2013 Program Report Card: Juvenile Probation – (Judicial Branch)

Quality of Life Result: Connecticut citizens live in safer communities. Connecticut children learn from their mistakes, and live in families that meet their needs and communities that support their success.

Contribution to the Result: The purpose of Juvenile Probation is to reduce the risk of recidivism by engaging juveniles and their families in meaningful services and ensuring compliance with court orders, all of which result in safer communities.

Program Expenditures	State Funding	Federal Funding	Other Funding	Total Funding
Actual FY 13	\$15,455,669	\$0	\$0	\$15,455,669
Estimated FY 14	\$16,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$16,100,000

Partners: Department of Children and Families, the Governor's Office, General Assembly, Office of Policy and Management, State Department of Education, DMHAS, Office of Workforce Competitiveness, Public Defenders, Prosecutors, parents, parent and juvenile justice advocates, treatment providers, Youth Service Bureaus, Department of Correction, and universities

How Much Did We Do?

Juvenile Court Intake, FY 2006-FY2012



Story behind the baseline: Juvenile court intake fell 27% from 13,626 in FY2008 to 9,990 in FY2012. The decline erases slight increases in prior years and represents an intake level lower than FY2009 when 16 and 17 yr.-olds were not in the JJ system. This reduction is significant. Caseload sizes remain at levels allowing officers to focus on recidivism reduction strategies. Nationwide juvenile crime is down but some of the declines in CT are attributable to the Court's returned summons policy (361 police and school referrals in 2012) and greater use of Juvenile Review Boards in the state. Trend: ▲

How Well Did We Do It?





Story behind the baseline: Juvenile probation officers are required to refer to treatment and services to address criminogenic needs. This measure shows the extent to which juveniles start and complete treatment. Research shows that completion of targeted treatment is connected to lower recidivism rates. The positive trend in this area is a reflection of consistent identification and attention to the criminogenic needs of juveniles. The drop in completing treatment reflects a small number of juveniles moving to a higher level of care or away from the service area.

How Well Did We Do It?

Technical Violation Percentage, 2007-2012



Story behind the baseline: Take Into Custody Orders or Warrants can be issued when is a technical violation of probation orders occurs. Having steadily declined the past four years to a low of 3.3% of court intake in 2011, the rise in TIC rates is due to older clients coming into the system. In July 2012, 17 yr.- olds entered the JJ system. Juvenile Probation Officers employ a system of graduated incentives and sanctions, including more contact, additional treatment, or electronic monitoring, prior to seeking a Take Into Custody Order.

Trend: **V**

Quality of Life Result: Connecticut citizens live in safer communities. Connecticut children learn from their mistakes, and live in families that meet their needs and communities that support their success.

Is Anyone Better Off?



Story behind the baseline: This performance measure examines the rate of re-arrest (recidivism) at 24-months after the start of a period of probation or supervision. For example, 64 percent of the juveniles placed on probation or supervision in 2006 were rearrested by the time their 24-month follow up period ended in 2008. This trend has been fairly steady over prior years but showed a 4% decline in 2012 falling to 61%. It is important to note that the 2012 figure includes the first cohort of 16-year olds served in the juvenile justice system.







Story behind the baseline: Juveniles committed to either long-term residential placement or to incarceration at the Connecticut Juvenile Training School have decreased by 63 percent over the past 12 years and by 37 percent from 2004-2011. Even with the addition of 17-year olds to the juvenile justice system beginning in July of 2012, the number of commitments fell matching 2009 numbers. The continued reliance on the use of Case Review Teams over the past several years has contributed significantly to serving more highrisk juveniles in more cost-effective community settings.

Trend:

Proposed Actions to Turn the Curve:

- Creation of a gang intervention strategy in the three major cities, Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport. The RESTORE initiative calls for longer periods of probation, more intensive treatment interventions and vocational training.
- Partner with DCF to create early intervention strategies for juveniles 12 yrs. and under identified with greater risk for further delinquency or Out-of-Home Placement. The focus is on the identification of the child's and families' challenges/strengths to employ interventions designed to prevent recidivism and the child's further penetration into the Juvenile Justice system.
- Ongoing participation with the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at the Georgetown University on the Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSIP) and the Crossover Youth Project to employ evidence-based approaches to better client outcomes and reduced recidivism;
- Furthering collaborations with in-state partner to improve behavioral interventions and opportunities for reduced school-based arrests;
- In consultation with the Center for Children's Law and Policy, utilize working groups in Hartford and Bridgeport to develop strategies to reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact.

Data Development Agenda:

 Developing data collaboratives with education systems to track long-term education outcomes

Trend: