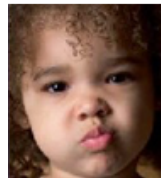


# Disproportionate Minority Contact in Connecticut's Juvenile Justice System

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

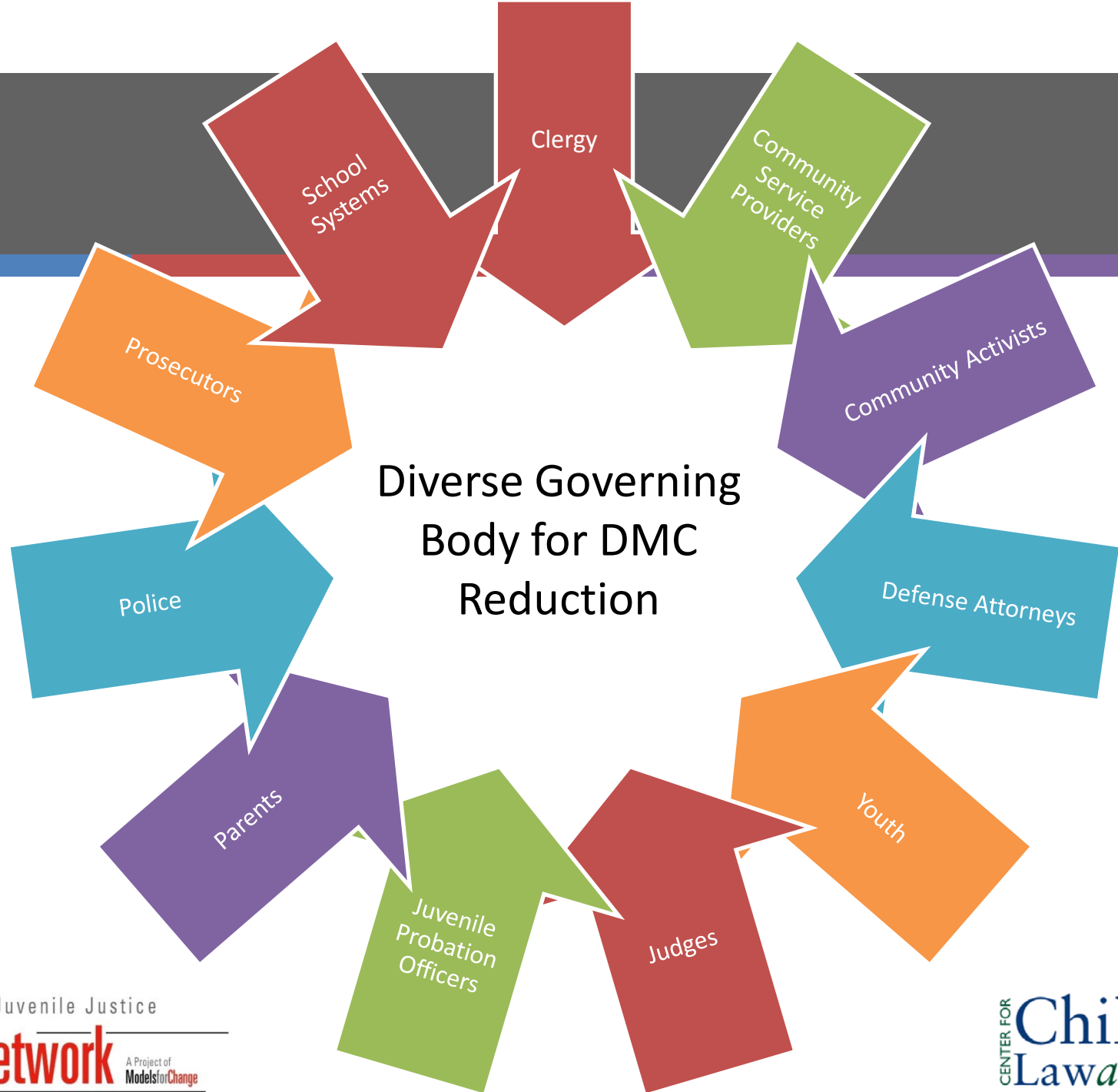
June 21, 2013



Center for **Children's** Advocacy

# 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



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

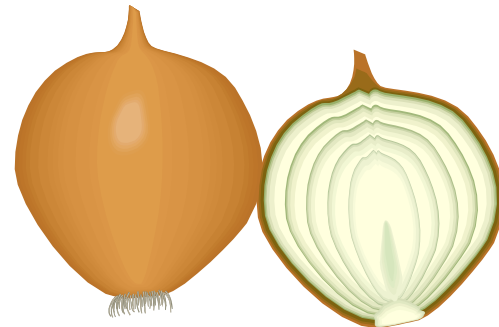
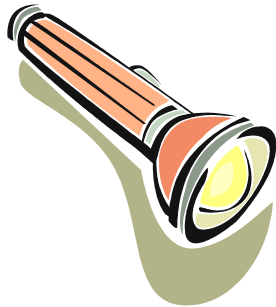
# Effective efforts for reducing disparities are:



- **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

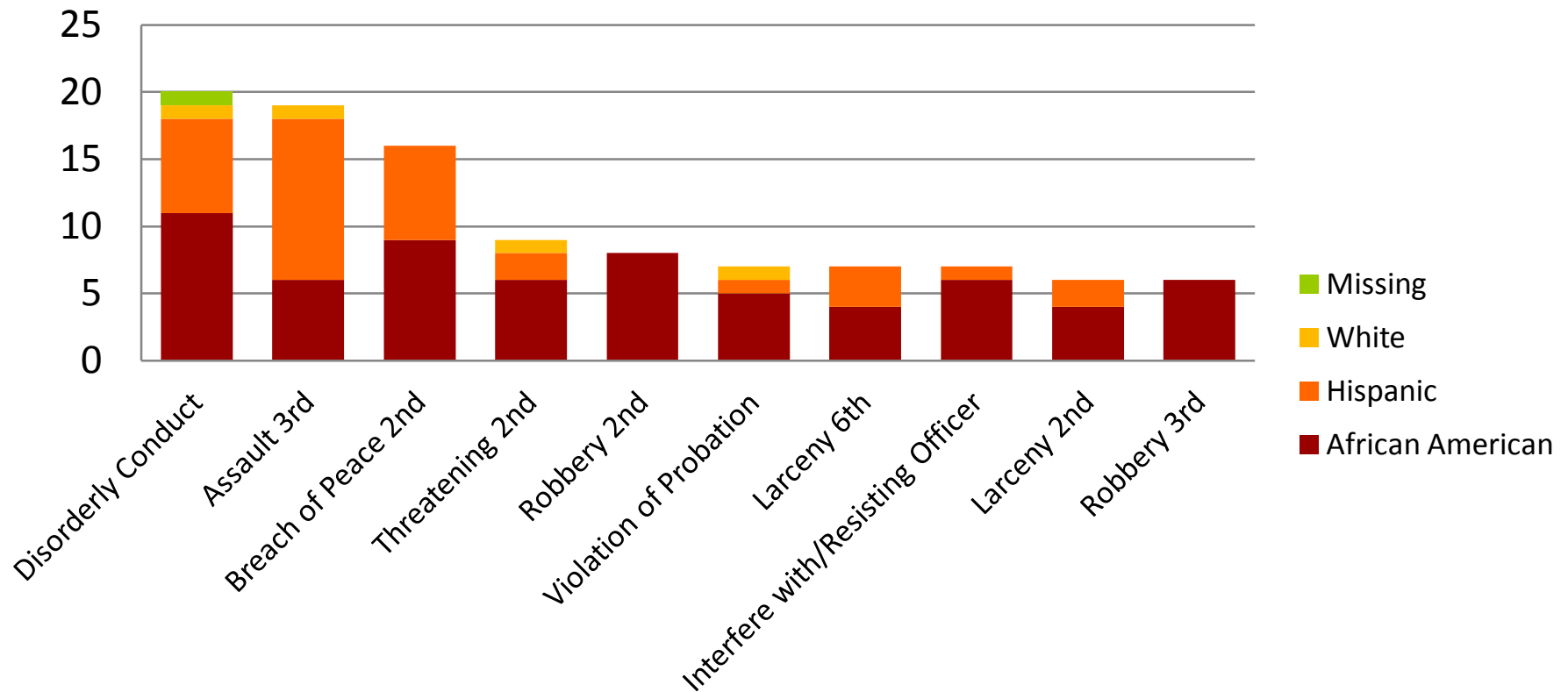
- Examine baseline data at key decision points, disaggregated by:
  - Race
  - Ethnicity
  - Age
  - Referral Source
  - Gender
  - Geography
  - Offense
  - Reason for Referrals
- Identify points of disparity for deeper analysis
- Use data to select sub-populations for targeted reductions



