

How far would you go to graduate from high school?

And would you stick with it if:

You were denied appropriate education support even after failing ninth grade for four years?

You only needed Spanish to graduate, but residential facilities did not offer it?

Schools continued to put you in classes you have already taken and passed multiple times, but none of the agencies could find your school records?

You tried to enroll in school, but there are none designed for older students with disabilities?

The DC juvenile justice agency shipped you to a residential facility out of state for a year, and then you learned that none of the school credits you earned counted towards your DCPS diploma?

You were placed in a group home by DC agencies that was 30 miles from your school?

-What if you had no access to transportation?

-What if you had to wake up at 5am every morning to wash your only uniform by hand?



Through individual representation, systemic advocacy, community outreach and training, and policy initiatives, *School Justice Project* obtains excellent results for our specific clients and older court-involved youth system-wide.

OUR CLIENTS ARE STICKING WITH IT.

IT'S NOT EASY, BUT ACCESS TO LEGAL COUNSEL MAKES IT A LITTLE EASIER.

This legal work is critical. At SJP, we are making an impact.

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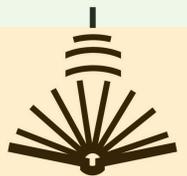
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Our clients are:

-  Succeeding in college
-  Getting accepted into computer certification programs
-  Taking full time high school classes and taking evening classes to finish school
-  Running their own special education meetings
-  Referring other students to SJP



And this is just SJP's first quarter.

Ask us what's beyond the school to prison pipeline.

Find out. Get involved.



On an individual and systemic level, SJP aims to protect and enforce the special education rights of older court-involved students during incarceration and throughout reentry.

WHAT IS BEYOND THE SCHOOL TO PRISON PIPELINE?

The traditional “school to prison pipeline” dialogue focuses on keeping younger students out of the juvenile system. **But there is a population that is rarely included in juvenile justice or education reform movements: students ages 17–22 with special education needs who are still in the custody of the juvenile system.**

The Second Pipeline

Juvenile Justice System



Court-involved youth change placements and facilities frequently. High mobility results in perpetual school instability--for students with special education needs, this is particularly harmful.

Inferior education in detention facilities, inappropriate special education services, lost school records, and inability to accumulate credits towards graduation result in academic failure and frustration.

With each year, it is more difficult for students to succeed, particularly given the ongoing denial of special education rights.

Criminal Justice System



The school and juvenile systems rarely target programs to meet the needs of this distinct, older population. Finding no path to graduation, many drop out.

Without secondary education, this student population is excluded from gainful employment, higher education, and political participation.

This “second pipeline” funnels this older population of youth into the adult prison system.

