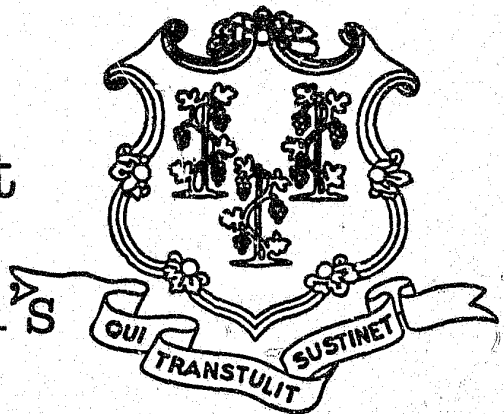


JUVENILE JUSTICE

Selections
from the
Connecticut
Justice
Commission's
1978 Plan



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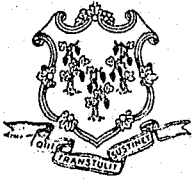
JUN 16 1978

ACQUISITIONS

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Selections from the Connecticut Justice Commission's
1978 Plan to Improve the Criminal Justice System

Connecticut Justice Commission
75 Elm Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06115



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT JUSTICE COMMISSION

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It has long been recognized that careers in crime more often than not begin young. For that reason the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has, over most of nearly a decade of activities geared to reducing crime and improving justice, put major stress on improving juvenile justice. In keeping with LEAA's policy, the Connecticut Justice Commission has, over nine years of awarding federal support to State projects, allotted over \$15 million, better than 20 percent of the State's LEAA funds, to juvenile justice improvements and delinquency prevention.

In 1974 Congress extended federal efforts to deal with juvenile crime with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, legislation that underlined national concern for this problem, reiterated the need for improvements in and innovative approaches to juvenile justice, and greatly increased the scope of efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency that can be supported with LEAA funds.

Thus the Connecticut Justice Commission's research has necessarily grown broader-based as well as more extensive. Our planning has grown more comprehensive. Our efforts have grown more diverse. At the same time more and more groups in the State have grown concerned about juvenile justice, and more varied groups--schools, private agencies, and others beyond the purview of the traditional justice system--are becoming involved with our efforts. As a result we are repeatedly asked to share our juvenile justice research and planning more fully.

For that reason we publish this document, consolidating all the juvenile justice materials from our 1978 State comprehensive plan into a single volume. We are grateful to those who helped us assemble these materials. And we hope they will be of significant use in this form.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William H. Carbone".

William H. Carbone
Executive Director

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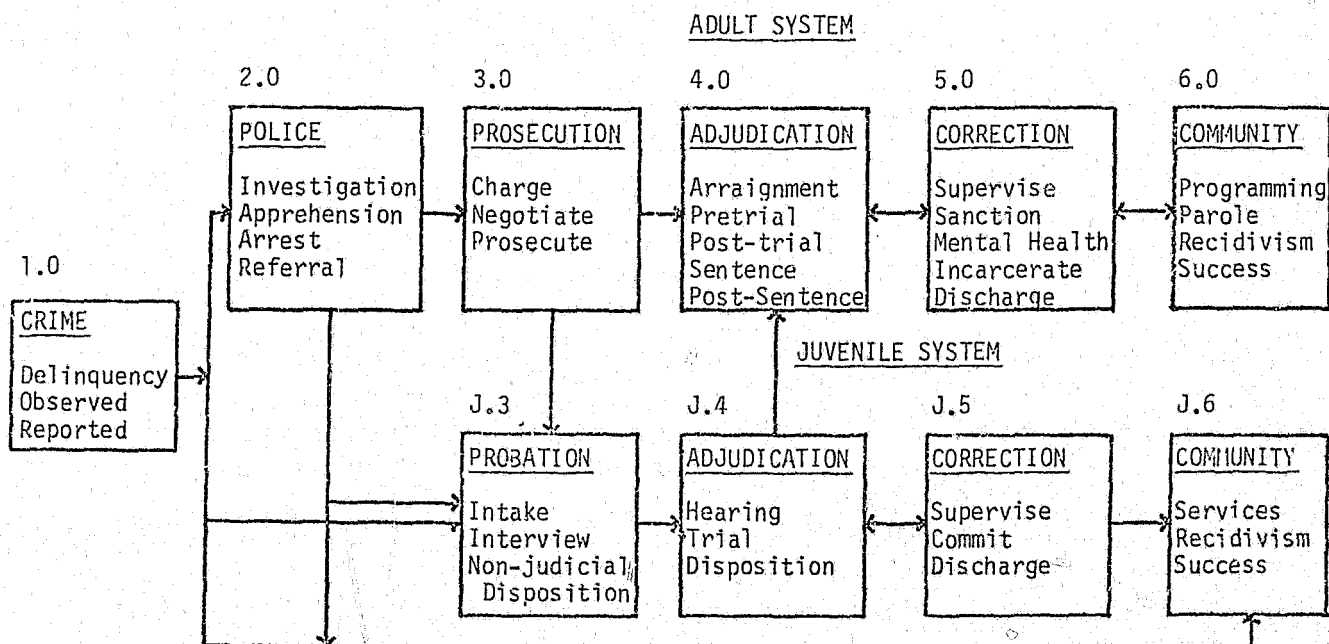
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JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART

Paragraph 35. Resources, Manpower, Organization, Capabilities and Systems Available to Meet Crime and Criminal Justice Problems.

This description of the Connecticut justice system, adult and juvenile, is introduced by a system overview - a generalized flow chart of activities, decisions or events that might follow from the commission of a criminal act or juvenile offense. The flowchart and narrative description is a highly logical, carefully integrated picture of the justice process, containing elements of decision-making, organization, client flow, and a superficial inventory of activities both within the system and in the community.

Each element of the justice system is affected by levels of discretion, both by the system as it deals with the client and by the client as he or she acts or reacts with regard to the justice process. Consequently, there is great variation in how individuals traverse the system; for example, failure at any point in the system could result in reversion to an earlier point in the system (reiteration) or an unscheduled change to a more severe or less desirable placement in the system. Too, notable success often leads to diversion, dismissal or accelerated placement into more desirable placements with an earlier chance for release. The flowchart, therefore, depicts a single path through the community - police - courts - correction - community continuum, without emphasizing the infinite variations that individuated treatment allows. With that single caveat, the flowchart and narrative are presented as an accurate overview of the justice process. Following the overview, individual sections elaborate the system description by organization: police, prosecution, courts, correction, juvenile justice system, and community adult and juvenile facilities and programs.



1.0 CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

It has been said that "crime consists of a great variety of human acts which in many cases have little more in common than that they are violations of criminal law." Each event or act is considered to be deviant behavior and has been codified by law. Each of these acts has potential for impact by the criminal and juvenile justice system.

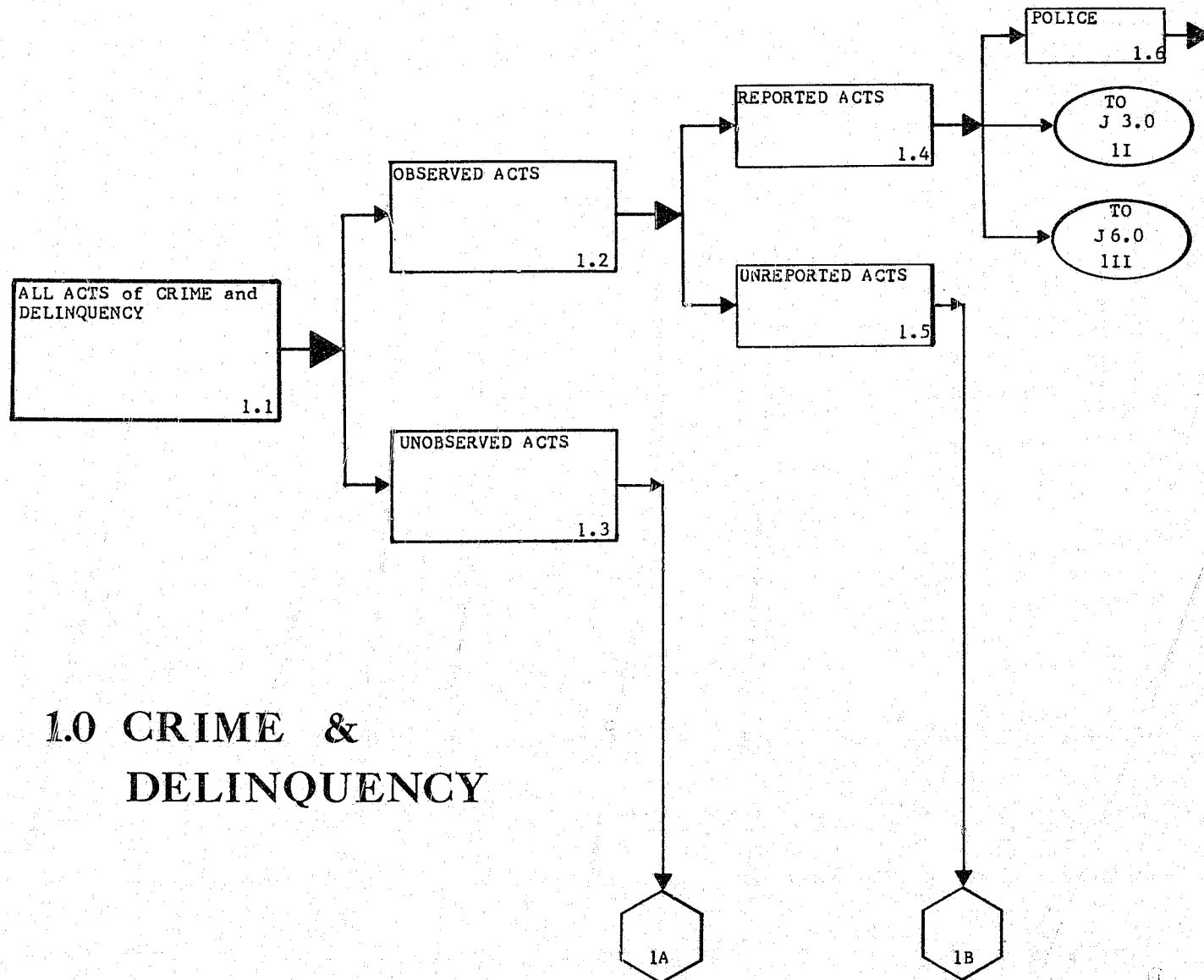
In fact, many of the events reported to the system for its action extend beyond any definition of criminal law. A contact may be made because there is a perception of a "crime" having been committed and, in fact, the act may have been a non-criminal violation or no violation at all. The police handling of traffic accidents and traffic violations or the juvenile court responsibility for services to status offenders are examples. Equally likely, a contact may be made because the citizen could not contact another agency to perform a needed service, such as when a request is made to police after 5 p.m. for social welfare services. And in many instances, individual agencies within the system are assigned functions which normally fall outside of the expected purview and the agency becomes the official provider of that service. The police responsibility for provision of emergency ambulance services or as the authorizing agent for an emergency fuel allocation program, and the police being the emergency contact for the reporting of fires via a '911' telephone system are such examples. In each instance though an act had to be observed and has to be reported for a criminal justice system response.

1.1 All Acts

This plan is concerned primarily with acts of crime and delinquency, the impact they have on the State's citizenry, and the efforts of the criminal justice system to deal with the offender committing these acts. Only peripherally must we be concerned with other types of violations or contacts dealt with by the system because of the workload they impose. The diagramed flow of events and decisions and the narrative descriptions of the graphic representation will therefore emphasize system activities which deal with criminal conduct (that is violations of criminal law) and with delinquency, that is, conduct by persons under 16 years of age which could lead to an adjudication of delinquency because (a) they have violated a federal or state law, or a municipal or local ordinance, or (b) they have without just cause run away from their parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode, or (c) are beyond the control of a parent, the parents, guardian or other custodian, or (d) have engaged in indecent or immoral conduct, or (e) have been habitually truant or who, while in school, has been continuously and overtly defiant of school rules and regulations, or (f) have violated any lawful order of the juvenile court. Any numeric representation will describe only the impact of Connecticut's system on the most serious types of crime--felony crime.

1.2 Observed Acts

Every crime involves a number of participants. Every crime has a perpetrator and a victim; many crimes also have witnesses. The participation may be direct or indirect, knowing or unknowing. The acts of crime may then be observed or unobserved. That an act of crime has taken place may also be detected after the fact. A physical assault is observed (by the victim) while a burglary usually is detected after the fact, unless there happens to be a witness. Observed and



detected acts may be reported to the appropriate authorities or may go unreported.

1.3 Unobserved Acts

In a strict sense, there can be no such thing as an unobserved or undetected act if we consider the perpetrator. Excluding the offending person, unobserved or undetected acts would probably only include those acts known as "the perfect crime" and, therefore, not be considered further in the system and exit from the flow diagram at point 1A.

1.4 Reported Acts

Deviant behavior is reported to the appropriate authority when it is observed or detected and when the observer considers the act to be criminal or delinquent and in his or her best interests to report the act.

1.5 Unreported Acts

If one of the conditions stated in 1.4 above is not met, then the act goes unreported and is not dealt with by the system. This may happen for a number of reasons:

1. All those involved may fail to realize that an offense has been committed. Children at play commit assaults and indecencies without being aware of their criminality;
2. All those involved may be willing participants. This is especially frequent in the case of abortions, homosexual offenses, incest, and carnal knowledge of girls under 16;
3. Even an unwilling victim may not wish to involve the offender in the consequences of prosecution. This happens not only with sexual offenses such as indecent assault, but also in minor cases of pilfering, embezzlement, or fraud;
4. The victim may himself be antagonistic to the police. Many assaults in certain districts of large cities are not reported because this would be regarded as handing the aggressor over to a common enemy;
5. The victim may regard the offense as too trivial to be worth the trouble of reporting. Many minor thefts are not reported for this reason;
6. The victim may be so pessimistic about the chances of bringing the offender to arrest that he does not bother to report the offense. This is more likely with minor offenses;
7. The victim may be too embarrassed to report the offense. Women--especially the very young--are often inhibited in this way from reporting indecent exposure. Men may keep silent about homosexual importuning in case they are suspected of attracting such advances. Parents of child victims of sexual offenses may wish to spare the child the experience of interrogation and appearance in court;

8. The offense may be observed only by someone who disapproves the law. Poaching is often unreported for this reason;
9. The victim or observer may be intimidated by the offender's threats of violence or by blackmail. Prostitutes' thefts from clients are seldom brought to the notice of the police;
10. The offense may be unknown to anyone but the offender, as must often happen in the case of speeding motorists; and finally
11. The victim may not recognize the action as being criminal.

Unreported crime would exit from the system flow at point 1B.

1.6 Police

Reported acts of crime and delinquency would probably be reported to the police by a victim or witness for their investigation and further action. At times the crime may be detected directly by a police action.

In some cases though the offender is known and if the offender is a juvenile, a report to the police may not be made because the offender can be referred directly to the Juvenile Court (J.3.0) and exit at transfer point 1.I. The juvenile could also be referred directly to Community Services J.6.0 and exit at transfer point 1 II. These referrals may be made by individuals, such as the parents or relatives, or by organizations, such as schools or social service agencies.

2.0 POLICE

In the Connecticut criminal justice system, the police function is carried out at several levels of government: Federal, State and local. While a number of calls to police are for service, those involving criminal/delinquent activity follow certain set patterns that vary only as to the size of the department involved. In larger departments there is a tendency for specialized duties while smaller departments force police personnel to be generalists over a greater number of areas. For purposes of developing a criminal justice flow, it should be assumed that the police response to crime or delinquent behavior, whether it be accomplished by the F.B.I. or a small, rural department, will follow the same general flow described in the accompanying diagram.

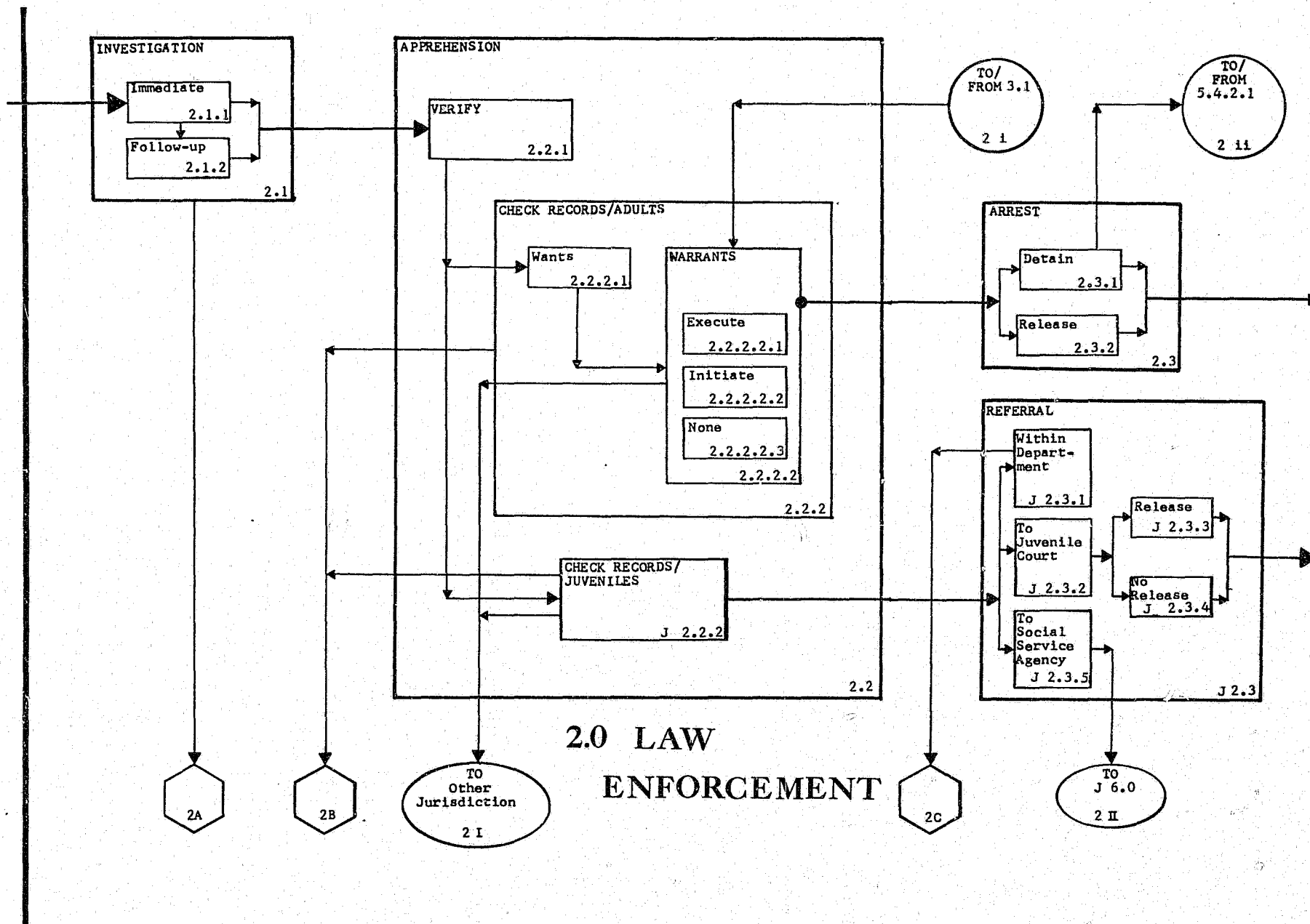
2.1 Investigation

The term "investigation" brings to mind many images, a good number of them fostered by television concepts of police work. In its most general form, a police investigation involves a collection of facts that, when analyzed correctly, can lead to a conclusion or series of conclusions that would bring about the solution to or causes of a crime or delinquent act. In large police departments there are sophisticated detective divisions that specialize in investigation. In smaller departments the officer who responds to a report of a crime may be the only person who investigates the situation and gathers the necessary facts. In large police departments a specialized youth services officer might handle cases involving alleged juvenile delinquents. In smaller departments officers may not be assigned to a specialized area of youth services.

The police investigation process can be the final step in crime flow in several ways. If the police find there was no crime or delinquent act committed, then there are no further steps involved. If the crime or delinquent act is of minor nature then the information is entered into police records for their purposes if applicable. With a crime such as a murder-suicide, the investigation would go on to discover and report a possible motive but for all purposes might go no further in the justice system as no suspects can be identified. In these cases, the presumed perpetrator leaves the system at point 2A.

2.1.1 Immediate Investigation

Upon receiving a report of a crime, either in progress or having been committed, a patrolperson is dispatched to investigate. When the patrolperson arrives at the scene, an immediate assessment is made of the nature of the crime, the status of the victim if one is involved, and the need for additional assistance. The police patrol response to crime is, therefore, a critical step in determining the route that the justice process will take from that point on. If the patrolperson determines that there was, in fact, no actual crime or delinquent act committed then the process will go no further. If the incident is of a minor nature (i.e. having no victim or known suspect) then the police will gather what information is available for their records. A more serious violation will lead to an immediate investigation at the scene by the responding officer. Depending on the size of the police department involved, backup help, ranging from a patrol supervisor, youth services officer or formal investigative unit will be sent to the scene.



2.1.2 Follow-up Investigation

For those crimes or delinquent acts that require a greater degree of investigation than can be provided by the first police on the scene, the investigative or youth services unit will determine the amount of time and manpower that will be allocated to the investigation. There can be a technical investigation involving fingerprints, blood samples, photos, etc., and general investigation such as interviewing victims and witnesses, developing leads, matching activity patterns with previous violations. If a suspect can be determined from this preliminary effort, investigation's role will shift to that of locating the individual.

2.2 Apprehension

Once the suspected individual is located and under the control of a police officer, he has been apprehended.

2.2.1 Verify

If the investigation process produces a possible suspect for a crime or delinquent act, it becomes the job of the police to apprehend this individual.

The first step in apprehension is to verify the identity of the individual involved. This could be accomplished if a suspect is identified at the scene by a victim or witness. If an identification is made based on information formulated from the investigation process, the police will then have the twofold duty of physically locating the individual, either within or outside their jurisdiction, and then checking to ensure that the suspect is, in fact, the person they are looking for. Here again this process would involve the spectrum of victim or witness identification, tracing physical evidence to the suspect, etc.

It is at this point that the age of an alleged criminal or delinquent may be confirmed and those persons under sixteen can be treated as children within the juvenile justice system. (Police procedures that are specific to children (juveniles) are denoted by numbers with a J. To follow the juvenile justice flow go to section J.3.0 after completing this section.)

2.2.2 Check Records/Adults

The police, as a matter of procedure, will run a suspect's name through a series of files to see if the individual has had previous contact with the criminal justice system. Besides producing this basic information, this type of check can disclose such important facts as whether or not the suspect has had a history of violent or anti-social behavior.

Information could develop at this stage that would lead to a determination not to proceed to take further action against the suspect at this time. This does not preclude further action against the individual at a later time, however. Thus, at least for the present, the suspect would leave the system, at point 2B.

2.2.2.1 Wants

As an investigation narrows to the degree where a particular suspect can be identified and sought, police departments will initiate a records check to

determine whether the subject is being sought either for questioning or apprehension, within or outside the jurisdiction. Such a check could reveal information on the subject's whereabouts as well as previous behavior.

2.2.2.2 Warrants

The Fourth Amendment provides that "no Warrants" shall issue, but upon probable cause, "and thus it is apparent that a valid arrest warrant may only be issued upon an affidavit or complaint which sets forth facts establishing probable cause."

Those arrests and searches which may be made without a warrant must be unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment and, because the requirements in such cases cannot be less stringent than when a warrant is obtained, probable cause and constitutional safeguards are also required of the police in such circumstances.

The prevailing view is that an arrest warrant is not required in serious cases, notwithstanding the practicability of obtaining one before arrest. This, of course, is assuming that the "reasonable grounds to believe" and "probable cause" requirements of the Fourth Amendment are met. On the other hand, warrants are sometimes required for minor offenses notwithstanding the need for immediate action.

Input from Prosecutor

Besides complaints arising from the public or action taken by the police, an action against an individual based on that individual's criminal activity can be initiated by means of a prosecutor's findings or the results of a grand jury investigation. While the initiation of this process differs from that carried on by the police, it merges at this point (2i) and remains the same through the rest of the flow.

Output to Other Jurisdictions

If a warrant has been previously executed or is initiated as a result of the crime committed in this instance, the suspect to be served may not be found in the same jurisdiction. In this case the warrant would have to be served by an individual having authority in the proper jurisdiction. Thus the warrant is transmitted to the proper authority at point 2I.

2.2.2.2.1 Execute Warrants

If a police department in developing an investigation of a crime finds that a suspect has an outstanding warrant on him for a previously committed crime, the police have a legal basis for apprehending him on the warrant and questioning him on the most recent crime.

2.2.2.2.2 Initiate Warrant

If there are no previously executed warrants outstanding on the suspect of the police's investigation, the police would ask the State's Attorney's office to approach a judge for a warrant to arrest the suspect. The affidavit accompanying the application must show that there is probable cause to believe that an offense was committed and the suspect committed it.

2.2.2.2.3 None

In performing a record check on an adult suspect, the police may find that there are no outstanding warrants on the suspect. This would not adversely affect police action as long as there is sufficient probable cause available or a new warrant is issued.

J.2.2.2 Check Records/Juveniles

There are several points where a determination can be made that the suspect in question is a juvenile and therefore requires a treatment process outside of the Adult system. The point at which this determination is made can directly depend on factors such as the type of crime, the physical appearance of the suspect, the degree of cooperation from the suspect and the size of the police department involved. It is conceivable that a police department would turn to juvenile records only after failing to locate a record on the individual in the adult system.

It is the policy of the State of Connecticut, in adopting the Interstate Compact In Juveniles, to cooperate fully with other states: (1) in returning juveniles to such other states whenever their return is sought, and (2) in accepting the return of juveniles whenever a juvenile residing in this state, is found or apprehended in another state. This cooperation may also be found between jurisdictions within the state (see 2I).

Information could develop at this stage that would lead to a determination not to proceed or to take further action against the juvenile at this time. This does not preclude further action against the individual at a later time, however. Thus, at least for the present, the suspect would leave the system, at point 2B.

2.3 Arrest (Adult)

Whether the police act without a warrant, thereby making the probable cause decision themselves, or act to arrest with a court-issued warrant, the next administrative step taken after the arrested person is brought to the police station is the booking process. Booking involves entry of the person's name, the crime for which the arrest was made and other relevant facts on the police "blotter", and which may also include photographing, fingerprinting, the like.

2.3.1 Detain

There are a series of factors that must be considered in determining whether a person arrested will be released on bail or written promise to appear or held until presented before the appropriate court for arraignment. These factors include:

- .the nature of the offense
- the weight of the evidence
- the defendant's previous record
- the defendant's family, employment, financial and community situation.

A defendant who is not released from custody is required by Connecticut Criminal Procedure to be brought before a judicial authority no later than the first court day following the arrest.

Input-Output from 5.4.2.1

If a subject is arrested and held for court appearance rather than released, he will be transported to a community correctional facility until the next court session. On the day of the next court session following arrest, the subject is transported to the court of jurisdiction (2ii).

2.3.2 Release

After arrest and processing, the accused has the right to be released on bail upon sufficient security except in capital offenses. An individual who is arrested can be released on execution of a written promise to appear or posting of a bond with or without surety. There are modifications of this depending on the nature and degree of the crime and whether the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas is involved.

J.2.3 Referral (Juvenile)

The next step in the juvenile justice system, after a child has been apprehended, is a decision either by a line officer, youth services, or administrative officer as to what type of referral to make of the child.

J.2.3.1 Within Department

The child may be handled within the police department. He may be warned by the line officer, youth services or supervising officer and released to the custody of his parents at which time he is outside further processing through the Juvenile Justice System (see 2.C).

J.2.3.2 To Juvenile Court

The child may be referred to the Juvenile Court for further proceedings.

J.2.3.3 Release

If the child is referred to the Juvenile Court, he may be released to the custody of his parents at the referring officer's discretion.

J.2.3.4 No Release

If the child has allegedly committed a delinquent act serious enough that it appears to the referring officer that the child is in such condition that his welfare or that of society requires his custody to be immediately assumed, the officer will transport the child to the nearest Juvenile Court Detention Center.

J.2.3.5 To Social Service Agency

The child may be referred by the line officer, youth services officer, or civilian case screener, if available, to social service agencies (see 2II). (Discussion of the juvenile justice system continues in section J.3.0, Probation.)

J.3.0 PROBATION

The Probation Department of the Juvenile Court performs the essential functions of investigating complaints of delinquency, facilitating the processing of such complaints, compiling social investigations of children adjudged delinquent, and supervising probation of such delinquents. The probation officer is the individual responsible for the movement of a case through the juvenile court. The formal pleading--a delinquency petition--is executed by a probation officer of the court under oath, alleging, on the basis of a complaint, a delinquent act and invoking a court hearing.

J.3.1 Intake/Assessment

When a referral to the Juvenile Court is filed by a police department, school, or individual, it is received through the intake unit of the probation department where it is registered and assigned to a probation officer. The intake unit, through the probation officer, will dismiss the complaint (See J.3A), with a referral to an appropriate social service agency, unless it finds, assuming the allegations of the complaint are true, that they are sufficient to bring the child within the court's jurisdiction, and that they warrant some form of court intervention.

When a police officer or other individual has reason to believe a child is responsible for the acts alleged and believes the child should be placed in detention, he brings the child to the detention home with a signed complaint/referral. The admission or intake officer may place the child in detention, may order him released to his parents, or may refer him to the DSO Project (Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders) (See J.3I).

A child may be held for twenty-four hours in detention. Before the expiration of that time the probation officer seeking to detain such child must file a petition of alleged delinquency, and procure a signed Order of Detention by a judge.

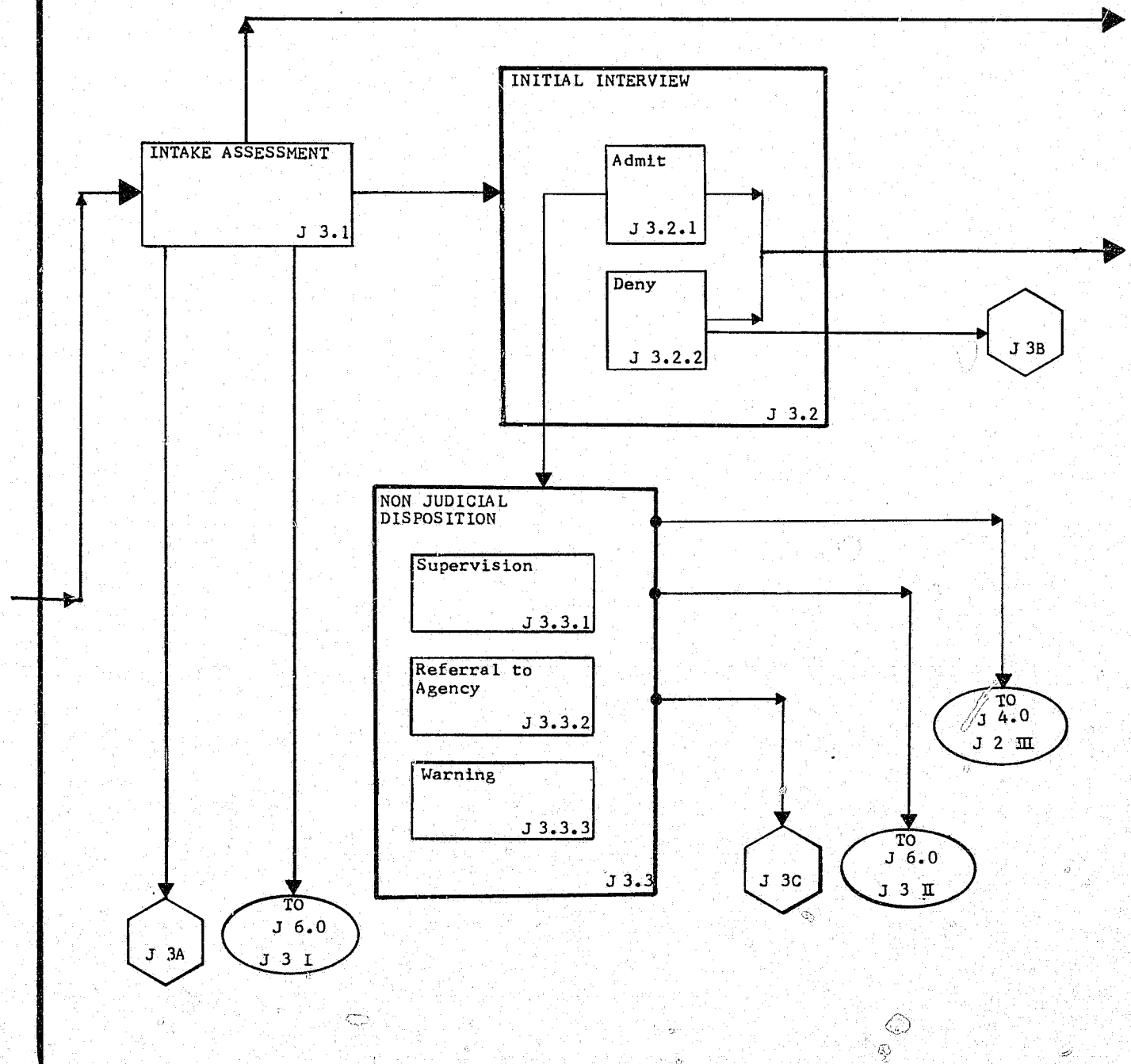
The probation officer must determine if the child wishes a hearing for release from detention (under advice of counsel). If the child waives his right to a hearing then the Order of Detention authorizes such detention up to ten days.

If the child, counsel, or parents request a hearing for release from detention, then a judicial hearing must be held within forty-eight hours of admission to detention. In view of the above provisions, the court will allow bail only under exceptional circumstances.

J.3.2 Initial Interview

The probation officer to whom the complaint is assigned will set up an initial informal conference with the child and his parent or parents. At this interview the child and his parents will be informed of their right to counsel and their right to remain silent. If counsel is desired by any party, the interview will end and further interviews will take place with counsel present. With or without counsel, the child will be asked to make a statement concerning his responsibility for his alleged misconduct in writing with waivers by child and parents.

J3.0 PROBATION



This initial interview is an informal conference to determine how the child's case will be handled by the Juvenile Court. If the concerned parties do not appear for the interview, or if the charges warrant a judicial hearing, a formal plea hearing will be scheduled summoning the parties to appear before a judge.

J.3.2.1 Admit

If the child acknowledges responsibility for an alleged offense in the initial interview, but refuses to execute a written statement of responsibility, the case will be dealt with as a denial.

If the child acknowledges responsibility in a written waiver, the probation officer may proceed with a social investigation of the child. The case may then either be dealt with by a non-judicial or judicial disposition.

J.3.2.2 Deny

If the child denies his involvement in the alleged misconduct, the initial interview is over and the child and his parents will be informed that, if the evidence warrants (See J.3B), the case will be set down for a judicial trial hearing for which the child must have counsel. No social investigation can be authorized at this point.

J.3.3 Non-judicial Disposition

If a child has acknowledged his responsibility for the delinquent act and the probation officer has then found from his investigation of the child's total circumstances that some form of court accountability less exacting than that arising out of a court appearance appears to be in the child's best interests, the officer may place the child on non-judicial supervision for a period not to exceed three months. Such non-judicial supervision constitutes a disposition of the complaint.

Upon successful completion of a non-judicial disposition, the child will be outside the processing of the juvenile justice system (See J.3C), or he may become involved in voluntary community services for children (See J.3II). The child may also petition the court to have all outstanding police and juvenile court records pertaining to him erased after at least two years have elapsed since the child's completion of his non-judicial disposition (See J.3III).

J.3.3.1 Supervision

If the parents or child seek to appeal to the probation officer's administrative superior or in a court hearing, supervision by the probation officer will be delayed until such appeal. An extension of non-judicial supervision is possible upon approval of all parties.

J.3.3.2 Referral to Agency

The probation officer may refer a child to a social service agency for supervision and/or counseling.

J.3.3.3 Warning

The child may be dismissed by the probation officer with a warning.

J.4.0 ADJUDICATION

Adjudication proceedings are at all times as informal as the rules of evidence and the requirements of due process and fairness permit. When all necessary parties - the child, his parent or guardian, and the probation officer - are present, and all parties are informed of their rights - to court-appointed counsel, to confrontation, to cross examine, and the knowledge of the substance of the petition of delinquency - the court will determine if it has jurisdiction and proceed to plea, trial, or disposition hearings.

J.4.1 Initial Hearing

The Initial Hearing is a formal hearing before a judge during which a child represented by counsel is allowed either (1) to show why he should not be detained, (2) to admit or deny the charges against him, or (3) to challenge his possible transfer to the jurisdiction of the Superior Court. The initial hearing can be held in conjunction with the trial or dispositional hearing.

J.4.1.1 Detention Hearing

A Detention Hearing may be requested by a child held in detention, his attorney, or his parents to be held within 48 hours after his admission to detention. If no such requested hearing is so held within the stipulated time period, the child will be released from detention.

The judge, in detention hearing, must consider whether there is reasonable cause to believe the child is responsible for the acts alleged, and whether there is cause to detain the child. At the conclusion of a detention hearing, the court will either release the child or order the child detained. An order of detention will be for a period not to exceed 15 days or until the trial hearing is held, unless following a further hearing, the order is renewed. An order of detention may also be signed by a judge without a hearing if none is requested, or if such detention hearing is waived by the child under advice of counsel. An order of detention entered without a hearing will be for a period not to exceed ten days.

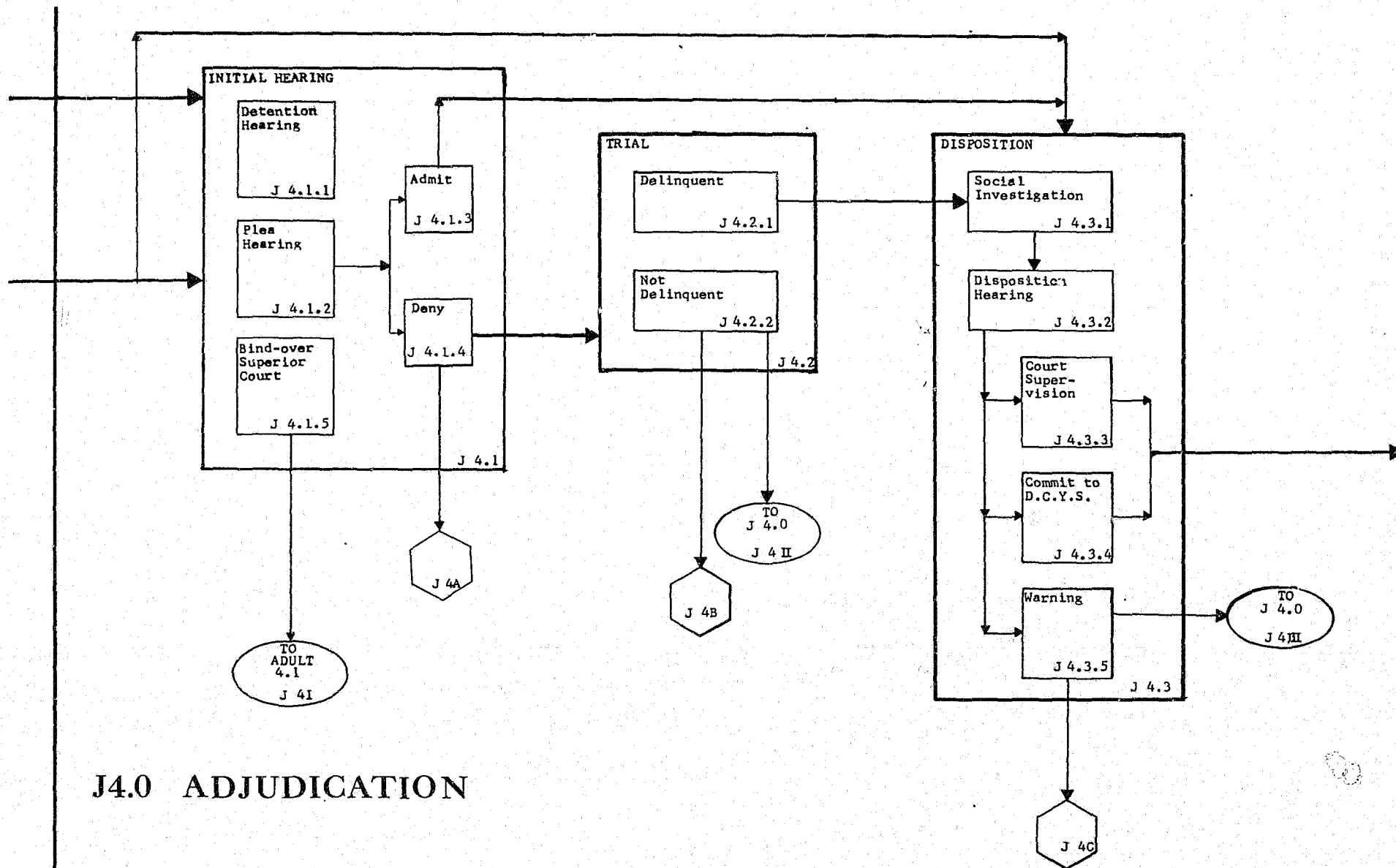
The order of detention authorizes the director of probation, the case work supervisor, or his designated representative, to release the child to the custody of his parents if in his opinion detention is no longer necessary.

J.4.1.2 Plea Hearing

A plea hearing is used in those cases where the child or his family has failed to appear for an initial interview with the probation officer, where serious delinquent acts have been alleged requiring a judicial hearing, or where multiple acts of delinquency are involved.

The child and his family are served a petition of alleged delinquency notifying them of the specific acts alleged and the date of the court hearing. The judge verifies that the petition has been served, advises the parties of their rights, and reads the charges. The child admits, denies, or remains silent concerning the specific acts of delinquency contained on the petition of alleged delinquency. The matter may be continued for appointment of counsel.

J4.0 ADJUDICATION



J.4.1.3 Admit

If the child admits to the alleged misconduct, the judge will then order a social history investigation and continue the matter for a disposition at a later date.

J.4.1.4 Deny

If the child denies his involvement in the alleged misconduct, or remains silent, and if the evidence warrants (See J.4A), the matter is scheduled for a trial for which the child must have counsel. No social investigation can be authorized at this point.

J.4.1.5 Bind-over to Superior Court

The Juvenile Court has the authority to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Superior Court any child referred to it for 1) the commission of a murder committed after such child attained the age of 14 and for 2) a violation (constituting a class A or B felony) of title 53a of the General Statutes committed after such child attained the age of 14, provided, such child had previously been adjudicated a delinquent for a violation of title 53a of a designated class A or B felony.

To transfer a child to the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, the court must find, after an investigation and hearing, that there is reasonable cause to believe that 1) the child has committed the act for which he is charged, 2) there is no state institution designed for the care and treatment of children to which said court may commit the child which is suitable for his care or treatment, 3) the facilities of the Superior Court provide a more effective setting for disposition of the case and the institutions to which said court may sentence the defendant are more suitable for the care or treatment of the child and 4) in the case of a murder charge, the safety of the community requires that the child continue under restraint for a period extending beyond his majority.

After such transfer, the Superior Court will have exclusive jurisdiction of the child (See J.4.I) unless the action is dismissed, nolle, or the child is found innocent.

J.4.2 Trial

During the adjudicatory phase of the hearing, the court will determine the validity of the facts alleged in the petition. Notwithstanding any prior statement acknowledging responsibility for the acts alleged, the court shall inquire of the child whether he presently admits or denies the allegations of the petition.

In a contested hearing the testimony under oath on behalf of the petitioner may be elicited by a civil legal officer of the court known as the Court's Advocate. The child must be represented by counsel. The parties may subpoena witnesses as in a civil case. The child will be present in the courtroom.

J.4.2.1 Delinquent

"A child - 'any person under sixteen years of age' - may be found 'delinquent' (a) who has violated any federal or state law or municipal or local ordinance, or (b) who has without just cause run away from his parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode, or (c) who is beyond the control of his parent, parents, guardian or other custodian, or (d) who has engaged in indecent or immoral conduct, or (e) who has been habitually truant or who, while in school has been continuously and overtly defiant of school rules and regulations, or (f) who has violated any lawful order of the juvenile court."

If the evidence establishes that the child has committed, beyond a reasonable doubt, the acts alleged in the petition, then the judge will adjudicate the child as delinquent and order a social history investigation for the disposition.

J.4.2.2 Not Delinquent

If the evidence establishes that the child has not committed the acts alleged in the petition, then the child is found not delinquent and the charges are automatically erased (See J4.II). Those children adjudicated not delinquent are processed no further through the juvenile justice system (see J 4B).

J.4.3 Disposition

During the dispositional phase of the hearing, the court will decide how the child may be most effectively offered remedial guidance, protection, and discipline in a manner and fashion compatible with the community's well-being.

J.4.3.1 Social Investigation

A social investigation of the child by the probation officer must be completed and placed before the judge before a disposition of a child's case can be made. This investigation consists of an inquiry into the child's age, habits, history, parentage, home conditions, school adjustment and, if necessary, his physical or mental condition. The probation officer might also confer with representatives of the Department of Children and Youth Services concerning appropriate placement facilities for the child.

J.4.3.2 Disposition Hearing

At the dispositional hearing the court may consider all evidence and testimony which are deemed relevant to the disposition of the case, including the production of witness on behalf of any dispositional plan offered by the child and/or his parents. The probation officer responsible for the social investigation must be present for cross-examination, and the judge may, in his discretion, privately interview the child, provided any information so gathered is made available to the child's counsel or parents. Any final judgment rendered by the Juvenile Court may be appealed within ten days to the Superior Court. The dispositional alternatives available to the court include:

1. court supervision;
2. commitment to the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Youth Services; and

3. dismissal of the child with a warning.

J.4.3.3. Court Supervision

The child may be placed on court supervised probation with or without conditions. One of these conditions might be restitution.

J.4.3.4 Commit to D.C.Y.S.

If the court finds that its probation services or other services available to the court are not adequate for such child, the court may commit the child to the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Youth Services (DCYS) for an indeterminate time up to a maximum of two years. If the child is found to be mentally ill, he may also be committed to the Commissioner of DCYS. These commitments include the direct placements of children to a specific residential unit within the jurisdiction of DCYS.

J.4.3.5 Warning

The child may be dismissed by the court with a warning in which case the child will be processed no further through the juvenile justice system (See J 4C).

J.5.0 CORRECTION

Correction is that part of the juvenile justice system dealing with the custody, treatment, and rehabilitation of children adjudicated delinquent by the Juvenile Court. The court may place the child in the care of any institution or agency which is permitted by law to care for children, order the child to remain in his own home subject to the supervision of the probation officer, or withhold or suspend execution of any judgment.

J.5.1 Supervise

The child may be placed under court supervision with or without conditions. One of these conditions might be restitution which requires the child, either through money or services, to repay the victim/s of his crime.

Any violation or modification of the residence terms of probation, will be handled by the court (see J.5.I). Upon successful completion of court supervision, the child will be outside the processing of the juvenile justice system (see J 5A), or he may become involved in voluntary community services for children (see J5.II). The child may also petition the court to have all outstanding police and juvenile court records pertaining to him erased after at least two years have elapsed since the child's discharge from court supervision (see J.5.I).

J.5.1.1 Probation

Probation is a legal status created by an order of the judge where the delinquent child is permitted to remain in his own home or in the physical custody of a relative or other fit person, subject to supervision by the court's probation officers and upon such terms as the judge determines. Probation generally involves a one-to-one relationship between the delinquent child and his probation officer, although group counseling and recreational activities are available at the discretion of the probation officer.

J.5.1.2 Special Programs

Vocational Probation. In its effort to marshal more effective rehabilitative help for the children referred to the court, the judges of the Juvenile Court requested and received from the 1969 session of the Connecticut General Assembly statutory authorization to place an adjudicated delinquent 14 years of age or older on vocational probation if it finds that (1) he is either mentally deficient or too educationally retarded to benefit from continued school attendance, (2) he may be employed in some useful occupation, and (3) employment would be more favorable to his welfare than commitment to an institution. This employment is supervised by the probation officers of the court.

Juvenile Court Volunteer Program. This statewide program enlists volunteers to develop an intensive one-to-one relationship with a juvenile delinquent. Such activities as fishing, sewing, or learning to handle money can be addressed by a volunteer who is available to devote a considerable amount of time to the child.

Project Turnaround, Hartford, CT. This program employs a blend of group counseling techniques and outdoor activities for the high risk urban juvenile

delinquent in his attempt to cope and adjust to societal pressures. It offers a group experience with intensive five-day-a-week contact with the probation officer.

Parent Effectiveness Training, Bridgeport, CT. This program deals with the parents of certain juvenile delinquents in an attempt to improve communications between the parents and the child.

Hispanic Counseling Program, Bridgeport, CT. The Juvenile Court Hispanic Counseling Program is being developed within the court setting to meet the unmet counseling and probation needs of the Hispanic adolescents and their families in the City of Bridgeport. A specialized intensive group counseling program for approximately 8 to 10 "at risk" Hispanic probationers and their parents will be conducted by a bi-lingual psychiatric social worker.

Challenge, Hartford, CT. Certain juvenile delinquents on probation will be allowed to participate in the wilderness challenge or other outdoors experiences with one-year follow-up to increase self awareness, respect for others, and self-reliance.

Pine View Lodge. A non-profit corporation, Pine View Lodge, has entered into a contract with the Juvenile Court to offer specialized services to delinquent children. These will be group-oriented work projects--building of campsites, road maintenance--emphasizing proper use of tools and stimulating in the children an interest in skilled labor.

YWCA Intervention, Norwich/New London. The Juvenile Court has contracted with the National YWCA to develop, demonstrate and test the efficiency of YWCA community-based programs as an intervention method for juvenile females involved in delinquent behavior.

J.5.1.3 Placement

The court may, upon agreement of the parents, order the child placed in a private school or facility to be paid for by the parents.

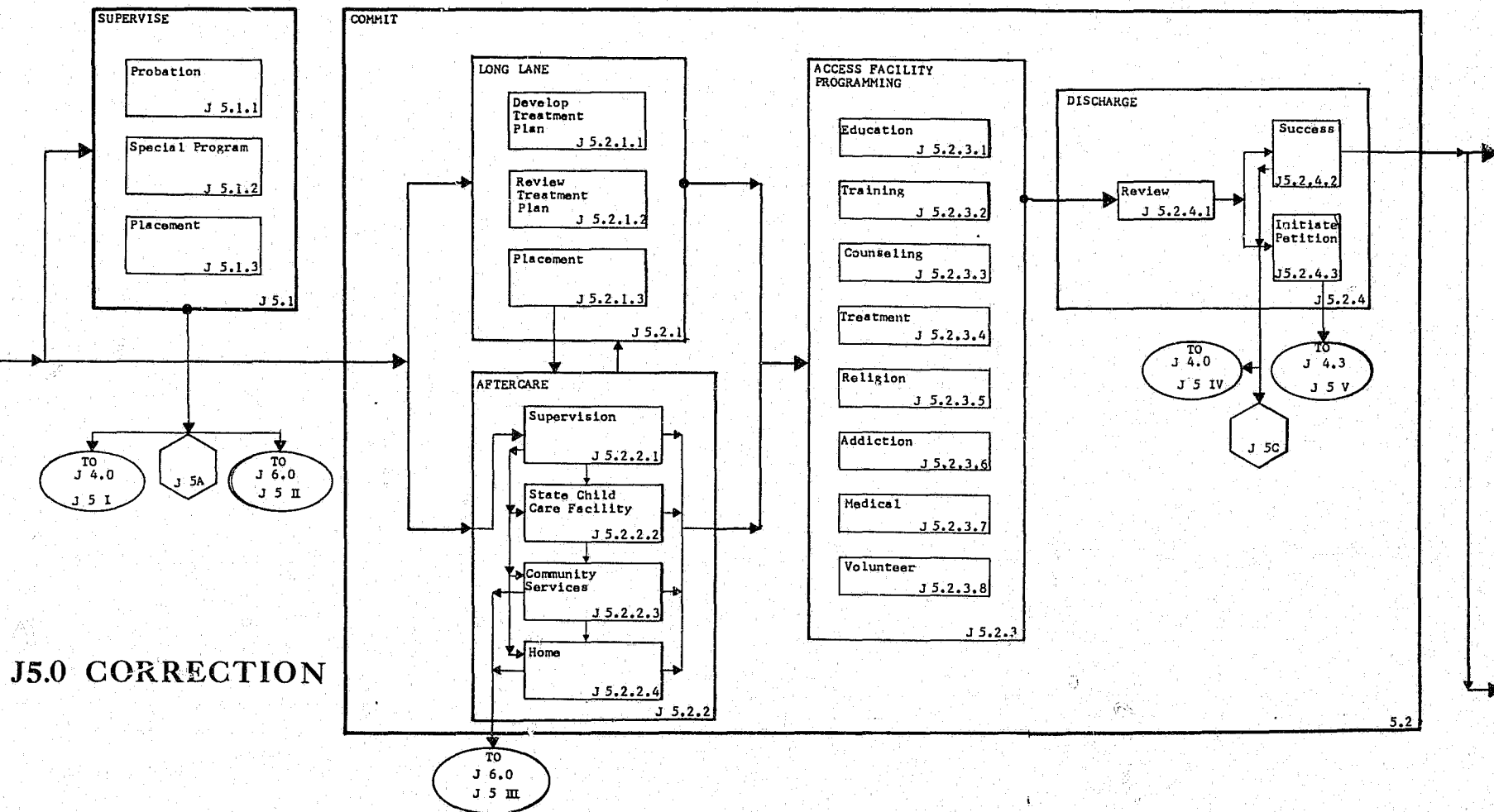
J.5.2 Commit

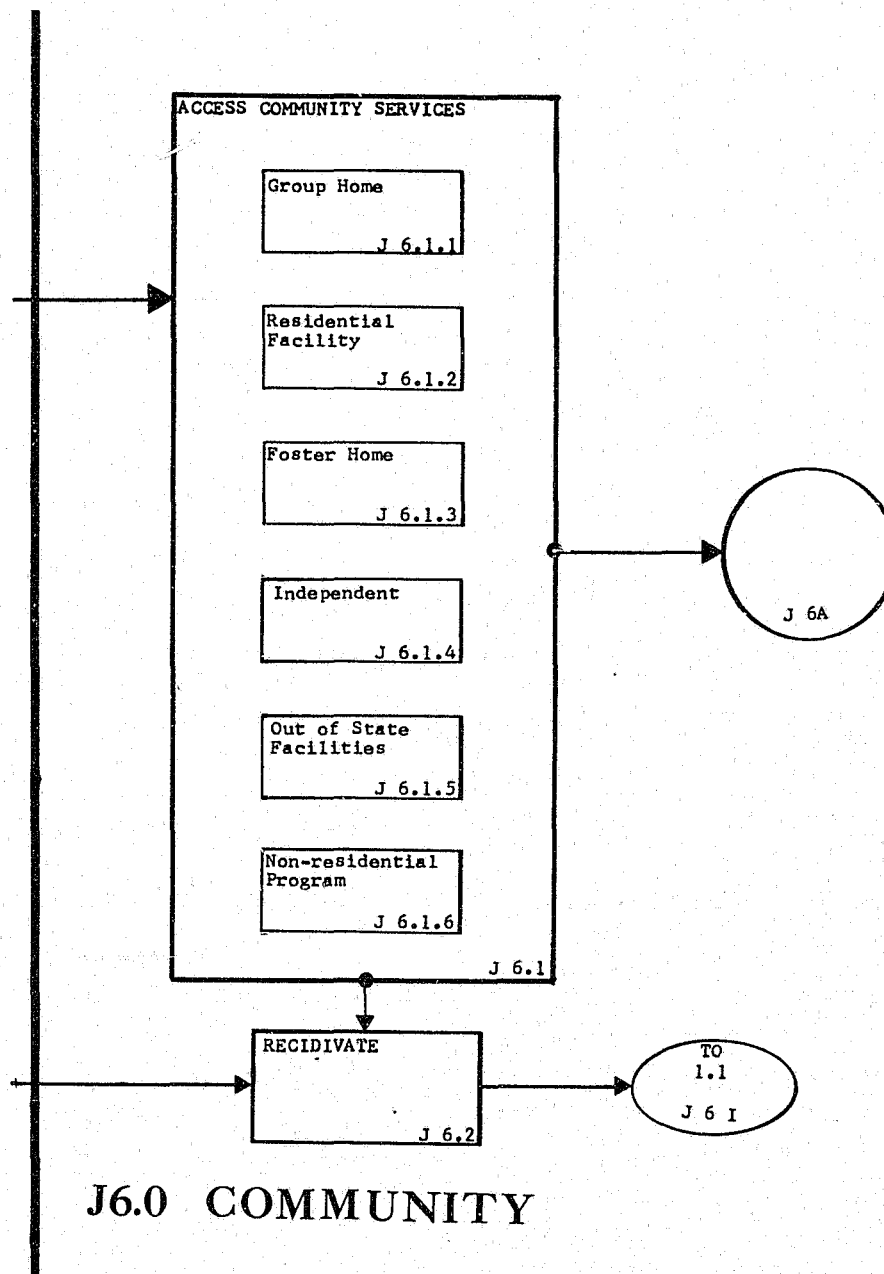
If the court finds that its probation services or other services available to the court are not adequate for an adjudicated delinquent, the court may commit the child to the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Youth Services for an indeterminate time up to a maximum of two years. It is required by law that the Commissioner of DCYS must prepare and maintain a written plan for the care and treatment of each child under his supervision.

These commitments to DCYS include (1) admissions to Long Lane School, where further plans for the child, and care and custody for delinquents are provided; and (2) direct placements, in which a child is placed in a facility other than Long Lane School, under supervision of DCYS Aftercare staff.

J.5.2.1 Long Lane School

Long Lane School is a residential treatment facility located in Middletown providing care and custody for children committed as delinquent by the Juvenile Court to DCYS. All commitments to DCYS, except direct placements, enter Long





THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
LAW ENFORCEMENT

6



Law Enforcement

Juvenile delinquency has maintained its increasing trends despite a slowing of the growth, and in many areas even a decline, of the juvenile population. This disproportionate burden placed on law enforcement agencies is compelling them to modify their policies and practices for handling juvenile offenders.

Police executives, like many business managers, have been forced to use their already overburdened resources to meet the demands of unprecedented problems while simultaneously addressing the traditional responsibilities of police agencies. In essence, the historical methods of maintaining order and protecting life, liberty, and property are no longer sufficiently interactive with modern social and political structures. The evolving police role has led to a number of alternative methods and approaches for processing large numbers of juveniles handled informally by the police.

Law enforcement agencies have moved toward implementing programs designed to prevent the occurrence of delinquency-promoting situations as well as to lower the level of delinquency arising from those situations; they have also initiated systematic action to redirect the activities of individual juveniles identified as potential or actual delinquents.

Police Juvenile Bureaus, as well as positions for police juvenile officers, have been established to augment police capacities to promote the handling of juvenile offenders in a fair and consistent manner. Strategies to promote this objective include more adequate training for all police officers handling juvenile offenders, more effective implementation of specialized juvenile bureaus (or individual officers) within police departments, and more specific development of guidelines for the intake, screening, diversion, and disposition of juvenile offenders.

Utilization of such strategies will enhance police professionalism in dealing with juveniles. The diverse characteristics of Connecticut's communities entail variety in the implementation of such strategies; but, if effectively carried out, these programs will give each local police department an improved capability to handle juvenile offenders and to give those offenders more consistent, fair, and rational treatment.

In 1975, of the 101 towns in Connecticut with original police jurisdiction (the State Police have jurisdiction in the remainder 68), 61 had police juvenile officers or bureaus. Four of the five largest cities in Connecticut have civilian case screeners - social workers, medically-trained caseworkers, counselors - who assist police personnel in the handling, referral, and placement of youngsters who come to the attention of the police. In the remaining towns there are a variety of reasons why they might lack specialized Juvenile Officers or civilian case screeners. Some police forces contain only part-time personnel, or only two or three full time officers, or the town might have no significant youth problem.

The sixty-one towns which have juvenile officers or bureaus do not, of course, have the same organizational structure, nor do the department's youth bureaus. In the New Haven Police Department (one of the three largest in the

State), the Youth Services Section is under the General Investigative Services Division, which, in turn, is under Investigative Services. It is large enough to staff a public information officer, as well as line officers. In Hamden's Police Department, the Youth Services Unit is under the Field Services Division. In Old Saybrook, Youth Services is under a Detective Sergeant. In Enfield, a Juvenile Review Board, which reviews all cases involving juveniles to determine optimum dispositions has been established. There is a specific juvenile officer but all officers do their own investigation and the child goes before the board. In South Windsor, the juvenile officer is an extension of the teaching staff of the high school during school hours, and of the guidance counseling staff after school hours.

Some towns, such as South Windsor and Enfield mentioned above, have experimented with completely new concepts in police/juvenile relations. Some, such as Old Saybrook, simply have one officer skilled in juvenile handling. The juvenile officers may be sergeants, detectives, captains, officers, lieutenants, or inspectors, depending on the town or city. In some instances (particularly in large cities) departments have employed civilian professionals to assist police in handling, referral and placement of youths who come in contact with the police. Each town and city assesses its own needs and problems in regard to youths and each develops an organizational structure, attempting to solve their problems and needs.

With the large numbers of youth service bureaus and officers in the State coming into frequent contact with thousands of juveniles, only estimates can be made as to the number and types of youths served. But the following data should give some idea of the numbers of youths served by the officers. In 1975, police referred 13,780 juveniles to the Juvenile Court. It is estimated that for every referral to the Court, the police have ten contacts which are handled informally by a "station adjustment" (sending or bringing the child home or dismissing him at the police station with a warning) for an estimated 137,800 police/juvenile contacts in 1975. There are many repeat contacts, but the number and types of juveniles served by juvenile officers and bureaus is enormous, particularly when one considers that the majority of officers and bureaus are in the cities and larger towns.

Since the reporting and recordkeeping systems used by police departments are not uniform and since many station (or street) adjustments are not recorded, one must look to individual towns to determine the number of youths served and their bureau's effectiveness. In Avon, with a population of 9,100, there were 285 police/juvenile contacts in 1972; 388 in 1973, and 532 in 1974. Of these, 74 youths were referred to the Juvenile Court in 1972 before the department had a juvenile bureau, 59 in 1973, and 51 in 1974. Thus, despite a rather sharp increase in contacts there was a decline in court referrals. In Bethel, with a population of 12,200, there were 376 police/juvenile contacts in 1974, with 36 referred to the court. All were handled by the juvenile bureau. In Farmington, with a population of 15,000, there were 304 contacts, with 21 referred to the court. Again, all were handled by the juvenile bureau.

The costs of any of the sixty-one bureaus in the State depend, of course, on the number of personnel in the bureau, their rank in the department, and the salary the particular department pays that rank. Each project has a different cost reflecting the towns' population, wealth, problems and a variety of other factors.

YOUTH OFFICER BREAKDOWN

BY REGION

EASTERN CT.

Ashford	0	Lisbon	0
Bozrah	0	Lyme	0
Brooklyn	0	Mansfield	0
Caterbury	0	Montville	0
Chaplin	0	New London	0
Chester	0	No. Stonington	0
Clinton	1	Norwich	1
Colchester	0	Old Lyme	0
Columbia	0	Old Saybrook	1
Danielson	0	Pomfret	0
Deep River	0	Preston	0
Durham	0	Putnam	0
Eastford	0	Salem	0
East Haddam	0	Scotland	0
East Lyme	0	Sprague	0
Essex	0	Sterling	0
Franklin	0	Stonington	2
Gristold	0	Storrs	0
Groton City	0	Thompson	0
Groton	0	Union	0
Haddam	0	Vernon	1
Hampton	0	Voluntown	0
Jewitt City	0	Waterford	0
Killingly	0	Westbrook	0
Killingsworth	0	Willimantic	1
Lebanon	0	Wilmington	0
Ledyard	0	Windham	0
		Woodsfork	0

5 State Trooper Y.O.'s in this region.

All unmarked towns are covered by a State police Troop Youth Officer

CAPITOL REGION

Andover	0
Avon	1
Bloomfield	2
Bolton	0
Canton	0
Coyentry	0
Cromwell	0
East Granby	0
East Hampton	0
East Hartford	3
East Windsor	0
Ellington	0
Enfield	2
Farmington	1
Glastonbury	2

Granby	0
Hartford	9
Hebron	0
Manchester	2
Marlborough	0
Middlefield	0
Middletown	1
Newington	1
Portland	0
Rocky Hill	1
Simsbury	1
Somers	0
South Windsor	1
Stafford	0
Suffield	0
Tolland	0
Vernon	1
W. Hartford	6
Wethersfield	1
Windsor	1
Windsor Locks	0

CENTRAL CONNECTICUT

Berlin	1
New Britain	4
Plainville	1
Bristol	0
Plymouth	0
Southington	0
Burlington	0

SOUTH CENTRAL

Ansonia	1
Bethany	1
Branford	1
Derby	1
East Haven	1
Guilford	1
Hamden	3
Madison	1
Meriden	2
Milford	6
New Haven	15
North Branford	0
North Haven	1
Orange	1
Seymour	0
Wallingford	1
West Haven	2
Woodbridge	1

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Bethel	1
Bridgeport	2
Brookfield	1
Danbury	1
Darien	2
Easton	1
FAIRFIELD	1
Greenwich	1
Monroe	1
New Canaan	2
New Fairfield	0
Newtown	1
Norwalk	1
Redding	0
Ridgefield	1
Shelton	1
Stamford	2
Stratford	2
Trumbull	1
Weston	1
Westport	2
Wilton	1

LITCHFIELD HILLS

Barkhamsted	0
Canaan	0
Colebrook	0
Cornwall	0
Goshen	0
Hartland	0
Harwinton	0
Kent	0
Litchfield	0
Morris	0
New Hartford	0
Norfolk	0
North Canaan	0
Roxbury	0
Salisbury	0
Sharon	0
Torrington	1
Warren	0
Washington	0
Winchester	0
Winsted	0

2 State Trooper Y.O.'s in this region

WESTERN CONNECTICUT

Beacon Falls	0
Bethlehem	0
Bridgewater	0
Cheshire	1
Middlebury	1
Naugatuck	1
New Milford	1
Oxford	0
Prospect	0
Sherman	0
Southbury	0
Thomaston	0
Waterbury	8
Watertown	1
Wolcott	0
Woodbury	0

Analysis by a Sample Youth Service Bureau

(The following is an informative synopsis of annual operations of an effective youth service unit in Connecticut for 1976.)

The entire Department referred a total of 1,462 youth to Juvenile Court in 1976. 503 of that number were physically detained at the Juvenile Detention Center. This 1,462 figure is a decrease from 1975 which totaled 1,618. The difference being 156. In the past three years, our referrals to Juvenile Court have dropped from an all time high in 1973 of 3,130 to 1,462 referrals in 1976. A difference of 1,668. The reason for this tremendous drop is the Centralized Referral System and the greater use of alternative referral sources. The total number of youth coming into contact with the police in 1976 was 2,198 which was 427 below the figure of 2,625 in 1975. Total youth contact with the police has also dropped steadily in the past three years along with actual youths referred to Juvenile Court.

The Juvenile Screener, and her assistant, handled 897 cases in 1976, of which they referred 239 youth to special programs or social agencies. Of the 239 youth diverted to community based programs, there were 57 repeaters which adds up to a 23.8% recidivism rate. The recidivism rate in this program was 19% in 1975 and 23.8% in 1976. These figures are especially significant when compared to a constant recidivism rate over the past two years of 71.3% of those youths we refer to Juvenile Court.

511 youth were turned over to their parents after being counseled by the Juvenile Screener or his assistant. 147 cases were referred to Protective Services. The addition of the car to the Juvenile Screener Program has allowed the Screener to make numerous home visits. This better enables him to assess the needs of the youth and/or their parent(s). It also enables visits to agencies utilized for referrals to maintain the rapport that has been established.

This outreach has been effective. Parents and youth have phoned the office seeking help before police contact is made. Also numerous parents walk into the office seeking assistance. The visibility of the program has made the community aware of its presence and it's success in affecting better parent/child relationships as well as diverting youth from the Criminal Justice System.

In 1976, members of the Youth Service Unit lectured to various groups which included churches, parent teacher organizations, school children and neighborhood associations. Total attendance was approximately 600. Members of the Unit also participated in the training of full-time and part-time recruits.

The Youth Service Unit operates on a six (6) day week, Monday through Saturday, from 0800 to 2400 hours. Youth Service Unit personnel are as follows:

- 1 Sergeant (Unit Commander)
- 11 Detectives

- 3 Police Officers
- 1 Juvenile Screener
- 1 Assistant Juvenile Screener
- 1 Clerk-Typist
- 18 Total

In 1976, members of the Youth Service Unit conducted 1,628 investigations of which 68.5% or 1,116 were cleared and 415 youth were referred to Juvenile Court. 190 adult arrests were made by Youth Service personnel in 1976.

Larceny and Burglary ranked the highest among specific charges lodged against youth which continues the trend of the past several years.

During the year 1976, this Unit compiled a total of approximately 290 man hours assisting the Investigative Service Unit on such investigations as murder, robbery, assaults, burglaries, larcenies and forgeries. Also many man hours were expended by this Unit, providing service to the city schools in such areas as racial incidents, disturbances, loiterers and trespassers and sporting events.

The Youth Service Unit processed 91 bicycle registrations. 807 were reported stolen and 143 bicycles were recovered. 148 bicycles were returned to their owners and 64 were auctioned off on June 26, 1976. \$16,323.90 worth of stolen property was recovered by the Unit in 1976.

Police Handling: Juvenile Offenders - 1976

Large Cities

	<u>Hartford</u>		<u>New Haven</u>		<u>Waterbury</u>	
	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Referrals</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Referrals</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Referrals</u>
Index	995	633	991	745	214	214
Violent	149	115	141	136	206	206
Property	846	518	850	609	8	8
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	2	25	25	1	1
Robbery	55	56	56	56	7	7
Agg. Assault	92	67	64	59	0	0
Burglary	257	190	367	313	91	91
Larceny	488	232	389	215	112	112
Auto.Theft	101	86	84	81	3	3
Parts I & II	2181	1085	2198	1462	454	413

Note: "Arrests" refers to police arrest scores as reported to the FBI.

JUVENILE COURT

State of Connecticut

Juvenile Court

I. Statutory Authority and Jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court

The statutory authority for the Juvenile Court is found in Connecticut General Statutes (Revised to January 1, 1975), Sections 17-53 through 17-74. Section 17-53 has been repealed and replaced by Public Act No. 76-235 approved May 25, 1976. The Rules for the Juvenile Court may be found in the Connecticut Practice Book Chapter 55 Sections 1100-1125 amended March 20, 1974 becoming effective July 1, 1974)

The Juvenile Court "exercises exclusive original jurisdiction over all proceedings concerning uncared for, neglected, dependent and delinquent children within the state Public Act No. 602 §3.²

For Juvenile Court purposes, a "child" is any person under sixteen years of age (Public Act No. 602).

PHILOSOPHY OF THE JUVENILE COURT

The basic philosophy of the Juvenile Court is that individualized justice for the child may best be achieved by adhering to the concept of due process:

- (1) The child and the parents must be notified, in writing, of the specific allegations of delinquent conduct.
- (2) Notification must be given to all parties concerned in order to provide sufficient time to examine the allegations and prepare an adequate defense.
- (3) Every child and parent has the right to have an attorney, and if he cannot afford one, the Court will appoint counsel from a panel of lawyers.
- (4) The child has a right to be confronted by those complaining against him.
- (5) There must be an admission of responsibility or an adjudication of delinquency before any invasion of the child's personal privacy is undertaken by Juvenile Court authorities.
- (6) No child may be committed without representation by an attorney.
- (7) The child has a right to appeal a final decision of the Juvenile Court.

Probation may only be introduced after an adjudication of delinquency. The disposition of each case is based on thorough investigation conducted

by the Probation Officer. Any plan of treatment must consider the whole child - his home, family, neighborhood, school, church, his assets and liabilities - and the availability of resources in the immediate community. Probation must have the assistance and the support of many allied public and private agencies in every community if work with children is to be successful. No child can be helped in isolation. Each child is unique.

II. Administrative Structure of the Juvenile Court -- Duties and Responsibilities

A statewide Juvenile Court System was first established in Connecticut on January 1, 1942, by an act of the State Legislature. Based on school populations and prior delinquency statistics, the state was and is divided into three Juvenile Court Districts (C.G.S. § 17-50). Those districts are:

First District	Comprising Fairfield, and Litchfield Counties
Second District	Comprising New Haven, Middlesex, and New London Counties
Third District	Comprising Hartford, Tolland, and Windham Counties

Each district maintains a headquarters office (Bridgeport - First, New Haven - Second, Hartford - Third) and four area offices (Norwalk, Stamford, Danbury and Torrington - First; Meriden, Middletown, Uncasville and Waterbury - Second; Bristol, New Britain, Talcottville, and Willimantic - Third) which are strategically placed in populated areas. Each area office is then responsible for a number of towns and cities in the immediate vicinity of that office.

* One of the six Juvenile Court Judges is appointed as Chief Judge; each Judge serves a four year term.

The Juvenile Court has a total of six judges; two for each of the three districts. A Juvenile Court Judge is appointed according to the statutory provisions of C.G.S. §17-55 for a term of four years. In addition, the Chief Court Administrator for the Judicial Department appoints one of the six judges as the Chief Judge of the Juvenile Court. As discussed under "duties and responsibilities," the judges themselves jointly appoint both a Chief Clerk for the Court and a Director of Probation Services (C.G.S. §17-57). (See Chart 2 of this Appendix.)

HISTORY
of the
JUVENILE COURT
(compiled by the Juvenile Court)

National

1899- On July 1st the Illinois legislature established in Chicago the first Juvenile Court in the world.

1899- Following the success of the Chicago court Judge Ben B. Lindsey independently organized a personalized Juvenile Court in Denver. In 1923, Colorado passed an act similar to that of Illinois.

1903- Indianapolis established the first entirely separate Juvenile Court.

1906- Boston established its separate court with the now famous Judge Harry H. Baker presiding.

Connecticut

1635-1816- A child under seven could commit no crime at common law being considered mentally incompetent, but offenders between eight and fourteen years were considered culpable if they could distinguish between right and wrong. Punishment of the offenders was the same as that accorded adults. This included execution, branding, mutilation, the stocks, public whippings, jail sentences, work house sentences, and incarceration in the infamous Newgate prison.

1816-1851- The legislature of 1816 did away with the primitive forms of punishment and substituted fines and imprisonment. The first State prison at Wethersfield was built in 1827. The State Farm of Women was not established until 1917. In 1843 a law was passed allowing a Judge to commit a child to the County Jail instead of the State Prison.

1854- The state reform school was opened. This became the Connecticut School for Boys in 1893. The present day reformatory at Cheshire was set up in 1909.

1868- The Industrial School for Girls in Middletown, now known as Long Lane School, was opened as a private institution.

1883- Temporary County Homes for dependent and neglected children were established.

1903- A probation act was passed providing for the appointment of probation officers and the investigation and supervision, if necessary, of persons brought before the courts for offenses not punishable by imprisonment at the State Prison. No provision was made for probation officers to handle the cases of juveniles exclusively. The Connecticut Prison Association was placed in nominal charge of probation services and the Commissioner of Child Welfare was made Chief juvenile probation officer of the state.

1917- The first provisions regarding the methods used in the trial and detention of juveniles were set forth in law in an "act concerning juvenile offenders." The state had not yet, however, accepted the idea that children should be handled in a chancery court rather than via a criminal proceeding. Provision for chamber hearings, detention rather than jail, and partially confidential court records were included in the act.

1918- The Connecticut Child Welfare Association was organized "to promote the welfare of dependent, neglected, defective and delinquent children in Connecticut by examination of their condition, by study of methods of treatment and prevention, by campaigns of education and publicity and by originating and advocating measure of legislation relating to this object in the General Assembly."

This organization through the years since has lived up to its purpose and many advances in child welfare legislation have resulted from its efforts. The establishment of the Bureau of Child Welfare in the State Department of Welfare in 1919 and the establishment of the State-wide Juvenile Court in 1941 are only two examples of its effectiveness.

