

**YOUNG PEOPLE INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE
ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING INSTABILITY**

Los jóvenes involucrados en la justicia penal están asociados
con la inestabilidad de la viviendas

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14290767>**ABSTRACT**

The intricate relationship between homelessness and juvenile delinquency has garnered significant attention, highlighting the need to examine the interplay of these issues and the subsequent repercussions for young individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The objective is to determine the primary factors that lead to this issue and examine its effects on their lives. We conducted a thorough analysis of scholarly articles, focusing mainly on subjects such as homelessness, the legal system, young people, poverty, mental health, substance addiction, social assistance, policy impacts, and multidisciplinary approaches. The study reveals that young persons involved in the criminal justice system are greatly affected by insecure housing, which is driven by factors such as poverty, mental health illnesses, drug addiction, and a lack of social support. The association between the involvement of young individuals in the criminal justice system and their absence of secure housing is evident, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach to address this problem effectively. Efficient cooperation across the criminal justice, social service, and housing sectors is vital. This study highlights the need for more research to improve our understanding of the complex relationship between housing hardship and teenage misbehavior.

Keywords: Housing instability, criminal justice system, young people, poverty, policy implications.

RESUMEN

La intrincada relación entre la falta de vivienda y la delincuencia juvenil ha suscitado una atención considerable, lo que pone de relieve la necesidad de examinar la interacción de estas cuestiones y las repercusiones posteriores para los jóvenes implicados en el sistema de justicia penal. El objetivo es determinar los factores principales que conducen a este problema y examinar sus efectos en sus vidas. Realizamos un análisis exhaustivo de artículos académicos, centrándonos principalmente en temas como la falta de vivienda, el sistema jurídico, los jóvenes, la pobreza, la salud mental, la adicción a las sustancias, la asistencia social, los impactos de las políticas y los enfoques multidisciplinarios. El estudio revela que los jóvenes implicados en el sistema de justicia penal se ven muy afectados por la vivienda insegura, que es impulsada por factores como la pobreza, las enfermedades mentales, la adicción a las drogas y la falta de apoyo social. La asociación entre la participación de los jóvenes en el sistema de justicia penal y su ausencia de una vivienda segura es evidente, lo que pone de relieve la necesidad de un enfoque integral para abordar este problema de manera eficaz. La cooperación eficiente entre los sectores de la justicia penal, los servicios sociales y la vivienda es vital. Este estudio destaca la necesidad de realizar más investigaciones para mejorar nuestra comprensión de la compleja relación entre las dificultades de vivienda y la mala conducta de los adolescentes.

Palabras claves: Inestabilidad habitacional, sistema de justicia penal, jóvenes, pobreza, implicaciones políticas.

INTRODUCTION

The National Center for Juvenile Justice estimates that 865,000 young people will be arrested in the United States this year. Up to sixty percent of youth system criminal justice have experienced housing instability at some time in their life, and this is a problem that disproportionately affects the youth participating in the system. Comparatively, only around 26% of the overall population has ever been homeless [1].

Involved youth in the housing market are more likely to be homeless in certain nations than others. According to research conducted in the UK by the Centre for Social Justice, as many as 70% of juveniles who are released from detention facilities end up homeless or at danger of becoming homeless within six months. According to research conducted in Canada by the John Howard Society of Toronto, over half of all adolescents who age out of the juvenile justice system end up homeless [2], [3].

As much as 65% of released juveniles in Australia experience housing instability within six months of their release from prison, according to a recent study, making this a major problem for young people who have had contact with the Australian criminal justice system [4], [5], [6]. New Zealand's Ministry of Justice conducted research which indicated that up to 70% of incarcerated youth had experienced housing instability at some time in their life. In addition, studies show that the longer young people are engaged in the criminal justice system, the more likely they are to be homeless [5], [7].

Young people's involvement in the criminal process is a reason for concern because of the detrimental implications that housing instability may have on their life. For young individuals involved in the criminal justice sys-

tem, housing instability is associated with a variety of negative outcomes, such as lower levels of educational attainment, greater rates of unemployment, worse health outcomes, and a higher likelihood of reoffending [8].

There is an increasing need to investigate the root causes of the issue of housing insecurity among young people engaged in the justice system for crimes due to its widespread consequences. The purpose of this article is to provide a comprehensive literature review on the topic of juvenile delinquency and homelessness.

