

Kentucky Court Designated Worker Program

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Serving Kentucky's Youth



Focus on extensive training programs takes juvenile justice reform to new level



John D. Minton Jr.
*Chief Justice
of Kentucky*

Kentucky youth continue to benefit from juvenile justice reform, enacted in 2014 to give more young people the opportunity to avoid formal court by completing diversion agreements focused on treatment and services.

The Court Designated Worker Program has been instrumental in the successful implementation of these reforms.

Court designated workers have collaborated with their partners on the state and local levels to establish Family Accountability, Intervention, and Response Teams statewide. FAIR Teams consist of professionals who review juvenile cases with the goal of keeping youth out of the

formal court system by improving access to treatment and diversion programs.

The Department of Family & Juvenile Services has developed a robust training schedule to give CDWs and their community partners access to the tools and evidence-based practices they need to make appropriate decisions for the youth they serve.

We believe this ongoing training will result in more positive outcomes for these young people and their families.

I hope you will enjoy reading the 2018 CDW Annual Report, which demonstrates how CDWs are working hard on behalf of Kentucky youth.

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Court Designated Worker Program

Highlights for Calendar Year 2018



Rachel Bingham
Executive Officer
Department of Family
& Juvenile Services

I am pleased to present the 2018 Court Designated Worker Program Annual Report. The Department of Family & Juvenile Services at the Administrative Office of the Courts oversees this statewide program, which provides diversion opportunities for Kentucky youth.

In 2018, the CDW Program continued to support the Family Accountability, Intervention, and Response Teams, which operate in every judicial district and apply continuous quality improvement to the CDW Program's services. Here are some of their accomplishments:

Preliminary Inquiry Tool. CDWs received training on a new Preliminary Inquiry Interview tool that will improve how they administer a needs screener, collect pertinent information and develop a diversion plan. The Crime and Justice Institute reviewed the tool in June 2017 and Kentucky's pilot program began in September 2017. The full release will begin in early 2019.

Implicit Bias and Cultural Collision Training. Pastor Edward L. Palmer Sr., a certified diversity trainer from Radcliff, Ky., provided implicit bias and cultural collision training to about 220 court employees and presented a Train the Trainer program to 12 Family & Juvenile Services employees.

Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities. Following the implicit bias training, FJS staff developed and implemented action plans that focus on reducing the presence of racial and ethnic disparities – RED – in the juvenile justice system.

Evidence-Based Practices. FJS trained its staff in evidence-based practices to use with youth involved in the juvenile justice system. These included the Principles of Effective Intervention, Utilizing Graduated Responses in Diversion and Trauma Informed Care.

Specialized Populations. CDWs also received training on specialized populations, including the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program and Protecting Girls who have Experienced Abuse: Stopping the Pipeline to Prison.

In addition, our dedicated CDWs:

- Conducted more than 10,257 status offense precomplaints.
- Entered 18,557 juvenile complaints.
- Closed out 10,700 cases with a diversion agreement.
- Assisted police with processing 2,524 children taken into custody by law enforcement.

I am once again honored to recognize the CDW Program's commitment to improving long-term outcomes for the youth of Kentucky. I hope you will benefit from the information provided in this annual report.

Snapshot of FAIR Team Progress

New FAIR Team Cases

In 2018, FAIR Teams held 1,102 meetings and reviewed 1,995 new cases.

- 1,020 cases that met high-needs criteria.
- 594 unsuccessful status diversions.
- 293 cases in which the youth failed to appear for an initial intake appointment for a status offense.
- 10 cases in which the youth declined to participate in diversion for a status offense.
- 2 cases that were referred from court.
- 56 cases that were referred by the Director of Pupil Personnel for consultation.
- 30 cases that CDWs felt would benefit from the FAIR Team process but did not meet any other criteria.

Closed FAIR Team Cases

The FAIR Teams also closed 1,795 cases.

- 62% (1,150) of the cases closed were handled outside of the formal court process.
- 996 cases were closed due to the successful completion of diversion.
- 114 cases referred to the county attorney and subsequently dismissed.
- 38% (685) cases were referred to the county attorney for formal court processing.

Training, education prove to be key when implementing juvenile justice reform

The successful implementation of juvenile justice reform has depended in large part on the Department of Family & Juvenile Services providing ongoing training and coaching to court designated workers, judges, school personnel and children's advocates.

These efforts continued in 2018 as the AOC worked with court staff and partner agencies on a statewide educational campaign that offered the following programs:

Regional Trainings: Understanding Cultural Collisions

CDW staff were introduced to racial disparity in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems through data provided by Pastor Edward L. Palmer Sr., a certified diversity trainer. In a training titled Continuing the Conversation: Understanding Cultural Collisions, they were challenged to consider what culture is and how it impacts behavior.

They learned how to connect culture to the behavior of youth and families and the response of system personnel, and how to recognize when they are at an intersection of culture and race. Staff were taught skills to help minimize cultural collisions occurring at these intersections.

These regional trainings took place on Jan. 18 in Owensboro, Jan. 19 in Louisville, Feb. 6 in Slade, Feb. 8 in Lucas and Feb. 9 in Frankfort.

Train-the-Trainer Program: Understanding Implicit Bias

In an effort to make training available to new staff, 12 employees of the CDW Program completed a train-the-trainer program titled Starting the Conversation: Understanding Implicit Bias. Pastor Palmer conducted the sessions on March 13-14.

This team of trainers help the Department of Family & Juvenile Service carry out its vision of addressing disproportionality for youth of color by educating others about race data across the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. They also help define implicit bias through real-life examples.

The new trainers got right to work by presenting the Understanding Implicit Bias program to new CDW staff in Frankfort on May 4 and Nov. 13.

Statewide CDS Training: Building a Toolkit

Court designated specialists from across the state were taught about the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project, which provides community-oriented strategies to help young people without an adequate residence.

Participants received guidance on how to access parent and peer supports for youth in the juvenile justice system and their families. They also learned how to develop strategies for case management and meet behavioral health needs. The training took place March 27 in Frankfort.

Program: Youth Mental Health First Aid

CDW staff took part in Youth Mental Health First Aid, an education program that introduces the risk factors and warning signs of mental illnesses, builds understanding of their impact and provides an overview of common supports.

CDW staff learned a five-step action plan to help youth with mental health or substance use problems. The eight-hour course also used role-playing and simulations to demonstrate how to offer initial help in a mental health crisis and connect individuals to the appropriate care.

These trainings were April 3 in Frankfort, April 4 in Elizabethtown, April 6 in Morehead, April 16 in Somerset, April 24 in Burlington, April 25 in Bowling Green and May 3 in Frankfort.

Webinars: Disproportionate Minority Contact

The Department of Family & Juvenile Services began using an updated learning management system in 2018 as a platform to offer three new webinars. CDW program coordinators created the webinars to train new staff and provide a refresher for veteran staff on crucial criteria.

Through the webinar titled Disproportionate Minority Contact: The Initiative, participants gained an understanding of racial and ethnic disparities, how data informs the RED initiative and how the court system is making it a priority to reduce disproportionate minority contact.

CDW staff were taught how to complete essential forms in a webinar titled CDW Form Training: JV-1, JW-57, JW-58. They also learned which regulations govern youth under court supervision who cross state lines in the Interstate Compact for Juveniles webinar.

About the Court Designated Worker Program

When a young person is in trouble, positive intervention can mean the difference between a bright future and one with challenges. In Kentucky, court designated workers process complaints against juveniles, giving CDWs the opportunity to help thousands of youth every year.

The Court Designated Worker Program began in 1986 when the Kentucky General Assembly established a statewide precourt program. The program addresses complaints filed against juveniles prior to any action taken in formal court.

Every Kentucky county has the services of a CDW who is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The CDW Program operates under the direction of the Department of Family & Juvenile Services at the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The CDW Program ensures due process for juveniles by involving them in the complaint review process and explaining their rights under the law. They are also informed of the options for handling their case, whether informally through a diversion agreement or formally through the court system.

When appropriate, juveniles are diverted from the formal court system. Those who are eligible for diversion will not have a formal court record if they successfully complete the supervised educational and treatment-based program agreed upon in a precourt contract, called a diversion agreement.

Duties of a Court Designated Worker

CDWs are responsible for:

- Processing all public and status complaints on children under age 18.
- Assisting law enforcement in the custody process.
- Conducting preliminary investigations and interviews.
- Developing and supervising diversion agreements.

The CDW receives all complaints, which fall into two categories, status offenses and public offenses. Status offenses are noncriminal forms of juvenile behavior, such as running away from home, not attending school, tobacco and alcohol offenses, and exhibiting beyond-control behavior at home or at school. Public offenses are defined in the same terms as adult charges.

Anyone can file a complaint against a juvenile, including a police officer, victim, parent or school official. Juveniles who have a complaint filed against them are given the opportunity to meet with a CDW.

Custody Instead of Arrest

Under Kentucky's juvenile justice system, children are taken into custody instead of being arrested. CDWs assist law enforcement officials in finding appropriate placements, such as with parents, guardians, relatives or an emergency shelter. Detention may be authorized by a judge if there are concerns that a juvenile may reoffend, fail to appear for court or be a safety risk.

Appropriate Placements

It is always the intent of the CDW to find the least-restrictive placement option. CDWs have five least-restrictive alternatives to consider when making placement decisions:

- Parent or custodial guardian, unless prohibited by the court for alleged abuse.
- Responsible adult, such as a relative, neighbor or friend of family.
- Emergency shelter.
- Crisis stabilization units, if applicable.
- Inpatient mental health assessment, if applicable.

Diversion Agreements

The goal of diversion is to reduce further involvement in the court system. CDWs follow established criteria to determine if a juvenile is eligible to participate in a diversion agreement or if the case, by law, must be referred to formal court. If the juvenile is eligible and agrees to the informal process, he or she enters into a diversion agreement with the CDW.

The diversion agreement holds juveniles accountable for past actions and provides tools to manage current behavioral issues. These tools include:

- Prevention and education programs
- Service learning projects
- Community service
- Restitution
- Curfew
- School attendance
- Counseling
- Treatment

The CDW monitors juveniles throughout the diversion program, which helps ensure they are given the tools and skills necessary to make better decisions in the future.

When a juvenile successfully completes the diversion program, the case is closed and no formal court record is created.

CDW Program by the Numbers

Precomplaints

Court designated workers use the precomplaint conference to coordinate a juvenile's case management and any prevention services prior to a complaint being filed.

