning and implementation efforts.

So what exactly is the PfS Initiative? It is a comprehensive approach to building capacity at the county level to prevent and respond effectively to child, youth, and family behavior problems or “targeted impact” areas. According to the OSU Center for Learning Excellence, the behaviors targeted for effective prevention and intervention include delinquency, truancy and dropping out of school, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, behaviors associated with mental illness, violence, and other high priority behavior concerns identified by specific communities.

The communities and counties participating in the PfS Initiative can expect the OSU Center for Learning Excellence to provide assistance in

- developing a long-term strategic, comprehensive plan based on indicated data, research, and measurable outcomes that addresses the needs of children, youth, and families;
- strengthening families and communities and increasing youth resilience and competencies;
- identifying and implementing evidence-based practices in prevention and intervention services and programs that reduce the risks associated with problem behaviors; and

- strengthening local capacity to provide services to families and children by enhancing partnerships among public, private, civic, and faith-based entities and state and community stakeholders.

The PfS Initiative is guided by six key principles that also serve as measures of success:

Community-wide Involvement

All elements of the community should be involved in planning, implementing, and evaluating programs and services. Actively engaging individuals with a variety of perspectives is necessary if investments are to be made in sustainable solutions to critical community problems. Placing Family Councils (constituted in each Ohio county with a mandated set of core agencies represented) at the heart of the approach is key, as is the direct involvement of parents and youth.

Risk and Protective Factors

Risk and protective factors should be taken into account in developing long-term comprehensive strategic plans, as well as consideration to community and individual factors. The plans should also give equal consideration to risk reduction and asset development. This emphasis strikes a critical balance to the effort that goes beyond the approach previously circulated by the CS initiative.

Continuum of Services

A continuum of services should be available in the community that begins with primary prevention and ends with interventions aimed at the most serious problem behaviors. Prevention and early intervention programs should be available to address problems before they become entrenched, and systems of care should be developed to treat chronic problems.

Data-Informed Activities

Once priorities have been established, data from a variety of sources should be used to inform the development of needs assessments and support achievement of outcomes. Data support to community perceptions of the current challenges and issues faced by youth and families and youth and family serving systems is an essential partnership.

Evidence-Based and Feasible Practices

New programs and services aimed at achieving specific outcomes should be selected based upon evidence of effectiveness and feasibility. Evidence-based practices are those determined through research and evaluation studies to be effective in achieving desired

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such as substance abuse reduction or abstinence, or skill-based, such as educational achievement or job retention.

- **Family-based community support.** Reduce recidivism and assist youth in becoming stabilized in a family environment in their home community, through a high level of family involvement to prevent abuse or neglect, and the commitment of justice officials, law enforcement, schools, and other stakeholders in implementing strategies that support restorative justice principles.

Juvenile Justice Continuum of Services

With more than a dozen juvenile justice programs, CBFS continues to illustrate its commitment to children and families throughout Illinois and the St. Louis metropolitan area. In an effort to meet the needs of a particular community, CBFS programs demonstrate flexibility while remaining true to variables that heighten the likelihood of success across regions.

Many of the programs use family members in intervention efforts targeting juveniles. Through this holistic approach, the family addresses all concerns and issues that may have led to the child's delinquent behavior. Whether providing afterschool programs and gang outreach or 24-hour emergency crisis inter-

vention and school counseling, CBFS has demonstrated an unwavering commitment to the range of treatment needs of many communities and families struggling with delinquency and related issues. Notably, its method of outreach to important government entities responsible for this population of youth and families has been thoughtful and effective. Overall, CBFS's comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to developing program resources should be applauded.

CBFS and its President/CEO, Marty Sinnott, have demonstrated a longstanding commitment to serving all youth and families with a full range of program options. Representatives from CWLA's Juvenile Justice Division have met with CBFS's dedicated staff and leaders and seen firsthand their commitment to serving at-risk and troubled youth and families.

