Jurnal Dinamika Hukum
Universitas Jenderal Soedirman
Vol. 24 Issue 3, 2024
E-ISSN 2407-6562 P-ISSN 1410-0797

Social Reintegration Model for Juvenile Prisoners: An Indonesian Perspective

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Submitted: 2024/10/27
Revised: 2024/08/17
Accepted: 2024/11/14
Published: 2024/12/31

Abstract:
Juvenile recidivism poses significant challenges for society, as young offenders often cycle through crime due to negative environmental influences and lack of support. This study aims to explore effective rehabilitation strategies for juvenile recidivists in Pekanbaru, Indonesia. Data were collected through interviews with juvenile inmates, prison guards, and analyses of inmate files, guidance regulations, and annual reports. The findings indicate that a comprehensive coaching model, which includes rehabilitation, educational initiatives, social support, and legal education, significantly aids in the social reintegration of juvenile offenders. The study highlights the importance of tailored rehabilitation approaches that address the unique needs of juveniles compared to adult offenders. To enhance reintegration efforts, the author recommends implementing community-based support programs and increasing collaboration between juvenile justice systems and local organizations to provide ongoing assistance and mentorship for former inmates.

Keywords:
juvenile recidivism; recidivism; recidivist; recidivist coaching; social reintegration.

Cite:
Renaldi, Kasmanto, "Social Reintegration Model for Juvenile Prisoners: An Indonesian Perspective", *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum,* 24, no. 3 (2024): 351–371 https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2024.24.3.15575.

DOI: *10.20884/1.jdh.2024.24.3.15575*
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✉ jurnal.dinamikahukum@unsoed.ac.id https://jos.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/jdh/index

Introduction

Juvenile recidivism refers to the phenomenon wherein children or adolescents re-engage in criminal behavior after having previously been involved in illegal activities or having interacted with the criminal justice system.[1] This term is used to describe instances where young individuals, having undergone legal proceedings or prior rehabilitative interventions, resume engaging in unlawful conduct following their release or the completion of their imposed sanctions.[2]

The concept of "juvenile recidivism" specifically denotes that the individuals in question were minors, either children or teenagers, at the time of their criminal actions.[3] Addressing recidivism among these juveniles necessitates the implementation of effective coaching strategies designed to mitigate risk factors, alter criminal behaviors, and foster the development of positive skills and values. Essential components of this coaching process

[1] Larkin S. McReynolds, Craig S. Schwalbe, and Gail A. Wasserman, "The Contribution of Psychiatric Disorder to Juvenile Recidivism," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 37, no. 2 (February 4, 2010): 204–16, https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854809354961.
[2] Michelle M. Carney and Frederick Buttell, "Reducing Juvenile Recidivism: Evaluating the Wraparound Services Model," *Research on Social Work Practice* 13, no. 5 (September 1, 2003): 551–68, https://doi.org/10.1177/1049731503253364.
[3] Alyssa LaBerge, Caitlin Cavanagh, and Elizabeth Cauffman, "Juvenile Justice- and Dual System-Involved Youth: The Role of Primary Caregiver Monitoring Habits on Juvenile Recidivism," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 61, no. 2 (March 18, 2024): 303–32, https://doi.org/10.1177/00224278221132546.

include personalized support, counseling, structured rehabilitation programs, educational opportunities, skills training, and robust social support networks.[4] These interventions are crucial for aiding juveniles in overcoming challenges and achieving successful reintegration into society.

Recidivist juveniles often require specialized guidance to break the cycle of reoffending, making effective coaching crucial for their rehabilitation. Through individualized attention, coaching helps these young individuals develop self-awareness, improve decision-making skills, and learn healthy coping mechanisms. By fostering trust and offering encouragement, coaches empower them to overcome past challenges and embrace new opportunities. Additionally, coaching addresses underlying issues contributing to recidivism, such as substance abuse, mental health problems, and family dysfunction. This approach not only reduces the likelihood of future criminal activities but also fosters the essential skills and values necessary for successful social reintegration. By actively participating in tailored rehabilitation programs, recidivist juveniles can cultivate competencies for constructive societal engagement, ultimately supporting their long-term success and well-being.[5]

Indonesia is a relatively recent development in the country's criminal justice system. While traditional approaches to juvenile justice often focus on punishment and detention, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of rehabilitation and reintegration. Coaching models, which emphasize individualized support, skill development, and positive reinforcement, offer a promising approach to addressing the complex needs of juvenile recidivists.[6] Riau Province, particularly its capital, Pekanbaru, has emerged as a critical research location for studying juvenile recidivism due to its notable rates of reoffending among young offenders. Despite efforts to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents, statistics indicate that this issue remains prevalent. From 2016 to 2019, there were 25 reported cases of juvenile recidivism at the Pekanbaru Class II Child Development Institute,[7] highlighting the urgency of addressing the underlying causes of such behavior. While juvenile recidivism is a widespread concern across Indonesia, the specific social and economic dynamics of Riau offer a unique context for investigation. Factors such as family background, educational opportunities, social environment, and psychological influences are critical in understanding why these juveniles re-engage in criminal activity.[8] By examining these elements in Pekanbaru, researchers can gain insights that may be applicable to other regions, fostering the development of targeted interventions aimed at reducing recidivism and promoting

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[4] Haley R. Zettler, "Much to Do About Trauma: A Systematic Review of Existing Trauma-Informed Treatments on Youth Violence and Recidivism," *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice* 19, no. 1 (January 13, 2021): 113–34, https://doi.org/10.1177/15412040209396 45.

[5] Chelsey Narvey et al., "The Interrelationship Between Empathy and Adverse Childhood Experiences and Their Impact on Juvenile Recidivism," *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice* 19, no. 1 (January 16, 2021): 45–67, https://doi.org/10.1177/15412040209396 47; Alexis Yohros, "Examining the Relationship Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Juvenile Recidivism: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis," *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse* 24, no. 3 (2023): 1640–55, https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211073846; Trudy van der Stouwe et al., "Follow-up of a Social Skills Training (SST) for Juvenile Delinquents: Effects on Reoffending," *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 15, no. 2 (June 13, 2019): 243–52, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-018-9340-8; LaBerge, Cavanagh, and Cauffman, "Juvenile Justice- and Dual System-Involved Youth: The Role of Primary Caregiver Monitoring Habits on Juvenile Recidivism."

[6] Yohros, "Examining the Relationship Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Juvenile Recidivism: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis."

