



TREND REPORT FOR JJPOC TARGET GOAL TO DECREASE INCARCERATION

Judicial Branch Juvenile Detention Centers

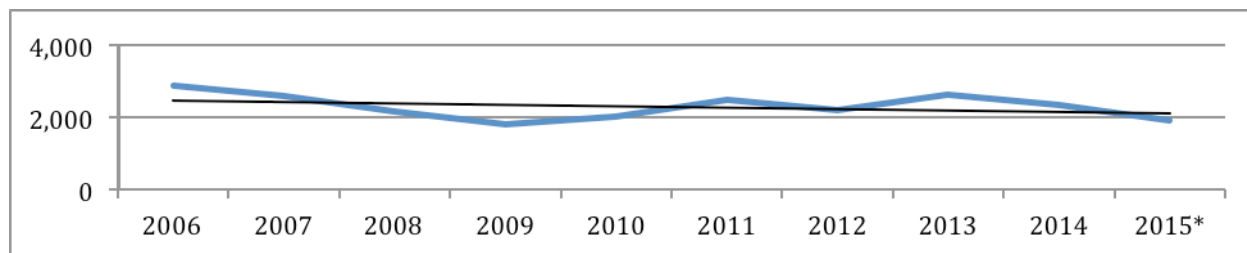
Table 1 lists the actual number of admissions by type from 2006 through the first half of 2015 to the state's two juvenile detention centers (Bridgeport and Hartford), which are administered by the Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division (CSSD.) From January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015, there were a total of 944 admissions.

Admission Criteria	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Take In Custody	811	816	658	496	485	735	630	811	820	348
Warrant	599	466	370	289	357	288	299	352	313	123
SJO	457	322	309	289	321	332	129	202	181	25
Order of Detention	867	849	723	675	753	1,008	997	1,054	814	334
FWSN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Other	164	106	83	57	83	93	123	186	195	114
TOTAL	2,880	2,559	2,143	1,806	1,999	2,456	2,178	2,605	2,334	944
<p>*2015 data includes period from January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015; first six months. Warrant issued by juvenile court charging youth with specific crimes and authorizes custodial arrest. Take In Custody order issued by juvenile court authorizes youth currently under sentence to be taken into custody, usually issued for violation. Order of detention must be issued by juvenile court prior to placing youth in juvenile detention center. SJO = serious juvenile offense. Other category includes out-of-state warrants, orders to detain, federal court holds and other. FWSN category includes voluntary and other admissions.</p>										
Source of Data: Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division										

The 2015 admissions appear to follow a similar pattern in terms of the number of admission by type of admission. In that, Take In Custody orders and Order of Detention represent the largest number of admissions in 2015 as well as in the preceding 10 years.

Since there is no other data to identify a specific pattern in the number or type of admissions during each calendar year, such as month-to-month admission numbers or other factors impacting the number of admissions by type, the TYJI made the assumption the 2015 admission total will at least double. The TYJI acknowledges that the final 2015 admission total may be less or greater than the estimate. Doubling the six month total would result in approximately 1,888 admissions for the year 2015. For the purposes of setting a target goal for reducing incarceration, this estimated number will be used in the following graphic showing the number admissions and trend line and to estimate what the trend line may look like through the year 2015. Again, the final 2015 admission total may be less or greater than this estimate.

Figure 1. Total Juvenile Detention Admissions



*Includes data from January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015; first six months.

