

Crossover Youth Practice Model: Past, Present & Future

February 9, 2022

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission
Alameda County, California

Georgetown University Presenters:

Shay Bilchik, J.D., Director Emeritus

Alexandra Miller, Ph.D., Program Manager

Macon Stewart, M.S.W., Deputy Director

Michael Umpierre, J.D., Director



CENTER FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care
georgetown university

Overview

- Introduction to CJJR
- **Understanding Crossover Youth through Research**
- The Crossover Youth Practice Model
- **Up and Downstream Prevention Efforts**
- Open Discussion



Introduction to CJJR



CENTER FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care
georgetown university



The Center for Juvenile Justice Reform

OUR MISSION

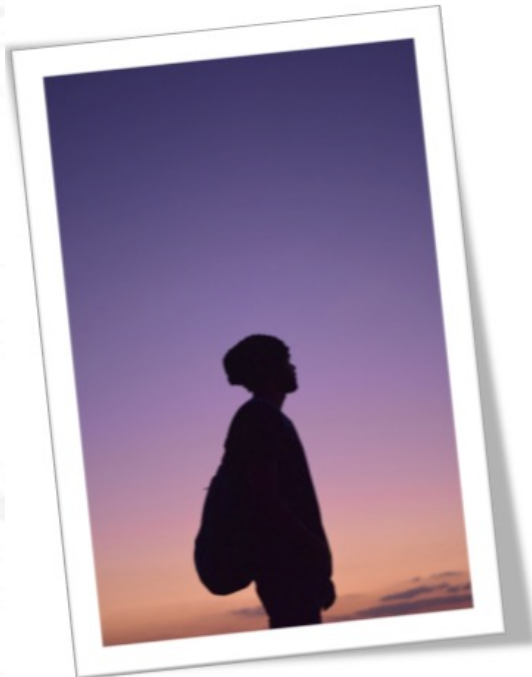


The Center for Juvenile Justice Reform aims to improve the lives of youth and families who touch the youth justice system by advancing a balanced multi-system approach to the work.



For more information:

<http://cjjr.georgetown.edu>



What Research Tells Us about Crossover Youth



CENTER FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care
georgetown university



Defining Crossover Youth



CROSSOVER YOUTH

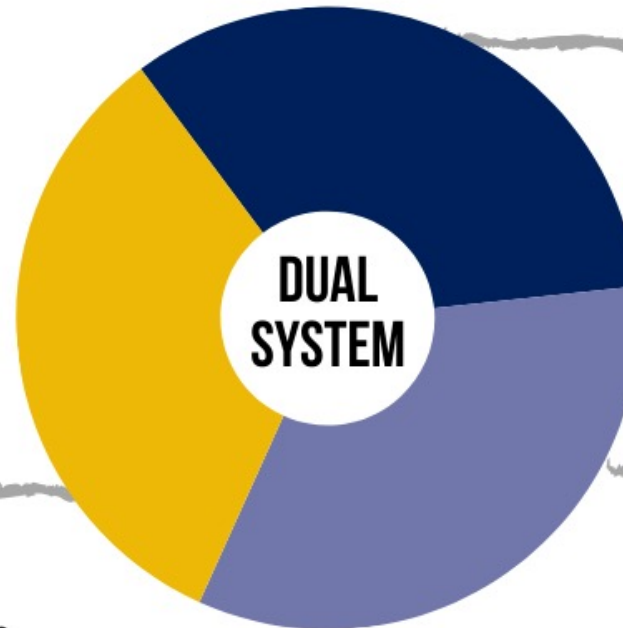
Youth who experience maltreatment and engage in delinquent acts —these youth may or may not have an investigation and/or involvement in one or both systems

DUAL SYSTEM

Crossover youth who are referred for an investigation and/or have involvement with both the CW and JJ systems

DUAL CONTACT

Dual systems youth who are referred for an investigation and/or have involvement with both the CW and the JJ systems but the referral/involvement across systems is non-concurrent



DUALY INVOLVED

Dual systems youth who are referred for an investigation and/or have involvement with both the CW and JJ systems concurrently

DUALY ADJUDICATED

Dual systems youth who are formally adjudicated in both the CW and JJ systems concurrently.

