

Girls in Conflict with the Law Global Bibliography



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Girls in Conflict with the Law**

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IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:

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對話

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Girls in Conflict With The Law Overview

Acoca, L. (1998). Outside/Inside: The Violation of American Girls at Home, on the Streets, and in the Juvenile Justice System. *Crime & Delinquency*, 44(4), 561–589.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128798044004006>

In this 1998 paper, the author analyzes the abuses that many girl offenders experience before, during, and after their first contact with the criminal justice system. The author argues that these abuses—and the failures of the juvenile justice system to identify and respond to them—pose a threat to the offenders themselves and the communities where they live. The paper concludes with a series of policy and research recommendations that could prevent the continuum of abuses that girl offenders encounter.

Belknap, J. (2014). *The Invisible Woman: Gender, Crime, and Justice* (4th Edition). Cengage Learning.

This volume gives an overview of women's and girls' victimization and offending. Part IV also provides an analysis of women working within the criminal legal system. Rich in theoretical analysis and statistical research, this book is a nice starting place for those hoping to familiarize themselves with the most current discussions and issues surrounding female offending and experiences within the criminal legal system.

Bloom, B., Owen, B., Deschenes, E. P., & Rosenbaum, J. (2002). Improving Juvenile Justice for Females: A Statewide Assessment in California. *Crime & Delinquency*, 48(4), 526–552.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/001112802237128>.

This 2002 study, requested by the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning, provides an assessment of the state and effectiveness of the California juvenile justice system. Incorporating a critical literature review, surveys of relevant actors, and focus group interviews with staff and female offenders, the paper identifies ways that policymakers and program staff can better accommodate the gender-specific needs of young female offenders. In particular, they identify a need for increased information on best practices for working with young female offenders.

Cauffman, E. (2008). Understanding the Female Offender. *The Future of Children*, 18(2), 119–142.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/20179981>

In this 2008 paper, the author gives an overview of adolescent female offending and the juvenile justice system's response to it. The article analyzes patterns of offending, trends in arrests and processing, and common treatments for girls in the juvenile justice system. The author also explores the possibilities and limits of gender-specific treatment and offers her own suggestions for reducing rates of juvenile offending.

Chesney-Lind, M., & Pasko, L. (2004). *The Female Offender: Girls, Women, and Crime* (2nd ed.).

<https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452232157>

In this book, the authors explore the phenomenon of female crime and provide a trenchant analysis of the social and cultural context of offending and imprisoned women. Noting that girls make up one-fourth of all juveniles arrested and that the population of women in prison has increased in the decade preceding publication, the authors examine aspects including attitudes towards female delinquency, the role of gangs in female juvenile offending, and trends in crime and sentencing.

Chesney-Lind, M., & Shelden, R. G. (2014). *Girls, Delinquency, and Juvenile Justice*. John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated.

This book, now in its fourth edition, is a touchstone for those thinking about girls, delinquency, and their interactions with the law. In putting girls at the center of their analysis, the authors fill a gap left by decades of scholarship focused on male offending. The first half of the book explores the nature and origins of female delinquency, including a helpful review of extant theories of delinquency and their limits when accounting for female offending. The second half of the book describes girls' experiences within the juvenile justice system, a mixture of institutional and theoretical analysis capped off by a collection of interviews drawn from girls themselves. Ultimately the book asserts the role of gender both as a force that leads girls into the juvenile justice system and one that shapes the quality of their experiences within it.

Irwin, K., Pasko, L., Davidson, J. T., Pasko, L., & Davidson, J. T. (2018). *Girls and Women in Conflict with the Law*. Routledge Handbook of Critical Criminology; Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315622040-32>

This chapter from the *Routledge Handbook of Critical Criminology* traces the ways that gender shapes girls' experiences before, during, and after interactions with the criminal justice system. The authors identify gendered pathways to offending, then lay out the unique challenges girls face in prison, parole, and re-entry programs, paying close attention to the ways that gender intersects with race, class, and family trauma at each of these stages. The chapter finishes with a case for a more gender responsive justice system.

Nowak, M. (2019). The United Nations Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty.

https://www.chr.up.ac.za/images/publications/UN_Global_Study/United%20Nations%20Global%20Study%20on%20Children%20Deprived%20of%20Liberty%202019.pdf

This 700 page United Nations study provides a global overview of children deprived of liberty. Even though the Convention on the Rights of the Child states that children should be deprived of liberty only in exceptional circumstances and on a case-by-case basis in the absence of non-custodial solutions, more than seven million children are deprived of liberty each year in prisons, migration centers, police custody, and other institutions. The study draws from the knowledge and resources of UN agencies, NGOs, civil society organizations, academics, and children themselves to "make the invisible visible and start a process of liberating children from detention." It is particularly helpful for those studying children in conflict with the law in contexts that are generally underrepresented in criminological literature such as conflict zones, refugee settlements, and developing states.

Pearson, V., & Leung, B. K. P. (1995). *Women in Hong Kong*. Hong Kong ; New York : Oxford University Press.

This 1995 book chapter outlines trends in the extent and type of female offending in Hong Kong and the criminal justice system's responses to it. The authors pay close attention to young female offenders, arguing that pre-delinquency events such as staying out late or running away from home are considered more troublesome in girls than in boys due to the patriarchal nature of Hong Kong society. In effect, young girls are often put in conflict with authority earlier and more frequently than boys, often leading to continued delinquency.

Penal Reform International. (2014). *Neglected Need: Girls in the Criminal Justice System*. Penal Reform International and the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice.

<https://cdn.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/girls-crim-just-v4.pdf>

This briefing paper offers a global overview of the challenges that girls face when they come into contact with criminal justice systems. It also includes a list of recommendations for responding to and protecting girls in detention. The paper concludes by asserting that girl offenders need to receive gender-sensitive treatment that is equitable and proportionate to treatment received by boys.

Ross, R., Winn, M. T., Acoca, L., Kaba, M., Countryman-Roswurm, K. I., & Edelman, M. W. (2015).

Girls in Justice (1st Edition). The Image of Justice.

This book offers a unique and powerful look at the experiences of girls in the juvenile justice system. It pairs photographer Richard Ross's haunting images from detention centers across the country with essays from scholars and advocates. Each photograph is paired with a quotation from one of Ross's interviews with the girls he photographed. The book gives an insight into the lived experience of girls in the juvenile justice system.

Sprott, J. B., Doob, A. N., & Zimring, F. E. (2009). *Justice for Girls?: Stability and Change in the Youth*

Justice Systems of the United States and Canada. University of Chicago Press.

<http://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/cuhk-ebooks/detail.action?docID=719228>

This book provides a comparative historical account of legal and political responses to girls' offending in the United States and Canada. The authors discuss the "myth of the 'girl crime wave'" and examine juvenile justice reform and deinstitutionalization in both countries. Their findings reveal that despite having systems built around rehabilitation, girls are punished more severely for minor crimes in both countries.

Snyder, H. & Sickmund, M. (2006). *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. National

Center for Juvenile Justice. <http://doi.apa.org/get-pe-doi.cfm?doi=10.1037/e379692004-005>

This 2006 report prepared by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention presents a comprehensive, detailed, and statistically rigorous view of juvenile offending and the juvenile justice system's response to it. Of interest, the report notes an increase in female arrests since the 1990s, especially for violent crimes.

Pathways to Offending

Pathways: Overview

Brennan, T., Breitenbach, M., Dieterich, W., Salisbury, E. J., & van Voorhis, P. (2012). Women's Pathways to Serious and Habitual Crime: A Person-Centered Analysis Incorporating Gender Responsive Factors. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 39(11), 1481–1508.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854812456777>

This study uses quantitative methods to identify women's pathways to crime. The authors identify eight prototypical pathways to crime, which they aggregate into four "superordinate pathways": "normal" women offenders, battered women, poor subcultural socialized women offenders, and asocial aggressive damaged offenders. The authors also note similarities and differences between the pathways they identify and those found in extant literature.

Broidy, L. M., Nagin, D. S., Tremblay, R. E., Bates, J. E., Brame, B., Dodge, K. A., Fergusson, D., Horwood, J. L., Loeber, R., Laird, R., Lynam, D. R., Moffitt, T. E., Pettit, G. S., & Vitaro, F. (2003). Developmental trajectories of childhood disruptive behaviors and adolescent delinquency: A six-site, cross-national study. *Developmental Psychology*, 39(2), 222–245.

