Background

On June 30, 2026, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Board) passed a revised motion to bolster the County's existing strategy to decarcerate girls and gender expansive youth from the County's juvenile halls and camps.[1] The 2026 motion aimed to build on progress that had already begun by formalizing the creation of a multidisciplinary, multiagency team to support rapid problem-solving and support release planning. Additionally, the motion instructed the Chief of the Los Angeles County Probation Department (Probation or Department) to dedicate staffing resources to support the Ending Girls Incarceration (EGI) Initiative and produce weekly data reports to inform data-driven decision-making.

This report provides data and information to update stakeholders on the current population of detained girls and gender expansive youth in Probation's facilities. The Probation Department provides the Probation Oversight Commission (POC) with anonymized, one-day "snapshot" data about the youth detained in its facilities on a monthly basis. The POC analyzed that data, as well as monthly intake data, to prepare the datapoints and visualizations in this fact sheet.[2]

Introduction

Gender expansive youth and girls of color who enter the juvenile justice system are more likely to be arrested on status offenses that are nonviolent acts rather than violent offenses.[3] Probation's data from Los Angeles County reflects that same finding. Research also shows that many girls of color are arrested due to "behaviors that represent a response to trauma such as running away from home or for committing 'survival crimes' that meet a financial need such as shoplifting or engaging in sex work".[4] Girls are also "much more likely than boys to be the victims of childhood sexual abuse" and to experience this abuse at an earlier age when compared to boys.[5] Furthermore, gender expansive youth "experience higher rates of mental health difficulties than their cisgender, heterosexual peers, including suicidal thoughts and

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[1] Gender expansive is an umbrella term that includes all people whose gender identity and/or expression does not conform to the expectations of their sex assigned at birth. For more information, visit OurBodiesOurselves.org and NPR's Guide to Gender Identity Terms

[2] It is worth noting that youth detention centers are not places where young people always feel safe discussing gender identity. Additionally, Probation is still in the process of implementing a gender-responsive training program for staff at the facilities. Given this and other issues pertaining to data collection and accuracy, the number of gender expansive youth is likely underrepresented in Probation's data.

[3] The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention reports that a status offense is a nondelinquent (and noncriminal) act that is illegal for underage individuals but not for adults. See more information here.

[4] May, Natalie, Shabnam Javdani, Erin Godfrey, et. al. "Exploring the Needs of Girls in the Juvenile Legal System: A Latent Class Analysis" *Published in final edited form as:* Am J Community Psychol. 2024 Feb 8;73(3-4):568–581. doi: 10.1002/ajcp.12737

[5] Shelden, Randall. Trends in Girl's Crime: Part II. Center on Juvenile & Criminal Justice

behaviors" as they regularly experience stigmatization and at times, struggle with substance use.[6] Given these and other factors, incarcerated girls and gender expansive youth (GGE) are widely considered to be a "high-need, low-risk" group.[7] They should be met with caring, gender-responsive and trauma-informed systems that offer individualized case planning and programming that helps to[8]:

- divert them away from deeper system involvement
- improve their mental health and self-esteem
- further their education
- overcome barriers to accessing economic resources such as living wage-jobs and stable housing
- cultivate social capital

And ultimately, "offer a pathway to meaningful, lasting support."[9]

Sadly, research shows that juvenile legal systems have struggled to provide comprehensive, individualized support. In fact, "resource scarcity is even more exacerbated" for detained GGE youth as access to services and supports "are often limited or leveraged as punishments" and "inequitably distributed."[10] As a result, girls and gender expansive youth often "experience cycles of probation and incarceration that last years" due to their unmet needs.[11]

Los Angeles County GGE Youth Population Data Overview

Population Count

The first Board motion calling for the decarceration of GGE in L.A. County passed on November 30, 2021. The motion noted that as of November 22, 2021, 346 youth were detained in the County's halls and camps and 35 (or 10%) were female.

[6] Seager van Dyk, Ilana, Spivey-Rita, Leigh. "Improving Mental Health Care for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth: Introduction to the Special Section." Evidence-Based Practice in Child and Adolescent Mental Health, 2026, Vol11:2, 181-185, DOI: 10.1080/23794925.2026.2656995
[7] Id.
[8] Godfrey, Erin, Dr. Shabnam Javdani, and Lindsay Rosenthal. "A Gender-Responsive Approach to Working with Girls and Gender Expansive youth" Vera Institute of Justice. Oct. 2025
[9] Id.
[10] May, Natalie, Shabnam Javdani, Erin Godfrey, et. al. "Exploring the Needs of Girls in the Juvenile Legal System: A Latent Class Analysis" *Published in final edited form as:* Am J Community Psychol. 2024 Feb 8;73(3-4):568–581.
[11] Green, Hannah, Lindsey Rosenthal, Abigail Richards et. al. "Freedom and Justice: Ending the Incarceration of Girls and Gender-Expansive Youth in California"

The POC began receiving snapshot datasets from Probation in July 2024.[12] Figure 1 provides an overview of the GGE population trend over time:

