

ENGAGING ADOLESCENTS (AGES 12-15) IN THE COURTROOM

JUDICIAL BENCH CARD¹

Document court actions

Document in the court order:

- If the youth is present, have him identify himself on the record.
- OR if the youth is not present, address the reasons why the youth is not in attendance.
 - What efforts were made and the accommodations offered to encourage the youth's attendance.
 - Explore and encourage resolution of common reasons for nonattendance, including interference with the school schedule and transportation issues.
 - In the absence of exceptional circumstances, postpone the hearing until the youth can be present.
 - Request a current picture that will be introduced into the record.²

Communicate with the youth during the court hearing

- Keep language simple and age appropriate.
- Talk with the youth about his interests, likes, and dislikes.
- If helpful, offer to have a conversation in chambers, making sure it complies with all procedural rules.
- Provide an age-appropriate list of legal terms to the child before court to which he may refer during the hearing.³
- Avoid legal jargon and acronyms.
- Encourage the youth to ask questions, particularly if he doesn't understand a question or statement.
- Recognize cultural differences in language.
- Avoid abstract questions.⁴
- Ask directed questions.⁵
- Publicly praise the youth's accomplishments.

Observe the youth's behavior and appearance

- Observe the youth's interaction with caregivers, parents, and guardians.
 - Does the youth look to them for help, support, advice, etc.?
- Observe the youth's physical appearance and health.
 - Is the youth appropriately dressed?
 - Does the youth look well-nourished?
 - Does the youth have appropriate personal hygiene?

Preparations for court attendance

- Ensure that your courtroom is teen friendly.⁶
- Ensure all children are accompanied by a support person at the hearing such as the foster parents, CASA, mentor, coach, or other adult role model.
- Provide the youth with a task (e.g., taking notes) during the hearing.⁷
- Have the agency encourage the youth to submit report cards, letters, or other age-appropriate materials periodically. Refer to anything previously submitted.
- Read anything that the youth gives to the court while the youth is present.
- When appropriate, ask for the youth's input and opinions.
- Review the outcome of the hearing with the youth and answer any questions (or ensure that someone else will do so).
- Ensure the youth understands what was ordered and why.
- When appropriate, share court documents with the youth.⁸
- Ask the youth what he wants to accomplish before the next hearing.
- Consult with the youth and his caregiver when scheduling the next hearing so it does not interfere with the youth's normal daily routine, including school.

¹ This bench card was created to assist judges when a child is present in the courtroom. It does not include what information the judge should require from additional parties, such as a report from the child's therapist about the child's mental health status.

² The social worker or caregiver can provide the court with a picture.

³ See Andrea Khoury, *With Me, Not Without Me: How to Involve Children in Court*, Child Law Practice, Vol. 26, No. 9 (November 2007).

⁴ An example of an abstract question is "How well do you get along with your family?"

⁵ Where do you want to live? What do you like about your home? Do you know why you live away from home? Do you see your mom and dad? What things do you like to do with them? Do you wish you could see them more? For more information about questioning children, see Anne Graffam Walker, *Handbook on Questioning Children: A Linguistic Perspective* (ABA Center on Children and the Law 2d ed. 1999).

⁶ It may be necessary to address issues related to the youth's safety at the courthouse and the appropriateness of courtroom waiting areas. Judges may find it beneficial to have age-appropriate games and books available.

⁷ Performing the task should be presented to the youth as an option and solely for his benefit. Performing the task may help the youth to focus attention and dissipate anxiety.

⁸ Sharing documents increases awareness and gives the youth a sense of control.

- Keep a school district calendar on the bench to ensure there are no conflicts with state standardized tests.
- Thank the youth for coming to court. Reward even the smallest attempt at participation.⁹
- Encourage the youth to attend the next hearing.
- Ask the youth whether he has any last questions, thoughts, or concerns.

Possible questions to ask the youth

- How old are you?
- What do you like (or not like) about where you are staying now?
- Do you see your mom and dad?
- Do you miss anyone? Provide options, e.g., brothers, sisters, grandparents.
- Where do you go to school?¹⁰
- What grade are you in?
- Who are some of your friends?
- What courses are you taking?
- Who is your favorite teacher?
- Do you participate in any extracurricular activities?
- Have you thought about a career or what you want to do when you finish school?
- Are you having any problems in school?
- Do you have a tutor?
- What do you do on the weekends?

⁹ Rewarding all attempts at participation adds to the youth's sense of control and self-confidence.

¹⁰ For a more detailed list of questions to ask regarding school and related issues, see National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, *Asking The Right Questions: A Judicial Checklist to Ensure That The Educational Needs of Children and Youth in Foster Care Are Being Addressed* (2005). Other resources to address education issues can be found at the Legal Center for Foster Care & Education website, www.abanet.org/child/education, and in the Legal Center's recent publication, *Blueprint For Change: Education Success For Children in Foster Care*, available at www.abanet.org/child/education/blueprint.