<http://doi.apa.org/getdoi.cfm?doi=10.1037/0012-1649.39.2.222>

This study examines the relationship between physical aggression in childhood and offending outcomes during adolescence. The authors find that, among boys, aggressive behavior during childhood increases the risk of both violent and nonviolent offending during adolescence. For girls, though, the authors find no clear link between aggressive behavior and later violent or nonviolent offending.

Casper Smith, J. (1997). Compelled to Crime: The Gender Entrapment of Battered Black Women. *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*; Chicago, 87(4), 1511.

<https://search.proquest.com/docview/218394424/abstract/1038F4401C5A400FPQ/1>

This paper presents the theory of "gender entrapment" to explain criminal behavior by abused women. Based on interviews with 37 Black women incarcerated on Rikers Island, the author argues that race and gender intersect in ways that compel female victims of violence to engage in criminal activity in response.

Cauffman, E., Monahan, K. C., & Thomas, A. G. (2015). Pathways to Persistence: Female Offending from 14 to 25. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 1(3), 236–268.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-015-0016-z>

This paper examines the development patterns of female crime from ages 14-25. Using group-based trajectory modeling, the authors find that females who continue their criminal careers into adulthood tend to have encountered more violence, have higher rates of mental illness, and experience more adversarial relationships than those who desist from offending after adolescence. The authors find that serious female offenders -- often considered a homogeneous group -- follow a variety of pathways determined by an array of underlying environmental and psychological factors.

Dodge, K. A., Coie, J. D., & Lynam, D. (2006). Aggression and Antisocial Behavior in Youth. In *Handbook of Child Psychology: Social, Emotional, and Personality Development, Vol. 3, 6th ed* (pp. 719–788). John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9780470147658.chpsy0312>

This book chapter offers a psychological approach to the development of antisocial and aggressive behavior (AB) in adolescents. It is organized around four questions: "1. What is the human species-wide developmental course of aggression and AB? 2. What stability and change occur in the life course of individual differences in AB? 3. Why do some individuals become more antisocial than others? 4. What promising avenues exist in the prevention and treatment of aggressive behavior in children?"

Farrington, D., & Painter, K. (2004). Gender Differences in Risk Factors for Offending (No. 196; Findings, p. 4). Home Office. <http://mws->

73973.mws3.csx.cam.ac.uk/people/academic_research/david_farrington/hofind196.pdf

This report for London's Home Office presents the results of a longitudinal study of males and females from 397 families from inner-city South London first contacted in

1961. The authors analyze the effectiveness of using certain risk factors to predict offending across gender. They also discuss the limitations and implications of such an approach.

Mullis, R. L., Cornille, T. A., Mullis, A. K., & Huber, J. (2004). Female Juvenile Offending: A Review of Characteristics and Contexts. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 13(2), 205-218.

This literature review provides an overview of female juvenile offending, suggesting that the phenomenon be considered within a multidimensional framework that considers both developmental and ecological contexts. The authors encourage researchers and practitioners to consider the contexts surrounding potential female offenders and the contexts shaping resilience to offending.

Hipwell, A. E., & Loeber, R. (2006). Do We Know Which Interventions are Effective for Disruptive and Delinquent Girls? *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 9(3), 221–255.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10567-006-0012-2>

This paper examines the effectiveness of treatments for girls with disruptive and delinquent behaviors. The majority of these treatments were designed to be applied to both boys as girls, despite mounting evidence that delinquent boys and girls present different psychiatric phenotypes, development courses, and risk factors. The authors discuss the limitations of current research, promising findings, and recommendations for future research on and treatments for disruptive and delinquent girls.

Huizinga, D., Miller, S., & Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group. (2013). *Developmental Sequences of Girls' Delinquent Behavior* (Girls Study Group, p. 16). United States Department of Justice: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/pubs/238276.pdf>

This 2013 report from the United States Office of Justice Programs draws from two longitudinal studies of delinquency—the Denver Youth Survey and the Fast Track Project—to investigate the development of delinquent behavior in girls from childhood to adolescence. The paper offers a succinct overview of various pathways to delinquency that girls may take, and it concludes with a discussion of policy and research implications.

Johansson, P., & Kempf-Leonard, K. (2009). A Gender-Specific Pathway to Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offending?: Exploring Howell's Risk Factors for Serious Delinquency. *Crime & Delinquency*, 55(2), 216–240. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128708330652>

The study analyzes a data set of over 10,000 youths to statistically test a theoretical set of hypotheses about risk factors for girls' offending. The study finds evidence that these risk factors are not specific to girls. Rather, they predict violent behavior in both boys and girls.

Jones, N. J., Brown, S. L., Wanamaker, K. A., & Greiner, L. E. (2014). A Quantitative Exploration of Gendered Pathways to Crime in a Sample of Male and Female Juvenile Offenders. *Feminist Criminology*, 9(2), 113–136. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1557085113501850>

This study aims to quantitatively identify whether girls follow unique gendered pathways to offending. After analyzing 1,175 male and 663 female juvenile offenders, the authors find evidence of the survival-based, gendered pathways resembling those theorized by contemporary criminologists. However, the authors also find evidence of gender-neutral antisocial pathways found in traditional criminological literature. The authors advocate for an integration of these two seemingly polarized paradigms.

Landsheer, J. A., & Dijkum, C. van. (2005). Male and Female Delinquency Trajectories from Pre-Through Middle Adolescence and Their Continuation in Late Adolescence. *Adolescence; Roslyn Heights*, 40(160), 729–748.

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/195944716/abstract/78BC0787EC96418BPQ/1>

This longitudinal study followed 270 Dutch adolescents for 6 years. It aimed to determine whether early adolescent delinquency and social support levels could predict late adolescent delinquency. The authors found that early delinquency in boys is predictive of later delinquency, but they observed no such correlation for girls. Instead, the authors determined that maternal support was associated with lower rates of delinquency for girls.

Moffitt, T. E., Caspi, A., Rutter, M., & Silva, P. A. (2001). *Sex Differences in Antisocial Behaviour: Conduct Disorder, Delinquency, and Violence in the Dunedin Longitudinal Study*. Cambridge

University Press. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/sex-differences-in-antisocial-behaviour/EEE373A84D02676598C815784766C491>

This book examines sex differences in childhood and adolescent anti-social behavior using a long-term longitudinal study of over a thousand males and females born in the early 1970s in Dunedin, New Zealand. This rich data set allows the authors to consider the various developmental factors that lead boys and girls to antisocial behavior during the first two decades of their lives.

Pajer, K. A. (1998). What Happens to “Bad” Girls? A Review of the Adult Outcomes of Antisocial Adolescent Girls. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 155(7), 862–870.
<https://doi.org/10.1176/ajp.155.7.862>

This literature review finds that antisocial adolescents manifest increased rates of mortality, criminality, violent relationships, and multiple service utilization as adults. The article posits several explanations for this relationship but emphasizes the need for long-term cross-sectional studies to examine the phenomenon of female antisocial behavior more fully.

Piquero, A. R., & Chung, H. L. (2001). On the Relationships Between Gender, Early Onset, and the Seriousness of Offending. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29(3), 189–206.
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0047235201000848>

This article examines the relationship between gender, seriousness of offending, and early onset (committing an offense before age fourteen). The authors found that both boys and girls who committed offenses early in adolescence were more likely to commit serious offenses by age eighteen when compared to "late onset" delinquents. When controls were introduced into the authors' models, though, this relationship between early offending and seriousness only held for males. The authors discuss a range of theoretical models that could make sense of these results.

Piquero, N. L., Gover, A. R., MacDonald, J. M., & Piquero, A. R. (2005). The Influence of Delinquent Peers on Delinquency: Does Gender Matter? *Youth & Society*, 36(3), 251–275.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X04265652>

This paper examines the relationship between gender, delinquent peers, and delinquent behavior. Using longitudinal data, the authors find that associating with delinquent peers is a better predictor of delinquency for boys than girls. They also identify a range of internal and external factors that influence the effect of delinquent peers on both boys and girls.

Pulkkinen, L., & Pitkänen, T. (1993). Continuities in Aggressive Behavior From Childhood to Adulthood. *Aggressive Behavior, 19*(4), 249–263.

This longitudinal study examines the continuity of aggressive behavior in boys and girls at ages eight, fourteen, twenty, and twenty-six. The study involved 173 females and 196 males and considered aggression in terms of peer nomination and teacher ratings. It examines the efficacy of aggression ratings to predict criminality and other antisocial behavior, identifying factors in aggression that persist over time.

Rodney, H. E., & Mupier, R. (2004). The Special Needs of Girls in Trouble. *Reclaiming Children and Youth; Bloomington, 13*(2), 103–109.

