

PINAL COUNTY JUVENILE COURT SERVICES

FLORENCE, ARIZONA

- -Crossover Youth Practice Model - -

The Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) was developed by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform (CJJR) at the Georgetown University McCourt School of Public Policy to improve outcomes for youth who are dually-involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. The model uses a research-based approach to assist child welfare, juvenile justice, and related agencies in adopting policies and practices that better address the needs of these youth and improve their life outcomes. ***The term “crossover youth” refers to all youth who have experienced some form of abuse or neglect and who engage in delinquent behaviors regardless of their level of involvement in the systems.***

Crossover Youth: Any youth who experiences maltreatment and engages in delinquency

Dually-Involved: A crossover youth who has had some level of system contact with the child welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems

Dually-Adjudicated: A dually-involved youth who has court system involvement in both systems

CYPM is a strengths-based model designed to meet the needs of crossover youth by working with child welfare and juvenile justice systems in local jurisdictions.

The system reform needed to implement the CYPM requires both the hard work of staff internal to an agency and the input and buy-in of the broader community at large. The needs of the young people and families this model seeks to address related to the work of a broad set of community and government partners, as well as the youth and families themselves.

A Few Facts:

- Youth with abuse and neglect histories are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior;
- Crossover youth have poorer outcomes than youth who have not experienced maltreatment;
- Youth in group home or shelter placements have a higher likelihood for police involvement and referrals to probation;

Areas of Focus

- Family engagement
- Permanency
- Racial and ethnic disparities
- Gender
- Information sharing
- Coordinated case management
- Transition to adulthood

Crossover Practice Model is made up of three phases

- Phase I
 - Arrest, identification and detention
 - Decision making regarding charges

Focus is on the front-end of the system and the experiences of crossover youth prior and immediately after crossing over into the second system of care

- Phase II
 - Joint assessment and planning-building relationships of trust and respect among all parties
- Phase III
 - Coordinated case management and ongoing assessment
 - Planning for youth permanency, transition and case closure

<http://cjr.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/CYPM-Abbreviated-Guide.pdf>