

State of Illinois
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Implementing balanced and restorative justice

Victim • Offender • Community



A guide for juvenile corrections

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Foreword

Created in 1983, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice. The Authority works to enhance the information tools and management resources of state and local agencies, and it serves as a statewide forum for criminal justice coordination, planning and problem solving. It is also responsible for research, information systems development, and administration of federal funds. The Authority's specific powers and duties are spelled out in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act [20 ILCS 3930].

The Authority created this series of BARJ implementation guides to provide profession-specific information on how the BARJ philosophy could be used across the juvenile justice system.

ICJIA supports the use of balanced and restorative justice (BARJ) in Illinois' juvenile justice system in accordance with the state's policy on BARJ as outlined in the Juvenile Court Act. In recent years, the agency has made BARJ a research and funding priority. In 2003, the Authority sponsored a statewide BARJ summit attended by juvenile justice professionals across Illinois. The goal of the summit was to develop a statewide strategy to systematically implement BARJ-based programs and principles for juveniles throughout the state.

Summit participants identified several needs to aid them in the implementation of BARJ principles. One need was continuing education on programmatic applications of the BARJ philosophy. This led to a conference in March 2005 entitled, "Juvenile justice in Illinois: Implementing restorative justice in your community." ICJIA also sponsored six intensive restorative justice training sessions for juvenile justice practitioners throughout Illinois in late 2005.

The Authority created this series of BARJ implementation guides to provide profession-specific information on how the BARJ philosophy could be used across the juvenile justice system. For more information about BARJ, visit the Authority's website at www.icjia.state.il.us.

About this guide

This publication is one in a series of guides designed to assist in the statewide promotion of balanced and restorative justice. BARJ is a philosophy of justice that can guide the work of individuals who deal with juvenile offenders, their victims, and the communities in which they live.

The goals of this guide are to:

- Promote compliance among those working in juvenile justice in Illinois with the state's policy on BARJ outlined in the Juvenile Court Act.¹
- Improve the response to juvenile conflict and crime by increasing the knowledge and understanding of BARJ by juvenile justice professionals, agencies, communities and their members.
- Offer strategies, programs, and practices that incorporate the values and principles of BARJ.

Implementing balanced and restorative justice: A guide for juvenile corrections is specifically designed to provide practical balanced and restorative justice strategies to corrections staff. A variety of corrections practitioners and administrators provided guidance during the development of this guide to make it applicable to those working in correctional facilities.

Balanced and restorative justice

Restorative justice² is a philosophy based on a set of principles that guide the response to conflict or harm. Restorative justice principles can guide responses to conflicts in many settings, not just those caused by a violation of law. The balanced and restorative justice³ model was a concept developed in part by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in order to make the philosophy of restorative justice applicable to the modern U.S. justice system. BARJ uses restorative justice principles to balance the needs of three parties—those identified as offenders or law violators, the crime victim, and the affected community.

BARJ is not a program, but a philosophy with a coherent set of values and principles to guide the administration of justice.

Principles of restorative justice

The principles of restorative justice⁴ are:

- Crime is injury.
- Crime harms individual victims, communities, and offenders, and creates an obligation to address that harm.
- All parties should have an opportunity to respond to the crime, including victims, the community, and the offender.
- The victim's perspective is central in deciding how the harm should be repaired.
- Accountability for the offender means accepting responsibility and acting to repair the harm done.
- The community is responsible for the well-being of its members, including both victim and offender.
- All human beings have dignity and worth.
- Restoration, repairing the harm, and rebuilding community relationships is the primary goal of restorative justice.
- Results are measured by how much repair was done rather than how much punishment was handed out.
- A high degree of crime control cannot be achieved without active community involvement.
- The justice process is respectful of age, abilities, sexual orientation, family status, and diverse cultures and backgrounds, whether racial, ethnic, geographic, religious, economic, or other. All are given equal protection and due process.

