



State Headquarters:
1225 South Weller Street, Suite 420
Seattle, WA 98144
(206) 322-2444

Offices in King, Pierce, Snohomish, Yakima and
Spokane Counties
questions@teamchild.org
www.teamchild.org

COMMON CHALLENGES FOR YOUTH RETURNING FROM SECURE CONFINEMENT & STRATEGIES FOR OVERCOMING THEM



**All children have the
potential to succeed.**

ROADMAP: COMMON CHALLENGES FOR YOUTH RETURNING FROM SECURE CONFINEMENT

- What is secure confinement in Washington and who are the youth returning to the community?
- Common Challenges
- Strategies

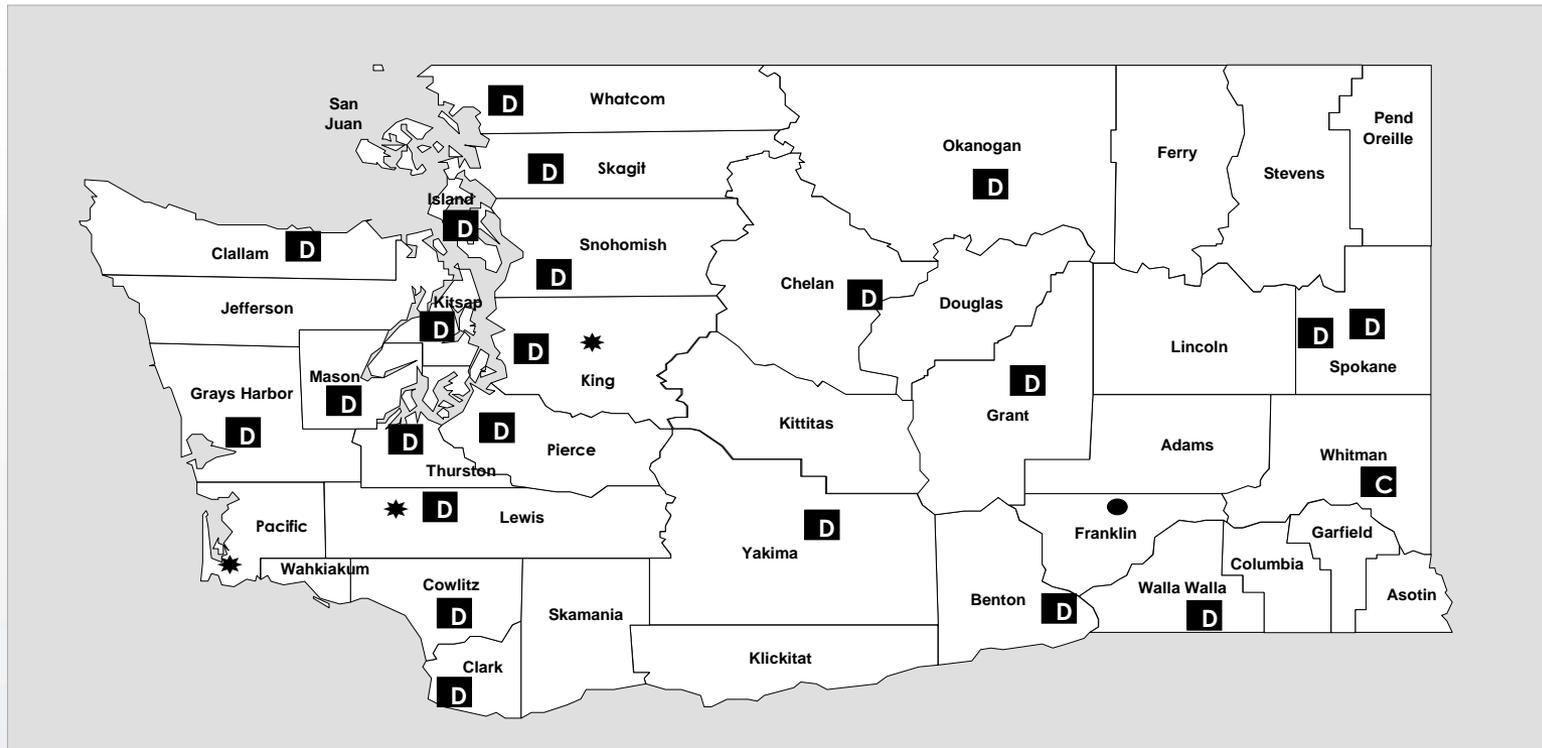


What is secure confinement for juveniles in Washington?

