

THE COCHRANE COLLABORATION
COLLEGE FOR POLICY
AT GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

Bipartisan Briefing

Cost-Effectiveness of Youth Violence and Intervention Strategies

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Overview


Today's juvenile justice system.....in a whirlwind

- Oversight
- Organization
- Youth supervised
- What we know about youth and crime

Where the Youth PROMISE Act comes in

A look at the costs

- What firearm violence means to taxpayers
- What prevention could mean in savings


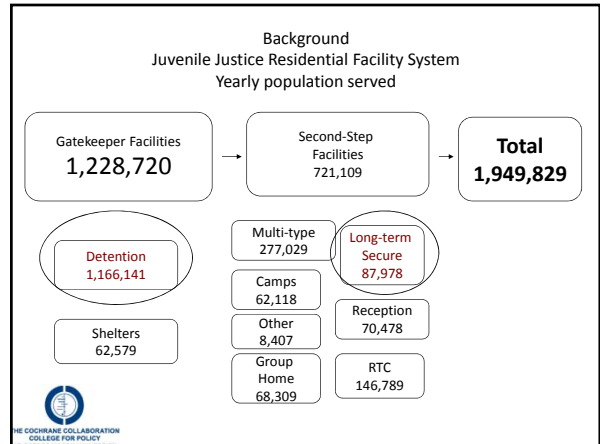
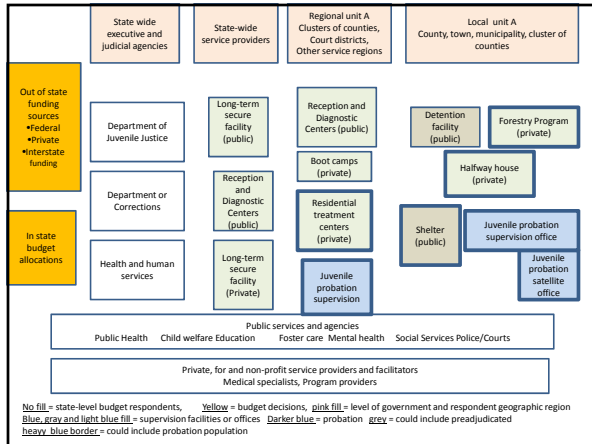


