

Program Name: Judicial Branch – CSSD Adult Probation

Quality of Life Result to Which Program Contributes

Connecticut citizens live in safer communities.

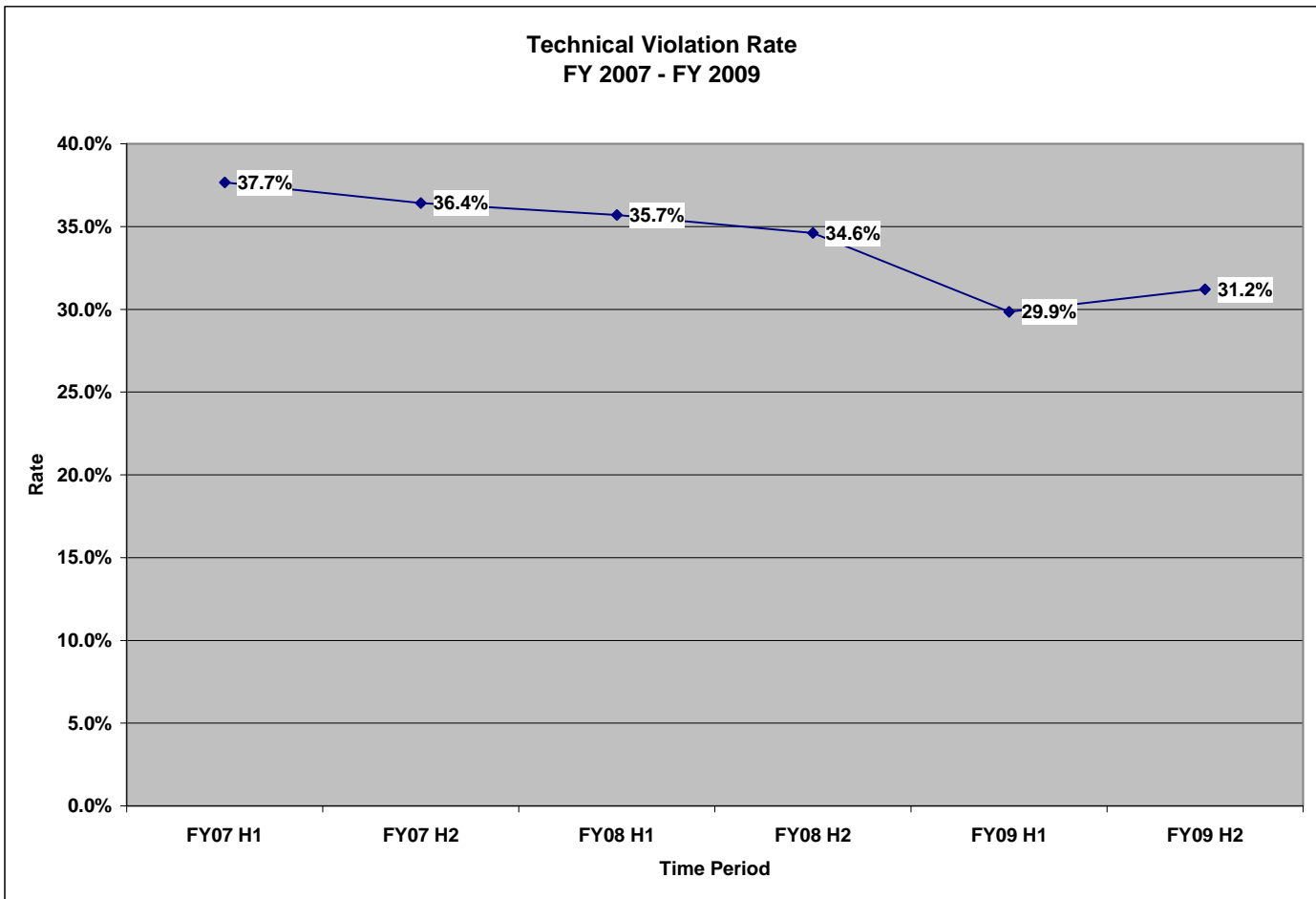
Program's Contribution to Result

The purpose of the Adult Probation is to reduce the risk of recidivism, engage offenders in meaningful services, and ensure compliance with court orders.

