

Service Inventory: Juvenile Justice

This inventory presents information about juvenile justice offerings in Minnesota. The "Impact on outcomes" column indicates the extent to which rigorous research has been completed. Where available, this document shows which client outcomes are impacted. The inventory lists four categories of outcomes, but does not include all potential outcomes. The research includes outcomes verified by meta-analyses conducted by respected sources (Washington Institute of Public Policy (WSIPP), the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs or Practices (NREPP), Cochrane Review, amongst other rigorous sources). More information on using the inventory can be found at our website: mn.gov/mmb/result-first.

Number of services	Rating	Definitions
8	Proven effective	A proven effective service or practice offers a high level of research on effectiveness for at least one outcome of interest. This is determined through multiple qualifying evaluations outside of Minnesota or one or more qualifying local evaluation. Qualifying evaluations use rigorously implemented experimental or quasi-experimental designs.
17	Promising	A promising service or practice has some research demonstrating effectiveness for at least one outcome of interest. This may be a single qualifying evaluation that is not contradicted by other such studies but does not meet the full criteria for the proven effective designation. Qualifying evaluations use rigorously implemented experimental or quasi-experimental designs.
39	Theory-based	A theory-based service or practice has no research on effectiveness or research designs that do not meet the above standards. These services and practices may have a well-constructed logic model or theory of change. This ranking is neutral. Services may move up to promising or proven effective after research reveals their causal impact on measured outcomes.
0	Mixed effects	A mixed effects service or practice offers a high level of research on the effectiveness of multiple outcomes. However, the outcomes have contradictory effects, and there is no additional analysis to quantify the overall favorable or unfavorable impact of the service. This is determined through multiple qualifying studies outside of Minnesota or one or more qualifying local evaluation. Qualifying evaluations use rigorously implemented experimental or quasi-experimental designs.
3	No effect	A service or practice with no effects has no impact on the measured outcome. It does not include the service's potential effect on other outcomes. Qualifying evaluations use rigorously implemented experimental or quasi-experimental designs.
0	Proven Harmful	A proven harmful service or practice offers a high level of research that shows program participation affects outcomes of interest. This is determined through multiple qualifying evaluations outside of Minnesota or one or more qualifying local evaluation. Qualifying evaluations use rigorously implemented experimental or quasi-experimental designs.

Category of services	These services represent a category of services that a client may receive, dependent on need. Some of these services may be evidenced-based, but the services have not been studied holistically. As services can vary from client to client, we cannot assess their effectiveness.
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Other definitions	
Favorable	Favorable impact on the outcome
Neutral	Neutral or contradictory evidence of impact on the outcome
Unfavorable	Unfavorable impact on the outcome
*	Adequate research is not available
Population in research study	As available, is specified by race/ethnicity, as well as other specific populations (women, co-occurring disorders, HIV+, and offenders).
Culturally-informed intervention	Research shows that evidence-based policies may not be equally effective for all communities. Moreover, many communities have built their own programs, imbued with culturally-specific context. These programs often have practice-based evidence on effectiveness, but that evidence does not yet use qualifying research designs. We have attempted to note these programs and their own evidence in the other evidence from experts column
Other evidence or expert opinion	Provides additional context from experts in the field.

Service/Practice	Description	Category	Oversight agency/funding source	Impact on outcomes	Crime	Academic Achievement/Employment	Mental Health/Substance Use	Risky Behaviors	Source of evidence	Population in the research	Other evidence or expert opinion
All Children Excel	Seeks to build resiliency in young (under 10) delinquent youth at high-risk of becoming violent offenders. The service integrates services across sectors with care coordination. Focuses on problem management, family engagement, and building protective factors.	Prevention	County, DPS, private foundation	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			Though the service has not received a formal impact evaluation, it's been cited as promising program structure by the W.T. Grant Foundation and Harvard Innovation in American Government.
Aggression Replacement Training	A cognitive behavioral intervention. It targets chronically aggressive and violent youths. Treatment focuses on improving social skills, moral reasoning, as well as anger and emotional management. Provides youths with an opportunity to learn non-aggressive prosocial skills.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC supervision, MA/private insurance	Proven effective	Favorable	*	*	Favorable	Crime Solutions	Violent offenders	
Building and empowering students together (BEST)	A monthly group meeting involving families, youth, law enforcement, school staff, corrections staff, and human services staff to assist families and youth in addressing concerns and celebrating successes at school, in the community, and at home.	Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			A literature review by the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) outlines best practices for wraparound services, including family voice and choice, interdisciplinary teams, community-based offerings, and individualization of services based on needs of the family unit. It also highlighted some promising outcome evaluation results. The report noted, however, there were few studies on juvenile justice specific populations and evaluations of those populations to date have been inconsistent (http://bit.ly/2xeZETV).