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/214193883/abstract/DF01E65EA9094DCDPQ/1>

This paper examines differences between male and female offenders in the Texas juvenile justice system. The authors found that girls were more likely to experience inadequate parenting, which puts them at a greater risk of engaging in violence, abusing substances, dropping out of school, and becoming pregnant. The authors also found that 26 percent of offending females had been sexually abused. Finally, the authors find that offending females were more likely to be detained than males, who were given community service sentences more often.

Salisbury, E. J., & Van Voorhis, P. (2009). Gendered Pathways: A Quantitative Investigation of Women Probationers' Paths to Incarceration. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 36*(6), 541–566.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854809334076>

This quantitative study tests three gendered pathways to incarceration among 313 women probationers. First the authors study the childhood victimization model, which posits that victimization, mental illness, and substance use contribute to offending. They find that child abuse led indirectly to recidivism and that depression, anxiety, and substance abuse all contributed directly to imprisonment. Second, the authors test and

find empirical support for the relational model, which links relational dysfunction to recidivism. Lastly, the authors examine the effects of human and social capital on repeat offending. They found "meaningful linkages" between social and human capital and reductions in continued offending.

Schaeffer, C. M., Petras, H., Ialongo, N., Masyn, K. E., Hubbard, S., Poduska, J., & Kellam, S. (2006).

A comparison of girls' and boys' aggressive-disruptive behavior trajectories across elementary school: Prediction to young adult antisocial outcomes. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 74(3), 500–510. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.74.3.500>

This article uses multiple group analysis and general growth mixture modeling to test for gender differences in aggressive-disruptive behavior trajectories from childhood to adolescence. The authors find that such behavior poses a serious problem for girls, even at an early age. They identify a class of girls who exhibit chronic high levels of antisocial behavior in childhood and are at greater risk of carrying that behavior into adolescence. They also find that the level of aggressive behavior demonstrated in first grade is a good indication of a girl's trajectory towards developing antisocial behavior in adolescence.

Shechory, M., Perry, G., & Addad, M. (2011). Pathways to Women's Crime: Differences Among

Women Convicted of Drug, Violence and Fraud Offenses. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 151(4), 399–416. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2010.503721>

This study of 60 Israeli female inmates examines the differences in self-control, demographics, and aggression between women convicted of drug, violence, and fraud offenses. The authors find a link between chronic delinquency and drug convictions. They also find that fraud offenders are generally older than those in the other two categories and are more likely to have no criminal history or delinquent involvement. The authors didn't find any clear pattern for violent offenders, highlighting the complexity involved in making the types of classifications that this study attempts to make.

Silverthorn, P., & Frick, P. J. (1999). Developmental Pathways to Antisocial Behavior: The Delayed-

Onset Pathway in Girls. *Development and Psychopathology*, 11(1), 101–126.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579499001972>

In this article the authors propose a distinct new pathway for the development of antisocial behavior in girls. Termed the "delayed-onset pathway," this model proposes that certain mechanisms that influence the development of antisocial behavior in girls may be present in childhood but not lead to overt antisocial behavior until adolescence. The authors hope that this model will offer specific and testable predictions for antisocial behavior in girls, a phenomenon long overlooked in criminological research.

Silverthorn, P., Frick, P. J., & Reynolds, R. (2001). Timing of Onset and Correlates of Severe Conduct Problems in Adjudicated Girls and Boys. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 23(3), 171–181. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1010917304587>

This paper tests predictions made from a model explaining the development of conduct disorder (CD) in a sample of girls. The authors find that girls were more likely to show symptoms of CD in adolescence than childhood. Furthermore, the personality factors associated with CD for adolescent-onset girls resembled those evident in childhood-onset boys. These findings emphasize the need for gender-specific models to explain and explore the unique development of CD in girls.

Somers, C. L., & Gizzi, T. J. (2001). Predicting Adolescents' Risky Behaviours: The Influence of Future Orientation, School Involvement, and School Attachment. *Adolescent & Family Health*, 2(1), 3–11.

In this paper the authors investigate the influence of school factors such as attachment, involvement, and post-high school plans on risky adolescent behaviors such as truancy, substance abuse, and certain sexual behaviors. Using a survey of 551 students in grades 9-12, the authors find that a hierarchical model holds true for some risk behaviors, but not others.

Wattanaporn, K. A., & Holtfreter, K. (2014). The Impact of Feminist Pathways Research on Gender-Responsive Policy and Practice. *Feminist Criminology*, 9(3), 191–207. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1557085113519491>

This review provides an overview on how feminist pathways have challenged the assumption of gender neutrality for explanations of offending and victimization, and explicates the role of feminist ideologies in criminological research. The study notes that feminist pathways research has highlighted gendered aspects of crime with implications

for theory and policy, and it identifies areas for future research while stressing the value of cooperation between academics and justice practitioners.

Pathways: Family and Relationships

Cauffman, E., Farruggia, S. P., & Goldweber, A. (2008). Bad Boys or Poor Parents: Relations to Female Juvenile Delinquency. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 18(4), 699–712.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-7795.2008.00577.x>

This paper investigates the interactions between parental relationships, romantic relationships, and antisocial behavior among adolescent delinquents. The authors find that delinquent girls are more likely to be encouraged by their current romantic partner to engage in antisocial behavior. The authors also note that quality, or "warmth," of parental engagement affects the degree to which this association holds. The authors indicate a need for greater, more comprehensive studies of the relationship between romantic relationships, parental relationships, and adolescent offending.

Dunlap, E., Golub, A., Johnson, B. D., & Wesley, D. (2002). Intergenerational Transmission of Conduct Norms for Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, and Violence: A Case Study. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 42(1), 1–20.

This paper presents a case study of four generations of poor women in inner-city New York. The authors demonstrate that behavior norms developed in this environment are often recapitulated from generation to generation. They emphasize the need for programs targeted at establishing healthier behavior norms for girls in inner-city households.

Goldweber, A., Cauffman, E., & Cillessen, A. H. N. (2014). Peer Status Among Incarcerated Female Offenders: Associations With Social Behavior and Adjustment. *Journal of Research on Adolescence (Wiley-Blackwell)*, 24(4), 720–733. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jora.12078>

This study examines the associations between peer status and psychopathology among incarcerated young females. Using the peer nomination technique, the authors found that popularity was negatively related to mental health symptoms, while social impact was more strongly associated with mental health risks. These findings suggest that peer

status can serve as a mechanism to underpin problem behaviors and to implement targeted interventions.

Huang, C.-C., Vikse, J. H., Lu, S., & Yi, S. (2015). Children's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Early Delinquency. *Journal of Family Violence*, 30(8), 953–965. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9727-5>

This paper analyzes the effects of exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) in early childhood on delinquency at age nine. The authors find that exposure to IPV at ages 1 and 3 had direct effects on children's likelihood to engage in delinquent behavior at age 9. The authors also find that parental involvement, child neglect, and physical punishment had mediating effects on the relationship between IPV exposure and later delinquency.

Keller, T. E., Catalano, R. F., Haggerty, K. P., & Fleming, C. B. (2002). Parent Figure Transitions and Delinquency and Drug Use Among Early Adolescent Children of Substance Abusers. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 28(3), 399–427. <https://doi.org/10.1081/ADA-120006734>

This study examines the effects of family instability generated by a drug abusing parents on the likelihood of drug abuse and delinquent behaviors in their children. The authors find that parent figure transitions are associated with delinquency and drug abuse among their children.

Kroupa, S. E. (1988). Perceived Parental Acceptance and Female Juvenile Delinquency. *Adolescence; Roslyn Heights*, 23(89), 171–185.

This 1988 comparative study of 62 high school girls and 62 girls in a state training school found that incarcerated girls perceived their parents more negatively than non-incarcerated ones. Results, however, indicate that incarcerated girls generally feel more ambivalently towards mothers than towards fathers, who they generally see negatively.

Meeus, W., Branje, S., & Overbeek, G. j. (2004). Parents and partners in crime: A six-year longitudinal study on changes in supportive relationships and delinquency in adolescence and young adulthood. *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*, 45(7), 1288–1298.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2004.00312.x>

This study examines the effects of intimate partner relationships on youth delinquency. Using data from a six-year longitudinal study, the authors find that having an intimate partner is negatively related to criminality in 12 to 20 year olds and 21 to 23 year olds. They also find that having an intimate partner moderates the link between criminality and parental support. To the authors, these results indicate that intimate partners can play the role of parents in reducing criminality.