BARJ is not a program, but a philosophy with a coherent set of values and principles to guide the administration of justice. The programs described in this guide are based on the philosophy of BARJ and will be referred to as “BARJ programs.” Although BARJ can also be applied to adult offenders, it has gained a wider acceptance in Illinois for use with youth in the juvenile justice system.

BARJ's three main goals include:

- **Accountability.** BARJ strategies provide opportunities for offenders to be accountable to those they have harmed and enable them to repair the harm they caused to the extent possible.
- **Community safety.** BARJ recognizes the need to keep the community safe. Community safety can be accomplished through BARJ strategies by building relationships and empowering the community to take responsibility for the well-being of its members.
- **Competency development.** BARJ seeks to increase the pro-social skills of offenders. Addressing the factors that lead youth to engage in delinquent behavior and building on the strengths evident in each youth increases their competencies.

BARJ recognizes three parties with an important role and stake in the justice process: **victims, offenders, and communities.**

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Crime is viewed as harm to individuals and communities, rather than merely a violation of state laws. As a result, the administration of justice is guided not only by the interests of the state, but also the interests of victims and community members. A crime may produce a clear victim, an individual who was directly harmed, or victims who were harmed indirectly. For example, drug crimes may appear to have no clear victim, but families and communities are very much affected when one of their members abuses drugs. The involvement of both direct and indirect victims of crime is necessary in the justice process for offenders to gain a better understanding of the harm they have caused and learn empathy for others.

The BARJ philosophy differs from the dominant justice philosophies of retribution and rehabilitation. Retribution reacts to an offense through punishment, while rehabilitation seeks to improve the individual offender through treatment. In both philosophies, offenders remain relatively passive and are not expected to accept responsibility for their crimes. In fact, retributive and rehabilitative justice systems may encourage offenders to deny responsibility, due in part to the adversarial processes involved in the determination of guilt and appropriate punishment.

Many criminal justice professionals have embraced the BARJ philosophy due to the limitations evident in the absence of accepting responsibility and the exclusion of victims and community members from the justice process. Many BARJ principles and practices enhance the juvenile justice system. Many BARJ-based practices do not, or cannot, apply in all cases. But when the conditions are right for BARJ implementation, better outcomes can be seen for victims, offender, communities, and the juvenile justice system. There is a possible restorative response to any harm or crime, even if the offender is incarcerated.

BARJ has been implemented all over the world, but most extensively in Western Europe, New Zealand, and Canada. Nationally, BARJ has been endorsed by the U.S. Department of Justice through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which has funded the National Balanced and Restorative Justice Project since 1993. Housed at Florida Atlantic University, the BARJ Project provides training and technical assistance and develops a variety of materials to inform policy and practice related to balanced approach and restorative justice. (*See Appendix for contact information.*)

Figure 1: The role of juvenile justice system professionals in the facilitation of balanced and restorative justice

<p>Accountability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Facilitate mediation. 2) Ensure restoration. 3) Develop creative and restorative community service options. 4) Educate community members on their potential role and engage them in BARJ-based practices.
<p>Competency development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop ways for young offenders to increase competency. 2) Assess and build on youth and community strengths. 3) Develop community partnerships.
<p>Community safety</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop incentives and consequences to ensure compliance with supervision objectives. 2) Assist school and family efforts to handle and maintain offenders in the community. 3) Develop prevention capacity of local organizations.

Adapted from Bazemore, Gordon and Charles Washington "Charting the Future for the Juvenile Justice System: Reinventing Mission and Management," Spectrum, The Journal of State Government 68 (2) (1995): 51-56.

Research has shown that BARJ reduces recidivism rates.

BARJ gives offenders the opportunity to be a part of the solution to crime and conflict.

As of March 2005, at least 16 states included balanced and restorative justice in the purpose clauses of their juvenile courts.⁵ In 1998, Illinois' Juvenile Court Act was revised to include a purpose and policy statement adopting BARJ for all juvenile delinquency cases. Many jurisdictions in Illinois are operating BARJ-based programs and practices and numerous state and local initiatives promote BARJ.

