

What Works at the Intersection of Young Adult Criminal Justice Involvement & Reentry

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2025 Building Bridges Community Experience
H.O.M.E. for the Future

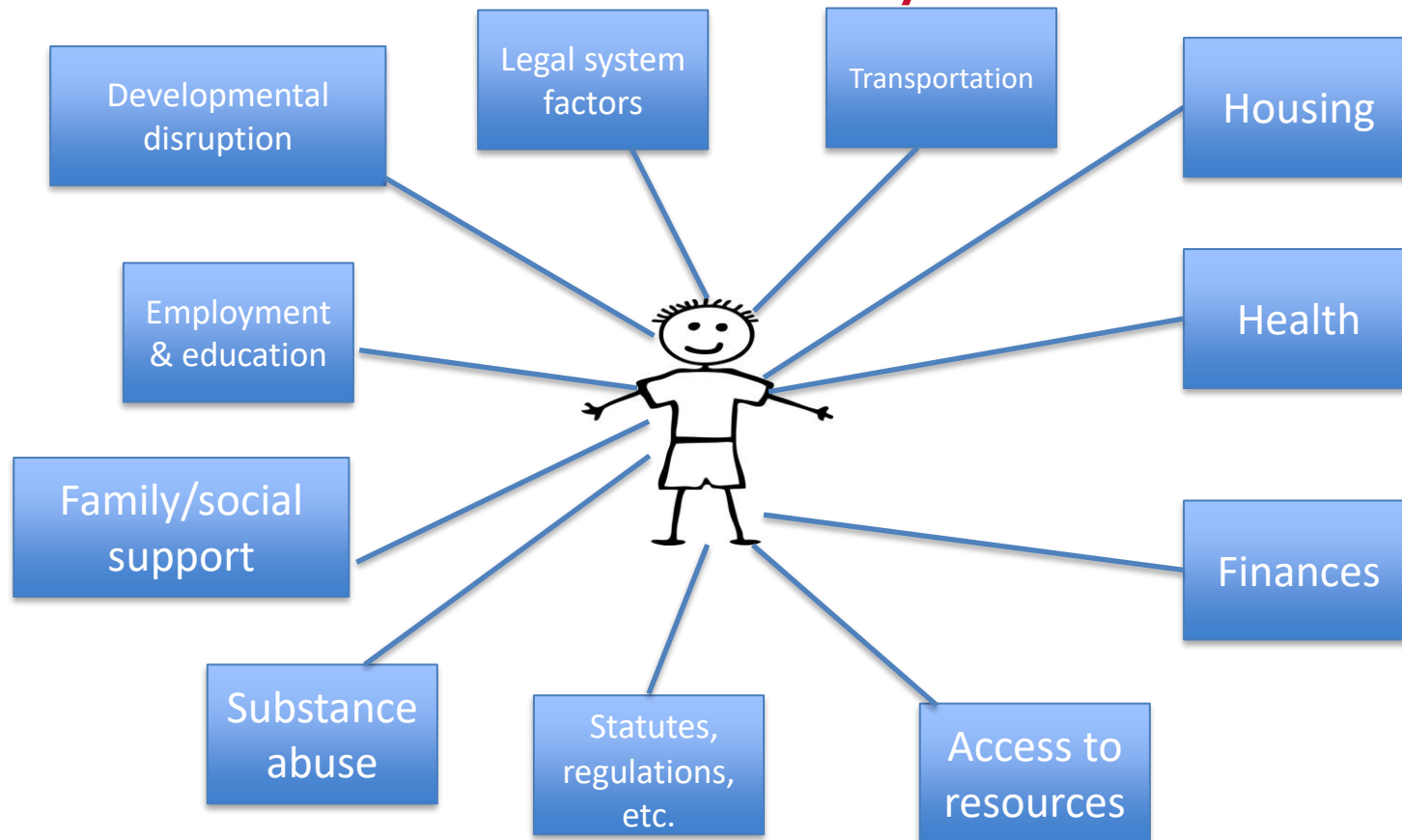
Objectives

- Discuss key challenges associated with reentry for young adults.
- Overview the risk-need-responsivity model
- Describe evidence-based practices that enhance reentry success.

What does it mean for an individual
to “successfully” reenter or
reintegrate into society?

What challenges or barriers do young adults face when they reenter society?