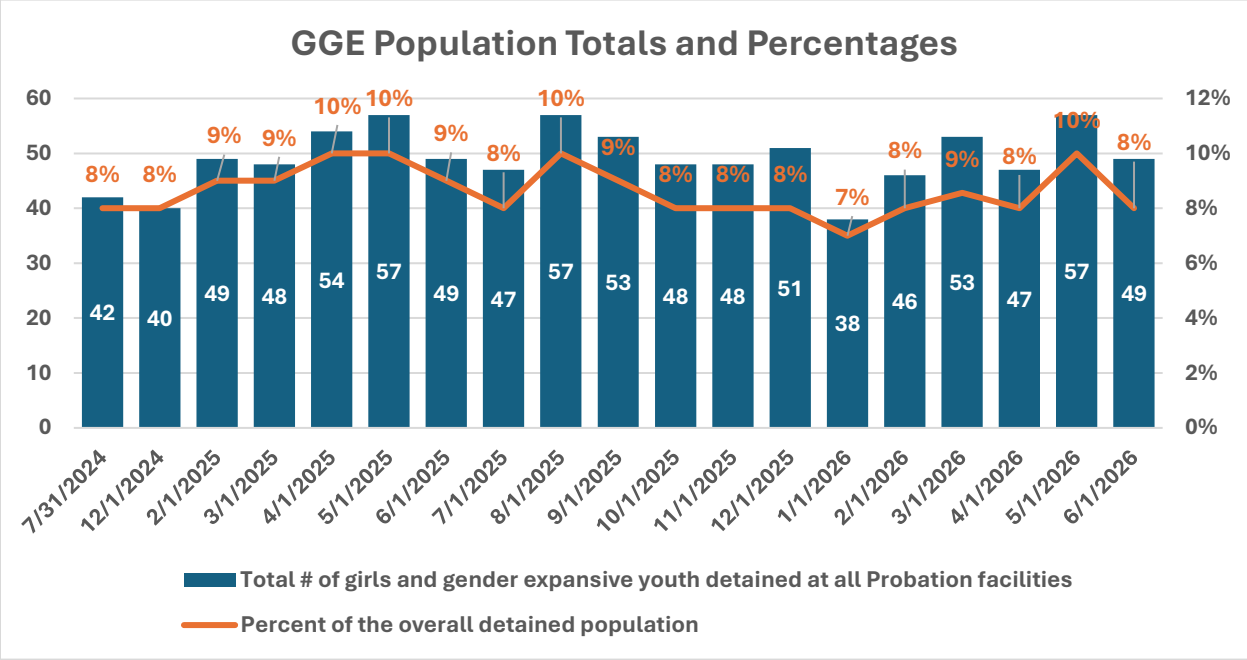


Figure 1 - Girls and Gender Expansive Youth Population Totals

Population of Girls and Gender Expansive Youth Detained As Of:	
November 22, 2021	June 1, 2026
35 (10% of the overall population)	49 (8% of the overall population)

The data reveals that in the four and a half years since the onset of this initiative, the number of detained GGE youth has increased while their percentage of the overall population has slightly declined. It is worth noting that near the publication date of this fact sheet, population numbers reported by Probation to the POC showed a promising decrease in the number of girls detained including a total number of 41 on October 1, 2026. The POC has seen downward and upward swings over the past years of tracking the data and cannot yet comment on whether this represents a true trend downward in the population of GGE detained in Probation's facilities but the number currently should be acknowledged as lower than the average since 2024 and movement toward the goals of ending girls incarceration..

[12] The Probation Dept. did not share snapshot datasets for August-November 2024 and January 2025. Data for those months are not included in this report. The latest population snapshot dataset shared with the POC at the time of the writing of this report was dated June 1, 2026.

Age Distributions

According to the Prison Policy Initiative, "girls make up a greater proportion of the youngest kids in the system."[13] Probation's June 1, 2026 data aligns with this finding. Table 1 displays the age distribution of detained youth, revealing that the majority of females are between the ages of 15 and 17 while the majority of males are between the ages of 16 and 18.[14] Furthermore, 33% of the girls detained as of June 1, 2026 were *15 or younger*. This highlights the critical stages of adolescent brain development that are impacted by confinement for GGE, which also increases vulnerability to long term trauma and educational disruption.

Age	Females Count	Males Count
13	0	3
14	4	20
15	12	57
16	14	109
17	14	152
18	4	110
19	0	39
20	0	19
21	1	15
22	0	4
23	0	2
24	0	2
Grand Total	**49**	**532**