[7] S Ariyani, "Analisis Yuridis Pembinaan Terhadap Residivis Anak Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Pekanbaru Tahun 2019" (Univerisitas Islam Riau Pekanbaru, 2020).

[8] David E. Barrett and Antonis Katsiyannis, "Juvenile Delinquency Recidivism: Are Black and White Youth Vulnerable to the Same Risk Factors?," *Behavioral Disorders*, 2015, https://doi.org/10.17988/0198-7429-40.3.184.

successful reintegration into society. Understanding these factors in this specific locale will contribute to more effective policies and practices in juvenile justice throughout Indonesia.

Despite various efforts to address the issue, many young people continue to re-offend after being released from detention centers. This persistent problem is influenced by a complex interplay of factors, including socioeconomic disparities, family dysfunction, limited educational opportunities, and a lack of adequate rehabilitation programs. The high rate of juvenile recidivism in Pekanbaru underscores the urgent need for effective interventions that address the root causes of crime and promote successful reintegration into society. Adopting a holistic approach to fostering recidivist juveniles is essential, including rehabilitation, counselling, education, skills training, and social support according to their needs.[9] In addition, it is also necessary to carry out broader prevention efforts, such as providing better access to quality education, skills development programs, and a safe and supportive environment for juveniles. Communities also need to be involved in providing support and helping to eliminate the stigma against recidivism juveniles so they can start their lives again positively.[10] When confronted with negative attitudes and discrimination, recidivist juveniles may experience feelings of isolation, marginalization, and a diminished inclination to seek assistance or engage in constructive activities. In contrast, a supportive community can offer a sense of belonging, encouragement, and opportunities for personal growth.[11] By cultivating a culture of understanding and acceptance, communities can empower recidivist juveniles to overcome the challenges they encounter and forge a more promising future

Very few research results still examine child recidivism in Pekanbaru, especially relating it simultaneously to social reintegration. This research's novelty will significantly contribute to bridging the gaps in previous research. However, some literature is still considered relevant to support this research. First, social reintegration refers to the process undertaken to return individuals who have served a sentence or a coaching period into society productively and positively.[12] Second, social reintegration aims to help individuals live free of criminal behaviour, develop social and life skills, and become contributing members of society.[13] Third, the challenges in social reintegration include the social stigma attached to ex-convicts, difficulties in finding decent jobs, limited access to resources and support, and complex needs.[14]

To strengthen the novelty, it is essential to compare findings with recent literature that addresses relevant aspects of juvenile recidivism and social reintegration. The study highlights

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[9] Maryann Davis, Ashli J. Sheidow, and Michael R. McCart, "Reducing Recidivism and Symptoms in Emerging Adults with Serious Mental Health Conditions and Justice System Involvement," *Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research* 42, no. 2 (2015): 172–190, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11414-014-9425-8.

[10] Sujeeta Elizabeth Menon and Monit Cheung, "Desistance-Focused Treatment and Asset-Based Programming for Juvenile Offender Reintegration: A Review of Research Evidence," *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal* 35, no. 5 (2018): 459–76, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-018-0542-8.

[11] Hilda Mianita, "The Role of the Family and Social Networks as Agents of Social Control in Correctional Institution Class I (A Case Study in Sukamiskin, Bandung)," *Ilomata International Journal of Social Science* 4, no. 3 (July 2023): 390–402, https://doi.org/10.52728/ijss.v4i3.820.

[12] Helmut Kury, Slawomir Redo, and Evelyn Shea, *Women and Children as Victims and Offenders: Background, Prevention, Reintegration*, *Women and Children as Victims and Offenders: Background, Prevention, Reintegration*, 2016, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-08398-8.

[13] Maria Berghuis, "Reentry Programs for Adult Male Offender Recidivism and Reintegration: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis," *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 62, no. 14 (2018): 4655–76, https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X18778448.

[14] Isabel Novo-Corti and María Barreiro-Gen, "Walking From Imprisonment Towards True Social Integration: Getting a Job as a Key Factor," *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 54, no. 6 (2015): 445–64, https://doi.org/10.1080/10509674.2015.1055036.

the critical role of education in the reintegration process. It identifies barriers such as inadequate educational resources and lack of support systems, which impede juveniles' ability to reintegrate successfully. This study contrasts with the findings in the proposed study, which emphasizes not only educational barriers but also broader socioeconomic challenges that ex-convicts face upon reentry.[15] In "Life After Life: Recidivism Among Individuals Formerly Sentenced to Mandatory Juvenile Life Without Parole," Sbeglia explores the long-term effects of harsh sentencing on recidivism rates. The study underscores the importance of comprehensive support systems for reducing recidivism, paralleling the proposed research's focus on social support as a key factor in reintegration. Both articles highlight that effective rehabilitation extends beyond incarceration and requires ongoing community support.[16]

Finally, the study by Guilherme and Moreno examines the psychological factors affecting recidivism, noting that untreated mental health issues can hinder successful reintegration. These findings complement the proposed study's emphasis on addressing psychological needs alongside social and economic factors, suggesting that a holistic approach is necessary for effective reintegration.[17] In summary, while the proposed study addresses the complexities of juvenile recidivism and social reintegration, the comparison with these recent articles reveals a shared understanding of the multifaceted challenges involved, reinforcing the need for comprehensive strategies that include education, support systems, and mental health considerations. This comparative analysis highlights the study's relevance and contributes to the ongoing discourse on juvenile justice reform. The purpose of this research is to accommodate the gaps in previous research as well as to determine a future research roadmap. This study also evaluates the coaching model applied to recidivists at the Children's Special Development Institute in Pekanbaru, focusing on its effectiveness and impact on behaviour change and social reintegration.

Method

The high rates of juvenile recidivism in Pekanbaru pose a significant challenge to social reintegration efforts. Despite various legal and social interventions, many juveniles continue to re-offend after their release from detention centers. This issue underscores the inadequacies of current rehabilitation programs, which often fail to address the underlying factors contributing to recidivism, such as lack of education, low-income family support, and limited employment opportunities. Existing research on juvenile recidivism has largely focused on punitive measures rather than rehabilitative approaches, leaving a gap in understanding the effectiveness of comprehensive coaching models tailored to juveniles. This study aims to explore and evaluate a model of coaching designed specifically for juvenile recidivists in Pekanbaru, emphasizing social reintegration through educational support, family counseling, and job training. By addressing these critical areas, the research seeks to

[15] Kuat Puji Prayitno, Dwiki Oktobrian, and Jaco Barkhuizen, "Addressing Prison Education and the Obstacles in Ensuring the Right to Education in Indonesian Juvenile Correctional Facilities," *Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights* 7, no. 2 (December 7, 2023): 123, https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr.v7i2.42656.

