

Disproportionate Minority Contact in Connecticut's Juvenile Justice System

➔ *A presentation to the Connecticut Behavioral Health Partnership's Quality Access Committee*

June 21, 2013



Guiding Principles

- Divert youth from formal system involvement and unnecessary system penetration when consistent with public safety
- Structure system decision-making to decrease opportunity for bias
- Serve youth in the community, or in the least restrictive environment required to meet the youth's supervision and service needs
- Ensure that youth of color have comparable access to opportunities for diversion as white youth
- Use data to inform policy, practice and program development



Diverse Governing
Body for DMC
Reduction

Clergy

School
Systems

Community
Service
Providers

Community Activists

Prosecutors

Defense Attorneys

Police

Youth

Parents

Judges

Juvenile
Probation
Officers

DMC / Juvenile Justice

Goals of Work to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities



- ➔ Reduce over-representation of youth of color at key decision points
- ➔ Reduce the disparate treatment of youth of color at key decision points
- ➔ Prevent youth of color from unnecessarily entering and moving through the juvenile justice system

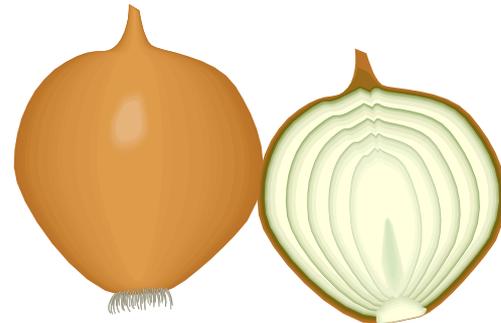
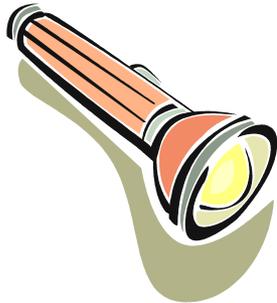
Effective efforts for reducing disparities are:

- **Data-driven**
- Locally-driven with state level support
- Collaborative
- Intentional about changing the system's impact on youth and communities of color
- Focused on targeted system reform
 - Policy
 - Practice
 - Programs
- Focused on measurable outcomes



Effective use of data

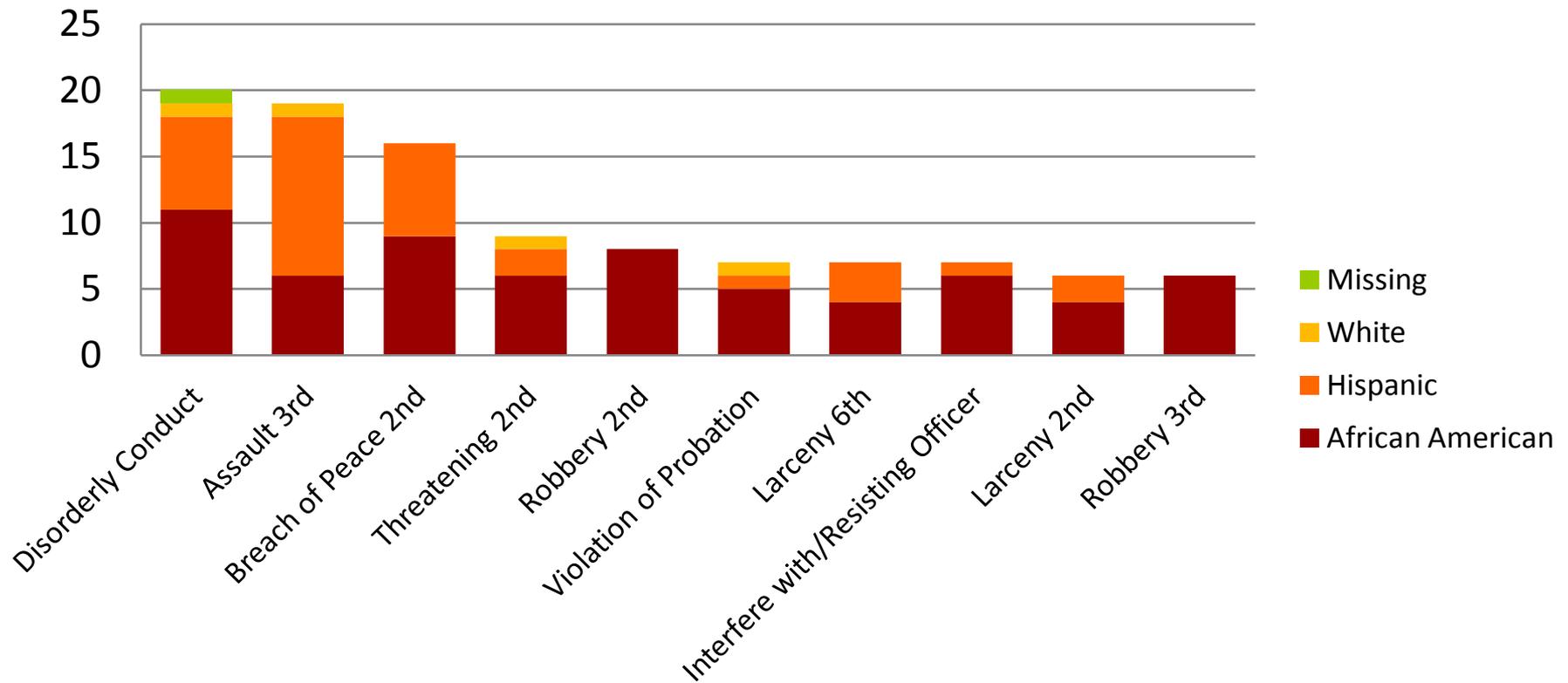
- Examine baseline data at key decision points, disaggregated by:
 - Race
 - Ethnicity
 - Age
 - Referral Source
 - Gender
 - Geography
 - Offense
 - Reason for Referrals
- Identify points of disparity for deeper analysis
- Use data to select sub-populations for targeted reductions



Focusing on the school-to-prison pipeline & reducing school-based arrests

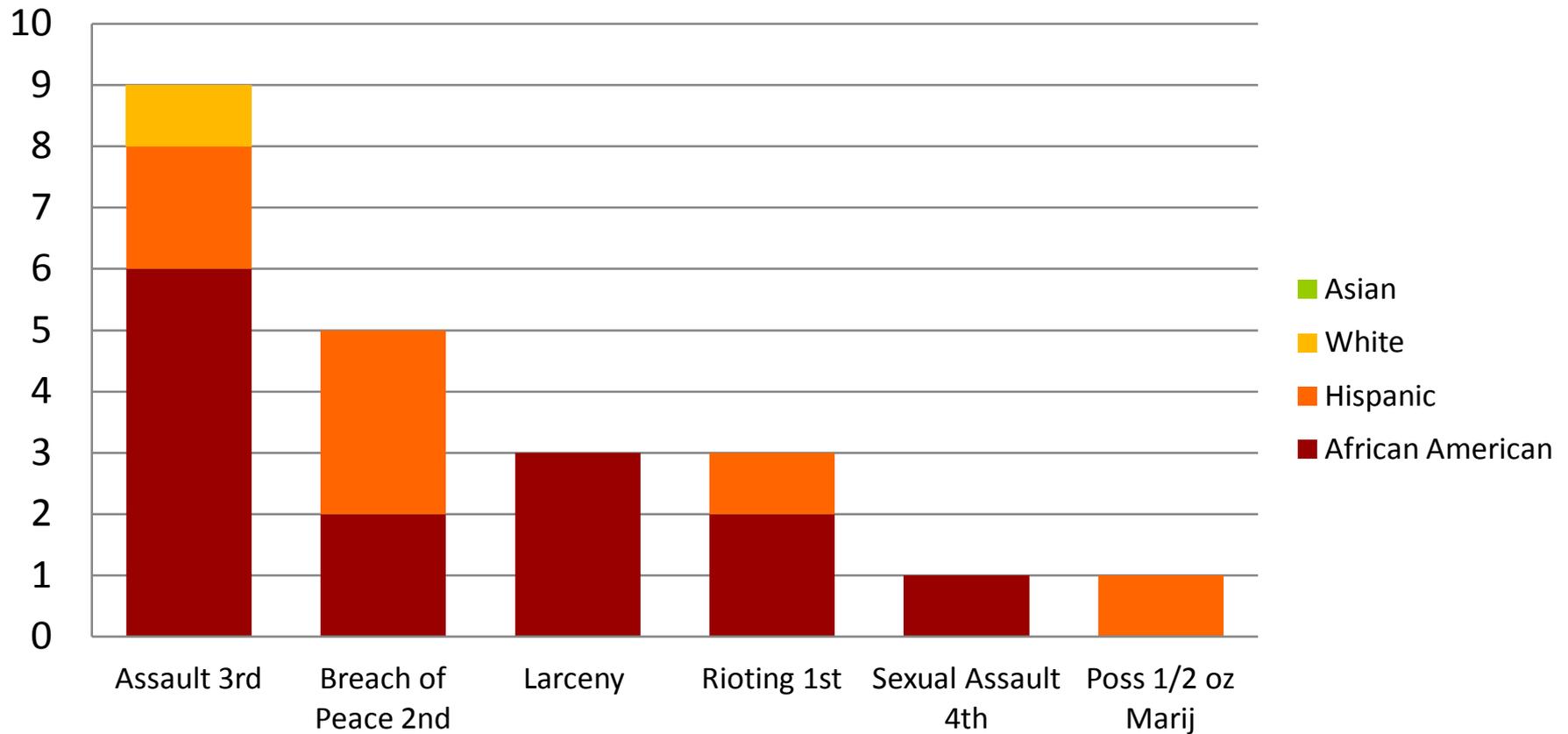
- Hartford & Bridgeport school districts had a significant history of arresting youth in schools. These arrests were primarily of youth of color.
 - For example, in Hartford, 40% of all juvenile arrests in time period of the 2011-12 school year came from Hartford Public Schools
- Availability of data and review of data has helped identify ways to reduce these school-based arrests.
- Data reviewed includes:
 - Which schools are arresting kids?
 - What are youth being arrested for?
 - What is the color composition of these arrests?

