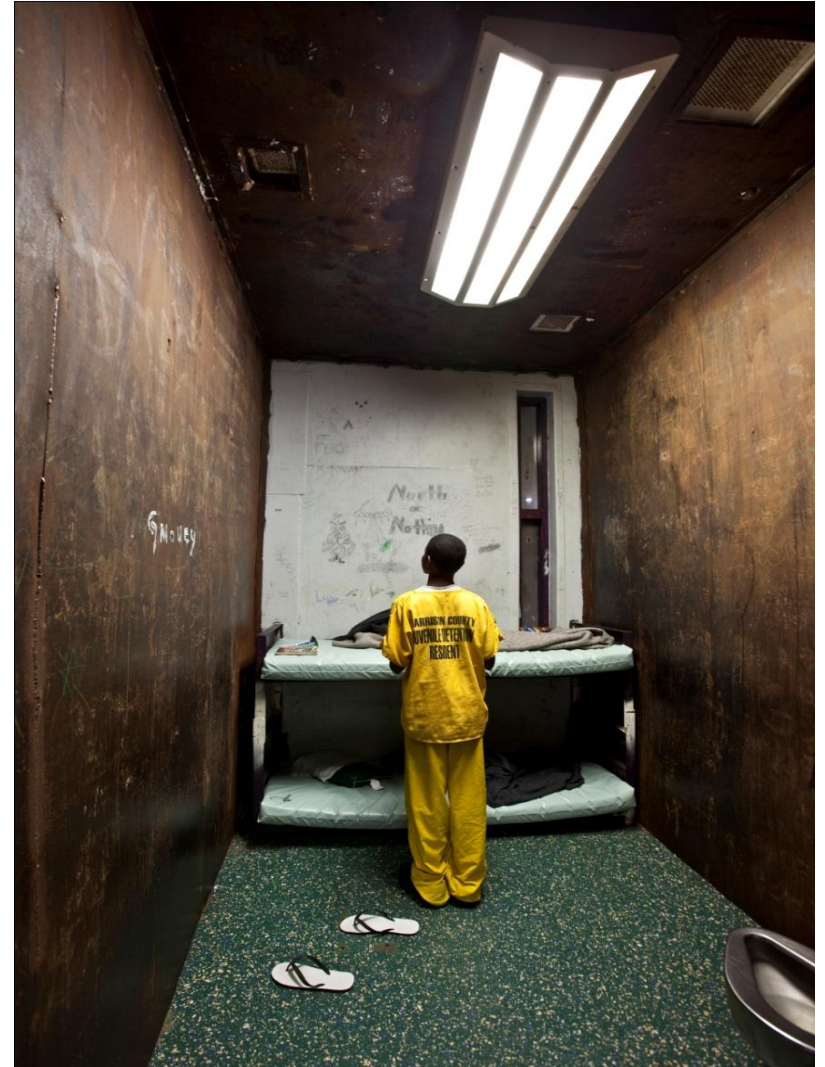


No Place for Kids: The Case for Reducing Juvenile Incarceration

**URBAN CHILD SYMPOSIUM
University of Baltimore Law School
April 12, 2012**

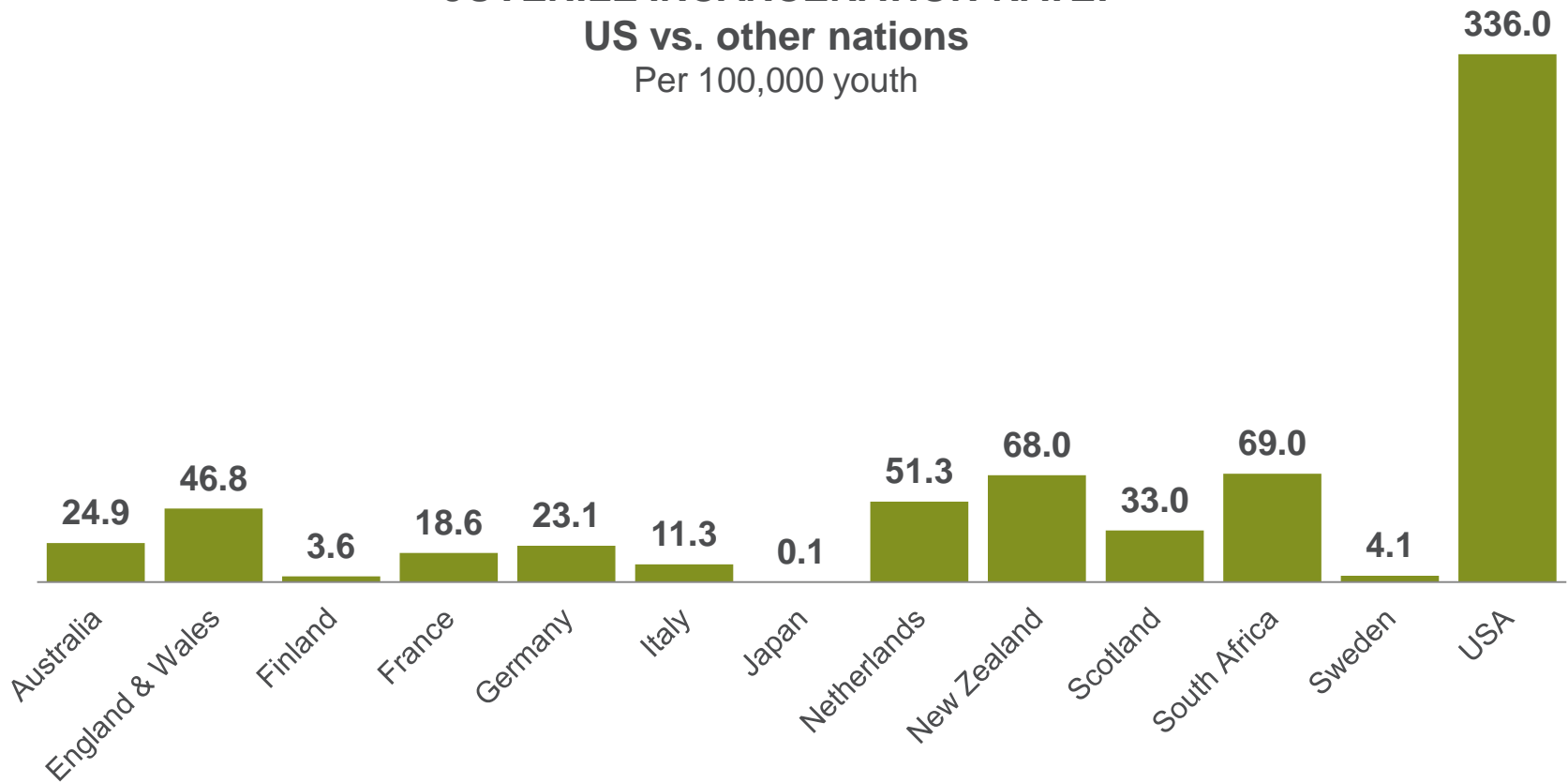
**Bart Lubow, Director
Juvenile Justice Strategy Group
Annie E. Casey Foundation**

NO PLACE FOR KIDS