The challenges and barriers of reentry



Two categories of challenges

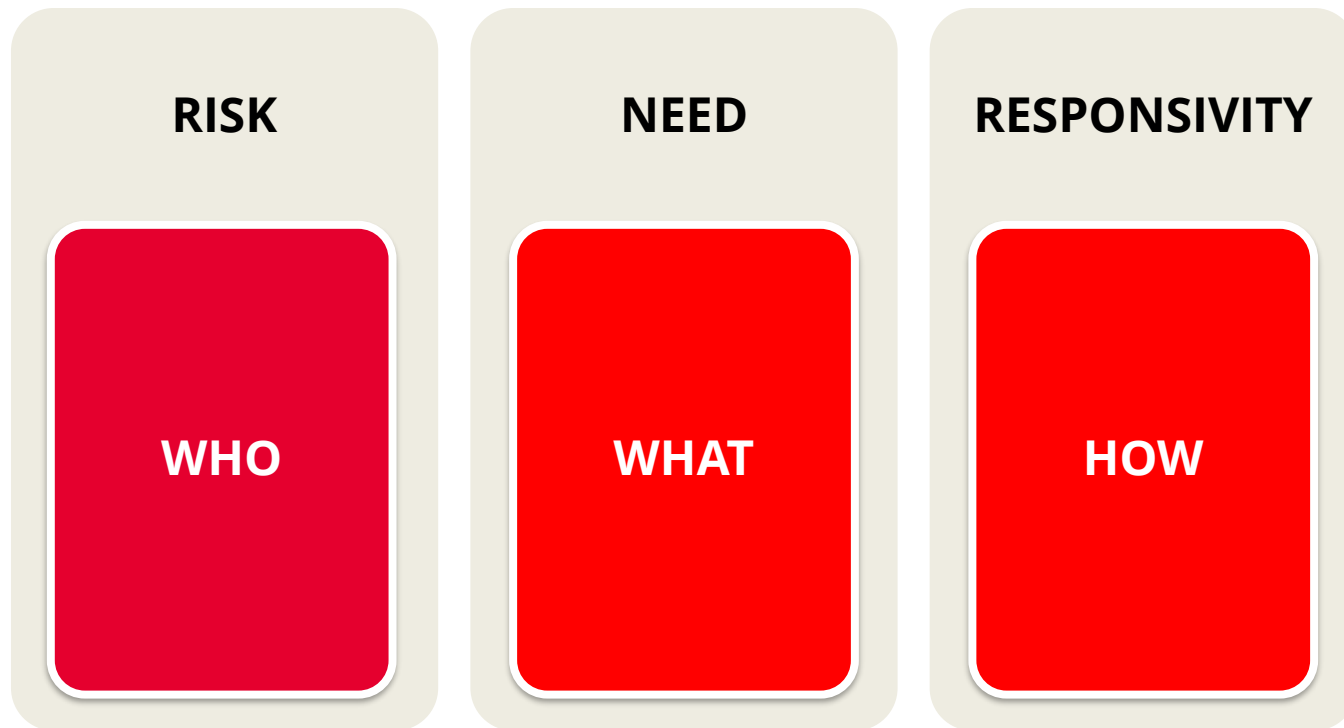
- Factors directly and strongly associated with offending behaviors
 - Criminogenic risks and needs
- Factors that act as barriers to reintegration but are not directly associated with offending
 - Non-criminogenic factors

How can we help?

- Deliver effective rehabilitative services to address crime causing factors (i.e., criminogenic needs).
- Identify and address barriers to reentry and rehabilitation (i.e., non-criminogenic needs)
- Identify and leverage protective factors

The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model

RNR Principles



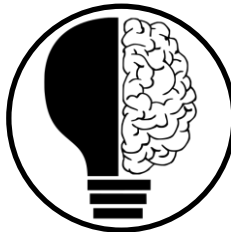
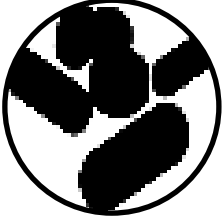
Risk Principle: Summary

- Tells us “who” to target
- Determine risk with validated risk tool
- Provide most intensive intervention to higher risk individuals
- Don’t over-service low risk people

Need Principle: Summary

- Tells us “what” to target
- Criminogenic needs = Dynamic risks
 - Dynamic needs: factors that can change
 - Static risks: factors that cannot change
- Focus rehabilitative services on criminogenic need areas

Need Principle: Key Targets

History of Antisocial Behavior (Static Risk Factor)	 Antisocial Cognition	 Antisocial Associates	 Antisocial Personality Pattern
 Family/Marital Circumstances	 School/ Work	 Substance Abuse	 Leisure/ Recreation