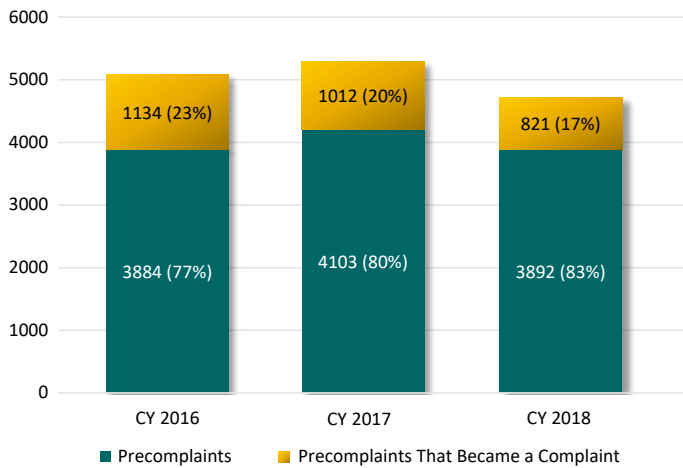
During the precomplaint conference, CDWs gather information that includes family history, behavioral issues, previous assessments or services, and assessments or services that may be beneficial moving forward.

At the precomplaint stage, youth alleged to be beyond

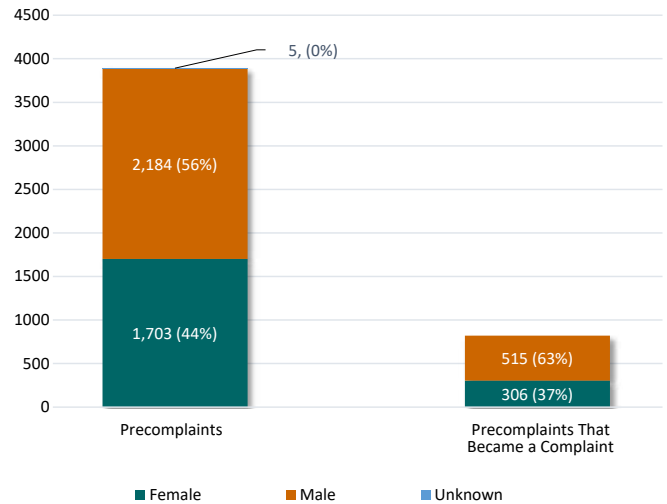
control of their parents will participate in the GAIN-Short Screener, a tool to help determine potential needs. The precomplaint conference is also a good opportunity to help families who simply need assistance connecting to a particular resource.

After the precomplaint conference, the complainant will have the option to file a formal complaint or charge. That allows CDWs to provide more intense case management over an extended period of time to families who need a more formal intervention.

Precomplaints That Became a Complaint CY 2018

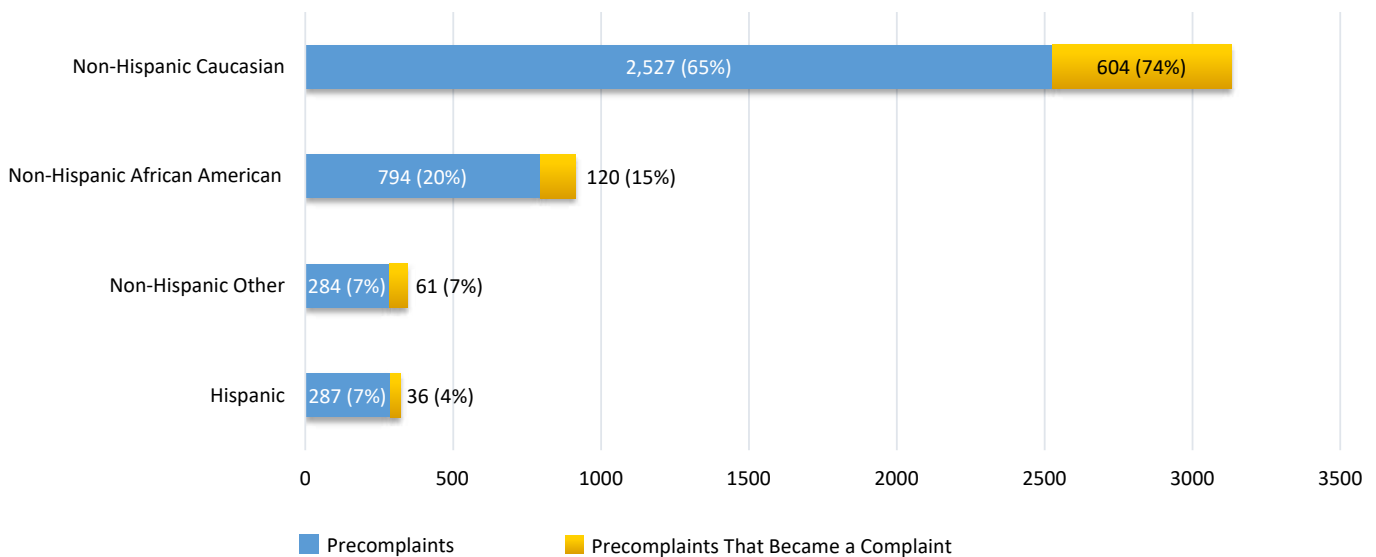


Precomplaints by Gender CY 2018



Note: Two youth of unknown gender are excluded.

Precomplaint Comparison CY 2018

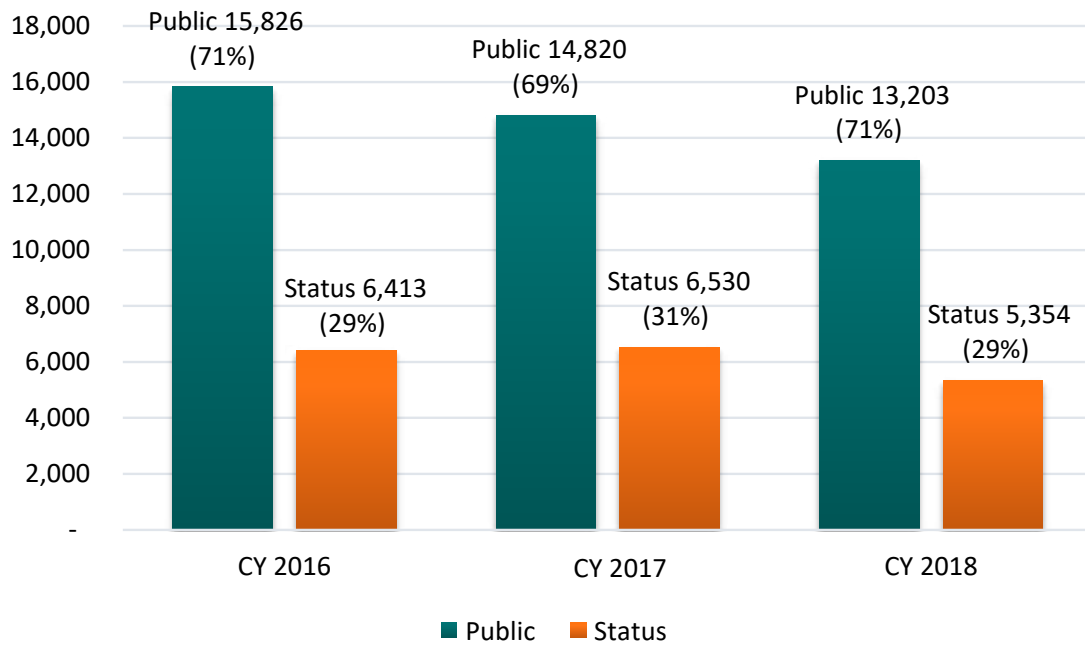


CDW Program by the Numbers

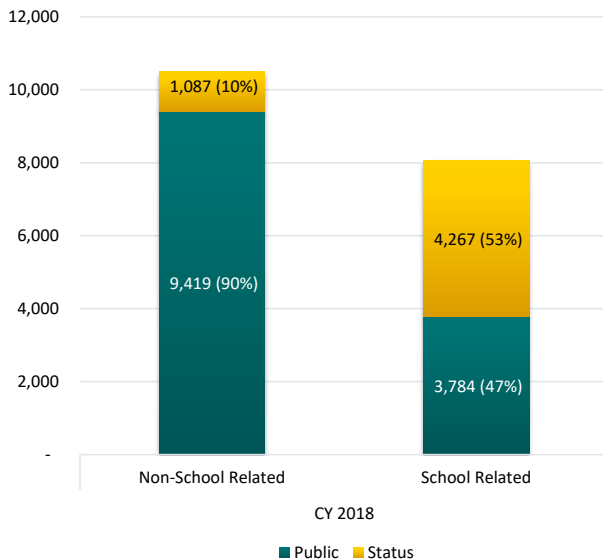
Public & Status Complaints

Of the 8,557 complaints filed against juveniles in 2018, 71% were for public offenses and 29% were for status offenses. In addition, 43% were school related and 57% were non-school related. Status offenses comprise 53% of school related complaints, which are those initiated by the school.

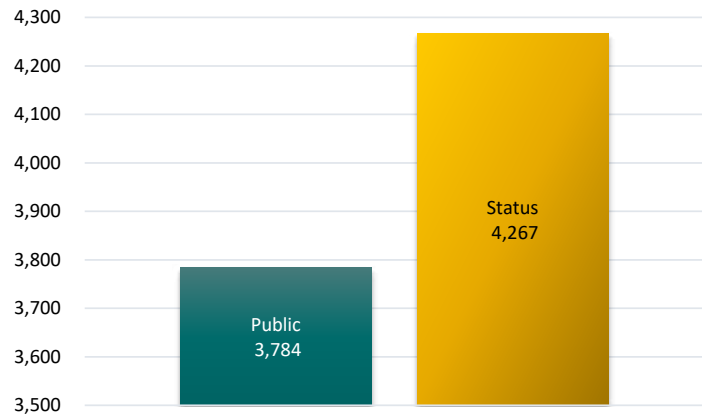
Complaints Filed by Type: Public vs. Status Offenses CY 2018