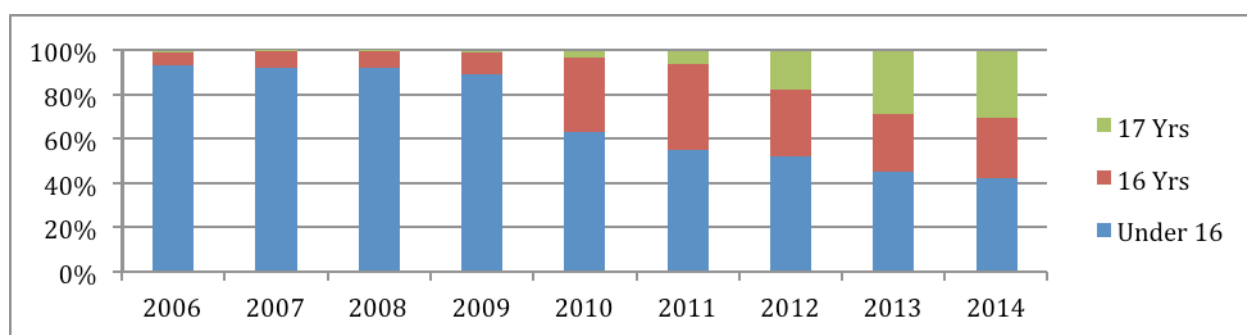
Source of Data: Judicial Branch CSSD

As shown in the graphic, it is estimated that the number of admissions (blue line) to juvenile detention centers may continue to decline through 2015 (if the estimate holds true.) The most recent decline began in 2013, after the full implementation of the Raise the Age legislation, and continued through 2014. If the estimated final 2015 admission number is approximately 1,888 or even significantly less than that number the total admissions would continue to decline. It would represent a 19 percent drop in admissions from 2014 to 2015. If the estimated final 2015 admission number is greater than 1,888 it may not be significant unless the total number of juvenile detention center admissions continued to increase each year after 2015.

The trend line (in black,) shows that admissions to juvenile detention centers have been slowly declining each year since 2006. If the estimate holds true and the total admissions in 2015 is approximately 1,888 then the declining trend would continue. However, the trend would not drop significantly unless the total number of admissions continued to decline significantly each year after 2015.

The declining trend line did not change during 2010 through 2012 when Raise the Age legislation was implemented. It continued to show a steady, incremental decline. This is due, in part, because there was a significantly drop in admissions prior to Raise the Age legislation that controlled for the spikes in admission in 2011 and 2013, which are the years in which transfer of 16- and 17-years old would have impacted the juvenile justice system.

Figure 2. Juvenile Detention Center Admission by Age Group



Source of Data: Judicial Branch CSSD

Figure 2 shows the effect of the implementation of the Raise the Age legislation on admissions to juvenile detention centers. Prior to 2010, the vast majority of youth (about 90 percent) admitted to the juvenile detention centers were under 16 years. In 2010, that dropped to slightly more than 60 percent of all admissions and fell each year. In 2014, 40 percent of youth admitted to juvenile detention centers were under 16 years. In 2010 and 2011, there was a significant spike in the number of 16 years olds admitted from about 10 percent each preceding year to 30 percent and then 40 percent respectively. The same effect held true when 17-year-olds were transferred in 2012.

Department of Children and Families Connecticut Juvenile Training School for Boys

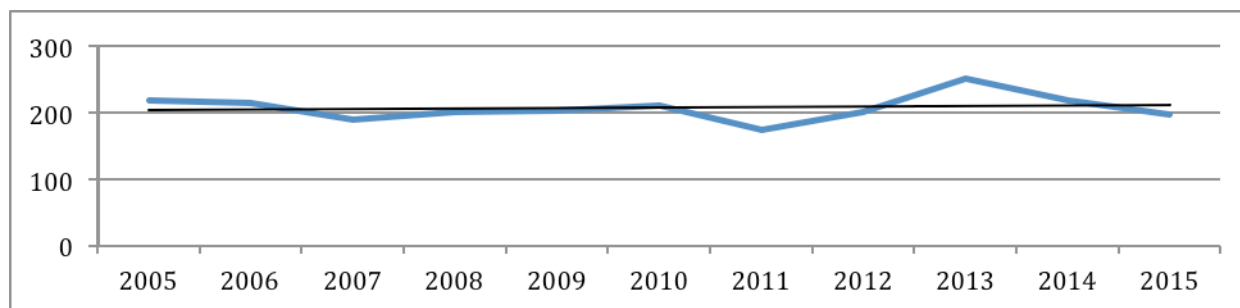
Table 2 shows the total number of admissions to the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS,) administered by the Department of Children and Families (DCF.) These are admissions, not individual youth.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
New Commitment	81	57	48	60	55	94	112	157	130	113	48
Congregate Care**	68	72	48	60	67	55	56	37	53	57	20
Parole	57	73	79	71	66	57	***	***	69	52	31
Adult	12	13	14	10	15	5	6	7	0	0	0
TOTAL	218	215	189	201	203	211	174	201	252	222	99

*2015 total is half year from January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015.
 **Admissions from congregate care also include admissions from the DOC Manson Youth Institution.
 ***2011-2012 totals for new commitment and parole admissions combined.
 Source of Data: Department of Children and Families

The TYJI used the same rationale, as above with juvenile detention centers, that the 2015 admissions by type followed the general pattern as the preceding years. The TYJI doubled the half year admissions total (99) for 2015 to estimate the yearly total (198.) Figure 3 shows the CJTS admission totals including the estimated 2015 total and the trend line.