America's heavy reliance on juvenile incarceration is unique among the world's advanced nations

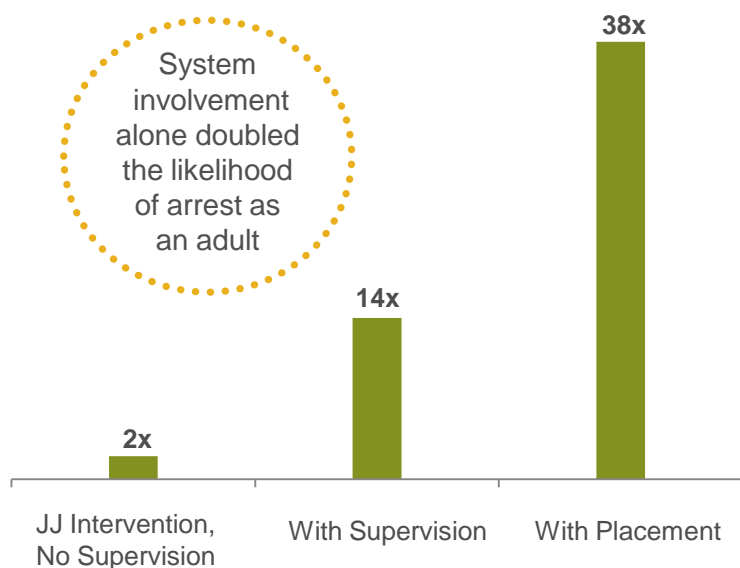
**JUVENILE INCARCERATION RATE:
US vs. other nations**
Per 100,000 youth



SOURCE: Hazel, Neal, Cross-National Comparison of Youth Justice (London: Youth Justice Board, 2008)

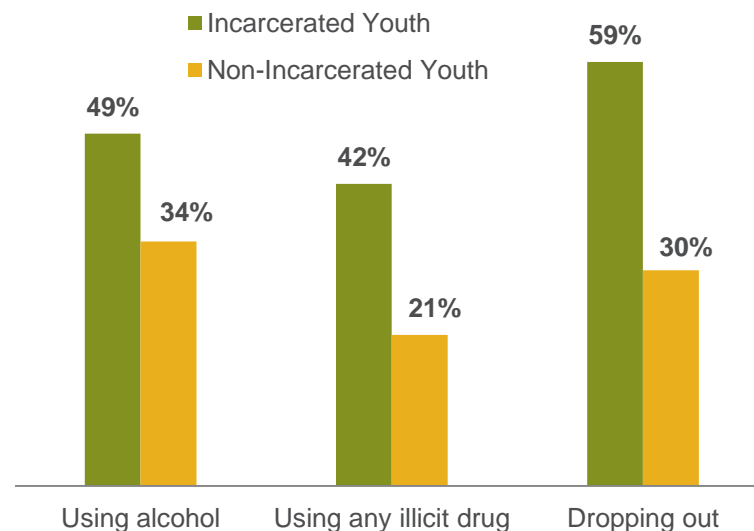
Incarceration is an often harmful and ineffective method of addressing delinquent behavior

Increased Likelihood Of Adult Criminality By JJ Intervention Type



- Even after controlling for seriousness of offense, prior record and multiple other factors, youth who were placed in juvenile facilities were 38 times more likely to be arrested as adults

Likelihood Of Behavior: Incarcerated Vs. Non-incarcerated Youth

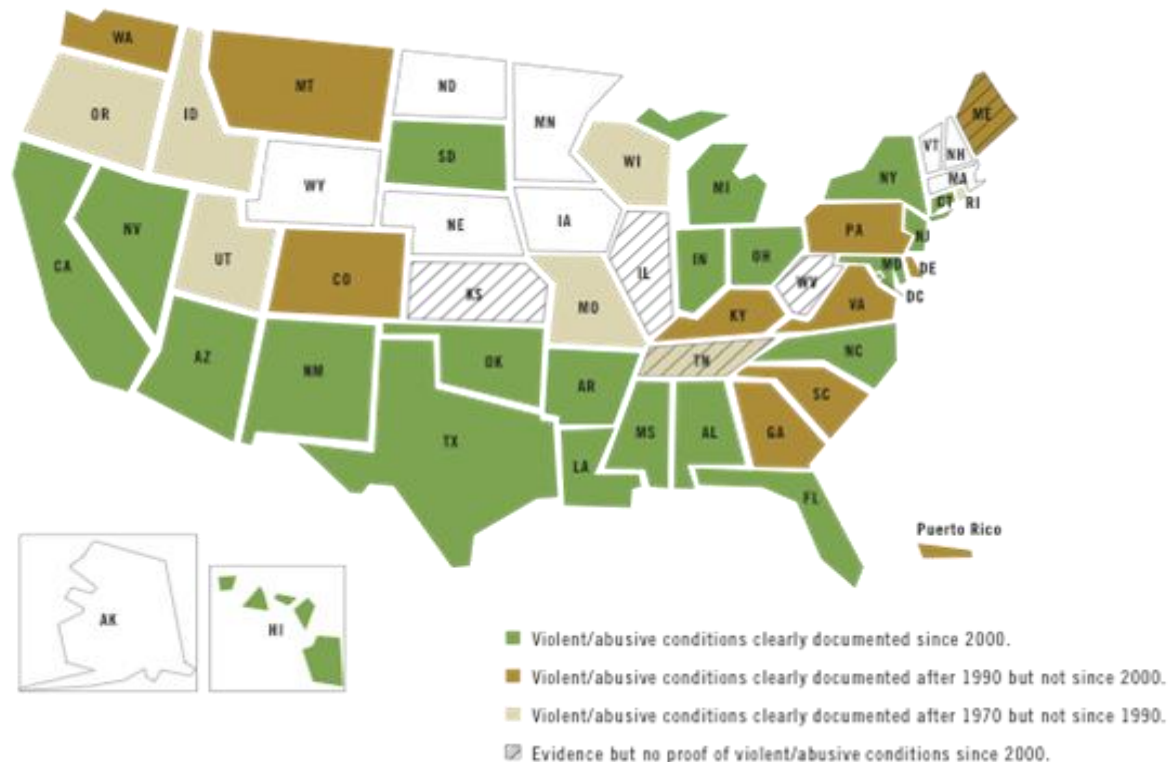


- Youth who are held in detention are more than three times as likely to subsequently be found guilty and incarcerated than similar peers
- After release, incarcerated youth are more likely to drop out of school and use drugs & alcohol

SOURCES: Office of State Courts Administrator, Florida Juvenile Delinquency Court Assessment (2003); LeBlanc, (1991), "Unlocking Learning" in *Correctional Facilities*, Washington, D.C. Substance use, abuse, and dependence among youths who have been in jail or a detention center: *The NSDUH report*, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University, (2004); America's Promise report on national rates of high school dropouts: www.msnbc.msn.com/id/23889321/; Tremblay, R.E., Gatti, U., & Vitaro, F. (2009). *Iatrogenic Effect of Juvenile Justice*. *The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 50:8, 991-998.

