



**National Center for Mental
Health and Juvenile Justice**

NCMHJJ

Annotated Bibliography

Re-Entry

December 2008

Books and journal articles listed herein are available from your local library or through inter-library loan. Unless otherwise noted, all other materials are available from the National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice.

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Resource #: 010552 (Summary: 22 pages)

Citation: Altschuler, D., Armstrong, T. **Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: A Community Care Model.** Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 1994.

Abstract: This summary reports the interim results of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's research and development initiative to assess, test, and disseminate information on extensive aftercare program models that are theory driven and based on risk assessment.

Available from: www.ojjdp/ncjrs.gov

Resource #: 012181 (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Citation: Altschuler, D., Armstrong, T. **Juvenile Corrections and Continuity of Care in a Community Context: The Evidence and Promising Directions.** Federal Probation 66(2): 72-78, 2002.

Abstract: This article focuses on the reintegration and continuity of care in juvenile corrections. It discusses the aim of the Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) model, dimensions of the implementation of the continuity of care concept, and evaluation of research conducted on juvenile aftercare programs. It provides an overview of research upon which reintegration in general and the IAP model are based, and the impact of continuity of care and reintegration on the structure and practice of traditional juvenile corrections.

Resource #: 010500 (Bulletin: 23 pages)

Citation: Altschuler, D., Armstrong, T., MacKenzie, D. **Reintegration, Supervised Release, and Intensive Aftercare.** Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, July 1999.

Abstract: This bulletin describes an intensive juvenile aftercare model developed from a long-term OJJDP research initiative and compares it with other approaches. An analysis of intensive aftercare programs is also offered in light of the publication of the University of Maryland report, Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, what's Promising. This analysis will assist in understanding what works - and what does not - in reintegrating juvenile offenders into their communities.

Resource #: 014005 (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Citation: Altschuler, D., Brash, R. **Adolescent and Teenage Offenders Confronting the Challenges and Opportunities of Reentry.** Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice 2(1): 72-87, 2004.

Abstract: This article examines the challenges of reentry for teenage and youthful offenders. It discusses: reentry within a broader "reintegration" paradigm; the mission and purpose of institutional and community corrections; the intersection of chronological age and legal status; the intersection of chronological age and stages of development; risk and protective factors; and the seven specific domains of reentry. These domains are: family and living arrangement, peer groups, mental and physical health, education, vocational training and employment, substance abuse, and leisure and vocational interests. Particular attention is given to the need for reentry policies to be developmentally appropriate and age-specific. Finally, the article closes by discussing the implications for reentry policy (authors).

Resource #: 010846 (Journal Article: 2 pages)

Citation: Altschuler, D.M., Armstrong, T.L. **Designing an Intensive Aftercare Program for High-Risk Juveniles.** Corrections Today: 170-171, December 1990.

Abstract: This article discusses a recent project funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) that addressed the aftercare needs of high-risk youths and offered a framework to guide the development, design and implementation of intensive parole supervision and programming for these youth. The research and development project, titled "Intensive Community Based Aftercare Programs", was designed to help find solutions to high juvenile recidivism rates, institutional crowding and the escalation of cost confinement. The project included three parts: a review of existing aftercare programs, approaches and research; development of a program model; and provision of technical assistance.

Resource #: 010848 (Journal Article: 4 pages)

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Citation: Altschuler, D.M., Armstrong, T.L. **Intensive Juvenile Aftercare As a Public Safety Approach.** Corrections Today:118-123, July 1998.

Abstract: Growing concerns about crowding in juvenile correctional facilities, high rates of recidivism and escalating costs of confinement have prompted the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to examine aftercare philosophy, policy and practice, and to explore options for reform. The resulting Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) model emphasizes: 1) preparatory institutional services that directly lend themselves to application and reinforcement in the community; 2) a highly structured transitional experience that bridges the institution and community; and 3) the delivery of intensive supervision and follow-up services in the community. Four states (Colorado, New Jersey, Nevada, and Virginia) are currently in the third year of an OJJDP-sponsored demonstration project that is testing the feasibility and impact of the IAP model. While the demonstration sites only recently have begun to release participating juveniles into the community, many important lessons already have been learned. These lessons are discussed in this article, along with findings from both the earlier research and development work and several other recent studies on aftercare.

