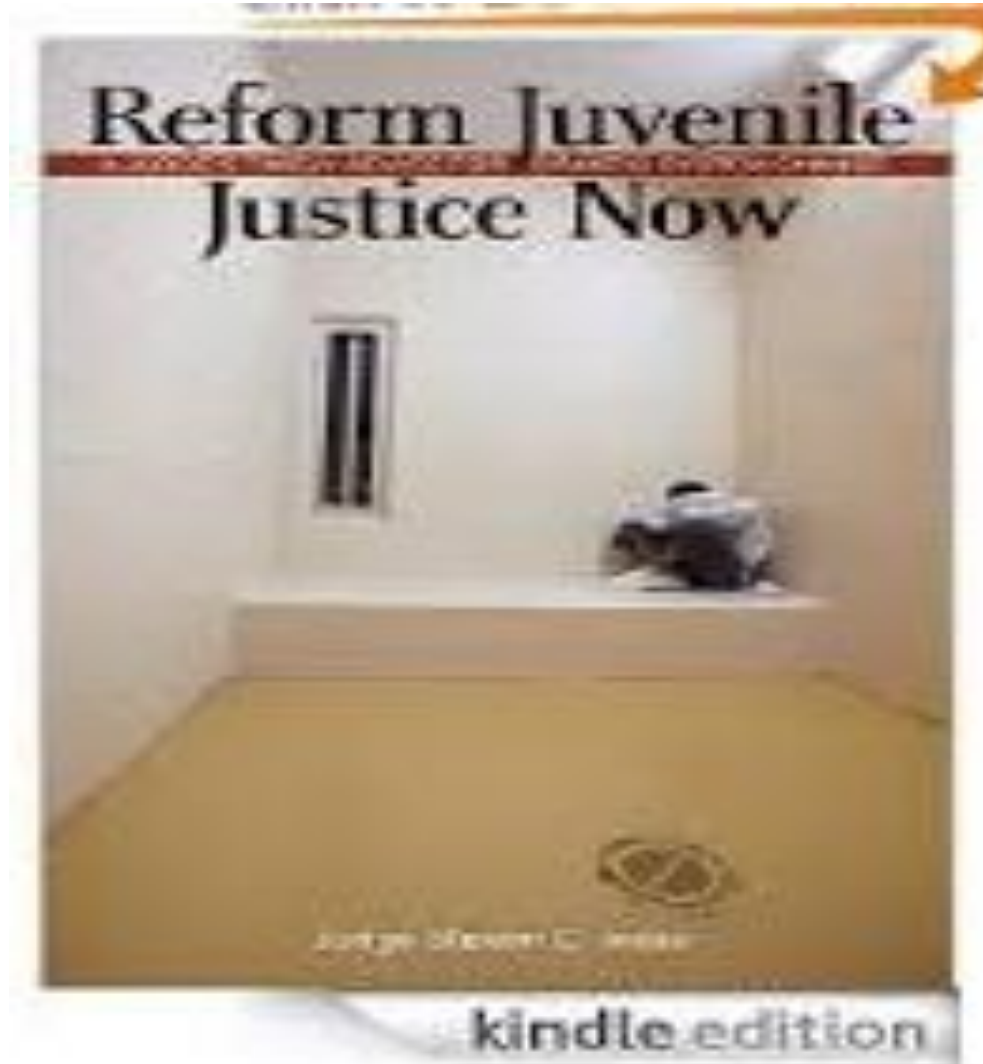


# Reforming Georgia Juvenile Justice



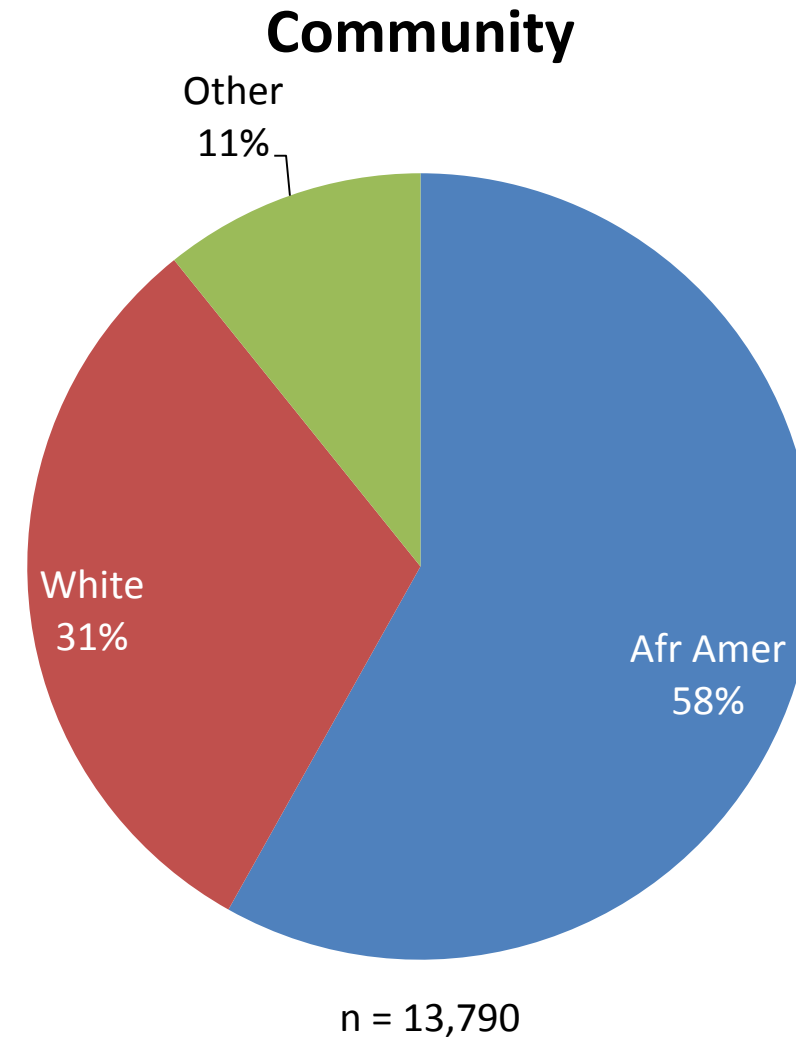
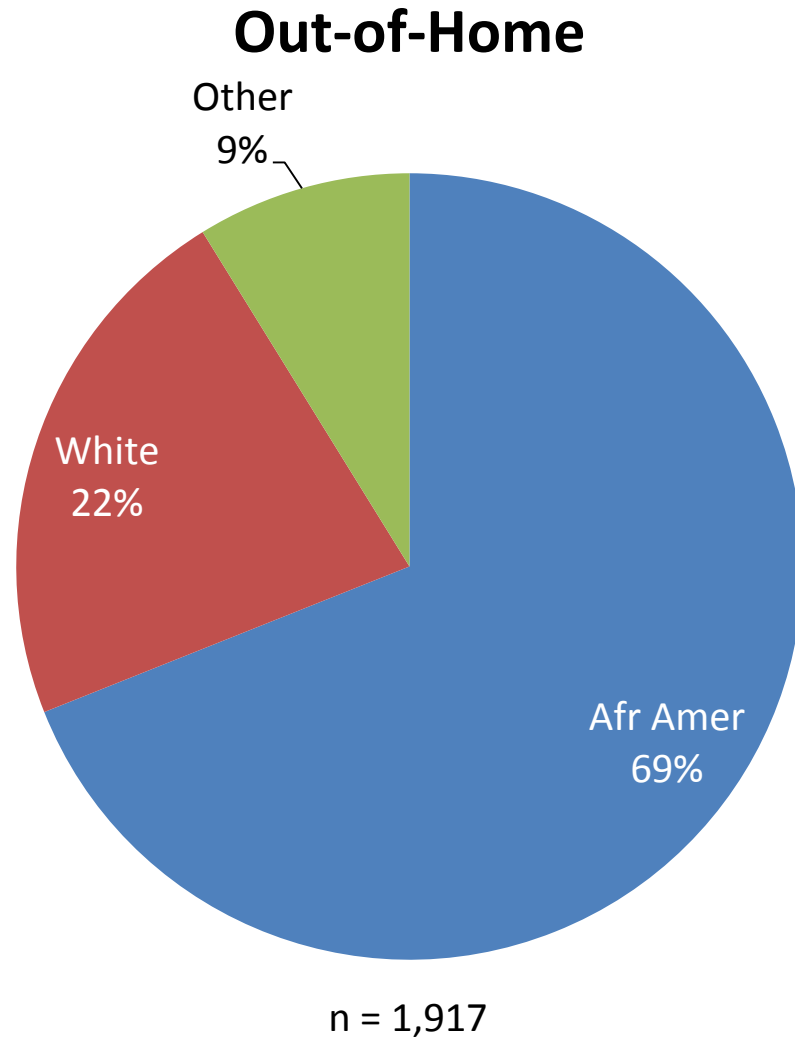
Getting Results in Juvenile Justice: Improving Outcomes and Containing Costs Using Evidenced Based Programs