[16] Colleen Sbeglia et al., "Life after Life: Recidivism Among Individuals Formerly Sentenced to Mandatory Juvenile Life Without Parole," *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, no. 2023 (2024): 1–11, https://doi.org/10.1111/jora.12989.

[17] Eduardo Alves Guilherme and Ricardo Alberto Moreno, "Mood Disorders Among Adolescents in Conflict With The Law and in Custody," *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* 31, no. 1 (2024): 47–56, https://doi.org/10.1080/13218719.2023.2175065.

provide insights into how targeted coaching can reduce recidivism rates and promote the successful reintegration of juveniles into society.

The pertinent research questions are as follows: Firstly, how does the coaching model implemented for juvenile recidivists at the Pekanbaru institution influence behavioral changes throughout the coaching period? This inquiry seeks to evaluate the impact of the coaching model on the juveniles' behavior, assessing whether and to what extent the program is effective in mitigating recidivist tendencies and fostering positive behavioral transformations during the coaching phase. Secondly, what is the success rate of recidivist juveniles who have completed the coaching program in terms of their social reintegration post-release? This question aims to determine the effectiveness of the coaching model in facilitating the successful reintegration of these individuals into society, examining how well the program equips them to navigate challenges and adopt behaviors that align with societal norms and expectations after their release. Addressing the first question will yield insights into the overall efficacy of the coaching programs in curbing recidivist behavior and identifying beneficial changes that occur during the coaching period. Conversely, responding to the second question will shed light on the effectiveness of coaching in assisting recidivists in overcoming post-release obstacles and integrating positively into the community, thereby providing a comprehensive understanding of the long-term impact of the coaching intervention.

Discussion

1. Guidance Model Applied to Juvenile Recidivist

Juvenile recidivism in Indonesia is a significant issue, with 65% of offenders re-offending, as reported by the Directorate General of Corrections. At the Pekanbaru Class II Child Development Institute, 15 out of 50 juvenile inmates have re-offended, often for crimes like theft, drug offences, and vandalism. This highlights concerns over the effectiveness of current rehabilitation efforts, with an average incarceration period of 18 months. International guidelines, such as the UN's Beijing Rules, stress rehabilitation over punishment and promote community-based, restorative justice approaches to reduce recidivism. In response, Indonesia's Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law emphasizes rehabilitation, including diversion programs and alternatives to incarceration, with support systems such as education, vocational training, and psychological counseling. The Pekanbaru rehabilitation program integrates educational, skills, and psychological support tailored to individual needs, aiming to reduce recidivism and foster personal growth.

Responses from juvenile prisoners regarding the rehabilitation program have been generally positive. Many express appreciation for the educational opportunities and vocational training provided, as these programs help them envision a future outside of crime. However, some also highlight a desire for more engaging activities and mentorship from positive role models, indicating a recognition of the importance of community and support systems in their reintegration journey. Overall, while challenges remain, the foundation for effective rehabilitation and reintegration is being established within the framework of these

programs. In the criminal justice system, including the juvenile justice sector, the management of juvenile recidivism presents intricate and multifaceted challenges.[18] Juvenile recidivists are individuals who re-engage in criminal behavior after having previously participated in unlawful activities.[19] Addressing this issue requires a nuanced approach distinct from that applied to standard criminal cases due to the particular vulnerabilities of this demographic and the potentially severe implications for their future development.[20]

Juveniles who continue criminal behavior and show recidivism need targeted intervention for successful rehabilitation. The coaching model is an effective approach to help them change their behavior and build a more positive future.[21] This model focuses on providing tailored guidance and comprehensive development strategies to meet the unique needs of recidivist juveniles. By addressing the underlying causes of their behavior and offering personalized support, the model aims to improve their chances of successful social reintegration. Through this holistic approach, it works to reduce the risk of re-offending, helping juveniles build the skills, resilience, and opportunities necessary to lead productive, crime-free lives.

Guidance models play a pivotal role in addressing the complex issue of juvenile recidivism. These programs, often characterized by their emphasis on positive reinforcement, mentorship, and skill-building, offer a promising avenue for reducing the likelihood of repeat offences.[22] By providing young people with guidance, support, and opportunities for personal growth, guidance models can help them develop the necessary coping mechanisms, social skills, and educational attainment to lead law-abiding lives. However, the effectiveness of these models is contingent upon various factors, including adequate funding, qualified staff, and consistent implementation. A lack of resources or insufficient support can hinder their ability to achieve desired outcomes, raising concerns about their long-term impact on reducing juvenile recidivism.[23]

According to information provided by the Head of the Rehabilitation Section at the Pekanbaru Class II Child Development Institute, formal educational activities are scheduled twice a week, specifically on Tuesdays and Thursdays. In addition to these formal sessions, non-formal education activities are organized every Friday. Morning exercise sessions are also incorporated into the routine as part of the broader educational and developmental program. In alignment with the stipulations outlined in the Corrections Law (2022), Article 50, paragraph 2, the educational framework encompasses various types of education as described in paragraph 1, letter a. This framework includes formal, non-formal, and/or informal educational modalities. Formal education pertains to organized and hierarchical educational systems encompassing primary, secondary, and higher education levels, each designed to deliver structured learning experiences. Non-formal education refers to educational activities

[18] Denise C. Herz, Joseph P. Ryan, and Shay Bilchik, "Challenges Facing Crossover Youth: An Examination of Juvenile-Justice Decision Making and Recidivism," *Family Court Review* 48, no. 2 (2010): 305–21, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-1617.2010.01312.x.
[19] Narvey et al., "The Interrelationship Between Empathy and Adverse Childhood Experiences and Their Impact on Juvenile Recidivism."
[20] Zettler, "Much to Do About Trauma: A Systematic Review of Existing Trauma-Informed Treatments on Youth Violence and Recidivism."
[21] Andrew M. Fox et al., "An Evaluation of Dialectical Behavior Therapy for Juveniles in Secure Residential Facilities," *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 59, no. 8 (2020): 478–502, https://doi.org/10.1080/10509674.2020.1808557.
[22] van der Stouwe et al., "Follow-up of a Social Skills Training (SST) for Juvenile Delinquents: Effects on Reoffending."
[23] Narvey et al., "The Interrelationship Between Empathy and Adverse Childhood Experiences and Their Impact on Juvenile Recidivism."

conducted outside the conventional formal education system, often characterized by flexibility and adaptability to individual learning needs. Informal education, on the other hand, is derived from everyday experiences, primarily obtained from family interactions and the broader social environment, and contributes to lifelong learning and personal development.

