NCDBW

**National
Clearinghouse for the
Defense of Battered Women**
Working for Justice for Battered Women Charged with Crimes

REENTERING YOUTH AND/OR
YOUTH WITH JUVENILE JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT

Internet Resources

Last Updated: October 2019

This document is part of a series of internet listings about
When Survivors Reenter their Communities after Jail or Prison
developed by the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women.

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Introduction

All people reentering their communities after being in jail or prison face challenges, but when young people reenter, after being in a juvenile correctional placement, their transitions are often additionally difficult and complicated. For example, many of these young people are likely to have contact with the dependency system which may make reunification with family members challenging, if not impossible. Additionally, we are only now learning the extent of trauma and interpersonal violence histories these young people have experienced which, have often gone unacknowledged and unaddressed. Not surprisingly, these trauma histories can have a profound impact on the development and behaviors of the young people in the system, and these histories need to be addressed to help young people transition back to their communities. For girls and young women, it's also important that practitioners and policymakers understand the importance of gender-responsive programming in addressing some of the particular obstacles they face as they reenter their communities and as they interact with multiple systems.

We found very few materials specifically about reentry for girls and/or young women; in fact, we were not able to locate any practice guides or tool written specifically for girls who are reentering. As a result, this listing includes general materials that address reentry from juvenile justice placements. You will also find background resources about girls in the criminal justice system and examples of programs for girls in the juvenile justice system. We also included resources that are not girl-specific, but when we thought it would be helpful for practitioners working with reentering girls, we included it. We have also included academic research and/or policy recommendations for youth with juvenile justice contact.

AUDIENCE
Practitioners and advocates working with reentering juvenile girls/victims of battering; reentering juveniles with a history of trauma, their parents and guardians.

A NOTE ABOUT LANGUAGE
Labels can often stigmatize people and create barriers between those using the labels and those being labeled. Some of the resources included in this listing use the term "offender" for women, girls, or youth incarcerated or returning home from jails and prisons. It is not a term we use at the National Clearinghouse. Many incarcerated and formerly incarcerated women have objected to that term. We believe it is critical that individuals not be defined by their crime/alleged crime. Instead, we use terms such as "reentering woman/girl," "person returning from jail/prison," or "formerly incarcerated woman/girl."

In this resource listing we changed words like "offender" or "inmate" when they did not appear in the title and when it did not affect the integrity of the document being described. We did not change the language if it is a term-of-art, such as "sex offender."

If you know of additional online resources that should be added to this list, please contact the National Clearinghouse. We would also like to know if you find errors or changes in any of the web addresses. Thanks.

This resource is part of a series of internet listings about When Survivors Reenter their Communities after Jail or Prison published by the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women. Copies of these resources are available at www.ncdbw.org/reentry_resources.htm. Or email us at ncdbw@ncdbw.org and we will forward copies.

Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: Background Resources

The materials in this section are intended to give practitioners background information on youth in the juvenile justice system. Although none of the resources in this section are specific to reentry, we believe the more one knows about youth who are in the juvenile justice system, the better able they will be to understand those who are reentering their communities after being in a juvenile justice placement. Only some of the resources listed here are specific to girls. The other resources are included because we believe they provide helpful information and context for anyone working with justice-involved girls whether they are charged, in custody, or reentering.

NOTE: The materials in each section are listed by year from the most recently published to those published longest ago. Within each year, they are listed alphabetically by title.

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Gender-Specific Resources

NO PLACE FOR YOUTH: GIRLS IN THE ADULT JUSTICE SYSTEM, GENDER-RESPONSIVE STRATEGIES FOR JUSTICE-INVOLVED WOMEN AND GIRLS
by Antoinette Davis, Andrea Gentile, and Caroline Glesmann (2016)
Excerpt: "This bulletin focuses on the population of girls under age 18 who are confined to adult facilities in the United States. It provides a summary of current research, incorporates the voices of practitioners, and offers recommendations for improving conditions and outcomes for girls who are sentenced to adult facilities. Data examined for this bulletin include results of a national survey of correctional administrators conducted by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) in 2014. The NIC/NCCD survey was designed to collect information from members of the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) about issues and challenges that adult facilities face in serving youth under age 18, with a particular focus on girls. ASCA is a professional organization whose membership consists of current and former administrators of correctional facilities or the correctional system of a jurisdiction. Survey findings are included throughout the bulletin, and results are summarized in the appendix. NIC and NCCD also held a listening session with a select group of corrections professionals; these individuals have extensive experience overseeing state correctional departments or women's correctional facilities and providing services for female offenders. Quotes from this listening session are highlighted in the bulletin."
https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/031370.pdf

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES: ADDRESSING THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MANDATORY AND PRO-ARREST POLICIES AND PRACTICES ON GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN
by Francine T. Sherman (2016)
Excerpt: "On March 10-11, 2016, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) brought together a group of advocates representing the violence against women and juvenile justice reform for girls communities. The Roundtable was convened by OJJDP's National Girls Initiative to: Begin a conversation about mandatory and pro-arrest domestic violence policies on girls, young women, and women, as well as the disproportionate impact on communities of color; and Identify areas for future policy and

practice reform through collaboration between juvenile justice advocates for girls, and domestic violence advocates. This paper arose from that Roundtable and provides background information and describes the issues discussed, a set of principles identified by participants, the issues discussed and research gaps. Additionally it highlights promising future federal, state and local directions to ensure that girls and young women are not criminalized for behaviors resulting from experiences of trauma and that they are able to access services and support to help them experience a safe, violence-free passage to adulthood."
http://nationalcrittenton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Unintended-Consequences-NGI.pdf

GENDER INJUSTICE: SYSTEM-LEVEL JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM FOR GIRLS
by Francine T. Sherman and Annie Balck (2015)
Excerpt: "Many of the problems discussed in this report are not unique to girls — and many of the suggested paths forward can benefit both boys and girls. However, because girls are frequently left out of reform discussions, an intentional focus on girls is needed to ensure that they fully benefit from system reforms. Indeed, in writing this report we were struck by the number of promising national and large-scale juvenile justice reform efforts that have not fully considered the role of gender in the problems they address or in the solutions they propose. If this intentional gender focus does not coexist with current large-scale system reforms, an important opportunity for gender justice and equity and developmental system reforms will be missed. . . . The recommendations included in this report are consistent with decades of research on adolescent development, as well as newer data on the development of girls in particular. With continued research on girls and an intentional focus on their needs, system stakeholders and policymakers can capitalize on current reforms that are already underway and ensure girls are not simply wedged into solutions meant for boys."
Full Report
http://www.nationalcrittenton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Gender_Injustice_Report.pdf
Executive Summary
http://www.nationalcrittenton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/GenderInjustice_exec_summary.pdf
Infographic
http://www.nationalcrittenton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/GenderInjustice_infographic_web_midquality.jpg

DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCES OF GIRLS' DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR
by David Huizinga, Shari Miller, and the Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group (2013)
The research in this resource was gathered for practitioners who design responses to girls in the juvenile justice system. Excerpt: "In 2004, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) convened the Girls Study Group (GSG) to examine the delinquent behavior of girls. At the request of GSG, to uncover the paths that girls who engage in delinquent behavior take, researchers from two long-term longitudinal studies of delinquency — the Denver Youth Survey and the Fast Track Project — collaborated to establish common delinquency measures, conduct analyses, and integrate findings on developmental patterns of girls' offending from childhood through adolescence. This bulletin describes some of the major results of that study. The first section briefly delineates developmental patterns of girls' delinquency, as described in current literature. The authors then describe the methodology used in the study and provide results on the prevalence and frequency of delinquent behaviors and the temporal patterns of girls' delinquency. A description of the methods by which the authors analyzed girls' developmental patterns of delinquency and what they learned about the developmental pathways that occur through girls'

childhood and adolescence follows. The final section of the bulletin provides general conclusions and discusses implications of the findings."
http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/238276.pdf

BLIND DISCRETION: GIRLS OF COLOR & DELINQUENCY IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
by Jyoti Nanda (2012)
Author's Abstract: "The juvenile justice system was designed to empower its decisionmakers with a wide grant of discretion in hopes of better addressing youth in a more individualistic and holistic, and therefore more effective, manner. Unfortunately for girls of color in the system, this discretionary charter given to police, probation officers, and especially judges has operated without sufficiently acknowledging and addressing their unique position. Indeed, the dearth of adequate gender/race intersectional analysis in the research and the stark absence of significant system tools directed at the specific characteristics of and circumstances faced by girls of color have tracked alarming trends such as the rising number of girls in the system and the relatively harsher punishment they receive compared to boys for similar offenses. This willful blindness must stop. This article discusses the history and modern status of the juvenile justice system as it relates to girls of color, showing how it does not, in fact, relate to girls of color. There is hope, however. This article concludes with policy recommendations, focusing on practical solutions and tools that will help decisionmakers exercise their considerable discretion to serve, rather than disserve, girls of color. The message to system actors is simple: Open your eyes! We owe that to our girls."
http://www.uclalawreview.org/pdf/59-6-3.pdf

IMPROVING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR GIRLS: LESSONS FROM THE STATES
by Liz Watson and Peter Edelman (2012)
This report gives an overview of and makes recommendations to the federal government in order to support state and local gender-responsive reform efforts to girls involved in the juvenile justice system. Description: "The trials girls undergo in the juvenile justice system are described along with strategies for implementing gender-responsive reform. This report is comprised of five parts: introduction: girls' pathways into the juvenile justice system, and a brief history of recent girl-focused reform efforts; learning from state and local innovation; the architecture of state and local reform; federal policy recommendations to support state and local reform efforts; and conclusion."
https://www.rfkchildren.org/images/stories/jds_v1r4_web_spreads.pdf

