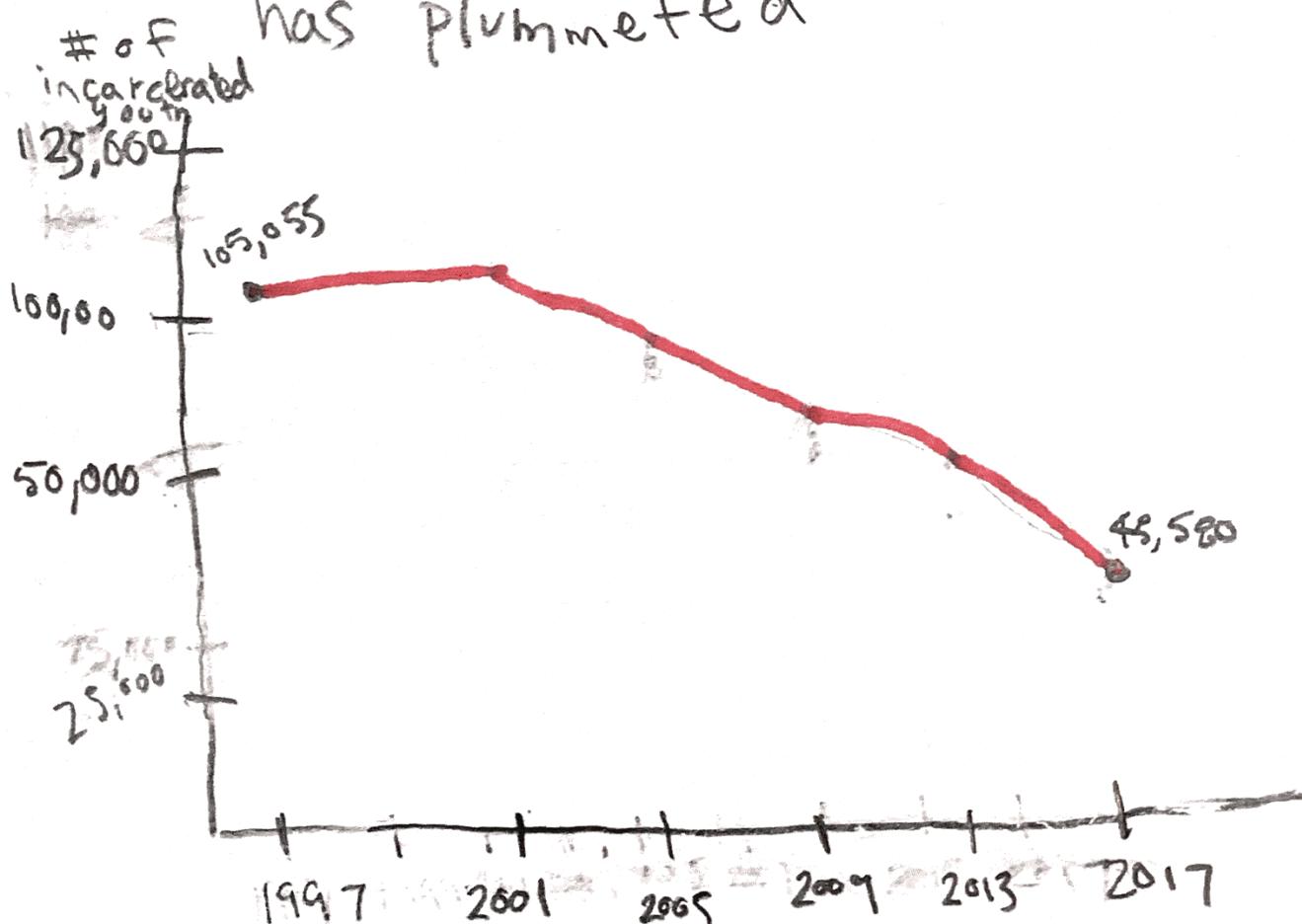


The US Juvenile Justice System Today

The # of US Incarcerated youth has plummeted



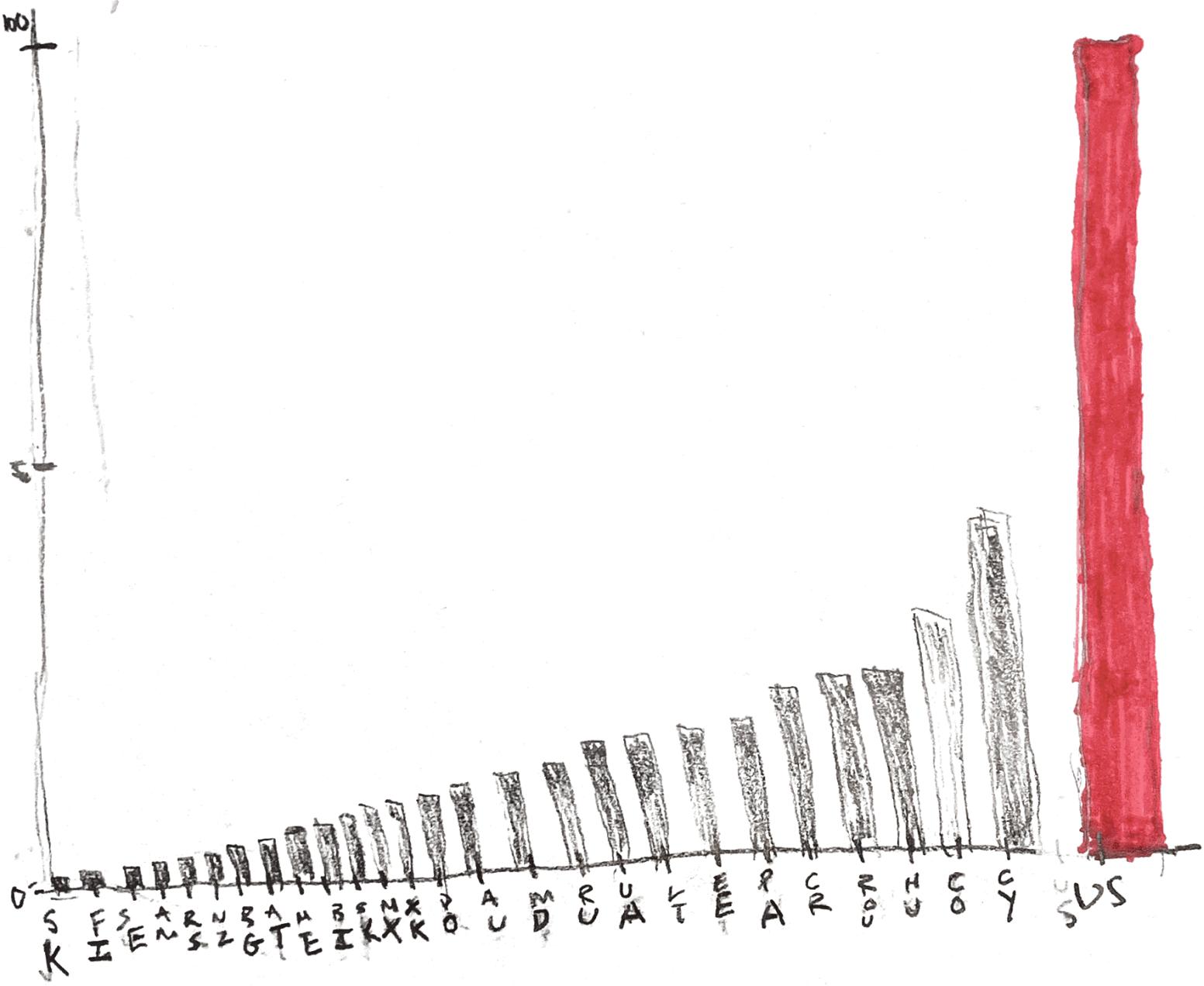
Since 1997 the US has significantly decreased its number of incarcerated youth by 58%. However

②