Given the possible influence on young people's future trajectories, studying the problem of housing instability among those engaged in the criminal justice system is an important topic of article. A lack of permanent or suitable housing, being homeless, or being uprooted regularly are all symptoms of housing instability. Poor home stability has been linked to a host of negative effects, including lower levels of school completion, higher rates of unemployment, worse health, and an increased likelihood of recidivism [8], [9].

The goal of this article is to discuss the connection between juvenile delinquency and housing insecurity. This article gives an overview of the problem of housing instability among this community by reviewing the relevant study. The article goes on to explain how factors such as financial hardship, mental illness, substance abuse, and a lack of social support contribute to the revolving door of homelessness that so many juvenile offenders face.

According to the available literature, youth who interact with the criminal justice system are more likely to face housing instability than their non-involved peers. Having a shaky roof over one's head may have serious repercussions for a young person's development in many areas, including their capacity to get an educa-

tion, maintain a job, and maintain their health, as studies have shown [10].

Why young people who have run-ins with the law are more likely to be homeless is a topic of heated discussion and competing views in the academic literature. Although a lack of money is certainly a problem, so too may be poor mental health, drug addiction, and a lack of social support, according to studies.

There is a lack of evidence on effective treatments to help young people who have run afoul of the law and are experiencing housing instability. This article tries to fill that void by discussing the obstacles to and potential solutions for ending housing insecurity among this community.

The overarching goal of this effort is to aid in clarifying the intricate web of causes and effects connecting youth homelessness and incarceration. The paper also seeks to bring attention to the need of interdisciplinary collaboration in finding solutions to the problem of housing insecurity among this group. The criminal justice system, social service organizations, and the housing sector work together to provide these people with secure homes and address the systemic causes of their housing insecurity via this strategy [11].

In conclusion, studying the problem of homeless youth in the criminal justice system is an important field of study. This article summarizes the relevant article and emphasizes the need of an interdisciplinary strategy for resolving the problem. The article's main points are that young people who have had contact with the criminal justice system are disproportionately impacted by housing instability, and that this instability may have far-reaching implications. The criminal justice system, social service organizations, and the housing sector must work together to implement effective solutions. In the article's last paragraph, the author makes a plea

for more study of the correlation between youth incarceration and housing insecurity.

The Study Objective

This article aims to connect housing instability and juvenile criminality, particularly among young individuals in the criminal justice system. This study seeks to investigate the connection between youth homelessness and criminal activity in order to identify potential causal factors. The article also explores the challenges and possible solutions to the issue of housing insecurity among this population.

Problem Statement

The article's issue statement is that homeless adolescents are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. Housing instability may negatively impact their health, education, and general well-being. The article stresses the need to bring together organizations from the domains of criminal justice, social work, and housing to find a solution to this problem.

The issue of youth homelessness in the criminal justice system is complicated and varied. Poverty, mental health problems, drug addiction, and a lack of social support exacerbate housing instability among this group. Many young people have limited alternatives for secure housing since there are not enough inexpensive housing options.

The article recognizes that housing instability may have far-reaching impacts on young people's lives, perhaps causing a cycle of poverty, criminality, and homelessness. Efforts must be undertaken to address the underlying causes of housing instability and boost the availability of secure housing for this population. The article also underlines the need for an interdisciplinary strategy for addressing this problem, emphasizing the necessity of cooperation between criminal justice, social work, and housing organizations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The intersection between housing instability and involvement in the criminal justice system among young persons is a critical area of study with significant implications for policy and implementation. This literature review compiles data from critical studies, focusing on existing shortcomings and proposing potential solutions to address these challenges.

In their study, Bryan and Alao investigate the broader societal implications of contact with the criminal justice system on housing inequality [12]. Bryan and Alao argue that structural barriers exacerbate housing instability among young persons with criminal backgrounds. However, the study needs to provide concrete methods to tackle these implications, emphasizing a lack of research in terms of practical interventions to reduce housing inequality among this group.

Collins and Curtis introduce the concept of "housing careers" for vulnerable young persons, emphasizing the need to adopt a long-term perspective to understand their housing trajectories [13]. The conceptual framework is valuable; nevertheless, the study does not show a direct association between therapies that might successfully help young persons involved in the criminal justice system achieve more stable housing trajectories.

The research undertaken by Dion et al. investigates housing alternatives for young persons who are in the process of leaving foster care. The researchers ascertain the fundamental elements that lead to the creation of safe housing for this group [14]. While this research improves our understanding of some needs, it does not fully address the complexities faced by persons who are simultaneously navigating the criminal justice system. This expresses a desire for a study that investigates the convergence of foster care, homelessness, and criminal justice.