What are the leading reasons for referral to juvenile court for delinquency from January – March 2013?



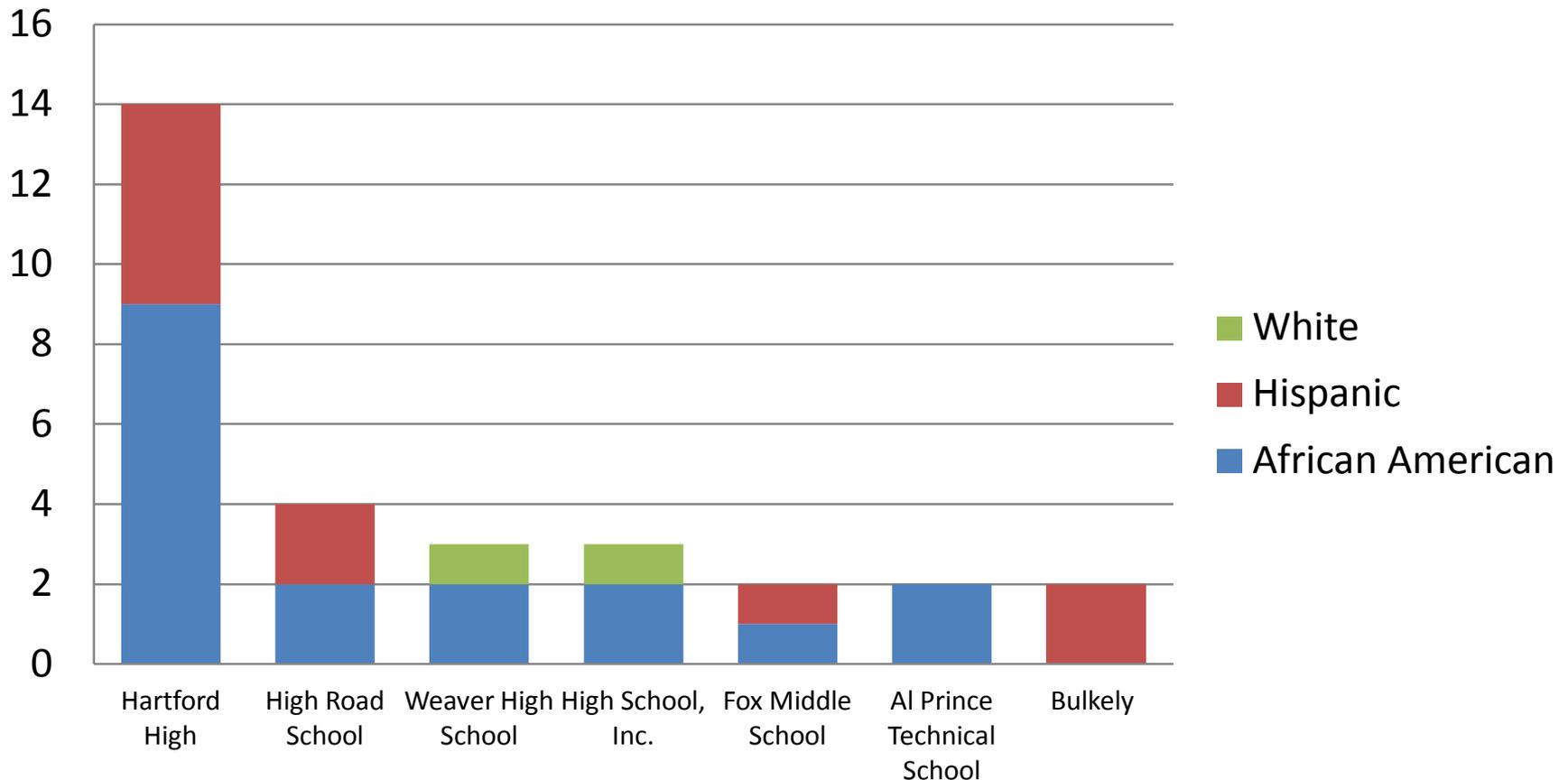
Source: CSSD; Hartford based data.

What are the leading reasons for referral to juvenile court from Hartford public schools?



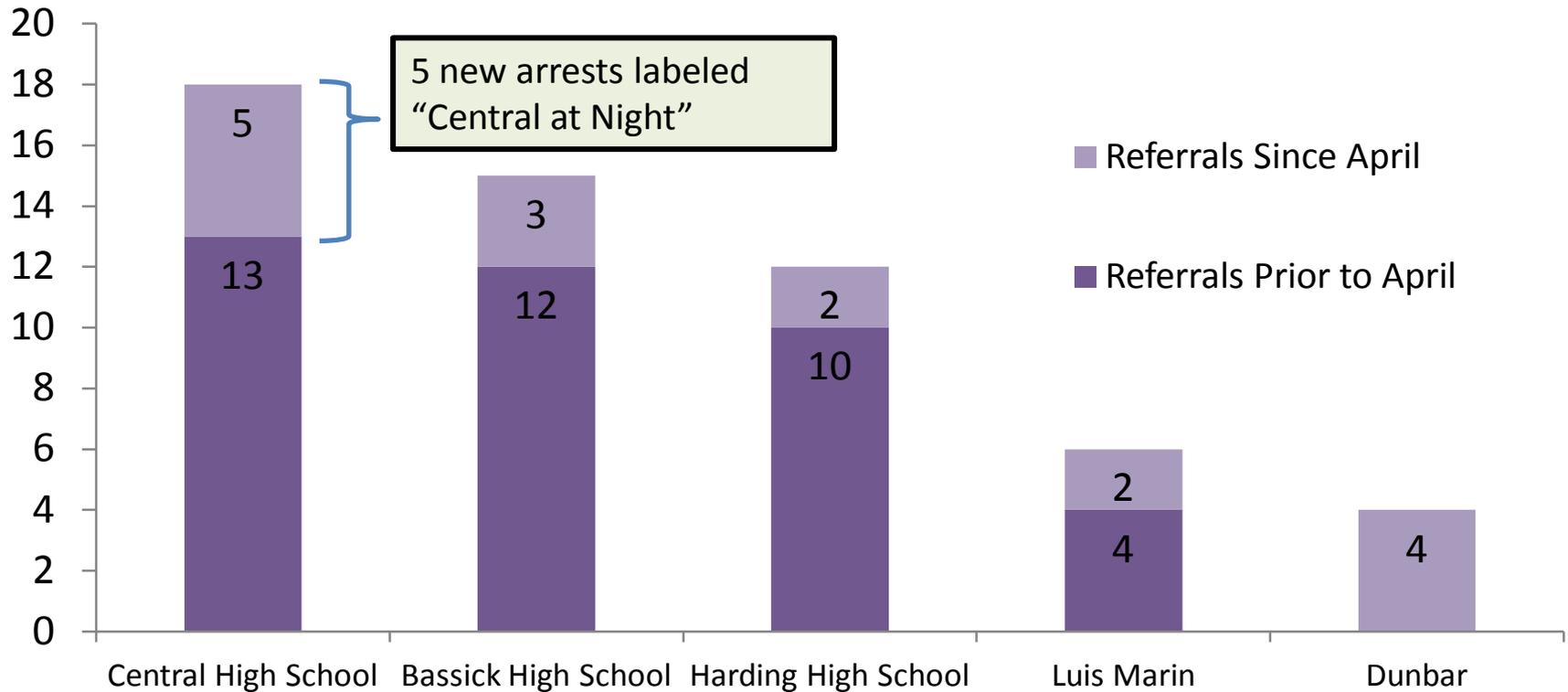
**Source: CSSD. Data reflect school-based referrals of youth in Hartford Public Schools reported from the beginning of the school year to December 31, 2012.*

What are the Hartford Public Schools with the largest number of referrals to juvenile court this school year?

