

***Recommendations and Findings
from the Study of Multi-Agency
Data (2005-2015)***

***Presentation to JJPOC
7/19/18***

Purpose of Study



Overall, the purpose of this study is to address the legislative mandate pursuant to **Public Act 14-217, Section 79**, which requires an assessment of state-run facilities that house children and youths involved in the juvenile justice system.

Facilities included in study:

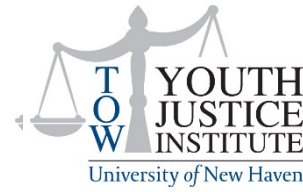
- **JB-CSSD:** Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven Detention Centers
- **DCF:** Connecticut Juvenile Training School and Pueblo Unit
- **DOC:** Manson Youth Institute and York Correctional Institution

Focus of Discussion



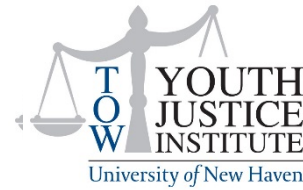
- Study includes 2005 to 2015
 - Time frame for Discussion:
 - 2013 to 2015 (*post-Raise the Age to 18*)
- State-run facilities that currently house youth
 - JB-CSSD (*presented in June*)
 - DOC (*presented today*)
 - *Male minors housed in Manson Youth Institute (n=175)*
- Relevant Findings
- Recommendations to JJPOC

Information/Data Reviewed:



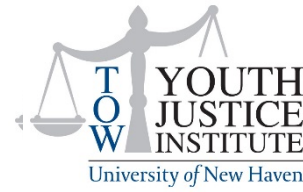
- Characteristics about the youth
- Additional predictive analyses for the outcomes:
 - Length of stay
 - Rearrests after 12 months

Relevant Findings



- **Most commonly youth admitted were:**
 - 17 years old Black males
 - Black youth represented around 65.7% of the sample
 - Residing (almost 50%) or offending (40%) in the major cities:
 - Bridgeport, Waterbury, New Haven, and Hartford
 - Arrested eight or more times prior to placement at MYI
 - Around 50% of youth received their first arrest at age 12 or younger
 - Data show youth were arrested as young as 8 years old at first arrest

Relevant Findings (cont.)



- **Most commonly youth admitted were:**
 - Committing offenses categorized as property offenses (40%)
 - followed by other offenses (35%) and violent offenses (25%)
 - In pre-trial juvenile detention previously for other charges (100%)
 - Housed at MYI for 20 months or more (50%)
 - Rearrested (*for any offense*) within 1 year of leaving the facility (64%)

Overview of Recommendations to JJPOC



RECOMMENDATION 1:

- Additional considerations should be given to the **age of onset** at which youth experience arrest that lead to court referrals and how that age plays into future penetration into the juvenile and criminal justice systems.
 - It is recommended that a **deliberate case management approach** be developed to incorporate a multi-agency response for youth who are 12 years or younger, as well as their families. In addition to the juvenile and adult justice systems, this approach should **engage families, communities, schools, behavioral health services, and child protective services.**

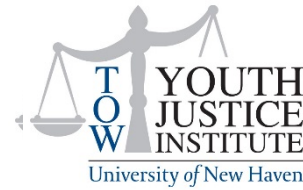
Overview of Recommendations to JJPOC



RECOMMENDATION 2:

- For youth who have engaged in persistent delinquent or criminal offenses, **access to developmental services is of the utmost importance**, yet services vary between the adult and juvenile systems.
 - It is recommended that juvenile justice professionals assess the **appropriateness of the level of services** available for youth who have been transferred, examine the **purpose of housing youth in adult facilities** where developmental services are not easily provided to their age group, and continue **services throughout the reentry process** and transition into the community.

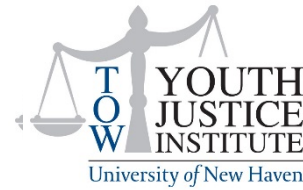
Overview of Recommendations to JJPOC



RECOMMENDATION 3:

- Due to the multi-agency approach required to influence the policies and practices that affect justice-involved youth, it is necessary that justice professionals working with adults and children **learn about the role that system involvement plays** in the behavior of minors, as well as adults.
 - It is recommended that juvenile justice professionals work **to inform each other and other system professionals** about how contact with the justice system can influence future engagement in delinquent and criminal behaviors. The information shared should include initial and refresher **training opportunities**, as well as a centralized **hub of reports** on juvenile justice research.

Overview of Recommendations to JJPOC



RECOMMENDATION 4:

- It should be considered that the prevention of youths' **contact with the criminal justice system has overlap** with the prevention of youths' contact with pre-trial juvenile detention.

Therefore, the following juvenile justice recommendations also apply:

- Identifying and diverting youth from pre-trial detention by targeting the third or more arrest for a differential response
- Implementing a decentralized approach to address RED in order to reduce the percentage of Black male youth housed in state-run facilities
- Better identifying who are youth charged with drug offenses and/or youths' drug use behaviors

Summary of Recommendations



The recommendations focus on:

- Identifying and better understanding youth who are referred to the court at ages 12 or younger
- Providing the appropriate level of services to youth while they are housed for extended periods of time, as well as examining where they are most likely to get those services and making sure that there are services available in the community to assist with reentry.
- Informing system professionals about juveniles experiences and the impact on their adult lives.
- Reduce contact with the adult justice system by examining contact with the juvenile justice system

Actions for Next Steps:

- Move discussions back into workgroups for integration into strategic planning process
- Identify additional areas of study based on workgroup planning