Responsivity: Summary

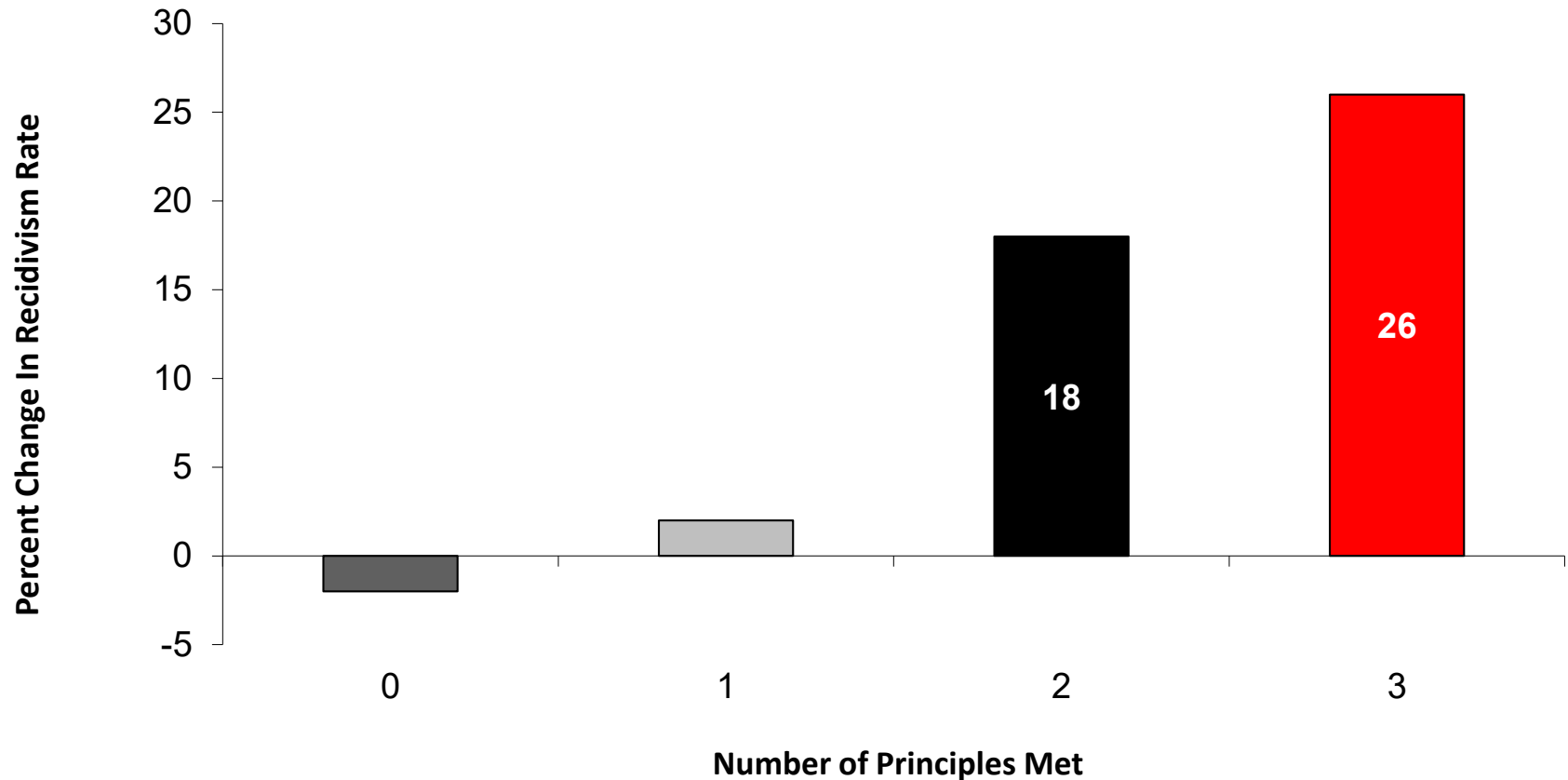
- Tells us “how” to provide treatment
- General responsivity
 - Use cognitive, behavioral, and social learning based interventions
- Specific responsivity
 - Identify and address barriers
 - Identify and leverage strengths

Common responsivity factors

- Transportation
- Child care
- Social support
- Housing situation
- Financial
- System or societal factors
- Motivation
- Mental Health
- Trauma/Abuse
- Culture
- Cognitive Skills



RNR and Reductions in Recidivism: General Recidivism⁵



Fidelity

- Fidelity = How well
- Fidelity is related to successful outcomes (i.e., recidivism reductions)
- Poor fidelity can lead to no improvement or even negative effects
- Fidelity cannot be assumed

Putting it into Practice

Research on effective strategies
for reentry

The three P's or reentry

- Prepare (plan)
- Practice (rehearse)
- Persist (continue)

Prepare

- Begin preparing for reentry early
- Conduct assessments
- Create case and reentry plans

Practice

- Rehearse risk management plans
- Use EBP to target criminogenic needs
- Address barriers
- Leverage strengths
- Update case and reentry plans

Persist

- Discharge plan
- Identify and connect individuals with community services and resources
- Aftercare

Summary

- Reentry is complicated, especially for young adults
- Target higher risk individuals
 - Don't ignore low risk
- Focus on criminogenic needs with evidence-based services
- Identify and address barriers
- Deliver services with **fidelity!**

Summary

- Reentry planning starts early
- Identify and work to overcome barriers to reentry
- Leverage strengths
- Plan and practice
- Connect individuals with services including aftercare

Thank you!

Questions?

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