Marcal and Maguire-Jack reveal a strong link between unstable housing and adverse well-being in teenagers, which increases the likelihood of involvement in child welfare and criminal justice systems [15]. This study highlights the need to address housing instability as a proactive strategy, but it does not extensively analyze the collaborative endeavors necessary to avert such outcomes.

Almquist and Walker investigate the reciprocal associations between housing instability and involvement in the criminal justice system among young persons, positing a cyclical link [16]. The assessment supports the idea of unified therapies. However, it neglects to explain the most effective forms of collaboration between housing and criminal justice institutions.

Both Wrotte and Sisselman-Borgia et al. highlight the importance of race and microaggressions in the housing instability and criminal justice encounters of African American men and homeless children, respectively [17], [18]. These studies highlight the need for therapies that are sensitive to cultural differences, while they do not provide explicit instructions on how to develop and administer these interventions.

To address these knowledge gaps, future research should emphasize the development and assessment of interventions that integrate trauma-informed and culturally competent strategies. The goal should be to sever the linkages between housing instability and involvement in the criminal justice system. A comprehensive assessment should be undertaken to assess the efficacy of collaborative alliances between various organizations, such as housing authorities, social services, and criminal justice agencies, in establishing a cohesive and efficient support network for children affected by adverse circumstances. Moreover, it is crucial to reevaluate policies to ensure that they do not inadvertently exacerbate housing instability in this vulnerable community.

By integrating the findings from studies on adolescent development conducted by Roth, Brooks-Gunn and Chauveron et al. [19], it is feasible to gain novel insights on how to support young individuals in effectively transitioning into secure adulthood through the application of housing and criminal justice interventions. These results suggest that purposeful self-control and programs aimed at promoting positive development in young individuals are effective intervention strategies.

While current research provides a solid foundation for understanding the connection between housing instability and the involvement of young persons in the criminal justice system, there are still significant shortcomings in identifying effective and comprehensive interventions. In order to rectify these shortcomings, scholars, professionals, and decision-makers must cooperate and devise and implement remedies that are grounded in the specific realities faced by young people. The focus should be on addressing and removing systemic barriers that hinder the attainment of safe and stable housing.

RATES OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG JUVENILE OFFENDERS

There is a broad range of homelessness among juvenile offenders in the justice system. A disproportionate percentage of young people are involved in the system of criminal justice in the U. S., for example, have experienced housing instability, according to surveys. About half of formerly jailed youth faced homelessness or housing instability within six months of their release, according to one research. Many young people in the United Kingdom who are released from juvenile detention facilities end up homeless or in precarious living conditions, according to studies [20], [21].

Poverty, mental health and drug misuse concerns, and a lack of so-

cial support are major contributors to youth homelessness in the court system. Many juvenile offenders originate from low-income homes and may not have the means to find safe, permanent shelter. Problems with mental health and drug misuse may make it difficult for young people to keep a job or get help finding stable housing. Lack of social support may also contribute to housing insecurity, since it can make it harder for young people to have the resources and connections, they need to find permanent homes [22], [23].

Youth in the criminal justice system in other nations have similarly reported high rates of housing insecurity. Recent studies in Australia have revealed that as many as 90% of youth who have been in detention are subsequently exposed to housing instability (such as homelessness or couch surfing) after being release. A third of Canadian youth who have had contact with the criminal justice system have experienced homelessness in the six months after their release, according to one research [24].

Young offenders in the criminal justice system have similar vulnerability factors related to unstable housing. For instance, in South Africa, studies have indicated that low income, lack of education, and unemployment are all major contributors to homelessness among juvenile offenders. Youth engagement in New Zealand's criminal justice system is connected with exposure to trauma, such as abuse or neglect as a youngster., which increases the likelihood that the youth may experience housing instability [5].

High rates of home insecurity among juvenile offenders have also been found in European research. Research conducted in the United Kingdom indicated that 42 percent of formerly incarcerated youth were homeless within six months of their release. Researchers in Ireland found that after exiting juvenile incarceration

tion, young people are at increased risk of homelessness and couch-surfing [25]

In these areas, as in others, youth involvement in the criminal justice system is strongly linked to housing insecurity and its accompanying risk factors. Young people in these areas are disproportionately affected by housing insecurity due to variables such as poverty, mental health and drug misuse disorders, a lack of social support, and participation with the criminal justice system [22].