Figure 3. Total Admissions to Connecticut Juvenile Training School



Source of Data: Department of Children and Families

The trend in CJTS admissions is stable from 2005 through the estimated total for 2015. There has been no real change to the trend line in admissions.

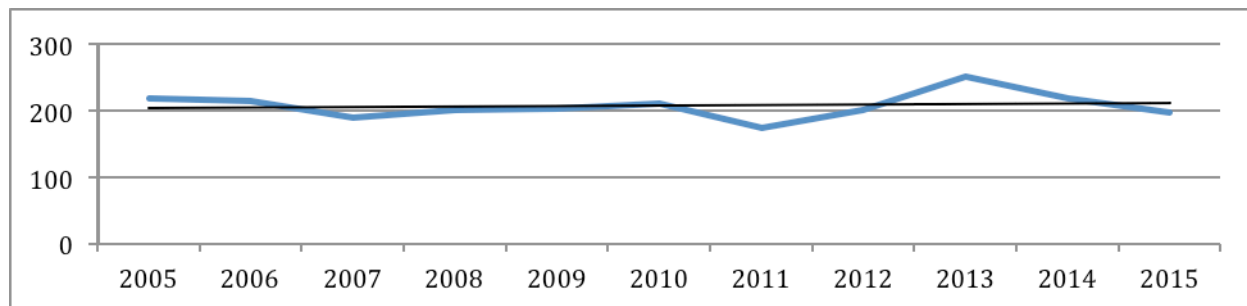
The total number of admissions fluctuated in 2011 through 2013, which may be attributed to the implementation of the Raise the Age legislation. Again, no other data have been included to identify other factors that impact the number admissions to CJTS. It appears 2015 total admissions may be slightly lower than 2014 (10 percent reduction,) but that is only based on the estimated 2015 total.

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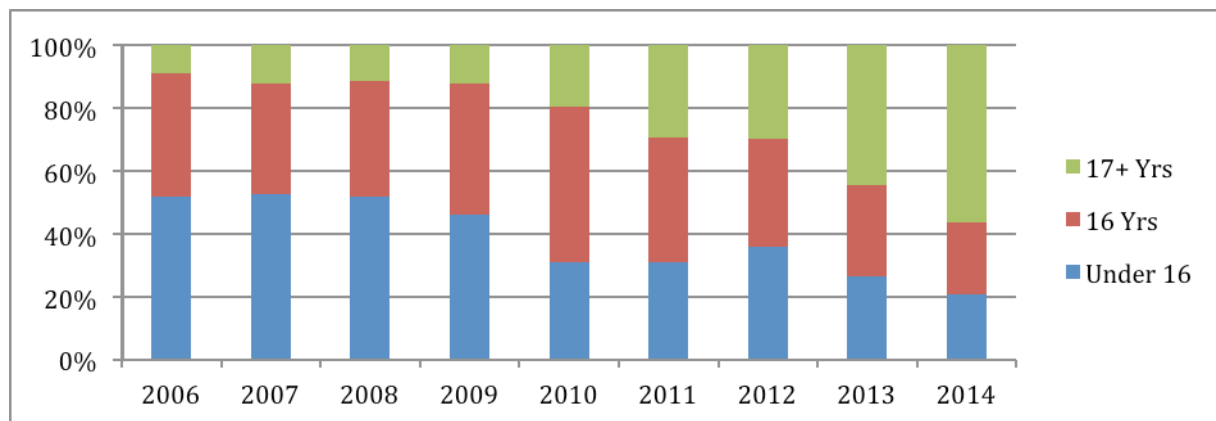
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It should be noted that DCF cannot directly affect the number of adjudicated delinquent youth committed to its custody. While DCF social workers participate in the pre-adjudication process for juvenile offenders, the final decision to commit a youth to DCF is made by the juvenile court. DCF, however, does control the placement of committed juvenile offenders, length of stay at CJTS and parole supervision protocols (e.g., return to CJTS for parole violation.) Therefore, achieving meaningful declines in CJTS admissions cannot be achieved only through changes to DCF policies and procedures, but must also include adjudication policies and practices as well as diversion efforts.