# 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?

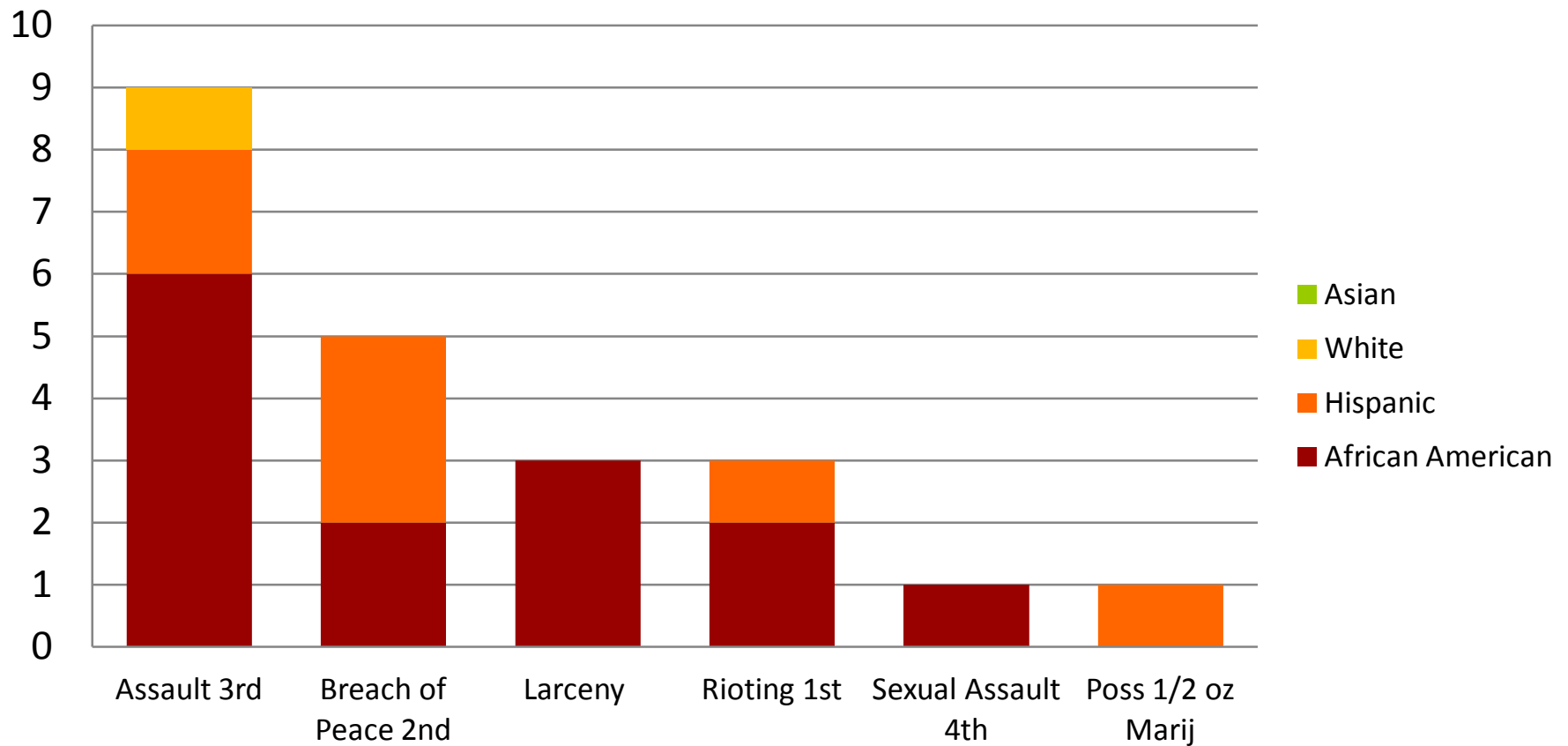
# What are the leading reasons for referral to juvenile court for delinquency from January – March 2013?



Source: CSSD; Hartford based data.