School Related vs. Non-School Related Complaints CY 2018



School Related Complaints CY 2018

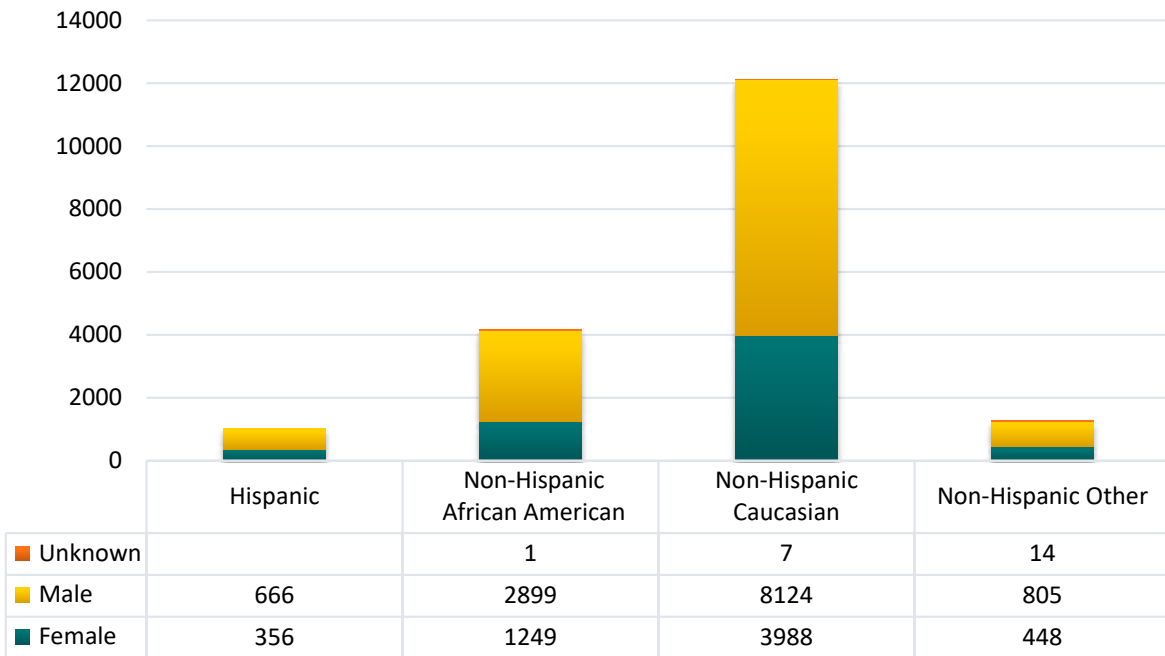


CDW Program by the Numbers

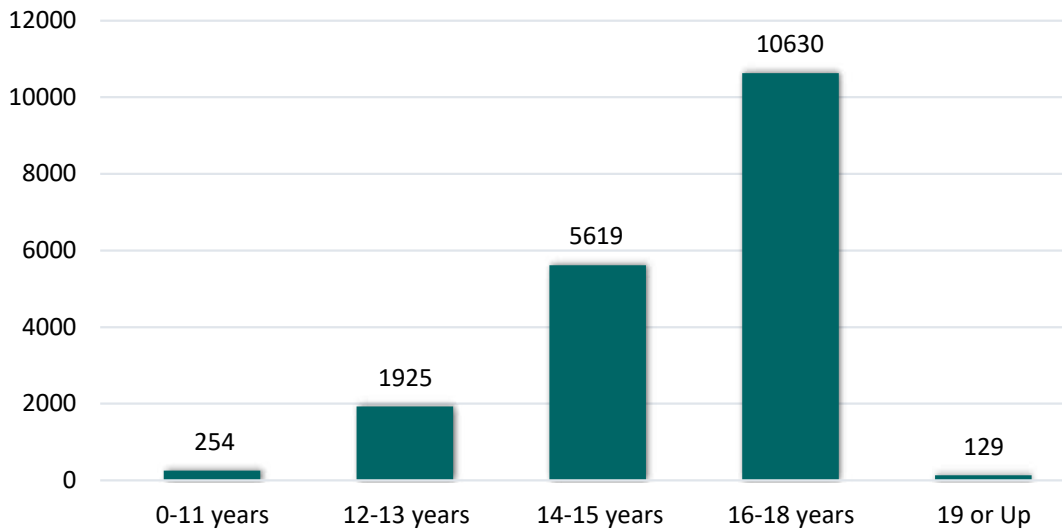
Complaints by Race & Gender

Of the 18,557 complaints filed in 2018, 65% were against Caucasian juveniles and 22% were against African American juveniles. The remaining 13% were filed against juveniles who were Native American, Asian, Hispanic or another racial group not captured individually.

Public & Status Complaints Filed by Race & Gender
CY 2018



Complaints Filed by Age
CY 2018

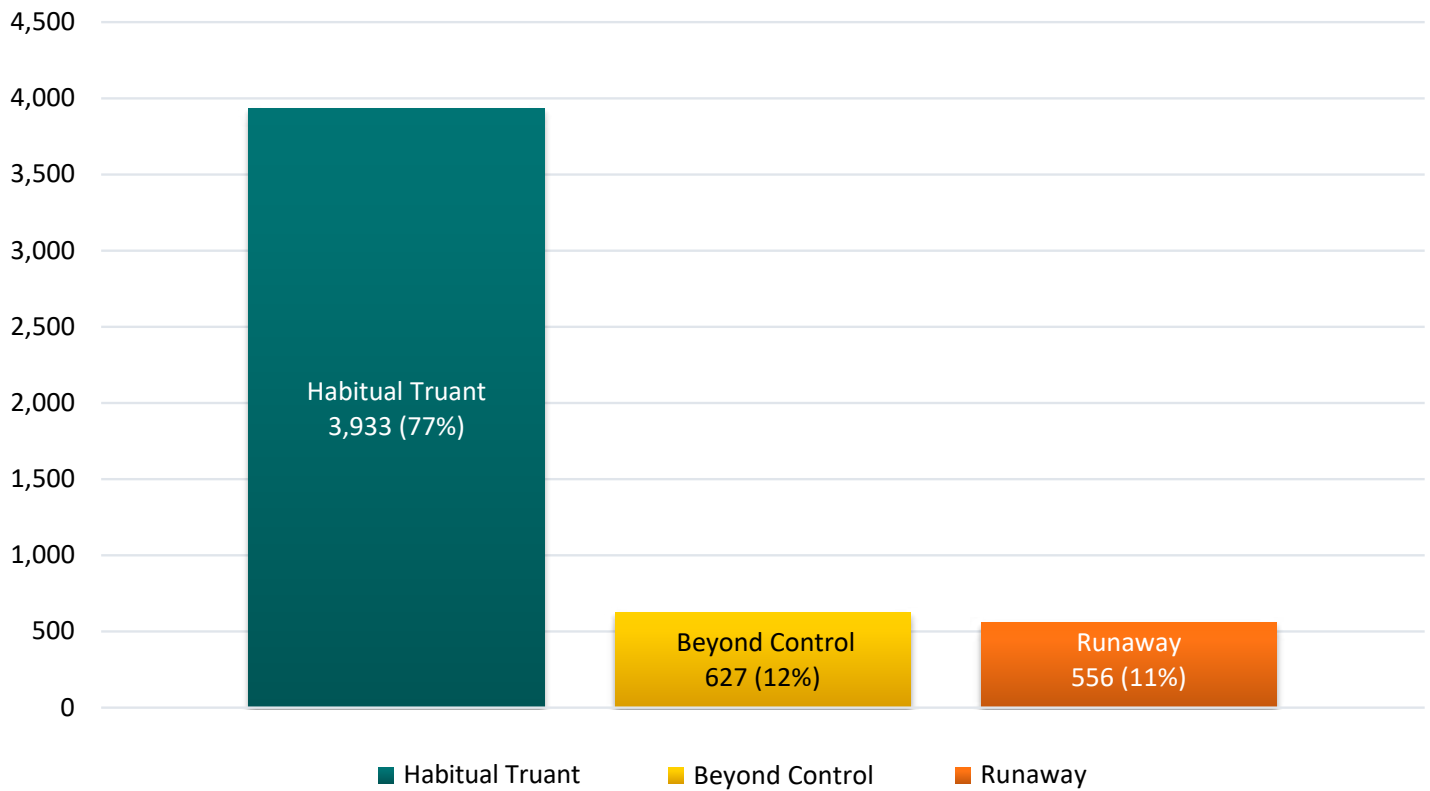


CDW Program by the Numbers

Status Complaints Filed

There were 5,354 status complaints filed in 2018. Of the three most common status complaints, 77% were for habitual truancy, 12% were for beyond control and 11% were for runaway.

Status Offenses Within Complaints Filed
CY 2018

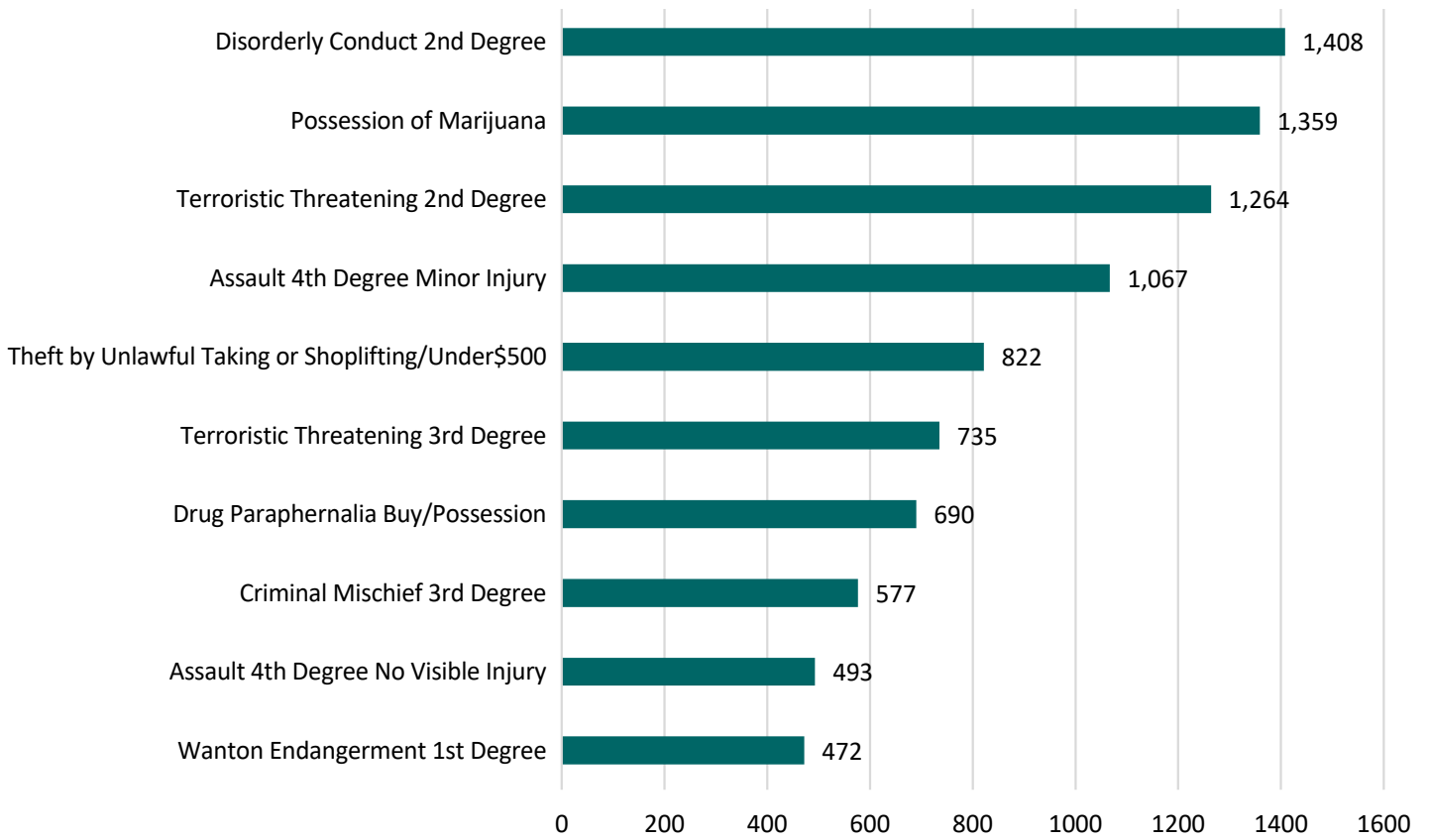


CDW Program by the Numbers

Public Complaints Filed

There were 13,203 public complaints filed on juveniles in 2018. Of the 10 most common charges, 16% were for disorderly conduct 2nd, 15% were for possession of marijuana, 14% were for terroristic threatening 2nd, 12% were for assault 4th degree minor injury and 9% were for shoplifting under \$500.

10 Most Common Public Offenses Filed With CDW Program CY 2018



CDW Program by the Numbers

Custody Outcomes for Public & Status Complaints

A juvenile can be taken into custody by a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe the child has committed an offense. The law enforcement officer may release the youth to a parent, guardian, relative or custodian upon his or her written promise to appear with the child in the court designated worker's office at a later date.

However, youth meet the criteria for detention if:

- There is reasonable belief the young person is unlikely to appear in court.
- Detention is essential to protect the youth or community.
- The youth is charged with a serious offense.
- A parent, guardian or custodian cannot be located or is unwilling to take custody.
- The youth has a reasonable basis for requesting detention.

Once a young person has been taken into custody, a court designated worker will respond to the custody site and determine if the child meets the criteria for detention. The CDW will contact a judge if the youth is eligible to be detained.

If the young person is held in a juvenile detention center, a

detention hearing must be held shortly after he or she is taken into custody. At the detention hearing, the judge:

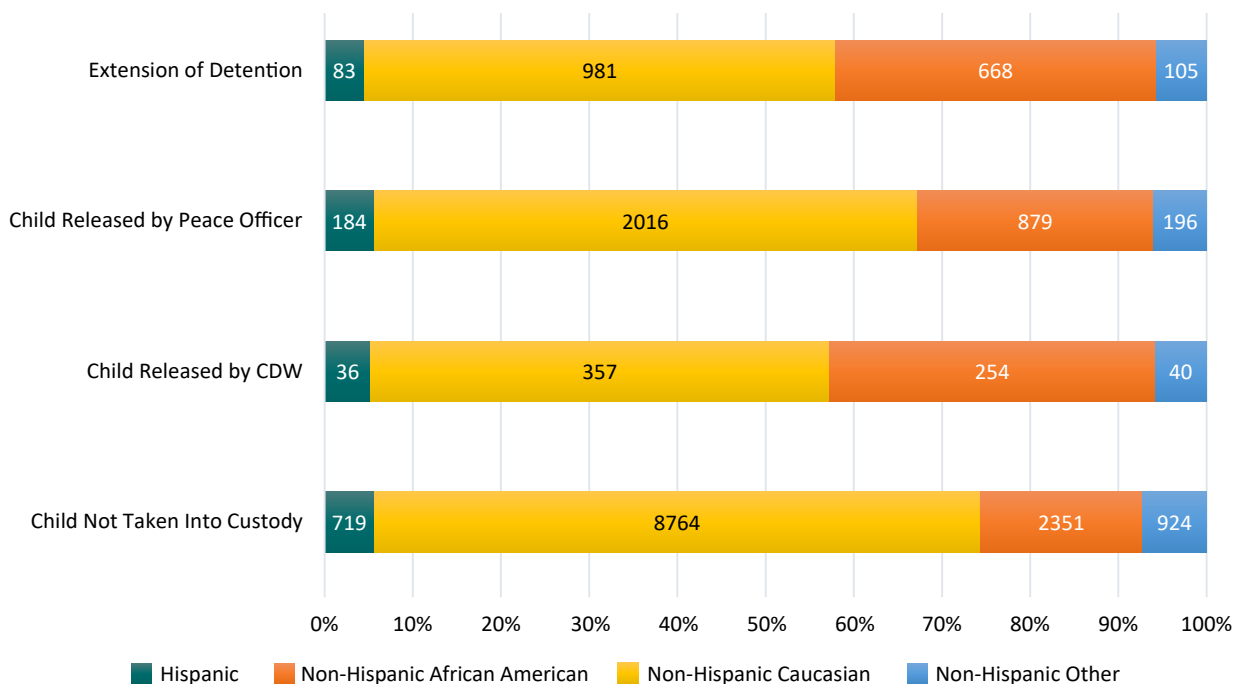
- May dismiss the charges and release the youth if there is no probable cause he or she has committed an offense.
- May release the youth to his or her parents, guardians or custodians upon promise to reappear in juvenile court.
- May order continued detention if there is reasonable belief the youth is unlikely to reappear; if detention is essential to protect the youth or the community; if the parent, guardian or custodian cannot be located or is unwilling to take custody; or if the youth has a reasonable basis for requesting detention.

Intake Actions

In 2018, 1,837 juveniles were detained at the point of intake. Of those, 53% were Caucasian, 36% were African American, 5% were Hispanic and 6% fell into another racial and ethnic category not captured individually.

Intake Action	Public	Status	Total
Child Not Taken Into Custody	7,716	5,042	12,758
Child Released by CDW	597	90	687
Child Released by Peace Officer	3,195	80	3,275
Extension of Detention	1,695	142	1,837
Total	13,203	5,354	18,557

Custody Outcomes of Public Complaints CY 2018



CDW Program by the Numbers

Diversion Agreements

In 2018, 6,514 public complaints and 4,186 status complaints were handled through diversion agreements. A diversion agreement is a contract, also called a case plan, that the court designated worker negotiates with the child.

The goal of the diversion agreement is to hold the child accountable for his or her behavior, secure services if appropriate, and serve the best interests of the child while providing redress and restitution for his or her offenses without court action and without creating a formal court record.

Diversion agreements are customized to fit the individual needs of the child. The CDW program staff draw on community resources and a variety of tools and programs to resolve a complaint. Successful diversion agreements have produced a significant amount of money in the form of restitution.

Successful Diversions

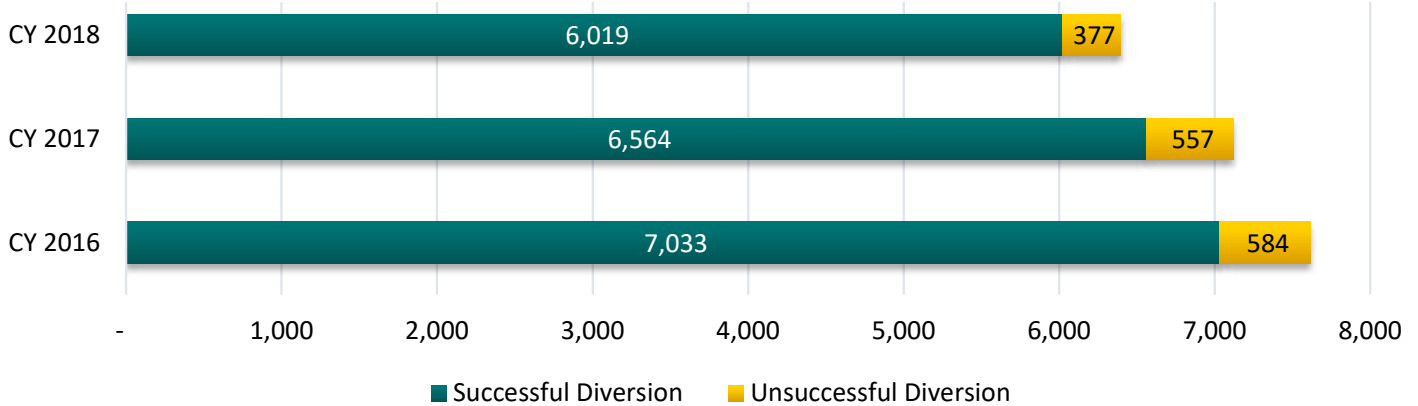
Of the 6,396 juveniles with public complaints who entered diversion, 94% of the diversions were completed successfully. Status complaints are generally more complex than public complaints and of the 3,924 status complaints, 88% of the diversions were completed successfully.

Note that diversion agreements may be closed for reasons other than being successful or unsuccessful.

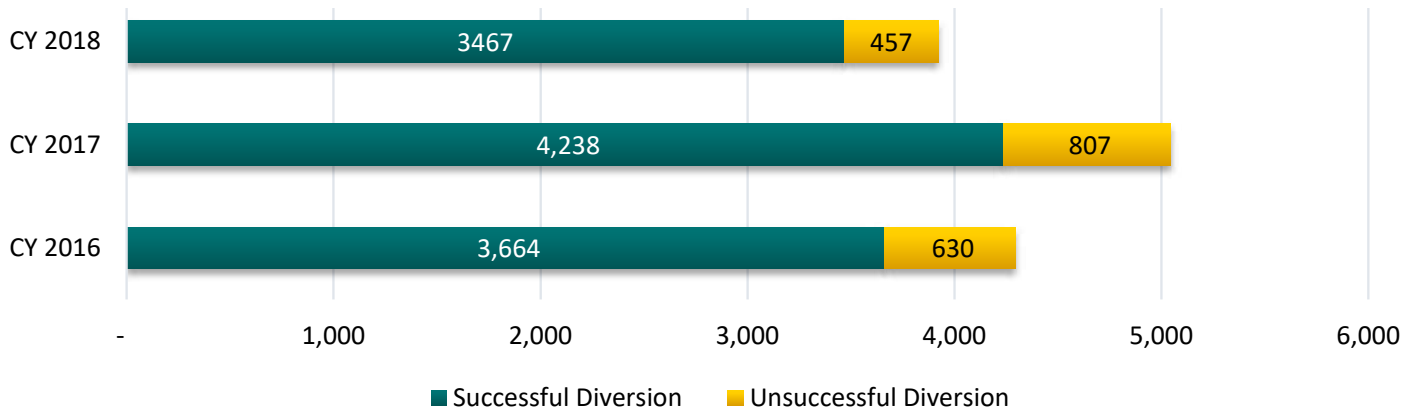
Diversion Agreements Within Complaints Closed CY 2018

Public	Status	Total
6,514	4,186	10,700

Public Complaints Closed With Diversion CY 2018



Status Complaints Closed With Diversion CY 2018



CDW Program by the Numbers

Terms of Diversion

The terms used to set up a juvenile's diversion agreement must provide prevention, education, accountability and treatment when appropriate. There were 40,046 terms used in diversion agreements during 2018.

