

## The Juvenile Justice Therapeutic Unit

Community intervention and follow-up for adolescents with mental health and addiction problems in probation programs

Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu

## The Juvenile Justice Therapeutic Unit

Sanitary resource specialised on Mental Health problems and substance addictions, focused on complex pathologies and antisocial conflicts



- ☐ Prevention, evaluation, treatment and recovery
- Multidisciplinary and intensive approach focused on community care, considering risk assessment of clinical and legal recidivism
- Involving patient and family and social context. Cooperation and Willingfulness are the clues to develop a positive process





### The Goals

- Complete diagnostic assessment: psychiatric and psychological diagnosis with complementary proves
- Specialised and intensive therapeutic intervention
- Intensive nursing care with an individual care management.
- Improve treatment adherence with psycho-educational programs
- Group and individual psychotherapy, working as a therapeutic community
- □ Based on a bio-psycho-social model with a multidisciplinary team that develops an Individual Therapeutic Programm (PTI).
- Priority to Social Reintegration





## The Juvenile Justice Therapeutic Unit





- Young offenders between 14 21 years old.
- Mental health and/or addictions.
- 20 beds:
  - 12 beds for intensive mental Health intervention
  - 8 beds for social rehabilitation and community reintegration





## Why is it necessary to carry out a follow-up?

- ☐ In Juvenile Justice environament, we find teenagers with **mental disorders**, **personality disorders and/or substance abuse disorders**.
  - Attachtment difficulties with the network, before and after internment.
  - Big difficulties with stress management and low insight
  - High impulsivity.
  - Precarious social and familiar context.
  - Building the attachment is a challenge!!





## Why is it necessary to carry out a follow-up?

 Sometimes the existing resources do NOT adapt to the complex needs of this youth

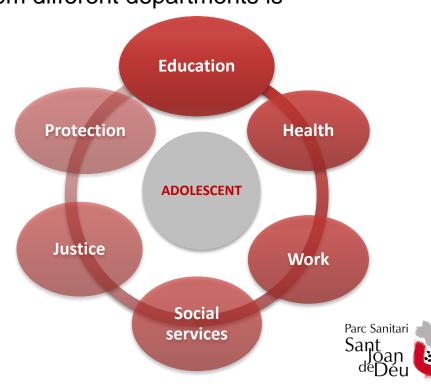
□ We need interventions that go beyond a unique service and clinical needs

Coordination between professionals from different departments is

**NECESSARY** 

Recidivism evaluation2010-2013 follow-up until 2016

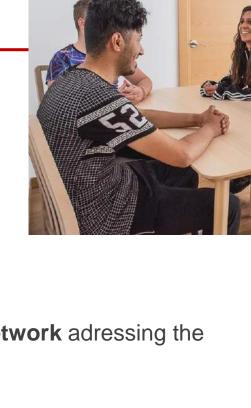
- 50% recidivism
- During the first 6 months





## **Key Factors**

- ☐ Attachment importance
- ☐ Flexibility
- Afective focused based relationship.
- ☐ Emotional availability
- Professional engagement.
- Key worker well connected with the network adressing the desintegration
- Accompany to the network referals.
- Focused on the adolescent.
- Longitudinal shared active planning
- ☐ Unique treatment plan from a multidisciplinary approach.

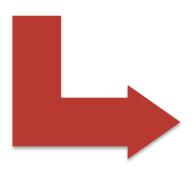




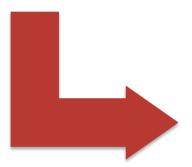


## Interdepartmental follow-up community program

## During the **first 6 months** after release



New follow-up and coordination model between professionals of the Justice, Health, and Labour departments, social affairs and families of Catalonia



Improved health care for minors in probation programmes who have mental health and/or addiction problems





### **Results- Quantitative Assessment**

Number of participants that have started the post-discharge process	Number of meetings (face to face/phone contact)	Adherence to treatment	Recidivism	Relapse (Abuse)	Relapse (Dependence)
15	53	High: 66,7%(10) Medium:6,67%(1) Low: 13,33%(2) No adherence:13,33 % (2)	26,67% (4)	26,67%(4)	40% (6)

Taula 1: Number of participants, meetings, adherence to treatment, recidivism and relapses (Abuse and dependence) during the follow-up: April 2017 to May 2018





#### **Results- Quantitative Assessment**

- Intensity of the follow-up programm:
  - More intense during the first three months, specially the first 15-30 days. It's a critic period: the adolescent is more vulnerable and susceptible, need more support from the resources that have to improve their physical, psychological and social well-being
  - Less intensity related to better support at the community
- ☐ Less intensity when the attachment process has been done before during the judicial internment
- In cases derive to Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitation Units, the follow-up lasts for two months





### **Results- Quantitative Assessment**

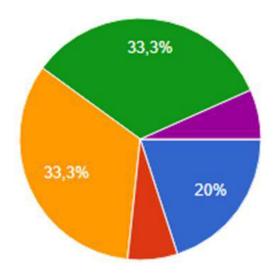
More intensive in girls than boys. All girls presented Cluster B personality traits (emotionality, inestability and immaturity)

■ Low familiar suport related to recidivism. Every youth committing a new criminal act (N=4) had a fragile structure and familiar cohesion, and low parent implication in child development.