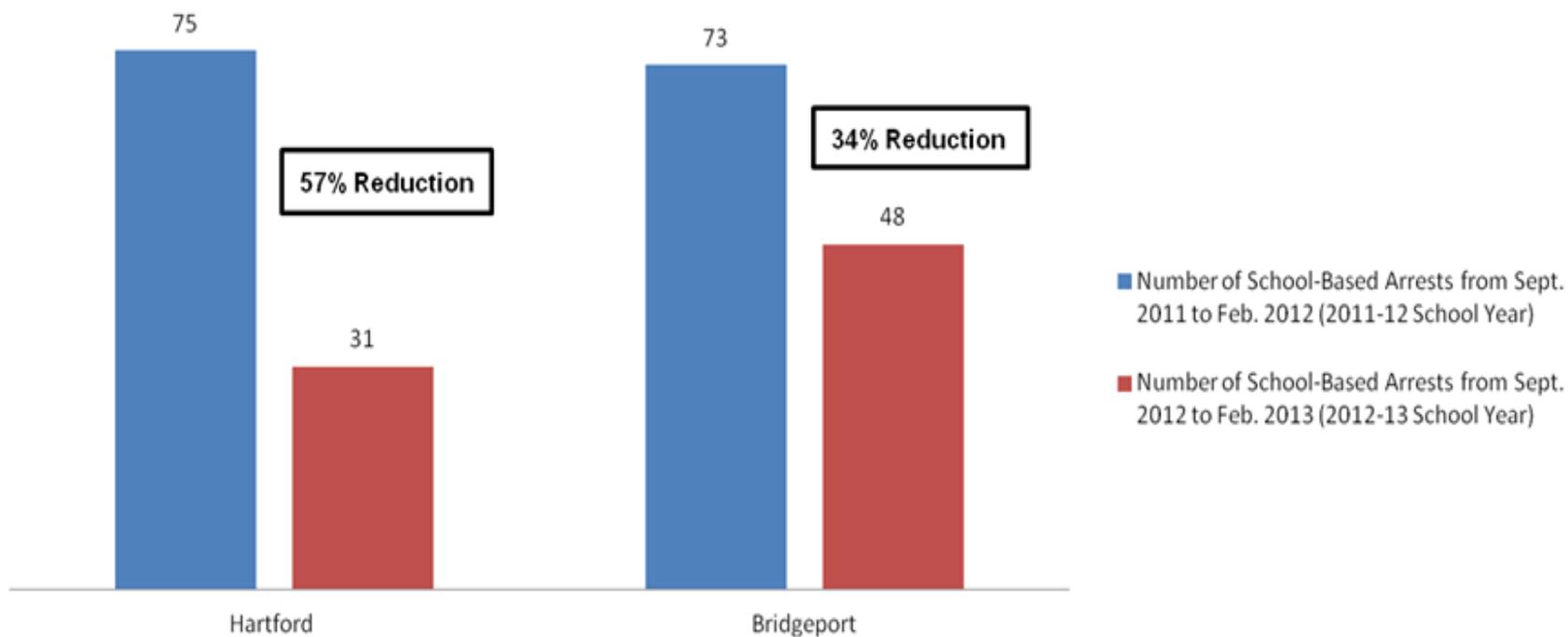


**Source: CSSD. Data reflect school-based referrals of youth in Hartford Public Schools reported from the beginning of the school year to February 22, 2013.*

