

JUVENILE REENTRY IN CONCEPT AND PRACTICE

Models for Change DMC Action Network

David M. Altschuler, Ph.D.
Institute for Policy Studies
Johns Hopkins University

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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

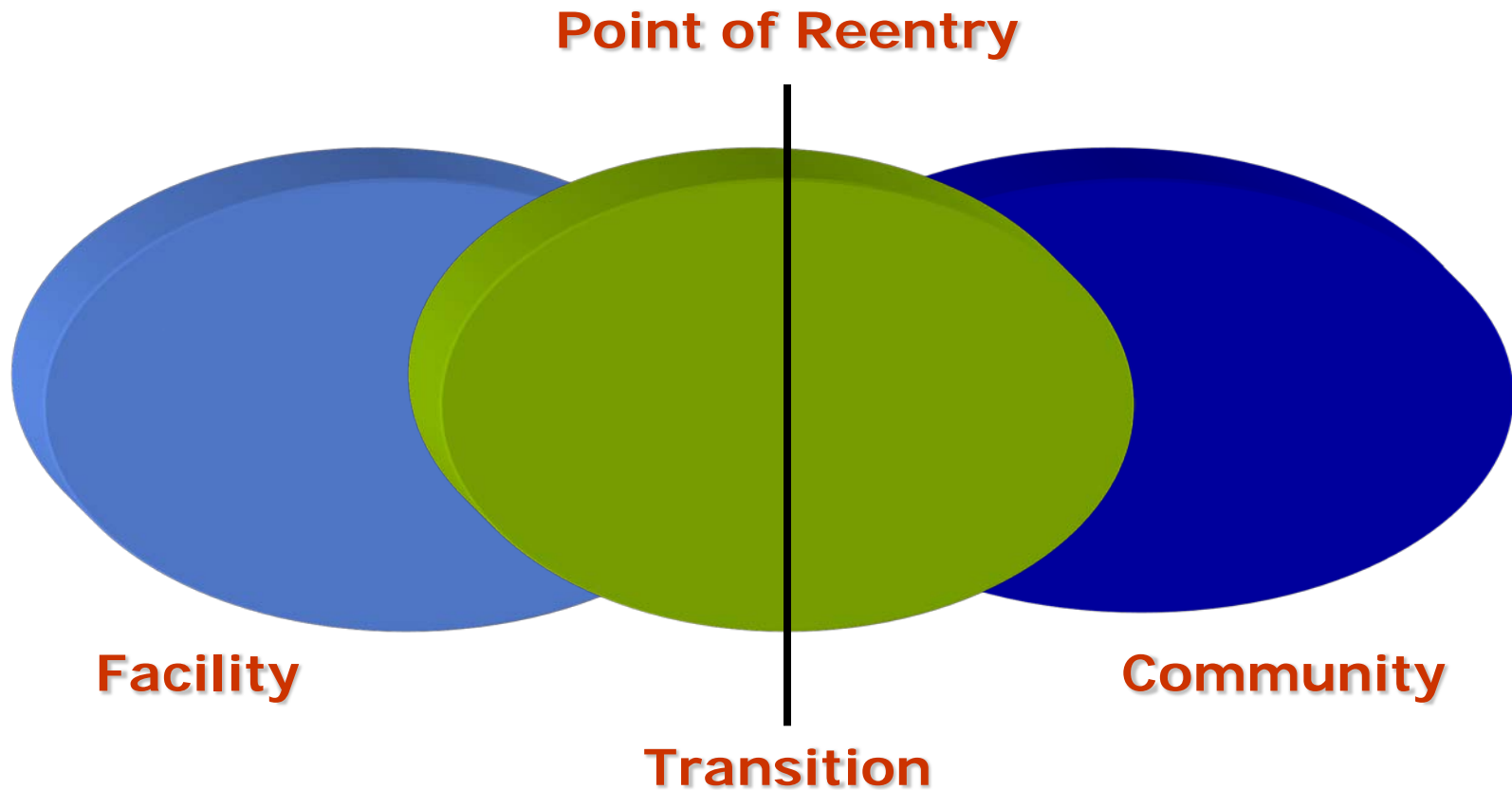
Key Dimensions of Promising Practice

Reentry refers to those activities and tasks that:

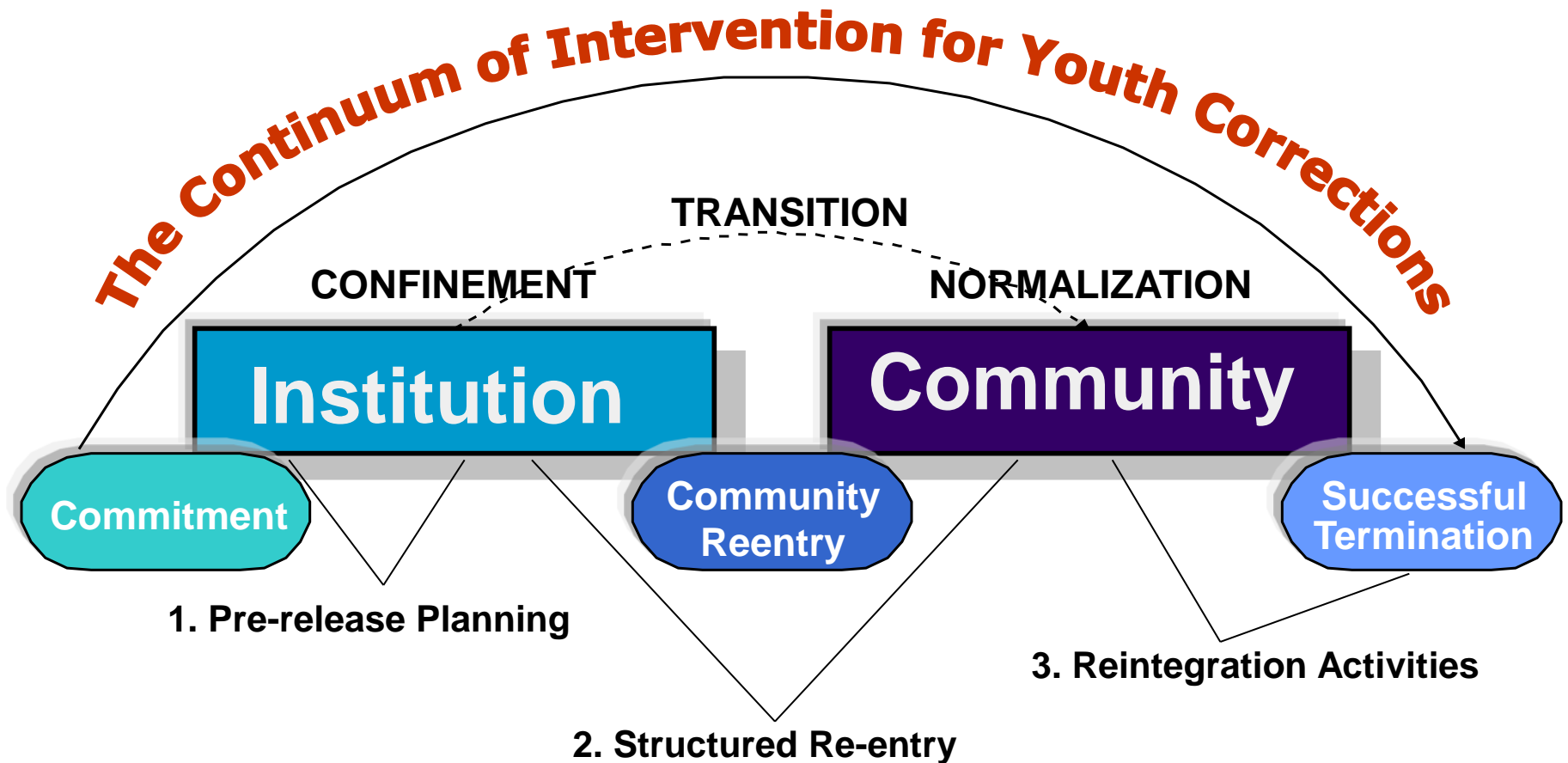
- Prepare out-of-home placed juveniles for re-entry into the specific communities to which they will return
- Establish the necessary arrangements and linkages with the full range of public and private sector departments/organizations and individuals in the community that can address known risk and protective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