Partners

- Criminal Justice System (Judges, prosecutors, public defenders / private attorneys)
- Treatment providers
- Other state agencies (DMHAS, DOC, DSS, DCF)
- Family members

Performance Measure #1



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

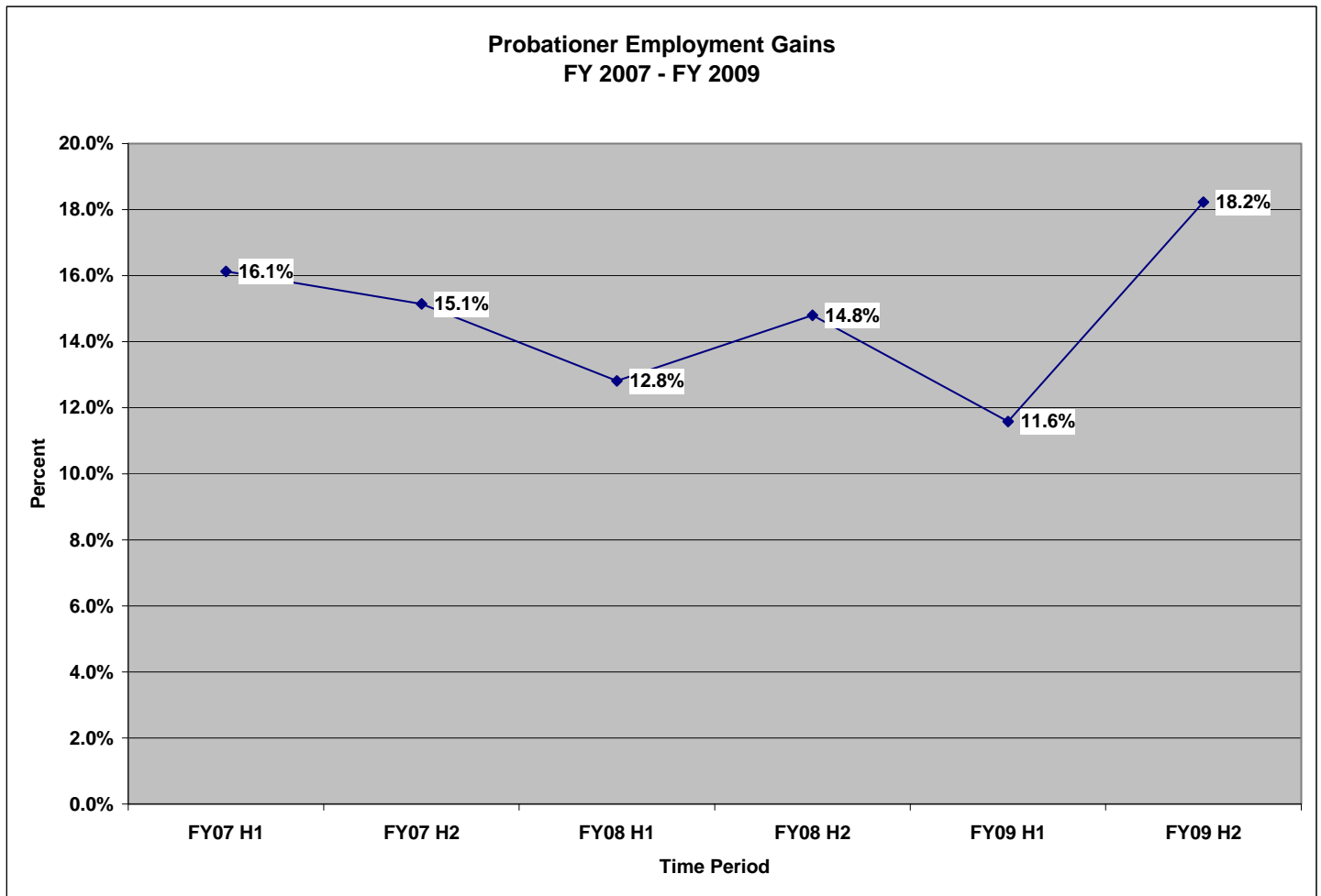
2009-2011 Goals

<u>Performance Measure</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>2009 Goal</u>	<u>2010 Goal</u>	<u>2011 Goal</u>
Technical Violation Rate	37%	36%	35%	34%