Highest Number of School Based Arrests: Bridgeport



DMC projects & MOUs lead to reduction in school-based arrests

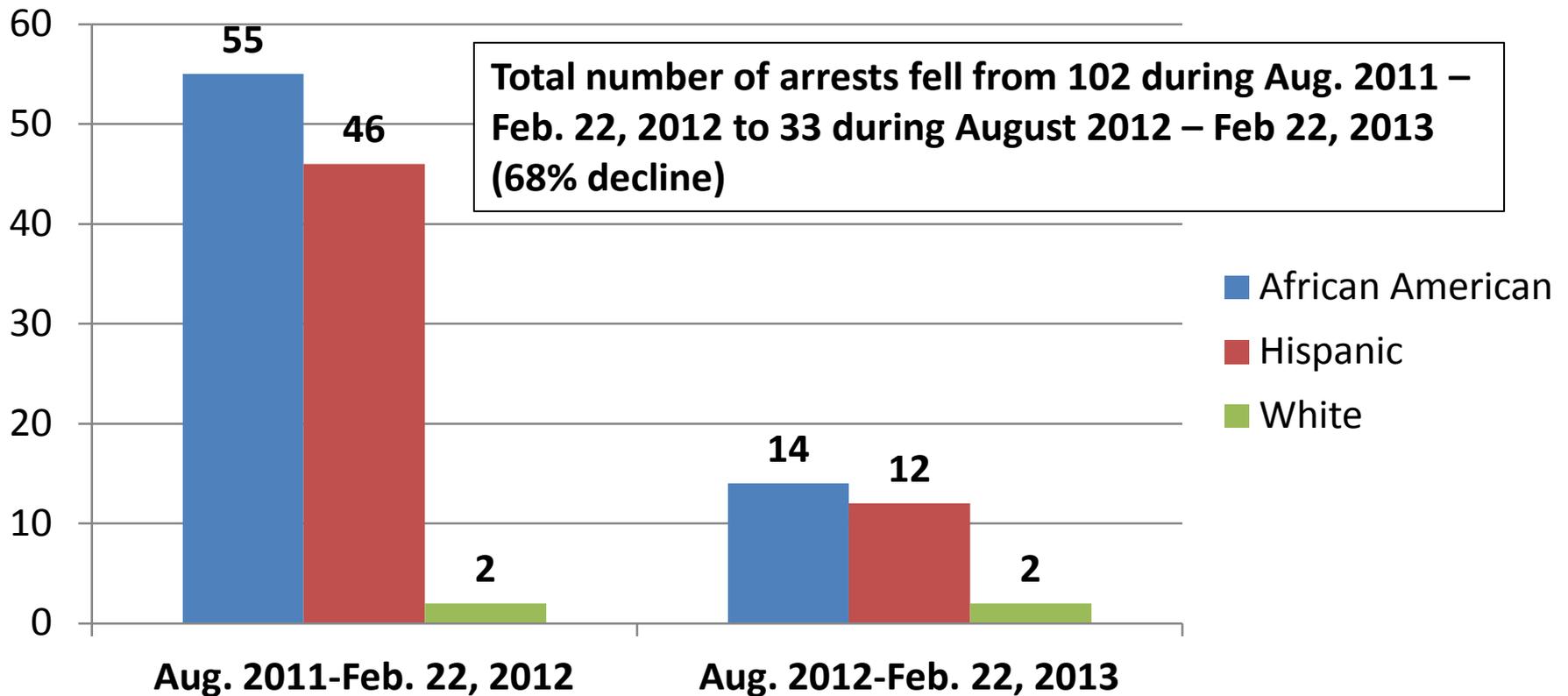


Hartford MOU signed in October 2012

Bridgeport MOU signed in July 2012

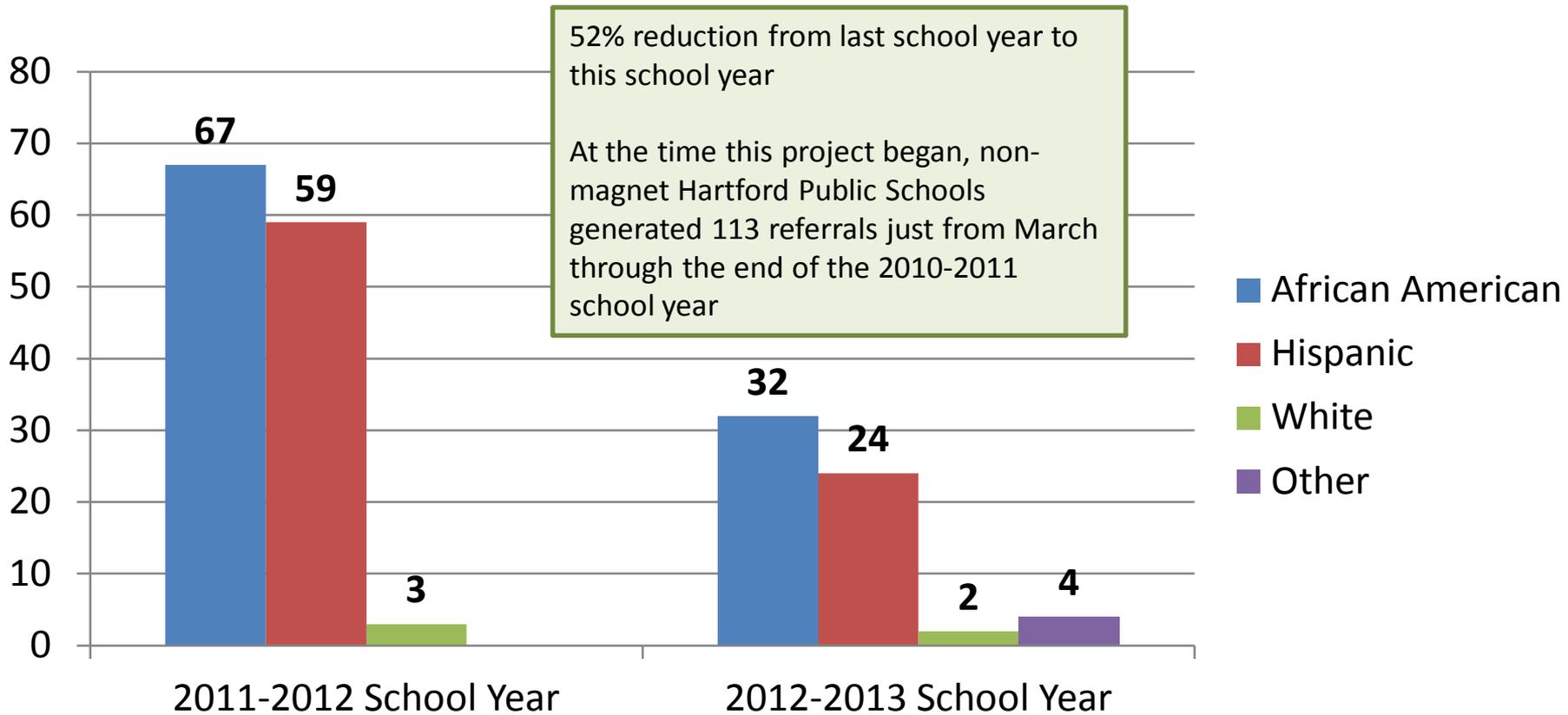
Source: CSSD

How many youth were arrested and referred to juvenile court from City of Hartford public schools?



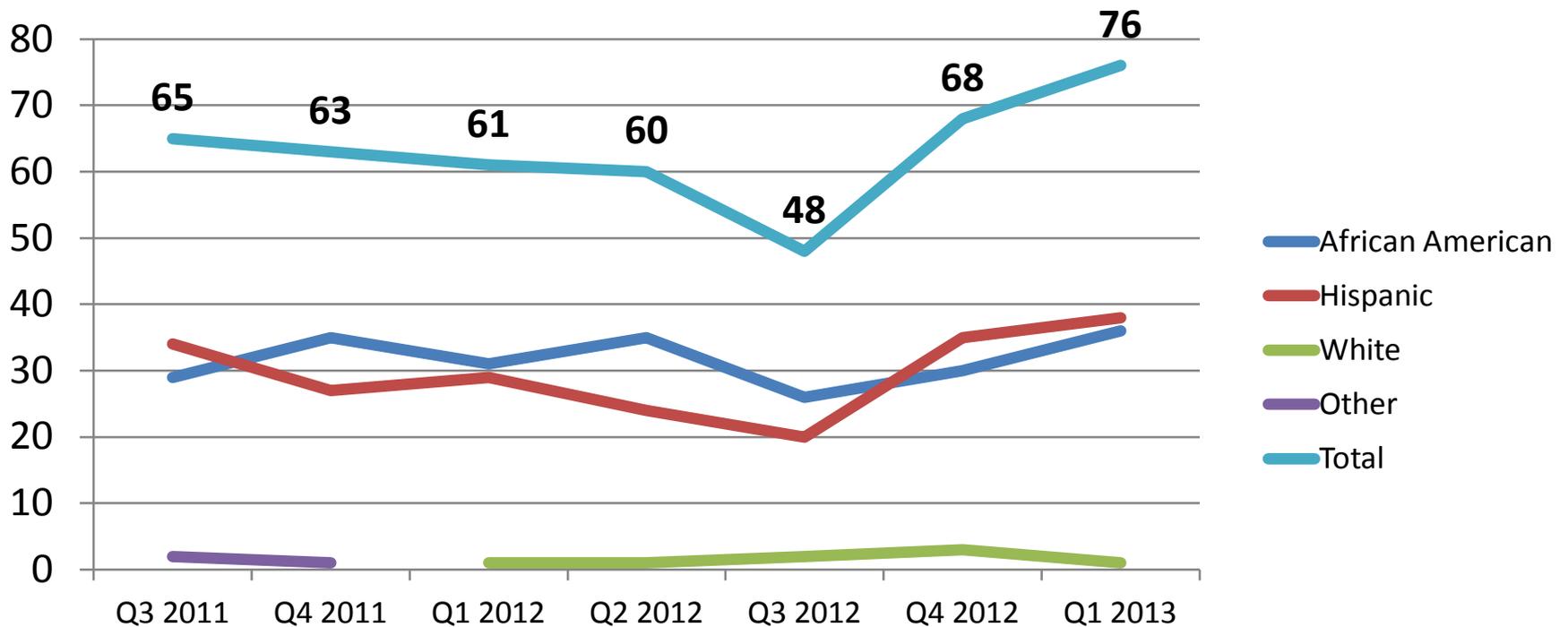
*Source: CSSD. Data reflect arrests and referrals of youth in non-magnet public schools in the City of Hartford.

Delinquency Referrals to Juvenile Court from Hartford Public Schools

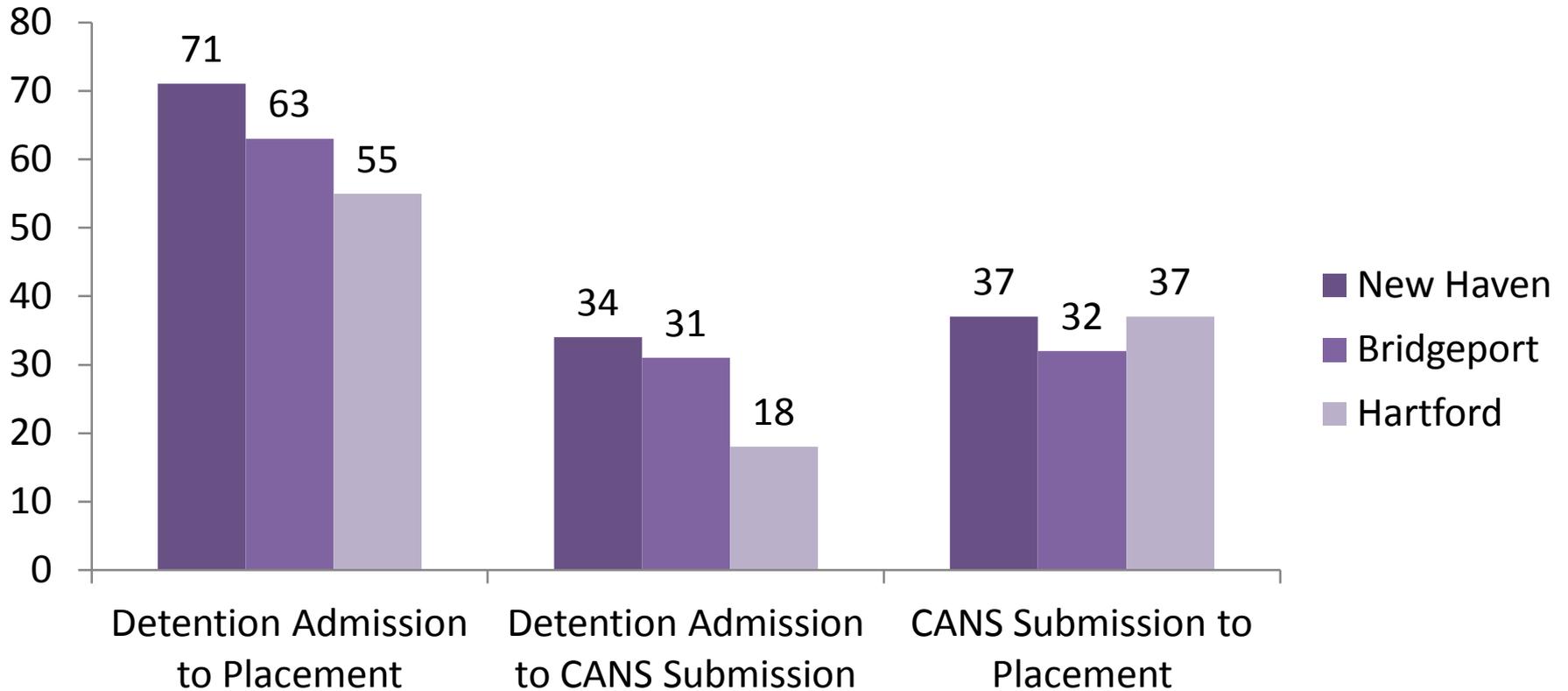


*Source: CSSD. Data reflect school-based referrals of youth in non-magnet Hartford Public Schools.