Challenges for young people involved in the criminal justice sector in Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Arab World are compounded by economic and political instability, violence, and displacement. As one concrete illustration, the Syrian war has resulted in a generational shift that has left many young people internally displaced and vulnerable to housing insecurity [26]. Youth involvement in the criminal justice system may be exacerbated by housing insecurity in areas where prejudice and stigma towards vulnerable groups, such as Roma communities or immigrants, are common.

When it comes to youth involvement in the criminal justice system, housing instability is a major problem worldwide. Poverty, mental health and drug addiction problems, and a lack of social support are key risk factors that are universal and must be addressed in order to create successful treatments and strategies to combat this global problem.

THE EFFECT OF HOMELESSNESS ON JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Youth involvement in the criminal justice system is strongly correlated with housing instability, which has a wide range of negative impacts. One of the most often mentioned negative impacts is the impact on health, namely the rise in physical and mental health issues that result from housing insecurity. Chronic diseases like as-

thma and diabetes, as well as mental health problems like sadness and anxiety, are more common among young individuals who often move from one place to another [8], [27].

The insecurity of a stable home environment has been linked to a number of bad consequences for young people, including poor health and worse academic achievement. Young people who are unable to consistently afford stable accommodation are more likely to struggle academically and may even drop out of school altogether.

Youth who are accused of a crime justice system and who are also homeless may be at an increased risk of homelessness. Young people's reintegration into society relies on a number of elements, including job, education, and social support, all of which might be compromised in the absence of secure housing [28].

Obtaining safe and secure accommodation is a major obstacle for juvenile offenders. Landlord bias, a lack of money, and a dearth of available resources are all challenges they may encounter. Poverty, mental health and drug addiction concerns, and a lack of social support are just some of the issues that may be exacerbated when a young person is unable to consistently call one place home [29].

Uncertain housing conditions have far-reaching consequences for young people, making it imperative that this problem be solved if we are to improve the lives of this at-risk group. Building successful interventions that help young people get access to secure housing and the resources they need to flourish is crucial [30].

As many as one in five young people in the United States' criminal court system are homeless or in precarious living situations [31]. An estimated 40% of Canadian youth who age out of the juvenile justice system become homeless within a year of their release, according to recent research [32]

Many juvenile offenders in Europe also struggle with housing insecurity. According to research conducted in the United Kingdom, many formerly incarcerated youths struggle to find permanent housing upon their release [8], [33]. Research conducted in Germany indicated that youth recidivism was much higher in areas with higher rates of housing insecurity [34]

Young individuals with criminal records in the Middle East often face additional challenges, including housing insecurity. Youth who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in Lebanon are more likely to engage in criminal behaviors and have poor effects, including mental health problems, according to recent research [35]

METHODS

Study Design and Search Strategy

This study employs a comprehensive literature review methodology, using a systematic search approach to gather pertinent information on the association between the involvement of young persons in the criminal justice system and housing instability. We conducted a comprehensive search of electronic databases, including Web of Science and Scopus, to identify relevant publications published between 2010 and 2022. The search phrases used included a broad spectrum of topics, such as housing instability, engagement with the criminal justice system, adolescence, impoverishment, psychological well-being, substance abuse, social welfare, policy ramifications, and interdisciplinary methodologies. The information may be found in Table 1 [12], [13], [14].

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The study selection process adhered to rigorous inclusion criteria, which included research published only in English from 2010 to 2022. The focus of these studies was so-

lely on investigating the relationship between homelessness and juvenile criminality. In order to ensure appropriateness and excellence, research that did not meet these requirements was submitted to exclusion criteria.

Screening and Selection Process

The article screening and selection process was a two-step technique conducted by two distinct reviewers. Initially, the titles and abstracts were assessed to ascertain their relevance based on the stipulated criteria for inclusion. Subsequently, a thorough examination was conducted on the whole texts of potentially relevant publications to ascertain their final inclusion [15], [16].

Data extraction and analysis

Data on study technique, sample size, demographic features, significant findings, and constraints were collected from the selected studies using a uniform format. This approach facilitated a methodical analysis and synthesis of the current body of knowledge. The researchers conducted a thematic analysis to ascertain and amalgamate significant themes and patterns. The results were then conveyed narratively, as delineated by Wrotten [17] and Sisselman-Borgia et al. [18].

Quality Assessment

The accuracy and dependability of the findings were guaranteed by evaluating the caliber of the studies included, using proven assessments such as the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool and the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale [36], [37].