The facilities at the Pekanbaru Class II Child Development Institute are designed to complement its educational programs through a range of diverse amenities. These include a designated worship area that features a mosque, which periodically hosts religious educators for lectures and Quranic studies, as well as a church where a pastor is invited to conduct religious services. In addition to spiritual and religious support, the institute offers a variety of sports facilities to promote physical well-being and recreational activities. These facilities encompass volleyball courts, soccer fields, badminton courts, and table tennis areas, which cater to a wide range of athletic interests and activities. The institute also maintains a health room to address medical and health needs, and a library that provides access to educational resources and reading materials. Furthermore, the Pekanbaru Class II Child Development Institute is committed to fostering the personal development of its residents by offering programs that include access to sound systems, guitars, and various other musical instruments. These resources are intended to enhance the creative and artistic growth of the juveniles.

The rehabilitation approach in the coaching model for juvenile recidivists focuses on an in-depth understanding of the causes and root causes that underlie juvenile criminal behaviour. Every child has a unique background and life experience, so it is essential to identify the factors that push them to engage in criminal behaviour. These factors can include an unstable family environment, traumatic experiences, peer pressure, lack of social skills, and psychological problems that may not have been diagnosed or treated. To identify these driving factors, a comprehensive psychological and social evaluation is conducted to dig deeper into the juvenile's life, behaviour patterns, and interactions with the surrounding environment. The information obtained from this evaluation forms the basis for establishing an appropriate and effective rehabilitation programme.

The rehabilitation program implemented must be holistic and comprehensive.[24] In addition to paying attention to the psychological aspects, it must also accommodate the emotional and social problems faced by recidivism children. At this stage, counselling interventions become one of the essential elements to help children overcome trauma, manage emotions, and build positive communication skills.[25] In addition, this program can also provide counselling and social skills sessions to help children adapt to their social environment better. The key to this rehabilitation approach is to provide space for recidivist children to reflect on their actions and realize the consequences of their criminal behaviour.

[24] Gupta Snehil and Rajesh Sagar, "Juvenile Justice System, Juvenile Mental Health, and the Role of MHPs: Challenges and Opportunities," *Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine* 42, no. 3 (May 1, 2020): 304–10, https://doi.org/10.4103/IJPSYM.IJPSYM_82_20.
[25] Laceé N. Pappas and Amy L. Dent, "The 40-Year Debate: A Meta-Review on What Works for Juvenile Offenders," *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 19, no. 1 (2023): 1–30, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-021-09472-z.

In this way, children can understand that there are other, better choices and that they can change their lives in a more positive direction.

Rehabilitation should provide a safe, supportive environment with minimal punishment, encouraging juveniles to express themselves openly. Collaboration with families and communities is key to building a strong support network.[26] The proper rehabilitation can help recidivist juveniles find a positive direction, build life skills, and prevent future criminal behavior. The coaching model aims to create meaningful change and foster a safer, more supportive society for children.

Education and skills development are key elements of the coaching model for youth with repeat criminal behavior. It aims to provide these individuals with equal access to quality education and build the skills needed to handle future challenges.[27] This approach seeks to break the cycle of recidivism by promoting the holistic growth of juveniles, helping them prepare for successful social reintegration and personal development. A key element in this process is providing access to quality education, which is essential for changing the direction of their lives. Every child, regardless of past behavior, has the right to the same educational opportunities as others, both within the justice system and in the broader community. It is not just about access but also the quality of education. Programs for recidivist juveniles must be carefully designed, aligned with appropriate curricula, and taught by qualified educators to ensure they effectively support these youths' development.[28] The curriculum should also include skills relevant to their life outside prison so that children can develop skills useful for their future.

Cultivating social life and vocational skills is essential for helping recidivist juveniles overcome future challenges. These youths often face difficulties in adapting to social environments and may lack critical life skills necessary for their overall well-being and success. Coaching programs should focus on developing key social competencies, such as effective communication, teamwork, and conflict resolution. Additionally, It is essential to emphasize life skills like emotional regulation, sound decision-making, and problem-solving. By equipping juveniles with these abilities, coaching programs can help them respond more constructively to challenges, reducing the risk of reoffending. This comprehensive approach not only promotes resilience but also empowers juveniles to navigate life's complexities, supporting their positive social integration and personal growth.

Job skills training is also an essential part of this approach. By having relevant job skills, recidivists will be better able to find decent jobs and build positive careers. These skills are essential for helping juveniles be economically productive, reducing financial stress that may trigger criminal behaviour, and increasing self-confidence. Overall, education and skills are a strong foundation in the coaching model for recidivism juveniles. Providing access to proper and quality education and developing skills relevant to life outside prison can provide

[26] Mateja Vuk et al., "The Pragmatic Public? The Impact of Practical Concerns on Support for Punitive and Rehabilitative Prison Policies," *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 45, no. 2 (2020): 273–92, https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-019-09507-2.
[27] Ayşe E. Tuncer, Gizem Erdem, and Corine de Ruiter, "The Impact of a Brief RNR-Based Training on Turkish Juvenile Probation Officers' Punitive and Rehabilitative Attitudes and Recidivism Risk Perceptions," *Journal of Community Psychology* 48, no. 3 (2020): 921–31, https://doi.org/10.1002/jcop.22310.
[28] Tuncer, Erdem, and de Ruiter.

opportunities for juveniles to achieve a brighter and more responsible future. This approach is about punishing and providing support and opportunities for recidivist juveniles to grow and develop into better individuals.

Social support constitutes a fundamental pillar within the coaching model designed for recidivist juveniles. This framework acknowledges the critical role that both family and community play in facilitating behavioral change and personal improvement among youths engaged in criminal conduct.[29] Firstly, the involvement of families in the processes of fostering and rehabilitating juveniles is of paramount importance. Families are instrumental in shaping the attitudes and behaviors of young individuals, making their engagement crucial for effective intervention. Collaborating with families is essential not only for delivering support but also for reinforcing the overall coaching efforts.[30] In this context, the intervention process actively incorporates the family, such as parents or legal guardians, into the therapeutic and rehabilitative journey. This involvement includes assisting families in identifying and comprehending the underlying factors that contribute to a juvenile's criminal behavior. By understanding these dynamics, families are better equipped to assist juveniles in navigating their challenges and supporting them in effecting sustained positive changes. This collaborative approach underscores the importance of family support in enhancing the effectiveness of coaching programs and fostering meaningful transformations in the lives of recidivist juveniles.