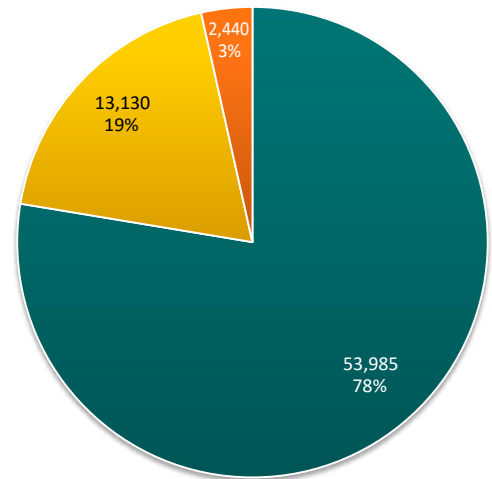
Terms of Diversion Agreements CY 2018

Assault Workbook/Service Learning Project	562
Bullying Workbook/Service Learning Project	51
Character Counts!	2
Community Service Work	521
Community Works	35
Counseling Assessment	3,185
Counseling Referral	4,389
Criminal Mischief Workbook/Service Learning Project	159
Curfew	1,216
Drug/Alcohol Education	42
Educational Diversion Assignment	5,270
Educational Seminar/Program (Specify)	491
Families Workbook/Service Learning Project	124
Farmer's, Families, Friends, & Fitness Work	3
Harassment/Internet Safety Workbook/Service Learning Project	128
Letter of Apology	460
Look Before You Leap	6
Making Choices	39
Making It on Your Own	9
NEFE High School Financial Planning	5
No Negative Contact	883
Other	829
Psychosexual Assessment	41
Psychosexual Counseling Referral	8
Report to CDW	838
Restitution	148
School Attendance	10,088
Service Learning Project (Group)	51
Service Learning Project (Individual)	7,200
Service Learning Workbook	67
Street Law for Juvenile Justice Programs	52
Substance Education Activity Program	53
Substance Workbook: Journal	277
TBUT Workbook/Service Learning Project	359
Teen Court Diversion	182
Theatre in Diversion	8
Tobacco Workbook/Service Learning Project	74
Truancy Diversion Program (TDP)	433
Truancy Workbook/Service Learning Project	1,758
Total	40,046

Community Service Hours. Juveniles on diversion performed 13,130 hours of community service in their local communities.

Service Learning Hours. Juveniles on diversion completed 53,985 hours of service learning.

Service Learning Hours CY 2018



- Service Learning Project (Individual)
- Community Service Work
- All Other Service Learning Hours

	CY 2017	CY 2018
Character Counts!	79.00	4.00
Community Service Work	11,670.00	13,130.00
Community Works	196.00	374.00
Look Before You Leap	154.00	96.00
Making Choices	355.00	359.00
Making It on Your Own	92.00	136.00
NEFE High School Financial Planning	72.00	48.00
School Attendance	14.00	-
Service Learning Project (Group)	467.00	513.00
Service Learning Project (Individual)	57,886.00	53,985.00
Street Law for Juvenile Justice Programs	1,090.00	475.00
Theatre in Diversion	720.00	435.00
TBUT Workbook/Service Learning Project	-	64.00
Grand Total	72,795.00	69,619.00

CDW Program by the Numbers

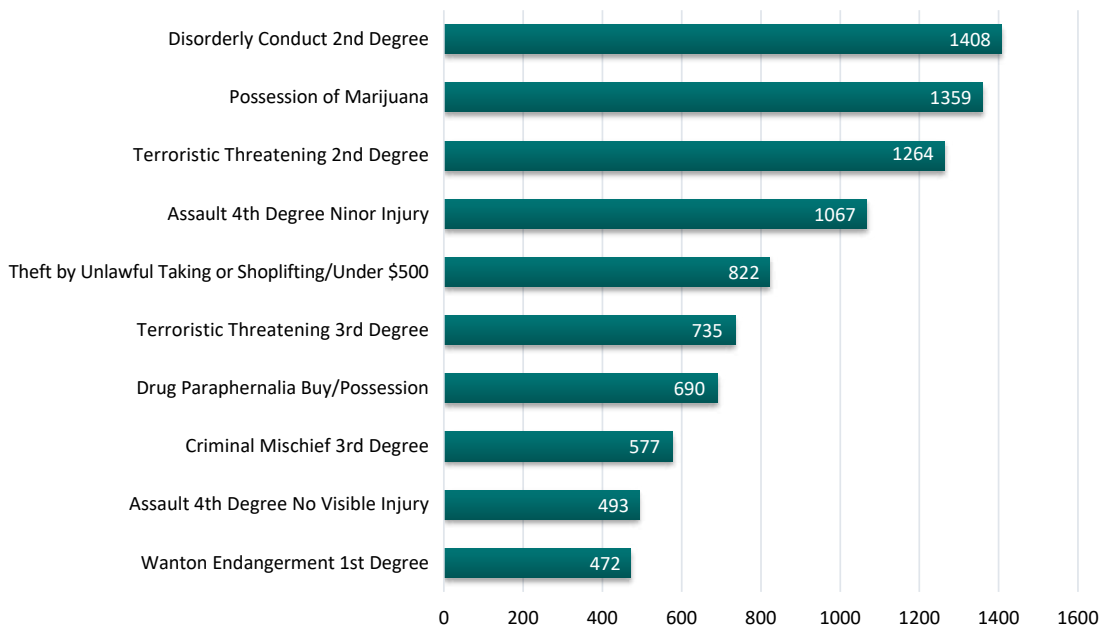
Counseling With Diversion

Counseling can be an important part of a juvenile's diversion agreement. Of the juveniles referred to counseling, 62% had public complaints and 38% had status complaints.

Diversion Agreements With Terms of Counseling Assessment and/or Counseling Referral – CY 2018

	Public	Status	Total
CY 2016	5,056	3,017	8,073
CY 2017	5,064	3,545	8,609
CY 2018	4,656	2,834	7,490
Total	14,776	9,396	24,172

Top 10 Offenses Within Public Complaints Filed With Diversion Agreement CY 2018



Teen Court Diversion Program

Teen Court is based on the premise that most young people want to do what is right when making decisions. Even those who may make the wrong choice due to external factors, such as peer pressure, are often gratified to learn they have an opportunity to make amends.

Teen Court gives juveniles the opportunity to participate in a less formal court process carried out by their peers. As part of his or her diversion, a juvenile agrees to participate in Teen Court and have his or her sentence set by their peers.

The goals of Teen Court are to:

- Reduce repeat offenses by young offenders.
- Change the attitudes of offenders toward law enforcement, society and themselves.
- Hold young offenders accountable for their actions.
- Increase young offenders' understanding of how their behavior affects others.

Complaints Closed by Case Close Reason With Teen Court Diversion Agreement CY 2018

	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018
Public Complaints			
CDW Referred Case for Formal Processing	1	0	0
County Attorney Requested Formal Court Referral	6	0	1
Successful Diversion	218	155	168
Unsuccessful Diversion	13	22	6
Total	238	177	175
Status Complaints			
CDW Referred Case for Formal Processing	0	0	0
County Attorney Requested Formal Court Referral	0	0	0
Successful Diversion	12	13	6
Unsuccessful Diversion	0	0	0
Total	12	13	6
Grand Total	250	190	181

CDW Program by the Numbers

Truancy Diversion Program

The Administrative Office of the Courts created the Truancy Diversion Program in 2005 to help students at risk of being charged with truancy because of too many unexcused absences.

The program uses a multidisciplinary team approach to help students become more successful. The team consists of judges, school personnel and court designated workers. They meet weekly to help students develop good attendance habits and improve their overall school experience. During the 2017-2018 school year, 147 schools in 66 counties participated in the Truancy Diversion Program.

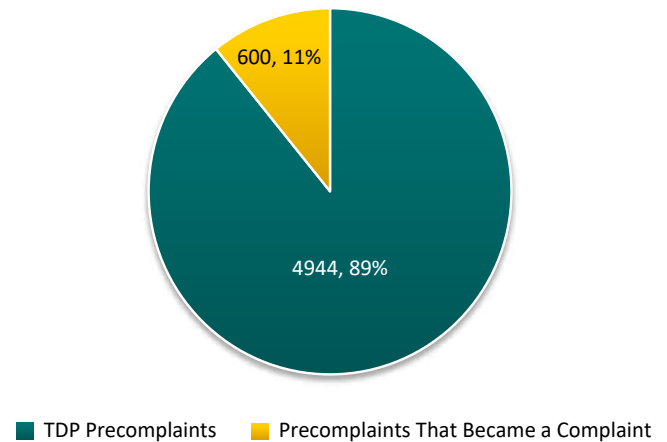
The Truancy Diversion Program is divided into two phases:

Precomplaint Phase. The Precomplaint Phase is when the truant student and his or her parents meet with the TDP Review Team and attend a two-hour educational workshop.

Complaint Phase. The Complaint Phase is when the student has been absent or tardy six or more times without a valid excuse and is considered habitually truant. The CDW fills out

a complaint on the student. The student and his or her parents attend weekly sessions with the TDP Review Team and comply with recommendations and requirements set forth by the team. The Complaint Phase of the program lasts 10 weeks.