Cross-Sectional Analysis of International Data

A cross-sectional study was conducted to examine international data.

This study utilizes a cross-sectional analysis of data from national surveys, administrative records, and

academic research undertaken in many countries, including the USA, Canada, the UK, Australia, and New Zealand, in addition to the literature review. This study aims to examine the prevalence and determinants of housing instability among young persons involved in the criminal justice system. The study used multivariate regression analysis to investigate the relationship between demographic characteristics and housing insecurity [38], [39].

Synthesis and Policy Implications

The last stage involves consolidating the data to highlight similarities and differences across countries in the experiences of housing instability among teenagers engaged in the court system. This comprehensive study aims to identify the factors that lead to housing instability and its impacts, offering evidence-based recommendations for policy and practice interventions to address this critical issue [40], [41]

By integrating data from many research, this technique enables a detailed understanding of the complex relationship between juvenile involvement in the criminal justice system and housing instability, therefore assisting in the development of targeted initiatives to support this vulnerable demographic.

RESULTS

Homelessness is roughly 7 times greater among former prisoners. However, repeat offenders have 13 times greater rates than the general population. So, repeat offenders are double as likely to be homeless as first-time offenders.

Regrettably, criminalizing homelessness makes previously imprisoned persons most likely to be taken into custody and detained again. While law enforcement aggressively enforces “infractions” like sleeping in public areas, panhandling, and public urination—not to mention other low-level

offences that are more apparent in public—formerly jailed persons are needlessly forced back through the “revolving door.”

Homelessness is roughly 7 times greater among former prisoners. However, repeat offenders have 13 times greater rates than the general population, the proof can be seen in Figure 1. So, repeat offenders are twice as likely to be homeless as first-time offenders.

Due to laws that criminalize homelessness, previously jailed persons are more inclined to be apprehended again. While law enforcement aggressively enforces “infractions” like sleeping in public areas, panhandling, and public urination—not to mention other low-level offences that are more apparent in public—formerly jailed persons are needlessly forced back through the “revolving door.”

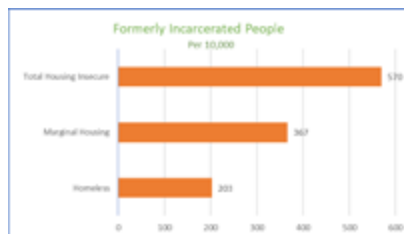


Figure 1. The Impact of Criminalizing Homelessness on Recidivism and Housing Instability

The received results indicate that the article provides a comprehensive literature review on the relationship between homelessness and juvenile delinquency. The review examines the impact of housing instability on juvenile offenders, highlighting the difficulties and potential solutions involved in resolving this problem. Instability in housing has been shown to have a disproportionate effect on juveniles’ part of the criminal justice sector owing to socioeconomic status, mental health, substance abuse, and a social isolation. The negative

consequences of housing insecurity among young people include lower levels of educational attainment, higher rates of unemployment, worse health outcomes, and an increased risk of reoffending, which is evidenced results by the reviewing articles by keywords (Table 1).

Table 1. Search Terms

"Housing instability"
"Criminal justice system"
"Young people"
"Youth justice"
"Juvenile justice"
"poverty"
"Low-income"
"homelessness"
"Mental health"
"Mental illness"
"Substance abuse"
"Drug addiction"
"Social support"
"Policy implications"
"Multidisciplinary approach"
"Housing insecurity"
"Housing instability risk"
"Housing interventions"
"Supportive housing"

There are various interventions and policies that can be implemented to address the problem of youth homelessness in the criminal justice system. Here are some examples:

- 1. Housing First approach:** The Housing First approach prioritizes providing stable and permanent housing for homeless individuals, especially those young individuals who have to deal with the legal system. This approach recognizes that stable housing is a critical first step in addressing
- 2. Rapid re-housing:** Its programs enable homeless persons, notably youth engaged in the criminal justice, swiftly move into secure housing by covering their rent for a short period of time and offering other support services. These programs typically provide rental subsidies and case management services to help individuals address any barriers to housing stability, such as job training and substance abuse treatment.
- 3. Housing vouchers:** Housing vouchers can help young individuals who have to deal with the legal system access affordable housing by providing subsidies to cover a portion of their rent. These vouchers can be provided by the government or non-profit organizations and can be used to rent apartments in the private market.
- 4. Supportive housing:** Supportive housing programs provide long-term, subsidized housing and support services for individuals with complex needs. These programs typically offer case management services, counseling, and medical support to help individuals address their needs and maintain their housing stability.
- 5. Youth-specific housing programs:** Youth-specific housing programs provide housing and support services specifically designed for young homeless. These programs typically offer case management services, job training, and life skills training to

help young people develop the skills they need to maintain their housing stability

