

JUVENILE REENTRY IN CONCEPT AND PRACTICE

Brought to you by the National Reentry Resource Center and the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance and Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

With support from the Public Welfare Foundation, Joyce Foundation, Annie E. Casey Foundation, and Open Society Institute

© 2010 Council of State Governments Justice Center

Speakers

- Shay Bilchik
 Founder and Director
 Center for Juvenile Justice Reform
 Georgetown University Public Policy
 Institute
- David Altschuler, Ph.D.
 Principal Research Scientist
 Institute for Policy Studies
 Johns Hopkins University



Strategies for Reintegration/ Reentry Programming

Key Dimensions of Promising Practice

- 1. Evidence-based, research-driven intervention/ treatment modalities ("What Works" approach)
- Structural characteristics and features for transitional/reentry delivery of services and supervision (Reintegrative Continuum)
- 3. Personnel/leadership/training Issues
- Case management framework (essential elements for informed decision making, continuity, and consistency across the programming continuum)
- 5. Requirement for multi-agency collaboration



Reentry Defined

Key Dimensions of Promising Practice

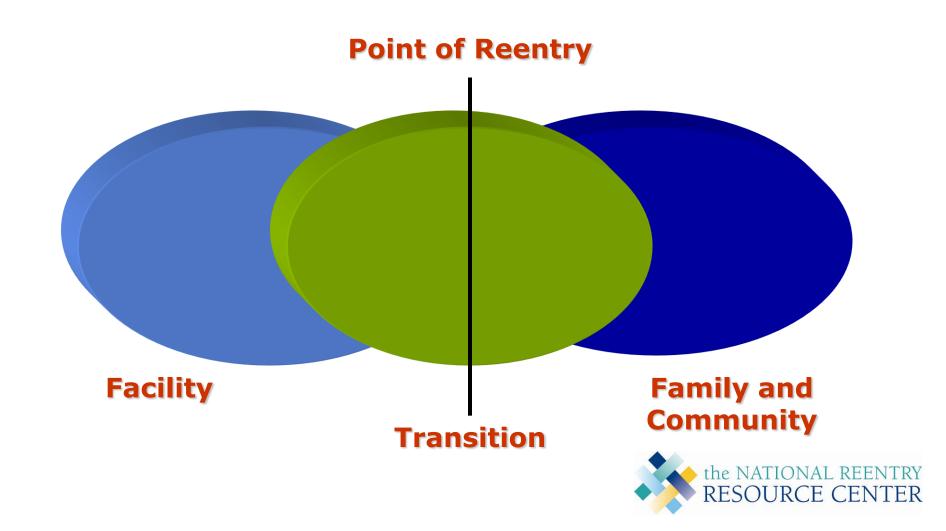
Reentry refers to those activities and tasks that:

- Prepare out-of-home placed juveniles for reentry into the specific families and communities to which they will return
- Establish the necessary arrangements and linkages with the full range of public and private sector departments/organizations and individuals in the community that can address known risk and protective factors
- Ensure the delivery of prescribed services and supervision in the community

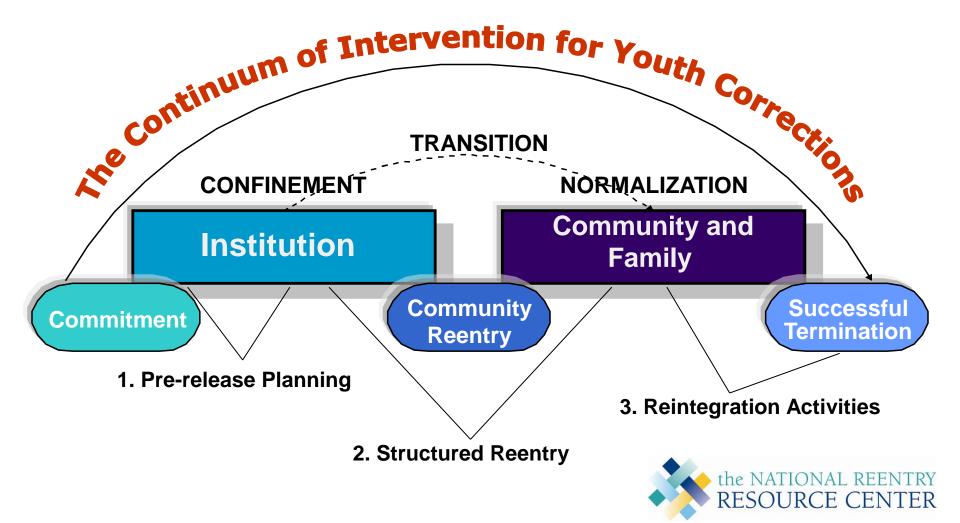
As this definition implies, the residential facility and the community have a critical role to play in reentry.