Resource #: 011943 (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Citation: Ashford, J. **Protecting the Interests of Juveniles on Aftercare/Parole.** Children and Youth Services Review 18(7): 637-654, 1996.

Abstract: This paper examines liberty and due process issues in juvenile aftercare that are treated in a relatively cavalier fashion by social work and legal advocates. Special attention is given to reviewing current judicial policy and the results of a national survey on juvenile aftercare practices and procedures. This review of judicial and state policies is used to formulate future directions for policy reforms by social workers involved in the administration of juvenile aftercare/parole.

Resource #: 010608 (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Citation: Ashford, J., LeCroy, C. **Predicting Recidivism: An Evaluation of the Wisconsin Juvenile Probation and Aftercare Risk Instrument.** Criminal Justice and Behavior 15(2):141-151, June 1988.

Abstract: Risk assessment devices are being increasingly used throughout the country. Most research has evaluated the use of such instruments with adults. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the validity of the Wisconsin Juvenile Probation and Aftercare Risk instrument that is being promoted as a "model system" for other states to use. The implications of the results are discussed in terms of aftercare management of juvenile offenders.

Resource #: 014002 (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Citation: Beale Spencer, M., Jones-Walker, C. **Interventions and Services Offered to Former Juvenile Offenders Reentering Their Communities.** Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice 2(1): 88-97, 2004.

Abstract: In this article, the authors review youth reentry and reintegration programming services findings and describe what works and what does not. Then, as an explanatory strategy for interpreting the findings, they introduce overlooked issues concerning identity formation and the influences of race/ethnicity and class. They consider a systems theoretical stance that acknowledges youths' perspectives, human development themes that do not emphasize psychopathology, and the settings where reentry and reintegration programming occur. The authors conclude by recommending strategies for improving assessments of programming and services (authors).

Resource #: 015861 (Journal Article: 23 pages)

Citation: Bouffard, J., Bergseth, K. **The Impact of Reentry Services on Juvenile Offenders'**

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Recidivism. Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice 6(3): 295-318, 2008.

Abstract: Despite recent decline in juvenile crime, the formal processing and incarceration of juveniles has increased. Many incarcerated juveniles return to their communities with serious risk and need areas unaddressed, complicating their chances for successful reentry. Juvenile aftercare and/or reentry programs have emerged to address these youths' unique needs and the risk they pose to public safety. This study examined preliminary process and outcome indicators of a unique juvenile offender reentry program, including a strong mentoring component, compared to similar youth not receiving reentry services. The authors examined service delivery, as well as intermediate outcome measures and short-term recidivism outcomes, including time to first new offense and number of new official contacts within 6 months of release. Findings demonstrate that the program was delivered as intended, successfully created intermediate change in participants, and was modestly effective in reducing recidivism likelihood and increasing time to recidivism (authors).

Resource #: 011040 (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Citation: Brodzinski, J.D., Crable, E.A., Scherer, R.F. **Using Artificial Intelligence to Model Juvenile Recidivism Patterns.** Computers in Human Services 10(4): 1-18, 1994.

Abstract: Risk management has had a major positive impact on increasing the effectiveness of probation supervision. However, while methods and procedures for designing and implementing such a system are well known, there is still a lack of utilization among many juvenile courts. Discriminant classification and neural network models were developed to decide the set of classification variables that would significantly differentiate recidivists from non-recidivists. These models correctly differentiated between recidivists and non-recidivists in 63 percent (discriminant) and 99 percent (neural network) of the cases respectively (authors).

Resource #: 011762 (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Citation: Bryant-Thompson, K., Glymph, D., Sturgeon, W. **Youthful Offenders: Today's Challenges, Tomorrow's Leaders?** Corrections Today 64(6): 2002.