Bullying prevention programming	Designed to stop juveniles from disrespecting others (i.e. lacking respect for the dignity, personal space, safety, and property of others). Programming includes lecture, videos, handouts, and group participation.	Prevention	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Career curricula and interview skills	Short term job search curriculums. Often include resume help, job search assistance, and interview training. These services differ from vocational programs because they do not teach job skills.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, DEED	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Circle sentencing	Offenders sit in a circle with victims, other offenders, friends, family, and criminal justice and social service representatives. The group works together to identify steps needed for recovery and the appropriate sentencing plan. This approach comes from American Indian tradition principles.	Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)	Refers to a variety of combinations of cognitive and behavioral therapies, which are often adapted to address specific diagnoses. Programming focuses on discussing and restructuring individual perceptions and behaviors in challenging situations. The Therapist may provide guidance on emotional regulation, communication skills, and problem solving. Many different forms of CBT exist. Common models include Thinking for a Change, Becoming a Man, and Carey Guides.	Residential; Supervision	County, MA/private insurance	Proven effective	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Crime Solutions	Black, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian, and white youth; First-time offenders; Violent offenders; Youth with co-occurring disorders	A range of evidence-based interventions use cognitive-behavioral concepts. These individual practices may have varying levels of evidence and have curriculums that vary dependent on the client need and goals. Cognitive approaches have demonstrated success in reducing delinquency, substance use, risky behavior, and failure at school (http://bit.ly/2yGAI5K). The evidence-column links to a crime solutions review of interventions that use CBT principles.
Collaborative Intensive Bridging (CIB)	Combines family intensive therapy with a brief residential placement. Residential placement is followed by a second round of family intensive therapy. The program focuses on stabilizing behavior, assisting parents in developing relational skills, building crises management skills, and providing coordination throughout treatment. Addresses issues with: aggression, self-harm, depression, truancy, theft, and acting-out.	Residential; Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			Early evidence shows positive outcomes for behaviorally troubled children receiving intensive in-home therapy compared to residential placement. Kids in Barth (2007) show greater tendency to live at home, progress in school, and avoid criminal justice system interactions (http://bit.ly/2hs9Eaz).
Community Specialists	Designed to support and encourage youth. Community specialists collaborate with probation officers to ensure youth have the community resources they need to become healthy and self-sufficient. To accomplish this, community specialists may assist in the development and implementation of case plans. They also assist in securing educational, employment, or prosocial programming.	Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Crossover youth programming and probation	Crossover Youth Programming (also known as Dually Involved Youth Program) is designed to interrupt a pattern of delinquent/criminal behaviors for youth involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems by providing more integrated mental health, chemical health, and parenting support in a trauma-informed manner to youth and their families. Probation services include pre and post disposition monitoring.	Supervision	County, DPS	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			A small impact evaluation found the service caused reductions in recidivism risk compared to a like control group (http://bit.ly/2gWpL3M). The study, however, has too few participants (n=18) to meet our threshold for promising, but it portends a future increase as more research is conducted. This service is also in the Results First Children's Welfare inventory.
Dialectical Behavioral Therapy	A type of cognitive-behavioral treatment for individuals with complex or otherwise difficult to treat mental disorders. Blends behavioral, problem-solving approaches with acceptance-based strategies, and an emphasis on logical processing.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, MA/private insurance	Promising	*	*	Favorable	*	NREPP	American Indian, Asian, black, Hispanic, and white	Washington Institute of Public Policy found a positive impact on recidivism, but it was from a small sample study and the results were not statistically significant (http://bit.ly/2gWpL3M). Research involves youth, but may be not specifically targeted to juvenile justice populations.
