

# Sanction Supervision Program (SSP)



Travis County  
Juvenile Probation Department

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# Overview

- History
- Data Gathering
- Goals/Outcomes
- Referral Process
- Organization Structure
- Incentives/Sanctions

# Historical Information

- In 2005 the Center for Children's Law and Policy began works with Travis County Juvenile Probation Department.
- The goal was:
  - ✓ to assess the representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system,
  - ✓ to address any found disparities,
  - ✓ to ensure strong data collection processes existed, and
  - ✓ to discuss the importance of data-driven remedies.

# Historical Information

- TCJPD Research staff prepared an analysis of Relative Rate Index (RRI) at the many stages of youth's involvement in the juvenile justice system.



# Historical Information

- The analysis revealed that once youth were involved in the juvenile justice system, they are generally not disproportionately represented in later stages.
- One notable point of overrepresentation was that African American youth were 1.62 times as likely as white youth to be securely detained for technical violations, and Hispanics were 1.42 times as likely to be detained.

# Data Collection & Analysis

- Ethnicity
- Male/ female
- Most serious prior referral
- Number of prior referrals
- Referrals
- Program completion
- Recidivism

# Results of Technical Violation Analysis

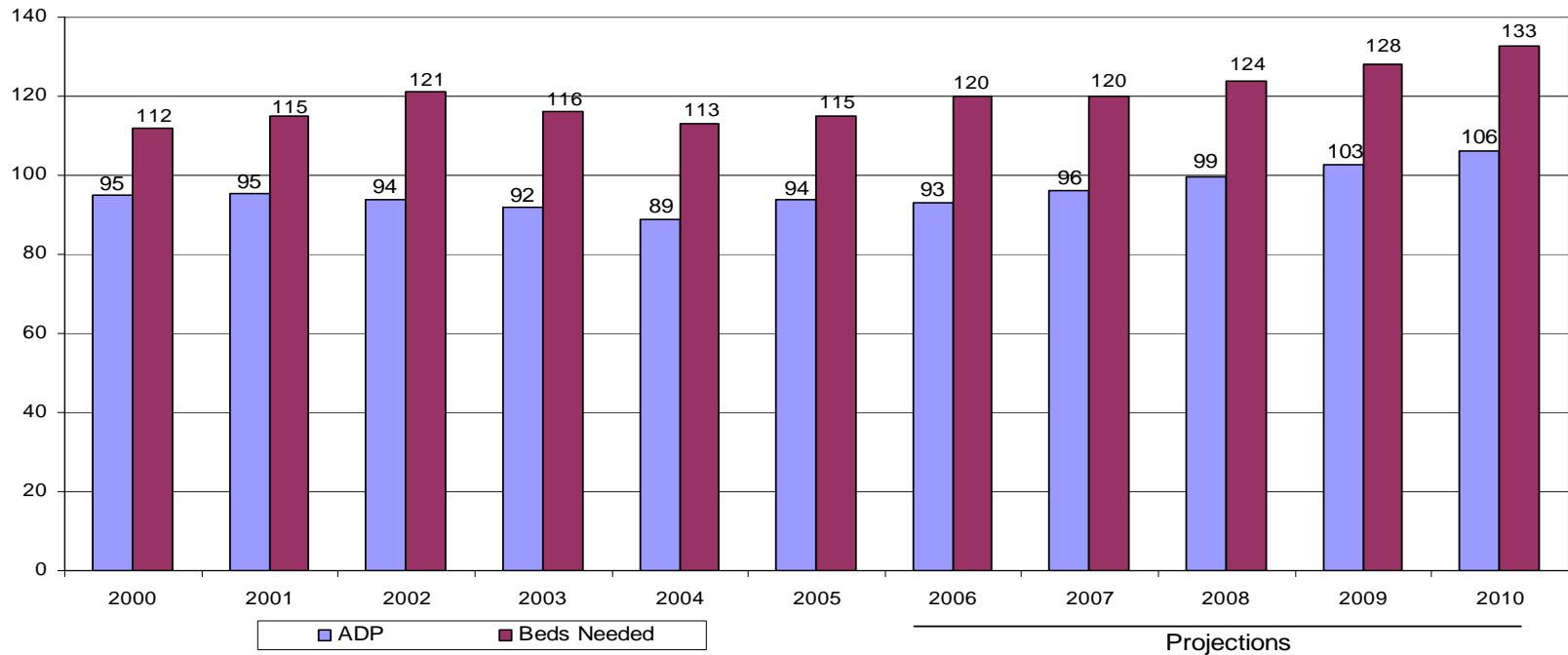
- Top three reasons for violating probation:
  1. Truancy (27%)
  2. Curfew Violations (21%)
  3. Substance Use (15%)
- Higher rates of substance abuse
- Low to medium risk assessment levels