1921- By the Juvenile Court Act of 1921 the theory of *parens patriae* or chancery court procedure for delinquent children was legally created in Connecticut. Existing city police, borough and town courts were authorized to serve as Juvenile Courts holding separate sessions under special procedure. These courts were to have exclusive, original jurisdiction over dependent, neglected, uncared-for, and delinquent children within their territory, and their territorial limits were to be the same as those of the town, police, or other courts with which they were associated. The jurisdiction of the Juvenile Courts was not to extend, however, to matters of guardianship, adoption,

or property rights with the control of the probate court.

The Juvenile Courts were to have the authority to make and enforce orders to parents, guardians, and other adult persons who owed some legal duty to a child within the court's jurisdiction. These orders, however, were to be made only for the benefit of the child, and were not to be made to punish the adult. If the adult brought himself within the reach of the criminal laws, punishment was to be meted out through regular criminal courts. If a violation of law on the part of some adult appeared during the hearing, the judge was to report the case for prosecution to the prosecuting officer of the court over which he presided when in session as a criminal court.

Although a separate system of Juvenile Courts was provided for, the same officers were to serve for both systems (the Juvenile Court and the court associated with it.) Separate records were to be kept and the Juvenile Court records were not to be open to public inspection except by order of court.

If a child was brought before a judge of a city, police, borough, or town court, the case was to be at once transferred to the appropriate juvenile court, and the child was to be delivered to the court or to the probation officer or some other official of that court. The Judge of the first court could, however, make provision for the case of the child until the hearing in the Juvenile Court, which could not be at a time later than one week. A child who was arrested had to be delivered immediately to an officer of the Juvenile Court if practicable.

Without the jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts, courts of probate could commit to temporary homes for dependent and neglected children. Also, where there was not Juvenile Court having jurisdiction, Courts of Probate and justices of the peace could also commit to the Long Lane School and the Connecticut School for Boys.

The Juvenile Court was not to be a criminal court, since no child under the age of sixteen (16) could be found guilty of a crime. No child could be prosecuted for a crime in that court. None of the evidence or action of the court could be used against the child in criminal proceedings unless the offense was one that, in the case of an adult, would be punishable in the state prison, and the conversation of the child with the judge was established as privileged.

The Juvenile Court Act of 1921 was a long step forward. It compared favorably with the "model juvenile court law" endorsed by the National Probation Association, and provided for the generally accepted juvenile

court fundamentals. This act served as a foundation on which to build subsequent improvements, and made the establishment of our statewide juvenile court system more a matter of erecting better legal and social machinery than of establishing new legal principles for the handling of neglected and delinquent children. Consequently most of the statutes under which the court operates today date from 1921.

1921-1941- It should be remembered that the act of 1921 did not provide for a separate juvenile court system but merely that the existing town, city or borough courts could act as juvenile courts in special sessions. No requirements in the way of experience or training were established for probation officers. There were inequalities in the type of care and treatment accorded children in the larger cities and the rural area. In 101 of the 169 towns, no probation facilities were available and in many of the other 68 cities and towns finances prevented having full time officers. 134 Municipal Court judges, 115 probate judges and some 500 Justices of the Peace were authorized to dispose of the cases of delinquent and neglected children. There was little in the training or experience of many of the judges to condition them for working with juveniles except their own intelligence and interest. Judges held short terms and changed constantly. There was little fair or equitable about the system or lack of system.

During this period many studies conducted pointed out the deficiencies in the administration of the law and suggested such additions to the law as a separate juvenile court system, qualifications and examinations for probation officers, greater care of records and many other recommendations later included in the 1941 act.

1935- In this year circuit juvenile courts operating on a county basis with a single juvenile court judge for each county and probation officers qualified by an examination of the Public Welfare Council were established in Fairfield and Windham Counties representing an urban and a rural area. These two courts had exclusive jurisdiction over neglected and delinquent youngsters.

1941- In this year the present Juvenile Court for the State of Connecticut was established by legislative act. Some eighteen organizations had joined with the Connecticut Child Welfare Association to press for a statewide system.

The state is divided into three districts with a full-time Judge to preside in each district. A Director of Probation is chosen, after competitive examination, for each district as well as thirty-six Probation Officers. A child is defined as any person under sixteen years of age and any person between sixteen and eighteen who has been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Municipal Courts. District headquarters are established in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford with fourteen district offices. Detention facilities for children are managed by the Court.

1944 - A manual, Police Procedures in Juvenile Cases, is published and a uniform referral form is established.

1955 - Children previously under legal control of counties are placed in the custody of the State Welfare Commissioner.

1959 - Legislation permits the Commissioner of Welfare to seek, in the Juvenile Court, the Termination of Parental Rights for those children for whom he contemplates adoption.

1963 - The Juvenile Court advises the child and his family in writing of the Right to Counsel.

1965 - Connecticut State Welfare Department begins providing protective services for children.

1966 - U.S. Supreme Court (Kent) decision applies the principle of due process to Juvenile Court proceedings.

1967 - Within six weeks of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Re: Gault, Connecticut Public Act #630 explicitly affirms the Right to Counsel (including court compensated counsel for indigents) the Right to Keep Silent, the Right to Confrontation of Witnesses, and the Right to Particularity in all allegations from preliminary inquiry to disposition in the Juvenile Court, and the Right of Appeal.

- Three new judges are added to the Juvenile Court.

1968 - The Judges of the Juvenile Court promulgate and publish Rules of the Juvenile Court for the State of Connecticut.

1969 - Based on the recommendation of the Juvenile Court Judges, the Legislature enacts a major revision of the Juvenile Court Act including a modified jurisdictional base for status offenses.

- A Department of Children and Youth Services is created to manage the two training schools and to provide a variety of services for children both to prevent and to treat delinquency.

- A special form of probation known as Vocational Probation is initiated, permitting selected children between 14 and 16 years of age to work full time while under the supervision of the Juvenile Court.

1970 - The first paraprofessionals known as probation aides are established as an integral part of the supervisory services of the Juvenile Court.

1971 - Enactment of the Youthful Offender law removes from the Juvenile Court jurisdiction such 16 and 17 year old minors as were previously eligible for transfer to it by the Circuit Court.

1974 - The use of citizen volunteers in the Juvenile Court is formalized with the creation of a Director of Volunteers for each of the court's three districts.

- Retired Juvenile Court Judges are empowered to serve as Referees.

- The Department of Children and Youth Services consolidates its two separate institutions for boys and girls into one co-educational school at Long Lane.

- The Juvenile Court implements a computerized data collection, storage and retrieval system (JUSTIS) under the direction of the Administrative Assistant for Research.

- Child Welfare and Protective Services are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Children and Youth Services.

1975 - Legislation is enacted transferring mental health services and facilities for children and youth under the age of 18 to the Department of Children and Youth Services.

- A Children's Rights Bill is enacted specifying the minimum rights of children who are committed to a state department and residing in state residential facilities.

- The Juvenile Court is given injunctive powers in particular matters concerning children committed to the Department of Children and Youth Services.

- The Department of Children and Youth Services is empowered to assist cities and towns in establishing Youth Services Bureaus.

- JUSTIS the computerized data collection, storage and retrieval system is operationalized for basic aggregation of intake and disposition data.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chief Judge

Along with his regular duties as a judge in one of the three districts, the Chief Judge of the Juvenile Court is responsible to the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court for the overall operation of the court.

Judges

Each judge must reside in the district within which he serves. C.G.S. § 17-55 states, "Each judge shall hold sessions of said court within the district for which he is appointed, at such town or towns therein as the business of said court requires." In the case of absence of a judge, or an unusually heavy burden in one district, the chief judge may assign a judge of one district to sit in certain towns in an adjoining district. The judges fix the time and place of hearings within their districts.

The judges of the court jointly appoint a clerk of the court and other necessary office personnel. Furthermore, the judges in their respective districts jointly appoint a director of probation for their district, and such probation officers, clerical assistants, and other personnel as they deem necessary, subject to the provisions of C.G.S. § 17-58 which require that all juvenile probation personnel be appointed from lists of persons certified by the State Personnel Department as being qualified for such appointment. These lists are derived from the results of competitive civil service examinations. The salaries of all court personnel are fixed by the judges, with the approval of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

Director of Juvenile Probation Services (Statewide)

A Director of Juvenile Probation Services is appointed by the Board of Judges (i.e., the six judges) and is responsible to the Chief Judge of the Juvenile Court. The Director of Juvenile Probation Services is the chief probation officer for the state and has supervisory responsibility over the three district directors of probation, detention, and other probation programs administered in each district. Furthermore, he assesses the effectiveness of the present probation system, its problems and inadequacies. Probation and detention manuals, procedures, and practices are within his overall responsibility.

Chief Clerk (Statewide)

The Chief Clerk is appointed by the Board of Judges and has responsibility for general administration; i.e., budget, statistical reports, Court records, etc.

Director of Probation (District)

The Director of Probation in a district is responsible to judges of that district for the administration of all probation office functions. His duties, therefore, are extremely broad and include:

- (1) formulating and implementing policies;
- (2) planning and directing court programs of an experimental nature;
- (3) preparing studies as the judges require, and

- (4) supervising all probation personnel, casework, detention facilities, etc.

Case Supervisor (District)

The Casework Supervisor is responsible to the Director of Probation for the administration of one or more area offices, and related personnel. He reviews intake calls, reviews and approves non-judicial dismissals, social histories, and delinquency petitions, and is responsible for general administration functions such as use of state motor vehicles, employee attendance and service ratings, etc.

Senior Probation Officer (District)

The functions of the Senior Probation Officer are those of a normal Probation Officer, except that he has more seniority.

Probation Officer (District)

The Probation Officer is responsible to the Casework Supervisor for a variety of duties. He receives referrals, determines delinquency charges, makes social investigations, supervises individuals on probation, prepares all records on cases, files delinquency, neglect, and dependency petitions, makes referrals to social agencies, and is generally responsible for a child as he proceeds in the Juvenile Court from intake until the ultimate disposition.

Probation Officer Trainee (District)

The Probation Officer Trainee performs the same functions as a Probation Officer, but is under stricter supervision by the Casework Supervisor.

Probation Aide (District)

The Probation Aide is responsible to one or more Probation Officers and/or the Casework Supervisor for a variety of administrative duties. He serves legal papers, transports children, procures police records, interviews clients for recording of statistical data, supervises some probationers, and assists the Probation Officer in other duties as required.

Court Officer (District)

The Court Officer performs the same functions as the Probation Aide, with the exception of probationary supervision. He is responsible to the Casework Supervisor.

Supervisor of Detention (District)

The Supervisor of Detention is responsible to the Director of Probation for intake of children, transportation of children, educational and recreational programs, monitoring of operations, and maintenance of the physical plant, and administrative matters such as employee training and rating.

Superintendent of Detention (District)

The Superintendent of Detention is responsible to the Supervisor of Detention for maintenance of detention facilities and inventory of supplies, observation reports on children, and other administrative matters.

Boy-Girl Supervisor (District)

The Boy-Girl Supervisor is responsible for admitting children to the detention facility, issuance of clothing, linen, etc., counselling disturbed children, recreational activities, child hygiene, observation reports, meals, and the general day-to-day operation of the facility.

Court Clerk (District)

The Court Clerk is appointed by and responsible to the two judges in his district. He is responsible for the general administration of the district, i.e., budget, district statistical reports, Court records, etc.

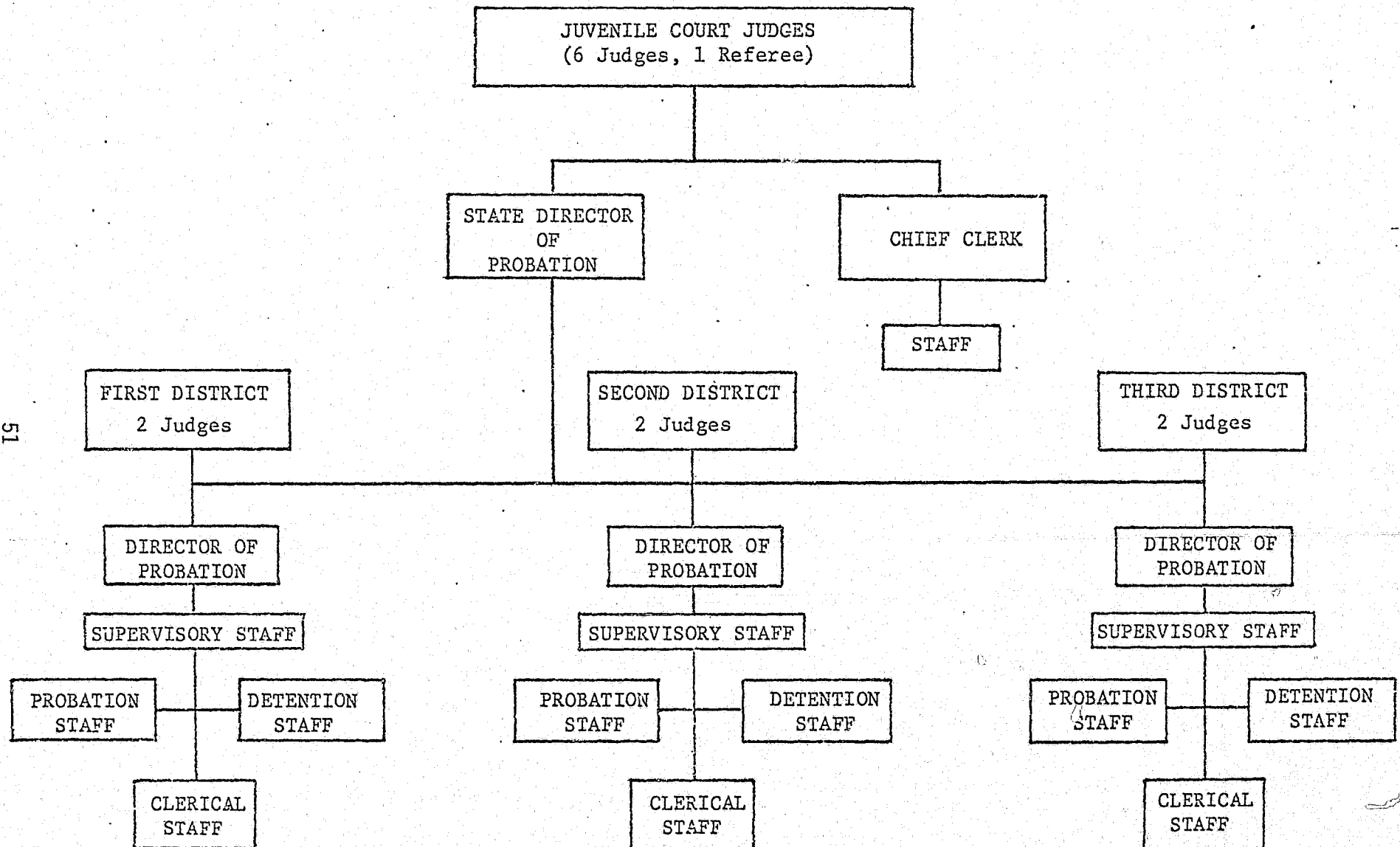
The charts which follow provide a more graphic picture of:

- (1) The general structure of the courts system in Connecticut with emphasis on the Juvenile Court (Chart 2); and
- (2) The Juvenile Court structure in each of the three districts (Charts 3a, 3b, and 3c).

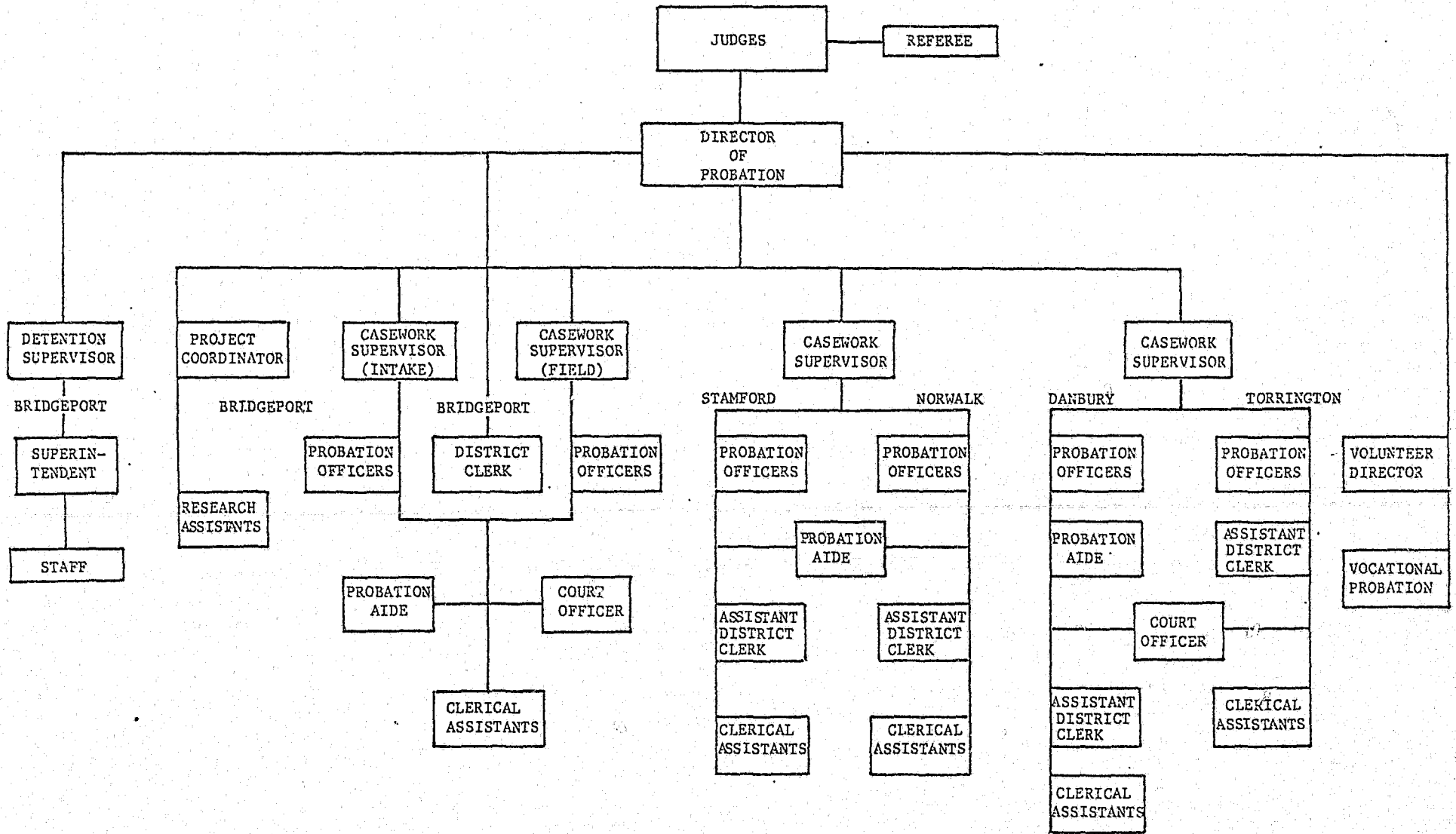
Director of Volunteers (District)

The Director is responsible to the Director of Probation for the recruitment, training and assignment of citizen volunteers to work with children known to the court.

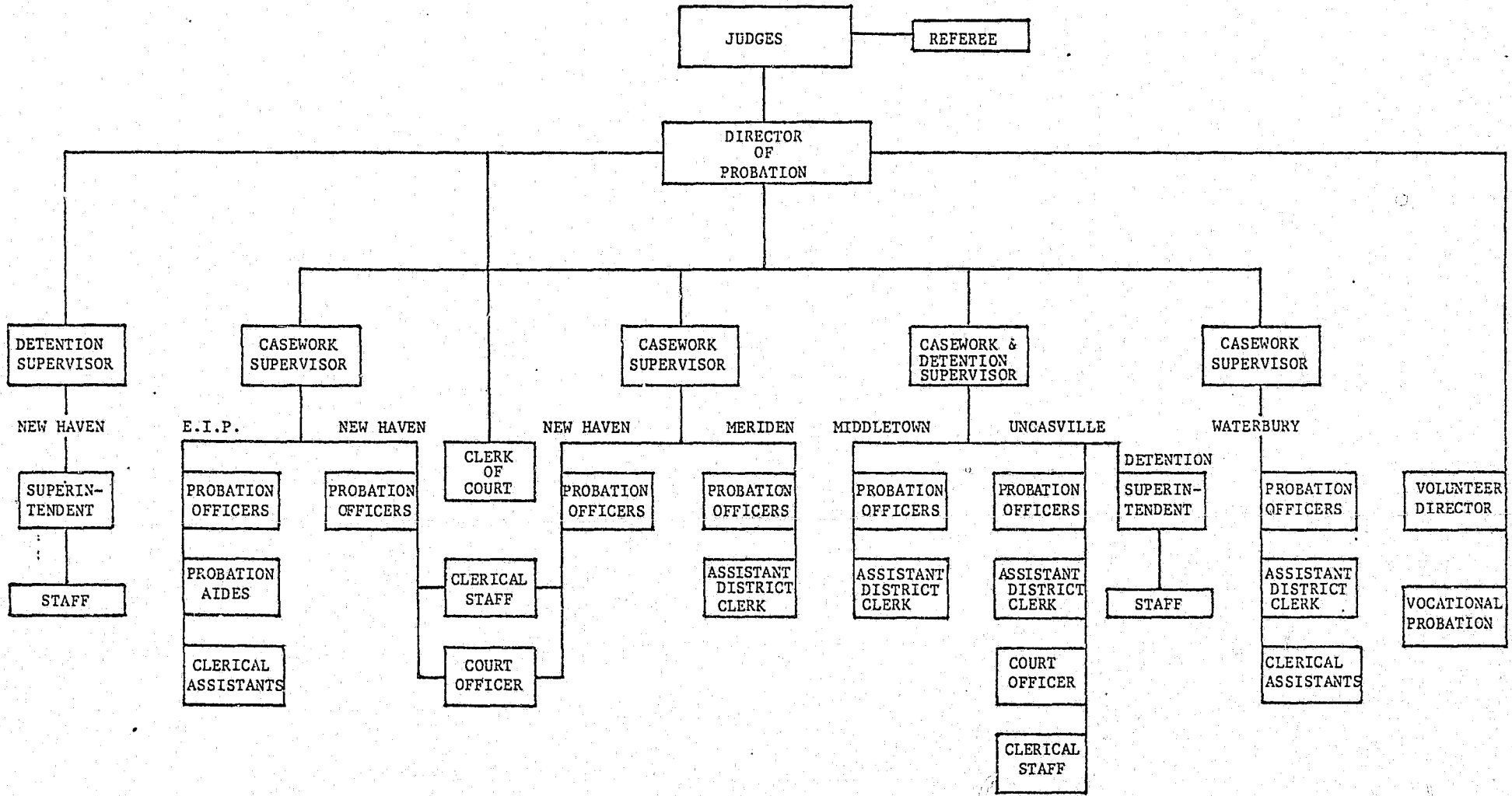
CONNECTICUT JUVENILE COURT ORGANIZATION



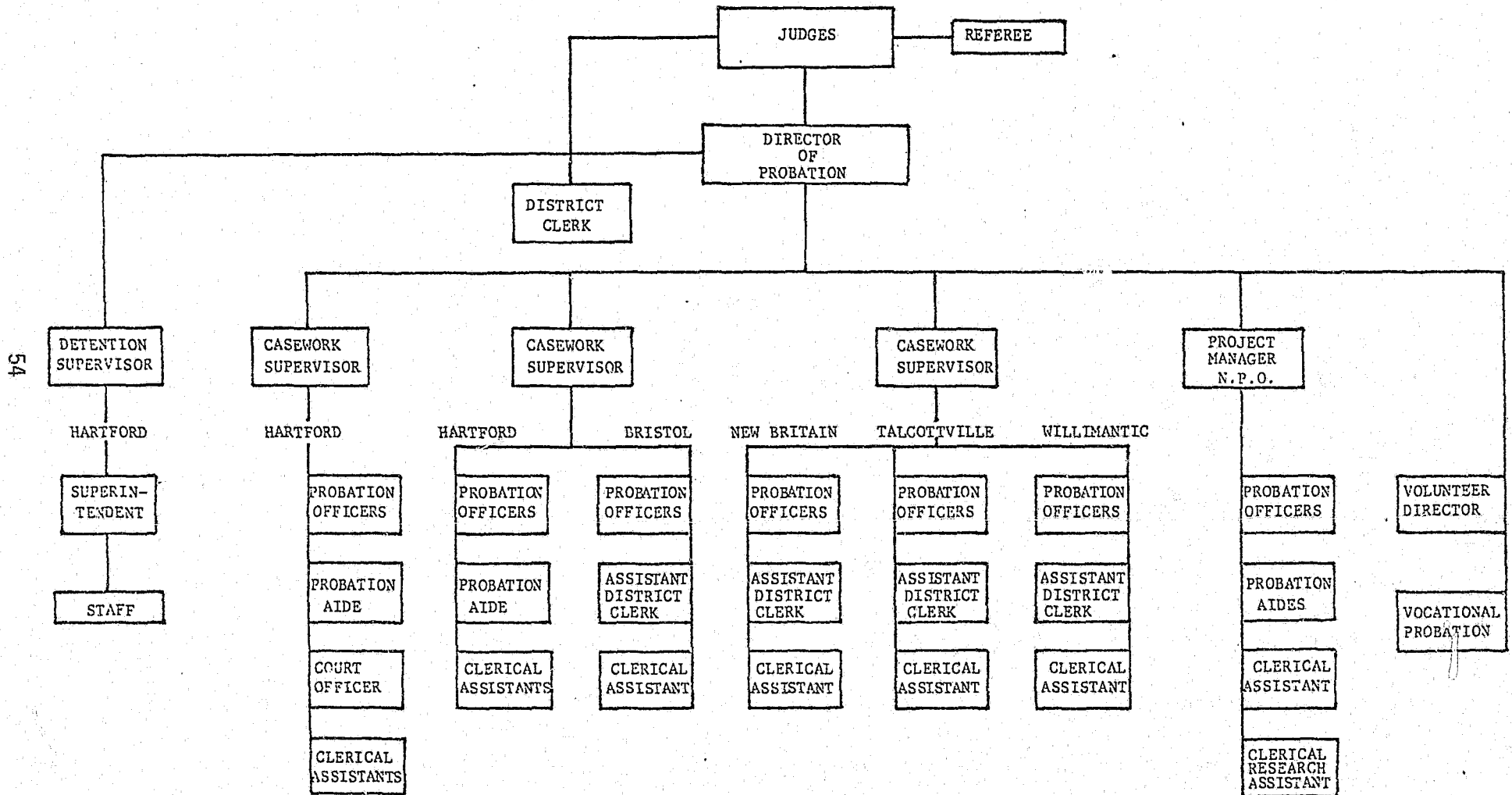
CONNECTICUT JUVENILE COURT
FIRST DISTRICT ORGANIZATION



CONNECTICUT JUVENILE COURT
SECOND DISTRICT ORGANIZATION



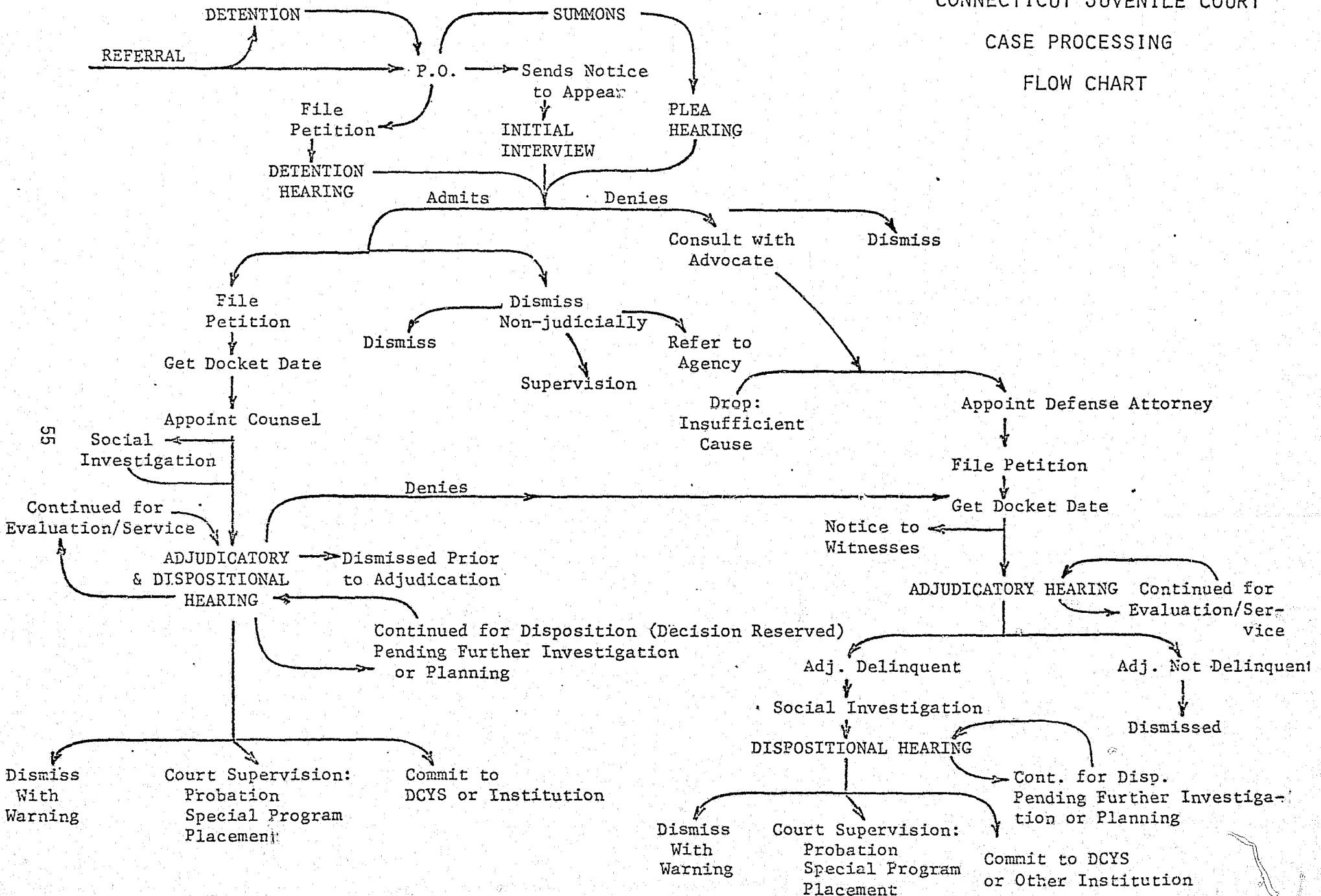
CONNECTICUT JUVENILE COURT
THIRD DISTRICT ORGANIZATION



CONNECTICUT JUVENILE COURT

CASE PROCESSING

FLOW CHART



III. Budget

	<u>ACTUAL</u> <u>1974-75</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u> <u>1975-76</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u> <u>1976-77</u>	<u>REQUESTED</u> <u>1977-78</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED</u> <u>1977-78</u>
Personal Services	\$2,460,275	\$2,706,688	\$2,781,709	\$3,520,362	\$3,108,104
Equipment (Capitol Outlay)					
Federally Supported Programs	173,000	325,000*	395,000*		
Other Expenses	960,270	758,000	1,053,000	1,318,300	1,212,000

*actual allocation

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Expenditure Statement

Personal Services	<u>1974-1975</u>	<u>1975-1976</u>
Juvenile Control	2,460,275.49	2,772,093.96
Juvenile Adjudication	252,260.49	262,899.12
Juvenile Prosecution	-----	-----
Juvenile Defense	-----	-----
Juvenile Detention	559,457.44	642,224.95
Juvenile Probation	1,625,863.43	1,844,369.81
Juvenile Court Reporters	-----	-----
Juvenile Referees	22,694.13	22,600.08
Total =	4,920,550.98	5,544,187.92
Contract Services		
Juvenile Control	1,066,194.89	905,155.65
Juvenile Adjudication	134,241.80	127,182.29
Juvenile Prosecution	66,585.24	88,913.76
Juvenile Defense	363,911.88	170,702.35
Juvenile Detention	121,491.46	114,877.32
Juvenile Probation	346,695.11	376,752.85
Juvenile Court Reporters	32,919.43	26,727.08
Juvenile Referees	349.97	-----
Total =	2,132,389.78	1,810,311.30

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
Expenditure Statement

Commodities	<u>1974-1975</u>	<u>1975-1976</u>
Juvenile Control	138,186.17	162,922.24
Juvenile Adjudication	1,520.47	3,629.77
Juvenile Prosecution	-----	-----
Juvenile Defense	199.70	-----
Juvenile Detention	86,311.29	110,753.81
Juvenile Probation	50,154.71	48,538.66
Juvenile Court Reporters	-----	-----
Juvenile Referees	-----	-----
<hr/>		
Total =	286,372.39	325,844.48
<hr/>		

IV. Personnel/Salary Range

The various staffing requirements for proper operation of the Juvenile Court include the following (with respect to positions and salaries):

<u>Position</u>	<u>Salary Group</u>	<u>Salary Range</u>
Chief Judge	N/A	\$32,500
Judges (5)	N/A	28,500
Director of Juvenile Probation Services (Statewide)	28	\$18,904 - 22,990
Chief Clerk	28	18,904 - 22,990
Director of Probation (District)	26	17,058 - 20,874
Casework Supervisor	23	14,667 - 18,075
Supervisor of Vocational Probation (District)	21	13,569 - 16,323
Probation Officers		
Senior Probation Officers	21	13,569 - 16,323
Probation Officers	18	11,602 - 14,146
Probation Officers - Trainees	11	8,088 - 9,828
District Clerk	14	9,419 - 11,693
Assistant District Clerks	10-11	7,797 - 9,828
Superintendent of Detention I	10	7,797 - 9,465
Superintendent of Detention II (new)	14	9,419 - 11,693
Court Officer I	7	6,642 - 7,890
Court Officer II (new)	10	7,797 - 9,465
Probation Aide I	7	6,642 - 7,890
Probation Aide II (new)	10	7,797 - 9,465
Detention (Boy-Girl) Supervisor I	7	6,642 - 7,890
Detention (Boy-Girl) Supervisor II	9	7,509 - 9,105
Detention (Boy-Girl) Supervisor III	11	8,088 - 9,828
Clerical Assistants	3-9	5,253 - 9,105
Director of Volunteers	15	9,914 - 12,254

Note: Some of these positions, salary groups and salary ranges are new; some became effective in January of 1975, the balance in February of 1975.

V. Special Programs in the Juvenile Court

VOCATIONAL PROBATION

In its effort to marshal more effective rehabilitative help for the children referred to the court, the judges of the Juvenile Court requested and received from the 1969 session of the Connecticut General Assembly statutory authorization to place an adjudicated delinquent fourteen years of age or older on vocational probation if it finds that (1) he is either mentally deficient or too educationally retarded to benefit from continued school attendance, (2) he may be employed in some useful occupation, and (3) employment would be more favorable to his welfare than commitment to an institution. This employment is supervised by the Supervisor of Vocational Probation, one for each district.

The Vocational Probation Program, expanded since its initial funding in 1973 draws upon the experience of the past in an effort to make Vocational Probation a more complete and enduring solution to the problems of those children whose presence in the court is a direct result of their inability to function in a traditional public school setting. While the program uses employment experiences to relieve the pressures generated by the public school, individual assessments make it possible to provide the appropriate balance of job placement, educational program and counseling or psychological help as needed.

A supervisor of vocational probation has been appointed in each of the three Juvenile Court districts, and it is this person's responsibility to initiate and maintain educational and skill-training opportunities for those children working on vocational probation. The supervisors work in cooperation with the State Departments of Education and Labor, prospective employers, and labor unions in order to promote educational and employment opportunities for those children falling within the boundaries of the program. The programs for each probationer are highly personalized and incorporate goals and objectives each one has been able to develop with the assistance of the supervisor.

A comprehensive evaluation design has been developed by the research director of the Juvenile Court and the supervisors in order to determine the effectiveness of the program. Individual objectives are set in each case in the following five areas:

- I. Definition and Measurement of what is to be changed
- II. Specification of active elements in program designed to produce change
- III. Measurements
 - a. Delinquent behavior
 - b. Work
 - c. Education
 - d. Counseling
- IV. Setting of objectives
- V. Evaluation
 - a. Individual probation
 - b. Comparison with others on probation

Juvenile Court Volunteer Program

Initiated by the First District, the court subsequently created three permanent positions of Director of Volunteers, one for each district. Citizen volunteers now participate in providing support services for children in detention, at the nonjudicial stage and as a supplement to probation services.

Reports from the Directors of Volunteers show that fifty-eight children were assigned to volunteers, and fifty-three were terminated.

	# of Children Assigned 1-1-77						# of Children Assigned 3-31-77					
	1st		2nd		3rd		1st		2nd		3rd	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	58	22	26	11	8	13	56	26	26	15	10	16
Total	80		37		21		82		41		26	
Grand Total	138						149					

Children Terminated

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>Total</u>
Program Complete	18-11	3-0	3-7	42
Program Incomplete	2-0	9-0	0-0	11

Children were referred into the program by thirty-two different Probation Officers: 15-1st, 11-2nd, 6-3rd. This also represented 13 of the Court's 15 offices.

A total of ninety-three volunteers were recruited and interviewed and sixty-four completed the training program as follows:

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>Total</u>
Interviewed	31-21	9-7	10-15	93
Trained	15-13	6-6	10-14	64

(First statewide data on volunteers available because of new data recording begun on 1/1/77.)

Pilot Juvenile Probation Projects

In 1974, three Juvenile Court pilot probation projects were funded directly by LEAA through "discretionary funds," each project being based on a specific recommendation of Judge Ted Rubin who had surveyed the entire Connecticut juvenile justice system during the summer of 1973. A comprehensive treatment, diversion and service delivery system was developed in specified areas in the state for youths at risk and youths involved in the juvenile justice system. The three projects are a specialized intake unit (Case Assessment Unit), an intensive system for delivery of services to non-judicially handled cases (Early Intervention), and a branch probation office in the City of Hartford. 1976 represents the third and final year of CJC funding as separate, district projects. It is the intent of the CJC to consolidate and make uniform the positive aspects of each project

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Case Assessment Unit (Bridgeport)

In general, juvenile probation services in Connecticut are organized in such a way that a probation office handles a case from the beginning of the youth's entry into the system until his exit. While there are obvious advantages of continuity in such a system, there are also major problems. Because juvenile probation officers have heavy caseloads, priority is usually given to preparing court case and social histories. Proper supervision of the child placed on non-judicial status or formal probation is often unavailable. Thus, it was decided that the staff operations in the First District of the Juvenile Court would be bifurcated into separate "intake" and "field supervision" units. The new specialized intake unit is expected to improve the management of juvenile cases from the point of referral to final disposition (be it judicial or non-judicial). More specifically, the anticipated results include:

- (1) a reduction in the number of children put in detention;
- (2) a reduction in the time lapse from date of referral to time of initial interview;
- (3) an increase in the number of referrals dismissed at intake;
- (4) a reduction in the time lapse from initial interview to judicial or non-judicial supervision;
- (5) increased contact between probation officers and clients; and
- (6) a reduction in the rate of recidivism for those placed on probation.

Other advantages to be derived from this "intake unit" include an increase in probation office hours from 8 hours a day to 14 hours a day, and the development of concrete criteria for intake.

Services provided have included tutoring Parent-Effectiveness Training, referral to community agencies of all first referral status offenders, a grooming/counseling program provided by the Y.W.C.A. The ability to provide preliminary investigation has been increased since the creation of the Case Assessment Unit.

Early Intervention and Treatment (New Haven)

Currently nearly half of all referrals to the Juvenile Court are dismissed with a warning by the Probation Officer. In the past, these youths received little case assessment, and no follow-up services. What little empirical data existed suggested that this group had a high rate of recidivism, and that, if there were investigations of these offenders and follow-up services, the need for more pervasive and expensive services at a later date could be eliminated. Again, non-judicial supervision becomes the stepchild to other priorities such as court preparation and social history investigations. Thus, in the Second District of the Juvenile Court, the Early Intervention and Treatment project was established to deliver more intensive follow-up services in non-judicially handled cases. The objective of this project is first to identify those youths prone to recidivism and then to provide youth services and treatment through the Court's resources and/or through diversion to community resources.

During the one six month period 70% of the total cases disposed of received ninety days follow up attention, and increase of approximately 50% over a similar period before this project became operative. Only 20% of the cases referred to the project during this period were returned to the court at family/child request indicating a favorable response by the clientele to the project concept.

The selection process has been modified by giving special attention to status offenders in view of the increased national and local interest in finding alternatives for these particular offenders.

Neighborhood Probation Office (Hartford)

Under this program, a branch probation office was set up in a high delinquency neighborhood in Hartford, the largest city in the Third District of the Juvenile Court. The office is staffed by probation officers and para-professionals who are familiar with the neighborhood, and it is expected that probation staff will modify certain of their current work styles in order to work more with group methods, establish closer relationships with educational and social agencies, and assist their clients in a more imaginative and personal manner. In addition, this office will be kept open late in the evening when it is needed the most and should provide the police with an effective alternative to putting a youngster in a detention facility. This project will allow the Court to deal with the child and his family in their own neighborhood by drawing on existing resources in the area, thus improving the delivery of services. In addition, a wide range of family counseling and assistance projects will be delivered by the neighborhood unit. The anticipated results of this project are:

1. an increase in the number of youths delivered from the Juvenile Justice System;
2. a decrease in the number of juveniles referred to minor offenses;
3. a decrease in the recidivism rate of clients;

4. a reduction in juvenile crime in the neighborhood;
5. a reduction in the number of inappropriate detentions and referrals;
and
6. a decrease in the amount of time involved in processing a case.

By December of 1975, 83.3% of all target area referrals were handled by the project.

YWCA Intervention³ (Norwich/New London)

The New London/Norwich area has been identified by the Juvenile Court as one particular location in the State of Connecticut which has given rise to a sharp increase in police referrals of female juveniles to the Juvenile Court office in Montville.

The Juvenile Court proposes to contract with the National YWCA through its New London office to develop, demonstrate and test the efficacy of YWCA community based programs as an Intervention Method for juvenile females involved in delinquent behavior.

A minimum of 25 juvenile females between the ages of 13 and 16 will be identified by the court (5 will be referred by the Department of Children and Youth Services) and referred to the YWCA for enrollment. The children selected by the court may be minimally involved (a first referral) and requiring only non-judicial handling or those who have been through the court process, adjudicated as delinquent and under supervision by the court. Children from the Department of Youth Services Services will be those who have been committed by the court to that department who may or may not have been residents of Long Lane School.

The YWCA will be expected to use its traditional programs, establish new and innovative programs and to utilize other community sites or resources in order to make a significant impact on delinquent behavior. Each child's program will be unique for that child and developed on the basis of individual needs. It is expected that the child will be part of the decision making process in all aspects of program development.

The YWCA will develop and implement a process for reviewing each child's progress, data and statistic forms for evaluation, a termination hearing format, and agrees that all information received from the court and DCYS will be held in confidence as stipulated by the statutes of the State of Connecticut. Staff from the Juvenile Court and the Department of Children and Youth Service will participate in all review and termination proceedings, and will be available for consultation with Intervention staff. Intervention staff will be expected to involve the child's family wherever it is practical to do so, and will keep the family apprised of the child's progress.

Since there is no YWCA in Norwich, Intervention and YWCA staff will use locations in the Norwich area and develop programs similar to or as an adjunct to programs in New London.

Project Intervention will enable the New London YWCA to:

- a. develop, demonstrate and test utilization of innovative community-based programs to female juvenile offenders
- b. to identify approaches, techniques and methods through which these programs may reduce recidivism and effect constructive integration back into the child's community.
- c. to assess the application of techniques for engaging the meaningful participation of female juvenile offenders, their parents, volunteers, and other concerned individuals in re-inforcing roles fortified within the YWCA setting.
- d. to determine how already established YWCA programs can contribute to the diversion of female juvenile offenders into constructive life styles and behavior patterns.
- e. to explore, analytically, the dynamics and problem parameters and requirements for organization and operation of mutually re-inforcing programs requiring new levels and methods of interaction between community-based and juvenile justice agencies.

Goal #1. To reduce the incidence of delinquent or status offender behavior among the participants.

Objective: To provide each participant an individually constructed program responding to the unique needs of each participant thereby reducing referrals to the juvenile court from this selected group by 50%.

Goal #2. To provide a community-based program offering a wide range of services and choices for female juvenile offenders by an established community agency.

Objective: To enroll each participant of the New London YWCA to actively engage each participant in the program for a minimum of six months.

Goal #3. To publicize the need for and the importance of establishing broad services directed to female juvenile offenders.

Objective: The YWCA will involve citizen as well as community agency participation in the New London/Norwich area in the development of rehabilitation services for females between the ages of 13-16.

Goal #4. To provide an identified group of juvenile female offenders with an opportunity for short range personal life planning.

Objective: The YWCA will provide each participant an opportunity to make decisions in planning a personal program which will provide counseling, expanded recreational and avocational choices, and tutoring etc.

The YWCA will provide assessment of the Intervention Program either through interviews or structured questionnaires along some of the following dimensions:

1. Does the child believe the program has had an impact on her - behavior, attitude, expanded interest, improved feeling of worth or accomplishment, etc.?
2. How has the program helped the child in relationship with others?
3. What changes has the parent noted in the child's behavior or attitude since enrollment in the Y?
4. How does the child rate the program and people activities of the program?
5. How do the YWCA staff members rate the comparative effectiveness of the individual program components and impact on participants?

The YWCA will also develop a profile of participant characteristics.

Project Turnaround

Initiated by the Third District this project was designed for intense work and collaboration with small groups of probationers who were at risk of being committed to the Department of Children and Youth Services. The program continues under state auspices in the Third District.

Paraprofessionals

Initiated by the First District greater opportunities were provided for lateral entry through a position designated as Probation Officer Aide. Eight such permanent positions were subsequently created throughout the Juvenile Court system.

DSO PROJECT IN CONNECTICUT

The Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders Grant Project, is part of a nationwide research and demonstration project designed to explore the alternatives to secure detention or correction facilities for juvenile status offenders. The purpose of which is to achieve compliance with the requirements in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Participation in this program is voluntary and requires consent of both status offender and parent. All status offenders eligible under the definition, brought to any of the State's detention centers, are offered the opportunity to participate. As soon as a status offender is brought to the detention center, the family is immediately notified and requested to meet with the DSO contracted representative to elicit their agreement to enter the program. If the family agrees to participate, all charges against the child are dismissed. In those instances where either the child or family refuses to participate, the child is processed according to normal Court procedures.

The grant is one of eleven awarded by LEAA for researching alternatives to detention and, for the State of Connecticut, totals \$1,561,333.

DEFINITION OF A STATUS OFFENDER

A status offender is defined as:

1. Any juvenile who has violated paragraphs b, c, d, and e, or who has been charged with a violation of said paragraphs of Connecticut General Statutes 17-53.
 - b. Running away without just cause from his parental home or other authorized place of abode;
 - c. Beyond control of parent(s), guardian or other custodian;
 - d. Engaging in indecent or immoral behavior;
 - e. Habitually truant or continually and overtly in defiance of school rules and regulations.
2. Any juvenile who violated a town or city curfew ordinance or has been charged with a violation of such ordinance.

For the purpose of the DSO Project, the presenting offense controls the above.

A status offender who is charged with a status offense only is eligible except when (1) the status offense is coupled with a criminal charge, (2) there is a criminal charge pending in Juvenile Court, or (3) if the status offender is under Court supervision.

CONTINUED

1 OF 5

STATISTICS ON THE DSO CLIENTELE/UNIVERSE

12% of all referrals to the Juvenile Court in the year 1975-76 were for status offenses totaling 2,352¹ offenses.

There were 2,900* admissions to detention.

28% of those referred to the Juvenile Court for status offenses are detained.

820² status offenders were detained.
30³ of those detained were committed to Long Lane.

Given the definition of status offender and the voluntary nature of participation in the program, we estimate serving 639 children throughout the State at risk of detention through November, 1977.

*Juvenile Court Annual Report, 1975

¹Judicial Research, August 1975.

²Grupp and Logan

³DCYS research

DSO clientele to be served by District:

	<u>Estimated for 1-year period</u>	<u>Intake</u>
District #1	51	intake began Dec. 1, 1976
District #2	324	intake began Nov. 23, 1976
District #3	136	intake began Feb. 15, 1977 on part of District.

The number of status offenders in detention at Long Lane at the start of the Project and at present, and projected at the end of 2 years, are as follows:

For Long Lane, November 1975 -- 10

At present -- 5

None predicted at the end of 2 years

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM MODELS

For the purpose of analyzing various alternatives to detention, three different models have been established in the three Juvenile Court Districts.

Juvenile Court Districts I and II Models are based on an LEAA Exemplary Project entitled "The Sacramento 601 Diversion Project," in which status offenders, who are potential detainees, are referred to specialized staff trained in providing family crisis counseling and intervention. The concepts of family crisis counseling and intervention are:

- problems should be dealt with immediately;
- seeing the family as a whole;
- focusing on the family as opposed to the child, whose behavior is viewed as a problem;

d. direct communication.

For those who participate, these especially trained counselors meet with the family and child for a maximum of five sessions of crisis counseling. Neither advocacy nor outreach is provided the family after the final session. The child and family is provided with a means of re-contacting the project staff, as needed, when a recommended referral to another agency may be offered. In addition, the family is given information on all available social services and other resources that they may wish to contact. However, no advocacy, outreach, or follow-up is provided, as these Models are testing minimum intervention.

Model I - Juvenile Court District #I

The procedures apply as stated above. The staff providing crisis counseling are from community-based social service agencies, i.e., Alternatives, 21 Taylor Place, Westport, Connecticut, 06880, and Vitam Center, Incorporated, 57 West Rocks Road, Norwalk, Connecticut, 06851. They provide family crisis intervention for *all status offenders from Juvenile Court District #I brought to the Bridgeport detention center.

Model II - Juvenile Court District #II

The Juvenile Court has trained probation officers to conduct family crisis intervention for all status offenders within the District brought to the Montville or New Haven detention centers.

Model III - Community-Based Maximum Intervention (Juvenile Court District #III)

This model is based on the premise that more knowledge is needed to help us understand the child who reaches the Court or the Department of Children and Youth Services as a status offender, and that a profile must be developed that will lead to in-depth understanding of the causes and dynamics operating in the life of the status offender. The child who is routed to this model receives intensive evaluation to reach an assessment of the problems and to develop a plan of care which will be comprehensive and specific to the unique assessment arrived at for this child.

All children benefit from in-depth interviews conducted by an appropriate child and family specialist. These interviews include not only the child, but the family, school, friends and others significant in the child's life. In addition, as may be required, medical, perceptual-motor, neurological and psychological assessments are purchased for the child.

The agency then undertakes the responsibility of either providing services or referring the child for appropriate placement in the community, whether at home or in a substitute home, and for linking that child with all services needed to deal with the problems as assessed. Funds are provided through the contract for purchase of services. The agency undertakes advocacy, crisis intervention, follow-up, evaluation of the effectiveness of the problems prescribed, interaction with parents, school and significant others in the child's

*Presently, the Bridgeport area detainees are excluded from participation, as they are served by another LEAA funded grant project. However, efforts to include this area in the DSO Project are currently being investigated.

life, and accountability on a per child basis, both for the funds spent and for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the placement and the services designed for that child. The agency takes data concerning each child so that by the end of the two years, there will be profiles on all the children who were referred to this program. It will then be feasible to assess the most significant problems of such children and draw conclusions about the long-range program needs based on this comprehensive understanding.

A comprehensive social and behavioral assessment, and individual treatment or service plan, and the delivery or acquisition of all necessary services for each case is the responsibility of the selected contractors. In addition to providing the above services, the selected contractors are responsible for supplying all data required to evaluate each case as well as the effectiveness of the entire model. The contractors are also required to conduct a bimonthly case review whereby the progress of each case is assessed.

Cases are referred to the contractor immediately upon being accepted at detention. The contractor is contacted immediately and required to transport the case from the detention center with the permission of the parents to its program site and provide temporary shelter in lieu of detention, if necessary. Within seven days, the comprehensive social and behavioral assessment is initiated, resulting in the subsequent service plan and residential placement, if necessary.

PROJECTED ANTICIPATED RESULTS OF DSO PROGRAMS

At the termination of the grant, the following results are projected:

- a. A determination concerning the effectiveness of non-court operated shelter for status offenders, and the removal of all status offenders from court-operated secure detention;
- b. The complete removal of all status offenders from the Long Lane School;
- c. A comparative analysis of three distinct alternative treatment or service modalities for status offenders;
- d. Recommended legislation and programs concerning status offenders.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this two-year grant project are the following:

A. Deinstitutionalization and Alternatives to Secure Detention:

1. Establishment of community-based alternatives for all status offenders committed to the Long Lane School;
2. Establishment of community-based alternatives to secure detention for status offenders;
3. Establishment of programmatic capacities within the Department of Children and Youth Services, the Juvenile Court and the community to sustain both the deinstitutionalization and alternatives to secure detention for status offenders.

B. Problem Identification

1. Compilation of reliable social and behavioral profiles of status offenders in order to refine and further develop programs specific to their needs;
2. Clarification of legal and social definitions of status offenders including provision of data and information leading to an objective exploration of the potential decriminalization of status offenses.

Quarterly Report, DSO Grant
January 1, 1977 through March 31, 1977

NARRATIVE AND SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES INITIATED DURING THE QUARTER

Summary:

1. All models are operational and 66 status offenders were served during this quarter.
2. Fiscally, as of April 1, 1977, the Project has expended \$264,729.51. This amount has provided for the administration of the grant, and model implementation in three districts.
3. Commissioner Maloney determined that no status offender committed to the Department of Children and Youth Services by the Juvenile Court will go to Long Lane. Such status offender will go to an alternative facility -- Northern Middlesex YMCA.
4. Training for DSO contracting agencies serving status offenders.
5. Legislative action:
 - a. Opposed Bill extending the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court up to 18 for status offenders.
 - b. Supported legislation providing State funding on formula basis for youth service systems.
 - c. Supported legislation to continue the Commission to study Juvenile Justice in Connecticut.
6. Responded to a request from Emily Martin for new client projections:
 - a. Reassessed budget expenses and Connecticut Justice Commission to budget projections.
 - b. Reassess the number of clients eligible for the Project.


The Project continues to find that extensive meetings must take place between Protective Services, Long Lane, and Aftercare -- all divisions of the Department of Children and Youth Services and DSO Project to develop policies and procedures to assure a smooth flow of clients into the program and continuity of service to the child and family.


Similar meetings are necessary with the Juvenile Court to clarify implementation problems with detention centers.

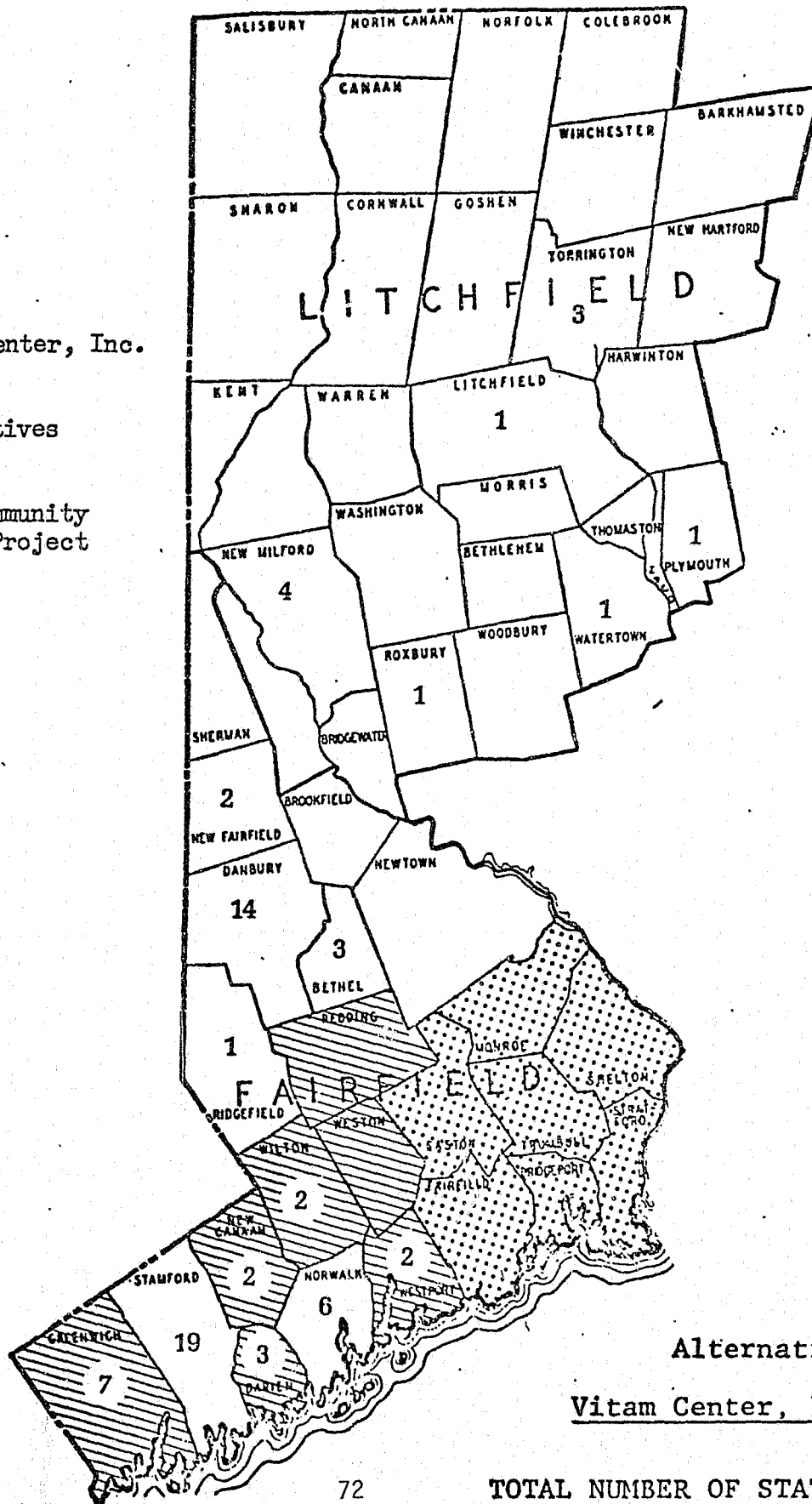
COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTION

KEY

 = Vitam Center, Inc.

 = Alternatives

 = LEAA Community Intake Project



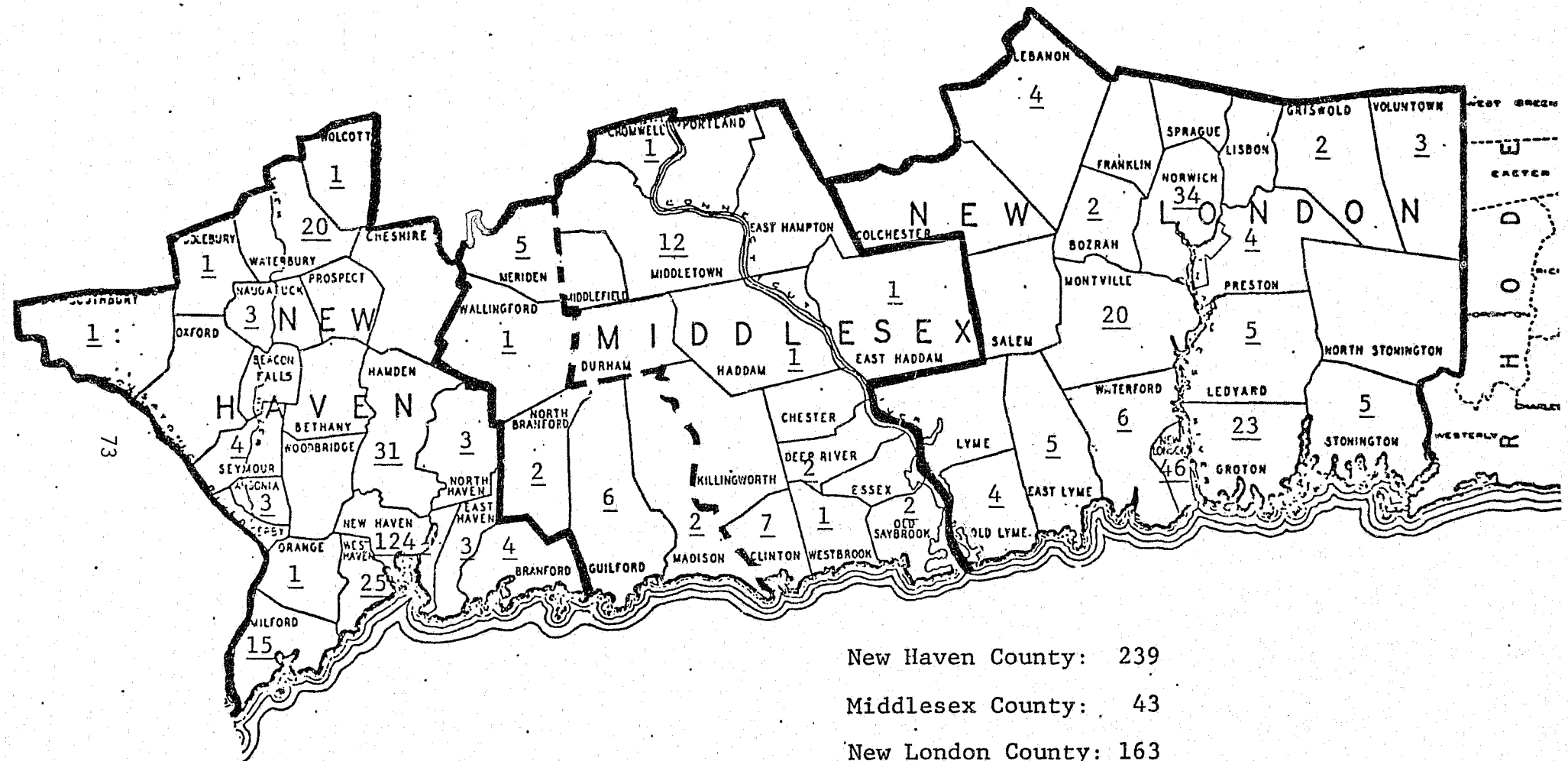
Alternatives 16

Vitam Center, Inc. 56

TOTAL NUMBER OF STATUS
OFFENDERS TO BE REFERRED 72

JUVENILE COURT DISTRICT #2

COURT BASED MINIMUM INTERVENTION MODEL



New Haven County: 239

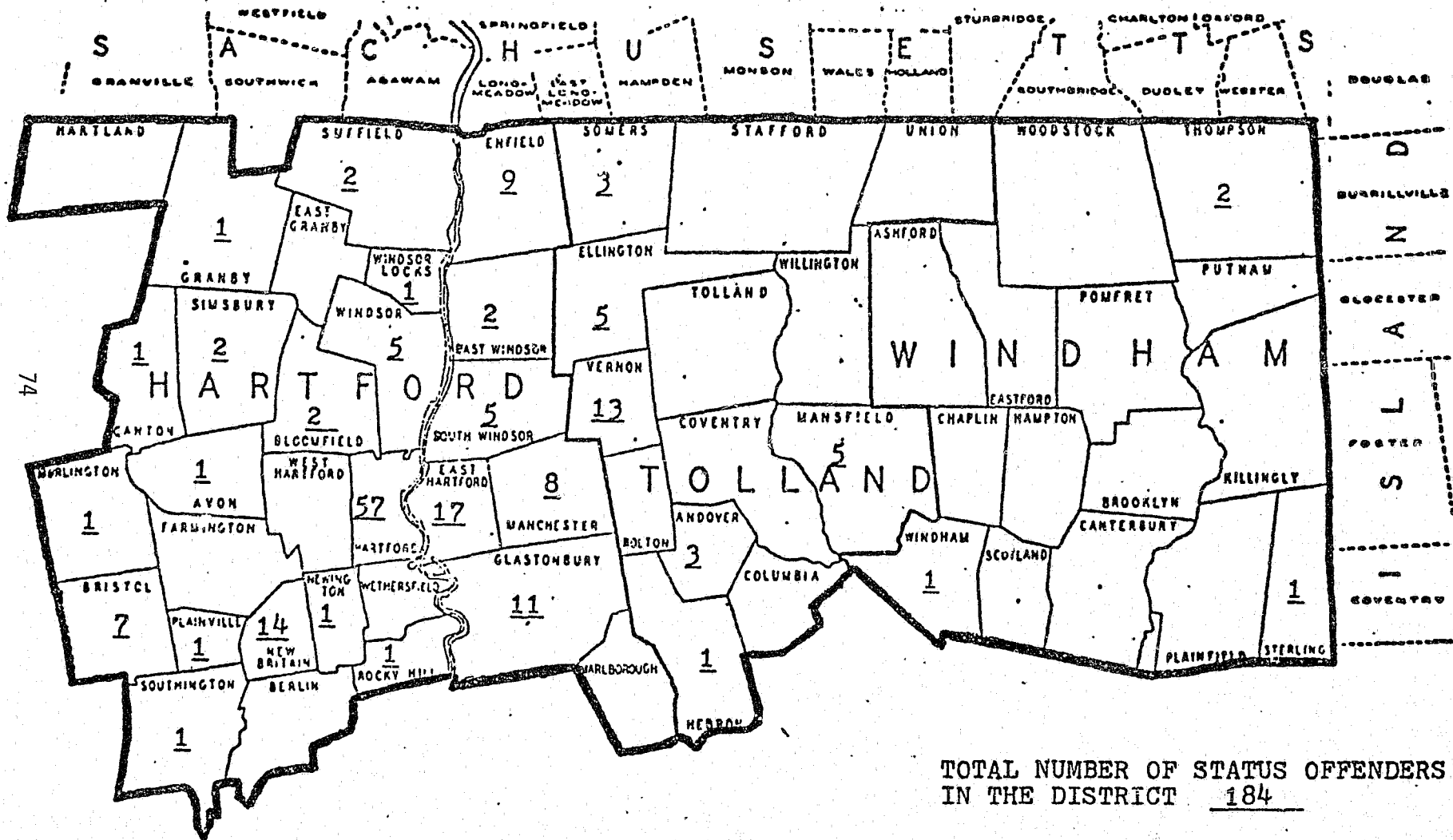
Middlesex County: 43

New London County: 163

Total Number of Status Offenders in District: 445

STATUS OFFENDERS IN
JUVENILE COURT DISTRICT #3

COMMUNITY BASED MAXIMUM INTERVENTION MODEL



RECEIVING CENTERS

1975

Receiving Centers serving all three Districts of the Court for the temporary care and guidance of children referred to the Court were in continuous operation throughout the year.

Facilities for clinical diagnosis and limited educational programs are provided in such centers for the children awaiting formulation of plans for their future care and placement.

Of the total number of 15,066 cases received and handled by the Court during the year

12,166 or 81%	required no temporary care
2,900 or 19%	received care in the District Receiving Centers

The First District Receiving Center in
Bridgeport had 750 admissions to detention

The Second District Receiving Center in
New Haven had 1,125 admissions to detention

The Second District Receiving Center in
Montville had 467 admissions to detention

The Third District Receiving Center in
Hartford had 558 admissions to detention

Total 2,900 admissions to detention

FIRST DISTRICT

CHILDREN'S BUILDING (MEAD HALL)
784 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Supervisor
Superintendent
Girls' Supervisor
Boys' Supervisor
Teacher

SECOND DISTRICT

CHILDREN'S BUILDING
291 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut

Supervisor
Superintendent
Girls' Supervisor and Dietitian
Boys' Supervisor
Teacher

CHILDREN'S BUILDING

869 Norwich-New London Turnpike, Uncasville, Connecticut

Supervisor
Superintendent
Girls' Supervisor
Boys' Supervisor
Teacher

THIRD DISTRICT

CHILDREN'S BUILDING

322 Washington Street, Hartford, Connecticut

Supervisor
Superintendent
Girls' Supervisor
Boys' Supervisor

<u>Dentention Capacity</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bridgeport	12	6	18
New Haven	12	8	20
Montville	7	4	11
Hartford	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	<u>42</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>65</u>

Unified data collection system for detention began 1/1/77.

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO THE JUVENILE COURT FROM 1971 TO 1977

<u>Projects by Program Area</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>-----Volunteers in the Juvenile Court</u>	12,000							
<u>1.02 Judicial Department Education</u>				115,744	7,832	26,100		
Comprehensive educational programs including seminars for 2 of the Juvenile Court judges.								
<u>Total by category: \$149,676</u>								
<u>1.18 Judicial Department Planning Unit</u>								
Will add two professional court planners to organize planning for programs.							182,488	
77 <u>Total by category: \$182,488</u>								
<u>4.12 Project Turnaround</u>								
Brief intensification of probation for those delinquent children who fail to adopt acceptable behavior within the confines of conventional probation.	9,297							
<u>Court Clinic</u>								
Provision of sound psychiatric evaluation, consultation and treatment of children known as juvenile delinquents.				29,773	30,000			
<u>Improved Disposition of Children and Youthful Offenders</u>								
Improvement of the dispositional alternatives available to judges.				22,000	22,000	58,400		

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO THE JUVENILE COURT FROM 1971 TO 1977

<u>Projects by Program Area</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Director of Juvenile Probation Services</u>								
Expand the administrative staff of the court by creating a statewide director responsible for implementing uniform procedures and services while retaining the benefits of decentralization of services among the districts.					35,000	24,300	35,000	
<u>Judicial Research</u>								
Funding for three research assistants and a clerk to receive data on juvenile cases and keep statistics.				\$22,000	\$22,000	\$58,400	40,000	45,000
<u>Management Training</u>								
To provide the Chief Clerk of the Juvenile Court to enroll in an intensive, short-term course in management for enhancement of managerial skills.							1,000	
<u>Total by category: \$351,770</u>								
<u>4.16 Vocational Probation</u>								
Provide an effective implementation of the dispositional alternative of vocational probation by developing educational and vocational training opportunities for selected children, ages 14 and 15.					99,755	80,000	38,000	42,099
<u>Total by category: \$259,854</u>								

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO THE JUVENILE COURT FROM 1971 TO 1977

<u>Projects by Program Area</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>4.17 Case Assessment Unit</u>								
To bifurcate the probation functions in one metropolitan office of the Juvenile Court into Intake and Field Units and thus reduce the intake processing time, reduce the number of children detained, provide follow-up for children referred to community agencies.					234,001 Discretionary Funds		145,563	
<u>Early Intervention</u>								
To increase the court's ability to provide comprehensive evaluation of children referred by developing a multi-discipline assessment team; increase intervention services by court staff for children handled non-judicially.					83,336 Discretionary Funds	85,632	76,788	
<u>Neighborhood Probation</u>								
Establish a branch office in a high delinquency neighborhood, increase the number of cases handled non-judicially, reduce the processing time from referral to disposition, and develop staff fluency in Spanish; and develop a team staffing capability.					87,157 Discretionary Funds	52,376	45,161	
<u>Hispanic Counseling</u>								
Utilizing a therapist knowledgeable in the hispanic language and culture, to develop intensive group counseling for "at risk" Hispanic probationers and their parents.							9,900	
<u>Challenge</u>								
To train selected probation offices from the three districts in the concepts of Wilderness Training; adapt similar programs to be utilized as an adjunct to probation services, and to send selected children (ages 14-16) to a Wilderness Program and assess the results							9,612	

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO THE JUVENILE COURT FROM 1971 TO 1977

<u>Projects by Program Area</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Pine View</u>								
Combine outdoor living experiences with opportunities for learning in a program offering physical fitness, camping skills, general forestry information, wildlife and environmental conservation principle for selected probationers ages 10-15.							10,000	
<u>YWCA Intervention</u>								
Assess the effectiveness of traditional agency services combined with outreach services for a selected group of female children ages 12-16.				200,000 D.F.		200,000 D.F.	34,311	
<u>Specialized Probation Units</u>								
8 Implement model for handling cases which divides probation staff cases along functional lines.								260,280
<u>Total by category: \$1,134,117</u>								
<u>4.25 Juvenile Justice Commission</u>								
Study of all matters within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court under a mandate from the General Assembly.							9,990	
<u>Total by category: \$9,990</u>								
<u>8.03 Juvenile Probation Aides</u>								
Funds to hire personnel to work in the juvenile probation section of the Juvenile Court.					17,169			
<u>Total by category: \$17,169</u>								

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO THE JUVENILE COURT FROM 1971 TO 1977

TOTAL LEAA GRANTS AWARDED THE JUVENILE COURT: \$2,117,064

TOTAL LEAA GRANTS AWARDED THE JUVENILE COURT BY YEAR:

1970: \$ 51,297

1971: \$ 17,169

1972: \$ 51,773

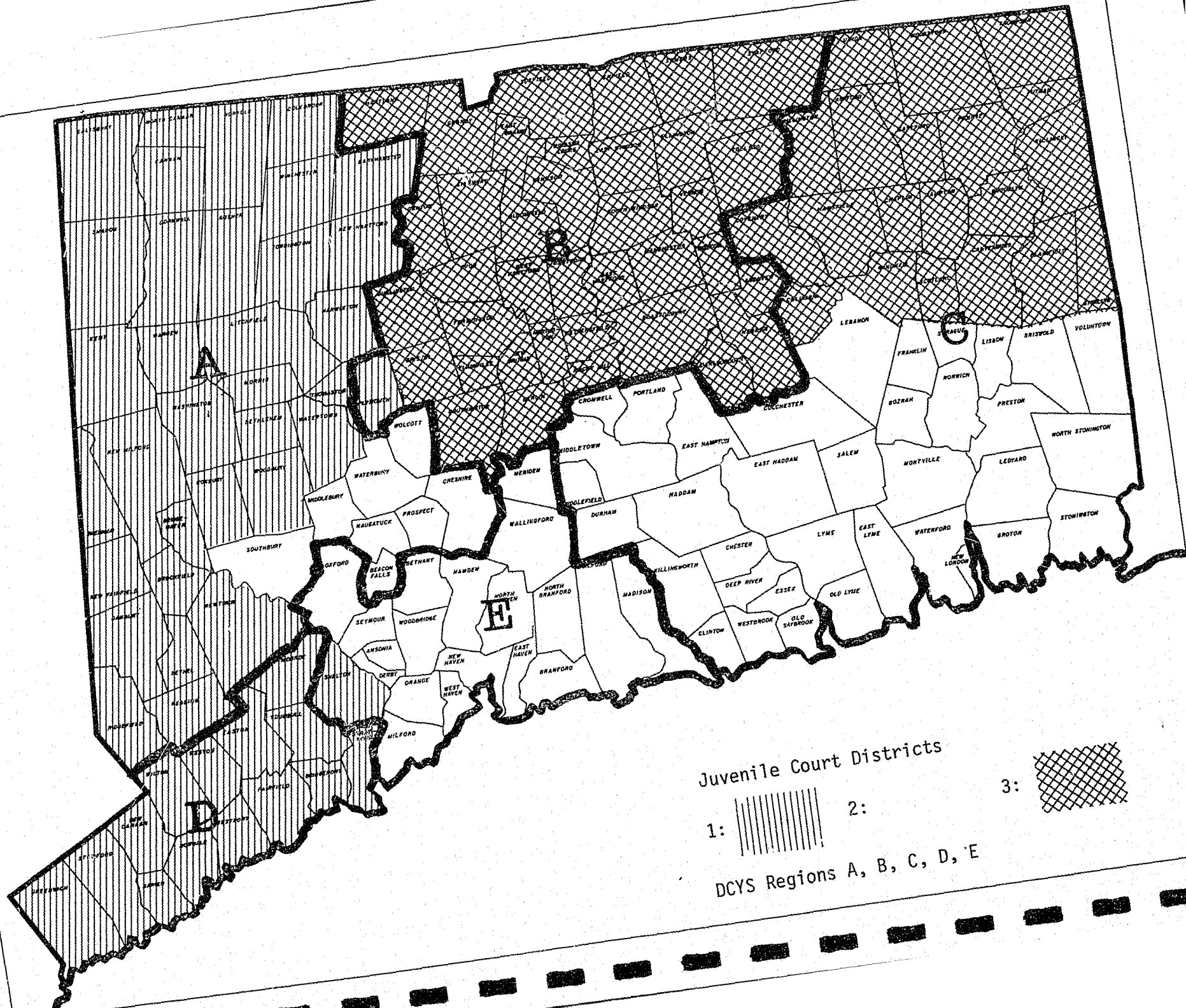
1973: \$467,499

1974: \$585,726

1975: \$476,398

1976: \$636,922

1977: \$260,280



Juvenile Court Districts



2:

3:

DCYS Regions A, B, C, D, E

Comparison by Juvenile Court District
of Referrals to Commitments
1971-1975

<u>Juvenile Court District</u>	<u>Juvenile Court Referrals</u>	<u>Juvenile Court Dispostions</u>	<u>DCYS Commitments*</u>	<u>Commitment Rate</u>
I	15,800	15,365	636	4.02%
II	25,196	25,139	745	2.96%
III	<u>17,181</u>	<u>16,507</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>4.09%</u>
Total	58,177	57,011	2,080	3.57%

*includes placement in other institutions

JUVENILE COURT
FOR THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

ANNUAL REPORT
1975

1975 ANNUAL REPORT

The 15,066 cases of alleged delinquency received by the court in the year 1975, representing as they do a 19.8% increase over the 12,570 figure recorded in 1974, marks the first substantial numerical increase in delinquency in this state since 1969. This upward turn, however unwelcome, appears to be part of what the nation's juvenile delinquency figures to date suggest is a nationwide pattern for the year under examination.