Monahan, K. C., Dmitrieva, J., & Cauffman, E. (2014). Bad Romance: Sex Differences in the Longitudinal Association Between Romantic Relationships and Deviant Behavior. *Journal of Research on Adolescence (Wiley-Blackwell)*, 24(1), 12–26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jora.12019>

This study investigates the influence of romantic relationships on antisocial behavior among juvenile delinquents. The authors find that antisocial partners contribute to both male and female antisocial behaviors. Females also become increasingly influenced by antisocial partner behavior as they age, especially during shorter relationships.

Schaffner, L. (2007). Violence Against Girls Provokes Girls' Violence: From Private Injury to Public Harm. *Violence Against Women*, 13(12), 1229–1248. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801207309881>

This article links the steep rise in adolescent girls' arrests for violent crimes in the 1990s with the disproportionate amounts of these young women who report suffering emotional, physical, and sexual trauma in childhood and adolescence. The author uses interviews with girls going through the court system and focuses on two contexts in which girls engaged in aggressive actions: an incidence of intimate violence in a lesbian relationship and a stabbing in self-defense against sexual assault.

Pathways: Substance Abuse

Bailey, J. A., & McCloskey, L. A. (2005). Pathways to Adolescent Substance Use Among Sexually

Abused Girls. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology; New York*, 33(1), 39–53.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10802-005-0933-0>

This longitudinal study explores the relationship between childhood sexual abuse and adolescent substance use among girls while controlling for other co-occurring forms of abuse. It identifies a predictive link between childhood sexual abuse and later substance abuse, especially when sexual abuse co-occurs with physical abuse and witnessing inter-parental violence. The study also examines the significance of depressive self-concept and behavior under-control as pathways to substance use, finding no unique link between self-concept and substance abuse. Behavioral undercontrol, however, appears to be a mediating factor between childhood sexual abuse and adolescent substance use.

Bergen, H. A., Martin, G., Richardson, A. S., Allison, S., & Roeger, L. (2004). Sexual Abuse, Antisocial

Behaviour and Substance Use: Gender Differences in Young Community Adolescents. *The*

Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 38(1–2), 34–41. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1440->

[1614.2004.01295.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-1614.2004.01295.x)

This paper identifies self-reported childhood sexual abuse as a risk factor for the development of antisocial behavior and substance abuse among adolescents. Of note, researchers found that, when controlling for confounding factors, the risk of engaging in antisocial behavior increased two to threefold in sexually abused girls and three to eightfold in sexually abused girls.

Booth, R. E., Koester, S. K., & Pinto, F. (1995). Gender Differences in Sex-Risk Behaviors, Economic

Livelihood, and Self-Concept Among Drug Injectors and Crack Smokers. *The American Journal*

on Addictions, 4(4), 313–322. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1521-0391.1995.tb00270.x>

This 1995 study of male and female drug abusers found that addicted women were at increased risk of contracting HIV through risky sexual behaviors and were more likely to engage in prostitution, especially those women with fewer legitimate employment opportunities.

Lopez, V. (2017). *Complicated Lives: Girls, Parents, Drugs, and Juvenile Justice*. Rutgers University Press.

This book presents the life experiences of 65 girls involved in the juvenile justice system with histories of using drugs other than alcohol or marijuana. The book presents their stories in full, offering a girl-centered perspective on the ways that parental relationships affect girls' later choices and behaviors. The author offers a range of theoretical lenses to make sense of these stories, especially considering the ways that parental relationships are often situated within larger contexts of class, race, and gender.

Ng, K. S. D. (2012). *Explaining Gender Gap in Illicit Drug Use: Evidence from a Time-series Analysis*

[Ph.D., The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong)].

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/1151100158/abstract/A5F52A4873714BE3PQ/1>

This dissertation examines and explains the rapid increase in drug use among young Hong Kong females. It finds that the rate of female psychotropic drug use in Hong Kong is rising, the gender gap in overall drug use is closing, and heroin abuse has dropped more slowly among females than males. It suggests that social stress faced by women in Hong Kong is a significant contributor to the narrowing of the drug use gender gap.

Pathways: Violence and Abuse

Artz, S. (1999). *Sex, Power, & The Violent School Girl*. Teachers College Press.

This book discusses the relationship between gender and violence through a qualitative case study of six girls. Published in 1998, it rebuffed a tradition of scholarship that primarily conceived of delinquents as male and/or members of an ethnic minority. The author's work communicates a rich understanding of the complexities of girls' experiences with violence, and she supplements her own research with a helpful review and critique of existing theories of youth delinquency.

Batchelor, S. (2005). 'Prove Me The Bam!': Victimization and Agency in the Lives of Young Women

Who Commit Violent Offences. *Probation Journal*, 52(4), 358–375.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0264550505058034>

This article analyzes the sources of violence offending among young women imprisoned for violent crimes in Scotland. The author argues that abuse encountered in familial contexts often leads girls to act violently. Domestic emotional and physical abuse

socializes girls to conceive of the world as a hostile place, leading them to commit violence as a "reasoned response to intimidated or actual harms" (370). The author concludes by incorporating this paradigm into a series of best practices for those who work with girls.

Batchelor, S., Burman, M., & Brown, J. (2001). *Discussing Violence: Let's Hear It From The Girls*.

Probation Journal, 48(2), 125–134. <https://doi.org/10.1177/026455050104800208>

This article presents the findings of a study examining the perceptions and experiences of violence among approximately 800 "ordinary" girls in Scotland. In drawing participants from a range of ethnic, geographic, and experiential backgrounds, the study departs from traditional criminological research that focuses mainly on violent girls or those at the socioeconomic margins. The authors find little evidence that girls use physical violence to any significant degree, despite a popular notion that girls are becoming more physically violent. The authors also discuss the implications of their findings on practices and policies affecting girls.

Björkqvist, K., & Niemelä, P. (1992). *New Trends in the Study of Female Aggression*. In *Of mice and*

women: Aspects of female aggression (pp. 3–16). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-102590-8.50006-4>

This chapter, which opens an interdisciplinary book investigating female aggression, introduces trends in research about human female aggression. The authors explain that a series of methodological flaws have largely hampered research on female aggression. While discussions of female aggression often focus on the way that it differs from male aggression, the authors advocate for approaching female aggression as a unique phenomenon in itself.

Burman, M., Batchelor, S., & Brown, J. (2004). *Challenging Violence: Girls, Gender and Violent*

Encounters. Macmillan. <http://eprints.gla.ac.uk/33776/>

This book offers a comprehensive look at violence as it is experienced and enacted by young women. The authors present a range of theoretical and quantitative research to deepen our understanding of the way violence operates in girls' lives.

Cauffman, E., Fine, A., Thomas, A. G., & Monahan, K. C. (2017). Trajectories of Violent Behavior

Among Females and Males. *Child Development*, 88(1), 41–54. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12678>

This study analyzes behavior changes in violent young female offenders. The authors find that a small percentage of female offenders persist in violent behavior into adulthood. Additionally, the authors find that impulse control and employment play a role in encouraging desistance, but other adult milestones do not appear to play any significant role in initiating the process.

Chesney-Lind, M., & Paramore, V. (2001). Are Girls Getting More Violent?: Exploring Juvenile

Robbery Trends. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 17(2), 142–166.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1043986201017002005>

Using arrest data from the City and County of Honolulu, this study finds no notable change in the pattern of robberies committed by youth from 1991 to 1997. This research contrasts widespread claims in the 1990s that youth, especially girls, were becoming more violent. The authors suggest that rising arrest rates are not an indication of increased delinquency. Rather, the authors suggest that less serious crimes, especially those involving girls, are more likely to come under the purview of the juvenile justice system.

Hay, D. F. (2007). The Gradual Emergence of Sex Differences in Aggression: Alternative Hypotheses.

Psychological Medicine, 37(11), 1527–1537. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291707000165>

This paper reviews relevant hypotheses for the commonly-observed phenomenon that, after infancy, boys begin to behave more aggressively than girls. The author doesn't identify a single hypothesis for this widening gender gap but instead outlines a series of principles that may help explain the issue: girls mature more quickly, gender differences are strongly influenced by a small minority of aggressive boys, and both boys and girls begin to inhabit gendered social worlds after infancy.

Heide, K. M. (2003). Youth Homicide: A Review of the Literature and a Blueprint for Action.

International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 47(1), 6–36.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X02239272>

This article reviews clinical and empirical literature relating to youth homicide. It provides an overview of the psychological and social factors that lead youth to commit homicide, including a short but helpful review of literature relating to girls who kill. The author concludes with recommendations for future research, encouraging researchers to take a broader look at the phenomenon by studying the years preceding and following the homicide.