- Local detention - counties
- County Jail
- Juvenile rehabilitation administration
 - Institutions (Echo Glen, Green Hill, Naselle, Camp Outlook)
 - Group/community facilities
 - Canyon View • Touchstone
 - Oakridge • Twin Rivers
 - Parke Creek • Woodinville
 - Ridgeview
 - Sunrise



What is secure confinement for juveniles in Washington?



- ★ State Institution
- Basic Training Camp
- D Detention Facility
- C Collocated Facility



Who are the youth returning to the community from secure confinement?

- Youth who have been arrested (domestic violence, suspicion of criminal activity, referred by schools)
- Status offenders (truants, at risk youth, dependent youth)
- Youth charged with crimes
- Youth who have served a disposition
- Youth who have violated probation

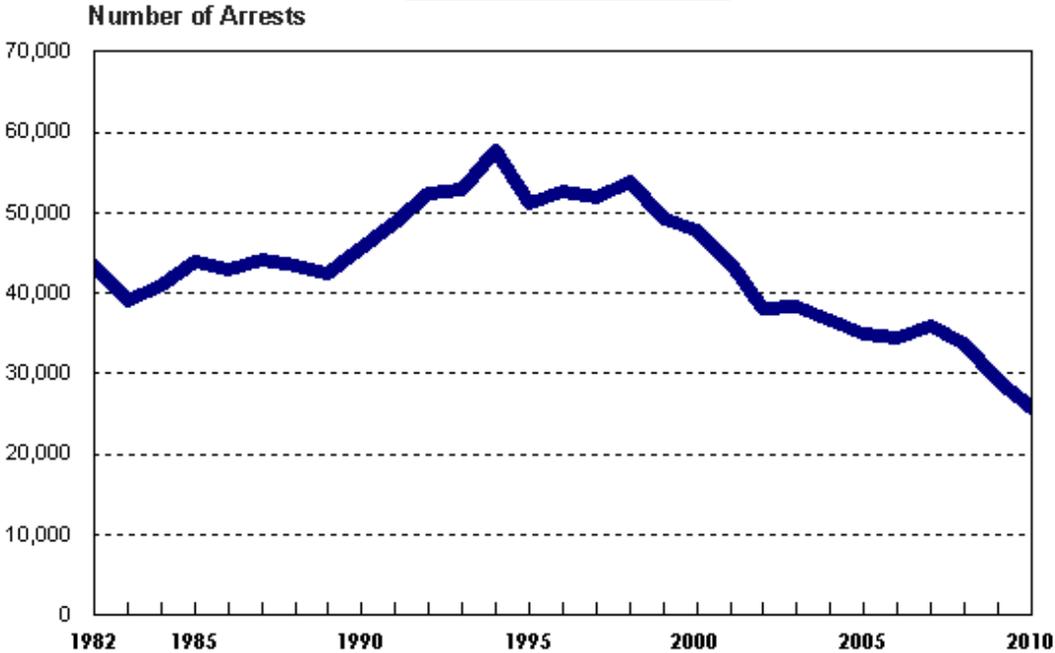


Juvenile Arrests in Washington

Graph 28

Juvenile Arrests 1982-2010*

TOTAL ARRESTS



* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10; data do not include runaways and curfew-loitering violators reported to WUCR. Data source: WUCR and NIBRS, Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs.