The US is the world leader in terms of Incarcerating Youth

Youth Incarceration
Per 100,000 youth population

US 94.68



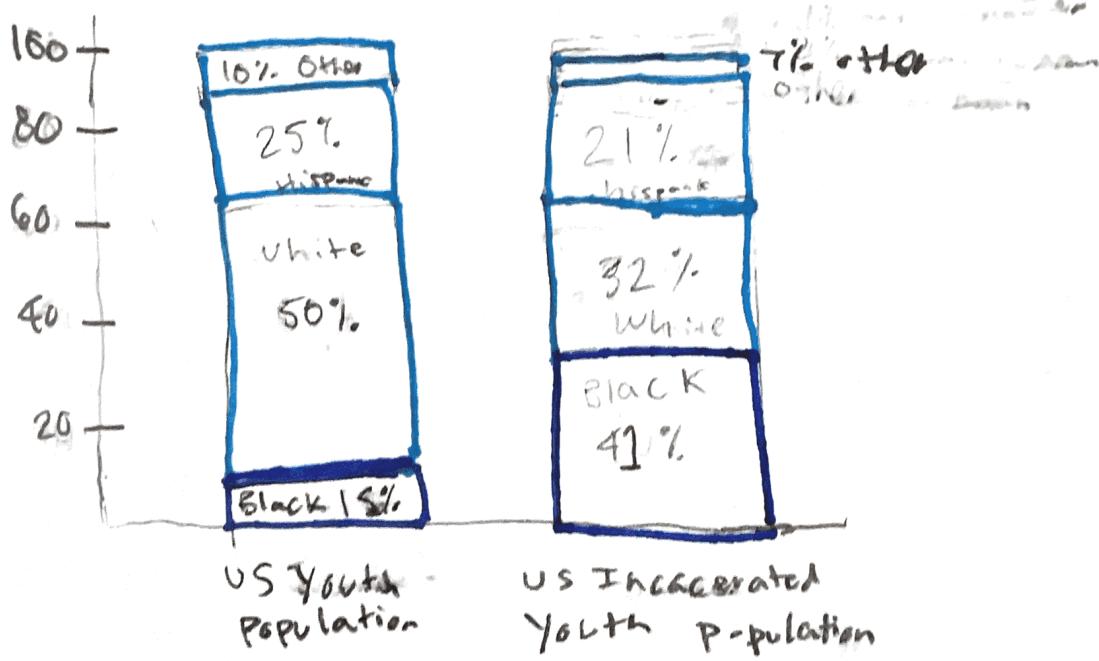
The US has twice the youth incarceration rate as the country with the next highest country, Cyprus and 163 times more than the lowest ranked country, Slovenia.