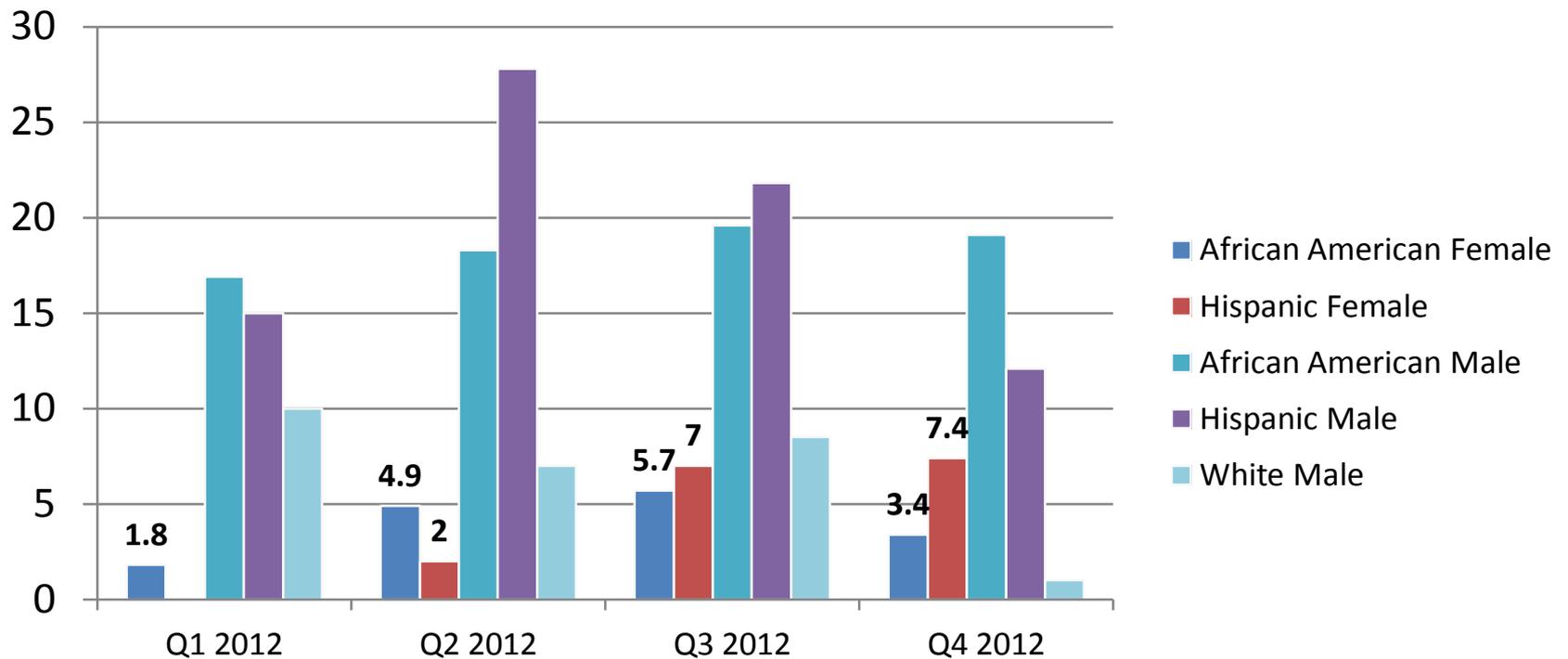
In Hartford, youth of color end up in detention more often



On average, how many days did youth in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford spend in detention awaiting placement during 2012?

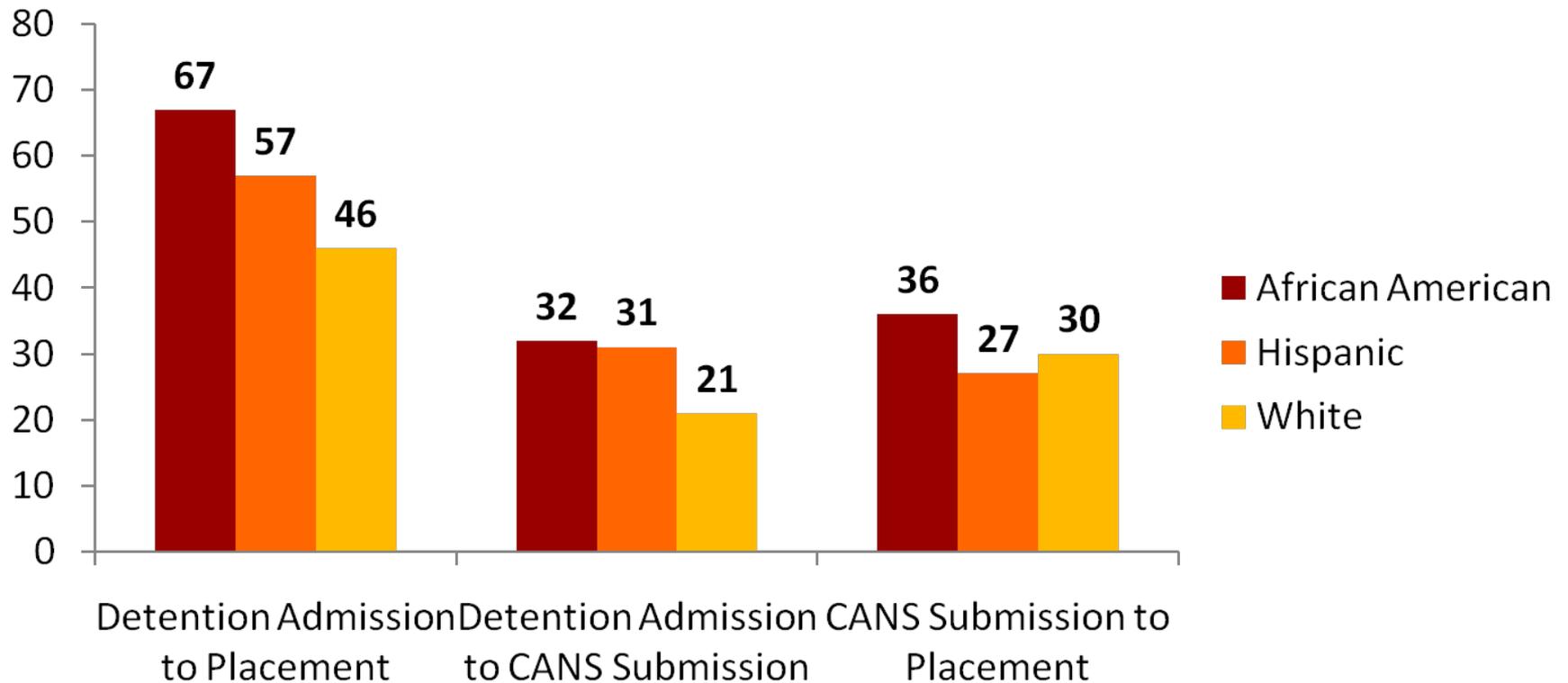


In Hartford, Youth of Color Spend a Longer Number of Days in Detention



Source: CSSD

Youth of color, particularly African American youth, spend a longer time waiting in detention for placement

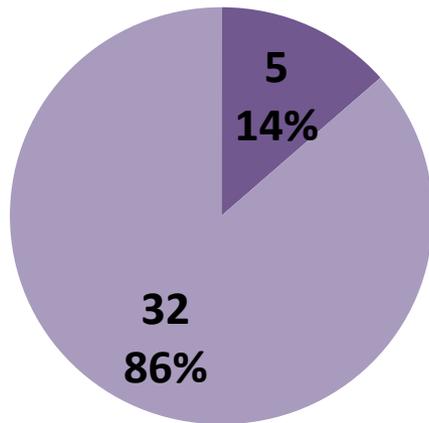


Based on data from 2012 Calendar year.

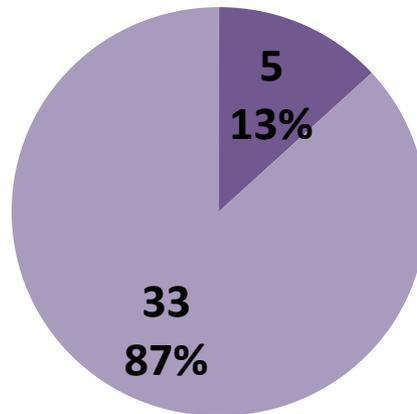
Source: ValueOptions. Statewide data reflect 121 youth (45 African American, 38 Hispanic, 37 white, 1 Asian).