JUSTICE FOR GIRLS: ARE WE MAKING PROGRESS?
by Francine T. Sherman (2012)
Author's Abstract: "This article discusses the history of federal leadership on girls' issues and then considers the impact on girls of current trends toward developmentally centered and data-driven juvenile justice. It considers the application of developmentally centered policy in relation to girls who experience family violence and those who are commercially sexually exploited. The article then examines the movement toward data-driven decisionmaking for its potential to reduce embedded gender bias and particularly bias at the intersection of race and gender. It examines the impact on girls of the increasing use of assessment instruments and the consequences of greater reliance on evidence-based practice as further illustrations of the new data-driven approaches. Throughout, the article discusses the implications of these trends for girls and suggests ways that systems can ensure that girls' issues are considered and addressed."
http://www.uclalawreview.org/?p=3746

GENDER SOCIAL FORCES: A REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONALIZED FACTORS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS' CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAJECTORIES
by Shabnam Javdani, Naomi Sadeh, and Edelyn Verona (2011)
Author's Abstract: "Increasing arrest rates for girls and women have been documented both nationally and internationally and have propelled the development of promising theories of female antisocial behavior and crime. . . .The present review expands existing conceptualizations by reviewing evidence about the extent to which the response of the criminal justice system disproportionately affects women across four key institutional domains: (1) processing and sentencing decisions, (2) relabeling and responding to youth status offenses, (3) arrests for drug offenses, and (4) pro and dual arrests for domestic violence incidents. Evidence largely supports the existence of gendered practices in the institutional response of the justice system to female crime, in that institutional changes have disproportionately influenced women's involvement in the justice system or have otherwise resulted in consequences that are different for women than men."
http://www.researchgate.net/publication/224774883_Gendered_social_forces_A_review_of_the_impact_of_institutionalized_factors_on_women_and_girls%27_criminal_justice_trajectories

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN GIRLS ARE IN THE SAME PROGRAMS AS BOYS
by the NCCD Center for Girls and Young Women (2011)
Written for practitioners, policymakers and anyone creating programming for girls in the juvenile justice system, this resource focuses on the impact of trauma and issues that arise when programming is not gender responsive. Sections of this publication discuss: co-ed facilities; impact of trauma and the risk of re-traumatization; impact of male-centered programming on girls; impact of co-ed programming on recidivism; how gender socialization is reinforced by co-ed programming; impact of co-ed programming on the facility; impact of co-ed programming on girls physically; and guidelines for services for girls. Excerpt: "Girls make up the fastest growing population in the juvenile justice system. However, they interface with a system designed to meet the needs of boys. As such, the system needs to make appropriate gender-responsive changes and accommodations. Coed facilities are not designed to confront the developmental, mental health, and life experiences of girls."
http://www.nccdglobal.org/sites/default/files/publication_pdf/whgspb.pdf

GENDERED JUSTICE ATTRIBUTIONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES IN THE JUVENILE COURTS
by Stacy L. Mallicoat (2007)
Author's Abstract: "Research on gender and presentencing investigative reports documents that significant differences regarding [justice-involved males and females] exist both in terms of criminal history and type of current offense and in the types of problems experienced by [justice-involved individuals] and their motivations for engaging in criminal behaviors. Drawing from attribution theory to understand how probation officers make assessments on the culpability of youth on probation, this study addresses whether differences in probation officers' descriptions of [justice-involved males and females] exist that cannot be explained by the seriousness of the crime or the criminal history of the [individual]. Results indicate areas of significant quantitative and qualitative differences by gender. Although the findings demonstrate that issues of sexuality, drug use, and family conflict continue to represent significant differential pathways for [justice-involved girls], it appears that probation officers are beginning to acknowledge the impact of these factors in explaining delinquent behaviors."
Abstract only:
http://fcx.sagepub.com/content/2/1/4.abstract

CRIERS, LIARS, AND MANIPULATORS: PROBATION OFFICERS' VIEWS OF GIRLS
by Emily Gaarder, Nancy Rodriguez, and Marjorie S. Zatz (2006)
Authors' Abstract: "This study examines the perceptions of girls held by juvenile probation officers, psychologists, and others involved in juvenile court decision making. Through qualitative analysis of girls' probation case files and in-depth interviews with juvenile probation officers, we discuss the social construction of gender, race, culture, and class. Our findings suggest that in an environment marked by scarce resources, gender and racial/ethnic stereotypes leave girls few options for treatment and services in the juvenile court. Some probation officers expressed distaste for working with girls and had little understanding of culturally or gender-specific programming. Others were frustrated by the lack of programming options for girls in the state. Based on our findings, we question whether the current ideology or structure of juvenile probation can nurture a holistic approach to justice for girls."
http://cw.routledge.com/textbooks/9780415884433/instructorManual/data/Gaarder,%20Rodriguez,%20Zatz%20-%20Criers,%20liars,%20and%20manipulators.pdf

General Juvenile Justice and Multiple Systems Involvement Resources

BRIEF: AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
by Jen Rountree (2015)
This resource gives an overview about justice-involved Native youth that could be helpful background for practitioners working with reentering youth. Excerpt: "Although Native youth represent only 1% of the general youth population, about half of all juveniles in the federal system are tribal youth. A 2011 Urban Institute Justice Policy Center study identified factors that influence the federal prosecution of tribal juvenile offenders. Federal prosecution is given precedence in cases where tribal resources for prosecution or detention of juveniles may be limited. Also, in cases where tribal youth need treatment and services, prosecutors may decide that the interests of the youth are best served through federal prosecution if more rehabilitative resources and services are available. However, the increased number of treatment options available through the federal system may be offset by separation from their families and communities when tribal youth are placed in these facilities. Culture and spiritual practices are an important part of the healing process for tribal youth. Maintaining or building positive relationships with family, peers, and elders can be critical to the rehabilitation of tribal youth and strengthen the youth's transition back to his or her home community. Well-developed tribal services and resources may provide the best option for tribal youth. Native youth that are able to maintain or create positive connections with family, community, and culture are more likely to develop positive cultural identity, which serves not only as a protective factor for youth at risk for delinquency, but also for behavioral and physical health issues."
https://www.ncmhjj.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/American-Indian-and-Alaska-Native-Youth.pdf

COMMUNITY-BASED RESPONSES TO JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUNG ADULTS
by Vincent Schiraldi, Bruce Western, Kendra Bradner (2015)
Description: "This bulletin proposes a new criminal justice paradigm for young men and women ages 18 to 24. Noting that the human brain has been clinically shown to not fully mature prior to the mid-20s, the authors suggest new institutional methods and processes for young adult justice that can meet the realities of life for today's disadvantaged youth involved in crime and the criminal justice system. The authors envision a system that extends the reach of the juvenile court to reflect a modern understanding of the transition into adulthood. Their primary recommendation is that

the age of juvenile court jurisdiction be raised to 21, with additional, gradually diminishing protections for young adults up to age 24 or 25."
https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/248900.pdf

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY: JUVENILE JUSTICE
by the National Institute of Corrections Information Center (2014)
Author's description: "[This] comprehensive list of resources about juvenile justice . . . offers a wide range of sources that will give you an excellent review of the field of juvenile justice. Each annotation explains what the item is about, with many having Web links. Citations are organized into the following areas: courts; juvenile assessment; assessment tools; programs; programs for young women; facilities; training; websites; and juvenile sex offenders."
http://nicic.gov/Library/027879

FAILED POLICIES, FORFEITED FUTURES: A NATIONWIDE SCORECARD ON JUVENILE RECORDS
by Riya Saha Shah and Lauren A. Fine for the Juvenile Law Center (2014)
Excerpt: "Notably, 95% of youth in the juvenile justice system have committed non-violent offenses, and because adolescence is a transient and volatile stage of life, the vast majority of young people naturally mature into adulthood without any additional contact with the law. Despite this reality, juvenile records will follow them into adulthood. Juvenile records can have devastating effects. They can limit youths' ability to secure housing, obtain jobs, join the military, pursue higher education, or receive public benefits. Juvenile Law Center published this Scorecard to address the negative consequences that flow from the retention and dissemination of juvenile records, and to illustrate how states differ in their treatment of those records. Laws pertaining to the retention of records should reflect the recognized differences between youth and adults. Psychological and neurological research confirms what every parent already knows — teenage brains are not mature. Youth can be impulsive, make poor decisions and fail to see long-term consequences. Teenagers are not adults; they lack the capacity to consistently think like adults and should not be treated like adults. But the period of adolescence is also an opportunity because youth have a distinct capacity for change and rehabilitation. Policies inconsistent with this research should be reassessed in favor of policies that promote more, not fewer, positive opportunities for youth."
http://juvenilerecords.jlc.org/juvenilerecords/documents/publications/scorecard.pdf

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS: 2014 NATIONAL REPORT
by Melissa Sickmund and Charles Puzzanchera (2014)
Excerpt: "*Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report* is the fourth edition of a comprehensive report on juvenile crime, victimization, and the juvenile justice system. The report consists of the most requested information on juveniles and the juvenile justice system in the U.S. Developed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the report draws on reliable data and relevant research to provide a comprehensive and insightful view of [justice-involved youth] and victims, and what happens to those who enter the juvenile justice system in the United States. The report offers to Congress, state legislators, other state and local policymakers, educators, juvenile justice professionals, and concerned citizens-empirically based answers to frequently asked questions about the nature of juvenile crime and victimization and about the justice system's response."
Full Report Summary:
http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2014/
Full Report:
http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2014/downloads/NR2014.pdf

THE COMEBACK AND COMING FROM BEHIND STATES: AN UPDATE ON YOUTH INCARCERATION IN THE UNITED STATES

by the National Juvenile Justice Network & Texas Public Policy Foundation (2014)

This report is an update to the June 2013 report titled *The Comeback States,* included later in this section. Excerpt: "This report focuses primarily on the data about youth confinement that were recently made available by OJJDP. In our earlier Comeback States report, we identified the following likely causes of the declines: the fall in youth crime and arrests; a shift in the political climate for juvenile justice issues; the fiscal crises faced by state and county governments; statewide policy changes that reduced reliance on confinement; the research on adolescent brain development; and increased acceptance of treatment-based alternatives to youth incarceration. . . .The new analysis in this report begins with an update of nationwide trends in confinement for the 10-year period between 2001-to-2011. We analyze the trends in terms of reductions in the actual numbers of confined youth as well as reductions after adjusting for population growth. After examining the nationwide trends, we turn to the nine comeback states and examine trends in the reduction of the numbers of confined youth, before and after accounting for population changes. In addition, we list the types of incarceration-reducing statewide policies adopted by those states since the year 2001. Our analysis concludes with a brief examination of the youth confinement trends and incarceration-reducing policies for each of the four coming-from-behind states. The report's appendix provides the latest population-adjusted youth incarceration rates for the 50 states, in addition to the extent to which each of those states reduced youth confinement between 2001 and 2011."

