Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee

February 11, 2015
Legislative Office Building
2pm Room 1D

University of New Haven
Tow Youth Justice Institute

JJPOC Goals

• Broad statutory goals (Public Act 14-217)
• Specific JJPOC workgroups goals (70+ pages)
• Current task of TYJI:
  – Categorize goals into like groups/focus
  – Prioritize goals
  – Identify short, medium and long terms projects to achieve goals
  – Develop multiyear strategic implementation plan

Strategic Implementation Plan

• TYJI complete by April 2015 for review by JJPOC
• Propose multiyear strategic implementation plan
  – Identify short, medium and long term goals for each year
  – Identify assessment and/or research areas for each goal
  – Track all projects’ finding and recommendations
  – Prioritize projects for completion Include cost-benefit analysis in all projects
• Require cost-benefit analysis be included
• Build in process to determine success of any JJPOC reforms

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Three Primary Goals for Assessment and Implementation

- Education
- Treatment
- Diversion

Highest risk youth and most fiscal resources spent where three areas converge. TYJI proposes JJPOC strategic implementation plan start assessment and reforms addressing this population. Multyear strategic plan will move to areas where two focus areas converge and then from single focus issue in single focus areas.

Two Secondary Goals for Assessment and Implementation

- Not less priority than primary goals
- These goals are incorporated into primary goals strategic implementation plan
- Disproportionate minority contact
- Data (availability, reliability, retention, sharing)

Juvenile Parole Recidivism Study

- IMRP collaborating with TYJI UNH
- Juveniles on parole in congregate care placements & family setting placements
- Cohort groups before & after Raise the Age legislation
- Analysis based on demographics, criminal history, types of crimes & sentences, program participation
Recidivism Study Data

- DCF has two main databases
  - Conduit – juvenile justice data
  - Link- child protection data
- DCF data includes intake, assessment, treatment planning, movement, placement and services, case planning, education and medical profile, case note narrative
- CSSD provides arrest, court disposition and sentencing data

Recidivism Definition and Measures

**What?** Relapse (re-arrest) into criminal behavior after conviction/sentencing.

**How?** Measured:
1. Re-arrest
2. Reconviction/re-adjudication
3. Sentencing/recommitment

**Who?** Any adult or child/youth formerly under criminal justice jurisdiction.

Impact of 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 Studies

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

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