Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee
December 11, 2014
Legislative Office Building
2pm Room 1E

JJPOC Progress Report:

1. Work Group Reports:
   • Recidivism
   • Goals
   • Raise the Age
   • Education
   • Law Enforcement

2. Report required by statute for Jan 1, 2015

Recidivism Work Group

Jeanne Milstein
Jim Isenberg, Ph.D.
Recidivism Work Group

Statute:
Find common definition of recidivism and develop recommendations for the reduction of recidivism in the juvenile justice system

Accomplished to date:
1. Common Definition
2. Identified reliable process for matching youth with subsequent criminal activity

Recidivism Work Group

Next Steps:
1. Determine how to transfer Judicial data system to other agencies to ensure uniform capabilities
2. Develop coordinated approach for the use of data as a means of informing policy and practice
3. Recommend strategies to reduce recidivism

Judicial Branch Presentation

Process for Recidivism Detection and Reporting

Brian Hill
Director of Administration
Judicial Branch
Court Support Services Division
Overview

The Judicial Branch has been using a process for recidivism detection and reporting since 2006. This process has two main components:

1. Matching client cohorts to various criminal justice databases and retrieving data;

2. Identifying and classifying as recidivism the activities retrieved from these databases.

Match/Search Process

When a match is made, the process returns charge-level history on both juvenile referrals and adult arrests.

Below is an example of history returned by the process. Adult records are in gray. Notice that the 4/13/2014 arrest includes 14-218a (an infraction), but was charged in conjunction with 14-215 (a class C misdemeanor).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Arrest Date</th>
<th>Statute</th>
<th>Statute Text</th>
<th>Offense Date</th>
<th>Verdict</th>
<th>Verdict Date</th>
<th>Jail Suspended</th>
<th>Probation Effective</th>
<th>Probation Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile</td>
<td>5/2/2010</td>
<td>53a-181</td>
<td>BREACH OF PEACE 2ND DEG</td>
<td>5/2/2010</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>DEL-NOLLE</td>
<td>8/8/2010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile</td>
<td>9/7/2010</td>
<td>53a-124</td>
<td>LARCENY 3RD DEG</td>
<td>9/7/2010</td>
<td>CONV-PROBATION</td>
<td>4/29/2011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>12/20/2011</td>
<td>53a-182</td>
<td>DISORDERLY CONDUCT</td>
<td>12/20/2011</td>
<td>Dismissed</td>
<td></td>
<td>4/18/2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>5/24/2012</td>
<td>53a-60</td>
<td>ASSAULT 2ND DEG</td>
<td>5/24/2012</td>
<td>Guilty</td>
<td>8/23/2012</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>4/13/2014</td>
<td>14-215</td>
<td>ILL OPN MV UNDER SUSPENSION</td>
<td>4/13/2014</td>
<td>Nolle</td>
<td>4/27/2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>4/13/2014</td>
<td>14-218a</td>
<td>TRAVELING UNREASONABLY FAST</td>
<td>4/13/2014</td>
<td>Nolle</td>
<td>4/27/2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>5/18/2014</td>
<td>14-224(b)</td>
<td>EVADE RESP-PROP DAMAGE/INJURY</td>
<td>5/18/2014</td>
<td>Nolle</td>
<td>5/30/2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Successes

• The match process maintains a success rate of 95.9% on cohorts where a match is expected

• Process has not been significantly modified since 2006
  – Satisfies needs of research and operations
  – No change means no re-calculation of reported data

• Results have been instrumental in numerous research efforts
Factors to consider

• During JJPOC implementation:
  – Identifying and documenting the criteria for the various types of recidivism measurements
  – Transfer of data between agencies
  – Implications of diversionary dismissal on Adult charges on any conviction measurement

• During cohort selection:
  – Ensuring uniform exposure periods
  – Providing all available identifiers
  – Considering the data quality of the identifiers

Goals Work Group

Jeanne Milstein
Kitty Tyrol

Statute:
Develop short, medium and long term goals for the juvenile justice system after the review of “relevant” reports and plans

Accomplished to date:
1. Completed the review of reports and plans
2. Obtained input from the work groups
3. Identified 5 Strategic Goals
Goals Work Group

**Strategic Goal Areas:**
1. Diversion
2. Education
3. Treatment
4. Disproportionate Minority Contact
5. Data

Goal Statement: Diversion

**Goal #1:**
To increase the diversion of youth from the juvenile justice system and for court-involved youth at all points in the juvenile justice system in order to reduce the systemic impact of stigma and to reduce recidivism.

