



the NATIONAL REENTRY
RESOURCE CENTER

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

Speakers

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Strategies for Reintegration/ Reentry Programming

Key Dimensions of Promising Practice

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

Reentry Defined

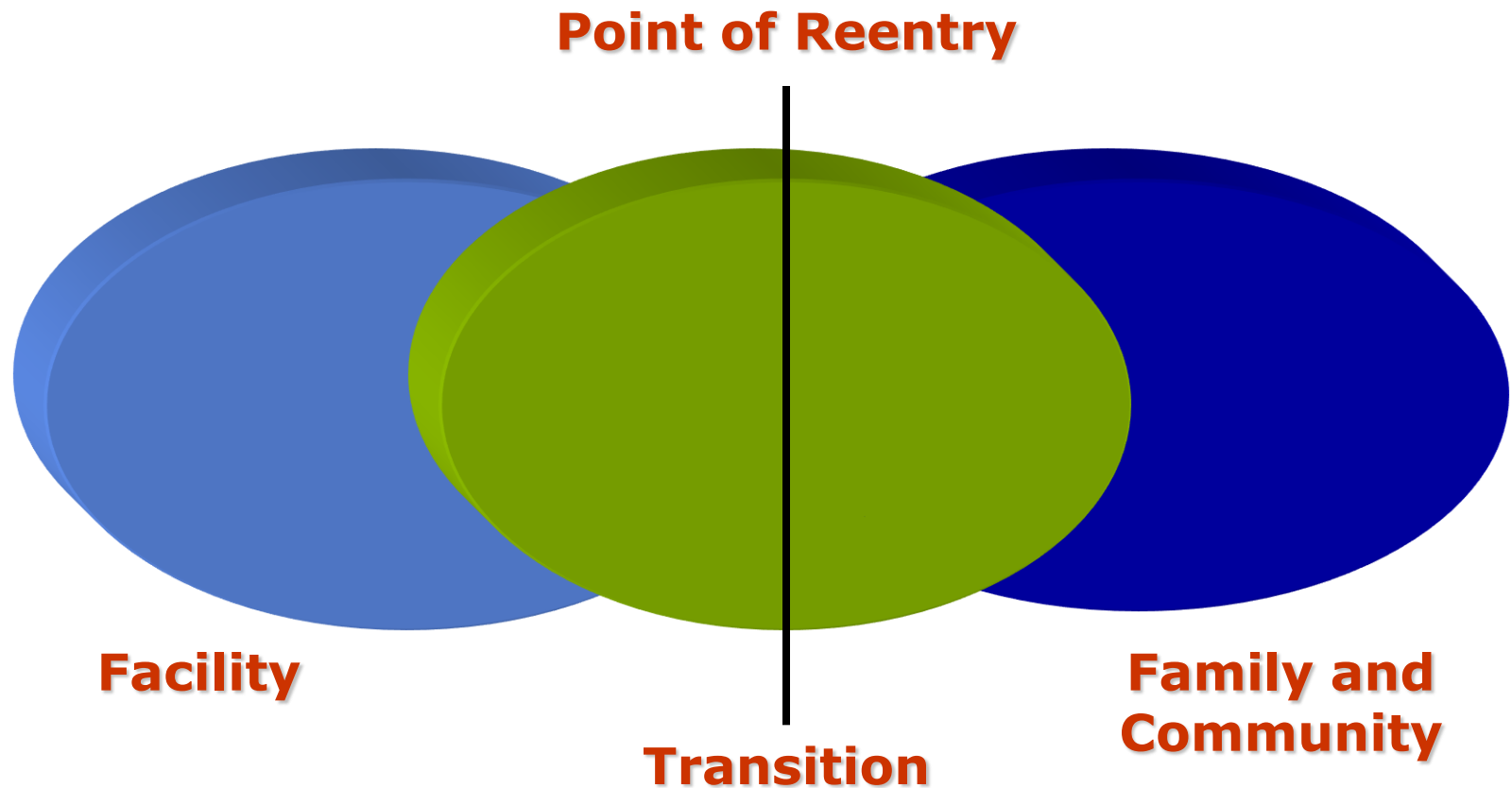
Key Dimensions of Promising Practice

Reentry refers to those activities and tasks that:

