Program Name: Judicial Branch – CSSD Juvenile Probation

Quality of Life Result to Which Program Contributes

Connecticut citizens live in safer communities.

Connecticut children learn from their mistakes, and live in families that met their needs and communities that support their success.

Program's Contribution to Result

The purpose of Juvenile Probation is to engage juveniles and their families in meaningful services, ensure compliance with court orders, and reduce the risk of recidivism, all of which result in safer communities.

Partners

Department of Children and Families, the Governor's Office, Legislature, OPM, SDE, DMHAS, OWC, Public Defenders, Prosecutors, parents, parent and juvenile justice advocates, providers, Youth Service Bureaus, DOC, and universities



*H1 and H2 represent equal six-month periods of each fiscal year.

2009-2011 Goals

Performance Measure	Baseline	<u>2009</u> Goal	<u>2010</u> Goal	<u>2011</u> Goal
Juvenile Probation Technical Violation Rate	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%

Story Behind the Baseline

Juvenile Probation has implemented several strategies designed to reduce technical violations which can lead to Take Into Custody Orders\Warrants which can lead to out of home placements. Among the approaches implemented are focuses on graduated sanctions, strength-based Case Planning, Motivational Interviewing and Gender-specific caseloads. Of particular note during the period is a reduction in the TIC/Warrant rate in New Haven of over 50%.



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Completion of Probation/Supervision without Rearrest	76%	77%

Story Behind the Baseline

Juvenile probation has been experiencing a significant reduction in the number of juveniles under supervision in the past two years. This has afforded Juvenile Probation Officers more time to utilize the skills necessary to reduce arrests during the term of supervision. In addition to the strategies listed in the first performance measure there has been a focus on the frequency and quality of contacts with juveniles and families. The use of flexible funding to engage juveniles in pro-social activities and evidence-based programs such as Multi-systemic Therapy and the Juvenile Risk Reduction Centers have provided services that match the needs of juvenile probationers.

78%

79%

The trend in this performance area is generally upward. As the number of Families with Service Needs (FWSN) cases has diminished over the past two years, the performance in the measure has not reached levels prior to 2007 (FWSN cases complete supervision without re-arrest at a greater rate than delinquency cases). Further improvement in this performance measure to a sustained level above 70 percent is expected.



Juvenile Court Referrals 24-month Re-arrest Rate

Dusenne	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Goal</u>	
40%	39%	38%	

37%

Story Behind the Baseline

This performance measure examines the rate of re-arrest (recidivism) at 24-months after referral to the juvenile court for any reason and includes all juveniles referred during the period. The improvement in this performance measure may be the result of the use of strength-based case management, evidenced based programs, and a focus on appropriate assessment of the juvenile's criminogenic needs. Decisions to divert a case away from formal court interventions/sanctions and handle non-judicial may reduce the risk of a juvenile being re-arrested subsequently.



Story Behind the Baseline

This performance measure examines the rate of re-arrest (recidivism) at 24-months after the start of a period of probation or supervision and generally a population of juveniles who are higher risk than those represented in Performance Measure #4. The decreasing re-arrest rate trend over the past three time periods may be the result of the use of strength-based case management, evidenced based programs, and a focus on appropriate assessment of the juvenile's criminogenic needs. Juvenile Probation Officers typically have many contacts with both the child and the family and most on supervision or probation receive one or more services targeting criminogenic needs.



2009-2011 Goals

Though no goals have been established for this performance measure, the Judicial Branch will be monitoring closely the continued downward trend.

Story Behind the Baseline

Juvenile court intake has fallen 29% from 15,857 in FY 2007 to 11,333 in FY 2009. While much of the drop in intake is the result of the change to the Families with Service Needs (FWSN) law in 2007, there has been a simultaneous drop in Delinquency referrals of over 20 percent. The Judicial Branch, along with its partners in the Department of Children and Families, has implemented a comprehensive network of center-based and in-home treatment models which primarily focus on caregivers and the family system to address the child's needs. These approaches may be impacting the reduction in the number juveniles referred to the court by equipping the child's caregiver to provide better parenting not only the juvenile who was referred to the court but their siblings as well. In addition, probation officers have been given increased training and the department has focused on quality assuring contracted programs and officer interactions in the past several years.



2009-2011 Goals

Though no goals have been established for this performance measure, the Judicial Branch will be monitoring closely the continued downward trend.

Story Behind the Baseline

Juveniles committed to either long-term residential placement or to incarcerations at the Connecticut Juvenile Training School have decreased by 61 percent over the past 10 years. Efforts by the Judicial Branch and the Department of Children and Families to provide services to juveniles in their home communities, rather than in out-of-home settings, through the use of evidence-based services and supervision have been successful. These approaches, coupled with a system-wide recognition that community-based services are generally more cost-effective, have saved the state significant dollars in the past decade.

Proposed Actions to Turn the Curve

- No-cost and low-cost actions
 - Increase interagency collaboration at the local level, particularly with school districts, youth service bureaus, police and providers, in order to maximize diversion and recidivism reduction efforts.
 - Modify the automated case management information system (CMIS) to collect client specific outcome data; school attendance and educational attainment, DCF involvement, insurance status, family functioning, employment, mental health functioning, and prosocial activities.
- Actions to reduce the harm of budget reductions
 - Reduce the capacity of underutilized contracted community-based treatment programs and consolidate detention programs
- Reallocation of Existing Resources to Obtain Best Results
 - Invest in more quality assurance, data collection, and research efforts to study client specific outcomes
 - Increase the number of Family Support Centers to support diversion in more court locations
 - o Hire more Clinical Coordinators and invest in better quality mental health evaluations
 - Expand the contracted educational advocacy service and increase access to vocational programs