



## FACT SHEET

# Citations for statistics quoted in the documentary

Five states spend more on incarceration than higher education:

**PEW Trust Report: "1 in 100 Behind Bars in America," 2008 p. 16**

\$13,000 to educate a child in Connecticut:

**CT Department of Education, 2009-2010**

Youth Incarceration costs:

Manson Youth Institute: \$65,000 - **OLR Research Report 2008**

**[www.cga.ct.gov/2008/rpt/2008-R-0099.htm](http://www.cga.ct.gov/2008/rpt/2008-R-0099.htm)**

Secure State Detention: \$140,000:

**CSSD** runs the Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven detention facilities. April 7, 2011 number of residents; Bridgeport: 30, Hartford: 35, New Haven: 12. Cost per kid per day: \$385.84 (\$140,585 annually)

**CT Office of Fiscal Analysis, reported in "Safe and Sound" report by the Ct. Juvenile Justice Alliance.**

Juvenile Training School Costs:

Figures range from \$281,000 annually (CT JTS Report to the Legislature 2010), to \$365,000 by Governor Rell (), to \$541,000 annually (CT Juvenile Justice Alliance).

Children incarcerated as juveniles 7 times more likely to be incarcerated as adults:

This figure came from a Canadian study which was published in an American journal.

**"Iatrogenic effect of juvenile justice," published in the Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, was authored by Uberto Gatti of the University of Genoa, (Italy) and Richard E. Tremblay and Frank Vitaro of the Université de Montréal / Sainte-Justine University Hospital Research Center (Canada), 2009.**

**[http://www.eurekalert.org/pub\\_releases/2009-07/uom-nsf071609.php](http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2009-07/uom-nsf071609.php)**

No study on this specific number was available for the U.S.

Male high school dropouts 63 times more likely to be incarcerated than 4-yr college graduates:

Center for Labor Market Studies (2009). Boston, MA: Northeastern University.

If the graduation rate increased by only 5%, nation would save \$4.9 billion in crime-related costs.

**"Saving Futures," Alliance for Excellent Education Issue Brief August 2006 Table p. 4**

9000 kids were expected to drop out of CT high schools last year.

If all graduated, would-be dropouts would earn additional \$2.5 billion over their lifetimes.

**This is a soft figure, of course, depending on lifespan, etc. High school graduates average \$6000-\$7000 more annual income than high school dropouts.**

Other countries use treatment rather than punishment to treat substance abuse or mental or emotional illness.

Diverting these to community based treatment saves prison beds for more violent offenders and increases the payment of victim restitution, child support and taxes by low-risk offenders.

**PEW Trust Report: "1 in 100 Behind Bars in America", 2008 p. 13, 20.**

Racial Makeup of CT Children: **Census 2010**

Racial Makeup of CT Children in Detention: **CT Office of Policy Management**

Nationally, high school dropout can expect to make less than \$20,000 a year.

Four-year college graduates make an average of over \$45,000 per year.

**"The High Cost of High School Dropouts: What the Nation Pays for Inadequate High Schools," Alliance for Excellent Education, Issue Brief 2007, p. 1.**

This can add up to over \$1 million over the course of a lifetime.

Current CT prison population is over 17,000 people.

If half of those incarcerated earned the wages of the average college graduate, they would generate approximately \$20 million annually in CT income tax.

**This was manually calculated based on average income over \$45,000 for college graduates, and CT state income tax of 5 percent.**

85% of juvenile inmates are functionally literate.

**National Assessment of Adult Literacy (affiliated with the U.S. Department of Education), 2003.**

Every \$1 invested in early education saves \$16 in costs down the road.

**Sources: Schweinhart (2004) and Reynolds, Arthur J., et al. (2002). Notes: Chicago Parent Center presented in 1998 dollars and Perry Preschool Program in 2000 dollars.**