Diversion with services	Seeks to redirect youths away from formal processing in the juvenile justice system and provide an alternate means holding offenders accountable. Youths, who meet the local criteria for diversion (generally, first-time or low-risk minor offenders), participate in restorative justice or therapeutic programming.	Supervision	Courts, County, DOC, Local law enforcement	Promising	Favorable	*	*	*	Crime Solutions	Black and white youth; First-time offenders; Violent offenders	
Diversion without services	Often occurs through "warn and release," where police issue a warning before releasing the juvenile or through discussions with a county/city attorney. In either case, youth are diverted away from formal processing (sanctions) in the juvenile justice system without additional community service or treatment requirements.	Diversion	Courts, County, DOC, Local law enforcement	Promising	Favorable	*	*	*	Crime Solutions	Black and white youth; First-time offenders; Violent offenders;	

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Driver Education	Driver education provides youths (i.e. inexperienced drivers) with the skills and strategies required to drive responsibly. Instruction during driver education frequently addresses defensive driving, the perils of impaired or distracted driving, and decision-making. Instruction is generally provided by law enforcement personnel, or trained personnel.	Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Electronic Home Monitoring (EM)	Measures used to place restrictions on the activities of juvenile offenders as an alternative to detention. Specifically, EM can monitor the location of a youth during a particular timeframe or verify sobriety. EM is implemented through a range of technological tools, including wrist bracelets, ankle bracelets, voice verification systems, global positioning systems, and drug and alcohol testing units. Tampering with or violating the terms of the EM device alerts nearby personnel for remediation.	Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			While evidence exists showing the efficacy on adult populations, there was limited evidence to assess the effectiveness of this practice for juveniles.
Equine Therapy	Equine therapy is a form of animal assisted therapy (AAT). It attempts to rehabilitate detained or at-risk youths by allowing them to nurse or train horses. Group work and experience sharing may also be a significant component of this program.	Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing	A psychotherapy treatment that seeks to address trauma and its contribution to conduct problems. Under the care of a trained therapist, clients focus on traumatic memories and are guided to reprocess the experiences.	Residential; Supervision	County, MA/private insurance	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			For youth with trauma, early evidence shows positive impact on externalizing behaviors, PTSD, and anxiety disorders (http://bit.ly/2xDjJVA). We were unable to find any treatment on juvenile justice populations or indicators of reductions in crime or recidivism.
Functional Family Therapy	A structured family-based intervention that seeks to enhance protective factors and reduce risk. The model includes engagement, motivation, behavior change, and positive role models.	Residential; Supervision	County, MA/private insurance	Proven effective	Favorable	*	*	Favorable	Crime Solutions	Violent offenders; Families; Black, American Indians, Asian, Hispanic, and white youth	
Girls Circle	A structured support group for girls that integrates relational theory, resiliency practices and skills training in a specific format designed to increase positive connection, personal and collective strengths and competence in girls. Program components are delivered through activity guides and facilitated activities.	Residential; Supervision	County	Promising	Favorable	*	*	*	NREPP	LGBTQ, American Indian; black, Hispanic, and white youth	
Healthy Relationships	Coursework prepares adolescents to identify and address abuse behavior within a relationship. Content includes information on healthy sexuality, relationships, indicators of abuse, effects of abuse, strategies for intervention, and resources for assistance.	Residential; Supervision	County	Promising	Favorable	*	Favorable	*	Crime Solutions	Children exposed to violence; black, American Indian, Asian, and white youth	
Independent living skills	Programming is focused on providing youth, who are nearing independence or lack exposure to independent life skills, with information on budgeting, housing, employment, and other life skills. Content is delivered in a group setting. Instructors provide resources and know-how, and occasionally coordinate services.	Residential; Supervision	County, MA/private insurance	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Intensive Supervision	A form of nonresidential treatment, which allow probation officers or caseworkers to closely monitor the activities of juvenile offenders as an alternative to detention. This tactic emphasizes a higher degree of surveillance than traditional supervision (e.g. contact hours, urinalysis, GPS units) to ensure compliance. This does not include additional treatment services that often accompany intensive supervision.	Supervision	County, DOC	No effect	Neutral	*	*	*	WSIPP		Research found that more intensive supervision practices (e.g., more contact with probation officers) had no effect on re-offending. To foster rehabilitation in non-custodial contexts, treatment is key (http://bit.ly/2hS9Eaz).
Juvenile Drug or Wellness Courts	Youth with substance use disorders agree to comply with court mandated treatment and supervision. Typically, this involves a multi-disciplinary team of criminal justice, mental health, family services, and substance use professionals partnering with juveniles and their families. Those services include therapy, monitoring, drug tests, rewards and sanctions, and progressive stages.	Supervision	Courts, County, DPS, Federal funding	Promising	Favorable	*	Neutral	*	Crime Solutions	Alcohol and Drug Offenders; white youth	
Mentoring	Pairs at risk youth with adult mentors. Programs are designed to reduce risk factors (e.g., anti-social behavior) by enhancing protective factors (e.g., health beliefs, social reinforcement). Evidence supports long-term mentorships.	Prevention; Residential; Supervision	County, private foundations	Proven effective	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	*	Crime Solutions	American Indians, Asian, black, Hispanic, and white youth	Dubois (2011) in a meta-analysis found increased likelihood of successful outcomes includes: a relatively high proportion of male youth participants; participating youth had a background of relatively high individual or environmental risk; the program included an advocacy role for mentors; the program included a teaching/information provision role for mentors; and mentors and youth were matched together in the program based on similarity of interests (via Crime Solutions, http://bit.ly/2tm1LxV).