Figure 4 shows CJTS admissions by age groups. The graphic shows in the three years prior to the 2010 approximately half of the admissions were juvenile offenders under 16 years (between 13 and 15 years.) Beginning in 2010, when 16 years olds were transferred to the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, about 60 percent of the admissions were 16 years old. Again, the pattern repeated in 2013 and 2014 when 17-year-olds were transferred in 2012. In 2014, approximately 60 percent of admissions were youth 17 years and older (17 to 19 years.)

Figure 4. CJTS Admissions By Age Group



Source of Data: Department of Children and Families

Department of Corrections: Manson Youth Institution (males) and York Correctional Institution (females)

Table 3. DOC Manson Youth Institution: Male Inmates Under 18 Census	
Year	Census
2007	362
2008	319
2009	284
2010	195
2011	162
2012	113
2013	84
2014	163
2015*	59
* First 6 months of 2015: January 1 through June 30	
Source of Data: Department of Correction	

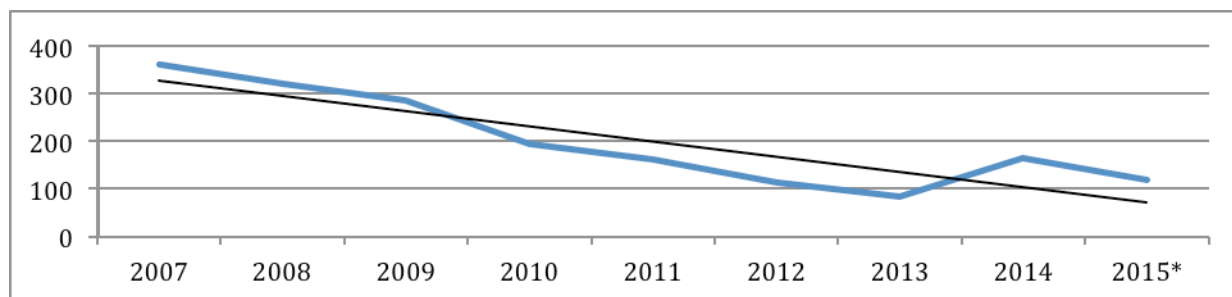
Table 1 lists the yearly census for male inmates under 18 incarcerated at the Department of Correction (DOC) Manson Youth Institution (MYI.) Pre-trial and sentenced admissions are included in the total census.

The TYJI used the same doubling methodology to estimate the final 2015 census. From January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015, 59 males were admitted to MYI. Therefore, the estimated 2015 admissions being used for this report is 118. Again, it is important to note, the actual number of MYI admissions may be less or greater than 118.

If the doubling estimate holds true, the total number of MYI admissions for male juvenile offenders under 18 will decrease from the total census in 2014. In 2014, there were 163 male juvenile offenders under 18 admitted to MYI. The estimated census for 2015 is 118; a 28 percent decrease from 2014.

As shown in the graphic, Figure 5 below, the estimated decrease in the total MYI admissions in 2015 would continue the declining trend in MYI admissions. Over the past 10 years, there has been a dramatic and continued decline in the annual total MYI admissions for offenders under 18.