The Deep End of the Juvenile Justice System is: DANGEROUS

SYSTEMIC OR RECURRING MALTREATMENT IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS FACILITIES IN THE STATES: 1970 TO PRESENT

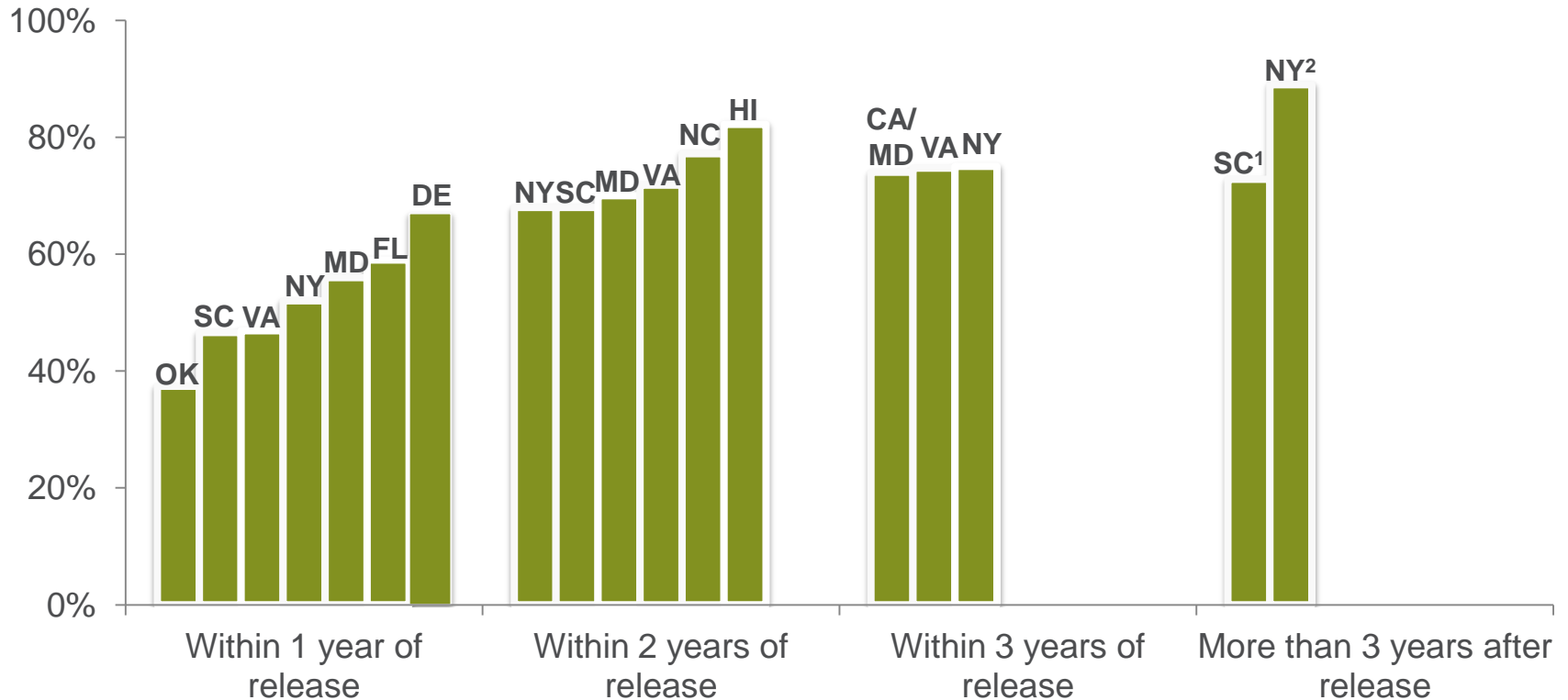


For this map, “systemic or recurring maltreatment” is identified when clear evidence has emerged from federal investigation, class-action lawsuits, or authoritative reports written by reputable media outlets or respected public or private agencies showing that – at least at one particular time – one or more state-funded youth corrections facilities repeatedly failed to protect youth from violence by staff or other youth, sexual assaults, and/or excessive use of isolation or restraints. “Evidence but no proof” is indicated when credible reports of maltreatment have emerged, but not enough to satisfy the above criteria.