Minnesota Anti-Violence Initiative (MAVI)	Probation and police officers form collaborative teams monitor youth who are in pretrial or sentencing status. Monitoring activities include compliance checks during the evening hours; checks for drug, weapons, or sobriety violations; and checks for neighborhood or associate visitation violations.	Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Multisystemic Therapy (MST)	MST attempts to address the various social or environmental systems (family, school, friends, neighborhood, etc.) that impact juvenile behavior. Programming focuses on improving the juvenile's relationship with family and achieving academic success by understanding and mobilizing the relevant systems. Ideally, MST will reduce out-of-home placements (incarceration, residential treatment, or hospitalization)	Residential; Supervision	County, MA/private insurance	Proven effective	Favorable	*	Favorable	*	NREPP	American Indian, Asian, black, Hispanic, and white youth	

Service/Practice	Description	Category	Oversight agency/funding source	Impact on outcomes	Crime	Academic Achievement/Employment	Mental Health/Substance Use	Risky Behaviors	Source of evidence	Population in the research	Other evidence or expert opinion
No Wrong Door (trauma and sexual violence group)	Aims to remove shame and blame from youth who have been or are at risk of sexual exploitation. Curriculum creates a safe environment for girls from diverse backgrounds to understand sexual trauma, manage the effects of abuse in a safe and healthy way, and start the healing process alongside peers.	Residential; Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Neighborhood Probation	Neighborhood probation is a specialized form of traditional probation. This method emphasizes collaboration between community members and agencies to build services for probationers and ensure community safety. Neighborhood probation officers work with law enforcement to address juvenile delinquency and related community issues.	Supervision	County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Phoenix Curriculum	This class focuses on risk factors, real-life case studies, and proactive techniques to assist in stepping away from negative peer group influences. Other session topics include relationship mapping, self-identification exercises, identifying healthy vs. unhealthy relationships, and creating recipes for making healthy friendships.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Promising	Favorable	*	*	*	Crime Solutions	High-risk girls; white youth	
Polygraphs	Polygraphs, or lie detectors, are often used to monitor and evaluate juvenile disclosures. They can provide therapists with an insight into juvenile compliance with treatment and supervision, or facilitate the identification of new treatment opportunities.	Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Positive Opportunities for Women of Every Race (POWER)	This program serves young women, who are court or probation officer referred. Programming is gender-specific, culturally responsive, and trauma-informed. In addition to individualized case management, group topics of discussion include sexual health, relationship violence, youth leadership development, chemical health, coping skills, emotional regulation, culturally responsive programming, and yoga.	Supervision	County	Theory-based (Culturally-informed service)	*	*	*	*			
Program to Encourage Responsible Thinking (PERT)	This program is designed to address the irresponsible thinking and decision-making that leads to a range of minor offenses, including theft, vandalism, disorderly conduct, trespassing, curfew violations, and driving violations. Participants are exposed to a responsible thinking model, which teaches participants how thoughts, feelings, goals, and consequences contribute to behavior.	Supervision	Court, County	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
Restorative justice conferencing	Victims and offenders meet face to face in the presence of a trained facilitator and other members of the community. The conversation focuses on the offense, its consequences on the victim, and how to address the underlying causes.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Proven effective	Favorable	*	*	*	Campbell Collaboration		
School-Based Skills and Leadership Groups	Aims to reduce juvenile arrest referrals for in-school behaviors by partnering with schools to facilitate skill groups designed to help youth recognize emotional triggers and practice pro-social thinking and responses to potential incidents. Participants are referred by their schools because of disruptive behavior but also because of their leadership potential.	Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based	*	*	*	*			
School-based skills group using social information processing models	Aims to reduce juvenile arrest referrals for in-school behaviors by partnering with schools to facilitate skill groups designed to help youth recognize emotional triggers and practice pro-social thinking and responses to potential incidents. Participants are referred by schools because of disruptive behavior but also because of leadership potential.	Prevention; Supervision	County, School districts	Promising	*	*	*	Favorable	Crime Solutions	Asian, black, Hispanic, and white youth	
Sex Offender Treatment - Multi-Systemic Treatment for Problem Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB)	An adaptation of MST for juveniles who have committed sexual offenses. MST-PSB emphasizes identifying triggers and risk factors that underlie problem behavior. Incorporates intensive family therapy. Seeks to establish and promote healthy family and community relationships.	Residential; Supervision	DOC, County	Promising	Favorable	Favorable	*	*	WSIPP	Youth sex offenders	A review of the literature by Washington State Institute of Public Policy found positive impacts on grade point average and reduction in sex offenses, but these studies were small.
