

1900s

YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM

CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

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	<p>1904: Arizona Territory orphan train lawsuit arose from white kids going to Mexican-Indian families.</p>
	<p>1912: The federal Children's Bureau was established with a mandate that included services related to child maltreatment.</p>
	<p>By 1920, 40 states had established mothers' pensions, but the subsidies discriminated against immigrants and other nonwhites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans represented only 3 percent of recipients (despite having highest need). • Latinos and Native Americans were excluded completely.
<p>By 1925, 48 states had juvenile courts.</p>	<p>By 1922, 300 nongovernmental child protection societies were scattered across America.</p>

1929–30: White House Conference on Standards of Child Welfare

President Herbert Hoover ordered a study on status of the well-being of the children of the United States. Recommendations included increases in scientific research, assistance to mentally "deficient" children and federal efforts to help "socially handicapped" children — those in foster homes or the juvenile justice system, and black and Indian children.

	<p>1935: In the Bay Area during this period, institutions that provided care to needy and/or neglected children did not admit "children of the colored or Asiatic races." In fact, the original rule in 1916 stated even more harshly that "[o]nly children of Anglo-Saxon parentage shall be admitted into this institution."</p> <p>There was also the Ming Quong Home for girls, which, led by Presbyterian missionaries, sought to instill the girls with Christian values because the missionaries believed that Chinese children left without homes should not be raised in the Chinese community, but instead raised to aid the community with Christianity.</p>
<p>1967: Court case <i>In re Gault</i> provided youth with due process rights, including the right to legal counsel.</p>	
<p>1974: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) was passed, providing federal funds to states that follow a series of federal "core protections." The original two core protections were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), which meant status offenders couldn't be placed in juvenile detention or adult jails; and • sight and sound separation, which meant youth placed in adult jail or lock up must be separated from adults. 	<p>1978: As many as 25–35 percent of Native American children had been removed from their parents for alleged neglect or abuse. Many of these children were placed in non-Indian foster homes, adoptive homes and institutions.</p> <p>Congress enacted the Indian Child Welfare Act to prevent Native American children from being removed from their communities and culture.</p>
<p>1980: Jail removal was added as the third core protection under JJDPA. This was in response to research that found youth in adult jails had a higher suicide rate and were more likely to be victims of mental, physical and sexual assault. (The face of youth justice was still primarily white at this time, with white youth representing 72 percent of the detained youth nationally.)</p>	<p>1980: The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act funded state promotion of the adoption of children with "special needs" (defined as characteristics that make adoption more difficult — physical, cognitive or emotional disabilities, older age, minority race) and provided a monetary incentive.</p>

War on Drugs

<p>1989: News coverage depicting black male youth as dangerous increased with the Central Park jogger case.</p>	
<p>1992: The disproportionate minority confinement provision became JJDPA's fourth core protection. The goal of this requirement is to reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the youth justice system.</p>	<p>1993: The Family Preservation and Family Support Services Act, an amendment to the Social Security Act, was created to fund local services ranging from child abuse prevention and crisis intervention to parent support services and information. The law reflected concerns that states were doing too little to reunite children with their families, as foster care placements nearly doubled in the decade leading up to the mid-1990s due to factors such as AIDS, the crack cocaine epidemic, recession and the increased incarceration of women.</p>
<p>1995: John Dilulio's juvenile "superpredator" theory led to increased "tough on crime" policies. Dilulio's theory relied on a 1972 Philadelphia Birth Cohort Study that projected population increases of black youth likely to become criminals.</p>	<p>1999: The Foster Care Independence Act, sponsored by John H. Chafee, was passed to support the financial needs of youth aging out of the foster care system by providing them with access to a fixed amount of financial resources they can apply toward higher education costs.</p>