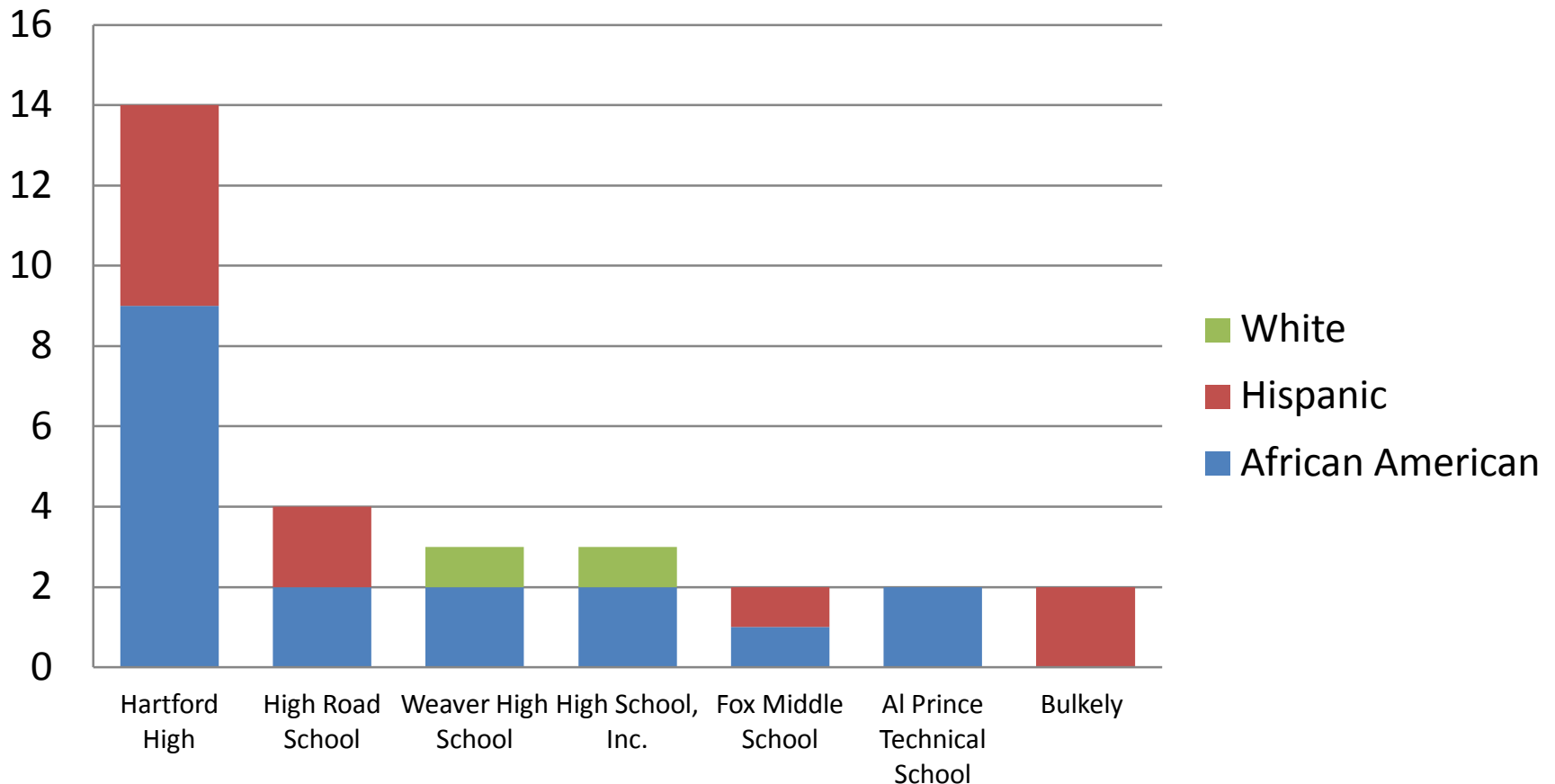


# What are the leading reasons for referral to juvenile court from Hartford public schools?



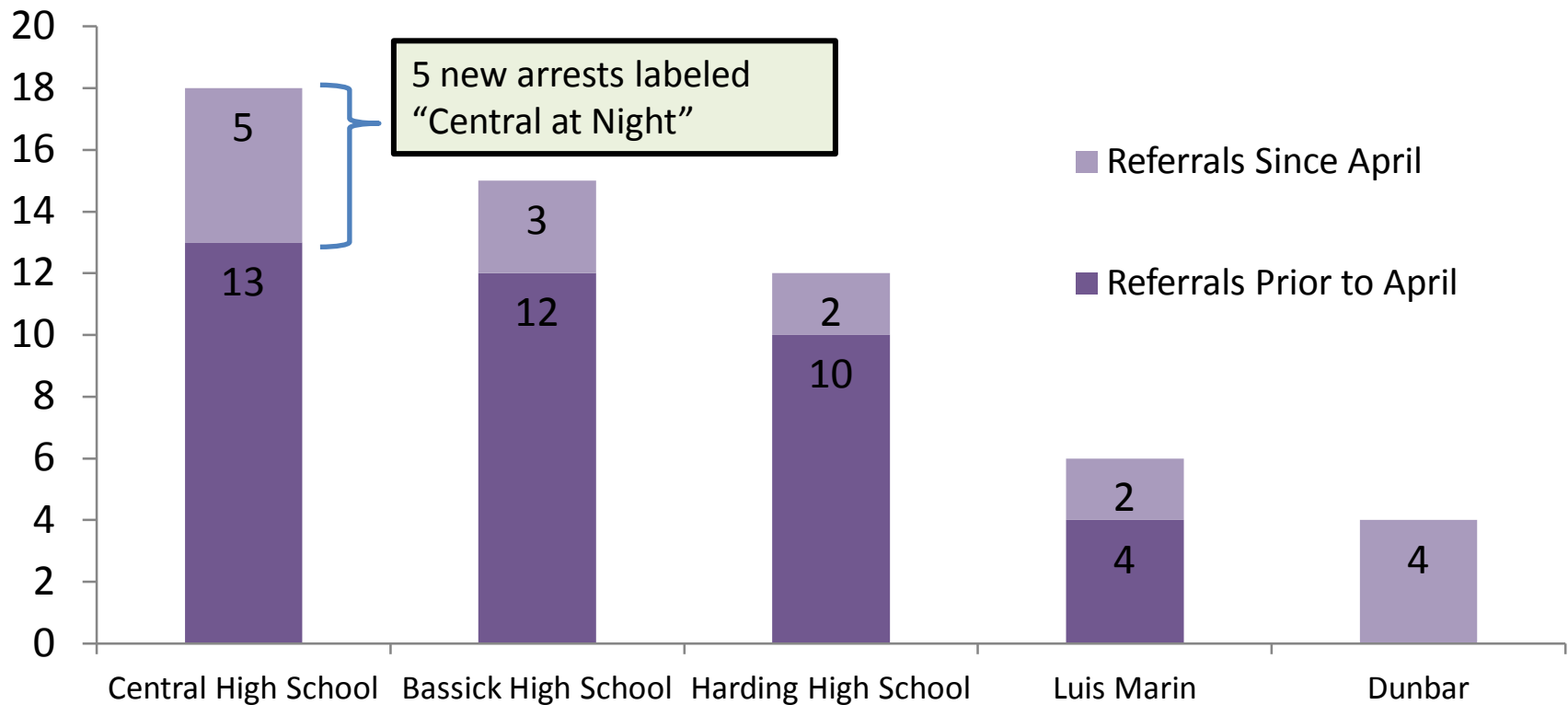
*\*Source: CSSD. Data reflect school-based referrals of youth in Hartford Public Schools reported from the beginning of the school year to December 31, 2012.*

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

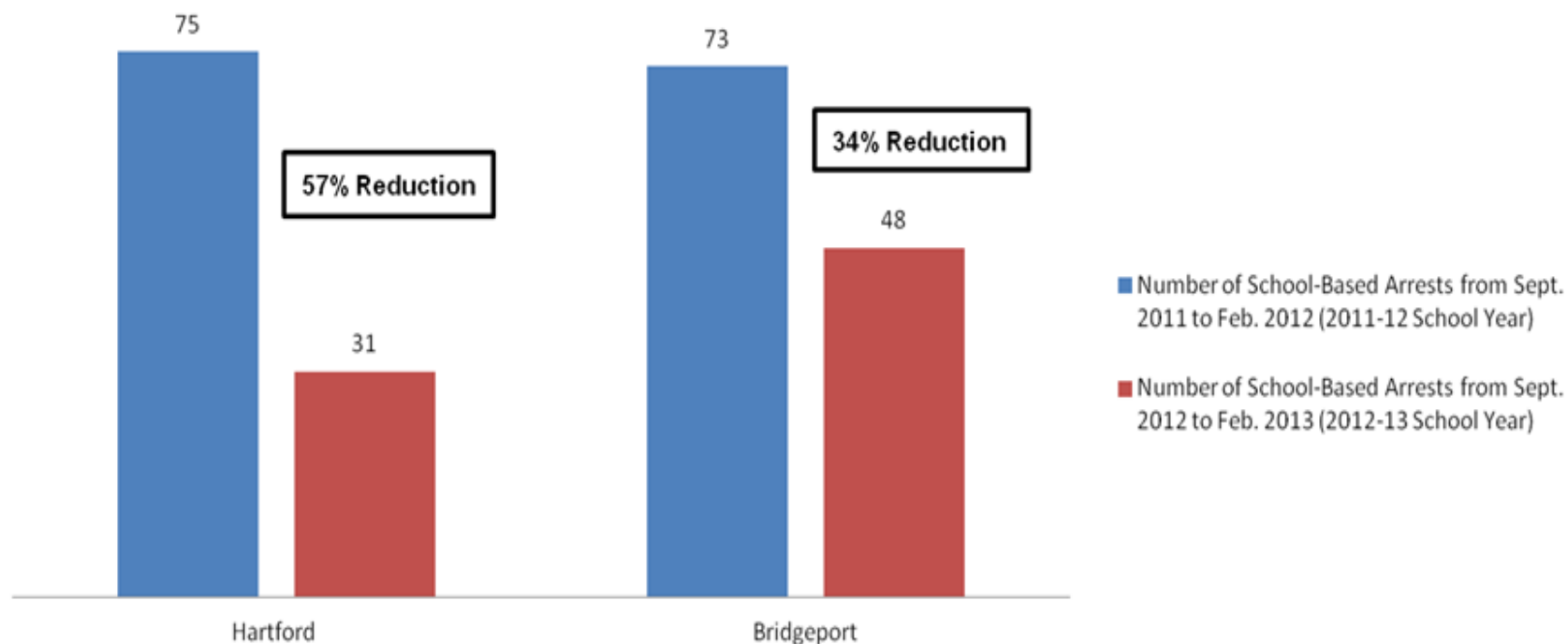


*\*Source: CSSD. Data reflect school-based referrals of youth in Hartford Public Schools reported from the beginning of the school year to February 22, 2013.*