Heimer, K., & De Coster, S. (1999). The Gendering of Violent Delinquency. *Criminology; Columbus*, 37(2), 277–317. <http://dx.doi.org.easyaccess2.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/10.1111/j.1745-9125.1999.tb00487.x>

This 1999 article presents a theoretical model of gender and youth violence. The author reconfigures a classical model of crime—differential association theory—to explain violent delinquency both within and across gender by incorporating insights from feminist theory and gender studies. The author then examines empirical evidence in light of this theoretical model, finding that it offers an explanation for the gender gap in violent delinquency.

Jacobs, J. L. (1993). Victimized Daughters: Sexual Violence and the Empathic Female Self. *Signs*, 19(1), 126–145.

This article focuses on the phenomenon of empathic bonding between victim and perpetrator in the context of sexual violence, offering a cultural, psychological, and feminist perspective. The study, based on data collected over a five-year period with 50 incest survivors (aged 15-40), argues that incest contributes to internal development in a way that distorts and corrupts empathic forms of attachment.

Loeber, R., & Hay, D. (1997). Key issues in the development of aggression and violence from childhood to early adulthood. *Annual Review of Psychology; Palo Alto*, 48, 371–410.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.48.1.371>

This article examines how manifestations of aggression in childhood are related to aggressive behaviors in early adulthood. The authors review psychological and environmental factors associated with continued aggression. They also consider the ways that these factors result in different forms of aggressive behaviors in girls and boys.

McCartan, L. M., & Gunnison, E. (2010). Individual and Relationship Factors That Differentiate Female Offenders With and Without a Sexual Abuse History. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(8), 1449–1469. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260509354585>

This study investigates the ways that sexual abuse influences women's criminal trajectories. The authors find that women with histories of sexual abuse were more likely to be involved with the criminal justice system, less likely to have healthy relationships, and more likely to have lower self-images. Counter-intuitively, sexually abused women were also more likely to characterize their household as loving, a phenomenon that the authors consider in light of attachment theory.

Siegel, J. A., & Williams, L. M. (2003). The Relationship Between Child Sexual Abuse And Female Delinquency And Crime: A Prospective Study. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 40(1), 71–94. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427802239254>

This study investigates the relationship between sexual abuse and female delinquency. The authors studied a group of 206 victims of reported child sexual abuse alongside a comparison group of 205 who reported no history of child sexual abuse. While they found no association between child sexual abuse and juvenile arrests, the authors did find that sexual abuse victims were more likely to be arrested as adults. Child abuse victims were also more likely to be arrested for violent offenses than their counterparts. Still, the authors note that the majority of abused girls were never arrested, pointing to the need to research "those factors that may insulate victims from the negative consequences of abuse."

Simkins, S., & Katz, S. (2002). Criminalizing Abused Girls. *Violence Against Women*, 8(12), 1474–1499. <https://doi.org/10.1177/107780102237966>

This article describes the cycle of trauma, aggression, misdiagnosis, and inadequate treatment that pervades the juvenile justice system and serves to drive abused girls deeper into that system. The authors argue that by focusing on girls' aggression without considering trauma and its role in offending, the juvenile justice system fails to adequately meet the needs of girls going through the courts system.

Steffensmeier, D., Zhong, H., Ackerman, J., Schwartz, J., & Agha, S. (2006). Gender Gap Trends for Violent Crimes, 1980 to 2003: A UCR-NCVS Comparison. *Feminist Criminology*, 1(1), 72–98.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1557085105283953>

In this paper the authors find that, contrary to popular belief, there was no increase in women's involvement in interpersonal violence or narrowing of the gender gap with respect to these offenses in the decades leading up to 2000. The authors contend that, in light of these findings, higher women's arrest rates are the result of changing policies rather than changing behavior.

Pathways: Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Prostitution

Dorais, M., & Corriveau, P. (2009). *Gangs and Girls: Understanding Juvenile Prostitution* (First Edition).

McGill-Queen's University Press.

This book-length study contributes an overview of gang-controlled juvenile prostitution. The authors primarily use strategic and gender analysis to investigate the motivations of those involved in juvenile prostitution as well as the ways in which sex and gender structure the phenomenon. Using first person testimony, the study identifies the motivations and contexts that lead teenagers to prostitution and provides strategies for intervention and policy design.

Farley, M., & Kelly, V. (2000). Prostitution: A Critical Review of the Medical and Social Sciences

Literature. *Women & Criminal Justice*, 11(4), 29–64. https://doi.org/10.1300/J012v11n04_04

This article reviews scholarship written about prostitution for two time periods: 1980-1984 and 1992-1996. They identify the key discussions surrounding prostitution in medical and social science scholarship during these periods as well as recent criminal justice responses to prostitution. The authors maintain that most scholarship about prostitution fails to recognize its relationship to the sexual violence and exploitation and often precede and follow experiences of prostitution. They encourage further research on the "demand side" of prostitution, the forces and behaviors that lead men to solicit.

Holger-Ambrose, B., Langmade, C., Edinburgh, L. D., & Saewyc, E. (2013). The Illusions and Juxtapositions of Commercial Sexual Exploitation among Youth: Identifying Effective Street-Outreach Strategies. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 22(3), 326–340.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2013.737443>

This article draws from interviews with 13 sex workers ages 14 to 22. It identifies common pathways into sexual exploitation, which begin early in adolescence and often include running away from home. It also reveals a juxtaposition between girls' feelings of control when contrasted to their actual conditions of coercion and exploitation, which explains girls' preference for euphemistic "soft words" when interacting with street outreach workers. The authors also offer a series of recommendations for street workers to better identify, approach, and engage with sexually exploited young women.

Lloyd, R. (2012). *Girls Like Us: Fighting for a World Where Girls Are Not for Sale: A Memoir* (Reprint Edition). Harper Perennial.

In this powerful memoir, the author tells the story of her escape from commercial sexual exploitation and her decision to found a non-profit dedicated to helping victims of commercial sexual exploitation. She deftly situates her own story among broader historical and political discussions about sex trafficking in the United States.

Pasko, L., & Chesney-Lind, M. (2016). Running the Gauntlet: Understanding Commercial Sexual Exploitation and the Pathways Perspective to Female Offending. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 2(3), 275–295. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-016-0041-6>

The article offers a case study of six young females with histories of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE). The authors identify a complex, multidimensional set of pathways that lead young women to CSE that the authors liken to a "gauntlet." Interviews allow the authors to discern "turning points" that led the interviewees to CSE and criminality. The article finds that interviewees' interpretations of their lives as defined by constriction and punishment preceded recidivism.

Reid, J. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2014). On the Relationships Between Commercial Sexual Exploitation/Prostitution, Substance Dependency, and Delinquency in Youthful Offenders.

Child Maltreatment, 19(3–4), 247–260. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559514539752>

This article examines the link between commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), substance abuse, and delinquency. The authors use data from a longitudinal study of 114 youth with histories of CSE or prostitution to determine parameters of CSE/prostitution (author's terminology) such as age of onset, frequency, and drug involvement. The authors find evidence that substance abuse and selling drugs generally precede CSE/prostitution. They also find that a small minority of young people account for the majority of CSE/prostitution occurrences, and youth involved in CSE/prostitution generally continue to use drugs. The authors conclude by putting a range of theoretical perspectives into use to make sense of their empirical findings.

Williams, L.M. (2009). *Pathways into and out of commercial sexual victimization of children:*

Recommendations and implications for policy and practice. Lowell, MA: University of Massachusetts

Lowell.

This report provides the results of a primarily qualitative study that analyzed the role of commercialization in the sexual exploitation of children, interviewing 61 adolescents aged 14-19. The report makes several policy recommendations, advocating for shifts in how we conceptualize sexually victimized youth and how communities, social services, and law enforcement engage with them.

Wilson, B., & Butler, L. D. (2014). Running a gauntlet: A review of victimization and violence in the pre-entry, post-entry, and peri-/post-exit periods of commercial sexual exploitation.

Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, 6(5), 494–504.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032977>

This article reviews the common risk factors associated with entry into the sex trade industry, the traumas commonly encountered within it, the challenges surrounding exiting the industry, and the implications of each of these factors for treatment and effective interventions. The authors describe the conditions present at pre-entry, post-entry, and peri-/post-exit periods of commercial sexual exploitation and assert the urgent need to identify interventions for survivors.