When recidivist juveniles return to society after formation, family support is key to preventing re-involvement in criminal behaviour. Families can play a role in providing a stable environment, providing encouragement, and creating clear boundaries for juveniles to feel supported and have the opportunity to improve their lives.[31] Second, creating a positive and supportive social environment is also integral to the social support approach. Recidivist juveniles often experience stigmatization and rejection from society because of their criminal behaviour. Therefore, creating an understanding, accepting and supportive environment is key to helping juveniles feel accepted and valued. A supportive community is vital for recidivist juveniles' rehabilitation, offering programs that build social and life skills. By providing access to education and employment opportunities, communities help foster personal growth and future success.[32] Educating the public about the challenges faced by recidivist juveniles and the importance of supporting their reintegration is essential. By raising awareness of the issues these individuals face, communities can offer more effective and compassionate support. This helps create a more inclusive, understanding, and empathetic environment, ultimately facilitating the juveniles' successful reintegration into society. Social support from families and communities is crucial in helping recidivist juveniles transform

[29] Mianita, "The Role of the Family and Social Networks as Agents of Social Control in Correctional Institution Class I (A Case Study in Sukamiskin, Bandung)."
[30] Arely M. Zelaya, "A Review of Common Treatments and Their Effectiveness to Reduce Juvenile Recidivism" (The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, 2020), https://www.proquest.com/openview/6dc6ba86bed852fd0a373de1b5a1bfc4/1?cbl=44156&pq-origsite=gscholar.
[31] Brae Young and Jillian J. Turanovic, "What About the Kids? Examining the Visitation-Recidivism Relationship Among Incarcerated Juveniles," *Youth and Society* 54, no. 7 (2022): 1126–49, https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X211036724.
[32] Rebecca Denning and Ross Homel, *Pathways and Crime Prevention*, ed. Alan France and Ross Homel, *Pathways and Crime Prevention: Theory, Policy and Practice* (Willan, 2013), https://doi.org/10.4324/9781843926481.

their lives and avoid reoffending. This collective effort fosters a more inclusive society and creates a supportive framework for their successful rehabilitation and integration.[33]

Reintegration into society is a key stage in the coaching model for recidivist juveniles. The goal is to help them transition smoothly, develop positively, and avoid reoffending. A comprehensive reintegration plan involving legal officers, authorities, rehabilitation institutions, families, and communities should address aspects like housing, education, employment, social support, and supervision.[34] In addition, the reintegration plan also needs to consider risk factors that might influence the juvenile to re-engage in criminal behaviour.[35] Understanding and addressing key factors in a reintegration plan helps juveniles stay on track. Empowering them to actively participate, set goals, identify their strengths, and make decisions about their future is crucial for successful reintegration.

Empowerment also includes providing opportunities for juveniles to participate in various positive programs or activities in the community. For example, juveniles can be involved in social activities, charities or mentoring programs that help them build positive relationships with society and form a better identity. With empowerment, recidivist juveniles can feel they have control over their lives and feel motivated to play an active role in building a better future. This can help them avoid re-engagement in criminal behaviour and take more positive steps towards achieving their goals. Overall, reintegration into society is an essential stage in the development model for recidivists. By developing a comprehensive reintegration plan and empowering juveniles to contribute positively to society, we can allow them to build a better life and avoid dangerous criminal cycles. Through this approach, juveniles can achieve a brighter future and become productive and meaningful members of society.

Supervision and monitoring are essential components in the coaching model for recidivist children. This approach ensures that children receive appropriate support and guidance during their formation and after their release.[36] In addition, strengthening the youth justice system and education about laws and consequences is also an essential part of creating a just and supportive environment for children who engage in criminal behaviour. Strict but supportive supervision and monitoring are needed during the recidivist child development period. This process involves supervisors, counsellors, and other parties regularly monitoring the child's development. This way, positive behaviour change and skills development can be appropriately monitored and directed. This supportive supervision also supports and motivates recidivist children so they feel encouraged to keep improving themselves. Strengthening the juvenile justice system is also crucial in ensuring that children receive fair treatment according to their rights. The review and evaluation of the juvenile justice system ensure that legal processes comply with applicable standards and that juveniles are treated as subjects entitled to their rights.[37] In addition, increasing the capacity of legal officers and

[33] Fox et al., "An Evaluation of Dialectical Behavior Therapy for Juveniles in Secure Residential Facilities."
[34] Zachary A. Powell et al., "Delinquent Youth Concentration and Juvenile Recidivism," *Deviant Behavior* 42, no. 7 (2021): 821–36, https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2019.1701622.
[35] Wanhee Lee et al., "Responsibility and Recidivism: An Event History Analysis of South Korean Juvenile Cases," *Children and Youth Services Review* 98 (2019): 154–62, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2018.12.003.
[36] Amanda Nemoyer et al., "Adverse Juvenile Probation Supervision Outcomes: Noncompliance, Revocation, and Failure to Appear at Review Hearings," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 47, no. 2 (2020): 145–65, https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854819889077.
[37] Hannah Smithson and Anna Jones, "Co-Creating Youth Justice Practice with Young People: Tackling Power Dynamics and Enabling Transformative Action," *Children and Society* 35, no. 3 (2021): 348–62, https://doi.org/10.1111/chso.12441.

counsellors to deal with specific challenges related to juveniles helps to increase understanding and awareness of the needs of recidivism juveniles. It equips them with the skills to interact and communicate more effectively.

Education about the law and its consequences is crucial in helping juveniles understand their rights, responsibilities, and the impact of their actions. By learning about the legal system, they can better grasp the implications of their criminal behavior, which encourages them to take responsibility for their actions and make more informed, positive choices moving forward.[38] The coaching model for recidivist juveniles is a holistic approach focused on rehabilitation. It aims to address the root causes of criminal behavior and the factors driving it. It offers support through counseling and programs to help juveniles overcome psychological, emotional, and social issues that contribute to their actions. The coaching model emphasizes education and skills development to help recidivist juveniles overcome future challenges. It provides access to quality education and teaches social, life, and work skills to prepare them for positive reintegration into society. Social support, structured reintegration, and supportive supervision are vital to this coaching model. By strengthening the justice system and educating laws and consequences, it aims to create a supportive environment that prevents juveniles from falling into criminal cycles and fosters positive growth.