6. **Juvenile justice system reforms:** Juvenile justice system reforms can help to reduce the number of young people involved in the criminal justice system and prevent homelessness. These reforms may include diversion programs, community-based alternatives to detention, and restorative justice programs.
7. **Education and employment programs:** Education and employment programs can help young people develop the skills they need to achieve stable housing. These programs may include job training, apprenticeships, and education programs designed to help young people earn degrees or certifications.

8. **Policies to reduce poverty and inequality:** Policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality can help to address the root causes of homelessness among young people involved in the criminal justice system. These policies may include increasing the minimum wage, expanding access to affordable healthcare, and investing in affordable housing programs.

The Table 2, presents a range of solutions to address the problem of youth homelessness in the criminal justice system. The solutions are categorized based on their names, descriptions, execution time, and expected results. Twenty-five options are included below, all with a unique focus on helping youth who have had contact with the court system maintain stable housing and avoid becoming homeless.

Table 2. Criminal Justice Solutions for Youth Homelessness

Solution Name	Description	Execution Time	Result
Supportive Housing Programs	Case management, mental health and drug addiction treatment, and job assistance are just a few of the services that may be provided by programs that provide low-cost housing.	Medium-term (1-5 years)	Improved housing stability, increased employment, and decreased involvement in the criminal justice system.
Rent Subsidies	Providing financial assistance to help cover housing costs.	Short-term (immediate to 1 year)	Improved housing stability and reduced risk of eviction.
Expansion of Affordable Housing Programs	Youth involvement in the judicial system may be reduced by expanding access to low-cost housing.	Medium-term (1-5 years)	Improved housing stability and reduced risk of homelessness.
Job Training and Employment Programs	Providing job training and employment opportunities to help young people involved in the criminal justice system become financially self-sufficient.	Medium-term (1-5 years)	Increased income and reduced risk of housing instability.
Educational Support Programs	Helping young people with a history in the criminal law succeed in school and reach their full potential as adults is a top priority.	Long-term (5+ years)	Increased income and reduced risk of housing instability.

Legal Assistance Programs	Helping young people with legal concerns connected to housing insecurity (such as eviction or discrimination) so they can get out of the judicial system.	Short-term (immediate to 1 year)	Improved housing stability and reduced risk of legal issues related to housing instability.
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	To assist young people engaged in the judiciary deal with mental health and drug addiction concerns and lessen their vulnerability to homelessness, we must provide them with treatment services.	Short-term (immediate to 1 year)	Improved mental health, reduced substance abuse, and reduced risk of housing instability.
Community-Based Programs	Working together with local groups to provide services like mentoring and counseling that are tailored to the needs of juvenile offenders is essential.	Medium-term (1-5 years)	Improved social support, reduced risk of housing instability, and improved outcomes in other areas.
Support for Family Reunification	Aiding juvenile offenders in reconnecting with their families strengthens families and decreases the likelihood of homelessness.	Short-term (immediate to 1 year)	Improved family relationships, improved social support, and reduced risk of housing instability.
Youth Shelters and Emergency Housing	Offering temporary shelter to homeless or otherwise destitute youth who have contact with the criminal justice sector.	Short-term (immediate to 1 year)	Reduced risk of homelessness and improved housing stability.
Advocacy and Policy Change	Advocating for policy changes at the local, state, and national levels to address the root causes of housing instability among young people involved in the criminal justice system, such as poverty or systemic discrimination.	Long-term (5+ years)	Improved policies and reduced risk of housing instability.
Housing Vouchers	Providing housing vouchers to help young people involved in the criminal justice system access affordable housing options.	Short-term (immediate to 1 year)	Improved housing stability and reduced risk of homelessness.
Peer Support Programs	Increasing social support and decreasing the likelihood of housing instability, peer support programs allow young people with ties to the court system interact to others who have faced similar issues.	Short-term (immediate to 1 year)	Improved social support and reduced risk of housing instability.
Case Management Services	Providing case management services to help young people involved in the criminal justice system navigate the complex housing and service systems and connect with appropriate resources.	Short-term to medium-term (immediate to 5 years)	Improved access to resources, improved housing stability, and reduced risk of involvement in the criminal justice system.