The peaks and valleys of juvenile delinquency statistics, when they encompass large geographical units such as individual states or the nation itself, do not readily lend themselves to the kind of analyses which produce explanations and reasons validated by empirical evidence. The definitive, this is why, kind of answer splinters itself against the multifaceted nature of the delinquency problem and the lack of agreement as to how much weight should be attached in a given situation to any one of the acknowledged components entering into the genesis of delinquency.

The customary supposition that an overall increase in delinquency is attributable to a notable acceleration in the incidence of one or two particular types of offenses is not substantiated by the facts, for in 1975, as has been uniformly true in the past, there has been no significant change in the pattern of offenses bringing children to court; rather has the increase distributed itself quite evenly over the whole range of these offenses so that each bears about the same percentage relationship to the total delinquency figure as has been true in previous years.

The downturn in the economy, which continued through most of 1975 and which was particularly severe in Connecticut, could in many ways be related to the year's delinquency figures. The struggle for survival, which even in the best of times preoccupies so much of the energies of marginal and disadvantaged families to the detriment of the guidance and control of their children, is notably intensified by a sluggish economy characterized by a high rate of unemployment. Even in homes with a presumptively greater margin of economical security, unpredictable business conditions can produce tensions and anxieties not present in more successful times, tensions which can further exacerbate what often may already be a tenuous parent-child relationship.

Unfortunately, the same sterile economy which can thus threaten the supportive structure of many children's home may and too often does delimit the ability of the community to deliver compensating services to the children so affected. Austerity cuts back summer work programs, it reduces or eliminates school programs, it withholds staff from child care agencies and facilities, and it erases preventative and diversionary programs such as youth boards and councils. The inescapable economic realities which compel austerity must be acknowledged, but the acknowledgement should be sufficiently forthright to include the strong probability that when the nature of the times is such as to require more assistance for our children but per force offers them less, there will be an increase in offending and damaged children.

Notwithstanding this numerical increase in delinquency, the interests of the community in the juvenile justice system in 1975 pivoted, as was true in 1974, around two opposite poles of the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction and responsibility, the juvenile addicted to violent anticomunity conduct and the status offender. Though there might seem to be no logical synthesis between the one situation where the court is often under question as conceivably representing too severe and repressive a response to the problems which attend upon the adjustment of many young people to their homes and schools and the other for which the court has been criticized for its failure to provide control and restraint to those children whose conduct demands such control and restraint, these two problems so seemingly widely divergent share the same root cause; the inability of modern society to reach a definitive definition of when the child becomes the man, to fix with justice the nature of the child's accountability to life and law. There is agreement that in view of the demonstrable differences between children and adults, fundamental fairness demands that these differences should be reflected in the judicial yardstick by which children's obligations to society are measured; but nationwide there are notable differences of opinion among the states concerning where the legal lines of demarcation between the child's world and that of an adult are to be fixed.

In 1975 the Connecticut legislature, in recognition of the inability of the Department of Children and Youth Services to provide the aggressive and disruptive youthful offender with a secure facility where he could receive treatment under conditions and control

which adequately protect the community, enacted Public Act 75-620 which authorizes the transfer of children 14 years of age and over who have committed for the second time Class A or B felonies from the Juvenile Court to the Superior Court of the adult justice system, provided the Juvenile Court has first found that the needs of the child cannot be adequately met within the resources of the juvenile justice system. Since the operative date of this legislation was by its terms postponed until January 1, 1976, it had no actual impact upon the court's operation during 1975.

In this same session of the legislature, no bills directly affecting the present judicial handling of the status offender were enacted, though the legislature did authorize the creation of two commissions, with one being given the mandate to study the juvenile justice system and delinquency prevention and the other to concentrate on the status offender. These committees, upon whom three of the judges of this court sit, began their deliberations late in the year and voted to meld themselves into a single group and to request of the 1976 legislature that their report and recommendations be delayed until the opening of the 1977 legislative session.

During the year, personnel of Connecticut's child caring agencies and the staff and judges of this court devoted a great deal of time to studying the impact of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Control Act as enacted in September, 1974, on the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court over status offenders in the light of that Act's apparently sweeping prohibition of the institutionalization of status offenders in any type of closed setting or in any kind of facility, whatever its physical characteristics, which would result in the comingling of status offenders with juveniles who had committed so-called criminal offenses. The tentative response of Washington administrators for requests for amplification of the few guidelines which have been issued to implement the Act have resulted in many blurred areas, but if the Act and the guidelines have their literal meaning, a juvenile court in any state accepting federal money under the Act cannot, whatever the exigencies of the situation confronting it may be, use its authority to place a child who has violated its lawful order in an involuntary setting of any kind whatsoever, a result which would so undermine its capability in dealing with the status offender as to make the continuance of its jurisdiction a meaningless and even harmful gesture.

The judges of this court are not insensitive to the areas of concern pertaining to the relationship between the status offender and the court, first defined objectively in 1967 in the landmark report, "The Challenge of Crime to a Free Society." The record will show that it was this court that initiated in 1969 the remedial legislation directed toward narrowing the state's then statutory definition of the status offender. Such action was in response to the judicial conviction that the earlier statute which dealt with the standards of children's conduct did so in some areas of behavior too petty to be made the subject of legal codification and in language too vague to be capable of equitable enforcement.

The judges of this court have not, do not and will not oppose the handling of status offenders by voluntary agencies, either existing or to be created, whenever and wherever such agencies prove themselves effective in their efforts on behalf of these children. What, however, must be contended is that experience to date demonstrates that the great majority of status offenders represent children who are having inherent problems with authority, problems which in turn can but rarely lend themselves to successful resolution save through the proper use of authority. The question is therefore posed, where is such authority to be vested?

Notwithstanding this past experience, in order to make possible a further exploration of the capabilities of voluntary agencies in a field in which they have never been comfortable and successful in the past, the court agreed on August 5, 1975, with the Council on Human Services (later replaced as the grantee by the Department of Children and Youth Services) to participate in a massive diversion of status offenders project supported by \$1,400,000 of LEAA funds entitled "Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders in Connecticut" and to this end "to make a reasonably determined effort toward the diversion of status offenders from secure detention to community based facilities and programs, and the utilization of community based services, including residential care in lieu of commitment to Long Lane School of the Department of Children and Youth Services." In making this commitment, the court did, however, expressly note that "since by Connecticut's statutory definition, any child who violates a lawful order of the court as entered by a judge has committed a delinquent act, any status offender who in the course of his relationship and accountability to the court so violates such a court order will thereafter be subject to any disposition available to the court for delinquent children which is judicially determined to be most appropriate."

The implementation of this project envisages three different models of diversion in New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, with the services in the latter two cities to be provided under contract by the voluntary agencies of those two communities. Hopefully, some or all of these programs will be in action by the fall of 1976.

There was during the past year no slackening of the effort noted in the 1974 Report to improve the disposition capability of the court, to honor the court's statutory and constitutional mandate to provide help and treatment to the children coming within its jurisdiction. The four projects described in the Annual Report for 1974, namely, Vocational Probation (the entire state), Early Intervention (New Haven), Neighborhood Probation Office (Hartford), Specialized Intake (Bridgeport), supported by \$493,000 of LEAA funds, were all in full operation in 1975, and in addition, in November of 1975 the Juvenile Court, in conjunction with the Labor Department of the State of Connecticut and the Commissioner of Children and Youth Services, initiated a federally funded program (\$123,000) called "Job-Prep." This program is designed to help children between 14 and 17 who are economically disadvantaged, educationally maladjusted and delinquency prone to achieve work capability through a combination of counseling, remedial education and actual on the job skill training, during all of which they will receive an hourly stipend based on federal guidelines for minimum wages. The feeling of self worth which is born of accomplishment has eluded most of the candidates for this program who have been nurtured on and trapped in failure. To break this cycle of frustration, to replace apathy and defeatism with motivation and self-confidence is the objective toward which the components of the project are directed.

The delinquency data reported here were compiled from the court's computerized statistical information system. Since January of 1975, delinquency data has been collected on referrals to the court, on dispositions made by the court, and on the juveniles and offenses involved in these referrals and dispositions. The terminology in this annual report reflects these more precise categories and therefore differs in some places from the terminology used in previous annual reports.

DELINQUENCY

1975

During 1975, the court accepted as cases 15,066 referrals for alleged delinquent acts involving 9,541 children. The number of cases exceeds the number of children because 2,664 children were referred to the Court more than once during the year.

Of the 9,541 children referred to court during 1975, 3,018 or 32% had prior court referrals and 6,523 or 68% had no prior referrals.

Of the 7,416 boys referred to the court during 1975, 2,542 or 34% had prior referrals and 4,874 or 66% had no prior referrals.

Of the 4,874 boys who were referred for the first time in 1975, 942 or 19% were referred again during 1975.

Of the 2,125 girls referred to the court during 1975, 476 or 22% had prior referrals and 1,649 or 78% had no prior referrals.

Of the 1,649 girls who were referred for the first time in 1975, 267 or 16% were referred again during 1975.

The 7,416 boys accounted for 12,184 referrals. During 1975:

5,210 or 70.2% of the boys were referred once
accounting for 5,210 or 42.8% of the referrals

1,154 or 15.6% of the boys were referred twice
accounting for 2,308 or 18.9% of the referrals

450 or 6.1% of the boys were referred three times
accounting for 1,350 or 11.1% of the referrals

246 or 3.3% of the boys were referred four times
accounting for 984 or 8.1% of the referrals

356 or 4.8% of the boys were referred five or more times
accounting for 2,332 or 19.1% of the referrals

The 2,125 girls accounted for 2,882 referrals. During 1975:

1,667 or 78.5% of the girls were referred once
accounting for 1,667 or 57.8% of the referrals

294 or 13.8% of the girls were referred twice
accounting for 588 or 20.4% of the referrals

94 or 4.4% of the girls were referred three times
accounting for 282 or 9.8% of the referrals

47 or 2.2% of the girls were referred four times
accounting for 188 or 6.5% of the referrals

23 or 1.1% of the girls were referred five or more times
accounting for 157 or 5.5% of the referrals

Of the 7,416 boys referred: 5,085 or 68.6% were white
1,686 or 22.7% were black
645 or 8.7% were hispanic

Of the 2,125 girls referred: 1,441 or 67.8% were white
544 or 25.6% were black
140 or 6.6% were hispanic.

The 9,541 children referred ranged in ages as follows:

22 or 0.3% boys and 8 or 0.4% girls, under 8 years
52 or 0.7% boys and 14 or 0.7% girls, 8 years, under 9
102 or 1.4% boys and 11 or 0.5% girls, 9 years, under 10
235 or 3.2% boys and 49 or 2.3% girls, 10 years, under 11
358 or 4.8% boys and 67 or 3.2% girls, 11 years, under 12
579 or 7.8% boys and 167 or 7.9% girls, 12 years, under 13
1,110 or 15.0% boys and 338 or 15.9% girls, 13 years, under 14
1,849 or 24.9% boys and 562 or 26.4% girls, 14 years, under 15
3,034 or 40.9% boys and 895 or 42.1% girls, 15 years, under 16
75 or 1.0% boys and 14 or 0.7% girls, 16 years

The 15,066 cases were referred to the Court by the following agencies:

13,780 or 91.5%—By Police
832 or 5.5%—By Schools
189 or 1.2%—By Parents or Relatives
160 or 1.1%—By Probation Officers
46 or 0.3%—By Other Agencies
59 or 0.4%—By Others

The court disposed of 13,978 referrals during 1975, involving the reported commission of 19,895 delinquent acts of the following types:

4,566 or 23.0%—Larceny other than shoplifting
3,068 or 15.4%—Burglary and possession of Burglary Tools
1,399 or 7.0%—Criminal Mischief (Damage to Property)
1,303 or 6.5%—Breach of Peace, Disorderly Conduct and Harrassment
1,145 or 5.8%—Shoplifting
1,080 or 5.4%—Runaway
1,010 or 5.1%—Using Auto without Owner's Permission
767 or 3.9%—Truancy
707 or 3.6%—Criminal Trespass
694 or 3.5%—Motor Vehicle Violations
513 or 2.6%—Drug Offenses and Intoxication
432 or 2.2%—Assault
386 or 1.9%—Beyond Control
383 or 1.9%—Tampering with Motor Vehicle
301 or 1.5%—Conspiracy and Criminal Attempt
191 or 1.0%—Reckless Endangerment
190 or 1.0%—Violation of Probation or Juvenile Court Order.
187 or 0.9%—Robbery
166 or 0.8%—Loitering on School Grounds
164 or 0.8%—Runaway from Institution
154 or 0.8%—Threatening
120 or 0.6%—False Report
110 or 0.6%—Reckless Burning
103 or 0.5%—Carrying Dangerous Weapons

- 101 or 0.5%—Interfering with Officer
- 94 or 0.5%—School Misconduct
- 88 or 0.4%—Sex Offenses
- 79 or 0.4%—Escape
- 76 or 0.4%—Arson
- 30 or 0.1%—Forgery
- 28 or 0.1%—Illegal Possession/Use of Fireworks
- 25 or 0.1%—Indecent or Immoral Conduct
- 19 or 0.1%—False Statement
- 18 or 0.1%—Procuring Liquor by False Statement
- 18 or 0.1%—Theft from Person

Other offenses, each less than 0.1%, accounted for the remaining 180.

Of the 19,895 delinquent acts disposed by the Court during 1975:

- 2,352 or 12% were status offenses
- 12,989 or 65% were misdemeanors
- 4,554 or 23% were felonies

The 13,978 delinquency referrals disposed were resolved by 11,192 dispositions of which

- 3,783 or 34% — were judicial
- 7,409 or 66% — were non-judicial

The 11,192 dispositions in 1975 involved 8,913 different juveniles. The larger number of dispositions than juveniles reflects multiple court dispositions during 1975 for some juveniles.

The 11,192 dispositions were of the following types:

- 1,806 or 16% — resulted in supervision by the probation staff
- 6,405 or 57% — resulted in dismissals with a warning with or without adjudication
- 1,143 or 10% — resulted in dismissals without action
- 1,025 or 9% — resulted in adjudications of not delinquent or dismissals as not delinquent
- 420 or 3.8% — resulted in commitments to DCYS
- 57 or 0.5% — resulted in recommitments to DCYS
- 299 or 3% — resulted in referrals back to DCYS of children under commitment
- 18 — resulted in commitments to other institutions
- 19 — resulted in runaways being returned to other jurisdictions

Of the 420 dispositions resulting in commitments to DCYS

- 181 or 43% — involved boys committed for placement at Long Lane
- 122 or 29% — involved boys committed for direct placement
- 77 or 18% — involved girls committed for placement at Long Lane
- 40 or 10% — involved girls committed for direct placement

Of the 57 dispositions resulting in recommitments to DCYS

- 50 or 88% — involved boys
- 7 or 12% — involved girls

Of the 122 commitments of boys to DCYS for direct placement in 1975,

28 or 23% — were transferred from direct placement to Long Lane School during 1975.

Of the 40 commitments of girls to DCYS for direct placement in 1975,

16 or 40% — were transferred from direct placement to Long Lane School during 1975.

Of the juveniles committed or recommitted to DCYS for placement at Long Lane in 1975:

192 or 61% — had no referrals to court in 1975 while under commitment

123 or 39% — had referrals to court in 1975 while under commitment, accounting for a total of 275 referrals during 1975

Of the juveniles committed to DCYS for direct placement in 1975:

115 or 71% — had no referrals to court in 1975 while under commitment

47 or 29% — had referrals to court in 1975 while under commitment, accounting for a total of 88 referrals during 1975.

ANNUAL REPORT 1975 (DELINQUENCY)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of Referrals Accepted as Intake	3287	795	4082	4832	1217	6049	4065	870	4935	12,184	2882	15,066
Number of Referrals Disposed:	3150	762	3912	4588	1156	5744	3560	762	4322	11,298	2680	13,978
Judicial			1829			2755			1458			6042
Non-Judicial			2083			2989			2864			7936
Number of Juveniles Referred	2161	627	2788	2814	859	3673	2437	643	3080	7412	2129	9541
Number of Juveniles Disposed	2082	585	2667	2635	804	3439	2250	557	2807	6967	1946	8913
Number of Dispositions:	2538	744	3282	3329	1075	4404	2773	733	3506	8640	2552	11,192
Judicial	919	318	1237	1228	345	1573	718	255	973	2865	918	3783
Non-Judicial	1619	426	2045	2101	730	2831	2055	478	2533	5775	1634	7409
Number of Offenses Referred	5222	983	6205	8476	1526	10,002	7334	1098	8432	21,031	3599	24,630
Number of Offenses Disposed	4870	1002	5872	7660	1534	9194	5745	1009	6754	18,275	3545	21,820
Number of Offenses Not Proved	755	166	921	369	86	455	499	50	549	1623	302	1925
DELINQUENT ACTS DISPOSED - TOTAL	4115	836	4951	7291	1448	8739	5246	959	6205	16,652	3243	19,895
Arson	2	4	6	39	4	43	25	2	27	66	10	76
Assault	106	48	154	131	42	173	91	14	105	328	104	432
Beyond Control	25	22	47	131	123	254	48	37	85	204	182	386
Breach of Peace, Disorderly Conduct and Harrassment	187	130	317	485	144	629	278	79	357	950	353	1303
Burglary, Possession of Burg. Tools	565	6	571	1350	59	1409	1068	20	1088	2083	85	3068
Carrying Dangerous Weapon	36	3	39	45	8	53	11	—	11	92	11	103
Conspiracy and Criminal Attempt	44	7	51	129	10	139	107	4	111	280	21	301
Criminal Mischief	386	19	405	586	49	635	347	12	359	1319	80	1399
Criminal Trespass	170	25	195	331	31	362	138	12	150	639	68	707
Drug Offenses:												
Felonies	36	1	37	56	12	68	32	12	44	124	25	149
Misdemeanors and Intoxication	81	23	104	133	39	172	57	31	88	271	92	364
Escape	15	2	17	41	10	51	10	1	11	66	13	79
False Report	24	8	32	33	18	51	32	5	37	89	31	120
False Statement	4	4	8	1	5	6	5	—	5	10	9	19
Forgery	11	—	11	5	2	7	4	8	12	20	10	30
Illegal Possession, Use of Fireworks	6	1	7	19	—	19	2	—	2	27	1	28
Indecent, Immoral Conduct	3	1	4	14	5	19	2	—	2	19	6	25
Interfering with an Officer	29	5	34	33	13	46	17	4	21	79	22	101
Larceny: (other than shoplifting)												
Felonies	115	2	117	262	23	285	184	9	193	561	34	595
Misdemeanors	726	74	800	1639	120	1759	1325	87	1412	3690	281	3971
Loitering on School Grounds	50	8	58	57	2	59	46	3	49	153	13	166
Motor Vehicle Violations	291	28	319	178	17	195	161	19	180	630	64	694
Murder	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	—	4
Negligent Homicide with MV	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	—	4
Procuring Liquor by False Statement	1	1	2	5	5	10	6	—	6	12	6	18
Reckless Burning	11	5	16	52	3	55	37	2	39	100	10	110
Reckless Endangerment	47	6	53	90	7	97	41	—	41	178	13	191
Robbery	34	—	34	90	4	94	54	5	59	178	9	187
Runaway	182	163	345	165	270	435	107	193	300	454	626	1080
Runaway from Institution	69	14	83	44	16	60	17	4	21	130	34	164
School Misconduct	8	2	10	39	22	61	15	8	23	62	32	94
Sex Offenses	20	1	21	32	8	40	23	4	27	75	13	88
Shoplifting	220	124	344	195	163	358	244	199	443	659	486	1145
Tampering with MV	98	3	101	175	2	177	104	1	105	377	6	383
Theft from Person	4	1	5	10	—	10	3	—	3	17	1	18
Threatening	35	7	42	65	4	69	41	2	43	141	13	154
Truancy	78	39	117	221	142	363	180	107	287	479	288	767
Using MV without Permission	314	29	343	301	27	328	302	37	339	917	93	1010
Violation of Probation or Juv. Ct. Order	38	15	53	30	22	52	50	35	85	118	72	190
Miscellaneous	44	5	49	75	17	92	28	3	31	147	25	172
DISPOSITIONS - TOTAL	2538	744	3282	3329	1075	4404	2773	733	3506	8640	2552	11,192
JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS - TOTAL**	919	318	1237	1228	345	1573	718	255	973	2865	918	3783
Adjudicated Not Delinquent	72	18	90	142	63	205	20	10	30	234	91	325
Dismissed without Adjudication	331	174	505	113	46	159	12	2	14	456	222	678
Dismissed with Warning	114	14	128	307	90	397	179	118	297	600	222	822
Probation or other Supervision	273	58	331	512	90	602	369	71	440	1154	219	1373
Probation with Placement	25	15	40	8	4	12	19	19	38	52	38	90
Committed to DCYS, Long Lane	49	16	65	80	39	119	52	22	74	181	77	258
Committed to DCYS, Direct Placement	43	20	63	27	7	34	52	13	65	122	40	162
Recommitted to DCYS	8	3	11	34	4	38	8	—	8	50	7	57
Committed to Other Institutions	4	—	4	5	2	7	7	—	7	16	2	18
NON-JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS - TOTAL	1619	426	2045	2101	730	2831	2055	478	2533	5775	1634	7409
Dismissed not Delinquent	322	78	400	10	3	13	245	42	287	577	123	700
Dismissed without Action	168	58	226	369	118	487	350	80	430	887	256	1143
Dismissed with Warning	1018	275	1293	1466	450	1916	1361	335	1696	3845	1060	4905
Non-Judicial Supervision	40	2	42	104	118	222	68	11	79	212	131	343
Referred back to DCYS	57	11	68	151	41	192	29	10	39	237	62	299
Runaways Returned to Other Jurisdiction	14	2	16	1	—	1	2	—	2	17	2	19
JUVENILES REFERRED TO AGENCIES	170	49	219	91	52	143	116	34	150	377	135	512

ANNUAL REPORT 1975 (DELINQUENCY)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
DELINQUENCY REFERRALS ACCEPTED AS INTAKE												
TOTAL	3287	795	4082	4832	1217	6049	4065	870	4935	12,184	2882	15,066
COURT CONTACTS — TOTAL	3287	795	4082	4832	1217	6049	4065	870	4935	12,184	2882	15,066
No prior referrals	1539	508	2047	1724	630	2354	1611	511	2122	4874	1649	6523
Prior referrals	1748	287	2035	3108	587	3695	2454	359	2813	7310	1233	8543
AGE AT REFERRAL — TOTAL	3287	795	4082	4832	1217	6049	4065	870	4935	12,184	2882	15,066
Under 7 years	4	4	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	4	12
7 years, under 8	5	1	6	8	3	11	1	—	1	14	4	18
8 years, under 9	14	6	20	31	12	43	11	1	12	56	19	75
9 years, under 10	45	6	51	72	8	80	25	1	26	142	15	157
10 years, under 11	102	20	122	123	20	143	82	12	94	307	52	359
11 years, under 12	189	22	211	198	37	235	139	25	164	526	84	610
12 years, under 13	231	70	301	340	89	429	317	58	375	888	217	1105
13 years, under 14	462	123	585	778	166	944	588	172	760	1828	461	2289
14 years, under 15	857	220	1077	1276	343	1613	1103	247	1350	3230	810	4040
15 years, under 16	1337	320	1657	1960	533	2493	1779	348	2127	5076	1201	6277
16 years, under 17	41	3	44	46	6	52	20	6	26	107	15	122
17 years, under 18	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
RACE/ETHNIC GROUP — TOTAL	3287	795	4082	4832	1217	6049	4065	870	4935	12,184	2882	15,066
White	2235	527	2762	3122	817	3939	2475	585	3060	7832	1929	9761
Black	730	193	923	1450	344	1794	904	209	1113	3084	746	3830
Latin	316	73	389	240	51	291	684	73	757	1240	197	1437
Other	6	2	8	20	5	25	2	3	5	28	10	38
SOURCE OF REFERRAL — TOTAL	3287	795	4082	4832	1217	6049	4065	870	4935	12,184	2882	15,066
Police	3130	690	3820	4522	1029	5551	3726	683	4409	11,378	2402	13,780
Schools	56	25	81	236	152	388	231	132	363	523	309	832
Parents or Relatives	41	47	88	30	13	43	35	23	58	106	83	189
Probation Officers	38	21	59	18	13	31	47	23	70	103	57	160
Other Agencies	6	8	14	11	2	13	10	9	19	27	19	46
Other	16	4	20	15	8	23	16	—	16	47	12	59

NEGLECT

1975

Of the 978 children involved in neglect cases

502 or 51% were boys

476 or 49% were girls

and came from 678 family units.

Of the 978 children

674 or 69% were white

259 or 26% were black

45 or 5% were other

The 978 children involved in neglect cases ranged in ages as follows:

88 or 9%—Under 1 year

66 or 7%—1 year, under 2

54 or 6%—2 years, under 3

58 or 6%—3 years, under 4

41 or 4%—4 years, under 5

60 or 6%—5 years, under 6

42 or 4%—6 years, under 7

44 or 5%—7 years, under 8

59 or 6%—8 years, under 9

35 or 4%—9 years, under 10

63 or 6%—10 years, under 11

50 or 5%—11 years, under 12

49 or 5%—12 years, under 13

63 or 6%—13 years, under 14

81 or 8%—14 years, under 15

108 or 11%—15 years, under 16

17 or 2%—were over 16 years

The 978 children involved in neglect cases were referred to the Court by the following agencies:

741 or 76%—By State Welfare Department

140 or 14%—By Protective Services

51 or 5%—By Probation Officers

40 or 4%—By Local Welfare Department

6 or 1%—By Family or Children's Agency

Neglect Dispositions were made as follows:

Commitments:

State	714
Father	1
Mother	4
Other Individual	20
Total	<hr/> 739

Withdrawal of Original Petition	101
Dismissed after Hearing	116
Approved for Dismissal after Supervision	22
Total	978
Neglect Cases Pending as of 12/31/75	378
Temporary Custody Orders	129

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

Granted	170
Denied	31
Withdrawn	2
Total	203
Pending as of 12/31/75	48

REVOCATION OF COMMITMENTS

During the year the Court reviewed at the request of interested parties, the original custodial arrangements and plans in the cases of 283 children as compared with a total of 234 children for the previous year.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Granted	75	72	147
Denied	50	32	82
Withdrawn	27	27	54
Total	152	131	283

ANNUAL REPORT 1978 (NEGLECT)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
CASES DISPOSED OF:												
Number of Family Units			159			289			230			678
Uncared for and Neglected Cases	117	114	231	213	204	417	172	158	330	502	476	978
NEGLECT CASES												
Age: TOTAL	117	114	231	213	204	417	172	158	330	502	476	978
Under 1 year	10	6	16	25	22	47	8	17	25	43	45	88
1 year, under 2	6	6	12	14	18	32	10	12	22	30	36	66
2 years, under 3	8	2	10	14	11	25	11	8	19	33	21	54
3 years, under 4	4	11	15	12	10	22	8	13	21	24	34	58
4 years, under 5	5	3	8	11	15	26	3	4	7	19	22	41
5 years, under 6	6	11	17	12	14	26	6	11	17	24	36	60
6 years, under 7	5	3	8	9	8	17	12	5	17	26	16	42
7 years, under 8	4	7	11	11	9	20	5	8	13	20	24	44
8 years, under 9	12	2	14	16	9	25	14	6	20	42	17	59
9 years, under 10	5	3	8	14	6	20	4	3	7	23	12	35
10 years, under 11	10	5	15	12	16	28	10	10	20	32	31	63
11 years, under 12	6	8	14	11	14	25	9	2	11	26	24	50
12 years, under 13	8	6	14	11	10	21	7	7	14	26	23	49
13 years, under 14	8	5	13	7	18	25	15	10	25	30	33	63
14 years, under 15	10	8	18	15	11	26	22	15	37	47	34	81
15 years, under 16	9	22	31	15	11	26	26	25	51	50	58	108
Over 16 years	1	6	7	4	2	6	2	2	4	7	10	17
Race: TOTAL	117	114	231	213	204	417	172	158	330	502	476	978
White	69	80	149	148	140	288	129	108	237	346	328	674
Black	35	31	66	63	59	122	33	38	71	131	128	259
Other	13	3	16	2	5	7	10	12	22	25	20	45
Source of Referral: TOTAL	117	114	231	213	204	417	172	158	330	502	476	978
Parents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation Officer	1	1	2	4	6	10	30	9	39	35	16	51
Local Welfare Department	—	2	2	15	16	31	4	3	7	19	21	40
State Welfare Department	73	86	159	184	165	349	115	118	233	372	369	741
Family or Children's Agency	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	5	2	4	6
Protective Services	43	25	68	9	17	26	22	24	46	74	66	140
Disposition: TOTAL	117	114	231	213	204	417	172	158	330	502	478	978
Permission to withdraw granted	13	14	27	34	25	59	8	7	15	55	46	101
Dismissed after hearing	29	24	53	20	11	31	15	17	32	64	52	116
Approved for dismissal after supervision	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	22	10	12	22
Committed to:												
State	75	76	151	149	153	302	139	122	261	363	351	714
Public Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mother	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
Other Individual	—	—	—	8	12	20	—	—	—	8	12	20
Neglect Cases Pending at End of Year	35	39	74	81	70	151	80	73	153	196	182	378
TEMPORARY CUSTODY ORDERS	11	10	21	33	42	75	16	17	33	60	69	129
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS												
TOTAL	20	19	39	34	26	60	63	41	104	117	86	203
Granted	16	16	32	31	25	56	55	27	82	102	68	170
Denied	3	2	5	3	1	4	8	14	22	14	17	31
Withdrawn	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS												
Pending at end of year	8	3	11	8	12	20	12	5	17	28	20	48
REVOCAION OF COMMITMENT												
Neglect: TOTAL	37	31	68	51	46	97	64	54	118	152	131	283
Granted	22	17	39	31	27	58	22	28	50	75	72	147
Denied	9	7	16	10	7	17	31	18	49	50	32	82
Withdrawn	6	7	13	10	12	22	11	8	19	27	27	54
REVOCAION OF COMMITMENT												
Pending at end of year	16	10	26	18	13	31	28	19	47	62	42	104

FINANCIAL REPORT

A. Support Order Collections

During the year the Court collected the sum of \$35,181.85 for the care, maintenance, and support of children committed by the Court.

An analysis of the total amount collected shows \$17,121.77 deposited directly to the account of the State Treasurer for the benefit of State institutions maintained for the care and support of children committed thereto, while private agencies, bureaus, and institutions working in conjunction with the Court in placement of minor children in other than State maintained institutions received the sum of \$18,060.08 throughout the year.

During the year the Court initiated 130 new Support Orders and held official hearings in 403 additional cases of existing orders with a view to adjustment and revisions where necessary, or authoritative enforcement where indifference or disregard prevailed.

B. Restitution

The Court, exercising its parental power over children to exact restitution whenever possible from their own earnings or allowances and endeavoring to compensate those persons who suffered financial loss through the actions of said children, collected during the past year the sum of \$11,912.24 which represents payment by 203 children, for an average payment of \$58.68 per child.

JUVENILE COURT FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

SUPPORT ORDER COLLECTIONS

Office		January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974			January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975		
		Court	Others	Total	Court	Others	Total
FIRST DISTRICT	Bridgeport	213.00	9,970.70	10,183.70	5,147.07	10,850.63	15,997.70
	Norwalk	1,750.00	—	1,750.00	450.00	25.00	475.00
	Stamford	1,974.50	1,500.00	3,474.50	1,120.00	938.75	2,058.75
	Danbury	102.00	6,333.25	6,435.25	3,483.00	3,115.00	6,598.00
	Torrington	—	65.00	65.00	117.50	26.00	143.50
Total		4,039.50	17,868.95	21,908.45	10,317.57	14,955.38	25,272.95
SECOND DISTRICT	New Haven	—	231.00	231.00	—	—	—
	Waterbury	115.00	390.00	505.00	—	—	—
	Meriden	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Middletown	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uncasville	150.00	1,800.00	1,950.00	565.00	262.50	827.50
Total		265.00	2,421.00	2,686.00	565.00	262.50	827.50
THIRD DISTRICT	Hartford	—	1,436.00	1,436.00	873.00	335.50	1,208.50
	Bristol	2,082.20	—	2,082.20	1,410.00	25.00	1,435.00
	New Britain	—	1,859.00	1,859.00	90.00	480.00	570.00
	Rockville	—	5,666.60	5,666.60	3,671.20	1,821.70	5,492.90
	Willimantic	—	797.00	797.00	195.00	180.00	375.00
Total		2,082.20	9,758.60	11,840.80	6,239.20	2,842.20	9,081.40
Grand Total		6,386.70	30,048.55	36,435.25	17,121.77	18,060.08	35,181.85

ANNUAL REPORT 1974 (DELINQUENCY)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of Cases Referred	2733	749	3482	4167	1226	5393	2902	793	3695	9802	2768	12,570
Number of Cases Disposed of	2587	697	3284	4260	1223	5483	2808	766	3574	9655	2686	12,341
Number of Offenses Referred	4702	950	5652	7163	1581	8744	5049	965	6014	16,914	3496	20,410
Number of Offenses Disposed of	4428	857	5285	7630	1594	9424	5537	965	6502	17,795	3416	21,211
Number of Offenses Not Proved	794	182	976	947	211	1158	838	54	892	2579	447	3,026
DELINQUENT ACTS — TOTAL	3634	675	4309	6883	1383	8263	4699	911	5610	15,216	2969	18,185
a. Theft	735	45	780	1720	85	1805	1377	57	1434	3832	187	4,019
b. Shoplifting	184	145	329	283	300	583	205	156	361	672	601	1,273
c. Unlawful Entry	648	11	659	1075	47	1122	1103	23	1126	2826	81	2,907
d. Damage to Property	429	24	453	534	30	564	335	21	356	1298	75	1,373
e. Arson	12	3	15	57	3	60	11	2	13	80	8	88
f. Forgery	5		5	25	8	33	17	1	18	47	9	56
g. Theft of Motor Vehicle	12	4	16	7	1	8	19	1	20	38	6	44
h. Taking Auto w/o Permission	382	32	414	348	20	368	281	4	285	1011	56	1,067
i. Tampering with Motor Vehicle	81		81	122	3	125	67	1	68	270	4	274
j. Assault	101	27	128	131	29	160	78	18	96	310	74	384
k. Sex Offenses	22	3	25	35	13	48	16	18	34	73	34	107
l. Robbery	23		23	135	3	138	64	3	67	222	6	228
m. Intoxication	16	6	22	35	14	49	32	9	41	83	29	112
n. Drug Offenses	150	25	175	147	43	190	102	25	127	399	93	492
o. Breach of Peace	441	81	522	1212	202	1414	391	87	478	2044	370	2,414
p. Trespassing	62	3	65	106	19	125	61	10	71	229	32	261
q. Criminal Mischief	1		1	40	7	47	9		9	50	7	57
r. Disorderly Conduct				4		4	3		3	7		7
s. Truancy	63	36	99	211	162	373	192	121	313	466	319	785
t. Runaway	149	196	345	204	254	458	150	257	407	503	707	1,210
u. Incurable	20	16	36	123	94	217	63	75	138	206	185	391
v. Violation of Probation	22	6	28	147	30	177	50	15	65	219	51	270
w. Motor Vehicle Violation	49	4	53	125	1	126	50		50	224	5	229
x. False Reporting	11	6	17	16	2	18	3		3	30	8	38
y. Reckless Endangerment	4		4	7		7				11		11
z. Dangerous Weapon	7		7	4	2	6	1	1	2	12	3	15
Burglary				24	2	26				24	2	26
Hitchhiking		1	1				6		6		1	7
Manslaughter					2	2					2	2
Homicide		1	1								1	1
Conspiracy	1		1		1	1	7	4	11	8	5	13
Threatening	4		4	2	2	4	1		1	7	2	9
Town Ordinance							3		3	3		3
Interfering with Police							1		1	1		1
Glue Sniffing				1		1				1		1
Liquor to Minor				1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Escape from Custody					2	2					2	2
Bomb Threat				1		1				1		1
Evading Responsibility				1		1				1		1
DELINQUENCY CASES — TOTAL	2587	697	3284	4260	1223	5483	2808	766	3574	9655	2686	12,341
JUDICIAL CASES — TOTAL	764	252	1016	1110	343	1453	677	270	947	2551	865	3,416
1. Adjudged not delinquent	78	36	114	212	76	288	15	5	20	305	117	422
2. Dismissed with warning	299	123	422	334	118	452	218	145	363	851	386	1,237
3. Probation Officer Supervise	241	50	291	410	110	520	286	72	358	937	232	1,169
4. Probation with Placement	28	6	34	8	1	9	30	11	41	66	18	84
Committed to:												
1. Dept. Child'n & Youth Serv.	107	32	139	135	35	170	125	35	160	367	102	469
2. Mansfield Training Sch.				1		1	1	1	2	2	1	3
3. Southbury Training Sch.		1	1	2	2	4				2	3	5
4. Other Institutions, etc.		1	1	1		1	1	1	2	2	2	4
Referred to:												
1. Institution or School	3	1	4	3		3				6	1	7
2. Public Department		1	1								1	1
3. Other Agency or Individual	8	1	9	4	1	5	1		1	13	2	15
NON-JUDICIAL CASES — TOTAL	1823	445	2268	3149	881	4030	2131	496	2627	7103	1822	8,925
1. Dismissed not delinquent	372	91	463	11	6	17	163	21	184	546	118	644
2. Disposed of at Intake	139	60	199	352	131	483	333	62	395	824	253	1,077
3. Dismissed with Warning	1041	227	1270	2285	513	2798	1,464	324	1788	4790	1066	5,856
4. Probation Officer Supervise	28	15	43	146	116	262	48	17	65	222	148	370
Referred to:												
1. Institution or School	105	16	121	238	43	281	10	9	19	353	68	421
2. Public Department	36	13	49	28	17	45	31	13	44	95	43	138
3. Other Agency or Individual	80	11	91	78	34	112	60	24	84	218	69	287

ANNUAL REPORT 1974 (DELINQUENCY)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
RUNAWAYS RETURNED—Out of Jurisdiction of Court	22	10	32	11	21	32	22	26	48	55	57	112
COURT CONTACTS:												
a. No prior referrals	1701	573	2274	2331	812	3143	1746	550	2296	5778	1935	7,713
b. Prior referral (active)	212	22	234	415	123	538	234	49	283	861	194	1,055
c. Prior referral (closed)	674	102	776	1514	288	1802	828	167	995	3016	557	3,573
DELINQUENCY CASES												
AGE — TOTAL	2587	697	3284	4260	1223	5483	2808	766	3574	9655	2686	12,341
Under 7 years				3		3	1		1	4		4
7 years, under 8	5		5	26	2	28	3		3	34	2	36
8 years, under 9	20	1	21	57	4	61	10		10	87	5	92
9 years, under 10	46	5	51	73	11	84	33	2	35	152	18	170
10 years, under 11	78	7	85	134	32	166	79	11	90	291	50	341
11 years, under 12	110	15	125	207	44	251	108	27	135	425	86	511
12 years, under 13	220	51	271	366	82	448	224	64	288	810	197	1,007
13 years, under 14	368	114	482	635	196	831	446	134	580	1469	444	1,913
14 years, under 15	624	199	823	1062	352	1414	729	235	964	2415	786	3,201
15 years, under 16	1000	277	1277	1657	484	2141	1103	289	1392	3760	1050	4,810
16 years, under 17	114	27	141	20	16	36	72	4	76	206	47	253
17 years, under 18	2	1	3							2	1	3
COLOR — Total:	2587	697	3284	4260	1223	5483	2808	766	3574	9655	2686	12,341
a. White	1988	514	2502	2917	819	3736	2179	564	2743	7084	1897	8,981
b. Black	585	176	761	1278	395	1673	626	199	825	2489	770	3,259
c. Other	14	7	21	65	9	74	3	3	6	82	19	101
SOURCE OF REFERRAL — Total	2587	697	3284	4260	1223	5483	2,808	766	3574	9655	2686	12,341
a. Parents or Relatives	22	8	30	19	11	30	12	25	37	53	44	97
b. Probation Officer	66	23	89	21	2	23	8	16	24	95	41	136
c. Police	2429	638	3067	4060	1096	5156	2632	626	3258	9121	2360	11,481
d. Circuit Court	10		10		3	3	2	1	3	12	4	16
e. School Department	57	25	82	152	110	262	145	90	235	354	225	579
f. Social Agency	3	3	6	4	1	5	6	6	12	13	10	23
g. Individual				4		4	3	2	5	7	2	9

ANNUAL REPORT 1974 (NEGLECT)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
CASES DISPOSED OF:												
Number of Family Units			168			207			196			571
Uncared for and Neglected Cases			245			342			322			909
NEGLECT CASES												
Age: TOTAL	127	118	245	177	165	342	186	136	322	490	419	909
Under 1 year	13	5	18	18	17	35	10	14	24	41	36	77
1 year, under 2	10	8	18	17	10	27	8	7	15	35	25	60
2 years, under 3	11	3	14	10	8	18	13	4	17	34	15	49
3 years, under 4	7	5	12	8	11	19	7	6	13	22	22	44
4 years, under 5	9	12	21	10	6	16	7	4	11	26	22	48
5 years, under 6	9	4	13	7	9	16	8		8	24	13	37
6 years, under 7	8	8	16	5	13	18	3	9	12	16	30	46
7 years, under 8	4	9	13	8	11	19	8	5	13	20	25	45
8 years, under 9	5	2	7	13	12	25	10	10	20	28	24	52
9 years, under 10	7	6	13	17	11	28	4	5	9	28	22	50
10 years, under 11	6	7	13	13	7	20	13	6	19	32	20	52
11 years, under 12	5	6	11	13	5	18	12	9	21	30	20	50
12 years, under 13	3	10	13	11	8	19	23	9	32	37	27	64
13 years, under 14	11	5	16	8	16	24	28	7	35	47	28	75
14 years, under 15	8	14	22	7	11	18	16	21	37	31	46	77
15 years, under 16	9	11	20	11	9	20	15	19	34	35	39	74
Over 16	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	5	9
Race: TOTAL	127	118	245	177	165	342	186	136	322	490	419	909
a. White	90	90	180	139	131	270	151	116	267	380	337	717
b. Black	37	28	65	38	34	72	35	18	53	110	80	190
c. Other								2	2		2	2
Religion: TOTAL	127	118	245	177	165	342	186	136	322	490	419	909
a. Protestant	97	77	174	82	76	158	60	27	87	239	180	419
b. Catholic	29	39	68	76	79	155	103	85	188	208	203	411
c. Hebrew	1	2	3	2		2		2	2	3	4	7
d. Other or none				17	10	27	23	22	45	40	32	72

ANNUAL REPORT 1974 (NEGLECT)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Source of Referral: TOTAL	127	118	245	177	165	342	186	136	322	490	419	909
a. Parents							1		1	1		1
b. Probation Officer	7	9	16	1	2	3	30	12	42	38	23	61
c. Local Welfare Department	4		4	1		1	4	4	8	9	4	13
d. State Welfare Department	106	100	206	167	151	318	117	86	203	390	337	727
e. Family or Children's Agency					1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4
f. Protective services	10	9	19	8	11	19	33	32	65	51	52	103
Disposition: TOTAL	127	118	245	177	165	342	186	136	322	490	419	909
Permission to withdraw granted	21	22	43	40	34	74	7	13	20	68	69	137
Dismissed after hearing	18	35	53	22	22	44	22	17	39	62	74	136
Approved for dismissal after supervision	1		1	2		2	24	16	40	27	16	43
Committed to:												
a. State	84	57	141	111	107	218	131	90	221	326	254	580
b. Public agency												
c. Private agency												
d. Father		1	1		1	1	2		2	2	2	4
e. Mother												
f. Other individual	3	3	6	2	1	3				5	4	9
NEGLECT CASES CONTINUED (not counted in Disposition total)												
TOTAL	50	54	104	299	258	557	112	92	204	461	404	865
1. Ordered continued	36	40	76	138	105	243	52	50	102	226	195	421
2. Ordered continued under supervision of												
a. Court worker												
b. State Welfare Department	12	11	23	150	152	302	39	24	63	201	187	388
c. Family or Children's Agency												
d. Protective services	2	3	5	11	1	12	21	18	39	34	22	56
TEMPORARY CUSTODY ORDERS	29	27	56	68	59	127	10	12	22	107	98	205
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS												
TOTAL	32	12	44	24	21	45	31	30	61	87	63	150
1. Granted	28	10	38	23	20	43	30	28	58	81	58	139
a. Abandonment	13	2	15	10	8	18	15	10	25	38	20	58
b. Failure to rehabilitate	1	1	2	5	8	13	4	2	6	10	11	21
c. Voluntary release	14	7	21	8	4	12	11	16	27	33	27	60
2. Denied	4	2	6	1	1	2	1		1	6	3	9
a. Abandonment	2	2	4	1		1	1		1	4	2	6
b. Failure to rehabilitate					1	1					1	1
c. Voluntary release	2		2							2		2
3. Permission to Withdraw								2	2		2	2
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS Continued	3	8	11	7	32	39	15	17	32	25	57	82
REVOCAION OF COMMITMENT												
Neglect: TOTAL	32	27	59	57	20	77	50	44	94	139	91	230
1. Granted	23	18	41	49	19	68	27	31	58	99	68	167
2. Denied	6	8	14	2	1	3	16	12	28	24	21	45
3. Withdrawn	3	1	4	6		6	7	1	8	16	2	18
REVOCAION OF COMMITMENT Continued	12	15	27	48	24	72	29	9	38	89	48	137

ANNUAL REPORT 1974 (DEPENDENCY)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
CASES DISPOSED OF:												
Number of Family Units			1			5						6
Dependency Cases			2			5						7
DEPENDENCY CASES												
Age: TOTAL	2		2	2	3	5				4	3	7
Under 1 year												
1 year, under 2												
2 years, under 3												
3 years, under 4												
4 years, under 5												
5 years, under 6												
6 years, under 7												
7 years, under 8												
8 years, under 9												
9 years, under 10												
10 years, under 11												
11 years, under 12	1		1							1		1
12 years, under 13												
13 years, under 14												
14 years, under 15	1		1		3	4				2	3	5
15 years, under 16				1		1				1		1
Race: TOTAL	2		2	2	3	5				4	3	7
a. White	2		2		3	3				2	3	5
b. Black				2		2				2		2
c. Other												
Source of Referral: TOTAL	2		2	2	3	5				4	3	7
a. Parents												
b. Probation Officer	2		2	1	3	4				3	3	6
c. Local Welfare Department												
d. State Welfare Department				1		1				1		1
e. Family or Children's Agency												
f. Protective services												
Disposition: TOTAL	2		2	2	3	5				4	3	7
Permission to withdraw granted												
Dismissed after hearing	2		2	2	2	4				4	2	6
Approved for dismissal after supervision												
Committed to:												
a. State					1	1					1	1
b. Public agency												
c. Private agency												
d. Father												
e. Mother												
f. Other individual												
DEPENDENCY CASES CONTINUED												
(not counted in Disposition total)												
TOTAL					4	4					4	4
1. Ordered continued												
2. Ordered continued under supervision of												
a. Court worker					2	2					2	2
b. State Welfare Department					2	2					2	2
c. Family or Children's Agency												
d. Protective services												
REVOCATION OF COMMITMENT												
Dependency: TOTAL	3	1	4							3	1	4
1. Granted	3	1	4							3	1	4
2. Denied												
3. Withdrawn												
REVOCATION OF COMMITMENT												
Continued												

ANNUAL REPORT 1973 (DELINQUENCY)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of Cases Referred	2384	600	2984	4306	1215	5521	2797	732	3529	9487	2547	12,034
Number of Cases Disposed of	2218	582	2800	4175	1207	5382	2634	714	3348	9027	2503	11,530
Number of Offenses Referred	4028	702	4730	7997	1518	9515	5102	918	6020	17,127	3138	20,265
Number of Offenses Disposed of	3668	688	4356	7650	1539	9189	4875	930	5805	16,193	3157	19,350
Number of Offenses Not Proved	624	149	773	1009	190	1199	626	78	704	2259	417	2,676
DELINQUENT ACTS — TOTAL	3044	539	3583	6641	1349	7990	4249	852	5101	13,934	2740	16,674
a. Theft	634	22	656	1517	61	1578	1157	73	1230	3308	156	3,464
b. Shoplifting	119	101	220	247	223	470	170	151	321	536	475	1,011
c. Unlawful Entry	542	18	560	1056	27	1083	893	27	920	2491	72	2,563
d. Damage to Property	330	6	336	564	28	592	289	10	299	1183	44	1,227
e. Arson	35	1	36	76	6	82	34	15	49	145	22	167
f. Forgery	7		7	14	3	17	1	2	3	22	5	27
g. Theft of Motor Vehicle	48	1	49	26	2	28	15		15	89	3	92
h. Taking Auto w/o Permission	302	13	315	445	33	478	322	11	333	1069	57	1,126
i. Tampering with Motor Vehicle	52	1	53	78	2	80	62		62	192	3	195
j. Assault	81	21	102	125	25	150	72	26	98	278	72	350
k. Sex Offenses	15	3	18	60	18	78	18	13	31	93	34	127
l. Robbery	16	2	18	72	4	76	64	2	66	152	8	160
m. Intoxication	18	4	22	72	10	82	30	6	36	120	20	140
n. Drug Offenses	112	22	134	156	48	204	98	33	131	366	103	469
o. Breach of Peace	410	78	488	1041	230	1271	454	65	519	1905	373	2,278
p. Trespassing	52	5	57	181	23	204	44	9	53	277	37	314
q. False Bomb, Incident, Information	2	4	6		2	2		1	1	2	7	9
r. Disorderly Conduct	1		1	1	4	5	2	2	4	4	6	10
s. Truancy	69	30	99	195	145	338	168	82	250	432	255	687
t. Runaway	104	174	278	215	300	515	150	234	384	469	708	1,177
u. Incurable	27	16	43	142	105	247	90	78	168	259	199	458
v. Violation of Probation	22	12	34	180	32	212	51	10	61	253	54	307
w. Motor Vehicle Violation	34	4	38	88	3	91	49		49	171	7	178
x. Dangerous Weapon	2		2	2		2	3		3	7		7
y. Interfering with Officer	2		2							2		2
z. Conspiracy	1		1	3	1	4				4	1	5
Threatening	1		1		1	1	1		1	2	1	3
Receiving Stolen Goods	1		1							1		1
Manslaughter		1	1	1		1	1		1	2	1	3
Reckless Endangerment	4		4	5	1	6	1		1	10	1	11
Harrassment	1		1							1		1
Burglary				7		7				7		7
Escape from Institution				2	2	4				2	2	4
Criminal Mischief				63	11	74	9		9	72	11	83
Procuring Liquor-False Pretense				3	1	4				3	1	4
School Problems				1		1				1		1
Extortion				1		1				1		1
Evading Responsibility				1		1				1		1
Possession of Burglary Tools				1		1				1		1
Escape from Custody							1		1	1		1
Hitchhiking								1	1		1	1
Homicide								1	1		1	1
DELINQUENCY CASES — TOTAL	2218	582	2800	4175	1207	5382	2634	714	3348	9027	2503	11,530
JUDICIAL CASES — TOTAL	737	201	938	1286	385	1671	634	256	890	2657	842	3,499
1. Adjudged not delinquent	55	29	84	187	80	267	10	12	22	252	121	373
2. Dismissed with warning	292	77	369	521	126	647	190	125	315	1003	328	1,331
3. Probation Officer Supervise	248	52	300	459	125	584	270	79	349	977	256	1,233
4. Probation with Placement	43	9	52	13	2	15	23	6	29	79	17	96
Committed to:												
1. Dept. Child'n & Youth Serv.	81	30	111	95	39	134	136	33	169	312	102	414
2. Mansfield Training Sch.					1	1		1	1		2	2
3. Southbury Training Sch.	1		1		3	3				1	3	4
4. Other Institutions, etc.		1	1	4		4	3		3	7	1	8
Referred to:												
1. Institution or School		1	1	4		4	1		1	5	1	6
2. Public Department		1	1	2	1	3	1		1	3	2	5
3. Other Agency or Individual	17	1	18	1	8	9				18	9	27
NON-JUDICIAL CASES — TOTAL	1481	381	1862	2889	822	3711	2000	458	2458	6370	1661	8,013
1. Dismissed not delinquent	287	81	368	7	3	10	163	21	184	457	105	562
2. Disposed of at Intake	109	28	137	296	55	351	292	41	333	697	124	821
3. Dismissed with Warning	827	222	1049	1954	538	2492	1327	343	1670	3108	1103	5,211
4. Probation Officer Supervise	12	1	13	162	118	280	58	10	68	232	129	361
Referred to:												
1. Institution or School	103	11	114	313	24	337	11	6	17	427	41	468
2. Public Department	34	8	42	50	9	59	36	10	46	120	27	147
3. Other Agency or Individual	90	16	106	100	62	162	90	14	104	280	92	372

ANNUAL REPORT 1973 (DELINQUENCY)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
RUNAWAYS RETURNED—Out of Jurisdiction of Court	19	14	33	7	13	20	23	13	36	49	40	89
COURT CONTACTS: — TOTAL	2218	582	2800	4175								
a. No prior referrals	1413	481	1894	2177	850	3027	1561	516	2077	5151	1847	6,998
b. Prior referral (active)	218	22	240	410	137	547	335	39	374	963	198	1,161
c. Prior referral (closed)	587	79	666	1588	220	1808	738	159	897	2913	458	3,371
DELINQUENCY CASES — TOTAL	2218	582	2800	4175	1207	5382	2,634	714	3348	9027	2503	11,530
AGE AT REFERRAL												
Under 7 years	5		5	5	2	7	1		1	11	2	13
7 years, under 8	11		11	24	3	27	4		5	39	4	43
8 years, under 9	26	1	27	56	8	64	3	1	9	90	10	100
9 years, under 10	37	5	42	105	17	122	34	1	35	176	23	199
10 years, under 11	72	7	79	123	20	143	54	6	60	249	33	282
11 years, under 12	102	13	115	206	52	258	96	13	109	404	78	482
12 years, under 13	199	40	239	358	107	465	214	58	272	771	205	976
13 years, under 14	379	94	473	624	206	830	409	143	552	1412	443	1,855
14 years, under 15	563	187	750	1071	343	1414	730	228	958	2364	758	3,122
15 years, under 16	802	226	1028	1578	443	2021	1046	260	1306	3426	929	4,355
16 years, under 17	22	8	30	23	6	29	36	3	39	81	17	98
17 years, under 18		1	1	2		2	2		2	4	1	5
COLOR — Total:	2218	582	2800	4175	1207	5382	2634	714	3348	9027	2503	11,530
a. White	1684	395	2079	2718	768	3486	2021	526	2547	6423	1689	8,112
b. Black	533	183	716	1426	432	1858	608	188	796	2567	803	3,370
c. Other	1	4	5	31	7	38	5		5	37	11	48
SOURCE OF REFERRAL — Total	2218	582	2800	4175	1207	5382	2634	714	3348	9027	2503	11,530
a. Parents or Relatives	7	6	13	13	12	25	9	15	24	29	33	62
b. Probation Officer	83	15	98	45	8	53	38	6	44	166	29	195
c. Police	2075	537	2612	3963	1075	5038	2458	615	3073	8496	2227	10,723
d. Circuit Court	3		3		6	6	9	2	11	12	8	20
e. School Department	46	20	66	148	103	251	112	67	179	306	190	496
f. Social Agency	4	2	6	5	3	8	6	8	14	15	13	28
g. Individual		2	2	1		1	2	1	3	3	3	6

ANNUAL REPORT 1973 (NEGLECT)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
CASES DISPOSED OF												
Number of Family Units			146			178			201			525
Uncared for and Neglected Cases			217			285			347			849
NEGLECT CASES												
Age: TOTAL	111	106	217	141	144	285	183	164	347	435	414	849
Under 1 year	5	7	12	10	17	27	12	18	30	27	42	69
1 year, under 2	5	9	14	8	8	16	14	6	20	27	23	50
2 years, under 3	4	11	15	15	11	26	11	9	20	30	31	61
3 years, under 4	7	7	14	14	7	21	7	9	16	28	23	51
4 years, under 5	9	5	14	9	8	17	8	8	16	26	21	47
5 years, under 6	9	6	15	6	11	17	15	5	20	30	22	52
6 years, under 7	8	7	15	7	7	14	7	6	13	22	20	42
7 years, under 8	8	6	14	7	8	15	7	7	14	22	21	43
8 years, under 9	8	6	14	10	8	18	7	7	14	25	21	46
9 years, under 10	4	4	8	4	9	13	10	9	19	18	22	40
10 years, under 11	8	6	14	4	7	11	6	10	16	18	23	41
11 years, under 12	9	6	15	11	7	18	7	8	15	27	21	48
12 years, under 13	5	3	8	8	7	15	17	7	24	30	17	47
13 years, under 14	7		7	7	8	15	16	9	25	30	17	47
14 years, under 15	9	13	22	11	10	21	23	17	40	43	40	83
15 years, under 16	6	10	16	10	11	21	16	29	45	32	50	82
Race: TOTAL	111	106	217	141	144	285	183	164	347	435	414	849
a. White	65	65	130	105	108	213	143	118	261	313	291	604
b. Black	46	41	87	36	36	72	39	42	81	121	119	240
c. Other							1	4	5	1	4	5
Religion: TOTAL	111	106	217	141	144	285	183	164	347	435	414	849
a. Protestant	83	81	164	65	73	138	73	84	157	221	238	459
b. Catholic	27	21	48	63	64	127	79	59	138	169	144	313
c. Hebrew							3	4	7	3	4	7
d. Other or none	1	4	5	13	7	20	28	17	45	42	28	70

ANNUAL REPORT 1973 (NEGLECT)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Source of Referral: TOTAL	111	106	217	141	144	285	183	164	347	435	414	849
a. Parents							2	1	3	2	1	3
b. Probation Officer	7	3	10	7	6	13	30	12	42	44	21	65
c. Local Welfare Department	3	3	6		1	1	2		2	5	4	9
d. State Welfare Department	97	92	189	132	134	266	119	109	228	348	335	683
e. Family or Children's Agency				1	2	3	3	16	19	4	18	22
f. Protective services	4	8	12	1	1	2	27	26	53	32	35	67
Disposition: TOTAL	111	106	217	141	144	285	183	164	347	435	414	849
Permission to withdraw granted	14	15	29	21	16	37	6	6	12	41	37	78
Dismissed after hearing	8	10	18	17	24	41	14	17	31	39	51	90
Approved for dismissal after supervision	2	1	3				24	20	44	26	21	47
Committed to:												
a. State	86	79	165	103	98	201	134	115	249	323	292	615
b. Public agency												
c. Private agency												
d. Father					2	2	1		1	1	2	3
e. Mother					1	1	4	3	7	4	4	8
f. Other individual	1	1	2		3	3		3	3	1	7	8
NEGLECT CASES CONTINUED (not counted in Disposition total)												
TOTAL	55	58	113	210	195	405	144	101	245	409	354	763
1. Ordered continued	21	24	45	128	104	232	61	45	106	210	173	383
2. Ordered continued under supervision of												
a. Court worker	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	5	6	3	8	11
b. State Welfare Department	27	23	50	81	90	171	51	34	85	159	147	306
c. Family or Children's Agency												
d. Protective services	6	9	15				31	17	48	37	26	63
TEMPORARY CUSTODY ORDERS	5	6	11	56	38	94	14	17	31	75	61	136
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS												
TOTAL	21	14	35	35	30	65	41	47	88	97	91	188
1. Granted	19	13	32	28	25	53	40	42	82	87	80	167
a. Abandonment	8	8	16	9	6	15	19	21	40	36	35	71
b. Failure to rehabilitate	4	2	6	6	9	15	5	6	11	15	17	32
c. Voluntary release	7	3	10	13	10	23	16	15	31	36	28	64
2. Denied	1		1	7	5	12	1	5	6	9	10	19
a. Abandonment				1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
b. Failure to rehabilitate	1		1	4	1	5		3	3	5	4	9
c. Voluntary release				2	3	5		1	1	2	4	6
3. Permission to Withdraw	1	1	2							1	1	2
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS												
a. Continued	1	2	3	20	25	45	4	11	15	25	38	63
REVOCAION OF COMMITMENT												
Neglect: TOTAL	33	36	69	66	52	118	81	64	145	180	152	332
1. Granted	29	35	64	38	29	67	53	33	86	120	97	217
2. Denied	1		1	16	14	30	22	21	43	39	35	74
3. Withdrawn	3	1	4	12	9	21	6	10	16	21	20	41
REVOCAION OF COMMITMENT												
a. Continued	13	7	20	35	24	59	21	18	39	69	49	118

ANNUAL REPORT 1973 (DEPENDENCY)

	FIRST DISTRICT			SECOND DISTRICT			THIRD DISTRICT			STATE TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
CASES DISPOSED OF:												
Number of Family Units			10			4						14
Dependency Cases			10			4						14
DEPENDENCY CASES												
Age: TOTAL	6	4	10	1	3	4				7	7	14
Under 1 year					1	1					1	1
1 year, under 2					1	1					1	1
2 years, under 3												
3 years, under 4												
4 years, under 5												
5 years, under 6												
6 years, under 7												
7 years, under 8												
8 years, under 9	1		1							1		1
9 years, under 10												
10 years, under 11				1		1				1		1
11 years, under 12												
12 years, under 13	1		1							1		1
13 years, under 14		1	1								1	1
14 years, under 15	3		3							3		3
15 years, under 16	1	3	4		1	1				1	4	5
Race: TOTAL	6	4	10	1	3	4				7	7	14
a. White	6	3	9	1	3	4				7	6	13
b. Black		1	1								1	1
c. Other												
Source of Referral: TOTAL	6	4	10	1	3	4				7	7	14
a. Parents	1		1							1		1
b. Probation Officer	5	4	9		1	1				5	5	10
c. Local Welfare Department												
d. State Welfare Department				1	2	3				1	2	3
e. Family or Children's Agency												
f. Protective services												
Disposition: TOTAL	6	4	10	1	3	4				7	7	14
Permission to withdraw granted	4	1	5							4	1	5
Dismissed after hearing		1	1	1	1	2				1	2	3
Approved for dismissal after supervision	2		2							2		2
Committed to:												
a. State		2	2		2	2					4	4
b. Public agency												
c. Private agency												
d. Father												
e. Mother												
f. Other individual												
DEPENDENCY CASES CONTINUED												
(not counted in Disposition total)												
TOTAL				2	4	6				2	4	6
1. Ordered continued												
2. Ordered continued under supervision of												
a. Court worker												
b. State Welfare Department				2	4	6				2	4	6
c. Family or Children's Agency												
d. Protective services												
TEMPORARY CUSTODY ORDERS												
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS												
TOTAL:		1	1							1	1	1
1. Granted		1	1							1	1	1
a. Abandonment		1	1							1	1	1
b. Failure to rehabilitate												
c. Voluntary release												
2. Denied												
a. Abandonment												
b. Failure to rehabilitate												
c. Voluntary release												
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS												
a. Continued												
REVOCAION OF COMMITMENT												
Dependency: TOTAL	8	2	10							8	2	10
1. Granted	8	1	9							8	1	9
2. Denied												
3. Withdrawn		1	1								1	1
REVOCAION OF COMMITMENT												
a. Continued												

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH
SERVICES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

Statutory Authority and Jurisdiction (Including New Legislation) Affecting the Department of Children and Youth Services

The Department of Children and Youth Services was created by the Connecticut General Assembly in 1969 to deal with juvenile corrections and prevention of delinquency. Today, DCYS is recognized as a comprehensive agency to plan, coordinate, implement, and advocate a child-care system for Connecticut.

Summary of Department of Children and Youth Services Growth and Development

<u>Date and Transaction</u>	<u>Responsible Agent</u>	<u>Number of Children and Families Included</u>
1/1/1970 - 9/30/1974 Establishment of DCYS by 1969 General Assembly	Commissioner, appointed by Governor	2,347 juveniles at: Long Lane, 321; Group Homes, 133; Community Services and Aftercare, 1,893.
10/1/1974 Transfer of responsibility for protective and children's services	Commissioner	About 3,200 families receiving protective services, includes over 9,000 children. About 6,400 children receiving other children's services.
4/1975 Transfer of guardianship authority for protective and children's services' clients to the Commissioner of DCYS	Commissioner	Same as above.
12/19/1975 Transfer of 6 central office positions, Albany Avenue Child Guidance Clinic, Adolescent Drug Rehabilitation Unit, Greater Bridgeport Mental Health Center from Dept. of Mental Health to DCYS	Commissioner	Albany Avenue Child Guidance Clinic, 221; ADRU, 15; Greater Bridgeport MHC, 170.
1/2/1976 Transfer of clinic grants, transfer of CVH Children's Unit and High Meadows from Dept. of Mental Health to Commissioner of DCYS	Commissioner	Child Guidance Clinic grants, 10,000; CVH Children's Unit capacity, 64; High Meadows capacity, 80.

<u>Date and Transaction</u>	<u>Responsible Agent</u>	<u>Number of Children and Families Included</u>
1/16/76 Commencement of purchase of service agreement between Mental Health and DCYS concerning Norwich Adolescent Unit, CVH Adolescent Unit, Fairfield Hills Adolescent Unit.	DCYS purchases services from DMH. Commissioner of DMH responsible for providing services.	Norwich Adolescent Unit capacity, 50; CVH Adolescent Unit capacity, 40; Fairfield Hills Unit, 40.
5/76 Parent-Child Resource Center	Transferred from DMH to DCYS by the 1976 General Assembly	300 children and their families in Northeast Connecticut
6/77 Connecticut Valley Hospital, Adolescent Unit	Transferred from DMH to DCYS by 1976 General Assembly	40 Adolescents

Total number of children under the care of DCYS or DCYS related programs during FY 1977, approximately 30,000.

Office of the Commissioner

To carry out his program responsibilities, the Commissioner has two Deputy Commissioners, one for program and the other for administrative and support services. There is also an office of evaluation, research and planning. Plan of providing for decentralization (regionalization) of departmental activities have begun through the assistance of the State Advisory Council and five new regional advisory councils.

Deputy Commissioner for Program Services. The Deputy Commissioner for program services "shall be a clinically competent professional person experienced in one or more fields of children's services and in service administration, and shall be responsible for the supervision of all clinical treatment and program services of the department." Further management of the departmental programs and services will be delegated to directors of:

Institutions and facilities, who will have under him all the DCYS institutions and facilities, and DCYS relationships with in- and out-of-state institutions and facilities,

Protective and children's services, responsible primarily for dependent, neglected, abused, and uncared for children,

Prevention and community services, who will help to develop community resources for the prevention of childhood disabilities, and promote collaboration among governmental and non-governmental programs for children, and

Treatment services, who, by statute, must be "a clinically competent professional person experienced in one or more fields of children's services, who shall be responsible for the direct supervision of all mental health and other clinical treatment services administered by the department."

The Deputy Commissioner of Administrative and Support Services "shall have experience in fiscal administration, and shall be responsible for the organizational, financial and general administrative services of the department."

The Director of Research, Planning and Evaluation is directly responsible to the Commissioner, and not to either of the deputies. This function is to evaluate programs and services of, or supported by the department, engage in or support research designed to find ways to improve the activities of the department, and, on the basis of these two functions, to assist the Commissioner in developing plans for future operations of the department.

Regionalization. In order to bring the actual delivery of services as close as possible to the people to be served, the department is planning toward the greatest feasible degree of decentralization. Provision has been made for the appointment of citizen advisory councils in regions in each of the five Health Service Areas. These councils, established July 1, 1976, are presently at full capacity of the 21 members.

Introduction - Commission on the Transfer of Psychiatric Service

The 1974 Connecticut General Assembly decided that there were serious deficiencies in the organization of the state's services for children, and that children would benefit from a reorganization and consolidation of services. Therefore, through S.A. 74-52 it created a Commission charged, first, with developing a specific plan and a legislative proposal for transferring psychiatric and related services for children from the mental health department to the department of children and youth services, and, second, with studying and making recommendations concerning the full scope of children's services in the state, looking forward to a subsequent consolidation of all children's services. Further, the transfer of children's and protective services from the Department of Welfare to the Department of Children and Youth Services was transacted by the legislature and enacted on October 1, 1974.

The New Department - 30,000 Children

The Commission to transfer the psychiatric services concentrated its deliberations upon the subsequent reorganization of the new Department of Children and Youth Services, as it related to services for approximately 30,000 children annually who are: delinquent, dependent, neglected, abused, uncared for, mentally ill, and emotionally disturbed. The Commission's plan (as reflected in DCYS enabling legislation P.A. 75-524) is being accomplished according to schedule.

Purpose of the Reorganization

The purpose of the reorganization transferring psychiatric and related services for children from the department of mental health to the

department of children and youth services is to create a new department that will:

- a. be important enough in the structure of state government to insure that children's services will have parity with other human services in the state,
- b. provide for a significant increase in the state's commitment to the prevention of emotional, developmental, behavioral and social problems of children, and
- c. increase the quality and effectiveness of children's services by means of an organizational structure with clear administrative lines of authority corresponding to program areas, thereby eliminating duplication of, and gaps in services, and overlapping of responsibility. The program areas are:

Institutions and facilities
Preventive and community services
Protective services
Treatment services

Goal of the Department

The overall goal of an enlarged and consolidated department of children and youth services is to provide leadership and support in developing a comprehensive statewide network of governmental and non-governmental programs and services designed.

Summary

- a. to promote the sound growth and development of all children,
- b. to prevent dependency, neglect, delinquency, mental illness, and emotional disorder in children,
- c. to identify children who are at risk of becoming dependent, neglected, delinquent, mentally ill or emotionally disordered, and
- d. to restore such children to useful functioning when possible, or to limit their disability when complete restoration is not possible.

In the development of such a comprehensive network of governmental and non-governmental programs and services, the role of the department is, first, to provide leadership in conceiving and planning, second, to provide encouragement, cooperation and financial support in establishing, building, and maintaining the network, and, third, to develop and provide such programs and services as cannot be developed or provided except by the State.

Programs and Functions - The Plan

To insure the best interests both of the children under its care and of society as a whole, the plan submitted by the Commission provides for:

- a. citizen input through citizen advisory councils at state, regional, and individual facility levels;
- b. attention to, and provision for meeting the unique needs of each individual child, including where necessary -
 - treatment under psychiatric direction of mentally ill or emotionally disturbed children,
 - seclusion, confinement, security for dangerous delinquents
 - special attention to the needs of neglected and dependent children
 - special education for all educationally exceptional children under the care of the department,
 - intensive attention to strengthening family ties of all children under the care of the department wherever possible,
 - and developing substitute families where there is no other choice;
- c. documentation of the attention paid to the uniqueness of each child by the preparation of a written treatment plan for each child which is subject to review by interested parties and appeal to the Commissioner;
- d. access to the services of the department on either a voluntary or an involuntary basis (commitment by court order), with
- e. careful attention to protecting the rights of children as well as the rights of society, and
- f. protection of the confidentiality of records and communications;
- g. acceptance by the department of responsibility for insuring that any dependent, neglected, uncared-for, delinquent, mentally ill or emotionally disturbed child receives the care and treatment he or she requires regardless of whether or not he or she has other complicating disabilities;
- h. a program of grants-in-aid and other means for encouraging and maintaining flexibility and innovation in children's services among both governmental and non-governmental child-serving agencies;

- i. an organizational structure that places responsibility for directing the operations of the department in the hands of professionals who are qualified and competent experts in the problems of children and in public administration.

DCYS Continuous Planning for Regional Management System of Comprehensive System of Children's Services.

The Commission on the Transfer of Children's Services and its subcommittee on the Comprehensive Service System have produced final reports which are available from DCYS.

1. Principles and Goals

A. Principles

1. That there needs to be a major administrative department within the state government with a compelling interest and responsibility for speaking forcefully in behalf of a wide variety of children's needs.
2. That any reasonable system of services for children must offer services at the earliest possible age.
3. That it is the function of the state, first, to assure that a system of quality services is available to children and their families; second, to provide funds for those services when necessary; and, in the last resort, to provide the actual services when they cannot be made available in any other way.

B. Goals

1. To promote the well-being of children by assuring a comprehensive service network.
2. To rationalize such a system by creating single points-of-entry within defined geographic areas.
3. To ensure the high quality and responsiveness of human service delivery by a strong advocacy procedure.
4. To assure the full utilization of community resources in the development of an adequate number and quality of services.

2. Elements of the System

- A. A single point-of-entry through intake and referral centers in a regionalized system.
- B. Early and periodic screening as an integral part of the system.

- C. Two channels of service--mainstream, for normative services to all children; and special needs, for specialized treatment services, the two channels to be bridged by intake and referral services.
- D. Increasing the public awareness of the needs of children as an integral function of the service.
- E. Rationalizing and centralizing the funding for children's services.

3. Primary Task

To begin designing and describing a better, politically acceptable (1) self-correcting, (2) Connecticut regional system model adaptable to each of the 5 Health System Agency (HSA) regions (3) implying needed state-level adaptations of structure and process, (4) and having area-level aspects adaptable to each of the statistical catchment areas (SCA) for planning, funding, development, delivery, integration and monitoring of

- A. All special services needed by various children with special vulnerabilities or dysfunctions and
- B. all interfaces with general services needed by all or most children, including those services included within general health and education.

It is imperative that, in order to accomplish a comprehensive service system at this time, that there must be a statewide financial accounting and management system for all children's services. To this end, a Finance Subcommittee has been established to design such a system on a regional basis, which will operationalize a Comprehensive Service System for children.

DCYS, by design, is being strengthened to perform the important managerial functions of such a system.

The Commission has been continued by the 1976 General Assembly. The attached legislation indicates its purpose functions, and reformulated membership to accomplish, in partnership with The Commissioner of DCYS, a comprehensive service system for all children.