For more information, visit www.aecf.org/noplaceforkids.

The Deep End of the Juvenile Justice System is: INEFFECTIVE

RECIDIVISM RATES BY STATE
Rearrest – Any Delinquent Offense (Misd or Felony)



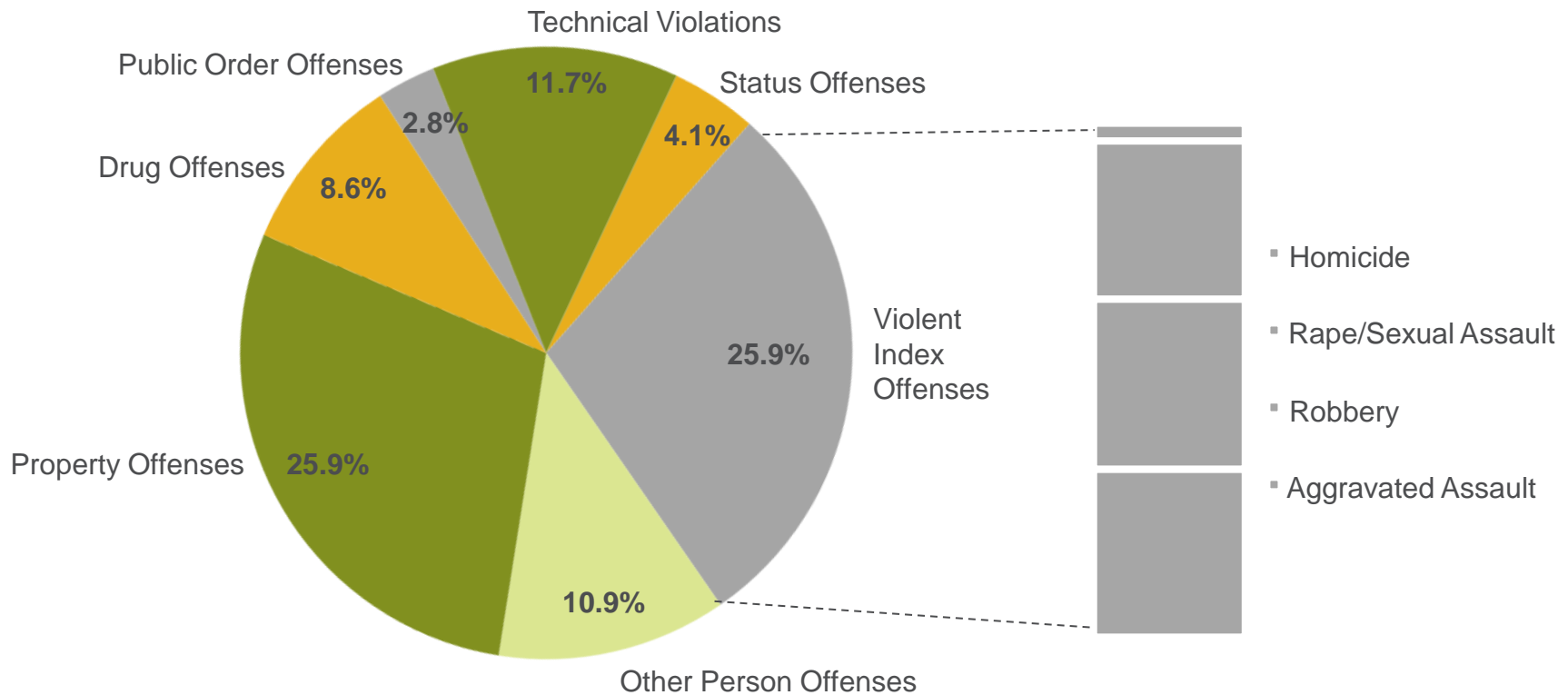
¹ At age 21

² At age 28, boys only. Comparable rate for girls was 82%

SOURCES: Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice. (2005) Juvenile recidivism in Virginia. *DJJ Research Quarterly*. Richmond, VA: VDJJ; J. Travis, et al. *Charting a New Course, A Blueprint for Transforming Juvenile Justice in New York State: A Report of Governor David Paterson's Task Force on Transforming Juvenile Justice*. (New York: December 2009).