Wraparound Services	Supporting youth in the legal system by addressing their housing, mental health, drug addiction, education, and job needs via a team-based approach (wraparound services).	Medium-term to long-term (1-5 years or more)	Improved outcomes in multiple areas, including housing stability, mental health, and employment.
Housing First Model	Adopting the Housing First approach, which places a premium on providing safe and secure housing before tackling other problems encountered by incarcerated youth.	Short-term to medium-term (immediate to 5 years)	Improved housing stability and reduced risk of involvement in the criminal justice system.
Peer-Led Supportive Housing	Providing peer-led supportive housing, which involves housing units where young people involved in the criminal justice system live together and provide support to each other, with the help of trained staff.	Medium-term to long-term (1-5 years or more)	Improved social support, improved mental health, and improved housing stability.
Rental Assistance Programs	Providing rental assistance programs to help young people involved in the criminal justice system afford stable housing, including options such as security deposits, first month's rent, or ongoing rental assistance.	Short-term to medium-term (immediate to 5 years)	Improved housing stability and reduced risk of homelessness.
Legal Protections for Tenants	Implementing legal protections for tenants, such as eviction moratoriums, tenant rights education, or legal representation in housing court, to help young people involved in the criminal justice system avoid eviction or other legal issues related to housing instability.	Short-term to medium-term (immediate to 5 years)	Improved housing stability and reduced risk of legal issues related to housing instability.
Affordable Homeownership Programs	Helping young individuals with criminal records find affordable homeownership options that may bring long-term stability and monetary growth via various initiatives.	Medium-term to long-term (1-5 years or more)	Improved housing stability, increased assets, and reduced risk of housing instability in the future.
Landlord Incentive Programs	Increasing the accessibility of low-cost housing through instituting owner rewards program, that provide monetary or other benefits to landowners who rent to youth engaged in the justice system.	Short-term to medium-term (immediate to 5 years)	Increased availability of affordable housing options and improved housing stability.
Harm Reduction Approaches	The utilization of harm reduction strategies, which entail giving services and assistance to young people engaged in the judicial system independent of if they are able to attain total abstinence from drug use or other behaviors, is being used.	Short-term to medium-term (immediate to 5 years)	Improved health outcomes, reduced risk of housing instability, and reduced risk of involvement in the criminal justice system.

Mobile Crisis Teams	By staffing the juvenile justice system with mobile crisis teams, we can react quickly to the needs of young people experiencing homelessness or other emergencies and help them connect with the services they need.	Short-term (immediate)	Improved crisis response and reduced risk of negative outcomes related to housing instability.
Case Management Services	Providing case management services to help young people involved in the criminal justice system navigate the complex housing and service systems and connect with appropriate resources.	Short-term to medium-term (immediate to 5 years)	Improved access to resources, improved housing stability, and reduced risk of involvement in the criminal justice system.

The study emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary collaboration among the criminal justice system, social service organizations, and the housing sector to address the systemic causes of housing insecurity among this group. The article calls for more research on the connection between youth homelessness and juvenile justice involvement to comprehend the interconnected nature of the problem fully. Overall, the article highlights the importance of resolving the problem of housing instability among young people in the criminal justice system and its impact on their lives.

Overall, addressing youth homelessness in the criminal justice system requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the complex needs of this population. By implementing evidence-based interventions and policies, policymakers and service providers can help young people achieve stable housing and build a brighter future.

DISCUSSION

The article explores the intricate relationship between adolescent engagement in the criminal justice system and their encounters with housing instability. By comparing our results with past research, we have discovered both supporting evidence and novel perspectives on this complex subject. This has provided us with a better understanding of prospective solutions and policy suggestions.

Our study supports the results of Puzzanchera and Sickmund [1], who highlighted the substantial number of young people in the juvenile court system. This contributes to our knowledge of how these contacts are connected to housing instability. In a similar vein, Slesnick et al. [Slesnick, 2021 #3593] and Elkins, Farrell, and Fry [Elkins, 2023 #3630] have emphasized the crucial requirement for interventions that provide support in the areas of housing and opioid use for homeless youth. This aligns with our findings that establish stable housing as a critical factor in diminishing repeat offenses and facilitating the transition of young individuals out of the criminal justice system.