TDP Precomplaint Conferences CY 2018

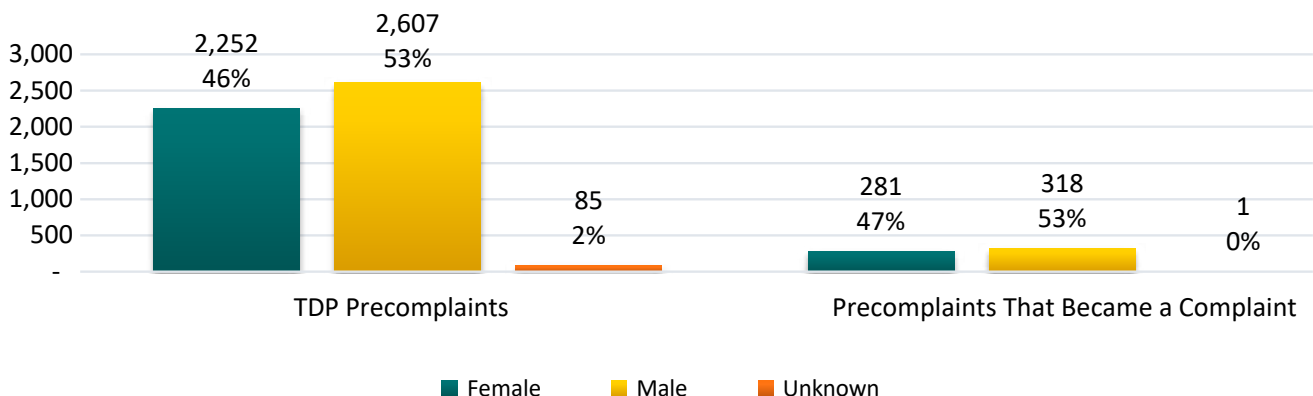


Truancy by Gender

Of the 5,544 precomplaints for the Truancy Diversion Program, 53% involved males and 47% involved females (excludes 86 unknown).

The CDW Program provided case management to 4,944 TDP precomplaints in Phase One. Only 600 cases advanced to Phase Two, which resulted in a formal complaint being filed.

Truancy Diversion Program: Precomplaint Conferences by Gender CY 2018



CDW Program by the Numbers

FAIR Team Referrals

Court designated workers and their counterparts, court designated specialists, are responsible for investigating complaints filed, completing risk and needs assessments, and supervising diversion agreements for youth. CDW Program staff work with Family Accountability, Intervention, and Response Teams to tailor diversion agreements to the individual needs of youth and hold them accountable for their behavior without court action.

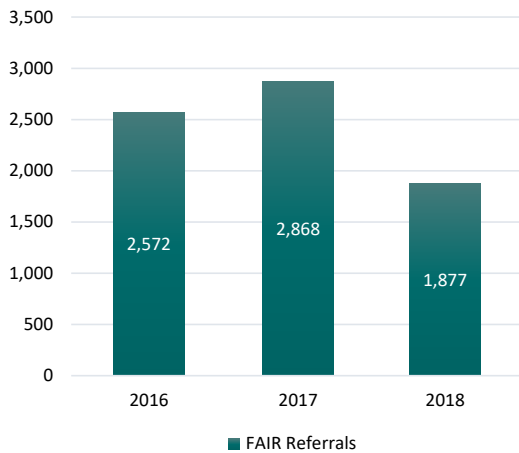
Passed in 2014, Senate Bill 200 required a FAIR Team to be established in each judicial district in an effort to improve case management and reduce youth involvement in the justice system. FAIR Teams are composed of representatives from the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of

Juvenile Justice and the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, along with officials from law enforcement, the school system, the county attorney's office and the public defender's office.

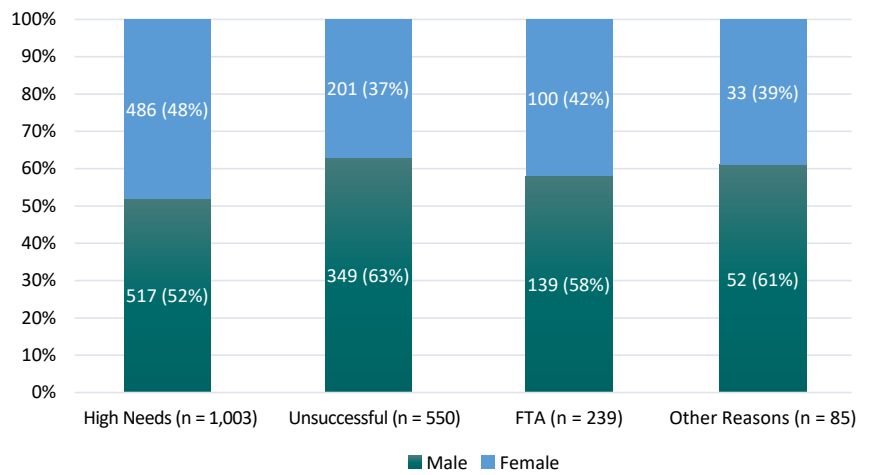
These teams are mandated to meet monthly to review referrals for youth who have either failed to appear for an initial intake, declined to enter into a diversion agreement, are considered high needs, or are struggling or have failed to complete the terms outlined in their diversion agreement.

FAIR Team members can determine that no further action be taken on certain status offense cases or continue to recommend resources and services that best support the needs of justice-involved youth and their families.

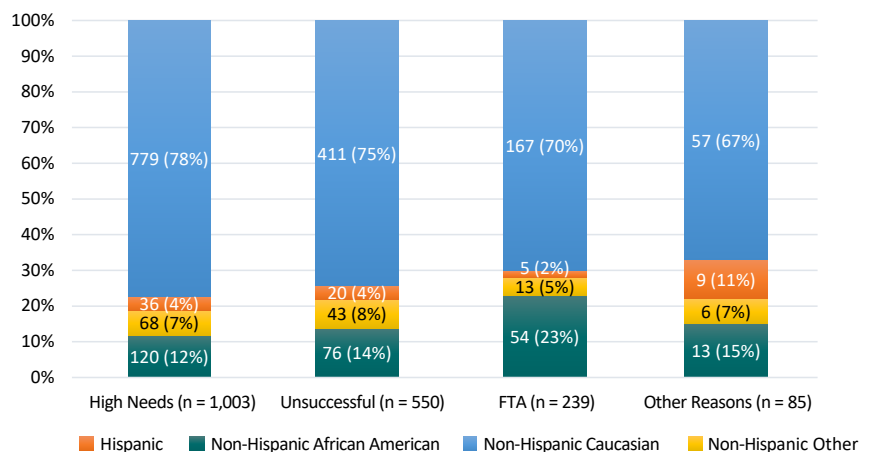
FAIR Team Referrals
CY 2016-2018



FAIR Team Referrals by Gender
CY 2018



FAIR Team Referrals by Race & Ethnicity
CY 2018



CDW Program by the Numbers

FAIR Team Outcomes

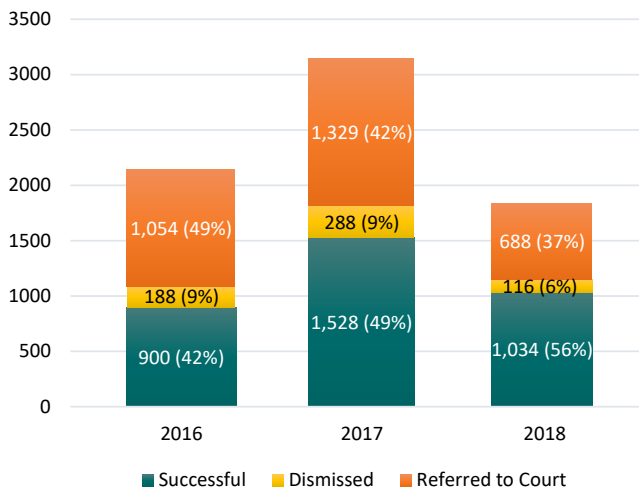
The cases most commonly referred to a FAIR Team involve youth whose score on the GAIN-SS short screener indicates the possible need for a further mental health assessment, who fail to appear for their initial appointment and who are unsuccessful on diversion.

In addition, most youth referred to a court designated specialist are given an in-depth needs assessment called the GAIN-Q3, which is used to make recommendations to the FAIR Team regarding a young person's needs.

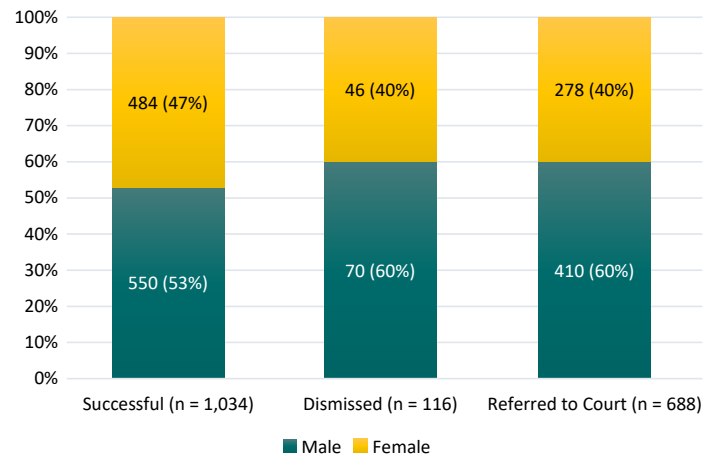
When a case reaches the FAIR Team, the members meet to determine which options will best help the youth succeed in diversion.

The FAIR Team's intent is to provide enhanced case management in order to successfully divert high-needs youth toward the services they need and away from formal court. Prior to FAIR Teams being established by Senate Bill 200, many youth did not have access to this more robust intervention and were simply referred to formal court.

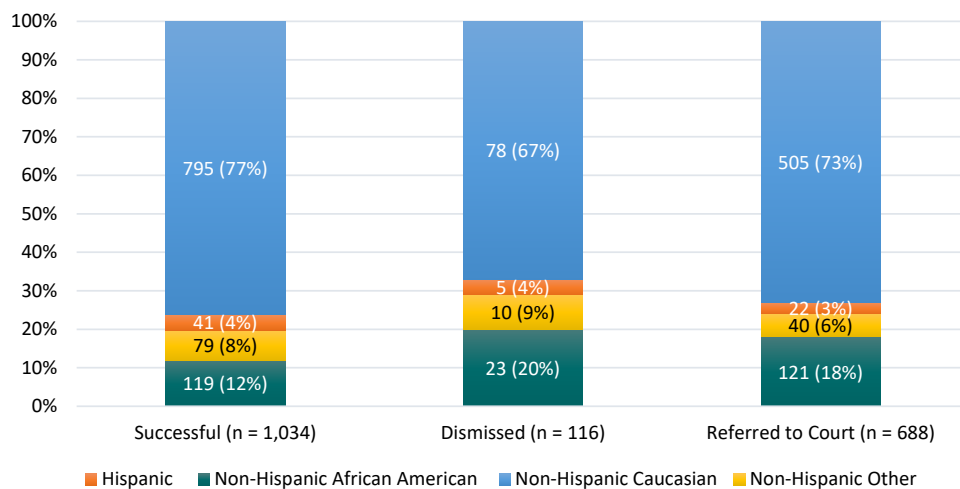
FAIR Team Outcomes by Case Close Reason CY 2016-2018



FAIR Team Outcomes by Gender CY 2018



FAIR Team Outcomes by Race & Ethnicity CY 2018



CDW Program by the Numbers

Juvenile Recidivism

The Department of Family & Juvenile Services conducted a juvenile recidivism study on a cohort of 9,301 distinct juvenile offenders who had a complaint filed during CY 2014 and were processed through the diversion program.