Goal Statement: Education

**Goal #2:**
To increase the educational achievement of youth in the juvenile justice system by addressing their unique needs in order to improve opportunities for successful transition into adulthood and reduce recidivism.
Goal Statement: Treatment

Goal #3:
To improve access to appropriate and quality treatment, intervention and support services, including mental health and substance abuse treatment, for youth in the juvenile justice system in order to enhance well-being, improve family dynamics, and reduce recidivism.

Goal Statement: Disproportionate Minority Contact

Goal #4:
To reduce disproportionate minority contact at all phases of the juvenile justice system in order to ensure fairness and equality in juvenile justice process, treatment programs and services, and community response.

Goal Statement: Data

Goal #5:
To increase the timely and efficient collection, sharing, and analysis of data among all public and private agencies involved in and with the juvenile justice system in order to ensure effective service delivery to juveniles and their families and to improve policy and practice.
Goals Work Group

Next Steps:

1. Identify the top 3 strategic goals
2. Identify short, medium and long term objectives, strategies, and measures of effectiveness
3. Develop work plan for implementation

Impact of “Raise the Age”

Kendell L. Coker, Ph.D., J.D.
Sara Dudeck, Ph.D. Student
Dijonée Alésia Talley

Raise the Age

Statute:
Examine the impact of Raise the Age legislation:

1. Change in the average age of children and youth before and after RTA
2. Types of delinquent acts or criminal offenses that children and youth have been charged with since RTA
3. Types of services used by different age groups and the outcomes of those services
4. Gaps in services to include those over 18 after involvement in the juvenile justice system with recommendations for improvement
Raise the Age

Accomplished to date:

1. Completed study on the average age
2. Completed study on the types of criminal offenses
3. Completed study on the trends between arrests and age over time

Average Age at Arrest

Most Frequent Types of Offenses
Number of Arrests Over Time

- 2014 includes youth arrested through Nov and early Dec
- From 2006-Present: youth under 16 - approximately 60% reduction in arrests
  youth 16-17 - approximately 400% increase in arrests

Raise the Age

Research Conclusions to date:
1. Average age increased slightly more than one year between 2006 and present.
2. The same four types of offenses make up approximately ¾ of all offenses for youth in the system both before and after RTA.
3. Total arrests of juveniles has decreased by over 20% (2006-2014).

Raise the Age

Research Conclusions to date (continued):
4. The overall percentage of arrests of under 16 year olds has dropped from 91% of the total for the period between 2006 and 2009 to approximately 60% of the total for the period since RTA began in 2010 to 2014.
5. The overall percentage of arrests of the 16 and over group has increased from 9% of the total for the period between 2006 and 2009 to approximately 40% of the total for the period since RTA began in 2010 to 2014.
Raise the Age

Next Steps:

1. Study and report by age groups on services and outcomes
2. Study and report on gaps in services to include juvenile offenders over age 18

Law Enforcement

Jeanne Milstein
Jim Isenberg

Statute:
No statutory reference

Accomplished to date:
1. Created a Work Group
2. Identified first 2 law enforcement challenges:
   • Training for police to better understand youth development and needs and RIA
   • Collaboration between police, courts, schools, mental health and juvenile justice providers
Law Enforcement Work Group

Next Steps:
1. Increase the number of police on the Work Group
2. Research “Juvenile Justice Leadership Institute” for Police
3. Identify curriculum in cooperation with police
4. Research efficacy of “community conversations” between youth and police

Report Due January 1, 2015
PA 14-217, Sec. 79

1. Statute History
2. Implementation Process
3. Conclusions to Date
4. Work Remaining and Recommendations

Next Steps
- Submission of Progress Report due January 1, 2015 to JJPOC
- Work Groups continue
- State Department of Education presentation for next JJPOC
- Preparation for Progress Report due July 1, 2015