Figure 5. DOC Yearly Census: MYI Males under 18 Sentenced and Pre-trial

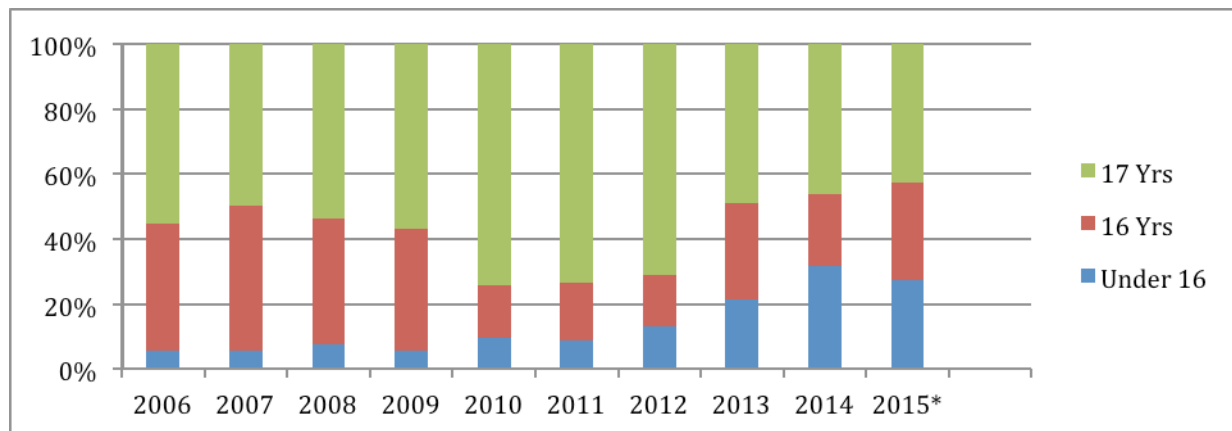


Source of Data: Department of Corrections

DOC cannot affect the number of pre-trial or sentenced offenders committed to its custody by the adult criminal and juvenile courts. DOC, however, does have authority to discharge inmates under specific early release programs and administers parole and community supervision. Both of these authorities and responsibilities can affect the incarcerated population.

Figure 6 shows the breakdown by age group of the annual census at MYI for male inmates under 18 at the time of admission. As expected, prior to the implementation of the Raise the Age legislation, 16- and 17-year-olds represented the vast majority (about 90 percent) of young offenders. Interestingly, however, post full implementation of the Raise the Age legislation in 2013 and 2014 and the through the first six months of 2015, more inmates under 16 are being admitted to MYI. Although 16- and 17-year-olds still represent the majority of young inmates.

Figure 6. DOC MYI Census by Age Group



Source of Data: Judicial Branch CSSD 1

Target Goal for Reducing Incarceration

Table 4 lists the actual number of admissions to each facility for calendar year 2014 and the first six months of 2015 (January 1 through June 30, 2015.) The estimate for calendar year 2015 is provided: double census for first six months of 2015.

The JJPOC has set a target of reducing incarceration rates. The initial proposal was a 20 percent reduction in incarceration rates. The reduction would be cumulative among the three facility types. Table 4 provides the census for each facility if a 20 percent reduction in admission were achieved within three years (by 2018.) As shown in the table, the estimated number of admissions for 2015 is very close to the proposed target of a 20 percent reduction in admissions for each facility. For example, a reduction of 20 percent in the number of admissions to juvenile detention centers in 2014 (2,334) is 1,868. The estimated number of admissions at juvenile detention centers in 2015 is 1,888. The proposed target goal will have been met by the end of 2015.

Facility	2014	First 6 Month 2015	Estimate 2015	2018: 20% Target Goal	2018: 30% Target Goal
Detention	2,334	944	1,888	1,868	1,634
CJTS	222	99	198	178	155
MYI	163	59	118	130	114

Source of Data: CSSD, DCF and DOC

Therefore, the TYJI reevaluated the trend data and proposed a more ambitious goal of a 30 percent reduction in incarceration. Table 4 lists the number of admission for each facility based on a 30 percent reduction by 2018. Based on this basic review of the admission data a 30 percent reduction is realistic especially if more focused reforms are adopted.

It is important to note the following:

- Declining admissions trends at juvenile detention, CJTS and MYI appear to be continuing.
 - Any initiatives and reforms to reduce incarceration should also impact the incarceration rates of girls, but gender specific reforms should also be adopted.
 - Any initiatives and reforms to reduce incarceration should target at 16- and 17-year-olds.
 - Significant reductions in admissions at juvenile detention centers and MYI have already occurred.
 - CJTS admissions appear to be primary focus for incarceration reduction strategies. A meaningful reduction in the number of offenders admitted to CJTS is needed to achieve the proposed target goal of a 30 percent reduction in incarceration.
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