Percentage of youth awaiting placement received at least one denial from a program

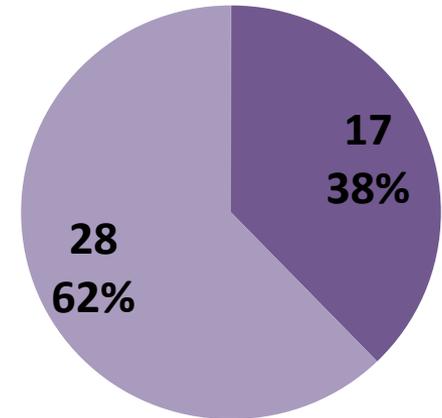
White Youth



Hispanic Youth



African American Youth

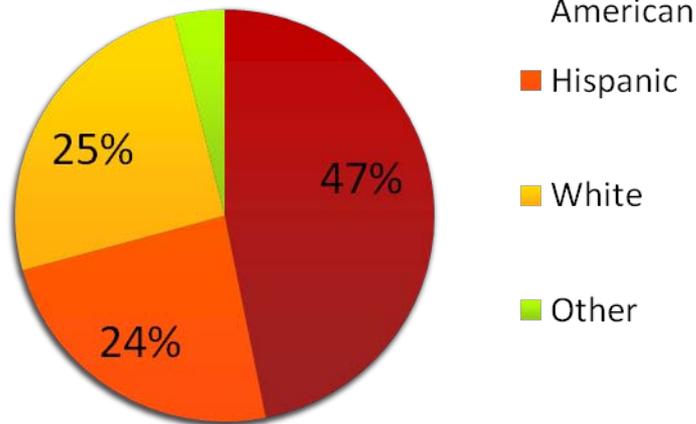


■ Youth With One or More Denials
■ Youth Without a Denial

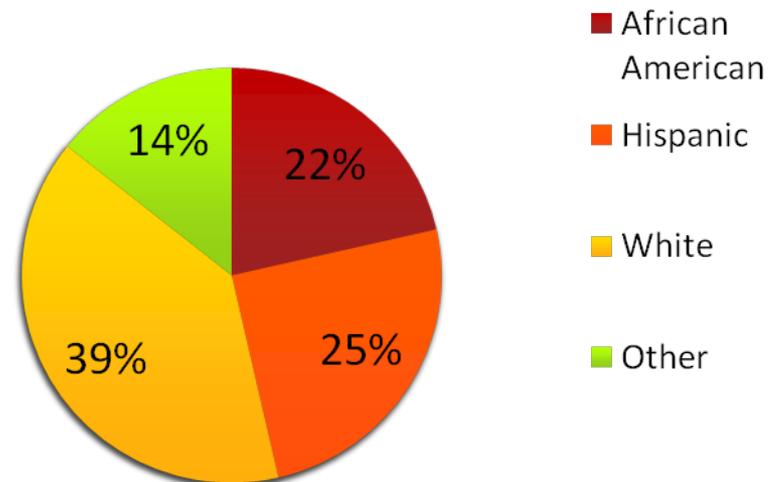
Source: ValueOptions. Statewide data reflect 121 youth (45 African American, 38 Hispanic, 37white, 1 Asian).

What is the race and ethnicity of youth admitted to detention compared with youth admitted to Riverview from April through June 2012?

Youth Admitted to Detention*



Youth Admitted to Riverview**

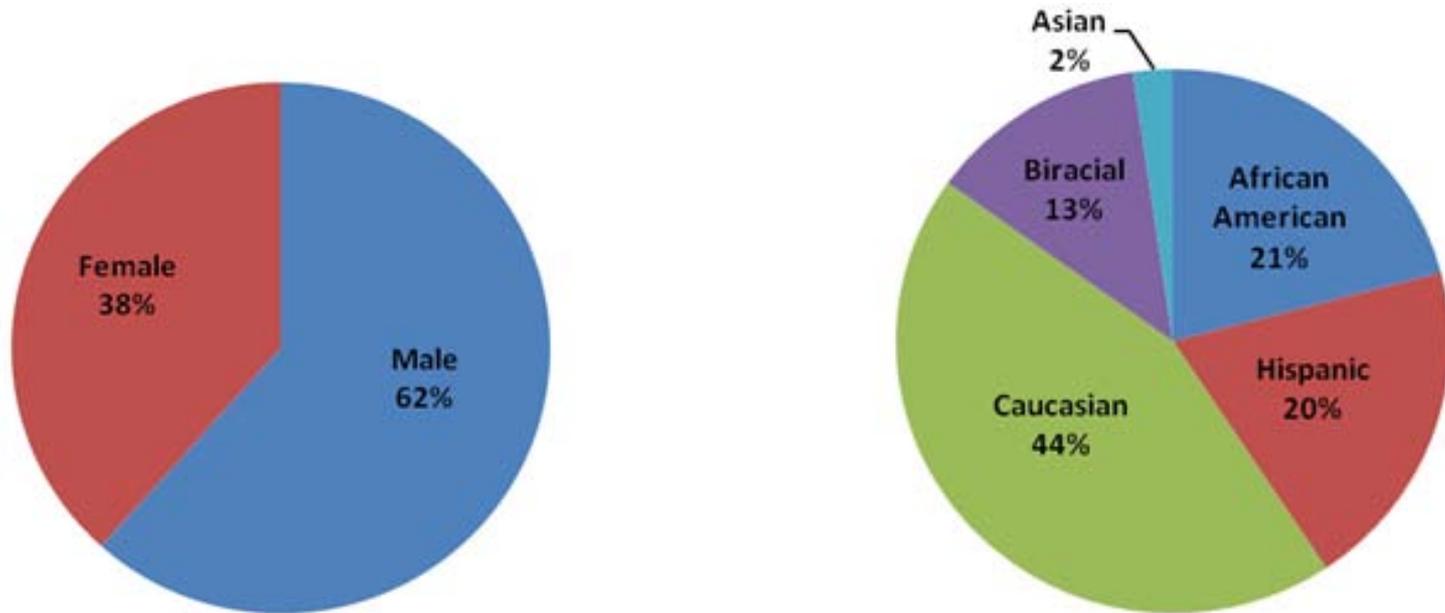


Average overall wait:	12 days
Wait for male youth:	8 days
Wait for female youth:	16 days

*Source : CSSD. Statewide detention admission data reflect 253 African American youth, 129 Hispanic youth, 137 white youth, and 1 other youth. 21 cases with missing data on race and ethnicity are excluded.

**Source for youth admitted to Riverview: DCF. Riverview admission data reflect 11 white youth, 6 African American youth, 7 Latino youth, and 4 "Mixed/Other" youth. 72% of youth placed from detention, 14% from home, 7% from hospital, and 7% other.

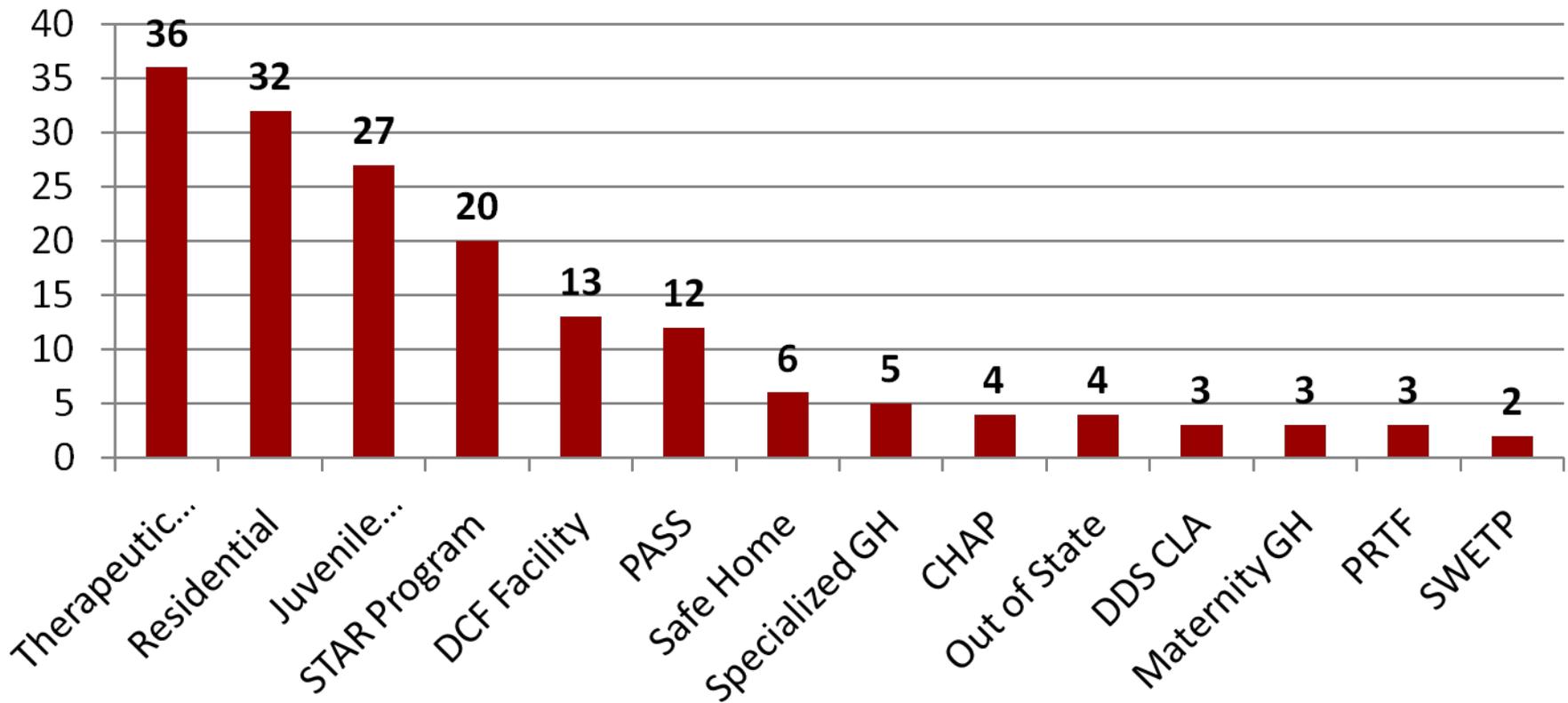
Solnit South (Riverview) population by gender & race