Benefits of balanced and restorative justice

Although restorative practices may appear to run contrary to the traditional operations of a secure facility, they can produce a more harmonious environment for staff, management, residents, and their families.⁶ BARJ offers strategies to handle conflict within a secured facility and prevent violence, while engaging young offenders in repairing the harm caused by the offense that lead to their incarceration. In addition, offenders take responsibility for their actions and learn skills that make them better equipped to re-enter society. *Figure 1* outlines the roles of juvenile justice system professionals, including correctional staff and administrators, in the facilitation of BARJ.

Research has shown that BARJ:

- Offers a more cost-effective means to handle crime over the traditional court system.⁷
- Reduces recidivism rates.⁸
- Increases satisfaction of victims⁹ and offenders with the justice system.¹⁰
- Improves competencies of offenders.¹¹

- Increases completion of restitution agreements.¹²
- Lessens the fear felt by victims of crime.¹³
- Increases community involvement.
- Provides individualized attention and services for offenders and their victims.

BARJ also offers specific benefits to juvenile corrections professionals. BARJ:

- Helps offenders gain and express empathy, build competencies, and accept responsibility for the harm they have caused.
- Gives offenders the opportunity to be a part of the solution to crime and conflict.
- Equips offenders to re-enter the community and remain crime free.
- Creates a more peaceful work environment for correctional staff.¹⁴
- Gives correctional staff a larger role in the BARJ process.
- Offers opportunities to involve community members.
- Assists staff in handling disputes before they escalate to violence.
- Provides opportunities for victims who wish to share their experiences with offenders.

Putting balanced and restorative justice into practice

The U.S. prison population has been on the rise since the late 1990s, due, in part, to public fear of crime, and incarceration of offenders for non-violent or property offenses.¹⁵ Correctional officers may struggle to manage large volumes of young offenders, and juvenile correctional facilities often are structured like adult correctional institutions that employ a para-military organizational strategy and a command-and-control operational strategy.¹⁶ Correctional facilities deny residents autonomy, personal decision-making, and power.¹⁷ Managing a large number of offenders may require strict rules and regimens to maintain order, but this type of control often leaves individuals less able to cope upon return to their communities.

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In contrast, BARJ practices empower individuals in correctional facilities and teach them to handle conflict in a productive non-violent way. BARJ practices encourage youth residents to take responsibility and actively participate in solving problems. Rules can reflect the BARJ philosophy and its goals: safety within the facility, accountability, and competency development. A restorative community can be created within the facility.

A sense of community within a correctional facility that resolves its problems collectively, rather than merely punishes, has benefits for correctional staff as well as offenders. A jail-based restorative justice program for adult detainees in San Francisco, Calif., provided unexpected benefits. The program, Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP), sought to reintegrate offenders, address the needs of their victims, and engage the community in those efforts. RSVP enhanced the residential culture of the jail and altered the post-release behavior of inmates. The program also became the most desired area of employment in the jail. One veteran staffer shared this experience:

“I have been a deputy sheriff for 15 years, [spending] all day yelling and fighting with inmates. At the end of the day, I go home and yell and fight with my wife and kids. I had nothing to give my family but hostility and anger. When I was told that I would be transferred to the program facility, I kicked and screamed. . . . After spending one week in the program dorm, I realized when I got home, I had more energy for my wife and kids and wanted to hear about their day and get more involved in their lives.”¹⁸

Challenges of implementation

BARJ is being implemented throughout the juvenile justice system, but hasn't yet been widely incorporated in secure facilities for juveniles. In addition, BARJ practices are most often applied as a diversion from the juvenile justice system.¹⁹ It is much easier for offenders to make amends to victims when they are not incarcerated and are able to work along with and in the community. Corrections staff and administrators across

the U.S. have begun to incorporate the BARJ philosophy in their facilities but often they face challenges upon implementation.