Substitute Senate Bill No. 93
As Amended by Senate Amendment
Schedule "A"



Approved By The Legislative Commissioner.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE COMMISSION ON THE TRANSFER
OF PSYCHIATRIC AND OTHER RELATED SERVICES FOR
CHILDREN TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH
SERVICES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) The commission to further
2 study and report on the transfer of psychiatric
3 and other related services for children under the
4 age of eighteen from the department of mental
5 health to the department of children and youth
6 services, as established in special act 74-52, and
7 continued in special act 75-68, is continued to
8 June 30, 1977, and shall hereafter be known as the
9 commission on children's services. The commission
10 shall: (1) Review implementation of the transfer
11 of psychiatric and related services for children
12 to the department of children and youth services;
13 (2) plan for a coordinated system of children's
14 services through consolidation and service
15 interfaces in furtherance of the findings of the
16 general assembly and the policy of this state
17 expressed in special act 74-52; (3) recommend any
18 necessary legislation or executive action in
19 furtherance of the findings of the general
20 assembly and the policy of this state and (4)
21 review implementation of all legislation and

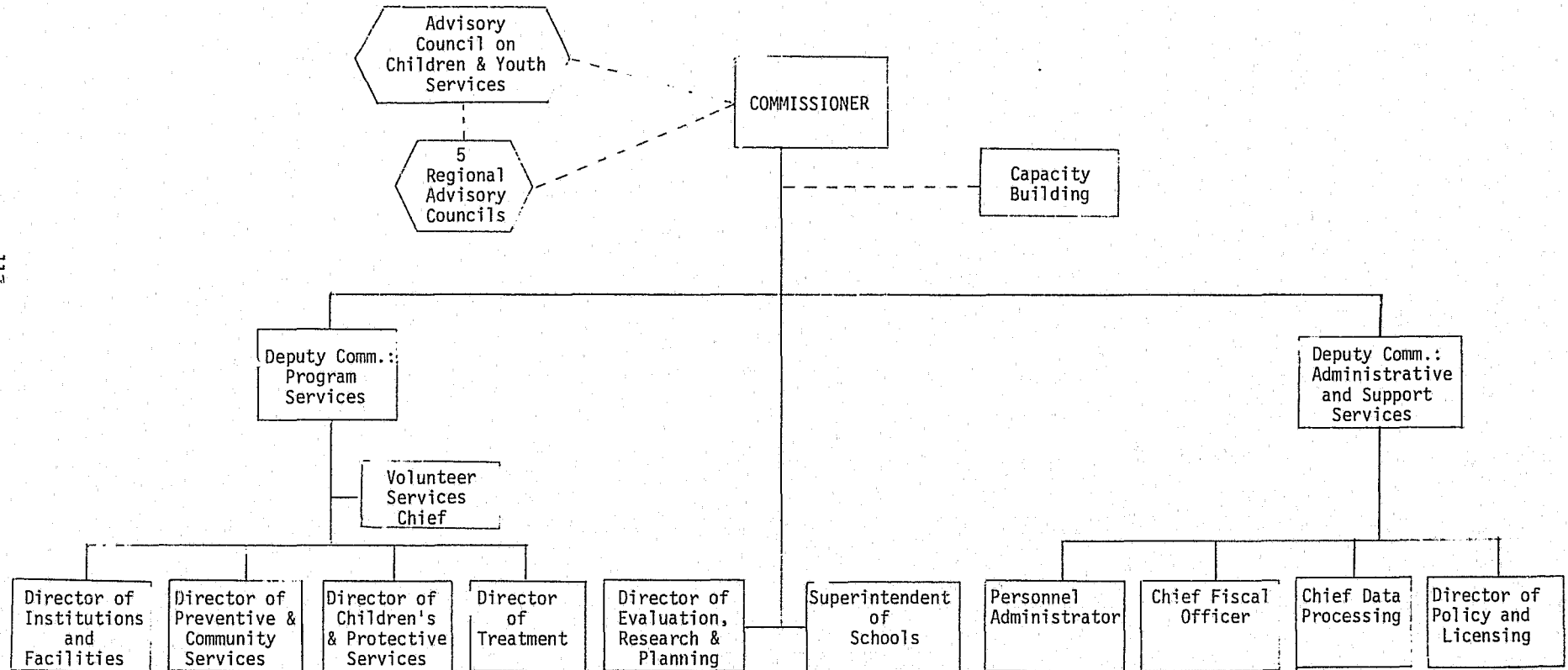
22 executive action transferring or consolidating
23 services for children in this state.

24 Sec. 2. Section 2 of special act 74-52 is
25 amended to read as follows:

26 [To achieve the goals and objectives set
27 forth in section 1 of this act, there shall be
28 established a commission to study and report on
29 the transfer of psychiatric and other related
30 services for children under the age of eighteen
31 from the department of mental health to the
32 department of children and youth services.] The
33 commission on CHILDREN'S SERVICES shall consist of
34 [nine] THIRTEEN members as follows: THE
35 COMMISSIONER OF MENTAL RETARDATION; THE
36 COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH; [The] THE commissioner of
37 mental health; the commissioner of children and
38 youth services, OR THEIR DESIGNEES; the chairman
39 of the state board of education; the chairman of
40 the mental health board; [the associate
41 commissioner of children and adolescent services
42 in the department of mental health;] THE DIRECTOR
43 OF THE OFFICE OF CHILD DAY CARE; THE CHIEF JUDGE
44 OF THE JUVENILE COURT; THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE
45 ADVISORY COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES;
46 and four public members knowledgeable in the field
47 of children's services to be appointed by the
48 governor. THE COMMISSION SHALL ELECT A CHAIRMAN
49 FROM AMONG ITS MEMBERS.

50 Sec. 3. (NEW) The commission on children's
51 services shall report on or before February 1,
52 1977 to the governor and the general assembly
53 regarding its activities and its recommendations
54 for legislative and executive action to improve
55 children's services in this state.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVICES



OPERATING BUDGET

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

	Fiscal Year				
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77*	1977-78*
Personal Services	\$3,228,500	\$3,170,000	\$7,503,500	\$12,225,213	\$16,006,000
Other Expenses	777,300	651,000	1,831,700	2,300,000	2,430,000
Aid to Paroled and Discharged Inmates	47,500	1,135,000	1,075,000	1,305,000	2,303,700
Grants for Psychiatric Clinics	-	-	2,124,000	2,124,000	2,283,300
Grants to Day Treatment Centers	-	-	100,000	100,000	105,000
Equipment	18,000	20,000	36,000	133,800	139,000
State General Fund	\$4,071,300	\$4,976,000	\$12,670,200	\$18,188,013	\$23,267,000
Federal				2,548,710	1,921,123
Board and Care				16,900,000	17,530,000
TOTAL				\$37,636,723	\$42,718,123

*estimated

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES - PERSONNEL/SALARY RANGE

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SALARY RANGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF POSITIONS</u>
Accountant I	\$ 9,914 - 12,254	1
Accounting Clerk 2	6,412 - 7,660	4
Accounts Examiner 2	12,219 - 14,835	1
Administrative Services Officer 2	14,667 - 18,075	1
Administrative Trainee	8,378 - 9,828	5
Agency Management Analyst 2	11,602 - 14,146	1
Assistant Superintendent (Correctional)	14,667 - 18,075	2
Business Services Officer 1	9,914 - 12,254	2
Case Worker 2	8,949 - 11,157	6
Chaplain 1	11,602 - 14,146	2
Clerk 3	6,412 - 7,660	1
Commissioner	27,837 - 33,471	1
Community Relations Specialist	7,244 - 8,774	2
Cook	7,244 - 8,774	2
Cook's Assistant	6,156 - 7,404	2
Deputy Commissioner	23,527 - 28,633	1
Director of Community Services	17,058 - 20,874	1
Director Evaluation & Placement	19,095 - 23,595	1
Director of Institution and Facilities	19,095 - 23,595	1
Education Service Specialist	13,964 - 17,234	1
Executive Assistant	12,886 - 15,568	1
Field Consultant	9,914 - 12,254	3
Head Cook	7,797 - 9,465	2
Head Nurse	10,440 - 12,852	6
Housekeeper 1	6,156 - 7,404	1
Institution Chef	9,914 - 12,254	1
Institution Security Officer 1	7,797 - 9,465	12
Institution Security Officer 2	8,398 - 10,204	1
Maintainer 1	6,156 - 7,404	1
Maintainer 4	7,797 - 9,465	1
Maintenance Foreman (Grounds, General)	9,914 - 12,254	2
Material Storage Manager 2	8,398 - 10,204	1
Messenger & Supply Clerk	5,577 - 6,549	1
Parole Officer 1	9,419 - 11,693	4
Parole Officer 2	10,440 - 12,852	8
Parole Supervisor 1	12,886 - 15,568	2
Personal Secretary	9,914 - 12,254	2
Personal Assistant	9,914 - 12,254	2
Personnel Officer	12,219 - 14,835	1
Professional Specialist (Dentist)	19,894 - 24,526	1
Psychiatrist 3	24,469 - 29,779	1
Psychologist 1	13,964 - 17,234	1
Psychologist 2	15,420 - 18,966	1
Psychology Assistant 2	10,440 - 12,852	2
Public Information Officer	12,219 - 14,835	1
Recreation Aide	7,509 - 9,105	3
Recreation Worker	9,914 - 12,254	2
Research Analyst 2	9,914 - 12,254	1
Research Analyst 4	12,886 - 15,568	1

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SALARY RANGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF POSITIONS</u>
Secretary 1	\$ 7,797 - 9,465	2
Social Worker	10,440 - 12,852	7
Special Assistant	Prevailing Rate	1
State School Department Head (twelve months)	12,886 - 15,568	1
State School Principal 2 (twelve months)	14,667 - 18,075	1
State School Teacher 1 (ten months)	8,378 - 9,828	16
State School Teacher 2 (ten months)	11,003 - 13,481	11
State School Teacher 3 (ten months)	11,602 - 14,146	1
State School Vocational Instructor (twelve months)	7,509 - 9,105	1
Stationary Engineer	8,088 - 9,828	5
Senior Stationary Engineer	9,419 - 11,693	1
Stenographer 2	6,156 - 7,404	2
Stenographer 3	7,244 - 8,774	7
Student Laborer	1.91/hr-2.25/hr	3
Supervisor of Plant and Maintenance 1	12,886 - 15,568	1
Superintendent	17,952 - 21,900	1
Supervisor of Social Services	13,964 - 17,234	2
Telephone Operator	5,970 - 7,152	4
Trades Journeyman	8,088 - 9,828	7
Typist 2	5,970 - 7,152	14
Typist 3	6,642 - 7,890	1
Volunteer Services Chief 2	11,003 - 13,481	1
Youth Services Occupational Supervisor 1	7,797 - 9,465	20
Youth Services Occupational Supervisor 2	8,949 - 11,157	7
Youth Services Officer 1	8,398 - 10,204	12
Youth Services Officer 2	9,914 - 12,254	12
Youth Services Supervisor Officer	11,003 - 13,481	2

(Note: State "specification sheets" are available for all of these positions, and may be obtained from the State Personnel Department, State Office Building, Hartford, CT. 06115.)

SUMMARY OF DCYS PROGRAMS AND BUDGETS (Fiscal 1977)

BUDGET			CLIENTELE				STAFFING		
<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Delinq.</u>	<u>Welfare</u>	<u>Mental Health</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Adm/Supp</u>	<u>Dir/Serv Educ</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>\$35,088,013</u>	<u>\$ 2,548,710</u>	<u>\$37,636,723</u>	<u>1,388</u>	<u>15,904</u>	<u>12,708</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>351(22)</u>	<u>806(89)</u>	<u>1157(111)</u>

	Budget	Children	Staff
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>\$37,636,723</u></u>	<u><u>30,000</u></u>	<u><u>1157</u></u>

SUMMARY OF DCYS GOALS AND BUDGETS (Estimated)

GOALS	BUDGET %	CLIENTELE %	STAFFING %
I. To promote the sound growth and development of all children	2.2	N/A	7.6
II. To prevent the incidence of abuse, dependency, neglect, delinquency, mental illness, and emotional disturbance in all children	20.0	46.7	11.5
III. To identify children who are at risk of becoming abused, dependency, neglect, delinquent, mentally ill or emotionally disturbed	1.1	30.3	9.2
IV. To restore such children to useful functioning, when possible, or to limit their disability when complete restoration is not possible	76.7	23.0	71.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO DCYS FROM 1971 to 1977

<u>Projects by Program Area</u>		<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>4.3 Improved Police Response to Juvenile Delinquency</u>								
DCYS Police Institute			12,000	12,000				
DCYS Institute of Police Relations			12,000	12,000				
These programs supported the establishment, training and staffing of juvenile bureaus or youth officers in Connecticut police departments.								
<u>Total for category: \$48,000</u>								
<u>4.4 Education Program to Assist Troubled Youth</u>								
DCYS Vocational Training			16,000					
123	The principal objective of this program was to provide support for the development of training programs for youngsters in DCYS institutions.							
<u>Total for category: \$16,000</u>								
<u>4.5 Group Home and Residential Facilities</u>								
DCYS Central Group Home Coordinating Unit					680,000	600,000	680,000	534,000 340,000
These funds are used to continue support of twelve group homes which provide alternatives to institutionalizing young offenders along with supporting a coordinating unit which assists these homes in fiscal management and program services.								
<u>Total for category: \$2,834,000</u>								

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO DCYS FROM 1971 to 1977

Projects by Program Area

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977

4.6 Youth Service Systems

DCYS Youth Service Systems Coordinator

12,000 25,000 30,000 30,000

These funds support the statewide youth service coordinator who offers some 57 local youth agencies assistance in their development and operation, training, program development, and development of funding sources.

Total for category: \$97,000

4.7 Aftercare Centralization and Improvement

DCYS

89,337

225,000 277,832

124

Funds used to centralize the administration of all aftercare activities; recruit and train aftercare personnel; expand utilization of community resources.

Total for category: \$592,169

4.8 Diagnostic Center

DCYS

63,000 29,000 90,000

The principal objective of this program was the improvement of decision-making concerning the disposition and treatment of youths in DCYS institutions.

Total for category: \$182,000

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO DCYS FROM 1971 to 1977

<u>Projects by Program Area</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>4.9 Outreach Centers</u>	70,000	70,000	140,000	297,061	85,000		

Outreach centers provide aftercare services for youths released from DCYS institutions; individual, family, or group counseling; educational and employment counseling; referral services and public information programs.

Total for category: \$662,061

4.14 Private and Public Resources Expansion Project for Juvenile Offenders

DCYS community support for youth services grant awarded to DCYS to assist in changing the public's attitude toward delinquents and informing communities as to how they can become involved in delinquent prevention and rehabilitation programs.

30,000

Total for category: \$30,000

4.18 Administrative and Operational Support for the Department of Children and Youth Services

Subgrant A 31,025 35,000

Subgrant B 30,975

This project addressed the problem of insufficient data and information to plan, develop, execute and evaluate DCYS services and assisted in implementing a more coordinated and comprehensive program within DCYS.

Centralized Analysis and Evaluation

DCYS 33,173

This project has created and expanded information system which assist in the evaluation of DCYS

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO DCYS FROM 1971 to 1977

Projects by Program Area

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977

(cont') operations and research activities.

Total by category: \$160,173

4.20 Youth Wilderness Project

DCYS 10,000

The Wilderness School provides challenging experiences and an ongoing follow up program designed to maintain and reinforce the positive behaviors learned in the wilderness experience.

Total by category: \$10,000

4.27 Remedial Education in Long Lane School

129 DCYS 100,000

This project addresses the learning problems of institutionalized delinquents.

Total by category: \$100,000

8.3 Regional Coordinators of Volunteer Services

DCYS 7,000 9,603 7,750

This project supports the development of volunteer services for youths committed or referred to DCYS services in Fairfield County, New Haven County and New London County regions of the state.

Total by category: \$24,353

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO DCYS FROM 1971 TO 1977

Projects by Program Area

8.10 Director of Staff Development

<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

DCYS				16,902	17,546	42,897
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This project supports ongoing and consistent staff training and development capacity within DCYS. The main goal is to make available to all management, supervisory and line staff of DCYS a comprehensive training program including orientation and specific skill development related to individual job functions.

Total by category: \$77,345

Discretionary Grants

127 Program for Training, New Employment, Management and Personnel

DCYS	52,496
------	--------

This program addresses problems of behavior, academic skills, placement and family counseling within Long Lane School.

Utilization of Community Resources for Aftercare

DCYS	107,492
------	---------

The purpose of this project is to create a community-based program of Aftercare services for delinquent youths committed at DCYS.

LEAA GRANTS AWARDED TO DCYS FROM 1971 TO 1977

Discretionary Grants

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977

Seminar-National Association of Juvenile
Delinquency Program Administration

DCYS

23,839

Special three-day training conference/
management seminar concerning constitutional
rights of juveniles, delivery of services
through corrections and an offense-
oriented approach to planning.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Explores alternatives to secure detention or
correctional facilities for juvenile status
offenders.

1,561,333

TOTAL BY CATEGORY:

\$1,745,160

TOTAL LEAA GRANTS AWARDED DCYS:

\$6,578,261

TOTAL LEAA GRANTS AWARDED DCYS BY YEAR:

\$ 398,325 - 1971
\$ 123,000 - 1972
\$1,201,000 - 1973
\$1,206,893 - 1974
\$ 917,455 - 1975
\$2,211,052 - 1976
\$ 482,897 - 1977

III.F. PROGRAM

GRANTS AWARDED DCYS FROM OTHER FEDERAL SOURCES

Child-Care Capacity Building (HEW)

Program addresses the planning and coordination of a comprehensive child-care system in the office of the DCYS commissioner and the Commission on the Consolidation of Children's Services.

Total for Project: \$80,000

1974-1975

1975-1976

1976-1977

40,000

40,000

Connecticut Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Center (HEW)

The purpose of this grant is to enable DCYS to set up a community hospital-based child abuse and neglect evaluation and short-term intensive treatment unit that is run by the statutory protective services agency of DCYS.

41,655

264,524

560,534

State Child Abuse and Neglect Grant Program (HEW)

This grant allowed the Connecticut Child Welfare Association to sub-contract, on an individual basis, with experienced DCYS protective service workers to provide after-hours protective services emergency coverage.

30,354

144,153

DCYS Training and Technical Assistance Contract (HEW)

DCYS has proposed three state objectives for training and technical assistance: (1) educational training program for legal persons so that they may better understand child development and family dynamics and how they relate to court decisions involving abuse/neglect cases; (2) the grant will allow DCYS protective

24,000

GRANTS AWARDED DCYS FROM OTHER FEDERAL SOURCES

1974-1975

1975-1976

1976-1977

services work; (3) will enable several communities interested in demonstrating interdisciplinary protective services teams to have a paid child advocate on each team.

TOTAL FROM OTHER FEDERAL SOURCES: \$1,145,220

STATE EDUCATION GRANTS AWARDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Title I - Handicapped (Mental Health Programs)</u>	\$176,044	\$154,611
Supplemental Education programs with a variety of uses depending on facility from remedial reading/math to career education/vocational education/work study to life skills		
<u>Title I - Neglected - State Receiving Home</u>	47,467	49,780
Supplemental Education program with an identified population for remedial reading/math and diagnostic services.		
<u>Title I - Delinquent - Long Lane</u>	104,921	105,804
Supplemental Education program to improve reading and math achievements with the identified student and to improve students' attitude and academic motivation as well as resource center and diagnostic testing.		
<u>State Aid for Disadvantaged Children - SADC</u>	10,794	
Remedial reading specialist at SRH and bi-lingual teacher and community worker - L.L.S.		
<u>ADM - Average Daily Membership</u>	70,500	
To be used any way necessary to support and enhance the educational program in DCYS. Used mainly for teaching tools, equipment, supplies, and 4 teaching positions picked up from Title I.		
<u>Title IV - Part B</u>	5,862	
To purchase library and learning resources (non-consumables), film, audio-visual materials, etc.		
<u>Vocational Rehabilitation</u>	10,000	
Vocational program and work study.		

STATE EDUCATION GRANTS AWARDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Commission on the Arts</u>	900	
Teacher project assistance program - mini-troup and dance therapy (plus \$250 of visiting artists at 3 programs)		
<u>Child Nutrition Program</u>	10,000	
Reimbursement approximately \$10,000.		
<u>Title IV - Part C</u>	87,600	
Career education career development of the youngster served by DCYS and to establish linkages with the community, by 4 educational/career coordinators, as well as job placements.		

LONG LANE SCHOOL

DCYS operates Long Lane School in Middletown, the State Training Facility for delinquent boys and girls committed to the Department by the Juvenile Court. Long Lane provides care and custody for all those children committed to DCYS except for direct placements.

Long Lane School employs a group process in its organization of the daily life of its students. The major vehicle for problem-solving is a daily group meeting through which guided peer influence becomes the major component of change. Each student at Long Lane is a member of a group. Normally, each group consists of 10 to 12 students.

Students are grouped in cottages in such a way as to allow maximum involvement with their peers. They live together, go to school together, work together, play together, eat together, and constantly observe one another so that they come to know each other exceptionally well. This emphasis on "involvement" is absolutely necessary if they are to show care and concern which are the essential elements of the helping process. Opportunities abound within the institutional setting where students can demonstrate responsible behavior. The group must acknowledge the responsibility and irresponsibility of its members. A staff member is always present in the cottage and is responsible for directing and guiding the interaction of the group members.

Upon entering Long Lane School, new students, after completing the initial intake process, will report directly to their home cottage which is the next one in rotation. New students immediately begin a trial period and orientation process which is outlined in Chart I--Orientation Structure and graphically presented in Chart II--Orientation Process. The Orientation Process includes the initial intake interview; medical, clinical, and educational evaluation; and participation in a daily orientation program which is designed to familiarize new students with the Long Lane Treatment Program. This process takes place over a fourteen day period.

For the first week, each new student will alternate daily observing the two groups in the cottage. After this initial week, the staff will assign that student to a group and he/she will be expected to petition for admission to that assigned group after completion of orientation process. During the trial period, the student performs the following:

- a. Follows house and school rules
- b. Raps to other residents and staff
- c. Prepares "Goal Letter" in writing
- d. Becomes an active member of the house and its activities, i.e. house meeting

On the 15th day, after being outside the group on trial, the new student will present a Goal Letter requesting admission to the group.

- a. If the student is accepted, the group will present group membership candidacy to the house. The house will vote to accept or reject this new student.

CONTINUED

2 OF 5

CHART I -- ORIENTATION STRUCTURE

A. 1. Evaluation

- a. Intake Interview
- b. Probation Officer's Recommendations
- c. Court recommendations
- d. Medical Examination
- e. Social History
- f. Adjudicated History
- g. Educational Testing
- h. *Psychological Testing
- i. *Diagnostic Interview
- j. *Psychiatric Interview

2. Academics

- a. 8:30 -- 11:30
- b. Regular educational program based in home cottage classroom

3. Program Orientation

- a. 1:00 -- 2:15, Orientation Classroom
- b. Each new student will be presented with a ten unit curriculum during the initial two-week period. This curriculum will cover all phases of the program and students will be accountable for the material covered.

B. Intake Report -- sent to cottage during 2nd week

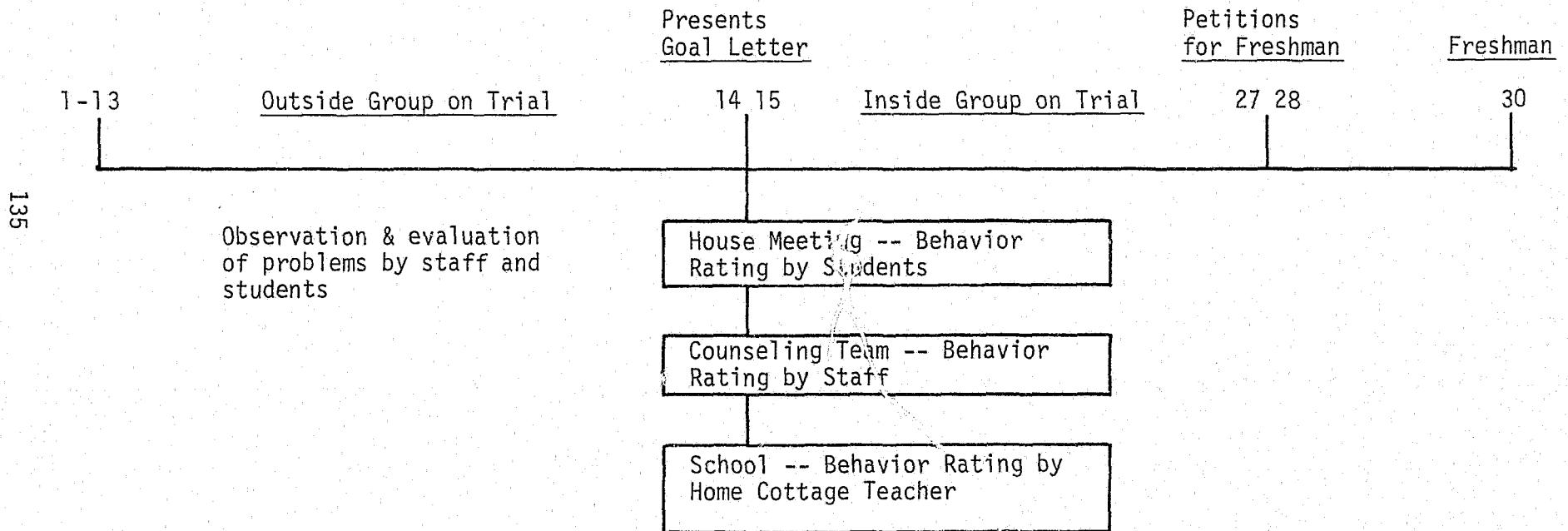
- 1. Adjudicated History Score (Indication of Classification)
- 2. Probation Officer Recommendations
- 3. Court recommendations
- 4. Summary of History from record

C. Orientation Summary -- sent to cottage after four weeks

- 1. Recommendation of treatment modality
- 2. Behavior Rating results
- 3. Classification
- 4. Test results (psychological/educational)

* -- Performed as needed

II. ORIENTATION PROCESS



- b. If the student's application for membership is denied, he/she must continue to sit outside the groups, as a non-member, for one week.

During the week the student must:

- i. Rap with students and staff outside group
- ii. Present new "Goal Letter" at end of one week
- iii. Be on cottage restriction--management to be handled by group.

He/she then becomes a group member but remains on trial until becoming a Freshman.

Residents will be classified as the result of collation of all evaluative material by the person preparing the orientation report. This will occur within the first four weeks. Students will be classified according to the following point system:

- a. Adjudicated historical evidence--will include offenses for which the individual is found guilty in Juvenile Court and all offenses for which an Admission of Responsibility has been signed.
- b. Each offense will be classified as "Major", "Serious", or "Minor". The specified number of points will be assigned as a base according to the first offense in the most serious category of the student's adjudicated history using the following schedule:

<u>Major:</u>	100 points	(rape, murder, armed robbery, assault, arson, etc.)
<u>Serious:</u>	50 points	(motor vehicle crimes, burglary, larceny, B&E, drug related crimes)
<u>Minor:</u>	25 points	(truancy, runaway, breach of peace, etc.)

In addition to the assigned base points, three points will be given for each additional serious crime and one point for each additional minor offense. The total of these will be the points to be assigned for adjudicated historical evidence.

At the house meeting dealing with the student's acceptance into group, each house member will rate this new student on the Behavior Rating Sheet. In addition, the new student will do a self-rating. Following the Counseling Team Meeting, each staff member will also rate the new student using this rating sheet. The cottage teacher should also submit a rating. After the completion of the ratings, a weighted average of all the ratings will be taken, yielding a score from 0-36. The points assigned as a result of adjudicated historical evidence will be added to the weighted average of the Behavior Rating Sheet and the resident will be classified according to the following system:

"A" -- 100 and up
"B" -- 50 - 100
"C" -- 25 - 50

Requests for reclassification can be initiated by the resident.

Any student identified as inappropriate for the Long Lane School Treatment Program, will be denoted by adding the abbreviation "SP" after his/her classification letter. This identifies this student as eligible for Special Placement whenever such appropriate placement becomes available, regardless of his/her level at that time.

There will be five levels of achievement: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior, and Release Eligible. "A", "B", and "C" classified students will advance through the levels of this program. After presenting a Goal Letter and being accepted into group, these students will become full participating members of the group although they remain "on trial". After two weeks in group on "trial" status, these students may petition for advancement to Freshman level.

A Freshman must be an active member of a group for one month before he/she can petition the group to be promoted to the Sophomore level. Students must receive majority votes of the group, house, and counseling team before they can be promoted to the next level.

After a resident has reached the Sophomore level, "A" classified residents will be eligible for continued promotion on a two-month cycle from the date of their last promotion. "B" and "C" classified students will be eligible for promotion on a one-month cycle from the date of their last promotion. The group will not denote its members.

Eligibility for weekend visits, off grounds privileges, and placement outside of Long Lane depend upon the child's classification, level of achievement, treatment plan, and availability of an appropriate placement.

A needs-assessment study done at Long Lane by Dr. Barbara Bard and Dr. Thomas Flaherty of Central Connecticut State College, attempted to arrive at a composite profile of the Long Lane student. Their study showed that among other things:

1. The average age was 14.7;
2. The average reading, vocabulary and math grade of the students was 5.9;
3. The average estimated grade was 9.8.

This indicated an average academic deficiency of approximately four years in every area measured.

There is a considerable amount of literature which links juvenile delinquent populations to both primary and secondary learning disabilities and argues persuasively that any school whose entire population is drawn from this group should make a serious effort at remediation of these deficiencies. A Supplemental Education Project has been designed to assist the Long Lane School staff to create an orderly system of pre and post-treatment diagnostic and prescriptive methodologies for the population at Long Lane School in an effort to alleviate such learning disabilities. The project will include a revision of the intake diagnostic battery of tests to acquire an accurate evaluation of academic levels, possible learning disabilities and the inter-

ests of the student. A prescriptive teaching program in the form of an educational treatment plan will be written for each student. Some modifications in the existing curriculum will be attempted.

A post-treatment diagnostic battery of tests will be developed, and a report, charting the student's progress at Long Lane will be presented to the student and the public school.

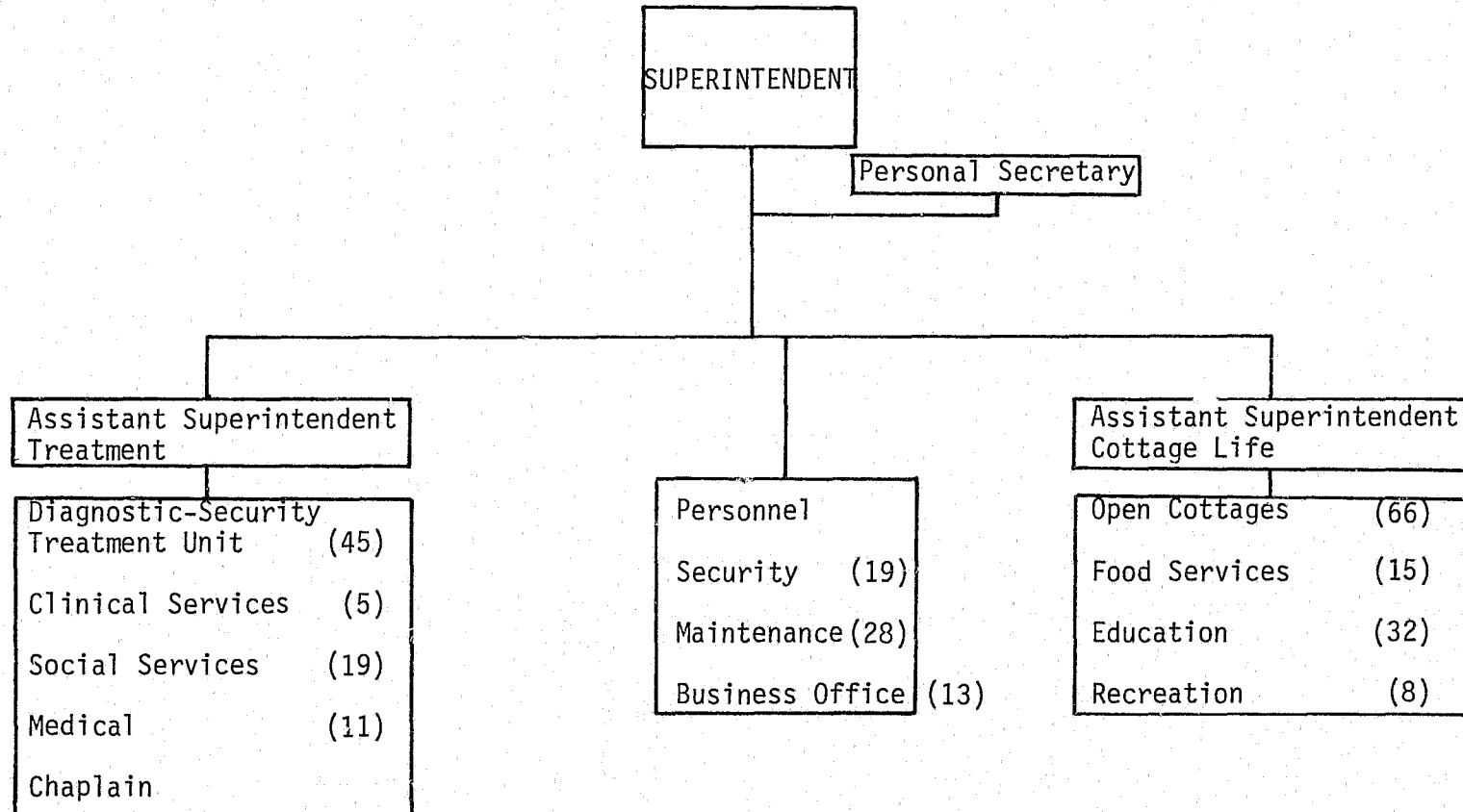
There are, in Connecticut, a number of juveniles who are repeatedly delinquent, commit offenses that would be considered felonies if performed by adults, and who pose a serious threat to society. There is, however, a developing consensus that the housing of juveniles with adult offenders is an inadequate solution to the problem of the dangerous delinquent child. In fact, Section 223 (a) (13) of the "Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974" stipulates "that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on a criminal charge."

In accordance with this, the State of Connecticut has erected a 36-bed maximum security facility on the premises of Long Lane School. This facility would meet the need for secure custody of serious juveniles. However, there is a limit to the amount of time such children can be held in a secure facility. Following discharge from such a facility, they will be rejoining society. There is, therefore, a urgent need to understand the causes of these children's behaviors and provide effective remediation in order to reduce the probability that they will continue to be dangerous.

There is a growing body of knowledge indicating that many dangerous delinquents suffer from identifiable medical (psychiatric and/or neurological) disorders that are amenable to specific forms of treatment. Often these disorders go unrecognized and, therefore, untreated. Children with such problems are often erroneously dismissed as suffering primarily from social deprivation or character disorders. This failure to recognize the variety of disorders underlying serious delinquent behavior has resulted in children being returned to society as unsocialized and dangerous as when they left the community. There is, therefore, an urgent need for the development of a program within the closed facility at Long Lane for the meticulous diagnosis of the serious juvenile offender and the development of appropriate treatment modalities for such children.

In Spring of 1977 a diagnostic and treatment program within the maximum security unit at Long Lane School was operationalized to prevent the placement of youths in adult correctional facilities in accordance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The program will have three functions: service, training and research. It will provide meticulous psychiatric, psychological, educational, neurological and medical evaluations for selective youths admitted to the maximum security unit at Long Lane School. The specialized clinical staff at the closed facility will provide teaching for child-care workers within the maximum security facility. Careful records of clinical findings, medical histories, educational needs, family histories, etc. shall be kept in order to facilitate the study of those factors and combinations of factors that contribute to the creation of violent delinquent behavior.

LONG LANE SCHOOL
Organizational Charts



() established positions

SOCIAL SERVICES

Assistant Superintendent -- Treatment

Supervisor of Social Services - vacant

Records Office
and Typing Pool

Clerk III

Steno II

Typist II (2)

Typist II - vacant

Social Worker - (Acting Coordinator)

Social Worker - Group Home Coordinator

Social Worker - vacant

Case Worker II - Case Load 45

Case Worker II - Case Load 45

Case Worker II - Case Load 45

Case Worker II - Case Load 45

Case Worker II - Diagnostic Security Building

Case Worker II - Clinical Services

Case Worker II - Review Board - vacant

Case Worker II

Case Worker II

Case Worker II

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Assistant Superintendent - Support Services

State School Principal II (1)

State School Department Head (1)

TITLE I

Teacher I - Orientation and
School Placement (1)

Teacher II - Placement and
Program (1)

Teacher I - Reading and
Math (3)

Title I - Academics (1)

Steno III (1)

Assistant Accountant (1)

State School Teacher III (1)

Outside School Placement and
Institution Program

State School Teacher II (11)

Learning Disabilities
Language Arts
Mathematics
Reading Specialist
Satelite Class
Consumer Education
Small Engines
Workshop
Physical Education

State School Teacher I (7)

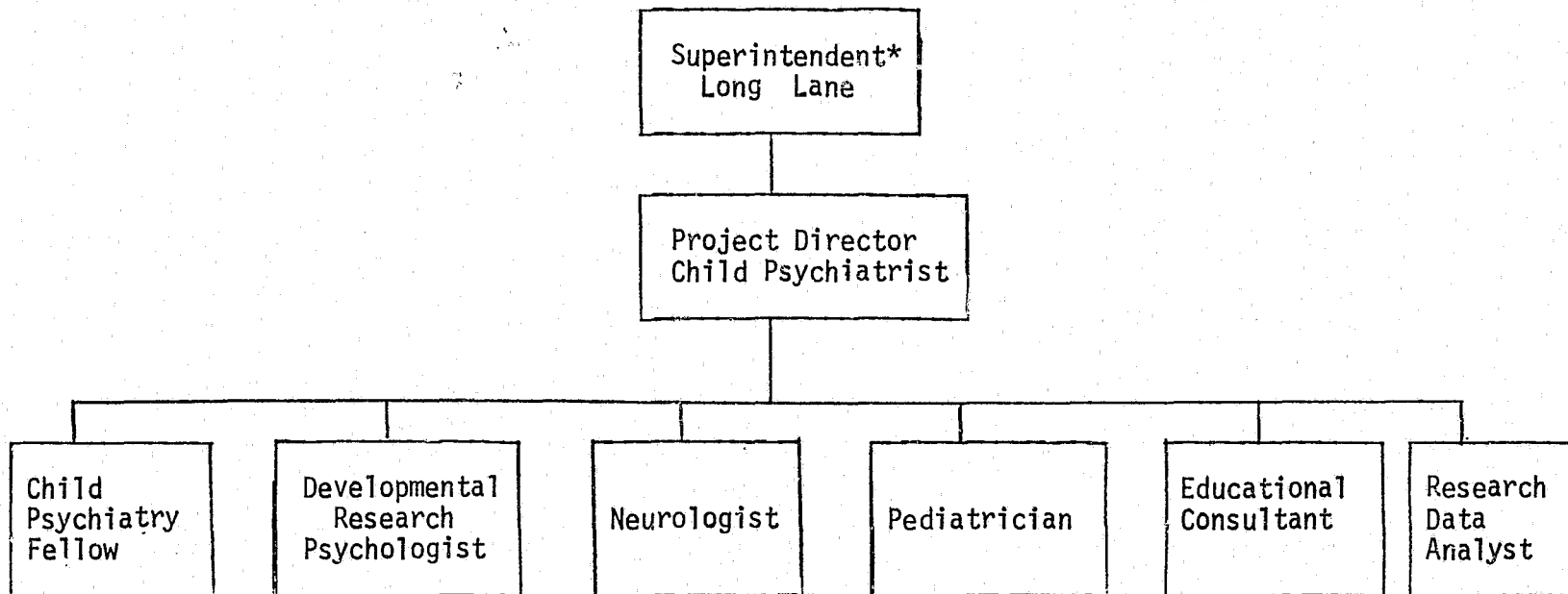
Orientation
Mathematics
Social Studies and Math
Crafts and Electrical Repairs

YSO I - Outside School Placement

YSO I - Library Aide

Education Specialist

SERIOUS YOUTHFUL OFFENDER UNIT



*The Superintendent will augment the grant project staff with the necessary security, counseling, clinical and medical staff as may be necessary and feasible. He will also be responsible for integrating project activities with the entire Long Lane Programming.

Long Lane School
Budgeting & Statistical Information

	Actual 1974-75	Estimated 1975-76	Estimated 1976-77	Estimated 1977-78
Personal Services	2,314,716	2,701,491	2,602,373	2,991,390
Other Expenses	564,102	615,615	687,380	788,689

STATISTICS

	Actual 1975-76	Estimated 1976-77	Projected Agency Government 1977-78	
Rated Capacity	181	205	205	
Actual Beds	181	205	205	
Average Daily Population	134	160	175	160
New Admissions	352	360	385	
Readmissions	232	260	280	
Total Admissions	584	620	665	
Discharges	38	50	50	
Placements	622	650	650	
Positions (General Fund)	267	262	277	271

POSITIONS

	Authorized 7/3/75			Estimated 6/30/76	Recommended 6/30/77		Authorized 6/1/77		
	Filled	Vacant	Change	Filled	Filled	Change	Filled	Vacant	Total
<u>Permanent</u>									
<u>Full Time</u>									
General Fund	254	13	-15	252	228	-24	257	9	266
Federal Fund	6	1	0	7	7	0	9	2	11
<u>Other Positions</u>									
<u>Equated to Full</u>									
<u>Time</u>									
General Fund	9			8	8	0	8	12	20
Federal Fund	1			2	2	0	0	0	0

	<u>Established</u>	<u>Vacant</u>
Administration	24	2
Food Services	10	0
General Services (Maintenance)	30	0
Care and Custody of Students	200	19
Education and Training	22	0
Federally Funded	7	0

AFTERCARE

The purpose of the Aftercare is to create a community-based program of Aftercare services for delinquent youths committed to the Department of Children and Youth Services. The persistently high rate of recidivism among these youngsters is directly related to inadequate supportive services during the critical phase of readjustment in the community.

Past rehabilitation efforts, centered in the training schools, were largely unsuccessful. The Aftercare Project was designed to move this effort out of the institution and into the community, where the problems of delinquency originate.

The goal of Aftercare remains the same: to create a program of community-based aftercare services that will effect rehabilitation and reduce recidivism. The task involves the development of an independent, operational unit able to administer a state-wide service delivery system, the expansion and training of staff, the reduction of caseloads, and the utilization and development of community resources.

The project has made significant progress in the last two years. The Aftercare program is now fully operational; the new rehabilitation concepts are being applied; and the rate of serious recidivism is decreasing.

In the coming year, Aftercare will continue to improve the delivery of services by increasing staff and establishing additional field offices. A major new approach is the development of pilot projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of local community agencies in providing intensive, individualized rehabilitation programs.

With prior funding, the project has implemented the new rehabilitation philosophy. Continued funding is essential for the validation of these concepts and for an accurate assessment of the approach. Because staff expansion was delayed until June of 1972, the program did not become effective in the field until September of that year.

THE PAST

Traditional rehabilitation efforts in Connecticut were not effective in handling the problem of juvenile delinquency. Departmental studies show that in the past, 33% of the youths released from the Connecticut School for Boys were returned within one year. Fifty percent of the boys later became involved in serious adult offenses, as did 30% of the girls from Long Lane.

Formerly, rehabilitation was believed to take place in the training schools, and parole services consisted of monitoring progress in the community. If behavior problems reappeared, the child was returned to the school for another session of rehabilitation. A major problem was that programming was oriented toward adaptation to life in the institution. The high rate of recidivism, however, indicates that adjustments in the training school did not translate to adjustment in the community.

In response to the ineffectiveness of the former system, a philosophy evolved which saw delinquency as a problem that originated in the community: in the child's interaction with his family, his peers, his schools, and with his environment as a whole. Institutionalization was rejected as a solution, since isolating the child was not likely to change the elements in his environment or his patterns of interacting with them. Rehabilitation was now seen as a dynamic process which would have to occur in the community, where the problems existed. To have an affect on this process, social services would have to move out of the institution and into the child's environment.

This new philosophy was a radical change from the past. Its implementation would call for radical changes in the state's traditional system. The Aftercare project was designed to test this approach and demonstrate its effectiveness. The monitoring duties of the former parole staffs had not constituted supportive social services in the community. Thus, the task was not to improve aftercare, but to create it: to build a service delivery system that had not existed before.

THE PROGRESS

Aftercare has performed its task. It has created a comprehensive community-based Aftercare program, which provides supportive services for a caseload of over 500 children.

When Aftercare began, there were many problems to be solved before the new concepts could be put into practice. The original unit consisted of a director and parole staffs reassigned from the social services departments of two institutions. These workers, with their background in the traditional training school approach, needed extensive orientation and training in the new aftercare function. Caseloads were as high as 60 per worker. The only base of operations in the field was the worker's car. There were no standard methods or procedures for operating in the community, or for keeping records or reporting on operations. There was no way to find out how the program was working or to evaluate its effectiveness. The unit was isolated, unknown, without resources or assistance in the community.

Starting from this point, and in spite of many unforeseen difficulties, Aftercare has made significant progress toward fulfilling its purpose. Today, Connecticut has a comprehensive, community-based program of aftercare services. Field workers are oriented to the new approach, and trained in juvenile correctional techniques. Caseloads are under 30 per worker. Five field offices provide a base of operations in the community, bringing the worker closer to the individual client.

Complex operations have been simplified by the development of standard methods and procedures. Centralized record-keeping and a uniform reporting system provide feedback that enables the program to monitor its progress and evaluate its impact.

Today the Aftercare program is involved in, and involving, the community. An active volunteer program provides direct services to committed children. Various local agencies and organizations are now aware of the problems surrounding rehabilitation, and can act as positive, rather than negative influences in the process. Colleges and university programs are providing sponsors for individual children.

The alternate-learning program is being conducted to meet the problems of youths who are not successful in the regular school setting. Group guidance and counseling is provided to assist children and their families during the critical phase of readjustment in the community. Innovative demonstration projects are being set up to provide intensive rehabilitation services, develop local resources, and test new approaches. Over 150 children are now placed in private facilities which offer a wide range of alternatives to institutionalization.

Aftercare has put the new rehabilitation concepts into practice. The ultimate impact of the approach is yet to be measured, but the evidence to date indicates that the program is succeeding in its efforts to promote rehabilitation and reduce recidivism.

THE GOAL

The goal is the creation of a comprehensive program of community-based aftercare services to rehabilitate delinquent children and youth - to successfully reintegrate them with society and to enhance their abilities to adjust and cope effectively with community life. A by-product of successful rehabilitation will be the reduction of recidivism.

PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

Although interrelated, procedures to implement the methods of Aftercare can be grouped in the areas of administration, delivery of services, and development of community resources.

Administration

1. Consolidation of former institutional parole staff into a centralized unit directly responsible to the Office of the Commissioner.
2. Development of uniform administrative and operational procedures.
3. Establishment of central records office and uniform reporting system.
4. Development of management information and a program evaluation capability.
5. Establishment of more effective working relationships with departmental components and with other public and private agencies.
6. Establish Administrative Aftercare Review Committee to legally and fairly administer revocation of parole function.

Delivery of Services

(Procedures to increase quantity and quality of staff services)

1. Expansion of field staff to reduce caseloads to manageable proportions - approximately 25 per worker.
2. Establishment of field sub-offices to provide the worker with a base of operations within his assigned area - reducing travel time and increasing availability.

3. Provision of additional telephones and increased travel authorizations to increase contact.
4. Acquisition of clerical/typing staff to reduce the amount of worker's time that is consumed by paperwork.
5. Distribution of manuals covering administrative and operational procedures, placement resources, and available services on the state and local level. These reference manuals will assist in planning and implementing effective placement/treatment programs.
6. Formal training for field workers in juvenile correctional and rehabilitation techniques.

Development of Community Resources

1. Establishment of Chief of Volunteer Services position to coordinate volunteer activities.
2. Recruit and train a state-wide network of Volunteer Sponsors providing services to individual youngsters.
3. Involve public and private organizations, such as schools, youth bureaus, services agencies, colleges and universities, in joint programs to meet the needs of delinquent children.
4. Establish contracts with private agencies to provide professional guidance and counseling for groups of children and/or parents.
5. Establish projects to test feasibility of purchasing intensive rehabilitation services from private agencies.
6. Utilize the resources of local youth bureaus when appropriate services are available.

Supervision

Budgeting and Personnel Statistics

	Actual 1974-75	Actual 1975-76	Estimated 1976-77	Recommended 1977-78
Personal Services	<u>166,890</u>	<u>168,792</u>	<u>188,345</u>	<u>276,882</u>
Other Expenses	11,555	11,723	14,000	25,830

	1975	1976
Aftercare Admissions	<u>753</u>	<u>774</u>
Aftercare Terminations	591	763

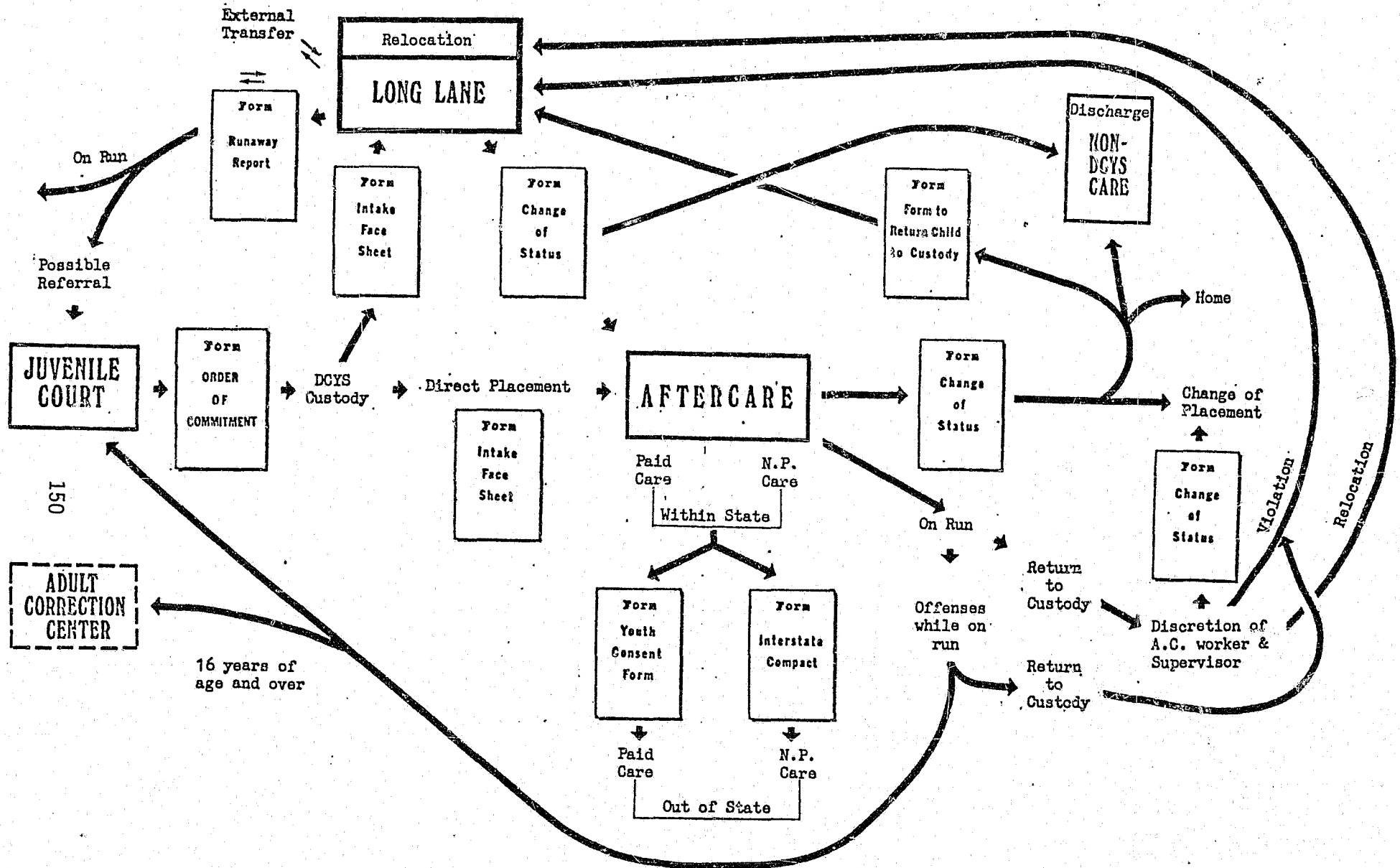
	End of Month Caseload	Average Caseload per Worker
December 1976	<u>906</u>	<u>53.3</u>
March 1977	838	59.9

STATE CHILD CARE FACILITIES

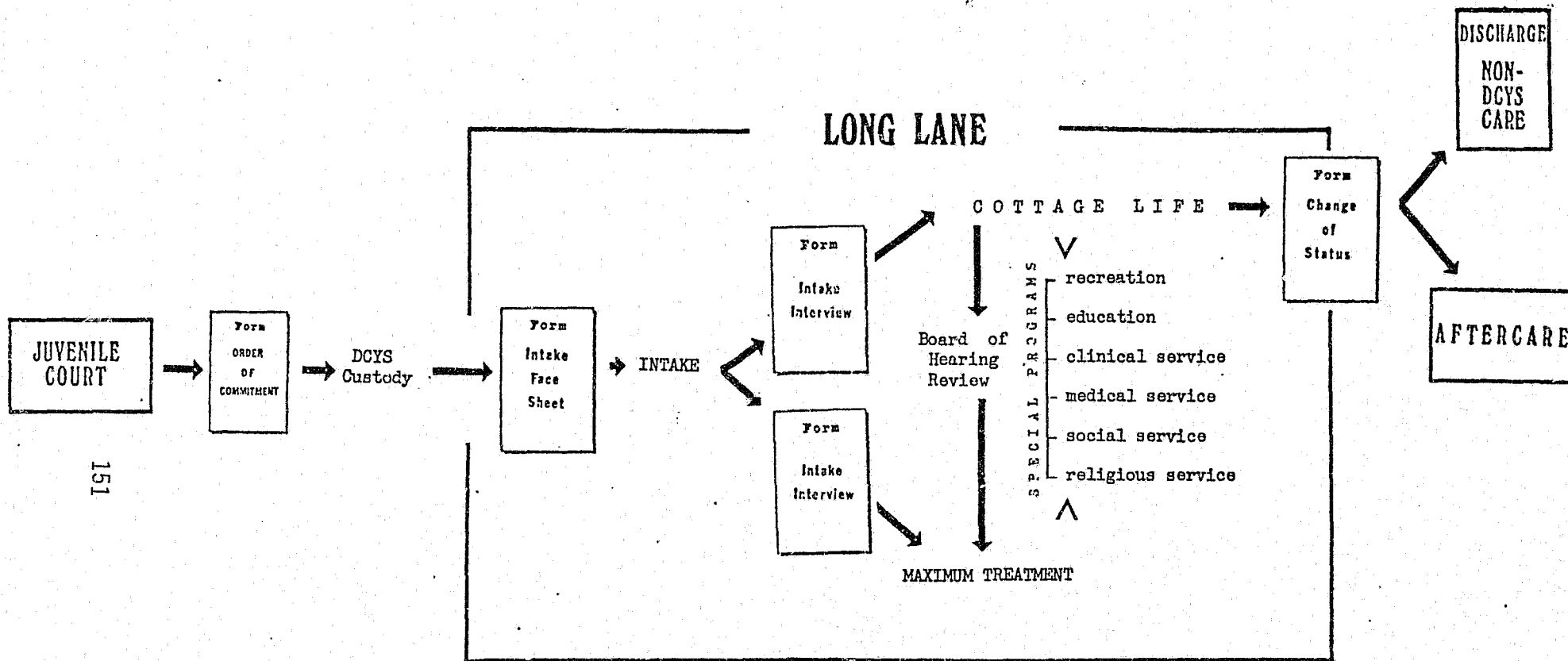
Statistics: Estimated 1976-77 - Agency Projected 1977-78

	<i>Rated Capacity</i>	<i>Actual Beds</i>	<i>Average Daily Population</i>	<i>Average Daily Day Treatment Population</i>	<i>Average Daily Out Patients</i>	<i>New Admissions</i>	<i>Readmissions</i>	<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Positions (General Fund)</i>
Albany Avenue Child Guidance Clinic	-----	-----	-----	-----	73-77	-----	-----	-----	-----	14-18
Adolescent Drug Rehabilitation Unit	25-25	23-23	21-21	-----	-----	40-40	25-25	65-65	40-40	14-16
Connecticut Valley Children's Unit	64-70	64-64	60-66	-----	-----	64-80	3-3	67-83	81-80	115-136
Adolescent Unit	34---	34---	24---	-----	-----	106---	20---	126---	96---	37---
Fairfield Hills Adolescent Unit	20-20	20-20	19-19	-----	-----	35-35	1-1	36-36	40-40	16-22
High Meadows	62-62	62-62	58-58	27-27	-----	46-46	8-8	54-54	36-36	94-96
Norwich Adolescent Unit	42-42	42-42	30-30	-----	-----	190-165	51-34	241-199	185-185	45-54
Undercliff	134-134	55-100	---85	-----	-----	---235	---30	---265	---276	58-222

DCYS DELINQUENCY PROGRAM



FLOW OF LONG LANE PLACEMENTS



151

The flowchart illustrates the process of the Juvenile Justice System, starting from the Juvenile Court and leading to the Adult Correction Center. The process involves various forms and stages, including Direct Placement, Aftercare, and Change of Status.

```

graph TD
    JC[JUVENILE COURT] --> OC[Form ORDER OF COMMITMENT]
    OC --> DC[DCYS Custody]
    DC --> DP[Direct Placement]
    DP --> IF[Form Intake Face Sheet]
    IF --> AC[AFTERCARE]
    AC --> PC[Paid Care]
    AC --> NPC[N.P. Care]
    PC --> WS[Within State]
    NPC --> WS
    WS --> YCF[Form Youth Consent Form]
    WS --> IIC[Form Interstate Compact]
    YCF --> PC2[Paid Care]
    IIC --> NPC2[N.P. Care]
    PC2 --> OS[Out of State]
    NPC2 --> OS
    OS --> JC
    AC --> CRS[Form Change of Status]
    CRS --> CP[Change of Placement]
    CP --> CRS2[Form Change of Status]
    CRS2 --> DCS[Discretion of A.C. worker & Supervisor]
    DCS --> RTO[Return to Custody]
    RTO --> JC
    DCS --> RTO2[Return to Custody]
    RTO2 --> JC
    DCS --> V[Violation]
    V --> R[Relocation]
    R --> JC
  
```

JUVENILE COURT (152) → **Form ORDER OF COMMITMENT** → **DCYS Custody** → **Direct Placement** → **Form Intake Face Sheet** → **AFTERCARE**

AFTERCARE branches into:

- Paid Care** → **Within State** → **Form Youth Consent Form** → **Paid Care** → **Out of State** → **JUVENILE COURT**
- N.P. Care** → **Within State** → **Form Interstate Compact** → **N.P. Care** → **Out of State** → **JUVENILE COURT**

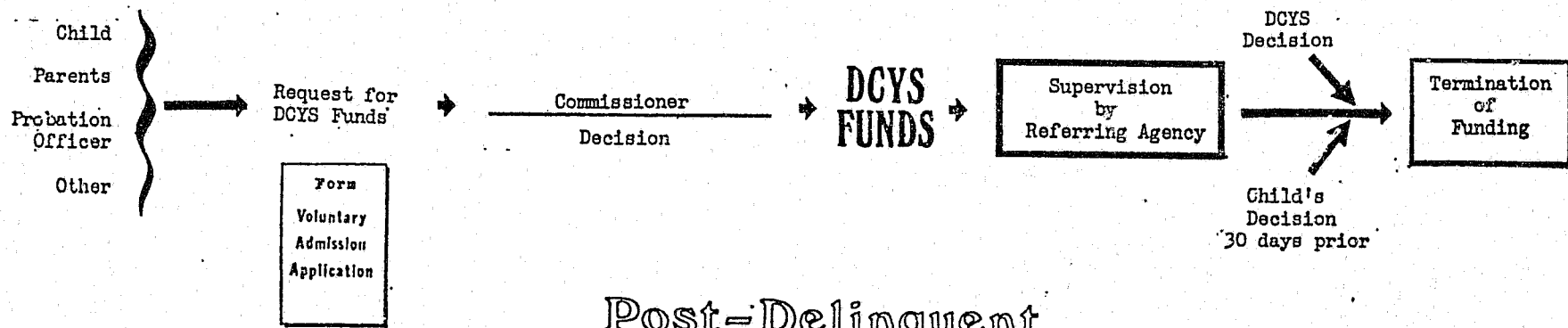
AFTERCARE also leads to:

- Form Change of Status** → **Change of Placement** → **Form Change of Status** → **Discretion of A.C. worker & Supervisor** → **Return to Custody** → **JUVENILE COURT**
- On Run** → **Offenses while on run** → **Return to Custody** → **JUVENILE COURT**
- Return to Custody** → **JUVENILE COURT**
- Violation** → **Relocation** → **JUVENILE COURT**

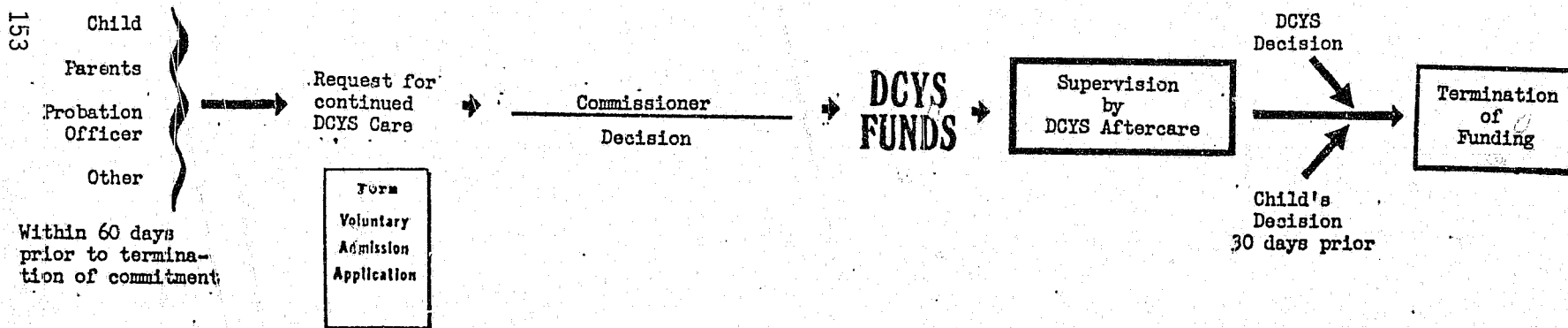
ADULT CORRECTION CENTER (16 years of age and over) is also shown as a destination for the process.

VOLUNTARY PLACEMENTS

Pre-Delinquent

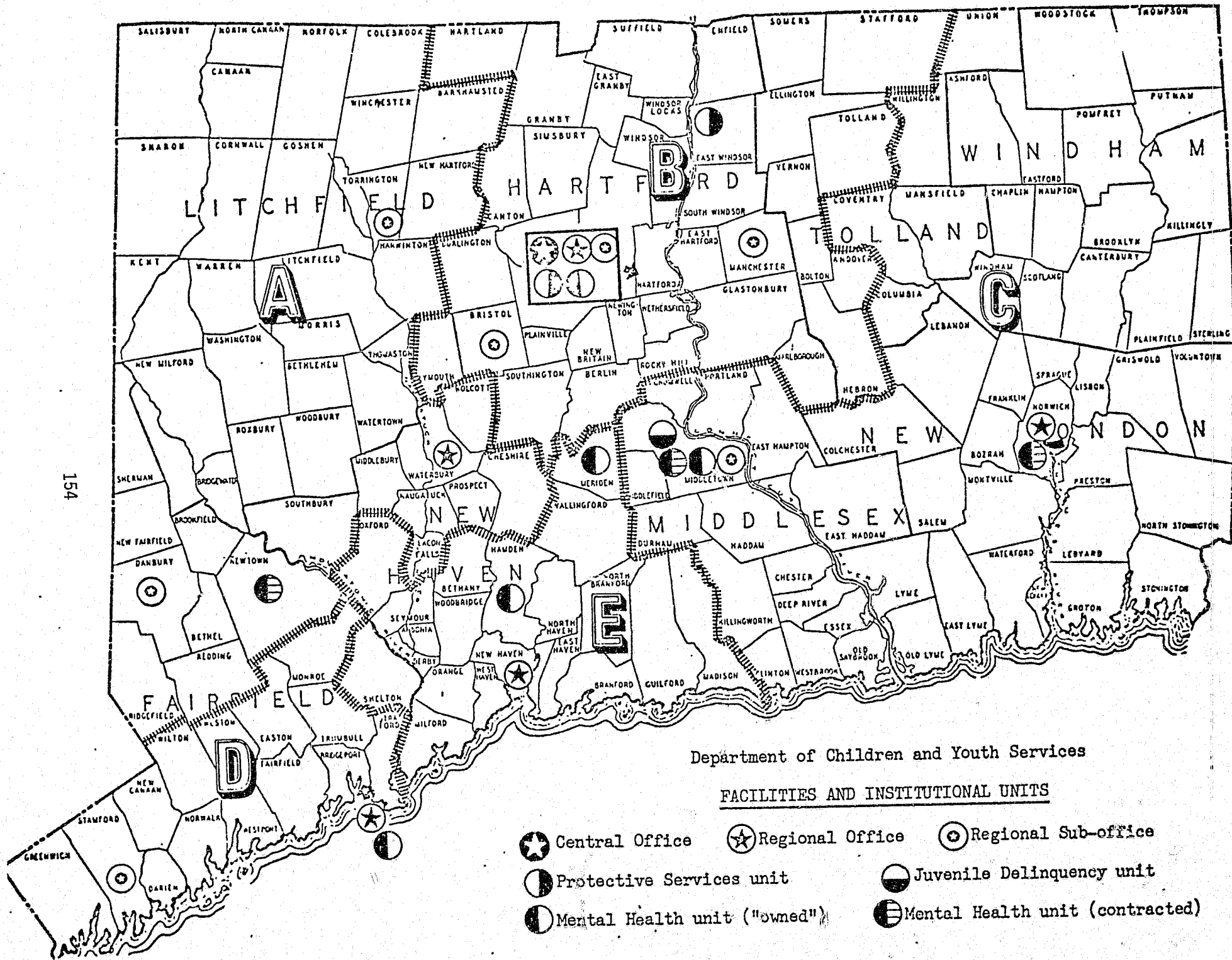


Post-Delinquent



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Within 60 days
prior to termina-
tion of commitment



Department of Children and Youth Services

FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL UNITS

- ★ Central Office
- ☆ Regional Office
- ⊙ Regional Sub-office
- ◐ Protective Services unit
- ◑ Juvenile Delinquency unit
- ◒ Mental Health unit ("owned")
- ◓ Mental Health unit (contracted)

FISCAL YEAR COMPARISON
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DATA

1972 - 1976

	7/1/72 to 6/30/73	7/1/73 to 6/30/74	7/1/74 to 6/30/75	7/1/75 to 6/30/76	7/1/76	7/1/77 (Projection)
Total Delinquency Commitments	351	396	460	472	---	
155 Direct Placement	62	109	125	210	---	
Institutional New Admissions (Includes Direct Placements)	312	321	415	351	---	
After Care** Caseload (as of 1st day in fiscal year)	610*	390	548	592	710	

*majority age lowered from 21 to 18 during this period
**includes volunteers, but not institutional youth not in residence

Department of Children and Youth Services
Commitments for Delinquency
1972 - 1976

Part I

Analysis of Departmental Commitments and Discharges

January 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977

	COMMITMENTS						DISCHARGES														
	To School			To Direct Placement			Expiration of Commitment			Reached Majority Age			Delinquent Reasons			Commissioner Review			Miscellaneous		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
<u>BOYS</u>																					
Jan - Mar	13	68	38	20	49	35	52	71	81	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Apr - Jun	46	42	-	30	42	-	73	55	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Jul - Sept	34	33	-	29	49	-	55	87	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-
Oct - Dec	56	39	-	46	36	-	62	93	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	8	-
Total	209	182	38	125	176	35	242	306	81	16	10	4	2	-	-	4	13	2	-	9	1
<u>GIRLS</u>																					
Jan - Mar	20	18	14	9	14	10	21	23	26	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Apr - Jun	15	16	-	8	5	-	30	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Jul - Sept	14	19	-	12	7	-	22	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	-
Oct - Dec	14	14	-	10	8	-	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-
Total	63	67	14	39	34	10	87	85	26	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	6	3	2	7	-
<u>COMBINED</u>																					
Jan - Mar	93	86	52	29	63	45	73	94	107	3	4	5	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	1
Apr - Jun	61	58	-	38	47	-	103	75	-	5	3	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
Jul - Sept	48	52	-	41	56	-	77	106	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	2	-	-
Oct - Dec	70	53	-	56	44	-	76	116	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	15	-
Total	272	249	52	164	210	45	329	391	107	18	12	5	2	-	-	8	19	5	2	16	1

Part II

Analysis of Training Schools' Admissions and Terminations

January 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977

	ADMISSIONS												TERMINATIONS					
	NEW						RETURNS						Placement			Discharge		
	From Juvenile Court			From Direct Placement			Violation			Relocation			1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977						
<u>BOYS</u>																		
Jan - Mar	73	68	38	13	14	13	16	19	12	15	18	7	81	97	75	4	2	7
Apr - Jun	61	42	-	10	22	-	18	18	-	16	20	-	115	94	-	10	4	-
Jul - Sept	34	33	-	10	16	-	27	15	-	14	19	-	126	121	-	7	7	-
Oct - Dec	56	39	-	17	22	-	21	18	-	24	19	-	104	72	-	4	8	-
Total	224	182	38	50	74	13	82	70	12	69	76	7	426	384	75	25	27	7
<u>GIRLS</u>																		
Jan - Mar	20	18	14	10	10	4	13	11	4	2	13	10	32	42	27	6	1	2
Apr - Jun	34	16	-	5	3	-	9	10	-	11	12	-	52	52	-	8	1	-
Jul - Sept	14	19	-	5	10	-	9	13	-	4	11	-	35	44	-	8	-	-
Oct - Dec	14	14	-	8	3	-	5	7	-	3	7	-	46	42	-	4	1	-
Total	82	67	14	28	26	4	41	41	4	20	47	10	165	180	27	26	3	2
<u>COMBINED</u>																		
Jan - Mar	93	86	52	23	24	17	29	30	16	17	31	17	113	139	102	10	3	9
Apr - Jun	95	58	-	15	25	-	27	28	-	27	32	-	167	146	-	18	5	-
Jul - Sept	48	52	-	15	26	-	41	28	-	18	30	-	161	165	-	15	7	-
Oct - Dec	70	53	-	25	25	-	26	25	-	27	30	-	150	114	-	8	9	-
Total	306	249	52	78	100	17	123	111	16	89	123	17	591	564	102	51	24	9

Part III

Analysis of Aftercare Placements and Terminations

January 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977

	PLACEMENTS						TERMINATIONS											
	From School			Direct Placements			Violation			To School			Relocation			Direct Placement		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
BOYS																		
Jan - Mar	81	97	75	19	49	36	16	19	12	15	18	7	13	14	13	48	75	81
Apr - Jun	115	94	-	26	42	-	18	18	-	16	20	-	10	22	-	69	59	-
Jul - Sept	126	121	-	31	49	-	27	15	-	14	19	-	10	16	-	55	98	-
Oct - Dec	104	72	-	46	36	-	21	18	-	24	19	-	17	22	-	58	89	-
Total	426	384	75	122	176	36	82	70	12	69	76	7	50	74	13	230	321	81
GIRLS																		
Jan - Mar	32	42	27	9	14	10	13	11	4	2	13	10	10	10	4	15	26	28
Apr - Jun	52	52	-	8	5	-	9	10	-	11	12	-	5	3	-	26	21	-
Jul - Sept	35	44	-	13	7	-	14	13	-	4	11	-	5	10	-	20	21	-
Oct - Dec	46	42	-	10	8	-	5	7	-	3	11	-	8	3	-	10	25	-
Total	165	180	27	40	34	10	41	41	4	20	47	10	28	26	4	71	93	28
COMBINED																		
Jan - Mar	113	139	102	28	63	46	29	30	16	17	31	17	23	24	17	63	101	109
Apr - Jun	167	146	-	34	47	-	27	28	-	27	32	-	15	25	-	95	80	-
Jul - Sept	161	165	-	44	56	-	41	28	-	18	30	-	15	26	-	75	119	-
Oct - Dec	150	114	-	56	44	-	26	25	-	27	30	-	25	25	-	68	114	-
Total	591	564	102	162	210	46	123	111	16	89	123	17	78	100	17	301	414	109

Part IV

Summary of Departmental Commitments, Operational Admissions and Terminations,
and Departmental Discharges

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1976

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITMENTS	436	449	Commitments to Departmental Jurisdiction (Training Schools and Direct Placement)
TRAINING SCHOOL ADMISSIONS	596	585	New Admissions and Returns from Placement
TRAINING SCHOOL TERMINATIONS	642	588	Placements and Discharges
AFTERCARE ADMISSIONS	753	774	Direct Placements and Placements from Schools
AFTERCARE TERMINATIONS	591	763	Discharges and Returns to Training Schools
DEPARTMENTAL DISCHARGES	359	438	Termination of Departmental Jurisdiction

Characteristics of Children and Youth Committed to the
Department of Children and Youth Services
1976

	Admitted to Training School		Direct Placement		Total	Percent
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
I. Age						
11 or under	1	-	4	-	5	1.08%
12	7	1	11	1	20	4.33%
13	13	8	28	6	55	11.93%
14	50	28	55	11	144	31.24%
15	93	28	70	19	210	45.55%
16 and over	19	3	4	1	27	5.86%
Total	183	68	172	38	461	99.99%
II. Ethnic Background						
Black	65	25	55	11	156	33.84%
White	97	40	96	26	259	56.18%
Spanish-speaking	19	2	19	1	41	8.89%
Other	2	1	-	-	3	.65%
Unknown	-	-	2	-	2	.43%
Total	183	68	172	38	461	99.99%
III. Parents						
Both Natural	48	13	36	9	106	22.99%
Mother-Stepfather	22	10	17	4	53	14.50%
Father-Stepmother	5	3	4	2	14	3.04%
Both Adopted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother Only	86	31	86	17	220	47.72%
Father Only	6	1	10	1	18	3.90%
Foster	4	4	3	1	12	2.60%
Other	11	6	14	4	35	7.59%
Unknown	1	-	2	-	3	.65%
Total	183	68	172	38	461	102.99%

IV. Educational Grade Level	Admitted to Training School		Direct Placement		Total	Percent
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
5 or under	3	-	7	-	10	2.15%
6	7	-	10	1	18	2.88%
7	23	8	25	8	64	13.79%
8	51	11	44	9	115	24.78%
9	61	31	46	12	150	32.32%
10 or above	26	12	13	8	59	12.71%
Special Classes	10	4	17	-	31	6.68%
Unknown	3	1	5	-	9	1.94%
Homebound	1	1	5	-	7	1.50%
Alternative	1	-	-	-	1	.21%
Total	186	68	172	38	464	99.96%
V. Place of Residence					Total	Percent
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Bridgeport	25	3	16	5	49	10.62%
Hartford	29	20	27	3	79	17.13%
New Britain	6	1	7	1	15	3.25%
New Haven	23	4	22	6	55	11.93%
Norwalk	3	2	8	-	13	2.81%
Stamford	8	2	9	1	20	4.33%
Waterbury	9	1	2	3	15	3.25%
Other Connecticut	78	34	81	19	211	45.77%
Out of State	2	1	1	-	4	.86%
Total	183	68	173	38	461	99.75%

Note: Age, parental situation, children in family,
educational level and place of residence refer to situation at time
of commitment.

- Children's Protective and Social Services -

These are administered by the Department of Children and Youth Services under a purchase of services agreement with the Department of Social Services.

Protective Services

DCYS staff accept and investigate suspected cases of child abuse and/or neglect and work with parents to try to reduce or eliminate the cause of referral. DCYS protective services for abused and/or neglected children include medical assistance, legal aid, family counseling and temporary emergency shelter at the DCYS child care study and receiving home in Warehouse Point, Connecticut. Services also may include the purchase of homemaker, child care and family planning services if not otherwise available. The Department cooperates with the Connecticut Child Welfare Association in providing protective services, including use of the CCWA Child Abuse Careline (1-800-842-2288) for receiving reports of suspected child abuse and/or neglect. Together with CCWA, the Mt. Sinai Hospital and the University of Connecticut, DCYS operates a Child Abuse and/or Neglect Demonstration Center in Hartford (566-3040) which supplies immediate aid for abused and/or neglected youngsters and their families in the towns of Hartford, West Hartford, Bloomfield, Newington, Wethersfield, Windsor Locks, Windsor and Suffield. DCYS also conducts monthly "Grand Rounds" information seminars for mandated reporters of child abuse and/or neglect in the eight town area.