# How to Address These Technical Violations

- Seek to reduce detentions of youth who
  - commit technical violations for substance use, truancy, and curfew violations; and
  - have a risk assessment level of low or medium
- Provide program options that reflect innovative and creative services

# Other Benefits \$

**Average Daily Detention Population and Beds Needed, FY00 - FY10  
(Probation Violator Diversion Programs NOT Implemented)**



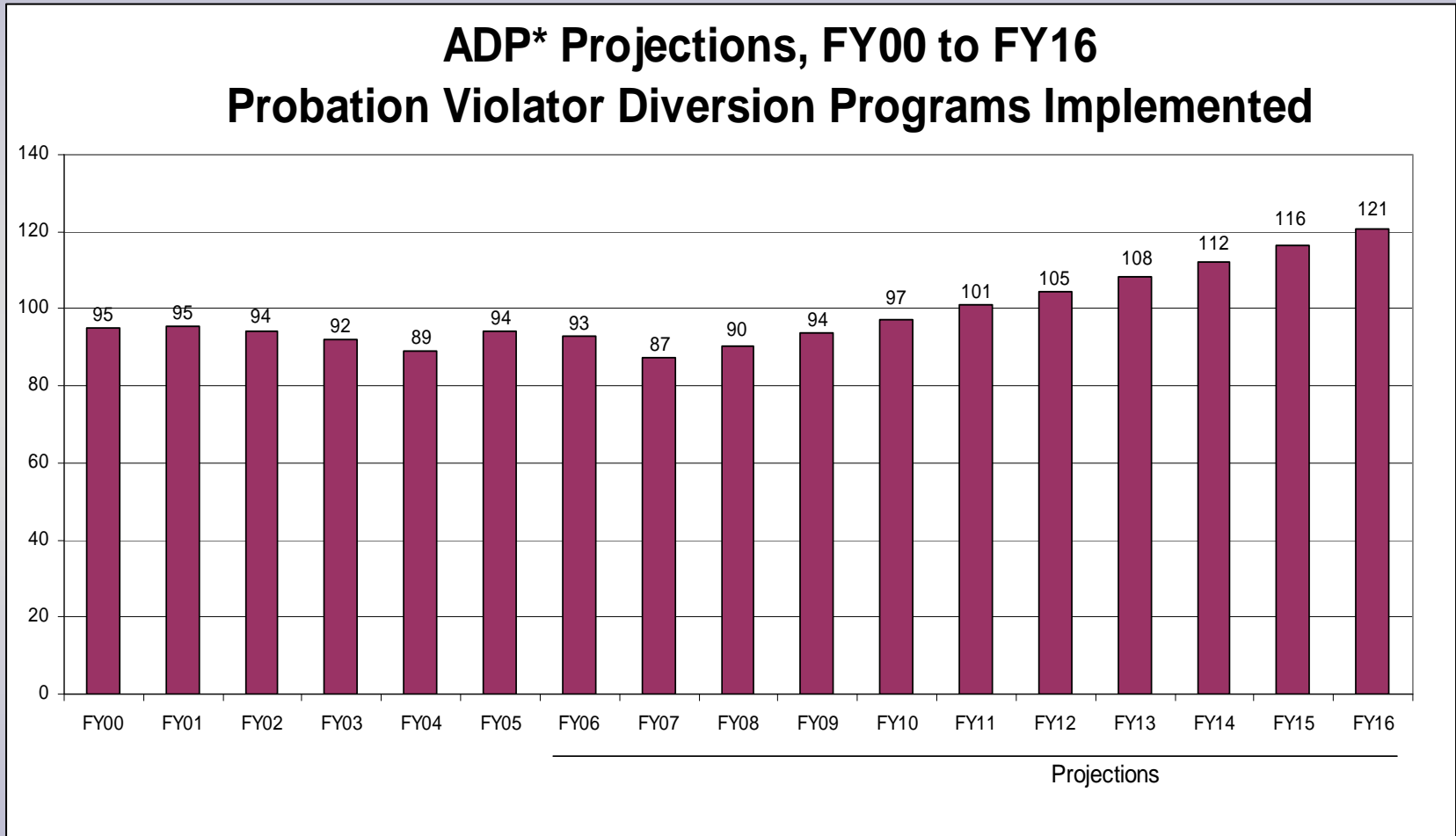
\* Data Source: CASEWORKER Detention Summary Report

