

Out of Balance:

Failures in Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact within Connecticut's Juvenile Justice System

BACKGROUND

In Connecticut, a disproportionate percentage of minority youth are involved with the juvenile justice system. That is, minority youth are present at every stage in the juvenile justice system at levels much greater than would be expected based on their proportion in the general population. While minority youth represent only 29% of Connecticut's youth population, minority youth represent:

- 31% of juvenile arrests;
- 55% of the referrals to Superior Court Juvenile Matters;
- 65% of admissions to pre-trial detention;
- 62% of children committed as delinquent to the Department of Children and Families.

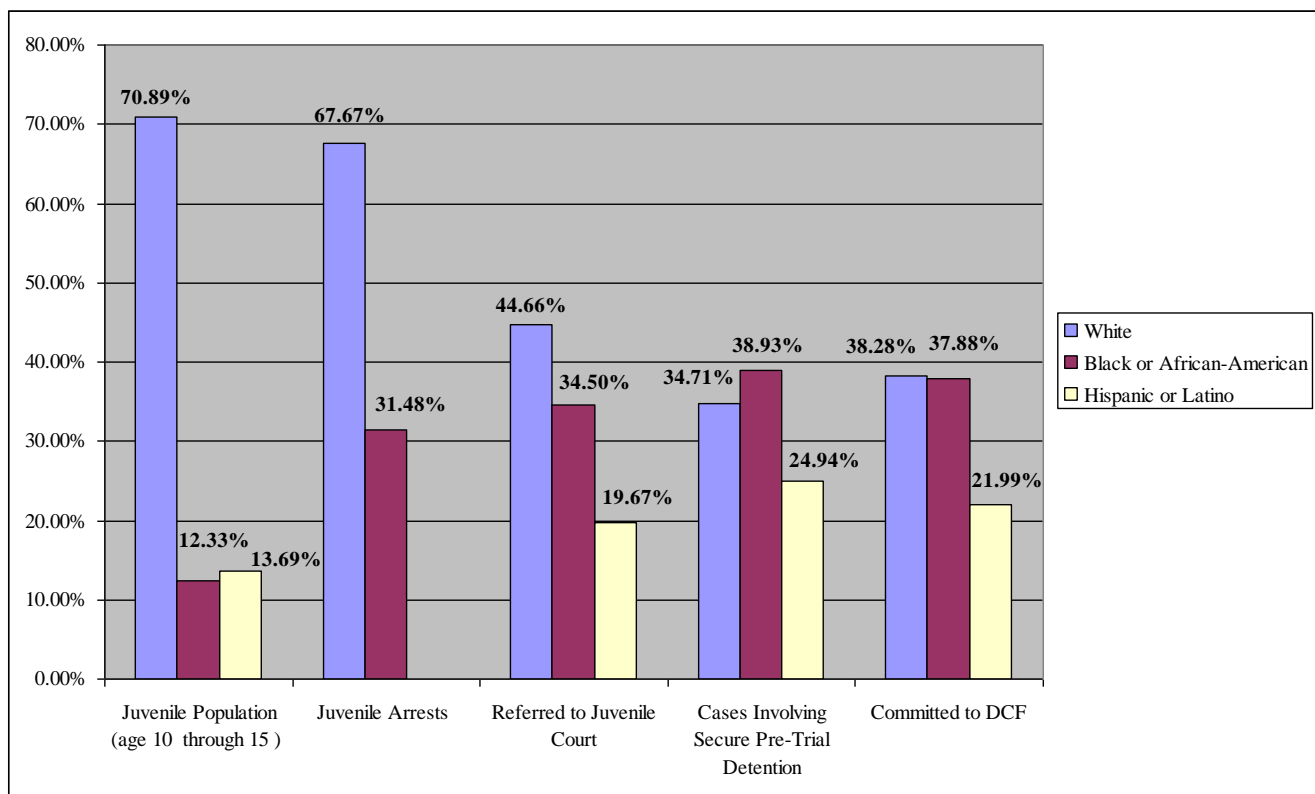


Figure 1: Percentage of youth, by race and ethnicity¹, at each decision-making point in the Connecticut juvenile justice system (2003).

It would be easy to attribute this phenomenon, known as Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), to the notion that minority youth commit more crime or different types of crime than their white

¹ Data for arrests of Latino youth were not available from the Department of Public Safety for 2003. Latino youth are represented here as either Black or White.

counterparts. However, research conducted across the United States, has found that the extent of minority overrepresentation cannot be explained by differences in delinquent behavior across racial/ethnic groups.

The Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance has prepared this report in an effort to better understand the extent of DMC in Connecticut and to recommend next steps for reducing it in our state. Data was requested from the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the Connecticut Department of Public Safety, and the Court Support Services Division (CSSD) of the Judicial Branch in order to calculate the extent to which minority youth are overrepresented at every decision-making point in the juvenile justice system. The data in this report represents the system as it was in the year 2003, the last year for which complete data is available from all data sources.

Federal mandate to Address Disproportionate Minority Contact

States have been required to address DMC since 1988. In the 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1974, Congress required that states address DMC in their juvenile justice plans. Specifically, the JJDPA requires that each state address efforts to reduce the proportion of minority youth detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails and lockups if the proportion of minority youth exceeds the proportion of such youth in the general population.

In 1992, the requirement that states address DMC was elevated to a core requirement of the JJDPA, with federal juvenile justice funding eligibility tied to compliance. Since the addition of DMC as a core requirement of the JJDPA, OJJDP has offered numerous training and technical assistance initiatives for states around this issue.