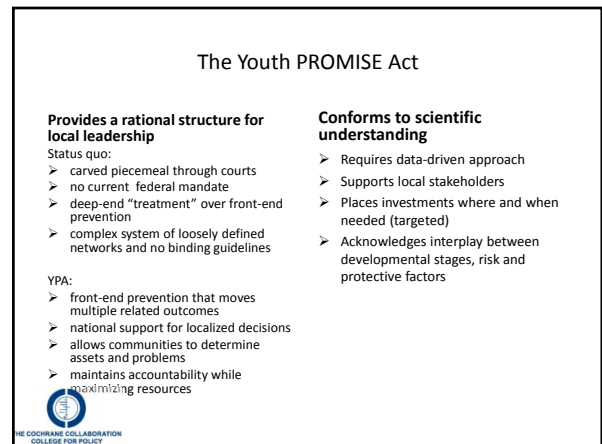
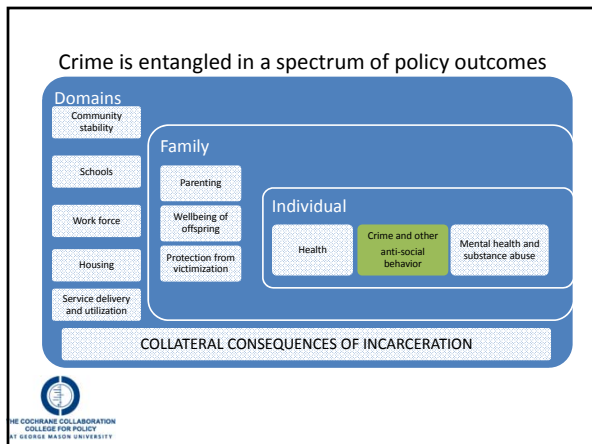
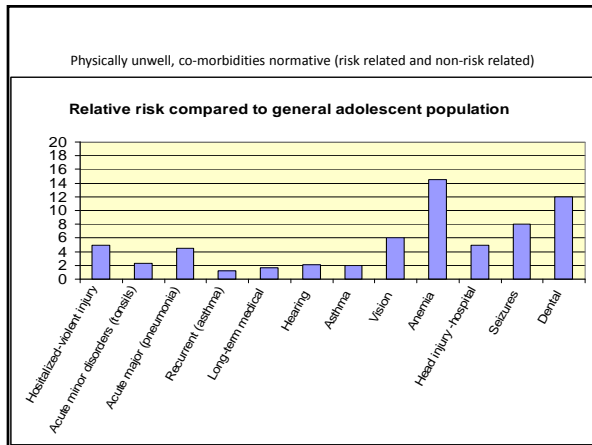
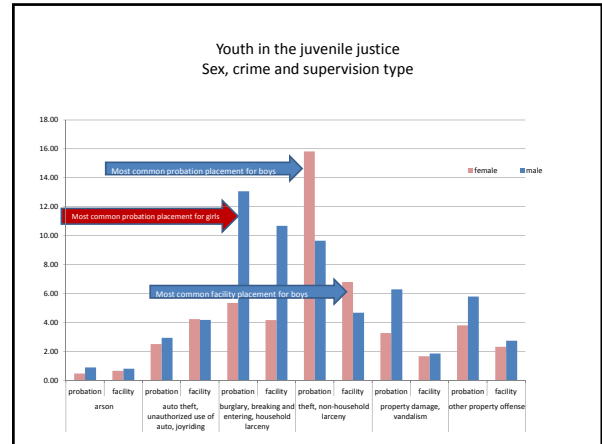
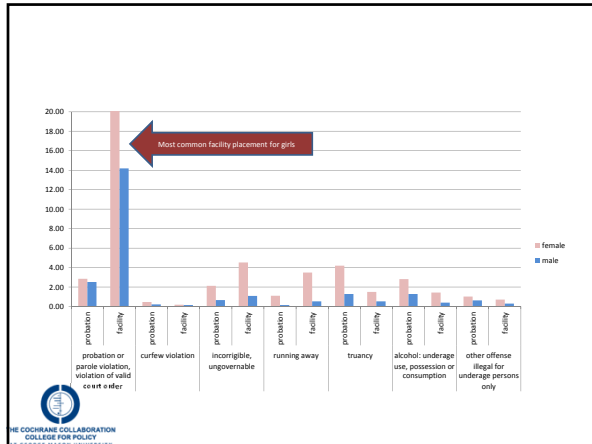
Year	Title	Impact
1825	New York House of Refuge	First juvenile reformatory
1839	Ex parte Crouse	Parents patriae
1870	People ex rel. O'Connell v. Turner	Reduction of parens patriae, necessitates separate juvenile system
1899	First juvenile court is established in Cook County	Act to Regulate the Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children
1966	Kent v. United States	Due Process in juvenile waiver issues
1967	in re Gault	Due process for juveniles in waiver issues
1967	in re Winship	Evidence standard becomes 'beyond a reasonable doubt' for delinquency
1971	McKeiver v. Pennsylvania	Juvenile right to Trial by Jury not guaranteed
1974	The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	Authorizes Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funds to states that followed a series of core requirements
1975	Breed v. Jones	Juveniles protected from double jeopardy
1984	Schall v. Martin	Juveniles may be held for preventative detention.
2002	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	Congressional re-authorization
2004	Yarborough v. Alvarado	Miranda rights apply to juveniles
2005	Roper v. Simmons	Death penalty for youth under 18 unconstitutional
2008	The Second Chance Act	Assistance to formerly incarcerated persons with housing, medical care, education, and job training
	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	Updates and expands 1974 and 2002
	Youth PROMISE Act	Youth Prison Reduction through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Support, and Education Act

Background

Daily size of the population

Type of Juvenile Justice Supervision	Daily population count	Data source
Probation	Formal	Census of Juvenile Probation Supervision Offices, 2005
	Informal	
	Total	
Juvenile Justice Residential Facilities	108,465 14,590	Juvenile Residential Facility Census
Total daily population on probation or in JJRFs	597,380	Combined



YPA mirrors health sciences findings on
Willingness to Pay

Prevention

Seriously underestimated:


- Public's willingness to invest in prevention
- Funds for support services

Treatment

Politically compelling


- Exponentially more costly
- Increased loss in human productivity

YPA allows reinvestment of savings from inflated treatment costs




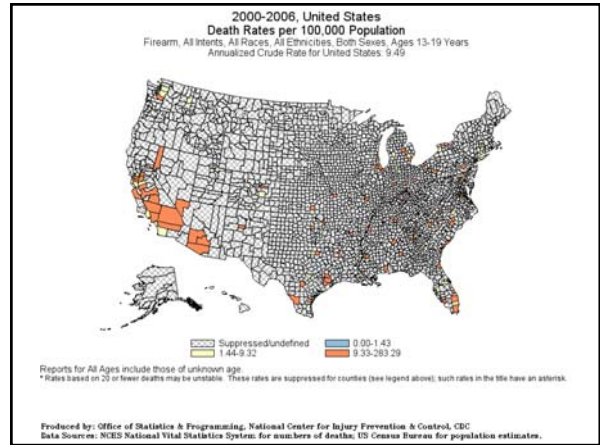
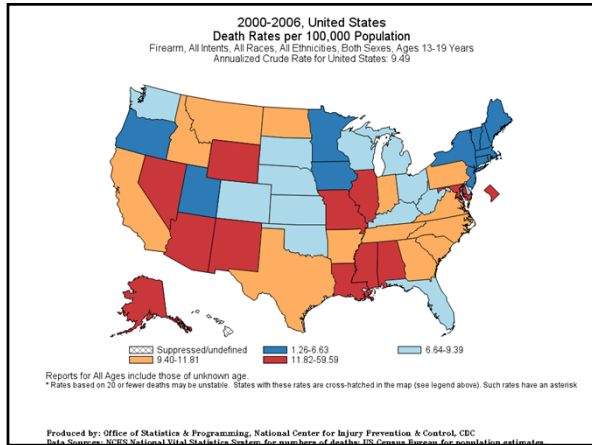
What firearm violence means to taxpayers

Focus

- 13-19 year-olds (30 million on average year)
- Fatal and non-fatal firearm injuries
- Nationally representative data sources:
 - Complete accounting of deaths (vital records)
 - Weighted large scale surveillance systems (injuries, )


Organization

Part I: Numbers and trends of firearm injuries and deaths
 Part II: Medical care and related costs
 Part III: Reference points on spending


