



# Family & Juvenile Services

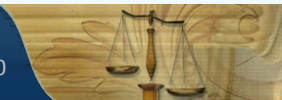




# **Utilizing Positive Interventions to Strengthen Families and Empower Youth Involved in the Justice System**

Presented by:  
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**Administrative Office of the Courts**

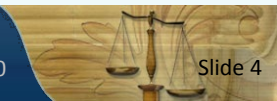


# Objectives

- Discuss the purpose and process of the Court Designated Worker (CDW) Program
- Provide an overview of Family Accountability, Intervention and Response Teams
- Identify strategies for effective diversion development
- Discuss how diversion strengthens families and empowers youth

# Court Designated Worker Program

- Statewide pre-court diversion program for youth under 18
- Youth eligible to participate on:
  - Up to 3 status or misdemeanor charges
  - Up to 1 felony charge (that did not involved the commission of a sexual offense or use of a deadly weapon)



# Court Designated Worker Program

## Status Offenses

- Habitual Runaway
- Habitual Truancy
- Beyond Reasonable Control of Parent/School
- Tobacco
- Alcohol

## Public Offenses

- Same for both juveniles and adults

# Diversion

- **KRS 600.020(23)**

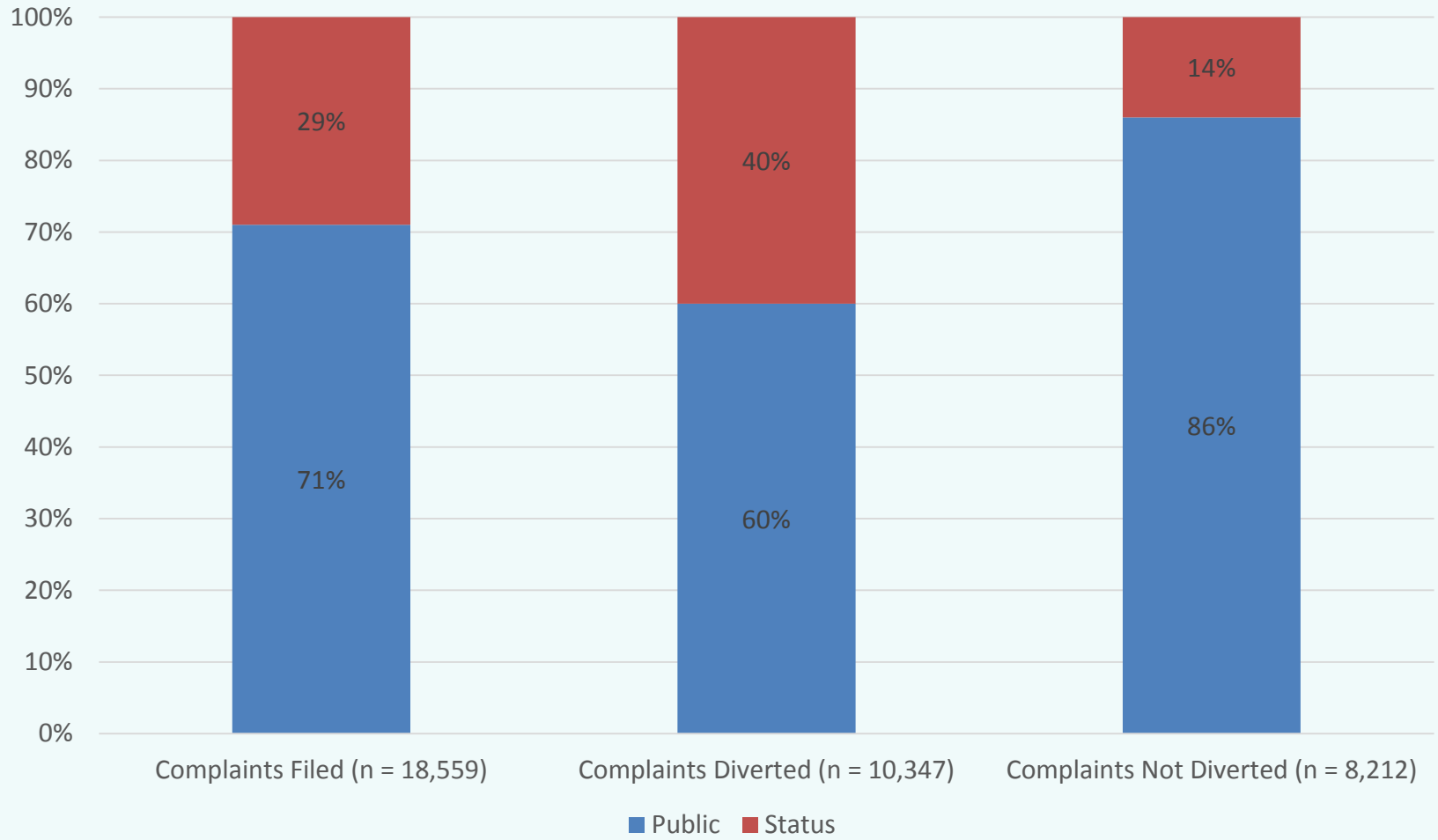
The negotiation process by which an agreement is entered into between a CDW or CDS and a child charged with the commission of a status or public offense, designed to hold a child accountable for the offense by developing intervention strategies to serve the best interest of the child and to provide redress for the behavior without court action and without the creation of a formal court record.