(3)

Black youth are over represented in Juvenile detention

(Breakdown of US population under 18 vs the Juvenile detention population)

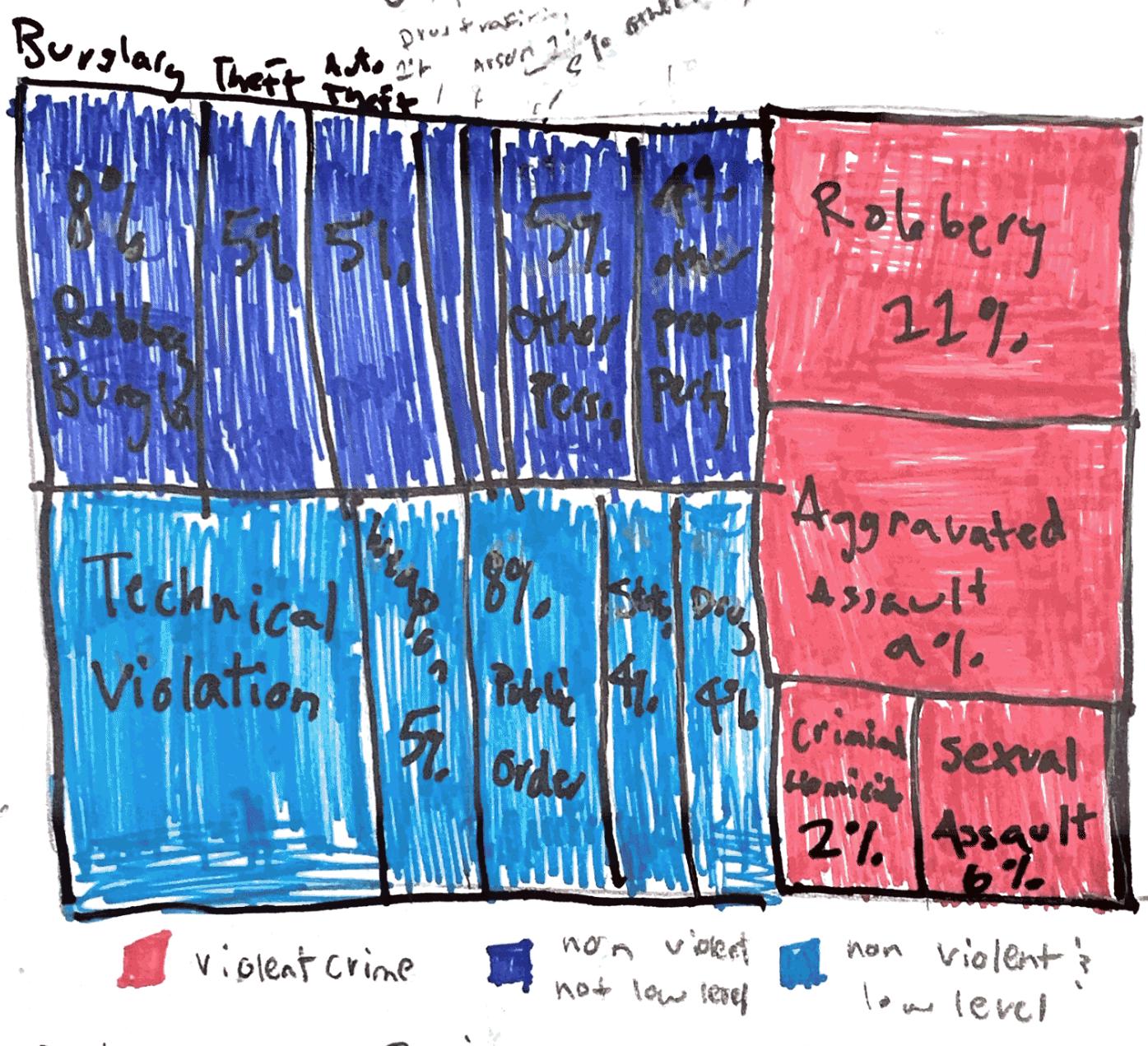
(in 2017) American Civil Liberties Union



Black youth make up 41% of incarcerated youth, yet are only 15% of American youth. This disparity remains unchanged even as the US juvenile incarceration rate falls. The breakdown of different convictions is skewed as well

4

The majority of kids are locked up for non-violent crimes and low level offenses



Only 28% of juveniles are incarcerated for violent crimes. The remaining 72% are incarcerated for non violent crimes that do not pose a serious threat to public safety. Within this 72%, the majority (36%) are incarcerated for low level crimes. These include status offenders, which are only illegal when the offender is under 18 such as truancy, running away or drinking. Technical violations are parole or probation violations and can mean missing curfew or failing a drug test.

⑤ Additionally many of the children the US incarcerates are vulnerable and may face challenges in their homes and communities

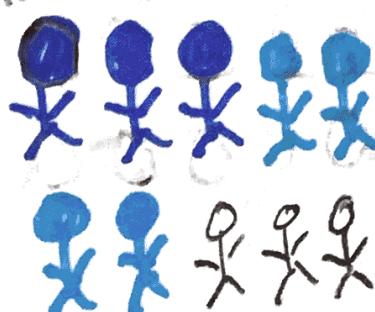
An overwhelming # of incarcerated youth have experienced Trauma.



The majority of whom have experienced complex trauma



Many incarcerated juveniles need mental health service



• Mental health concerns are not a choice in juvenile justice

90% of incarcerated youth have experienced trauma. Many have experienced multiple trauma and report an avg of 5 distinct types of trauma and/or exposure to violence

Over two thirds of incarcerated youth have experienced complex trauma, which signifies exposure to neglect, emotional, physical and sexual abuse, community and family violence, traumatic losses, disruption of relationship with a primary caregiver that may have wide ranging long term impacts on a child's development

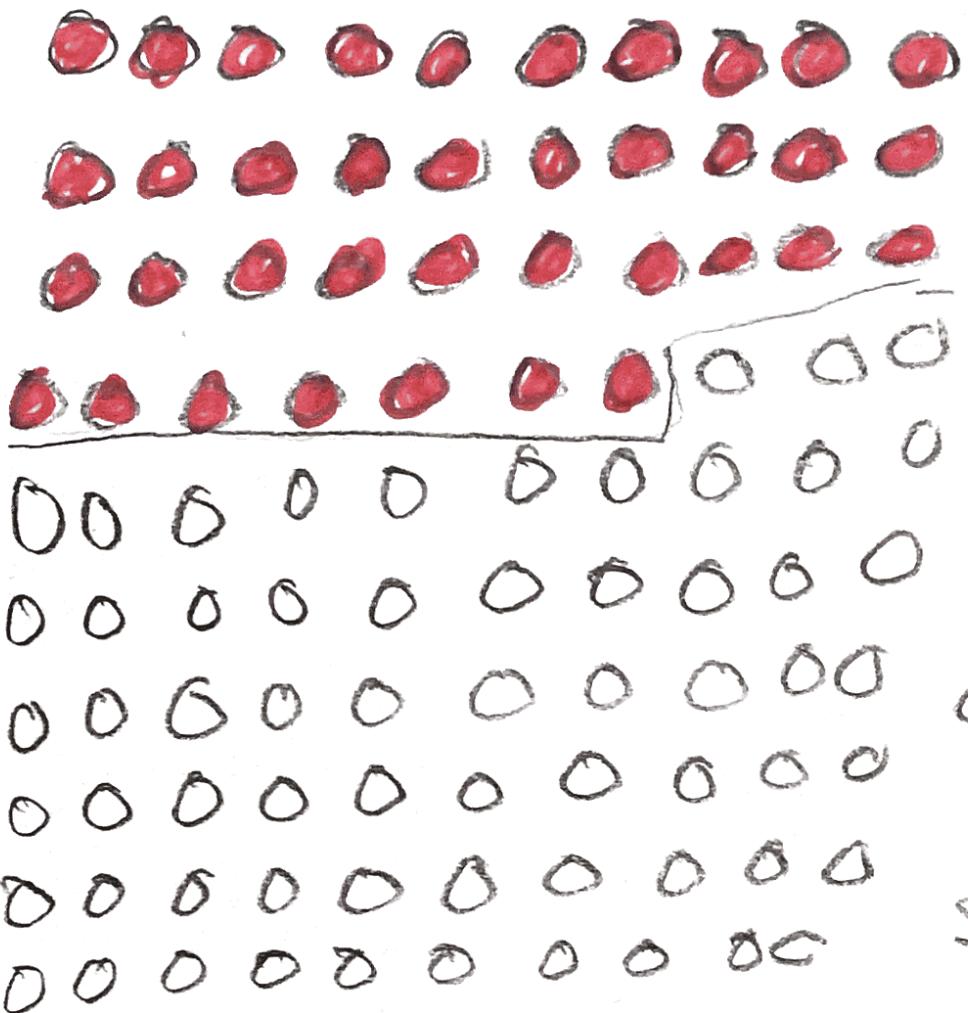
- DMHD
- DMHD requires immediate attention
- No DMHD