Abstract: Research has shown that youthful offenders who successfully complete an intense treatment program while incarcerated have a greater opportunity for success once they return to the community. Initiatives must be developed to help community entities understand their roles and the correlation of their support as it relates to successful reintegration for these offenders. Resources to assist these offenders with reintegration must be identified and made available at the federal, state and local levels. This article describes steps to be taken when implementing a successful youthful offender program.

Resource #: 015197 (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Citation: Bullis, M., Yovanoff, P. **Idle Hands: Community Employment Experiences of Formerly Incarcerated Youth.** Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders 14(2): 71-85, 2006.

Abstract: In this study, the authors examined the facility-to-community transition experiences focusing specifically on employment of 531 incarcerated youth following their release from Oregon's juvenile correctional system. They gathered data on the sample while these youth were still in custody and then every 6 months through phone interviews to describe the participants' community work, educational, and living and social experiences of the study participants. The authors documented the participants' return to the juvenile correctional system and entry into the adult correctional system from extant state databases. In this study, being employed at 6 months postexit was related in a marginally statistically significant manner ($p=.07$) to remaining in the community and out of the correctional system at that same point in time. Generally, young men, participants without special education disabilities, those youth committed to the juvenile correctional system for person-related crimes, and individuals who were not gang members exhibited better employment outcomes. Services provided by mental health agencies and other social service agencies were inversely related to employment rate, but substance abuse treatment and completion of career/vocational classes while in custody were positively related to selected employment outcomes. The results suggest that individualized job placement and support services should be offered to members

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of this population upon their parole to the community with special attention paid to distinct subgroups, such as young women, juvenile offenders with special education disabilities, gang members, and those with history of property crimes (authors).

Resource #: 013683 (Journal Article: 19 pages)

Citation: Bullis, M., Yovanoff, P., Mueller, G., Havel, E. **Life on the "Outs" - Examination of the Facility-to-Community Transition of Incarcerated Youth.** *Exceptional Children* 69(1): 7-22, 2002.

Abstract: This article summarizes the results of the Transition Research on Adjudicated Youth in Community Settings (TRACS) project, a five-year longitudinal study that examined the facility-to-community transition of 531 incarcerated youth (58% had a disability) from Oregon's juvenile justice system. About 40% of the sample returned to the juvenile correctional system within twelve months after release. Only 47% were engaged in work or school at six months after release, and 31% were engaged at twelve months after release. Participants who were engaged in work or school at six months after release tended to stay involved in those positive activities at twelve months after release and not return to the juvenile correctional system. These results point to the importance of providing interventions focused toward work and school placements immediately upon youths' release from the juvenile correctional system and their return to the community (authors).

Resource #: 013302 (Report: 54 pages)

Citation: Byrnes, M., Macallair, D., Shorter, A. **Aftercare as Afterthought: Reentry and the California Youth Authority.** San Francisco, CA: Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, 2002.

Abstract: This report highlights nine exemplary programs in seven states and the District of Columbia that have demonstrated success through collaborative, comprehensive services at a lower per-capita cost than incarceration and have resulted in improved public safety, lower costs, and positive investment in the future. While the specific elements of an effective reentry program may vary, the ultimate goal is the same: to preserve public safety, reduce recidivism, and assist individuals to achieve success. (authors)

Resource #: 013762 (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Citation: Daniel, S., Goldston, D., Harris, A., Kelley, A., Palmes, G. **Review of Literature on Aftercare Services Among Children and Adolescents.** *Psychiatric Services* 55(8): 901-912, 2004.

