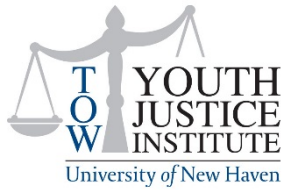




***Presentation: Recommendations  
and Findings from the Study of  
Multi-Agency Data (2005-2015)***

# 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*) and DOC (*presented in July*)
- Relevant Findings
- Recommendations to JJPOC

# Information/Data Reviewed:

- Characteristics about the youth:
  - Analyzed across gender and time
- Additional predictive analyses for the outcomes:
  - Length of stay
  - Rearrests after 12 months
  - Readmissions after 12 months

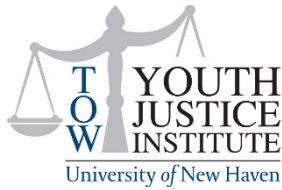
# Relevant Findings

- **Most commonly youth admitted were:**
  - 15 years old Black males
    - Black youth steadily represented around 45% of all youth
    - Male youth represented around 88% of all youth
  - Residing in Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven
  - Offending in Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Hartford
  - Arrested five or more times
    - Male youth were more likely than female youth to have a higher number of arrests before detention (5 arrests vs 4 arrests, respectively).
  - Charged with Robbery 1st degree, Larceny 1st degree, and Assault 1st degree
    - However, more than a quarter of the charges were categorized as drug offenses.

# Relevant Findings (cont.)

- As youth experience a greater number of arrests before their first admission, it is 1.45 times more likely that they will be rearrested, in comparison to youth who have fewer number of arrests before their first admission.
- As youth experience a greater number of arrests before their first admission, it is 1.3 times more likely that they will be re-detained, in comparison to youth who have fewer number of arrests before their first admission.
- Male youth were 3.5 times more likely to spend 8 or more days in detention than female youth.

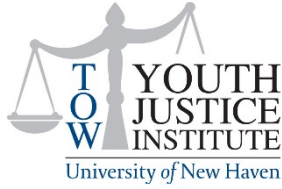
# Overview of Recommendations to JJPOC



## RECOMMENDATION 1:

- It is recommended that juvenile justice professionals be engaged in a planning process to target youth who have received **three or more arrests**. As these youth are different from the youth who are first-time offenders, the continuum of services should have a *differential response system* for identifying ways to prevent detention in the first place, as well as for youth who are reentering the community after detention.

# Overview of Recommendations to JJPOC



## RECOMMENDATION 2:

- Additional collaboration is needed with ongoing efforts to study disproportionate minority contact with a *decentralized approach*. It is therefore recommended that juvenile justice professionals specifically **focus on identifying and implementing responses within communities to reduce system contact for Black male youth**. These responses should be *culturally competent* and based specifically on the risk and protective factors in their environments.
- Furthermore, it is recommended that facility staff should **ensure that demographic information on the youth is up to date and accurate** during the intake process. This will increase the accuracy of how the data reflects race based on how the youth identifies.



# Overview of Recommendations to JJPOC



## RECOMMENDATION 3:

- It is recommended that juvenile justice professionals continue to **identify youth who use drugs versus youth who commit drug offenses but do not use drugs**. Information obtained through assessment should be more nuanced in the data to inform future research.
  - For youth who are charged with drug offenses but do not use drugs, it is further recommended that vocational education be expanded to provide economic opportunities that may prevent further system contact. Additionally, potential employers should be engaged so that the benefits and risks of providing job opportunities to justice-involve youth can be better understood.
  - For youth who use drugs, it is further recommended that data capture more about drugs of choice and drug use habits. While some drug use data is captured through assessments, additional information can help to better link youth to treatment and programs, as well as identify trends in youths' drug use habits.

# Final Thoughts?