70% of incarcerated youth have DMHD. 30% have disorders that are serious enough to require immediate attention YET

5 Con.

mental health services are not
guaranteed for incarcerated

of juvenile detention facilities w/ mental
health services per 100 in 2016



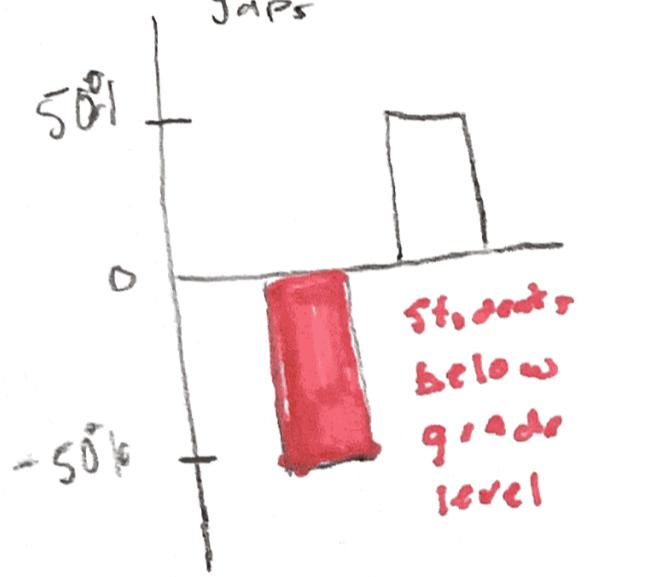
37% of

Juvenile
detention
services do
not provide
comprehensive
mental health
services

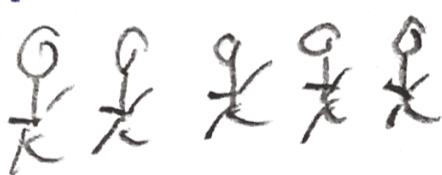
Juvenile detention center
lack other necessary
Services, such as educational
programs that are equivalent
to public schools.

⑥ studies have shown that
"the quality of Juvenile schools throughout
the US has historically been uneven;
inferior to that of public schools"

Although the juvenile justice population
has a stark, need for effective ed. programs
children in Juvenile Detention
often have educational
gaps



Learning disability needs
are unmet

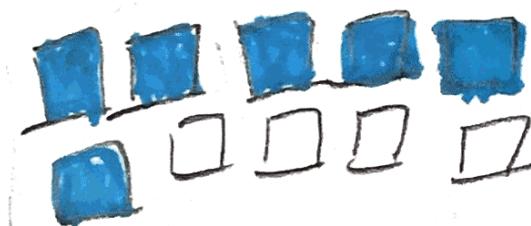


30% of children enter
the system w/
known learning
disability
Yet

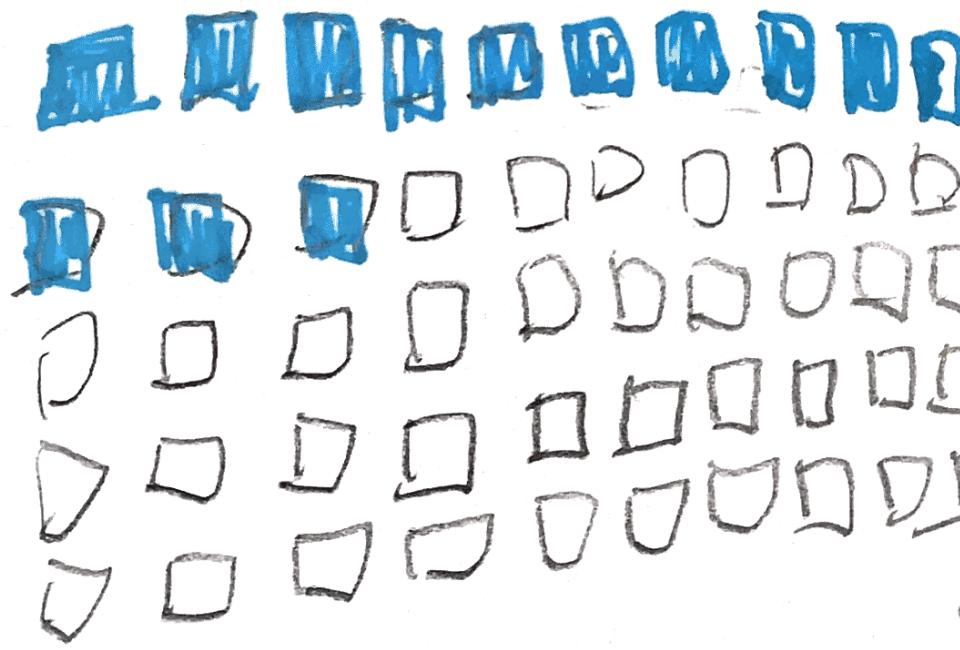
Only 1 in 4
receive the educational
support they need