http://www.njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/The-Comeback-and-Coming-from-Behind-States.pdf

YOUNG OFFENDERS: WHAT HAPPENS AND WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN

by Phil Bulman (2014)

This short resource, which summarizes a longer bulletin in a series on juveniles transitioning to adult justice systems, offers background information and recommendations to policymakers about the juvenile justice system. Excerpt: "This bulletin focuses on adolescence and early adulthood, with a particular emphasis on juvenile delinquents ages 15-17 who are candidates for transitioning into the criminal justice system and young adults ages 18-24 who are already in the criminal justice system. Beginning in the 1960s, rising crime rates in the United States prompted a swing from treatment to punishment. The more punitive philosophy of the criminal justice system filtered down to the juvenile justice system, and young [people] were being charged increasingly in the criminal justice system. This trend may now be reversing with a growing emphasis on rehabilitation in the juvenile justice system."

https://ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/242653.pdf

NOTHING ABOUT US WITHOUT US! THE FAILURE OF THE MODERN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND A CALL FOR COMMUNITY-BASED JUSTICE

by Charisa Smith (2013)

This resource advocates for community-based approaches over current system-based approaches as a response to working with youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system, and would be useful information for all practitioners working within these populations. Excerpt: "Community-based approaches, or approaches that are community-driven, capitalize on the strengths and assets inherent in the native communities of [justice-involved youth], while addressing systemic problems in the communities, and bolstering youth and community leadership and self-determination. Community-based approaches to juvenile justice are more closely aligned with the original goals of the system, more effectively reduce crime, cost less, are more empowering, help resolve civic fragmentation, and are more socially responsible. Only with community-based solutions can we

hope to truly ameliorate, and one day eliminate, youth crime. These approaches lack the moral posturing and implicit cultural biases of the status quo system, while helping [returning youth] face the people and places they love and reside in for years to come. The legal profession, advocates, justice system officials, the private sector, and diverse communities should support community-based juvenile justice in order to treat each child in, and out, of the system with their fundamental human dignity. This article is the result of over ten years of work in juvenile justice. It will address the ways that much delinquent youth behavior is normative, suggesting community-based approaches that suit both youth and society."
http://digitalcommons.library.tmc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1111&context=childrenatrisk

PLAYGROUND TO PRISON: YOUTH IN THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [INFOGRAPHIC]
by the Campaign for Youth Justice (2013)
Created for a general audience, this resource highlights some statistics of youth in the criminal legal system. Description: "This series of infographics makes clear some startling statistics regarding the incarceration of juveniles in adult prisons and jails. Graphics show the number of youth tried, sentenced, or incarcerated as adults; the states that try children as adults; number of children held in jails or prisons on any given night; 23-hour lock down of juveniles; disproportionate numbers of minority youth sentenced as adults; and youth receiving adult criminal records."
http://dailyinfographic.com/playground-to-prison-youth-in-the-adult-criminal-justice-system-infographic/playground-to-prison_5069c59171a67-2

REFORMING JUVENILE JUSTICE: A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH
by Richard J. Bonnie, Robert L. Johnson, Betty M. Chemers, and Julie Schuck (eds), Committee on Assessing Juvenile Justice Reform, Committee on Law and Justice, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council (2013)
Author's Description: "[T]he Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) asked the National Research Council to convene a committee to conduct a study of juvenile justice reform. The goal of *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach* was to review recent advances in behavioral and neuroscience research and draw out the implications of this knowledge for juvenile justice reform, to assess the new generation of reform activities occurring in the United States, and to assess the performance of OJJDP in carrying out its statutory mission as well as its potential role in supporting scientifically based reform efforts."
Resource is free to read online, but need to log in and/or create free account for free download:
http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=14685#descriptionn

THE COMEBACK STATES
by the National Juvenile Justice Network & Texas Public Policy Foundation (2013)
This report is the precursor to the report titled *The Comeback and Coming From Behind States: An Update On Youth Incarceration In The United States* included earlier in this section. Excerpt: "The main goal of this report is to bring the critical but quiet revolution in policies affecting youth incarceration to the attention of policy makers, the news media, and the public. To do so, the report identifies nine states that are leading examples of the recent trend. The nine states, located in five of the seven major regions of the country and represent both so-called "red" and "blue" political areas, are, in alphabetical order, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin."
http://www.njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/Comeback-States-Report_FINAL.pdf

ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF MULTI-SYSTEM YOUTH: STRENGTHENING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

by Denise Herz, et al., for the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform and Robert F. Kennedy Action Corps (2012)

Excerpt: "We have sought in this paper to identify opportunities where significant, positive, and long-lasting impacts can be made on the lives of vulnerable youth and families served dually by the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Experience has shown that jurisdictions undertaking the Systems Integration Initiative and Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) push through barriers and equip their staffs to better meet the needs of their dually-involved youth. While the work to date has been impressive, the ultimate purpose of this paper is to provide a framework that will enable communities to take their multi-system reform work further — to the next frontier. By combining the strengths of the Systems Integration Initiative (SII) and CYPM into a comprehensive set of six imperatives and placing them within the context of Results-Based Accountability™ (RBA), a more cohesive framework emerges for approaching multi-system reforms for dually-served youth. Within this framework, child welfare and juvenile justice systems can build even stronger collaborations that will more effectively address the unique needs of and challenges faced by these youth and their families. Most importantly, within this framework, the child welfare and juvenile justice systems can produce better client results for dually-involved youth and their families."
https://jbcc.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/addressing_the_needs_of_multi-system_youth_march_2012.pdf

SUPPORTING YOUTH IN TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD: LESSONS LEARNED FROM CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

by David Altschuler, Gary Strangler, Kent Berkley, and Leonard Burton for the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform and the Jim Caset Youth Opportunities Initiative (2009)

Description: "A focus on youth known to multiple systems enables juvenile justice and child welfare professionals to learn from each other's successes and failures. In the long run, targeted efforts to assist youth transitioning and aging out of the child welfare or juvenile justice systems — including crossover youth — will improve community safety and enable young people to become healthy, economically productive members of society . . . this paper addresses specific ways in which effective strategies identified by each of these systems may benefit the other and areas where the two systems can work together to smooth the transition to adulthood for crossover youth."
https://cjjr.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/SupportingYouthinTransition_April2009.pdf

Trauma, Abuse, and Victimization in the Juvenile Justice System

The resources below are focused on justice-involved youth's experiences of abuse, trauma, and victimization. You will find gender-specific resources that discuss unique issues that girls may face and strategies on how to more effectively address their needs, particularly when in custody. Additionally, there more general resources that focus on creating "trauma-informed" responses for juvenile justice-involved youth.

NOTE: The materials in each section are listed by year from the most recently published to those published longest ago. Within each year, they are listed alphabetically by title.

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Gender-Specific Resources

THE SEXUAL ABUSE TO PRISON PIPELINE: THE GIRLS' STORY
by Malika Saada Saar, Rebecca Epstein, Lindsay Rosenthal, and Yasmin Vafa (2015)
Excerpt: "This report exposes the ways in which we criminalize girls — especially girls of color — who have been sexually and physically abused, and it offers policy recommendations to dismantle the abuse to prison pipeline. It illustrates the pipeline with examples, including the detention of girls who are victims of sex trafficking, girls who run away or become truant because of abuse they experience, and girls who cross into juvenile justice from the child welfare system. By illuminating both the problem and potential solutions, we hope to make the first step toward ending the cycle of victimization-to-imprisonment for marginalized girls."
http://rights4girls.org/wp-content/uploads/r4g/2015/02/2015_COP_sexual-abuse_layout_web-1.pdf

GENDER, RACE, AND JUVENILE COURT OUTCOMES: AN EXAMINATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS
by Jennifer H. Peck, Michael J. Leiber, and Sarah Jane Brubaker (2014)
Author's Abstract: "The intersectionality perspective suggests that the treatment of females and minority youth may be based on one's social location in terms of oppression and privilege. Applying this perspective to juvenile court outcomes and based on prior research, the current study attempts to understand the individual and joint effects of gender and race on the treatment of status offenders at two decision-making stages of the juvenile justice system. Results from juvenile court referrals in two mid-Atlantic states indicate that gender and race, both individually and in combination, impact case outcomes in terms of both severity and leniency. While results are not always in the anticipated direction, the findings reveal that gender and race still matter in the decision to receive a court referral at intake and whether to adjudicate status offenders.
https://rampages.us/tejamckinney/wp-content/uploads/sites/5016/2015/06/Youth-Violence-and-Juvenile-Justice-2014-Peck-250-67.pdf

RESPONDING TO SEXUAL ABUSE OF YOUTH IN CUSTODY: RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF BOYS, GIRLS AND GENDER NON-CONFORMING YOUTH

by Brenda V. Smith, Jaime M. Yarussi, and Rebecca Heinsen of the Project on Addressing Prison Rape (2014)

Author's Description: "This is a 24-hour training covering the national Prison Rape Elimination Act Standards and implications for responding to the different needs of boys, girls and gender non-conforming youth who are sexually abused in custody. The following are the goals of this training: (1) review the applicable PREA Standards for responding to sexual abuse in custody and their gender impact; (2) review the dynamics of custodial sexual abuse for boys, girls and gender non-conforming youth; (3) identify the components of adolescent development and sexuality and understand their impact on sexual abuse of youth; (4) discuss immediate and long-term medical and mental health care needs of youthful victims of sexual abuse; and (5) identify legal, investigative and other implications and strategies of responding to custodial sexual abuse. . . .The target audience for this training is high-level correctional administrators who hold positions of leadership and have the ability to initiate change within their agency."
http://www.wcl.american.edu/endsilence/juvenile_training.cfm