Abstract: This review critically examines the literature that pertains to the rates of aftercare service use, the effectiveness of aftercare services, and predictors of aftercare service use. Studies were selected on the basis of MED-LINE and PsychINFO computer searches, covering the period between January 1992 and August 2003. Reports that were selected included data on outpatient aftercare service use among youth who were aged 18 years and younger and who were discharged from child and adolescent inpatient facilities. The literature documents only a small amount of evidence about the effectiveness of aftercare services, but the evidence suggested that aftercare services for youth with substance use problems may have beneficial effects. Few studies examined predictors of aftercare service use and discontinuation, but previous recent mental health service use and decreased family dysfunction appeared to be related to aftercare service use (authors).

Resource #: 010215 (Journal Article: 44 pages)

Citation: Fagan, J. **Social and Legal Policy Dimensions of Violent Juvenile Crime.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 17(1): 93-133, 1990.

Abstract: The problem of what to do about violent delinquents has existed since the juvenile court was established in 1899. Doubts about the efficacy of rehabilitation, together with persistently high rates of violent juvenile crime, placed violent juvenile offenders at the center of an ideological debate between proponents of traditional juvenile justice policies and those who would restrict or eliminate the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Recent research has shown that effective and proportionate correctional interventions in the juvenile justice system can advance crime control and rehabilitative policies. The existence of such programs obviates the rationale for judicial or legislative exclusion of violent juvenile

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offenders from the juvenile justice system. Policies to reallocate resources and reorganize juvenile corrections services should emphasize reintegration efforts to sustain institutional treatment through the process of community reentry.

Resource #: 011009 (Journal Article: 19 pages)

Citation: Farmer, E., Burns, B., Chapman, M., Phillips, S., Angold, A., Costello, E. **Use Of Mental Health Services by Youth in Contact with Social Services.** *Social Service Review* 75(4):605-624, 2001.

Abstract: This article compares mental health service need and use among three groups of children: those with a history of foster care placement, those in contact with departments of social services but never in placement, and those from impoverished families who have not been in contact with social services. Data come from a longitudinal epidemiologic study of mental health problems and service use. All three groups show very high rates of mental health problems, but children in foster care or in contact with social services are significantly more likely than children living in poverty to receive mental health services.

Resource #: 015213 (Journal Article: 33 Pages)

Citation: Fisler, C., Berman, G., Fox, A. **Risks and Rewards: Drug Courts and Community Reintegration.** *National Drug Court Institute Review* 3(2): 1-33, 2000.

Abstract: In little more than a decade, drug courts have become a standard feature of the judicial landscape in this country. Every state has at least one, and some, such as New York and California, have dozens. The rapid proliferation of drug courts has been driven by research that suggests that drug courts has been driven by research that suggest that drug recidivism rates, and generating significant cost savings. In the process, the judges and lawyers who have spearheaded the drug court movement have encouraged courts to change the way they do business, adopting a problem-solving approach to cases fueled by addiction and building unprecedented partnerships with government and non-profit treatment providers (authors).

Resource #: 015792 (Journal Article: 2 pages)

Citation: Gibson, S., Duncon, K. **A Multifaceted Approach From Intake to Discharge.** *Corrections Today*:58-59, February 2008 Edition.

Abstract: This article from *Corrections Today* focuses on Montana's Department of Corrections Youth Services Division (YSD), and their efforts at providing successful re-entry services for youths. Information is provided about successful implementations of re-entry programs around the United States and YSD's approaches to providing adequate services for youth.

Resource #: 013020 (Bulletin: 31 pages)

Citation: Gies, S. **Aftercare Services.** Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2003.

Abstract: This bulletin describes how aftercare can address some of the problems that exist in the juvenile justice system. It also reviews relevant research, examines aftercare as it relates to systems change, and identifies promising aftercare programs (author).

Resource #: 010900 (Unpublished Paper: 29 pages)

Citation: Haney, C. **The Psychological Impact of Incarceration: Implications for Post-Prison Adjustment.** Presented at From Prison To Home Conference sponsored by Urban Institute and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 30-31, 2002.