Wilson, H. W., & Widom, C. S. (2010). The Role of Youth Problem Behaviors in the Path From Child Abuse and Neglect to Prostitution: A Prospective Examination. *Journal of Research on Adolescence* (Wiley-Blackwell), 20(1), 210–236. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-7795.2009.00624.x>

This paper examines five factors that may mediate the relationship between childhood maltreatment and involvement in prostitution. The authors found that early sexual initiation emerged as the strongest predictive link between childhood abuse and neglect and later prostitution. These findings indicate the need for interventions to promote healthy and responsible sexual activity. The authors identified running away, juvenile crime, and school problems as partial mediators on the pathway between maltreatment and prostitution, but they found that maltreatment did not increase children's propensity for drug abuse.

Pathways: Mental Health

Cauffman, E. (2004). A Statewide Screening of Mental Health Symptoms Among Juvenile Offenders in Detention. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 43(4), 430–439. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-200404000-00009>

This study analyzes the results of a youth mental health test, the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2), administered to over 18,000 juvenile offenders in Pennsylvania from May 2000 to October 2002. The test was designed to identify mental health risks in juvenile offenders, and the authors find that 70 percent of boys and 81 percent of girls scored above the clinical cutoff on one of the MAYSI-2 scales. The authors also identify higher incidences of mental health problems in white adolescents than African American adolescents.

Cauffman, E., Lexcen, F. J., Goldweber, A., Shulman, E. P., & Grisso, T. (2007). Gender Differences in Mental Health Symptoms Among Delinquent and Community Youth. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 5(3), 287–307. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1541204007301292>

This paper compares the incidence of mental health symptoms in adolescent boys and girls in juvenile detention facilities with those who are not detained but reside in the same communities. The results indicate that "detained versus community differences" in levels of mental health symptoms are greater among adolescent girls than boys.

Cauffman, E., Feldman, S., Watherman, J., & Steiner, H. (1998). Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Among Female Juvenile Offenders. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 37(11), 1209–1216. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-199811000-00022>

This study examines the incidence of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) within a sample of adolescent female offenders. The authors find that the rate of PTSD is higher among incarcerated adolescent offenders than the rate in the general population. Furthermore, they find that the incidence of PTSD among incarcerated girls is even higher than the rate among incarcerated boys. The authors stress the need to further examine the relationship between youth delinquency and PTSD, especially among girls.

Espelage, D. L., Cauffman, E., Broidy, L., Piquero, A. R., Mazerolle, P., & Steiner, H. (2003). A Cluster-Analytic Investigation of MMPI Profiles of Serious Male and Female Juvenile Offenders. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 42(7), 770–777. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.CHI.0000046877.27264.F6>

This paper uses cluster analysis to identify psychological symptoms among male and female offenders. The authors find that female offenders have markedly different psychiatric profiles and more acute mental health symptoms than male offenders. These findings emphasize the need for sex-appropriate approaches when treating and identifying mental health issues in youth offenders.

Grisso, T. (2004). *Double Jeopardy: Adolescent Offenders with Mental Disorders*. University of Chicago Press.

In this book the authors examine the juvenile justice system's obligations to identify and treat mentally disordered offenders. In the first half of the book, the authors describe the phenomenon of mental disorders in juvenile offending populations. The second half addresses the obligations of the juvenile justice system towards these populations from arrest to post-release.

Mccabe, K. M., Lansing, A. E., Garland, A., & Hough, R. (2002). Gender Differences in Psychopathology, Functional Impairment, and Familial Risk Factors Among Adjudicated Delinquents. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 41*(7), 860–867.

<https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-200207000-00020>

This study tests whether female juvenile offenders demonstrate higher rates of psychological symptoms, psychiatric and substance use disorders, functional impairment, and familial risk factors than their male counterparts. The authors conducted interviews of a random sample of San Diego County youth offenders and found that girls had higher rates of psychological symptoms and mental disorders. They also experienced abuse more frequently and were more likely to come from families with histories of mental illness.

Mellin, E. A., & Fang, H.-N. (2010). Exploration of the Pathways to Delinquency for Female Adolescents With Depression: Implications for Cross-Systems Collaboration and Counseling. *Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling; Alexandria, 30*(2), 58–72.

This study considers the relationship between depression and delinquency in adolescent females. The authors suggest a number of mechanisms that mediate the relationship between depression and delinquency including lack of involvement in prosocial institutions, affiliation with other troubled youth, and indifference for personal safety. The call for further research on specific contexts in which depression and delinquency intersect.

Pathways: Peer Groups and Gangs

Batchelor, S. (2009). Girls, Gangs and Violence: Assessing the Evidence. *Probation Journal, 56*(4), 399–

414. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0264550509346501>

This paper examines girls' involvement in gangs in the United Kingdom. While self-report surveys indicate that girls and boys are involved in gangs at similar rates, qualitative research based on interviews and direct observation indicates that girls are far less likely to join gangs or than boys. Still, girls who do join gangs or other unstructured delinquent peer groups are more likely to do so when leisure facilities are unavailable at home or in the community.

Laidler, K. J., & Hunt, G. (2001). Accomplishing Femininity Among The Girls in the Gang. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 41(4), 656–678.

This paper, drawn from interviews with 141 female gang members in the San Francisco Bay area, investigates the ways that girl gang members construct femininity. The authors emphasize femininity as a way of both responding to and negotiating structural positions in society, paying close attention to the ways gender interacts with class and race.

Meldrum, R. C., Miller, H. V., & Flexon, J. L. (2013). Susceptibility to Peer Influence, Self-Control, and Delinquency. *Sociological Inquiry*, 83(1), 106–129. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-682x.2012.00434.x>

While previous scholarship has established the effects of peers on adolescent delinquency, this paper examines the factors that shape peer influence in the first place. The study finds a negative relationship between self-control levels and susceptibility to peer influence. It also finds that both self-control and susceptibility to peer influence are related to delinquency, highlighting the salience of factors beyond self-control on delinquency.

From Arrest to Sentencing

Bishop, D. M., & Frazier, C. E. (1992). Gender Bias in Juvenile Justice Processing: Implications of the JJDP Act. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (1973-)*, 82(4), 1162. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1143718>

This paper examines the role of gender in juvenile justice processing using court records from a three-year period in Florida. It finds that young male offenders are significantly more likely to be recommended for prosecution by intake officials, petitioned to the court by prosecutors, detained until adjudication, and to receive sentences that require incarceration. These findings confirm the so-called "paternalism" or "chivalry" hypothesis, wherein delinquent girls are less likely to be treated harshly than boys. The study also finds little evidence of gender bias in status cases, contrary to previous evidence suggesting that girls are more likely to be treated harshly for these types of offenses. The authors speculate that the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Protection Act, which prohibits states from detaining and institutionalizing status offenders, may be the cause of this shift towards treating girls and boys more similarly for such offenses. Lastly,

the authors find that girls referred to juvenile courts for contempt are likely to be treated more harshly than boys referred for contempt.

Cheng, K. K., Chui, W. H., & Ong, R. (2015). Providing Justice for Low-Income Youths: Publicly Funded Lawyers and Youth Clients in Hong Kong. *Social & Legal Studies*, 24(4), 577–593.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0964663914559867>

This article examines a series of interviews with youth defendants and publicly funded lawyers in Hong Kong. It identifies a high degree of mistrust between duty lawyers and youth defendants, where duty lawyers often operate under the presumption of the youth's guilt while youth defendants often consider their duty lawyer simply another operative of the State. The article also points out that most duty lawyers don't consider themselves traditional advocates whose main objective is to challenge the State's evidence and win a not guilty verdict. Instead, youth duty lawyers often think of themselves as working in coordination with judges, probationers, and social workers to determine the best needs of the child.

Chesney-Lind, M. (1999). Challenging Girls' Invisibility in Juvenile Court. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 564(1), 185–202.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/000271629956400111>

This article outlines the ways in which the juvenile justice system has failed to adequately respond to the needs of girl offenders, despite the fact that a quarter of juvenile arrests involve girls. It concludes with a review of contemporary legislative efforts to reform juvenile justice, arguing that proposed changes ignore and will likely increase the issues faced by girls rather than addressing them.

Gray, P. (1994). *Inside the Hong Kong Juvenile Court: The Decision-Making Process in Action*. Dept. of Social Work and Social Administration, University of Hong Kong.

This book follows the experiences of 88 male juvenile offenders in the Hong Kong Juvenile Court. The author examines the decision making practices of juvenile justice professionals in Hong Kong (magistrates, probation officers, residential workers, and correctional services officers) by asking them for explanations as to how they each arrived at individual recommendations for young offenders. The book emphasizes that the young offender's experience of the Juvenile Court is largely determined by a web of

contingent decisions made by these justice professionals, and it ultimately posits that their attitudes will be a major obstacle to the development of community-based juvenile justice programs in Hong Kong.