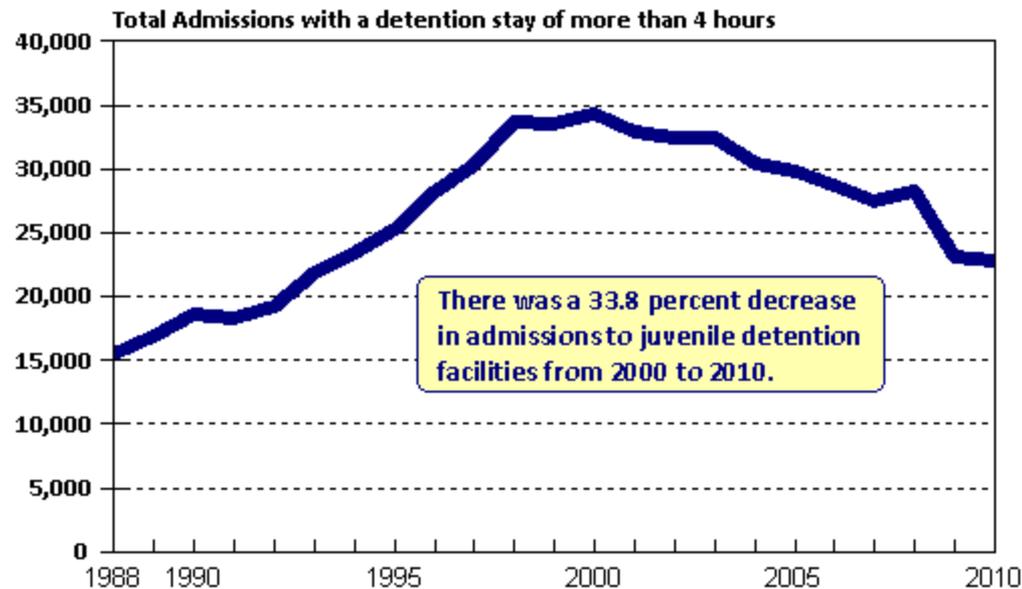


Admissions to County Detention

Graph 39

Admissions to County Juvenile Detention Facilities

January 1 through December 31, 1988 - 2010



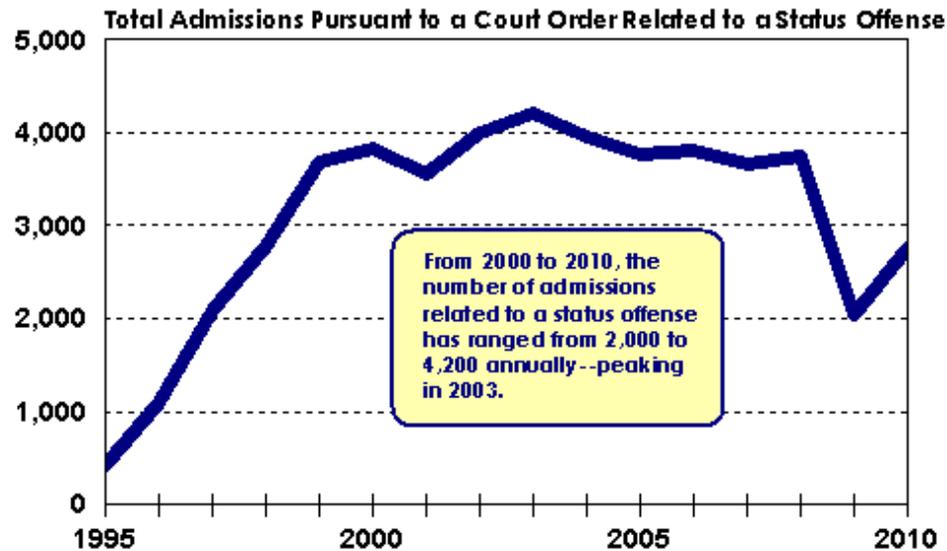
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts & county detention data sources. 2006 - 2010 AOC data obtained from new JCS system; prior data obtained from JUVIS system. Detention admission data for King County was revised to reflect 2002 data that was not reported in the prior year. AOC makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.