Percent of injuries due to violence

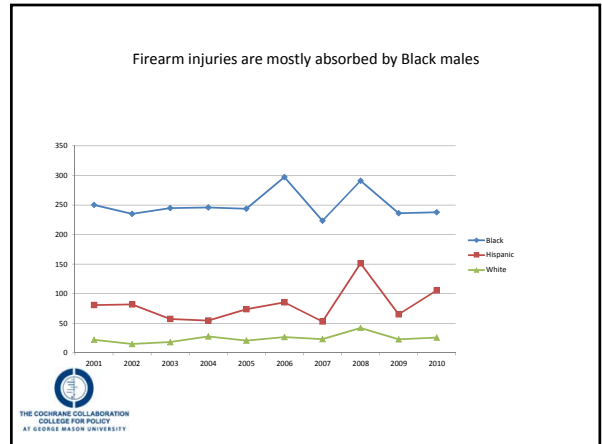
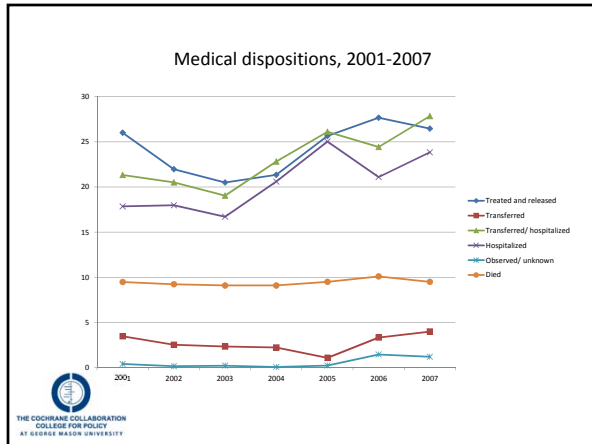
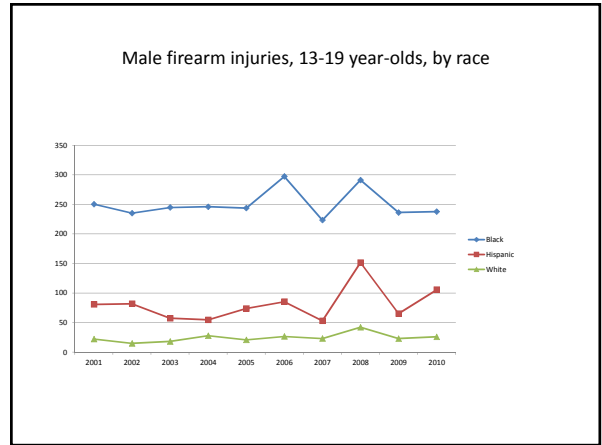
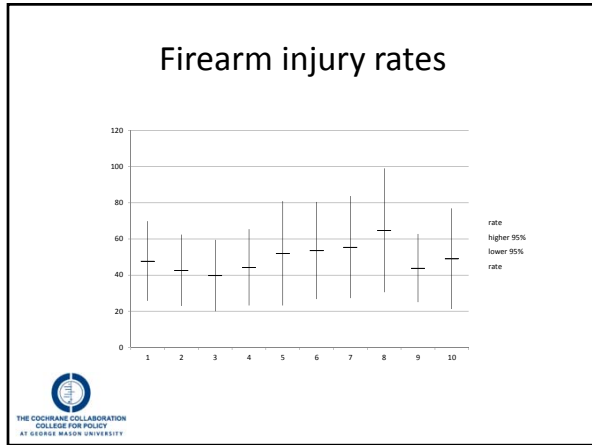
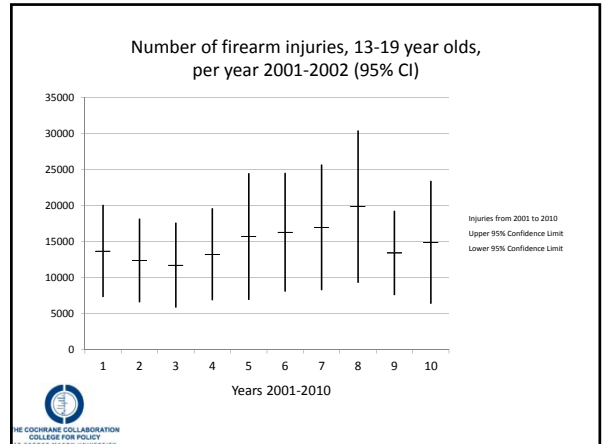
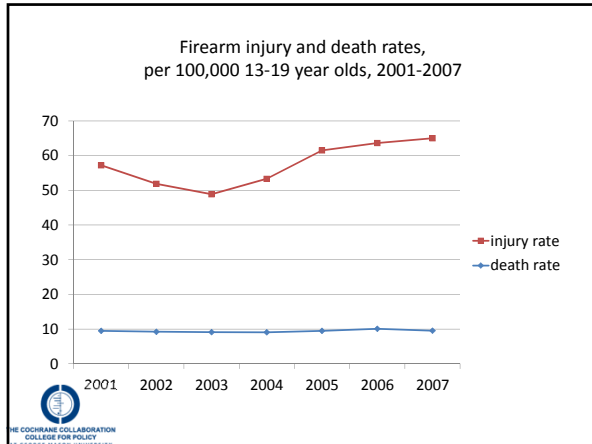
YEAR	Violent firearm	Self-harm firearm	Total	Percent violence-related
2001	9221	185	9406	98.03
2002	8718	365	9083	95.98
2003	8235	60	8295	99.28
2004	9649	495	10144	95.12
2005	12,407	46	12,453	99.63
2006	13820	277	14097	98.04
2007	12942	494	13436	96.32
2008	16267	411	16678	97.54
2009	10091	165	10256	98.39
2010	12,054	480	12,534	96.17



Death and injury rate trends per 100,000 13-19 year olds

Year	death rate	injury rate
1999	11.21	
2000	9.98	
2001	9.48	47.75
2002	9.23	42.63
2003	9.1	39.75
2004	9.08	44.24
2005	9.5	51.99
2006	10.07	53.56
2007	9.52	55.5
2008		64.78
2009		43.85
2010		49.03





Global costs for violent deaths
Average lifetime cost per firearm death \$932,254
Total combined costs \$27 billion

