



## JJPOC Raise the Age Subgroup MEETING

SEPTEMBER 22<sup>ND</sup>, 2022

Web-Based Meeting – Zoom

**THIS MEETING DOES CONTAIN A PRESENTATION- DISCUSSIONS AND UPDATES**

### Meeting Summary

- This meeting focused on the data that was compiled about youth with delinquent referrals between the ages of 10 and 14
  - Data from 2010-mid August 2022 was used
  - It was found that overall there was a decline in individuals referred to court
    - The referrals that did occur broken down by age: 10/11: 6%, 10-12: 19%, 13/14: 81%
  - These referrals were mainly for Misdemeanors A, B, and C. The most common offences were:
    - Misdemeanor A: Assault 3, Misdemeanor B: Breach of peace 2, Misdemeanor C: Disorderly conduct and larceny 6
  - It was found that most referrals were in large cities, specifically: Bridgeport, Waterbury, and New Haven courts
  - Around 95% being referred by a police department, a majority being community referrals although a rise in school-related referrals was present
  - Most of the youth referred were male and the race breakdown was fairly evenly distributed
  - Most referrals were found to be handled judicially but there as been a slow increase in referrals being handling non-judicially or not being accepted
    - The handling of cases was broken down by age: 10-12- non-judicial or not accepted and 13/14: Judicial but shifting to non-judicial over the last few years
  - Of cases handled judicially: 90% stay judicial compared to of nonjudicial 80% stay non-judicial
  - The disposition of cases was also broken down
    - The number of cases committed to DCF was eliminated after 2018 due to the shift from DCF jurisdiction to branch jurisdiction
    - Of cases handled judicially: 42% were not prosecuted, 32% received supervision and 26% received either probation, DCF commitment, were discharged or dismissed



- Of cases handled non-judicially: 62% received supervision and 38% were discharged/dismissed
- Of cases not accepted: 94% stayed not accepted and 6% were dismissed or not prosecuted, a majority of these cases were sent back to a JRB
- Treatments and risk level were also discussed in depth
  - Those who received supervision were mostly not referred to any treatment programs but there as been an increase in referrals the past few years
  - Up until 2018 the JAG assessment was used to determine risk, now the PREDICT assessment is used, unless the Juvenile is low risk on a brief assessment- then no other assessment is necessary
  - It found that high risk offenders have need in companions and criminal history, where medium and low have need in personal values and distress family
- Discussed 12-month re-arrest and found youth were less likely to be rearrested
  - It was determined that these numbers need to be broken down further as well as crime types
- There was a goal to put together a proposal to present at the November 4<sup>th</sup> diversion workgroup meeting

**Next Meeting: October 13, 2022**