# Highest Number of School Based Arrests: Bridgeport



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

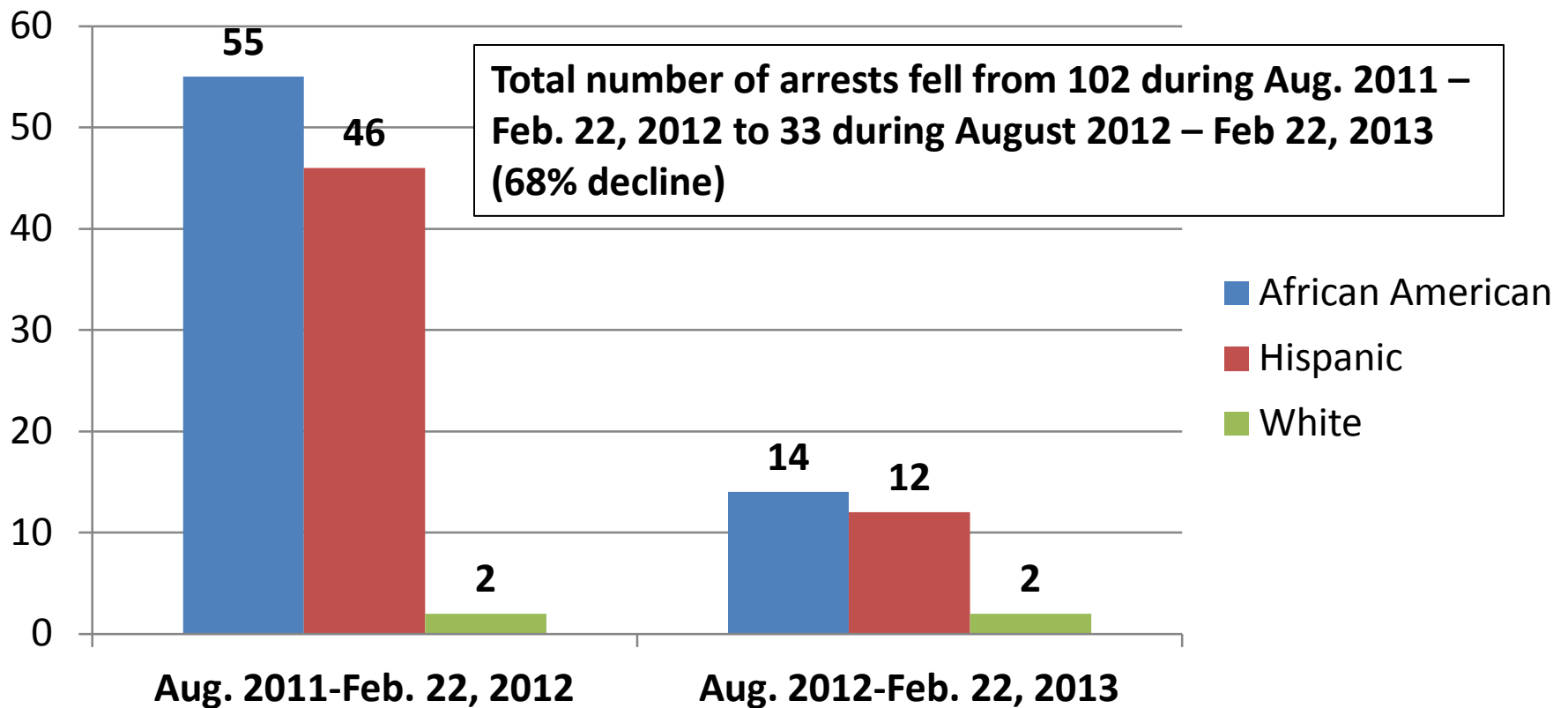


Hartford MOU signed in October 2012

Bridgeport MOU signed in July 2012

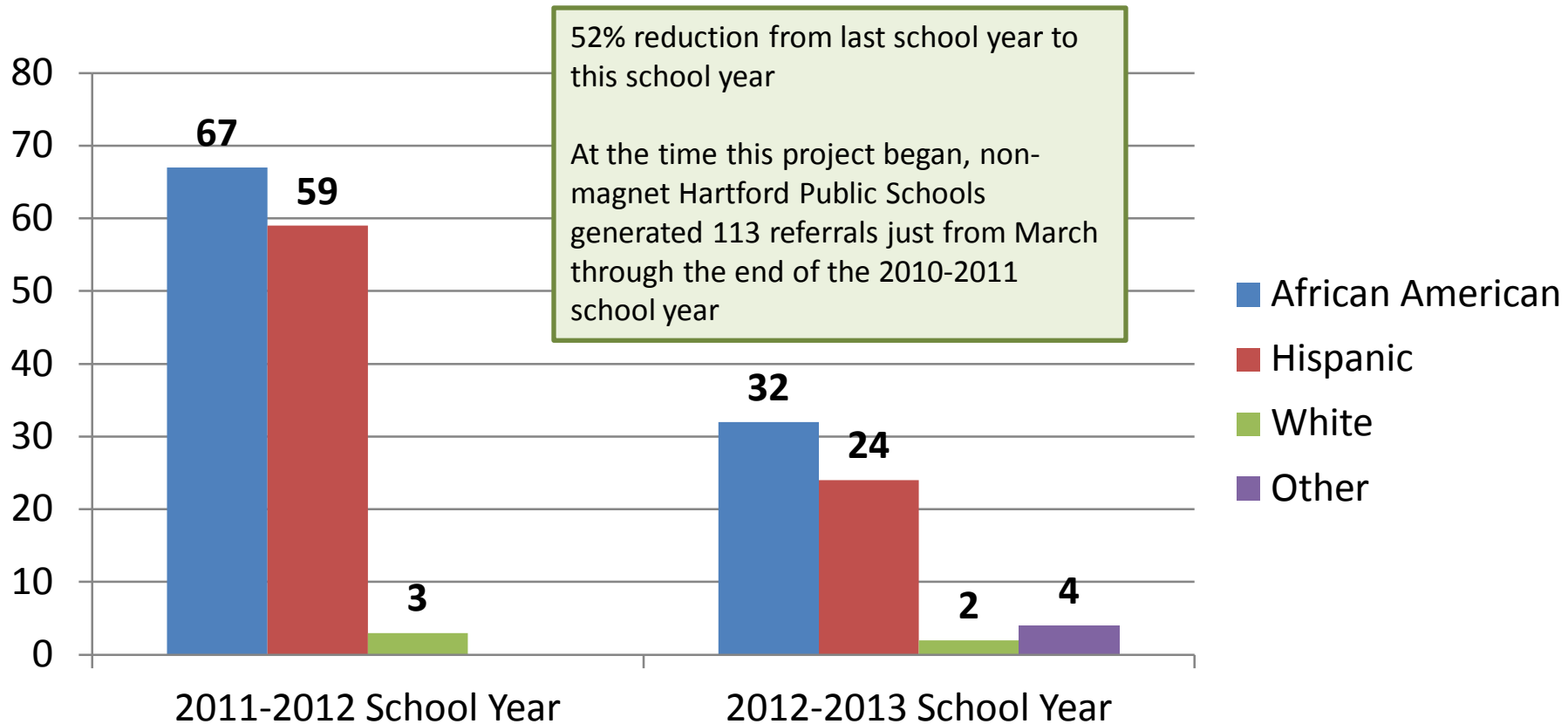
Source: CSSD

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



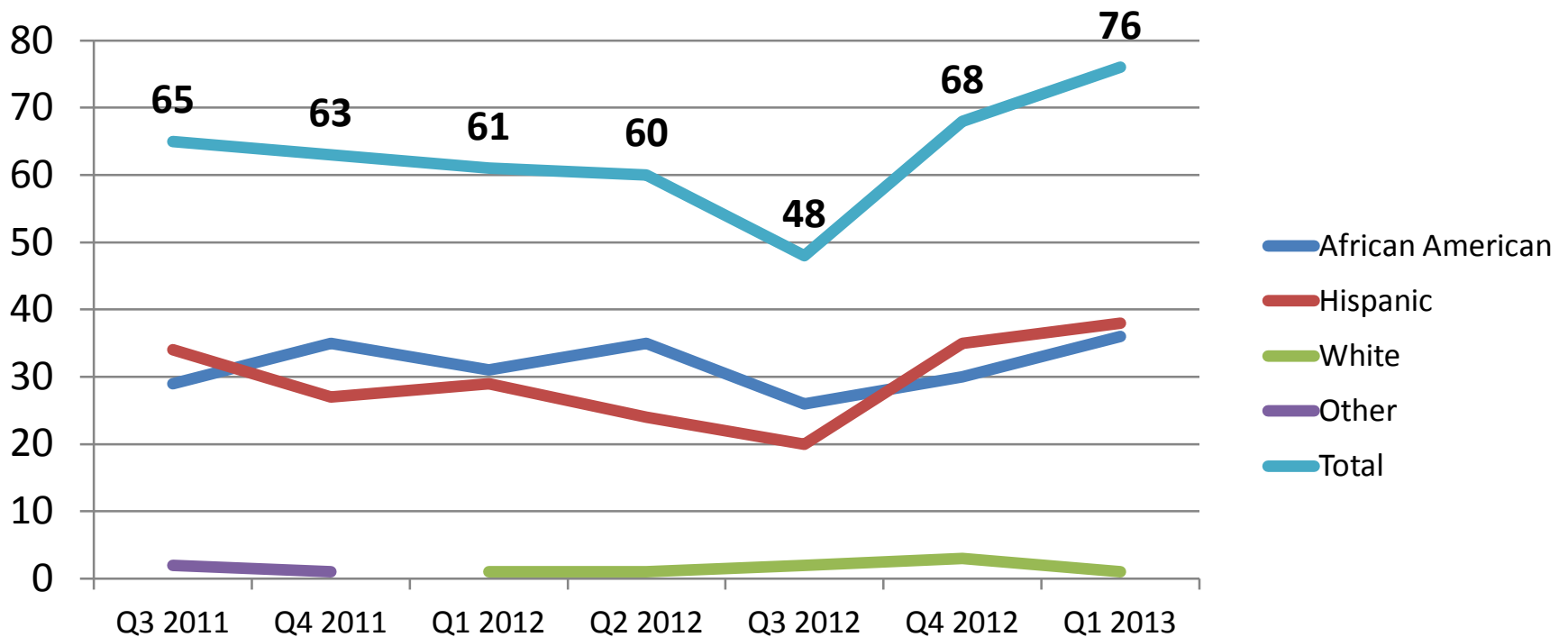
*\*Source: CSSD. Data reflect arrests and referrals of youth in non-magnet public schools in the City of Hartford.*