# Workgroup Findings

	Total Population (2011)	% Non-felony (Misdemeanor or Status)	% Non-Violent Offense Types	% Low-Risk	Recidivism Rate (Released in 2007)	Cost
Out-of-Home Population	1,917	24%	58%	40%	64%	N/A
YDC Population	619	1%	39%	39%	65%	\$91,126 per bed
Designated Felons	607	0%	38%	39%	N/A	N/A
Non-Secure Residential Population	600	53%	70%	49%	54%	\$28,955 per juvenile
RYDC Population	698	20%	65%	34%	N/A	\$88,155 per bed

- Large numbers of low-risk kids consume expensive juvenile justice resources and recidivism rates remain high.
  - YDC: 39% low-risk, 65% recidivism rate, \$91,126 per bed
  - Non-Secure Residential: 53% non-felony, 49% low-risk, 54% recidivism rate, \$28,955 per juvenile

# Race/Ethnicity of Youth in System





# Juvenile System Changes

- Status Offenders are now described as Children in Need of Services (CHINS); CHINS should not be detained except under limited circumstances and for a limited time (DSO)
- Fewer lower risk youth confined in DJJ facilities, but we will still house high and medium risk including violent youthful offenders
- Services for lower risk youth will be provided in the community
- Funding has been offered to counties through grants for community based services for delinquent youth



# GA Assessment Instruments

**New Assessments/Tools:** The development of a continuum of new validated assessments and tools for our juvenile system, to include:

- Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI)
- Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment (PDRA)
- Structured Dispositional Matrix (SDM)
- Juvenile Needs Assessment (JNA)



# Georgia's Juvenile Incentive Grants



With the new Children's Code passage (HB 242), state and federal funds have been focused on Evidence-Based Interventions shown to be *effective* with a juvenile population.

Research has shown the programs listed below to be effective interventions with this population-

- Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)
- Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
- Thinking For A Change (T4C)
- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
- Seven Challenges (7C)