- **Effective diversion programs have the following objectives** (Models for Change Juvenile Diversion Workgroup, 2011)

- Reduce recidivism
- Provide services
- Avoid labeling effects
- Reduce system costs
- Reduce unnecessary social control

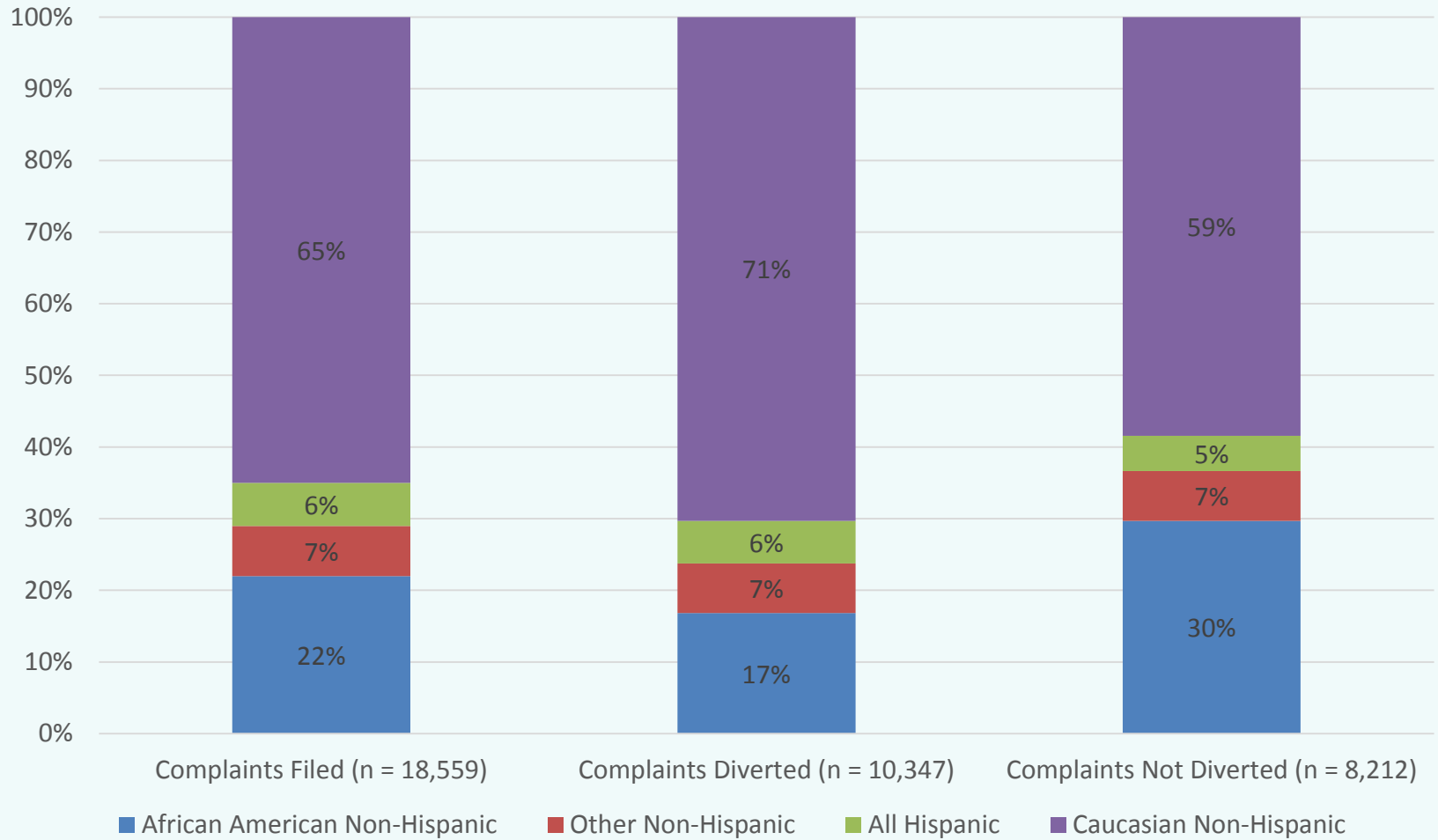
# Court Designated Worker Program

Complaints Filed and Diverted by Public and Status, CY 18



# Court Designated Worker Program

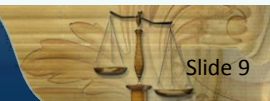
## Complaints and Diversions by Race and Ethnicity, CY 18