Abstract: This paper examines the unique set of psychological changes that many prisoners are forced to

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undergo in order to survive the prison experience. It argues that, as a result of several trends in American corrections, the personal challenges posed and psychological harms inflicted in the course of incarceration have grown over the last several decades in the United States. The trends include increasingly harsh policies and conditions of confinement as well as the much discussed de-emphasis on rehabilitation as a goal of incarceration (authors).

Resource #: 010911 (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Citation: Heide, K.M., Spencer, E., Thompson, A., Solomon, E.P. **Who's In, Who's Out, and Who's Back: Follow-Up Data on 59 Juveniles Incarcerated in Adult Prison for Murder in the Early 1980s.** Behavioral Sciences and the Law 19: 97-108, 2001.

Abstract: Since the mid-1980s, when juvenile arrests for violent crime increased dramatically, interest has focused on juvenile offenders who commit violent acts. Legislatures across the United States have enacted a variety of measures to "get tough" with juveniles in response to escalating crime rates and the perceptions that longer sentences were needed. This article provides follow-up data on 59 juveniles who committed to the adult Department of Corrections in Florida during the period January 1982 through January 1984 for one or more counts of murder, attempted murder, or, in a few cases, manslaughter. Results indicated that 60 percent of sample subjects released from prison were returned to prison, and most of those who failed did so within the first three years of release. Findings from the present study, when examined in the context of previous comparative follow-up studies of delinquent youths, suggest that the dialogue on how to handle violent youths must be continued if juvenile homicide offenders are going to be released to society at some point in the future.

Resource #: 014346 (Report: 10 Pages)

Citation: Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. **Intensive Parole Model for High-Risk Juvenile Offenders: Report to the Legislature.** Olympia, Washington: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 2002.

Abstract: This report is part of an ongoing follow up to the Washington Legislature as part of the Intensive Aftercare Program implementation through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This is the fourth full year of the program, and the model continues to evolve to meet the varied needs of youth, families, and the community.

Resource #: 014210 (Conference Summary: 5 Pages)

Citation: Lebrun, A., Kaufman, J. **Project Hope: A System of Care for Youth Transitioning out of Juvenile Detention.** Tampa, FL: Florida Mental Health Institute, 2002.

Abstract: This article describes Project Hope, a statewide initiative for Rhode Island youth ages 12-22 with serious emotional disturbances who are transitioning out of the Rhode Island Training School for Youth (RITS) back into their own communities. A primary goal of Project Hope is to develop a single, culturally competent, community-based system of care for incarcerated youth to prevent re-offending and reincarceration. Project Hope is funded through a SAMHSA/CMHS system of care grant and state match monies (authors).

Resource #: 015204 (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Citation: Mark, T., Song, X., Vandivor, R., Duffy, S., Butler, J., Coffey, R., Schabert, V. **Characterizing Substance Abuse Programs that Treat Adolescents.** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 31: 59-65, 2006.

Abstract: Few systematic studies have examined the characteristics of substance abuse treatment programs serving adolescents. An expert panel recently identified nine key elements of effective

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adolescent substance abuse treatment. The authors measured the percentage of treatment programs in the United States with at least 10 adolescent clients on a given day that reported these elements using data from the 2003 National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services. This first look into the characteristics of facilities serving significant numbers of adolescents indicates that many facilities may be lacking in components considered important. The most significant measured potential areas for improvement occurred in the areas of including mental health as well as medical issues in comprehensive assessments and developing curricula to meet the developmental and cultural needs of clients. On a more encouraging note, many facilities were conducting discharge planning and providing aftercare, although the specifics of these services were not determined (authors).

Resource #: 010588 (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Citation: Maupin, J. **Risk Classification Systems and the Provision of Juvenile Aftercare.** *Crime and Delinquency* 39(1):90-105, January 1993.

Abstract: Juvenile aftercare decision-making systems that classify parolees according to perceived risk and needs are designed to provide uniformity in the treatment of these individuals by juvenile parole officials. This article analyzes a system implemented by Arizona to determine if the intensity of supervision received by parolees differs as a function of classification score. The analysis indicates that supervision does not differ based on the score, suggesting that the instrument does not control the decision making of the parole officers.