Herz, D. & Dierkhising, C. (2018). OJJDP Dual-System Youth Design Study. Summary of Findings and Recommendations for Pursuing a National Estimate of Dual System Youth.

Common **Demographics** of Crossover Youth

- **Disproportionately youth of color**
 - Black youth overrepresented in juvenile delinquency and child welfare cases (Herz et al., 2019)
 - Rates double in crossover population (Herz et al., 2019; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2017; Sickmund et al., 2017)
- **More likely to be female than justice-only youth**
 - 30-50% of crossover cases, but less than 30% of delinquency (Herz et al., 2019; Sickmund et al., 2017)
 - Black females most highly overrepresented (Herz et al., 2021)
- **Disproportionately youth who identify as LGBTQ-GNCT**
 - 20% of crossover youth (Herz et al., 2019; Irvine & Canfield, 2017)



Common **Demographics** of Crossover Youth

- Likely to have **mental health** challenges
 - High incidence of suicidal ideation and attempted suicide (Dierkhising et al., 2018)
 - Exhibition of trauma responses (Fehrenbach et al., 2022)
- Often exhibit **behavioral health** struggles
 - High rates of substance use (Herz et al., 2018; Halemba et al., 2004)
 - Histories of familial substance use challenges (Lee & Villagrana, 2015)
- Increased chance of having a **disability**
 - Mood, psychotic, attention, and conduct disorders commonly seen in crossover population (Center for Innovation through Data Intelligence, 2015)
 - Learning and behavioral challenges qualify youth for special education services in school (Herz et al., 2019; Leone & Weinberg, 2012)



Experiences of Crossover Youth

- **Child welfare**-related experiences

- Histories of physical and sexual abuse and neglect (Herz et al., 2019; Irvine & Canfield, 2016)
- High rates of out-of-home placement, especially in congregate care (Herz et al., 2019)
- Frequent placement changes and longer stays in the system (Herz et al., 2019; Herz et al., 2016; Halemba & Siegel, 2011)

- **Juvenile justice**-related experiences

- Detained at higher rates than justice-only youth (Herz et al., 2019)
- Less likely to be considered for diversion (Halemba et al., 2004)
- High rates of out-of-home placement (Herz et al., 2019)



Outcomes for crossover youth

- **Commercial sexual exploitation**
 - Congregate placements and frequent mobility thought to increase risk for trafficking (Dierkhising & Ackerman-Brimberg, 2020; Epstein et al., 2020)
- **Service access**
 - Large discrepancies between referrals and access (CIDI, 2015; Culhane, 2011)
- **Long-term involvement with public systems**
 - Homelessness, health issues, financial challenges, and reoffending (CIDI, 2015)
- **Repeat offending**
 - Longer involvement in child welfare increases recidivism risk (Halemba & Siegel, 2011)
 - More likely to recidivate in juvenile and adult justice systems (CIDI, 2015; Herz et al., 2019)



The Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM)



CENTER FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care
georgetown university



CYPM in the USA: 23 States, 123 Jurisdictions

Arizona

Apache Co.
Cochise Co.
Coconino Co.
Gila Co.
Graham Co.
Greenlee Co.
La Paz Co.
Maricopa Co.
Mohave Co.
Navajo Co.
Pima Co.
Pinal Co.
Santa Cruz Co.
Yavapai Co.
Yuma Co.

California

Alameda Co.
Los Angeles Co.
Orange Co.
Sacramento Co.
San Diego Co.

Connecticut

New London Co.