#### Participants:

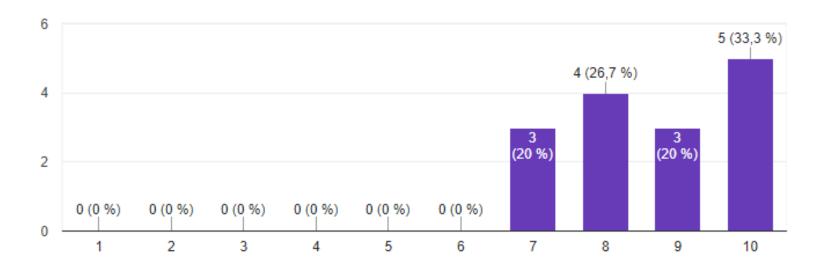


- Persona que va estar ingressada a la UT.
- Familiar de persona que va estar ingressada a la UT.
- Profesional de l'ámbit de la salut
- Profesional de l'ámbit de la justicia
- Profesional de l'ámbit de protecció de menors (DGAIA, EAIA)
- Profesional de l'ámbit de serveis socials





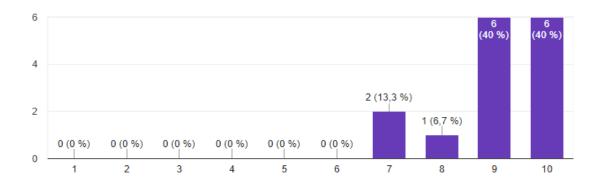
#### General Satisfaction:



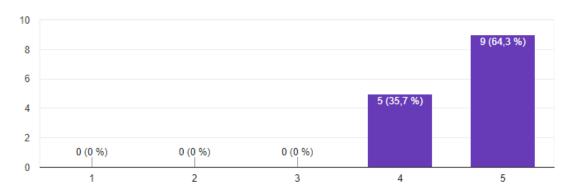




#### Therapeutic Unit Professional Availability



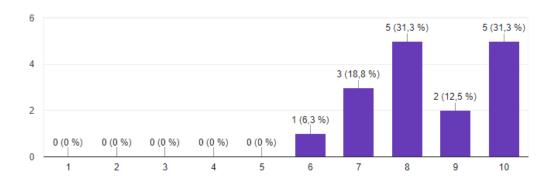
#### Perceived coordination and communication between professionals



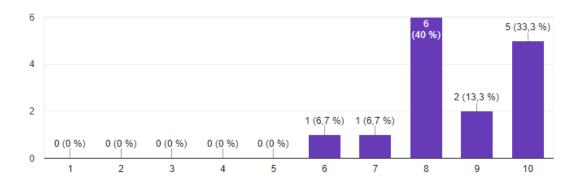




#### Proposals made



#### Information provided about neccessities and proposals



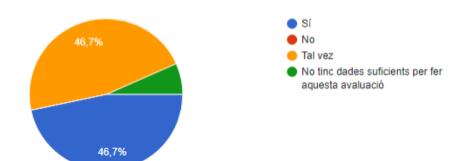




#### Improvement of community and social reintegration



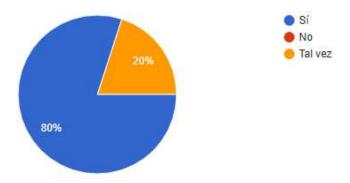
#### Decrease of judicial recidivism risk







Improvement in mental health treatment adherence



Would you recommend this intervention to another person/professional?







## Results- Qualitative Assessment Advantages

- Continuity of treatment
- Flexibility in care and attention
- Adolescents and families can have a better support network and emotional support
- They are assisted during a conflict situation by the UT professionals
- 80% professionals perceive it as a positive help
- ☐ Families evaluation is positive
- Cases without family or residence have a recourse
  - Creation of a coordinated network to give the necessary support





## Results- Qualitative Assessment Advantages

- □ Adolescents that have suffered chronic stress present major problems when stablishing links, this explains that the transition to community services can be more complicated and more support is required to stablish new links. A different attachment experience is offered
- Coordination meetings have facilitated clinical diagnosis. Due to the changing symptomatology of this population, a longitudinal vision is usually required
- □ Pacient receives a single integrated message, this facilitates the continuity of care and its fulfillment





## Results- Qualitative Assessment Disadvantages

- If the therapeutic attachment is not establish, there is no follow- up and the patient is LOST
- □ A mínimum time of internment is required to establish a significant atachment to carry out the programm once the adolescent is in the community.
- ☐ Mental Health services with high healthcare pressure show more difficulties to establish atachment





## Results- Qualitative Assessment Disadvantages

- The network needs more preparation to handle and receive such complex cases
  - Based on the coordinations with the adult mental Health services, we discovered:
    - There is a lack of knowledge about the added complexity of these cases: Adolescents of legal age, without a previos atachment to mental Health network, with juvenile justice problems, are cases with a very high level of severity. Network hasn't worked with them previosly
- Lack of time because of healthcare pressure

- Coordinating many professional agendas is difficult
- ☐ There is a need to **formalize the procedure at the interdepartmental level** to accelerate the management of the cases







## Generalitat de Catalunya

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# Thank you very much!

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