Sex Offender Treatment- Cognitive-behavioral & Psychotherapy approaches	Sex-specific programming focuses on dynamics that have contributed to sexual offending. The program is structured to address cognitive distortions, thinking, and beliefs related to sexual offending, victim empathy and relapse prevention.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, MA/private insurance	Promising	Favorable	*	*	*	Crime Solutions	Black, Hispanic, American Indian, and white youth, Sex offenders; Children exposed to violence	CBT and psychotherapy reflect two different types of approaches. They aggregated this case because available meta-analyses grouped them together.
Theft/shoplifting education classes	This program is designed for youth who have committed a shoplifting offense that resulted in contact with the juvenile justice system. Participants are, as a result, on diversion or probation. Programming seeks to help youth understand the consequences of shoplifting and make alternative choices.	Supervision	County	Theory-Based	*	*	*	*			
Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	A form of cognitive behavioral therapy designed to help juveniles and their parents overcome the negative effects of trauma associated with violence, accidents, and natural disaster. Treatment focuses on teaching the skills necessary to address serious emotional problems to include post-traumatic stress, fear, anxiety, and depression.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, MA/private insurance	Proven effective	*	*	Favorable	Favorable	Crime Solutions	Black and white youth; Children exposed to violence; Families	This service is also in the Results First Children's Welfare inventory.
Trauma-Grief Component Therapy	Group treatment program designed to reduce posttraumatic emotional and behavioral reactivity while improving pro-social skills and citizenship in adolescents exposed to multiple forms of trauma and loss.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, MA/private insurance	Promising	*	Favorable	*	*	CEBC	Black, Hispanic, and white youth	

Service/Practice	Description	Category	Oversight agency/funding source	Impact on outcomes	Crime	Academic Achievement/ Employment	Mental Health/ Substance Use	Risky Behaviors	Source of evidence	Population in the research	Other evidence or expert opinion
Truancy reduction interventions	This intervention attempts to address individual, school, family, and community level factors contributing to truancy. Interventions include: academic tutoring, vocational education, case management, contingency management, counseling, mentoring, advocacy, attendance monitoring, parental outreach, and youth development. This includes truancy courts.	Supervision	County	Proven effective	*	Favorable	*	*	Crime Solutions	Black, Hispanic, and white youth; Truants	Practice components include tutoring, case management, counseling, mentoring, monitoring, and parent outreach. This is included because of the overlap between truancy and juvenile justice participants, both in practice and in the research. Outcome evaluations show improvements in school outcomes, but do not yet measure juvenile justice outcomes. The Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) found that financial sanctions are an ineffective way to reduce truancy (http://bit.ly/2xWp5nD).
Victim Empathy Program	Victim empathy programming focuses on a combination of victim empathy and emotional regulation coursework, which may culminate in participation in victim offender mediation.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-Based	*	*	*	*			
Vocational Programs	Training typically consists of classroom-based or unpaid job experiences that teach juveniles employable skills or trades. Most programs combine vocational skills training with academic education or tutoring and provide some job search assistance. Can be community-based residential and non-residential programs or take place during incarceration.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, DEED	Promising	Neutral	Favorable	*	*	WSIPP		A review of research found mixed impacts for vocational programming on reducing recidivism.
Urban Boatbuilders	Youth participate in this in-depth, paid apprenticeship program aimed at removing barriers to employment and reducing juvenile justice and child welfare system contact.	Supervision	DPS, private donations	Promising	Neutral	Favorable	*	*	WSIPP		Though this individual service has not been studied, the program follows many components of vocational training and mentoring.
Work Services/Sentencing to service	Juveniles participate on supervised work crews. Projects are completed for local communities, often to satisfy court sanctions or in lieu of fines.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-Based	*	*	*	*			
Wraparound services	Wraparound is a team-based care coordination strategy for juveniles and families with complex behavioral needs. This approach is oriented towards juveniles who interact with several service systems (e.g. mental health, child welfare, juvenile justice, special education, etc.), experience cognitive-behavioral challenges, and are at risk of institutionalization. Wraparound services include, planning (care coordination), implementation, monitoring, and follow-up.	Supervision	County, MA/private insurance	Promising	Favorable	*	*	*	Crime Solutions	Mentally ill offenders; High risk offenders; families; White youth	This rating is based on the "Connections" program. A literature review by the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) outline best practices for wraparound services, including family voice and choice, interdisciplinary teams, community-based offerings, and individualization of services based on needs of the family unit. It also highlighted some promising outcome evaluation results. http://bit.ly/2xeZETV
Core correctional services, placement settings, required offerings, or other service categories											
Aftercare	A range of programs designed to reintegrate juveniles after an out-of-home placement concludes. These programs focus on changing individual behavior so as to prevent further delinquency.	Supervision	County, DOC supervision	Promising	Favorable	*	*	*	Crime Solutions		There are many forms of aftercare programming. Crime solutions notes those programs that generate positive outcomes are administrated by trained staff, and offer evidence-based treatments that match the needs of the juvenile.