\* FY06 ADP projections are based on the ADP in FY06 through May 25, 2006 compared to FY05 through May 25, 2005.

\* FY07-FY10 ADP projections are based on the ADP between FY93 and FY05, excluding anomalies (the two highest and two annual changes)

\* Beds needed is based on the peak detention population; beds needed projections are based on the ratio of beds needed to ADP between FY95 and FY05

# Other Benefits \$



\* ADP means Average Daily Population for Detention

# SSP & Detention ADP By Month

MONTH	SSP ADP	Detention ADP
Oct-06	N/A	84
Nov-06	N/A	94
Dec-06	N/A	70
Jan-07	N/A	79
Feb-07	N/A	88
Mar-07	3	73
Apr-07	14	82
May-07	17	91
Jun-07	26	65
Jul-07	32	73
Aug-07	54	75
Sep-07	57	84
Oct-07	47	87
Nov-07	41	79
Dec-07	35	71
Jan-08	35	71
Feb-08	40	88

**Note:** Sanction Supervision Program (SSP) was implemented mid-fiscal year 2007.

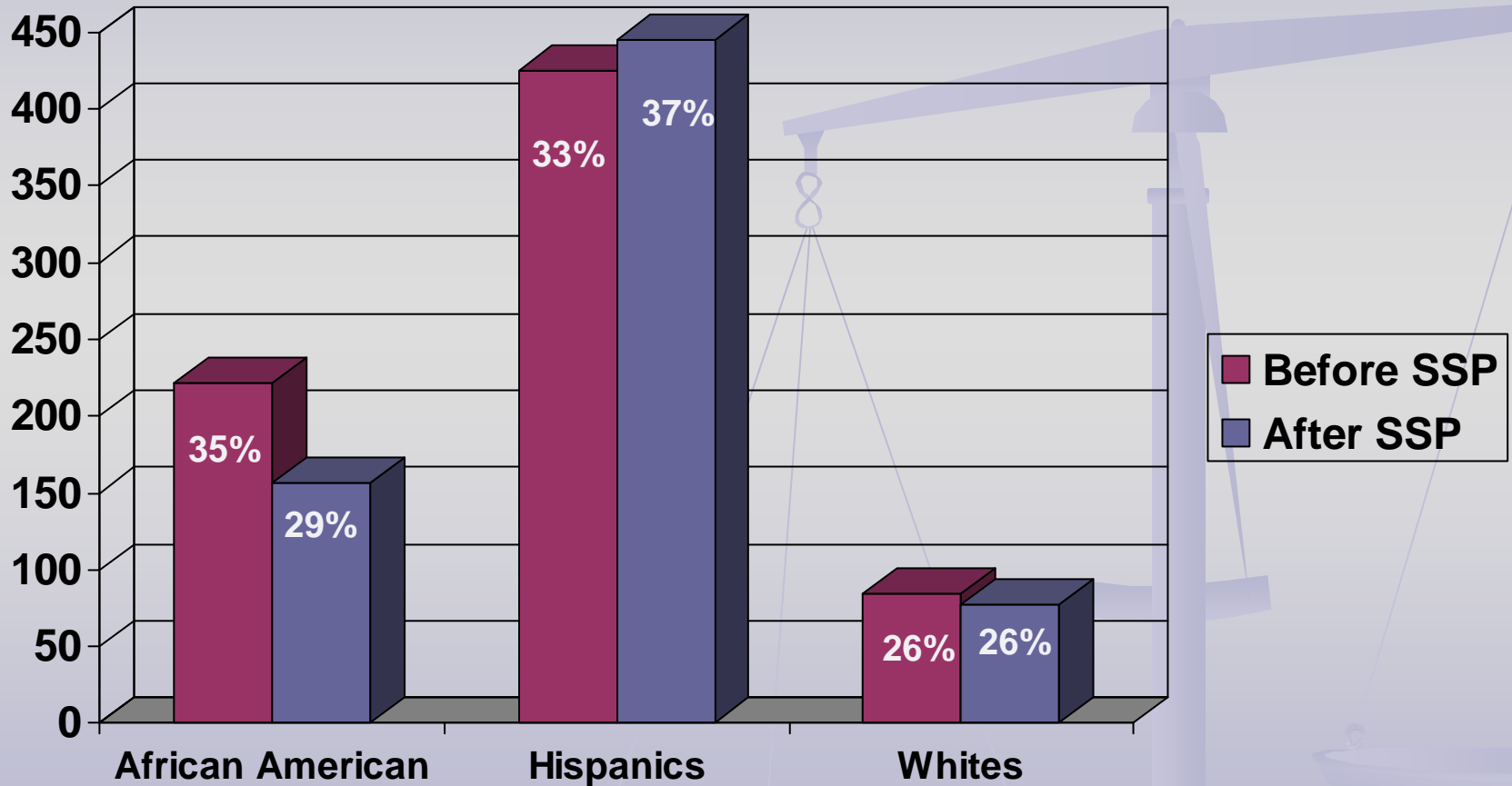


## Point of Interest:

In February 2008, our department removed 11 juveniles from a contract service (facility) and placed them in detention until subsequent placement arrangements were made.