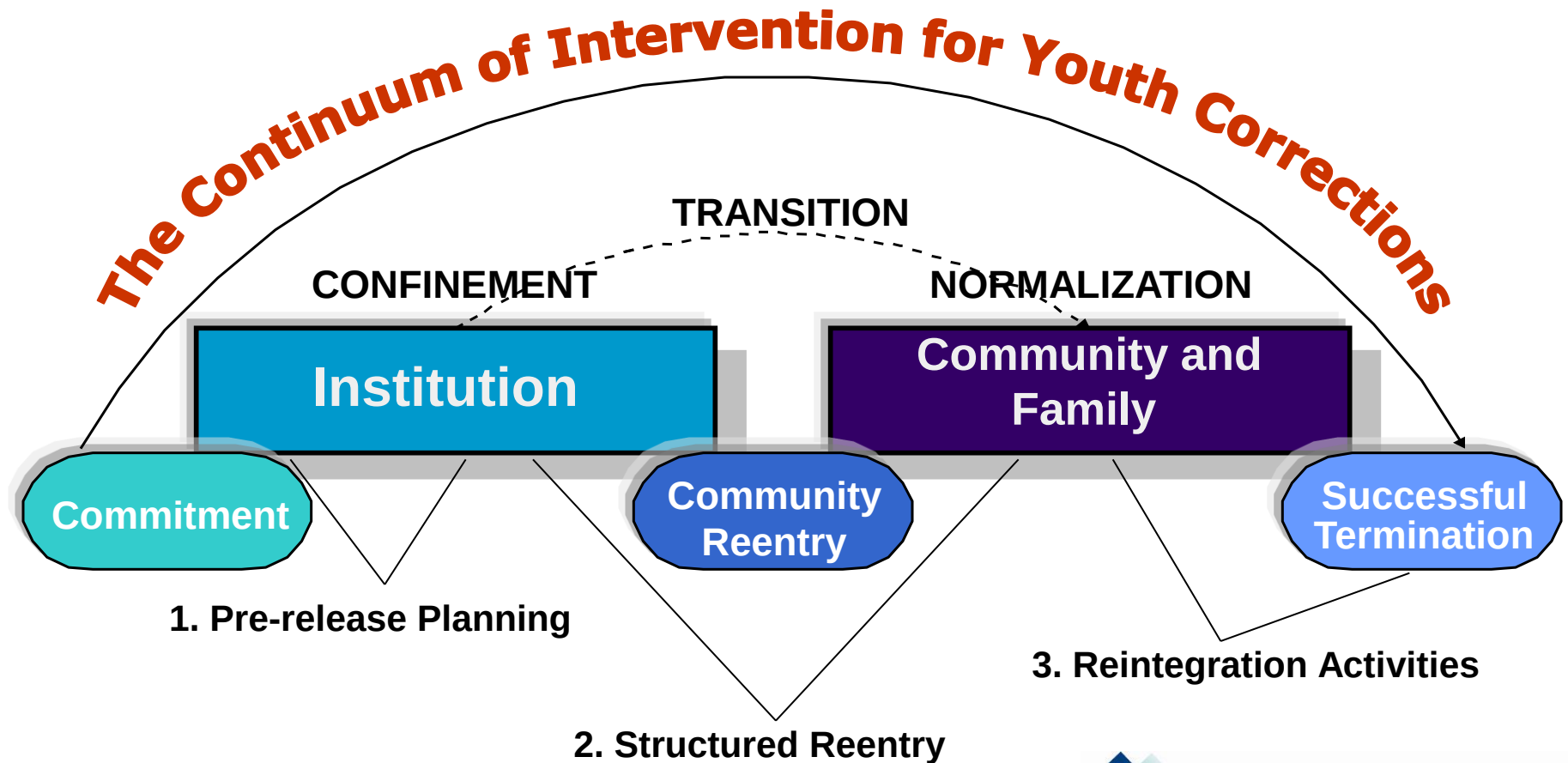
- Prepare out-of-home placed juveniles for reentry into the specific families and communities to which they will return
- Establish the necessary arrangements and linkages with the full range of public and private sector departments/organizations and individuals in the community that can address known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