Source: Based on data from CSSD from 2012.

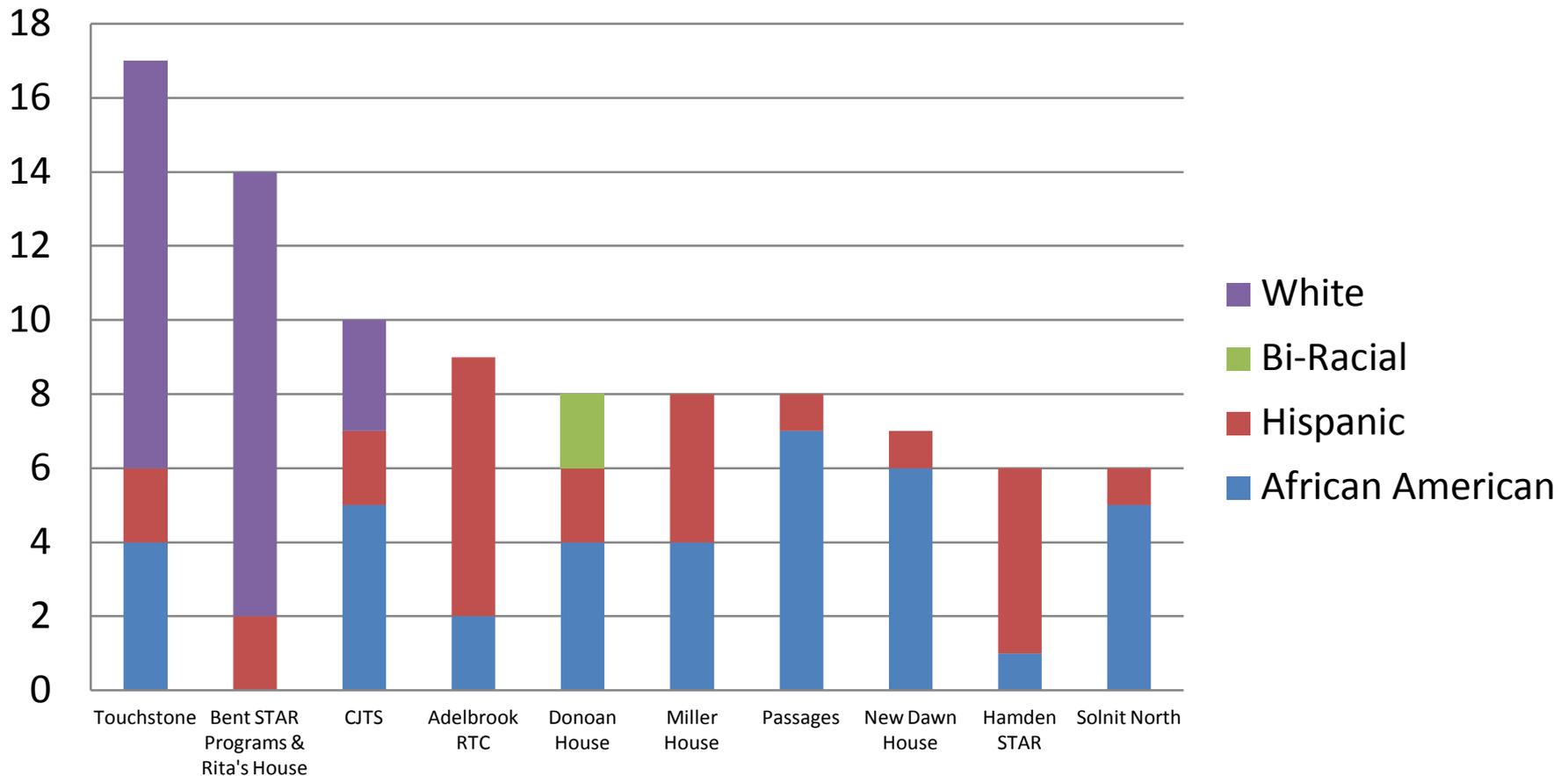
Youth are being arrested in congregate care/residential facilities

(number of arrests by placement)