The BARJ philosophy requires a shift in focus for correctional staff. Implementing BARJ requires training and education on the principles of restorative justice and the programmatic application of the philosophy. Ongoing training of correctional staff takes time and resources. Allowing crime victims into a juvenile correctional facility also may pose significant legal challenges and security issues. In addition, many juvenile correctional facilities house youth a long distance from their communities, making travel difficult for their victims, their families, and members of their communities. In some cases, victims may be rival gang members. Ultimately, whether and how victims are involved will depend on each facility's resources, rules, and levels of security.

Many offenders are victims themselves and can use these opportunities to discuss their own feelings of victimization.

Getting started

Together, staff and administrators can determine how BARJ may be applied in their facility. Training on the BARJ philosophy and its applications in juvenile corrections will be necessary. Staff should begin by introducing the concepts of BARJ to youth. Juveniles should be oriented to BARJ upon entering a correctional facility. The Illinois Youth Center in Harrisburg introduces BARJ during a week-long orientation for youth entering the correctional facility. BARJ classes also may be offered that focus on empathy, responsibility, and conflict resolution. Many offenders are victims themselves and may use these opportunities to discuss their own feelings of victimization.

Resolving conflict among residents

Complaints, misconduct, and conflict among residents in juvenile corrections facilities can be addressed through a process of dialogue among those involved. These processes build an understanding of what occurred, who was affected and how, and what needs to be achieved to rectify the issue or situation. Given the ability to solve their own problems, youth can be empowered in a manner consistent with the goals and responsibilities of a secured facility. Research has shown that youth are more motivated to behave appropriately when their peers are involved in addressing misconduct. They also gain a greater sense of self-worth when they are able to help themselves and others.²⁰

Mediation programs can be used within a secure facility to resolve disputes and rule violations between two residents, among residents and staff, or even between staff members.

BARJ responses may not be appropriate for every conflict, but they are effective when dealing with minor or persistent issues that arise in correctional facilities. In addition, staff time required to apply BARJ concepts is a factor. Administrators may choose to handle only certain types of issues using the BARJ philosophy. Juvenile correctional facilities may start by handling classroom and program disruptions in a manner consistent with BARJ.

Mediation programs can be used within a secure facility to resolve disputes and rule violations between two residents, among residents and staff, or even between staff members. All parties involved work on a solution. Together, they develop a written agreement. This method teaches strategies for peacefully resolving conflict and preventing further misconduct. *Circles*, a practice allowing all interested parties to share any feelings and information related to the conflict or offense, also may be used. Read on for more BARJ-based programs that encourage dialogue between residents and address harm caused to victims.

Addressing harm caused by juveniles

Corrections administrators can use balanced and restorative justice to address offenses that lead to incarceration. A youth's removal from the community doesn't always repair the harm he or she caused. Up to the point of entry into the facility, many offenders haven't taken into account the impact that their actions had on the victims, their families, and the community. It is important for incarcerated youth to work toward accepting responsibility for their actions and repairing harm.

Balanced and restorative justice-based practices

Competency development

Programs that increase competencies include education, job training, substance abuse treatment, parenting classes, and anger management. All of these are important in the development of a young person. The Illinois Youth Center in Harrisburg offers academic and vocational education, as well as character and social skills development. The programs will keep youth involved in positive activities and aid in their growth. However, incarceration is in response to a criminal act that caused harm. This also must be addressed to increase skills that will reduce the likelihood of a repeat offense. Decision-making and conflict resolution classes, victim impact or awareness programs, and anger management training all help to address an offender's criminal wrongdoing.