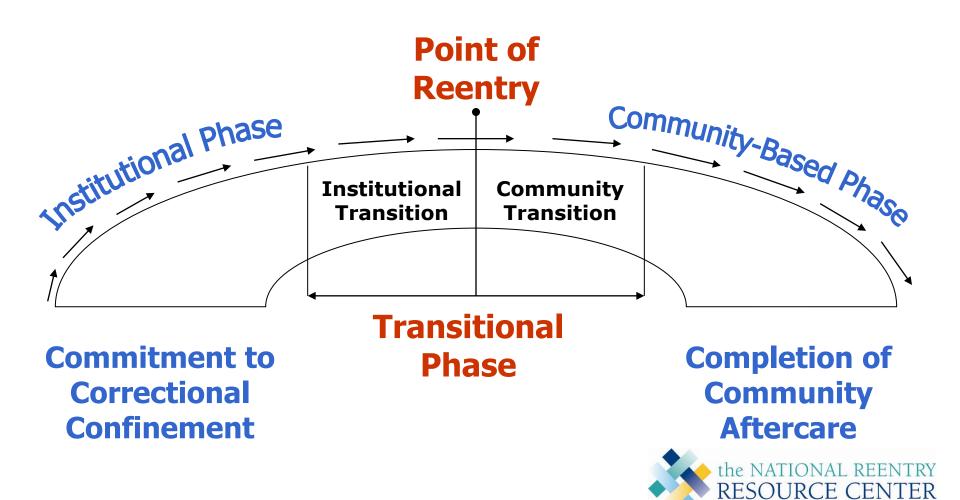
Reintegrative Continuum



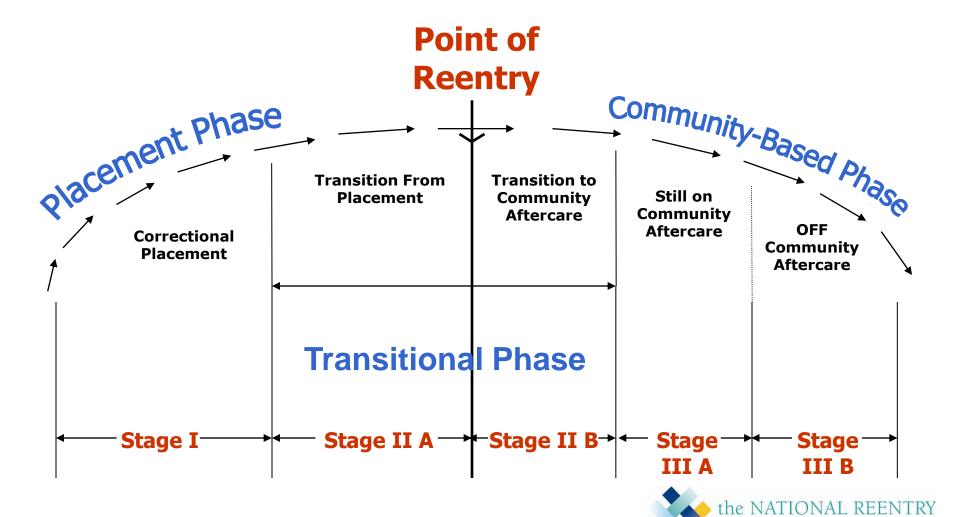
Critical Structural Considerations in Reentry



