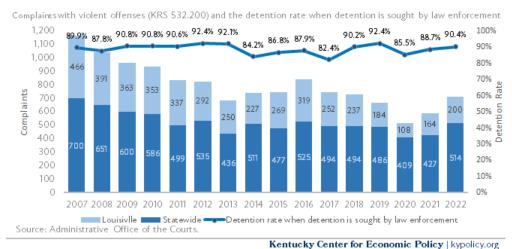
Some Research and Data Resources Related to House Bill 3 Testimony Ashley Spalding, KyPolicy

- Peer-reviewed study mentioned on the negative impacts of the pre-adjudication detention of juveniles on recidivism: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0011128720926115.
- KyPolicy analysis of HB 3: https://kypolicy.org/house-bill-3-kentucky-juvenile-justice/
 - Included in this piece is AOC data in the graph below showing that currently when law enforcement seeks detention for children charged with violent felony offenses in Kentucky (as defined in statute), these youth are almost always detained.

When Law Enforcement Seeks Detention for Children Charged With Violent Felony Offenses, Youth Are Almost Always Detained

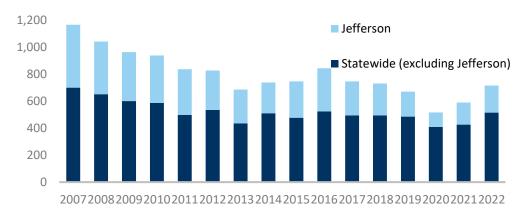


- A couple of research reports that provide literature reviews on negative outcomes associated with youth detention and point to some proven community-based solutions:
 - https://justicepolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/06 rep dangersofdetention ji.pdf
 - https://www.sentencingproject.org/reports/why-youth-incarceration-fails-anupdated-review-of-the-evidence/
- KyPolicy analysis on juvenile system issues more broadly: https://kypolicy.org/kentuckys-juvenile-justiec-system-needs-investment-not-harsher-penalties/

 This piece includes information that counters some of the claims being made about a sudden surge in crime, etc., as shown in the graphs below based on AOC data.

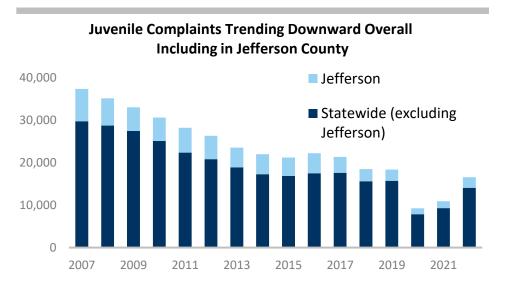
Juvenile Complaints With "Violent" Charges Have Generally Declined Including in Jefferson County

nated Worker complaints filed with violent offenses (as defined in KRS 532.200) by year and by Jeffe



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Run date Jan. 5, 2023.

Kentucky Center for Economic Policy | kypolicy.org



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- Testimony mentioned that research points to some community-based supports and programming that do help kids turn their lives around, including in terms of violent behaviors.
 - Here is a report from the Urban Institute with some of that research:
 https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/a-research-based-practice-guide-to-reduce-youth-gun-and-gang-group-violence.pdf
- There is evidence that Kentucky needs to do more to invest in such community-based programs and supports:
 - A report on SB 200 (2014) from the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) describes the lack of funding for community-based programs following the law's enactment, an "unfunded mandate" that could have unintended consequences: https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/grants/255930.pdf

"Although the decline in the number of cases committed to DJJ is promising, lack of appropriate programs or available services for youth, in particular high risk youth, may create unintended consequences. As shared by stakeholders in the Implementation Evaluation, one of the unintended consequences of the reform was the lack of community-based programs that would cater to the needs of youth, in particular high risk and high needs youth. As an unfunded mandate, SB 200 significantly changed procedures for working with youth, but did not necessarily provide additional resources that would enhance community-based services. Already facing significant resource limitations, community based service providers, especially in rural areas, do not have the capacity to meet the needs of youth now going through diversion."

 Another OJP study identified access issues for existing community-based services for youth in Kentucky: https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojidp/grants/254575.pdf