Community service

Community service can be performed by youth with clearance to leave a facility or performed within the confines of the facility. Offenders should be provided, when appropriate, with meaningful community service options. Ideally, community service will either be linked to the harm caused by the crime or be chosen by the victim(s). It should also take into account the strengths, interests, and skills of the offender leading to increased competencies. Some activities outside of the facility may include tutoring or mentoring youth, community beautification projects, and helping at faith institutions, shelters, hospitals, or nursing homes in the communities where they caused harm. Activities within the facility that may repair harm include: helping civic organizations with mass mailings; CPR and first aid certification; creating art and craft projects for senior citizen centers, nursing homes, and municipal buildings; and wrapping presents during the holiday season.²¹ Lutheran Social Services of Illinois works with youth in corrections to develop components for Habitat for Humanity homes. These programs build skills and engage offenders in a positive way with their communities, and are more likely to impact them beyond completion of their service.

Victim impact statements

Victims may provide written statements in lieu of meeting with an offender. These statements give victims the opportunity to share the effect of the crime and aid in the assignment of activities that will repair the harm. Victim impact statements are frequently used post-conviction and pre-sentencing but can also be shared and provide insight during incarceration. If a correctional facility is not able to accept and share correspondence from victims, victims of a similar crime, community members impacted by a similar crime, or family members of the offender can provide statements. These statements offer insight, foster discussion about the harm caused, and create empathy within the offender.

Victim impact panels

Mothers Against Drunk Driving held the first victim impact panel in 1982. Victim impact panels allow crime victims of similar offenses to share their experiences and impact of crime with offenders. These panels allow victims to talk with offenders of similar crimes when it might be too difficult or

Even if the victim declines to receive the apology letter, writing one may still be a worthwhile undertaking, as the exercise requires the offender to consider the harm caused by his or her actions.

Implementing BARJ-based practices doesn't necessarily require the creation of new programs.

impossible for them to talk with their own offender. This process also allows offenders to learn the impact of their actions, even though they are not hearing it directly from those they have harmed.

Victim participation is voluntary in any BARJ-based response to juvenile offending. Sometimes, victims are unable to or opt not to meet with their offenders face-to-face. Other times there is no direct victim of a crime.

The Iowa Department of Corrections and the Colorado Correctional Division of Youth Services employ a variety of victim impact programs within their facilities.

Apology letters

If permissible, offenders who are unable to apologize to victims in person may write letters to their victims or others affected by their offense. The content of these letters should be reviewed before being shared with victims to ensure that they are sincere and will cause no further harm. Victims should always be asked first if they are willing to receive an apology letter from the youth. Even if the victim declines to receive the apology letter, writing one may still be a worthwhile undertaking, as the exercise requires the offender to consider the harm caused by his or her actions.

Adult prisoners at the Marion Federal Penitentiary write apologies that are then published in their hometown newspaper.

Circles

Circles provide an informal opportunity to bring parties in conflict together to resolve an issue. They also may be used in more formal processes, such as sentence determination. A trained facilitator, often called the circle keeper, allows all interested parties to share any feelings and information related to the conflict or offense. The facilitator may use a talking piece, an object that is passed from person to person indicating that it is that person's turn to speak. By offering opportunities for open and safe communication, these programs resolve conflict, strengthen relationships between participants, empower all parties involved, and emphasize respect and understanding.

Juvenile correctional facilities may use circles to resolve conflict among residents or to address the harm caused by offenders. Circles provide community and family members with an opportunity to discuss issues related to the offender's actions, and make plans for when the juvenile returns home.

Implementation

Implementing BARJ-based practices doesn't necessarily require the creation of new programs. Adjustments to current practices can make existing programs more restorative. Starting a successful BARJ-based practice or program takes work, but evidence shows that BARJ offers much more than the conventional justice system. Correctional facilities may already incorporate one or more of the core principles of BARJ—public safety, accountability, and competency development.