Colorado

Alamosa Co.
Broomfield Co.
Conejos Co.
Costilla Co.
Denver Co.
Douglas Co.
Gunnison Co.
Jefferson Co.
Larimer Co.

Colorado (cont.)

Mesa Co.
Mineral Co.
Morgan Co.
Rio Grande Co.
Saguache Co.

Florida

Brevard Co.
Broward Co.
Duval Co.
Miami-Dade Co.
Marion Co.
Polk Co.
Seminole Co.
Volusia Co.

Idaho

Bannock Co.
Oneida Co.
Power Co.

Iowa

Woodbury Co.

Kansas

Sedgwick Co.
Montgomery Co.
Shawnee Co.

Maryland

Allegany Co.
Baltimore City
Baltimore Co.
Carroll Co.
Frederick Co.
Harford Co.
Howard Co.
Prince George's Co.
Montgomery Co.
Washington Co.

Michigan

Berrien Co.
Genesee Co.
Oakland Co.
Wayne Co.

Minnesota

Carver Co.
Hennepin Co.
Kandiyohi Co.
Olmsted Co.
Stearns Co.

Missouri

Camden Co.
Cass Co.
Greene Co.
Jefferson Co.
Johnson Co.
Laclede Co.
Miller Co.
Moniteau Co.
Morgan Co.

Nebraska

Dodge Co.
Douglas Co.
Gage Co.
Lancaster Co.
Sarpy Co.

Nevada

Washoe Co.

New York

Bronx Co.
Kings Co.
Monroe Co.
New York Co.
Queens Co.
Richmond Co.

Ohio

Carroll Co.
Clarke Co.
Cuyahoga Co.
Franklin Co.
Hamilton Co.
Lucas Co.
Mahoning Co.
Montgomery Co.
Ross Co.
Stark Co.
Summit Co.
Trumbull Co.

Oregon

Clackamas Co.
Douglas Co.
Jackson Co.
Lane Co.
Marion Co.
Multnomah Co.
Washington Co.

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Co.
Philadelphia Co.
South Carolina
Berkeley Co.
Charleston Co.
Georgetown Co.

Texas

Bexar Co.
Dallas Co.
El Paso Co.
Harris Co.
McLennan Co.
Tarrant Co.
Travis Co.

Virginia

City of
Alexandria

Washington

King Co.

Wyoming

Laramie Co.



Alameda Co., CA CYPM

- In 2014, Alameda Co. became the 4th California jurisdiction to receive training and technical assistance on the CYPM
- Engagement included: Youth, Parent/Caregivers, Social Services, Department of Children and Family Services, Probation Department, Juvenile Court Judge, District Attorney, Youth's Delinquency Attorney, Youth's dependency attorney, County Counsel, and Community Providers



Issues Addressed through the **CYPM**

Prevention

- Youth crossing over based on systemic regulations
- Failure to identify needs and risk
- Adequate supports not being offered

Information Sharing

- Lack of clarity on what is allowable
- Various interpretations of the law
- Inadequate data systems and case management processes to promote sharing

Interagency Collaboration

- Inability to identify youth at the point of intake
- Overlapping assessment processes
- Lack of understanding regarding other systems

Phases of the **CYPM**

Phase I

- Arrest, Identification, and Detention
- Decision-Making Regarding Charges

Phase II

- Joint Assessment and Planning

Phase III

- Coordinated Case Management and Ongoing Assessment
- Planning for Youth Permanency, Transition, and Case Closure

Systemic processes that are enhanced or developed to support youth who move between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems



Documented **CYPM** Outcomes

Reductions In:

- ✓ Recidivism in justice system
- ✓ New sustained juvenile justice petitions
- ✓ Use of pre-adjudication detention
- ✓ Use of APPLA as a permanency goal

Increases In:

- ✓ Improved educational outcomes
- ✓ Pro-social activities
- ✓ Positive behavioral health outcomes
- ✓ Diversion/dismissal
- ✓ Home placement/reunification
- ✓ Social supports

