the Reclaiming Futures model

Youth referred to the juvenile justice system for law violations

COORDINATED INDIVIDUALIZED RESPONSE

COMMUNITY DIRECTED ENGAGEMENT



1 Initial Screening

If possible substance

abuse is indicated, refer

for initial assessment.

As soon as possible after

being referred to the juvenile

justice system, youth should

be screened for substance

abuse problems using a

reputable screening tool.

Youth eligible for treatment or supervision in the community

2 Initial Assessment

If substance abuse is indicated, refer for service coordination.

Youth with possible substance

abuse problems should be assessed using a reputable tool to measure their use of alcohol and other drug problems, individual and family risks, needs, and strengths. The primary purpose of an initial assessment is to measure the severity of alcohol or other drug problems.

A second purpose is to shape

an informed service plan.

3 Service Coordination

Intervention plans should be designed and coordinated by community teams that are family-driven, span agency boundaries, and draw upon community-based resources. Intervention should include whatever mix of services is appropriate for each youth. perhaps including alcohol and other drug treatment, educational and preventive services, involvement in pro-social activities, and the assistance of "natural helpers" known to the youth and his or her family.

4 Initiation

Service initiation is a critical moment in intervention. Consistent with the treatment standards of the Washington Circle Group (www.washingtoncircle.org), initiation is defined as at least one service contact within 14 days of a full assessment. Initiation can be measured for the entire intervention plan or for each component of the plan. Service initiation should be monitored whether or not the intervention plan includes formal alcohol or other drug treatment.

5 Engagement

Youth and families must be effectively engaged in services. Engagement is defined as three successful service contacts within 30 days of a youth's full assessment. Engagement can be measured for each service component or for all elements of the service plan taken as a whole. Engagement should be monitored whether or not the intervention plan includes formal alcohol or other drug treatment.

6 Completion

Community coordination teams should specify how much of each service plan must be completed in order for the plan as a whole to be considered complete. As appropriate, completion of the service plan should involve the gradual withdrawal of agency-based services and the engagement of youth and families in community resources and "natural helping" relationships.

If no substance abuse is indicated. resume traditional iuvenile iustice process

Process Measures

alcohol or other drug problems at screening, assessments?

Outcome Measures Of all youth identified with

do NOT get full assessments.

how many are successful for at least one year?*

alcohol or other drug problems at assessment, how many agree to complete an appropriate service plan?

Of all youth who agree designed?

Of all youth who agree to initiate services as designed, how many are one year?

Of all youth who initiate in services?

Of all vouth who initiate to become fully engaged, services, how many complete the service plan as designed?

Of all youth engaged in services who FAIL to complete the service plan, how many are successful for at least one year?

Of all youth who complete the service plan, how many are successful for at least one year?

* Success may be defined in various ways, including the absence of new arrests or new court referrals, no new drug use, reduced drug use, no subsequent referrals for drug or alcohol treatment, or some combination of these measures.