In 2002, Congress reauthorized the JJDPA and modified the DMC language to broaden the scope of the DMC initiative. The changes enacted in 2002 changed the focus of the core requirement from reduction in disproportionate minority “confinement” to disproportionate minority “contact.” The new focus requires an examination of all decision-making points of contact along the continuum of the juvenile justice system.

Past Efforts to Address DMC in Connecticut

Like other states, Connecticut has been required to assess and address Disproportionate Minority Contact in the juvenile justice system since 1988. The principal responsibility to meet this mandate lies with the state’s Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC), which is housed within the Office of Policy and Management. In 1995 and again in 2001, the JJAC released assessments examining the extent of DMC in Connecticut’s juvenile justice system. Each of these reports included recommendations for local police, the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch and the Department of Children and Families. Neither included timelines nor required reporting. As a result, it is unclear to what extent these recommendations have been carried out.

In 2000, the Connecticut General Assembly created a 21-member Commission on Racial and Ethnic Disparity in the Criminal Justice System. The Commission is charged with creating a plan that specifically focuses on reducing DMC in the juvenile justice system and recommends steps for the implementation of measures to address DMC. The most recent plan developed by the Commission (2004) includes recommendations for addressing DMC, but again, no timeline or method of

accountability was built into the plan, and it is unclear to what extent any of the recommendations have been implemented.

While both the JJAC and the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Disparities have made recommendations intended to reduce DMC, little progress has been made in achieving racial balance in our juvenile justice system. Nearly twenty years after Congress first required states to address DMC, Connecticut has made no significant systemic changes to address this problem. To date, no significant legislation has been passed, no pilot programs have been developed and no comprehensive review of decision-making in the juvenile justice system has been conducted.

EXTENT OF DMC IN CONNECTICUT’S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Because comparing states of varying populations and racial/ethnic composition can prove difficult, OJJDP suggests a common measure of disproportionality called the Relative Rate Index (RRI). The RRI is a calculation that puts a value on the extent of DMC and allows for comparisons over time and across jurisdictions. The following calculation is required to determine the RRI for a minority population at any decision-making point in the juvenile justice system:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Number of minority youth at decision-making point}}{\text{Number of minority youth in the general population}} \right] \div \left[\frac{\text{Number of White youth at decision-making point}}{\text{Number of White youth in the general population}} \right] = \text{RRI}$$

An RRI greater than 1.0 means that the minority youth population being examined is overrepresented at the decision-making point. For example, an RRI of 4.44 for African-American youth at the point of court referral means that African-American youth are 4.44 times more likely to be referred to juvenile court than their White counterparts.

Connecticut’s rate of DMC is one of the worst in the United States. Human Rights Watch and the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention consistently rank Connecticut among the worst states in terms of the disproportionate number of minority youth who enter and progress through the juvenile justice system.

In order to address this problem, it is imperative to quantify the extent of DMC for the various racial/ethnic groups at every decision-making point in the juvenile justice system. Specifically, it is helpful to know the number of juveniles, by race and ethnicity, at every one of the following points:

1. *General Population* – the number of 10 to 15 year olds residing in Connecticut;
2. *Juvenile Arrests* – the number of arrests of children and youth, age 15 and under;
3. *Referrals to Juvenile Court* – the number of children and youth referred to Superior Court Juvenile Matters for delinquency;
4. *Cases Diverted* – the number of cases diverted from the court process by a community-based intervention;
5. *Cases Involving Secure Detention* – the number of cases involving pre-trial juvenile detention;
6. *Cases Petitioned* – the number of cases handled judicially by the Superior Court Juvenile Matters;
7. *Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings* – the number of cases where the juvenile is found to be delinquent;

8. *Cases Resulting in Confinement/Commitment* – the number of cases where the juvenile is found delinquent and committed to the custody of the Department of Children and Families;
9. *Cases Transferred to Adult Court* – the number of cases where the juvenile is transferred for trial in the adult criminal court.

2003 Connecticut RRI Overview

Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
State : Connecticut				Reporting Period Jan / 2003 through Dec / 2003			
County: All Counties							
	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	2.67	---	0.28	---	0.41	---	1.16
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	4.44	2.28	0.24	---	0.03	---	3.02
4. Cases Diverted ²	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.45	1.63	1.89	---	---	1.39	1.52
6. Cases Petitioned	1.11	1.14	1.11	---	---	1.14	1.12
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.98	1.03	1.27	---	---	1.10	1.01
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.93	0.95	0.97	---	---	0.72	0.93
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.17	1.11	1.03	---	---	1.67	1.15
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court ³	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Statewide data on diversion of juveniles from Superior Court Juvenile Matters are not readily available. As will be discussed in the recommendations section, collecting diversion program data by race, ethnicity and offense type would help to determine the extent of disparate treatment of minority youth between the point of arrest and referral to juvenile court.

Using the RRI formula, the following can be said about Disproportionate Minority Contact in Connecticut’s juvenile justice system:

- African-American juveniles are 2.67 times more likely to be arrested than their White counterparts;

² Cases diversion data is not available on a state-wide basis by race and ethnicity. While some of this data is collected locally by Youth Service Bureaus, aggregate data is not readily available.

³ Data for juveniles transferred to adult court by race and ethnicity was not available for 2003.

- Minority juveniles are 3.02 times more likely to be referred to juvenile court than their White counterparts. The extent of this disparity is much greater for African-American juveniles than for Latinos (RRI of 4.44 for African-Americans compared to RRI of 2.28 for Latinos);
- Once referred to juvenile court, minority youth are 1.52 times more likely to be placed in pre-trial detention than their White counterparts who are referred to court;
- Minority youth referred to court are just as likely as their White counterparts to have their cases handled judicially, to be found delinquent and to be committed as delinquent to the Department of Children and Families.

The RRI overview points to juvenile arrests, referrals to Superior Court Juvenile Matters and placement in secure pre-trial detention as areas of concern regarding DMC. These three decision-making points should be the focus of future work in this area.

Comparison of 2003 Data to 1998 Data

		1998 ⁴				2003			
		White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
Connecticut Population	%	74.92%	11.15%	11.07%	2.66%	71.11%	12.37%	13.73%	2.79%
10-15 Years Old	N	231,156	34,398	34,153	8,208	211,284	36,760	40,806	8,291
Referred to Juvenile Court	DRI	0.66	2.52	1.85	0.19	0.63	2.81	1.44	0.15
	%	49.26%	28.07%	20.52%	0.50%	45.00%	34.76%	19.82%	0.43%
	N	5,719	3,259	2,382	58	7,103	5,487	3,128	68
Cases Involving Secure Detention	DRI	0.37	3.91	2.47	0.05	0.49	3.17	1.83	0.23
	%	27.99%	43.64%	27.35%	0.13%	34.99%	39.24%	25.14%	0.63%
	N	220	343	215	1	1,052	1,180	756	19
Cases Resulting in Commitment to DCF	DRI	0.38	3.32	3.04	0.18	0.55	3.10	1.62	0.19
	%	28.29%	37.07%	33.66%	0.49%	38.79%	38.39%	22.28%	0.54%
	N	58	76	69	1	289	286	166	4

Prior to the advent of the RRI as a generally accepted tool for measuring DMC, most states used a method called the Disproportionality Rate Index (DRI). While this measure can prove biased when comparing jurisdictions to each other, it is presented here as a basis for gauging Connecticut’s progress in addressing DMC since 1998. As was the case in 1998, minority children and juveniles in Connecticut are still two to three times more likely than their White counterparts to be referred to

⁴ 1998 DRI data is made available here from the *Reassessment of Minority Overrepresentation 2001* report, commonly known as the Spectrum Associates report. The Spectrum Associates report, however, used a population of 10-16 years of age and their referral statistics were based on “instant offense.” The “instant offense” is defined as the juvenile’s last case disposed in the study year. The data provided to the Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance by the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch, however, includes all offenses in the calendar year.

juvenile court, placed in secure pre-trial detention and committed as delinquent to the Department of Children and Families.

AREAS OF CONCERN

Arrest

The Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance requested juvenile arrest data, by race and offense type, from the Connecticut Department of Public Safety (DPS). DPS, in turn, requested assistance with this request from the Programs Support Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Data was provided to the Alliance representing juvenile arrests, by race and offense type, for the year 2003. Race data is only available for the categories “White” or “Black,” which makes determining the arrest patterns of Latino youth impossible to analyze on a statewide basis.

The arrest data furnish the number of arrests for Part I offenses, including:

- murder and non-negligent manslaughter;
- forcible rape;
- robbery;
- aggravated assault;
- burglary;
- larceny-theft;
- motor vehicle theft; and
- arson.

The Unified Crime Report (UCR) Part I offenses are categorized as Violent Crime Index offenses and Property Crime Index offenses. The violent crime index is comprised of: murder and non-negligent homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The property crime index is comprised of: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations also provided data for Part II offenses, which are the 21 additional offense types for which the UCR Program collects data nationally.

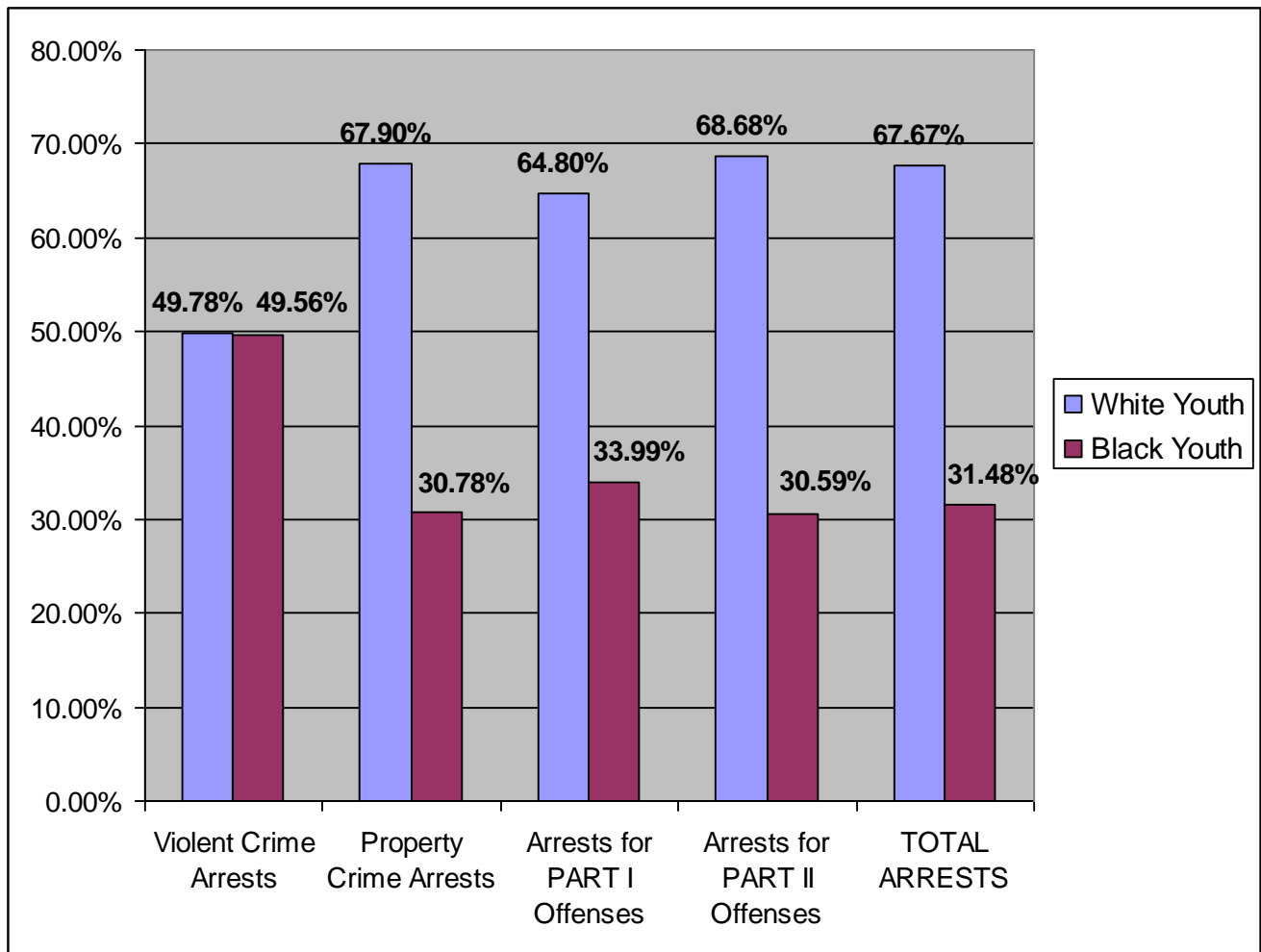


Figure 2: Connecticut juvenile arrest data by race (2003).

A review of the arrest data provided to the Alliance shows African-American juveniles do not represent a majority of arrests for any major category. African-American youth represent 31.48% of total arrests and 49.56% of violent crime arrests. As will be seen in the section on referrals to juvenile court, however, the arrest patterns of African-American juveniles compared to White juveniles is not indicative of which juveniles progress further into the system.

Referrals to Juvenile Court

As noted earlier, minority youth are overrepresented at every stage of the juvenile justice system. African-American youth are 4.44 times more likely to be referred to juvenile court than their White counterparts. Latino youth are 2.28 times more likely to be referred to juvenile court than their White counterparts.

While the Relative Rate Index calculations are based on a youth’s likelihood of being referred to court based on their proportion of the juvenile population, an analysis of the relationship between juvenile arrests and juvenile court referrals also paint a disturbing picture of the extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact. In the year 2003, 86% of all arrests of African-American youth resulted in a referral to juvenile court. In the same year, only 52% of arrests of White youth resulted in a referral to juvenile

court. It must be reiterated that, according to the information in Figure 2, the larger number of referrals of African-American youth to court can NOT be explained by a higher rate of more serious or violent crimes by those youth.

