

## LET'S GET CHILDREN OUT OF ADULT COURTS, JAILS, AND PRISONS

Our children are worth far more than the worst decision they have ever made. We cannot simply abandon them to the adult justice system. The practice of prosecuting youth in adult courts and incarcerating them in adult facilities is:

### OVER-USED

- Every year, close to 100,000 youth are prosecuted in the adult criminal justice system solely because of their age and not the severity of their offense.
- In fifteen states and the District of Columbia, there is no minimum age for judicial transfer of certain offenses.<sup>i</sup>
- On any given night in 2015, approximately 4,293 youth were inmates in adult jails and prisons.<sup>ii</sup>

### DISCRIMINATORY

- Although African-American youth made up 14% of the overall youth population in 2015, they accounted for 34% of those arrested.<sup>iii</sup>
- In 2014, African American youth were 52.5% of those youth transferred to adult court by a juvenile court judge the largest percent in 30 years.<sup>iv</sup>
- In California, the state with the highest Latino population<sup>v</sup>, Latino youth were direct filed at **3.3 times** the rate of white youth. This number increased from 2.4 times more likely a decade ago<sup>vi</sup>.
- Tribal youth are **1.84 times** more likely than white youth to receive an adult prison sentence.<sup>vii</sup>

### HARMFUL

- To comply with the Prison Rape Elimination Act's Youthful Inmate Standard's requirement to keep youth under age 18 sight and sound separated from adults, adult jail and prison administrators may place youth in solitary confinement where they are in their cells for 22-23 hours.
- Youth housed in adult jails are roughly **five** times more likely to commit suicide than youth in juvenile detention facilities.<sup>viii</sup>

### CONTRADICTED BY SCIENCE

- Research into adolescent brain development shows that youth are more likely than adults to be **permanently traumatized** by the harsh realities of the adult system.
- Youth are also more likely to **respond positively to rehabilitation** available in the juvenile system.<sup>ix</sup>

### NOT POPULAR

- In a 2014 poll, **65%** of voters agreed that juvenile offenders should be treated differently from adult offenders.<sup>x</sup>

### A FAILED POLICY

- Research tells us that youth who are prosecuted in the adult system are **34%** more likely to recidivate and with more violent offenses than those handled by the juvenile system.<sup>xi</sup>
- Youth sentenced as adults carry their criminal record their whole life, diminishing their chances to find jobs, access decent housing, obtain student loans and go to college, join the military, or even vote.

### CHANGING

- Since 2007, **36** states and Washington, DC, have enacted **70** pieces of legislation to remove youth from adult jails and prisons, limit the prosecution of youth in adult court, or revise sentencing laws.
- Comprehensive and age-appropriate approaches receive a wide support all over the political spectrum, including from conservative groups like the American Legislative Exchange Council, R Street Institute, and the James Madison Institute.

To learn more, or get involved in changing things in your state, contact: Brian Evans, State Campaign Coordinator, Campaign for Youth Justice, 202-558-3580 ext. 1606 | [bevans@cfyj.org](mailto:bevans@cfyj.org)

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<sup>i</sup> Thomas, Jeree. *Raising the Bar: State Trends in Keeping Youth out of Adult Courts (2015-2017)*. Campaign for Youth Justice (2017). Available at [http://cfyj.org/images/StateTrends\\_Report\\_FINAL.pdf](http://cfyj.org/images/StateTrends_Report_FINAL.pdf). States include AZ, ME, RI, MD, SC, TN, WV, OK, HI, AL, SD, WY, WA, OR, ID & DC.

<sup>ii</sup> Minton, T.D. and Zeng, Zhen, *Jail Inmates in 2015*. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Available at <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji15.pdf>; Carson, E. Ann and Mulako-Wangota, Joseph. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (Count of inmates age 17 or younger in custody). Generated using the Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool (CSAT) - Prisoners at [www.bjs.gov](http://www.bjs.gov). Retrieved May 18, 2017. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Statistical Briefing Book*. Available at <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/corrections/qa08701.asp?qaDate=2015> [youth in prisons].

<sup>iii</sup> Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." (2017). Available at [https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/profile\\_selection.asp](https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/profile_selection.asp); Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Statistical Briefing Book*. Available at <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/qa05104.asp?qaDate=2015&text=yes>.

<sup>iv</sup> Sickmund, M., Sladky, A., and Kang, W. "Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1985-2014." (2017). Available at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezajcs/>.

<sup>v</sup> <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2016/09/08/4-ranking-the-latino-population-in-the-states/>

<sup>vi</sup> <http://www.cjci.org/news/10469>

<sup>vii</sup> Ryan, Liz. *Youth in the Adult Criminal Justice System*. Campaign for Youth Justice. (2012). Available at [http://cfyj.org/images/policybriefs/policyreform/FR\\_YACJS\\_2012.pdf](http://cfyj.org/images/policybriefs/policyreform/FR_YACJS_2012.pdf).

<sup>viii</sup> According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the suicide rate for youth in adult jails was 36 per 100,000 in 2014 (Noonan, Margaret E., "Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2014 – Statistical Tables" (2016). Available at <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mlj0014st.pdf>). The rate of suicides of juveniles in juvenile custody is about the same as the suicide rate of youth in the general population (Snyder, Howard N. "Is Suicide More Common Inside or Outside of Juvenile Facilities?" *Corrections Today* (February 2005) Available at [http://www.ncj.org/PDF/Howardpubs/Research\\_Notes\\_2\\_05.pdf](http://www.ncj.org/PDF/Howardpubs/Research_Notes_2_05.pdf)); and according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the suicide rate for 16-17 year olds in the general population from 2000-2015 was 6.98 per 100,000 (Generated using the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) at <https://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html>).

<sup>ix</sup> Gottesman, David. *Juvenile Justice in the US*. National Center for Children in Poverty. (2011). Available at [http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub\\_1038.html](http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_1038.html).

<sup>x</sup> The Pew Charitable Trusts. *Public Opinion on Juvenile Justice in America*. (2014). Available at [http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/assets/2014/12/pspp\\_juvenile\\_poll\\_web.pdf?la=en](http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/assets/2014/12/pspp_juvenile_poll_web.pdf?la=en).

<sup>xi</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Effects on Violence of Laws and Policies Facilitating the Transfer of Youth from the Juvenile to the Adult Justice System: Report on Recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services*, (2007). Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5609a1.htm>.