Grisso, T., Steinberg, L., Woolard, J., Cauffman, E., Scott, E., Graham, S., Lexcen, F., Reppucci, N. D., & Schwartz, R. (2003). Juveniles' Competence to Stand Trial: A Comparison of Adolescents' and Adults' Capacities as Trial Defendants. *Law and Human Behavior; Southport*, 27(4), 333–363.

In this study, the authors compare "adjudicative competence," or, the ability to competently stand for trial, in incarcerated populations of both adults and adolescents. They find that younger offenders were more likely to demonstrate levels of impairment similar to those found incompetent to stand for trial. The authors also find that youths are more likely to make immature choices during their trials, emphasizing the need for legal standards and procedures appropriately tailored to the maturity levels of young offenders.

MacDonald, J. M., & Chesney-Lind, M. (2001). Gender Bias and Juvenile Justice Revisited: A Multiyear Analysis. *Crime & Delinquency*, 47(2), 173–195.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128701047002002>

This study investigates gender bias in juvenile court outcomes in Hawaii from 1980 to 1991. The authors find that, although girls generally receive equal or more lenient treatment at earlier stages of the process such as petitioning or adjudication, girls who reach disposition are more likely to be given harsh dispositions for minor offenses. The authors conclude with a discussion of gender-specific approaches to juvenile justice.

Mallicoat, S. L. (2007). Gendered Justice: Attributional Differences Between Males and Females in the Juvenile Courts. *Feminist Criminology*, 2(1), 4–30. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1557085106296349>

This paper uses multivariate analysis to determine which considerations influence probation officers' assessments of youth culpability. The authors find evidence that probation officials are more likely to give girls higher scores of "negative low external capability attribution," a measure of the extent to which one's external environment influences one's behavior. The authors interpret this finding as evidence that probation officials are recognizing the unique ways that external factors such as sexuality, drug use, and family conflict contribute to girls' delinquency.

Pasko, L., & Chesney-Lind, M. (2010). Under Lock and Key: Trauma, Marginalization, and Girls'

Juvenile Justice Involvement: *Justice Research and Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.3818/JRP.12.2.2010.25>

This paper examines the influence of trauma and marginalization on girls' detention commitments and on those in the juvenile justice system who make decisions about them. Using case file analysis and interviews, the authors make several findings. First, detention decisions are often couched in the language of "protection" for girls. Second, girls are more likely to be committed due to the effects of experiencing sexual violence than from violent behavior. Third, the authors find that actors in the juvenile justice system weigh girls' histories of trauma along with their criminal histories when making decisions about them.

Spohn, C., & Beichner, D. (2000). Is Preferential Treatment of Female Offenders a Thing of the Past?

A Multisite Study of Gender, Race, and Imprisonment. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 11(2), 149–

184. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0887403400011002004>

Using data from offenders in three urban jurisdictions, the authors found that women were generally treated more leniently than males by the criminal justice system. They observe that women were incarcerated at lower rates than male offenders after conviction. They also did not find that racial minority women were treated more harshly than white women, although that is the case for males. The authors provide a number of explanations for this empirical data drawn from theoretical literature as well as interviews with justice system actors.

Steffensmeier, D., & Demuth, S. (2006). Does Gender Modify the Effects of Race—ethnicity on

Criminal Sanctioning? Sentences for Male and Female White, Black, and Hispanic Defendants.

Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 22(3), 241–261.

This study uses data from courts from 1990-1996 to examine the influences of race and gender on sentencing outcomes. The authors find that female defendants generally receive more lenient sentences than male defendants. While Black and Hispanic males received harsher sentences than white males, race had little effect on the more lenient sentencing outcomes women received.

Stevens, T., Morash, M., & Chesney-Lind, M. (2011). Are Girls Getting Tougher, or Are We Tougher on Girls? Probability of Arrest and Juvenile Court Oversight in 1980 and 2000. *Justice Quarterly*, 28(5), 719–744. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2010.532146>

[This article seeks to determine whether girls were treated more harshly for assaults than status offenses after policy changes by comparing the probabilities of conviction and institutionalization for 1980 and 2000.](https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2010.532146) This article finds that, although self-reported youth violence did not increase from 1980 to 2000, girls were almost twice as likely to be charged with a crime in 2000. Notably, boys were no more likely to be charged with a crime in 2000 than in 1980.

Detention and Incarceration

Chesney-Lind, M. (1988). Girls in Jail. *Crime & Delinquency*, 34(2), 150–168.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128788034002003>

This article considers girls held in adult jails in the United States. The author finds that girls are more likely than boys to be held in these facilities for less serious crimes and status offenses. The article also outlines the risks girls face when incarcerated in adult facilities, highlighting the link between isolation and self-destructive behavior and the risk of sexual assault.

Evans, W., Albers, E., Macari, D., & Mason, A. (1996). Suicide Ideation, Attempts and Abuse among Incarcerated Gang and Nongang Delinquents. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 13(2),

115–126. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01876641>

This study examines suicidal behavior levels of abuse among gang and nongang-involved incarcerated adolescents. Using survey data from Nevada youth correctional facilities, the authors find girls are more likely to attempt suicide and to experience physical or sexual abuse than boys. The authors conclude by discussing the implications of their research for social and correction workers.

Gaarder, E., & Belknap, J. (2002). Tenuous Borders: Girls Transferred to Adult Court. *Criminology; Columbus*, 40(3), 481–517. <http://dx.doi.org.easyaccess1.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/10.1111/j.1745-9125.2002.tb00964.x>

This paper presents a case study of 22 girls who were incarcerated in adult women's prisons in the Midwest. The study uses in-depth interviews to reveal the webs of victimization, sexism, and marginalization that cause girls to be detained in adult facilities where they encounter further victimization, sexism, and marginalization.

Laidler, K. J., Petersen, C., & Emerton, R. (2007). Bureaucratic Justice: The Incarceration of Mainland Chinese Women Working in Hong Kong's Sex Industry. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 51(1), 68–83. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X06295538>

This article documents the Hong Kong criminal justice system's response to mainland Chinese migrant sex workers. After interviews with 58 mainland Chinese women convicted and incarcerated in Hong Kong, the authors term the court's method of managing these women's cases "bureaucratic justice." Their cases were handled in a quick, routinized manner with little regard for individual circumstances. Furthermore, the effect of this bureaucratic approach—short sentences handed down to a large number of women—has not demonstrated any significant deterrent or rehabilitative effect.

Turner, T. H., & Tofler, D. S. (1986). Indicators of Psychiatric Disorder Among Women Admitted to Prison. *British Medical Journal (Clinical Research Ed.)*, 292(6521), 651–653.

This 1986 study was one of the first to highlight the high incidence of psychiatric disorders among incarcerated women, and it advocates for heightened provision of psychiatric services in women's penal facilities. The study consisted of a random sample of 708 women prisoners recently submitted to Holloway Prison in London.

Xianbing, H., & Lei, F. (2014). *Analysis of the Status of Juvenile Female Offenders in the Chinese Prison System, Using Beijing as an Example*. 25.

This paper uses data from the Beijing prison system to examine the treatment and experiences of juvenile female prisoners in the Chinese prison system. The authors present a psychological profile of the typical juvenile female offender in China and identify successful gender-responsive features of the Chinese juvenile prison system. The

authors conclude with a series of recommendations to make juvenile prisons more accommodating to female offenders.

Post-Release

Richie, B. E. (2001). Challenges Incarcerated Women Face as They Return to Their Communities:

Findings from Life History Interviews. *Crime & Delinquency*, 47(3), 368–389.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128701047003005>

This article examines the challenges women face after being released from jail and prison. The authors call for a range of post-release programs to be instituted, evaluated, and replicated. Additionally, they emphasize the need for more systemic reform and reinvestment in the low income communities where most incarcerated women come from and return to after incarceration.

Trulson, C. R., Marquart, J. W., Mullings, J. L., & Caeti, T. J. (2005). In Between Adolescence and

Adulthood: Recidivism Outcomes of a Cohort of State Delinquents. *Youth Violence and Juvenile*

Justice, 3(4), 355–387. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1541204005278802>

For this paper, the authors examined the outcomes of 2,436 youth released from a juvenile correctional system after five years. Of those studied, 85 percent re-offended at least once, and the group collected almost 13,000 arrests. Males were significantly more likely to be re-arrested and commit more serious crimes. Females only accounted for 2 percent of the post-release arrests. The six-variables that the authors associate with male recidivism also offered little explanation for female re-offending, emphasizing the need to identify and analyze unique pathways to female recidivism.