The Deep End of the Juvenile Justice System is: UNNECESSARY

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF ALL COMMITTED YOUTH IN THE U.S.: 2007



SOURCE: Sickmund, et al. (2011). "Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement." Available at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp.

The Deep End of the Juvenile Justice System is: OBSOLETE

The state of Florida found that youth participating in the Redirection Program had better outcomes than comparable youth placed in residential facilities. They were:

- 9% less likely to be arrested for any new crime
- 15% less likely to be arrested for a new felony
- 14% less likely to be convicted of a new felony
- 35% less likely to be sentenced to an adult prison

The Redirection Program saved taxpayers \$41.6 million over four years by steering less-serious offenders away from expensive residential confinement and by reducing recidivism.

Savings

Cost of Residential Placements Averted (2,033 youth)	\$50.8 million	
Savings from Reduced Recidivism	\$5.2 million	
Savings Subtotal		\$56 million

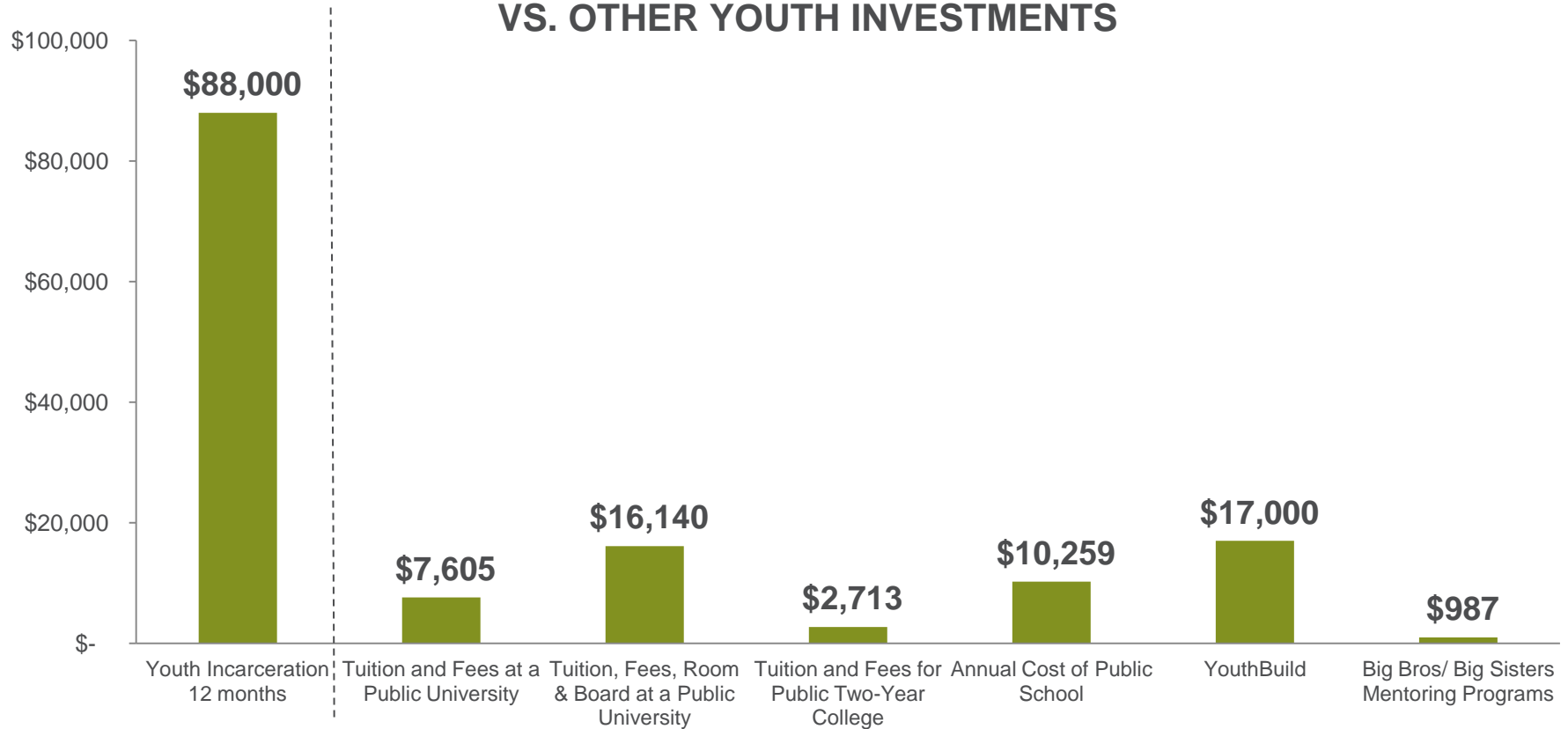
Costs

Youth Referred for Treatment	2,867	
Youth Completing Treatment	2,033	
Cost of Redirection Treatment		\$14.4 million
Net Savings (Subtotal – Costs)		\$41.6 million