When protective services are not enough to resolve cases of child abuse and/or neglect, the protective services staff seeks court commitment of the child to the guardianship of the Commissioner of Children and Youth Services so that other DCYS children's services can be rendered. Performed by DCYS children's services staff, these include:

Foster Care Services. Recruitment, study and approval of foster homes, placement and supervision of children in foster care, social services to parents of children in foster care, and work with foster parents and staffs of child caring institutions.

Adoption Services. Recruitment, study and approval of adoptive homes, placement and supervision of children in adoptive homes pending finalization of adoption. Services also include related activities such as removal of guardianship, subsidized adoptions, interstate exchange of children and homes, and operation of an Adoption Resource Exchange Service.

Aid to unwed mothers. These services include maternity home care, planning for the mother and child, assistance in arranging for continuation of education, vocational training, employment counseling and arranging for family planning services.

Non-committed placement program. Arranging and paying for the placement needs of children who meet certain eligibility requirements and who otherwise would have to be committed by the Juvenile Court to the Commissioner of Children and Youth Services in order to obtain state payment for placement services.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVICES

Regional Office Staffing Report

Month Ending March 1977

Report Jurisdiction - - Statewide Summary

CASELOAD

REGION	TOTAL			PROTECTIVE SERVICES			CHILDREN'S SERVICES								
	NUMBER OF WORKERS	END OF MONTH CASELOAD	AVG. CASELOAD PER WKR.	NUMBER OF WORKERS	END OF MONTH CASELOAD	AVG. CASELOAD PER WKR.	TOTAL			Supervision			Special Programs		
							NUMBER OF WORKERS	END OF MONTH CASELOAD	AVG. CASELOAD PER WKR.	NUMBER OF WORKERS	END OF MONTH CASELOAD	AVG. CASELOAD PER WKR.	NUMBER OF WORKERS	END OF MONTH CASELOAD	AVG. CASELOAD PER WKR.
A	35.0	1,792	51.2	18.0	733	40.6	17.0	1,059	62.2	15.5	915	59.0	1.5	144	95.0
B	73.4	3,283	44.7	33.0	1,229	37.2	40.4	2,054	50.8	36.7	1,818	49.5	3.7	236	63.8
C	50.0	1,951	39.0	21.8	589	27.0	28.2	1,362	48.3	23.0	1,139	49.5	5.2	223	42.9
D	37.0	1,764	47.7	18.4	655	35.6	18.6	1,109	59.6	17.6	1,022	59.5	1.0	87	87.0
E	37.0	1,982	53.6	17.4	774	44.5	19.6	1,208	61.6	17.0	1,060	62.3	2.6	148	56.9
TOTAL	232.4	10,772	46.3	108.6	3,980	36.6	123.8	6,792	54.9	109.8	5,954	54.2	14.0	838	59.9

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STAFFING

REGION	Total Positions	FILLED POSITIONS						VACANT POSITIONS		
		Total	Workers	Case Supervisors	Program Supervisors	Regional Directors	Clerical	Total	Workers	Other
A	50.0	48.0	35.0	5	1	1	6	2	---	2
B	107.4	101.4	73.4	12	1	1	14	6	5	1
C	73.0	69.0	50.0	9	2	1	7	4	3	1
D	57.0	53.0	37.0	8	2	1	5	4	4	---
E	54.0	52.0	37.0	7	1	1	6	2	1	1
TOTAL	341.4	323.4	232.4	41	7	5	38	18	13	5

Study and licensing of foster homes, group homes, child caring institutions and child placing agencies included under the statutory licensing authority of the Commissioner of Social Services and/or the Commissioner of DCYS. Included is the establishment of payment rates for all types of foster care subject to final approval by the Commissioner of Social Services. During 1976 a centralized foster care and adoption home finding unit was established to strengthen all recruitment, training, and placement activities and follow-up.

- Children's Psychiatric Services -

A law passed by the 1975 General Assembly makes DCYS responsible for the diagnosis, care and treatment of mentally ill and/or emotionally disturbed children and youth. This program is conducted by psychiatric and related specialists in 8 in-patient and out-patient facilities: High Meadows (Hamden), Albany Avenue Child Guidance Center (Hartford), Greater Bridgeport Mental Health Center, Children's Service (Bridgeport), The Adolescent Drug Rehabilitation Unit (Meriden), Riverview Psychiatric Hospital for Children (Middletown), and adolescent programs conducted by the Mental Health Department under contract with DCYS at Fairfield Hills (Newtown) and the Norwich hospital. DCYS also partially funds a number of privately operated child guidance clinics (17 in FY 1977) serving youthful patients in their respective areas. Initiatives have been taken to coordinate the activities of these clinics with other DCYS or court-related sources, such as group homes and foster homes.

- Education -

Education is so important in the Department's work with children and youth that a special school district has been established within DCYS with the Commissioner or his designee as Superintendent. Beyond meeting the normal academic needs of institutionalized boys and girls and providing for remedial education, DCYS educational specialists work closely with school systems throughout the state and municipal personnel on youth-related matters - such as training municipal police officers in juvenile justice and the handling of juvenile offenders.

A State Statute (Section 10-15) provides for the education of all Connecticut children over 5 years of age and assures an educational opportunity.

- a. P.A. 75-524 expands DCYS' responsibilities to encompass statewide preventive and remedial services to children and youths under 18 years of age who "...violate the law, or who are mentally ill, emotionally disturbed, delinquent, abused, neglected or uncared for, or committed by court or voluntarily admitted to DCYS for service."
- b. P.A. 75-539 establishes a Special School District within the DCYS for educational services to any child or youth who resides in a DCYS institution or facility and who must be provided an education within that institution.

- c. The Special School District will be influenced by professional standards of good practices which derive from professions such as education, psychiatry, and psychology; from the administrative concept of accountability in terms of quality of services; and from accreditation and licensing/certification requirements, e.g., hospital accreditation, the certification of teachers, licensing of medical professions, etc.

Special Programs

Care-Line Coverage

The Child Abuse Care-Line operated by the Connecticut Child Welfare Association, Inc., a private non-profit statewide citizen's organization that works on behalf of children, will provide "hot-line" service for child abuse and neglect via its toll-free telephone line as well as linkage and ready access of Protective Services to the public. The Care Line, a 24-hour/day, seven/day/week, professionally staffed child abuse prevention and information line, services all of Connecticut's residents who have questions concerning the well-being of children. It is manned and answered "live" by trained personnel who have continuous access to a professional backup.

Training and Technical Assistance

The Department of Children and Youth Services has proposed, under the coordination and administration of the Director of Protective Services and the Director of Staff Development, three state objectives for training and technical assistance in 1976-1977: (1) enabling legal persons from the public and private sectors of Connecticut to better understand child development and family dynamics as it related to what children need emotionally and physically when court decisions involving abuse/neglect must be entertained concerning a child's placement and/or guardianship; (2) enabling the Department of Children and Youth Services protective and children's services personnel to enhance their diagnostic and treatment skills in protective services work; (3) enabling several communities interested in demonstrating interdisciplinary protective services teams to have a paid child advocate on each team.

Connecticut Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Center Project

Through the Connecticut Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Center Project, the Department of Children and Youth Services is exploring and testing out different modalities for diagnosis and treatment of child abuse and neglect, always striving to demonstrate those elements of the Demonstration concept that might be implemented in statewide protective services delivery.

Planning and Coordinating a Comprehensive Child Care System

The Department of Children and Youth Services has established, and shall continue to move forward on, the establishment of a comprehensive child care system which will include all services to treat and support dependent, neglected, abused, emotionally disordered or mentally ill youngsters. The Department's youth services capacity will be continually strengthened to administer specialized, responsive, preventive, developmental and continuous services for all children at the earliest possible age.

Programs Conducted for Delinquent Children

This program addresses the educational needs of the youngsters and staff at Long Lane School. The Department of Children and Youth Services has certain objectives which, hopefully, will be realized by this effort. Objectives for the youngsters at the Long Lane School include:

(1) the improvement of youngsters reading level by at least one month for each month in the program; (2) improve mathematics level by at least one month for each month in the program; (3) improve the student's attitudes and motivation toward school as measured by test results, staff evaluation, decrease in runaways, and/or decrease in disruptive behavior. Objectives for the staff include: (1) the development of an awareness within the staff of the unique needs of the institution; (2) develop a liaison for the transition from Long Lane to the public school by developing a new array of educational methods that have been lacking in both systems; (3) develop flexible programs in terms of diagnosis, record keeping and instruction; (4) training in diagnosis, record keeping and instruction geared to the needs of students referred to Long Lane School; (5) self-esteem and value clarification for the staff.

Summary of DCYS Management

Information System

In order to more accurately collect, analyze, interpret, and access data necessary for the efficient and effective operation of DCYS, a Management Information System will be developed and implemented by DCYS. A summary in outline form of the functions of this proposed system follows:

I. NEEDS

A. Volume

1. 30,000 cases per year; 16,000 of which are an active status on any day (requiring four to five transactions daily for information update or retrieval)
2. 500 direct service caseworkers with an average caseload of 55
3. 100 new cases statewide every day
4. Legal requirement to actively investigate and treat each new case for three months (e.g. Protective Services Intake)

B. Need for Immediate Information: 14 Data Units and Printers Required Statewide

1. Of the 100 new cases every day, over 60% of them are emergency situations requiring immediate file search and investigation; many require immediate service and court authorizations for a 96-hour hold or emergency placement
2. the volatile population requires much updating of file information on change in status, to: a) avoid overpayments to service providers, and b) alert other service providers (e.g. runaways, changes in treatment plan, other emergencies)

C. Fiscal Information

1. Capability of tying together treatment planning with vendor payments, in order to exercise maximum management and accountability control
2. Utilizing 30 sources of federal dollars (eligible to receive up to 120 different sources) in addition to State appropriations, requires careful accountability to all sources of money (SPECIAL NOTE: 85% of the DCYS population has multiple-problems and typically require treatment which is fundable from more than one source of dollars)

II. FUNCTIONS OF THE PROPOSED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

A. Caseload Management Information

1. Client Registration and Eligibility Determination
2. Service Plan Formulation and Tracking (through multiple services)

3. Service Authorization
4. Direct Service Log Maintenance, to include staffing information and tickler files

B. Vendor Payment Capability

1. Service Plan Generation
2. Service Authorization
3. Monitoring of Service Delivery
4. Payment for Services, according to the above 1-3
5. Vendor Performance Evaluation (directly relates to Licensure and Rates)

C. Tracking Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Linkage of funding sources to service specific budgets (assessment follows)
2. Personnel and expense budget items are traceable to specific service units provided according to treatment plan, client needs, and service vendor
3. Capability to "leverage" certain federal reimbursement dollars, for greater revenue to the State.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM: THREE ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES: ISIS, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts

A. APPROACH I

Service provision based upon firm subcontracting of computer operations to another firm presently operating a comprehensive child welfare system in Springfield, Massachusetts (a demonstration of this system occurred in Connecticut on November 17, 1976, and was clearly comparable to our caseload management needs)

B. APPROACH II

System implementation and operation on a Control Data Corporation 3170 computer installed in an existing State of Connecticut computer facility and operated by State of Connecticut personnel

C. System implementation and operation on a Control Data Corporation 3170 Computer installed in a Hartford site maintained and operated by the firm for DCYS

IV. PREFERRED APPROACH: APPROACH II (above)

COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR YOUTH

Community Resources for Youth

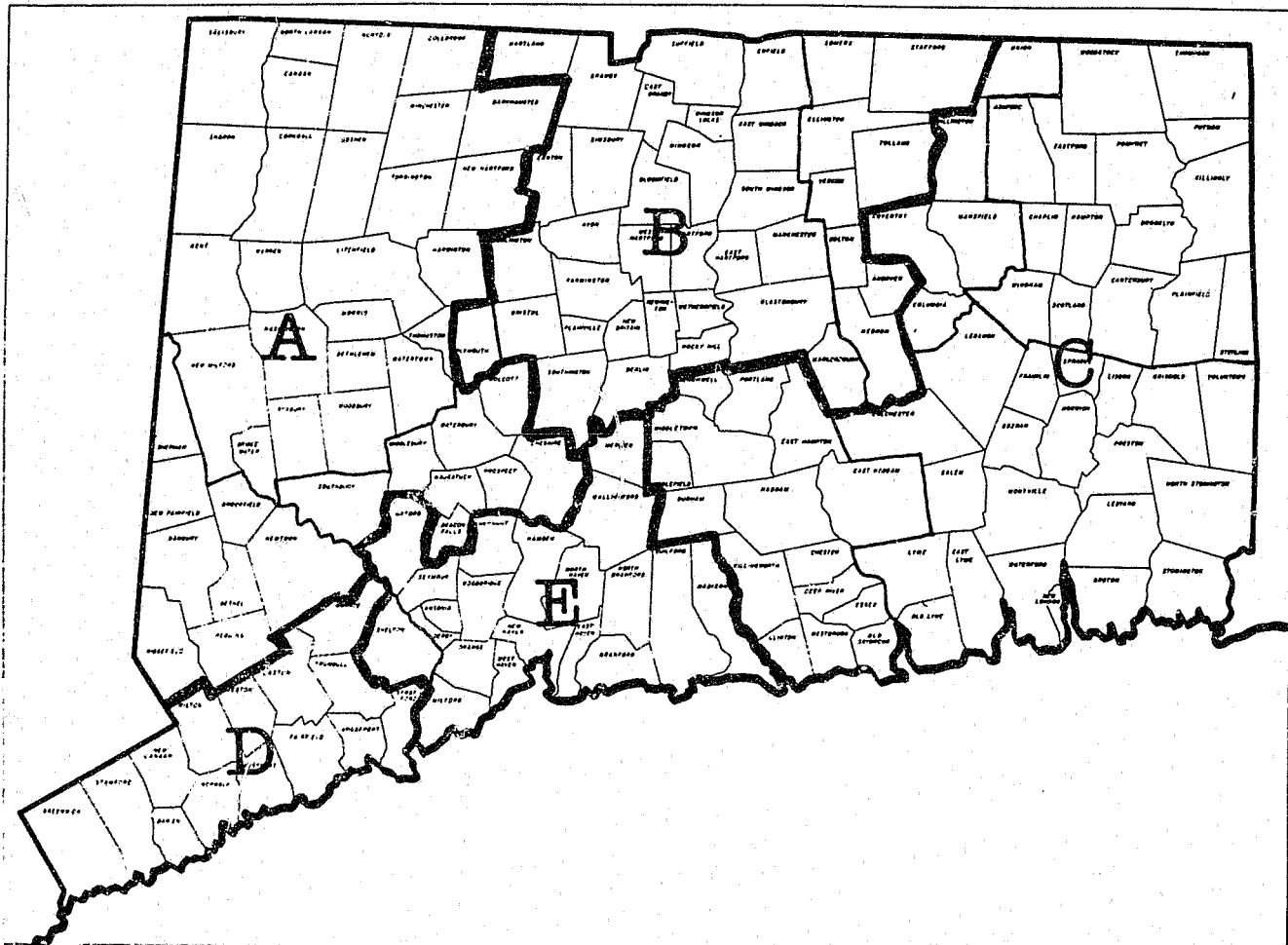
Numerous resources exist at the community level, both private and public, which supplement the established juvenile justice system (Police, Courts, Corrections). Individual communities vary in the number, type, accessibility and responsiveness of available resources which are willing to take an active role in the prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency.

The most complete inventory of community resources available across the State is included in an extensive inventory compiled by the Department of Children & Youth Services. Five volumes, one for each of the DCYS regions, see map, include the education, employment, health, mental health, multi-service, alternate living, recreation and state agency services within the five regions.

Other major resources or networks of resources available within the local community, which are included here as attachments:

- (1) Youth Services Systems
- (2) Mental Health Facilities
- (3) Community-Based Group Homes
- (4) Title XX Social Services
- (5) Volunteer Programs
- (6) Youth Advocacy/Collaboration through
The Deinstitutionalization of Status
Offenders (DSO) Project.

Community resources developed through the Juvenile Court are included in the section on Juvenile Court under Resources.



Department of Children and Youth Services

PLANNING REGIONS

November 1975

TOTALS FOR INVENTORY OF YOUTH SERVICE RESOURCES

<u>Region</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Towns	41	38	56	14	20	169
Population Total (Dept. Health est. 7/1/75)	475,070	909,400	483,730	662,200	593,800	3,124,400
% of Youth Pop. (Regional)	32.3	35.2	33.2	33.1	34.1	
<u>DCYS Commitments</u>						
Juvenile Delinquency*	50	123	81	94	80	428
Children's Services**	883	1,744	1,323	873	1,120	5,943
Mental**	848	3,954	1,017	1,755	1,278	10,854
<u>Facilities</u>						
Education	5	13	17	5	14	
Employment	3	7	2	2	4	
Health***	8	7	26	14	36	
Mental Health	8	17	11	14	27	
Multi-services	33	57	28	24	72	
Al* State Living	5	12	3	9	13	
Recreation	7	16	6	12	25	
State Agencies	10	10	10	10	10	

* Statistics for FY 1975

** Statistics for March 1976

*** Each town has public health nursing services which were not counted.
For detailed summary of Youth Services Resources see

An Aggregate View of Connecticut's

Youth Service Systems

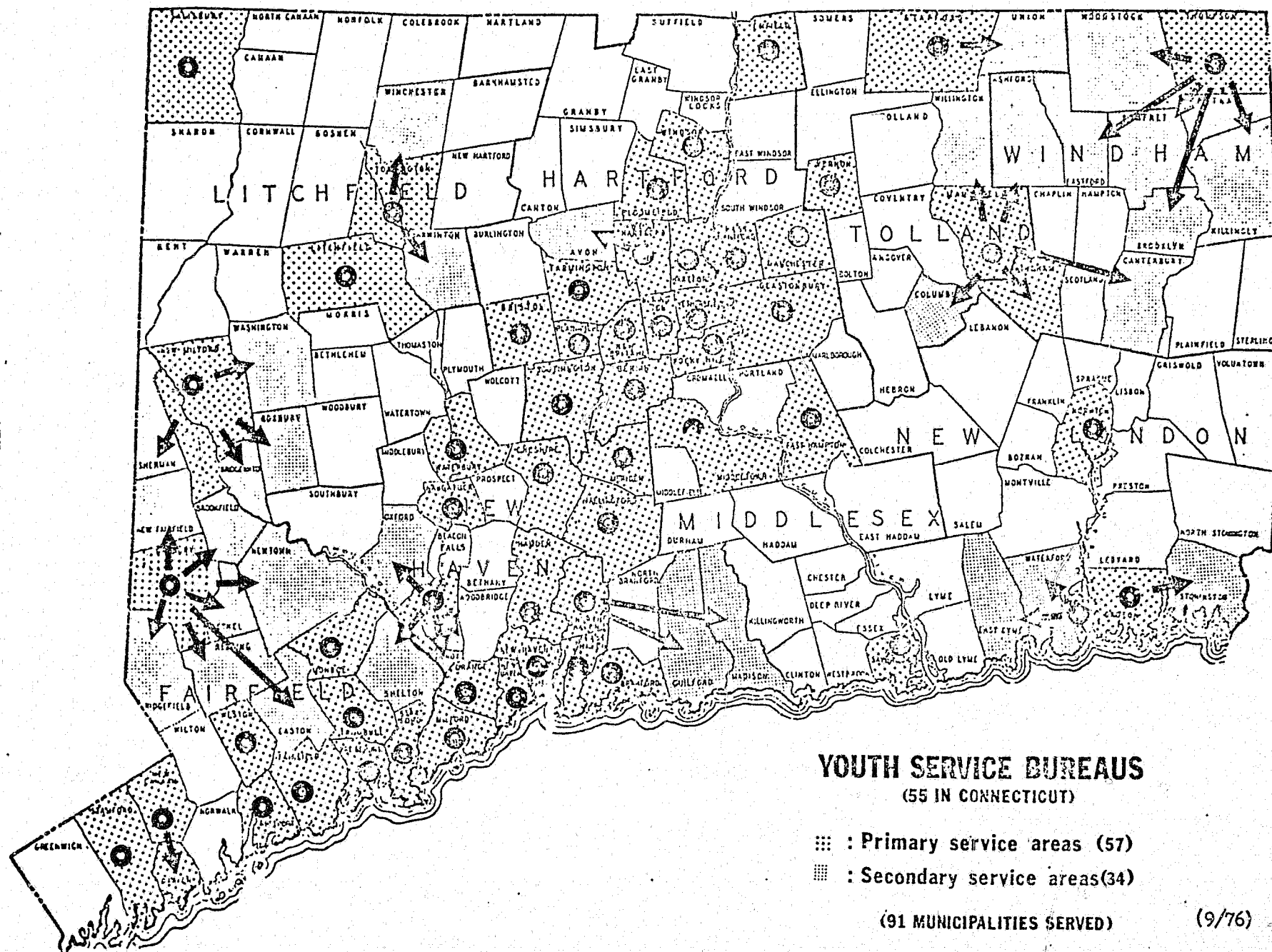
The following report is the result of an extensive survey on the Youth Service Systems across the State as of Sept. 1976. It depicts the tremendous wealth of community resources available if a network, such as YSB, exists to utilize and to capitalize upon these resources on behalf of youth.

Fifty-four (54) of the fifty-five (55) municipal-based youth service programs in Connecticut responded to this survey project. The report which follows is a summary of information gathered from the respondents.

Not all of the programs provided statistics for all sections of the report; each section clearly identifies the number of programs reporting. The statistics which are reported herein by the fifty-four programs reflect approximately 92% of these programs' total services to youth.

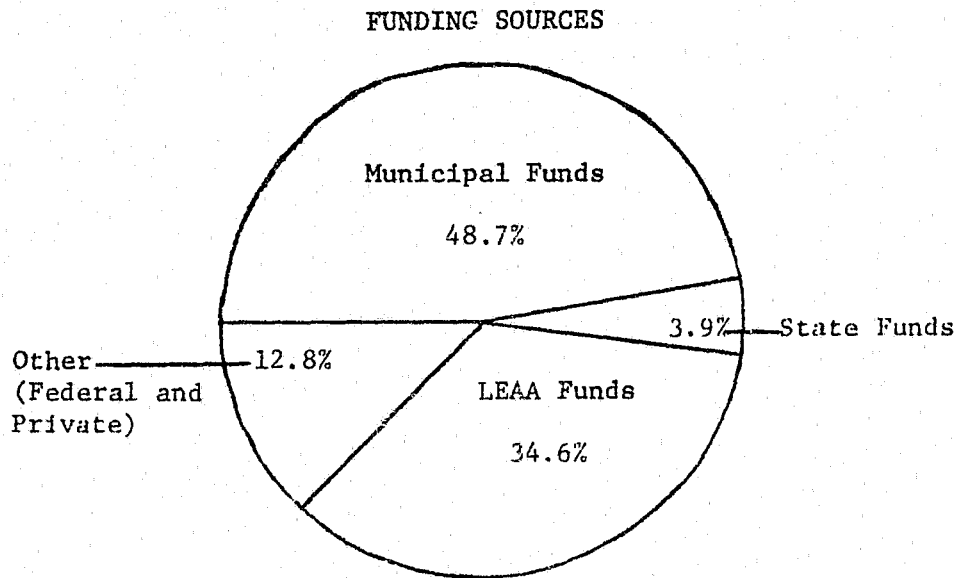
Fifty-five (55) municipal-based youth service programs serve ninety-one Connecticut communities. These programs are most often called Youth Service Bureaus (YSBs). They provide services designed to:

- a) Identify unmet youth needs and develop, coordinate and provide services to meet these needs.
- b) Engage in delinquency prevention by creating more positive conditions for the personal development and welfare of young people.
- c) Divert young people from the justice system and other state rehabilitation systems by developing a coordinated network of supportive youth and family services in the community.



I YOUTH SERVICE SYSTEM BUDGET INFORMATION
(Based on Data Supplied by 54 YSBs)

ANNUAL BUDGET FOR CONNECTICUT'S YSBs. \$2,309,549



MUNICIPAL SHARE OF ANNUAL YSS BUDGET. \$1,124,674

Distribution of Municipal Share of YSS Budget:

<u>Municipal Funding Levels for YSBs</u>	<u>Number of YSBs</u>	<u>Percent of YSBs</u>
0 to 8%	11	
10 to 21%	5	
25 to 46%	14	
	<u>30</u>	56%*
50 to 60%	6	
77 to 95%	6	
100%	12	
	<u>24</u>	44%**

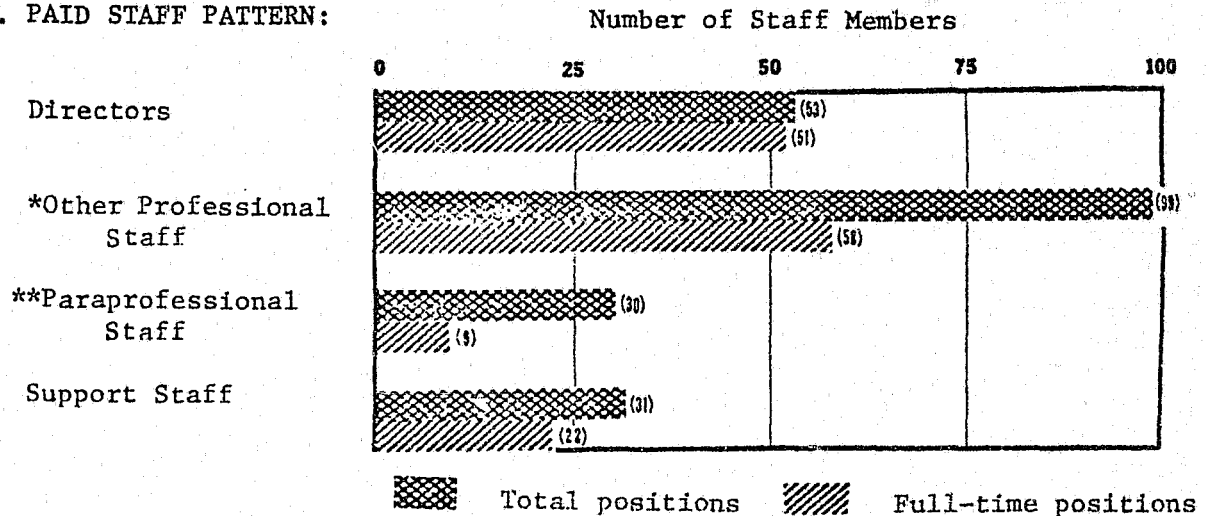
Median Municipal Share for YSB Budget 40%

* 56% YSB Budgets receive less than 50% from Municipal Share

** 44% YSB Budgets receive 50% or more from Municipal Share

II YSB STAFFING PATTERNS (52 YSBs)

A. PAID STAFF PATTERN:



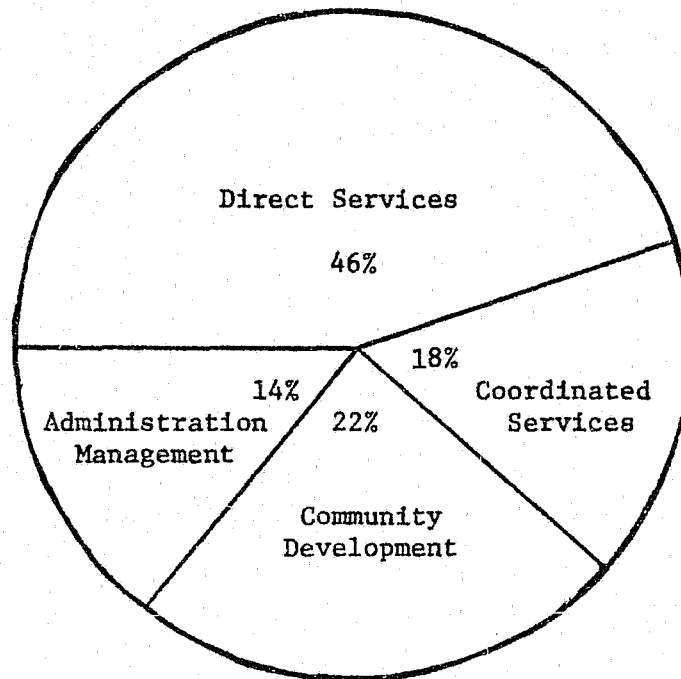
*Defined as having a Bachelor's Degree or above

**Defined as not having a Bachelor's Degree

YSB Directors:		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Directors having a Master's Degree.			59%
Directors' Average Years of Experience.	7		
working with youth			
Other YSB Professionals: having a Master's Degree			52%
Average Number of Full-time Staff per YSB.	2.7		
Average Number of Part-time Staff per YSB.	1.4		
Total Number of Part-time-Staff	72		33.8%
Total Number of Full-time Staff	141		66.2%

VOLUNTEER STAFF PATTERN:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of YSBs</u>
YSBs with Volunteer Positions	39	75%
Average Volunteers Per YSB	19	
Total Number of Volunteers	728	
Distribution of Volunteer Positions per YSB:		
1 to 5 volunteers		26%
6 to 14 volunteers		28%
15 to 20 volunteers		18%
27 to 75 volunteers		28%
Average Volunteer Hours per YSB	60 Per Week	
Total Volunteer Hours	2343 Per Week	

III YSB Agency Approach to Community Youth Problems (53 YSBs)



This Chart Indicates The
Average Percent of YSB Agency Time Devoted to Each Approach

APPROACHES TO COMMUNITY YOUTH PROBLEMS DEFINED BELOW:

Direct Services: Any services, programs or activities conducted by a YSB agency staff or by a contracted agency working directly with youth.

Coordinated Services: Any services provided in cooperation with one or more other agencies. Or any service provided by another agency as a result of the YSB staff's planning and coordination efforts.

Community Development: An effort to create the conditions that promote the welfare and best interests of youth. Such efforts involve community education, citizen involvement and mobilization of community resources in purposive planning and action. Community development efforts require the active participation of those citizens and groups in the community who have some control and influence over those community conditions affecting youth problems and needs.

Administration/Management: These functions include work with grants, budgets, staff, and agency maintenance.

IV YSBs DIRECT SERVICES TO CLIENTS

(Based on data supplied by 48 YSBs)

Type of Service:	% of YSBs Offering Service	Total Clients* Served
A. <u>COUNSELING SERVICES</u> (45 YSBs)	94%	<u>31,320</u>
a) Individual Counseling	91%	
b) Family Counseling	91%	
c) Assessment, Testing, Diagnostic and Referral Services	91%	
d) Group Counseling	60%	
Total YSBs (16) which Contract For Some Counseling Services With 20 Specialized Agencies	33%	
Counseling Services Available on Evenings or Weekends or a 24-hour on-call Basis.	58%	
B. <u>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</u> (39 YSBs)	81%	<u>2,481</u>
a) Emergency Shelter	91%	
b) Wilderness School	69%	
c) Tutoring	51%	
d) Big Brother/Sister	49%	
C. <u>LIFE-SKILLS TRAINING, JOB EXPERIENCE, YOUTH-INVOLVEMENT</u> (43 YSBs)	90%	<u>13,226</u>
a) Job Bank	74%	
b) Volunteer Positions	70%	
c) Special Life-Skill Training (Decision-making, peer-counseling)	65%	
d) Manpower Jobs	49%	
<u>CLIENTS SERVED ANNUALLY</u>		<u>47,027</u>
(Services A, B and C)		

*The information reports the number of clients receiving direct services. It does not distinguish if one individual youth received more than one service. The total number of clients served cannot be equated with the total number of individual youths served.

DIRECT SERVICES - continued

Type of Service:	% of YSBs Offering Service	Total Clients Served
D. <u>TELEPHONE COUNSELING</u> (37 YSBs)	77%	<u>17,073*</u>
E. <u>RESOURCE INFORMATION AND REFERRAL</u> (42 YSBs)	88%	<u>12,115**</u>
F. <u>CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL</u> (34 YSBs)	71%	<u>25,645</u>
<u>CLIENTS SERVED ANNUALLY</u>		<u>54,833***</u>
(Services D, E and F)		
GRAND TOTAL OF CLIENTS SERVED ANNUALLY.		<u>101,860</u>

*37 YSBs offer (D) Telephone Counseling. The figure shown, 17,073 reflects only those clients served by 32 YSBs, which reported client statistics. Based on the average clients served by the reporting programs, it is projected that the total clients receiving telephone counseling offered by the 37 YSBs is 19,741.

**42 YSBs provide (E) Information and Referral services. The number shown, 12,115, reflects only these clients served by the 34 YSBs, which provided client data for this service. Based on an average number served by the reporting programs, it is projected that 14,966 clients received Information and Referral services from the 42 YSBs offering it.

***Allowing for the adjusted figures under (D) and (E), the projected total clients for the three types of services (D,E, and F) is 60,352. This adjustment in turn revises the Grand Total client figure for all types of client services to 107,379.

V COORDINATED SERVICES

A. CLIENT REFERRALS RECEIVED (51 YSBs)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
YSBs Receiving Client Referrals	47	92%
Average Client Referrals Received	238 Per YSB	

CLIENTS REFERRED TO YSBs BY REFERRING AGENCIES (38 YSBs)*

Juvenile Courts	1,145	10%
Police Departments	2,246	20%
Schools	2,448	22%
Parents	1,405	13%
Self	1,860	17%
Private Agencies	835	7%
Clergy	188	2%
Other Sources	1,051	9%

TOTAL CLIENT REFERRALS RECEIVED. 11,178*

*47 YSBs receive client referrals from other agencies. The number shown, 11, 178, reflects only the referrals received by 38 of these YSBs which reported the number of referrals received annually. Based on the average referrals received by the reporting programs, it is projected that the 47 YSBs receive a total of 13,825 referrals annually.

B. CLIENTS REFERRED BY YSBs TO OTHER AGENCIES (52 YSBs)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
YSBs Making Referrals to Other Agencies	49	94%
Total Different Types of Referral Resources Used by YSBs*	53	
Total Clients Referred to Other Agencies	3870**	
AGENCIES/SERVICES USED FOR REFERRALS (34 YSBs)** (Some examples utilized most extensively by YSBs)		<u>% of YSB's Referring Clients To These Agencies</u>
Private Mental Health Clinics/Hospitals		79%
Alcohol and Drug Treatment Programs (Alcoholism Councils, Regional Narcotic Programs, Alateen)		44%
State Wilderness School (DCYS)		43%
Family Services		32%
CETA Funded Work Programs		29%
Children and Protective Services (DCYS)		29%
Child and Family Services		26%
AGENCIES RECEIVING MOST REFERRALS FROM YSBs		<u>% of Total Clients Referred by YSBs</u>
Private Mental Health Clinics/Hospitals		19%
Special Private Counseling and Human Services (Big Brothers/Sisters, NET Programs, Group Homes, Planned Parenthood, Legal Aid, Birthright)		11%
Private Social and Human Service Agencies (YMCA/YWCA, Salvation Army, Goodwill Industries, Boys/Girls Clubs)		10%

*Agencies were not counted individually. All the Family and Child Guidance Clinics utilized in the state were counted as one type of referral resource. A total of 224 individual agencies were identified.

**49 YSBs refer clients to other agencies. The figure, 3870, reflects only those clients referred by 34 YSBs, which reported the number of referrals made. Based on the average referrals made by the reporting programs, it is projected that the 49 YSBs refer a total of over 5500 clients to other agencies annually.

C. YSB INVOLVEMENT IN CONJOINT YOUTH SERVICES (52 YSBs)

Conjoint Services are any services delivered by a YSB staff in conjunction with the staff of one or more other agency.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Number of YSBs Involved	45	87%
Total Number of other Agencies Involved	223	
Average Number of Conjoint Services	4.3 per YSB	
Total Number of Conjoint Services	195	

Three Examples of Conjoint Services:

<u>Project</u>	<u>In Conjunction With</u>
Community Re-entry Committee (Youth from Institutions)	Child Guidance Clinic/Police/Child and Family Services/Schools/YSB
Comprehensive Manpower Jobs	CETA/15 agencies/YSB
Alternative Education Project	Board of Education/CETA/YSB

D. YSB INVOLVEMENT IN COLLABORATIVE SERVICES (52 YSBs)

Collaborative Services are any services initiated, planned or developed by a YSB, but taken over and operated by another agency.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Number of YSBs Involved	38	73%
Average Number of Collaborative Services	5.6 per YSB	
Total Number of Services Generated by YSBs Taking Collaborative Action	211	

Three Examples of Services Generated:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>
Teen Mother Program	Board of Education (Home Economics Dept.) American Red Cross/Public Health Nurses
Companionship Program	Jaycees, Junior Women, Board of Education
Community Alcoholism Council	Ad hoc Concerned Citizens' Group

VI YSB COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS (52 YSBs)

- A. Community Development is defined as an effort to create the community conditions which promote the welfare and best interest of youth.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
YSBs involved in Community Development Projects	46	88%
Average Number of Community Development Projects	6.5 Per YSB	

CATEGORIES* OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS:

a) Community Resource Development for identified youth needs	72	24%
b) Volunteer Programs; Youth/Citizen Involvement	61	20%
c) Community Education, Seminars; Alternative Education	50	17%
d) Technical Assistance and Consultation to citizen groups, agencies, youth organizations, e.g. Needs Assessments.	35	12%
e) Youth-Community Relations; Public Awareness and Attitudinal Change	33	11%
f) Inter-Agency Coordination, Communication, Cooperation; Joint Planning and Service Delivery	29	10%
g) Community Planning; Informed Decision Making on Youth Problems and Needs by Community Leaders, Municipal Officials and Policy Makers	20	6%

Total Number of Community Development Projects300

*These categories were created to allow some breakdown in the many types of community development projects reported. While few projects fit perfectly into any one category, no project is placed in more than one category or counted twice. Categories (a), (f), and (g) for instance, are similar in that all three relate to Resource Development, but (f) and (g) have special emphasis with different means of achieving improved resources.

B. EXAMPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:
(Taken verbatim from YSB Surveys)

Project: Juvenile Review Board

Implementation Effort

Weekly meetings of YSB staff, Criminal Justice Coordinator, Police and School officials, etc. for 2½ months. Submission of formal proposal to the Town Council and adoption thereof in Sept., 1974. Weekly meetings of the Juvenile Review Bd. to discuss disposition of all juvenile arrests.

Results

From Sept. 1, 1974-Jan. 1, 1976 205 cases were reviewed by the Board, 149 of which were diverted from Juvenile Court. Creation of restitution programs as alternatives. The acquisition by the Youth Services Counselor of 99% of all counseling referrals from the Board.

Project: Runaway Assistance Program

Implementation Effort

Contracted with Church after a series of meetings (5). Attained 35 host families. Publicized internally through civic organizations, Town Clergy Association, and through guidance counselors and social workers in the School system.

Results

Placed 15 youth in emergency shelter facilities. Counseled 30 youth which were runaway preventative in nature. Offered to the Police Dept. an alternative in this status offense category.

Project: Community Commission on Racism

Implementation Effort

Organized, coordinated and chaired 38-member agency commission to investigate and deal with racism in the schools and community and plan liaison efforts with local leadership; develop in-service training for faculty and Afro-American Studies for youth to organize community leadership around a common issue. 420 staff hours invested (on-going).

Results

Commission formulated; five Board of Education policies investigated and amended; one official school policy amended, liaison person created between school and community; public forum between Board of Education and community; improved communications between youth, school and community groups.

Project: Job & Volunteer Placement Service

Implementation Effort

The Youth-Adult Council, since 1971, has sponsored a Job & Volunteer Placement Service which serves as a clearing house for young people seeking employment and employers who wish to hire students.

Results

The Job Placement Director is contacted by over 800 students per year and has a known placement rate of over 50%.

VII YSB AGENCY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Agency Types (54 YSBs)	Number of YSBs	% of Total YSBs
Public Governmental	38	70%
Private nonprofit	16	30%
B. YSB Agencies with Citizen Board (54 YSBs)		
YSB Agencies having Citizen Boards	50	93%
YSB Agencies with no Citizen Board	4	7%
Functions of Citizen Board (50 Boards)		
a) Advisory Only	13	26%
*b) Policy Making	26	52%
*c) Governing	11	22%

*In order to avoid repetition in count, these boards are categorized and tabulated according to their highest authority level only. It may be assumed that all three levels (a & b & c) have advisory powers. Likewise it may be assumed that level (c) has policy making powers as well as governing powers. An accumulative count shows 50 boards with level (a), advisory powers; 37 boards (levels b and c) with policy making powers; and 11 boards with governing powers.

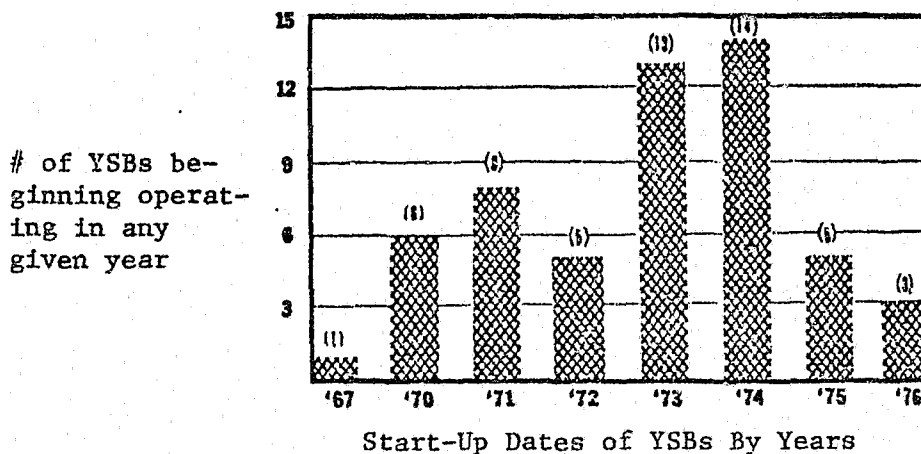
COMPOSITION OF CITIZEN BOARDS (50 YSBs)

Age	Total Number	Total Percent
Under 18	131	15%
18 to 25	74	9%
26 and over	658	76%

Average Number of Members on Citizen Boards. . . 17

Total Number of Citizen Board Members. 863

C. LENGTH OF OPERATION OF YSB AGENCIES (55)

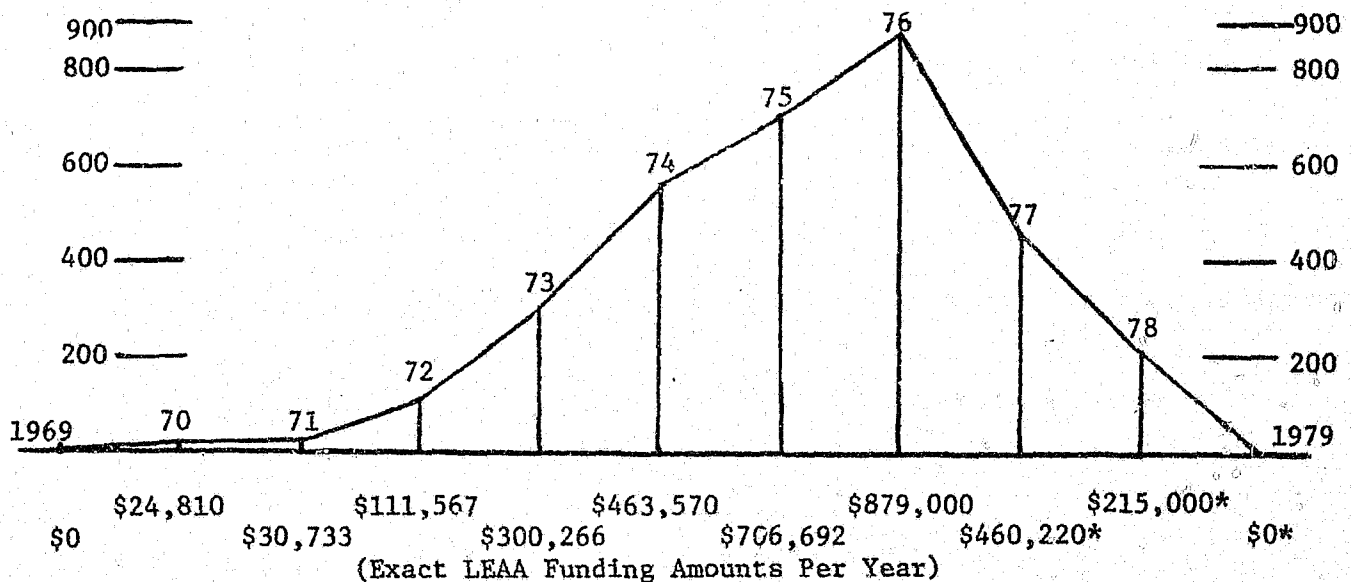


Length of Operation:	Number of YSBs	Percent of YSBs (55)
*1 - 4 Years	35	64%
5 -10 Years	20	36%

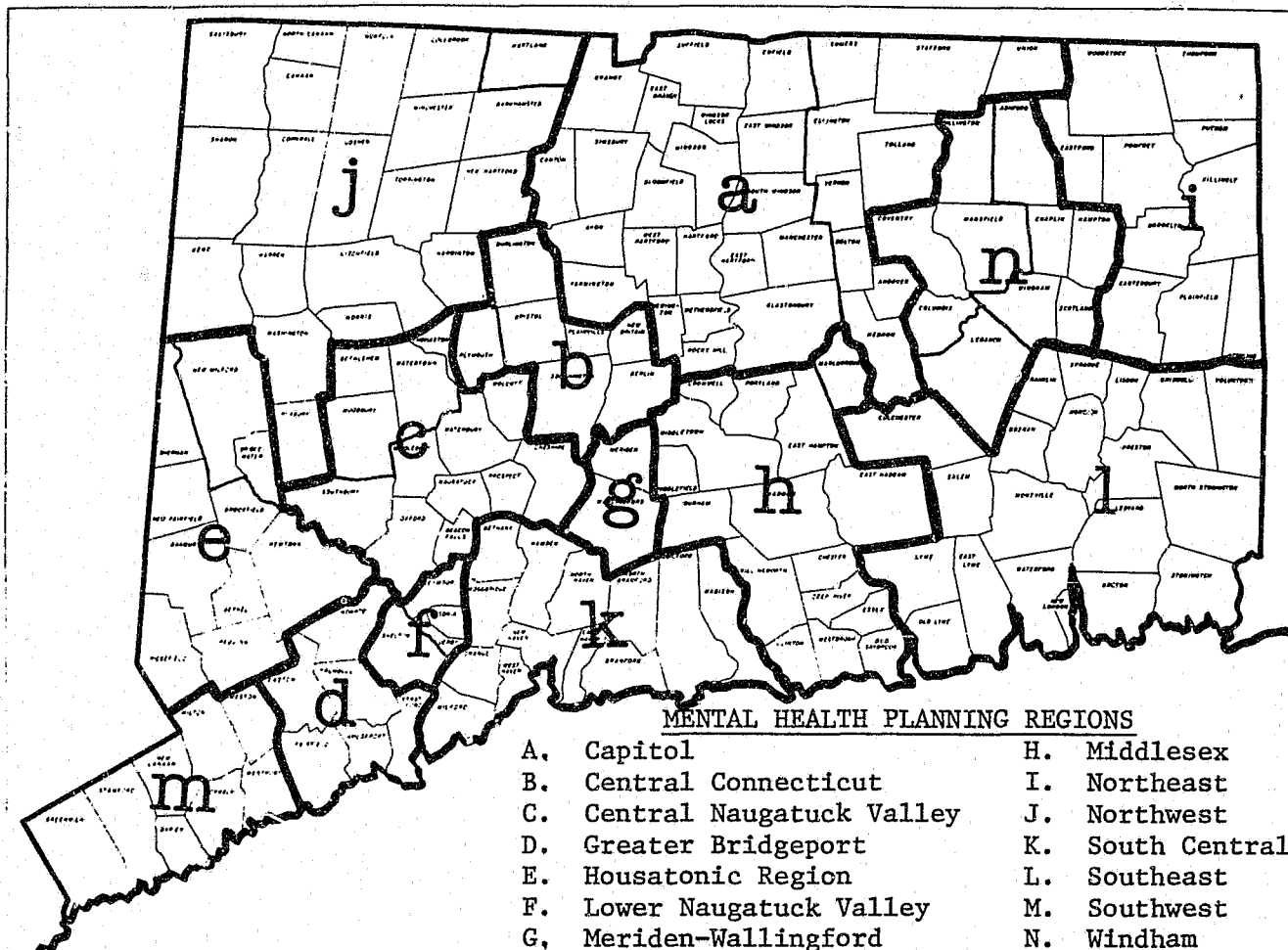
*24 or 69% of the 35 programs, in operation one to four years, received LEAA Funding in 1976. Of the twenty programs in operation five years or longer, five or 25% received LEAA Funding in 1976. Of the total fifty-five programs shown, 29 or 53% received LEAA Funding in 1976.

D. PRIOR AND PROJECTED LEAA FUNDING OF YOUTH SERVICE PROGRAMS

Dollars/Thousand



*These funding projections are tentative depending on funding availability and annual review of progress and priorities.



TOTALS FOR MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

REGIONS	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>N</u>
<u>Services for Adolescents</u>														
Alcohol	2	4	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	2	7	10	2
Diagnosis and Referral	4	10	4	4	3	2	5	4	0	2	5	3	20	2
Drug	8	6	5	4	4	2	3	3	2	2	3	6	16	4
Inpatient	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	4	0	1	3	5	9	1
Out Patient	7	3	5	4	3	2	4	2	0	3	6	8	17	3
Rehabilitation														
Aftercare	5	9	2	2	5	1	5	9	1	2	1	6	11	5
24-Hour Emergency	2	3	0	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	2	3	11	1
Totals for Region	30	39	19	19	16	10	24	28	5	12	22	38	94	18
<u>Services for Children</u>														
Alcohol	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	6	2
Diagnosis and Referral	5	11	2	1	0	1	5	3	0	1	4	1	14	0
Drug	2	6	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	10	2
Inpatient	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	6	0
Outpatient	9	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	5	12	1
Rehabilitation														
Aftercare	4	11	2	0	2	1	5	10	1	1	1	4	7	3
24-Hour Emergency	1	3	0	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	2	7	
Totals for Region	24	40	8	8	5	6	19	20	5	10	10	18	62	8

For a detailed summary of Mental Health Facilities in Connecticut, please refer to pp. 234-241, 1976 Plan Addendum.

Group Homes

Group homes are community-based residential facilities providing care and counseling to from six to sixteen children in a family-like setting. They are a viable alternative placement to a state institution for delinquent or high risk youth.

In an effort to coordinate referrals and placements to group homes a Central Group Home Coordinating Unit has been created within DCYS. This viable operating Unit is capable of generating contracts for group home services, monitoring those contracts both programmatically and fiscally, providing technical assistance in terms of training resources and program development, and also serving as a facilitator for licensing and resolving inter-agency problems affecting group homes. Such a capacity did not exist in 1973 and subsequently, a statewide network of group homes has become a reality.

GROUP HOME POPULATION and RESIDENTS SERVED 3.5 Year analysis

	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77 (6 mos.)
<u>All Residents</u>				
Beginning Balance	61	70	92	94
+ Admissions	160	265	207	125
= Total	221	335	299	219
- Discharges	134	239	205	111
= Ending Balance	87	96	94	108
<u>Adjudicated Residents</u>				
Beginning Balance	29	44	72	73
+ Admissions	123	228	175	89
= Total	152	272	247	162
- Discharges	101	198	177	90
= Ending Balance	51	74	70	72

Funding: Continually aware that federal funds are to be used to experiment and develop ideas and programs for which state funds are not available, and that eventually funding must be assumed by the state, we have increased the state portion of group home funding. In the 75/76 year, the state share equaled \$400 or \$500 per month per resident depending on category. The state share this past year was increased for all CJC funded homes to \$500 per month in July, and to \$521 per month in January.

CHART 1

Group Home Resident Population

<u>FY</u>	<u>No. of Homes</u>	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>No. of Residents in Home</u>		<u>% of Occupancy</u>	
			<u>Beg. of FY</u>	<u>End. of FY</u>	<u>Beg. of FY</u>	<u>End. of FY</u>
74	14	147	61	87	42%	59%
75	12	133	70	96	53%	72%
76	12/11	132/124	92	94	70%	76%

Summary: At the end of FY '74, 3 of the 14 group homes went on purchase of service basis as contracts were not renewed. We contracted with a new group home which was previously funded by LEAA; therefore, we started FY '75 with 2 less group homes and 14 less beds, but in spite of this, group home occupancy increased from 59% in FY '74 to 72% in FY '75. In FY '76, we terminated one contract and lost 8 beds, but occupancy increased to 76%. The above charts do not reflect pre-placement visits or emergency placements.

CHART 2

Total Residents Treated

<u>FY</u>	<u>Res. in Home</u>	<u>Admissions During Yr.</u>	<u>Total Res. Discharged</u>		<u>Residents in Home End of FY</u>	<u>% of Increase During Year</u>
			<u>Treated</u>	<u>During Yr.</u>		
74	61	160	221	134	87	43%
75	70	255	335	239	96	37%
76	92	207	299	205	94	2%

Summary: FY '75 indicates more residents went through the group home programs than FY '74. FY '76 is slightly less than FY '75. Admissions each year are greater than the number discharged. This increases the occupancy of the homes.

CHART 3

Group Home Adjudicated Resident Population

<u>FY</u>	<u>No. of Homes</u>	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>No. of Adj. Res. in Home</u>		<u>% of Occupancy</u>		<u>% of Increase During Period</u>
			<u>Beg. of FY</u>	<u>End. of FY</u>	<u>Beg. of FY</u>	<u>End of FY</u>	
74	14	147	29	51	20%	35%	76%
75	12	133	44	74	33%	56%	68%
76	12/11	132/124	72	70	53%	56%	(3%)

Summary: Adjudicated youngsters accepted in group homes when we started contracting with group home was 29 (20% of beds available); by the end of the contracting year, the number increased to 51 (35% of beds available). By the end of FY 75, there were 74 adjudicated residents in these homes 56% of beds available), or in FY 74, there was a 76% increase in adjudicated residents in homes, and in FY 75, there was a 68% increase during the year. It should be noted that in FY 76, only 5 of the group homes were required to deal primarily with adjudicated delinquents; the other group homes were required to make 50% of their beds available to adjudicated delinquents. At the end of FY 75, 77% of the residents in the group homes were adjudicated delinquents and at the end of FY 76, 74% of the residents were adjudicated delinquents.

CHART 4

Total Adjudicated Residents Treated

<u>FY</u>	<u>Adj. Residents in Home Beg. of FY</u>	<u>Adm.</u>	<u>Total Treated</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Adj. Res. in Home End of FY</u>
74	29	126	155	104	51
75	44	229	273	199	74
76	72	175	247	177	70

Summary: Acceptance and treatment to adjudicated youngsters went from 155 in FY 74 to 273 in FY 75, a 76% increase. This indicates that group homes are now more willing to accept and treat adjudicated youngsters.

Discharges: In FY 74, 104 or 68% of adjudicated residents treated were discharged whereas in FY 75 and 76, 70% or more of the residents treated were discharged.

Adjudicated youngsters in group homes at the beginning of FY 74 contract period averaged 2.07 per group home, but by the end of FY 75 contracting period, this average had increased to 6.2 adjudicated residents per home. As the group homes grow in experience it is expected that henceforth, the number of admissions and discharges will decrease because they should be able to reach more residents and hold them for a longer period.

CHART 5

Average Length of Stay in Days Average Days of Care Provided to Discharged Residents

<u>FY</u>	<u>Ave. Days of Care All Residents</u>	<u>Ave. Days of Care Adjudicated Residents</u>	<u>Ave. Days of Care Other Residents</u>
74	123	93	169
75	161	142	212
76	149	136	215

Summary: Group homes are able to retain youngsters in their program for longer periods. The longer a youngster stays in the program, the possibilities of changing his/her behavior patterns vastly increase.

CHART 6 - 8

The reasons for residents being discharged are reported to the Group Home Unit by the group homes. They usually list a brief reason for discharge on the Weekly Population Report when a resident is discharged. An analysis of these reasons is presented in the following 3 charts.

CHART 6

Analysis of Discharges

<u>FY</u>	<u>Number Discharged</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Type of Discharge Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
74	100	23	23%	77	77%
75	192	64	33%	128	67%
76	184	61	33%	123	68%

Summary: The total number of discharges will not agree with other schedules because there are a number of discharges which are not counted because reason for discharge could not be listed as a credit to or deficiency of the program.

A discharge was considered satisfactory if the resident completed the program or received a positive placement setting. It was considered unsatisfactory if the resident ran or was discharged because of discipline problems, etc. Under the above criteria, in FY 74, 1 out of every 4 residents discharged was considered satisfactory, but in FY 75, 76, this changed to 1 out of every 3. Note: There was 178% increase in satisfactory discharge in FY 75 over FY 74.

CHART 7

Analysis of Satisfactory Discharges

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completed Program</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Positive Placement</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
74	23	16	70%	7	30%
75	64	49	77%	15	23%
76	61	58	95%	3	5%

Summary: More residents are accepting and completing the programs offered by the group homes.

CHART 8

Analysis of Unsatisfactory Discharges

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Reason for Discharge Negative Behavior & Other</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
74	77	38	49%	39	51%
75	128	62	48%	66	52%
76	123	60	49%	63	51%

Summary: The reasons for unsatisfactory discharges appears to be divided equally between negative behavior and runaways. These are two areas which will be studied in more detail so that the number of unsatisfactory discharges can be reduced. Also, group homes have been advised to look into these negative behavior discharges and analyze them to find out what else could have been done to hold these residents.

Connecticut Title XX

Social Services Program Plan

INTRODUCTION

The proposed Connecticut State Social Services plan is designed to provide services to low income individuals and families, directed at the following five national goals: (1) Achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce or eliminate dependency; (2) Achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency; (3) Preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating, or reuniting families; (4) Preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care, or (5) Securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions.

The services are to be provided to low income persons residing in Connecticut who are (1) recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), (2) those persons whose needs were taken into account in determining the needs of AFDC recipients, (3) Recipients of Supplementary Security Income (SSI) benefits or State supplementary (SS) payments, and (4) persons who are members of a family whose gross income is not over 115% of the median income of a family of four, adjusted for size of family. For some services the limitation is 80% of the median income. The income limits for each family size are shown in Appendix A.

The proposed plan consists of five forms, accompanying narrative, and appendices. Form A is a financial summary showing estimates of proposed expenditures. The billing to the Federal government, for matching up to the ceiling, will be based on the actual costs of services provided to eligible individuals, and thus may vary from the projected figures.

Form B is a summary of the costs estimates for each of the seventeen (17) services according to category of client served. Column (1) lists the service names, column (2) refers to the national goal or goals toward which that service is directed, and column (3) indicates the geographic area of the state in which those services are to be provided. Column (4) lists the estimates of expenditures for services to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or those persons whose needs were taken into account in determining the needs of AFDC recipients. Column (5) shows estimates for services to recipients of Supplementary Security Income or State supplementary payments. Column (6) lists estimates for those persons who are eligible on the basis of family gross income and who are also eligible for benefits under the State plan for Title XIX, Medicaid. Column (7) shows estimates for those other persons eligible on the basis of family gross income. Column (8) lists the estimated totals.

Form C shows an estimate of the number of individuals to be served, summarized by service and category of individuals. The columns are the same as those in Form B. Measurable objectives for each service are indicated in columns (4) through (7) as the estimated number of individuals to be provided with that service. (Note that the total for all services includes duplications because individuals may receive more than one service.)

For each of the 17 services there is a Service Definition sheet providing information regarding the objectives, activities, goals eligibility, and fees for each service. This is followed by a Service Cost Form D, which shows estimated expenditures for each category of client according to service provider. Below the listing of expenditures By State Agencies is an estimate of possible expenditures by municipal government units and private agencies. No specific towns or agencies are listed because the Title XX agency is still in the process of receiving and evaluating proposals. The final decision as to the agencies and estimated expenditures will be made by the time the final plan is published, prior to October 1, 1975.

On Form D, columns (3), (4), and (5) show the method of service delivery, with an X indicating direct provision by the staff of the Title XX agency (Department of Social Services) in column (3), purchase of services from a public agency in column (4), or purchase of services from a private agency or individual in column (5). If a public agency in turn then contracts with or pays private agencies or individuals to aid in the provision of all or a portion of the service, that is indicated by a Z in column (5).

The geographic areas to be served is not indicated for municipal government units and private agencies because the agencies have not yet been selected. This will be included in the final plan.

However, all services are provided statewide and may be augmented in some areas by the municipal and private agencies.

Columns (7) through (10) show estimates of expenditures for each of the categories of individuals to be served. A dash (-) does not necessarily indicate that no clients in that category will be served. It merely indicates that the expenditures were estimated to be so small as to be negligible. Claims for Federal financial participation will be based on the characteristics of the actual clients served.

Each service also has a Client Service Form E which contains similar information as Form D except that an estimate of numbers of clients to be served is listed for each provider for each category of clients. These numbers form the measurable objectives for each service. A dash (-) does not necessarily indicate that no persons in that category will be served.

Following the service forms is a narrative which describes procedures for program coordination and utilization, organizational structure, needs assessment, planning, evaluation, and reporting.



CONTINUED

3 OF 5

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN

FINANCIAL
SUMMARY

FORM

A

EXPENDITURES ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL SOCIAL SERVICES MATCHING FUNDS

	ACTUAL (Previous Year) 7/1/73 to 6/30/74 12 MONTHS	ESTIMATED (Past Year) 7/1/74 to 6/30/75 12 MONTHS	ESTIMATED (1st. Quarter) 7/1/75 to 9/30/75 3 MONTHS	ESTIMATED (Title XX) 10/1/75 to 6/30/76 9 MONTHS	TOTAL ESTIMATED FISCAL YEAR 1976 7/1/75 to 6/30/76 12 MONTHS
FEDERAL SHARE (CEILING)	\$37,001,750	\$37,001,750	\$13,534,010	\$23,215,990	\$36,750,000
STATE SHARE	\$12,333,917	\$12,333,917	\$ 4,511,337	\$ 7,738,663	\$12,500,000
TOTAL (FED. & STATE SHARE)	\$49,335,667 ^{1/}	\$49,335,667 ^{1/}	\$18,045,347	\$30,954,653	\$49,000,000

SOURCES OF THE RESOURCES

TOTAL RESOURCES

SOURCE	7/1/75-9/30/75 3 MONTHS	10/1/75-6/30/76 9 MONTHS	TOTAL 12 MONTHS *
FEDERAL SHARE (CEILING).....	\$13,534,010	\$23,215,990	\$36,750,000
POTENTIAL FEDERAL SHARE - NOT MATCHED.	- 0 -	\$10,550,686	\$10,550,686
STATE APPROPRIATED SHARE.....	\$ 4,477,337	\$ 9,726,122	\$14,203,459
LOCAL PUBLIC.....	- 0 -	\$ 739,962	\$ 739,962
PRIVATE DONATED.....	\$ 34,000	\$ 648,751	\$ 682,751
TOTAL:	\$18,045,347	\$44,881,511	\$62,926,858

*NOTE: Federal reimbursements are based on matching eligible costs associated with social services at 75%, and family planning services at 90%, up to a federally imposed ceiling of \$36,750,000. This means that the federal Department of H.E.W. will match \$49,000,000 of eligible State spending (i.e., at 75% of \$49 million = \$36,750,000) for the fiscal year. The estimated expenditures for eligible social services is \$62,926,858 which shows that \$13,926,858 in excess of the imposed ceiling will not be federally matched. In addition to these costs, it is estimated that State appropriated expenditures total some \$11,742,321 for similar services, but for individuals not subject to federal matching funds under this program.

^{1/} The actual total for fiscal year ending 6/30/74 was \$59,129,436 which exceeded the federally matchable gross total of \$49,335,667 by \$9,793,769. This \$9,793,769 amount therefore became additional State share not subject to federal matching due to the federal financial participation ceiling. Similarly, for the fiscal year ending 6/30/75, the actual total was \$70,771,489 which exceeded the federally matchable gross total of \$49,335,667 by \$21,435,822 which became non-federally matchable additional State share costs.

The proposed plan shows an estimated total of \$44,881,511 of expenditures for the nine(9) month period from October 1, 1975, through June 30, 1976. This includes a total of some \$13,926,858 of expenditures beyond that available for Federal matching. The Federal ceiling of \$36,750,000 for Connecticut means that \$49,000,000 of expenditures is potentially matchable for the entire fiscal year July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1976. During the first quarter, July 1, 1975, through September 30, 1975, it is estimated that \$18,045,347 of expenditures will be claimed under Titles IV-A and VI. Thus only \$30,954,643 will be subject to Federal matching during the nine months of this proposed plan.

The proposed plan for the nine months includes estimates of expenditures of \$44,881,511. If there were no Federal ceiling the proposed expenditures would be distributed as shown below:

<u>Service Provider</u>	<u>Federal Share</u>	<u>State Appropriations</u>	<u>Local Public</u>	<u>Private Donated</u>	<u>Total</u>
State Agencies	\$29,178,365	\$9,726,122			\$38,904,487
Municipal Agencies	2,237,002		739,962		2,977,024
Private Agencies	2,351,249 ^{1/}			648,751	3,000,000
Totals	\$33,766,676	\$9,726,122	\$739,962	\$648,751	\$44,881,511
Amount available for Federal matching					<u>30,954,643</u>
Excess expenditures over ceiling					<u>\$13,926,858</u>

If the Federal ceiling is not lifted, prioritizing will have to be done to determine which expenditures will be claimed for Federal matching.

^{1/} Note that it is proposed to have some of the private agency expenditures to be for family planning services, which are matchable at a 90% Federal share rate.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN
OCTOBER 1, 1975 - JUNE 30, 1976

SERVICE
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TOTAL ESTIMATED 9-MONTH COSTS:

FEDERAL..... \$33,661,133
STATE..... 9,831,665
LOCAL PUBLIC..... 739,962
PRIVATE DONATED.. 648,751
TOTAL: \$44,881,511

200	SERVICES (1)	NATIONAL GOAL (2)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (3)	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE SERVED			ESTIMATED 9-MONTH TOTAL COSTS (8)	
				AFDC RECIPIENTS (4)	SSI State & Federal (5)	INCOME ELIGIBLES		
						TITLE XIX Medicaid (6)		OTHER (7)
	1. Adoption Services	4,3,2	STATEWIDE	\$ 25,094	\$ 3,607	\$ 3,607	\$ 210,577	\$ 242,885
	2. Community Based Institutional-Substitute Services	4,3,2,1	STATEWIDE	91,006	33,966	9,313	201,451	335,736
	3. Counseling-Guidance and Appraisal Services	ALL	STATEWIDE	2,208,394	684,509	348,267	6,439,802	9,680,972
	4. Day Care Services	3,2,1	STATEWIDE	4,187,781	28,656	502,762	3,163,175	7,882,374
	5. Day Treatment Services	4,3,2	STATEWIDE	94,952	49,298	5,249	524,098	673,597
	6. Family Planning Services	2,1	STATEWIDE	70,361	70,361	70,361	492,530	703,613
	7. Foster Care Services	4,3	STATEWIDE	496,799	59,599	868,593	116,682	1,541,673
	8. Homemanagement-Maintenance Services	4,3,2	STATEWIDE	499,924	918,339	244,544	157,873	1,820,690
	9. Information and Referral Services	ALL	STATEWIDE	588,356	461,405	358,602	2,383,408	3,791,771
	10. Legal Services	5,4,3	STATEWIDE	339,519	86,111	86,112	1,785,348	2,297,090
	11. Safeguarding Services	3	STATEWIDE	722,033	114,566	284,311	498,171	1,619,081
	12. Recreational-Social Development, Enrichment, Adjustment Services	ALL	STATEWIDE	38,491	9,398	4,282	406,679	458,850
	13. Residential Treatment Services	5	STATEWIDE	2,393,714	100,851	1,759,194	1,882,704	6,136,463
	14. Services to Enhance Employability	2,1	STATEWIDE	80,289	82,966	30,739	1,714,164	1,908,158
	15. Shelter Assistance Services	3	STATEWIDE	188,537	77,887	53,276	28,388	348,188
	16. Special Education, Training and Support Services	2	STATEWIDE	118,462	36,554	51,442	4,999,837	5,206,295
	17. Staff Training Services	ALL	STATEWIDE	68,608	68,607	36,107	60,753	234,075
	TOTAL.....			\$ 12,212,420	\$ 2,886,680	\$ 4,716,771	25,065,640	\$44,881,511

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN
OCTOBER 1, 1975 - JUNE 30, 1975

CLIENT
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FORM

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INTRODUCTION

VOLUNTEERISM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

AN OVERVIEW

In no other country in the world has volunteerism been such a moving force for so many kinds of civic, educational, religious, cultural and social programs as in the United States.

It is far from an overstatement to report that volunteers have been critical to the operation of most private agencies that serve human needs in this country. And public agencies at the municipal, state and federal level are increasingly involved in volunteerism today.

Many of the agencies in the public sector which today continue their important work through the efforts of paid staff and volunteers together began as strictly volunteer organizations. Major social reform movements in the United States were not the result of the involvement of paid personnel; rather, they began with a few dedicated volunteers who quickly spread their message and shared their concerns with others.

In Connecticut today, our Governor and Commissioners of state agencies are convinced that active citizen participation by volunteers in the delivery of services to the people of our state is essential.

The Connecticut General Assembly has established the Governor's Council on Voluntary Action to assist the Governor in promoting volunteerism and to provide help to both staff and volunteers in developing and strengthening volunteer programs throughout Connecticut. The Council, composed of twelve citizen volunteers appointed by the Governor, is located in offices at 1280 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut. This resource is available to individuals and agencies for information and consultation in the area of volunteerism.

The Governor's Council on Voluntary Action is especially involved with volunteer services in state agencies. Connecticut's agencies are nationally regarded as leaders in many areas of human service, including Criminal Justice.

Volunteerism in the Criminal Justice system in Connecticut takes a variety of forms. Volunteers are actively engaged in a wide range of important roles that simply defy one categorical description.

Within this system, there are opportunities for citizens with diverse skills, interests and backgrounds to become involved. From tutoring to typing to job counselling to driving to coaching sports to enlisting other volunteers to being a "sponsor" for an individual -- the need for concerned, supportive persons who are willing to participate in some training and who can commit themselves to serve on a regular basis has never been greater.

VOLUNTEERISM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The appointment of full time staff to coordinate volunteer services in the various agencies in the Criminal Justice system is a fairly recent development, and one that further demonstrates the importance of volunteer participation in every phase of the system. Agencies from Juvenile Court to Correctional institutions have made a commitment to provide the kind of support for volunteers--including good placement, adequate training, on-going supervision--that add up to a meaningful role for volunteers in Criminal Justice.

Volunteerism supplies a link, for most citizens their only link, between the "system" and the larger community. The volunteer who understands criminal justice on the basis of his own experience can bring a wealth of insight to others in his community. Each knowledgeable, committed volunteer multiplies two or three times the effectiveness of the "professional" in educating the community. And community understanding and support are even more important for the Criminal Justice system than for most public services. The real measure of effectiveness for the Criminal Justice system is not found in prisons or parole or programs--it lies in the ability of individuals to leave those behind and to participate in community life. And the volunteer, the representative of the larger community's concern, helps the individual and contributes to the viability of the total system for the present and for the future.

The words of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, written in 1967, today reinforce the underlying philosophy that demands volunteer participation in Criminal Justice:

"One major reason why voluntary efforts should be expanded is that Criminal Justice has too long been isolated from the mainstream of community activity. The direct contact of the volunteer with the system provides a means of countering this situation. It is not enough simply to increase public understanding of Criminal Justice through programs of public education. Rather, intimate personal experience with the offender has the capacity to make the volunteer an important participant in correctional work and a supporter of the Criminal Justice system."

JUVENILE COURT

VOLUNTEER JOB DESCRIPTION

TIME REQUIRED

LOCATION

1. Volunteer Probation Officer (VPO) or Sponsor

Works on a one-to-one basis with youngsters under 16 to develop a supportive relationship which will help overcome past failures.

2-3 hours per week (days, evenings, week-ends)

In your community or any community in the state

2. Detention Volunteers

Works with a group of youngsters on arts and crafts, games or other recreational activity.

Minimum 3 hours per month (days, evenings)

Detention Centers:
Bridgeport
New Haven
Hartford
Montville

CONTACT PERSONS:

First District

Jonas Kearney	Director	753 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport	06604	335-4188
Barbara Cameron	Coordinator	Rt. 25, Brookfield Center	06805	775-9408
Robert Johnson	Coordinator	54 W. North St., Stamford	06902	359-0400
Sister Mary Teresa	Coordinator	345 Belden Hill Rd., Wilton	06897	847-3881
Kathy Peterson	Coordinator	299 Hayden Hill, Torrington	06790	482-8840
Rev. Allen Hundervard	Coordinator	First Congregational Church, Litchfield	06759	567-8375 567-8705

Second District

Calvin DeLoatch	Director	271 Orange St., New Haven	06510	772-0140
James Wetmore	Coordinator	50 Linden St., Waterbury	06702	756-7478
		110 Miller St., Meriden	06450	235-4454
Elizabeth Hunter	Coordinator	Main St. Ext., Middletown	06457	347-7283
		(P.O.Box 462, Uncasville	06382	848-9213

Third District

Donald Sisson	Director	83½ Lafayette St. Hartford	06106	249-5113
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DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

VOLUNTEER JOB DESCRIPTION

TIME REQUIRED

LOCATION

1. Researchers

4 hours per
week minimum

State-wide

To do "leg-work" within various community agencies to aid DCYS in data collection about needs of youngsters in Connecticut.

2. Sponsor

4-6 hours per week
for minimum of 9
months (days, even-
ings or weekends)

Your own
community

Offers one-to-one friendship to a troubled youngster.

3. Tutor/Instructor

2-4 hours per
week (mornings)

Woodland Street,
Hartford

Alternative Education and Transitional School type of programs. Informally teach subjects such as music (instruments), crafts, dance, art others.

4. Institutions Volunteer **

2-4 hours per
week

Middletown

Work in a variety of programs within an institutional setting.

CONTACT PERSONS:

Mary Joan Herbst	Director	345 Main Street, Hartford	06115	566-2017
** Mary Ellen Talbot	Coordinator	Long Lane School, Middletown	06457	347-8501
	Coordinator	DCYS - Bridgeport Unit		
		862 E. Main St. Bridgeport	06610	335-2191

** Coordinator for Long Lane Institutions Volunteer Program only

Connecticut Justice for Children Collaboration

The Connecticut Justice for Children Collaboration, working in tandem with the State of Connecticut Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender Project and in cooperation with the Region "A" Juvenile Justice Collaboration, is an effort to develop and strengthen community-based alternatives for status offenders by encouraging the interest of collaborating agencies and organizations in developing their capacity to serve status offenders, by facilitating education and advocacy programs, by effecting coordination between governmental and voluntary sectors and cooperation among members of the voluntary sector, and by developing community understanding of the problems involved.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

At the request of the National Assembly of Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations, a large number of agencies and organizations were brought together in March, 1976 by the Connecticut Association for Human Resources, Connecticut Child Welfare Association and Connecticut Justice for Children Coalition. (The latter group had been started less than a year earlier by the National Council of Jewish Women and Junior League; because its membership also included most of the National Assembly affiliates, it subsequently merged with/into Conn. Justice for Children Collaboration.)

Over a period of several months interest was stimulated in the National Assembly's Status Offender Project and Connecticut was chosen as one of five sites. The main objectives of the Connecticut Collaboration were advocacy, education and capacity building.

It was realized early on that the direct service component, particularly if it were to involve the development of prototype demonstrations of both service delivery to status offenders and working collaboration among agencies and organizations, could not be implemented quickly and simultaneously throughout the state, even though Connecticut is a small one. Presentations were made by spokespersons for several possible sites. Region "A" was chosen because it met the several criteria: that the site should be large enough to include a cross section of Connecticut's ethnic and economic groups; urban, suburban and rural communities with a range of accessibility and availability of services; a number of National Assembly Affiliates; the possibility of working with schools and police as well as social agencies. Region "A" offered the further opportunity of providing a preview of whether/how the newly planned regionalization of the Department of Children and Youth Services would/could operate (an operation made more complex by the division of the state into three districts for the administration of the Juvenile Court and into five districts for the administration of the Department of Children and Youth Services, as well as the recent merger of several services to children to DCYS from other departments of the state).