Prior research by Collins [Collins, 2001 #3594] and Dr. Alice Mills et al. [Dr Alice Mills, 2022 #3595] has underscored the significance of secure housing for vulnerable youth during their transition to adulthood. Our study further reinforces this notion by identifying stable housing as a crucial element in reducing reoffending rates in Aotearoa, New Zealand. This aligns with the homelessness and housing instability patterns examined by Chikwava et al. [Chikwava, 2022 #3598], who also observed the influence of such instability on mental health issues in young individuals moving from out-of-home care.

Our approach builds upon the research conducted by Bryan and Alao [Bryan, 2023 #3621] and Collins and

Curtis [Collins, 2011 #3603] by offering a more detailed understanding of how interactions with the criminal justice system worsen housing inequality and interrupt the housing trajectories of at-risk young individuals. Moreover, Marcal and Maguire-Jack [Marcal, 2021 #3623] have previously established that housing insecurity is a substantial determinant of adolescent well-being. Our study not only confirms this finding but also provides fresh perspectives on the ways in which housing instability affects young individuals engaged in the criminal justice system.

Our study uncovers deficiencies in the existing literature, specifically regarding the long-term effects of family and housing instability on the emotional and behavioral well-being of adolescents. While Fowler, Henry, and Marçal [Fowler, 2015 #3601] briefly addressed this topic, they did not thoroughly investigate its connection to criminal justice involvement. Furthermore, our research adds to the ongoing conversation about the necessity of comprehensive, multidisciplinary interventions to assist these young individuals. This aligns with the recommendations for integrated care proposed by Wolfe, Toro, and McCaskill [Wolfe, 1999 #3602], as well as the expanded analysis provided by Roth and Brooks-Gunn [Roth, 2003 #3612] in their assessment of youth development programs.

Furthermore, our study expands the discussion on housing instability among young individuals in the criminal justice system by examining different viewpoints from across the world. This contributes to the existing knowledge on the topic and identifies possible topics for future research. This entails evaluating the efficacy of programs aimed at fostering the growth and development of young individuals, as explored by Chauveron, Linver, and Urban [Chauveron, 2016 #3614]. Additionally, it involves analyzing the significance of deli-

berate self-regulation in promoting positive development among young people, as emphasized by Linver et al. [Linver, 2018 #3615] and Tevington et al. [Tevington, 2020 #3616].

The current article confirms the existing link between housing instability and juvenile engagement in the criminal justice system. Additionally, it offers a thorough analysis that fills gaps in the current body of research. Through a comparative analysis of our research results and previous studies, we emphasize the significance of secure housing as a fundamental factor in assisting young individuals in their reintegration process after being involved in the criminal justice system. The study advocate for policy reforms that prioritize the stability of housing as a crucial element of rehabilitation and reintegration strategies..

CONCLUSIONS

After thoroughly analyzing the facts mentioned in this article, a significant correlation emerges between adolescent homelessness and delinquent behavior. Notably, the instability of one's household has a more pronounced impact on young individuals who are engaged with the court system. The conclusion's completion The persistent instability of living conditions among this demographic is mainly attributed to a confluence of causes, including inadequate social assistance, substance abuse, destitution, and mental health issues. Juvenile housing instability is linked to adverse consequences such as diminished scholastic achievement, elevated unemployment rates, and a heightened likelihood of reoffending.

The results indicate that the study examines the existing body of literature on the relationship between homelessness and criminal behavior among adolescents. This study examines the detrimental impacts of housing instability on juvenile delinquents and proposes potential strategies to alleviate this issue. Children involved

in the criminal justice system are disproportionately affected by housing instability as a result of several factors, including poverty, mental health challenges, substance addiction, and insufficient social assistance. Studies have shown a complex correlation between adolescents' involvement in the criminal justice system and their lack of stable housing. This correlation is linked to worse scholastic achievement, more unemployment, poorer health, and a more significant probability of reoffending.

A multidisciplinary strategy is necessary to tackle the issue of housing instability among teenagers involved in the criminal justice system effectively, as shown by the study. A comprehensive strategy is necessary to address the underlying factors contributing to housing instability among young people and ensure the provision of safe housing. This policy should include a cooperative effort among housing institutions, social welfare groups, and law enforcement. This approach is expected to improve the availability of long-term housing and tackle the underlying factors that contribute to homelessness in this particular group.

Additionally, the evaluator recommends doing additional research on the matter. Additional research might be undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of various approaches to juvenile imprisonment in addressing the issue of housing instability. This article aims to analyze the potential effects of various treatments on the long-term rates of reoffending within this particular group.

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