Culturally responsive services, practices, and treatments	Interventions which integrate culturally derived behaviors and cognitive schemas into care to better serve the client. To this end, evidence-based treatments and intervention protocols may be systematically modified to satisfy language, cultural, or contextual needs. Alternatively, clients may be culturally matched with caregivers according to ethnicity to increase cultural awareness and responsiveness.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, Tribal Nations, Private foundations	Theory-based (Category of services; culturally informed services)	*	*	*	*			Disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system is a significant problem in Minnesota and across the US. Culturally specific training and services may be a path forward to reduce that contact. These services and practices don't fit neatly into the evidence. One resource on this topic is the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)'s systematic review of effective culturally appropriate adaptations : (http://bit.ly/2hKL7nO ; pg. 85). An additional review of the literature and discussion can be found in the Results First substance use report (http://bit.ly/2g9fsIz ; pg. 23).
Detention (custodial sanctions) practices	Custodial (imprisonment) sanctions remove juveniles from the community and place them in a closed residential setting. Non-custodial sanctions are alternatives to confinement, such as community work, monitoring, and other services	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	No effect (Category of services)	Neutral	*	*	*	Campbell Collaboration		While custodial sanctions are needed in high-risk cases, evidence shows "non-custodial sanctions to be more beneficial in terms of re-offending than custodial sanctions. The research also adds that longer sanctions have no impact on recidivism. To foster rehabilitation in non-custodial contexts, treatment is key (http://bit.ly/2hS9Eaz). Non-custodial sanctions also tend to be less expensive than custodial services (http://bit.ly/1yK5cwi).
Detention Centers	Within the juvenile justice continuum, detention centers are secure or non-secure temporary holding facilities, which house juveniles as they await legal action, placement, or sentence completion. Detention centers typically provide education, recreation, health, and intervention services to youth during their time in a facility.	Residential	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			A review of meta-analyses by the Pew Charitable Trust found lengthy out-of-home placements "do not lower the likelihood of juvenile reoffending and may, in fact, increase it in some cases" (http://bit.ly/1yK5cwi).The Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) notes there is little relationship between incarceration and recidivism in delinquent youth. Offenders receiving treatment, in either residential or community settings, is key to reductions in recidivism (http://bit.ly/2hS9Eaz).
Early Discharge	This program offers youth who satisfy certain conditions an opportunity for early discharge from probation. Successful participation in community work service (earned through good grades and attendance) may fulfill some requirements for early discharge.	Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			Best practices suggest using verified assessments to identify lower risk populations and, after release, supporting these populations with evidence-based treatments, based on their individual needs.

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Evaluation and assessment	This category includes psychological, psychiatric, pro-sexual, trauma, substance use, needs, risks, and other assessments or evaluations that occur at intake or at an ongoing basis. In general, the service seeks to ensure juveniles and their families are receiving appropriate, culturally relevant services and levels of supervision to promote rehabilitation and protect public safety. Many of these assessments follow evidence-based models and use validated assessments, such as the YLS/CMI.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, MA/private insurance	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			This category provides the foundation for successfully rehabilitating youth. Research reinforces using validated risk assessments and tailored treatment to risk level and needs of youth. This category does not fit neatly into our rating system, as all juveniles receive some form of assessment and no plausible counterfactual exists. Instead the field focuses on ensuring reliability of assessments in predicting risk and need (http://bit.ly/2xDDTEI).