The Connecticut Justice for Children Collaboration was formed to link agencies and organizations concerned with improving services to children and youth through education and advocacy. The Collaboration is funded through an L.E.A.A. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders grant made to the Nation-

a1 Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations.

In the early spring of 1976 Connecticut affiliates of the National Assembly were brought together, as a result of the grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, to work together to build their collective capacity to respond to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. A status offender is a minor engaging in behavior such as truancy, running away from home or incorrigibility, considered delinquency under Connecticut law for those under 16. There is a growing national consensus that correctional institutions are not effective in correcting those situations which involve problems with families and/or schools. Despite a growing concern for children in trouble, there is a lack of broad understanding of the juvenile justice system and a sense of agreement on how these children should be dealt with. Lack of effective coordination between the governmental and the voluntary sectors, and among the elements of the voluntary sector, has been a contributing factor in the inability to utilize fully available resources and implement needed programs: lack of understanding of and awareness of these problems has also been a contributing factor in inadequate community alternatives to detention/correctional institutions.

Goals of the Collaboration DSO Project are as follows:

To inform and educate those working with status offenders:

To build the capacity of the voluntary sector to work with status offenders:

To encourage the improvement of delivery of services to status offenders within each community:

To influence community opinions and options regarding children in general and status offenders in particular

Functions of the Connecticut Justice for Children Collaboration -

Monthly newsletter:

Lay board education on status offenders:

Line staff training:

Facilitate transfer of information and experience from Region A Collaboration:

Facilitate mini-collaborations:

Legislative advocacy, including monitoring of and response to the Barry Commission.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION IN FUNDING
UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974

Paragraph 52: Special Requirements for Participation in Funding Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, signed by President Ford on September 7, 1974, declares the policy of Congress to provide resources, leadership and coordination to develop and implement effective methods and programs to prevent juvenile delinquency, to improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States, and to increase the capacity of State and local governments and public and private agencies to conduct effective programs, research, evaluation and training in juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation.

This declaration of purpose reflects the findings of the Congress (in part) that the high incidence of delinquency in the United States today results in enormous annual cost and immeasurable loss of human life, personal security, and wasted human resources and that juvenile delinquency constitutes a growing threat to the national welfare requiring immediate and comprehensive action by the Federal Government to reduce and prevent delinquency.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 complements and supplements the 1973 Crime Control Act in providing additional resources to the States for expanded efforts in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. With the additional resources come additional requirements for information, assurances and procedures.

This section of the 1978 Comprehensive Plan addresses the plan requirements stipulated under Paragraph 52: Special Requirements for application and acceptance of funds under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

The material presented in this section supplements the requirements of the Crime Control Act which are contained in the State of Connecticut 1978 Comprehensive Plan - and are included here by reference. The two documents together constitute the present Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the State of Connecticut.

- a. Planning and program development efforts for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act programs and expenditures have paralleled the comprehensive and multi-phased approach described in the State's Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan for 1978, as specified under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.
- b. Those specifications, including (1) the descriptions and assessment of the existing system, and available resources; (2) the multi-year plan indicating goals, standards, priorities and projected costs; and (3) the annual action program delineating plans, programs and projects during 1976 and the multi-year planning period, are all referenced and incorporated into the State's Comprehensive Plan submitted for fiscal year 1978.
- c. Detailed Study of Needs

Study of the State's needs for an effective, comprehensive, coordinated approach to juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment, which will impact upon the juvenile justice system's efforts to improve services, reduce

delinquency and reduce future involvement with the criminal justice system, is described, with regard to the present situation, in the juvenile justice Problem Analysis section. Historically, a wealth of information has been carefully researched and extensively documented, particularly in the FY 1976 Plan Addendum and in the FY 1977 Comprehensive Plan, which details programs and allocations directly impacting Connecticut's juvenile justice system and its many components.

Definitions are as described in the following section:

I. Juvenile

The Connecticut General Statutes do not define juveniles. Connecticut law defines children as up to age 16, youth age 16 to age 18, and adults as age 18 and above. Minority or infancy is defined as up to majority, or age 18. The Juvenile Court has original jurisdiction in all cases up to the client's age 16; the adult courts from age 16 up. The Department of Children and Youth Services is responsible for young people in its care up to age 18 (with some hold-over provisions). The Department of Correction may receive Superior Court referrals from client's age of 16 and -- in special cases -- from client's age of 14. Finally, while youth (age 16 to 18) are liable to trial in the adult courts, as adults, they can under appropriate circumstances be accorded "youth offender" status, and thereafter be treated more as juveniles than adults. Thus a definition for the term juvenile must seemingly be complex, and have manifold implications.

The 1975 Connecticut General Assembly enacted Special Act 75-98 which established a commission to study the effect of removing status offenses as grounds for delinquency and to recommend legislation for the definition of juveniles. This commission will report to the General Assembly on or before December 1, 1976.

Pending the findings of the legislative commission and subsequent action by the State Legislature, and in recognition of the requirements of the JJDP Act of 1976, the CJC defines juvenile as follows:

"A juvenile is any person (child) who has not yet attained his or her 16th birthday and, being of age 14 years or older, is not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Superior Court pursuant to CGS 17-60a or P.A. 75-620; in addition, any person (youth) between the ages of 16 and 18 years who is not in custody for nor been convicted in an adult court of a criminal offense."

This definition (1) acknowledges the current exclusive original jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court over children. Section 17-59 of the Connecticut General Statutes reads in pertinent part:

"The juvenile court shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over all proceedings concerning uncared-for, neglected, dependent and delinquent children within this state,...."

Section 17-53 of the Connecticut General Statutes defines the terms "child" and "delinquent":

"Child" means any person under sixteen years of age; ... a child may be found "delinquent" (a) who has violated any federal or state law or municipal or local ordinance, or (b) who has without just cause run away from his parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode, or (c) who is beyond the control of his parent, parents, guardian or other custodian, or (d) who has engaged in indecent or immoral conduct, or (e) who has been habitually truant or who, while in school has been continuously and overtly defiant of school rules and regulations, or (f) who has violated any lawful order of the juvenile court; ..."

The interim definition of juvenile is thus in conformity with the intent of this statute and does not affect the jurisdiction or prerogatives of the Court.

This definition (2) recognizes that Youthful Offender status is available to 16 and 17 year olds who are charged with a criminal offense in the adult courts (C.G.S., Sec. 54-76b-n) and that, if conditions are met permitting adjudication as a Youthful Offender, such status is not deemed a conviction nor is the person deemed a criminal (C.G.S., Sec. 53-76k).

Several pertinent selections from among the thirteen statutes dealing with Youthful Offenders illustrate consistency with the postulated functional definition of "juvenile". Furthermore, these sections indicate the state's intention to provide a single opportunity for persons no longer able to receive the protection of the juvenile court because of age, to avoid the consequences of conviction in an adult court. Thus, a Youthful Offender, no longer a "child" nor yet an "adult" for court and correctional purposes, fits within the "juvenile" definition;

"Sec. 54-76b. Youthful Offenders:

Definitions. For the purpose of sections 54-76b to 54-76n, inclusive, "youth" means a minor who has reached the age of sixteen years but has not reached the age of eighteen years; and "youthful offender" means a youth who has committed a crime or crimes which are not class A felonies, who has not previously been convicted of a felony or been previously adjudged a youthful offender, and who is adjudged a youthful offender pursuant to the provisions of said sections. The interstate compact on juveniles, except the provisions of article four thereof, shall apply to youthful offenders to the same extent as to minors below sixteen years of age.

"Sec. 54-76g. Judgement of youthful offender status. If the defendant enters a plea of guilty to the charge of being a youthful offender or if, after trial, the court finds that he committed the acts charged against him in the information or complaint, the court shall adjudge the defendant to be a youthful offender and the information or complaint shall be considered a nullity and of no force or effect.

"Sec. 54-76i. Court powers over person of defendant. Pending and during the investigation, trial adjudication or acquittal of the defendant, or any other proceedings under sections 54-76b to 54-76n, inclusive, the court to which the recommendation for the investigation has been made shall have the same powers over the person of the defendant as it would have in the case of an adult charged with crime.

"Sec. 54-76k. Determination of youthful offender status not to disqualify for office, license, etc. No determination made under the provisions of sections 54-76b to 54-76n, inclusive, shall operate as a disqualification of any youth subsequently to hold public office or public employment, or as a forfeiture of any right or privilege to receive any license granted by public authority and no youth shall be denominated a criminal by reason of such determination, nor shall such determination be deemed a conviction.

This definition (3) anticipates that persons under 18 shall continue to have available to them the full range of social services provided by the DCYS and other public and private agencies regardless of conviction, although for court and correctional purposes they may be handled as adults (C.G.S., Sec. 18-87). This is also a reflection of P.A. 75-524 in which "youth" is defined as any person between 16 and 18 years of age and for whom the DCYS has specific responsibilities. Furthermore, this definition reflects the operational mode of youth bureaus, schools and other agencies.

P.A. 75-524. An Act Concerning the Transfer of Children's Mental Health Services to the Department of Children & Youth Services.

Despite the limitations suggested by its title, this Act actually effectuates broad revisions & expansions in the operation of the DCYS. As the following selected sections of P.A. 75-524 indicate, youths (persons up to the age of 18) are within DCYS' jurisdiction and thereby qualify for a wide variety of services available within that department.

Section 1. Section 17-410 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

(e) "Youth" means any person sixteen to eighteen years of age;

Section 3. Section 17-412 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

The department shall plan, create, develop, operate or arrange for, administer and evaluate a comprehensive and integrated statewide program of services, including preventive services, for children and youth whose behavior does not conform to the law or to acceptable community standards, or who

are mentally ill, emotionally disturbed, delinquent, abused, neglected or uncared for, including all children and youth who are or may be committed to it by any court, and all children and youth voluntarily admitted to the department for services of any kind....

The fact that persons under eighteen may be transferred from the Correction Department to DCYS for their health or welfare is further documentation that a person who is convicted in an adult court, -- and thus is an "adult" for court and corrections purposes, -- may continue to receive services as a "juvenile".

Section 18-87. Transfers to other state institutions and to the commissioner of children and youth services. The commissioner of correction may transfer any inmate of any of the institutions of the department of correction to any other appropriate state institution with the concurrence of the superintendent of such institution or to the department of children and youth services when the commissioner of correction finds that the welfare or health of the inmate requires it... No transfer of any person who has attained the age of eighteen years shall be made to the department of children and youth services, and no transfer of any person who has not attained the age of eighteen to the department of children and youth services shall be made unless the commissioner of children and youth services finds that such person would benefit from a transfer to the department of children and youth services and agrees to accept such person and such person has given his written consent to such transfer. Such person transferred to the department of children and youth services shall be deemed to be committed to the custody of the commissioner of children and youth services...

This definition (4) recognizes the age of majority in Connecticut which is 18 (C.G.S., Sec. 1-1d) while supporting the policy to deal effectively with 16 and 17 year olds who commit criminal offenses;

C.G.S., Sec. 1-1d

Section 1-1d. "Minor," "infant," "infancy," "age of majority," defined. Except as otherwise provided by statute, on and after October 1, 1972, the terms "minor," "infant" and "infancy" shall be deemed to refer to a person under the age of eighteen years and any person eighteen years of age or over shall be an adult for all purposes whatsoever and have the same legal capacity, rights, powers, privileges, duties, liabilities and responsibilities as persons heretofore had at twenty-one years of age, and "age of majority" shall be deemed to be eighteen years.

This definition (5) anticipates that children of 14 years or older who are charged with murder (C.G.S. Sec. 17-60a) or a Class A or Class B Felony (P.A. 75-620) may be transferred to Superior Court for adjudication but will, if not convicted, be remanded and treated in a juvenile facility.

Section 17-60a. Transfer to superior court of child referred for commission of murder. The juvenile court shall have the authority to transfer to the jurisdiction of the superior court any child referred to it for the commission of a murder, provided any such murder was committed after such child attained the age of fourteen years. No such transfer shall be valid unless prior thereto the court has caused a complete investigation to be made as provided in section 17-66 and has found, after a hearing, that there is reasonable cause to believe that (1) the child has committed the act for which he is charged and (2) there is no state institution designed for the care and treatment of children to which said court may commit such child which is suitable for his care or treatment or (3) the safety of the community requires that the child continue under restraint for a period extending beyond his majority and (4) the facilities of the superior court provide a more effective setting for disposition of the case and the institutions to which said court may sentence a defendant are more suitable for the care or treatment of such child.

P.A. 75-620, An Act Concerning Suitable Treatment of Juvenile Offenders.

Section 1. (NEW) The juvenile court may transfer to the superior court any child referred to it for the violation of any provision of title 53a of the general statutes which is designated as a class A or B felony, other than murder which is provided for in section 17-60a of the general statutes, if such child has attained the age of fourteen, provided, such child has previously been adjudicated a delinquent for a violation of any provision of title 53a, which at the time of such violation was designated a class A or B felony. No such transfer shall be valid unless, prior thereto, the court has caused an investigation to be made as provided in section 17-66 of the general statutes and has found, after a hearing, that there is probable cause to believe that (1) the child has committed the act for which he is charged, (2) there is no institution or state agency designed for the care and treatment of children to which said court may commit such child which is suitable for his care or treatment, including the institutions provided for in section 1 of this act and (3) the facilities of the superior court provide a more effective setting for disposition of the case and the institutions to which said court may sentence a defendant are more suitable for the care and treatment of such child. Upon the effectuation of the transfer, the superior court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such child and such child shall

stand trial as if he were sixteen years of age. If the action is dismissed or nolle or if such child is found innocent of the charge for which he was transferred, the child shall resume his status as a juvenile until he attains the age of sixteen.

Section 2. (NEW) There shall be established or designated by the department of children and youth services a maximum security institution within the state devoted to the care and treatment of children by qualified medical experts which children are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Section 3. (NEW) In determining whether or not to transfer such child to superior court under the provisions of section 1 of this act, the juvenile court may detain such child and shall order an evaluation of such child as to whether the institutions to which the superior court may sentence such child are more suitable for the care and treatment of such child than the available institutions or state agencies to which the juvenile court may commit such child.

Section 4. This act shall take effect January 1, 1976.

This definition (6) recognizes the federal intent to define juvenile up to 18 years of age (See Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, 18 U.S.C. 5031; Sen. Report No. 93-1011; House Report, No. 93-1135.)

Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act

Section 501 of the JJDP Act amended Sec. 5031 of title 18, U.S. Code to read as follows:

"For the purposes of this chapter, a 'juvenile' is a person who has not attained his eighteenth birthday... and 'juvenile delinquency' is the violation of a law of the United States committed by a person prior to his eighteenth birthday which would have been a crime if committed by an adult."

II. Delinquent

Connecticut General Statutes §17-59 sets forth the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court of this state. The portions of that section "which subject youths to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court" follows:

Sec. 17-59. Jurisdiction. The juvenile court shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over all proceedings concerning uncared for, neglected, dependent and delinquent children within this state, except in matters of guardianship and adoption and all other matters affecting property rights of any child over which the probate court has jurisdiction.

The Connecticut General Statutes §17-53 sets forth the definition of the terms child, uncared-for, neglected, dependent and delinquent. The portions of that section containing those definitions follows:

"Section 17-53. Definitions. The terms used in this part shall, in its interpretation and in the interpretation of other statutes, be defined as follows: "Child" means any person under sixteen years of age; ... a child may be found "delinquent" (a) who has violated any federal or state law or municipal or local ordinance, or (b) who has without just cause run away from his parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode, or (c) who is beyond the control of his parent, parents, guardian or other custodian, or (d) who has engaged in indecent or immoral conduct, or (e) who has been habitually truant or who, while in school has been continuously and overtly defiant of school rules and regulations, or (f) who has violated any lawful order of the juvenile court; a child may be found "dependent" whose home is a suitable one for him, save for the financial inability of his parents, parent, guardian or other person maintaining such home, to provide the specialized care his condition requires; a child may be found "neglected" who (a) has been abandoned or (b) is being denied proper care and attention, physically, educationally, emotionally or morally or (c) is being permitted to live under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to his well being; a child may be found "uncared for" who is homeless.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 17-38a of the 1971 noncumulative supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

(a) The public policy of this state is: To protect children whose health and welfare may be adversely affected through injury and neglect: to strengthen the family and to make the home safe for children by enhancing the parental capacity for good child care; to provide a temporary or permanent nurturing and safe environment for children when necessary; and for these purposes to require the reporting of suspected child abuse, investigation of such reports by a social agency, and provision of services, where needed, to such child and family.

(b) Any physician or surgeon registered under the provisions of chapter 370 or 371, any resident physician or intern in any hospital in this state, whether or not so registered, and any registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, medical examiner, dentist, psychologist, school teacher, school principal, school guidance counselor, social worker, police officer, clergyman, coroner, osteopath, optometrist, chiropractor, podiatrist, any person paid for caring for children in a day care center or mental health professional who has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any child under the age of eighteen has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him other than by accidental means or has injuries which are at variance with the history given of them, or is in a condition which is the result of maltreatment such as, but not limited to, malnutrition, sexual molestation, deprivation of necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel punishment, shall report or cause a report to be made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c). When the attendance of the person who has such reasonable cause to suspect abuse with respect to such child is pursuant to the performance of services as a member of the staff of a hospital, school, social welfare agency or any other institution, such person shall notify the person in charge of such institution, or his designated agent that such report has been made. Any

During the current legislative session ending June 6, 1977, the Governor signed an additional child abuse bill requiring any person who suspects that a child under the age of 18 is in danger of abuse or neglect be required to notify authorities. This new bill goes beyond the previous Act's requirement specifying only certain "mandated reporters," and continues the reporters' exemption from criminal or civil liability.

A complete description of the criminal and the juvenile justice system accompanies a graphic representation of the flow of persons through those systems and processes, and is included in Section B, Paragraph 35, of the Comprehensive Plan. The chart and the system's description through the major decision points is then followed by a description of the current resources, manpower, organizational systems and the existing programs for juveniles in Connecticut. Based upon the description and assessment of current resources and needs identified in the problem analysis, the Multi-year chart (page) maps out the proposed program priorities and costs for 1978 and the multi-year planning period (1978-79-80). Detailed descriptions of the exact programs to be implemented during 1978 are included in the Comprehensive Plan, Section F.

As indicated previously in this portion on the detailed study of needs, the information relating to the

- (a) structure and function of units within the Juvenile Justice System and
- (b) summary of the number and characteristics of youths handled by each Unit of The Juvenile Justice System

has been incorporated into The Resources Section of The Comprehensive Plan. Specific information for each Unit of The Juvenile Justice System includes administrative structure, organization, responsibilities, budget, personnel, special programs and caseload information.

To complete the requirements the following Juvenile Statistics by region as compiled by DCYS and secondly, the summary of socioeconomic data are attached here.

Summary of the Number and Characteristics of Youth within the State

As the title indicates, this section will summarize the number and characteristics of youth within Connecticut. Therefore, it is appropriate to include Connecticut's present working definition of the term juvenile.

A juvenile is any person (child) who has not yet attained his or her sixteenth birthday and, being of age 14 years or older, is not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Superior Court pursuant to CGS 17-60a or P.A. 75-620; in addition, any person (youth) between the ages of 16 and 18 years who is not in custody for nor been convicted in an adult court of a criminal offense."

The most recent sources of information, 1975 figures, for this section come from statistics compiled by the Connecticut State Department of Health, the Connecticut State Department of Children and Youth Services, and the Connecticut State Department of Social Services.

The data compiled by these various agencies gives a breakdown of Connecticut's youth in the following categories: Total population of individual towns in Connecticut; the percentage of individual towns population that is 18 years old and under, percentage of male, female youth within each town; percentage of minority youth within each town; percentage of school age children within each town; and the number and type of DCYS commitments for each town in the state (see tables A-I). By checking the statistics outlined at the end of each of these charts, one can easily see that young people comprised approximately one-third, 33%, of the total population of Connecticut in 1975. Further examination of these statistics shows that approximately 50% of the youngsters in Connecticut are male and 50% are female. The charts also show that minority youth make up 1.6 percent of Connecticut's population. Unfortunately, this heading includes members from all segments of the minority population. Individual groups, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, etc., are not listed. (For a racial breakdown of Connecticut's youth population, please refer to the 1970 census figures included in the 1976 Plan Addendum on pp. 17-18.) The guidelines also request a breakdown, by national origin, of youths within Connecticut. Unfortunately, there is no state agency which keeps such data, and therefore, the Connecticut Justice Commission is unable to comply with the national origin request at this time.

Statistics on the number of children in each region indicate that most of the young people in Connecticut reside in regions B., D, and E (see Map A).

Data compiled by the Education Commission of the States made it possible for the CJC to present information which details socio-economic data on youth, to age 18, in Connecticut. Tables B and C list the categories which the Education Commission felt were important when trying to formulate a socio-economic description of Connecticut's youth. Table D lists the data that was compiled for each category.

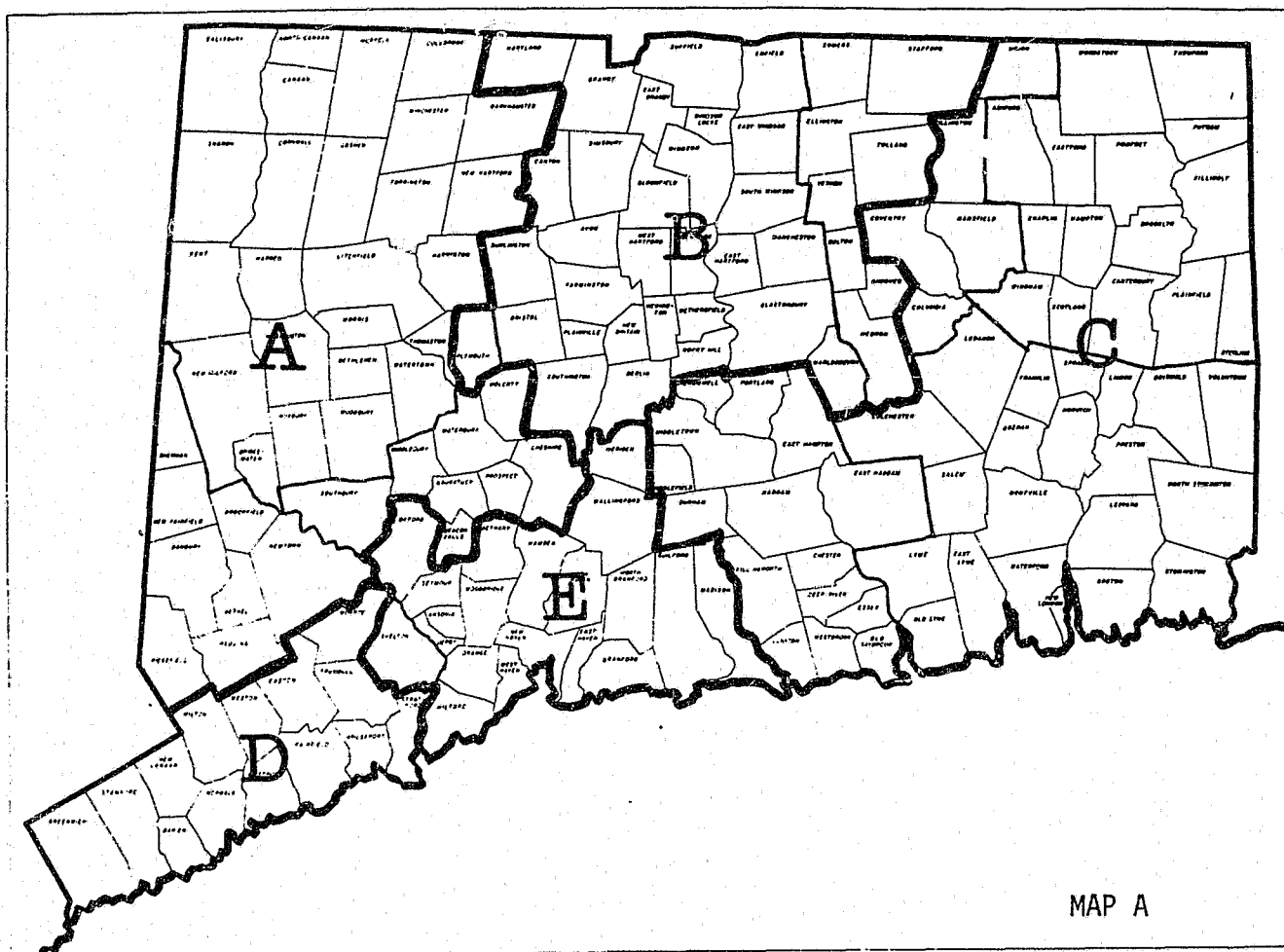


Illustration of youth population by Region

Region (A)

41 towns
1365 sq. miles
475,070 total pop.
152,022 youth pop.
14% of state youth pop.

Region (B)

38 towns
1024 sq. miles
909,400 total pop.
318,290 youth pop.
30% of state youth pop.

Region (C)

56 towns
174 sq. miles
483,730 total pop.
159,630 youth pop.
15% of state youth pop.

Region (D)

14 towns
370 sq. miles
662,400 total pop.
218,892 youth pop.
21% of state youth pop.

Region (E)

20 towns
472 sq. miles
593,800 total pop.
201,892 youth pop.
20% of state youth pop.

Statewide Population

3,124,400 total
1,050,426 youth

Table B

I. Children and Their Families

A. Number of Children

Provides a general picture of the maximum number potentially eligible for preprimary programs

B. Density of Population

Indicates areas of concentrated need; more heavily populated areas will have more young children, probably more working mothers, perhaps more disadvantaged children; also indicates problems in delivering services in sparsely populated areas.

C. Number, single parent homes

Suggests the need for day care and other services.

D. Out-migration, in-migration

Indicates population trends which might effect future planning by pinpointing geographic areas where needs can be expected to expand or decrease. Commuting patterns will indicate number of hours before and after work that day care will be needed; and may suggest a shift in the needs for services by location if mothers elect to use services near where they work rather than where they live.

E. Percent and location of families with children with mother tongue other than English

Indicates need for bilingual programs and staff and for culture sensitivity in planning.

F. Education, fertility and family composition by metropolitan residence

Indicates trends useful for planning for manpower resources for staffing services and suggests training needs for staff and parents.

Categories, selected by Education Commission of the States, used to develop a socio-economic description of youth in Connecticut.

Table C

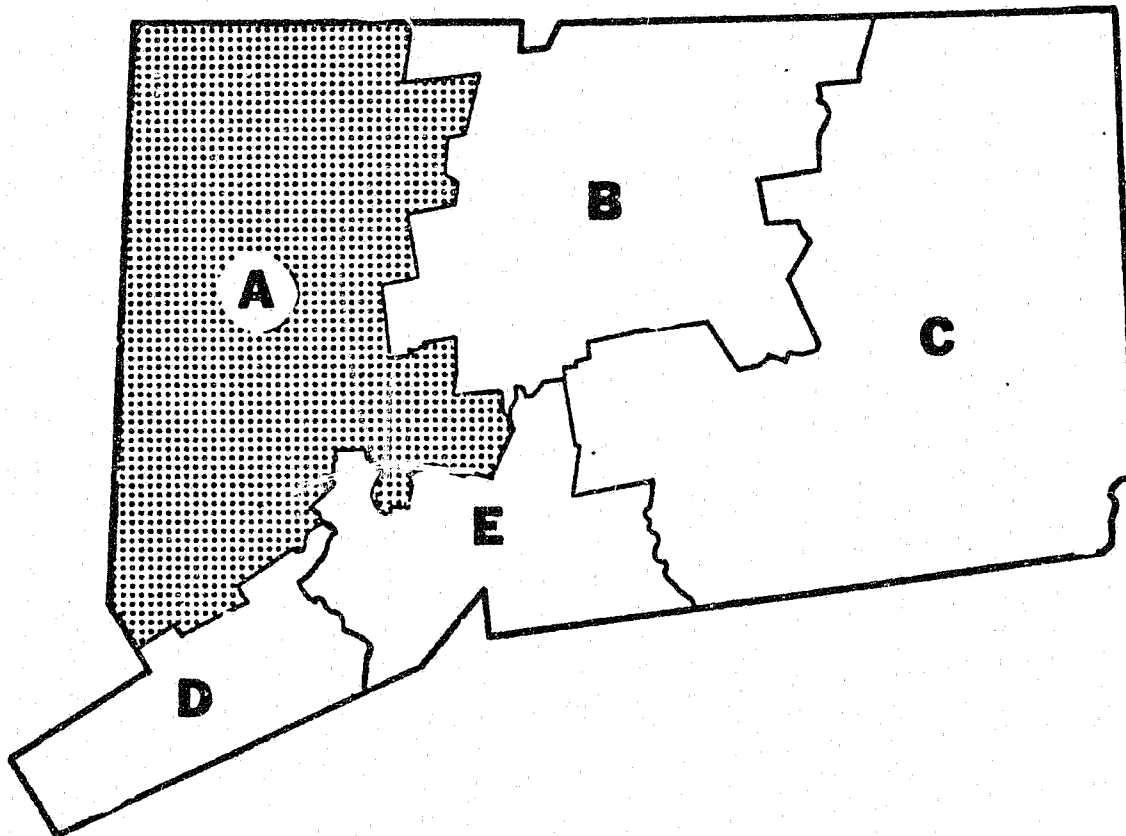
A. Average Annual family income	Separates number of families able to obtain private child development services from those who will have to rely parttially or totally on public services,
B. Density of low; middle; high-income families	Locates areas with greatest economic need for public services and with least need.
C. Number and location of AFDC families	Identifies areas with need for welfare services and where there is eligibility for federally-funded programs.
D. Occupation of employed persons	Identifies numbers and location of borderline eligibility case, i.e. "bluecollar" and other families unable to afford private programs but ineligible for most public ones.
E. Percentage and location of unemployed workers	Suggest availability of personnel for child development programs to alleviate unemployment.
F. Location and density of substandard housing	Indicates areas with greatest physical hazards; reconfirms socioeconomic needs evident in other statistics
G. Composition of community by racial and ethnic groups	Identifies areas with minority populations which might be low income areas, -would have special cultural considerations.

Categories, selected by Education Commission of the states, used to develop a socio-economic description of youth in Connecticut.

Table D

INDICATORS	LITCHFIELD	HARTFORD	TOLLAND	WINDHAM	FAIRFIELD	NEW HAVEN	MIDDLESEX	NEW LONDON
I. A. Children under 18								
B. Density of population	(see Map A)							
C. Single-parent fam.	1,334	11,167	812	1,025	9,925	10,514	1,261	4,327
D. Migratory fam/total	983/ 131,909	9,682/ 748,842	6,309/ 93,953	1,683/ 72,027	7,945/ 729,868	13,151/ 683,264	2,847/ 105,116	12,475/ 208,980
E. Non-English Fam.	39,194	298,914	25,391	32,170	258,330	245,491	31,589	59,336
F ₁ Median School Yrs.	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.1
F ₂ Fam. with children under 18	9,644	54,624	7,745	5,762	50,846	48,377	7,881	16,394
F ₃ Fertility per 1000	3,117	2,936	3,091	3,042	2,852	2,921	2,892	3,141
II. A. Median income	11,226	12,057	11,874	10,075	13,086	11,303	11,632	10,520
A ₂ Female Head Income	9,050	8,184	7,511	7,281	8,806	7,656	7,873	5,944
B. (info. not available at this time)								
C. Fam. below poverty/ rec. public assistance	1,799/ 10.6%	10,153/ 26.8%	992/ 7.8%	1,328/ 16.4%	9,390/ 21%	11,424/ 23.8%	1,320/ 13%	4,443/ 14.8%
D.								
E. Rate of unemployment	5.7	3.5	3.3	5.9	3.5	4.6	4.0	5.0
F. (Info. not available at this time)								
G. (Info. not available at this time)								

Statistical description, by County, depicting the socio-economic conditions of Connecticut's youth population.



STATISTICS ON JUVENILES

REGION A



DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

345 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115

Francis H. Maloney, Commissioner

<u>Town</u>	(1) <u>Total Pop.</u>	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years					School Age Children ↓	No. of DCYS Commitments		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	(2) <u>Minority</u>			(3) <u>JD</u>	<u>CS</u>	<u>PS</u>
Barkhamsted	2,500	32	16	16	1.4		24	-	4	-
Beacon Falls	3,900	33	16.5	16.5	1.0		24	1	2	3
Bethel	12,700	33	17	16	1.2		28	2	18	5
Bethlehem	2,100	30	15	15	-		24	-	3	1
Bridgewater	1,500	27	13.5	13.5	-		22	-	-	-
Brookfield	11,200	37	19	18	.3		29	1	7	1
Canaan	1,100	25	12.5	12.5	1.8		18	-	8	-
Cheshire	21,100	36	19	17	.8		23	1	29	10
Colebrook	1,100	31	15.5	15.5	-		22	1	1	1
Cornwall	1,200	28	14	14	-		19	-	6	2
Danbury	56,900	30	15	15	2.9		22	16	94	86
Goshen	1,500	31	15.5	15.5	1.0		22	-	2	-
Harwinton	4,900	35	18	17	.3		25	-	21	2
Kent	2,100	30	14	16	-		22	-	2	1
Litchfield	7,800	33	17	16	.5		22	-	58	3
Middlebury	6,000	32	16	16	-		22	-	5	2
Morris	1,800	32	15.5	16.5	-		23	-	1	-
Naugatuck	25,100	32	16.5	15.5	.9		23	5	31	24
New Fairfield	9,000	30	15	15	.3		26	1	16	5
New Hartford	4,300	35	18	17	-		26	-	6	2
New Milford	16,200	34	17	17	.7		24	2	43	24
Newtown	16,900	35	17.5	17.5	.9		28	1	32	16
Norfolk	2,200	39	19	20	1.1		25	-	36	2
North Canaan	3,100	35	18	17	1.4		20	-	-	-
Prospect	6,700	40	20.5	19.5	.9		27	-	32	-
Redding	6,700	31	15	16	.4		26	-	6	1
Ridgefield	19,700	41	21	20	.7		28	-	11	10

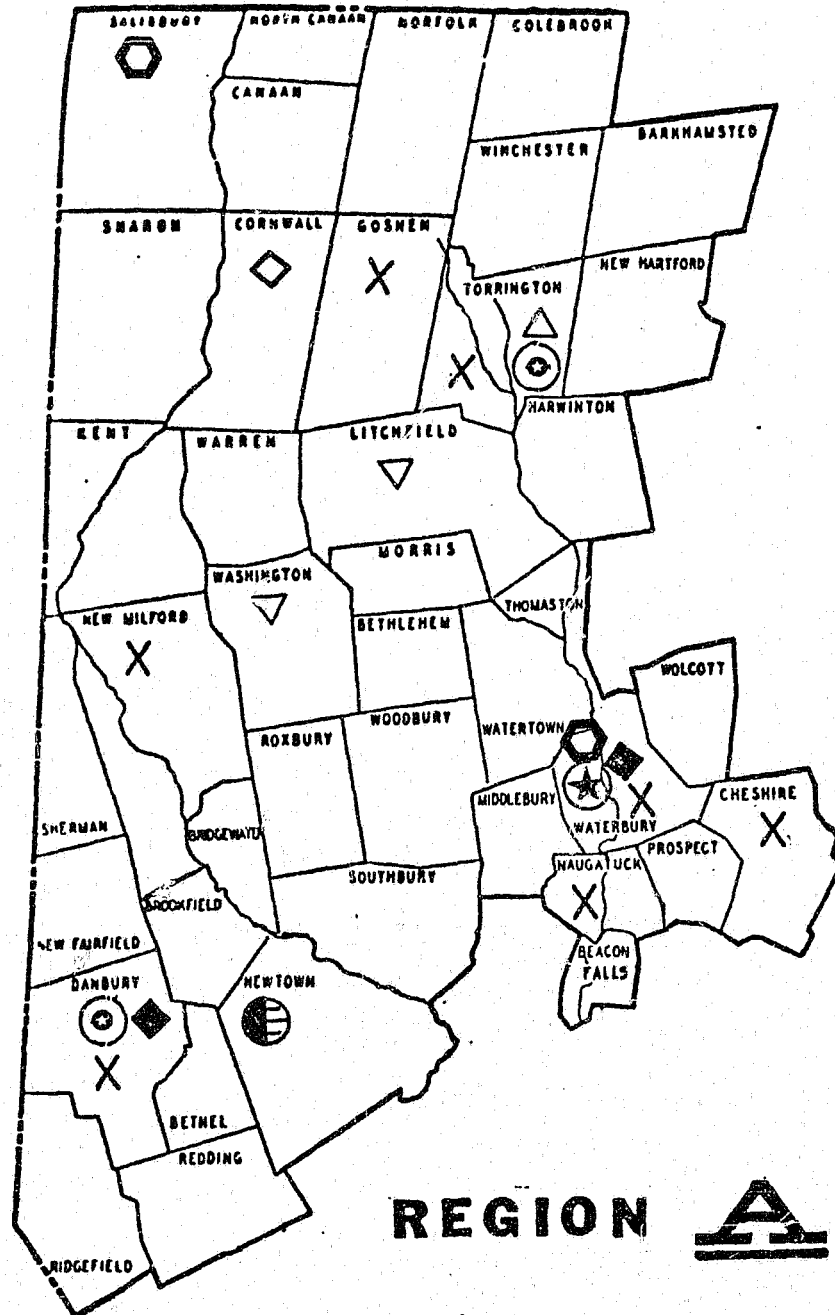
Town	(1) Total Pop.	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years ↓					No. of DCYS Commitments		
		Total	Male	Female	(2) Minority	School Age Children ↓	(3)		
							JD	CS	PS
Roxbury	1,400	31	15	16	-	21	-	1	-
Salisbury	3,500	28	14	14	1.6	19	-	-	1
Sharon	2,500	31	15	16	.8	18	-	2	1
Sherman	1,700	28	14	14	-	24	-	-	-
Southbury	10,300	20	10.5	9.5	.8	15	-	14	6
Thomaston	6,200	37	19	18	-	24	-	14	4
Torrington	31,700	31	15.5	15.5	.5	19	5	39	26
Warren	970	27	12.5	14.5	-	22	-	1	1
Washington	3,300	30	16	14	.4	20	-	67	3
Waterbury	113,900	31	15.5	15.5	6.0	18	11	197	276
Watertown	19,300	37	19	18	1.0	22	1	29	3
Winchester	11,300	35	18	17	.6	19	2	21	11
Wolcott	13,100	40	20	20	.7	29	-	17	16
Woodbury	<u>6,600</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
REGION A	475,070	32.3	16.3	16.0	.75	22.8	50	883	551
STATE	3,124,400	33	17	16	1.6	23	428	5943	3303
% ratios:	15	-2	-4	-	-53	-.8	11.7	14.9	16.7

- (1) Total population as estimated by Conn. State Dept. of Health, 7/1/75
 (2) Minority includes 10 or more Black or Spanish-speaking residents of town.
 A dash in column indicates less than 10 in both categories.
 (3) JD = Juvenile Delinquency. Statistics are for fiscal 1975.
 CS = Children's Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.
 PS = Protective Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.

Population breakdown figures and JD statistics compiled by Virginia Iacobucci, DCYS Casework Researcher, April, 1976.
 Children's Services and Protective Services statistics from Dept. of Social Services Caseload Management System print-out for March, 1976.

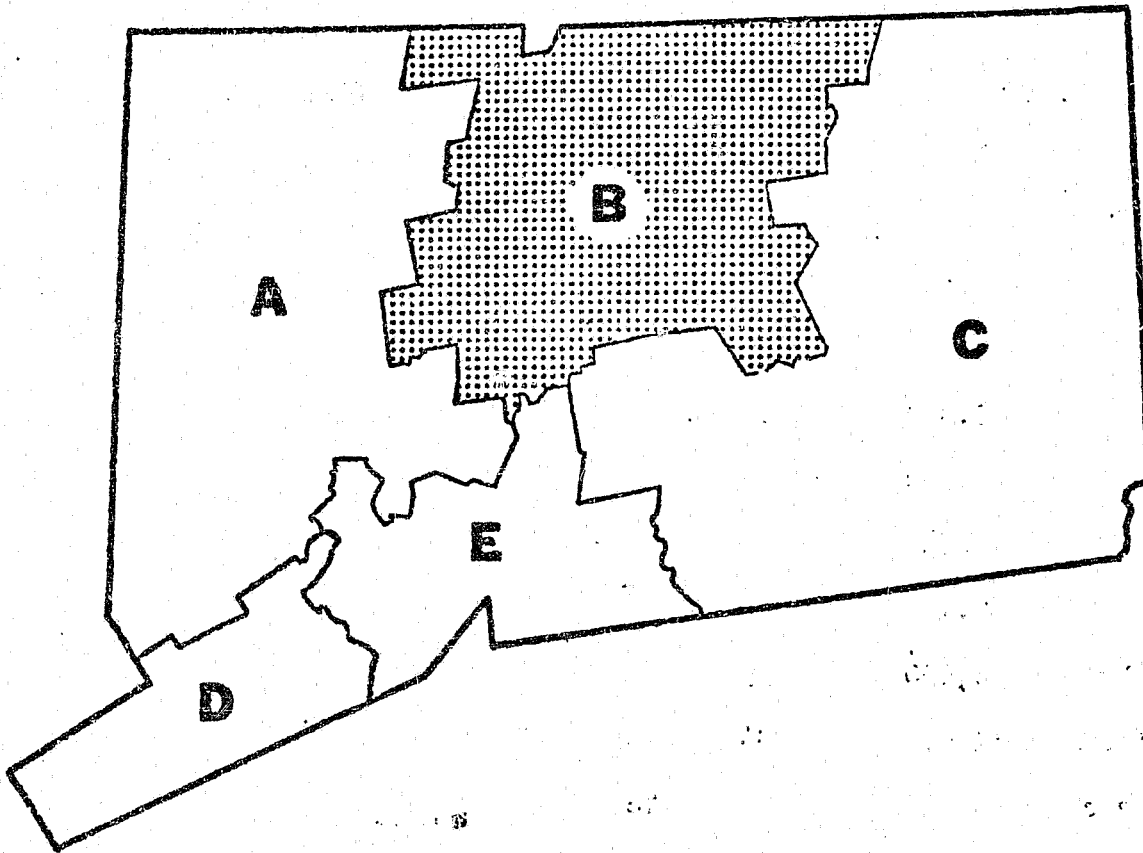
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVICES

- ★ DCYS Regional Office
- ⊙ DCYS Regional Sub-Office
- ◐ DCYS Mental Health Unit ("owned")
- ◑ DCYS Mental Health Unit (contracted)
- ◒ DCYS Juvenile Corrections Unit
- △ Licensed Child Placing Facility
- ▽ Licensed Residential Facility
- ◊ Licensed Group Care Facility
- ◆ Funded by DCYS
- ⬡ Child Guidance Clinic
- ✕ Youth Service Bureau



REGION





STATISTICS ON JUVENILES

REGION B



DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

345 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115

Francis H. Maloney, Commissioner

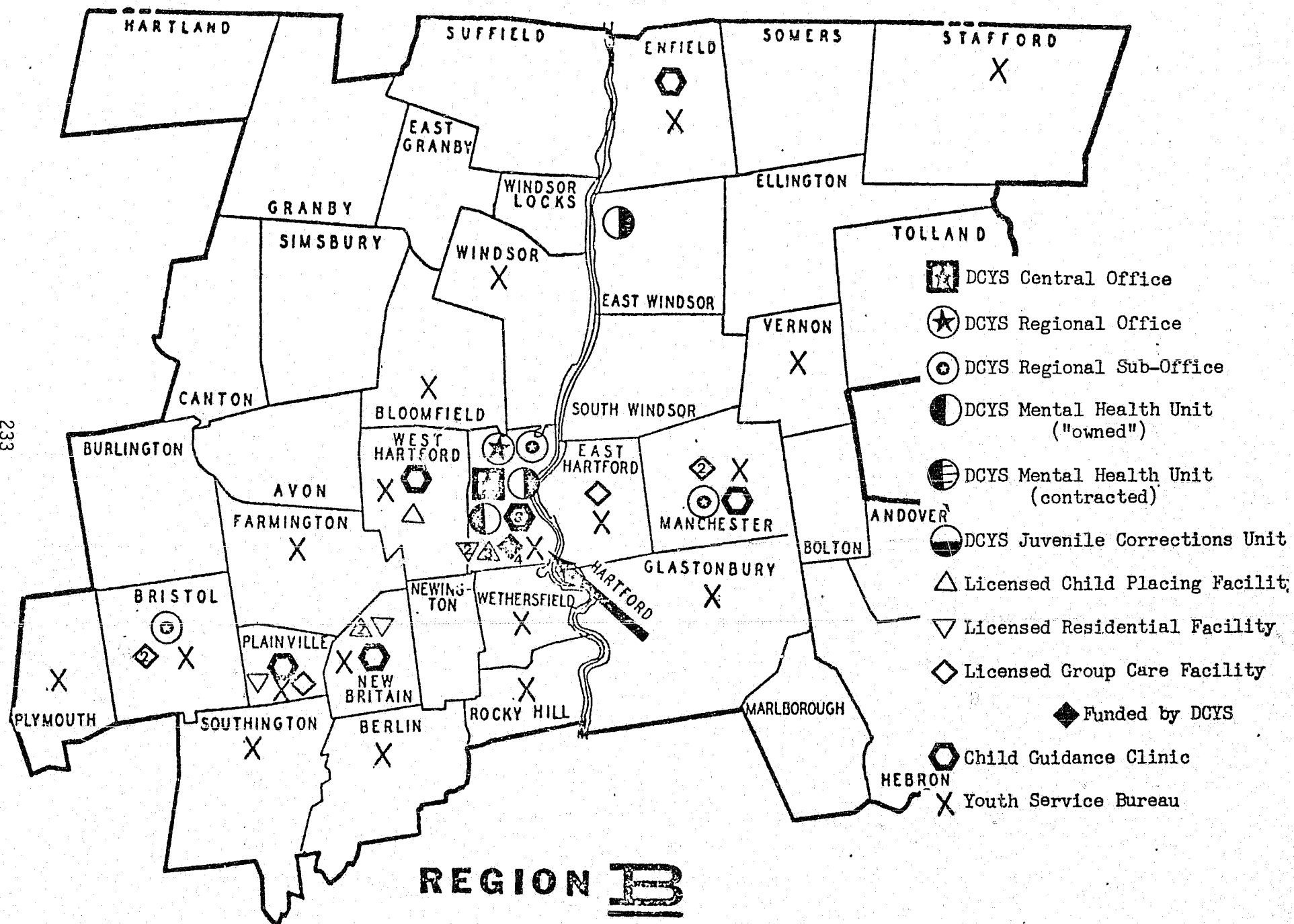
Town	(1) Total Pop.	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years ↓					No. of DCYS Commitments		
		Total	Male	Female	(2) Minority	School Age Children	(3)		
							JD	CS	PS
Andover	2,200	37	18.5	18.5	-	23	1	3	-
Avon	9,600	32	16.5	15.5	.4	23	2	4	2
Berlin	15,100	32	17	15	.5	22	2	7	5
Bloomfield	20,200	32	16	16	5.7	21	2	51	14
Bolton	3,800	37	18.5	18.5	-	24	-	1	-
Bristol	54,800	36	18	18	.9	23	7	110	51
Burlington	4,600	37	18.5	18.5	.3	26	-	9	1
Canton	7,100	37	19	18	.1	25	-	7	1
East Granby	4,000	35	18.5	16.5	1.5	27	-	5	-
East Hartford	54,000	35	18	17	1.0	21	3	92	39
East Windsor	8,700	36	18	18	7.9	22	-	51	1
Ellington	8,700	36	18	18	.2	22	-	24	3
Enfield	45,000	44	22	22	1.0	25	7	69	23
Farmington	15,700	32	16	16	.2	21	-	5	4
Glastonbury	23,200	34	17	17	.3	25	6	12	5
Granby	6,800	35	18.5	16.5	.1	26	-	15	-
Hartford	154,500	32	16	16	16.6	20	59	623	574
Hartland	1,300	42	22	20	1.1	27	-	3	1
Hebron	4,800	35	17.5	17.5	.2	26	-	20	1
Manchester	47,200	32	16	16	.7	20	5	73	24
Marlborough	3,700	35	18	17	-	25	1	5	1
New Britain	80,500	30	15	15	4.2	16	4	162	97
Newington	27,500	35	17.5	17.5	.4	23	3	24	11
Plainville	16,800	35	18	17	2.0	20	-	38	13
Plymouth	10,800	36	18.5	17.5	.6	23	-	13	12
Rocky Hill	11,100	29	15	14	.7	19	-	9	5
Simsbury	20,100	38	20	18	.5	29	1	14	2

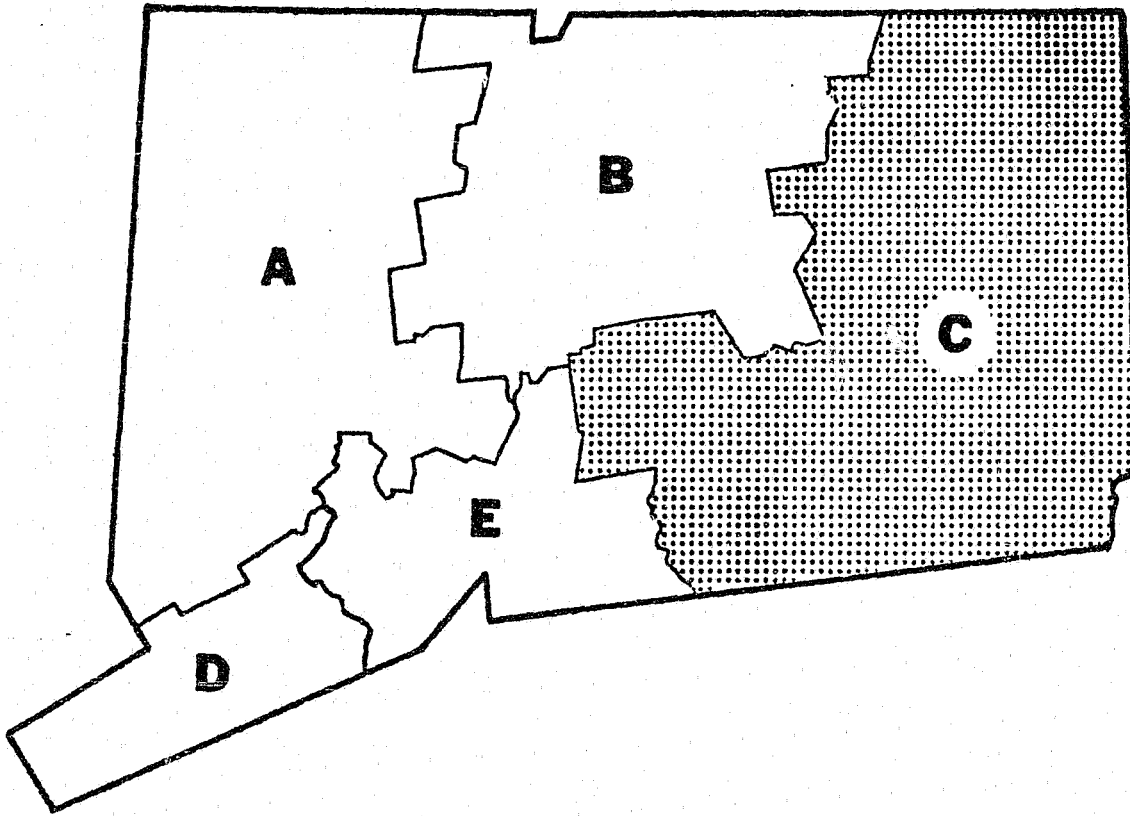
Town	(1) Total Pop.	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years School Age ↓					No. of DCYS Commitments (3)		
		Total	Male	Female	(2) Minority	Children	JD	CS	PS
Somers	6,800	32	16	16	2.9	26	1	8	2
Southington	33,800	36	18	18	.5	25	2	44	15
South Windsor	15,900	45	23	22	.9	31	1	25	5
Stafford	10,000	31	15.5	15.5	.8	23	-	18	9
Suffield	9,800	32	16	16	1.4	21	-	14	3
Tolland	8,800	41	21	20	.2	30	-	26	2
Vernon	28,800	38	19	19	.8	22	9	37	20
West Hartford	68,000	29	15	14	.5	18	4	31	13
Wethersfield	27,300	30	15	15	.4	21	2	17	11
Windsor	23,900	33	16.5	16.5	1.8	24	1	56	18
Windsor Locks	<u>14,500</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>
REGION B	909,400	35.2	17.9	17.3	1.5	23.4	123	1744	999
STATE	3,124,400	33	17	16	1.6	23	428	5943	3303
% ratios:	29	+7	+5	+8	-6	+2	28.7	29.3	30.2

- (1) Total population as estimated by Conn. State Dept. of Health, 7/1/75
 (2) Minority includes 10 or more Black or Spanish-speaking residents of town.
 A dash in column indicates less than 10 in both categories.
 (3) JD = Juvenile Delinquency. Statistics are for fiscal 1975.
 CS = Children's Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.
 PS = Protective Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.

Population breakdown figures and JD statistics compiled by Virginia Iacobucci, DCYS Casework Researcher, April, 1976.
 Children's Services and Protective Services statistics from Dept. of Social Services Caseload Management System print-out for March, 1976.

5/1/76





STATISTICS ON JUVENILES

REGION C



DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

345 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115

Francis H. Maloney, Commissioner

Town	(1) Total Pop.	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years ↓					School Age Children	No. of DCYS Commitments		
		Total	Male	Female	(2) Minority			(3) JD	CS	PS
Ashford	2,500	34	17	17	-		25	1	9	4
Bozrah	2,300	36	19	17	-		25	-	20	-
Brooklyn	5,500	36	18	18	.9		23	-	17	4
Canterbury	3,100	41	21	20	-		26	-	18	6
Chaplin	1,600	36	17	19	-		26	-	5	5
Chester	3,200	32	16	16	.3		20	-	1	8
Clinton	10,800	37	18.5	18.5	1.2		25	1	18	11
Colchester	7,400	39	20	19	1.5		25	2	20	8
Columbia	3,300	37.5	19.5	18	-		24	-	6	3
Coventry	8,400	39	20	19	.2		25	-	14	9
Cromwell	8,000	33	17.5	15.5	1.1		23	-	77	4
Danielson		(Included under Killingly)								
Deep River	4,000	35	18	17	.3		22	1	70	5
Durham	4,900	42	21	21	.7		29	-	62	2
East Haddam	4,900	33	16.5	16.5	.3		23	-	48	2
East Hampton	8,000	38	19.5	18.5	.5		24	-	26	10
East Lyme	12,900	38	19	19	.8		27	3	11	7
Eastford	960	38	19	19	-		26	-	5	-
Essex	5,000	28	14	14	.6		18	-	7	3
Franklin	1,500	36	18	18	-		26	-	4	3
Griswold	8,300	36	18	18	.5		23	4	13	14
Groton	36,900	38	19.5	18.5	2.5		21	8	33	79
Haddam	5,800	36	19	17	.4		24	-	3	1
Hampton	1,100	34	16.5	17.5	-		24	1	6	2
Jewett City		(Included under Griswold)								
Killingly	15,000	35	18	17	.2		21	2	52	30
Killingworth	2,900	33	16.5	16.5	-		26	-	5	-
Lebanon	4,500	38	19	19	.8		27	2	36	7

Town	(1) Total Pop.	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years ↓					No. of DCYS Commitments		
		Total	Male	Female	(2) Minority	School Age Children	(3)		
							JD	CS	PS
Ledyard	15,700	36	18.5	17.5	1.2	24	1	29	21
Lisbon	3,100	38	20	18	.9	22	-	8	3
Lyme	1,600	29	14	15	-	21	-	2	-
Mansfield	18,000	21	11	10	1.2	12	-	41	6
Middlefield	4,200	38	20	18	-	23	-	3	2
Middletown	35,900	30	15	15	3.5	21	4	110	39
Montville	16,200	41	21	20	1.6	26	2	35	15
New London	30,200	25	12.5	12.5	6.3	16	14	64	105
North Stonington	3,900	45	23	22	.9	28	-	3	2
Norwich	44,500	31	16	15	1.7	19	20	119	131
Old Lyme	5,400	36	18	18	-	25	1	4	2
Old Saybrook	9,100	38	19.5	18.5	1.5	24	-	5	9
Plainfield	12,200	38	19.5	18.5	.1	26	-	64	17
Pomfret	2,500	36	19	17	-	24	1	8	-
Portland	8,700	37	19	18	1.6	23	1	11	5
Preston	3,900	42	22	20	.8	26	2	1	1
Putnam	8,700	31	16	15	.5	12	2	33	18
Salem	1,600	35	17.5	17.5	1.3	25	-	1	1
Scotland	980	36	17.5	18.5	-	25	-	1	1
Sprague	3,100	37	19	18	.5	23	4	12	7
Sterling	1,900	38	20	18	-	24	-	11	5
Stonington	16,800	33	17	16	.3	21	-	10	14
Storrs		(Included under Mansfield)							
Thompson	8,200	35.5	18.5	17	-	24	-	26	12
Union	490	27	13.5	13.5	-	21	-	-	-
Voluntown	1,600	35	17.5	17.5	-	23	-	9	4
Waterford	18,200	35	18	17	.9	25	-	74	12
Westbrook	4,700	33	16.5	16.5	-	22	-	1	3

<u>Town</u>	(1) <u>Total Pop.</u>	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years ↓					No. of DCYS <u>Commitments</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	(2) <u>Minority</u>	School Age <u>Children</u>	(3) <u>JD</u>	<u>CS</u>	<u>PS</u>
Willimantic		(Included under Windham)							
Willington	4,000	30	14.5	15.5	.5	20	-	3	6
Windham	20,400	30	15	15	2.7	18	4	40	56
Woodstock	<u>5,200</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	-	<u>21</u>	-	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
REGION C	483,730	33.2	16.8	16.4	.8	23	81	1323	726
STATE	3,124,400	33	17	16	1.6	23	428	5943	3303
% ratios:	16	+6	-1	+2.5	-50	-	18.9	22.3	22

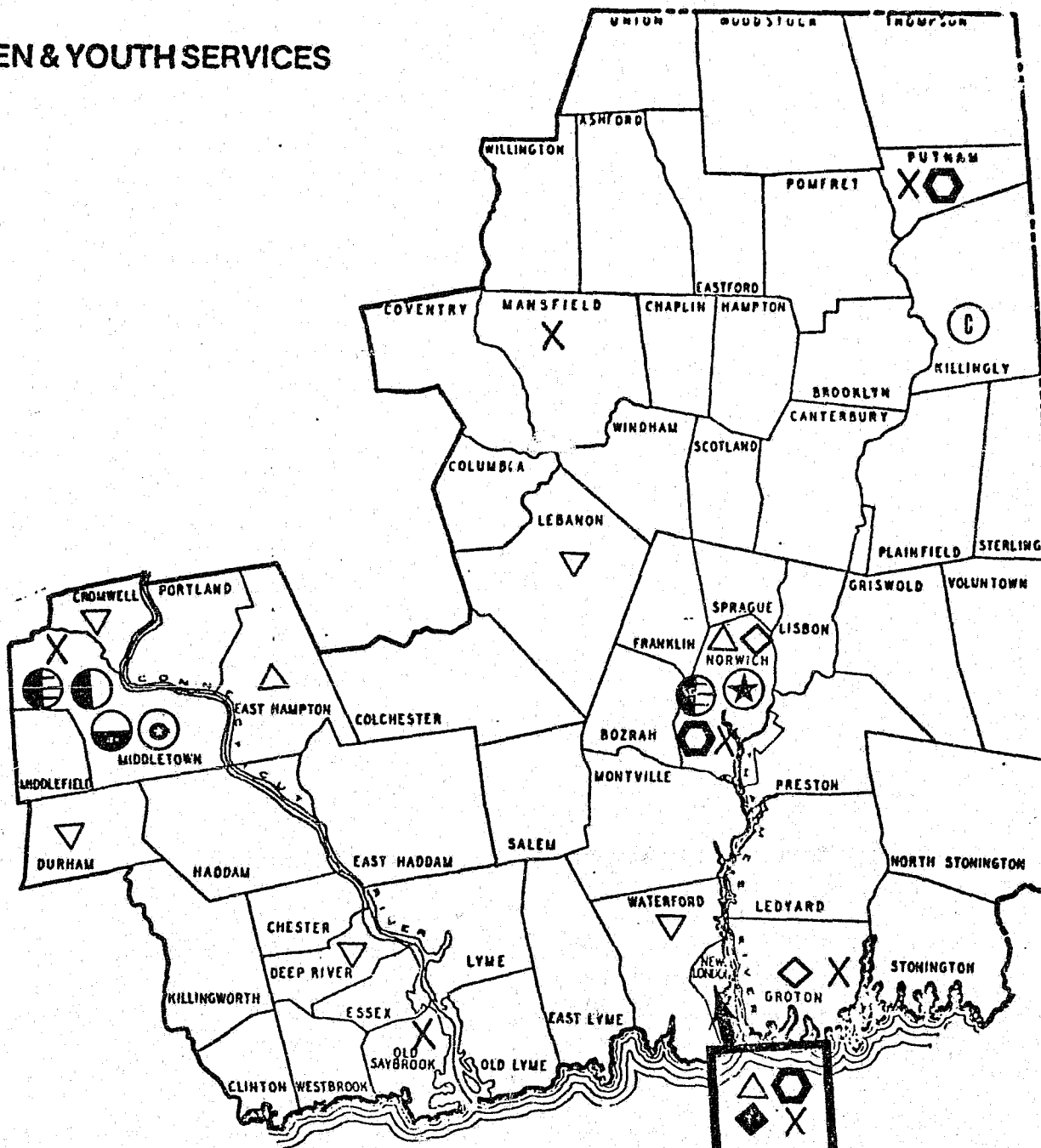
- (1) Total population as estimated by Conn. State Dept. of Health, 7/1/75
 (2) Minority includes 10 or more Black or Spanish-speaking residents of town.
 A dash in column indicates less than 10 in both categories.
 (3) JD = Juvenile Delinquency. Statistics are for fiscal 1975.
 CS = Children's Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.
 PS = Protective Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.

Population breakdown figures and JD statistics compiled by Virginia Iacobucci, DCYS Casework Researcher, April, 1976.
 Children's Services and Protective Services statistics from Dept. of Social Services Caseload Management System print-out for March, 1976.

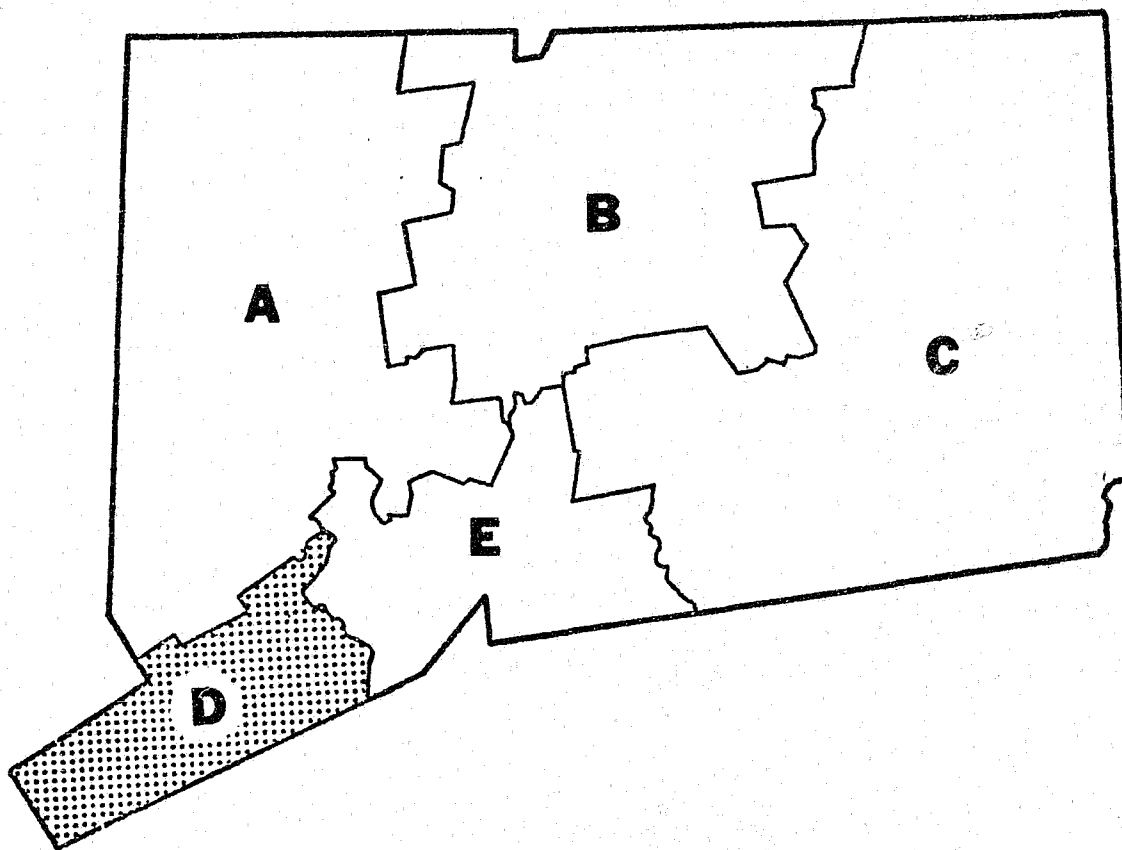
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DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVICES

- ★ DCYS Regional Office
- ⊙ DCYS Regional Sub-Office
- ◐ DCYS Mental Health Unit ("owned")
- ◑ DCYS Mental Health Unit (contracted)
- ◒ DCYS Juvenile Corrections Unit
- △ Licensed Child Placing Facility
- ▽ Licensed Residential Facility
- ◇ Licensed Group Care Facility
- ◆ Funded by DCYS
- ⬡ Child Guidance Clinic
- ✕ Youth Service Bureau



REGION C



STATISTICS ON JUVENILES

REGION **D**



DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

345 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115

Francis H. Maloney, Commissioner

Town	(1) Total Pop.	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years ↓					No. of DCYS Commitments		
		Total	Male	Female	(2) Minority	School Age Children	(3)		
							JD	CS	PS
Bridgeport	152,000	31	16	15	12.0	17	56	380	234
Meriden	22,300	33	17	16	.8	22	1	32	3
Easton	5,900	29	15	14	-	24	-	4	-
Fairfield	58,900	32	16.5	15.5	.8	21	8	21	15
Greenwich	63,300	30	15	15	1.8	21	-	21	14
Monroe	13,000	43	22	21	1.3	29	-	28	2
New Canaan	19,400	33	17	16	1.7	24	-	2	4
Norwalk	79,900	34	17	17	7.0	22	8	116	80
Stamford	108,300	33	16.5	16.5	7.0	22	16	168	108
Stratford	50,200	30	15	15	2.7	20	2	64	22
Trumbull	34,600	35	18	17	.4	25	1	13	6
Weston	8,800	34	18	16	.8	27	-	7	1
Westport	29,100	34	17.5	16.5	1.5	22	2	6	3
Wilton	<u>16,700</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>.7</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>
REGION D	662,400	33.1	16.96	16.18	2.75	23	94	873	496
STATE	3,124,400	33	17	16	1.6	23	428	5943	3303
% ratios:	21	+ .3	- .2	+ 1	+ 72	-	22	14.7	15

- (1) Total population as estimated by Conn. State Dept. of Health, 7/1/75
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 CS = Children's Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.
 PS = Protective Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.

Population breakdown figures and JD statistics compiled by Virginia Iacobucci, DCYS Casework Researcher, April, 1976.
 Children's Services and Protective Services statistics from Dept. of Social Services Caseload Management System print-out for March, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVICES

★ DCYS Regional Office

⊙ DCYS Regional Sub-Office

△ Licensed Child Placing Facility

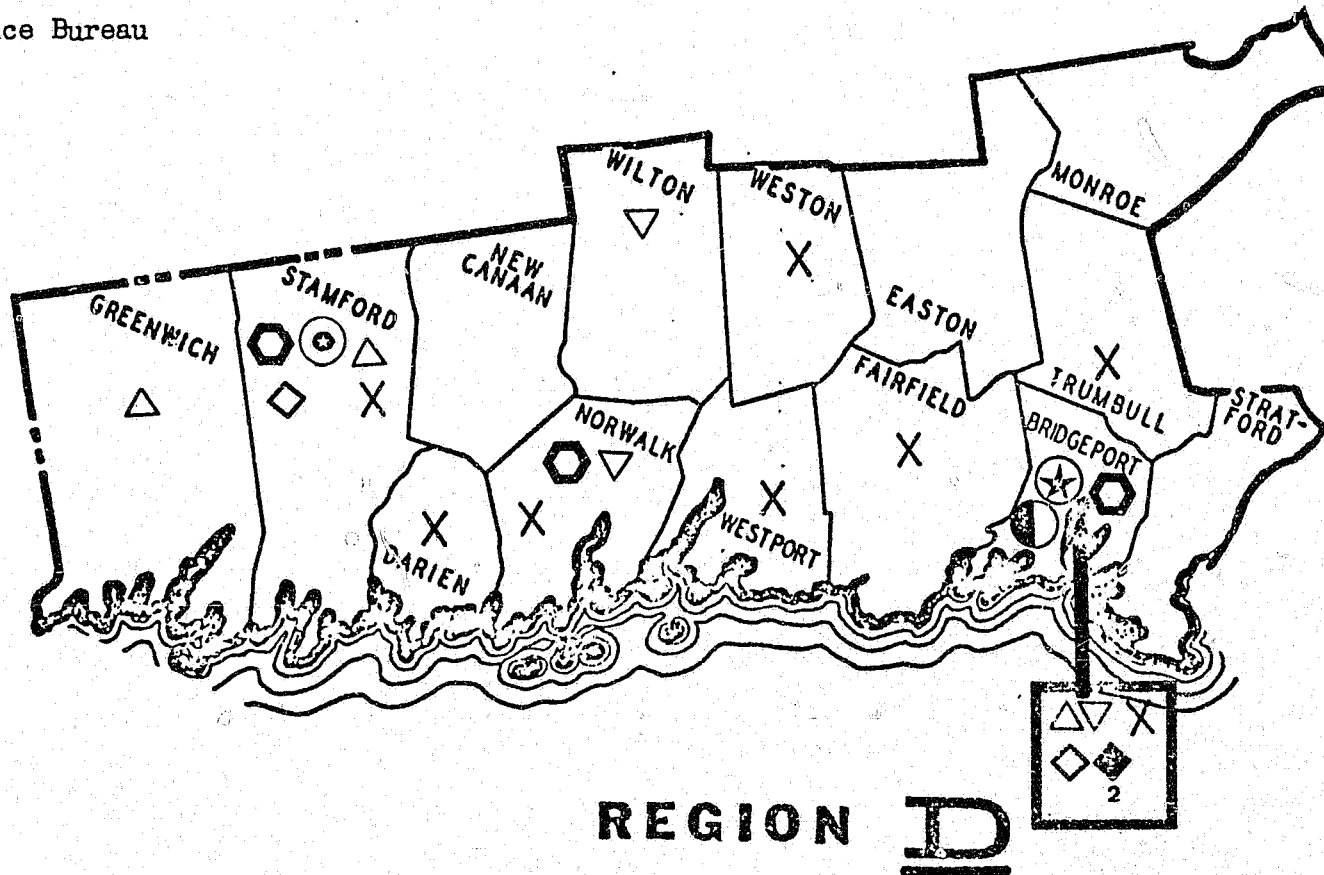
▽ Licensed Residential Facility

◇ Licensed Group Care Facility

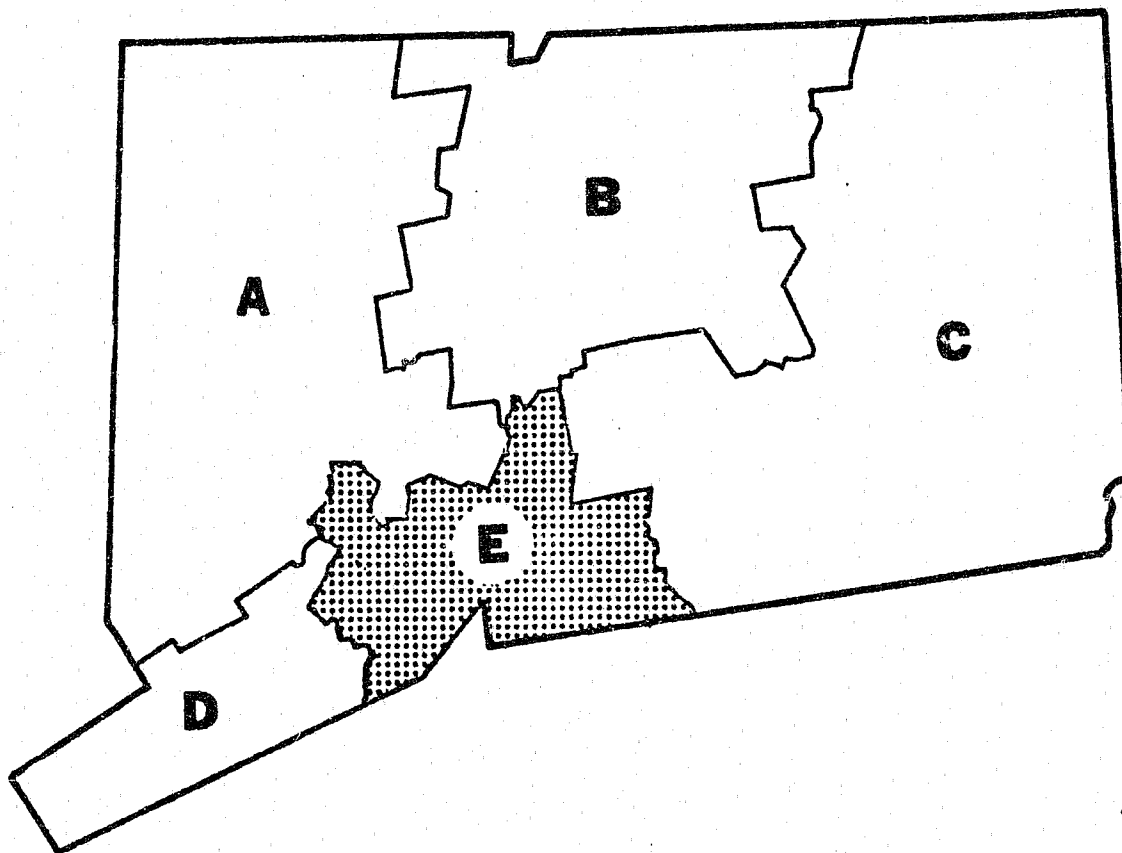
◆ Funded by DCYS

⬡ Child Guidance Clinic

× Youth Service Bureau



REGION **D**



STATISTICS ON JUVENILES

REGION E



DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES

345 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115

Francis H. Maloney, Commissioner

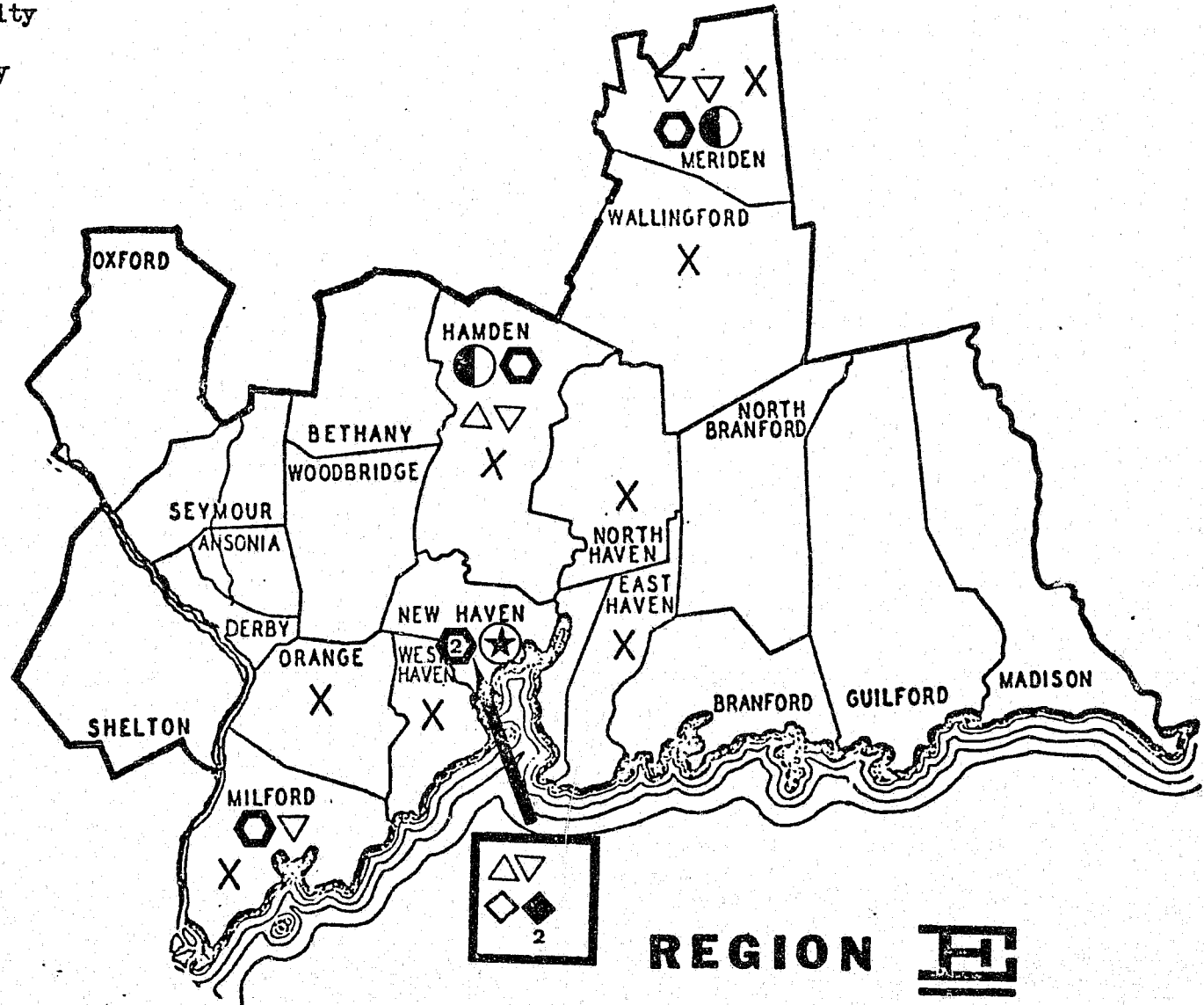
Town	(1) Total Pop.	↓ % of Total Population under 18 Years ↓					No. of DCYS Commitments		
		Total	Male	Female	(2) Minority	School Age Children	(3) JD	CS	PS
Ansonia	20,200	36	18	18	3.7	20	1	28	17
Bethany	4,300	37	18.5	18.5	1.0	26	-	3	2
Branford	21,300	32	17	15	.6	19	1	14	9
Derby	11,900	34	18	16	1.2	20	-	11	8
East Haven	24,800	36	18	18	.2	30	4	34	11
Guilford	14,300	34	18	16	.8	26	-	20	8
Hamden	50,000	30	15	15	1.8	19	5	111	12
Madison	12,100	33	16	17	.6	29	2	13	5
Meriden	56,300	34	17	17	4.2	21	4	113	74
Milford	51,200	37	19	18	.9	23	3	100	37
New Haven	132,300	30	15	15	14.7	17	41	400	253
North Branford	11,500	39	20	19	.6	29	1	17	2
North Haven	23,000	36	18	18	1.0	23	-	17	3
Orange	15,000	33	17	16	.4	24	1	8	1
Oxford	5,200	33	16.5	16.5	-	27	-	14	5
Seymour	13,400	34	17	17	.4	22	1	16	5
Shelton	29,600	34	17	17	.9	22	6	53	12
Wallingford	35,000	37	19	18	1.8	22	2	33	23
West Haven	54,000	30	15	15	2.7	19	8	112	43
Woodbridge	<u>8,400</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
REGION E	593,800	34.1	17.3	16.8	1.9	23.1	80	1120	531
STATE	3,124,400	33	17	16	1.6	23	428	5943	3303
% ratios:	19	+3.3	+1.8	+5	+19	+4	18.7	18.9	16.1

- (1) Total population as estimated by Conn. State Dept. of Health, 7/1/75
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 CS = Children's Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.
 PS = Protective Services. Statistics are for March, 1976.

