

DJJS GRADUATED SANCTIONS GUIDELINES

IMMEDIATE SANCTIONS:	Appropriate for most first-time misdemeanor offenders, many minor repeat offenders, and some nonviolent felons. These types of sanctions include community service, informal hearings, balanced and restorative justice, family group conferences, citizen hearing panels, diversion, victim-offender mediation, mentoring, teen court, and restitution.
INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS:	Appropriate for juveniles who continue to offend following immediate interventions, offenders involved in drug trafficking, and some violent offenders who need supervision, structure, and monitoring but not necessarily institutionalization. These types of sanctions include community-based corrections, intensive supervision, day treatment, probation, electronic monitoring, house arrest, and alternative schools.
SECURE CORRECTIONS:	Appropriate for the small minority of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders who threaten public safety and can be neither effectively treated nor held fully accountable without incarceration. In the past, secure corrections traditionally meant large, centralized, congregate-care “training schools” with few real services for young offenders and no links with their home communities. Expert consensus now strongly favors smaller secure facilities that provide insensitive counseling, educations, and training and that are not so remote as to rule out family contact and gradual community reintegration.
AFTER CARE PROGRAM:	Provide high levels of social control and treatment services after release from secure institutions. Aftercare programs provide reintegrative services that prepare out of home placed juveniles for reentry into the community by establishing the necessary collaborative arrangements with the community to ensure the delivery of prescribed services and supervision. An intensive aftercare process typically begins after sentencing and continues through incarceration and into the period of release into the community. It requires the creation of a seamless set of systems across formal and informal social control networks as well as the creation of a continuum of services to prevent the reoccurrence of antisocial behavior.

According to general statistics, current facts, and basic information on juvenile crime provided by the OJJDP, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice:

- The most effective treatment programs for institutionalized offenders were interpersonal skills programs and family-style group homes. The most effective treatment programs for non-institutionalized offenders were individual counseling, interpersonal skill programs, and behavioral programs
- Treatment approaches that tend to succeed often have common characteristics:
 - A design to target specific dynamic and criminogenic characteristics
 - An implementation plan that is *strictly* adhered to by trained personnel
 - A *requirement of contact* (in time and purpose) between personnel and participant
 - The use of cognitive and behavioral treatment methods based on theoretical models
 - A design to target offenders with the highest risk of recidivism