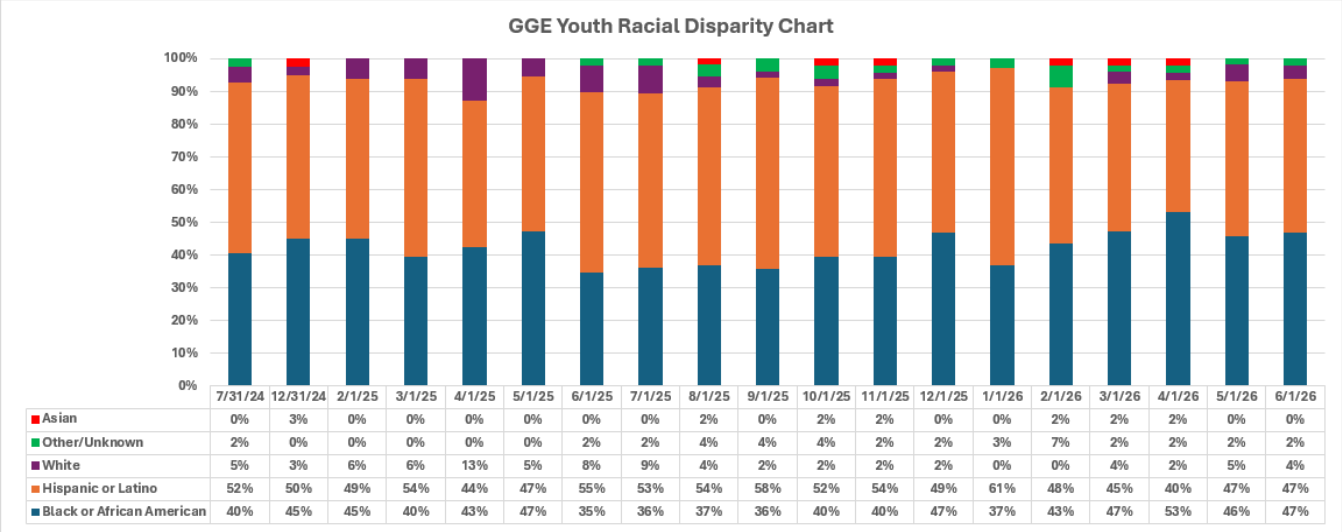
Table 1: Age Distributions by Gender

Racial Disparity

Census data shows that African Americans make up 8% of Los Angeles County's population[15]. Probation's data reveals that on average, Black girls make up 42% of the detained girls and gender expansive youth population[16]. This finding illustrates the disparate impact the juvenile justice system has on Black girls and aligns with research showing that Black girls are "more likely to be arrested for status offenses" and perceived by adults as being "less innocent and more adult-like than their white *peers."*[17][18] *Figure 2 provides a breakdown of the racial distribution of detained GGE.*

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[13] Nam-Sonenstein, Brian, Sawyer, Wendy. "Youth Confinement: The Whole Pie 2025" Prison Policy Initiative." August 25, 2025.
[14] The June 1 population snapshot only reports two gender categories: male and female. Although youth may express a more expansive gender identity, this is not consistently updated across Probation's data systems.
[15] United States Census – Los Angeles County, California Profile
[16] July 31, 2024 to June 1, 2026 according to Probation's available snapshot datasets.
[17]Standford, Shameka. Black Girls in the Delinquency System: Defiance" or Disorder? Coalition for Juvenile Justice March 12, 2019
[18] Epstein, Rebecca et. al. "Girlhood Interrupted: The Erasure of Black Girl's Childhood". Center on Poverty and Inequality, Georgetown Law Center on Poverty and Inequality.



	7/31/24	12/31/24	2/1/25	3/1/25	4/1/25	5/1/25	6/1/25	7/1/25	8/1/25	9/1/25	10/1/25	11/1/25	12/1/25	1/1/26	2/1/26	3/1/26	4/1/26	5/1/26	6/1/26
Asian	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Other/Unknown	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%	7%	2%	2%	2%	2%
White	5%	3%	6%	6%	13%	5%	8%	9%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	4%	2%	5%	4%
Hispanic or Latino	52%	50%	49%	54%	44%	47%	55%	53%	54%	58%	52%	54%	49%	61%	48%	45%	40%	47%	47%
Black or African American	40%	45%	45%	40%	43%	47%	35%	36%	37%	36%	40%	40%	47%	37%	43%	47%	53%	46%	47%

Figure 2 - Racial Breakdown of Detained Girls and Gender Expansive Youth

Charges

Section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code lists serious crimes that require youth to be kept in custody and brought before a judge before they are released. Figure 3 shows the 707(b) versus non 707(b) charges for GGE from the snapshot datasets:

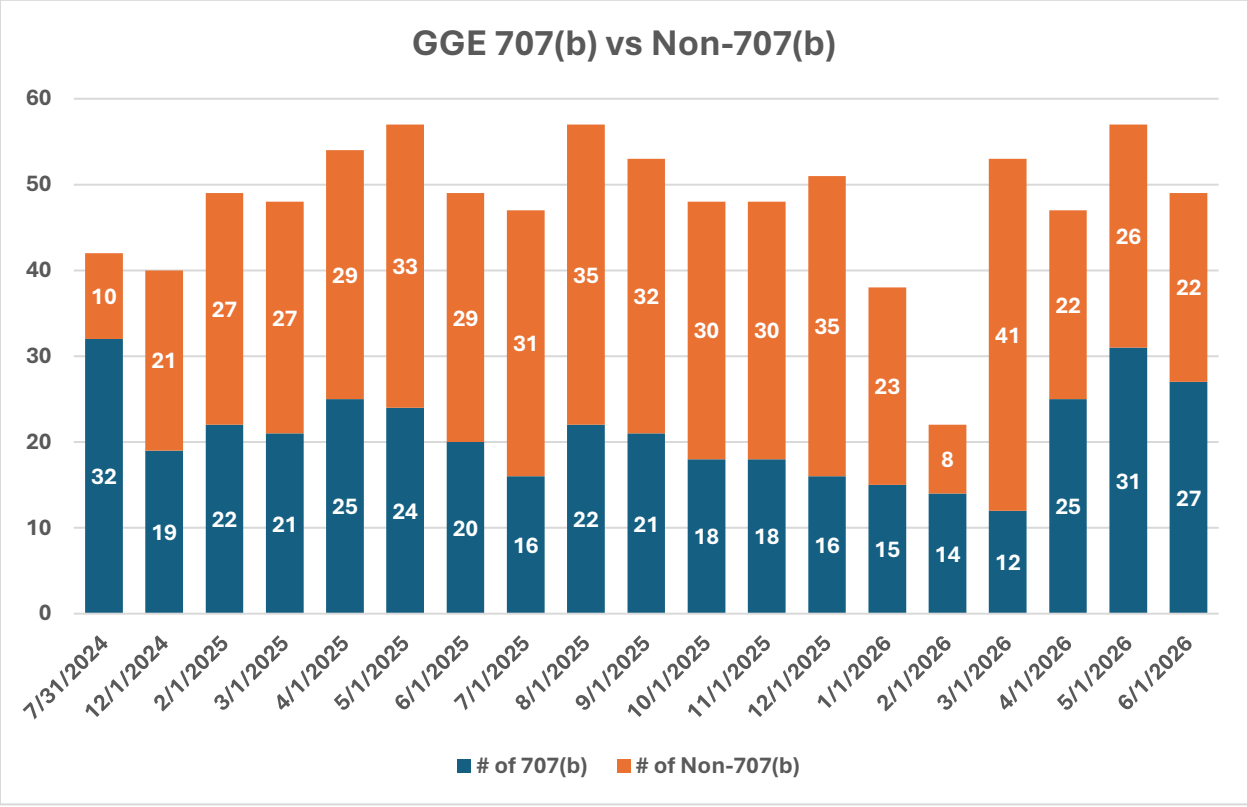


Figure 3: 707(b) vs. Non 707(b) Charges for GGE Youth

The period between December 1, 2024 to January 1, 2026 shows that GGE youth were more likely to be detained on nonviolent, non-707(B) offenses. The most recent data from June 1, 2026 shows that of the 49 GGE youth detained, 45% were detained on a non-707(b) offense.[19]

National data from the Prison Policy Institute shows that "for nearly 1 in 4 girls (23%) confined by the juvenile justice system, the most serious charge levelled against them is a non-criminal 'technical' violation of probation (16%) or a status offense (7%) such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility".[20] These findings clearly demonstrate the ongoing need to rely more heavily on less restrictive and community-based programs. As stated in the Los Angeles County Board Motion "there are young people in custody who do not pose a threat to community safety or themselves, and many could be safely served through community-based alternatives".[21] This also reveals a need to closely examine decision-making processes during intake, including the discretion afforded to probation officers for non 707(b) offenses, to ensure that girls and gender-expansive youth are not being over-detained when their needs may be better met through community-based or trauma-informed services.

Intake Detention and Control

One of the most impactful ways Probation can support the implementation of the Board's *Youth Justice Reimagined* framework and the *Ending Girls Incarceration Initiative* is by fully exercising its discretion during intake and the recommendation it provides the court on a young person's behalf. Intake officers' influence over the number of youth detained plays out during the intake process, where an assessment is conducted and a recommendation of detention or release is provided to the court.[22]

Table 2 presents a monthly summary of the number and corresponding percentages of each intake recommendation for all girls and gender expansive youth from November 2025 to June 2026.[23]

[19] The February 1, 2026 snapshot dataset contained blank values in the 707(b) flag field. Due to the ambiguity of these entries, they were excluded from the count.
[20] Kajstura, Aleks; Sawyer, Wendy. "Women's Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2024" Prison Policy Initiative." March 5, 2024
[21] June 30, 2026 Motion Recommitting to Decarcerating Girls and Gender Expansive Youth in LA County
[22] See POC's Examination of Intake and Detention: POC26-0034.pdf
[23] IDC Data from November 2025 to June 2026 contained only the following gender categories: male, female, and other. This table includes the categories of female and blank.

Month-Year	Detained: Detention Recommended	Detained: CDP Recommended	Detained: Released From JH Prior to Filing (Courtesy Hold)[24]	Detained: Release Recommended	IDC Cite Out	Total GGE Youth
Nov-25	17 (81%)	4 (19%)	0	0	0	21
Dec-25	12 (92%)	1 (8%)	0	0	0	13
Jan-26	12 (67%)	4 (22%)	2 (11%)	0	0	18
Feb-26	19 (90%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	0	0	21
Mar-26	15 (68%)	4 (18%)	3 (14%)	0	0	22
Apr-26	31 (76%)	6 (15%)	2 (5%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	41
May-26	13 (62%)	7 (33%)	1 (5%)	0	0	21
Jun-26	11 (61%)	5 (28%)	2 (11%)	0	0	18
					TOTAL	**175**

Table 2: Probation's Intake Recommendations

Although a significant number of detained girls and gender-expansive youth did not have 707(b) offenses, monthly intake data provided to the POC from November 2025 through June 2026 indicate that when these youth were processed through Intake, Detention, and Control (IDC), they are most frequently recommended for detention (average of 75%). In contrast, recommendations for the Community Detention Program were made, on average, only about 18% of the time during this same period and Probation almost never recommends GGE for release.

These trends indicate that detention remains the most common intake recommendation for GGE youth, signaling the strong need to ensure that intake criteria, processes, and discretionary decisions align with strategies for ending the incarceration of girls and gender expansive youth as required by the various Board motions.