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 Children's Services and Protective Services statistics from Dept. of Social Services Caseload Management System print-out for March, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVICES

- ★ DCYS Regional Office
- ◐ DCYS Mental Health Unit ("owned")
- △ Licensed Child Placing Facility
- ▽ Licensed Residential Facility
- ◇ Licensed Group Care Facility
- ◆ Funded by DCYS
- ⬡ Child Guidance Clinic
- × Youth Service Bureau



REGION **E**

d. Utilization of Existing Programs

The State's efforts and capability to coordinate and make maximum use of numerous existing resources to complement existing juvenile delinquency and other related programs within the State continues to increase significantly.

Concrete actions and major efforts include:

- (1) Reorganization of the state level Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, constituting key members from all public and significant private agencies impacting youth in the State; and revitalization of the committee's active role in ongoing planning, program development and application review for juvenile justice programs.
- (2) Completion and continued expertise within the reorganized Department of Children and Youth Services, to collect updated information on all state funding for children's programs by state agency as included in their 1975-1976 Analysis and complete breakdown by agency, by age group, by program. Agencies in this report included: Department of Children and Youth Services, Juvenile Court, Department on Adult Probation, Department of Mental Retardation, Health Department, Environmental Protection (Youth Conservation Corps), Department of Community Affairs (Day Care), Department of Social Services, Department of Mental Health, Department of Correction, Connecticut Commission on the Arts, Commission on Deaf and Hearing Impaired, Services for the Blind, and the Department of Education.

That analysis by DCYS for 1975-76 showed the following totals:

AN ANALYSIS OF STATE FUNDING FOR CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS BY AGENCY

1975-76

<u>Total General Fund Departmental Appropriations</u>	<u>Gross Appro- priation of State Funds for Children</u>	<u>% of Gross State Appro- priation for Children's Services</u>	<u>Federal Reim- bursement</u>
\$854,997,094	\$474,877,690	55.5%	\$102,281,800

<u>Net State Funds for Children</u>	<u>Federal Direct Aid</u>	<u>Private Contributions</u>
\$372,595,890	\$44,562,688	\$3,987,029

The utilization of other resources to complement the proposed programs for 1978, are further indicated, by activity, in the Multi-year Chart, page f.1-.

In order to ensure the proper utilization of program efforts related to delinquency prevention, diversion, prosecution and rehabilitation, the CJC will continue to make every effort to minimize duplication and maximize input for increased coordination between state, regional and local public and private organizations, planners and community resources.

e. Equitable Distribution

In the absence of an explicit definition of "equitable," the CJC will seek to assure equitable distribution of funds by (1) assuring that funds are available equally on a competitive or pre-negotiated basis, to all programs and projects that meet objective program criteria without any bars to eligibility that are not essential to the interest of the program, and (2) in the design of program concepts and eligibility criteria, a determined effort will be made to address specifically the needs of all geographic, demographic and economic sectors of the juvenile population. However, because of the intended close coordination and integration not only between the administration of the Juvenile Justice and Safe Streets Acts, but between the efforts by the CJC and all other state, municipal and private programs, the test of "equitable distribution" must be fairly applied to the broad range of programs directly impacted by CJC efforts, rather than those whose funds, strictly accounted, derive directly and solely from the Juvenile Justice Act.

Also, the CJC will make every effort to ensure equitable representation on all Boards and Committees involved in the CJC program planning and implementation process. Towards this end, the CJC will be committing 19.3% of its block grant funds to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention goals and objectives.

f. Advanced Techniques

The CJC assures LEAA that not less than 75% of formula grant funds awarded under the JJDP Act will be used for advanced techniques as enumerated under Section 223(a)(10) of the Act, or for programs for which the label "advanced techniques" is easily justified.

A summary review of those programs previously and currently funded illustrates this assurance:

FY 1977: Under programs

- 4.3 Police Response,
- 4.5 Residential Facilities
- 4.6 Youth Service Systems
- 4.17 Juvenile Court Planning and Projects
- 4.18 DCYS Administrative and Operational Support
- 4.24 Delinquency Prevention Planning and Programming
- 4.25 Juvenile Justice Policy and Legislation
- 4.26 Direct Services to Children at Risk
- 4.27 Model School District in Long Lane School

- Proposed FY 1978: 4.31 Prevention (Activities A-E)
4.32 Diversion (Activities A, B)
4.33 Prosecution (Activities A, B, C)
4.34 Rehabilitation (Activities A-E)

g. Standards and Priorities

In accord with the requirements of the Act, Section 102 (a)(5), specifying encouragement for implementation of national juvenile justice standards, the State's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee in conjunction with CJC staff, has reviewed, generally endorsed, and utilized the Criminal Justice Standards and Goals of the National Advisory Commission funded through LEAA in program planning and development of programs for juveniles in Connecticut.

Elements within Connecticut's juvenile justice system (police, courts, corrections) adhere to such national standards, further developing and refining operating standards as necessary within their individual sub-systems.

The key to the whole planning process has been the Advisory Committee's active role in the deliberation over description of pressing needs/problems, needed programs, and most importantly in the determination of program priorities. Lengthy sessions involving not only the full Advisory Committee, but regional planners from across the state have focused entirely on Comprehensive Plan preparation and planning. Additionally, this year for the first time, public regional forums were held across the state to receive input from localities as to relevant needs and possible solutions (program categories).

The CJC leadership and planning staff are especially committed to continued and expanded participation of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee in the ongoing determination of necessary standards and needed programs to meet the needs of youth.

h. Research, Training and Evaluation Capacity

The State of Connecticut has a large number of potentially available research resources. Each of these resources could be substantially improved by better coordination, and adequate, reliable funding.

Each of the State agencies in the juvenile justice system has a research office or director, as outlined below. In addition, research is currently underway in numerous other offices of one of the following types:

- (1) Universities and colleges. The UConn School of Social Work has conducted a number of major program evaluations in the Capitol Region. The University of Hartford has undertaken a statistical analysis of juvenile officers. Senior faculty at Yale and the University of New Haven conduct individual research on a continuing basis. There are undoubtedly many other examples. The CJC will attempt to establish itself as a repository and clearinghouse for such studies and to integrate their findings into its continuing investigations.

- (2) Regional planning offices of CJC. Regional staff have been providing both technical assistance and organization to several youth crime studies. In Hartford youth crime statistics for 1973 were cardcoded for computer analysis in a prototype study. Data for 1974 and 1975 are being collected and await card-punching. In New Haven, questionnaires returned by nearly all municipalities were hand compiled to assess such data as were available and municipal concerns in priority order. Youth advisory groups have been established in most regions on an informal basis.
- (3) Funded programs. Each of the projects funded by CJC includes a real or potential research capacity. Most of these produce data specific to the operation of the project itself but some are capable of, or directly explicitly toward, compiling data and information of general use. Some examples of the latter include CJC support of the Legislative Commissions to Study Youth Crime and Delinquency and Status Offenders; the LEAA-OJJDP funded Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders program of the Council on Human Services; CJC established offices in DCYS for the coordination (1) of group homes and (2) of youth services bureaus; and the research offices that CJC supports in the operating State agencies (see below).
- (4) Finally, some research and policy formulation is being done by individuals (child advocates, attorneys) and organizations outside the juvenile justice system. For example, CJC recently funded a public information and feedback study to be conducted by the Beatrice Fox Auerbach Foundation, a social-issues-oriented non-profit organization in Hartford. A major component of this effort will be to gather, assemble and disseminate issues-related data and information.

State Agencies. Under its proposed reorganization, currently being implemented, the Department of Children and Youth Services will have an office of research and evaluation that answers directly to the Commissioner. It currently (since 1972) has a director of research and staff established with CJC funding and increasingly supported by the Department. This research arm serves all operating divisions of the Department.

The Juvenile Court has been the main beneficiary of the work to date of Kathleen Sloan, Administrative Assistant for Judicial Research, Judicial Department. Under Ms. Sloan's direction a comprehensive data recording and computer analysis capability is becoming operational. Except that the depth of the data base is limited by the time that this program has been operating, the scope and quality of the information being provided is exceptional. This source of information has proved most useful, both to the Juvenile Court, CJC and many others inquirers. The State Education Department, while now supporting both general education and special education research functions, will be encouraged to develop a specialized competence in the issues of delinquency prevention through CJC program 4.24. Likewise, the Department of Mental Retardation is offered support for research and planning to investigate the association between retardation and delinquency and to plan diversion/treatment methods.

Also, the CJC will support the development of needed complementary competences within the primary (notably, state) youth serving agencies, with the provision that they must participate in the formulation of a statewide needs definition and coordinated response. In addition, the CJC will develop its collection and evaluation efforts in a way that will provide valuable information with regard to identifying contemporary youth problems. In serving as a clearinghouse for data, the CJC will be able to coordinate efforts within the state on behalf of young people to maximize services and eliminate duplicative or extraneous programs.

The capacity within the various elements of the juvenile justice system, as elaborated above, will be significantly increased beginning in 1978, due to reorganization plans within CJC. To be established are staff "units" relating to juvenile justice and to adult criminal justice, etc., which will include planners, evaluators, monitors, auditors and researchers, especially assigned solely to juvenile justice programs. This planned specialization of functions within say the current research and evaluation division should greatly enhance the CJC capability to improve, expand and coordinate efforts for the research and evaluation of individual juvenile justice projects.

Training within the juvenile justice system is the responsibility of the major elements within the system: the Juvenile Court, the Department of Children and Youth Services (including training to youth service bureaus), the Police (through the Haddam Justice Academy and the Municipal Police Training Academy (MPTC)).

The provision of inservice and ongoing training programs for all staff and volunteers continues to be a priority within each of the subsystems. The CJC in their concern about training has continued to fund such projects as:

- (1) Training within the Juvenile Court for probation and detention staff;
- (2) A Training Director for the DCYS, with special emphasis on staff development at Long Lane School;
- (3) Statewide training for Police Youth Officers;
- (4) Statewide training in direct services, management/coordination and resource development for youth service bureaus and community volunteers, and
- (5) Special training seminars and workshops regarding the DSO project and the "status offender" issues.

Detailed information as described in the 1976 Plan Addendum and the 1977 Comprehensive Plan, may be referred to for further information on training efforts within the juvenile justice system in Connecticut.

CJC's commitment to the importance of training is exemplified in the newly established position of manpower coordinator, overseeing the planning and development of all criminal and juvenile justice training programs.

(See Plan Section on Manpower Resources and Problem Analysis, pages b.1- and d.1-respectively).

i. Status Offenders

As extensively documented in the FY 1977 Comprehensive Plan and the FY 1976 Plan Addendum, the State of Connecticut has continued to analyze its system for the appropriate handling of "status offenders." There still exists great diversity of opinion regarding legal and treatment aspects of the status offender problem.

The Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders project, funded through LEAA discretionary funds, has already significantly impacted upon the State's attitude and services to youth defined as status offenders. In addition, the following factors continue to contribute to the State's need and capacity to productively utilize the status offender grant funds:

- (a) Connecticut is a relatively small state permitting a statewide testing of alternative treatment modalities for status offenders;
- (b) Connecticut has a statewide Juvenile Court system with uniform procedures;
- (c) Connecticut has consolidated statewide delinquency services, child welfare services and child mental health services into the Department of Children and Youth Services which will be the implementing agency for the grant;
- (d) A legislative study commission has been created, through the merger of two commissions established in 1975, to study both the juvenile justice system and the decriminalization of status offenses, and
- (e) The Connecticut Justice Commission, the state planning agency administering LEAA funds in Connecticut, is recognized as firmly committed to exploring alternative treatment modalities and policies related to status offenders.

Previously, the Department of Children and Youth Services had reached the necessary agreement with the Juvenile Court and has indicated its own assurances. The assurances in summary assure LEAA that a reasonable and determined effort will be made to have eliminated all status offenders from court operated secure detention and the Long Lane School at the termination of the grant.

The goals, current status and documentation of the achievements made thus far through the DSO Grant are included this year in the Juvenile Justice Resources Section. Full assurance eliminating all purely status offenders from institutional placement within Long Lane School has been persistently sought and met, and no status offenders will be in residence after this August, 1977.

j. Contact with Incarcerated Adults

As it now stands, Connecticut law specifically bans the confinement of children in regular daily contact with incarcerated adults. Therefore, unless such practices are discovered by the monitoring program now in operation, there is no need for Connecticut to develop a plan, procedures or timetable for keeping children out of adult correction institutions or lockups.

Obstacles to Compliance

There are no apparent obstacles to compliance with JJDP Act Section 223(a)(13) which requires that "juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on a criminal charge." While exceptions to this requirement may be found in the course of the monitoring effort prescribed by JJDP Act Section 223(a)(14), the intent of Connecticut law and current practice are fully consonant with the intent of this requirement.

For the purpose of this requirement, the following facilities and institutions are identified as "institutions which... adult persons (are) incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on a criminal charge."

Connecticut Correctional Institutions:

CCI - Somers (male, max. security)
CCI - Enfield (male, min. security)
CCI - Niantic (females)
CCI - Cheshire (males, age 16-21)

Connecticut Correctional Centers:

Hartford
New Haven
Bridgeport
Plantsville
Brooklyn
Litchfield

Municipal Lockups

Whiting Forensic Institute (secure treatment facility for treatment of mentally ill--Department of Mental Health)

Connecticut law specifically bans the confinement of children in regular daily contact with incarcerated adults except for the two instances outlined below. The laws banning incarceration with adults, are as indicated on the following page.

(1) In Juvenile Court delinquency proceedings:

Section 17-63. Custody of alleged delinquent child pending disposition. Bail. If it appears from a petition of alleged delinquency that the child is in such condition that his welfare requires that his custody be immediately assumed, the authority issuing the summons may endorse upon the summons a direction that an officer, or other person serving such summons, shall at once take the child into his custody. Such child may, by the judge, be admitted to bail, pending final disposition, or may be released in the custody of the probation officer, his parent, or some other suitable person. When not so released, the child may be detained pending the hearing and disposition of the case under and by such order of commitment as the court or judge thereof directs. In no case shall a child be confined in a community correctional center or lockup, or in any place where adults are or may be confined, except in the case of a mother with a nursing infant; nor shall any child at any time be held in solitary confinement. When a girl is held in custody, she shall, as far as possible, be in charge of a woman attendant.

(2) Administrative transfer to Whiting Forensic Institute:

Section 17-239. Persons to be treated at institute.
The Whiting Forensic Institute shall exist for the care of (1) mentally ill patients, confined in institutions under the control of the department of mental health, who require treatment under maximum security conditions, (2) persons convicted of any offense enumerated in Section 17-244 whose mental state has been determined in examination by the staff of the diagnostic unit of the institute, as herein provided, to be such as to demonstrate clearly such actual danger to society or to himself as to require custody, care and treatment and (3) inmates transferred from those institutions specified in section 17-246, subject to transfer and release as provided in Section 17-251.

Section 17-246. Transfers to [Whiting Forensic] institute from correctional or humane institutions.
The commissioner of correction in the case of a correctional institution or in the case of the Long Lane School and the Connecticut School for Boys, the commissioner of children and youth services; and in the case of the Southbury Training School or the Mansfield Training School the commissioner of health, may transfer to the institute, with the consent of the commissioner of mental health, except as hereinafter provided, any inmate confined in such institution who is certified by a licensed physician to be mentally ill. The commissioner of correction or the commissioner of children and youth services shall indicate the sentence remaining to be served in the institution by such inmate . . . "No inmate transferred from the Long Lane School or the Connecticut School for Boys shall be confined for custody, care or treatment in any institution under the control of the commissioner of mental health that does not have special facilities for persons in that age group."

(3) Administrative transfer to Department of Children and Youth Services:

Section 18-87. Transfer to other state institutions and to the commissioner of children and youth services.
The commissioner of correction may transfer any inmate of any of the institutions of the department of correction to any other appropriate state institution with the concurrence of the superintendent of such institution or to the Department of Children and Youth Services when the commissioner of correction finds that the welfare or health of the inmate requires it . . .

no transfer of any person . . . to the Department of Children and Youth Services shall be made unless the commissioner of children and youth services finds that such person would benefit from a transfer to the Department of Children and Youth Services and agrees to accept such person and such person has given his written consent to such transfer. Such person transferred to the Department of Children and Youth Services shall be deemed to be committed to the custody of the commissioner of children and youth services . . .

(4) Transfer to Superior Court:

There are two statutes under which a child might become institutionalized in the company of adults.

Section 17-60a. Transfer to superior court of child referred for commission of murder. The juvenile court shall have the authority to transfer to the jurisdiction of the superior court any child referred to it for the commission of a murder, provided any such murder was committed after such child attained the age of fourteen years. No such transfer shall be valid unless prior thereto the court has caused a complete investigation to be made as provided in Section 17-66 and has found, after a hearing, that there is reasonable cause to believe that (1) the child has committed the act for which he is charged and (2) there is no state institution designed for the care and treatment of children to which said court may commit such child which is suitable for his care or treatment or (3) the safety of the community requires that the child continue under restraint for a period extending beyond his majority and (4) the facilities of the superior court provide a more effective setting for disposition of the case and the institutions to which said court may sentence a defendant are more suitable for the care or treatment of such child.

(5) P.A. 75-620, an Act Concerning Suitable Treatment of Juvenile Offenders:

Section 1. (NEW) The juvenile court may transfer to the superior court any child referred to it for the violation of any provision of title 53a of the general statutes which is designated as a class A or B felony, other than murder which is provided for in Section 17-60a of the general statutes, if such child has attained the age of fourteen, provided, such child has previously been adjudicated a delinquent for a violation of any provision of title 53a, which at the time of such violation was designated a class A or B felony. No such transfer shall be valid unless, prior thereto, the court has caused an investigation to be made as provided in Section 17-66 of the general statutes and has found, after a hearing, that there is probable cause to believe that

(1) the child has committed the act for which he is charged, (2) there is no institution or state agency designed for the care and treatment of children to which said court may commit such child which is suitable for his care or treatment, including the institutions provided for in Section 1 of this Act and (3) the facilities of the superior court provide a more effective setting for disposition of the case and the institutions to which said court may sentence a defendant are more suitable for the care and treatment of such child. Upon the effectuation of the transfer, the superior court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such child and such child shall stand trial as if he were sixteen years of age. If the action is dismissed or nolle or if such child is found innocent of the charge for which he was transferred, the child shall resume* his status as a juvenile until he attains the age of sixteen.

Section 2. (NEW) There shall be established or designated by the Department of Children and Youth Services a maximum security institution with the state devoted to the care and treatment of children by qualified medical experts which children are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Section 3. (NEW) In determining whether or not to transfer such child to superior court under the provisions of Section 1 of this Act, the juvenile court may detain such child and shall order an evaluation of such child as to whether the institutions to which the superior court may sentence such child are more suitable for the care and treatment of such child than the available institutions or state agencies to which the juvenile court may commit such child.

Section 4. This Act shall take effect January 1, 1976.

It is clear that the superior court is to be used here as a "last resort" and that failing conviction, the child's status as a juvenile shall be restored. It is on the basis of these statutes, which provide to superior court "exclusive jurisdiction" for children bound over, that the Connecticut Justice Commission postulates the definition of juvenile, for the purposes of the JJDP Act pending action by the Connecticut General Assembly, as all children up to the age of 16, except those under the exclusive jurisdiction of or sentence by the superior court under CGS 17-60a and P.A. 75-620 and in addition, any person (youth) between the ages of 16 and 18 years who is not in custody for, nor been convicted in an adult court of, a criminal offense.

*Emphasis added.

Juveniles not Reclassified as Adults

A juvenile is defined as any person (child) who has not yet attained his or her 16th birthday and, being of age 14 or older, is not under the exclusive jurisdiction of superior court pursuant to CGS 17-60a or P.A. 75-620; in addition, any person (youth) up to the age of 18 years who is not in custody for, nor been convicted in an adult court of, a criminal offense. As CGS 17-60a and P.A. 75-620 are explicit in purposes, requirements, and restrictions of such transfers of jurisdiction, these transfers cannot be deemed reclassification "to avoid the intent of segregating adults and juveniles in correctional facilities."

In addition, youths (between the ages of 16 and 18 years) who are arrested on criminal charges come under the original jurisdiction of the adult courts, and are lawfully treated as adults until such time as an adult court may judicially confer upon them the status of "youthful offender."

The Connecticut Justice Commission through a continued contract with the Research Center of the University of Connecticut School of Social Work for the "Monitoring of Juvenile Facilities" also includes reporting that determines any co-mingling of youth under age 18 with adults in correctional facilities.

k. Monitoring of Jails, Detention Facilities and Correctional Facilities

In accord with the requirements of Sections 223(12)(13) and (a)(14) of the JJDP Act, Connecticut has developed and continues to implement a monitoring system through the "Monitoring of Juvenile Facilities" project cited above.

As of December, 1976, a complete report from Dr. Marcia Bok, Director of this project, was submitted to LEAA in compliance with the Act requirements. All facilities were determined to be meeting the required standards as of that time.

The CJC continues to receive quarterly reports from the monitoring project detailing current status and indicating any non-compliance needing reporting to LEAA. CJC's recent monitoring of the "Monitoring Project" shows the project to be meeting all objectives corresponding to Federal Guidelines, including documentation of onsite visits to all facilities, quarterly data from the Juvenile Court detention facilities and weekly updates from the DCYS facilities (group homes, Long Lane and Mental Health facilities). The monitoring system as designed, therefore, exceeds federal compliance and has further made it possible to collect uniform data, in spite of differing agency definitional policies and practices.

Current status indicates:

Onsite visits completed:

All Juvenile Court detention facilities (Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Montville)

Corrections monitoring:

Niantic	Completed
Cheshire	Completed
Enfield	In Process
Somers	In Process
DCYS-Long Lane	Completed
State Police	Completed
Local Police	In Process

Based upon successful performance, the CJC refunded the "Monitoring Project" which will now continue through 1978. CJC continues assurances that the annual reporting requirements as set forth in Section 223(a)(12) and (13) of the Act will be met in full, to assure the State compliance.

1. Equitable Assistance to All Disadvantaged Youth

In the absence of a definition for "equitable," the CJC assures LEAA that assistance will not be denied to any person or any program that is objectively qualified to apply for, receive and implement funding for approved programs, and that those funded will be monitored and evaluated to assure compliance with rules, regulations, and laws, especially concerning various forms of discrimination. Moreover, in the assessment of needs and development of programs, specific attention will be directed to the needs of females, minority youth, mentally retarded, emotionally handicapped, and physically handicapped youth.

Also current data collection and monitoring show that the overwhelming number of youths reaching the Juvenile Court and the Department of Children and Youth Services fit within the definition of disadvantaged. While more advantaged families find their own alternatives to the judicial process, poor and minority families have few alternatives and our justice system does confront the problems of the disadvantaged.

Further data and monitoring efforts will be sufficiently comprehensive that any questions regarding "disadvantaged youth" could be better defined and analyzed for future treatment planning.

Finally, all programs funded with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds must comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352), provision of 28 C.F.R. 42.101 Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended and 28 C.F.R. 42.201 and Title I of the Crime Control Act of 1964 and regulation of the Department of Justice (28 C.F.R. Part 42).

m. Rights of Privacy for Recipients of Services

Connecticut law pertaining to the rights of juveniles is in accord with Section 223(a)(16) requiring that procedures be established protecting the rights of recipients of services, and assuring an individual privacy with regard to such provision of services.

The CJC recognizing that legislative enactment is only a first step, will make every effort to assure the protection and enforcement of these rights by (1) maintaining an accurate and timely record of state and federal statutes; (2) periodically reviewing funded programs to detect possible violations or nonimplementation of the law; and (3) encouraging programs which a) strive to enforce rights previously ignored, or b) at minimum demonstrate an awareness of the need to guard the rights of recipients and to protect the privacy of their records. For a summary of State and Federal legislation requiring the protection of the rights of recipients, please refer to pp. 309-313, F.Y. 1976 Plan Addendum.

In addition, in respect to programs related to criminal justice information systems, the CJC requires acceptance by the grantee of conditions insuring adequate provision for system security, the protection of individual privacy and the insurance of the integrity and accuracy of data collection. Finally, special condition #2 on the LEAA grant to the CJC requires privacy compliance with Section 223(a)(16) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention Act of 1974, and the CJC hereby agrees to comply with this special condition.

n. Analysis and Evaluation

In accordance with 223(a)(20), and LEAA guidelines (M4100.1F, Change 1), the CJC will annually review its plan and incorporate the results of its evaluation and monitoring activities and any modification as needed to increase program effectiveness. This review will be concomitant with the same requirements as under the Crime Control Act. Evaluation activities are addressed in Part g(c) of the FY 1976 Plan Supplement and the current Part B plan. Monitoring likewise is described in the Part B Plan. It is the intent of the Connecticut Justice Commission to ensure a coordinated as well as an integrated relationship between the several functions of the Crime Control and Juvenile Justice Acts.

The results of all analysis and evaluation will become an integral part of the future comprehensive planning process.

o. Continuation Support

In accordance with Section 228(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the CJC will indicate, in every juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program description that is to be funded under this Act, the number of (12-month) years for which the applicant may request support. This determination will be made as a part of the planning process, and will be based on the nature of the activity to be supported, the nature of the agencies who will be applying for support, and judgments concerning appropriate assumptions of the long-term costs of conducting the project's non-federal sources of funds. It may include a formula for declining federal support over the life of the projects.

Further continuation plans, as cited in the four proposal program categories (Prevention, Diversion, Prosecution, Rehabilitation), are also included in the Multi-year chart included in Section F, page .

p. Equitable Arrangements for Employees

Guideline M4100.1F, Change 1, specifies the requirements of this provision of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (Section 223(a)(17)).

In compliance with the Act, the CJC will henceforth stipulate that all subgrant awards include the condition as provided for in these new guidelines:

"Subgrantee assures compliance with Section 223(a)(17) of the JJDP Act, Appendix 3 of LEAA Guideline M4100.1F, and the State Plan provisions relating to employee protections."

To date, the CJC, through funding of JJDP projects, has not displaced any employees due to efforts to implement new techniques or to deinstitutionalize status offenders. The CJC further asserts that although no exceptions are anticipated, all grants will have special conditions in accord with these requirements.

Reference regarding Connecticut's compliance, obligation and commitment as required by the Act is noted in correspondence dated January 17, 1977, between CJC and the Regional Office.

With regard to future impact, it will be the obligation of any subgrantee, subject to CJC approval and prior to funding, to assure compliance with those terms and conditions as specified, regarding collective bargaining rights, protection of individual employees' positions, training or retraining assurances, and other provisions necessary for employee protection. State agencies receiving funding already meet these terms and conditions. Complete and regular periodic monitoring by CJC, in addition to the aforementioned procedures for special conditions, will continue to assure, to the maximum extent feasible, that the full range of protective arrangements are available to employees affected by assistance under the JJDP Act.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROBLEM ANALYSIS

PROBLEM ANALYSIS: JUVENILE JUSTICE

Crime, Socio-economic and Demographic Data

Crime and demographic data for Connecticut are detailed in the second volume of the State's three-volume comprehensive plan. Numbers and characteristics of youth involved in the justice system are found in the section of this volume covering "Special Requirements" and starting on page 209. Statistics on children and youth handled by the juvenile justice system are presented under "Juvenile Justice Resources" beginning on Page 27. Structure and functions of juvenile justice agencies in Connecticut are also described in the Resources section as well as the "Special Requirements" section as are a number of programs and resources available within the system and outside it.

There are more than 1,000,000 persons in Connecticut under 18 years of age. Ninety-eight percent do not get into trouble with the authorities and, therefore, do not appear in Juvenile Court. The problems created by the less than two percent who do get into trouble, however, are the focus of much attention by law enforcement agencies and other components of the criminal justice system, not only in Connecticut but throughout the nation. Connecticut data yield the following juvenile offender profile of juveniles committed to DCYS in 1976.

Age:		Education:	
14 and 15	77%	Grades 7 through 9 -	70%
Sex:		Residence:	
Male -	78%	7 largest cities -	53%
Female -	22%	Major offenses:	
Ethnicity:		Shoplifting -	52%
White	57%	Breaking and Entering -	42%
Black	34%		
Spanish-speaking	9%		

The following tables showing recent juvenile delinquency statistics, include (a) numbers of reported offenses, by county for all major crimes, (b) data on juvenile offenders, and (c) trend analysis data on juvenile delinquency rates within Connecticut.

Current statistics continue to reflect an increase in the number of referrals to Juvenile Court. This increase continues to be attributed to deteriorating economic conditions, a general increase in delinquent behavior, and an increased willingness to refer children to Juvenile Court. Statistics currently being compiled for 1976, however, are demonstrating a reduction in at least one district due apparently to the expansion and success of diversion programs within local communities, particularly the Youth Service Bureaus, the local Juvenile Review Board's, and the police Civilian Case screeners.

Table I

Juvenile Offenders By County

	Connecticut		Fairfield		Hartford		New Haven	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
<u>TOTAL</u>								
Referrals	10,005	11,181	2,019	2,232	2,938	3,329	2,795	3,012
Judicial Dispositions	3,103	3,282	626	655	911	977	867	884
Delinquencies	1,596	1,698	371	384	453	497	421	454
Commitments	458	429	120	N/A	133	N/A	109	N/A
Probationees	1,138	1,269	251	N/A	320	N/A	312	N/A
 <u>PROPERTY CRIME</u>								
Referrals	9,336	10,514	1,882	2,094	2,791	3,142	2,657	2,925
Judicial Dispositions	2,896	3,086	582	615	864	923	882	860
Delinquencies	1,489	1,598	346	367	430	469	400	432
Commitments	427	404	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	1,062	1,194	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 <u>VIOLENT CRIME</u>								
Referrals	669	667	141	165	160	161	182	170
Judicial Dispositions	207	196	44	48	50	47	56	50
Delinquencies	107	102	26	28	25	24	27	25
Commitments	31	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	76	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 <u>MURDER</u>								
Referrals	3	4	1	0	0	2	2	2
Judicial Dispositions	3	4	1	0	0	2	2	2
Delinquencies	3	4	1	0	0	2	2	2
Commitments	2	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	1	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table I (cont.)

	Connecticut		Fairfield		Hartford		New Haven	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
<u>RAPE</u>								
Referrals	54	44	10	9	14	11	13	11
Judicial Dispositions	17	13	3	3	4	3	4	3
Delinquencies	9	7	2	2	2	2	2	2
Commitments	3	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	6	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 <u>ROBBERY</u>								
Referrals	228	187	23	33	62	55	119	75
Judicial Dispositions	71	55	7	10	19	16	37	22
Delinquencies	36	28	4	6	10	8	18	11
Commitments	10	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	26	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 <u>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</u>								
Referrals	384	432	99	119	85	94	46	89
Judicial Dispositions	119	127	31	35	26	28	14	26
Delinquencies	62	66	18	21	13	14	7	13
Commitments	44	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	18	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 <u>BURGLARY</u>								
Referrals	2,933	3,775	521	641	952	1,037	739	1,144
Judicial Dispositions	910	1,108	161	188	195	305	229	336
Delinquencies	468	574	96	110	147	155	111	169
Commitments	134	145	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	334	429	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table I (cont.)

	Connecticut		Fairfield		Hartford		New Haven	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
<u>LARCENY</u>								
Referrals	5,292	5,729	964	1,132	1,577	1,847	1,615	1,648
Judicial Dispositions	1,641	1,682	298	333	488	543	500	484
Delinquencies	844	870	177	195	243	276	243	243
Commitments	242	220	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	602	650	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 <u>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</u>								
Referrals	1,111	1,010	387	316	273	291	329	186
Judicial Dispositions	345	296	120	93	84	86	102	55
Delinquencies	177	154	71	54	42	43	56	27
Commitments	51	39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Probationees	126	115	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE II
OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS
INDEX CRIMES
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Cities</u>		<u>Suburban Communities</u>	
	<u>Large</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Small</u>
<u>Race</u>	100%	N.A.		
White	19.8%		85.3	96.3
Hispanic	27.1		---	---
Negro	53.0		13.5	1.9
Other	0.1		1.7	1.9
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	82.0%	N.A.	89.5%	81.5%
Female	18.0%		10.5	18.5
<u>Age</u>				
Under 16	23.0%	N.A.	8.0	30.7
16-17	14.5		8.7	15.4
18-29	43.5		25.9	46.2
30 & Over	18.9		57.4	7.8

Note: All data in these tables is based on sample municipalities rather than statewide averages.

TABLE III
CRIME COMMITTED BY YOUTH UNDER 18-1976
AS A PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED

	<u>Cities</u>		<u>Suburban Communities</u>		<u>State Police</u>
	<u>Large</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Small</u>	<u>Jurisdictions</u>
Index Crime	14.7%	40.8%	33.1%	40.0%	26.3%
Violent	10.1%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
Property	16.5%	44.5%	35.1%	45.5%	31.1%
Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
Robbery	13.1%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Aggravated Assault	8.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%
Burglary	21.3%	37.1%	62.9%	57.1%	36.2%
Larceny	13.1%	47.6%	25.8%	38.5%	23.6%
MY Theft	20.8%	8.6%	16.7%	50.0%	37.9%
Part II					
Crime	20.4%	62.2%	N.A.	N.A.	13.8%
Youth in Community	31%	32%	35%	38%	36%

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH CRIME - 1976
YOUTH UNDER 18 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Cities</u>		<u>Suburban Communities</u>		<u>State Police</u>
	<u>Large</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Small</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
Index Crime	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	19.7%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Property	80.3	97.4	100.0	100.0	92.3
Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Robbery	8.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Aggravated					
Assault	10.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.1
Burglary	30.0	29.9	46.8	40.0	49.1
Larceny	36.7	63.6	51.1	50.0	29.5
MV Theft	13.6	3.9	2.1	10.0	13.7

Table V
 JUVENILE CRIME - INDEX OFFENSES
 --LARGE CITIES--
 AGE AT INVOLVEMENT - 1976
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Age of Offender</u>				<u>Total for Crime</u>
	<u>Under 11 Years Old</u>	<u>11-12 Years</u>	<u>13-14 Years</u>	<u>15 Years</u>	
Index Crime	11.5%	18.5%	44.1%	26.0%	100%
Violent	1.2	2.4	7.0	5.5	16.1
Property	10.3	16.0	37.1	20.5	83.9
Murder	-	-	-	-	0
Rape	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2
Robbery	0.3	1.2	2.5	2.5	6.6
Aggravated					
Assault	0.8	1.2	4.5	2.8	9.3
Burglary	1.6	4.1	13.8	6.6	26.1
Larceny	8.1	11.4	18.7	9.3	47.5
MV Theft	0.5	0.6	4.6	4.6	10.3

Table VI

JUVENILE CRIME

--LARGE CITIES--

AGE AT INVOLVEMENT - 1976

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Crime Type	Age of Offender				Total for Crime
	Under 11 Years Old	11-12 Years	13-14 Years	15 Years	
Juvenile Population	65.9	14.0	13.6	6.5	100.0
Total Crime	12.3	17.8	45.0	24.9	100.0
Index Crime	5.2	8.3	19.9	11.7	45.2
Violent	0.6	1.1	3.2	2.5	7.3
Property	4.6	7.2	16.7	9.3	37.9
Part II Crime	7.1	9.5	25.1	13.2	54.9
Other					
Assaults	0.9	1.5	3.7	1.9	8.0
Arson	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Forgery	0	0	*	*	0.1
Fraud	0	0	*	0.1	0.1
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen					
Property	0	*	0.3	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	2.4	2.8	3.1	1.8	10.1
Weapons	0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6
Prostitution	0	0	*	*	0.1
Sex Offenses	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.4
Narcotic Drug					
Laws	0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9
Gambling	0	0	0	*	*
Offenses Against					
Family	*	*	*	0	0.1
Disorderly Conduct	1.2	2.3	6.8	3.9	14.2
All Other Offenses	0.6	0.8	2.3	1.6	5.3
Suspicion	0.5	0.2	0.1	*	0.8
Runaways	1.3	1.2	7.7	2.8	13.1

*Less than 0.04%

TABLE VII
 JUVENILE CRIME - INDEX OFFENSES
 -- MEDIUM CITIES --
 AGE AT INVOLVEMENT - 1976
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
 AGE OF OFFENDER

Crime Type	Under 11 Years Old	11-12 Years	13-14 Years	15 Years	Total For Crime
Index Crime	6.9	3.4	31.0	58.6	100.0
Violent	0	0	0	1.8	1.8
Property	6.9	3.4	31.0	56.9	98.2
Murder	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0.9	0.9
Aggravated					
Assault	0	0	0	0.9	0.9
Burglary	0.9	1.7	13.8	22.4	38.8
Larceny	6.0	1.7	16.4	31.9	56.0
MV Theft	0	0	0.9	2.6	3.4

TABLE VIII
JUVENILE CRIME
-- MEDIUM CITIES --
AGE AT INVOLVEMENT - 1976
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Age of Offender

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Under 11 Years Old</u>	<u>11-12 Years</u>	<u>13-14 Years</u>	<u>15 Years</u>	<u>Total For Crime</u>
Juvenile Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Crime	7.4	6.8	35.2	50.6	100.0
Index Crime	4.5	2.3	20.5	38.6	65.9
Violent Property	0	0	0	1.1	1.1
	4.5	2.3	20.5	37.5	64.8
Part II Crime	2.8	4.5	14.8	11.9	34.1
Other					
Assaults	0	0	0	0.6	0.6
Arson	0.6	1.1	1.7	0	3.4
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen					
Property	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	1.7	6.3	4.5	12.5
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex					
Offenses	0.6	0	0.6	0	1.1
Narcotic					
Drug Laws	0	0	0	1.1	1.1
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against					
Family	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly					
Conduct	0	0	0	0	0
All Other					
Offenses	1.7	1.7	3.4	5.1	11.9
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	2.8	0.6	3.4

CONTINUED

4 OF 5

TABLE IX
 JUVENILE CRIME - INDEX OFFENSES
 --SMALL SUBURBAN COMMUNITY--
 AGE AT INVOLVEMENT - 1976
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
 AGE OF OFFENDER

Crime Type	Under 11 Years Old	11-12 Years	13-14 Years	15 Years	Total For Crime
Index Crime	3.7	3.7	33.3	59.2	100.0
Violent	---	---	---	3.7	3.7
Property	3.7	3.7	33.3	55.7	96.3
Murder	---	---	---	---	---
Rape	---	---	---	---	---
Robbery	---	---	---	3.7	3.7
Aggravated	---	---	---	---	---
Assault	---	---	---	---	---
Burglary	---	---	3.7	3.7	7.4
Larceny	3.7	3.7	29.6	22.2	59.3
MV Theft	---	---	---	29.6	29.6

TABLE X
JUVENILE CRIME
AGE AT INVOLVEMENT -- SMALL SUBURBAN COMMUNITY -- 1976

Crime Type	Age of Offender				Total For Crime
	Under 11 Years Old	11-12 Years	13-14 Years	15 Years	
Juvenile Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Crime	9.6	15.1	32.9	42.5	100.0
Index Crime	1.4	1.4	12.3	21.9	37.0
Violent	0	0	0	1.4	1.4
Property	1.4	1.4	12.3	20.5	35.6
Part II Crime	8.2	13.7	20.5	20.5	63.0
Other					
Assaults	1.4	1.4	0	0	2.7
Arson	1.4	0	1.4	4.1	6.8
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen					
Property	0	0	0	1.4	1.4
Vandalism	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.8
Weapons	0	2.7	2.7	0	5.5
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Narcotic					
Drug Laws	0	0	1.4	2.7	4.1
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against					
Family	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly					
Conduct	0	1.4	4.1	0	5.5
All Other					
Offenses	0	5.5	4.1	5.5	15.1
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	1.4	0	5.5	4.1	11.0
Curfew/ Loitering	1.4	1.4	0	1.4	4.1

Trends in the Juvenile Justice System

Tables A, B, and C are based on Juvenile Court data from 1970-1976. Tables D, E, and F are based on data from the Department of Children and Youth Services, usually from quarterly reports from July 1974 to April 1977.

Projected levels in Tables A, B, and C are annual totals; those in Tables D, E, and F are totals for the quarter ending the last day of the month shown.

TABLE A

Juvenile Court: Projected Delinquency Caseload

	<u>Intake</u>	<u>Jud. Disp.</u>	<u>Non-Jud. Disp.</u>	<u>Total Disp.</u>
1977	15,184	3,929	7,288	11,217
1978	15,974	4,038	7,034	11,072
1979	16,664	4,148	6,780	10,922
1980	17,403	4,258	6,525	10,783
1981	18,143	4,367	6,271	10,638

Current trends (based on 1970-1976 data) show Juvenile Court intake rising, but overall court dispositions dropping. While the disparity between intake and output will surely not be so startling as these figures indicate, it is fair to make three tentative conclusions: Judicial dispositions will rise approximately 15% over the next five years; non-judicial dispositions will continue to decline as more diversionary programs become effective; and action will be necessary to prevent the development of a substantial juvenile court backlog.

TABLE B

Juvenile Court: Neglect Caseload

	<u>Intake</u>	<u>DCYS Comm.</u>
1977	1098	754
1978	1159	791
1979	1221	828
1980	1282	865
1981	1344	902

Available data indicates that child neglect and child abuse will become even more serious in Connecticut, despite the dropping juvenile population; the juvenile court will be handling 30% more cases, and committing 25% more children to state custody, by the end of the decade.

TABLE C

	<u>Referrals to Juvenile Courts</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
1977	15,184	14,338	14.4
1978	15,924	15,073	14.6
1979	16,664	15,807	14.7
1980	17,403	16,541	14.9
1981	18,143	17,275	15.0

Police referrals to juvenile court will make up a slightly greater percentage of the court delinquency caseload if current trends continue. The median age of juveniles referred will continue to rise, especially as the juvenile population declines.

TABLE D

	<u>DCYS: Projected Caseloads</u>		
	<u>Aftercare Placements</u>	<u>Institutional Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
6/77	713	249	962
12/77	731	234	965
6/78	750	219	969
12/78	768	204	972
6/79	787	189	976
12/79	805	174	979
6/80	823	159	982
12/80	842	144	986

While the DCYS caseload will show only minimal increases over the next few years, a sharp shift from institutional to aftercare placements is indicated by

current data. Other data indicates most of the decline will occur in placements other than those to the Long Lane Training School.

TABLE E

DCYS: Admission and Termination Trends

	<u>Aftercare</u>		<u>Training Schools</u>	
	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Terminations</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Terminations</u>
6/77	141	204	118	114
12/77	123	220	110	97
6/78	105	236	101	80
12/78	88	252	92	64
6/79	70	268	83	47
12/79	52	284	74	30
6/80	34	300	65	13
12/80	17	316	56	0

The result suggested by this analysis is not that the evidently bizarre projected data is an accurate projection of future trends, but that current trends in admissions and terminations will not continue.

A secondary conclusion, also indicated by other data, is that the training school population, currently declining, will level off, then begin to rise in late 1977. The more rapid decline in terminations than in admissions, when the population is below estimated capacity, suggests that current estimates of staff effectiveness are too high and that the real training school capacity is markedly below the estimated figure for current staffing levels.

TABLE F

DCYS: Offender-Based Admissions

	<u>Status Only</u>	<u>Criminal Only</u>	<u>Status and Criminal</u>
6/77	8	37	54
12/77	4	34	56
6/78	1	32	57
12/78	-	29	58
6/79	-	27	60
12/79	-	24	61
6/80	-	22	63
12/80	-	19	65

This data indicates two important trends: deinstitutionalization of status offenders will be complete by late 1978; and, by the end of the decade, the typical juvenile committed to DCYS will have been found delinquent for both status and ordinary criminal offenses.

Paragraph 36: Problem Analysis Introduction

In accord with the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968, as amended, and more particularly the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, the following section attempts to examine the problem(s) presently manifest in Connecticut's juvenile justice system. As stated in the original JJDP Act (P.L. 93-415), and based upon the findings of Congress in: Sec. 101::

(a) The Congress hereby finds that--

(1) juveniles account for almost half the arrests for serious crimes in the United States today;

(2) understaffed, overcrowded juvenile courts, probation services, and correctional facilities are not able to provide individualized justice or effective help;

(3) present juvenile courts, foster and protective care programs, and shelter facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of the countless, abandoned, and dependent children, who, because of this failure to provide effective services, may become delinquents;

(4) existing programs have not adequately responded to the particular problems of the increasing numbers of young people who are addicted to or who abuse drugs, particularly nonopiate or polydrug abusers;

(5) juvenile delinquency can be prevented through programs designed to keep students in elementary and secondary schools through the prevention of unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions;

(6) States and local communities which experience directly the devastating failures of the juvenile justice system do not presently have sufficient technical expertise or adequate resources to deal comprehensively with the problems of juvenile delinquency; and

(7) existing Federal programs have not provided the direction, coordination, resources, and leadership required to meet the crisis of delinquency.

(b) Congress finds further that the high incidence of delinquency in the United States today results in enormous annual cost and immeasurable loss of human life, personal security, and wasted human resources and that juvenile delinquency constitutes a growing threat to the national welfare requiring immediate and comprehensive action by the Federal Government to reduce and prevent delinquency.

The purpose of the Act, and the policy adopted by Congress, was to provide (to states) the necessary resources, leadership, and coordination ...

(1) to develop and implement effective methods of preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency;

(2) to develop and conduct effective programs to prevent delinquency, to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system and to provide critically needed alternatives to institutionalization;

- (3) to improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States; and
- (4) to increase the capacity of State and local governments and public and private agencies to conduct effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs and to provide research, evaluation, and training services in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.

Connecticut's commitment to the purposes of the Act and to the previous declarations in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act has always been significant, both in concern and in allocation of resources - human and material. Juvenile Delinquency and its "problem(s)," having been subject to more and more public awareness, scrutiny, and frustration, have to Connecticut's credit, only served to strengthen, and accentuate, rather than diminish the State's commitment to addressing youth problems and an obvious community need.

The question plaguing the State, the experts and the local community is how to approach the problem(s) - yet any viable approach is dependent upon clear definitions as to the exact nature of the problem(s). Beyond which definition is only a starting point for the analysis, subsequent allocation of resources and then sound management of those numerous resources involved in the problem(s).

What then is the problem with juvenile justice in our country today? One report on planning for juvenile justice, (1975) states...The problem is essentially three-fold:

(A) the lack of youth participation in and acceptance of our adult social institutions and the resulting hostility, alienation, and behavioral defiance of youth;

(B) the escalating rate of youths arrested and judicially processed for delinquent or criminal acts; and

(c) the inadequacy of our social institutions to meet the needs of youth development or to deal effectively with youth defiance from social or legal norm when it does occur.

In more specific terms, juvenile delinquency refers to findings by a court that there has been committed "acts defined in the statutes of the State as the violation of a State law or municipal ordinance by children or youth of juvenile court age, or for conduct so seriously antisocial as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself, or of the community. This broad definition of delinquency includes conduct which violates the law only when committed by children; e.g., truancy, ungovernable behavior, and running away. However, we should note that this definition only refers to detected behavior. Numerous studies have shown that there are a vastly larger number of admitted though undetected acts which would otherwise qualify as delinquent or criminal behavior.

As for the dimensions of the problem, in 1972, out of over 1.1 million arrests on delinquency charges, about 400,000 were formally processed judicially

through the juvenile courts, while another 600,000 were informally or non-judicially disposed of by these same courts. These juvenile arrests and court proceedings are in part a reflection of juvenile delinquency's rising share of the total adult-juvenile crime market in this country. For example, the U.S. Senate's Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency has found that in recent years, 10 to 17 year olds - 17 percent of our population - account for 48 percent of all arrests for serious crimes. Moreover the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare tells us that, during most of the 1960s, "the increase in arrests of youngsters under 18 was almost double the increase in adult arrests." Compounding the impact of the incidence of juvenile delinquency is its cost. The Federal Government in 1971 put an impressive price tag on this cost which can only have risen with the recent inflation:

"The cost of juvenile delinquency is expensive, both in terms of human resources, the cost is incalculable. In monetary terms, it is estimated that the cost of a single juvenile career of crime costs the governmental system \$11,000. In the aggregate, juvenile crime costs this Nation an estimated \$4 billion annually, and this does not include the inestimable cost to the victims of delinquent acts of violence against their person or property."

What of the youth themselves? At any one time (for example, June 30, 1971) about 45,000 juveniles are confined by order of the courts to public residential correctional facilities (about 36,000 of which are in "training schools"), while another 12,000 are incarcerated in detention centers awaiting further court action. Particularly alarming for both youth and community is the fact that between 60 percent and 80 percent of adjudicated juvenile delinquents committed to institutional confinement are arrested for additional criminal or delinquent behavior after their release, and in most cases, these subsequent offenses are more serious than the original ones.

Given the above explanation, the question may become, "Is delinquency the problem or the effect?" Yet other more global problems affect the most vulnerable of the total population. In looking at the cause of these statistics on youth, one cannot avoid pointing out the "growing and countless pressures, non-responses, rejections, and alienations suffered at the hands of our social institutions by so many youth today. The family, schools, employment, and leisure time institutions of our society are not sufficiently meeting the needs of today's youth nor providing in adequate quality and quantity the kind of constructive, meaningful outlets which they both want and need." It would be correct to say that it is the result of a whole host of youth problems that requires action based on careful problem analysis combined with a renewed sense of purpose and commitment.

A commitment, at any level, to assist in the changing of conditions that foster the alienation, delinquency, and crime, thereby demands the increased availability of accurate information, technical expertise and motivation to logically address the undisputed growth in the complex "problems of Juvenile Delinquency."

This complexity, begins with the statistics, or lack, used to describe and to interpret the exact problem.

A state's capability to "collect, compile, and analyze current data and statistics on their specific juvenile delinquency problems has a direct bearing on the State's subsequent ability to reduce that information to simple terms for use in timely, relevant planning and programming. Both aspects are therefore critical. First collection and analysis, and secondly, interpretation and simplification to properly engage in a planning process. Juvenile crime and delinquency in Connecticut is initially reported through police, the Juvenile Court, and then through the State Department of Children and Youth Services, regarding various correctional treatment plans and programs, unless referral is made to community agencies, who all keep distinct records. Each of these major segments of the juvenile justice system (police, courts, corrections, community) have distinct systems for recording, reporting, compilation and interpretation of "their" piece of the data on juvenile delinquency in Connecticut communities. Each system, therefore, meets its own needs for reporting, with whatever degree of accurateness and reliability is necessary or possible but most often without analysis and clearly offering no real comparison, or even aggregation of total data whether on juvenile offenses, court referrals, dispositions, or treatment and/or placement and follow-up back to the community. Differences in definitions, labels and completeness of forms cause further difficulty. Tracking any individual child or any certain offenses through the entire juvenile justice system is just not feasible, given the present information systems.

Police reporting of offenses, as discussed in the paragraph on crime analysis, varies considerably from community to community, particularly with regard to juvenile offenses. Where Juvenile Bureaus exist, more comprehensive data is kept in an accessible form. Complete crime and delinquency discussions cite type breakdowns as in previous year's analysis. Please refer to Crime Analysis, Paragraph 34, p.b.5. for more complete analysis of juvenile delinquency statistics.

Of course, the problem of definition can be further complicated by increased exploration into issues as exactly what should constitute "delinquency?" or "status" offenses? Should courts deal with dependent and neglected children at all? How abnormal is adolescent delinquent behavior? Redefinition of delinquency would change significantly the nature of the problem (numbers, offense types, age of offenders, etc.) and necessitate reconsideration of responses to the clarified problem(s).

Given the inadequacy of the data information and causal theory upon which we must plan and simultaneously, respond to the growing public concern for immediate action, programs addressing juvenile delinquency and these shortcomings must still cover the entire spectrum--from least to most serious offenses, and must include comprehensive efforts in more effective prevention, diversion, prosecution and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

As stated in Volume 1, Preventing Delinquency, "A comparative analysis of Delinquency Prevention Theory, many problems exist which prevent the successful translation of delinquency theory into practice. Few theories enjoy empirical support and several lack logical consistency." The diversity of per-

sons and behaviors which are lumped together under the general category of "delinquency" means theories must attempt to explain such divergent phenomena as gang violence to, theft, curfew regulations or runaways. It concludes that "Delinquency theory, like most theory in the social sciences, lacks the predictive precision which would be ideal for formulating social policy."

The rise in crime and delinquency, and the disproportionate amount of juvenile crime, has led to refined analysis of problems in all segments of the juvenile justice system. Concern that goes beyond the immediate problem, has finally begun to focus on the need for prevention of those elements, conditions or situation predisposing children and youth to continuously engage in "delinquent" behavior.

In an attempt to understand what those predisposing elements are which cause delinquency, many theories have been espoused. They expose problems originating or linking delinquency to (1) social and cultural breakdown, (2) subcultural disorganization, (3) inadequate socialization, (4) biological causes, and (5) "labeling" concepts.

The successful prevention of juvenile delinquency and implications for program strategy probably incorporate each of the above theories. Prevention assumes an understanding of the causes of delinquency, which according to various experts appear to include numerous problems:

(1) Youngsters and their families lack access to legitimate opportunities which in our society lead to or constitute the good life: education, recreation, employment and family life. Inequality of access might be a consequence of class position, race, family socialization, school experience, employment opportunities and/or community environment. These youngsters denied "equal opportunity" to participate, compete and achieve are, said to be, "prime candidates for juvenile delinquency."

(2) A significant number of children and families (and juvenile offenders) continue to live in urban communities characterized by poverty, physical deterioration, inadequate schools, family disorganization, high rates of unemployment, availability of criminal opportunities and lack of community organization and controls.

(3) Youngsters are without inner and outer controls because of the ineffectiveness of their particular institutions, the family, the school and the law. They are without self-control predominantly because of severely inadequate self-concepts, a lot contingent upon the family's effectiveness in child rearing which is supportive especially of the child's self concept.

(4) Evidence which indicates that schools and inadequate public school systems are primarily responsible for failures of youth evidenced in poor academic performance, substandard achievement, negative feelings to teachers, low self-esteem and depressed educational aspirations. Such facts dictate a need for schools to improve the possibility for educational success, relevance of curriculum to career, integration of curricular and extracurricular activities all enhancing the youth's concept of self.

(5) Youngsters are without belief in the "legitimacy of the law" - which leaves them free to be delinquent and to engage in an unjust system. It is noted here that the fact that juvenile criminals are treated as irresponsible and dependent reinforces lack of responsibility and sense of injustice because of often arbitrary decisions.

In summary, it is obvious that without further clarity as to the exact nature of delinquency, its incidence and probable causes, our efforts to reduce and ultimately to prevent juvenile delinquency are still at primitive stages.

The section which follows on problem analysis is subdivided into the areas below:

- A. Communications/Information Systems and Records in the Juvenile Justice System
- B. Management/Operations/Policy in the Juvenile Justice System and
- C. Service Delivery in the Juvenile Justice System

Each subsection attempts to indicate the current status, the gaps between system capability and demand, and the major problem areas which will then be addressed in the 1978 Comprehensive Plan.

A further breakdown into The Law Enforcement, Judicial and Correctional Systems, permits a separate description relative to that individual sub-systems' capability, resources and current problems, as an integral part of the juvenile justice system.

COMMUNICATIONS/INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND RECORDS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

New techniques of measurement are beginning only now to tell people how much crime they actually endure, crime that takes its toll in human lives, in personal injury and suffering, in stolen money and property.

The strong evidence that the bulk of ordinary crime against person and property is committed by youths and adults who have had previous contact with the criminal justice or juvenile justice system makes it imperative that crime data be complete, accurate, reported, analyzed, and available for input to planning, programming, development, management, and allocation of resources, especially in the Juvenile Justice System.

The necessity for adequate information, data, reports, programs, and statistical analysis within each element of the Juvenile Justice System is particularly evident in the juvenile system because of the need and strong desire to effectively deal with the young offender and those potential offenders or high-risk youth, so as to minimize their future involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice system.

The current ability to report, maintain, analyze, and interpret data and information about juvenile crime and delinquency, even its incidence, disposition and treatment by the police, the court and the juvenile corrections systems is at best, minimal and inadequate.

Reliable, valid, accurate information, which can be quickly interpreted, distributed and therefore useful in comprehensive planning efforts is simply not feasible due to insufficient data which is infrequently reported, seldom analyzed and not comparable among the juvenile justice system components: Police, Court, Corrections, Community.

Law Enforcement

Each police agency in Connecticut reports in an individual mode, according to its distinct needs and capabilities. A more complete descriptions of the problems resulting from this non-standardization may be found in the Crime Analysis section of this plan, but it is important to note that the variations within the police reporting spectrum pose especially severe problems in analysis of juvenile data:

- 1) Many police agencies simply do not report juvenile data in sufficient detail. The attached police report is an example of the best type of reporting; but it is an exception; many departments do not even report an aggregate total of juveniles arrested.
- 2) Many police agencies do not make adequate reports on their handling of juveniles. Many make no distinction between those handled and released, those diverted (if any), and those referred to juvenile

court. As a rule, police agencies do indicate neither what types of juveniles are referred to court as opposed to those who are not, nor what types of offense they tend to consider appropriate for court referral, as opposed to those they do not.

- 3) Some police departments do not report juvenile data accurately. It is not unusual to discover that monthly reports do not agree with annual totals; it is not surprising to find towns which report no juvenile arrests, despite juvenile court information showing referrals from those towns.
- 4) Uniform Crime Reporting standard procedures and modes aggravate existing problems with data on juvenile offenders. FBI forms for adults and juveniles in this reporting process are essentially identical, even though no state treats adult and juvenile offenders in the same way. Highly useful information on police disposition of juveniles by offense category is reported only on annual basis, even though it is available on a monthly basis. This peculiarity in the reporting process reduces the reliability and utility of handling data, since the actual annual reports of dispositions made by police agencies are almost uniformly incomplete and inaccurate.
- 5) Some police agencies do not report juvenile handling data appropriately. Because UCR reporting forms for juveniles include data on offenders over sixteen years old, even though state law sets sixteen as the cutoff age for juvenile handling, it is not unusual to find police reports combining information on statutory juveniles and sixteen and seventeen-year old offenders. (It is disturbing to note that some of the reports made in this way suggest that some Connecticut Municipal Police Departments treat sixteen and seventeen-year-olds as juveniles; if available data, is accurate, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a significant number of ineligibles have been referred to juvenile court.)
- 6) Available data indicates that some police departments refer virtually all juvenile offenders to court. This reduces the reliability of both police and court data.

This variation in reporting and handling is not confined to Connecticut. Studies of police decisions regarding juveniles have also linked to variations in department policies (Bordua, 1967 and Wilson, 1968), for referrals to Juvenile Court.

Further, there seems to be no way to determine the precise number of law-breaking youth, because many are not arrested by the police, contributing to what is called "hidden" delinquency. One summary of the research on this hidden delinquency reports a strong suggestion that lawbreaking among American youth is widespread; that flirtations with some delinquent behavior is the norm rather than the exception, making the delinquent-nondelinquent dichotomy highly misleading. At the same time, this data indicates serious, repetitive acts of law breaking have been found to be of paramount consideration in police

decision making, and differentially concentrated among youth from lower economic circumstances.¹ However, more recent information suggests precisely the opposite of the latter conclusion; it indicates that peer pressure, rather than economic impulses, tends to determine delinquency levels.

In their decision-making the police perform the major sifting operation with apprehended juveniles; some are sent further into the Juvenile Justice System while others are released outright. FBI statistics for 1973 indicated that in 41,444 police reporting agencies making 1,235,389 juvenile arrests, 45.2 percent were counseled and released, while 49.5 percent were sent to juvenile court. Again, it is noted that police referral policies are not uniform from one jurisdiction to another. Borduz (1967) presented data over 2,000 police agencies in 1965, showing wide variations in the numbers of youth referred to court:

"Some agencies released over 95 percent of the youth encountered while other departments sent nearly all of the apprehended juveniles to juvenile court.

"In short, delinquency statistics are often a more revealing measure of police agency activity than they are an index of youthful misbehavior in the community."

Further studies reflect other issues which complicate the police reporting of delinquent acts by youth, and include those emphasizing offensive seriousness in police decisions (Goldman, 1963), (Terry, 1967), (McEachern and Bauzer, 1967), and (Black, 1970). Investigation pointing to racial background and socioeconomic status as important, independent factors in police decisions include studies by Ferdinand and Luchterhand (1970), Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin (1972) and Thornberry (1973).

"What these findings probably indicate is that racial factors are of varying significance from one community to another", obviously then contributing further to the variation and therefore difficulty in comparison, and interpretation of police statistics - such as they are.

Judicial

All available information on formal handling of juvenile offenders in Connecticut is contained in the Annual Reports of the Juvenile Court. Data is collected and displayed for the state as a whole and for each of the three Juvenile Court districts.

Juvenile Court data presents its own peculiar class of problems for the Analyst:

- 1) Reporting is not historically uniform. The last six Reports, for 1970-1975, have presented six different breakdowns of referral by offense, four different measurements of intake, and at least three different measurements of disposition-- although in some years no reports of dispositions were made.

1. "Diversion of Youth from the Juvenile Justice System", U. S. Dept. of Justice, LEAA, JJDP, April 1976.

- 2) Disposition data is not comparable to intake data; offense data is not comparable to intake data. According to the 1975 Annual Report, "each disposition reflects action on a specific date terminating one or more referrals of a particular child. "Thus, a juvenile offender found delinquent for involvement in multiple offenses might appear in the data as a single disposition, a larger number of referrals, and a still larger number of offenses. This reporting technique tends to misrepresent the activity of juvenile court by suggesting that a smaller proportion of offenders is found delinquent than is actually the case; it also increases the difficulty in measuring juvenile court efficiency.
- 3) Juvenile Court data indicates a lack of tracking capacity. It does not indicate differing treatment of offenders by offense type; it does not indicate differing treatments in terms of offender characteristics.
- 4) Beginning with the 1975 Annual Report, the Court ceased reporting an essential data bit for evaluating police-court interaction, the number of cases dismissed at intake.

Ongoing efforts are being made to cope with these problems. In 1974, planning began for the development of a computerized information system, which actually came on line for the first time as of January 1, 1975. This system, called J * U * S * T * I * S meaning, Juvenile Uniform Statistical Transaction Information System, now provides for a uniform, standardized, more accurate tabulation of all juvenile court data. As described in the following information from the Justis Manual of Design and Procedures, data collection (presently includes modules for: (a) intake and (b) disposition. Future development in next years plans will provide for the integration of new modules on (c) supervision (d) detention, (e) neglect and (f) secure name file (match of names & numbers for probation officer usage).

As in any information system, especially during the transition phase, the accuracy of the data poses a very serious problem. The largest cause of erroneous output, as mentioned in the manual, is naturally from errors in the input, and this then will ultimately affect the reliability, significance and further usefulness of the data. In order to control for accuracy, the Manual describes thoroughly the "Accuracy Controls for Justis Batch Processing" on pages 1.16-1.18.

Once initial "bugs" are worked out and processing becomes more routine within each of the three juvenile court districts in Ct., the ability to not only collect and aggregate accurate basic data on juveniles, but to analyze, interpret and improve planning capability will be significantly enhanced within the entire Juvenile Justice System.

Given the present and future modules, and the Codes (which cover: (a) sex, (b) race, ethnic (c) source of referral, (d) probation officer, (e) detention, (f) dismissal, (g) committed, and (h) town; as well as (i) offense code (very detailed), (j) disposition (very detailed), and (k) school code, the possibility will exist for a rather sophisticated and comprehensive data analysis on Juvenile Offenders. A further step, based on the "Final Disposition Coding Manual", page 3.15, would enable analysis to include such factors as:

- (a) seriousness of offense (s)
- (b) frequency of offense(s)
- (c) disposition by offense(s),
- (d) agency involved in disposition, and
- (e) placement of juvenile offender.

The range of possibilities based upon the projected computer input becomes almost limitless, of course, dependent upon available financial and manpower resources.

For future analysis of the problems inherent in the information system(s) for the entire criminal justice system, refer to the summary on Criminal Justice Records and Information Systems (see comprehensive plan, p.d.1.)

Correctional

The Department of Children and Youth Services, the designated agency in Connecticut responsible for management of all juvenile services, has been bereft of both a functional information system and an effective analytical capacity.

Current reporting methods of information retrieval, accumulation, and analysis, are simply inadequate for the task of providing child welfare, protective, mental health, delinquency preventative, and delinquency rehabilitative services. Data as reported is frequently internally inconsistent, inaccurate, incompatible with that reported by interactive agencies, and incomprehensible in that it is neither compiled nor presented in a way which facilitates analysis and planning--indeed, it is often impossible to use in any way in analysis and planning.

The underlying problem is inadequate staffing: on January 1, 1977, only three people, not necessarily specially trained for analysis and planning, had oversight responsibility for the DCYS caseload of over 30,000 individuals, the staff of over 1100, and the budget of over \$30,000,000.

The State mandates, that "The Department shall plan, create, develop, operate or arrange for, administer and evaluate a comprehensive and integrated statewide program of services for children and youth . . . for services of any kind," and the resource-capability corresponding to those mandates continues to be, almost, totally out of proportion to the need.

Years of effort, are finally culminating in the Department's development of a "Management Information System" which will, eventually, resolve this planning problem. Further, an independent office is currently being established, for the sole purpose and function of department-wide planning, Information System Data Collection and Analysis, research, evaluation and determination of performance standards for licensing of all treatment facilities.

Department of Children and Youth Services, as an example of a bureaucratic system virtually unable to keep pace with demands and expectations placed by far reaching mandates and limited resources is not unusual.

The problems created out of enabling legislation yet insufficient appropriation of resources (financial and human-manpower), coupled with the typical

in-house problems within any department, which only recently have begun to be addressed, and once even partially alleviated, will be the source of dramatic change and opportunity for corrective action with the Juvenile Justice System in Connecticut.

In February, 1977, an important report was published by the Review Team of the Department of Children and Youth Services Advisory Council, entitled, A Critical Review of the Mandates and Resources in the Connecticut Department of Children and Youth Services, which highlights the information gaps - and the need for a Management Information System (See pages 27-29).

The Critical Review report states: In some major respects, the Department does not have basic information which is essential to informed decision-making about its own operations and policy. A significant part of this problem is due to the bifurcated responsibility for children's welfare services between DSS and DCYS, as discussed in the section below on interagency issues. With DSS controlling the data on Title XX expenditures, AFDC expenditures for board and care, and a variety of other items of significance to DCYS, it is difficult at present for DCYS to utilize such data effectively without cooperation from DSS which has not been achieved thus far. DSS Title XX systems are described by DCYS staff as duplicative and without any value thus far to DCYS.

Within DCYS, however, there are also a number of major information gaps. The Department lacks a caseload management system which permits accurate reporting on the status of all children, both delinquent and in other categories, who are under the care of the Department. The existing Caseload Management System is a system used by both DCYS and DSS in an attempt to report caseloads by worker and region which can then be aggregated on a useful basis across the entire agency to describe backlogs and other problems. It proved impossible, however, to use this system during late 1976 when intense scrutiny of the Department led to high-pressure efforts to hand count these caseloads and backlogs. The manual reporting system which is now used permits review of referrals, new cases, and cases closed, but is not used at present as a monthly monitoring tool which permits continuing assessment of either worker performance or client progress.

The intent of the Management Information System will be to rationalize existing resource allocation and then allow the new structure, with greatly increased capability, to generate its own data to identify both quantitative and qualitative service deficiencies within the system. The accumulation of such data should go a long way to help the Department of Children and Youth Services to develop its priorities in a more systematic fashion.

At the same time it is hoped and expected that the process of coordination and systemization through the proposed computerization of Department of Children and Youth Services information systems will make more effective use of existing services by:

- (1) eliminating overlapping services to given children and their families,
- (2) making unnecessary the recurrent intake procedures which characterize the present fractionalized system,
- (3) providing early-warning identification of problem areas and thus allowing earlier and more efficient intervention with less expensive services, and
- (4) permitting the more effective use of personnel and resources within the entire department.

Summary:

Based upon the problems cited and examined above, under the subsection: Communications/Information Systems and Records in the Juvenile Justice System, the following needs, problems and issues will be addressed in the 1978-79-80 Comprehensive Plan:

1. Police response to Juvenile Delinquency, under Program Category II: Diversion; 78:3.4.32, Activity B.
2. Juvenile Court Planning, Management and Operations, under Program Category III: Prosecution; 78:3.4.33, Activity A.
3. Department of Children and Youth Services Management and Operations, under Program Category IV: Rehabilitation; 78:3.4.34, Activity A.

MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONS/POLICY IN

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The management and operational capability within each element of the Juvenile Justice System is contingent upon the ready availability of sufficient personnel who are carefully recruited, selected, trained and then managed or supervised around clearly delineated organizational policies, goals and objectives.

Without sufficient numbers of qualified staff, and without organized systems including basic operating procedures and policy guidelines with staff responsibilities and activity directed towards the organizations' goals, whether within the law enforcement, judicial or correctional systems, the Juvenile Justice System can not hope to function effectively or efficiently to reduce and prevent crime and delinquency.

Law Enforcement

Crime reduction as an achievable product of police efficiency and effectiveness, continues to be a subject of increasing concern, both for the police agency and for the fearful public.

There is no disputing the fact that the role of our police is a critical one. When faced with trouble, people expect quick police response; when victimized, they want and expect the services of a professional.

In the Juvenile Justice System the police play a particularly important role, because they represent the pivotal point - whether a child or youth will or will not become an official part of the formal Juvenile Justice System. Although obviously a team effort with the community, it is the individual police officer on the beat whose split second decision impinges upon the suspected juvenile offender. It is the officer that actually initiates the criminal justice process.

Sound police management, competent officers and relevant training on an ongoing basis, as well as vigorous cooperation within the community and the other elements of the criminal justice system is therefore essential to the Juvenile Justice System's effectiveness.

Problems appear almost inevitable given the differences across Police Departments in such areas as:

- (1) The critical individual who heads the police agency, and the resulting juvenile policies.
- (2) The size, complexity, and specialization of the police force with regard to juveniles.
- (3) The training, skill, and performance required of those officers dealing with youth.
- (4) The geographic territory or the police agency's jurisdiction.
- (5) The degree of coordination among police, courts, corrections facilities and the public community.

Over the past two years, Connecticut Police Departments, in response to the increasing concern over juvenile delinquency, have modified their procedures for handling juveniles. Police Administrators recognized the importance of youth problems, crime and delinquency in their respective communities, and this has led to the development of the Youth Officer.

The Youth Officer's work is focused on ascertaining the special juvenile problems within the local community and working closely with community schools, agencies and organizations to generate needed programs, services or activities to redirect youth, and generally divert them from the Juvenile Justice System. Their methods and responsibilities vary, and may include developing a teaching formal curriculum in the school systems; developing alternative referral policies for first offenders, or revising departmental policies regarding juvenile offenders.

There are now 137 youth officers in the State of Connecticut. Fairfield County has 26, South Central has 38; Central CT. has 6; Western Ct. has 13; Eastern Ct. has 14, Litchfield Hills has 4; and the Capitol Region has 36. (See Chart 1 for breakdown). Also four of the five largest cities in CT. Stamford excluded, have Civilian Case Screeners who assist police personnel in the handling, referral and placement of youngsters who come to the attention of the police. In the less populated areas, area State Troopers have, either full or part-time youth officer programs.

However, the various towns which have juvenile officers or bureaus have neither the same organizational structure nor follow the same exact procedures. As a result, the Youth Officers identified the need for a mechanism to deal collectively and cooperatively with their common problems. For that reason the Criminal Justice Planning Agency proposed the formation of a Regional Youth Officer Association in 1975. This idea was approved by the State Supervisory Board and the Association was formed.