Resource #: 014654 (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Citation: Mears, D., Travis, J. **Youth Development and Reentry.** *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice* 2(1): 3-20, 2004.

Abstract: This paper is a result of a roundtable convened by the Urban Institute comprised of researchers, practitioners, policy makers, and community leaders to inform national discussions about youth reentry. The transition of young people ages 24 and younger from juvenile and adult correctional settings back into schools, families, communities, and society at large - a process termed youth reentry - is one of the critical justice policy issues currently confronting the United States, yet research addressing this topic is limited. Therefore little is known about the unique challenges, including the role of youth development, involved in youth reentry or how best to effectively assist this population to become contributing members of society. For this reason, the roundtable was convened. In this paper, the authors summarize the findings and issues raised at the meeting, presenting highlights from the paper presentations and discussions. They then identify some of the promising research and policy directions that emerged from the meeting (authors).

Resource #: 013647 (Report: 36 pages)

Citation: Mears, D., Travis, J. **The Dimensions, Pathways, and Consequences of Youth Reentry.** Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2004.

Abstract: In this report, the authors describe youth reentry and its policy relevance to communities nationwide. Drawing from the insights and comments from the participants in the Youth Reentry Roundtable held in May 2003, they identify critical facts about youth reentry, including the specific programming and policy challenges that must be addressed. The purpose of the Roundtable was to generate a national discussion about the challenges involved in reintegrating young people and to offer policymakers a critical opportunity to improve outcomes. Recommendations are provided for next steps in research and practice. The goal of the report is to highlight the importance of youth reentry and what can be done to ensure the successful transition of young people back into their families and communities so that they can become contributing members of society (authors).

Available from: Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, www.urban.org

Resource #: 014373 (Report: 46 pages)

Citation: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. **Reconnecting: The Role of the**

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Juvenile Court in Reentry. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2005.

Abstract: This report is intended as a practical guide for planning, implementing and operating a juvenile reentry court for the purpose of managing reintegration of high-risk youthful offenders into the community after commitment to secure confinement or other out-of-home placement. The court-based reentry strategy proposed adapts practices and procedures developed by drug and other problem-solving courts and by the Intensive Aftercare Program . Few juvenile courts in this country have focused their resources on the specific goal of leading a coordinated response to the obstacles youthful offenders face when returning to their communities after placement. The purpose of this text is to set out a blueprint for the use of juvenile court authority as part of a comprehensive strategy to address this problem (authors).

Available from: On JJ Division Bookshelf

Resource #: 013476 (Funding Announcement: 25 pages)

Citation: Office of Justice Programs. **Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative: Going Home.** Washington, DC: Office of Justice Programs, 2002.

Abstract: The goal of this initiative is to build on innovative ideas that reduce the recidivism of serious, high-risk offenders and reduce the overall amount of violent and other serious crime that is inflicted on our society. This program encourages citizens, government agencies, social service organizations, and community based organizations, such as faith-based organizations, to make this offender population their highest priority. These agencies are uniquely qualified for this endeavor because they have the requisite expertise, and they control and manage the resources necessary to address the problem (author).

Resource #: 014003 (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Citation: Snyder, H. **An Empirical Portrait of the Youth Reentry Population.** Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice 2(1): 39-55, 2004.

Abstract: This article states that nearly 100,000 juvenile offenders are released annually from custody facilities following adjudication or conviction, arguably all candidates for reentry programs. Their numbers increased substantially over the 1990s. These youth have spent a great proportion of their teenage years in custody. Most are male, minority, and nonviolent offenders. Two thirds report regular drug use (excluding alcohol) and two thirds of committed males have a mental health disorder, with the rate higher for females. The article concludes that the justice system cannot rely on others to provide the needed services if it ever hopes to control its own workload and reduce the problems caused by these youth (author).