Reintegration Continuum



Reintegration Continuum



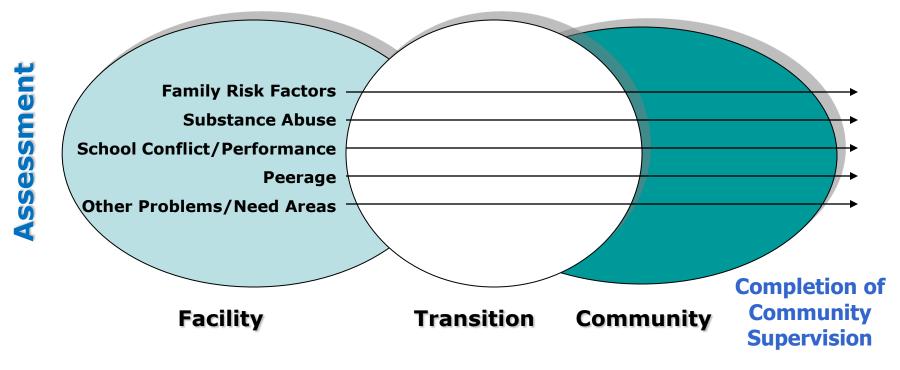
RESOURCE CENTER

Reintegration Stage and Stakeholder Matrix

_	Facility Staff	Transition Coordinator	Provider 1	Provider 2	Mentor	More columns
Stage I						
Stage II A						
Stage II B						
Stage III A						
Stage III B						



Targeting Factors Predictive of Reoffending Behavior





Risk & Protective Factors:

Seven Domains

- 1. Family and Living Arrangements
- Peer Groups and Friends
- 3. Mental, Behavioral, and Physical Health
- 4. Substance Abuse
- 5. Education and Schooling
- 6. Vocational Training and Employment
- Leisure Time, Recreation, and Avocational Interests

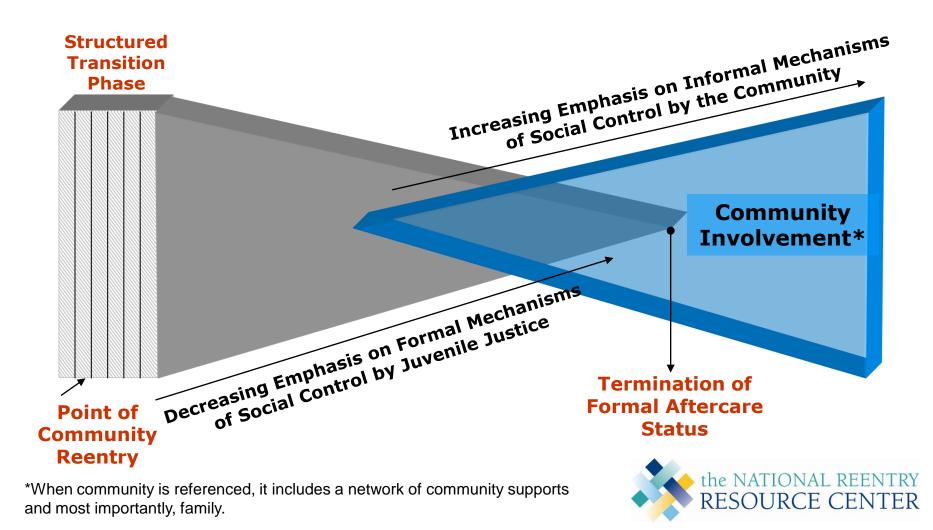


Program Design Features in the Three Segments

Institutional Phase	Transitional Phase	Community Follow-up
1. Pre-release planning	Testing & probing of reentry prior to placement in community	Engagement of family and prosocial network.
Involvement of outside agencies & individuals in institutions	Structured step-down process using residential placement or intensive day treatment	Provision of multi-modal treatment services
Targeted community activities during confinement period		3. Discrete case management services
		4. Use of graduated sanctions & positive incentives
		5. Provision of supervision & surveillance beyond ordinary working hours
		6. Reduced caseload size & increased frequency of client contact
		7. Multi-stage decompression process



The Decompression Process in Reentry



Evidence-Based Building Blocks

- Continuity of Care
- Cognitive-Behavioral Approach
- Staffing, Training, and Quality Assurance
- Overarching Case Management