# Delinquency Referrals to Juvenile Court from Hartford Public Schools

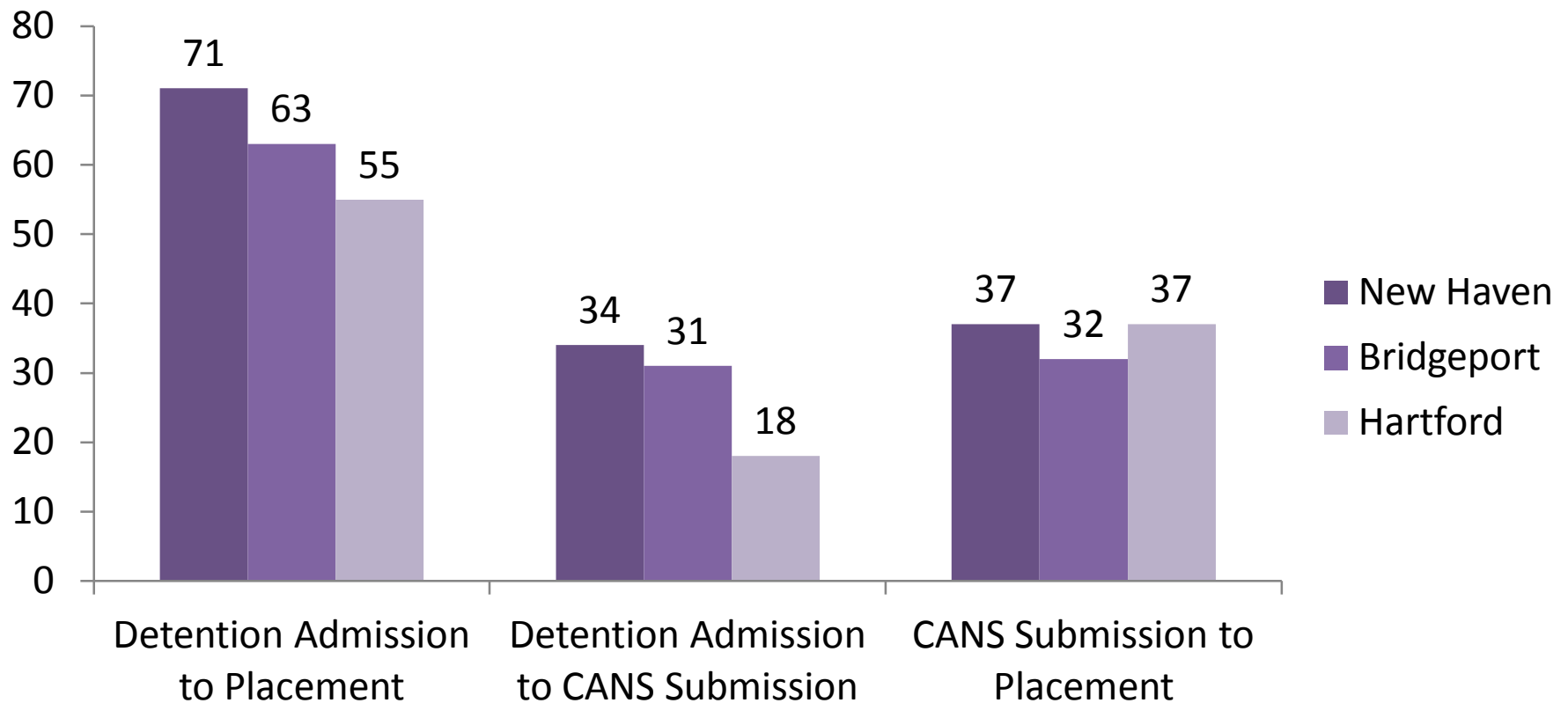


*\*Source: CSSD. Data reflect school-based referrals of youth in non-magnet Hartford Public Schools.*

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

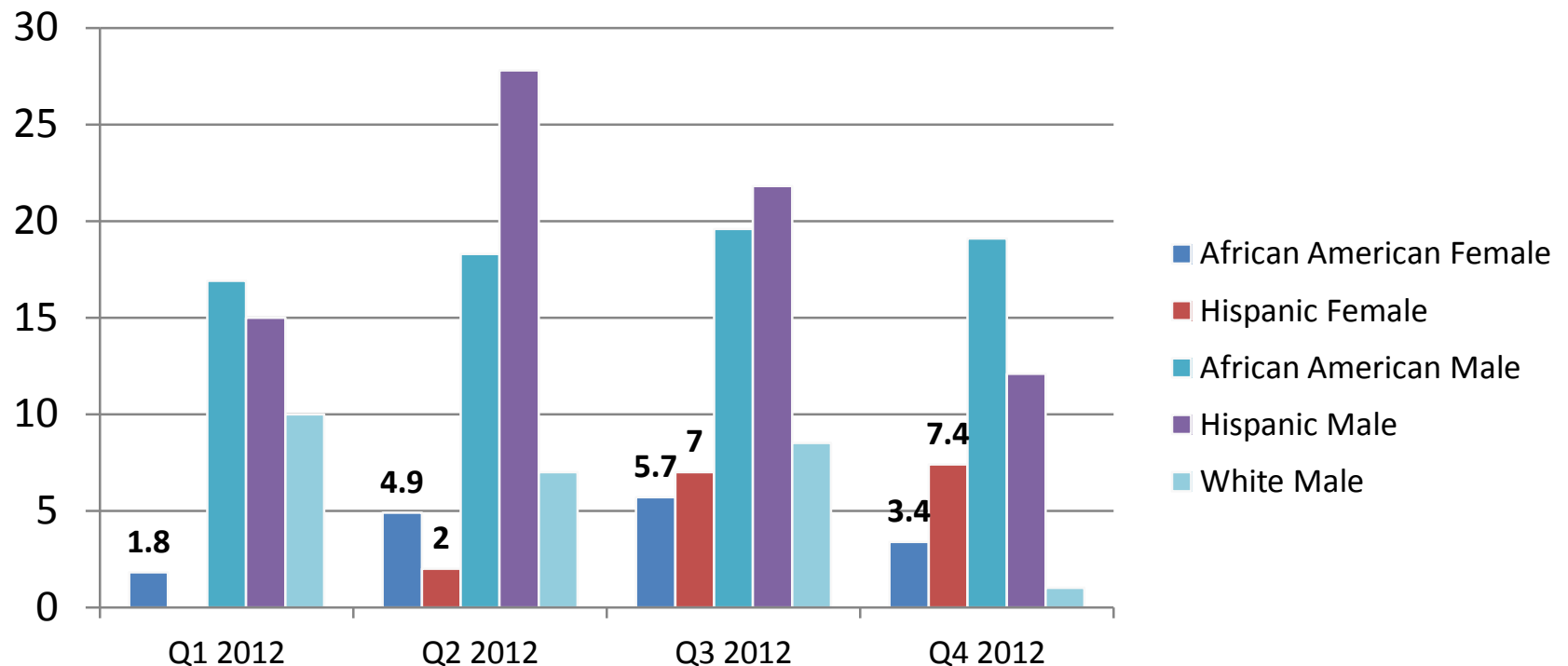


On average, how many days did youth in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford spend in detention awaiting placement during 2012?