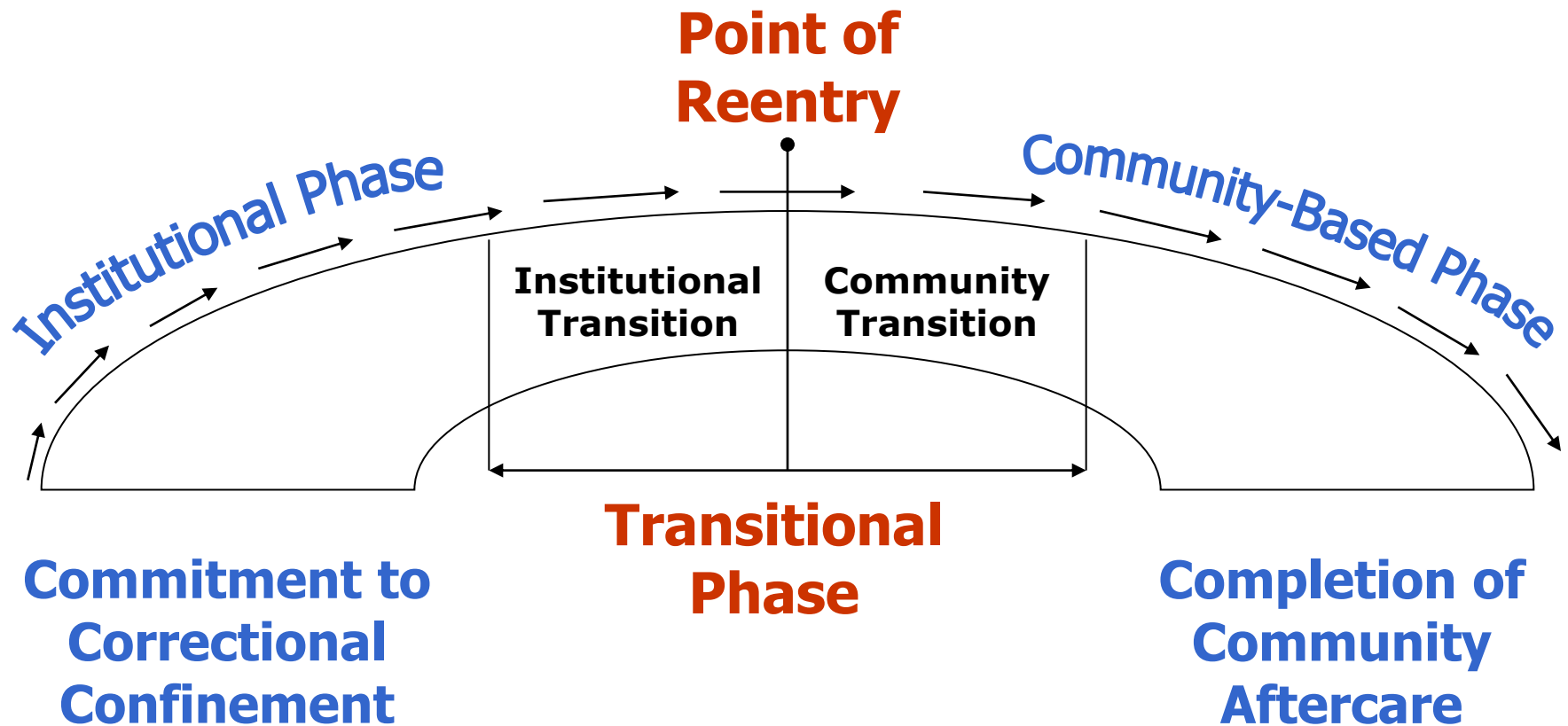
Reintegrative Continuum