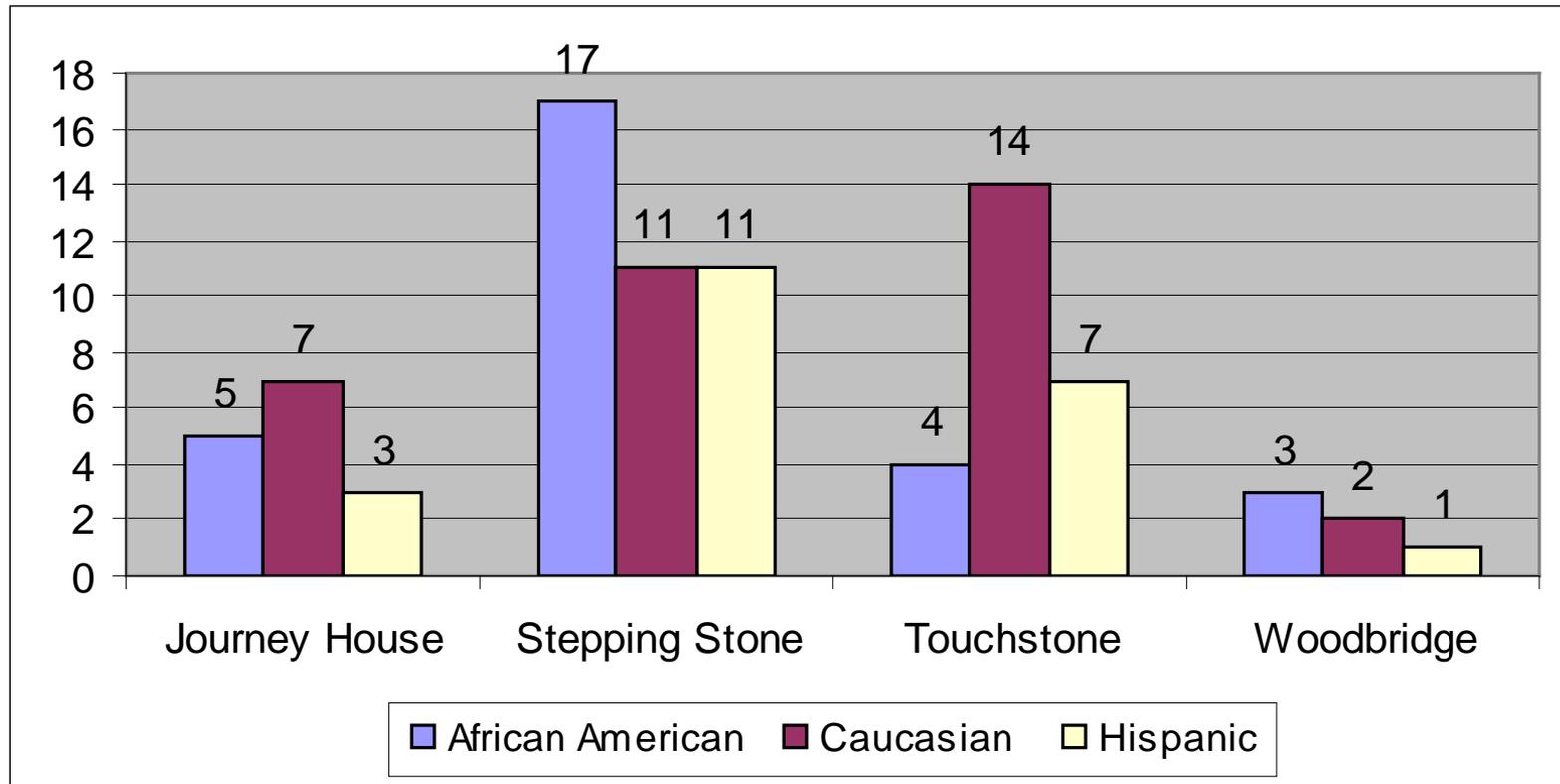
Source: CSSD & DCF

Top 10 Placements Where Congregate Care Arrests Are Occurring Most Frequently

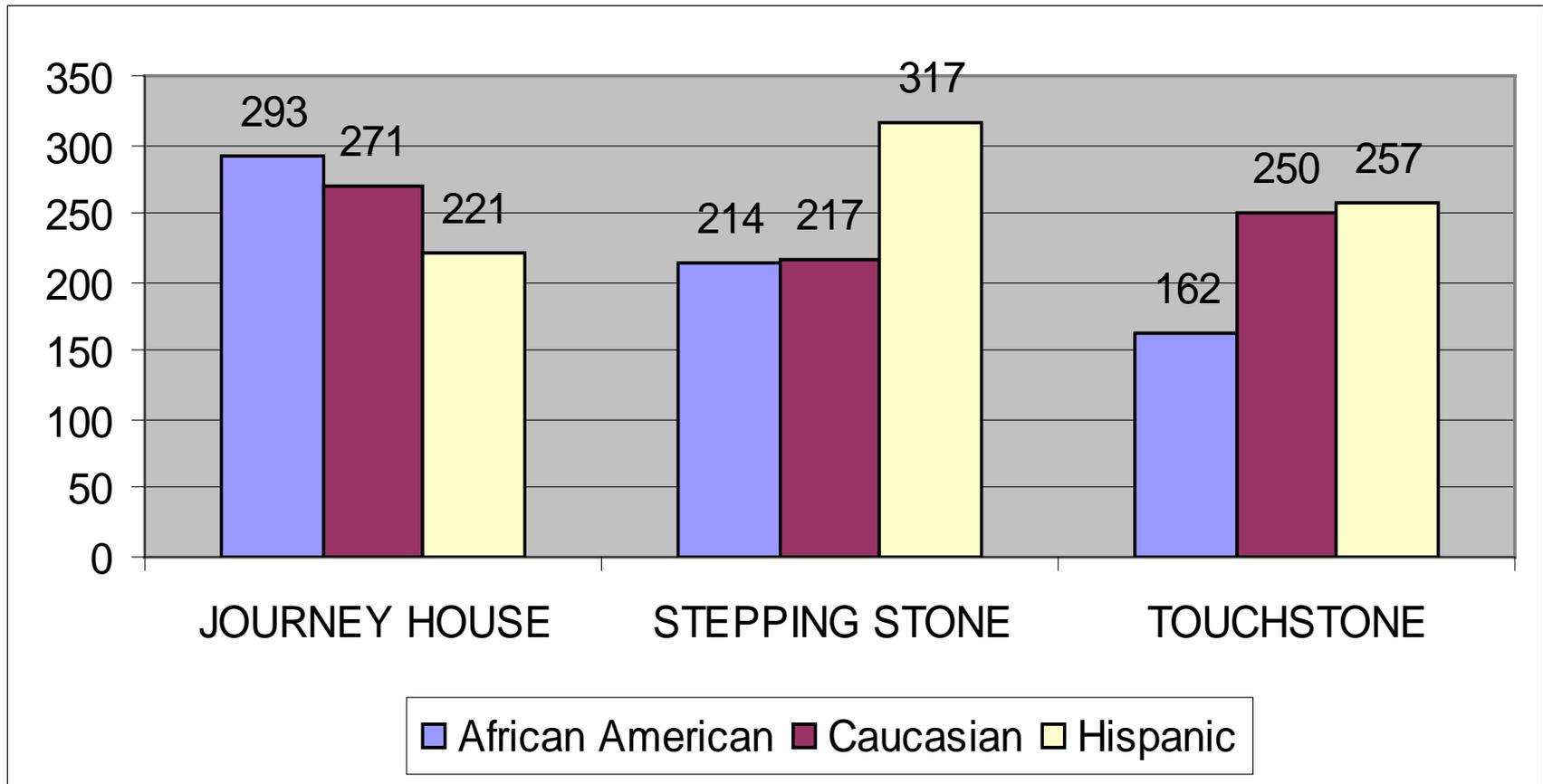


Source: DCF. Data include arrests that occur at a placement, as well as at other settings, including schools or during a home pass.

How many admissions did girls JJ facilities have from April 2012 through March 2013 by race and ethnicity?

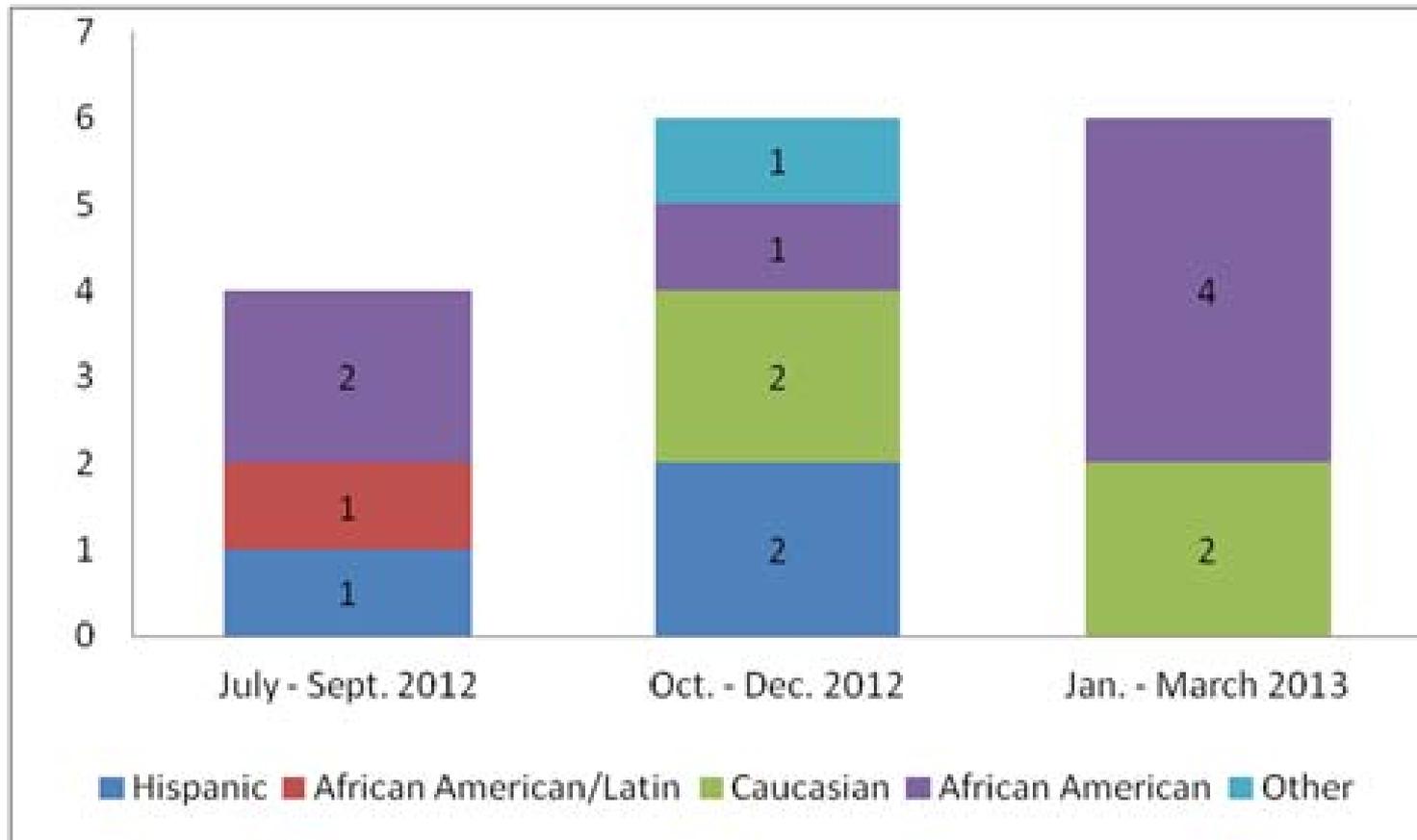


What is the average length of stay in days for girls in JJ facilities (discharges from April 2012 through March 2013) by race and ethnicity?



Source: DCF. No statistical significance found when ethnicity and LOS were compared

Parole relocations to CJTS by race and ethnicity



Parole revocations to CJTS by race & ethnicity