A corrections community service program in action

Building Homes: Rebuilding Lives is a program of Lutheran Social Services of Illinois that facilitates the building of affordable housing for low-income families. This nationally acclaimed program works with adult and juvenile prison inmates who build wall panels and trusses for single family housing inside of the prisons. The components are then shipped to building sites, where Habitat for Humanity or other participating not-for-profit groups assemble prefabricated units and perform other necessary tasks toward finishing new homes for low income families in need. The recipient families then visit the prisons to express their gratitude to the prisoners who have helped them obtain a new home.

Illinois prisoner partners have helped to build more than 260 homes since Building Homes: Rebuilding Lives began in 1995. More than 2,400 prisoners from 14 correctional institutions have participated. The project has partnered with 45 Habitat for Humanity Affiliates, a faith-based housing program, and a foundation for abused children. Inmates also helped to construct a new shelter for abused women and children.

The project has had a positive impact on the prisoners and the community. Families receive new houses at bargain prices. The not-for-profit organizations are able to produce more housing because they are able to reduce the amount of time and labor of volunteers to complete each house. Lutheran Social Services assists in bringing the participating inmates together with the families who will own the homes, which promotes healing, and helps to restore balance—key components of restorative justice. The prison inmates are able to gain skills, making them more employable once they are released back to society. In addition, the incarcerated gain pride in having made a positive contribution to society. One prisoner said, “I used to destroy houses. Now I am building them for families. I know that these houses are not going to the victims of my crimes, but I hope that I am paying back in some way for the harm that I have done.”

—Information provided by Jane Otte, executive director of the Prisoner and Family Ministry, Lutheran Social Services of Illinois.

There are several steps to developing BARJ practices. Points to consider include:

- Determination of desired restorative outcomes.
- Education of staff and/or volunteers.
- Establishment of a procedure for youth participation.
- Determination of whether victims and/or community members will be able to participate and in what capacity.
- Identification of the types of issues that will be addressed.
- Linkages with community agencies, when possible.
- Development of a process for monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation.
- Introduction of BARJ concepts to youth.

Aiding in community re-entry

Due to their young ages and typically shorter sentences, most incarcerated juveniles eventually will be released back into their communities. The U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs' Re-entry Initiative envisions a model re-entry program that begins upon entry to a correctional facility and continues through transition into and stabilization within the community.²² The initiative describes three phases to re-entry:

- 1) Protect and prepare for re-entry while still in the facility.
- 2) Control and restore immediately following release.
- 3) Sustain and support through connections with the community.

Each of these phases can be supported by balanced and restorative-based practices. According to the Re-entry Initiative model, the first phase requires correctional staff to begin preparing youth for their return to their community upon arrival to the facility. Juvenile offenders need to be prepared and understand the impact of their return to their community and their family, as well as for possible encounters with those whom they have harmed. Phases two and three are implemented during parole. The parole board decides the terms of parole, which may also incorporate the goals of BARJ.

Conclusion

The juvenile justice system has been criticized for failing to be responsive to victims and the communities it serves. Many citizens fear juveniles who return to the community from correctional facilities. BARJ is able to provide a framework for involving all parties affected by crime in the justice process and can be helpful in addressing the fear that many have of juvenile offenders. BARJ can also be used in corrections to build a more peaceful environment and offer opportunities for offenders to repair and understand the harm caused by their offenses. In addition, BARJ assists incarcerated youth in their transition back into the community.

Restorative justice is a trend both nationally and internationally. Over the past decade, states have implemented BARJ-based practices and programs and have adopted BARJ-based policies for juvenile justice. The U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention endorses BARJ, and Illinois adopted BARJ as its purpose and policy for responding to juvenile delinquency. The Council for Juvenile Correctional Administrators “strongly recommends the adoption of a balanced and restorative approach to justice for youths. Such an approach helps strengthen community bonds while sending a clear message to victims and communities about personal responsibility and accountability.”²³

Notes

¹ 705 ILCS 405/5-101.

² This philosophy is based on practices used in indigenous cultures and religious groups for centuries.