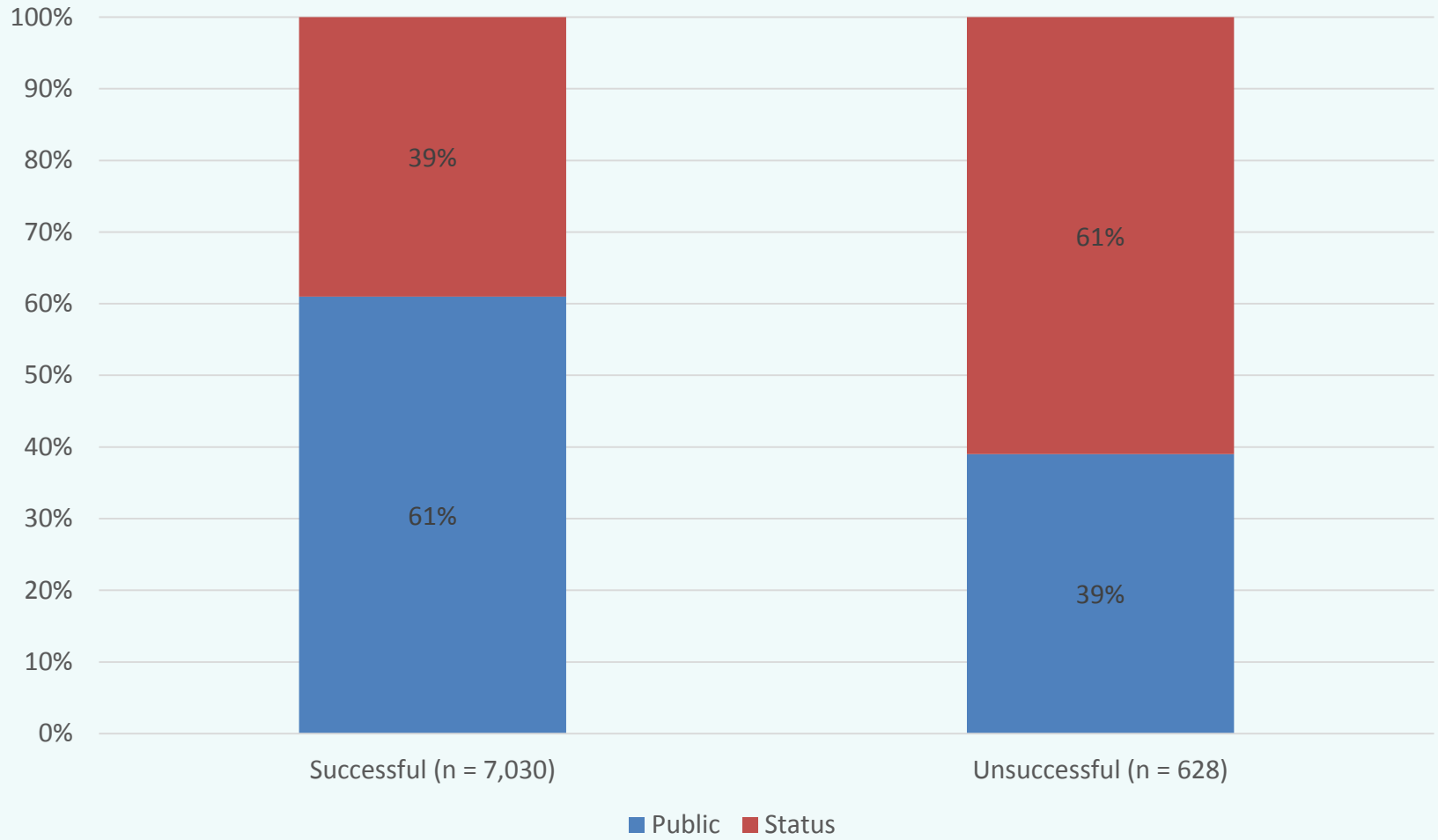
# Court Designated Worker Program

## Complaints Filed and Diverted by Gender, CY 18



# Court Designated Worker Program

## Diversion Outcomes by Public and Status, CY 18



# Senate Bill 200

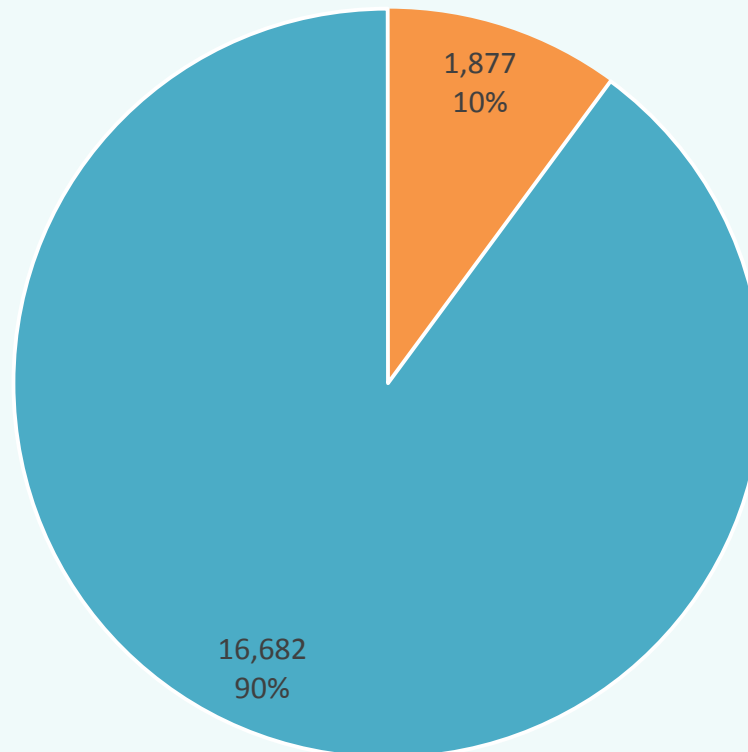
The Family Accountability, Intervention, and Response (FAIR) Team was created by the Kentucky General Assembly in 2014 through the enactment of Senate Bill 200 (SB 200), later codified as KRS 605.035, effective July 15, 2014.

# Duties of the FAIR Team

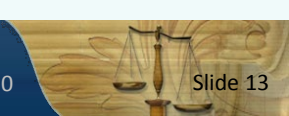
## KRS 605.035(5)

**FAIR Team mission.** The FAIR Team is designed to develop enhanced case management plans and opportunities for services for children referred to the Team through the CDW Diversion Program. Therefore, as an extension of the diversion process, the FAIR Team shall further the goals of diversion to prevent delinquency among Kentucky's children.