It is important to note that since February 2026, detention recommendations have decreased, with a total of 61% of GGE recommended for detention in June 2026. In the same time period, recommendations for CDP have increased, with 28% of GGE processed through IDC recommended for CDP in June 2026. This demonstrates improvement and opportunity to continue to strengthen intake criteria, staff discretion, and the alignment between assessed needs and recommended outcomes.

Los Angeles Detention Screener Score

The Los Angeles Detention Screener (LADS) is an assessment tool intended to screen youth accused of crimes prior to recommending detention or alternatives to detention.[25] The POC created the following grouping system with Probation's support to help the

[24] Courtesy holds are temporary detentions that are generally used for young people who have warrants in other counties.
[25] Per Probation Directive #1229

general public interpret the scores which was subsequently adopted both by the Office of Inspector General and Probation:

Risk	Score
Green (low)	0-3
Yellow (medium)	4-7
Orange (high)	8-10
Red (highest)	11-12

Youth who scored 0 to 3 have the lowest identified risk to public safety on the LADS.

In their Assessment of a Sample of Los Angeles County Probation Department Detention Reports, the Los Angeles County Office of Inspector General "agreed that the color-coded categories accurately reflect the risk of releasing the minor and that a minor with a green score (low) should be released and a minor with a yellow (medium) should be strongly considered for CDP at intake unless required by law to be brought to court." A combination of factors such as histories of trauma, likelihood of arrest on non-violent offenses, young age and low risk assessment scores all suggest that more scrutiny is needed during the intake process to ensure the Probation Department only detains youth who pose a danger to themselves or others and explores all options for less restrictive placements.

Table 3 shows the count and percentage of detained GGE youth scoring in this range[26]:

Date	# of GGE with a LADS score of 3 or lower	Percent of GGE Youth with a LADS score of 3 or lower
12/1/2024	8	20%
2/1/2025	8	16%
3/1/2025	8	17%
4/1/2025	14	26%
5/1/2025	6	11%
6/1/2025	5	10%
7/1/2025	5	11%
8/1/2025	8	14%
9/1/2025	7	13%
10/1/2025	8	17%
11/1/2025	9	19%
12/1/2025	9	18%
1/1/2026	8	21%
2/1/2026	7	15%
3/1/2026	6	11%
4/1/2026	7	15%
5/1/2026	9	16%
6/1/2026	9	18%

[26] LADS scores are compiled from the monthly snapshot datasets. The July 31, 2024 dataset did not include LADS scores for detained youth.

Table 3: Count of GGE Youth with Low Lads Scores

Figure 4 helps visualize the trend of detained girls and gender expansive youth who received "low" LADS scores of 3 or less:

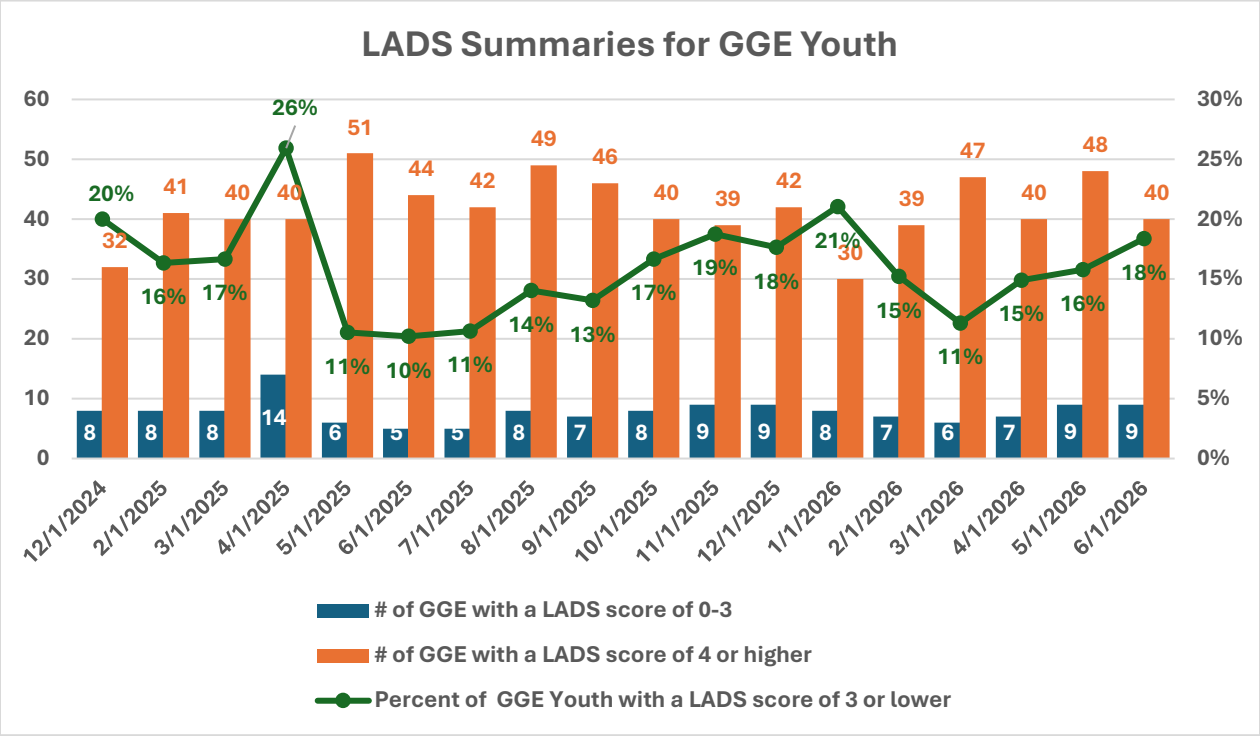


Figure 4: LADS Scores for GGE Youth

Complex needs

Further adding to the fragility of incarcerated girls and gender expansive youth is the fact that some have open child welfare cases, are victims of sexual exploitation, are developmentally disabled and/or have a severe disability that qualifies them to be clients of a county Regional Center.[27]

[27] A Regional Center is a nonprofit corporation contracted with the CA Department of Developmental Services to coordinate or provide services to individuals with developmental disabilities. Generally, Regional Center clients have a severe, life-long chronic disability that results in substantial functional limitations in at least 3 areas of major life activity.

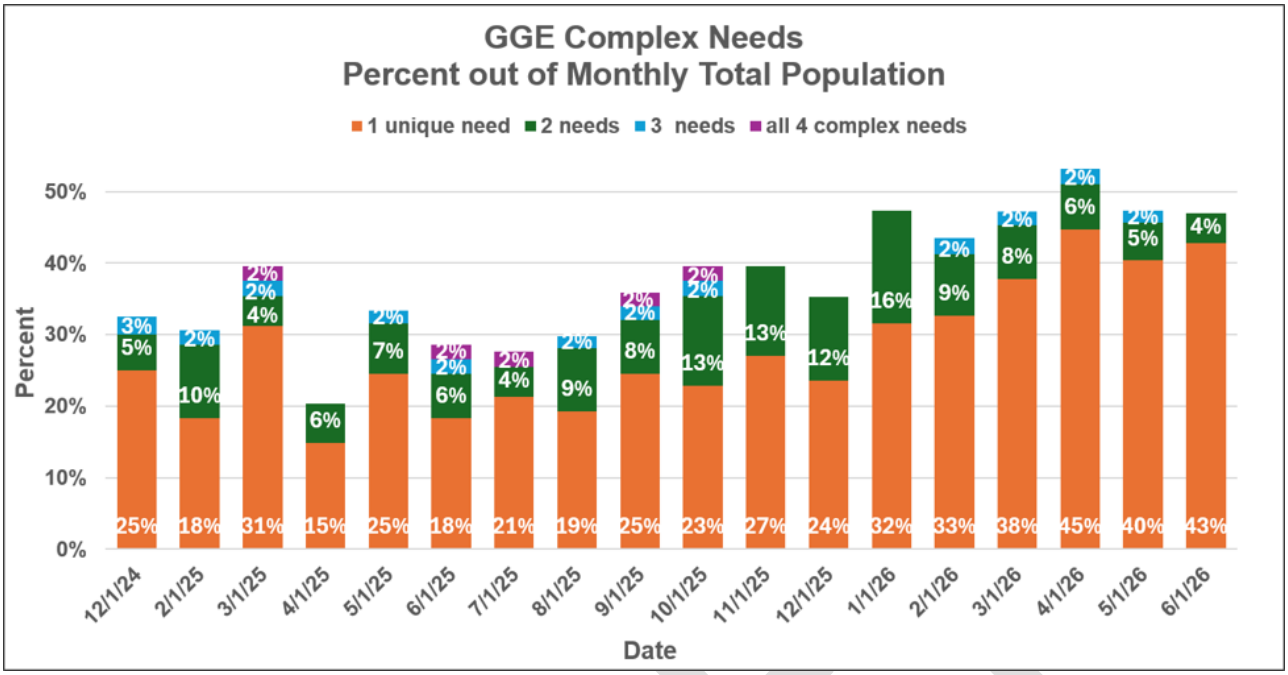


Figure 5: Detained GGE with Complex Needs

Probation's snapshot data reveals that approximately 30% of detained girls and gender expansive youth have at least one of these complex or unique needs. Furthermore, as shown in Figure 6, this number has steadily increased since December 2025:

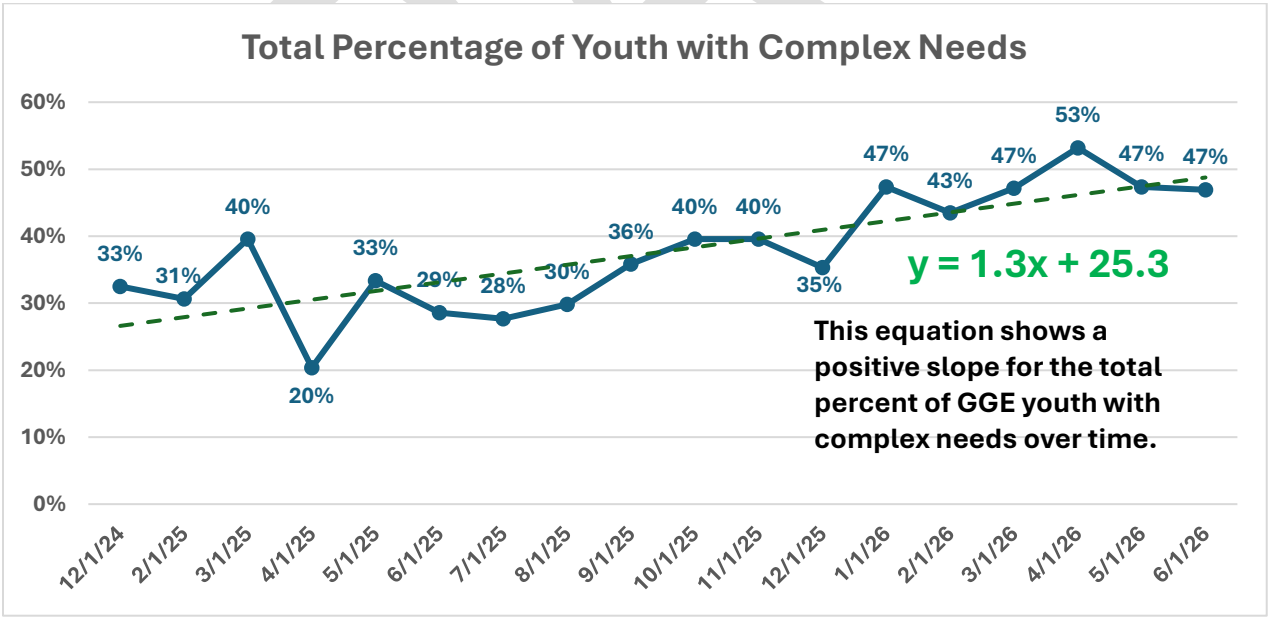


Figure 6: Total Percentage of Detained GGE with Complex Needs

Since girls and gender expansive youth are disproportionately impacted by Commercial Sex Trafficking, it is worth noting that Probation's Child Trafficking Unit (CTU), which was once a model for serving this population, has been significantly impaired due to the department's reassignment of sworn officers to Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall and other detention facilities in order to maintain acceptable staffing ratios in detention facilities. Well-trained staff with institutional knowledge and a passion for serving Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) victims were deployed to other assignments due to the department's staffing shortage. Per Probation's August 12, 2026 report-back "[t]he staffing shortages had a direct effect on referral timeliness during late 2025 and early 2026 caused by constant shifting of personnel roles at intake, investigations, and within CTU. As a result of restructuring and reconfiguring the CTU, many of the delays have now been resolved."[28] At a recent State Advisory Group on Youth Justice meeting, it was noted that Probation's CTU has seen a 60% reduction in staffing from April 2023 June 2026.[29]

Implementation of the Probation Department's Depopulation Plan and Conditions at Campus Kilpatrick

In April 2025, Judge Espinoza ordered the Probation Department to submit a proposal and timeline to depopulate Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall. Probation submitted the *Depopulation Strategy* to the court which was heard and accepted by Judge Espinoza on May 16, 2025.[30] The Probation Department envisioned that the *Depopulation Strategy* would help the department realign its facilities to better meet the unique needs of sub-populations among detained youth.

Prior to the implementation of the *Depopulation Strategy*, Campus Kilpatrick housed male youth and was the County's sole locked Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) step down. Before that, it was the incubation site for the department's *L.A. Model*. The *L.A. Model,* which was developed in collaboration with the Children's Defense Fund and a cadre of local youth development experts, was supposed to be the research and trauma-informed behavioral health model that would envelope detained youth with a multidisciplinary "therapeutic milieu" of coordinated services guided by evidenced-based assessments, intensive case planning and individualized programming.[31] This framework was expected to accelerate a young person's healing while also reinforcing positive behavior and providing meaningful opportunities for skill-building. Furthermore,

[28] County of Los Angeles Probation Department Report on the Status of the Probation Department (Item 10, Board Agenda of July 28, 2026)
[29] "A Look Back at the Child Trafficking Unit: Where Do We Go From Here" Dr. Carly B. Dierkhising, Cal State Los Angeles and Michelle Guyom Sept. 16, 2026
[30] For background information on the case, see Appendix A of the POC's Depopulation Strategy fact sheet
[31] Korman, Hailly, Dierkhising, Carly. A Culture of Care For All: Envisioning the LA Model

the *L.A. Model* aimed to transform the culture of probation by training Probation staff and partners to keep care and respect at the forefront of all youth interactions.

The Probation Department never fully implemented the *L.A. Model* and now appears to have abandoned it all together. The implementation of the *Depopulation Strategy* marked the end of this initiative with a cascade of staffing and population changes at each facility. On July 3, 2025, the Probation Department issued a statement that all SYTF (male) youth had been moved out of CVK. On December 19, 2025, Probation announced that all girls and gender-expansive youth from LPJH were moved to CVK. While CVK, located in Malibu, is a more modern, attractive facility, it lacks a defined behavioral health model designed to meet the unique needs of girls and gender expansive youth. Furthermore, during inspections, Probation Oversight Commissioners noted the following concerns[32]:

- **Insufficient staffing and training.** Of the 30 officers reassigned to the facility in April 2026 to alleviate staffing concerns, only 18-20 reported to work. Additionally, officers on site reported that they were not provided any specialized training before or since reporting to work at CVK to equip them with the knowledge or skills needed to support this population of GGE youth.
- **Inadequate mental health services.** While the facility has Department of Mental Health (DMH) Clinicians onsite, some youth at CVK have exhibited serious self-harm behavior that is outside the scope of care that can be provided at the facility. The therapeutic treatment environment previously available to these youth at Dorothy Kirby Center (DKC) is now unavailable to some of the county's most vulnerable youth.
- **Challenging living quarters.** The open dorm setting at CVK puts GGE youth at risk. The lack of privacy in the open dorm setting exacerbates the distress of youth and the work of officers to provide boundaries and containment during mental health crises and conflicts that arise.
- **Spoiled & contaminated food.** Youth and officers reported several incidents of food poisoning. A pregnant youth reported challenges with receiving meals that were appropriate for pregnancy. Other young people reported concerns that portion size was too small and failed to satisfy their hunger.[33] This issue was successfully and swiftly addressed by Probation and the vendor changed.
- **New charges levied against youth.** Despite widespread awareness of the concerns listed above and how these conditions may affect safety in the facility, it was reported that new charges are filed against youth who participate in fights.

[32] For more detailed information, please see recent inspection reports here
[33] Probation reported in writing that they have ended their agreement with the current food vendor at CVK.

In addition to these concerns, there are also concerns that the movement of girls and gender expansive youth to CVK presents a hardship for parents and loved ones wishing to visit youth detained there, given its remote and inconvenient location.

To help illustrate how the environments compare between girls and gender expansive to their male counterparts, we created this table (Table 4) to help draw distinctions among the facilities based on our inspections:

FACILITY COMPARISON		
Disposition	**Boys/Young Men at Barry J. Nidorf SYTF**	**GGE Youth at CVK**
SYTF	Staff at BJN piloted and are refining DSS to accommodate SYTF length of stay[34] DPOII T&C's lead reflective journaling activities with youth and provide counseling[35] Established work programs[36] Robust programs and services including large celebratory events based on youth pro-social behaviors and key holidays	New leadership, some of whom have limited DSS experience. Influx of reassigned officers unfamiliar with DSS, SYTF, and the intersection of GGE youth. No DPOII T&Cs working with youth on site Limited work program Limited programs and services with acknowledged challenges in part due to remote location in Malibu
Placement	Boys/Young Men at Dorothy Kirby Center	GGE Youth at CVK
	DKC has an established trauma informed culture DPOII T&Cs spend time in each cottage daily, provide deescalation and counseling weekly, oversees phone calls, facilitates family involvement	CVK has had an influx of reassigned officers unfamiliar with DSS and the intersection of supporting GGE No DPOII T&Cs working with youth on site

[34] The Developmental Stage System (DSS) is a task-based system designed to promote positive behavior among detained youth by guiding them through skill building and behavioral change exercises https://probation.lacounty.gov/barry-j-nidorf-secure-youth-treatment-facility/

[35] The Deputy Probation Officer II – Treatment and Counseling classification requires officers to be knowledgeable of counseling techniques and psychological, social and cultural factors that influence a young persons' behavior. They are responsible for coordinating treatment programs and the daily supervision of detained youth in addition to overseeing casework, writing reports and liaising teachers, clinical staff and others to meet the young person's needs. For more information, see the bulletin.

[36] SYTF Boys are paid to train and work on maintenance jobs around the facility.

	Central location that emphasizes family participation in school and opportunities for family therapy w/DMH DKC has individual rooms, helpful for youth coping with complex trauma symptoms and supporting better sleep Hope Center utilized as cool-down space to prevent violence and preserve dignity	DMH reports challenges reaching full staffing levels at CVK Remote location is a barrier to family engagement Open dorm is challenging for youth with complex trauma and mental health issues, resulting in sleep disturbances, hygiene struggles, and conflict No Hope Center available
Camp	Boys and Young Men at Camps Afflerbaugh and Rockey	GGE at CVK
	Youth have access to outdoor spaces multiple times throughout the day and for cool down as needed Youth have the opportunity to benefit from the "least restrictive alternative" where they often walk unaccompanied from the dorm to the kitchen or classroom and earn additional freedoms and privileges based on their stage including working in KP in the kitchen. Youth have access to Hope Center's individual rooms as needed	Access to common spaces is highly restricted due to the need to separate multiple populations on an open campus. Youth must remain separated from pre-disposition youth meaning that even GGE who have demonstrated high levels of program compliance and no behavior issues have limited freedoms to leave the cottage. No Hope Center available

Table 4:Facility Comparison

In summary, the population of GGE youth detained by Los Angeles County has stayed relatively consistent since 2021 and they are now all housed in a facility that was not designed for them and struggles to meet their needs. The population has not seen a meaningful reduction AND are placed in a facility with:

- insufficient supervision
- staff who have not been specifically trained to serve the complex needs of girls and gender expansive youth

- limited clinical services that do not fully address their rehabilitative needs
- a heightened chance new charges will be levied against them due to fights in the units and wide age ranges of youth.

Conclusion

It is our hope that the Probation Department will take full ownership of this initiative and implement the goals of the board motion by:

- devoting sufficient and consistent staffing resources needed to make measurable improvements in reducing the number of GGE in detention
- using data to inform decision-making
- assessing intake decisions and identifying where improvement is needed
- ensuring the CTU is appropriately staffed and trained, and including them in the EGI workgroup
- proactively and willingly implement recommendations from the EGI workgroup
- ensuring that detained girls and gender expansive youth have a plethora of evidence-based programming and work with staff who care about them
- approaching this work with the sense of urgency it deserves.

DRAFT