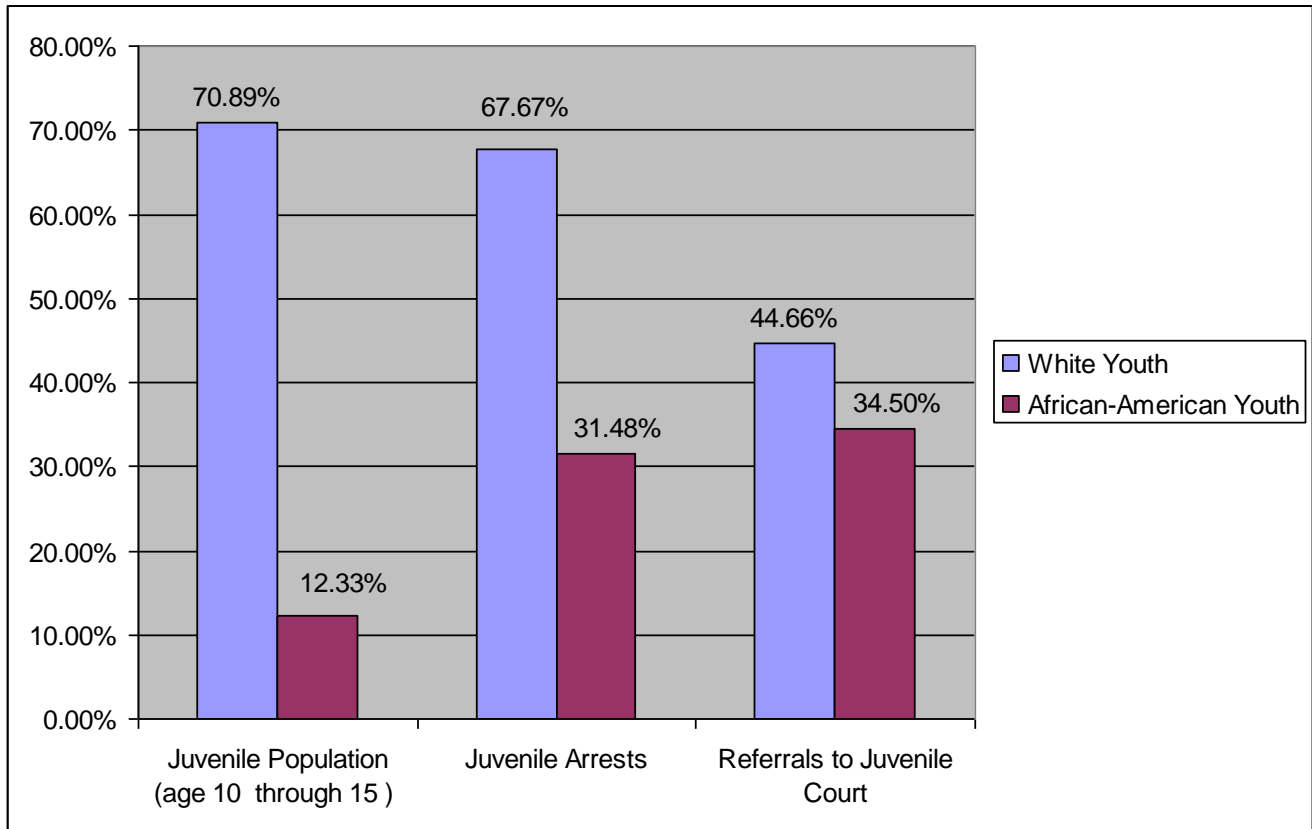


Figure 3: Overrepresentation of African-American Youth in referrals to Connecticut's Superior Court Juvenile Matters (2003).

Detention

In addition to being overrepresented at the points of arrest and court referral, minority youth are also overrepresented in pre-trial juvenile detention. While minority youth represent only 29% of the population of 10- to 15-year-olds in Connecticut, they represent 65% of admissions to juvenile detention. A comparison to similar data from 1998 shows the extent of this overrepresentation in Connecticut, while still one of the largest in the country, improved somewhat from 1998 to 2003.

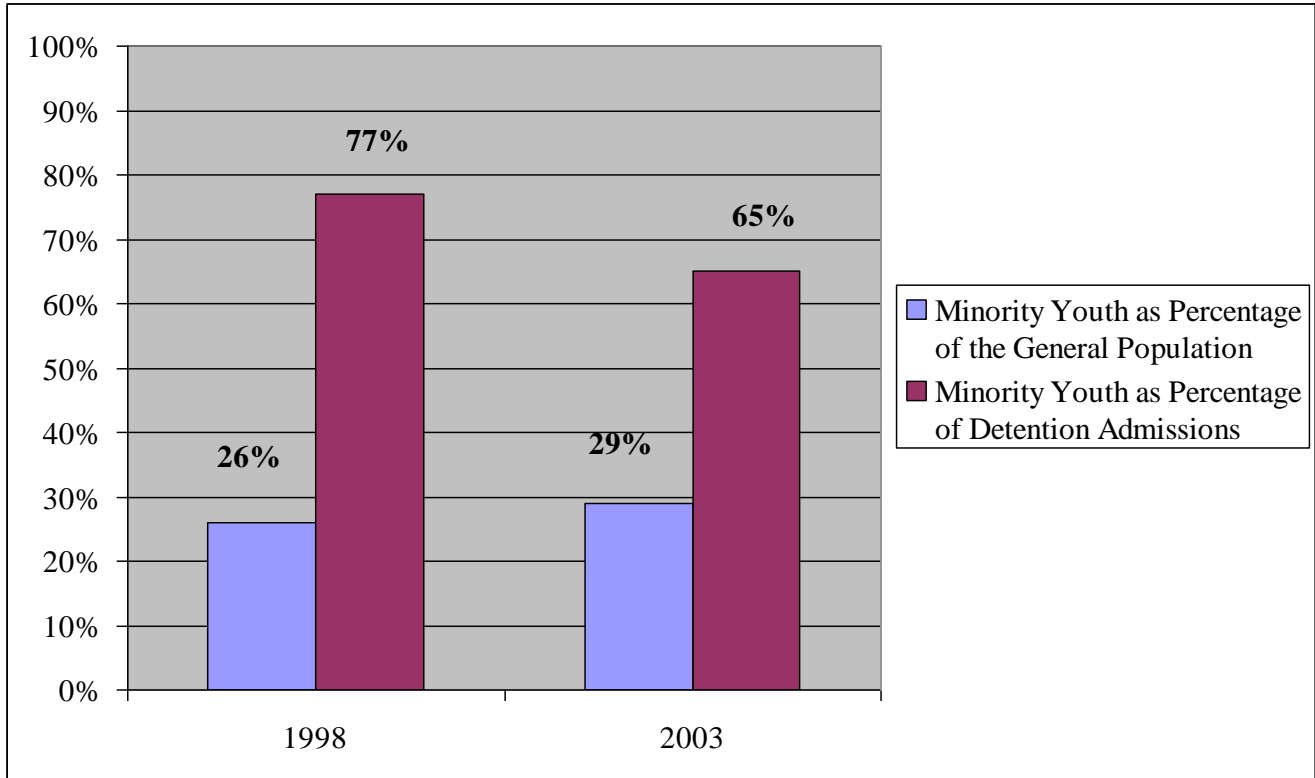


Figure 4: Minority Overrepresentation in Connecticut's Juvenile Detention Centers (1998 & 2003).

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) calculation for detention admissions is based on the number of juveniles referred to Superior Court Juvenile Matters. In Connecticut, the RRIs for minority youth show that, once referred to juvenile court, minority youth are 1.52 times more likely to be placed in pre-trial detention than their White counterparts (RRIs of 1.45 for African-Americans, 1.63 for Latinos and 1.89 for Asians). This level of DMC in pre-trial detention is difficult to explain in light of the fact that arrest data furnished by the Department of Public Safety shows total arrests of White juveniles for violent crime are approximately equal to arrests of African-American juveniles for violent crime.

