



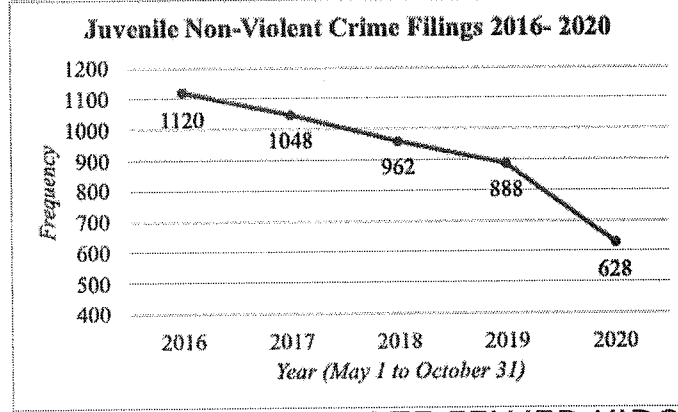
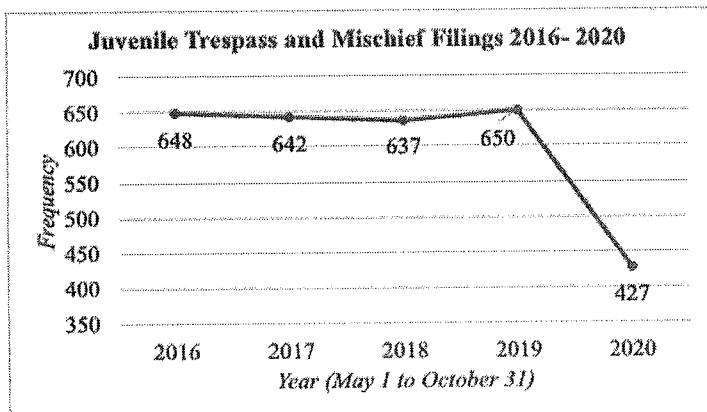
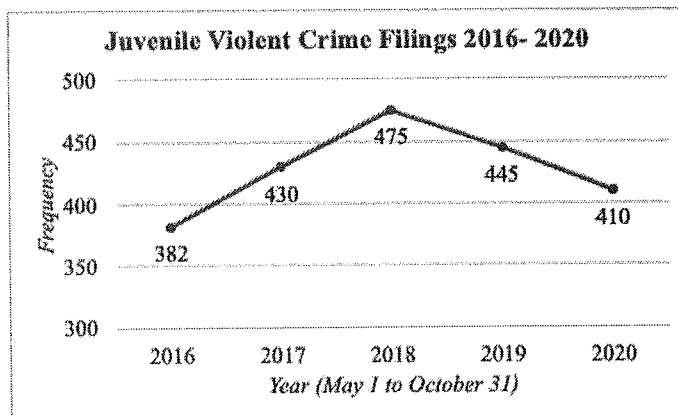
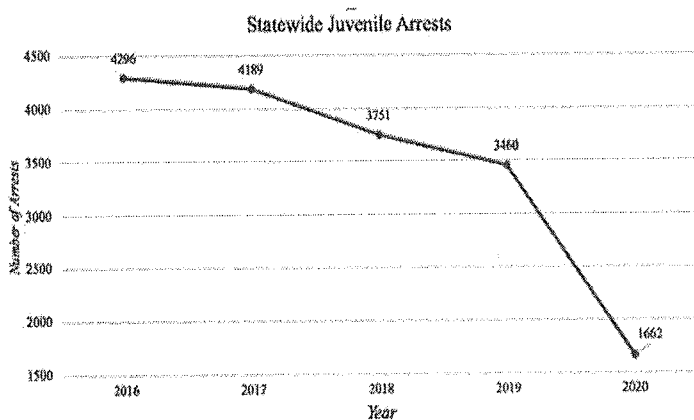
Reducing the number of detained youth accords with current juvenile crime statistics and will not endanger Colorado communities

*Juvenile Crime is Decreasing*

- **Juvenile crime has been decreasing since 2016.**
  - Before COVID, juvenile arrests were steadily dropping – decreasing by 8% between 2018 and 2019 and 10% between 2017 and 2018. COVID caused a much bigger decrease (52%).
  - Juvenile filings for non-violent arrests saw similarly steep declines during COVID (Trespass and mischief: 34.4%; Drug crimes: 50%; Other non-violent crimes: 29.2%).
- **COVID-19 had a much more limited impact on filings for juvenile violent crime.**
  - Juvenile filings for violent crimes were declining before COVID, 6% between 2018 and 2019. Between 2019 and 2020, charges against kids for violent crimes dropped by just 8%.
  - The decrease in arrests during COVID-19 has thus been largely in arrests for non-violent crimes, suggesting that law enforcement is releasing or issuing summons to kids who are not involved in violence. Continuing this trend is good for kids and communities.

*What if there is an increase in juvenile violent crime?*

- The average population of detained children has been 145-161 since June 2020. Looking at the high estimate, Colorado currently has about 160 kids detained at a time.
- If juvenile violent crime returned to 2018 levels, the highest rate in five years, it would increase by approximately 14%. Still, only 182 beds would be required, well below 200.
- Even if juvenile violent crime increased by 25% today, more than twice any change occurring between 2016 and 2019 (excluding the exceptional disruption caused by COVID-19), no more than 200 beds would be required.



**INCARCERATE FEWER KIDS**