2. Social Reintegration: Recidivist Juveniles Who Have Undergo Development.

The Social reintegration is a critical phase in the rehabilitation process for recidivist juveniles who have completed rehabilitation and coaching programs. It marks a pivotal turning point, focusing on helping these juveniles transition back into society in a supportive and sustainable way. The primary goal of social reintegration is to facilitate a smooth and effective return to normal life by providing the resources, guidance, and support necessary to re-establish their roles within social, educational, and vocational systems. For juveniles who have experienced incarceration, this phase is essential in addressing the social isolation and stigma that often accompany a criminal record, enabling them to rebuild their lives and reconnect with society.

Effective social reintegration helps these young individuals rebuild their relationships with family, peers, and community members, fostering a sense of belonging and social acceptance. It also provides them with access to educational opportunities and vocational training that they may have missed while incarcerated, ensuring they can develop skills that will support their long-term success. This might include completing their education, pursuing higher studies, or obtaining skills that are valuable in the job market. Without a clear pathway for reintegration, many juveniles struggle with uncertainty about their future, often resulting in relapse into criminal behavior. In addition to practical resources, social reintegration focuses on rebuilding the emotional and psychological well-being of the juveniles. Many face lingering trauma from their past experiences, and their reintegration into society should

[38] Melvin Vooren et al., "The Effects of a Restorative Justice Programme (Halt) on Educational Outcomes and Recidivism of Young People," *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 2022, 1–21, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-022-09502-4.

address these emotional scars by providing counseling and therapeutic support. The importance of emotional and psychological readiness cannot be overstated, as juveniles who lack emotional resilience are at greater risk of succumbing to peer pressure, making poor decisions, or reoffending.

Successful reintegration also hinges on the involvement of the community. A juvenile's successful return to society is often tied to the acceptance and support of those around them, whether it be family members, friends, mentors, or community programs. By fostering an inclusive environment that values second chances, communities can help reduce the stigma that many former offenders face. When juveniles feel supported and accepted, they are more likely to develop positive social connections and engage in productive activities, thus minimizing the risk of recidivism.[39] Additionally, reintegration is not a one-time event but rather an ongoing process that requires continuous support and monitoring. It involves regular check-ins, mentorship, and accountability measures to ensure that juveniles remain on track with their goals and avoid slipping back into old habits. This continued support helps them navigate challenges that arise as they adjust to life outside the correctional system, such as finding stable housing, securing employment, and managing personal relationships.

Successful social reintegration is key to empowering recidivist juveniles to contribute positively to their communities and lead fulfilling, law-abiding lives. It provides them with the tools to break free from the cycle of criminal behavior, fostering a sense of responsibility, self-worth, and belonging. Through a combination of education, emotional support, community engagement, and continuous guidance, social reintegration helps these individuals rebuild their lives, create better futures for themselves, and, in turn, contribute to the well-being of society as a whole. By prioritizing reintegration, we not only help these juveniles move beyond their past mistakes but also give them the opportunity to transform into productive, responsible, and empowered members of their communities.[40]

Based on interviews with recidivist juveniles in the Pekanbaru Class II Child facility, several key insights emerge regarding their experiences, challenges, and aspirations for reintegration into society. Many expressed that the rehabilitation programs offered valuable skills and emotional support, with Ahmad noting, *"I learned how to fix electronics and felt proud of my work"*, which instilled a sense of purpose. However, emotional scars from their pasts lingered, as Dani revealed her struggle with trust, stating, *"It's hard to believe people will help me"*. Housing stability emerged as a significant concern, with Budi sharing, *"My family situation is complicated; I don't have a safe place to go"*, highlighting the need for transitional housing programs. Many juveniles expressed a strong desire for educational continuity, with Kevin mentioning, "I want to continue my studies, but I don't know how to apply to schools". This underscored the necessity for clear pathways to education and vocational training

[39] Barry Goldson et al., *Youth Justice and Penality in Comparative Context*, *Youth Justice and Penality in Comparative Context*, 2020, https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351242134.

[40] V Sîrca, "Social Reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents in the Light of the Restaurative Justice.," *Fiat Iustitia* 1, no. 2 (2018): 256–74, http://fiatiustitia.ro/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/395-Article-Text-768-1-10-20190404.pdf.

aligned with their interests. Job placements were also a worry, as many feared that potential employers would judge them based on their past rather than their current capabilities.

The role of the community was emphasized by Amir, who said, *"I want to be part of something positive, if the community accepts us, it would make a big difference",* reflecting a yearning for inclusive programs that offer engagement opportunities. Empowerment was identified as crucial, with Amir stating, *"I also want to set my own goals, I need to feel responsible for my life"*, indicating the importance of programs that foster personal goal-setting and decision-making to build confidence and independence. The need for ongoing support and supervision was highlighted, with Joko expressing, *"I need someone to check in on me; it's easy to slip back into old habits without support",* which points to the value of regular follow-ups to help juveniles stay on track and navigate challenges. Collectively, these insights illustrate that while the juveniles in the Pekanbaru Class II facility have gained essential skills and perspectives, their successful reintegration depends on addressing issues of housing, education, community involvement, empowerment, and consistent support, ultimately fostering a stable and constructive environment that reduces the risk of recidivism.

The insights gathered from interviews with recidivist juveniles in the Pekanbaru Class II Child facility strongly support findings from a variety of existing research on juvenile rehabilitation and reintegration. For instance, the juveniles' desire for educational and vocational continuity, as expressed by Kevin's wish to continue his studies, resonates with research by Steiner and Wright, who emphasize that providing clear pathways to education and vocational training is crucial for reducing recidivism.[41] The fact that many juveniles, like Kevin, feel uncertain about how to continue their education upon release highlights a significant gap in current juvenile rehabilitation programs. These programs often fail to provide the necessary guidance and support to help youth transition smoothly into educational and vocational pathways. For juveniles like Kevin, who express a desire to continue their studies but are unsure how to apply to schools or pursue vocational training, the lack of structured support becomes a barrier to reintegration. This gap in services underscores the broader issue of juvenile programs focusing mainly on short-term behavioral correction without addressing the long-term needs for education and career development.