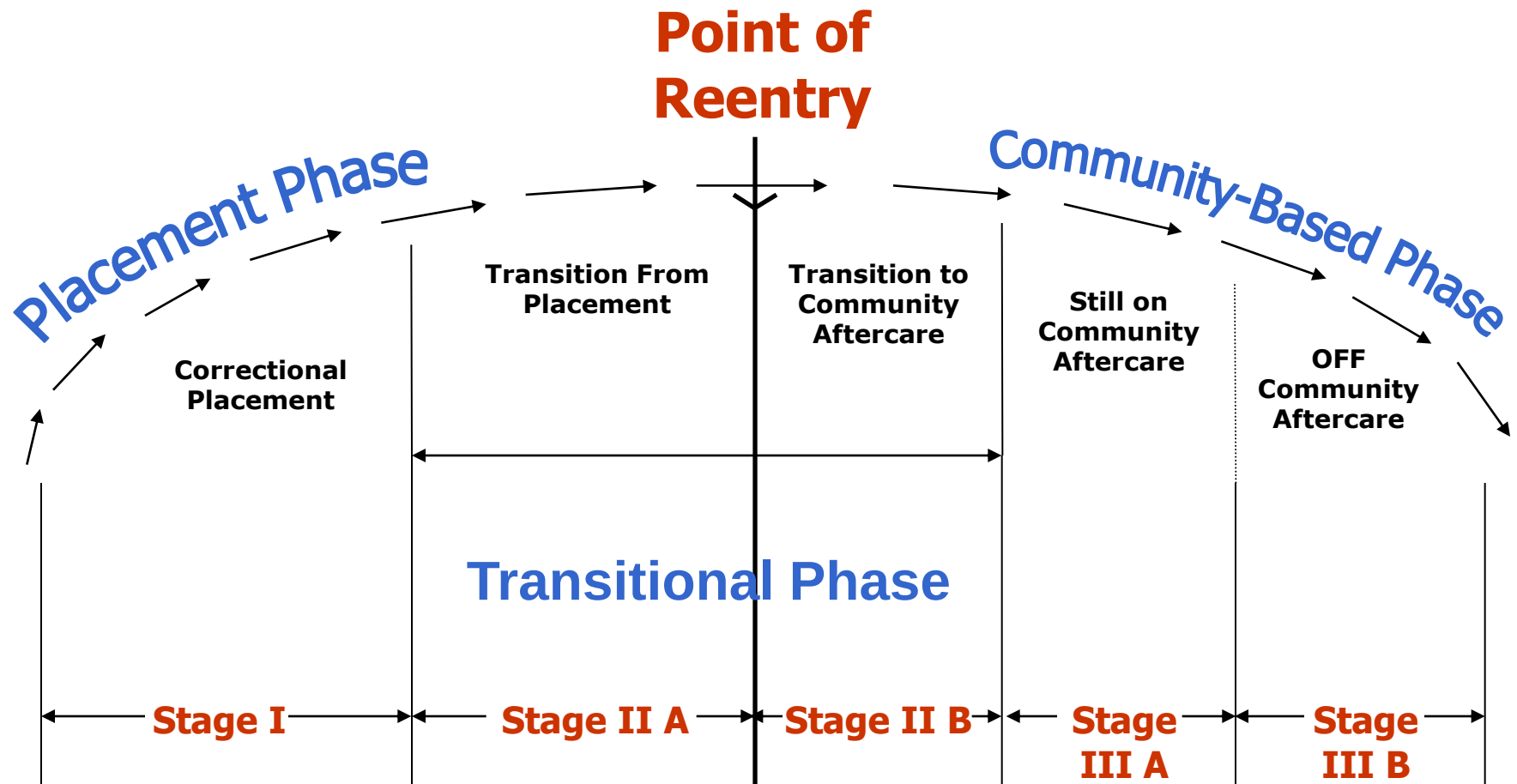
Critical Structural Considerations in Reentry