Who are the youth returning to the community from secure confinement?

Graph 21

Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities Related to a Status Offense from 1995 to 2010 *



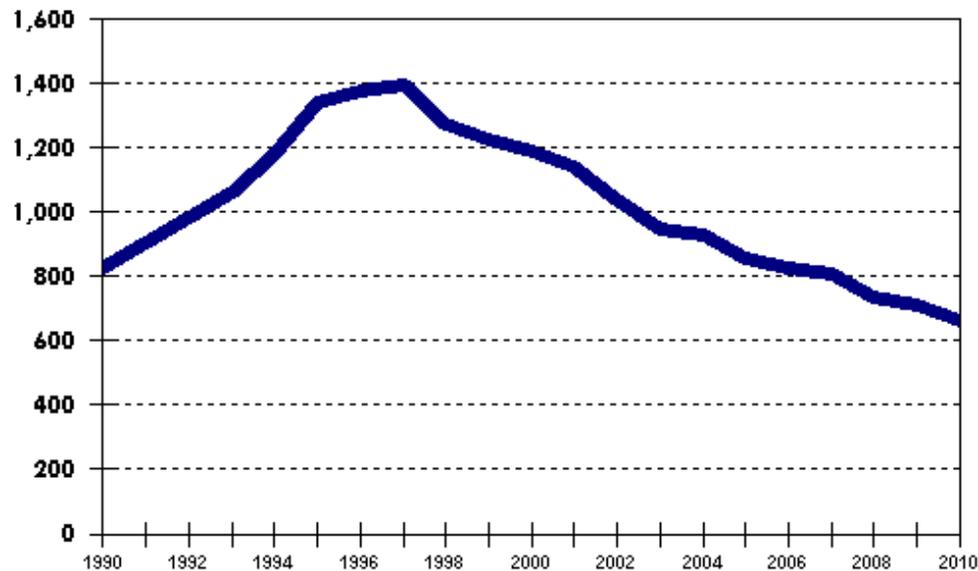
* An admission to a juvenile detention facility with a duration (stay) of more than four hours; does not include juveniles detained in detention facilities related only to a minor in possession charge.

Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts and county detention data sources; 2005 data may not be complete and comparable to prior years data due to conversion to the new JCS application; 2006 -2010 data obtained from JCS system.