TRAUMA AMONG GIRLS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

by Patricia K. Kerig and Julian D. Ford (2014)

This resource is written for any practitioner interested in implementing trauma-informed and gender-responsive practices in the juvenile justice setting. Excerpt: "This review suggests that trauma-informed and gender-responsive programming and intervention models are needed in order to address girls' needs and to prevent retraumatization of girls in the juvenile justice system. Experiences of trauma, maltreatment, and victimization play a role in placing many girls on the pathway toward delinquency. Further, girls who participate in delinquent activities are at risk for re-traumatization and the additional long-term consequences associated with polyvictimization. Tellingly, it is in the context of their closest personal relationships that many girls in the justice system have endured their most hurtful experiences and it is also in the context of those relationships that they are most likely to perpetrate violence themselves. Given the importance of relational ties for girls' development, the fostering of positive relationships—with family members, peers, romantic partners, therapists, and juvenile justice professionals—has the capacity to play a significant role in helping girls to heal from trauma and desist from a delinquent course."
http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/trauma_among_girls_in_the_jj_system_2014.pdf

GIRLS' EXPERIENCES IN THE TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: 2012 SURVEY FINDING

By Molly Totman, for the Texas Criminal Justice Coalition (2012)

Written for practitioners, families, and advocates working with girls in the juvenile justice system, this resource takes a closer look at the impact of domestic violence and trauma on justice-involved girls and offers recommendations on how to more effectively respond to their needs. Description: "Survey results show the degree to which trauma affects girls at the Ron Jackson Juvenile Correctional Complex. Sections of this report include: key findings and recommendations; trauma, mental health, and hope — responses and recommendations; safety responses and recommendations; top issues for youth; most helpful and least helpful for the future; and the one thing they could change if they could."
https://www.texascjc.org/system/files/publications/Girls%20Experiences%20in%20the%20TX%20JJ%20System%20%28Oct%202012%29.pdf

TRAUMA EXPOSURE, POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS, AND COMORBIDITIES IN FEMALE ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS: FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS FROM RECENT STUDIES

by David W. Foy, Iya K. Ritchie, and Alison H. Conway (2012)

Author's Abstract: "While males constitute the majority, female [justice-involved adolescents] are a sizeable minority of the overall delinquent population. Further, those females who become involved in delinquent activities appear to be doing so at a younger age, and they are involved in a wide range of criminal activities, including violent offenses. The goal of this article is to consolidate an empirical base for our current knowledge about female [juvenile-involved youth's] trauma-related mental health and rehabilitation issues. We searched for studies using PILOTS, PsycLIT, PsycINFO, and EBSCOhost electronic databases. Accordingly, we present a review of findings from 33 recent studies showing consistently high rates of trauma exposure, PTSD, and common comorbidities among [justice-involved] female adolescents. We also examined recent literature on risk and protective factors for female delinquency, as well as treatments for [justice-involved youth], and found that there was some early representation of trauma and PTSD as important variables to be considered in etiology and treatment. Future plans for addressing the mental health needs of [justice-involved] females should be better informed by these recent findings about widespread trauma exposure and related psychological consequences."

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3402101/

General Resources

FIRST STEP TO INTEGRATE TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE: ASK YOUTHS

by the Performance-Based Standards (PbS) Learning Institute (2014)

Excerpt: "The Maine Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services (DJS), asked PbS to join them and their partners THRIVE, the local system of care provider and Hornby Zeller Associates, Inc. (HZA), a social science research firm with expertise in juvenile justice, to develop a way to use PbS' improvement model to deepen and sustain Maine's efforts to change practices, training and approaches to youths to be sensitive and responsive to trauma. Using the experience and expertise in Maine, PbS and its partners launched an initiative to integrate trauma-informed care into PbS for all participants. This issue brief presents the results of the first step completed in April 2014: asking youths about their experiences and perceptions of being treated using trauma-informed practices…In April 2014, the collaborative took the first step and added 10 new trauma-informed care-related questions to the PbS Youth Climate Survey, based on pilot testing and analysis in Maine. PbS shares the first national results about youths' perceptions of the current level of trauma-informed care in residential facilities and programs in this issue brief. The information offers baseline data to begin work to increase and deepen the positive impacts of integrating trauma-informed care into youth facility practices."

https://pbstandards.org/cjcaresources/158/First-Step-to-Integrate-Trauma-Informed-Care.pdf

TRAUMA AND RESILIENCE: A NEW LOOK AT LEGAL ADVOCACY FOR YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND CHILDREN WELFARE SYSTEMS

by Jessica Feierman and Lauren Fine for the Juvenile Law Center (2014)

Excerpt: "While rates of trauma are high for all youth, they are particularly high for youth in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. This publication sets forth key risks of and opportunities for using research on trauma in youth advocacy. The publication focuses on legal strategies advocates can use in court, and the state and local policies needed to support these strategies."

http://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/reports/issue_briefs/2014/rwjf414703

CHILDREN'S EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE AND THE INTERSECTION BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND VICTIMIZATION
by Carlos A. Cuevas, David Finkelhor, Anne Shattuck, Heather Turner and Sherry Hamby (2013)
This resource was written for public awareness but also for practitioners, researchers, and policymakers as they seek solutions to issues faced by children who have been exposed to violence in the criminal legal system. Excerpt: "The study points clearly to the importance of early intervention. For girls, a large jump in victimization and delinquency occurs between ages 11 and 12; for boys, the delinquent-victim group increases between ages 13 and 14. This strongly suggests that delinquency and victimization prevention efforts need to be marshaled around or before the fifth grade, and they need to include components that minimize sexual aggression and harassment. The transition to high school may also be a crucial juncture, especially for boys. Further study may better determine how children at this juncture both are targeted as victims and initiate multiple delinquent activities. Better early-warning systems may identify students who need special guidance and education from early in their high school careers."
http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/240555.pdf

CURRENT ISSUES AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN CREATING TRAUMA-INFORMED JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS, BRIEF SERIES
by the NCTSN Trauma-Informed Juvenile Justice Roundtable (2013)
These publications are written for anyone working with youth in juvenile justice systems. Author's description: "This collection of Briefs written by experts invited to the NCTSN Trauma-Informed Juvenile Justice Roundtable, address topics essential to creating trauma-informed Juvenile Justice Systems. These Briefs are intended to elevate the discussion of key elements that intersect with trauma and are critical to raising the standard of care for children and families involved with the juvenile justice system."
http://www.nctsn.org/resources/topics/juvenile-justice-system
Direct link to each Brief:
- ***Cross-System Collaboration***
  by Macon Stewart (2013)
  "[The author] outlines practice examples for continuity of care and collaboration across systems, a vital activity for youth involved in multiple service systems, drawing from the CJJR's Crossover Youth Practice Model."
  http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/jj_trauma_brief_crosssystem_stewart_final.pdf
- ***Racial Disparities in the Juvenile Justice System: A Legacy of Trauma***
  by Clinton Lacey (2013)
  "[The author] outlines the historical context of racial disparities and highlights how systems can move forward to reduce these racial disparities, including by framing the issue so that practical and pro-active discussion can move beyond assigning blame."
  http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/jj_trauma_brief_racialdisparities_final.pdf
- ***The Role of Family Engagement in Creating Trauma-Informed Juvenile Justice Systems***
  by Liane Rozzell (2013)
  "[The author] discusses the importance of partnering with families, explores strategies for doing so, and emphasizes ways that justice settings expand their outreach to supportive caregivers by broadening their definition of family."
  http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/jj_trauma_brief_familyengagement_rozzelll_final.pdf

- ***Trauma and the Environment of Care in Juvenile Institutions***
  by Sue Burrell (2013)
  "[The author] outlines specific areas to target in order to effectively implement this essential element, including creating a safe environment, protecting against re-traumatization, and behavior management."
  http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/jj_trauma_brief_environofcare_burrell_final.pdf
- ***Trauma Histories Among Justice-Involved Youth: Findings From the National Child Traumatic Stress Network***
  by Carly B, Dierkhising et al. (2013)
  "[The authors] describe . . . detailed trauma histories, mental health problems, and associated risk factors (i.e., academic problems, substance/alcohol use, and concurrent child welfare involvement) among adolescents in the juvenile justice system."
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3714673/
- ***Trauma-Informed Assessment and Intervention***
  by Patricia Kerig (2013)
  "[The author] discusses how trauma-informed screening and assessment and evidence-based treatments play integral roles in supporting traumatized youth, explores the challenges of implementing and sustaining these practices, and highlights practice examples for integrating them into a justice setting."
  http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/jj_trauma_brief_assessment_kerig_final.pdf
- ***Trauma-Informed Juvenile Justice Roundtable: Current Issues and New Directions in Creating Trauma-Informed Juvenile Justice Systems***
  by Carly B. Dierkhising, Susan Ko, and Jane Halladay Goldmann (2013)
  "[The authors] discuss the Juvenile Justice Roundtable event, describe the current issues and essential elements of a trauma-informed JJ system, and outline possible new directions for the future."
  http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/jj_trauma_brief_introduction_final.pdf
- ***Assessing Exposure to Psychological Trauma and Posttraumatic Stress in the Juvenile Justice Population***
  by the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, Juvenile Justice Working Group (2004)
  "This factsheet explores the importance, clinical considerations and approaches to assessing for psychological trauma and post-traumatic stress with youth in the juvenile justice population. It addresses challenges that are unique to assessment within the juvenile justice environment."
  https://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/resources//assessing_exposure_to_trauma_and_posttraumatic_stress_symptoms_in_juvenile_justice_population.pdf
- ***Trauma Among Girls in the Juvenile Justice System***
  by the National Child Traumatic Stress Network Juvenile Justice Working Group (2004)
  "This fact sheet explores research on the growing number of girls in the juvenile justice system, the high rates of exposure to violence among these girls and the potential consequences of that exposure, and the special challenges and obligations this poses for juvenile justice facilities and programs."
  http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/trauma_among_girls_in_jjsys.pdf
- ***Victimization and Juvenile Offending (2004)***
  by the National Child Traumatic Stress Network Juvenile Justice Working Group (2004)