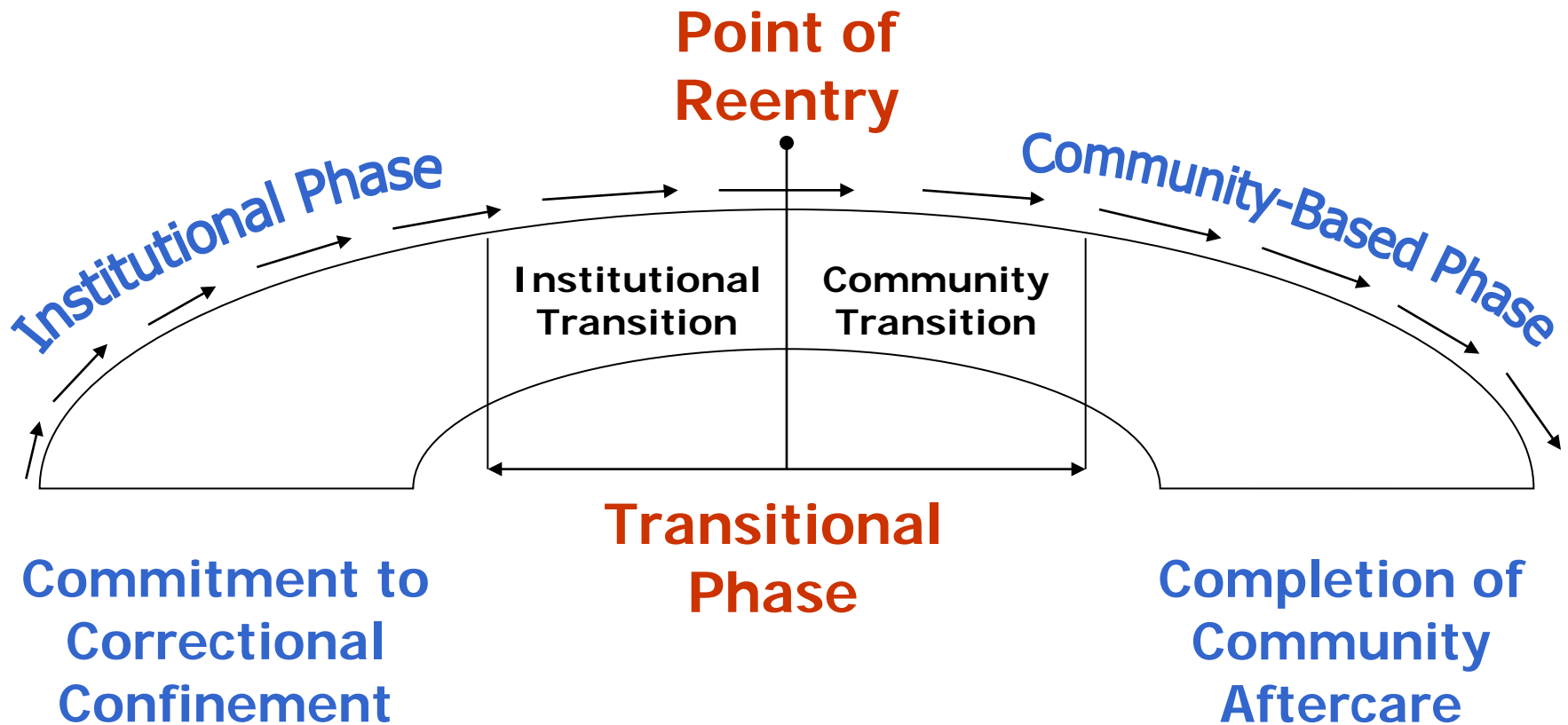
Reintegrative Continuum