Story Behind the Baseline

Technical violation of probation involves the violation of probation conditions other than a new arrest (e.g. positive urinalysis, absconding, and treatment refusal). Reducing technical violations of probation and resulting incarceration has been a focus of state government since Public Act 04-234 was enacted in 2004. CSSD has established Technical Violation Units (TVU) and the Probation Transition Program (PTP) in each office statewide and given priority access to treatment programs for the offers who staff these caseloads. Participants in the PTP are assessed prior to release from incarceration and services are established upon release, which is typically the most vulnerable time for violation of probation. Additionally, through increased hiring and other caseload reduction efforts, the average number of cases per officers has decreased from 250 in 1999 to fewer than 80 currently. This allows officers more time to address probationer needs that, if left unaddressed, often lead to technical violation. Fewer technical violations of probation should result in less jail overcrowding and utilization of criminal justice resources. Additionally, there is evidence to suggest that those who complete probation without violation of probation are re-arrested less often.

Performance Measure #2



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

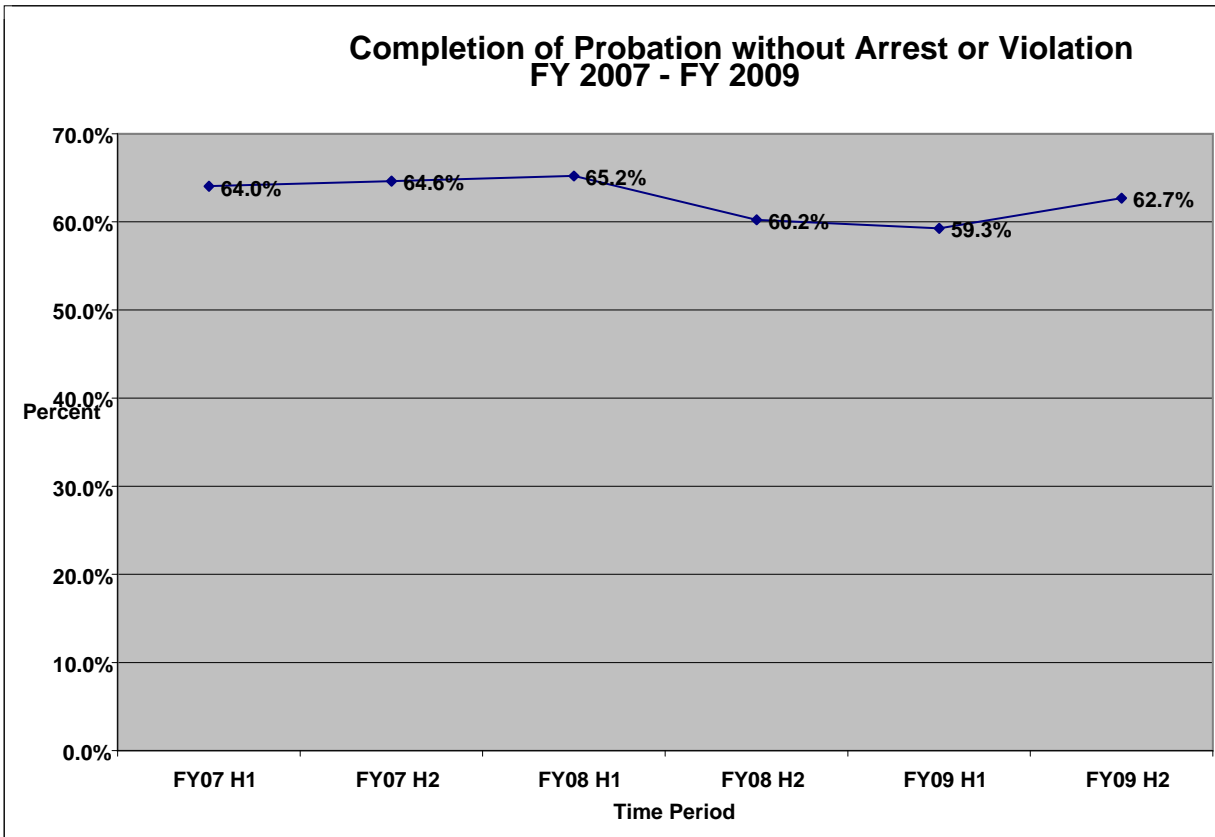
2009-2011 Goals

No goals have been established for this performance measure.

Story Behind the Baseline

Data on employment gains are measured at discharge from probation supervision and, thus, are not reflective of employment gains that may have been made during the term of probation. Only those probationers unemployed at intake are measured at discharge for employment gain. Referrals for employment services are made through the Alternative Incarceration Services network, where probationers receive employment readiness training and ongoing active job search support. CSSD has recently partnered with non-profit organizations in Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven to establish programming and support for probationers releasing from the Department of Correction. CSSD continues to focus on partnerships, programs and measurement protocols that will make employment data more dynamic. The trend for this performance measure has been influenced by the economic downturn and the resulting high general unemployment rate.

Performance Measure #3



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

2009-2011 Goals

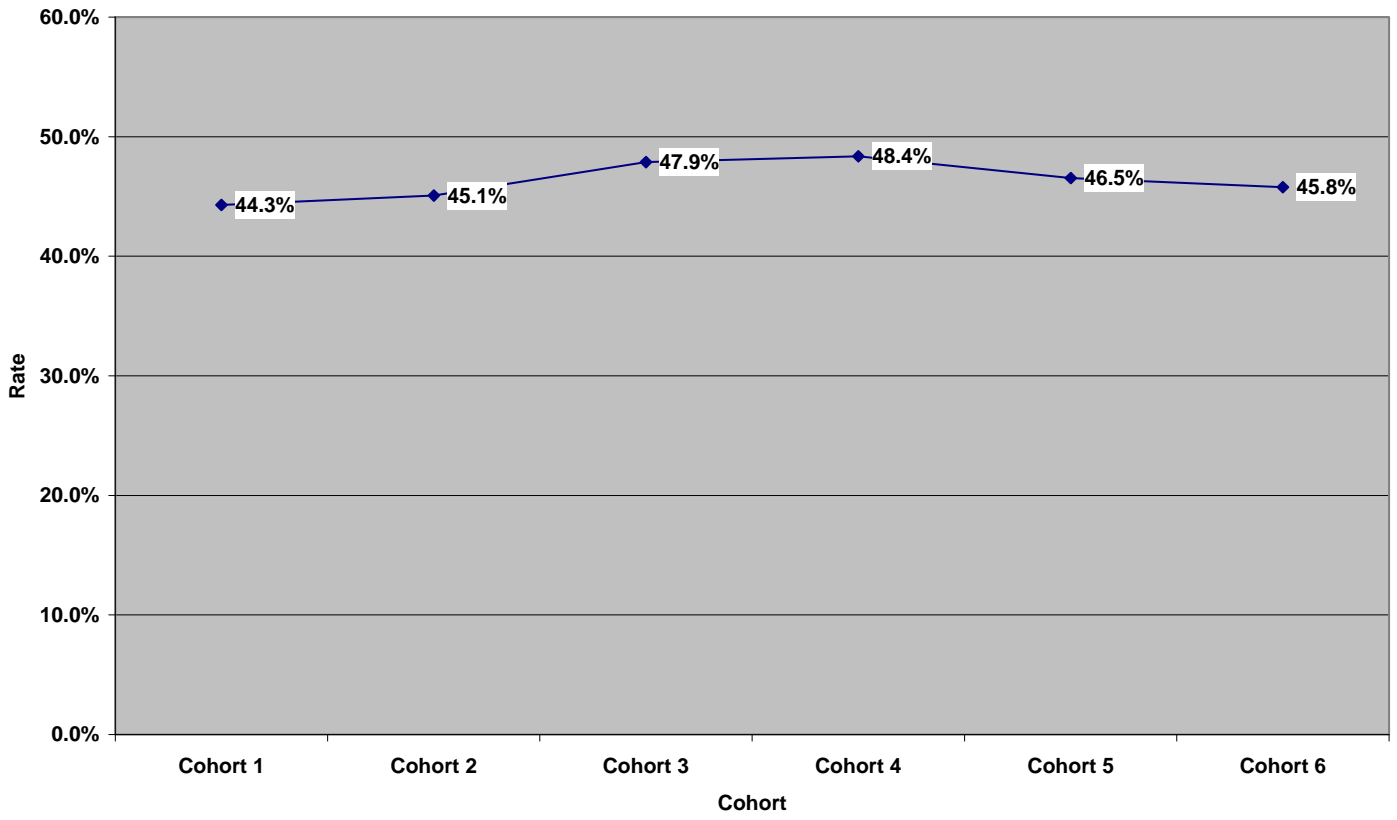
<u>Performance Measure</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>2009 Goal</u>	<u>2010 Goal</u>	<u>2011 Goal</u>
Completion of Probation without Arrest or Violation	62%	63%	64%	65%