"This resource summarizes research exploring the high rates of adolescent victimization and the potential consequences, including delinquency and future violence. It presents strategies for short-circuiting the cycle of victimization and subsequent violence."
http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/victimization_juvenile_offending.pdf

THINK TRAUMA: A TRAINING FOR STAFF IN JUVENILE JUSTICE RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS
by the National Center for Child Traumatic Stress (2013)
Author's description: "This training provides an overview for juvenile justice staff of how to work towards creating a trauma-informed juvenile justice residential setting. Creating a trauma-informed setting is a process that requires not only knowledge acquisition and behavioral modification, but also cultural and organizational paradigm shifts, and ultimately policy and procedural change at every level of the facility. *Think Trauma* is a PowerPoint-based training curriculum including four modules that can be implemented back-to-back in a single all-day training or in four consecutive training sessions over the course of several weeks or even months. Each module takes approximately one to two hours, depending on the size of the trainee group, and whether you elect to implement all of training materials and activities. It contains six case studies of representative youth who've been involved with the juvenile justice system."
Requires creating an account to login. No fee.
https://learn.nctsn.org/enrol/index.php?id=92

Juvenile Reentry

This section includes resources for advocates and practitioners working with reentering justice-involved youth. Although the resources below are not girl-specific, they do address the unique issues of youth when in custody and reentering, including the importance of family involvement and other support.

NOTE: The materials in each section are listed by year from the most recently published to those published longest ago. Within each year, they are listed alphabetically by title.

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General Resources

FUTURE INTERRUPTED: THE COLLATERAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY PROLIFERATION OF JUVENILE RECORDS
by Riya Saha Shah and Jean Strout (2016)
Excerpt: "This policy paper urges that we allow children to grow up unfettered by their childhood mistakes — to have their court involvement remain in the past so they can move forward with their lives. We provide an overview of how records are shared publicly and how background checks can disclose inaccurate or confidential information. We also demonstrate, through youths' own stories, how records carry numerous collateral consequences when we fail to protect confidentiality. We also make recommendations for legislative solutions to increase juvenile record confidentiality and opportunities for expungement, in an effort to shift how juvenile records are viewed by employers, educational institutions and housing authorities to minimize harm from disclosure.
http://jlc.org/sites/default/files/publication_pdfs/Future%20Interrupted%20-%20final%20for%20web.pdf

BUILDING BRIGHTER FUTURES: TOOLS FOR IMPROVING ACADEMIC AND CAREER/TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: A PENNSYLVANIA EXAMPLE
by Katherine Burdick, Jessica Feierman, Catherine Feeley, Autumn Dickman, and Robert G. Schwartz (2015)
Excerpt: "Across the country, students in the juvenile justice system are struggling in school. Research suggests that many enter the juvenile justice system well behind grade-level. In the absence of thoughtful programming, once they enter the juvenile justice system, they may fall further behind. Too many end up dropping out of school upon return to their communities. This publication examines one particular initiative that has shown great success in combating this problem — the Pennsylvania Academic and Career/Technical Training Alliance (PACTT) — and provides suggestions for replication in juvenile justice programming across the country. It also sets forth ideas for collecting data to measure the success of initiatives like PACTT and embedding in policy the general reform principles PACTT identified. . . . In this Toolkit, Juvenile Law Center highlights some of the principles and approaches PACTT has used, and identifies approaches that could be replicated and codified in policies in other jurisdictions. PACTT evolved over many years of hard work and collaboration. This toolkit is not intended to be a substitute for this day-to-day work — rather, we hope it will help jurisdictions: take the first steps toward launching needed

initiatives, build on existing initiatives most effectively, and codify effective approaches in state or local policy."
http://www.jlc.org/sites/default/files/publication_pdfs/Building-Better-Future-PACTT-ToolKit-4.2015.pdf

EASING REENTRY THROUGH EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH
by Taryn VanderPyl (2015)
Author's Abstract: "When incarcerated youth face the prospect of reentering the community, they have many obstacles to overcome. There are often employment requirements in the terms of their parole or aftercare and if they fail to obtain and maintain employment, they may reenter the justice system instead of successfully reentering society. While research shows employment matters significantly for a successful transition from incarceration back in to the community, there is limited information on which programs or supports positively impact post incarceration employment. Practitioners have the challenge of locating and choosing curriculum, interventions, or supports with little to go on as to which are the best choices for their population in terms of teaching employability skills. This article focuses on services and supports for teaching employability skills at each of the stages of the juvenile justice process — before, during, and after incarceration. The psychological damage to youth resulting from incarceration is examined as well as the impact on obtaining and maintaining employment post incarceration. Resources are provided for practitioners to find evidence-based interventions and supports for the youth with whom they work. Calls for future research are detailed in the areas of programs and practices, desistence and recidivism, and community-based alternatives."
http://npjs.org/jajjs/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Easing-Reentry-VanderPyl-Final.pdf

REDUCING RECIDIVISM AND IMPROVING OTHER OUTCOMES FOR YOUNG ADULTS IN THE JUVENILE AND ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS
by the Council of State Governments Justice Center (2015)
This brief was written to help state and local officials better support young adults in the justice system. It includes recommendations for policymakers and other practitioners seeking to be more responsive to justice-involved youth. Excerpt: "As states work to ensure that limited resources are used efficiently to protect public safety, they need to develop a strategy for addressing the distinct needs of young adults under juvenile or adult criminal justice system supervision. To help state and local officials advance this goal, this issue brief: 1) Highlights how young adults are distinct from youth and older adults; 2) Identifies young adults' distinct needs, summarizing the limited research available on what works to address these needs, and detailing the unintentional barriers imposed by states to getting these needs met; and 3) Provides recommendations for the steps that policymakers, juvenile and adult criminal justice agency leaders, researchers, and the field can take to improve outcomes for young adults."
https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Transitional-Age-Brief.pdf

CORE PRINCIPLES FOR REDUCING RECIDIVISM AND IMPROVING OTHER OUTCOMES FOR YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
by Elizabeth Seigle, Nastassia Walsh, and Josh Weber for the Council of State Governments Justice Center (2014)
Excerpt: "This white paper is written to guide leaders across all branches of government; juvenile justice system administrators, managers, and front-line staff; and researchers, advocates, and other stakeholders on how to better leverage existing research and resources to facilitate system improvements that reduce recidivism and improve other outcomes for youth involved in the

juvenile justice system."
http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Core-Principles-for-Reducing-Recidivism-and-Improving-Other-Outcomes-for-Youth-in-the-Juvenile-Justice-System.pdf

CORE PRINCIPLES FOR REDUCING RECIDIVISM AND IMPROVING OTHER OUTCOMES FOR YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM [WEBINAR]
by the National Reentry Resource Center (2014)
Host Description: "This webinar highlights key recommendations from the white paper, Core Principles for Reducing Recidivism and Improving Other Outcomes for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System. Participants learn about the four principles that must undergird any strategy to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system. Participants also learn how to implement the principles effectively, and hear about how some state and local juvenile justice systems have operationalized the principles in practice."
Part I of webinar:
http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/webinars/core-principles-for-reducing-recidivism-and-improving-other-outcomes-for-youth-in-the-juvenil/
Part II of webinar:
http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/webinars/measuring-and-using-juvenile-recidivism-data-to-inform-policy-practice-and-resource-allocation/
PDF of Presentation:
http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Whitepaper-Webinar-September-2014.pdf

CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF JUVENILE REENTRY IN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
by David Altschuler and Shay Bilchick for the Council of State Governments Justice Center (2014)
Excerpt: "The research on 'what works' with youth involved in the juvenile justice system has grown substantially in the last two decades. Taking account of this new research, a number of states and jurisdictions have made significant changes to their juvenile justice policies and practices. To further this pursuit, this article offers guidance that draws from the most recent research and promising practices based on the new evidence. This article focuses primarily on juvenile justice policies and practices for youth returning to their communities from out-of-home placements (e.g., secure confinement, residential placements). The strategies presented here support the National Research Council's recently published report calling for broad goals to which juvenile justice reform should be directed: holding youth accountable for wrongdoing, preventing further offending, and treating youth fairly."
http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/posts/critical-elements-of-juvenile-reentry-in-research-and-practice/

WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM WITH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS
by Edward J. Latessa (2014)
Annotation by National Institute of Corrections: "This is a great introduction about how to effectively reduce [justice-involved youth] recidivism. Topics discussed include: the meaning of evidence based practice (EBP); five things EBP requires; what research tells us; principles for effective interventions—risk (who), need (what), treatment (how), and fidelity (how well); risk principle—"Risk refers to the risk of reoffending not the seriousness of the offense", target higher risk youth, provide most intensive interventions to higher risk youth, and providing intensive treatment for low risk youth will often increase their recidivism; risk and need factors; the necessity for assessments--Youthful Level of Service/Case Management Inventory, Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), and the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS);

dynamic and static factors; treatment principle—most effective are behavioral models (i.e., structured social learning, family-based intervention, and cognitive intervention); ineffective approaches with [justice-involved youth]; fidelity principle—ensuring the program is implemented as it was designed; a new model of probation officer (PO) and [justice-involved individual] interaction--Effective Practices in Correctional Supervision (EPICS); and some lessons learned from research."
http://www.attendicadd.com/2014/speaker/latessa1.pdf

STORIES OF CHANGE AMONG JUSTICE-INVOLVED AMERICAN INDIAN YOUTH: FROM THE CROSS-SITE EVALUATION OF OJJDP'S TRIBAL GREEN REENTRY PROGRAM
by Tasseli McKay, Christine Lindquist, Ada Pecos Melton, Rita Martinez (2013)
Excerpt: "Understanding what helps justice-involved American Indian (AI) youth to make positive changes in their lives and end or reduce their involvement in the tribal juvenile justice system is important for developing effective supports. This report presents perspectives on personal change among justice-involved AI youth who participated in the Tribal Juvenile Detention and Reentry Green Demonstration ("Green Reentry") programs in three tribes funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). We briefly summarize past research on risk and protective factors for ongoing justice-system involvement among AI youth; describe the Green Reentry initiative; and present the perspectives of youth, parents, and program staff and stakeholders on experiences of personal change among participating youth."
http://www.rti.org/pubs/8498_report_ojjdp_storiesofchange.pdf