# The Before & After Perspective

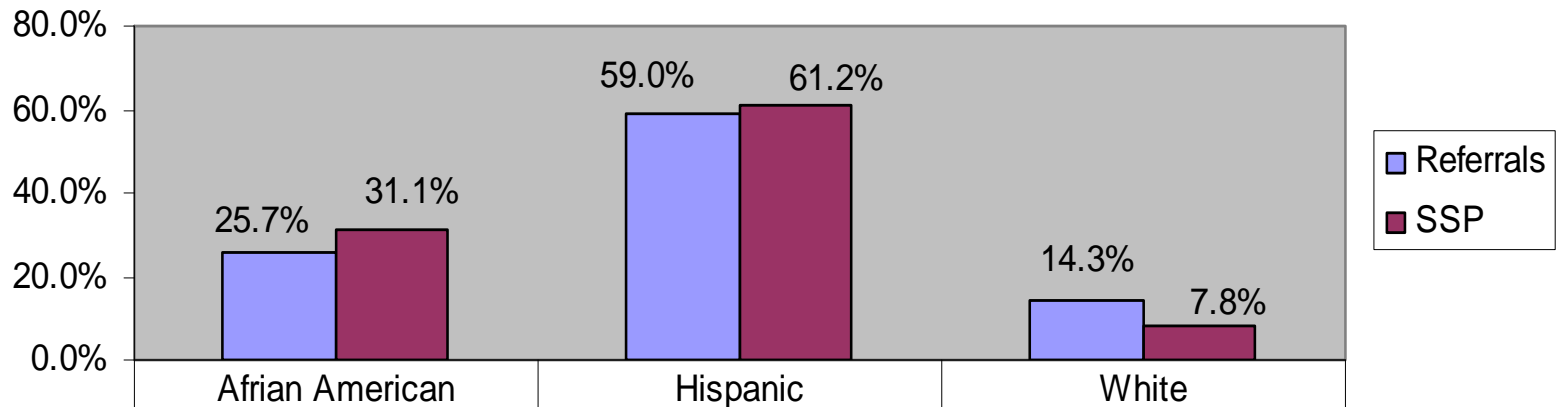
## VOP Detention Activity



**Review Period:** Before is August 06 – April 07 and After is August 07 – April 08.

# SSP Statistics

**Demographics (Ethnicity): Referrals vs SSP Participants  
Oct 2007 - Feb 2008**



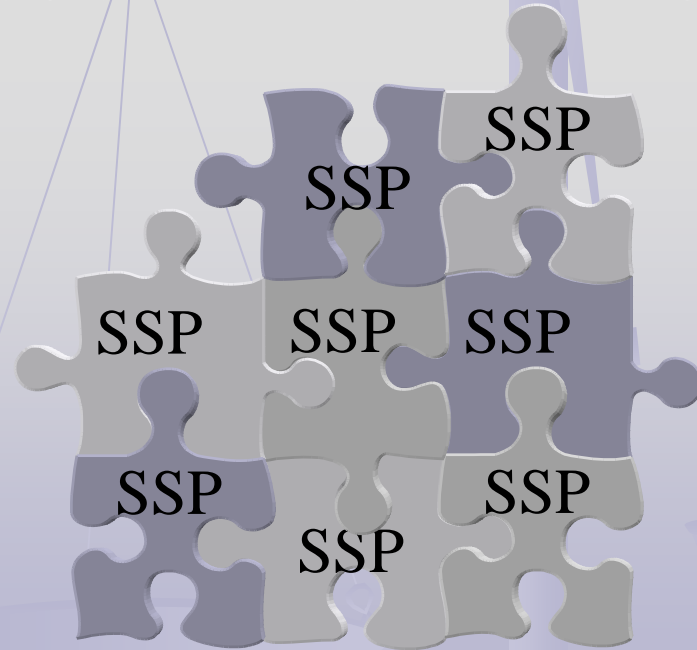
■ Referrals	25.7%	59.0%	14.3%
■ SSP	31.1%	61.2%	7.8%

# SSP Statistics

SSP	SSP All Participants		Total Discharged	SSP Success Rate	
	#	%		#	%
African American	41	28.9%	30	14	46.7%
Asian	1	0.7%	1	0	0.0%
Native American	1	0.7%	1	0	0.0%
Hispanic	87	61.3%	69	36	52.2%
White	12	8.5%	10	2	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46.85%</b>
Male	104	73.2%	83	37	44.6%
Female	38	26.8%	28	15	53.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>52</b>	
Average Age	15.6				

# The Puzzle

- The “Big Picture”
- The Challenge
- Changing the Probation Officers’ Mindset



# The SSP Set Up



- Consist of 4 probation officers and a manager
- Maximum caseload will be 15 each
- Serviced for 4 months
- Contracted case management services to go along with supervision

# Criteria: Appropriate Referrals

- Adjudicated juveniles from Probation Services Division
- Chronic violation of probation within past 2 to 3 months
- Sanctions utilized have been unsuccessful

# What Is So Different?

- Increased supervision and services for juveniles in field probation who were being detained for technical violations
- Not extending probation
- Administrative hearing can place juveniles in SSP
- Officers have an alternative to detention
- Reduce detention population

# Case Management and Scope of Services

- Community-Based Services
- Sanctions: Officers will need to be creative and create options
- Program Capacity
- Strength-Based vs. Deficit-Based

# Case Management Services

- Intensive Youth Services
- Evening Support Services
- Counseling
- Life Skills Training
- Crisis Intervention
- Job Readiness Training
- Community Service Learning
- Linkage to Community Resources