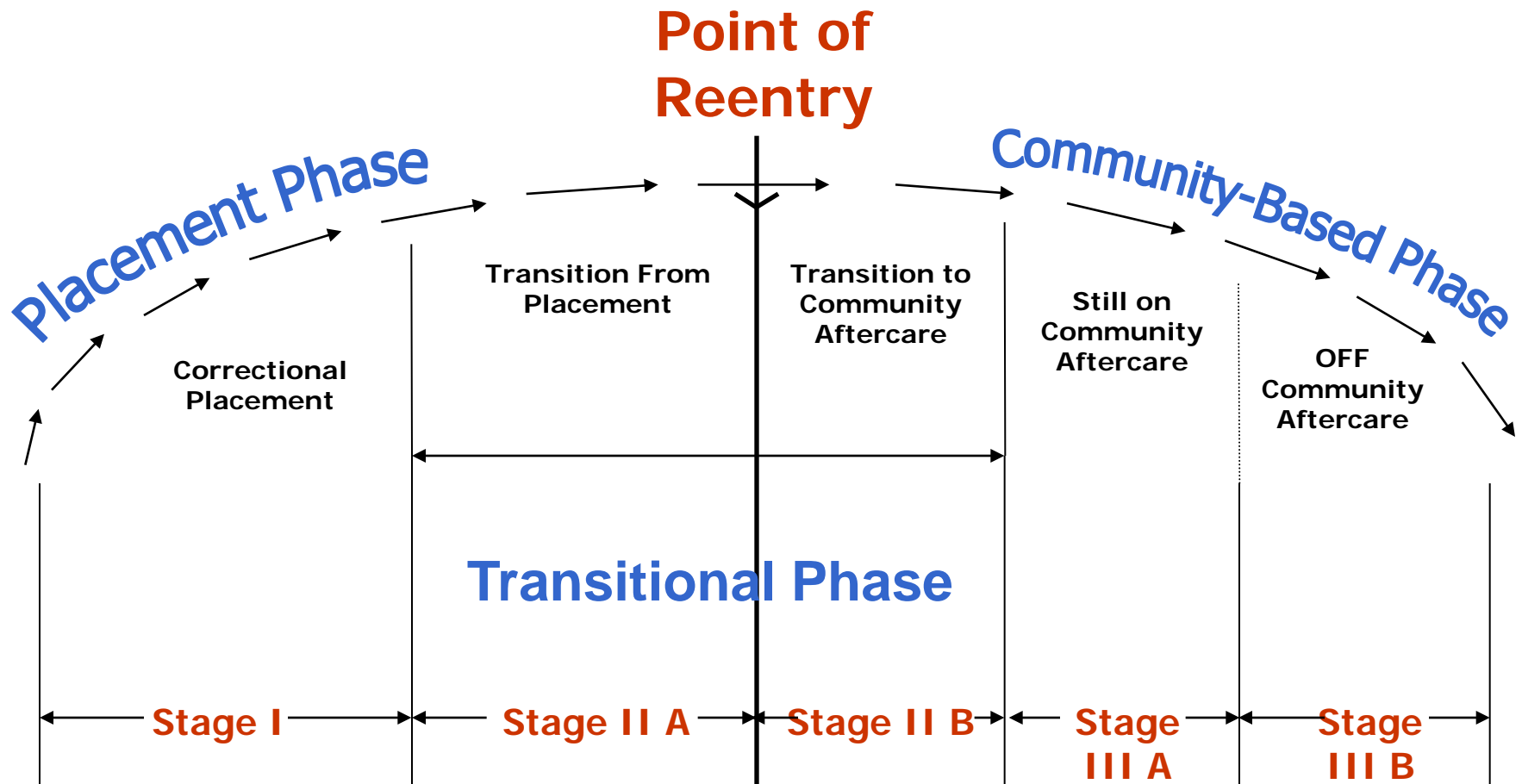
Critical Structural Considerations in Reentry