INTEGRATING TRIBAL CULTURAL PRACTICES INTO TRIBAL JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS AND REENTRY PLANS
by Office on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Tribal Juvenile Detention and Reentry Resource Center (2012)
Written for practitioners in the tribal juvenile detention centers this resource offers information on why and suggestions about how to incorporate cultural practices for youth in custody and who are reentering. Excerpt: "Traditional cultural ceremonies and practices are integral parts of life for youth, families and communities across Indian Country. . . .These teachings can be especially important for youth who are incarcerated, and those who are preparing to reenter their communities after serving time in a juvenile detention center. Cultural ceremonies and practices, including sweat lodges, talking circles, and storytelling can assist detained and reentering youth become reconnected with their tribal communities. They can also help youth understand how to take responsibility for past negative decisions, and identify positive pathways to overcome substance abuse and other issues that contributed to being placed in a JDC, and serve as a foundation in the transition back into their communities."
https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=739826

STOPPING THE MADNESS: A NEW REENTRY SYSTEM FOR JUVENILE CORRECTIONS
by Scott Sells, Irene Sullivan and Donald DeVore (2012)
This resource was written for practitioners, policymakers, and other stakeholders who are looking for information on juvenile system reform. Excerpt: "Research has consistently demonstrated that any gains made by [juveniles] in correctional facilities quickly evaporate following release due to release back to disorganized communities where it is easy for juveniles to slip back into old habits that resulted in arrest in the first place. The field of juvenile corrections is therefore faced with two important questions: What are the top reasons that the current reentry system fails? and, What are concrete solutions to solve this problem? While the pendulum is swinging away from juvenile incarceration to community-based alternatives to commitment, the reality is that there will be still

some juveniles who commit serious crimes resulting in an out-of-home placement. Looking to the future, the momentum toward closing youth facilities must be paired with a planned and comprehensive approach to reforming reentry."
https://gopll.com/documents/CorrectionsTodayArticle.pdf

BACK ON TRACK: SUPPORTING YOUTH REENTRY FROM OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT TO THE COMMUNITY
by Ashley Nellis for the Youth Reentry Taskforce of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Coalition (2009)
Description: "Development of this public policy to address the reentry of juveniles from out-of-home placements should be grounded in evidence-based practices, and should involve cooperation between existing federal agencies, local stakeholders, and juvenile justice reform advocates. Members of the Juvenile Justice Reentry Task Force and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Coalition offer this issue brief to raise awareness and encourage investment of resources to expand reentry services nationally. It outlines the concept of reentry services in theory and practice, offers a review of federal policy previously enacted to support reentry, suggests opportunities for improvements in public policy, and reviews promising initiatives."
http://www.sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/CC_youthreentryfall09report.pdf

FROM CORRECTIONS TO COMMUNITY: THE JUVENILE REENTRY EXPERIENCE AS CHARACTERIZED BY MULTIPLE SYSTEMS INVOLVEMENT
by Gretchen Ruth Cusick, Robert M. Goerge, and Katie Claussen Bell (2009)
Excerpt: "This study . . . examined the reentry experiences of a population of youth released from Illinois juvenile correctional facilities between 1996 and 2003. Prior research suggests that these youth are likely to face considerable challenges as they navigate the transition back into the community. Their needs may put them in contact with one or several child-serving systems, which may indicate both need and support received during transition. Involvement in multiple systems is viewed in this research as being part of the reentry experience that is likely to impact the chances of reoffending. . . .Findings from this study provide policymakers and practitioners a body of information on the extent of system involvement among Illinois youth released from correctional facilities. The research is intended to help coordinate efforts among the many systems and services that youth may become involved with upon release."
https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/b84d/81079dc357ec6929010ab1a4b3b2a463062b.pdf

Family Involvement in Juvenile Reentry

IDENTIFYING, ENGAGING, AND EMPOWERING FAMILIES: A CHARGE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCIES
by Ryan Shanahan and Margaret diZerega (2016)
Excerpt: "Family involvement is essential for positive youth outcomes, especially for those youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Family visits, for example, can improve youth behavior during incarceration and are associated with better school performance. In recognition of these facts, Vera partnered with the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at the Georgetown University McCourt School of Public Policy to publish Identifying, Engaging, and Empowering Families: A Charge for Juvenile Justice Agencies. This paper reviews the literature exploring the relationship between family contact and short- and long-term outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system. It also identifies ways that agencies, from police through reentry staff, can better engage families

and promote both personal contact and active involvement in case assessment, planning, and management."
https://www.vera.org/publications/identifying-engaging-and-empowering-families-a-charge-for-juvenile-justice-agencies

STRATEGIES IN FAMILY ENGAGEMENT TO SUPPORT YOUTH WITH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NEEDS: Q&A WITH DARIN CARVER OF WEBER HUMAN SERVICES
Hosted by Mariana Veras and sponsored by the Council of State Governments Justice Center (2013)
Host description: "Youth reentering the community after contact with the criminal justice system often have significant mental health and substance abuse needs. Unfortunately, many jurisdictions struggle to implement effective reentry services for these young people and their families. The following feature is a Q&A session with Darin Carver, Clinical Practice Administrator at Weber Human Services in Ogden, Utah. Mr. Carver recently participated in a Council of State Governments Justice Center webinar, during which he addressed how community supervision and treatment providers can best support youth with behavioral health needs following release from out-of-home placement. In this Q&A, Mr. Carver discusses the promising practices in his jurisdiction and offers his own perspective on emerging research in juvenile justice."
http://csgjusticecenter.org/mental-health/posts/strategies-in-family-engagement-to-support-youth-with-behavioral-health-needs-qa-with-darin-carver-of-weber-human-services/?utm_source=CSG+Justice+Center+Primary+List&utm_campaign=2719573499-10_31_2013_CP_Newsletter10_30_2013&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_db9d88bcfb-2719573499-42303673

THE IMPACT OF FAMILY VISITATION ON INCARCERATED YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE: FINDINGS FROM THE FAMILIES AS PARTNERS PROJECT
by Sandra Villalobos Agudelo (2013)
Excerpt: "Research shows that incarcerated adults who have strong relationships with loved ones fare better in prison and pose less of a risk to public safety when they return to the community. Phone calls, letter writing, and visitation with family members, and other so-called "pro-social supports" help sustain these relationships. They also help adults adjust to imprisonment and limit what has been called the "pains of incarceration" — all of which has been associated with reduced behavioral infractions. It seems likely that such findings also hold true for incarcerated youth. However, there is very limited research on whether family visitation affects incarcerated juveniles' behavior. To examine the effects on juveniles, the Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) and the Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS), with support from the Public Welfare Foundation, collaborated on Families as Partners: Supporting Youth Reentry in Ohio, a research and technical assistance project."
https://www.vera.org/publications/the-impact-of-family-visitation-on-incarcerated-youths-behavior-and-school-performance-findings-from-the-families-as-partners-project

Programming for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

NOTE: The materials in each section are listed by year from the most recently published to those published longest ago. Within each year, they are listed alphabetically by title.

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IMPROVING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES TO ADOLESCENT GIRLS
by Susan Yeres and Meg Holmberg (2012)
Written for law enforcement professionals this resource gives strategies on how to more effectively interact with justice-involved girls. Description: "The purpose of this resource is to improve outcomes when interacting with adolescent girls by providing some reasons why girls often behave differently from boys, and tips on how to approach situations involving girls in a way that will lead to the best possible outcome for them and ensure public safety." Sections discuss the reasons for focusing on girls; how this resource will help you; importance for law enforcement; alternatives to arrest and detention, four things you need to know about adolescent girls; ten tips on how to respond effectively to situations involving adolescent girls; continuum of girls' gang involvement; and alternatives to arrest in the form of police-community collaboration.
https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/all/f-h/GenderBrief.pdf

WHAT WORKS FOR FEMALE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: LESSONS FROM EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATIONS OF PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS
by Kelly Bell, Mary A. Terzian, and Kristin A. Moore (2012)
Description: "Girls face unique developmental challenges in childhood and adolescence. Compared to boys, girls tend to report more mental health problems, and they are susceptible to reproductive health risks. . . .While a number of evidence-based programs have been found to be effective at reducing risk factors for children and adolescents, many programs have differential impacts for girls and boys. Understanding *what works* for girls is critical to improving outcomes youth. This brief and its companion brief, focused on boys examine programs and strategies that work, as well as those that don't for each gender."
http://www.childtrends.org/?publications=what-works-for-female-children-and-adolescents-lessons-from-experimental-evaluations-of-programs-and-interventions

GENDER RESPONSIVENESS AND EQUITY IN CALIFORNIA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
by Berkeley Center for Criminal Justice at the UC Berkeley School of Law (2010)
Description: "Over the last two decades, there has been an increase in the number of girls referred to California's juvenile justice system. This increase raises questions about how the juvenile justice system can best respond to the unique needs of girls. Research has shown that girls enter the juvenile justice system for distinctly different types of delinquent behavior than do boys. It is the responsibility of the state and counties to ensure that the juvenile justice system offers appropriate programs and services that serve the unique needs of delinquent girls under their supervision. . . .The purpose of this brief is to highlight how girls enter the system, describe some of the key differences between delinquent girls and delinquent boys, and offer recommendations for ways in which California's juvenile justice system can better meet the needs of girls under its jurisdiction."
http://www.law.berkeley.edu/img/Gender_Responsiveness_and_Equity.pdf