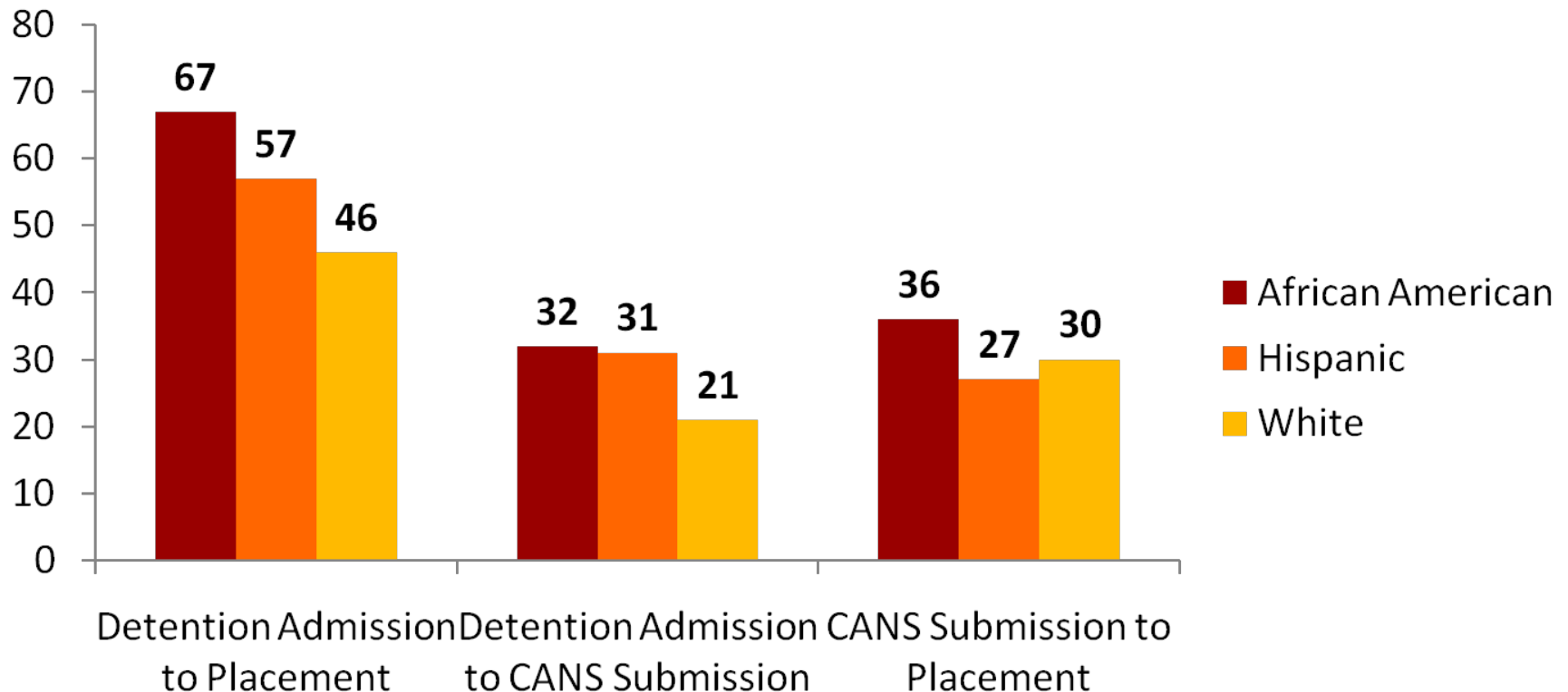


# In Hartford, Youth of Color Spend a Longer Number of Days in Detention



Source: CSSD

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

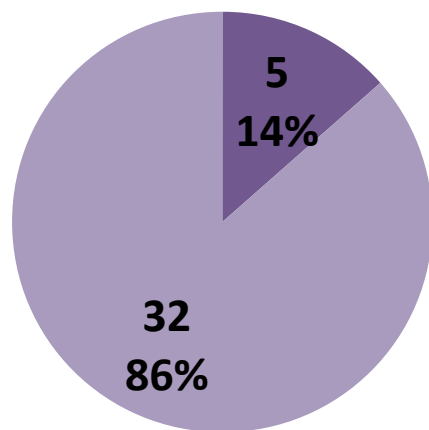


*Based on data from 2012 Calendar year.*

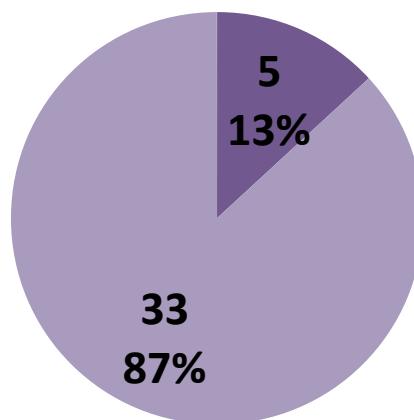
*Source: ValueOptions. Statewide data reflect 121 youth (45 African American, 38 Hispanic, 37 white, 1 Asian).*

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

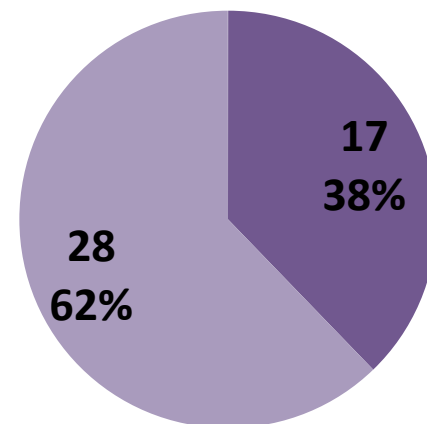
White Youth



Hispanic Youth



African American Youth



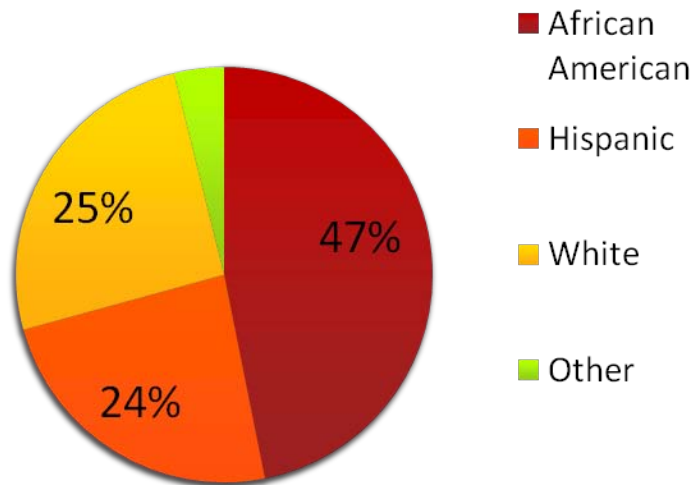
■ Youth With One or More Denials

■ Youth Without a Denial

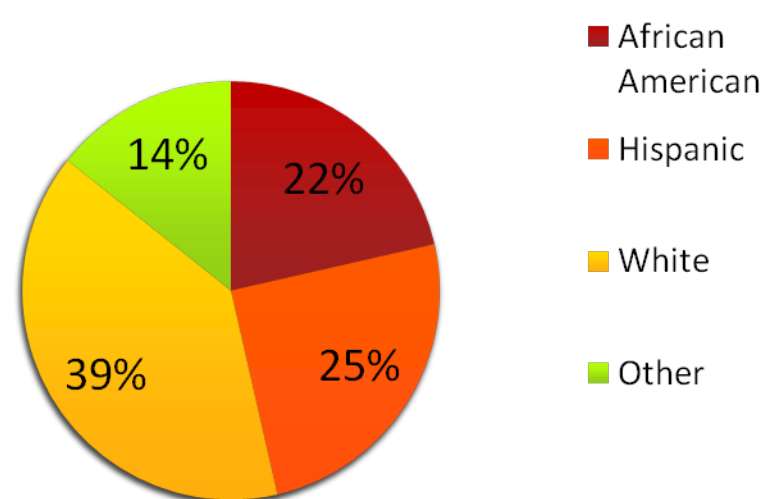
Source: ValueOptions. Statewide data reflect 121 youth (45 African American, 38 Hispanic, 37white, 1 Asian).

# 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\*\*

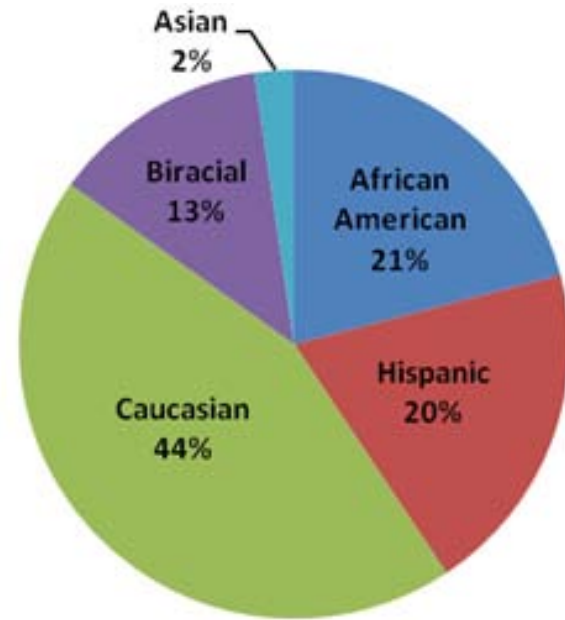
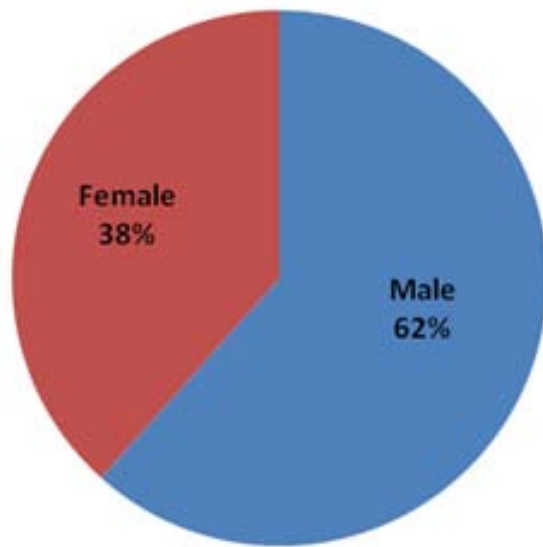


<b>Average overall wait:</b>	<b>12 days</b>
<b>Wait for male youth:</b>	<b>8 days</b>
<b>Wait for female youth:</b>	<b>16 days</b>

\*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.