Reintegration Continuum



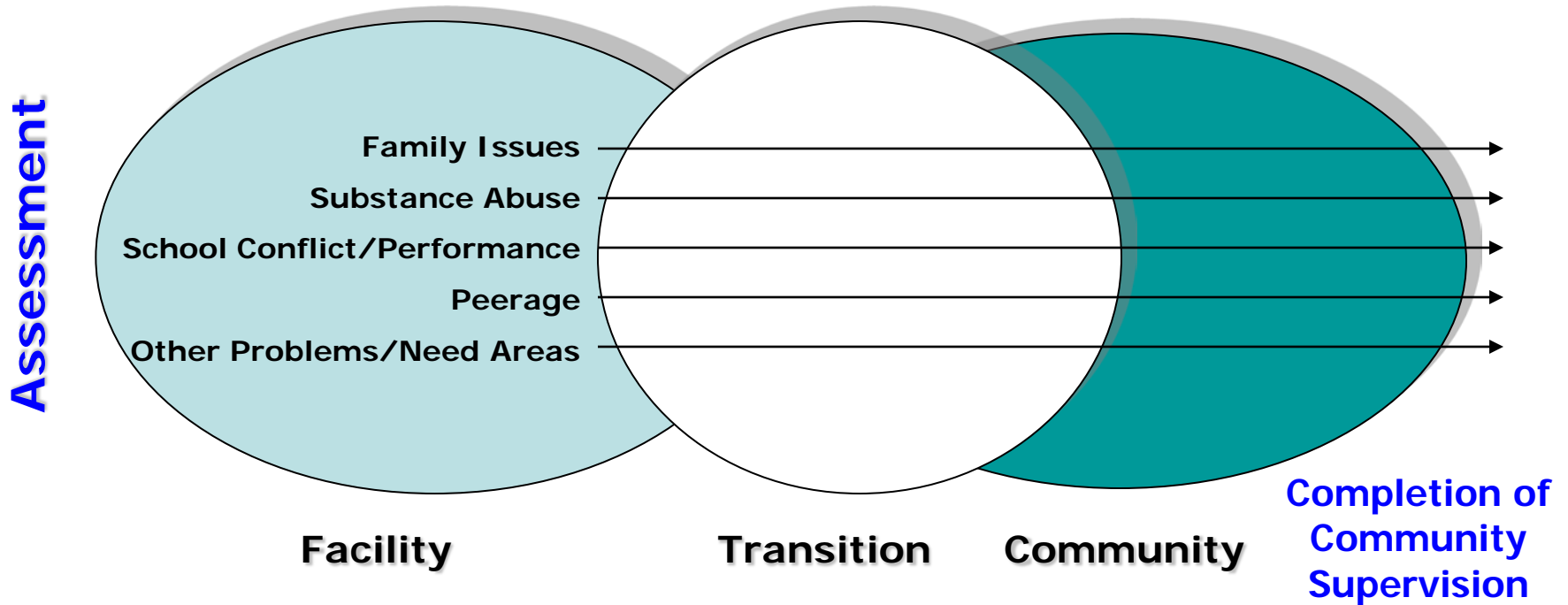
Reintegration Continuum



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:

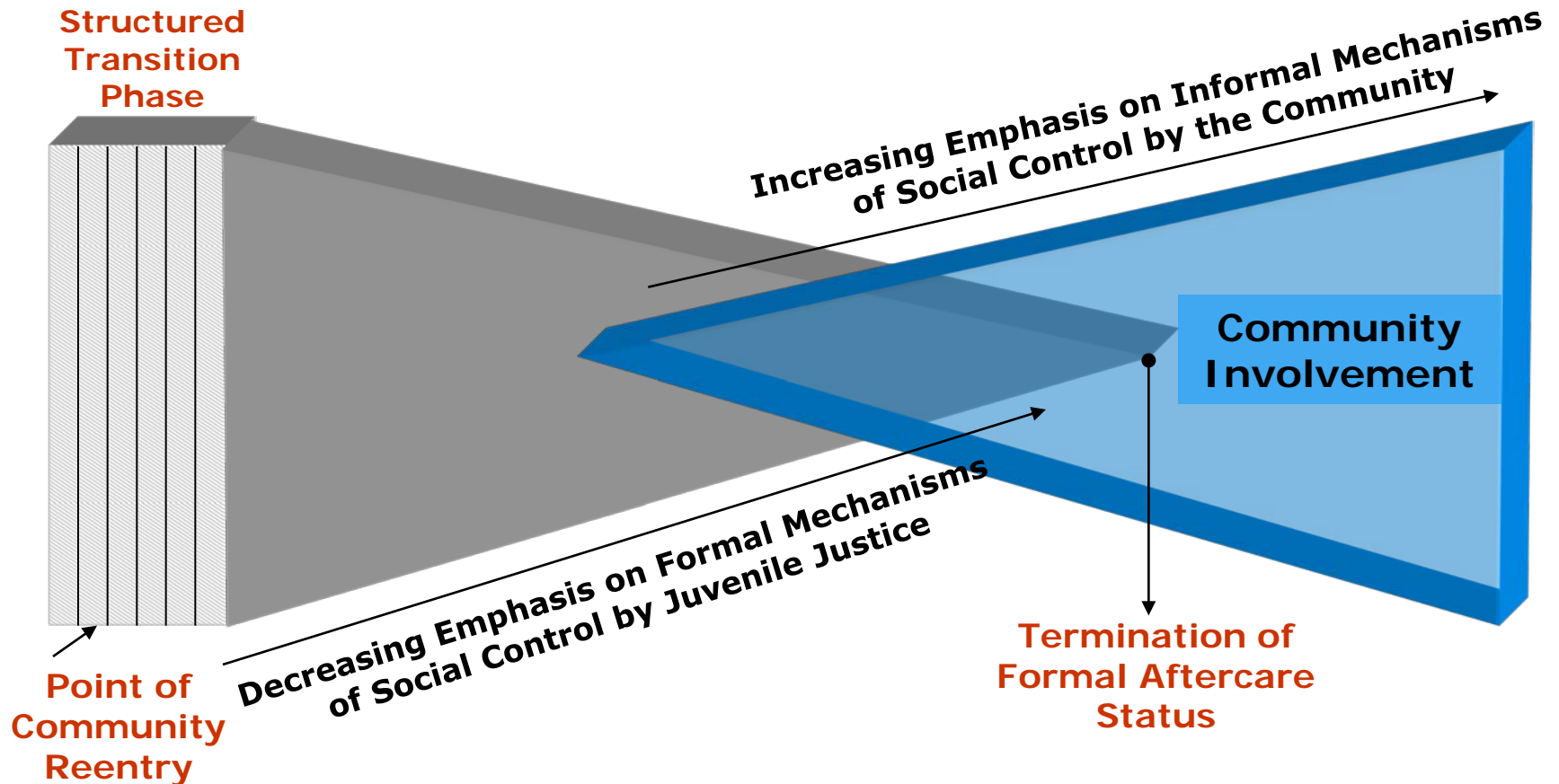
Seven Domains

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 re-entry prior to placement in community	1. Provision of multi-modal treatment services
2. Involvement of outside agencies & individuals in institutions	2. Structured step-down process using residential placement or intensive day treatment	2. Discrete case management services
3. Targeted community activities during confinement period		3. Use of graduated sanctions & positive incentives
		4. Provision of supervision & surveillance beyond ordinary working hours
		5. Reduced caseload size & increased frequency of client contact
		6. Multi-stage decompression process