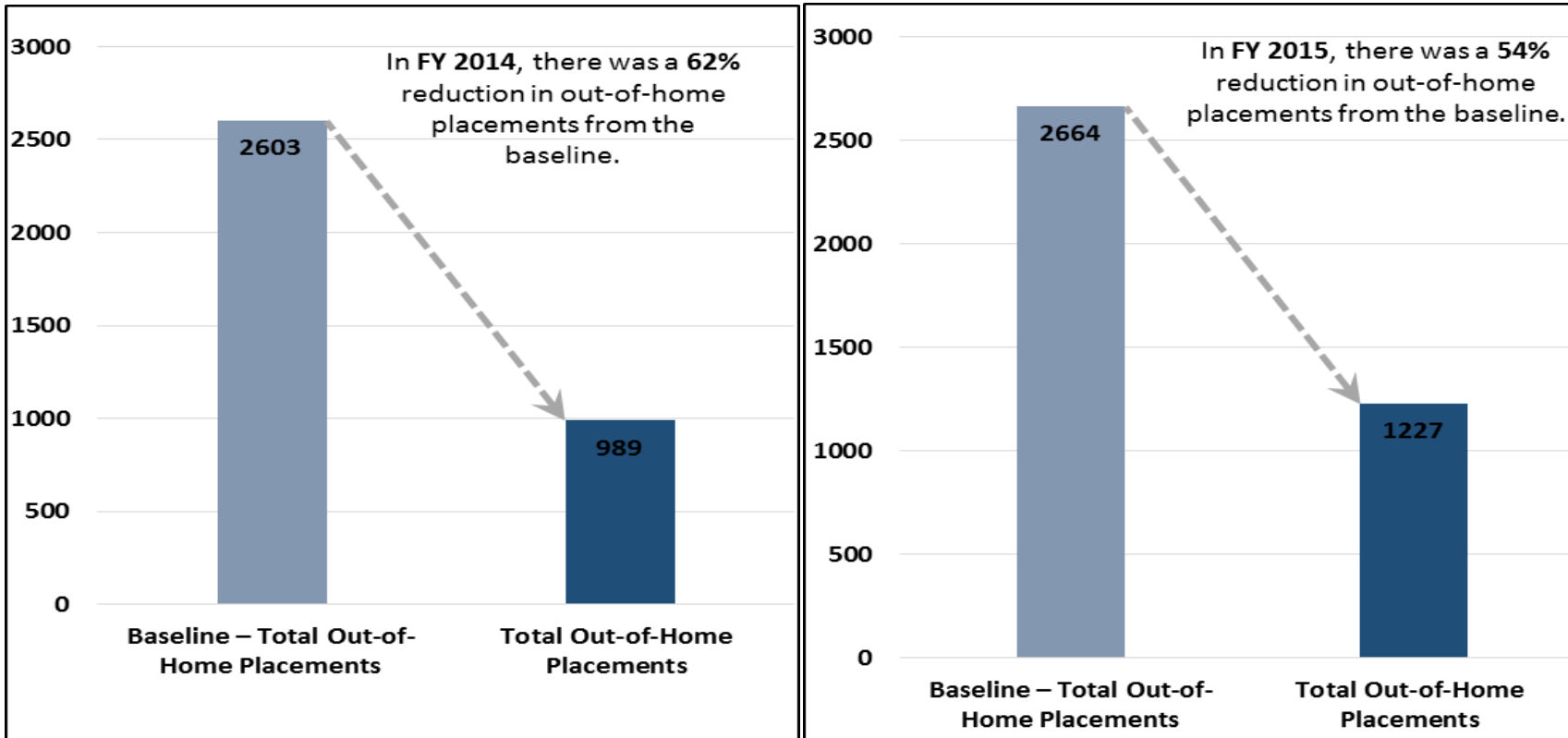


# How are we doing so far?

- Implemented and validated risk assessment tools with assistance of judiciary and enforcement community
  - Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment-PDRA & Structured Dispositional Matrix
  - Detention Assessment Instrument-DAI
  - Juvenile Needs Assessment –
- Incentive grant program now serving 60 counties  
(SFY 2014 - \$6M; SFY 2017 - \$8.8M)
- With population shift to community, we have been able to take two juvenile detention centers and one YDC off-line
- As of December 1, 2014, every juvenile circuit in the state has access to at least one evidence-based program (DJJ \$1.6M)
- Eventual cost shift of services from facilities to community  
(Sustain Reforms)



# Two Years of Juvenile Incentive Grant Results

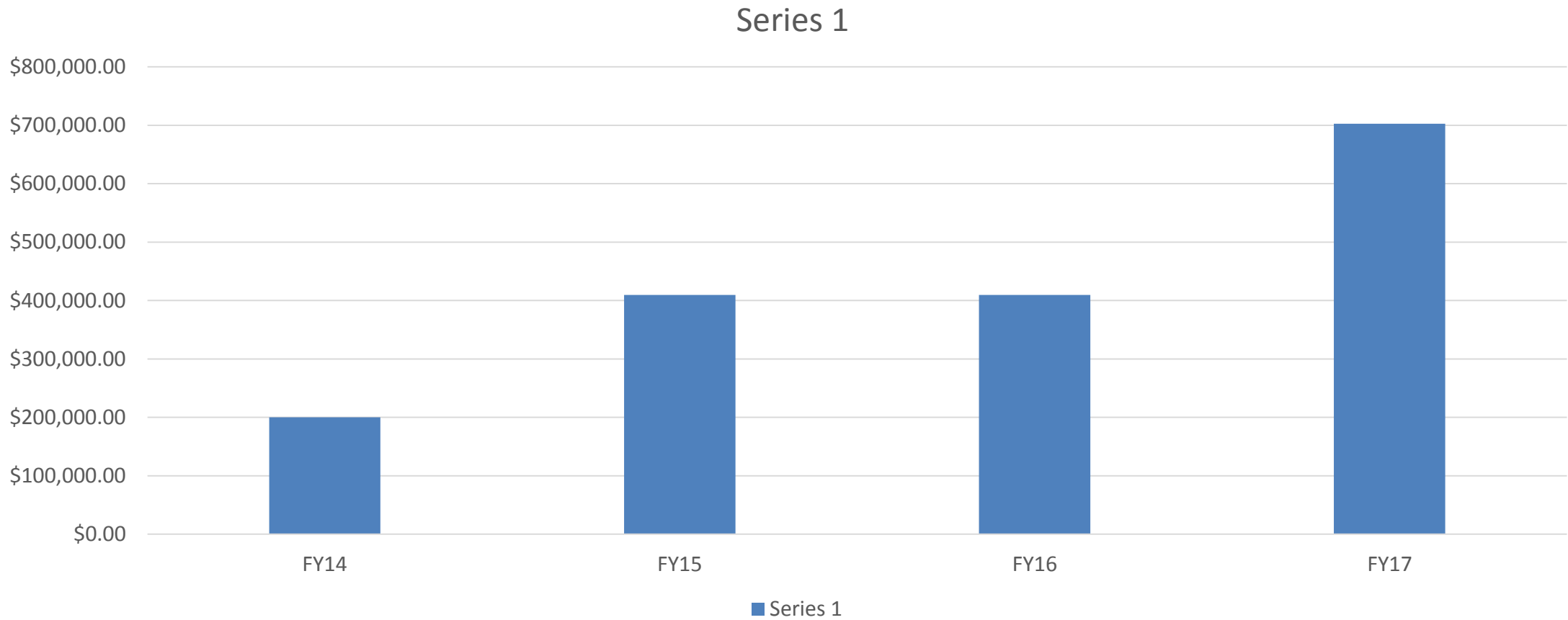


	FY 2014	FY 2015
Implementation Period	9 months	12 months
Number of Grantee Courts	29 courts	29 courts
Number of Counties Served	49 counties	51 counties