Continuity of Care Components

- 1. Continuity of Control
- Continuity in Range of Services
- 3. Continuity in Service Content
- 4. Continuity of Social Environment
- 5. Continuity of Attachment



Cognitive-Behavioral Approach and Skill Training

- Managing anger & handling conflict pro-socially
- Assuming responsibility for actions/reactions
- Empathy
- Solving problems & setting goals
- Acquiring life skills geared to community setting



Case Management: 5 Components

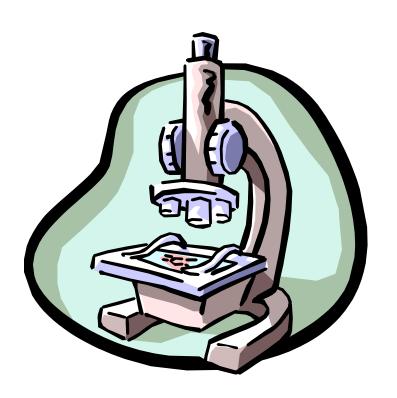
- Assessment and Classification
- Individual Case Planning
- Surveillance/Service Mix
- Incentives and Consequences (Graduated Responses)
- Brokerage and Linkages





Assessment and Classification

- Eligibility: targeting populations
- Static Factors
- Dynamic/Criminogenic Factors





Individual Case Planning

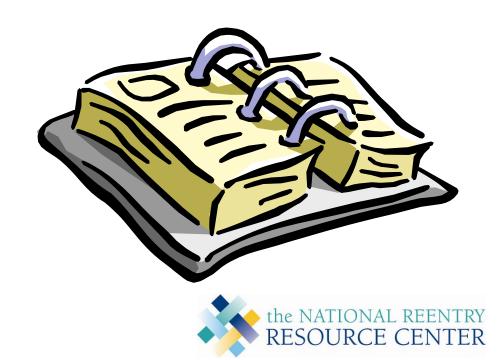
- How will risk factors be addressed?
- How are strengths and assets tied to social networks?
- How will personal goals be structured?
- How will the total picture be addressed in reintegration?





Individual Case Planning

- High risk high needs
- High levels of accountability
- High levels of service provision



Surveillance and Service Mix

 Advances in diagnostic procedures

 Intensive supervision issues

 Carefully targeted service provision & treatment matching





Graduated Responses:

Incentives and Consequences



- Catch them being good
- Have a ready continuum of reinforcements and sanctions





Graduated Responses:

Incentives and Consequences

- Planned responses
- Behavioral contracts
- Shift responsibilities to youth and family
- Continuum of responses
- Must have most stringent sanction available





Service Brokerage and Linkage to Social Systems

- Contractual arrangements: accessing public and private services
- Build on family strengths
- Partnerships with community-based organizations
- Community linkage and embeddedness
- Faith-based groups



Obstacles to Case Management

- Inadequate Funding
- Institution Based Resources
- Large Case Loads/Low Staffing
- Established Work Hours and Habits
- Poor Supervision Standards
- Insufficient Attention to Pre-Release Issues
- Distance Between Institution and Family and Community
- Professional and Organizational Rigidity
- Crisis-Driven Management



Implications/Solutions

- Directly link institutional and community corrections:
 - Structure
 - Policy
 - Programs
 - Practices
- Keep deterrence in check when it creates identifiable impediments to law-abiding selfsufficiency