Graph 42 JRA Average Daily Population For All Residential Programs

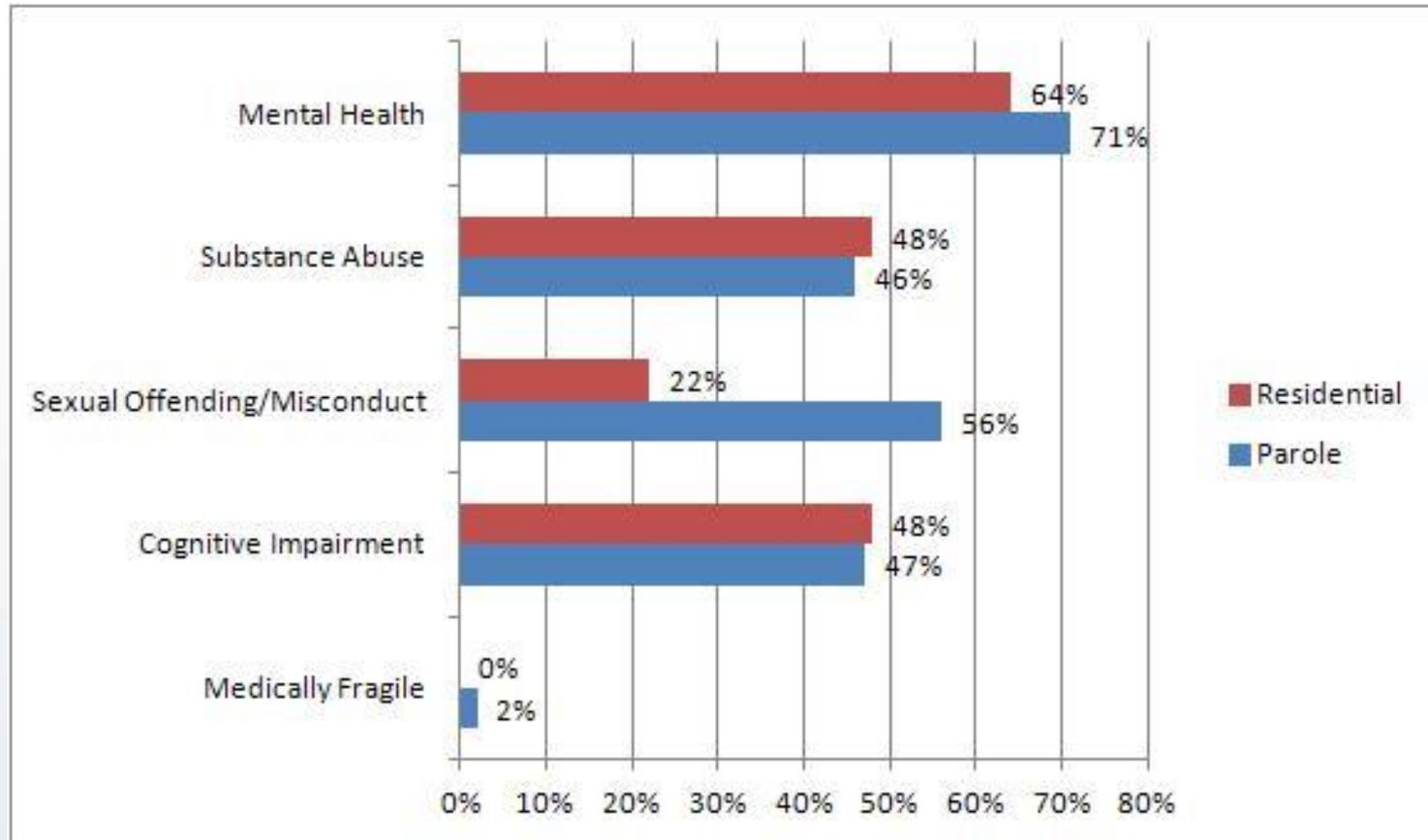
1990 - 2010



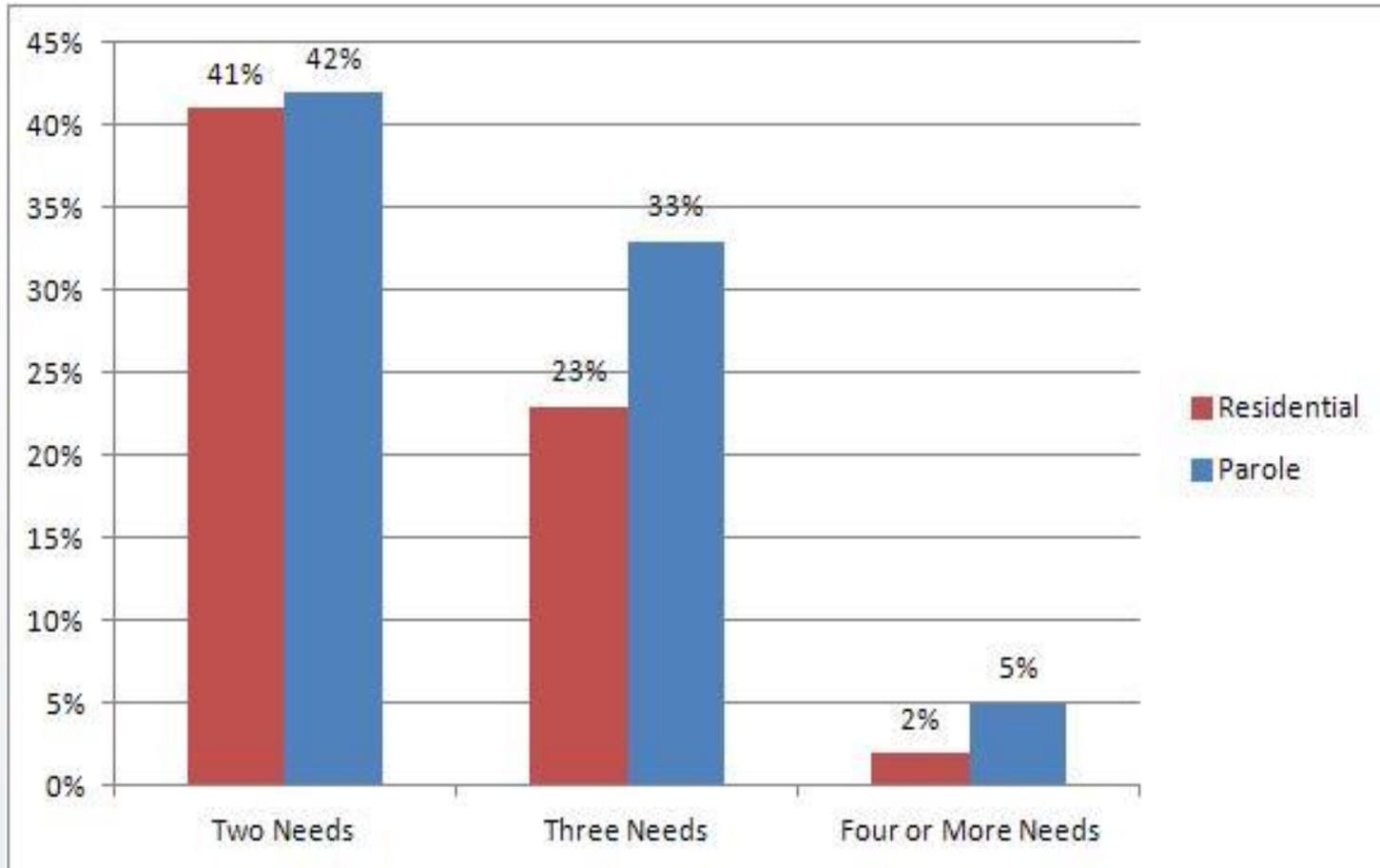
These data were provided by Research & Data Analysis, DSHS, Population Summary Report, last updated 10/15/2011. Residential Population includes: Juveniles in residence, Juveniles on Authorized Leave, and Temporary Assignment for 14 days or less. The Maple Lane school closed on June 30, 2011; the Mission Creek youth camp was closed on June 30, 2002, and Indian Ridge youth camp was closed in May 2000. Camp Outlook (formally called "Basic Training," a 120-day Boot Camp for youth) was opened in April 1997.



Youth returning from JRA



JRA Youth with Co-Occurring Disorders



Common Challenges

- Uncertain or unstable housing
- Access to Education
- Continuity of treatment
- Stigma



Housing Stability: Dependent Youth

Youth who are in foster care or other child welfare placement may have options for housing, including placements that have mental health and other support. Help them reach out to their caseworker, guardian *ad litem* or public defender to advocate for a stable and supportive place to live.



Housing Stability: Conflict in the Home

- Help youth develop a plan with their family for respite or other temporary living situation.
- Give them information about filing for a Child in Need of Services petition if the conflict requires a longer stay away from home.