Commitment to DCF

Children in Connecticut who are found to be delinquent and are deemed to require residential care are committed to the Department of Children and Families (DCF). Review of the data shows that, once they have been found delinquent, minority youth are only slightly more likely to be committed to DCF than their White counterparts. More specifically, of the population of juveniles found delinquent, minority youth are only 1.15 times more likely to be committed to DCF.

While minority youth do not appear to receive disparate treatment once they have been found delinquent, the cumulative effect of Disproportionate Minority Contact earlier in the juvenile justice system results in great overrepresentation of minority youth in DCF-licensed residential facilities and the Connecticut Juvenile Training School. The rate at which African-American and Latino juveniles are committed delinquent is much greater than their White counterparts. African-American juveniles are committed to DCF at a rate of 778 juveniles per 100,000 and Latino juveniles are committed at a rate of 406 juveniles per 100,000. This is compared to 137 White juveniles committed per 100,000.

Based on their proportion of the population, African-American youth are 5.69 times more likely to be committed delinquent than their White counterparts. They are also 1.91 times more likely to be committed than their Latino counterparts.

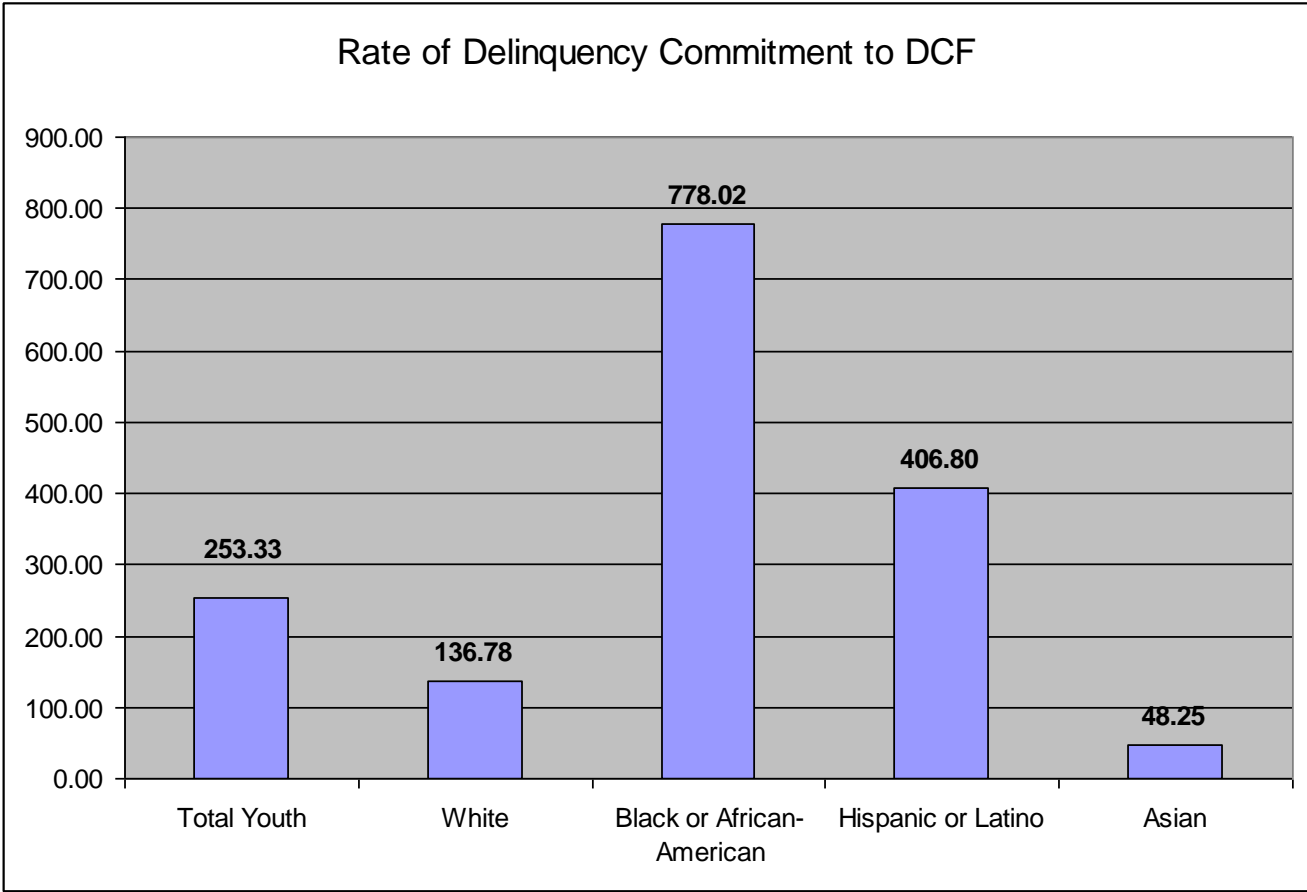


Figure 5: Rate of delinquency commitments to the Department of Children and Families, by race and ethnicity (per 100,000 youth of each race and ethnicity in the population) (2003).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance recommends the following strategies for reducing DMC in Connecticut:

1. **Relative Rate Indexes Must be Calculated Annually.**
 The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is a useful indicator for determining the rate of DMC. In order to make the best use of this tool, however, the RRIs for every decision-making point in the juvenile justice system should be calculated annually. In addition to calculation of statewide RRIs, the RRIs should also be calculated by court location and by offense type. This annual report will prove to be a powerful management tool for Connecticut’s juvenile justice system.