For More Information



www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

For More Information

Subscribe to our newsletter! Name:	Juveniles	
Email:	Each year, approximately 100,000 youth under the age of 18 leave secure residential facilities, including juvenile facilities, jails and prisons, following adjudication. ¹ Many youth in the juvenile justice system struggle with educational deficiencies, mental illnesses, and substance abuse, and return to communities with high rates of crime and poverty and poorly performing schools. Youth who are released from institutional confinement are more likely to succeed if they have access to services that can help them thrive in a noninstitutional	
Audiences	environment. Discharge planning, educational and vocational programs, housing assistance, substance abuse and mental health treatment, and life skills training can reduce recidivism and help youth build healthy, productive futures.	
States/Locals Community and Faith-based Organizations	 Snyder, H. 2004. An empirical portrait of the youth reentry population. Youth Wolence and Inventle Justice, 2(1):39-55. 	
People Returning Home Tools & Resources	Key Resources	
Calendar Funding Reentry Service Directories Program Examples Second Chance Act Forums/Networking	▶ Supporting Youth in Transition to Adulthood: Lessons Learned from Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice №, Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform /Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative (2009) This paper discusses the successes and challenges that juvenile justice and child welfare agencies face in preparing the youth they serve for a successful adulthood. The paper describes assessment, case management, and other practices implemented in either system that have shown promise in improving outcomes for the transition-age population.	
Announcements	▶ Rehabilitating and Reintegrating Youth Offenders: Are Residential and Community Aftercare Colliding Worlds and What Can Be Done About It? ♣, Justice Policy Journal (2008) This paper identifies evidence-based strategies and promising practices that address the divergence between residential and aftercare services for youth.	
	▶ Making the Juvenile Justice – Workforce System Connection for Re-Entering Young Offenders: A Guide for Local Practice ♣, Center for Law and Social Policy (2006) This guidebook is designed to provide advice from the field to communities interested in pursuing more formal connections—or strengthening existing connections—between the workforce and justice systems. It focuses on specific challenges and how selected communities addressed them.	
	▶ The Dimensions, Pathways, and Consequences of Youth Reentry △, Urban Institute (2004) This report distills the many observations and lessons learned during the two-day meeting of the Youth Reentry Roundtable, held in San Francisco, California, May 28-29, 2003. This report describes youth reentry and its policy relevance to communities nationwide, identifies critical facts about youth reentry, including the specific programming and policy challenges that must be addressed, and provides recommendations for next steps in research and practice.	
	 Desktop Guide to Reentry For Juvenile Confinement Facilities	

www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/topics/juveniles

For More Information

Subscribe to our newsie		
Name:	Juveniles	
	The National Reentry Resource Center is working to build the most extensive library of reentry resources and	
Email:	publications available on the Internet. Documents of interest to state and local policymakers, community- and	
	faith-based organizations, and people returning home are arranged around several topics. The library includes publications authored by the leading organizations, researchers, service providers, and practitioners working in	
Subscribe	publications authored by the leading organizations, researchers, service providers, and practitioners working in the reentry field. Descriptions of publications, in most cases, are based on or excerpted from the source	
	publication or website.	
Audiences	Keyword:	
States/Locals	State: Go	
Community and Faith-b Organizations	Results 1 - 20 of 72	
People Returning Home	Sort by: Title Date	
Tools & Resource	Medicaid Eligibility, Enrollment, and Retention Policies: Findings from a Survey of Juvenile Justice and Medicaid Policies Affecting Children in the Juvenile Justice System	
Calendar	National Academy for State Health Policy	
Funding	December 2009	
Reentry Service Directo	ories Reaching Through the Cracks: A Guide to Implementing the Youth Violence Reduction	
Program Examples	Partnership	
Second Chance Act	Public/Private Ventures	
Forums/Networking		
Announcements	Back on Track: Supporting Youth Reentry from Out-of-Home Placement to the Community	
	Youth Reentry Task Force of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Coalition	
	November 16, 2009	
	Positive Support: Mentoring and Depression Among High-Risk Youth	
	Public/Private Ventures	
	Suitability of Assessment Instruments for Delinquent Girls	
	U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	
	October 2009	
	The Effects of Mental Health Problems on Juvenile Arrests	
	Center for Behavioral Health Services and Criminal Justice Research	
	September 2009	
	From Corrections to Community: The Juvenile Reentry Experience as Characterized By	
	Multiple Systems Involvement	
	Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago	<u> </u>

<u>www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/library/juveniles-library</u>

Questions and Answers





Leah Kane

Ikane@csg.org

(240) 482-8585

www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

This presentation was prepared by the National Reentry Resource Center, in partnership with David Altschuler and Shay Bilchik. Presentations are not externally reviewed for form or content. The statements reflect the views of the authors and should not be considered the official position of the CSG Justice Center, the members of the Council of State Governments, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Public Welfare Foundation, the Joyce Foundation, the Open Society Institute, or the Annie E. Casey Foundation.