(b) Only 35% of states mandate that juvenile detention facilities take part in education accountability systems. Of these states, 39% had facilities that were below national education standards. The likelihood of your juvenile detention facility having core classes required less than half of Juvenile Justice Schools after the core classes students need to graduate.

School is not a
guarantee for incarcerated
youth



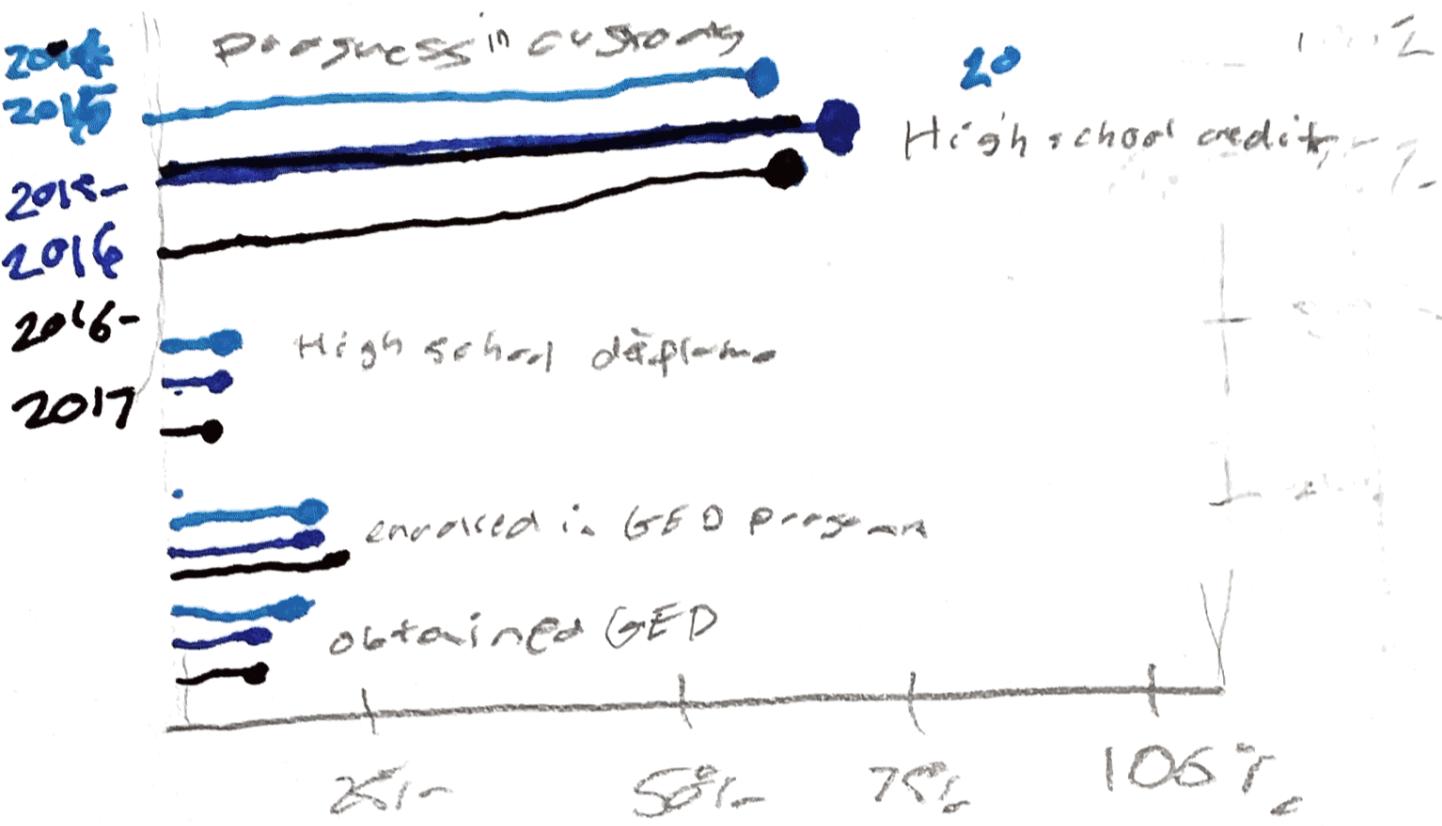
Only 68% of Juvenile Detention Facilities offer educational services to all youth in custody.