Resource #: 015071 (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Citation: Steinberg, L., Chung, H., Little, M. **Reentry of Young Offenders From the Justice System: A Developmental Perspective.** Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice 2(1): 21-38, 2004.

Abstract: This article presents a developmental perspective on the reentry of young offenders into the community. The authors begin with a discussion of the psychosocial tasks of late adolescence. Next, they discuss contextual influences on the successful negotiation of these psychosocial tasks. Third, they examine whether and to what extent the contexts to which young offenders are exposed in the justice system are likely to facilitate normative psychosocial development. Finally, they argue that the psychosocial development of youthful offenders is disrupted, or "arrested," by their experiences within the justice system. Interventions designed to facilitate the successful reentry of young offenders into the community must be informed by what we know about healthy psychosocial development in late adolescence (authors).

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Resource #: 013477 (Funding Announcement: 30 pages)

Citation: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.. **Substance Abuse Treatment and Reentry Services to Sentenced Juveniles and Young Adult Offenders Returning to the Community from the Correctional System: Young Offender Reentry Program.** Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004.

Abstract: The goal of this program is to expand and/or enhance substance abuse treatment and related reentry services in agencies currently providing supervision of and services to sentenced juvenile and young adult offenders returning to the community from incarceration for criminal/juvenile offenses. Applicants are expected to form stakeholder partnerships that will plan, develop and provide community-based substance abuse treatment and related reentry services for the targeted populations (author).

Resource #: 014182 (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Citation: Sullivan, M. **Youth Perspectives on the Experience of Reentry.** Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice 2(1): 56-71, 2004.

Abstract: This article outlines the reentry process of youth who are released from secure confinement experience and describes some contextual factors affecting that experience. Using interviews with young people released from prison, several dimensions are discussed including prior criminal involvement and lifestyles, education, mental health, continuity and change in social relationships, and reentry into different kinds of communities. Specific descriptions of several youth, some with extensive criminal records and some without, are used to highlight the conclusion that traditional methods of determining the success of youth reentry are limited and may obscure important variation in whether and how certain factors, such as criminal records, lead to certain outcomes, such as crime. A discussion of workable approaches to youth reentry is offered, highlighting the need for increased community involvement and aftercare (authors).

Resource #: 014190 (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Citation: Todis, B., Bullis, M., Waintrup, M., Schultz, R., D'Ambrosio, R. **Overcoming the Odds: Qualitative Examination of Resilience Among Formerly Incarcerated Adolescents.** Exceptional Children 68(1): 119-139, 2001.

Abstract: This article describes the results of a five-year qualitative examination of resilience among a group of adolescents transitioning from youth correctional facilities back into their communities. Topics discussed include pre-delinquent histories, experiences in the correctional system, and postcorrections transition. Currently about half of the respondents are successful - employed, going to school, or raising children. Others are less stable and may be at risk of being rearrested. Internal and situational factors accounting for these differences are discussed. Implications for practice include restructuring post-corrections transition services and improving school-based supports to at-risk youth (authors).

Resource #: 013506 (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Citation: Trupin, E., Turner, A., Stewart, D., Wood, P. **Transition Planning and Recidivism Among Mentally Ill Juvenile Offenders.** Behavioral Sciences and the Law 22(4): 599-610, 2004.

Abstract: This retrospective study described the pre- and post- release planning and service contacts for mentally ill juvenile offenders. The study examined the effectiveness of transition planning in reducing recidivism among mentally ill juvenile offenders. Participants were mentally ill adolescent offenders incarcerated for six months or more in one of three Washington State Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) institutions. Retrospective chart and database reviews were conducted on the participants in the final sample. Legal and medical file data were examined to determine the extent to which each youth received documented discharge planning and community services. Computerized criminal records of all study participants were examined for the year following community release to document new adjudicated offenses. Youth with more identified mental health and substance abuse needs received more services and received a greater number of post-release discharge planning contacts. Results indicate that even a low frequency of post discharge transition planning and service provision

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appears to have a positive impact on subsequent criminal behavior. These findings are instructive to juvenile justice administrators who are responsible for utilizing diminishing resources in effective ways (authors).

