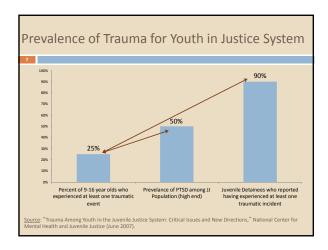


# Adolescent Brain Development

- □ Graham v. Florida (2010)
  - Developments in psychology and brain science continue to show fundamental differences between juvenile and adult minds. For example, parts of the brain involved in behavior control continue to mature throughout late adolescence. Juveniles are more capable of change than are adults.
- □ Miller v. Alabama (2012)
  - □ Chronological age and its hallmark features among them, immaturity, impetuosity, and failure to appreciate risks and conse-quences



### Youth of Color and Trauma

- African-American youth are nearly three times as likely to witness a shooting, bombing or riot than white youth
- □ Latino youth are more than two times as likely to witness a shooting, bombing or riot than white youth
- In CA, youth color are two times as likely to have witnessed domestic and other forms of violence than white youth

#### Challenges of Implementing Trauma Informed Care in Juvenile Justice Systems Emphasize Strength over Focus on Misbehaviors Pathology Dangerous, Unknown Safety (physical and emotional) Justice Environment Must Trustworthiness **Boundary Violations** Address Choice Lack of Control at Each Point Collaboration Hierarchy Empowerment Coercion Punishment Recovery

## A Trauma Informed/Responsive System vs. Trauma Specific Services

### □ Trauma informed/responsive system

- New way of doing business: Major culture shift!
- Avoids triggering trauma reactions and/or traumatizing the
  - Maschi/Swalbe Probation Practices Assessment Survey
  - Safe Referrals
- Universal precautions benefit everyone & no one thinks twice once practices have changed (HIV precautions in the 80s, curb cuts)

### Trauma-specific services

■ Easier—providing services to treat or respond to trauma but don't change the way of doing business

### National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) and National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN)

- 2004: NCJFCJ and NCTSN establish partnership to explore "trauma-informed care" in juvenile justice system
  2005 and 2007: Focus Groups at NCJFCJ annual Conferences to:
- - Understand judges knowledge of trauma
  - Identify ways to collaborate to promote education
- - 53% of judges had not received training about the assessment and treatment of child trauma prior to focus groups.
  - Issues identified by Judges:
    - Overwhelmed by level of trauma
    - Placement concerns
    - Lack of resources and understanding
  - - 64.3% of judges want a document that describes effects of trauma (immediate and long term)

    - 76.9% of judges get most of their information from judicial journals (only 23% reported getting information from psychology journals).

Source: Judges and Child Trauma: Findings from NCTSN/NCJFCJ Focus Groups (2008)



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