This issue is supported by Davis, whose research emphasizes the need for seamless transitions between juvenile detention centers and educational systems. Davis argues that to truly support reintegration, juvenile detention programs must coordinate with schools and community organizations to create clear pathways for juveniles to continue their education. Without this coordination, juveniles often return to environments where educational opportunities are limited or unclear, increasing the risk of reoffending. Davis highlights that effective rehabilitation should include long-term educational planning and career readiness, offering juveniles a clear direction for their futures. This approach not only ensures that juveniles have access to educational resources but also prepares them for meaningful careers,

[41] Benjamin Steiner and Emily Wright, "Assessing The Relative Effects of State Direct File Waiver Laws on Violent Juvenile Crime: Deterrence or Irrelevance?," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 96, no. 4 (2006): 1451–78, https://doi.org/https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4653-3596.

reducing the likelihood of recidivism and empowering them to make positive contributions to society.[42]

Moreover, Budi's concerns about housing instability, where he mentions his family's complicated situation and lack of a safe place to go, echo research, which found that stable housing is a critical factor in reducing the risk of reoffending. Without stable housing, juveniles are more likely to face difficulties in building a foundation for their lives outside detention, further perpetuating cycles of criminal behavior.[43] This statement aligns with Goldson et al., who argue for the implementation of transitional housing programs to provide juveniles with the stability needed to reintegrate successfully into society.[44] The importance of community acceptance, as emphasized by Amir's statement that being part of something positive and being accepted by the community could make a big difference, also finds strong support in the work of Martinez and Abraham. Their research highlights how juvenile offenders who feel marginalized or rejected by their communities are at a higher risk of recidivism, while those who are embraced and supported by community programs are more likely to succeed. This is a critical reminder that reintegration is not solely the individual's responsibility but also of the broader community, which must offer opportunities for engagement, support, and inclusion.[45]

Amir's desire to set his own goals and take responsibility for his life highlights the importance of personal empowerment in juvenile rehabilitation, a concept supported by Heilbrun et al. Their research emphasizes that giving juveniles the autonomy to set their goals and make decisions is essential for fostering a sense of responsibility and agency. When juveniles are encouraged to take ownership of their rehabilitation process, they are more likely to develop a strong sense of personal accountability, which is crucial for their long-term success.[46] Empowerment not only helps juveniles build confidence but also prepares them to make positive choices, thereby reducing the likelihood of reoffending. Amir's perspective reflects this idea, as he expresses a strong desire to feel responsible for his own life, which aligns with the broader understanding that providing youth with the tools to take charge of their future is a key factor in their successful reintegration into society.

Similarly, Joko's concern about needing someone to "check-in" on him to prevent falling back into old habits speaks to the critical role of ongoing support and supervision after juveniles are released. Joko's comment underscores the importance of continuous monitoring to ensure that juveniles remain on track and do not return to delinquent behaviors. This need for sustained oversight is reflected in the work that argues that continuous supervision is a

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[42] Lois Davis et al., *Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults, Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults*, 2017, https://doi.org/10.7249/rr266.

[43] Tina M. Olsson et al., "Systematic Review and Meta Analysis of Noninstitutional Psychosocial Interventions to Prevent Juvenile Criminal Recidivism.," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 89, no. 6 (2021): 514–27, https://doi.org/10.1037/ccp0000652.

[44] Goldson et al., *Youth Justice and Penality in Comparative Context*.

[45] Damian J. Martinez and Laura S. Abrams, "Informal Social Support Among Returning Young Offenders: A Metasynthesis of The Literature," *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 57, no. 2 (2013): 169–90, https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X11428203.

[46] K. Heilbrun et al., "Risk Factors for Juvenile Criminal Recidivism: The Postrelease Community Adjustment of Juvenile Offenders," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 27, no. 3 (2000): 275–91, https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854800027003001.

cornerstone of successful reintegration. Their research suggests that regular check-ins with support systems, whether through probation officers, mentors, or community programs, help juveniles navigate the challenges they face as they adjust to life after detention. Without this ongoing support, juveniles may struggle to maintain the positive changes they made during rehabilitation, increasing the risk of recidivism.[47]

The insights from the Pekanbaru study echo broader research findings that find that successful reintegration involves more than just education and skills training. These researchers point out that for juveniles to stay on a positive trajectory, there must be a comprehensive, holistic approach that includes stable housing, community support, personal empowerment, and continuous supervision. This integrated approach addresses the multifaceted needs of juveniles and supports their transition back into society, helping to create an environment where they can thrive. The combination of these factors: education, housing stability, empowerment, and support system work together to reduce recidivism rates and improve long-term outcomes for juveniles within the justice system.

The insights from the Pekanbaru study strongly reinforce the existing research literature, demonstrating that successful reintegration for juveniles depends on addressing a range of interrelated issues. These include providing education and vocational training, ensuring housing stability, fostering community support, empowering juveniles to take responsibility for their lives, and offering continuous supervision. Together, these elements create a comprehensive framework for reintegration, increasing the likelihood that juveniles will successfully re-enter society and avoid returning to criminal behavior.[48]

During the social reintegration phase, developing a meticulously crafted and comprehensive plan is imperative to address multiple facets of the juvenile's transition. This plan encompasses essential elements such as securing appropriate living accommodations, pursuing further educational opportunities, engaging in skills training, and accessing ongoing social support.[49] The successful execution of this reintegration plan hinges upon effective collaboration among various stakeholders, including families, community organizations, and relevant institutions. These collaborative efforts are crucial in providing a supportive network that can aid the juvenile in navigating reintegration challenges, thereby enhancing the likelihood of a successful and sustained return to a productive and law-abiding life. By addressing these critical areas with a coordinated approach, the social reintegration phase

[47] Narvey et al., "The Interrelationship Between Empathy and Adverse Childhood Experiences and Their Impact on Juvenile Recidivism."
[48] Sarah Cusworth Walker and Jerald R. Herting, "The Impact of Pretrial Juvenile Detention on 12-Month Recidivism: A Matched Comparison Study," *Crime and Delinquency* 66, no. 13–14 (2020), https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128720926115; Narvey et al., "The Interrelationship Between Empathy and Adverse Childhood Experiences and Their Impact on Juvenile Recidivism"; Yohros, "Examining the Relationship Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Juvenile Recidivism: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis"; Olsson et al., "Systematic Review and Meta Analysis of Noninstitutional Psychosocial Interventions to Prevent Juvenile Criminal Recidivism."
[49] Arpita Mitra, "Developing Transitional Justice for Youth: An Assessment of Youth Reintegration Programmes in Colombia," *International Journal of Transitional Justice* 16, no. 1 (2022): 82–100, https://doi.org/10.1093/ijtj/ijab038; Nguyen Minh Trang and Pham Minh Khoi, "Difficulties in Reintergration of Young Ex-Offenders," *International Journal of Education and Social Science Research* 06, no. 04 (2023): 353–69, https://doi.org/10.37500/IJESSR.2023.6425.