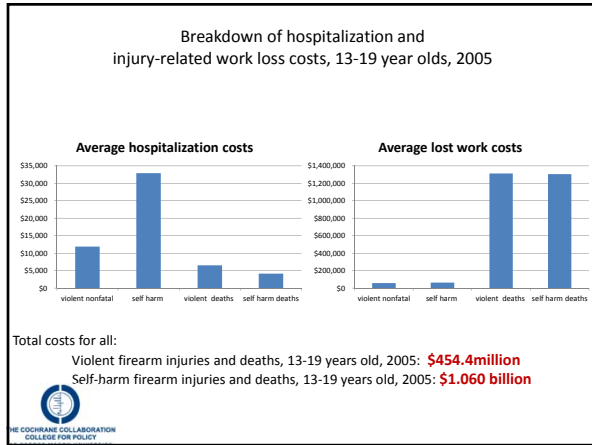
	Deaths	LIFETIME COSTS (2005 dollars)					
		Medical Costs		Work Loss Costs			
		Average	Total*	Average	Total*		
All deaths:	51,173	\$4,203	\$215,100,000	\$917,869	\$46,970,133,000	\$922,073	\$47,185,234,000
Intent:							
Suicide†	32,635	\$3,036	\$99,727,000	\$815,963	\$26,628,942,000	\$819,019	\$26,728,669,000
Homicide	18,124	\$6,265	\$113,552,000	\$1,097,354	\$19,888,450,000	\$1,103,620	\$20,002,002,000
Legal intervention‡	414	\$4,398	\$1,821,000	\$1,093,579	\$452,742,000	\$1,097,977	\$454,562,000
Mechanism:							
Firearm	29,684	\$1,580	\$46,270,000	\$928,874	\$27,546,762,000	\$912,254	\$27,673,032,000
Suffocation	7,879	\$9,449	\$74,864,000	\$999,851	\$94,796,000	\$997,297	\$78,128,308,000
Poisoning	5,833	\$4,024	\$23,470,000	\$787,748	\$4,594,934,000	\$791,772	\$4,618,404,000
Cut/Pierce	2,687	\$6,536	\$17,615,000	\$959,008	\$2,576,856,000	\$960,564	\$2,594,471,000
Unspecified	1,882	\$9,724	\$18,300,000	\$880,306	\$1,619,096,000	\$870,030	\$1,637,397,000
Other Specified /Not Elsewhere Classified	803	\$12,852	\$10,320,000	\$659,692	\$690,332,000	\$672,544	\$700,653,000
Fall	701	\$4,321	\$3,029,000	\$880,316	\$617,102,000	\$884,637	\$620,130,000
Other Specified & Classifiable	602	\$7,182	\$4,311,000	\$934,990	\$562,864,000	\$942,132	\$567,175,000
Drowning	424	\$2,079	\$881,000	\$795,240	\$317,182,000	\$797,118	\$318,063,000
Fire/Burn	317	\$24,629	\$7,868,000	\$689,919	\$282,104,000	\$914,548	\$289,932,000
Struck By/Against	210	\$13,857	\$2,910,000	\$838,176	\$176,017,000	\$852,032	\$178,927,000
Transport, Other Land	151	\$6,107	\$922,000	\$979,081	\$147,841,000	\$985,187	\$148,763,000

From CDC, Table 2—Cost Estimates and Number of Violent Deaths, by Intent and Mechanism, United States, 2005

Costs of hospital-based medical care for firearm injuries and deaths for 13-19 year olds in the United States, 2005

Costs of hospital-based medical care for 13-19 year olds in the United States:

Type of injury	Total in millions	Average cost	Total cases
Non-fatal firearm injuries	\$92	\$11,763	7,874
\$77 (violence-related)			
Fatal firearm injuries	\$16.4	\$5871	2,818 died
	\$108.4		
Non-fatal fall	\$328	\$18,936	17,326
Fatal falls	\$1.58	\$17,707	88 died



Some comparison points

OJDP fiscal year 2012 core budget:	Federal tax payer costs per day per adolescent :
40 State Formula (JJDA core requirements)	In general population \$0.02
0 JJDA Title V Prevention Grants	Arrested \$0.35
0 Title V Incentive Grants	Court-processed \$0.59
<u>30 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants</u>	In Juvenile system \$1.02
70 million total OJDP core funds	
	Hospital costs for firearm injuries per day per adolescent in the general population \$3.84

Compared to:
\$108.4 million on hospital bills in 2005
\$7.5 billion in 2012 for federal Head Start funding
\$4.2 billion in 1999 state juvenile justice costs

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Conclusions on costs

<p>Conclusions on firearm injuries</p> <p>Greatest loss is in lost wages</p> <p>More spent on medical care alone for firearm injuries than full federal budget</p> <p>Not enjoying the same drop in crime</p> <p>Biggest drop felt for homicide victims appears in early 2000's</p> <p>Moving to individual patient records to examine whether the \$104 million per year is accessed through Medicaid payments or unpaid community hospitals</p>	<p>Conclusions on costs</p> <p>Spending is very much a state cost (\$4.2 billion)</p> <p>82% is on supervision (bulk in facility)</p> <p>Like healthcare, we don't know the true per person cost of youth crime and prevention</p> <p>Working on <u>Benefit Cost Analysis</u> with Pew Center on the States to provide outcomes per dollar spent</p>
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