2. *Decision-Making Points Where DMC is Present Must be Scrutinized.*

The RRI for 2003 show DMC is most prevalent at the points of arrest, referral to Superior Court Juvenile Matters and admission to secure pre-trial juvenile detention. For each of these decision-making points, data should be analyzed by gender, race and offense type to ascertain whether minority youth are receiving disparate treatment.

3. *Data Collection within the Juvenile Justice System Must be Improved.*

Currently, arrest data for juveniles in Connecticut is not available for all races and ethnicities. The uniform arrest report should be changed to allow for tracking all race and ethnicity data. This will allow for more accurate portrayals of arrests of Latino youth, which are currently recorded as either White or Black.

In addition to better collection of arrest data, Connecticut should also focus on collecting accurate data on juveniles who are arrested but diverted from juvenile court. Such data should track youth diverted from juvenile court by arresting offense, municipality where arrest occurred, race/ethnicity and gender.

4. *Connecticut Must Develop a Pilot Program to Implement Proven Strategies for Reducing DMC.*

Several jurisdictions in other states have achieved double-digit reductions in DMC by implementing programs based on the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) or through consultation with Haywood Burns Institute and the Youth Law Center. Connecticut should partner with one or more of these well-respected groups to develop a pilot project to reduce DMC in one juvenile court location. Lessons learned in the pilot project could help to reduce DMC statewide and may point to other improvements in the juvenile justice system. For example, Santa Cruz County in California found that by focusing on reducing DMC in their detention centers, they also reduced the use of detention overall. This resulted in a more equitable juvenile justice system and in cost reductions across the board.

5. *Better Coordination of the Process for Reducing DMC is Necessary*

As noted earlier in this report, several groups have statutory responsibility for addressing DMC in Connecticut. It is unclear to what extent, if any, these groups are working collaboratively to address this problem. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, Commission on Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Criminal Justice System and senior management from the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch and the Department of Children and Families should meet regularly to coordinate efforts to eliminate DMC. The discussions at these joint meetings should be reflected in the juvenile justice plans that the JJAC and Commission must submit to the federal government and state legislature, respectively.

6. *Accountability Must be Built Into Future Plans*

As was noted earlier in the report, in the past Connecticut has taken steps to measure DMC and has developed plans and recommendations for addressing DMC. However, these plans and recommendations carry no timelines and build in no accountability. Connecticut must create plans for addressing DMC that include clear timelines for action and require regular, public reporting of progress toward outlined goals.

7. Connecticut Must Use More of its Juvenile Justice Dollars to Fund Programs to Eliminate DMC.

The reduction of DMC is one of the four core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). As such, Connecticut should commit a considerable portion of its federal juvenile justice funding to addressing this problem. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee should report annually to the Governor and legislature the total amount of funding targeted to the reduction of DMC. This report should also be available online with the state's juvenile justice plan, as submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

Eliminating DMC will require a concerted effort involving parents, youth, police, court personnel, and service providers. More than anything else, however, eliminating DMC will require the leadership of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government to commit to ensuring all our young people have equal justice under the law.

RESOURCES:

Listed here are reports about jurisdictions that have put programs and policies in place to reduce DMC. Recently Building Blocks for Youth Initiative compiled a report entitled, *No Turning Back*, which pulled together information about several different approaches to reducing DMC. Information about that report is listed here as well as information about other reports that may be helpful as Connecticut develops its own strategies to address this problem.

Building Blocks for Youth Initiative. (2005). *No Turning Back*, Promising Approaches to Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Affecting Youth of Color in the Justice System

Available: <http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/noturningback.html>

Cox., Judith A. (2000). Addressing Disproportionate Minority Representation Within The Juvenile Justice System. Santa Cruz County Probation, Santa Cruz, California.

Available: <http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/issues/dmc/addressingdmc.html>

Devine, P., Coolbaugh, K, Jenkins, S. (1998). *Disproportionate Minority Confinement: Lessons learned from five states*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Available: <http://www.ncjrs.org/94612.pdf>.

Schiraldi, V. & Zeidenberg, J. (2002). *Reducing disproportionate minority confinement: The Multnomah County, Oregon success story and its implications*. Washington, DC: Justice Policy Institute.