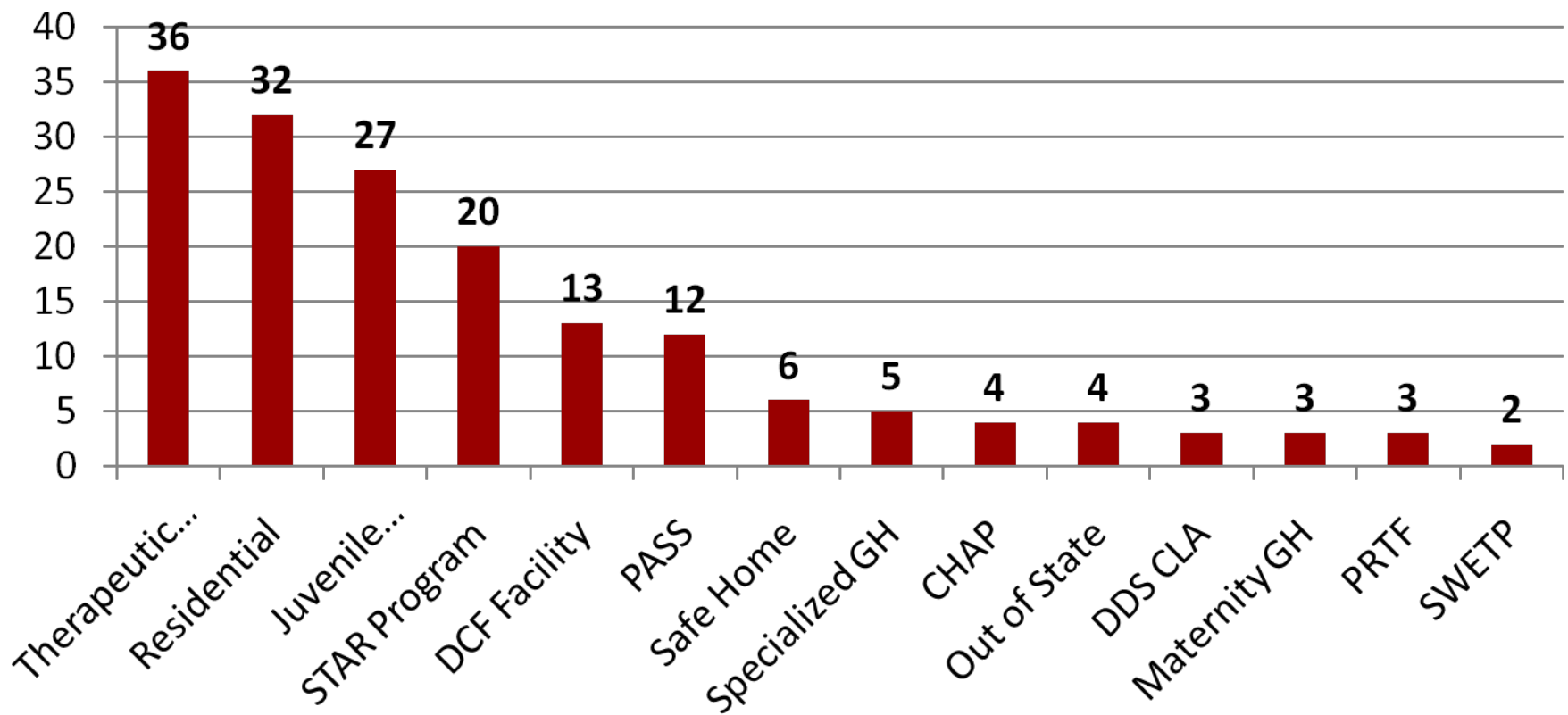
# Solnit South (Riverview) population by gender & race



Source: Based on data from CSSD from 2012.

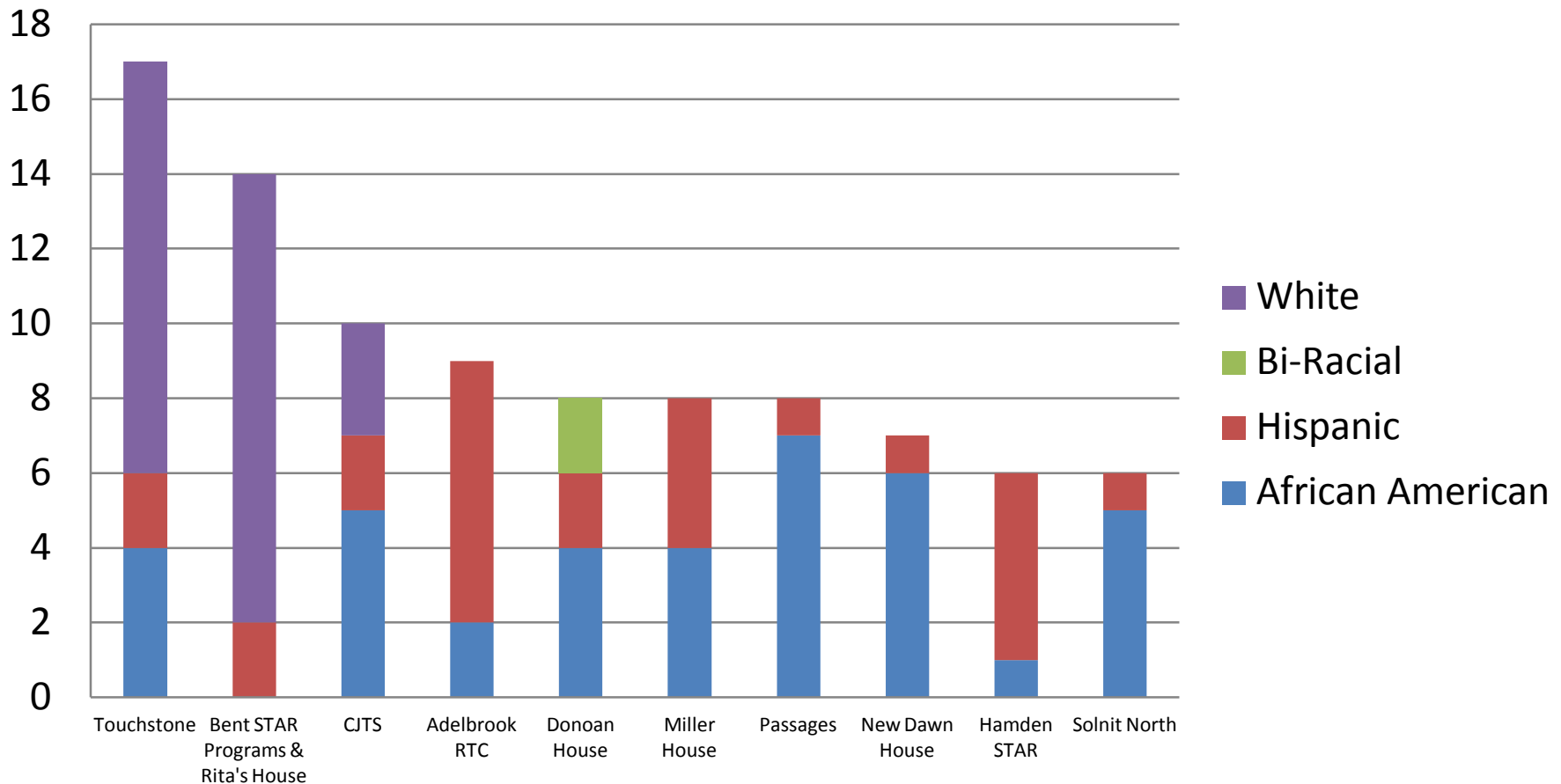
# Youth are being arrested in congregate care/residential facilities

(number of arrests by placement)