# Incentives/Sanctions



## ■ Incentives

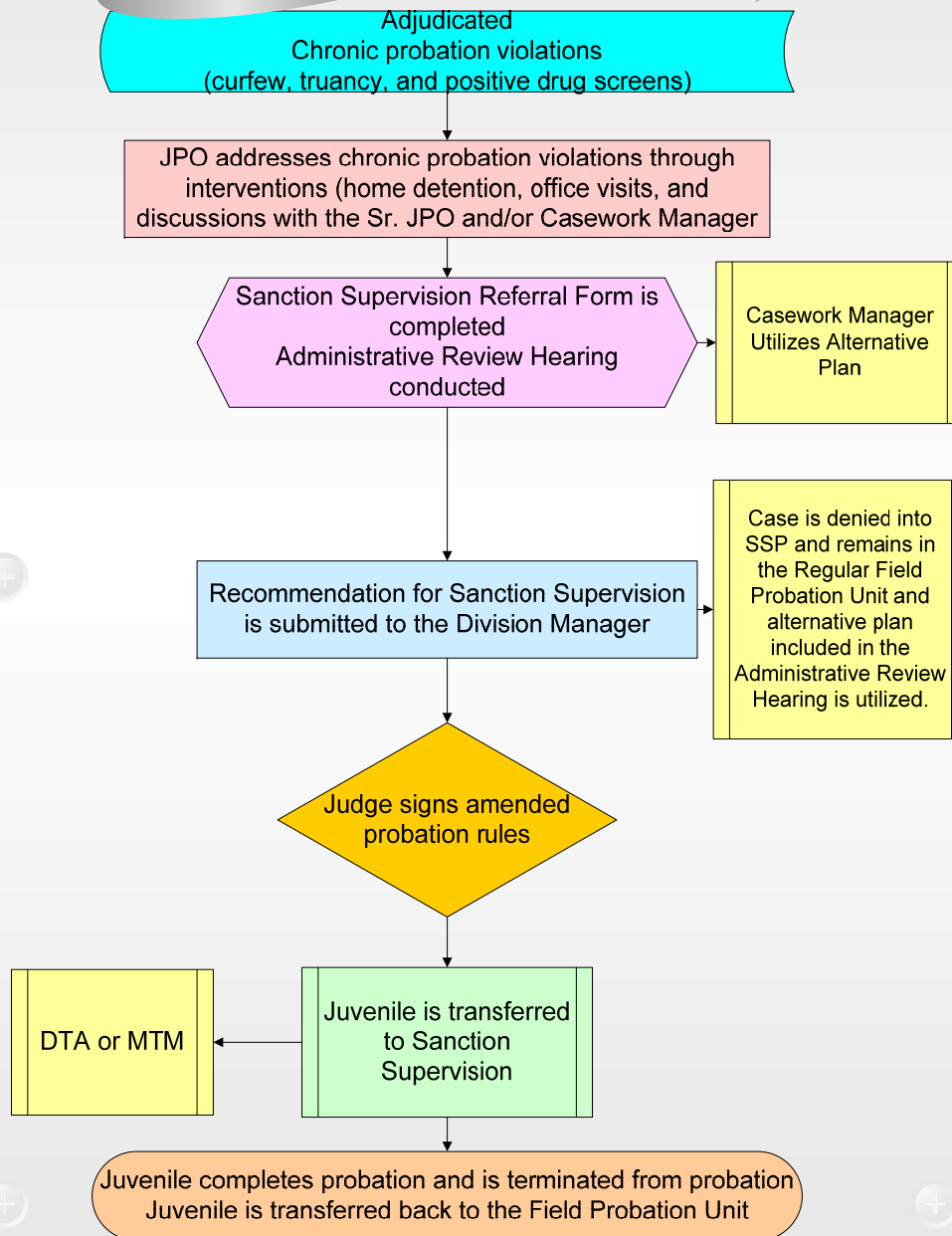
- Extended curfews
- Movie passes
- CSR (community service restitution) credits
- Tickets to various sporting events
- Reduced supervision
- Bus passes
- Possible early termination of probation

# Incentives/ Sanctions

## ■ Sanctions

- Earlier curfews
- Home detention
- Loss of level
- Electronic monitoring
- Increased urine analysis
- Increased school/ home visits
- Saturday school
- Officer attend school with juvenile
- Increased CSR (community service restitution)

# SANCTION SUPERVISION PROGRAM



# Reasons for SSP Discharges

- Identification of additional program needs
- New offense
- Successful completion of probation
- Early termination



**THANK YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!**