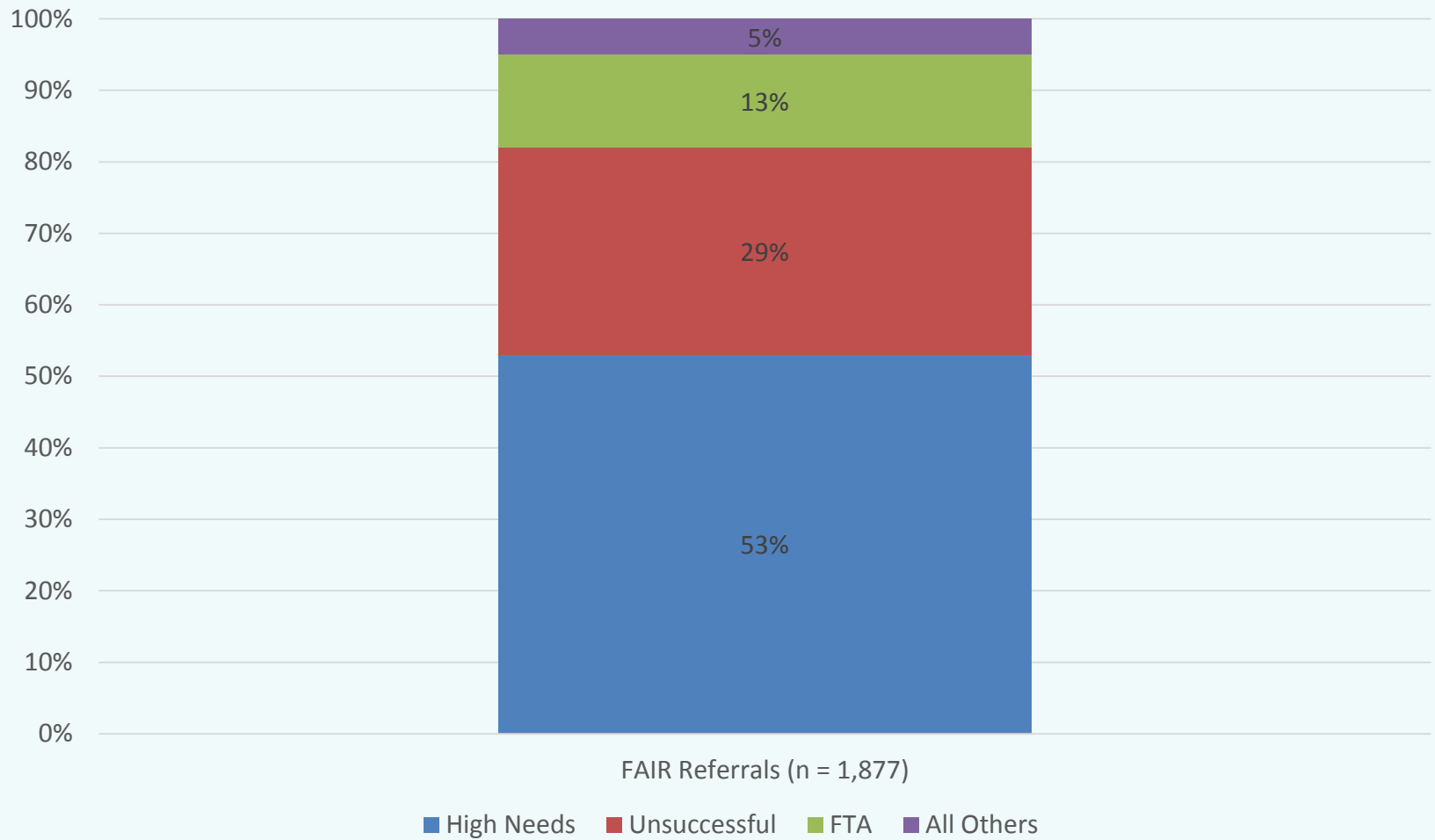
## Percent of Complaints Referred to FAIR, CY 18