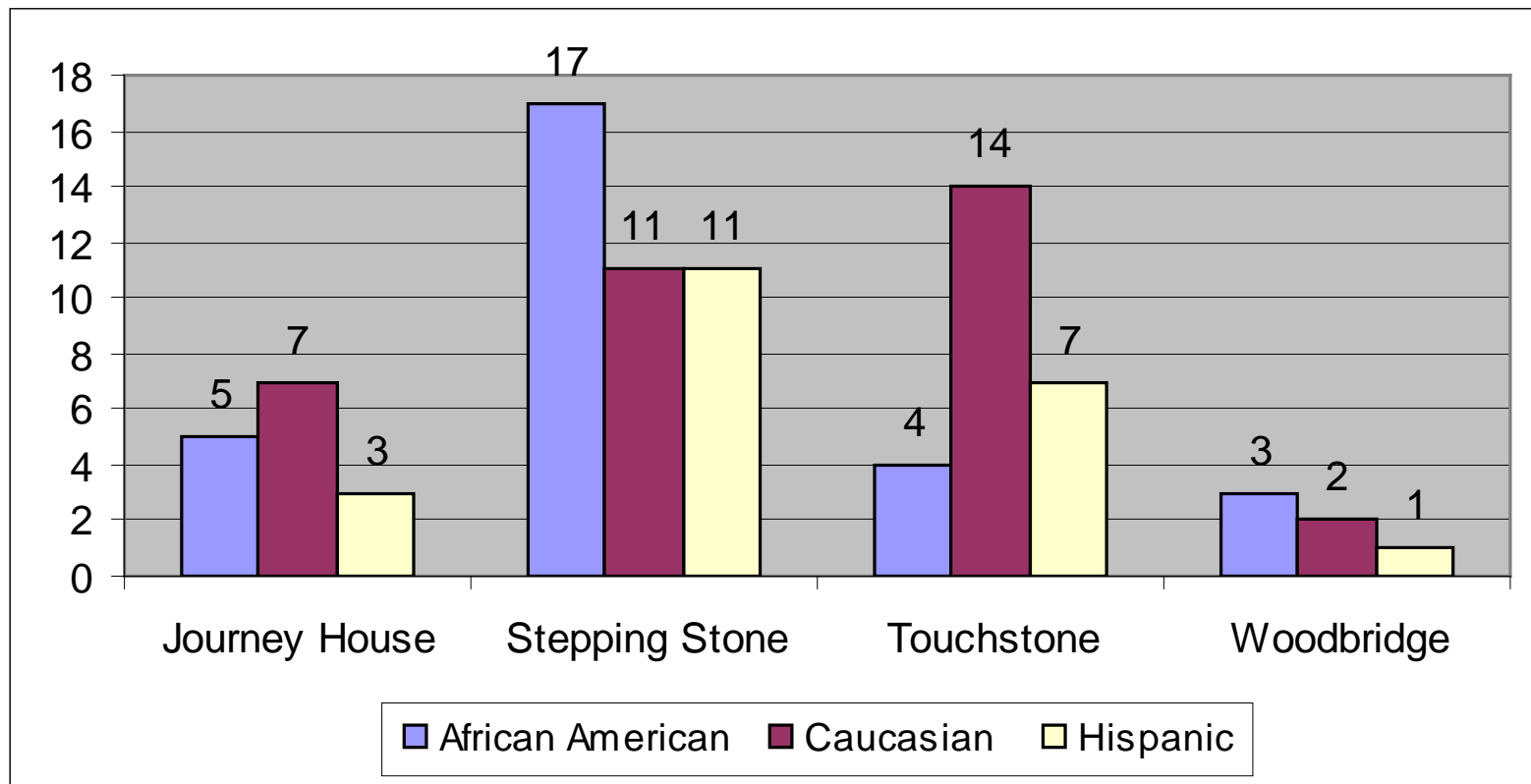
Source: CSSD & DCF

# Top 10 Placements Where Congregate Care Arrests Are Occurring Most Frequently



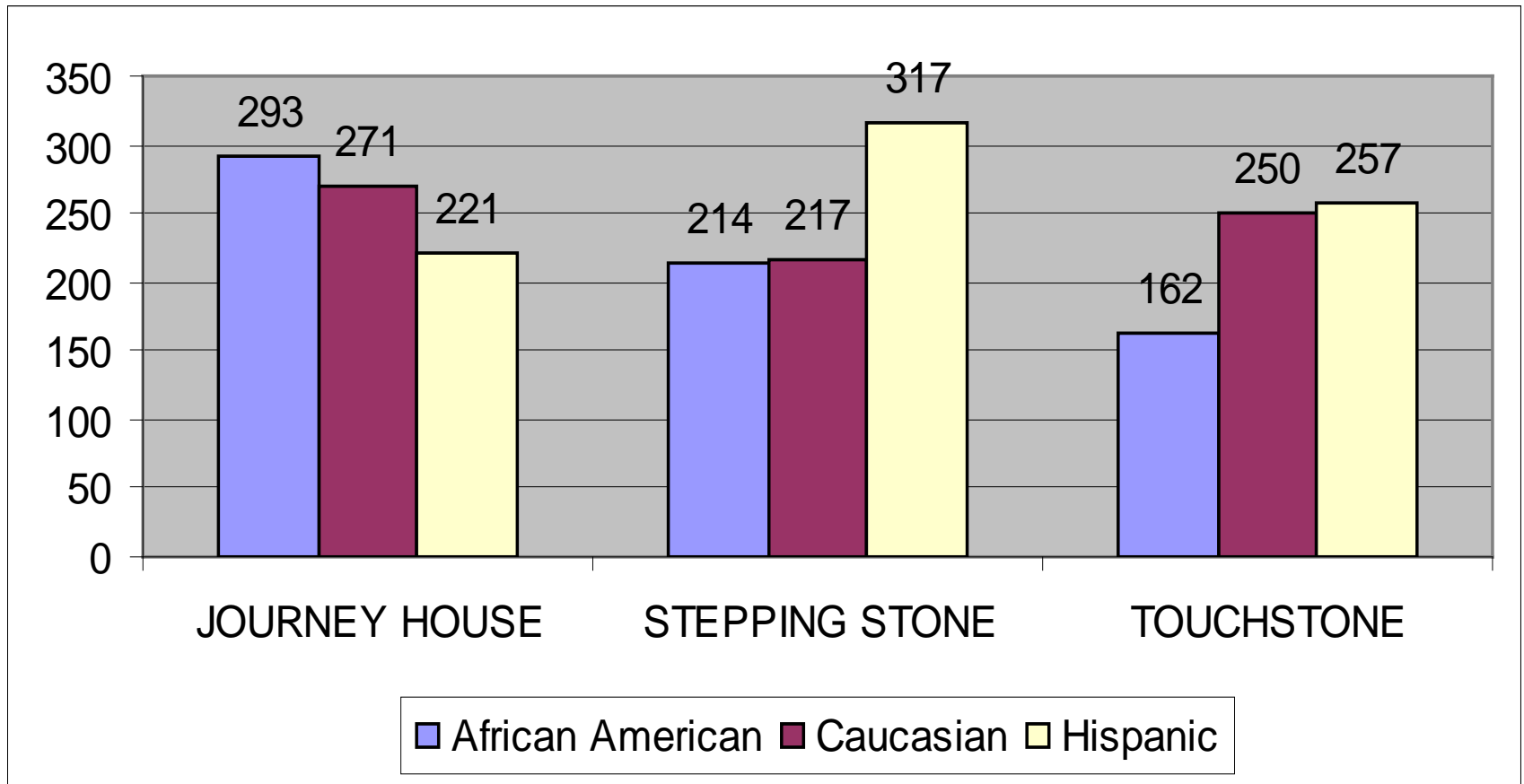
Source: DCF. Data include arrests that occur at a placement, as well as at other settings, including schools or during a home pass.

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



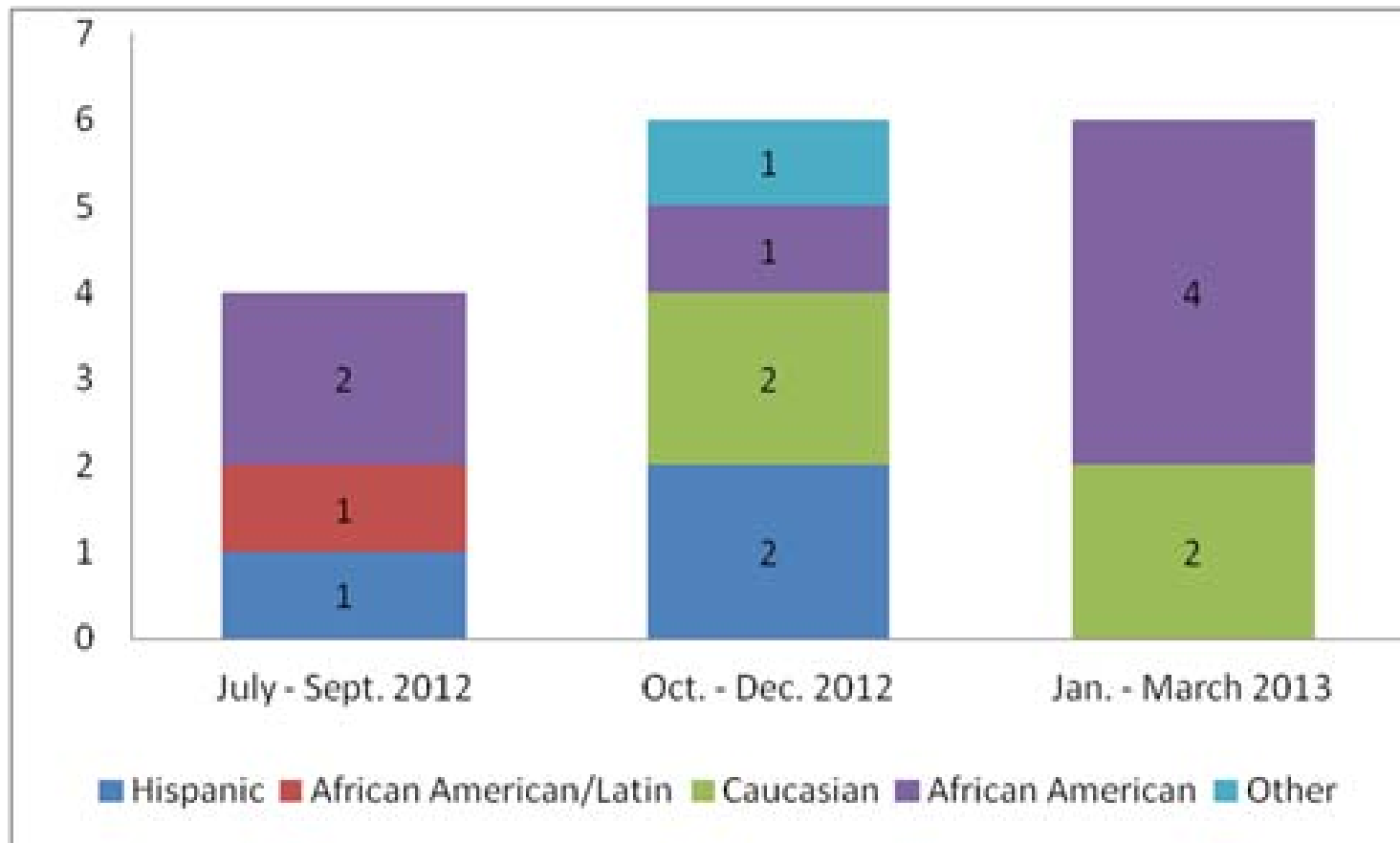


# What is the average length of stay in days for girls in JJ facilities (discharges from April 2012 through March 2013) by race and ethnicity?



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