³ The concept and term *balanced and restorative justice* was developed by the Balanced and Restorative Justice Project, funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The project sought to make the concepts of restorative justice applicable to the modern justice system and its professionals.

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⁷ Native Counseling Services of Alberta, "Cost Benefit Analysis of Hollow Water's Community Holistic Circle Healing Process" Ottawa, Ontario: Solicitor General of Canada, Aboriginal Corrections Policy Unit, 2001.

⁸ See e.g., Latimer, Jeff, Craig Dowden, and Danielle Muise, "The Effectiveness of Restorative Practices: A Meta-Analysis," Research and Statistics Division Methodological Series. Ottawa, CA, Department of Justice Canada, 2001.; McGarrell, Edmund, F., Kathleen Olivares, Kay Crawford, and Natalie Kroovand, "Returning Justice to the Community: The Indianapolis Juvenile Restorative Justice Experiment" Indianapolis: IN: Hudson Institute Crime Control Policy Center, 2001.; Nugent, William R., Mark S. Umbreit, Lizabeth Wiinamaki, and Jeff Paddock "Participation in Victim Offender Mediation and Severity of Subsequent Delinquent Behavior: Successful Replications?" *Journal of Research in Social Work Practice* (2004) 14.

⁹ See e.g., McGarrell, Edmund, F., Kathleen Olivares, Kay Crawford, and Natalie Kroovand, "Returning Justice to the Community: The Indianapolis Juvenile Restorative Justice Experiment" Indianapolis: IN: Hudson Institute Crime Control Policy Center, 2001.; Latimer, Jeff, Craig Dowden, and Danielle Muise, "The Effectiveness of Restorative Practices: A Meta-Analysis," Research and Statistics Division Methodological Series. Ottawa, CA, Department of Justice Canada, 2001.

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¹¹ Roberts, Tim, "Evaluation of the Victim Offender Mediation Project, Langley, BC: Final Report," Victoria, BC: Focus Consultants (March 1995).

¹² Umbreit, Mark S., "Restorative Justice Through Victim-Offender Mediation: A Multi-Site Assessment." *Western Criminology Review* 1998 1(1).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Schwartz, Sunny, Michael Hennessey and Leslie Levitas, "Restorative Justice and the Transformation of Jails: An Urban Sheriff's Case Study in Reducing Violence." *Police Practice and Research* 4 (2003): 408.

¹⁵ Irwin, John and James Austin, *It's About Time: America's Imprisonment Binge*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company, (1997): 32.

¹⁶ Roush, David, Carol Cramer Brooks, and Dean Hondros, "Draft: BARJ-ing Into Juvenile Confinement," National Juvenile Detention Administrators, Center for Research and Professional Development Lesson Plan, 9.

¹⁷ Zehr, Howard, *Changing Lenses: A New Focus for Crime and Justice*, Scottsdale, PA: Herald Press, 1990: 37.

¹⁸ Schwartz, Sunny, Michael Hennessey and Leslie Levitas, "Restorative Justice and the Transformation of Jails: An Urban Sheriff's Case Study in Reducing Violence," *Police Practice and Research* 4 (2003): 408.

¹⁹ Van Ness, Daniel W. "Restorative Justice in Prisons," PFI Centre for Justice Reconciliation, Prison Fellowship International.

²⁰ Roush, David and Michael McMillen, "Construction, Operations, and Staff Training for Juvenile Confinement Facilities," JAIBG Bulletin (December 1999): 4.

²¹ Roush, David W., "Desktop Guide to Good Juvenile Detention Practice," Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Research Report (October 1996): 117-118.

²² U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, "Learn About Reentry." Retrieved December 14, 2004 from U.S. Department of Justice Website, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry/learn.html>.

²³ Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators, "Position Paper on Achieving a Balanced Approach to Justice for Youths." Retrieved November 1, 2005 from The Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators Website, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.cjca.net/documents/Balanced%20Approach.pdf>.