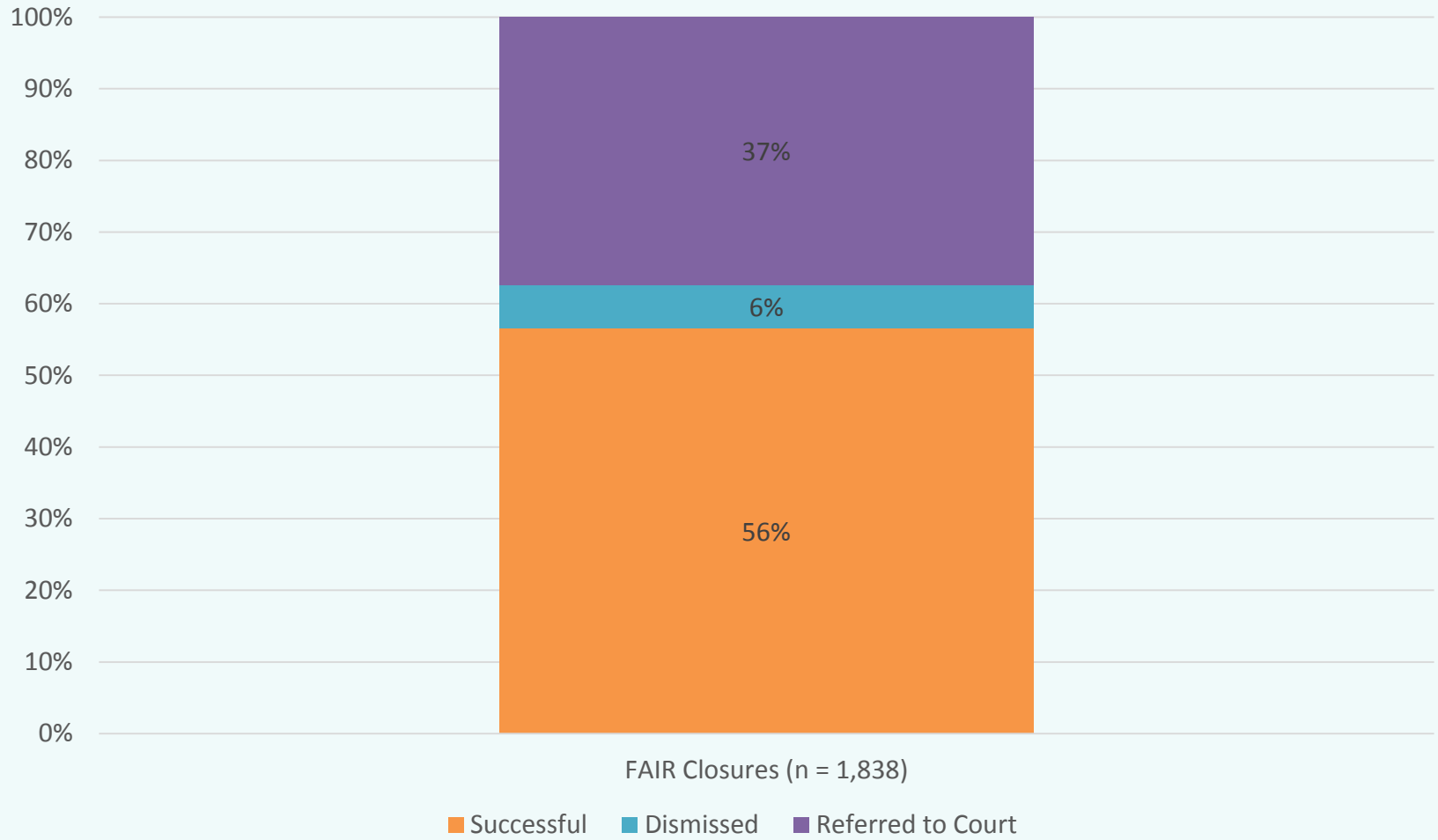
■ FAIR Involvement   ■ No FAIR Involvement