CBFS's recognition of the shared responsibility for youth in multiple systems and the subsequent collaborative development of its range of services is one that holds promise for those of us seeking solutions to the frequently fragmented service delivery in our communities. We encourage each of you to explore CBFS's successes and lessons learned as you work to produce better outcomes for children, youth, and families in your area.

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outcomes. Feasible practices are those that can be offered in the particular community at a reasonable cost. Where this not practical, promising practices should be evaluated to determine effectiveness.

Outcome-Based Planning and Evaluation

PfS activities should be solution-focused, and problem behaviors to be addressed should be prioritized. The effectiveness of efforts to prevent and respond to problem behaviors must be measured, and the measures to be used must be in place at the outset.

For readers familiar with the CS initiative, many of the themes and principles are familiar. The key to success for the PfS Initiative will likely be founded in the retention of those principles that contributed to the success of the Ohio Comprehensive Strategy counties, while implementing improvements from the lessons learned in those same communities. In fact, the PfS Initiative intends to use CS community participants and leaders as mentors.

The PfS effort will benefit from passionate and knowledgeable leadership on all fronts. These leaders have been instrumental in building multisystem partnerships involving all critical agencies and institutions (juvenile court, juvenile corrections, child welfare, education, mental health, substance abuse, faith-based organizations, and business and civic leaders). Although this approach will be critical, it is important to emphasize the unique features of the PfS model other communities will want to emulate.

PfS Enhancements to the Strategic Planning Process

Capacity Building

The PfS Academy is working to make training and technical assistance available more frequently and more economically. By developing capacity within Ohio and through a state-assisted university, costs will be reduced and technical assistance will be targeted specifically to Ohio's needs.

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JUVENILE JUSTICE NEWS AND RESOURCES

Understanding Child Maltreatment & Juvenile Delinquency: From Research to Effective Program, Practice, and Systemic Solutions

Washington, DC: CWLA Press

Wiig, J.K., Widom, C.S., and Tuell, J.A. 2003.

This publication details the growing body of credible research demonstrating the connection between child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency. In 2000, nearly 879,000 children were victims of child abuse and neglect. Although juvenile crime has declined recently, the level of crime committed by youth remains high. This publication describes an array of program, practice, and system efforts for developing responses to juvenile crime and coordinating the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. These efforts can be the foundation for practitioners and policymakers in reducing the risk of maltreatment and sustaining declines in juvenile delinquency nationwide.

Securing Our Children's Future: New Approaches to Juvenile Justice and Youth Violence

Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press

Katzmann, G.S. (Ed.). 2002.

The challenge of reducing youth violence has prompted a flurry of commentary, legislative activity, and scholarly studies. Focusing on the role of institutions in combating youth violence, this volume seeks to reflect the complex and multidimensional character of youth violence. Bringing together a range of skilled professionals and academics across disciplines to focus on the coordination and implementation of youth antiviolence strategies, the essays constitute a new framework to guide key players in the juvenile justice system: prosecutors, the defense bar, the courts, correction and probation departments, faith-based institutions, schools, the media, nonprofit institutions, and the private sector.

Indicators of School Crime and Safety 2002

Washington DC: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. November 2002.

While the most recent national indicators demonstrate gains in recent years, crime and safety issues remain substantial problems in our nation's schools.

Between 1992 and 2000, violent crime victimization in schools decreased 46%. Despite this decline, students ages 12–18 were victims of some 700,000 violent crimes and 1.2 million crimes of theft at school in 2000. This report is a foundation for policymakers and practitioners in developing of effective programs and policies to prevent and cope with violence and crime in schools.

Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January–June 2002

Washington D.C: FBI National Press Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation. December 2002.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of nearly 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting crime data. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2001, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented 92% of the total population. The coverage amounted to 93 percent of the United States population in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 87 percent of the population in cities outside metropolitan areas, and 88 percent in rural counties. Seven main classifications of crime are included to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime—murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft, and arson. This report summarizes the information compiled in 2001 arrest data. The report is available online at http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_02/02ciusprelim.pdf.