National Recognition

National Institute of Justice (2020)

- CYPM received an evidence rating as promising
- Program Type identified as Diversion, Vocational/Job Training, Wraparound/Case Management, Children Exposed to Violence, Court Processing

California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse (2018)

- CYPM was designated as having “Promising Research Evidence” with a rating of 3 out of 5 based on external studies
- Relevance to Child and Family Well-Being was deemed High for CYPM

Moving Forward

- Expand focus on upstream and downstream prevention in jurisdictions implementing the CYPM
- Encourage the use of data to further target efforts and assess short/long-term impact of the CYPM
- Introduce the CYPM to other regions of the U.S.
- Expand research and practical application of the CYPM on subpopulations of crossover youth that present greater vulnerabilities (i.e. tribal youth, victims of commercial sexual exploitation and youth that identify as LGBTQ-GNCT)
- Increase our study on girls and how the systems can enhance their supports for girls at risk of or who have crossed over



Up and Downstream Prevention Efforts



CENTER FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care
georgetown university



Never Too Early...

- Released in July 2021
- Prevention of:
 - Maltreatment and child welfare-involvement
 - At-risk behavior and juvenile justice involvement
 - System crossover
 - Deeper system involvement

NEVER TOO EARLY

**Moving Upstream to Prevent
Juvenile Justice, Child Welfare,
and Dual System Involvement**

By Alexandra Miller and Lisa Pilnik

**GEORGETOWN
UNIVERSITY**

McCourt School of Public Policy

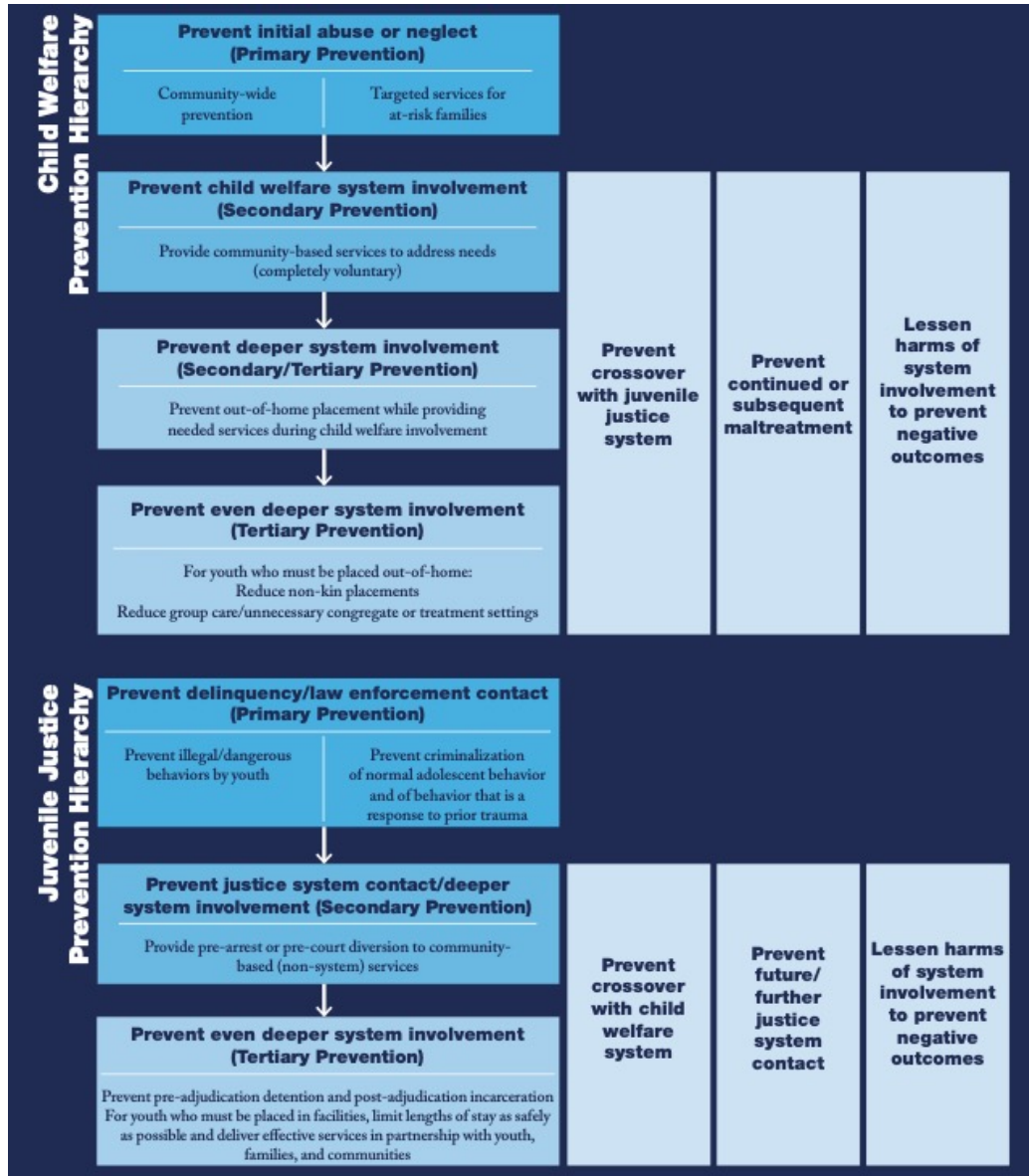
**CENTER FOR
JUVENILE JUSTICE
REFORM**



CENTER FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care
georgetown university



Hierarchy of Prevention Opportunities



Community Prevention Efforts

- Address **basic needs**
 - Parenting education and support
- Behavioral and mental **health**
 - Crisis response teams
 - Substance use as a health issue
 - Create respite opportunities
- **Diversion** and probation
 - Equitable opportunities