## FAIR Referrals by Referral Reason, CY 18



## FAIR Outcomes by Close Reason, CY 18



# Positive Impact of FAIR Teams

## 1.) Identification of Gaps in Process

- Accountability of services provided (CDW Program and other agencies)
- Ineffective policies and processes needing addressed
- Improvement of processes prior to cases reaching FAIR Team



# Positive Impact of FAIR Teams

## 2.) Enhanced Community Collaboration

- Open and shared communication in FAIR Team setting
- Identification of additional local resources
- Discussion of community resource gaps and barriers
- Sharing of resource needs and local barriers with Regional Interagency Councils (RIACS)

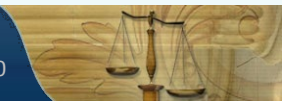
# Positive Impact of FAIR Teams

## 3.) Youth and Family Outcomes

- Access to additional resources due to knowledge/expertise of FAIR Team members
- Sharing of information to ensure informed decisions and referrals to match level of need of youth/family
- Support from team of people in youth/family's life
- Diverted from court

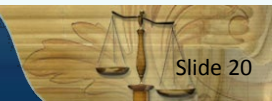


# Principles of Effective Intervention



# Future Delinquency

- How can we know who is going to engage in future delinquency?
- What characteristics or risk factors do you recognize when working with a youth that will make it more difficult for the individual to be successful?

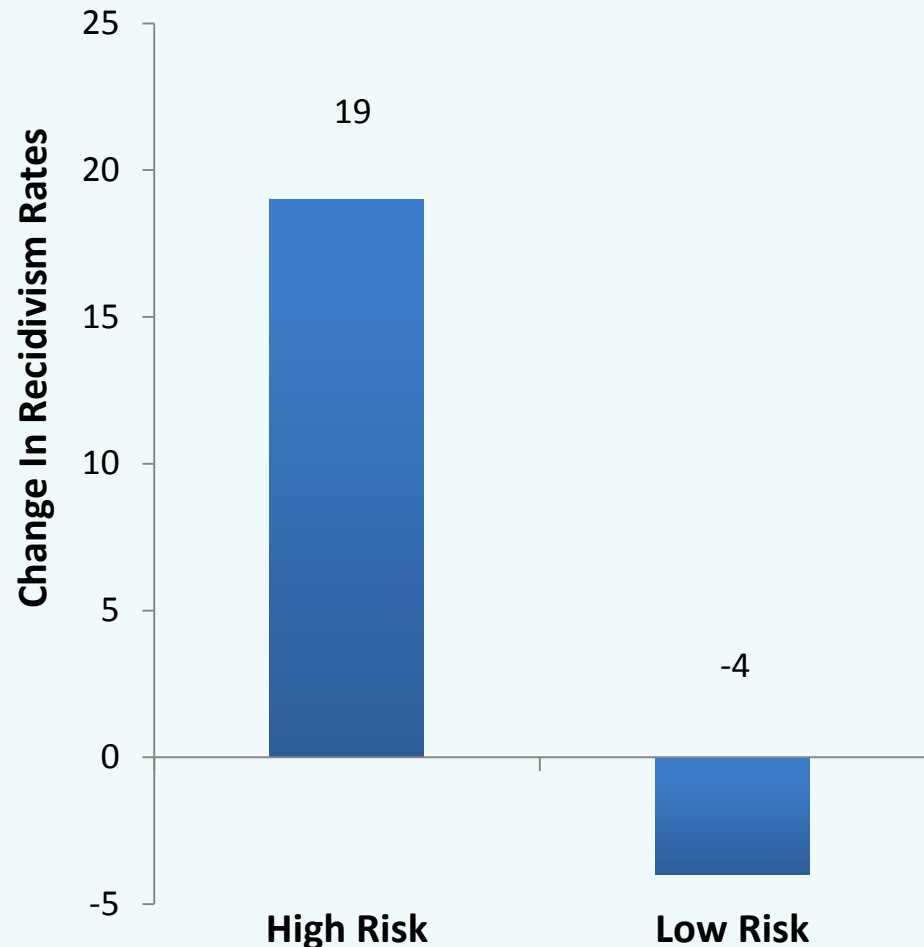


# Principles of Effective Intervention

- The foundation for what works in rehabilitating juveniles is adherence to the Principles of Effective Intervention (PEI)
  - **Risk Principle** – tells us **WHO** to target
  - **Need Principle** – tells us **WHAT** to target
  - **Responsivity Principle** – tells us **HOW** to effectively work with juveniles
  - **Fidelity Principle** – tells us how to do this work **RIGHT**
- Even the best evidence-based program or practice must adhere to these principles to be effective