The Decompression Process in Reentry



Evidence-Based Building Blocks

- ❖ Continuity of Care
- ❖ Cognitive-Behavioral Approach
- ❖ STAFFING, TRAINING & 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-BEHAVIOR 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:

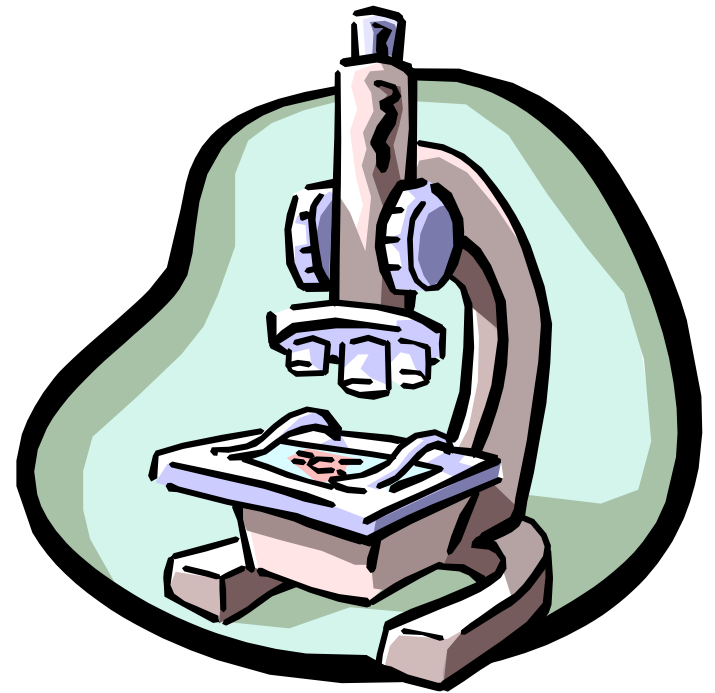
5 Components

- 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



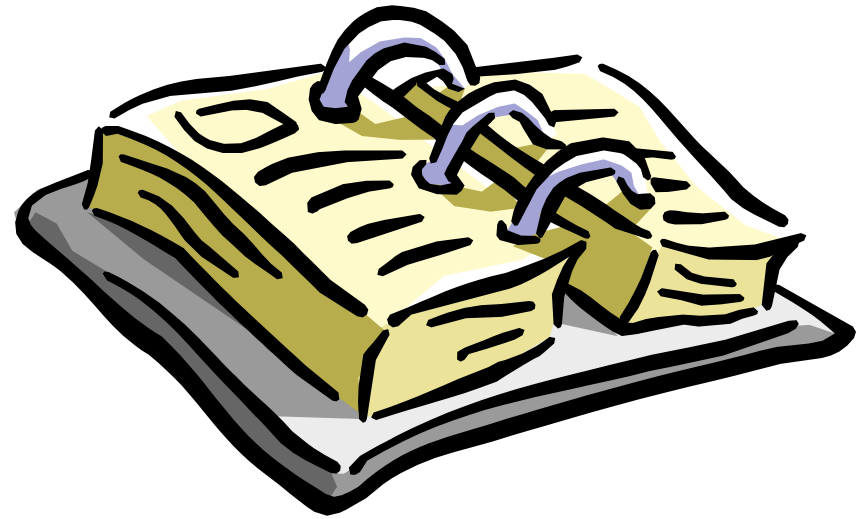
Individual Case Planning

- 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



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
- 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 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

Contact Information

David M. Altschuler, Ph.D.
Johns Hopkins University
Institute for Policy Studies
(410) 516-7179
dma@jhu.edu