Resource #: 014119 (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Citation: Walsh, B. **Using Dialectical Behavior Therapy to Help Troubled Adolescents Return Safely to Their Families and Communities.** *Psychiatric Services* 55(10): 1168-1170, 2004.

Abstract: This article describes the Grove Street Adolescent Residence of The Bridge of Central Massachusetts, Inc., recipient of the 2004 American Psychiatric Association Gold Award. This program uses Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT), an empirically supported approach to the treatment of individuals with impulsive and self-destructive behaviors.

Resource #: 010504 (Bulletin: 20 pages)

Citation: Wiebush, R., McNulty, B., Le, T. **Implementation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program.** Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2000.

Abstract: The rehabilitation of serious, chronic juvenile offenders does not end with their release from secure confinement. Effective aftercare interventions are key to preventing recidivism among this challenging population. In 1987, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention established a program to develop, assess, and disseminate an intensive aftercare program targeted at these offenders. The program, the Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP), seeks to reduce recidivism among high-risk juvenile parolees by providing a continuum of supervision and services during institutionalization and after release. This bulletin provides an overview of the IAP model and describes its implementation over the first three years by participating sites in Colorado, Nevada, New Jersey, and Virginia. The bulletin also assesses the extent to which the implementation has been successful and identifies the factors that facilitate implementation and those that impede it.

Resource #: 015063 (Report: pages)

Citation: Wiebush, R., Wagner, D., McNulty, B., Wang, Y., Le, T. **Implementation and Outcome Evaluation of the Intensive Aftercare Program.** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2005.

Abstract: This report presents the findings from a 5 year, multisite evaluation of the implementation and outcomes of the Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP), which was sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). IAP was a major initiative in aftercare programming during the 1990's and has received considerable national attention. It addresses a critical problem facing the nation's juvenile justice system; how to effectively intervene with high-risk, incarcerated juvenile offenders who have demonstrated high recidivism rates and continue to offend as adults (authors).

Available from: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970 Broadway, Suite 500, Oakland, CA 94612, (510-)208-0500, www.nccd-crc.org.

Resource #: 009944 (Report: 45 pages)

Citation: Wood, P., Trupin, E., Turner, A., Vander Stoep, A., Stewart, D. **The Community Transition of Incarcerated Mentally Ill Youth: An Outcome Study.** Seattle, WA: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 1999.

Abstract: The University of Washington and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) have worked collaboratively to improve the continuity of treatment for mentally ill youth incarcerated in JRA facilities. The research reported here represents an integral component of the collaboration's effort to better understand and ultimately improve the community transition of mentally ill youth released from JRA facilities. Upon release, these youth often have poor prognosis for successful community reintegration and adjustment, and little is known about this sub-population's characteristics, their discharge planning process, parole experience, acquisitions of community resources upon release, and re-offense rate. To improve the State's

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understanding of this population and its community transition, a University of Washington research team retrospectively studied the community transitions of 44 mentally ill youth released from JRA institutions (authors).

Resource #: 010349 (Paper: 38 pages)

Citation: Yohalem, N., Pittman, K. **Powerful Pathways: Framing Options and Opportunities for Vulnerable Youth.** Takoma Park, MD: The Forum for Youth Investment, International Youth Foundation, October 2001.

Abstract: All youth need support as they make the passage from adolescence to adulthood. Some youth need extra support. A growing body of knowledge recognizes the cumulative impact of stressful life events during transition periods. Alienating institutions, discrimination and the hardships that come with poverty and from lacking the skills necessary to tend to the economic and social responsibilities of adulthood not only demoralize many young people, but leave many struggling to make the best decisions they can without clear direction or support. Research on the complexity of these challenges points to the need for not just transitional but transformational services, supports and opportunities that help our most vulnerable young people reconnect with themselves and their futures. This paper offers promising strategies to meet the needs of these youth as they transform into adulthood.