# The Risk Principle

- Dowden and Andrews' meta-analysis shows that when there are interventions targeted at high risk, recidivism is reduced 19%, but target the low risk and recidivism increased 4%
- Knowing who is high risk and who is low risk matters
- Using a risk assessment to properly classify youth is essential



(Dowden & Andrews, 1999a)

# The Need Principle

- Research shows that targeting key criminogenic risk factors will produce the best reduction in risk
  - “Big Four”  
(Andrews & Bonta, 1994)
    - Antisocial attitudes
    - Antisocial peers
    - Antisocial personality
    - History of antisocial behavior
  - Other criminogenic risk factors
    - Substance abuse
    - Education/employment
    - Low family affection/poor supervision/poor communication
    - Leisure & recreation

# The Responsivity Principle

- Must address the barriers that get in the way of youth benefiting from supervision, case management, and other interventions
  - Individual learning styles
  - Barriers to interventions (e.g. transportation)
  - Ineffective or inappropriate interventions
- Addressing barriers and hurdles will increase likelihood of success



# The Fidelity Principle

- The Fidelity Principle tells us how to do this work right
  - Model fidelity
    - Programs and interventions must be implemented with fidelity to achieve the recidivism reductions reported in the research
  - Training and coaching
    - Program staff must be provided the proper tools, training, and ongoing coaching and support to reduce the likelihood of drift
  - Risk assessment fidelity
    - Tools must be validated and accurately scored

# Cognitive Interaction Skills

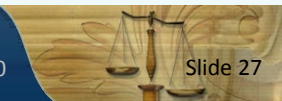
Each interaction with a youth is an opportunity to reinforce prosocial behaviors and attitudes and disapprove of antisocial behaviors and attitudes.

CDW Program staff are trained to apply the following CIS:

- Role Clarification
- Effective Use of Authority
- Effective Use of Reinforcement
- Effective Use of Disapproval

# Graduated Responses

- Graduated responses can help achieve the goals of diversion programs
  - Youth on diversion are served well by minimal sanctions, without net widening
  - Diversion programs should be consistent with risk, needs and responsivity principles
  - It is important not to respond to minor behavior with disproportionate responses
- When implemented with fidelity, graduated responses in diversion can help build prosocial behavior in youth and limit harmful contact with the justice system



# Graduated Responses in Diversion

Probability of Success in a Program and the Ratio of Rewards to Punishments





# Effective Case Management



# What is Effective Case Management?

Strategies that focus on being a model for success rather than for compliance.



# Court Designated Worker Program

Actively working to revise policies and procedures that shift from the application of negotiating diversion agreements with youth and families into formulating a case plan process that identifies goals of an ongoing intervention, outcomes and actions that are required to achieve the said goal(s).

- Preliminary Inquiry
- Inter Rater Reliability
- Building Case Management System
- Tracking Recidivism

# What is Case Planning

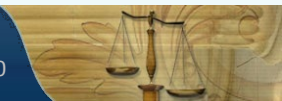
- Case Planning hinges on creating an individualized case plan based on the individual's situation with steps that are easy to follow
  - Case Plans are documents to help the individual address their criminogenic needs and make prosocial changes
  - Case Planning involves creating a case plan with the individual
  - Case Planning also involves follow-up between the staff and individual to assess progress, celebrate successes, and overcome barriers
- Case Planning builds off the Principles of Effective Intervention & Cognitive Interaction Skills





**Thank you for your time and  
attention!**

**Questions?**





# FOLLOW UP

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