Available: <http://www.cjcb.org/pubs/portland/portland.html>

APPENDIX I: ARRESTS OF JUVENILES IN CONNECTICUT, 2003

CODE	OFFENSE	White	White % of Total	Black	Black % of Total	Indian	Asian	Total
	TOTAL ARRESTS	13,747	67.67%	6,395	31.48%	24	149	20,315
01a	Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0.00%	7	100.00%	0	0	7
02	Forcible Rape	27	60.00%	18	40.00%	0	0	45
03	Robbery	109	38.52%	174	61.48%	0	0	283
04	Aggravated Assault	315	55.17%	250	43.78%	0	6	571
05	Burglary - Breaking or Entering	518	76.06%	158	23.20%	1	4	681
06	Larceny-Theft (except Motor Vehicle)	2,203	66.44%	1,070	32.27%	8	35	3,316
07	Motor Vehicle Theft	210	63.25%	113	34.04%	0	9	332
09	Arson	53	80.30%	12	18.18%	1	0	66
VIOLENT		451	49.78%	449	49.56%	0	6	906
PROPERTY		2,984	67.90%	1,353	30.78%	10	48	4,395
PART I OFFENSE ARRESTS		3,435	64.80%	1,802	33.99%	10	54	5,301
08	Other Assaults	2,086	56.55%	1,584	42.94%	5	14	3,689
10	Forgery and Counterfeiting	24	64.86%	13	35.14%	0	0	37
11	Fraud	50	68.49%	20	27.40%	1	2	73
12	Embezzlement	12	60.00%	7	35.00%	0	1	20
13	Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	39	59.09%	27	40.91%	0	0	66
14	Vandalism	794	79.32%	202	20.18%	1	4	1,001
15	Weapons: Carrying, Possesing, etc.	224	67.07%	103	30.84%	0	7	334
16	Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	1
17	Sex Offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	93	66.91%	43	30.94%	0	3	139
18	Drug abuse violations	1,247	75.17%	396	23.87%	2	14	1,659
19	Gambling	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	0	0	3
20	Offenses against family and children	70	73.68%	24	25.26%	0	1	95
21	Driving under the Influence	95	96.94%	2	2.04%	0	1	98
22	Liquor Laws	344	96.09%	11	3.07%	0	3	358
23	Drunkenness	5	33.33%	10	66.67%	0	0	15
24	Disorderly Conduct	2,555	67.95%	1,181	31.41%	1	23	3,760
25	Vagrancy	6	66.67%	3	33.33%	0	0	9
26	All other offenses (except Traffic)	2,469	72.81%	902	26.60%	4	16	3,391
27	Suspicion	4	57.14%	3	42.86%	0	0	7
28	Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	88	71.54%	29	23.58%	0	6	123
29	Runaways	105	77.21%	31	22.79%	0	0	136
PART II OFFENSE ARRESTS		10,312	68.68%	4,593	30.59%	14	95	15,014

APPENDIX II: RAW DATA FOR ALL DECISION-MAKING POINTS

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State :
Connecticut
County: All
Counties

Reporting Period **Jan / 2003**
through **Dec / 2003**

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Juvenile Population (age 10 through 15)	298,034	211,284	36,760	40,806	8,291	0	893	0	86,750
2. Juvenile Arrests	20,315	13,747	6,395		149		24		6,568
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	15,904	7,103	5,487	3,128	68	0	1	117	8,801
4. Cases Diverted									0
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	3,031	1,052	1,180	756	19	0	0	24	1,979
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed - Judicial Handling)	11,069	4,628	3,986	2,319	49	0	0	87	6,441
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	5,552	2,314	1,963	1,196	31	0	0	48	3,238
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	3,563	1,545	1,220	755	20	0	0	23	2,018
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities (Commitment to DCF)	755	289	286	166	4	0	0	10	466
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court									0
Meets 1% rule? <i>release 1/02/04</i>		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T. and Kang, W. (2005). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Item 3: Judicial Branch statistics, 2003

Item 5: Judicial Branch statistics, 2003

Item 7: Judicial Branch statistics, 2003

Item 9: Judicial Branch statistics, 2003

Item 2: State Police, Department of Public Safety & Federal Bureau of Investigations

Item 4: N/A

Item 6: Judicial Branch statistics, 2003

Item 8: Judicial Branch statistics, 2003

Item 10: N/A

APPENDIX III: RELATIVE RATE INDEX TABLES

1. AREA REPORTED

State : Connecticut

County: All Counties

2. MINORITY GROUP:

Black or African-American

Reporting Period Jan / 2003

through Dec / 2003

Data Items	Total Number of White Youth	Rate of Occurrence - White Youth	Total Number of Minority Youth	Rate of Occurrence - Minority Youth	Relative Rate Index	Statistically Significant? (p<.05)
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 15)	211,284		36,760			
2. Juvenile Arrests	13,747	65.06	6,395	173.97	2.67	Yes
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	7,103	33.62	5,487	149.27	4.44	Yes
4. Cases Diverted	-		-		---	-
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,052	14.81	1,180	21.51	1.45	Yes
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed - Judicial Handling)	4,628	65.16	3,986	72.64	1.11	Yes
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	2,314	50.00	1,963	49.25	0.98	No
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,545	66.77	1,220	62.15	0.93	Yes
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities (Commitment to DCF)	289	12.49	286	14.57	1.17	Yes
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	-		-		---	-

1. AREA REPORTED

State : Connecticut

County: All Counties

2. MINORITY GROUP:

Hispanic or Latino

Reporting Period Jan / 2003
through Dec / 2003

Data Items	Total Number of White Youth	Rate of Occurrence - White Youth	Total Number of Minority Youth	Rate of Occurrence - Minority Youth	Relative Rate Index	Statistically Significant? (p<.05)
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 15)	211,284		40,806			
2. Juvenile Arrests	13,747	65.06	-	0.00	---	Yes
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	7,103	33.62	3,128	76.66	2.28	Yes
4. Cases Diverted	-	0.00	-	0.00	---	-
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,052	14.81	756	24.17	1.63	Yes
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed - Judicial Handling)	4,628	65.16	2,319	74.14	1.14	Yes
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	2,314	50.00	1,196	51.57	1.03	No
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,545	66.77	755	63.13	0.95	Yes
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities (Commitment to DCF)	289	12.49	166	13.88	1.11	No
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	-	0.00	-	0.00	---	-

APPENDIX IV: PER-CAPITA DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS TO DCF

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 15)	298,034	211,284	36,760	40,806	8,291	0	893	0
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities (Commitment to DCF)	755	289	286	166	4	0	0	10

Secure Confinement Rate (per 100,000)

253.33 136.78 778.02 406.80 48.25 0.00 0.00 0.00