CHICANA/LATINA GIRLS IN THE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM

November 2, 2016
National Detention Rates by R/E
One Day Count (1997-2013)

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>-42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>-53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>-42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIVERSIFICATION OF US POPULATION

Percentage of Total U.S. Population by Race/Ethnicity

1980: 80% White, 6% Black, 9% Latino, 2% Asian/Other
2015: 63% White, 12% Black, 17% Latino, 8% Asian/Other
2060: 44% White, 13% Black, 29% Latino, 15% Asian/Other
Majority Minority States from 2015-2060

“Decision makers such as police, probation officers and prosecutors treat youth of color more harshly than White youth in part because of an implicit bias to ignore developmental immaturity in youth of color.”

Black and Latino boys are seen by Police Officers as:

- less “childlike” than their White peers
- Older
- More Culpable/Less Innocent

DETENTION AND EQUITY REFORM
MOVING TO WELL BEING: FROM TRANSACTIONAL TO TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE
Reform activities often focus on managing the \textit{effects} of a problem... 

... while stopping short of addressing its \textit{root causes}
EFFECTS

Core Problem: Disproportionate # and % of Youth of Color Incarcerated

SYSTEM PIPELINES
BUILT-IN BIAS IN JUVENILE LAW/POLICY/TOOLS
HARsher treatment at key contact points

POLICE PRESENCE IN SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES OF COLOR
FAILURE TO DISTINGUISH HIGH NEED FROM HIGH RISK

TOO LITTLE INVESTMENT IN COMMUNITY RESOURCES/SUPPORT
ADMISSIONS DRIVEN BY BIAS, NOT RISK

ROOT CAUSES

Core Problem:
Disproportionate # and % of Youth of Color Incarcerated

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS
DELAYED CASE PROCESSING
DETERIORATING CONFINEMENT CONDITIONS
YOUTH CHARGED AS ADULTS
HIGH DETENTION ADMISSIONS
HIGH CORRECTIONAL PLACEMENTS

Too Little Investment in Community Resources/Support
Failure to Distinguish High Need from High Risk
Admissions Driven by Bias, Not Risk
Harsher Treatment at Key Contact Points
Police Presence in Schools & Communities of Color
Built-in Bias in Juvenile Law/Policy/Tools
System Pipelines

Root Causes

Core Problem: Disproportionate # and % of Youth of Color Incarcerated

Technical Violations
Delayed Case Processing
Deteriorating Confinement Conditions
Youth Charged as Adults
High Detention Admissions
High Correctional Placements

Effects

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
“It does not go unnoticed by youth when their safety and well-being are not addressed but their delinquent behavior is. These kinds of paradoxes and frustrations increase the likelihood that youth will respond defiantly and with hostility to court and other professionals who are in positions of authority.”

Source: Ten Things Every Juvenile Court Judge Should Know About Trauma and Delinquency, Kristine Buffington, MSW, Carly B. Dierkhising, MA, Shawn C. Marsh, Ph.D., NCTSN, NCJFCJ, OJJDP, 2010.
Picture Source: Richard Ross
THESE ARE OUR CHILDREN
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