

## Unit 2 Resources List

- Stewart, D. G., & Trupin, E. W. (2003). Clinical utility and policy implications of a statewide mental health screening process for juvenile offenders. *Psychiatric Services, 54*(3), 377-382. Retrieved from <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/2003-01745-009>  
A large study of mental health screening in juvenile offenders showed that even among those reporting a high level of symptoms, there were gender and ethnic differences in which youth were subsequently referred for treatment. Even among those reporting high symptoms levels, females were more than twice as likely to receive referrals and white youth were also more likely to be referred than were those in other groups.
- Ko, S. J., Wasserman, G. A., McReynolds, L. S., & Katz, L. M. (2004). Contribution of parent report to voice DISC-IV diagnosis among incarcerated youths. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 43*(7), 868-877. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0890856709614052>  
One study based of more than 500 incarcerated youth, found that asking youth resulted in uncovering substantially more cases than did asking parents; in most instances, parent reports added little new information to what was learned from young persons themselves.
- Vannoy, S. D., & Robins, L. S. (2011). Suicide-related discussions with depressed primary care patients in the USA: gender and quality gaps. A mixed methods analysis. *BMJ open, 1*(2), e000198. Retrieved from <https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/1/2/e000198.short>  
A study quoted by the US Preventative Services Task Force found that only a small proportion (11%) of depressed patients who had previously endorsed suicidal ideation during screening revealed their thoughts about suicide with their primary physician.
- Turner, C. F., Ku, L., Rogers, S. M., Lindberg, L. D., Pleck, J. H., & Sonenstein, F. L. (2004). Adolescent sexual behavior, drug use, and violence: Increased reporting with computer survey technology. *Science, 280*, 867-873. Retrieved from <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/280/5365/867>  
In this community sample of adolescent boys, participants were more likely to report engaging in stigmatized high risk behavior to a computer-than in the course of a face-to-face interview.
- Simon, G. E., Johnson, E., Lawrence, J. M., Rossom, R. C., Ahmedani, B., Lynch, F. L., ... & Shortreed, S. M. (2018). Predicting Suicide Attempts and Suicide Deaths Following Outpatient Visits Using Electronic Health Records. *American Journal of Psychiatry, appi-ajp*. Retrieved from <https://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/doi/abs/10.1176/appi.ajp.2018.17101167>  
This study found that risk identified by a 9-item self-reported screen to be as important of a predictor for later suicide attempt as prior mental health diagnoses and substance use history. Additionally, based on a follow-up of almost 3 million patients across seven healthcare systems, those who scored in the top 5% of suicide risk accounted for almost half of subsequent attempts and deaths.
- Wasserman, G. A., McReynolds, L. S., Musabegovic, H., Whited, A. L., Keating, J. M., & Huo, Y. (2009). Evaluating Project Connect: Improving juvenile probationers' mental health and substance use service access. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 36*(6), 393-405. Retrieved from <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10488-009-0229-8>  
Our prior work on Project Connect, improved interagency communication and agreed-upon linkage activities helped to increase youth service access threefold.