

Program Overview: Reaffirming Young Sisters' Excellence

Please note that the accuracy of the contents of this inventory cannot be guaranteed until the program director has reviewed this summary for accuracy. Changes may be pending.

Category	Behavior Improvement Programs	Definitions/ Notes
Program Name	Reaffirming Young Sisters' Excellence (RYSE)	
History of Program	Reaffirming Young Sisters' Excellence (RYSE) was originally developed in response to the 2002 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act which required gender-specific services be provided for child offenders. The primary goal of the RYSE program is to reduce recidivism for adolescent girls, as well as address the corollary needs of early-offending girls, such developing personal, social, and economic resources that will enable them to avoid future delinquency. The RYSE program aims to provide girls with a continuum of gender-responsive care designed to promote well-being and break the intergenerational cycle of delinquency.	ank
Description of Program as it Relates to addressing CEV	Girls entering the juvenile justice system have a increased likelihood of having been the victim of physical or sexual violence. In an extensive evaluation of the RYSE program, the Alameda County Probation Department found that 22% of study participants had experienced child abuse. The RYSE program attempts to address many of the difficulties associated with childhood exposure to violence such as substance abuse, risk-taking behaviors, and low self-esteem by providing therapy according to the individualized needs of girls, as assessed with the Comprehensive Adolescent Severity Index. RYSE is not intended to be a	

Highlighted text indicates program components are currently under review. Changes may be pending.

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	<p>substitute for traditional probation services. Rather, the RYSE program attempts to cultivate prosocial behaviors in early offending girls by helping them connect to their communities. At minimum, RYSE services consist of home-visits from probation officers and development of a personalized treatment plan. Additional RYSE services were administered according to individual need as identified by probation officers, and could include pregnancy prevention or parenting classes, life skills courses, leadership development opportunities, group or individual therapies, and financial assistance for emergencies. Girls in the RYSE group were also given the opportunity to participate in leisure activities selected for African-American cultural relevance.</p>	
Service Continuum	Secondary/Selective Intervention	blank
Primary Exposure Type	Maltreatment (non-specific) High Risk for Exposure / Trauma	
Target Population	Individual Children/ Youth	
Target Age	Adolescence (13-21)	Evaluated with youth aged 12-17 years.
Target Gender	Females	
Appropriate for Unique Ethnic, Cultural, or Linguistic Populations?	<p>Has this program been used or evaluated with minority, cultural, or linguistically diverse groups? Yes</p> <p>If yes, please indicate: Latino/Hispanic African American Asian American Caucasian</p>	<p>Findings have been inconsistent among different ethnic groups. Initial findings indicate RYSE is primarily effective with young African American females, and to a lesser extent, Hispanic girls. The RYSE program may be less effective for Caucasian or Asian American girls, and may need to be adapted before use with those groups.</p>

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Primary Settings	Juvenile Justice/Correctional	
Persons or Entities in charge of delivering Program	Juvenile Justice/Correctional Line Staff	
Primary Components	Case Management Home-Visiting	bl

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Resource & Capacity Planning

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Length/Duration of Program		<p>The RYSE program is conducted parallel to traditional probation services. Girls in the RYSE program spent an average of 12 months and two weeks on probation, while girls receiving traditional probation services took an average of 13 months and one week to complete probation. The RYSE program was implemented over the 48 month period from July 1997 to June 2001.</p>
Provider Certification/Training/Requirements	<p>No Degree /Certification/ Training/ requirements stated</p>	
System or Agency Recommendations for Serving CEV Populations	<p>Cross Systems/Sectors Support & Infrastructure: Successful implementation relies on, whenever possible, both traditional probation services and RYSE services to be provided in the neighborhoods in which the girls reside. This requires probation departments to build coalitions with numerous community entities. Additionally, although the RYSE model uses probation officers to identify girl's needs, actual treatment is administered through partnerships with community agencies. Therefore, in order to be implemented with fidelity, the RYSE program requires a high degree of cooperation from multiple sectors of the care continuum.</p>	
Costs of Implementation	<p>Estimate based on implementation (costs not disaggregated): In the 48-month period from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2001, the Alameda County Probation Department spent \$6, 028,028.51 to administer the RYSE</p>	

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	<p>program to 567 girls. This figure includes \$642,699 of in-kind administrative costs. Distributed evenly across the 567 participants, the county spent \$10,631.44 per girl served.</p>	