SOURCE: Florida Department of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability. *Redirection Saves \$36.4 million and Avoids \$5.2 million in Recidivism and Prison Costs*. Report No. 09-27, May 2009

The Deep End of the Juvenile Justice System is: EXPENSIVE

ANNUAL COST OF JUVENILE INCARCERATION VS. OTHER YOUTH INVESTMENTS

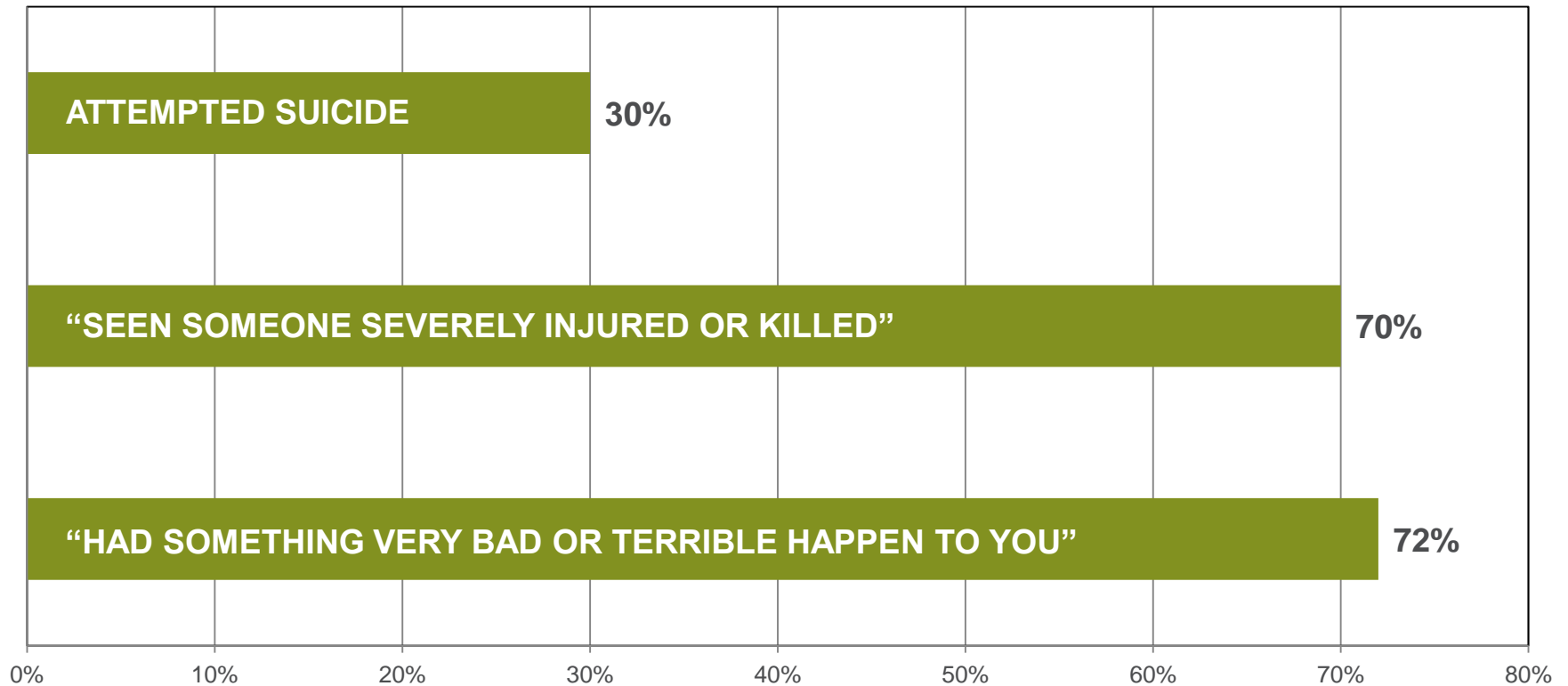


SOURCES: American Correctional Association (for costs of youth incarceration; College Board (for costs at public universities and public two-year colleges), U.S. Census Bureau (for costs of public education), Cohen and Piquero (2008) (for costs of YouthBuild), and Public Private Ventures (for costs of Big Brothers Big Sisters program).

For more information, visit www.aecf.org/noplaceforkids.