Alternative Approaches to Juvenile Justice

Chamberlain, P., Leve, L. D., & DeGarmo, D. S. (2007). Multidimensional treatment foster care for girls in the juvenile justice system: 2-year follow-up of a randomized clinical trial. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 75*(1), 187–193. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.75.1.187>

This paper compares the efficacy of Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) and Group Care (GC) through a randomized clinical trial conducted from 1997 to 2002. The authors found that those enrolled in MTFC programs demonstrated better outcomes than those placed in GC at both 12 and 24 month follow ups. They also observed that younger girls fared worse than older girls in both settings.

Gunn, B. L. (2017). Engaging a Human Rights Based Approach to the Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls Inquiry. *Lakehead Law Journal, 2*(2), 89–116.

This article recommends that the Canadian National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Girls use a human rights based approach when analyzing violence against Indigenous women and girls. The author identifies a range of international human rights protections and principles that would allow the Inquiry to take a more systemic view of the underlying causes of violence against Indigenous women and girls in Canada.

Lee, F. (2009). Adopting a restorative approach to young offenders in Hong Kong: A public survey. *Contemporary Justice Review, 12*(4), 469–483. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10282580903343191>

This article presents the findings of a telephone survey which found that the Hong Kong general public supports adopting restorative justice (RJ) measures to deal with youth offenders. The author emphasizes that public support is crucial for the success of RJ programs and offers a set of recommendations for adopting RJ practices in the Hong Kong juvenile justice system.

Lo, T. W. (2012). Resistance to the Mainlandization of Criminal Justice Practices: A Barrier to the Development of Restorative Justice in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 56*(4), 627–645. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X11405481>

This article examines the legal and political barriers preventing the implementation of restorative justice (RJ) practices in Hong Kong. The author argues that Hong Kong's resistance to implementing RJ measures may be explained by the city's emphasis on rule of law. Because the processes involved with RJ may breach the principles of due process, citizens and lawmakers may resist adopting RJ out of a broader effort to resist the "mainlandization" of the Hong Kong criminal justice system.

Lo, T. W., Wong, D., & Maxwell, G. (2006). Community Support and Diversionary Measures for Juvenile Offenders in Hong Kong: Old Legacy, New Age. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1(1), 9–20. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-006-9003-y>

This article traces the shift in emphasis in Hong Kong from residential training and detention to community-based measures for young offenders. In particular, the article examines the expansion of the Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme, whereby police officers who hold the rank of Superintendent or above are permitted to caution young people instead of arresting them, and the 1995 launch of the Community Support Service Scheme, a voluntary program designed to help cautioned young people. Drawing from a survey of CSSS participants, this article observes that CSSS positively influenced many respondents' behavior and attitudes. However, considering the fact that one-fifth of respondents committed more deviant behavior after receiving services, the authors suggest the incorporation of restorative justice elements into new diversionary strategies in order to compel young offenders to take responsibility for their offense, recognize the harm done to victims, and discourage the offenders from reoffending.

Pepler, D., Walsh, M., Yuile, A., Levene, K., Jiang, D., Vaughan, A., & Webber, J. (2010). Bridging the Gender Gap: Interventions with Aggressive Girls and Their Parents. *Prevention Science*, 11(3), 229–238. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-009-0167-4>

This paper analyzes the effectiveness of the SNAP® GC, a gender-sensitive program tailored to promote the healthy development of aggressive young girls. The authors found that girls who received SNAP® GC showed improvements in externalizing, conduct, and social problems, and comorbid symptoms showed improvement as well. Parents and daughters also reported improved parenting skills, while the girls' teachers who were consulted reported changes in behavior after six months of treatment rather than immediately. While the authors raise a number of limitations and remaining questions, they are optimistic about the effectiveness of SNAP® GC for at-risk girls and their parents.

Skelton, A. (2002). Restorative Justice as a Framework for Juvenile Justice Reform: A South African Perspective. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 42(3), 496–513.

This 2002 article explores the cultural, political, and historical contexts that led to the promotion of restorative juvenile justice practices in South Africa. In particular, the author argues that the theme of reconciliation that characterized post-apartheid South African politics combined with the traditional African philosophical concept of *ubuntu* made the principles of restorative justice attractive to South Africans.

Walsh, M. M., Pepler, D. J., & Levene, K. S. (2002). A Model Intervention for Girls With Disruptive Behaviour Disorders: The Earls court Girls Connection. *Canadian Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy*, 36(4), Article 4. <https://cjc-rcc.ucalgary.ca/article/view/58701>

This study analyzes the effectiveness of the Earls court Girls Connection (EGC), a gender-specific program for young girls with behavior problems. The authors find that girls scored more positively on behavioral indicators after 6 and 12 month follow-ups. Still, although most girls improved, the majority also continued to score in clinical ranges after the program.

Wong, D. S. W., & Tu, K. H. H. (2018). Restorative justice for delinquents in Hong Kong: Current practices and challenges. *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*, 28(3), 178–191. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02185385.2018.1498386>

This article introduces the principles of restorative juvenile justice and describes how various Hong Kong NGOs have incorporated those principles into their work with Hong Kong youths. Still, no statutory restorative measures have been introduced into the mainstream Hong Kong criminal justice system. The author questions explanations given by the government for its skepticism of restorative justice and advocates for its incorporation into mainstream juvenile justice in Hong Kong.

Researching and Working with Girls in Conflict with the Law

Brumbaugh, S., Hardison Walters, J. L., & Winterfield, L. A. (2010). *Suitability of assessment*

instruments for delinquent girls: (550752010-001) [Data set]. American Psychological Association.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/e550752010-001>

This 2010 bulletin, part of the Girls Study Group convened by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, evaluates the gender-responsiveness of assessment instruments for at-risk and justice-involved youth. Instruments are tools that juvenile justice practitioners use to identify and treat at-risk or offending youths, and the authors find that over half of the instruments reviewed incorporate gender analyses. Of concern, the authors find that only 5 of the 35 mental health instruments reviewed show "favorable gender performance."

Burman, M., & Batchelor, S. A. (2009). Between Two Stools? Responding to Young Women who

Offend. *Youth Justice*, 9(3), 270–285. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1473225409345104>

This article argues that young female offenders in Scotland fall "between two stools." On one hand, policies responding to youth offending generally ignore gender, failing to differentiate between the gender-specific pathways that lead young people to act violently. On the other hand, gender-specific policies rarely disaggregate young female offenders from adult female offenders. Consequently, the phenomenon of young female offending has been largely unaddressed in scholarship and policy.

Burman, M. J., Batchelor, S. A., & Brown, J. A. (2001). Researching Girls and Violence: Facing the

Dilemmas of Fieldwork. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 41(3), 443–459.

This article explores the conceptual and practical dilemmas faced by researchers studying girls and violence. The authors place experiences from their own research within broader methodological debates about objectivity and the role of the researcher. The authors ultimately explain that by thinking critically about these questions of knowledge production, scholars can in turn enhance their own research.

Goldweber, A., & Cauffman, E. (2012). Relational Aggression and the DSM-V: What Can Clinicians Tell Us about Female Juvenile Offenders? *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 12(1), 35–47.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15228932.2012.629590>

In this study the authors examine clinicians' ability to identify aggressive behavior in young female offenders. The authors find that clinicians are able to detect both covert and overt forms of aggression. This research contributes to the study of relational aggression and the DSM-V by distinguishing between relational aggression subtypes and providing information about the validity of clinician reports

Odgers, C. L., Moretti, M. M., Burnette, M. L., Chauhan, P., Waite, D., & Reppucci, N. D. (2007). A latent variable modeling approach to identifying subtypes of serious and violent female juvenile offenders. *Aggressive Behavior*, 33(4), 339–352. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ab.20190>

Whereas much has been written about differences between male and female offenders, this paper begins with the assumption that significant differences exist within populations of high-risk young women. To identify these differences, the authors developed a latent variable approach to detect subgroups among female offenders. Their results emphasize the need to consider individual differences beyond gender when working with girls, and they underscore the imperative to resist simplistic classifications when working with all offenders.

Odgers, C. L., Moretti, M. M., & Dickon, N. R. (2005). Examining the Science and Practice of Violence Risk Assessment with Female Adolescents. *Law and Human Behavior; Southport*, 29(1), 7–27.

<http://dx.doi.org.easyaccess2.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/10.1007/s10979-005-1397-z>

This paper evaluates the effectiveness of forensic risk assessment tools for female adolescents. The authors are skeptical of assessment tools which were developed to predict violence in other populations, especially in light of growing evidence suggesting that aggression develops in girls in gender and age-specific ways. They discourage the use of such assessments for clinical evaluations and outline the issues that researchers should consider when using and developing violence risk assessment tools.

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