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Evidence for CEV

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Evidence for Preventing or Addressing Violence Exposure	<p>Program demonstrates promising evidence that it may reduce the <i>risk of exposure</i> to violence and/or <i>ameliorate the effects of exposure</i> (e.g., related behavioral distress, PTSD, perpetration/assault, nightmares) among children or caregivers.</p>	
Evaluation Design of Studies with CEV	<p>Randomized, control experimental design</p>	<p>nk</p>
Violence Exposure-Related Outcomes	<p>Child (Briefly Describe) High rates of violence exposure and traumatic stress are common among girls in the juvenile justice system, and can lead to behaviors involving violent activity and arrest, particularly among girls. Initial findings related to criminal activity are reported here, though further exposure-related research is warranted.</p> <p>Girls receiving RYSE interventions did not show any difference from controls in rates of recidivism at 6-, 12-, or 18 months after program completion. However, girls in the RYSE program were rearrested for less serious crimes than girls in the control group, and the growth in recidivism rates between 12 and 18 months was smaller for girls in the RYSE group, suggesting a long term benefit for those girls who were able to refrain from reoffending for 12 months following treatment. Initial findings indicate RYSE services may be more culturally relevant for or specific to certain groups. African American girls who received RYSE services recidivated at a significantly lower rate than African American girls who receiving only traditional probation</p>	<p>by</p>

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	<p>services. These findings were similar, albeit not statistically significant, among Hispanic girls. Asian and White girls who received RYSE services recidivated at a higher rate than those receiving traditional services, but this result was also not statistically significant. African American girls in the RYSE condition also completed a higher percentage of traditional probation services, indicating that participation in the RYSE program might make completing traditional probation more accessible for African American girls.</p>	
<p>Additional Research Information</p> <p>(This will be a link to another page, a drill down box or separate section)</p>	<p>Study 1: Design, Setting, Participants: 571 girls between the ages of 12 and 17 in Alameda County, California were randomly assigned to the control (N = 121) or treatment (N = 450) conditions. Girls in the control condition received traditional probation services, which generally consisted of a once-monthly meeting with a probation officer, curfew orders, and feedback on the girls compliance with the terms of her probation. Girls in the treatment condition received traditional probation services plus RYSE programming. Twenty-eight percent of girls in the treatment condition had been abused in the home. Although the rate of abuse in the control condition was much lower, this is likely due to underreporting by those participants. Outcome Measures: Outcome measures include whether or not participants completed probation during the treatment period, time taken to complete probation, restitution, and court-ordered community service, rate of recidivism and severity of offense.</p> <p>Study 2: Design, Setting, Participants: This study utilizes the same sample as study</p>	<p>Study 1: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, & United States. (2001). Evaluation of the RYSE program: Alameda county probation department.</p> <p>Study 2: Le, T., Arifuku, I., & Nunez, M. (2003). Girls and culture in delinquency intervention: A case study of RYSE. <i>Juvenile and Family Court Journal</i>, 54, 25.</p> <p>Study 3: Wolf, A. M., Graziano, J., & Hartney, C. (2009). The provision and completion of gender-specific services for girls on probation: Variation by race and ethnicity. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i>, 55(2).</p>

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	<p>1. Outcome Measures: The single outcome measure, examined separately by ethnicity, is a composite score including rate and severity of recidivism, examined separately for African Americans, Hispanics, Whites and Asians.</p> <p>Study 3: Design, Setting, Participants: This study utilizes the same sample as study 1.</p> <p>Outcome Measures: Outcome measures include number and percentage of traditional and RYSE services completed by participants.</p>	
Is this Program an Evidence-Based Practice in other Family/ Youth Development Areas?	<p>Yes</p> <p>Endorsements OJJDP Model Program Findyouthinfo.gov</p>	<p>In addition to the aforementioned findings, qualitative findings from focus groups indicate that RYSE had a positive impact on girls' attitudes about education and that girls appreciated the opportunity the RYSE program afforded them to form meaningful relationships with other girls.</p>
Evaluation Designs of other evaluations	<p>Randomized, control experimental design</p>	
Sources	<p>Empirical Studies (peer-reviewed journal) Independent (Published) Evaluation OJJDP Model Programs Find Youth Info</p>	

Contact Information

Contact information:

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Selected Publications/References

Le, T., Arifuku, I., & Nunez, M. (2003). Girls and culture in delinquency intervention: A case study of RYSE. *Juv. & Fam. Ct. J.*, 54, 25.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, & United States. (2001). Evaluation of the RYSE program: Alameda county probation department.

Wolf, A. M., Graziano, J., & Hartney, C. (2009). The provision and completion of gender-specific services for girls on probation: Variation by race and ethnicity. *Crime & Delinquency*, 55(2), 294.

Zahn, M. A., Day, J. C., Mihalic, S. F., & and Tichavsky, L. (2009). Determining What Works for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System. *Crime Delinquency*, 55(2).