The Deep End of the Juvenile Justice System is: INADEQUATE

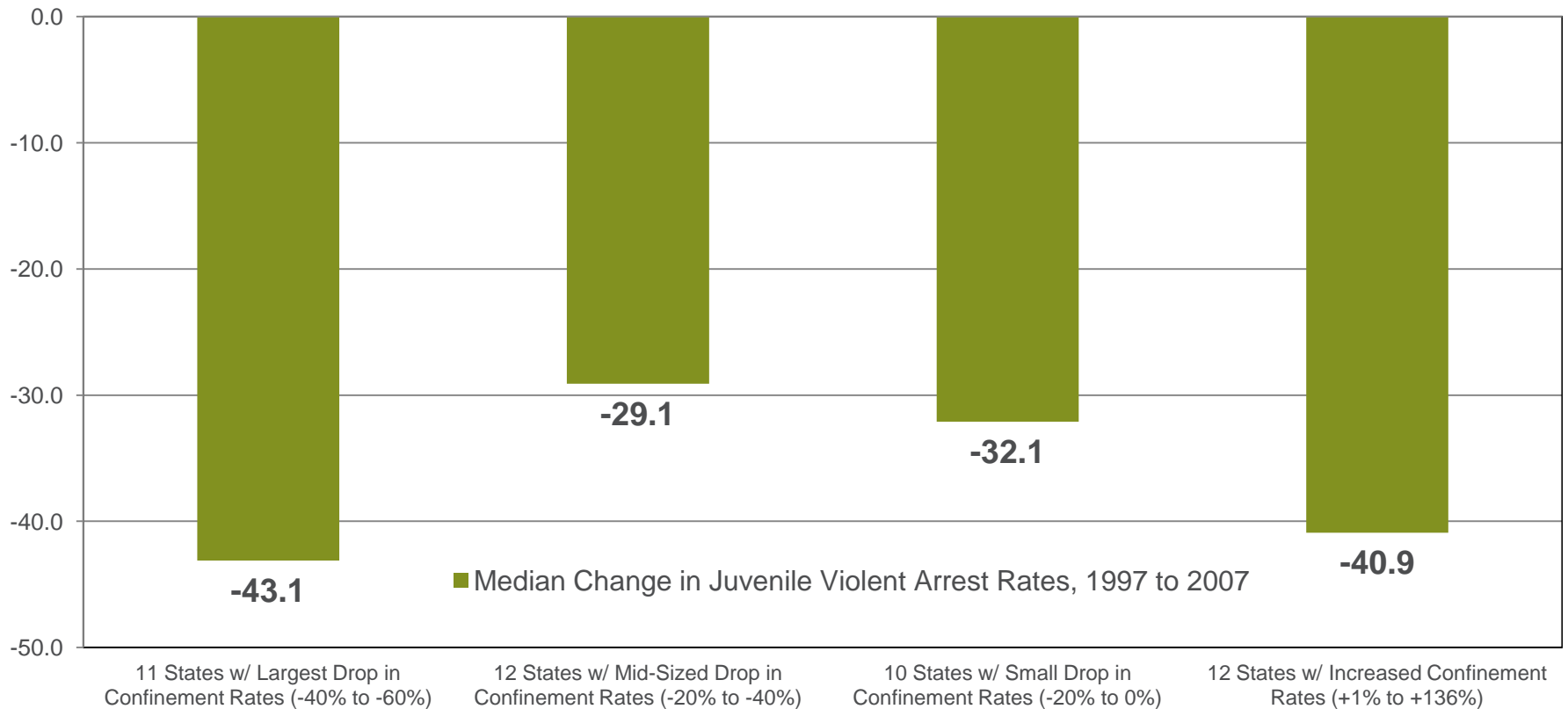
TRAUMATIC PASTS OF CONFINED YOUTH: PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES WHO HAVE EVER:



SOURCE: Online data analysis of the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement, U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Is it safe to reduce juvenile incarceration?

JUVENILE VIOLENT INDEX ARREST TRENDS IN STATES WITH DECLINING AND INCREASING JUVENILE CONFINEMENT RATES (1997-2007)



SOURCE: Author's analysis, using data from the 1997 and 2007 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement; and 1997 and 2007 FBI Arrest Statistics, both available at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Limit who can be incarcerated/committed
- Expand non-residential alternatives
- Change the financial incentives
- Adopt best juvenile justice practices
- Implement Missouri Model
- Use data to increase accountability for results

Why Reducing Incarceration is Key to Juvenile Justice Reform

- The money is here
- Comprehensive system reform will be required
- Innovation will be stimulated
- Outcomes become primary, rather than outputs