It is costly to charge youth and families fees and fines.

Collection costs outweigh revenue.



Oregon spent \$866,000 to collect \$864,000 in support fees for youth in custody in 2019.



Arizona spends 85 cents for every \$1 it collects in youth fees.²



More than **70% of all revenue from** youth fees in California went toward collecting fees from other families.³

Collection rates are low and decrease with time.

90% of juvenile court fees in Oregon are more than 5 years old, which the state considers "virtually uncollectible." ⁴



The Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice collected 6% of all fees ordered in 2018.⁵

Taxpayer money is wasted on collections.



The Montana Department of Corrections spent \$300,831 to collect \$238,721 in incarceration fees from families with youth in custody between 2018-2021. This means **\$62,110** tax dollars were lost on efforts to collect this one type of fee.⁶

repealed at least one youth fee and/or fine⁷

Fees generate costly collateral consequences for families and communities.

A 2016 benefit-cost analysis found that abolishing youth fees in a single California county would result in a net financial benefit to society of more than \$5.5 million due to state and local administrative savings and reduction of labor market harms and wage garnishment.⁸

Sources

- 1. <u>Oregon Department of Justice, Division of Child Support.</u>
- 2. Policy Advocacy Clinic, University of California, Berkeley Law, "Fiscal Analysis of H.B. 2033."
- 3. Policy Advocacy Clinic, University of California, Berkeley Law.
- 4. <u>Oregon Judicial Department</u>.
- 5. Policy Advocacy Clinic, University of California, Berkeley Law, "Juvenile Administrative Fees in Louisiana."
- 6. Public Records Request Response from Montana Department of Corrections, sent to Policy Advocacy Clinic, University of California, Berkeley Law.
- 7. Debt Free Justice Campaign, "Our Impact."
- 8. Mayer, et al., "An Economic Analysis of Charging Administrative Fees to Justice-Involved Youth."