Reintegration Continuum



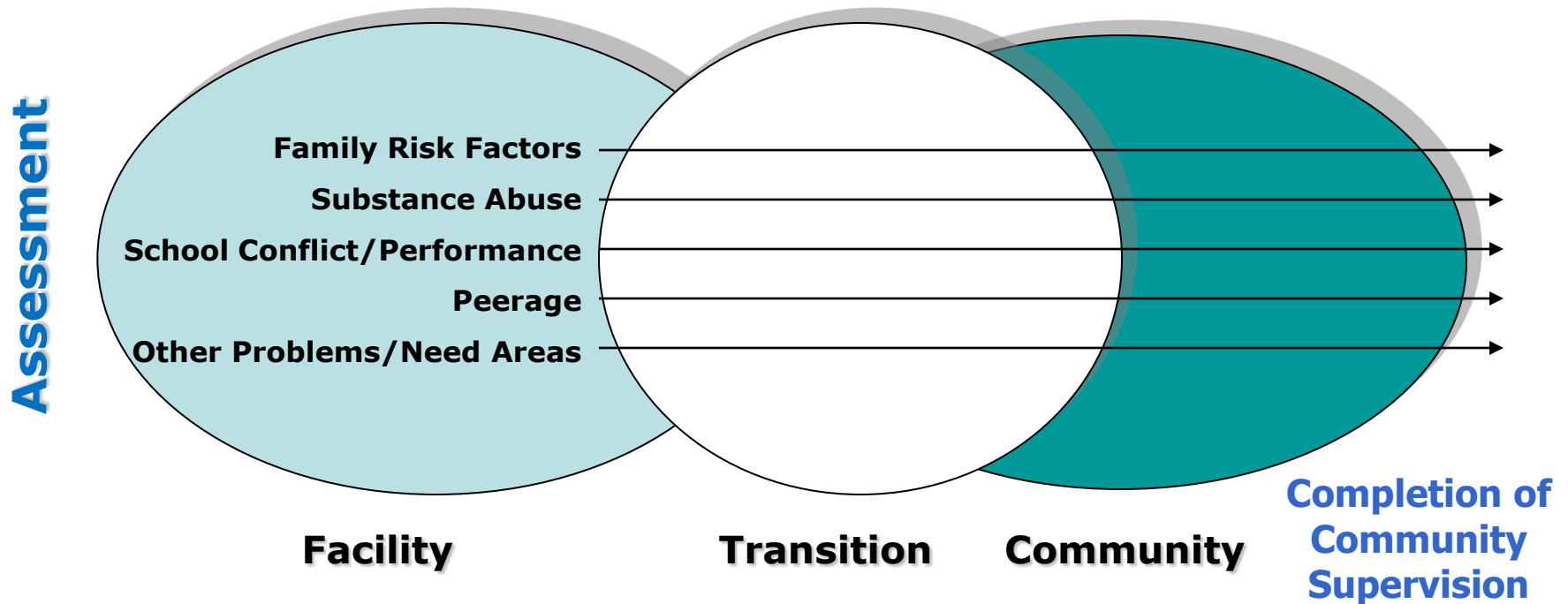
Reintegration Continuum



Reintegration Stage and Stakeholder Matrix

	Facility Staff		Transition Coordinator	Probation or Parole Officer	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:

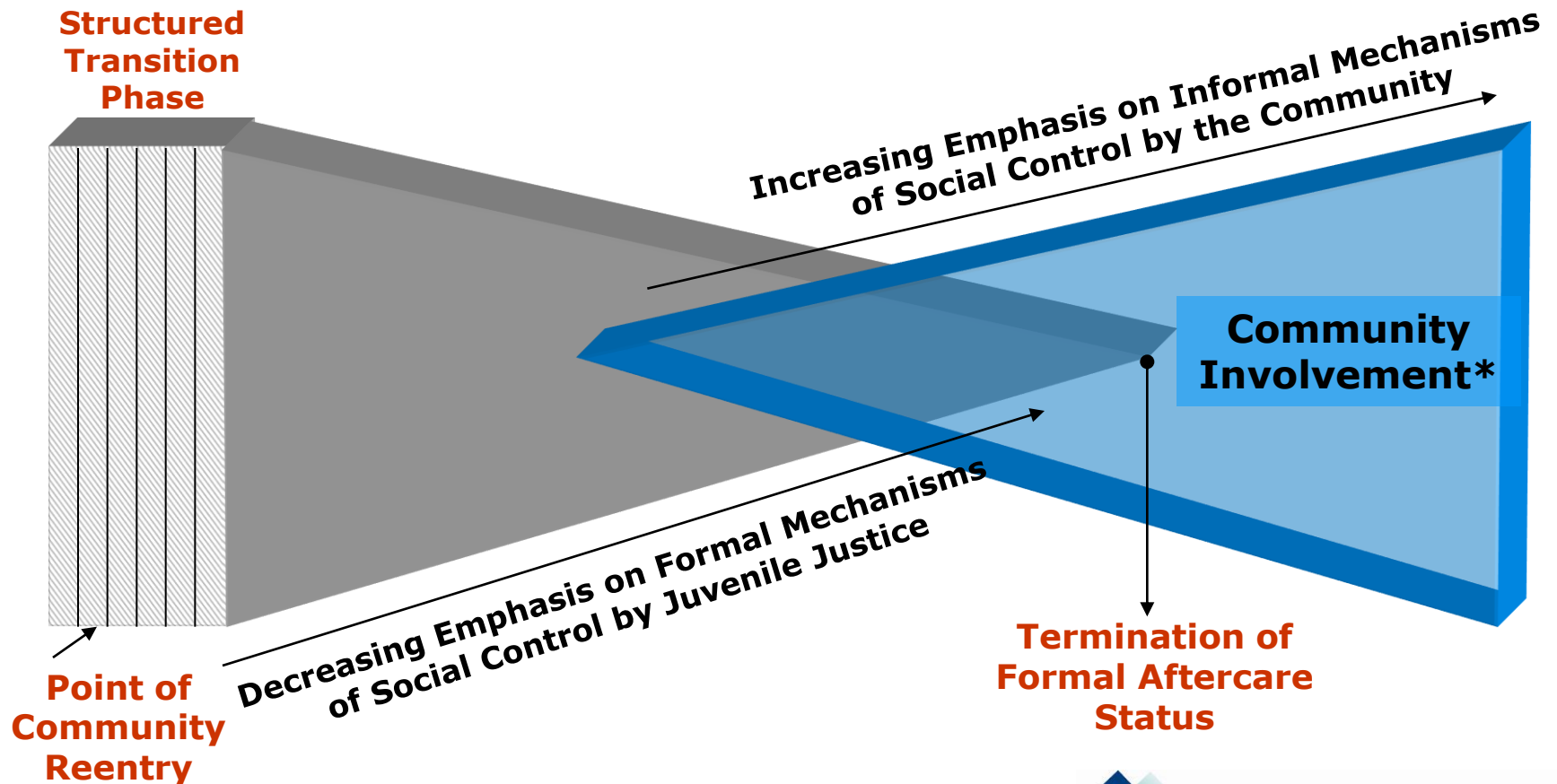
Seven Domains

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

Program Design Features in the Three Segments

Institutional Phase	Transitional Phase	Community Follow-up
1. Pre-release planning	1. Testing & probing of reentry prior to placement in community	1. Engagement of family and pro-social network.
2. Involvement of outside agencies & individuals in institutions	2. Structured step-down process using residential placement or intensive day treatment	2. Provision of multi-modal treatment services
3. 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



*When community is referenced, it includes a network of community supports and most importantly, family.

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
2. 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:

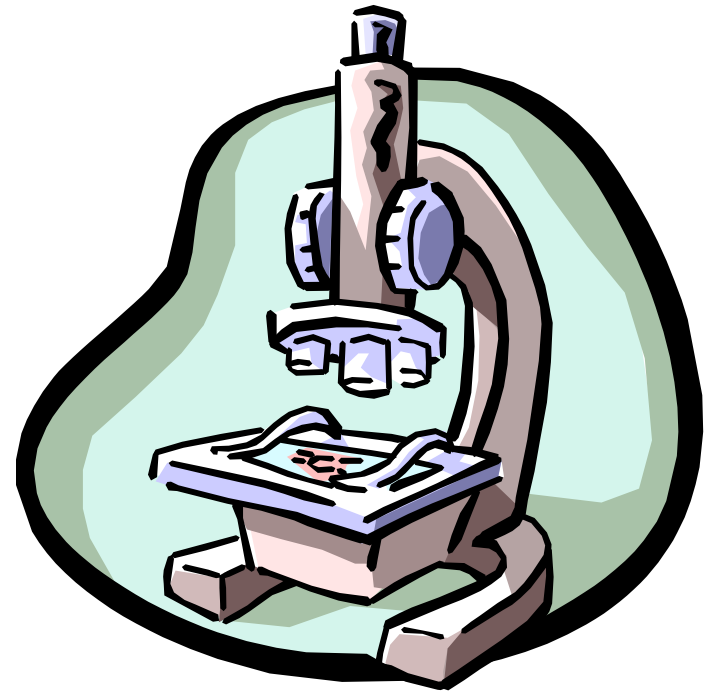
5 Components

- 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



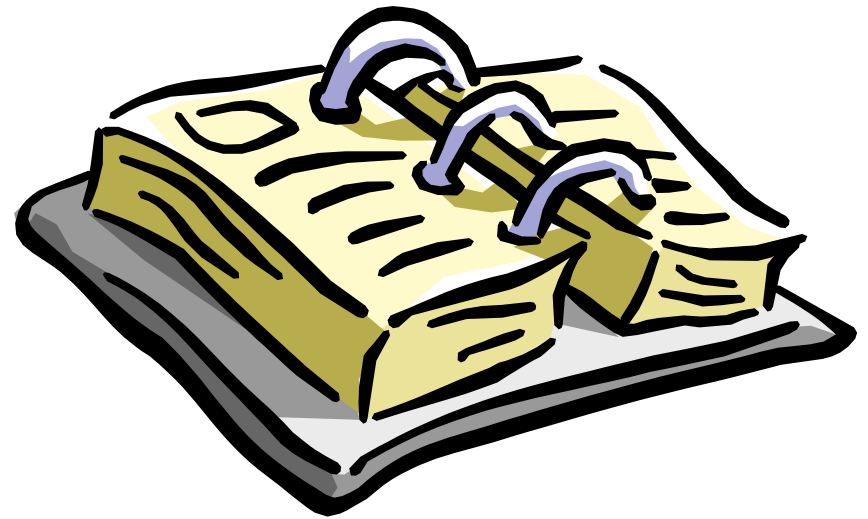
Individual Case Planning

- 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



Key Principles:

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



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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 self-sufficiency

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Charting the safe and successful return of prisoners to the community

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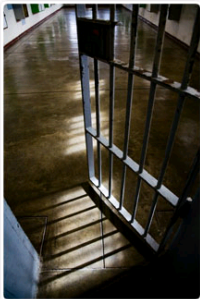
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WELCOME TO THE National Reentry Resource Center

The Resource Center, established by the Second Chance Act, provides assistance to the prisoner reentry field. We provide education, training, and technical assistance to states, tribes, territories, local governments, service providers, nonprofit organizations, and corrections agencies working on prisoner reentry.



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- [Registration Open for Webinar: Juvenile Reentry in Concept and Practice](#)
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Reentry in the Media

- [New York Times \(NY\) — Editorial: Denied a Chance for Honest Work](#)
- [NJ.com \(NJ\) — Gov. Corzine signs bills to help ex-offenders readjust to life outside prison](#)
- [Statesman Journal \(OR\) — After tough year in '09,](#)



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Juveniles

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 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.

1. Snyder, H. 2004. An empirical portrait of the youth reentry population. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 2(1):39-55.

Key Resources

- **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.
- **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** , National Partnership for Juvenile Services (2004)

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Juveniles

The National Reentry Resource Center is working to build the most extensive library of reentry resources and 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 the reentry field. Descriptions of publications, in most cases, are based on or excerpted from the source publication or website.

Keyword:

State:

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[Medicaid Eligibility, Enrollment, and Retention Policies: Findings from a Survey of Juvenile Justice and Medicaid Policies Affecting Children in the Juvenile Justice System](#)
National Academy for State Health Policy
December 2009

[Reaching Through the Cracks: A Guide to Implementing the Youth Violence Reduction Partnership](#)
Public/Private Ventures

[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



Questions and Answers



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