Education: An Essential Ingredient for Dual Status Youth Success

Dual Status Youth Symposium: Working Together for Our Youth
Boston, Massachusetts

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Dual Status Youth Initiative

• Who are these youth?

• What do we know about them?

• Why should the Juvenile Justice (and other) Systems partner with the Education System when engaging dual status youth?
Strategies for Partnering with the Education System

• Step 1 - Selecting Educational Leadership.
  – The concept of an education champion.
  – The search.

• Step 2 - Developing a Strategy to Embrace Education.
  – Most immediate mutual concerns.
  – Benefits.
  – Expansion to additional partners.
  – Process to achieve success.
Step 3 – Developing an Education Platform

• Education is reflected in the strategic plan.

• Policies and procedures clearly state educational participation.

• Protocols for line staff to interface with educators are written and shared.

• Confidentiality rules are mutually understood.

• Procedures to acquire and share agreed-upon outcome data are practiced.

• Training and celebrating together is the norm.
Step 4 – Creating Sustainability

• Formalize the Partnership
  – Charter or MOU
  – Strategic Plan
  – Measurable Outcomes
  – Institutionalize the Membership

• Leverage the Power
  – Legislative Action
  – Grants
  – Change Agent
Partnering with Education

- Begins
  - Education Champion

- Sustained
  - Educational Platform

- Institutionalized
  - Cultural Change:
    - New Way of Doing Business
Every Student Succeeds Act

- ESSA-Passed in December 2015
- Reauthorization of Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) last authorized in 2001 as No Child Left Behind (NCLB)
- Authorizes the federal government’s role in the monitoring and funding of education.
Opportunities & Challenges under ESSA

**OPPORTUNITIES**

- New language to monitor child welfare and juvenile justice outcomes
- More flexibility in funding applications

**CHALLENGES**

- Decreased federal oversight of protections
- Oversight now determined state by state
- More flexibility in funding applications
New language and measurements

• “Each State must publicly disseminate an annual State report card. It must contain:

- Information on the student achievement of students in foster care.

- High school graduation rates for students in foster care, including four-year adjusted cohort graduation rates and, at the State’s discretion, extended-year adjusted cohort graduation rates”
New language and measurements (cont.)

• Required communication and coordination between juvenile justice entities and educational settings/systems

• No longer simply a matter of equity and access for youth involved with the juvenile justice system, but now a requirement of states to provide programming that improves this cohort’s educational outcomes specifically.
New flexibility in funding

• Title I, Part D funds may also now be used for “targeted services for youth who have come in contact with both the child welfare system and juvenile justice system”

  - could be used for building partnerships geared toward better outcomes for dual status youth.

  - Specifically, this could also be used for adding education to systems integration initiatives already underway between child welfare and juvenile justice systems.
Incentives for Education

• Increased Attendance/Graduation Rates.

• Improved School Climate.

• More efficient use of resources.

• Fiscal Savings (at least in the long term).
Saving dollars and citizens...

National avg. daily rate to **educate** a youth: **$59.45**

National avg. daily rate to **INCARCERATE** a youth: **$407.58**

Over one school year, that’s a difference of **$62,664 per youth**

Without positive educational outcomes, likelihood of **ADULT INCARCERATION** increases, with far higher price tag. Plus, we lose the revenue of a potential taxpayer.
Panel Discussion

Moderator:

Jenny Collier, Project Director, Robert F. Kennedy Juvenile Justice Collaborative; Collier Collective, LLC

Panelists:

– Bruce Knutson, (Retired) Director of Juvenile Court Services, Juvenile Court Services, King County Superior Court

– John (Mick) Moore, PhD, Independent Education Consultant, Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice

– Kathleen Sande, Institution Education Program Supervisor, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (Olympia, Washington)

– Atasi Uppal, FosterEd-Juvenile Justice Attorney, National Center for Youth Law
Resources - Panel


- **Open Doors (1418) Youth Reengagement** [www.k12.wa.us/gate/supportingstudents/studentretrieval.aspx](http://www.k12.wa.us/gate/supportingstudents/studentretrieval.aspx)


- **Equal Futures** – (A collaboration between FosterEd and the Education Equals Partnership providing tool/resources for stakeholders committed to improving education outcomes for students in foster care.) [www.equalfutures.org](http://www.equalfutures.org)
Resources - Centers

- Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice
  www.rfknrcjj.org

- School Justice Partnership National Resource Center
  www.schooljusticepartnership.org

- Center for Juvenile Justice Reform – School-Justice Partnerships
  www.cjjr.georgetown.edu

- Models for Change – Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice:
  www.modelsforchange.net
Contact Information

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