 - Appropriateness of response
 - Build useful skills



School Prevention Efforts

- Increase **mental health** supports
- Revise punitive **discipline** practices
 - Zero tolerance
 - SROs
 - Tiered behavioral supports
- Address **truancy** with families through community resources
 - Eliminate criminalization



Placement Prevention Efforts

- Prioritize **family** and kin
 - Congregate care is a last resort
 - Limit time in foster care
- **Avoid** juvenile justice placements
 - Low risk youth in secure confinement can result in higher risk
- **Home**-like placements are vital
 - Cultural responsiveness
 - Reduce likelihood of running away



Transition & Reentry Prevention Efforts

- **Plan** in advance of 18th birthday (CW)
 - Consider records, license, job and education opportunities
 - Housing
- Begin transition planning **immediately** upon entry (JJ)
 - Revisit and revise plans based on accomplishments and goals
 - Prepare for return to school, community, and family
- Maintain **support**



Additional Considerations

- Make concerted efforts to reduce **disproportionality**
 - Racial and ethnic disparities
 - LGBTQ-GNCT youth
- Educate individuals who work with youth to identify behaviors related to **sex trafficking**
- Look at the **data** to identify problems and solutions
 - Hot spots
- **Communicate** and build rapport across the community
 - Center youth and families



Open Discussion



CENTER FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care
georgetown university



Questions to Consider

- How are dually-involved youth and families currently experiencing the pandemic in Alameda County?
- Which preventative community-based supports are most impactful in Alameda County?
- Which opportunities exist for a stronger system/community partnership?



For more information, log onto:
<https://cjjr.georgetown.edu>

Contact:

Shay Bilchik at scb45@georgetown.edu

Alex Miller at am4020@georgetown.edu

Macon Stewart at macon.stewart@georgetown.edu

Michael Umpierre at Michael.umpierre@Georgetown.edu



CENTER FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care
georgetown university