Trends in Juvenile Offending: An Analysis of Victim Survey Data

Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Lynch, J.P. 2002.

This resource presents information on trends in juvenile violent offending over the past two decades, based on data collected from victims by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The information provided by NCVS is not limited to cases that come to the attention of local law enforcement officials. This bulletin suggests that examining information from a variety of sources about a range of activities related to juvenile offending will aid efforts to prevent such delinquency.

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IN FOCUS: CWLA Juvenile Justice Division

A major focal point for the CWLA Juvenile Justice Division in 2003 is working with private and public youth-serving agencies and institutions to organize dynamic, informative symposiums examining the relationship between child maltreatment, juvenile delinquency, and the variety of negative outcomes associated with abuse and neglect. In 2002, we worked with dedicated officials in Indiana and Georgia to convene statewide symposiums on this subject. These events provided an excellent opportunity to bring together community and government leaders and practitioners from multiple disciplines—juvenile justice, child welfare, mental health, education, and substance abuse—to discuss:

- available research about the connection between child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency,
- barriers and obstacles confronting improved cross-system collaboration,
- developing multisystem memoranda of agreement and protocols to facilitate improved coordination and reduction of resource duplication, and
- program, practice, and system solutions effectively implemented in other jurisdictions.

With the capable leadership of CWLA's regional offices, we are planning several events in Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, and other locales. We invite you to seize this opportunity and join the CWLA Juvenile Justice Division and regional offices in coordinating a forum in your state or local area. Our hope is these initial events will lead to detailed development and implementation of practices across youth-serving systems that more effectively serve youth in the juvenile justice system with previous histories of abuse and neglect. With the increased attention given to this issue through the newly re-authorized Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, there may be no better time to initiate this worthwhile effort.

News, from page 9

Youth who "Age Out" of Foster Care: Trouble Lives, Troubling Prospects

Washington, DC: Child Trends Research Brief Publication #2002-59
Wertheimer, R., PhD. 2002.

The nation has experienced rapid growth in the foster care population over the past two decades. While many children are either adopted or returned to the care of their families, a substantial number remain in foster care until early adulthood. This eight-page research brief includes general trends in foster care in the United States, racial and ethnic disparities among the foster care population, characteristics of foster children, a profile of children aging out of foster care, and potential program and policy options for reducing the number of children in foster care and supporting youth who have aged out. The brief is available online at www.childtrends.org.

Violent Victimization as a Risk Factor for Violent Offending Among Juveniles

Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Shaffer, J.N., and Ruback, R.B. December 2002.

This bulletin analyzes the relationships between violent victimization and violent offending among juveniles, using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. The authors found that victims of violence were significantly more likely than nonvictims to become violent offenders. Violent victimization and violent offending shared many of the same risk factors, such as previous violent victimization and offending, drug and alcohol use, and depression. Juveniles who said they had support from friends, parents, teachers, and others were less likely to commit a violent offense. These findings suggest that interventions directed at preventing victimization could also reduce offending (and vice versa), and that interaction with peers and adults plays an important role in the lives of juveniles.

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CWLA Forms Girls Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

Last May, CWLA's Juvenile Justice Division led a national summit to address juvenile justice issues. One of the critical areas identified was the increasing number of females in the juvenile justice system and the absence of effective gender-specific programming to address female offenders. A diverse group of leaders in the field came together to identify and discuss concerns facing girls in the system. With generous funding from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Juvenile Justice Division created the Girls Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (GJJAG) to continue the work began at the summit. GJJAG will conduct at least two one-day meetings over the next year.

According to *Juvenile Arrests 2000*, from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the arrest rate for girls increased 35% between 1980 and 2000. This is contrary to general youth arrest data, which reflect a decrease in arrests for six consecutive years. Abused girls are 73% more likely to be arrested for property, alcohol, drug, disorderly conduct, curfew violation, and loitering offenses, and are also at an increased risk of arrest for violence in adulthood.