aims to foster a stable and supportive environment that promotes the juvenile's long-term success and positive social integration.[50]

Empowerment of recidivist juveniles is a crucial element in the reintegration process, focusing on giving these individuals the tools and confidence to take control of their own lives. Instead of being passive recipients of decisions made for them, juveniles are encouraged to actively participate in planning their future. This action means involving them in setting realistic and achievable goals, whether related to education, employment, or personal growth. Additionally, they are taught to take responsibility for their actions and decisions, helping them develop a sense of ownership over their rehabilitation and future outcomes. Through empowerment, juveniles gain a sense of autonomy over their lives, which enhances their ability to confront and overcome forthcoming challenges with confidence and resilience.[51]

Positive and inclusive social support plays a pivotal role in facilitating successful social reintegration. The surrounding community and environment must extend substantial support, create meaningful opportunities, and foster an understanding atmosphere to help recidivist juveniles adapt and contribute constructively. Such support might include access to social programs, job placements, and avenues for involvement in beneficial community activities.[52] Effective supervision and monitoring play a pivotal role in ensuring the success of social reintegration for recidivist juveniles. During the reintegration phase, regular oversight of a juvenile's progress is essential for confirming that the reintegration plan is being followed and that the positive changes made during rehabilitation are being maintained. This ongoing supervision helps track critical areas such as the juvenile's educational or vocational progress, involvement in community activities, and behavioral changes.

Consistent monitoring is vital as it helps professionals spot early signs of setbacks that may threaten a juvenile's reintegration. For example, if a juvenile starts disengaging from school or associating with negative peers, timely interventions such as counseling, mentorship, or adjustments to the reintegration plan can prevent a relapse into old behaviors. Effective supervision goes beyond just ensuring compliance; it also provides the support needed to help the juvenile overcome challenges independently. By combining oversight with corrective action, supervision ensures that juveniles have the necessary guidance and resources to stay on track and successfully reintegrate, reducing the risk of recidivism.[53]

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[50] Iva Strnadová, Therese M Cumming, and Sue C O'Neill, "Young People Transitioning from Juvenile Justice to the Community: Transition Planning and Interagency Collaboration," *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 29, no. 1 (2017): 19–38, https://doi.org/10.1080/10345329.2017.12036083; Gail A. Wasserman et al., "Bridging Juvenile Justice And Behavioral Health Systems: Development of a Clinical Pathways Approach to Connect Youth at Risk for Suicidal Behavior to Care," *Health & Justice* 9, no. 1 (December 2021): 36, https://doi.org/10.1186/s40352-021-00164-4.

[51] Walker and Herting, "The Impact of Pretrial Juvenile Detention on 12-Month Recidivism: A Matched Comparison Study."

[52] Sarup R. Mathur and Heather Griller Clark, "Community Engagement for Reentry Success of Youth from Juvenile Justice: Challenges and Opportunities," *Education and Treatment of Children* 37, no. 4 (2014): 713–34, https://doi.org/10.1353/etc.2014.0034; Kristyn Zajac, Ashli J. Sheidow, and Maryann Davis, "Juvenile Justice, Mental Health, and The Transition to Adulthood: A Review of Service System Involvement and Unmet Needs in The U.S.," *Children and Youth Services Review* 56, no. 1 (September 2015): 139–48, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2015.07.014; Davis, Sheidow, and McCart, "Reducing Recidivism and Symptoms in Emerging Adults with Serious Mental Health Conditions and Justice System Involvement."

[53] Tehseenullah Khan, Muhammad Hamza Zakir, and Syed Hammad Khan, "Nurturing Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Youth Offenders in the Pakistani Justice System : An Analysis of Juvenile Probation Officers," *Journal of Asian Development Studies* 12, no. 4 (2023): 916–27, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.62345/jads.2023.12.4.72.

The overarching goal of social reintegration is to facilitate a smooth transition for recidivist juveniles, enabling them to lead more fulfilling and law-abiding lives. This process goes beyond simply releasing juveniles from detention; it involves addressing their complex needs through a holistic approach that includes comprehensive planning, empowerment, social support, and diligent supervision. Providing juveniles with the tools they need, such as education, vocational training, and stable housing reintegration, helps them establish a solid foundation for re-engaging with society. Empowerment, in particular, encourages juveniles to take responsibility for their actions and set personal goals for the future, fostering a sense of ownership over their rehabilitation. With ongoing support and supervision, juveniles are better equipped to navigate challenges, avoid recidivism, and eventually contribute positively to society. Through this integrated approach, social reintegration serves as a crucial bridge, helping juveniles transition from a cycle of crime to a path of positive social participation.

Conclusion

The coaching model for recidivists in Pekanbaru includes rehabilitation, education and skills approaches, social support, reintegration into society, supervision, and monitoring, strengthening the juvenile justice system, and education about law and consequences. The findings from this model indicate that a holistic approach that accommodates various aspects of recidivism is critical in helping them improve themselves and avoid re-engagement in criminal behaviour. Juveniles can change their lives towards a better and more responsible future by understanding the causes and root causes, empowerment, and positive social support. Support from families, communities, the juvenile justice system, and close progress monitoring are key to ensuring their successful social reintegration. Through this approach, society can create a more just, inclusive, and supportive environment for recidivism children to seize a second chance and build a more positive life.

Based on the research findings, several suggestions that can be proposed are improving education programs and skills training that are relevant for recidivism juveniles in order to equip them with skills that can be applied in society. In addition, close collaboration between fostering institutions, families, communities, and the juvenile justice system must continue to be improved so that the social reintegration of recidivist juveniles can run more effectively. Increased socialization and public education about recidivism-related issues and the importance of supporting them in achieving positive changes are also needed to create an inclusive and supportive community environment for juveniles involved in criminal behaviour. The study has several limitations. Its findings may not be generalizable beyond Pekanbaru due to unique local contexts. The lack of longitudinal data limits the ability to assess long-term effectiveness, and the evaluation of individual program components might be insufficient. Potential biases in data collection and practical challenges related to resources and implementation could also impact the model's applicability. Additionally, the study's focus on positive outcomes may overlook potential challenges juveniles face during reintegration. Addressing these limitations could enhance the model's effectiveness and broader applicability.

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