

Chapter 1 : Youth and student employment - www.nxgvision.com

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The National Juvenile Justice Network NJJN recommends that the law enforcement and court records and related information associated with youth under the age of 18 who come into contact with the justice system be kept from any and all public disclosure. Our recommendation pertains to the records, wherever they are kept, of youth in contact with both the juvenile and adult systems. We recommend, further, that limits be put in place regarding the sharing of information between government agencies, law enforcement, courts, and schools. Furthermore, we recommend that juvenile court proceedings be kept presumptively closed. Because confidentiality for youth encompasses a broad range of issues from arrest and court records to placement on gang databases and registries for youth who have committed sex offenses, we have created specific recommendations with accompanying rationales, below, for each area of concern. Resources for further information are provided at the end of the document. Youth seeking college admission or employment can be thwarted by background checks by private companies that maintain online databases of offense information. Recommendation NJJN concurs with the core principles recently proposed by the Juvenile Law Center for confidentiality and access to juvenile record information. Law enforcement, court, juvenile facility, and adult jail records for youth should not be available for inspection by the public and should never be available online. Limitations should be placed on the type of juvenile record information released to government agencies, including: Limitations should also be placed on access by law enforcement to juvenile court records. Juvenile record information that is released should be safeguarded -- access should be limited to a small number of necessary personnel; limitations should be placed on how the information can be used; and sanctions should be applied for disclosure of information to inappropriate personnel. These protections should remain in place even if the youth turns 18 years old while the case is ongoing. Law enforcement and court records for youth should be automatically sealed when the youth is discharged from court supervision, even if the youth is over 18 years old at that point. Sealed records should be completely closed to the general public. Youth records should become eligible for expungement at the time youth are discharged from court supervision. Both sealing and expungement should be available free of charge; youth should not be responsible for initiating the process; and youth should be notified when the process is complete. States should have policies in place to track who is accessing these records, what records are released, when, and why, to make sure there is accountability for any improper release of records. In other cases, the stigma of juvenile court involvement can cause negative reactions by school staff and alienation from staff and students that leads many youth to drop out. Yet further information about the case, such as if it is dismissed or that the youth will be adjudicated as an adult, may not be automatically provided to the school. Additionally, schools should strictly limit access to this information and require that the information is only shared with school officials on a need-to-know basis, with sanctions applied for disclosure of information to inappropriate personnel. Court Proceedings NJJN recognizes that opening the juvenile court to certain members of the public can promote system accountability, and that public understanding of the system is beneficial. If the court proceedings are open, community knowledge of and attendance at the event can foreclose future education and work options for youth. Additionally, open court proceedings invite media attention, which not only may make the case common knowledge, but will likely lead to direct identification of individual youth. Even if the media is requested to respect the confidentiality of the youth participants, they may not feel bound to adhere to this request if the proceedings are presumptively open to the public. However, confidentiality is very difficult to attain in the adult court setting because adult courts are not geared towards accommodating private proceedings. Recommendation NJJN recommends that juvenile court proceedings be presumptively closed to the public. Judges may open proceedings to researchers, media, individuals that the youth wishes to attend, and others with a bona fide interest in the workings of the juvenile court system, under the following circumstances: Even when the proceedings are opened, the names, addresses, telephone numbers, photographs or other identifying information of the children and families in

question should not be made public in any way. Registration and Notification of Youth Who Commit Sex Offenses Placing youth who have committed sex offenses on registries and notifying communities of their status clearly undermines the confidentiality of the juvenile justice system. Rather than offering youth an opportunity for rehabilitation, registration can saddle them with penalties that last well into adulthood and compromise their long-term chances of gaining employment, cultivating positive social networks, and developing into mentally and emotionally healthy adults. Youth currently on sex offense registries should be removed and no longer subject to public notification requirements. No additional youth should be placed on registries or subjected to public notification. Any statutory change to remove youth from sex offense registries should be automatically applied retroactively. A process should be put in place for individuals to petition to be removed from a registry in cases where they have been inappropriately placed on it in contravention of the above policy and counsel should be appointed to represent these individuals. Twenty-nine states require DNA collection from youth adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court 20 of these states collect it for all felonies and 9 states for a subset of felonies. Of these states, 19 even require youth arrested for a variety of misdemeanor offenses to submit DNA. Fingerprints and Photographs Currently all states and the District of Columbia require the fingerprinting of youth alleged or adjudicated delinquent, though most states have various restrictions on youth fingerprinting, including restrictions based on age, the type of offense, previous prosecution as an adult, and court order requirements. Recommendation NJJN recommends against the collection of youth fingerprints and photographs. Gang Databases Local, state, and federal databases on gangs and gang members have proliferated, [32] raising significant concerns around violations of youth privacy, due process, lack of accountability, and racial disparities, as well as confidentiality. However, there are even fewer protections for youth regarding gang databases than there are regarding DNA profiles and fingerprints. Many youth are unaware that they have been placed on a gang database unless they wind up in court, and once they find out, there generally is no process to have themselves removed. For those states that already have youth on gang databases, NJJN recommends the following protections while they work to change this practice: Only place youth on local law enforcement databases, not statewide or federal databases. Provide strong penalties for sharing this information outside of the law enforcement community. Provide notification to youth that they are on a gang database and information on how they can file a petition with the court to be removed. Youth should be provided with legal counsel to assist them with this process. For More Information For additional information on these topics, we encourage you to review the following resources:

Chapter 2 : Department of Youth & Community Development

*Youth and Employment Proceedings [Canadian Council on Social Development] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Chapter 3 : Department of Youth & Community Development

Youth Rules! is a youth-friendly resource that helps clarify rules and regulations for youth workers. Information is targeted at teens, parents, teachers, and employers. The site provides information on the hours and jobs that youth at different ages can work.

Chapter 4 : Safeguarding the Confidentiality of Youth in the Justice System: Recommendations and Resources

Employment can be beneficial for youth by teaching responsibility, organization, and time management and helping to establish good work habits, experience, and financial stability. 3 There are many advantages to working during high school, especially for low-income youth, including higher employment rates and wages in later teen years and lower.

Chapter 5 : Overview of national youth policies | www.nxgvision.com

Youth and student employment. Information about job opportunities, rates of pay and hiring programs for students and recent graduates.

Chapter 6 : Youth Employment - HumanServices | www.nxgvision.com

Addressing the Training and Employment Needs of Youth with Mental Health Disabilities in the Juvenile Justice System. Conference Proceedings with Recommendations to the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities (March ,).

Chapter 7 : Youth and student employment - www.nxgvision.com

Youth Employment Position on Driving on Private Property The North Carolina Wage and Hour Act has a limited exemption for driving a motor vehicle on the public roads and highways for 16 and 17 year old youth.

Chapter 8 : State of Delaware - Division of Employment & Training - RFP/Contract Services and Information

Jivetti,Njororai&Njororai_KESSA_Conference_Proceedings_ 8 youth graduating from these institutions. This is despite the fact that globally, Technical Vocational Educational Training.

Chapter 9 : e-Laws | www.nxgvision.com

DYCD employment programs help youth between the ages of 14 and 24 gain valuable work experience. Cornerstone Programs Provides engaging, year-round programs for adults and young people.