Evening Reporting Centers (ERC)	Evening reporting centers (ERCs) provide an alternative to detention for juvenile offenders. Participation is typically court mandated. Programming is intended to intervene, address, and prevent delinquent behavior by placing youths in a controlled pro-social environment during the evening hours when teen crime is typically at its highest. Activities include therapy, skills building, recreation, and attendance at motivational presentations.	Supervision	County	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			In spite of the logical appeal, there is still little empirical evidence to demonstrate ERC's effectiveness in reducing recidivism (Garland (2014)). ERC's also show wide variation in the treatments offered and would benefit from a unified, tested design. http://bit.ly/2icn9Ck
Family engagement	Programming attempts to engage the families of youth involved in the juvenile justice system to foster active collaboration between families and agencies. Activities for families include, safety planning, communications/crisis planning, advocacy, and resource training. Agencies, administrators, and staff focus on improving and leveraging family engagement to yield better outcomes for youth through design, implementation, and monitoring. Often these involve home visits from case workers and probation agents.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			Broad lines of research have identified many evidence-based family engagement strategies and the research is general consensus about the importance of family engagement in generating positive outcomes. According to the Vera Institute "research consistently shows that family involvement correlates to improved outcomes for incarcerated" and at risk youth (http://bit.ly/2wUTzUp). The Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) notes "Youth reoffend less and their siblings are less likely to be become involved with the justice system when families are integrated into the system's response." http://bit.ly/2xFHxW
Formal system processing for juveniles	When juveniles commit offenses, officials decide whether to formally process them through the justice system, divert with programming, or release altogether. This aims to prevent low-level offenders from developing into more serious offenders.	Supervision	Courts	No effect (Category of services)	Neutral	*	*	*	Crime Solutions	White youth; First-time offenders; Truants	Meta-analysis show a small, negative effective for formal system processing of juveniles, relative to like peers that were diverted. In other words, diverted juveniles were less likely to recidivate. Moreover, according to the research the cost of "formally processing youths through the juvenile justice system is often greater than the cost of the myriad of alternatives and diversion programs" (http://bit.ly/2xRqaPJ).
Foster Homes	Foster care is a form of continuous care that places children in homes, shelters, or facilities where they are apart from their parents or guardians.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			
General Counseling	Group or individual therapy. Can involve a range of different modalities, some of which are supported by evidence and others built on logic models. This includes anger management, grief and loss counseling, family-based therapies, gender or culturally-specific offerings.	Residential; Supervision	County, MA/private insurance	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			
Group Homes	These residential treatment facilities provide a home for juvenile offenders and at-risk youth who cannot - for one reason or another - reside with their families for an extended period of time. Group homes provide youth with a supportive, pro-social environment.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			This category often lacks a standard definition. For purposes of this inventory, we define it as small (5-15 youth), community-based, non-secure, long-term facilities. This definitional issues makes generalizing research findings difficult. Several group home models, including the Teaching-Family model, are evidence-based. In general, however, the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) notes there is little evidence of positive, sustained outcomes, compared to other interventions, like foster care (http://bit.ly/2zkuQn).
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)	JDAI is focused on reducing juvenile detention populations, combating racial and ethnic disparities in juvenile justice, and improving confinement conditions within the juvenile justice system. JDAI includes program elements to divert youth away from formal processing, provide community services following diversion, and provide probationary or residential alternatives to detention. It also includes community coaches to promote positive outcomes.	Supervision	County, State/Federal Grants, Private foundations	Promising	*	*	*	*	Forthcoming research, reviewed by MMB		Forthcoming quasi-experimental research from the University of Washington demonstrates reductions in detention compared to control group. Minnesota sites have had similar positive outcomes; for example, Hennepin County reported a 54 percent reduction in average daily population. Practitioners noted, however, the challenges with disparities. Hennepin's 2015 Annual Report notes the program "struggled toward reducing the racial and ethnic disproportionality within detention numbers, as youth of color depict 88 percent of admissions over the past year."
Low-risk or administrative supervision	Administrative supervision of lower risk clients. Involves minimal contact with probation officers and little to no treatment. Stems from understanding that too much juvenile justice contact for low-risk juveniles can produce unintended harmful consequences.	Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			
Mental health services	Provide a continuum of care for youth with mental illness. These services are tailored to suit the needs of each offender, and may include screenings and assessments, treatment, and rehabilitation. They generally involve coordination by a case manager and vary in intensity and offerings dependent on need.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, MA/private insurance	Featured in forthcoming Results First Children's Mental Health report	*	*	*	*			While not all mental health services are evidence-based, strong evidence exists that many treatment modalities are effective at improving psychiatric help and may reduce criminality. The Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) highlighted best practices and ongoing questions here: http://bit.ly/2ywk9qE . A future Results First Children's Mental Health report will inventory the evidence on these services.