The juvenile cohort was tracked through the Court Designated Worker Case Management System for at least four years from the complaint date to determine whether subsequent complaints had been filed since Jan. 1, 2014. The majority of the juveniles, 91% (8,463), had an initial* referral that was a successful diversion and the remaining 9% (838) had an initial referral that was an unsuccessful diversion.

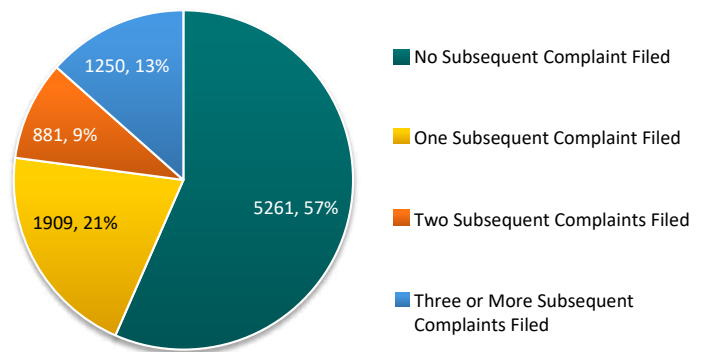
Among the cohort of 9,301 juveniles, 57% did not reoffend while under age 18 and 21% reoffended only once after the initial complaint in 2014 through Dec. 31, 2018.

**For the purpose of this study, the initial referral was not necessarily the juvenile's actual first referral but instead was his or her first referral during CY 2014.*

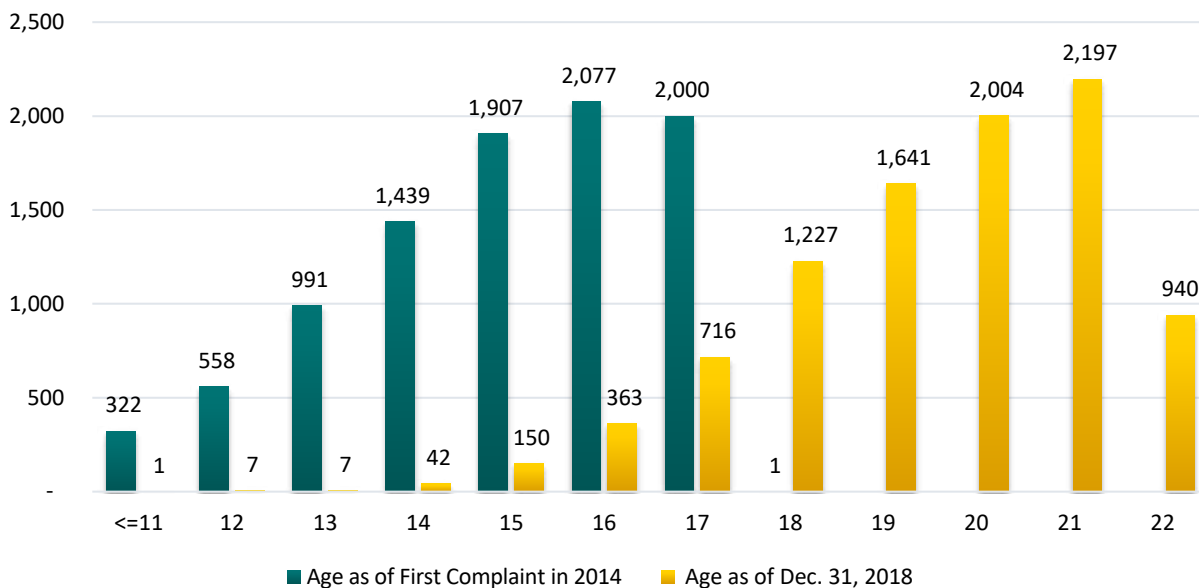
First Complaint Filed for Juveniles by Case Close Reason CY 2014

	Public	Status	Total
Successful Diversion	5,706	2,757	8,463
Unsuccessful Diversion	372	466	838
	6,078	3,223	9,301

Any Subsequent Complaint Filed for Juveniles 1/1/14-12/31/18



Ages of Juveniles Within Cohort



Note: Excludes six youth of unknown age.

CDW Program by the Numbers

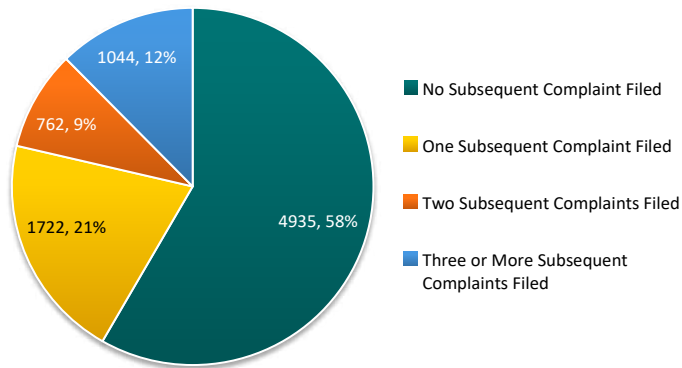
Successful Diversions Among Juvenile Cohort

Of the 8,463 juveniles who successfully completed the diversion program, 58% did not reoffend or have any subsequent complaints filed while under 18 years old as of Dec. 31, 2018.

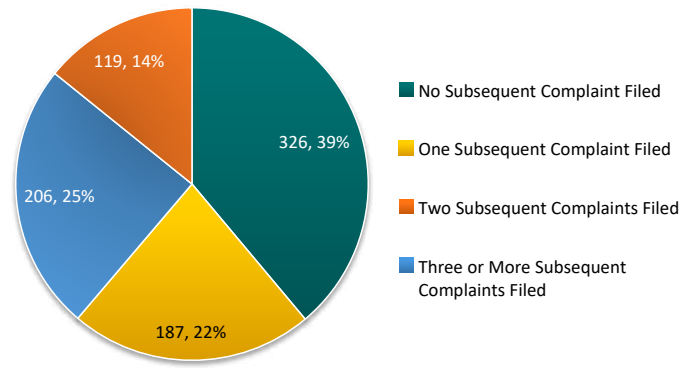
Unsuccessful Diversions Among Juvenile Cohort

Of the 838 juveniles who did not successfully complete the diversion program, 39% did not reoffend or have any subsequent complaints filed while under 18 years old as of Dec. 31, 2018.

**Successfully Diverted Juveniles
Reoffense Rate
1/1/14-12/31/18**



**Unsuccessfully Diverted Juveniles
Reoffense Rate
1/1/14-12/31/18**



Juvenile Complaints: Summary of Statistics CY 2018

Complaint Types	Number of Complaints
Total status precomplaints filed	4,713
Status precomplaints that became formal complaints	821
Total public complaints	13,203
Total status complaints	5,354
Total school-related complaints	8,051
School-related status complaints	4,267
School-related public complaints	3,784

Complaints With Diversion Agreements
39 different types of terms available to be included in CY 2018 diversions
10,700 distinct juveniles with one or more diversion agreements
6,514 public complaint diversions
6,019 public complaint diversions successfully completed
4,186 status complaint diversions
3,467 status complaint diversions successfully completed

Recidivism
55% of successful diversions in CY 2014 did not have any further complaints by Dec. 31, 2018
37% of unsuccessful diversions in CY 2014 did not have any further complaints by Dec. 31, 2018
60% of complaints are for juveniles aged 16 - 18
71% of complaints are against male juveniles
63% of complaints are against Caucasian juveniles

CDW Case Management System: Definitions & Methodology

The statistical information in this report is from the Court Designated Worker Case Management System. The CDWCMS statewide electronic database is maintained by the Department of Family & Juvenile Services at the Administrative Office of the Courts. The following definitions explain the methodology used to produce the statistical reports.

Intake Action Date. Date that the intake action (release or detention) is applied.

Juvenile ID Number. Each juvenile is assigned a unique identifier the first time he or she is entered into the CDWCMS. That identifier remains with the juvenile for each subsequent referral/complaint, ensuring that the CDWCMS maintains a count of distinct juveniles.

Number of Complaints/Referrals. The terms complaint and referral are interchangeable. A juvenile may have more than one complaint during any given time frame. A complaint may be a status complaint or a public complaint. Status complaints are those that include offenses unique to juveniles, such as beyond control, habitual truant, runaway, and various alcohol and tobacco offenses. Public offenses are those that would be crimes if committed by adults, such as felonies, misdemeanors and violations.

Number of Referrals by Case Close Reason. The case close reason, or outcome, is the definitive action taken and recorded in the CDWCMS regarding how a particular complaint/referral ended. The case close reason date is used to determine when the complaint will be counted and reported for statistical purposes.

Recidivism Methodology. Recidivism data was obtained by looking at juveniles processed through the Court Designated Workers Program whose first complaint was processed during calendar year 2014. These cases were closed due to a successful or unsuccessful diversion. The study followed these juveniles to see if they had one or more subsequent complaints filed through Dec. 31, 2018.

The cases involving first complaints were broken down by:

- No subsequent complaints, one subsequent complaint, two subsequent complaints, and three or more subsequent complaints.
- No reoffense, reoffense less than a year, reoffense within a year, and two years or more to reoffend.

The offense period was defined as the day after the first complaint date in 2014 through Dec. 31, 2018. A juvenile was counted as a recidivist if he or she had an additional complaint filed during that time frame.

The study excluded juveniles who committed a serious offense and were tried as an adult; juveniles who turned 18 prior to Dec. 31, 2018, and were processed as an adult within the criminal system; and juveniles who aged out of the juvenile system and reoffended within the adult system.

Referrals Filed/Closed. The date that complaints/referrals are filed are obtained by a query by referral filing date. The same is true for complaints/referrals closed, which are queried by the closing date.

Note: A comprehensive breakdown of recidivism data is on page 16.