GIRLS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: TOWARD EFFECTIVE GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROGRAMMING
by Siobhan Cooney, Stephen Small and Cailin O'Connor (2008)
Description: "Research indicates that girls present unique challenges to the juvenile justice system, stemming in part from the fact that the system was originally organized to respond primarily to the needs of boys. Since the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was reauthorized in 1992, states have been required to submit plans for the treatment of female delinquents to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. However, effective gender-responsive care remains elusive in Wisconsin and elsewhere. To address the needs of practitioners working within or in conjunction with the juvenile justice system, this *Research to Practice* brief focuses on two interrelated questions: 1) What are the characteristics of girls in the juvenile justice system, and how do they differ from those of their male counterparts? 2) What are some promising strategies for creating a more gender-responsive juvenile justice system?"
http://fyi.uwex.edu/whatworkswisconsin/files/2014/04/whatworks_07.pdf

MOVING AHEAD: FIVE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR WORKING EFFECTIVELY WITH GIRLS
by Betsy Mattews and Dana Jones Hubbard (2008)
Author's Abstract: "This article links five elements and available research and theory on working effectively with girls to discuss impediments to the development of effective girls' programming and provides recommendations for program elements deemed essential to promoting the positive growth of delinquent girls. The findings suggest that five elements are essential to working with girls regardless of the context (community-based, institutional) or level of intervention (prevention, intervention). These strategies include using a comprehensive and individualized assessment process, building a helping alliance, using a gender responsive cognitive-behavioral approach, promoting healthy connections, and recognizing within-girl differences. The results provide ample theoretical and conceptual basis to begin developing substantive programs that meet the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system and simple concrete ways to transfer this knowledge into practice. None of the recommended elements require a significant investment of financial resources; rather they require a significant investment of human resources, and a commitment to developing programs with gender in mind."
http://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1044&context=clsoc_crim_fac_pub

GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION
by Sara Goodkind (2005)
Author's Abstract: "This article reviews the literature on gender-specific services for girls in the juvenile justice system. Drawing on feminist theorizing, it offers four critiques: (a) that the increasing involvement of girls in the system is taken as a real indicator of greater crime and delinquency; (b) that an essentialized notion of gender is used; (c) that the problem is located in the individual, to the exclusion of solutions that focus on system/ structural changes; and (d) that a focus on girls' victimization obscures girls' agency and perpetuates girls' continued punishment for behaviors that are more acceptable among boys."
http://www.sagepub.com/juvenilejustice6study/articles/Chapter02_Article02.pdf

Practice Guides and Tools

This section includes guides and tools for parents, advocates, and practitioners working with justice-involved youth. Most of the resources are focused on working with youth who are still incarcerated. While a few of the resources briefly discuss reentry, none are specific to reentry. Since we were unable to locate gender- or reentry-specific guides and tools, we included the resources below because we believe that the more caregivers and practitioners understand the unique issues and experiences of youth people during incarceration, they more effective they will be at providing services to and advocating for reentering youth.

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YOUTH @ WORK: CRIMINAL RECORDS & YOUR JOB RIGHTS
by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (2016)
This factsheet is aimed at young workers giving example and tips when applying for a job for justice-involved youth. Excerpt: "When you apply for a job, employers may ask about or check your criminal history (whether you've ever been arrested or convicted of a crime). But the law prohibits employers from treating people with criminal records differently based on their race or national origin. It also prohibits overly broad criminal history policies that disproportionately (more often) exclude people of a particular race or national origin, and do not accurately predict who will be a responsible, reliable, or safe employee."
https://www.eeoc.gov/youth/downloads/arrest.pdf

A GUIDE TO JUVENILE DETENTION REFORM: LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
by Shannan Wilber for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, a project of The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2015)
Excerpt: "The Annie E. Casey Foundation has developed this practice guide to support Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) sites in meeting their obligation to ensure the safety and well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT)* youth involved in the juvenile justice system. The guide covers a wide range of policies and practices — from broad organizational measures such as staff training and nondiscrimination policies, to specific practices such as talking with youth about sexual orientation and gender identity and making individualized classification and housing decisions. This guidance is critical because LGBT youth are at heightened risk of physical, sexual and emotional abuse, particularly in secure settings. In addition, LGBT youth represent up to 20 percent of detained youth — a far greater percentage than their share of the general population. Although the guide is chiefly aimed at promoting the health and well-being of LGBT youth, its recommendations will benefit all justice-involved youth by exposing and challenging bias, promoting mutual respect and increasing professionalism. The recommendations in the guide are also consistent with core JDAI strategies."
http://www.nclrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/AECF_LGBTinJJS_FINAL2.pdf

TOWARD EQUITY: UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, AND GENDER EXPRESSION, AND DEVELOPING COMPETENCY TO SERVE LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TRAINING CURRICULUM
by Sarah Bergen, Linn Chiu, Tim Curry, Christina Gilbert, Carolyn Reyes, and Shannon Wilber (2015)
Excerpt: ""The Equity Project is pleased to release Toward Equity: Understanding Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression, and Developing Competency to Serve Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth in the Juvenile Justice System ["Toward Equity"]. This training curriculum provides comprehensive, interactive training lessons designed to increase competence about sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression (SOGIE), while providing practitioners with increased knowledge, tools, and resources for working with lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth in the juvenile justice system.
Toward Equity aims to improve the experiences and outcomes of LGBT youth in the juvenile justice system by providing juvenile justice personnel with a deeper understanding of terms and concepts related to SOGIE, normative adolescent development, and the data relating to LGBT youth in the juvenile justice system. It will also increase professionals' capacity to understand bias and stigma related to SOGIE, and their impact on the well-being of youth in the juvenile justice system. Additionally, the curriculum will provide participants with skills for communicating with youth about SOGIE and increase knowledge of the common circumstances leading LGBT youth into the juvenile justice system. Toward Equity illustrates methods by which juvenile justice system stakeholders can support LGBT youth to increase their resiliency and prevent their re-entry into the system. The curriculum also covers specific conditions of confinement issues and promotes a greater understanding of transgender and gender non-conforming youth. "
http://www.equityproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Equity_Curriculum_Complete.pdf

TRANSGENDER, TRANSSEXUAL, AND GENDER NONCONFORMING HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS
by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (2015)
This resource is written for correctional health staff to provide an over of some risks that may arise for incarcerated transgender people. Excerpt: "Transgender people face an array of risks to their health and well-being during incarceration, and are often targets of physical assault and emotional abuse. They are commonly placed in correctional facilities according to their genitals and/or sex assigned at birth, regardless of their gender presentation. The health risks of overlooking the particular needs of transgender [incarcerated individuals] are so severe that acknowledgment of the problem and policies that assure appropriate and responsible provision of health care are needed. . . . Because jails, prisons, and juvenile confinement facilities have a responsibility to ensure the physical and mental health and well-being of [incarcerated individuals] in their custody, correctional health staff should manage transgender patients in a manner that respects their biomedical and psychological needs."
http://www.ncchc.org/transgender-transsexual-and-gender-nonconforming-health-care

FACTSHEETS FOR FAMILIES SERIES
by the Child Welfare Information Gateway (2014)
These publications are written for biological, foster, and adoptive parents caring for children who have experienced trauma and neglect. While not specifically about youth with juvenile-justice involvement, many justice-involved youth have experienced trauma, and as such, these three articles from the *Factsheets for Family Series* could be helpful information to parents caring for justice-involved youth. Author's description of the *Factsheet for Families Series*: "Accessible

information for families and nonprofessionals on topics in adoption, foster care, and parenting."
https://www.childwelfare.gov/catalog/serieslist/?CWIGFunctionsaction=publicationCatalog:main.dspSeriesDetail&publicationSeriesID=3

- ***Parenting a Child Who Has Experienced Trauma***
  by the Child Welfare Information Gateway (2014)
  Author's Abstract: "This factsheet discusses the nature of trauma, especially abuse or neglect, the effects of trauma on children and youth, and ways to help a child who has experienced trauma. Parents or foster parents who do not understand the effects of trauma may misinterpret their child's behavior, and attempts to address troubling behavior may be ineffective or, in some cases, even harmful. By understanding trauma, parents and foster parents can help support a child's healing, the parent-child relationship, and their family as a whole.
  https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/child-trauma.pdf

- ***Parenting a Child Who Has Been Sexually Abused: A Guide for Foster and Adoptive Parents***
  by the Child Welfare Information Gateway (2013)
  Author's Abstract: "This factsheet discusses how foster and adoptive parents can help children and adolescents who have experienced sexual abuse. It provides basic information about sexual abuse and links to other information so that parents can educate themselves about the topic. The factsheet suggests ways to establish guidelines for safety and privacy in the family, and it offers suggestions about when to seek professional help and where to find such help."
  https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/f_abused.pdf

- ***Parenting a Child Who Has Experienced Abuse or Neglect***
  by the Child Welfare Information Gateway (2013)
  Author's Abstract: "Children who have been abused or neglected need safe and nurturing relationships that address the effects of child maltreatment. This factsheet is intended to help parents (birth, foster, and adoptive) and other caregivers better understand the challenges of caring for a child who has experienced maltreatment and learn about the resources available for support."
  https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/parenting_CAN.pdf

PRACTICE GUIDE: CREATING A JUVENILE JUSTICE LGBTQ TASK FORCE BY NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
by Bernadette E. Brown, Aisha Canfield, and Angela Irvine (2014)
Excerpt: "The purpose of this practice guide is to provide instruction regarding how to establish a task force along with guidance on handling possible challenges to this work. This guide is directed toward the individual or group of individuals within a jurisdiction who are charged with convening and facilitating such a task force. The development of this guide was informed by a collaboration between the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) and a probation department in California to develop a comprehensive nondiscrimination policy. The process included multiple government agencies and leaders from the LGBTQ community, the straight and cisgender communities, faith communities, and communities of color, as well as representatives from the intersections of all of those communities, e.g., LGBTQ people of color."
http://nccdglobal.org/sites/default/files/publication_pdf/practice-guide-lgbtq-task-force.pdf