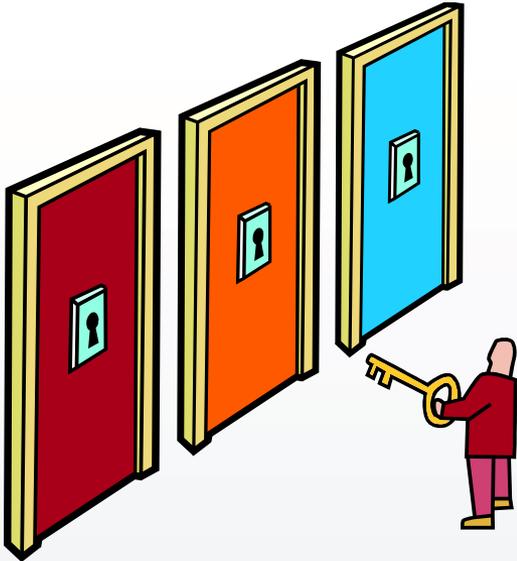
Housing Stability: Homelessness



- Develop relationships with local teen homeless shelters.
- Find out where they are located and the criteria for getting in.
- Encourage youth to go to a shelter instead of sleeping on the streets.



Housing Stability: Restrictions



- Understanding restrictions combined with early planning can help reduce the gaps between release and stable housing.
- Talk with the youth's public defender, JRA staff or probation counselor, treatment providers and other community support to ensure a solid plan and contingencies are in place.
- Talk to the youth about the possibility of relative placement, living with a friend or even filing a dependency if returning home is not an option.



Overcoming Education Barriers



- Enrollment Delays
- School Discipline
- Loss of credit and seat time & missed instruction
- Attendance problems



Strategies to Address Enrollment Delays

- Anticipate enrollment issues
- Make sure youth and their families understand how to reenroll if needed
- Be prepared for rejection, and advocate for the student's return
- Partner with schools, family, mentors, community providers and lawyers to address safety concerns and ensure a prompt return



School Discipline



- Check timelines for appeal and request a hearing
- Help the student with a petition for readmission
- Look for support and protections under special education laws. Ask for an IEP meeting or Section 504 meeting.



Loss of Credit or Seat Time



- Advocate for the opportunity to make up work and tests
- Help youth ask for and get instructional support to catch upon missed lessons
- Partner with schools and community programs to provide tutoring and social support
- Work with districts to develop agreements to give credit for work and attendance while a student is incarcerated



Attendance Problems

- Take time to talk to youth about why he or she has missed school. Brainstorm ways that attendance might improve
- Help the youth and family request support to address the underlying reasons for absences
- Help navigate the truancy court process
- Recognize that detention time may make attendance worse. Be creative and ask for community based interventions.





Continuity of Treatment

Children and youth can obtain publically funded health insurance through DSHS:

Apple Health

Medicaid

CHIP

Children's Health

Basic Health

Basic Health Plus

Questions? Call Apple Health at 877-543-7669

Inmate Exclusion under the Social Security Act applies to incarcerated juveniles and means that federal Medicaid funds can not be used for treatment.



Eligibility for Medical Coverage

Children and youth are eligible in many ways:

- Categorical Eligibility

- Foster Care & Relative Placement
- Adoption Assistance
- SSI
- TANF

- Financial Eligibility

- Limits vary by program from 40% FPL to 300% FPL



Strategies for improving continuity of care

- Talk with youth about their health issues and make a plan with them on how they will get their health care needs met.
- Prior to release, assess whether the youth qualifies for Medicaid and start the process of reapplying for eligibility.
- Make referrals and contact community health care providers prior to release
- Help the youth understand and sign releases of information where appropriate so that treatment records can be shared and planning can start as soon as possible.





State Headquarters:
1225 South Weller Street, Suite 420
Seattle, WA 98144
(206) 322-2444

Offices in King, Pierce, Snohomish, Yakima and
Spokane Counties
questions@teamchild.org
www.teamchild.org



**All children have the
potential to succeed.**

“Treat people as if they were what they
should be, and you help them become
what they are capable of becoming.”
-Goethe

This training made possible with funding through

LEAP

Learning, Employment and Achieving Potential for
Youth with Juvenile Justice Involvement

*This Young Offender program is funded by the U.S.
Department of Labor from July 1, 2009 through June
30, 2012; the program received funds totaling
\$6,230,520 equal to 100% of the cost of operating
the program.*

*TeamChild is an equal opportunity program. Auxiliary aids and
services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.*