CDW Case Management System Disclaimer

The data from the Court Designated Worker Case Management System – CDWCMS – is subject to changes, reprogramming, format modifications and availability at the direction of the Administrative Office of the Courts. At any particular moment, the data may not reflect the most up-to-date status due to ordinary limitations or errors in the system's operation.

It is also important to note that when juvenile justice reform was passed through Senate Bill 200 in 2014, the CDWCMS

was not capable of tracking all of the data mandated by the bill. Although the AOC has been hard at work to upgrade the system, some information for the 2018 Annual Report cannot be retrieved.

This includes data that spans case management systems, such as the number of children who are adjudicated a public offender or convicted of a criminal offense in an adult court within one year of successfully completing a juvenile diversion agreement.

Glossary

The following definitions describe the terms used by the Court Designated Worker Program. Please note that the terms are used in precourt situations and may differ from the terms used in formal court settings.

Beyond Control of Parents. A child who has repeatedly failed to follow the reasonable directives of his or her parents, legal guardian or person exercising custodial control or supervision other than a state agency. The behavior results in danger to the child or others and does not constitute behavior that would warrant the filing of a petition under KRS Chapter 645, which is the Mental Health Act of the Unified Juvenile Code.

Child/Juvenile. Any person who has not reached his or her 18th birthday, unless otherwise provided.

Cognitive Interaction Skills. A set of skills used with juveniles to reinforce prosocial behavior and attitudes and discourage antisocial behavior and attitudes.

Commitment. A court order that places a child under the custodial control or supervision of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department of Juvenile Justice, or another facility or agency until the child reaches age 18 unless otherwise provided by law.

Complaint. A verified statement that sets forth allegations regarding a child and contains sufficient facts supporting any subsequent petition that may be filed in court.

Complaint Close Date. Date that the complaint was closed.

Complaint Filing Date. Date that a complaint was signed by the complainant.

Contempt of Court. Willful disobedience of a court order or willful interference with the administration of justice.

Decline Diversion. A situation in which a child does not wish to participate in diversion or does not agree to the terms of a diversion, but does not request that the case be formally processed in the court system. If the case is a status offense and the child declines diversion, the case is consequently referred to the FAIR Team.

Diversion Agreement. An agreement between a court designated worker and a child charged with committing a public or status offense. It is designed to hold the child accountable for his or her behavior, and if appropriate, to secure services for the child. The purpose of a diversion agreement is to serve the best interests of the child and provide redress for his or her behavior without court action and without the creation of a formal court record.

Evidence-Based Practice. An evidence-based practice is the objective, balanced and responsible use of current research and the best available data to guide policy and practice decisions to improve outcomes for youth.

Failure to Appear. A situation in which a child does not appear for a scheduled appointment. If the case is a status offense and the child fails to appear for an appointment, the case is consequently referred to the FAIR Team.

FAIR (Family Accountability, Intervention, and Response) Team. A multidisciplinary FAIR Team exists in every judicial district. The FAIR Team reviews the work of the local court designated worker and creates enhanced case management plans and opportunities to provide resources and services for youth in diversion. Senate Bill 200 mandates that the FAIR Team include legal, education, social service and mental health professionals as well as representatives of agencies that provide services to youth in the juvenile justice system.

Formal Process. A young person has the right to waive the informal processing of his or her case and request a formal court hearing to determine the validity of the allegations.

GAIN-Q3. The Global Appraisal of Individual Needs Quick is a needs assessment conducted on every child that scores high on the GAIN-SS. The GAIN-Q3 provides in-depth information on the needs of a child on diversion and how those needs can be met.

GAIN-SS. The Global Appraisal of Individual Needs Short Screener is a screening conducted on every child referred to the Court Designated Worker Program. The GAIN-SS asks a short series of questions meant to quickly identify areas that potentially need further mental health assessment.

Graduated Responses. Positive and negative responses that, when used swiftly in a manner proportional to the juvenile's behaviors, increase the likelihood of the juvenile's success and reduce recidivism.

Habitual Runaway. Any child found by the court to have been absent from his or her place of lawful residence without the permission of his or her custodian for at least three days during a one-year period.

Habitual Truant. Any child who has been found by the court to have been reported as a truant two or more times during a one-year period. Truancy is defined in KRS 159.150(1).

Glossary

High Needs. Level of score used to identify those children referred to the FAIR Team for service coordination, based on the score of a child's Global Appraisal of Individual Needs Quick (GAIN-Q3) and Global Appraisal of Individual Needs Short Screener (GAIN-SS).

Informal Process. Court designated workers are authorized by statute to informally process a total of three status or non-felony public offense complaints per youth and, with the written approval of the county attorney, one felony complaint that did not involve the commission of a sexual offense or the use of a deadly weapon.

KRS. Kentucky Revised Statutes are the laws of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Petition. A verified statement that sets forth allegations regarding a child and initiates formal court involvement in the child's case.

Precomplaint. A meeting with the child, parent/guardian and possibly the complaining witness to assist in the coordination of a case management plan and prevention services prior to a complaint being filed.

Preliminary Intake Process. Kentucky's Unified Juvenile Code directs whether a juvenile complaint is eligible to be processed formally in a court setting or informally through a diversion agreement.

Prosocial Behavior. Behavior youth exhibit that is shown to reduce the likelihood of recidivism.

Principles of Effective Intervention. The foundation for what works in rehabilitating juveniles is adherence to the Principles of Effective Intervention. These include Risk Principle (tells who to target), Need Principle (tells what to target), Responsivity Principle (tells how to work effectively with juveniles) and Fidelity Principle (tells how to do this work right).

Public Offense. An action that would be a crime if committed by an adult, whether a felony, misdemeanor or violation, other than an allegation that a child age 16 or older has committed a motor vehicle offense.

Recidivism. The likelihood that a juvenile will reoffend and become involved in the justice system again.

Restitution Payment. Full or partial compensation paid to the victim of a public offense.

Retain in Custody. After a child has been taken into custody, the continued holding of the child by a law

enforcement officer for a period of time not to exceed 12 hours when authorized by the court or the court designated worker for the purpose of making preliminary inquiries.

Secure Juvenile Detention Facility. Any physically secure facility used for the secure detention of children other than any facility in which adult prisoners are confined.

Senate Bill 200. Legislation passed by the Kentucky General Assembly in 2014 that enacted systemwide juvenile justice reform by steering more children to treatment instead of detention. SB 200 was fully effective July 1, 2015.

Status Offense. An offense that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. The behavior, which is unique to juveniles and is not to be considered criminal or delinquent, includes offenses such as beyond control of parents or school, habitual truant, habitual runaway, and various alcohol and tobacco offenses.

Successful Diversion. A young person's successful completion of a diversion agreement.

Teen Court. A program that provides an alternative disposition for juveniles who have committed a public offense but are otherwise eligible for diversion. Teen Court is based on the premise that most young people want to make the right choices. The peer pressure in this setting is thought to have a more meaningful effect on a juvenile than the traditional juvenile justice approach.

Truancy Diversion Program. A program for students at risk of being charged with habitual truancy that uses a multidisciplinary team approach to help them become successful.

Truant. A child between the ages of 6 and 18 who has been absent from school without a valid excuse for three or more days or tardy without a valid excuse on three or more days. Truancy is defined in KRS 159.150(1).

Unified Court System. Kentucky has a unified court system that provides centralized administration and standardized judicial organization statewide to streamline legal matters and reduce duplication of efforts.

Unsuccessful Diversion. A child's failure to complete a diversion agreement. In the event of an unsuccessful diversion, cases involving status offenses are referred to the FAIR Team and cases involving public offenses are referred to the county attorney.

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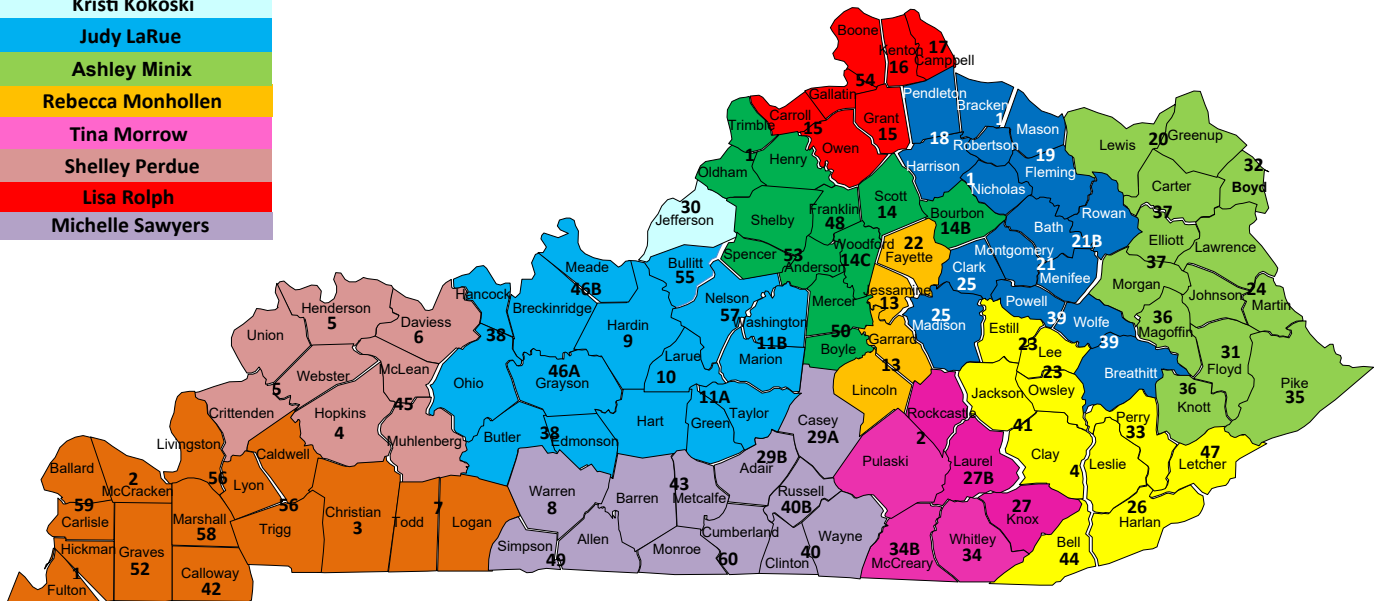
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CDW Supervisory Regions

Court designated workers provide services to every county in Kentucky. These CDW regional supervisors oversee the 12 regions of the statewide program.



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2018 Court Designated Worker Annual Report

Submitted pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute 605.020

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