During 1976, the activities of this association greatly intensified as ideas on program policies and development were exchanged; positions were taken on legislative matters relating to juveniles; and input was provided in the development of state-wide curriculum for youth officer training. Another significant development was the establishment of a formal liaison between the Association and the Juvenile Court.

The first Youth Officer Training Program in the State of Connecticut was sponsored by the South Central Connecticut Justice Supervisory Board through a grant from the Connecticut Justice Commission. Forty-two participating including youth officers from the police departments in the South Central and nearby regions as well as certain civilians, i.e., Social Workers who work closely with regular youth officers and Youth Bureau Coordinators - attended the eight-day program.

Instruction in the following topics was provided during the 56 hour course: Adolescent Psychology and Human Behavior; Facilitative Conditioning, Crisis Intervention/Interviewing Techniques; Juvenile Justice System Process;

Diversion; Community Resources and Personnel; Police Community Resources.

Consequently for the past two years, as a mandatory part of the 8 week MPTC Program, there has been a full day session devoted to juveniles. One hour is allocated to juvenile law; 5 hours to the juvenile and role of DCYS; 2 hours to Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court staff and DCYS participate in this 8 hour session. Prior to 1974, only one hour of the 8 week course was devoted to juveniles.

Presently, a training plan and curriculum speaking to the clear need for additional and ongoing training of Youth Officers to identify neglected and dependent children, detect and deter predelinquent behavior, and develop more insight into juvenile crime problems, departmental policy and available procedures and resources is in process based upon a recent grant to the Municipal Police Training Council for a statewide training effort.

Other problems stem from the fact that there is no accepted standard definition of a Youth Officer, his role and responsibilities. In some departments the Youth Officer is a detective employing an investigative role with enforcement capabilities and in others he is an "Officer Friendly" type used more or less in an educational role (lecturing in schools) and in police/community relations. The result is that some youth officers maintain both roles and their specific duties are rarely specifically spelled out.

Clearer definitions could aid the Youth Officer in performing his job more effectively and also help to decide what kind of training should be offered.

Further efficiency and effectiveness would also be possible if there were some standardized criteria for selection of Youth Officers rather than the random appointment which prevails presently. Lack of adequate funds to hire special youth officers only accentuates these problems. Additional resources are necessary to achieve the desired results - more, better qualified Youth Officers performing effectively in their important position in meeting youth needs.

Judicial

Management of Juvenile Court operations has become increasingly complex, if not controversial, given the general rise in crime throughout the United States in the last decade which has brought increasing burdens to all courts, but particularly the juvenile courts. In 1960, there were 510,000 delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts across the nation.

As stated in the Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice compiled by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals:

"The question is whether or not the present juvenile court system is an effective method of controlling juvenile crime. Throughout the country, the juvenile courts vary widely in structure, procedure, and quality. In the main, however, they reflect an understanding that special treatment for the young offender is desirable.

After considerable study, the Commission concurs that the juvenile offender should have special treatment. However, the present juvenile court systems are not providing that special treatment in an adequate, fair, and equitable manner.

The Commission believes that major reform of the juvenile justice system is needed. The juvenile justice system has not obtained optimum results with young people on their first contact with the system. Further it is the conclusion of the Commission that juvenile courts must become part of an integrated unified court system; that the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts must be narrowed and that the relationships between the courts and juvenile service agencies must be broadened in a manner which maximizes diversion from the court system. In addition there must be reform of the procedures for handling those juveniles who are referred to court.

The whole discussion pertaining to reorganization of the Juvenile Court is pertinent and essential this year because Connecticut has passed legislation (May, 1976) for a one tier court system, and is presently planning the merger of juvenile court operations into one comprehensive Superior Court System. (See Problem Analysis section on Adjudication, page). Initial efforts will commence as of July 1, 1978, and will have significant impact upon the future operation, procedures and ultimate management of juveniles under court jurisdiction.

The question of whether a Family Court should be created, as recommended by the Commission, with jurisdiction over all legal matters related to family life, continues to be debated. The degree to which changes will occur rests finally with the Superior Court and specifically, the Rules Committee. A Connecticut Commission studying the merger includes a Juvenile Subcommittee, which although purely advisory, is considering the needs, problems and issues related to merger of the Juvenile Court into one court system.

The reform of Court procedures will and must include, as dealt with in in re Gault, the clarification of the constitutional rights of juveniles to due process, whereby a juvenile can no longer be deprived of his basic rights by adherence to a parent patriae, "best interests of the child" doctrine.

Further, it is generally acknowledged that reform must not be limited to the areas identified in Gault, but must focus on controlling crime and minimizing recidivism, in addition to reform in the areas of intake proceedings, detention of juveniles, disposition of juveniles, and transfer of juveniles to the adult system when necessary or when juvenile resources are exhausted.

In regard to intake, detention and shelter care, there is public and professional concern as to the policies regarding the formal processing and confinement of juvenile offenders, especially for minor offenses.

There are a number of studies which suggest that many children mature out of delinquent behavior. If this is true, the question is whether it is better to leave these persons alone or put them into the formal juvenile justice system. Because there are no satisfactory measures of the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system, there is a substantial body of opinion which favors "leaving alone" all except those who have had three or four contacts with the police.

The recommendation by the Commission is for each jurisdiction to consider this phenomenon, conduct studies among its juveniles charged with delinquent behavior, and establish intake criteria. Each court system should then have an intake unit which should determine whether the juvenile should be referred to court. This intake unit should have available a wide variety of informal dispositions including referral to other agencies, informal probation, consent decrees, etc. In addition, the intake unit should have criteria for determining the use of detention or shelter care where formal petitions are filed with the court.

Recognizing this problem in Connecticut, the Juvenile Court planned, developed and is now expanding implementation of Specialized Probation Units, a model for easy handling which divides probation staff cases along functional lines, and creates two units:

- (1) An Intake Unit, which quickly screens and processes referrals from intake to non-judicial disposition or to judicial intervention, and provides 24-hour a day, 7-day a week detention screening; and
- (2) A Field Unit, specializing in the supervision and counseling of juveniles on probation.

The planned expansion of the above model, just recently funded, will greatly improve the speedy and appropriate handling of juvenile cases.

Because detention policies stipulate frequent hearings, the length of stay and turnover is usually high. Detention facilities (4 in the State) further handle only a maximum of 65 youth (42 boys, 23 girls), thereby, necessitating rapid processing, and placement, as needed. As discussed in the section on information systems, and problems therein, a uniform data collection system for detention just began as of January 1, 1977.

Procedures for the Juvenile Court regarding intake, detention, hearings and juvenile rights are included in the Practice Book, Rules for the Juvenile Court and Amendments. The real concern is because of the court merger and is in regard not only to the established procedures, but to the potential range of problems due to the rotative judges as opposed to the current system which has, Chief Judge and a total of 6 Juvenile Court judges responsible for handling all juvenile cases. One of the major issues becomes the training necessary for judges-as well as probation, detention and other related staff (because of increased dependence on their social investigation and recommendations)-given the possibility of juveniles coming before judges inexperienced with juvenile matters, problems of adolescence, available resources and the wide range of placement options appropriate to individual youth needs.

A court merger must address all the relevant issues, advantages and disadvantages but with regard to training, it is stated clearly in the Report on Courts, that

"For a Family Court to function effectively, specialized training for those who participate in its process will be essential. The report goes on further to state, to some extent this can be accomplished by educational pro-

grams for family court judges and court personnel. But in large part, the Commission believes, the law schools must prepare attorneys in the specialized area of juvenile and family law. Programs with strong clinical components hold high promise in this area. One such program for legal education in the area of juvenile court law was described in King, "Training in Juvenile Delinquency Law: The St. Louis University Law School Forum-Clinic," 12 St. L. U. L. J. 597 (1968). Law schools should take the initiative in developing such programs and encouraging student participation.

Given the tremendous amount of responsibility and discretion of the individual judge, training will be of increasing importance now and in the future.

One last problem facing the Juvenile Court is their ability to recruit and select qualified staff from minority and ethnic groups. In Connecticut, the Spanish population is 7 % of the states total population, and represents a significant portion of the urban population, 4,000 Hartford, 30,000 New Haven, 43,000 Bridgeport. With the highest crime and delinquency rates in the urban areas, and documentation of increased problems and referrals within the Spanish Community, this problem takes on a new significance. Staff, as the key to the positive or negative impact of any organization, becomes a critical factor. The careful selection and training of staff who can relate to various subcultures, bilingual/bicultural youth, neighborhoods and other minority populations will be essential, if the "Juvenile Court" is to indeed be concerned with the individual needs of children, youth and their families.

Correctional

The treatment facilities for juveniles within the state all come under the management and direction of the Department of Children and Youth Services. These include Long Lane School, various community based Group Homes, and a myriad of separately purchased services for the rehabilitation of children and youth.

The management system and the need for a management plan is therefore of paramount importance given the broad mandates and Department of Children and Youth Services responsibility for over 30,000 children. The "Case for a Management Plan" in DCYS is succinctly stated in the Critical Review Team Report, published this February, 1977: "Management reform is made far more difficult in an agency as "open" as DCYS must be to external pressures and referrals of clients. Its mandated functions and its largely uncontrollable intake compel DCYS to respond first to crises. More than any other state agency, except perhaps the state police, it was created to respond to crisis. The longer-range management improvements which the agency's officials know it needs must wait for an interlude which seems never to come."

The task of reform is thus something like changing direction in a runaway school bus -- one must first catch up to it and get control of it before one can change its direction. And, like the bus, the agency is normally filled with children, making the task doubly difficult because of its impact on individual lives.

The cycle of attempted reform in DCYS seems at times to be vicious, with management systems which are recognized to be inadequate preventing by their very weaknesses the sustained administrative attention needed to reform the system. Workers stop handling cases in order to hand count their caseloads and personnel administrators set aside attempts to reduce turnover to deal with new hiring--and thus both problems become worse as a result of short run efforts to improve the situation. Getting control over current caseloads clearly comes at the expense of falling further behind in responding to new intake and referrals from other agencies.

None of this should be taken as our agreement with those who say that the problems of DCYS are insoluble, however. We underline the difficulty of reform as a further means of making our argument that there are no "quick fix" solutions to the problems of DCYS. It has been in part the sporadic nature of past reforms, including the efforts to absorb new responsibilities given to DCYS, which in our view has contributed to the inability of the agency to get control of its overall management. It has been, moreover, the absence of a formal plan for management improvement which is taken seriously throughout the agency which has made reform appear to line employees as "one more central office directive," rather than a sustained effort to improve working conditions for the line employee in ways which are comprehensive and credible.

A management plan has other advantages. It would, of course, form the basis for evaluation and assessment of the Department's progress by the Governor and the General Assembly. Equally important, however, adoption of and adherence to a management plan might be the single best evidence of the Department's commitment to long-range planning and improved service delivery.

As all reforms are always inextricably linked to the budget and the allocation of resources, the rather complete discussion in the Critical Review, (pages 35-37) is included here to highlight some of the specific problems relating to the discrepancy between the Department's needs and resources to respond to those needs.

The DCYS budget, like any budget, reflects policy, whether set explicitly or as a by-product of other decisions. This section examines the DCYS budget as it reveals such policy choices.

DCYS through its unique organizational framework has assumed the responsibility for the provision of services to a population that is almost 40 times what it was when the Department was created in 1969. The staff, however, has only increased a little over three times, the central office has not yet doubled itself and appropriations have increased less than a third as much as the clients of the Department. Excluding children's services figures (which were not broken out separately in the 1975-76 DSS budget and would add to the total) the DCYS and DSS appropriations request have been cut by over \$6,000,000 in just the last two years -- the period when the most rapid expansion of statutory responsibilities in the history of DCYS occurred.

The Department's budget has not been broken down in a way that establishes and maintains categories that reflect policy goals so that progress can be measured periodically. However, subject to the constraints of the present format, it is still possible to begin to compare percentages of expenditures over time in policy-relevant categories that illustrate the Department's responsibilities for different categories of children and youth.

These are not our views alone. Legislators who spoke with the Critical Review Team were emphatic in their frustration with the current budget format. While the time permitted for budget review, as discussed below, is limited, these views would seem to lend further credence to the case for clear budget documents and narratives.

For example, services that may be characterized as non-institutional and community-based with an emphasis on prevention, such as child guidance clinics, have gradually drawn an increased share of total funds - from 9% in '75-'76 to 17.7% requested for '77-'78. Protective and children's services have decreased, while institutional services have stayed proportionally the same (see Fig. 1). It is further shown that while 44% of the population served utilizes non-institutional care, only 9% of the Department's funds were used to provide such care in '75-76 (12% in '76-77 and almost 18% in '77-'78 if full requests are granted). These groupings all raise genuine policy issues, which are not now addressed by the budget.

Children and youth in institutional care, who make up 2% of the total number served by the Department use 25% of the resources of the Department. Only in protective services are the numbers of clients proportionate to the percentages of resources utilized.

	Children & Youth		Appropriations	
	<u>75-76</u>	<u>77-78 Req.</u>	<u>76-77 est.</u>	<u>75-76 act.</u>
central administ.		2.7%	1.4%	1.4%
non-insitutional	44.2%	17.7	12.4	9.
institutional	2.	25.6	25.8	25.4
protective services	53.8	54.0	60.3	64

Figure 1.

This is not to say that equal percentages of resources should be available to equal percentages of children in every case. This breakdown does, however, illustrate one way the Department could monitor the rates and percentages of expenditures to measure progress in realizing policy goals such as deinstitutionalization and preventive services.

In an effort to improve the management and administrative capability of DCYS, including the rehabilitation treatment facilities, the Connecticut Justice Commission has jointly planned and then funded a number of management improvement projects under the 1977 Program: Administrative and Operational Support for the DCYS (See Resources section: Descriptive Summary of LEAA Grants to DCYS.)

One specific problem which is reflected in the charts showing a statewide summary of caseload data for the Dept. of Children and Youth Services, (See Resources), is the increasing caseload without a concomitant increase in staffing. These Caseload and Staffing Charts, (begun and available only since January 1977) indicate the total caseload size by worker for Protective and Children Services, (both special and supervised) within each of the 5 Dept. of Children and Youth Services' regions. The staff vacancies are then calculated below so that Dept. of Children and Youth Services Management and Supervisory Staff can more accurately assess acute staff needs across the entire department. Projections, unfortunately are indicating an increase in the numbers of children to be under the general care, supervision and direct treatment of DCYS, which means increased caseloads and even more critical staff needs in the future.

Caseload problems in DCYS of particular significance to the Juvenile Justice System include those concerned with Protective Services, as they relate to the Juvenile Court, and the Aftercare Unit. The 17 worker Aftercare unit of DCYS, presently housed at the Long Lane School, provides service to the approximately 875 adjudicated delinquent youths now placed in the community settings throughout the state. The workers and the two department supervisors are supported by one secretary. Travel to and from Long Lane is an inefficient use of time, and the workers are for the most part only able to respond to crises.

The severity of the problems manifested by the families whom they serve often demands more time per case than the caseloads of 55-60 now allows.

Although the Aftercare worker is in a sense a "Service Broker" for the child in a community setting, there has been no formal policy of coordination within the Department between the Aftercare worker, the Police, the Youth Service Bureau worker and other agencies, all of whom can be involved with the same client. Instead, this coordination often takes place on an ad hoc basis, when one party in an area initiates such a meeting.

More resources are needed to allow the Aftercare team to adequately assist the client to function in the community. There are few emergency shelters and foster homes for delinquent children and few foster homes for pregnant girls. The foster care rate is \$145 monthly and, even allowing for some increase based on skills of the foster parents and needs for personal grooming of the child, such services if properly recruited, developed and supported could prove in many cases to be economically sound and therapeutically wise.

Integration of total community resources must be accomplished if the Aftercare worker is to function at maximum efficiency. At present at least 1/3 of the children in Aftercare return to Long Lane. (As Aftercare is regionalized it should be the link for all children moving between the institution and community and not just the adjudicated delinquents.) DCYS and the communities of Connecticut must be jointly committed to the needs of the child, in order to overcome some of the problems of coordination such as community resistance, sharing of records and pressure for reinstitutionalization. If a real system of Aftercare is to be developed, these problems must be addressed in depth, and not consigned to a distant and undersupported staff unit.

In the area of Protective Services one critical need expressed by all concerned - the public, the Department and the Juvenile Court - has been the dramatically increasing caseloads, for staff without sufficient training, especially in the preparation of legal petitions for neglect/abuse proceedings. Problems cited include (1) inadequate assistance and representation by the Attorney General's Office, (2) apparent differences in the handling of identical proceedings in the Juvenile Court due to lack of uniform standards regarding neglect and abuse cases, and (3) the relatively independent placement determinations by the Juvenile Court in some delinquency cases. Coupled with the increasing caseloads especially in protective services where the average caseload exceeds 35-40 cases, with an average of 2.5 children, the specific problems mentioned above point up the well-documented need for an improvement in the overall management within the Dept. of Children and Youth Services, and consequently the correctional system for children and youth in Connecticut.

Based upon the problems examined above, the following needs, problems and issues will be addressed in the 1978-79-80 Comprehensive Plan programs:

- (1) Police Response to Juvenile Delinquency, under Program Category II: Diversion, 78:3.4.32, Activity B.
- (2) Juvenile Court Management and Operations, under Program Category III: Prosecution 78:3.4.33, Activities A & B.
- (3) Department of Children and Youth Services Management & Operations, under Program Category IV: Rehabilitation 78:3.4.34, Activity A.

It should be noted that prior to and after the publication of Volume III (Problem analysis: Juvenile Justice) the DCYS had developed and was in the process of refining management plans to meet the increased administrative and program needs required by its expanded agency mandate. The Department, since 1975, has been implementing the recommendations outlined in the report entitled, "A plan to Transfer Psychiatric and Related Services for children to the Department of Children and Youth Services" which was prepared by the Commission to Study the Consolidation of Children's Services. The latter was mandated by the 1974 Session of the Connecticut General Assembly (Special Act 74-52) and constitutes an initial management plan for the Agency. Also, since March 1977 and until the present time, an outside Management Consulting Firm has been working with all top-level management staff of the Department with regard to refining the management plan for the agency. New tables of organization; divisional functions; director responsibilities; a management information system design and supervisory level training have resulted and/or are being planned as a result. The above management consulting services were purchased by means of a federal grant received from the Connecticut Justice Commission for these purposes.

It should also be stated that the Department is currently establishing a broad range of management practices that will shape the future of the agency for many years to come. Many of these efforts will come to fruition over the next several years. No agency should be expected by others to immediately transform the manner in which it manages over 1300 staff and 30,000 cases. Rather it should be anticipated that a meticulous analysis leading to long-term reorganization based on modern management practices is the best manner in which to proceed.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Strong cooperation, regular communication and real service coordination among all the various elements of the Juvenile Justice System as well as strengthened interagency agreements at the local community level may be the most significant problem area for Connecticut's Juvenile Justice System.

With mutual families being served, and with overlapping or fragmented services, functions and activities to meet the wide-ranging needs of the individual child, the need for much stronger coordination efforts at the State, regional and local level is well documented and continually echoed by professionals, parents and citizen alike.

The interrelationships that exist between the law enforcement officials and the court or between the court and correction (DCYS in particular) often depend solely upon a few personal working relationships, rather than a necessary combination of the interpersonal and critical, clearcut working relationships, agreements and procedures among agencies, organizations and system elements, which seek a mutual goal -- viable assistance to the troubled child and his family in crisis.

The needs and problems relating to coordination and strengthening of interagency relationships, are numerous. In the Juvenile Delinquency Inter-departmental Council's report on Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice, it states,

"Another factor which is not to be slighted is the need for coordination."

The report cites the need for coordination efforts especially at the federal level, which will then, hopefully, impact at the substate, state and local levels. In the 1971 amendments to the 1968 Juvenile Justice Act, an Inter-departmental Council to Coordinate all Federal Delinquency Programs was established. That council is still involved in primarily four major areas, according to Leonard and Madden's Report on the Role of the Federal Government in the Development of Juvenile Delinquency Policy (1972).

"First, it is developing program, evaluation, and management data. Second, it is sponsoring a joint effort by the member agencies to coordinate their programs. Third, it is developing coordinating mechanisms at the Federal, State, and local levels. Finally, it is preparing for public hearings in which it will seek recommendations from private and public interest groups on implementing coordination goals."

Despite this effort, problems abound with regard to the support and functioning of this council, the continued discussion over responsibilities between LEAA and HEW and the real impact of any federal coordination effort.

As the report states, "Basically, what is needed is not a division of labor or a jurisdictional stand-off, but a cooperative effort to achieve the specific goals."

"If one agency can more effectively treat an area than another agency, then it benefits all for the first agency to apply its expertise to that area. If, however, there are occasions for overlap, because such overlap has been deemed necessary to achieve a common desired goal, like the prevention of delinquency, then such overlap, if based on sound planning may not be so abhorrent.

With such a broad legislative mandate, LEAA must be and is in the process of designing guidelines, standards, and planning mechanisms which hopefully will impact delinquency without engaging itself or encouraging its grantees to engage in wasteful duplication, while still being able to fund whatever the State and local authorities find necessary to improve their system and reduce crime."

Coordination at the federal level is just one area of need. It is obvious that in order for coordination to occur at the State level and, therefore, impact upon the juvenile justice system of that state agency (police, courts, corrections and community), further areas require attention. During the past legislative session the issue of state reorganization was highlighted in a lengthy report by the Filer Commission.¹ Included in this report were a number of recommendations for the consolidation of various state agencies and functions. Of special import to the juvenile justice system were the proposals affecting Department of Children and Youth Services in conjunction with other state human service agencies.

DCYS has repeatedly pointed up the need for defined interagency arrangements, regarding such areas as mental health and welfare services to children and their families. However, the original proposal to create a single agency for all human services was strongly debated. The current status of DCYS as a separate agency is seen as one of the finer achievements of a state with a mixed performance in human services. It was the feeling of the Critical Review Team that a reversal and creation of a super agency would only indicate an abstract commitment to structural reforms rather than policy and management reforms within the state's agencies. Most people, however, were in complete agreement with the Filer Report recommendations for strengthened management, including use of performance standards for agencies, deregulation of personnel systems, and the creation of an Office of Policy and Management.

It has also been commonly agreed that there exists an acute need for a human services cabinet or some other formal interdepartmental mechanism able to set and monitor bilateral objectives where human services agencies' goals and clients overlap. No agency, regardless of its clientele, should be isolated from statewide concerns, and DCYS is particularly in need of such devices for interagency collaboration.

¹Report of the Filer Commission to the Connecticut Legislature, 1977.

SERVICE DELIVERY IN THE JUVENILE SYSTEM

A specific problem for the individual child or family involved in the system is one of case management. Complaints of children being "lost" in the shuffle from agency to court to agency to community are not unusual within any system. It is the close followup and management of cases and individual treatment plans that is at issue.

In a system where a child may enter at multiple points, major concerns arise. Most pressing is the question of how to coordinate skilled screening and diagnosis, referral among agencies, primary responsibility for case management, funding of services needed, evaluation of services provided, and follow-up. Traditionally, the approach was to assume that a person could enter the system at any point and either receive services directly or through referral. The individual worker bore responsibility for each client or patient either by assuming the primary care responsibility or by making sure that the primary responsibility was transferred to another, more appropriate worker. As the system became more complex, this approach has been more and more difficult for individual workers to sustain. The current practice has swung in the opposite direction toward a highly centralized case management system. Rather than expecting direct service workers to take total responsibility for their client/patients, the system merely expects them to carry out specific service orders related to their specialty.

Somewhere between these two extremes is the possibility of a new approach -- one which builds on the concept of individual worker responsibility while at the same time insuring coordination and accountability.

Since the beginning, Congress saw the Juvenile Delinquency Act as only a part of a larger, comprehensive effort to solve the problems of delinquency, and would only achieve its maximum potential if part of an enlightened network of "antipoverty, antislum, and youth programs," not just another categorical program.

The need for substantially increased coordination efforts cuts across all four of the program areas proposed in the 1978-79-80 Comprehensive Plan: Prevention, Diversion, Prosecution and Rehabilitation.

Delinquency Prevention:

Delinquency prevention efforts, in particular, will require increased interdisciplinary efforts. The delinquency prevention effort is broad and by necessity is part of many federal and state agency funded programs. LEAA money alone, obviously, cannot sufficiently solve the problem of delinquency, and, therefore, planning must include other funding and expertise. Both planners and grantees will have to make a concerted effort to work together with other agencies whose activities encompass areas which may be the focus of delinquency prevention programs.

Some of the most obvious examples of this cooperative need in Connecticut are presently in the areas of education, overall delinquency prevention planning and programming, and child abuse.

The need for a comprehensive effort in the planning for juvenile delinquency prevention in Connecticut is described below.

The State of Connecticut, characterized by both urban compression and rural isolation, has a large (1,010,000) juvenile population and a wealth of public and private agencies that either serve children and youth exclusively or that are available to them. In addition to state and municipal agencies (DCYS, police, courts, schools, parks and recreation, etc.) there are myriad public and private institutions and agencies that actually or potentially play significant roles in delinquency prevention, reduction, or correction either through direct intervention or through the provision of related services.

Existing problems, once addressed, should result in the insurance that state and municipal agencies and private, non-profit child-caring agencies have the in-house capacity to plan and to program for juvenile delinquency prevention. Further results would be the capacity to develop and implement experimental, pilot, demonstration and systematic programs within public primary and secondary schools to reduce and prevent delinquency, to provide effective referral for juveniles who are delinquent or imminently at risk of delinquency, and to minimize the penetration by these juveniles of the formal justice system.

Emphasis must also include early identification of children at risk and earlier identification of those situations that foster delinquency, such as families in crisis because of family breakdown (over 79,000 children in Connecticut are in single parent families, and the rate is increasing steadily); unemployment (urban areas, particularly minority groups are experiencing up to 40% unemployment); child neglect and abuse (the rate has increased by 31% in the past year), and other multi problem-family situations, especially for minority and ethnic groups.

Regarding education efforts, the school systems all differ in their approach, planning and programming with regard to "delinquency prevention education" and to their real responsibility - prevention through better educated youth. If, however, one of the major objectives of delinquency prevention is to establish routes to youth opportunity and legitimate identity, the major socializing institutions of our society must take a lead role in these efforts. The evidence indicating clearer links between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency has been reported in the LEAA report on this subject put out in April of this year.

In a January, 1977, background paper on prevention by Albert P. Cardarelli, Department of Sociology at Boston University, prepared for LEAA, he talks about the needs and problems regarding education efforts in prevention. "The ~~importance of the school~~ as an institution capable of direct intervention cannot be overstated. The school generally has the student captivated for some forty hours per week, and has the potential to develop a wide range of programs to modify both behavior and intellectual performance. It is the major social institution outside the family that affects youth behavior, and has a major impact on the social and self-definitions of the individual.

Existing School Programs in Delinquency Prevention

In 1973 in a survey of 219 school superintendents and boards of education

throughout the United States, Richard Knudten found that delinquency prevention programs are highly varied and largely dependent upon the outlook and organization of the school system. Knudten lists 25 categories of programs that currently exist in many school systems; and while the variation is diverse, the major thrust in delinquency prevention is still oriented toward counseling programs mostly involving individualized and intensive counseling and/or guidance programs. Other programs that are fairly widespread involve: drug abuse and drug education programs, and programs that promote an interchange between police and the students, such as "Officer Friendly" type activities. Knudten also found that few students had regarded delinquency prevention as a teacher function or had any working relationship with the Juvenile Court; and that formal school programs in reentry guidance and counseling for returning students are quite scarce. In concluding his analysis, Knudten notes that (1) only limited planned programs dealing with delinquency prevention are in operation in the schools, (2) that the majority of school personnel have little understanding of delinquency or its prevention, and (3) that the most common activity related to prevention involves school counseling programs which are normally located in the high schools.

Polk and Kobrin in their analysis of "Delinquency Prevention Through Youth Development," argue for using the school as a major institution for prevention since it is frequently the focal point in the neighborhood for cultural and recreational activities. By establishing linkages with other legitimate institutions in the neighborhood, many school functions could be performed more effectively and efficiently. It is important for policy makers to realize that the isolation of the school from neighborhood agencies and activities may actually impede the school from helping children achieve their full potential in both social and educational activities. In this sense, program planners should consider the utilization of youth service agencies or multi-service agencies already established within the neighborhoods. Effective inter-agency coordination may not only facilitate the implementation of innovative programs, but may result in real and meaningful youth development.

A problem of urgent need and tremendous concern in Connecticut right now is the dramatic rise in child neglect and abuse. The statistics showing the increases (31% increase in the past year) coupled with the growing body of evidence relating neglect and abuse to juvenile and adult crime, especially homicide, points to the pressing need for delinquency programs to include projects aimed at the very high risk situations involving abused and neglected children.

Research efforts by knowledgeable persons in Connecticut are included here to demonstrate the correlation between neglect and abuse with future youth delinquency (including status offenders) and adult crime.

Evidence is rapidly accumulating that a maltreated child is likely to be a maltreating parent and that abuse and neglect have a great effect on behaviors other than parenting in later years. Brandt Steele, in an excellent discussion of "Violence Within the Family" in Kempe and Helfer's new book Child Abuse and Neglect, the Family and the Community, states that:

"During the past fifteen years of working with parents who neglect or abuse their children, we have been led to the conviction that the basic ingredients of this behavior have their origin in the very earliest part of the parent's life... Repeatedly we have found the most common element of their lives to be the history of having been significantly deprived or neglected, with or without physical abuse, in their own earliest years. This one finding is more universal in the population of parents who maltreat their babies than any other single factor such as socioeconomic status, living conditions, race, religion, education, psychiatric state, cultural milieu, or family structure."
(Cambridge, 1976, p. 14)

It is thus concluded by Steele that abused and neglected children provide the pool from which the next generation of neglecting parents are derived.

Research has demonstrated that there are other behavioral effects on the abused and neglected child in addition to his ability to parent in later years. Vincent Fontana, in his book Somewhere a Child is Crying emphatically states that abuse and neglect of children must be recognized as a major factor in the producing of delinquents and criminals.¹ (Fontana in Chapter 5, "Sick Families and the Violence Cycle" discusses numerous case histories and cites two studies of adult criminals which provide the basis of fact for his statement.)

A. Aichorn, in his book Wayward Youth, published in 1935, was one of the first investigators to emphasize the role of family background in delinquent youth. Aichorn found that delinquency was significantly related to the earliest emotional relationships a child had with his parents. Approximately twenty years after Aichorn's work, Bender began publishing a "series of studies of over 5,000 children under the age of thirteen with 'psychotic disorders' who were aggressive, disturbed, delinquent, and anti-social." Bender described these behaviors as the primary result of "distortions in personality development in children who in earliest childhood or infancy were grossly deprived, neglected, abused or inadequate, thus giving the child only a pathological pattern of identification." (Kempe and Helfer, p. 20)

Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, who have provided to this date the major research in juvenile delinquency, found that in comparison to parents of non-delinquents, the parents of delinquents showed more lax, unkind, inconsistent discipline, with far greater resort to physical punishment. (Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency, Cambridge, 1950) Steele describes in Kempe and Helfer's book cited earlier, two unpublished studies of interviews with juvenile delinquents. The first study was conducted by James Watson in Philadelphia and consisted of interviews with 100 juvenile offenders. Watson found a "history of neglect and abuse in 82 of these young people, as well as a recollection of being knocked unconscious by one or the other parent in 43 of them." (p.20) The second study was recently conducted by Steele's colleague, Joan Hopkins, who interviewed 200 adolescents soon after they were picked up by the police for the first time. According to Steele's report:

"This was the sole facility in that county for the reception of juvenile offenders. The county population includes members of all socioeconomic classes and living conditions vary from crowded, slumlike areas to wealthy suburbs and rural ranches. Of 100 juveniles whose statements could not be confirmed, 72 told of abuse and neglect before school age. Of the other 100 juveniles, whose statements were confirmed... 84 had a history of neglect of abuse at home before age six, and 92 of them had been maltreated in the year and a half previous to this first pickup. The great majority of families in both groups were intact, and very few of the children came from an environment that on any way resembled the crowded inner city milieu of poverty and violence from which the usual statistics on delinquency are derived." (p. 20)

The New York State Select Committee on Child Abuse entertained testimony during its hearings on the results of a longitudinal study of family records of 5,000 children who were reported as abused or neglected in eight New York counties in 1952-1953. Twelve years later these records were reviewed. This review showed that 19% of the children had subsequently been reported as delinquent or in need of supervision, and if the siblings were added, the percentage was 35%. In Monroe County which had the most complete records, the corresponding percentages were 30 and 62. (Alfaro, J. "Report of the New York State Select Committee on Child Abuse." Child Protection Report. Vol. II, #1, Washington, DC, 1/1/76.) Similiar findings were recently reported in our state by Donna Pressma, Director of Protective Services at a community conference. Ms. Pressma reported that an informal study of Department of Children and Youth Services records showed a 50% overlap between the Protective Services caseload and the delinquency caseload. (Personal communication 5/5/77)

The association of aggressive, anti-social behavior in youth with early experiences of neglect and abuse is not surprising as behavior is learned and children learn from their parents. Unfortunately, research has further demonstrated that the effects of abuse and neglect are not limited to predisposing one to "delinquent" behavior. Recently studies have linked neglect and abuse to juvenile and adult homicide. In children who kill or attempt to kill, Bender says that the most common factor is "the child's tendency to identify himself with aggressive parents and pattern after their behavior." (Kempe and Helfer, p. 21) Richard Jenkins, in his article "Interrupting the Family Cycle of Violence" agrees with Bender. In this article Jenkins presents a case history of a nine year old who battered two sibling infants in an outburst of violent resentment against a brutal stepfather. Jenkins concluded that the child tended to model the violent behavior of his stepfather. (Journal of the Iowa Medical Society, 60 (2), 1970.) In an article entitled, "The Ego and Integration of Violence in Homicidal Youth," which appeared in The Journal of Orthopsychiatry, the author C. H. King reports on nine youths who had committed homicide in their early teens. As children, these youths had been subjected to excessive and brutal beatings. (Vol. 45, 1975) Another study by D. H. Russell of fifteen murders committed by male adolescents indicated that "all of the murders had their roots in the frustrations attendant to maternal deprivation with faulty human conditioning in the earliest periods of life." ("A Study of Juvenile Murders," Juvenile Offender Therapy, 9, 1965)

For adults there is also a demonstrable correlation between homicide and maltreatment in early childhood. Duncan et al found "among six prisoners convicted of first degree murder, remorseless physical brutality at the hands of the parents had been a constant experience for four of them. The other two prisoners had been psychotic at the time of the murder but had not been treated with such gross brutality." ("Etiological Factors in First-Degree Murder," Journal of the American Medical Association, 168, 1958) A larger study by E. Taney, reported in The American Journal of Psychiatry, of 53 murders, none of whom had committed homicide as part of another crime, found that in 35 of 41 cases in which history was available there has been severe physical punishment during the developmental years ("Psychiatric Study of Homicide," 125, 1969).

In summary one can conclude that violence, in fact, does breed violence. Steele concludes that the:

"Most common element in the lives of violent or abusive adults is the experience of being neglected or abused to some degree by caretakers during their earliest years. Such experience starts the developing child along a path that predisposes him to use aggression as a means of problem solving, accompanied by a lack of empathy for other humans, a diminished ability and impoverished repertoire to cope with stress, and a vulnerability to the examples of aggressive and violence presented by society and culture." (Kempe and Helfer, p. 23)

Based upon the research presented above, it becomes clear that the generational cycle of child abuse and neglect must be broken and that in order to do this intervention must be early and effective. Unfortunately, services to families are offered only after significant abnormal behavior has manifested itself. Effects on the child may already be severe and possibly irreversible. An over-worked Protective Services system cannot be expected to impact this family by itself. (In 1976 the Waterbury Protective Services office received 305 referrals from the community. At present there are 397 active cases distributed among ten Protective Services caseworkers.) In order to effect any kind of change within abusing or neglecting families, a keen diagnostic assessment is essential, and comprehensive, coordinated community services must be marshalled on behalf of the family as each particular family requires a unique combination of medical, social, financial, educative and supportive services.

Nationally, multidisciplinary, multi-agency case diagnostic and review teams have been proving to be a most effective modality in managing and treating child abuse and neglect cases. Other resources that have proven to be effective in child abuse intervention have been emergency homemakers and parent aid programs." (Letter to William Carbone from Dr. Benjamin C. Berliner, 5/19/77)

Children's families in crisis obviously need to be dealt with as a family unit, but for too long and too often, the individual child(ren) is singled out for treatment or rehabilitation in isolation from the family as a whole. Alleviation of problems and situations contributing to and perpetuating delinquent behavior necessitate a renewed focus on treatment services geared to the family as a unit. This is true especially for those target families having

special needs encompassing a wide range of difficulties including a mentally, physically or emotionally handicapped child, a mentally ill parent, a delinquent older child, teenage parents, child abusing and single parents who must bear alone the heavy financial, legal, social and psychological responsibilities for raising one or more children.

As documented in the Education Commission of the State's report (#57) on the Role of the Family in Child Development, Implications for State Policies and Programs,

"The aim of state programs must be to help families build on their strengths, not to penalize them for their weaknesses or their unconventionality."

As this report describes, families in America take many forms and arrangements providing a cohesive, warm, supportive environment for the healthy development of children are increasingly varied. The high mobility of our society has left many families isolated and without sufficient support. Increased rates of divorce and the increasing numbers of unmarried mothers rearing their children have created unprecedented numbers of single-parent families. More fathers are receiving custody of the children in divorce cases. More mothers are working. More couples are living together and bearing children without being legally married.

At the core of a comprehensive approach to child and family services is a state plan to coordinate the work of state and local, public and private agencies. Such a plan will enable a state to develop the means to use its manpower and budgetary resources for maximum impact and cost-benefits. For example, services should be designed to support families, not to supplant them; services should be preventive in orientation and available to all families on a continuous rather than an emergency basis; services should be coordinated on local and regional as well as state levels.

Prevention services designed to reduce dependence upon later high-cost programs and institutions represent one of the most important investments which Connecticut can make in its children and youth, investments which would be cost-effective as well as compassionate.

Given present reality though, prevention programs must balance out with those programs, such as diversion (both by police, youth bureaus and finally at court intake) and finally those which attempt to remediate severe conditions which have already occurred, been processed through the court, and demand concentrated rehabilitation efforts.

Diversion

Diversion, meaning the referral of youth to programs outside the auspices of the official juvenile justice system in order to reduce the further penetration of youths into that formal system, is one of the major efforts in criminal and juvenile justice programming.

Diversion can occur at any point following apprehension by the police for the alleged commission of a delinquent act and prior to adjudication. It focuses

on specific alternatives to juvenile justice system processing which are outside the system, including provision of services and complete release. The diversion process makes use of a range of community resources which support the normal maturation of children, and seeks to remedy specific adjustment problems depending on the individual needs of youth.

While there seems to be widespread agreement about the desirability of diverting youth from the juvenile justice system and a sizeable mobilization of federal, state and local resources for the development of community diversion programs, there is as yet no systematic evaluation of the consequences of diverting youth compared to simply releasing them or maintaining them in the justice system. The little research which has addressed this question has focused exclusively upon a comparison of the recidivism rates with no attention to other postulated "effects" of this processing practice on youth.

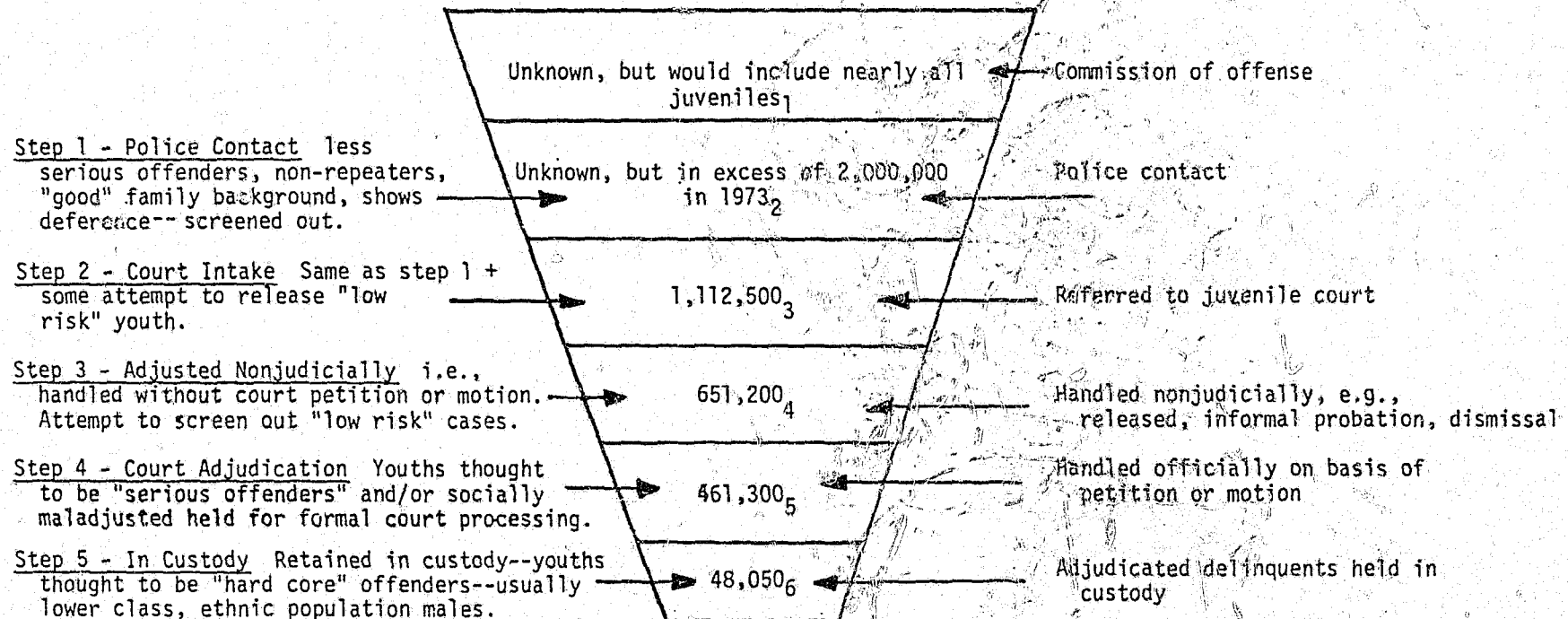
Another problem is the variation in police reporting procedures, organization of juvenile courts, child welfare, and other components of the community juvenile justice system which markedly influence the handling of lawbreaking youths in different jurisdictions. Thus, community toleration of contemporary youth behavior as well as organizational willingness and capacity to respond constructively to youth problems significantly affect diversion rates.

The LEAA report on Diversion of Youth from the Juvenile Justice System, April 1976, indicates that the research on dispositional decision-making by police and court officers presents a somewhat confused picture, but it does reveal how the juvenile justice system filters out certain youths while sending others on through the system. Starting with a cohort of norm violators, the number moving through the juvenile justice system is steadily reduced to the point where very few are held in custody following adjudication. A summary portrayal of the juvenile justice filtering process is shown in the attached Figure 1.

Figure 1 THE DELINQUENCY FILTERING PROCESS

Attributes of those youth filtered into or out of system at each stage of processing

Stages in the juvenile justice process



1. See Gibbons (1976:16-33).
2. While actual numbers are unknown the Uniform Crime Reports, 1973, p. 19, show that 49.5 per cent of juveniles taken into custody are referred to juvenile court while 45.2 per cent are handled within the department and released.
3. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (1973:8).
4. Ibid. p. 8.
5. Ibid. p. 8.
6. Detention Status of Children in Juvenile Facilities, June 30, 1971 (U.S. Department of Justice, 1972:7).

The point to be made here is that when viewed as a process, operating within a continuum from police warning and release to adjudication, diversion impacts the efficiency of the entire system at the various levels of official action. Thus, the juvenile justice system is likely to become more efficient and effective at each level as a result of increased diversion.

The need to develop and strengthen community-based service models which encourage youth employment and youth participation in decision-making resulted in the establishment of youth service bureaus or systems within Connecticut. Initially funded through LEAA, these systems are now the primary vehicle for local service coordination with local police, court staff and service agencies, as well as technical assistance in the development of new services or activities for a wide range of youth.

Advocacy on behalf of the rights and needs of youth is another need, which is addressed by the youth service systems as well as others within the juvenile justice system. The complexity of the system and the large numbers of youth with varying degrees of need, demands further joint advocacy efforts, especially within local communities. Continued review of statutes affecting children and youth is anticipated to result in increased allocation, better services and less discrepancy between current needs and the available resources.

Prosecution:

Although it is estimated that less than four percent of the juveniles in this nation are actually referred to juvenile courts in any single year, a larger portion of the youth population comes to court attention sometime during the adolescent years. Only about one-half of these referrals are regarded by court officials as serious enough to warrant the filing of a petition and a court hearing, the other half are dealt with informally.

The importance of dealing fairly and appropriately even with these small numbers of youth is perhaps of greatest significance if we are to actually reduce criminal activity in the future.

The management of juvenile court cases was discussed previously in the section on management. Once a youth has been disposed of within the Juvenile Court, it is then that more problems arise as to the appropriate placement, if it is available. Problems cited in this area include the need for more temporary shelter care facilities, neighborhood and community-based intensive treatment services, and overall, an increase in the number of alternative resources for adjudicated youth. The Juvenile Court in Connecticut has already begun to deal with this problem through the recent development of "pilot probation projects."

Rehabilitation:

The right and need for every juvenile adjudged delinquent to have the maximum chance for rehabilitation is key to the ultimate success of the juvenile justice system. Along the continuum of prevention through rehabilitation, the degree of individual and family functioning, the severity of the offense and thereby the need/intensity of treatment is progressively greater. Where supportive assistance might have been effective to prevent the juvenile

delinquency, by the time the youth has reached the stage requiring rehabilitation, the needs, problems and solutions are that much more difficult. In almost all respects, especially for the 15-16 year old youth, rehabilitation in the juvenile justice system is the last chance. After that, the youth is regarded in Connecticut as "an adult," and will be restricted to the treatment options available for that population, as opposed to the more individualized treatment and placement alternatives of the juvenile justice system.

The prohibitive cost of rehabilitation makes the issue also a pressing concern for the professional, and for the community taxpayer as well.

These problems are not confined to Connecticut alone. The paucity of information, until just recently, as relayed in the 1976 report, Juvenile Corrections in the States: Residential and Deinstitutionalization, has prohibited the kind of analysis and comparison among various rehabilitation programs across the country. If states, "When we find that some states allocate proportionately more funds to juvenile corrections, or more to certain kinds of programs, it cannot be asserted that those states are attaining more effective results from these expenditures." This statement points up the widely recognized need for thorough monitoring and evaluation of rehabilitation programs in particular, both from the standpoint of cost-effectiveness and performance.

The need for our continued concern is evident, given their findings:

"Despite the much-heralded movement toward handling adjudicated delinquents within communities where they live, the traditional training school or public institution continues to be the dominant choice for incarcerating juvenile offenders in the care and custody of state agencies. On an average day in 1974, 28,001 juvenile offenders were reported in state-run training schools, camps and ranches; only 5,663 were reported in community-based residential programs, and an even smaller number in day treatment programs (excluding probation). In fiscal 1974 the states spent more than \$300 million operating their institutions, while spending less than \$30 million for community-based residential programs."

Recent statistics indicate a decline in the number of youth confined in various state institutions, but much has yet to be done to establish more effective means of rehabilitating youth offenders.

A special concern is the treatment of the chronic or "serious" offender. These youth have been found to be primarily responsible for the majority of serious delinquent offenses.

Although, as in the other areas, there is a lack of sufficient hard data, the Uniform Crime Reports for 1974 indicated:

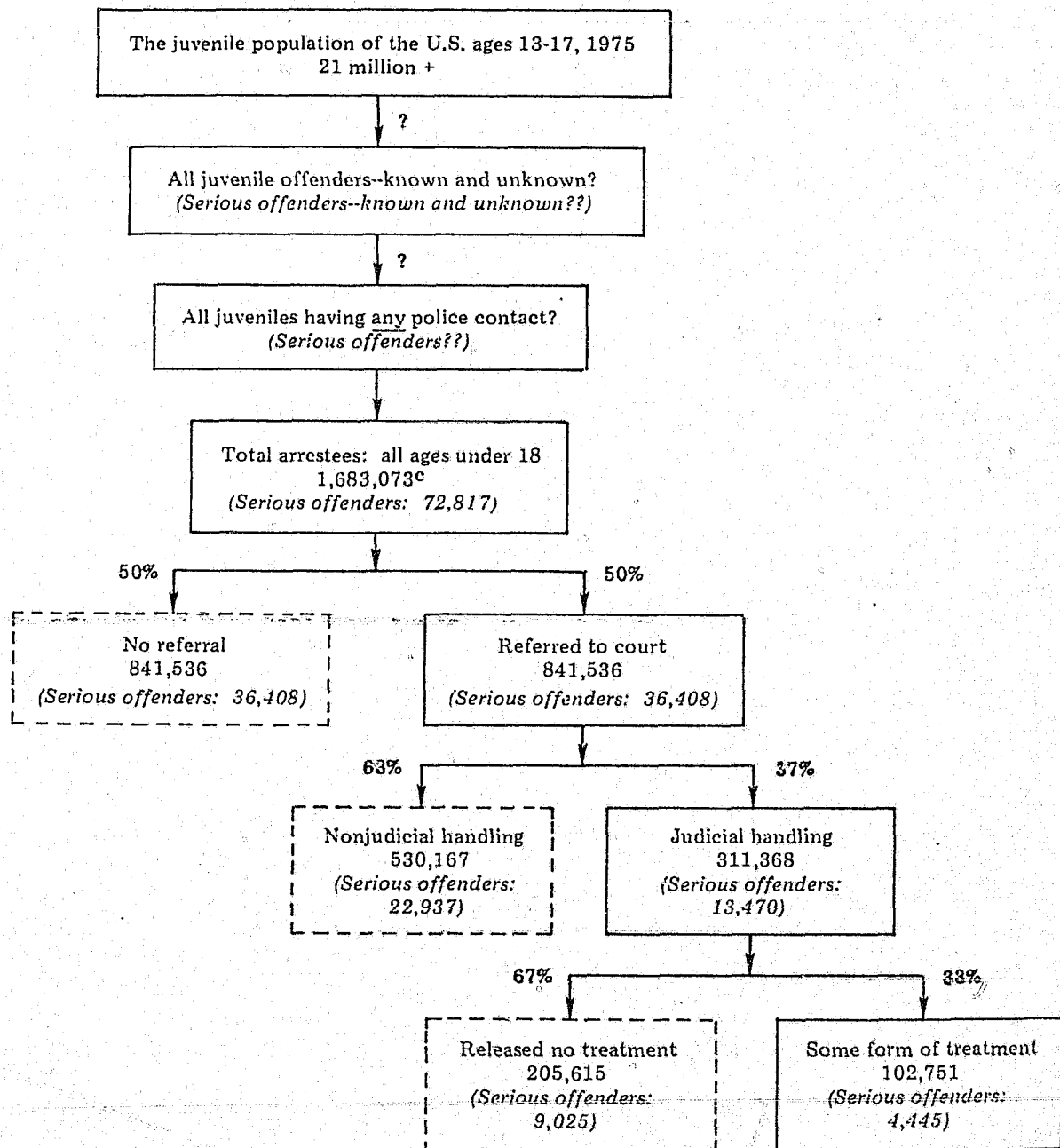
- * Slightly more than one-fourth (27.2 percent) of all the arrests in the United States for crimes defined as serious by this study were arrests of juveniles less than 18 years old.

* About one-tenth (9.8 percent) of all arrests for those same categories of serious crime were arrests of juveniles 15 years old or younger.

Some of the raw data indicate one dimension of the problem. In 1974, persons under 18 were arrested for:

		Percent of All Arrests for This Offense
1,399	Murders	10.1
3,455	Forcible rapes	19.4
35,345	Robberies	32.5
26,300	Aggravated assaults	17.5
6,318	Arsons	58.7
72,817	Total	27.2

In the Wolfgang, et al., longitudinal cohort study in Philadelphia, 18 percent of all juveniles with any type of delinquent record had five or more offenses and thus were classified as "chronic recidivists." These chronic recidivists were responsible for 51 percent of all the delinquent acts committed by the cohort group. While five or more offenses might seem to have tagged a population of serious offenders, of the more than 5,000 total offenses committed by these chronic recidivists, only 329 offenses are within the Uniform Crime Reports index categories closest to our definition (criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and arson). Thus, even within this chronic or repetitious group of offenders, only 6.2 percent of their offenses were serious ones. General consensus estimates 11-16% as the proportion of the juvenile offender population that is regarded by experts as the serious offender group. See chart below.



—The juvenile population and juvenile offenders
by types and stages of adjudication

In Connecticut, multiple offenders have a serious impact on the juvenile court. In 1975, approximately 40% of the youths sent to court accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total number of referrals. Available statistics also indicate that one in every eight youths placed on probation by the Juvenile Court is referred back to court for violation of probation within three months.

The problems of the repeat offender are increased by the very real difficulty in defining what will constitute "serious, dangerous or violent offenders." Then, the problem of designing a treatment approach which provides both increased protection for society and increased opportunity for offenders to change their behavior patterns is an extremely difficult and complex one. The variety of rehabilitation activities planned under program category IV, Rehabilitation, seeks to improve Connecticut's present correctional system.

Summary:

Numerous concerns, needs and problems have been cited and briefly examined in the previous pages. One final statement might be in order, putting all this information into perspective. The major problem in the juvenile justice system is that, in fact, there is no system.

Facilities, activities, program components, court districts, individual police departments and over one million youth under 18 years presently comprise the non-system. The attempt in the 1978-79-80 Comprehensive Plan will be to begin integrating all those elements into a coherent viable system which is accountable to Connecticut's children and youth.

The following areas will then be addressed in the 1978 Plan:

- (1) Delinquency Prevention Planning and Programming, and Prevention Activities dealing with child abuse, children and families at risk as well as delinquency prevention education, under Program Category I; Prevention, 78:3.4.31, Activities A-E.
- (2) Diversion efforts through Youth Service Systems and improved police response and referral alternatives under Program Category II; Diversion, 78:3.4.32, Activities A and B.
- (3) Improvement in the judicial handling including service alternatives for adjudicated youth, under Program Category III; Prosecution, 78:3.4.33, Activities A, B, and C.
- (4) Intensified focus on refined treatment methods for all juvenile offenders, under Program Category IV; Rehabilitation, 78:3.4.34, Activities A-E.

MULTI-YEAR ACTION PLAN: JUVENILE JUSTICE

SUMMARY OF 1978 JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program: 78:3.4.31 Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

Program Goal: Capability to reduce the susceptibility of children and youth to delinquent behavior and to thereby reduce delinquency.

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators		Benchmarks/Objectives		Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	Benchmarks/Objectives		Benchmarks/Objectives		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
<p>Crime, delinquency, and child neglect/abuse is on the rise. Research indicates correlation between child neglect/abuse and delinquent behavior. Vandalism and gang violence is plaguing the state and family breakdowns have increased dramatically. Public concern over the above is growing and while existing state agencies are being drained, local resources are insufficient to meet the needs.</p> <p>The continued dependence upon prosecution and rehabilitation as the cure for delinquency when this approach is costly for the child's development, for the public's protection, and for the taxpayer necessitates emphasis upon increased prevention efforts to those youth at risk of delinquency.</p>	<p>Delinquency Prevention Planning and Programming (4.24). Six month delinquency prevention planning grant to Wharton School on behalf of three state departments - Department of Education, DCYS, Department of Mental Retardation.</p> <p>Funds: \$60,000 FY 76</p> <p>Other Funds: State DCYS Division of Preventative and Community Services (funds earmarked).</p>	<p>Funding of selected recommendations and projects based upon Wharton Study.</p> <p>Funds: up to \$294,321 FY 77 (two year awards)</p>	<p>Reassess for continuation of commitments, expansion of pilot projects.</p>	<p>(Expect effective prevention models to be included in activities under 78:3.4.31 Prevention.)</p>	<p>I. Delinquency Prevention Planning and Programming (4.24) Capacity.</p> <p>A. Ensure planning capacity and commitment of resources within state, municipal and private child-caring agencies.</p> <p>B. Development and implementation of pilot programs and services.</p>
	<p>Activity A: Community and Interagency Response to Child Abuse</p> <p>No activity.</p> <p>Other funds:</p> <p>1. Child Abuse Demonstration Center, Hartford (HEW)</p> <p>2. State DCYS Division of Protective Services</p>	<p>Initial activity in 1 to 3 communities utilizing varying models such as interdisciplinary team coordinator and/or community facilitator and/or service provider, and focusing upon standards A, B, and C.</p> <p>Funds: up to \$70,000</p>	<p>Annual review and expansion of existing and/or new projects expecting to include standards A-D.</p>	<p>Annual review and expansion of existing and/or new projects.</p>	<p>II. Community responsiveness to child neglect and abuse.</p> <p>A. Identification of service delivery gaps.</p> <p>B. Planning and coordination efforts between state and local agencies, citizen groups, police, schools, courts.</p> <p>C. Establishment of special training and education programs for parents and the general public to identify the dynamics of child abuse, neglect and dependency, and the role of social services and the Juvenile Court.</p> <p>D. Improved direct services at the local level to families in crisis.</p>

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators		Benchmarks/Objectives		Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
<p><u>Activity B:</u> Direct Intervention Services to Children at Risk of Delinquency</p> <p>Initial funding of community projects through YSS, for remedial and counseling services (4.26).</p> <p>Funds: \$110,000 FY 76 up to \$150,000 FY 77</p> <p>Other Funds: Municipal and Local Private</p> <p><u>Activity C:</u> School Violence and Vandalism</p> <p>No activity.</p> <p>Other Funds: Undetermined.</p> <p><u>Activity D:</u> Services to Target Families</p> <p>No Activity.</p> <p>Other Funds: Undetermined.</p>		<p>Reassess and continue appropriate components and/or projects, up to 2 in large cities, up to 3 in medium-sized areas, up to 3 in small towns.</p> <p>Funds: up to \$110,000 FY 78 up to \$150,000 FY 77</p>	<p>Reassessment and continuation based upon project performance.</p>	<p>Reassessment and continuation based upon project performance.</p>	<p>III. Provision of adequate services, both public and private, to youth in the community for positive youth development.</p> <p>A. Identification of high risk youth.</p> <p>B. Network for service delivery.</p> <p>C. Successful outreach and early intervention services.</p> <p>IV. Community responsiveness to school violence and vandalism.</p> <p>A. Identification of disruptive students.</p> <p>B. Guidelines established for school disciplinary procedures.</p> <p>C. Coordination of school and community resources in joint planning and program development efforts.</p> <p>D. Implementation of supportive services for early detection and resolution of problem students.</p> <p>V. Strengthening of family units.</p> <p>A. Identification of target populations.</p> <p>B. Coordination between state and local public and private agencies.</p> <p>C. Increased planning and programming aimed at total family cohesiveness.</p> <p>D. Comprehensive services to individuals within a troubled family or the family as a unit.</p>
		<p>3-4 community project models meeting standards A-D.</p> <p>Funds: up to \$60,367.</p>	<p>Reassess for possible continuation. May pursue discretionary or national funding.</p>	<p>No new activity.</p>	
		<p>Initial projects in 4-5 communities through the YSS focusing upon standards A-D.</p> <p>Funds: up to \$150,000.</p>	<p>Reassessment and continuation based upon project performance.</p>	<p>Based upon evaluation of current projects and upon national focus and resources, expansion and/or continuation of projects.</p>	

Program: 78:3.4.31 (Continued)

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators		Benchmarks/Objectives		Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	Benchmarks/Objectives		Benchmarks/Objectives		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
	<p><u>Activity E:</u> Delinquency Prevention Education</p> <p>No activity.</p> <p>Other Funds: State Department of Education.</p>	<p>Up to 4 model projects in local communities focusing upon standards A-C.</p> <p>Funds: up to \$16,300.</p>	<p>Annual review and possible continuation and/or expansion of projects.</p>	<p>No new activity.</p>	<p>VI. Youth, Families and Communities Educated About Delinquency and the Juvenile Justice System.</p> <p>A. Involvement of all key elements of the juvenile justice system, as well as parents and children in planning and provision of delinquency prevention education.</p> <p>B. Dissemination of educational materials to community groups and sponsorship of seminars and/or public forums.</p> <p>C. Establishment of policies for ongoing education concerning delinquency prevention in conjunction with community resources.</p>

Program: 78:3.4.32 Diversion of Juveniles

Program Goal: Capability to meet the needs of children and youth through provision of services on an informal, voluntary basis when prevention efforts have failed to adequately meet the needs and when formal intervention is not necessary to protect the interests of youth and the community.

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators		Benchmarks/Objectives		Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	Benchmarks/Objectives		Benchmarks/Objectives		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
<p>The Juvenile Court has not and cannot drastically reduce juvenile crime by itself. Caseloads are rising, and the Court is not the proper institution to handle certain children and youth, until all other resources have been exhausted.</p> <p>Overworked courts must concentrate resources on more serious cases; police programming and networks of Youth Services Systems have been established, but are without adequate resources for extensive diversion efforts.</p>	<p><u>Activity A:</u> Youth Service Systems</p> <p>Based upon evaluation of YSS (4.6) in 1976:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Staffing of coordinators for ten YSS.Contractual services for twelve YSS.Special contractual services (4.28). <p>Funds: \$460,220 \$139,729 FY 75 (4.28)</p> <p>Other Funds: 44% of YSS budgets received 50% or more from municipal funds. Annual budget for Connecticut's YSS is currently \$2,309,549. Funding resources:</p> <p>Municipal funds: 48.7%</p> <p>LEAA Funds 34.6%</p> <p>Other (Federal and Private) 12.8%</p> <p>State Funds 3.9%</p> <p><u>Activity B:</u> Police Response to Juvenile Delinquency (4.3)</p> <p>Emphasis and funding included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Youth Officers - 4Civilian Case Screeners - 2Juvenile Bureaus - 2Youth Officer Training - StatewideYouthful Offender Coordinator - 1 <p>Funds: \$92,000</p> <p>Other Funds: Municipal and other LEAA.</p>	<p>Continuation of contractual services commitments.</p> <p>(Anticipate funding for direct services under 78:3.4.31 Prevention, B and D.)</p> <p>Funds: \$225,487</p> <p>No new activity. (Anticipate funding through 78:3.4.31 Prevention)</p>	<p>(Anticipate funding for direct services under 78:3.4.31 Prevention, B and D.)</p> <p>No new activity. (Anticipate funding through 78:3.4.31 Prevention.)</p>	<p>(Anticipate funding for direct services under 78:3.4.31 Prevention, B and D.)</p> <p>Emphasis and funding for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Training programs;Management within Juvenile Bureaus;Pilot projects developing capability to divert status offenders and other appropriate youngsters.	<p>I. Development of community resources to divert youth.</p> <p>A. Coordination of planning, policy formulation; program and resource development by YSS's statewide and within local communities.</p> <p>B. Achieve coordinated, effective, systematic, and equitable delivery of services to youth at the community level.</p> <p>II. Development of police capability for diverting youth to appropriate community services.</p> <p>A. Police departments should establish and follow written guidelines and procedures for diversion of juveniles from the juvenile justice system and for the use of alternatives to formal intervention.</p> <p>B. Law enforcement personnel should be capable to identify the special problems that face juveniles, to develop awareness of new procedures, skills needed for dealing with apprehended youth, and to establish special juvenile units to deal specifically with unique situations of troubled youth such as civilian screeners.</p>

Program: 78:3.4.32 (Continued)

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators				Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	Benchmarks/Objectives		Benchmarks/Objectives		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
					C. Juvenile officer orientation and ongoing competency-based skill training should be increased in such areas as: 1) crisis intervention, 2) public education and crime prevention, 3) investigation and management of cases in conjunction with other components of the juvenile justice system.

Program: 78:3.4.33 Prosecution of Juveniles

Program Goal: Capability within the Juvenile Court to plan, develop, deliver, and evaluate effective procedures for the prosecution of juvenile offenders when judicial intervention is deemed in the best interests of youth and the community.

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators		Benchmarks/Objectives		Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
<p>Because of increasing caseloads, demands for expanded services, and relatively static resource levels, the Juvenile Court has inadequate resources for effective planning, evaluation, management, and direct services for court-referred youth.</p> <p>Processing and dispositions of neglect/abuse matters in Juvenile Court are constrained by the lack of legal manpower available to assist DCYS Protective Services Division in the filing, processing, and preparing of evidence for these cases.</p> <p>In the area of children's rights, public defenders have been assigned to the Juvenile Court and a Bill of Rights for children committed to DCYS has been promulgated, yet continuing efforts on behalf of children and their legal rights are necessary to support and protect troubled youth.</p>	<p>Activity A: Juvenile Court Planning and Management (4.17)</p> <p>Develop intake/screening capacity in all districts through specialized probation units expanded from one to three court districts.</p> <p>Funds: \$260,280</p> <p>Other funds: State Judicial funds</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue specialized probation units and implement new projects based upon recommendations. 2. Fund selected projects to Juvenile Court for expansion of management and planning capability and staff development. 3. Explore use of restitution as court disposition. 4. Research into minority group issues within the Juvenile Court. <p>Funds: up to \$95,613</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reassess for continuation 1 and 2 of 1978. 2. Explore recommendations and implement workable components of DSO Project. 3. Expand pilot projects in area of restitution. 4. Explore recommendations and fund pilot projects concerning minority groups. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reassess for continuation 1 of 1978. 2. Reassess for continuation activities concerning DSO. 3. Review for continuation projects in area of restitution (new as appropriate). 4. Expand workable projects dealing with community groups. 5. Follow-up research on need for chronic offender special probation (see 34D). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Improved ability to plan, manage and operate the Juvenile Court. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Accurate data collection, analysis and interpretation for current and future planning; research on pertinent issues. B. Evaluation and revision of standards for intake services, detention policies, adjudicatory and dispositional hearings, and juvenile probation. C. Establishment of statewide Juvenile Court procedures for review of personnel policies and staff development opportunities for volunteers and all court personnel. D. Close cooperation between juvenile justice agencies and the community at the district level. E. Improved services to children in contact with the Juvenile Court with special emphasis on diversion to community programs F. Improved procedures for neglect/abuse court proceedings which will insure that the statutory basis for formal state intervention integrates the interests of the parents, the child, and the state.
	<p>Activity B: Improvement in Juvenile Court Procedures for Child Abuse/Neglect</p> <p>No activity.</p> <p>Other Funds: Legislative request for legal assistance to DCYS approved. Will provide Assistant Attorneys General to three of the five regions in the state.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding of legal manpower to process child neglect/abuse petitions and to assist DCYS Protective Service Workers in training and preparation of petitions and evidence for child neglect/abuse proceedings. <p>Funds: up to \$40,000.</p>	<p>New focus upon the development of innovative intervention strategies to explore dispositional alternatives for abused or neglected children, such as homemaker or day care services.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reassess for continuation based upon evaluation of pilot projects concerning dispositional alternatives. 2. Explore need for specialized probation units to deal exclusively with child neglect/abuse. 	

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators				Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	Benchmarks/Objectives		Benchmarks/Objectives		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
	<p><u>Activity C: Children's Rights and Issues (4.25)</u></p> <p>1. Continue Barry Commission analysis of legislation concerning children and youth.</p> <p>2. Funding of Auerbach Foundation to research, compile, produce and disseminate information on children's rights in Connecticut.</p> <p>Funds: \$24,503 FY 75</p> <p>Other Funds: Legal Aid Society</p>	<p>1. Monitoring children's rights and reviewing and promulgating model legislation through the establishment of teams of citizens, advocacy centers, or other appropriate rights.</p> <p>3. Legal advice and/or counseling on individual rights.</p> <p>Funds: up to \$30,000.</p>	<p>1. Reassess and evaluate recommendations.</p> <p>2. Funding of pilot projects such as local child advocacy projects and/or legal consultation services regarding rights for special education, review of treatment plans, expulsion hearings, etc.</p>	<p>Reassess and continue existing and/or new projects (special class or case advocacy).</p>	<p>II. Exploration and action on children's rights and issues.</p> <p>A. Review and drafting of legislation pertinent to children's rights.</p> <p>B. Advocacy available to youth for services including legal counseling if necessary, in all cases where rights of youth are being threatened - home, school, institution, employment, and community.</p>

Program: 78:3.4.34--Rehabilitation of Juveniles

Program Goal: Capability to plan, develop, deliver, and evaluate an effective network of services for the rehabilitation of children and youth adjudicated delinquent by the Juvenile Court.

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators				Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	Benchmarks/Objectives		Benchmarks/Objectives		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
Rehabilitation of juvenile offenders committed either to the Juvenile Court or to DCYS, or voluntarily admitted to DCYS or community resources for placement into various treatment services is presently inadequately planned, coordinated, financed and evaluated to meet the varying individualized needs of the growing number of youngsters entering (and reentering) the juvenile justice corrections "system" across the State.	Activity A: DCYS Management and Operations 1. Completion of DCYS "Management Analysis Study" and recommendations. 2. Completion of "Centralized Analysis and Evaluation Grant" as part of organizational development for creation of an expanded information system. 3. Initiation of Grants Management Project for increased fiscal accountability. Funds: \$51,00 FY 76 Other Funds: State and Federal (HEW)	1. Based upon Management Analysis Study recommendations, funding/implementation of critical components. 2. Strengthen and expand capability, including provision of training and technical assistance for 5 regions. 3. Integration of all DCYS responsibilities for delinquent, mental health, child welfare and prevention services to children and youth. 4. Staff development and training of youth service systems staff and volunteers in direct service and capacity building. Funds for Activities A, B, and C, proposals will be pre-negotiated with DCYS in 1978. Funding will depend upon need and priorities - up to \$300,000 for all three activities.	Reassess and continue existing and/or new projects on current and future needs within DCYS.	Reassess and evaluate for continuation projects and/or components. Fund those areas as clearly identified, defined, and mutually agreed upon between DCYS and CJC.	I. Improved ability of DCYS to plan, manage, and operate services for troubled youth. A. Accurate data collection, analysis and interpretation for current and future planning and research. B. Evaluation and development of standards for administrative and service capabilities especially in regard to regionalization efforts and licensing of treatment facilities. C. Establishment of statewide DCYS procedures for review of personnel policies and staff development opportunities for volunteers and all DCYS personnel. D. Strengthened interagency and interdepartmental coordination in conjunction with juvenile justice agencies and local communities. E. Improved preventive, rehabilitative and child welfare services to children and youth under the care of DCYS. F. Technical assistance to regional offices, community agencies, and organizations dealing with children. <

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators		Benchmarks/Objectives		Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	Benchmarks/Objectives		Benchmarks/Objectives		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
	Funds: \$100,000 (4.18) Other Funds: State DCYS and Department of Education	Funds: For Activities A, B, and C, proposals will be pre-negotiated with DCYS in 1978. Funding will depend upon need and priorities - up to \$300,000 for all three activities.			C. Upgraded programming in areas of health, education, recreation, and vocational/ job-skill training ensuring that the facilities meet the basic physical, mental, and emotional needs of children.
	<u>Activity C: Community Based Programs</u> 1. Funding of centralized group home unit in DCYS for coordinating homes, staff training, monitoring and improved service delivery. 2. Funding for locally managed group homes. Funds: \$340,000 Other Funds: State DCYS	1. Centralized group home unit in DCYS and group home projects focusing upon standards B, C, and E. 2. New treatment alternatives in communities - such as temporary shelter, volunteer host homes, foster group homes - focusing upon standards A-E. Funds: For Activities A, B, and C, proposals will be pre-negotiated with DCYS in 1978. Funding will depend upon need and priorities - up to \$300,000 for all three activities.	Reassess centralized group home unit and new treatment models for continuation. (Anticipate funding of administrative components of group home operation under 78:3.4.34 Activity A.)	Reassess new treatment models for continuation. (Anticipate funding of administrative components of group home operation under 78:3.4.34 Activity A.)	III. Effective treatment alternatives for youths in community rather than institutional settings. A. Identification of current community resources. B. Development of coordinated network for comprehensive service delivery providing for individual treatment plans. C. Development of licensing standards and procedures for placement and evaluation. D. Increased technical assistance to communities in establishing treatment alternatives. E. Increased public awareness and support for community based programs.
	<u>Activity D: Intensive Treatment for Chronic Offenders</u> Project Vision, New Haven, intensive supervision for chronic offenders. (See 78:3.4.34 Activity B2.) Funds: Municipal	1. Conversion of at least one existing group home to serve specified types of chronic offenders. 2. Specialized programming capability leading to the development of at least two new treatment models within community settings. Funds: up to \$179,633	Reassess for continuation of existing and/or new projects.	Reassess for continuation of existing and/or new projects.	IV. Effective Planning and Treatment for Chronic Juvenile Offenders in Community Settings. A. Definition and identification of chronic offenders and current placement options. B. Development of written procedures and criteria for alternative placement options. C. Development of new program models and services directed toward chronic offenders in community settings. D. Increased public awareness and support for community treatment models for chronic and certain serious offenders.

Problem Statement/ Current Situation	Priorities/Indicators				Subgoals/Results Standards/Indicators
	Benchmarks/Objectives		Benchmarks/Objectives		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
	<p><u>Activity E:</u> Direct Services to Adjudicated Delinquents (4.17)</p> <p>Funded three pilot probation projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pine-View - Job skills and wilderness experience.2. Challenge - Survival training project.3. Hispanic counseling project. <p>Funds: \$260,220</p>	<p>Reassess the continuation or expansion of existing and/or new projects concerning such concerns as Neighborhood Corrections Centers, temporary shelter facilities, and alternative services for court-supervised youth.</p> <p>Funds: up to \$100,000</p>	<p>Reassess for continuation of existing and/or new projects.</p>	<p>Reassess for continuation of existing and/or new projects.</p>	<p>V. Direct Services for Adjudicated Delinquents.</p> <p>Enhanced capacity within the Juvenile Court for planning, development, implementation and evaluation of alternative treatment models.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Research on alternative models.B. Identification of "need" by each of three court districts.C. Program planning, development and implementation capability in each district.D. Linkages with community resources outside the Juvenile Court in each district.E. Increased capacity for recruitment, training and ongoing use of volunteers.

Executive Summary: 1978 Juvenile Justice Programs

PROGRAM NUMBER AND TITLE	FUND ALLOCATION	ELIGIBLE APPLICANT	NUMBER OF AWARDS
3.4.31 <u>Prevention of Delinquency</u> Program will focus on problems known to be associated with juvenile delinquency, emphasizing early identification and intervention. Program will support community efforts for dealing with child abuse and neglect; extension of existing services to children at-risk before police or court intervene; projects to deal with school disruption or violence ; services directed to problem families as family units; positive youth development programs.	\$406,667 Local	Local Youth Service Bureaus; local units of govt. or combinations of these units	17-24
3.4.32 <u>Diversion of Juveniles from the Justice System</u> During 1978 continuation funding will be available to existing local Youth Service Bureaus and Systems. New activities including more police diversion efforts will be introduced in coming years.	\$225,487 Local	Local units of govt.	up to 10
3.4.33 <u>Prosecution of Juvenile Offenders</u> Program will attempt to improve legal proceedings of the Juvenile Court as well as assuring children due process. Among specific efforts projected are improvement of planning and management of the Juvenile Court; review of legislation affecting juveniles and recommendations for revisions; a program of children's advocacy: increasing legal resources available to DCYS for processing child neglect and abuse petitions and training for child care workers in these areas.	\$142,709 State \$ 20,000 Local	Juvenile Courts; Connecticut Justice Commission or designee; Office of the Attorney General or Dept. of Children and Youth Services	4-6
3.4.34 <u>Rehabilitation of Juveniles</u> Program will support: improvements in management, planning and evaluation in DCYS; deinstitutionalization of status offenders; development of a network of community placements; improvement of health, education, recreation, vocational training, remedial education and similar programs in juvenile institutions; development of special treatment programs for hard core, violent juvenile offenders; improvement of services available to youngsters placed on probation.	\$397,520 State \$224,034 Local	Dept. of Children and Youth Services; appropriate community applicants; Juvenile Court	9-10

END