Story Behind the Baseline

This indicator reflects the percent of probationers who are discharged from probation without any violation or arrest activity during the term of probation. As we have seen the percentage of violation of probations due to technical reasons decrease (Performance Measure #1), we expect the trend in the latter half of 2009 to continue higher as more probationers discharge with no violation activity. Specialized probation caseloads, caseload reduction initiatives, training on Motivational Interviewing and Case Planning and an increased emphasis on the use of graduated sanctions over the past three years should result in continued positive trends in this area.

Performance Measure #4

**Probationer 24-month Re-arrest Rate
Persons Starting Probation FY 2004 - FY 2006**



Cohorts represent six months of adults starting probation beginning with Cohort 1 (1/1/04-6/30/04) and ending with Cohort 6 (7/01/06-12/31/06)

<u>Performance Measure</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>2009 Goal</u>	<u>2010 Goal</u>	<u>2011 Goal</u>
Probationer 24-month Re-arrest Rate	46%	45%	44%	43%

Story Behind the Baseline

Re-arrest rates are one of the best indicators of long-term behavior change in probationers. This indicator presents the rate at which probationers are re-arrested 24-months after beginning a probation sentence. Since the Judicial Branch-CSSD began tracking this data in 2003, re-arrest rates have lacked a consistent trend, either positively or negatively. While it is encouraging that rates seem to be trending down in the last 18-months, more time is needed to measure the impact of CSSD's recent initiatives that have included caseload reduction, emphasis on referrals to services that match criminogenic needs, Motivational Interviewing and specialized caseloads.

Proposed Actions to Turn the Curve

No- and Low-cost Actions:

Action	Performance Measure	Comments
Fully operationalize evidence based risk reduction services through increased and enhanced supervisory roles and responsibilities	1, 2, 3, 4	Chief Probation Officers are responsible for all aspects of Risk Reduction, including the implementation of Motivational Interviewing, Case Planning, and special probation projects
Re-examine case classification / distribution process to develop alternative methods to reduce officer caseloads; maximize implementation of Probation Terms Reduction legislation to further reduce caseloads and incentivize probation	1, 2, 3, 4	Research suggests that lower caseloads allow officers more time to assess and make referrals to address probationer needs, as well as increase the time available for supervision activities
Improve internal quality assurance processes	1, 2, 3, 4	Examples include improving the consistency and quality of probation assessments (LSI-R and ASUS-R) and the probationer case plan
Utilize federal funds for program creation or expansion if available	2	Currently working with partners who have received federal employment services funds to refer probationers for job training and placement
Continue to work with partners to maximize services and reduce duplication	1, 2, 3, 4	The Judicial Branch continues to work with all partners in the CJ system