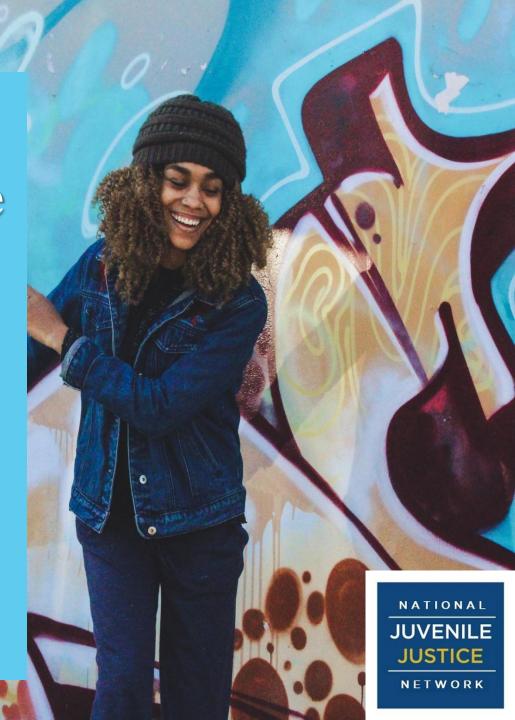
Webinar: Restorative Justice

May 3, 2018

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- Leads a national movement
- State-based juvenile justice coalitions and organizations and alumni of our Youth Justice Leadership Institute
- Seeking to shrink our youth justice systems and make what remains a system that is fair and effective and treats youth and families with dignity and humanity.



Become an NJJN Ally

- NJJN Allies are individuals or organizations who want to be part of the movement to improve outcomes for youth in trouble with the law.
- This is your chance to fight for fair youth justice systems across the country.
- As an Ally, you'll receive:
- NJJN updates and calls to action
- Discounts for NJJN events
- Advance notifications about NJJN webinars
- and more!
- ► Learn more at <u>njjn.org/our-members/become-an-ally</u>

New Zealand's Youth Justice Transformation

Lessons for the United States



Pre-1989 New Zealand

Sound familiar?

- High and growing youth incarceration rates
- Overrepresentation of the native Māori youth population
- High use of arrests infrequent use of diversion by the police or courts
- Court system that intervened too often in the name of rehabilitation, using alienating court processes that youth and families found difficult to participate in or understand.

Overview of New Zealand's Transformation

New Zealand passed the Children's and Young People's Well-being Act (the Act), also called the Oranga Tamariki Act in 1989

Key components of the Act include:

- ▶ 1) STATUTORY LIMITS ON ARREST
- **2) SEPARATION OF CARE AND PROTECTION FROM JUSTICE ISSUES**
- → 3) STANDARD USE OF RESTORATIVE PRACTICES FOR YOUTH WITH SERIOUS OFFENSES — FAMILY GROUP CONFERENCING
- ▶ 4) FORMAL COURT PROCESSING BECOMES A LAST RESORT
- > 5) DEEP FAMILY ENGAGEMENT

New Zealand Outcomes

- Greatly reduced arrests and court processing
 - Arrest occurs in only 12% of all cases of youth offending.
 - Number of youth charged in Youth Court declined from approximately 6,000 in 1989 to 1,884 in 2017.
- No increase in youth crime and recently declined; youth crime declined by 33% from 2011 to 2017.
- Increase in victim satisfaction 82% reported satisfaction with Family Group Conference they attended in 2011 study.
- Maori over-representation in justice system has increased. In 2016, comprised 25% of population but 60% of youth apprehensions and 61% of court appearances.

FOUR QUESTIONS TO ASSESS YOUR WORK/CAMPAIGN THROUGH AN ANTI-RACIST LENS

DRAFT: May 1, 2018

- Local Engagement/Displacement: What local/community decision-making bodies have you engaged with in your process? Have you assessed whether your work/campaign is displacing a grassroots-led or people of color-led campaign that covers all or some of the same content? How does your work/campaign reflect the diversity of the movement we want to see?
- Addressing Structural Racism: Most of our work reinforces existing white power structures; have you assessed how you can actively counteract that?
- Accountability Structures: How have you sought to incorporate due diligence by identifying and engaging with organizations led by people of color on this topic?
- <u>Building Capacity:</u> How are you supporting leadership, strategies, and/or research from communities of color and grassroots organizations through your work/campaign? How is your work/campaign building capacity or developing leadership among impacted communities?



Lesson 1: Those most harmed by the system must be integral to the design of its transformation





Lesson 2: Shrink the system drastically





Lesson 3: Orient the formal system around restorative justice



Questions?

Contact NJJN info@njjn.org



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