Appendix

The inclusion of resources in this appendix does not indicate an endorsement of any agency, program, service, or individual. This appendix is intended to provide a broad range of resources for information on balanced and restorative justice.

Illinois resources

Local resources

Ford County Family Group
Conferencing Program
Contact: Cassy Taylor Morris
Restorative Justice Coordinator
Ford County Court Services
200 W. State St.
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone: 217-379-2221
E-mail: cmorris@fordcountycourthouse.com

Champaign County Victim Offender
Reconciliation Program
Contact: Mark Krug
Court Diversion Services
Champaign County Regional Planning
Commission
1776 E. Washington St.
Urbana, IL 61802-4578
Phone: 217-328-3313
E-mail: mkrug@ccrpc.org

Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg
Contact: Melva Clarida
Education Facility Administrator
1201 W. Poplar, P.O. Box 300
Harrisburg, IL 62946
Phone: 618-252-8681 ext. 226
E-Mail: mclarida@idoc.state.il.us

Lawrence Hall Youth Services
Peer Jury Coordinator
4833 N. Francisco Ave.
Chicago, IL 60625
Phone: 773-769-3500
Fax: 773-769-3500

Lutheran Social Services of Illinois
Prisoner and Family Ministry
Contact: Jane Otte, Executive Director

1616 W. Main
Marion, IL 62959
Phone: 618-997-9196, ext. 821
Fax: 618-997-6843
Website: www.lssi.org

Macon County Teen Court
Contact: David Kidd, Coordinator
253 E. Wood St., 4th floor
Decatur, IL 62523-1483
Phone: 217-424-1400
E-mail: dkidd723@hotmail.com

Statewide resources

Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice
Initiative/Illinois Balanced and Restorative
Justice Project
Contact: Sally Wolf
361 N. Railroad Ave.
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone: 217-379-4939
E-mail: SallyWolf@illicom.net

Other resources

The Balanced and Restorative Justice Project
Florida Atlantic University
111 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Askew Tower, Suite 613
Ft. Lauderdale FL 33304
Phone: 954-762-5668
E-mail: odixon@fau.edu
Website: www.barjproject.org

Iowa Department of Corrections
Victim and Restorative Justice Programs
Contact: Ms. Betty Brown
420 Watson Powell, Jr. Way
Des Moines, IA 50309
Phone: 515-242-5702
Website: www.doc.state.ia.us/
VictimProgramsOffice.asp

Colorado Division of Youth Corrections
2862 South Circle Drive, Suite 400
Colorado Springs, CO 80906
Phone: 303-866-7931

Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP)
Contact: Ramona Massey, Director
San Francisco Sheriff's Department
425 7th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: 650-266-9337
Website: www.sfsheriff.com/rsvp.htm

Center for Restorative Justice and Peacemaking
School of Social Work
University of Minnesota
1404 Gortner Ave., 105 Peters Hall
St. Paul, MN 55108-6160
Phone: 612-624-4923
E-mail: rip@che.umn.edu
Website: <http://rjp.umn.edu/>

International Institute for Restorative Practices
P.O. Box 229
Bethlehem, PA 18016
Phone: 610-807-9221
E-mail: info@restorativepractices.org
Website: www.iirp.org

National Youth Court Center
c/o American Probation and Parole Association
P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578-1910
Phone: 859-244-8193
E-mail: nycc@csg.org
Website: www.youthcourt.net
Youth website: www.ycyouth.net

Restorative Justice Online
Prison Fellowship International Centre
for Justice and Reconciliation
P.O. Box 17434
Washington, DC 20041
Phone: 703-481-0000
E-mail: rjonline@pfi.org
Website: www.restorativejustice.org

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
Phone: (312) 793-8550
TDD: (312) 793-4170
Fax: (312) 793-8422
www.icjia.state.il.us

Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
Sheldon Sorosky, Chairman
Lori G. Levin, Executive Director