Only 13 states provide juvenile detention students w/ the same range of programs as GED Prep. Credit recovery, vocational certifications, or their peers outside the system.

7) This ~~substandard~~ educational system is seen in ~~detained~~ Youth education & achievement.

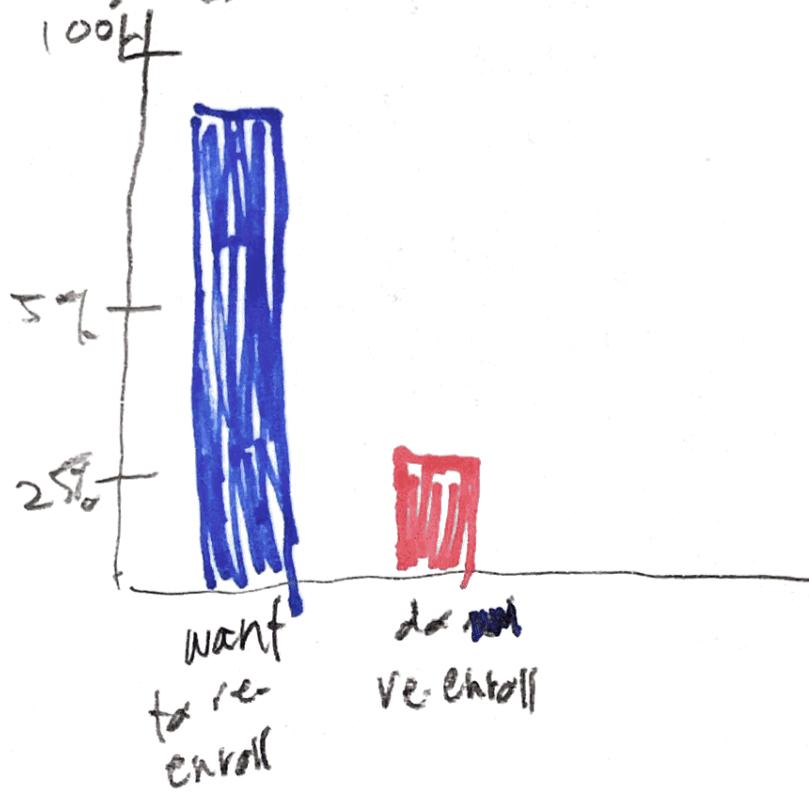
Kids make little educational



Once leaving many do not return to High school

An overwhelming # of Juvenile Justice students wish to re-enroll

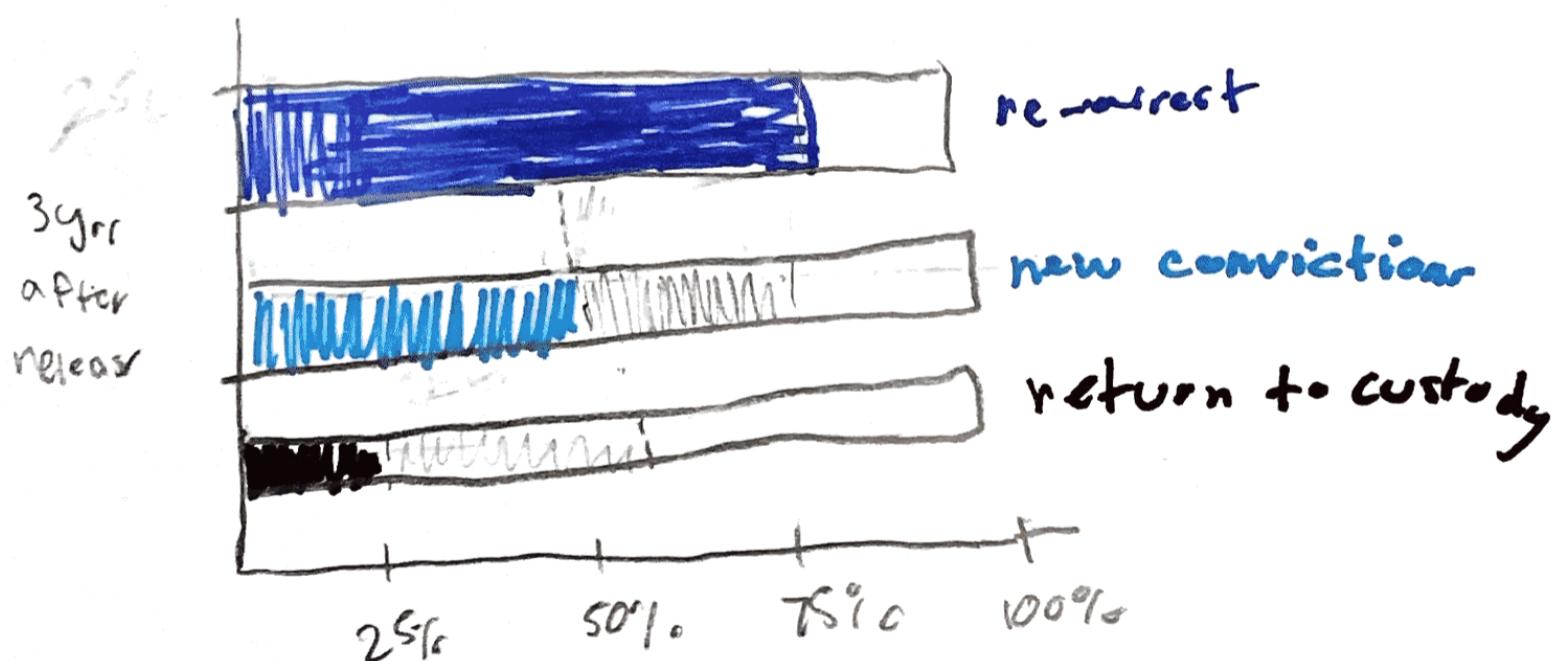
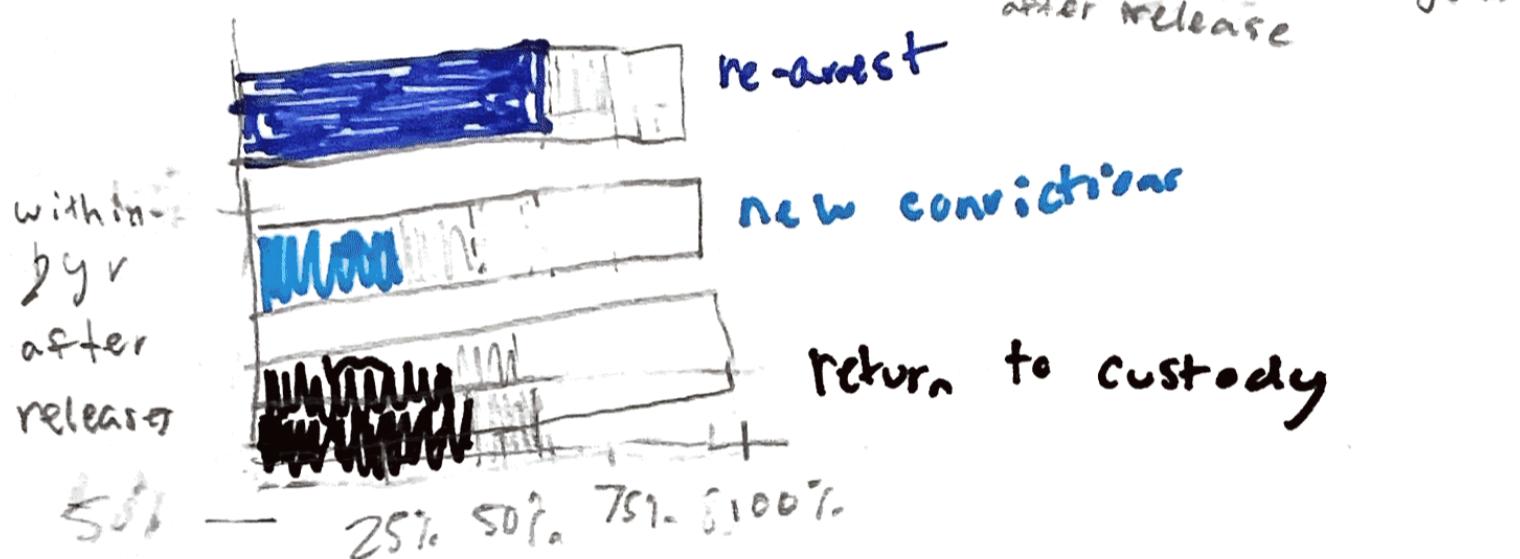
but few do



98% of students say they want to return to high school but only 30% make it back

⑧

Once they leave detention more kids will be re-arrested than re-enroll in high school. [70%-80%] of youth are re-arrested within 2 or 3 yrs. Rates of new convictions and return to detention are lower but still substantial. Many youth return to the criminal justice system after release.



TWW
TWW
70 80

⑨ For all that youth in the juvenile justice system are surveilled, it was very hard to find data around whether programs in juvenile detention are successful. States are not required to provide metrics around the success of their system, even though education is a constitutional right for minors in the US. Even if states do collect this data, few use ^{it} when evaluating or designing programs.