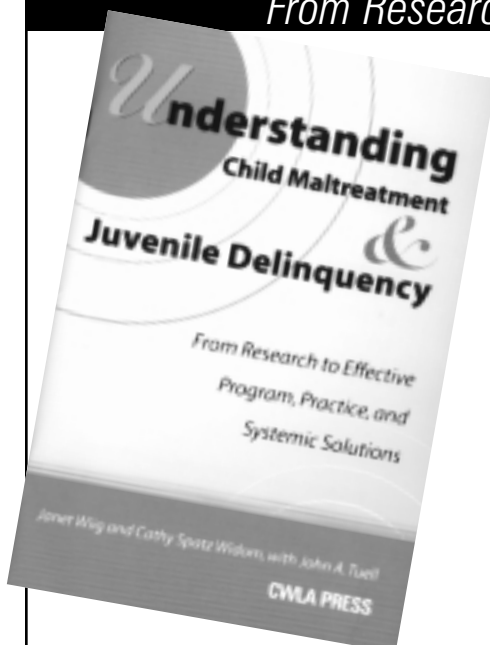
Research confirms that girls first display such problem behaviors between the ages of 12 and 14, a critical time for prevention and intervention services. GJJAG will work to develop a comprehensive plan to address the range of issues confronting female juvenile

offenders and reduce the number of females in the juvenile justice system. Among other goals, GJJAG aims to

- develop a national legislative agenda to increase congressional awareness about the increasing population of girls in the juvenile justice system and their unique treatment and service needs;
- provide input and recommendations to strengthen the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) relating to treatment and services for girls;
- create a partnership with OJJDP to collect information on the current efforts of states in meeting JJDP requirements concerning gender-specific programming for girls;
- prepare a national and state report card on compliance with JJDP gender-specific provisions, and identify states setting an exemplary standard for the provision of services to girls;
- produce a protocol for states to use when developing comprehensive three-year plans and updates related to the assessment, evaluation, and development of resources and services for girls; and
- provide ongoing representation to support the efforts of the CWLA Advisory Board for the National Girl's Initiative.

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To obtain a free copy, contact Sheryce L. Parrish-Dean at

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E-mail juvjus@cwla.org

Or to download a PDF version online, go to www.cwla.org/programs/juvenilejustice.

For a brief summary, see "News and Resources," page 10.

from **Ohio**, page 8

Increased Attention to Implementation

PfS will use the PfS Academy to identify best and promising practices with specific attention to the feasibility of initiating and sustaining those practices in a participating community. As OJJDP has eliminated the CS initiative, this aspect is critical to the enhanced development of Ohio's effort.

Increased Involvement of School Districts

Schools are of critical importance and have sometimes been reluctant partners in interagency youth development efforts. The PfS Academy, housed within the OSU Center for Learning Excellence, is uniquely positioned to bridge the gap between schools and the community agencies that share responsibility for youth development.

Other Areas of Refinement

- Emphasizes protective factors and asset development.

- Replaces data-driven philosophy with a data-informed approach.
- Adds feasibility as an equal fundamental consideration in decisionmaking for implementing programs and practices.
- Escalates importance of attention to evaluation design at the outset of planning activities.

Ohio and DYS are once again demonstrating leadership in developing effective and innovative approaches to positively affect the lives of its children, youth, and families. The efforts of the original Ohio CS counties, DYS, and the OSU Center for Learning Excellence, and the involved support of Governor and Mrs. Taft, make the PfS Initiative worth examining as a potential model for replication in our nation's communities.

JJDP A AT A GLANCE

Glance, from page 5

community-based prevention programs. Youth development programs have been added to the list of allowable activities that may be funded.

Consequences for Juvenile Offenders Act of 2002

Authorizes the JAIBG program, created to provide states and local governments with funds to develop programs to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. Program areas are expanded significantly to provide additional services and treatment for troubled youth, including:

- implementing graduated sanction programs that include counseling, restitution, community service, and supervised probation;
- establishing or expanding substance abuse programs; and
- promoting mental health screening and treatment.

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