Other enrichment activities	These services provide an opportunity for self-development. Examples include recreation, art, critical thinking skills, library, and a computer learning center	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			

Service/Practice	Description	Category	Oversight agency/funding source	Impact on outcomes	Crime	Academic Achievement/Employment	Mental Health/Substance Use	Risky Behaviors	Source of evidence	Population in the research	Other evidence or expert opinion
Reentry and transitional services	A general category of services that works to reintegrate youth after out-of-home placements. This includes transition to supervision, family engagement, and assessing risks and needs.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			The Council of State Government's laid out a series of best practices in reentry. They highlighted the need to connect youth and families to identify and address needed to ensure a successful rehabilitation, such as healthcare, housing, education/ employment, and case management. It also calls for the use of proper assessment needs to assess reentry decisions, interagency cooperation, and properly allocate supervision and treatment resources (http://bit.ly/2c9eY06).
Religious services	A wide range of faith-based groups and services are offered at facilities and cover many faiths and religious bodies.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			
Residential Treatment Centers	Residential Treatment Centers house and provide therapeutic treatment to juveniles with a history of criminal behavior and substance abuse. Within these structured environments, juveniles participate in a range of individual and group therapies oriented towards reducing recidivism. Juveniles are assigned increasing responsibility as they progress through treatment.	Residential	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			The Government Accountability Office (2007), notes that this category lacks a standard definition, and it is challenging to develop an overarching picture. Given the diversity of services offered, it's difficult to assess the efficacy of the treatment. We define residential treatment as long-term placement with an emphasis on treatment. Evidence compiled by the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) shows centers that focus on evidence-based treatment and reintegration techniques have the most success, but often "inadequate services are available." Moreover, many localities have better outcomes by providing alternatives to placement and provides wraparound services in the community (http://bit.ly/2xE7Xjq).
Restorative justice programs	Programs in this category are based on restorative justice theoretical frameworks. Rather than view offenses as transgressions against rules or property, these frameworks conceptualize offenses as transgressions against people and relationships. Programming is focused on amending the damage done to victims and injured relationships through dialogue, empathy, and restitution. Examples include victim-offender mediation, family group mediation, and victim-empathy programming.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			Though some forms of Restorative Justice programs, like Restorative Justice Conferencing, are evidence-based, the entire category cannot be considered evidence-based. Many Restorative Justice programs have yet to be researched using qualifying methods.
Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR)	Model based on three principles. The risk principle means program intensity should match the level of risk associated with the offender. The need principle refers to targeting the criminogenic needs of the offender (e.g. individuals with substance abuse issues should receive treatment that addresses substance abuse). The responsivity principle refers to the idea that the treatment should be responsive to the culture, learning style, and abilities of the offender (e.g. providing culturally specific treatments for offenders). This practice often uses incentives to encourage prosocial behaviors.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC	Promising	Favorable	*	*	*	MMB literature review		RNR principles are foundational for adult and juvenile criminal justice system. Brogan (2015) notes that different causal mechanisms exist in juvenile recidivism reductions, and while individual tailoring of services and focusing on medium to high risk kids shows promise, RNR techniques need to be translated to meet the needs of juveniles and tested to ensure they are producing desired outcomes. Though more research is needed specific to youth, the evidence shows the positive impacts associated with tailoring services based on individual risk levels (http://bit.ly/2AgZ449).
Shelter care (short-term, emergency)	Short term, crisis-related placement for the safety and welfare of the child until such time as more permanent options are available. Typically involves a structured daily schedule, intensive staff-resident interaction, and small numbers of children (10 or fewer youth at a time).	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, Private foundations	Theory-based (Category of services)	*	*	*	*			This review looks narrowly at emergency sheltering services. Some evaluations have positive outcomes associated with sheltering, including decreases in violence and substance use, but the research is nascent. Best practices in sheltering highlight "enhancing interactions between youth and staff and daily teaching of social skills through a therapeutic teaching method" (http://bit.ly/2gl4Gd6).
Substance use treatment (prevention, treatment, and recovery)	Chemical dependency treatment provides a continuum of care to prevent, treat, and promote recovery from substance use disorder. These services are tailored to suit the needs of each offender, and may include screenings and assessments, treatment, and rehabilitation. Many evidence-based models exist for treating substance, including cognitive behavioral therapy and Multidimensional Family Therapy.	Residential; Supervision	County, DOC, DHS	See Results First's substance use report	*	*	*	*	Results First		While not all substance use treatment is evidence based, the effective treatment of substance use is foundational to addressing criminogenic factors. Moreover, a multitude of treatment modalities are proven effective. Effective service delivery should deliver services to the right person, by the right practitioner, at the right time. Culture is often one important consideration with many practitioners across the state offering culturally specific offerings. The Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) highlights questions for the field and best practices: http://bit.ly/2gpMYKS . The Results First team reviewed the evidence for substance use interventions here: http://bit.ly/1yK5cwi .