FACILITATING HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH
by Sarabeth Zemel, Kimm Mooney, and Diane Justice (2013)
Excerpt: "As states and juvenile justice stakeholders work to facilitate health coverage and access for system-involved youth, they can draw upon the experiences of their counterparts across the country to improve eligibility, enrollment, and outreach processes. Medicaid eligibility strategies in several states have already facilitated seamless coverage for juvenile justice-involved youth, and consumer assistance programs created by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will provide additional resources to support continuity of care. Collaboration among Medicaid and juvenile justice systems and stakeholders will be essential to fully realizing the opportunities presented by health care reform."
http://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/488/Innovation_Brief__Facilitating_Health_Care_Coverage_for_Juvenile_JusticeInvolved_Youth.pdf

GUIDEBOOK FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION: A FRAMEWORK FOR IMPROVED OUTCOMES (3RD EDITION)
by Janet K. Wiig and John A. Tuell, with Jessica K. Heldman for the Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps and Models for Change (2013)
Excerpt: "This guidebook provides practical guidance for state and local jurisdictions in their endeavor to integrate these critical systems. It presents an organized approach for addressing the significant questions and concerns that will likely arise as jurisdictions develop an action strategy to improve outcomes for youth and families. The Guidebook presents significant detail on the issues one may encounter during each phase of the strategic planning process and is a sourcebook for promising, practical approaches that jurisdictions around the nation have used to overcome barriers and obstacles. It is not a prescriptive document and does not offer a rigid course for community change. Rather, it provides ideas, resources, tools, and guidance that can add value to efforts to bring about long-term, sustainable improvements to child welfare and juvenile justice systems. It is designed to institutionalize multi-system practices that improve outcomes for the children, youth, and families we serve and to improve the service delivery, program development, and resource allocation of youth-serving systems."
http://www.rfknrcjj.org/images/PDFs/Guidebook-for-JJ-and-CW-System-Coordination-and-Integration-Cover.pdf

IMPLEMENTING THE PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT: TOOLKIT FOR JUVENILE AGENCIES AND FACILITIES
by The Moss Group, Inc. (2013)
Excerpt: "The goal of this Toolkit is to provide juvenile agencies and facilities of all sizes, political divisions, and geographic locations with a step-by-step guide for preventing, detecting, and eliminating sexual abuse of residents in their custody — and for responding effectively to abuse when it occurs. Prison rape includes all forms of resident sexual abuse within a correctional facility, including state and federal prisons, county and municipal jails, police lock-ups, holding facilities, resident transportation vehicles, juvenile facilities, and community corrections facilities."
http://nicic.gov/library/026881

PROBATION REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION: HOW BEST PRACTICES MEET EVERYDAY PRACTICES
by John S. Ryals, Jr. (2013)
Excerpt: "Undertaking a comprehensive probation review has many challenges. Among these is changing long-standing procedures while performing daily operations. These challenges may cause jurisdictions to question the feasibility of starting the process. However, the potential to implement

lasting reform for the benefit of our communities' most precious resource — at risk youth — is well worth the effort. Reforming probation practices impacts communities, families, stakeholders, and the entire juvenile justice system by improving outcomes for youth on probation. Further, as recent Jefferson Parish data has shown, improved probation outcomes have ripple effects into juvenile detention, school-related outcomes, and family functioning."
http://www.rfknrcjj.org/images/PDFs/Probation-Review-Implementation.pdf

WHAT YOUTHS SAY MATTERS
by Performance-based Standards (PbS) Learning Institute (2013)
Excerpt: "Research is mounting that shows youths' experiences while in residential programs have a significant impact on both the safety and climate within the facility as well as whether the youth continues to commit crimes when he or she returns to the community. A recent analysis of the *Pathways to Desistance Study* added to the growing body of findings with two conclusions professionals can put into practice: 1) Youths who have generally positive experiences in custody are less likely to recidivate when released, and 2) Surveying youths about their perceptions and experiences is a cost-effective means to reduce recidivism."
https://pbstandards.org/cjcaresources/158/PbS_What_Youths_Say_Matters_20131030.pdf

TOOLKIT FOR PRACTITIONERS/RESEARCHERS WORKING WITH LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, AND QUEER/QUESTIONING (LGBTQ) RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH (RHY)
by Kristin M. Ferguson-Colvin and Elaine M. Maccio (2012)
Excerpt: "Our current toolkit builds on existing efforts in five ways. First, this toolkit outlines specific evidence-based (i.e., motivational interviewing, supported employment, Street Smart) and evidence-informed (i.e., Sanctuary Model, Living Room, Streetwise & Safe) programs, practice models, and assessment/evaluation tools that agency staff are using with LGBTQ RHY. Second, we highlight available cultural sensitivity and standards of care training curricula for staff and youth from LGBTQ RHY-serving agencies. Third, we include sample agency non-discrimination policies (e.g., harassment and non-discrimination, affirmative action, client rights, safety, and sexuality and reproductive health policies) that can be adapted and customized to other agencies. Fourth, we draw findings in this toolkit from first-hand accounts from individual interviews, literature reviews, and from empirical research. This toolkit, then, reflects evidence-based and evidence-informed practices, programs, methods, and techniques whose success has been demonstrated elsewhere. Fifth, we infuse cultural considerations throughout our toolkit, rather than presenting LGBTQ RHY as monolithic and homogeneous."
http://www.hunter.cuny.edu/socwork/nrcfcpp/info_services/download/LGBTQ%20HRY%20Toolkit%20September%202012.pdf

Websites

The following websites are those of some national organizations that work directly with, or do policy work on behalf of, justice-involved youth.

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JUVENILE JUSTICE GEOGRAPHY, POLICY PRACTICE AND STATISTICS (JJGPS)
Host description: "Juvenile Justice GPS (Geography, Policy, Practice, & Statistics) is a project to develop an online repository providing state policy makers and system stakeholders with a clear understanding of the juvenile justice landscape in the states. The site layers the most relevant national and state level statistics with information on state laws and practice and charts juvenile justice system change. In a landscape that is highly decentralized and ever-shifting, JJGPS provides an invaluable resource for those wanting to improve the juvenile justice system. We hope that the information will be used as a platform for inspiring change and finding solutions that have been applied in other places."
http://www.jjgps.org/

JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION EXCHANGE (JIIE)
Host description: "The Juvenile Justice Information Exchange is a reliable source for fair, objective, in-depth and empirically supported information provided by professional journalists and engaged, thoughtful community members to help the general public, practitioners, educators, parents, youth, funder, advocates, policy makers and lawmakers better understand issues impacting youth in this country — both singularly and as part of a larger child welfare, mental health and educational ecosystem."
http://jjie.org/

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROJECT — THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS (CSG) JUSTICE CENTER
Host description: "The Juvenile Justice Project page provides an overview of the center's juvenile justice-related activities and objectives, as well as access to seminal publications and regular announcements about new resources and opportunities in the field. The Juvenile Reentry page features guiding principles for improving youth reentry and overall juvenile justice outcomes, with links to research and reports on the implementation of each principle."
http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/juvenile-justice-project/?utm_source=CSG+Justice+Center+Primary+List&utm_campaign=57e040d4bd-NRRC_Newsletter_3_17_2014&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_db9d88bcfb-57e040d4bd-42303673

NATIONAL CRITTENTON
Host description: "Our focus on root causes and cross-system approaches supports the attainment of our vision in which girls and gender expansive young people can define themselves on their own terms and be respected and supported without fear of violence or injustice. . . .National Crittenton catalyzes social and systems change for girls and gender expansive young people impacted by chronic adversity, violence, and injustice. [Our] work is inclusive of all girls and young women, cis and trans, and gender expansive young people.

https://nationalcrittenton.org

- *National Girls Initiative*
  National Crittenton (formerly The National Crittenton Foundation [TNCF]) signed a cooperative agreement with OJJDP in 2016 to lead the National Girls Initiative, providing training and technical assistance on justice reform for girls to states, tribal communities, and girl-supporting organizations. Host description: "The vast majority of girls who come in contact with — and are confined within — the juvenile justice system pose little or no threat to public safety. They are typically nonviolent and have significant, complex, and pressing needs. Moreover, their presence in the juvenile justice system is often the result of the criminalization of behaviors related to experiencing and reacting to trauma and violence. For these girls who pose little or no threat to the public, the juvenile justice system is often a harmful intervention, retraumatizing them, and reducing their opportunities for positive development. . . .NGI develops and shares resources to assist stakeholders in effectively addressing the needs of girls in, or at risk of entering, the juvenile justice system, including information on evidence informed, evidence based and promising practices that are gender and culturally responsive, trauma informed and developmentally appropriate."
  https://nationalcrittenton.org/national-girls-initiative/

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (ODJJP)
Host description: "Juveniles in crisis — from serious, violent, and chronic [justice-involved youth] to victims of abuse and neglect — pose a challenge to the nation. Charged by Congress to meet this challenge, OJJDP collaborates with professionals from diverse disciplines to improve juvenile justice policies and practices. OJJDP, a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, accomplishes its mission by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles. The Office strives to strengthen the juvenile justice system's efforts to protect public safety, hold [youth] accountable, and provide services that address the needs of youth and their families. Through its components, OJJDP sponsors research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming."
https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs

POSITIVE YOUTH JUSTICE
From the website: "The Positive Youth Justice website is hosted by the Research & Evaluation Center at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, NY. The site is designed to support and promote youth justice programs that are informed by the science of adolescent development. Despite the obvious relevance of developmental science for the design and operation of youth justice programs, these concepts are not yet the dominant framework for interventions in youth justice. One way to increase the efficacy of youth justice would be to build programs and policies using the Positive Youth Justice Model (PYJ), which is a practical guide for applying developmental principles in justice settings."
https://dyrs.dc.gov/page/positive-youth-justice

ROBERT F. KENNEDY NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE
Host description: "The Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice, led by the Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps, uses proven models, frameworks, tools, resources and the best available research to serve local, state, and national leaders, practitioners and youth-serving agencies to improve system performance and outcomes for youth involved with the juvenile

justice system. The National Resource Center focuses primarily on youth with prior or current involvement in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems (dual status youth) and on the review and improvement of juvenile probation systems."
http://www.rfknrcjj.org/index.php