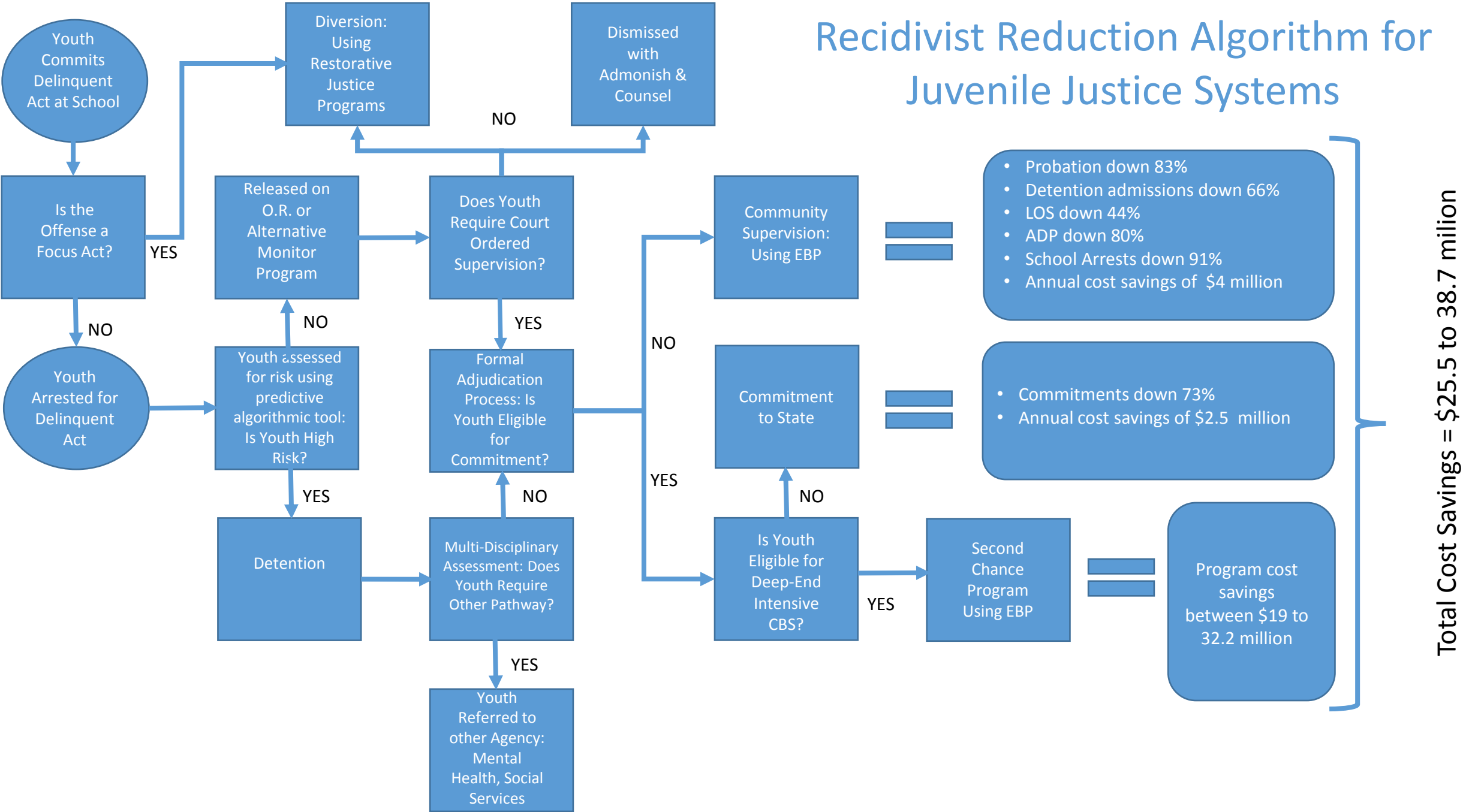




# Re-Investment Funding for Clayton County

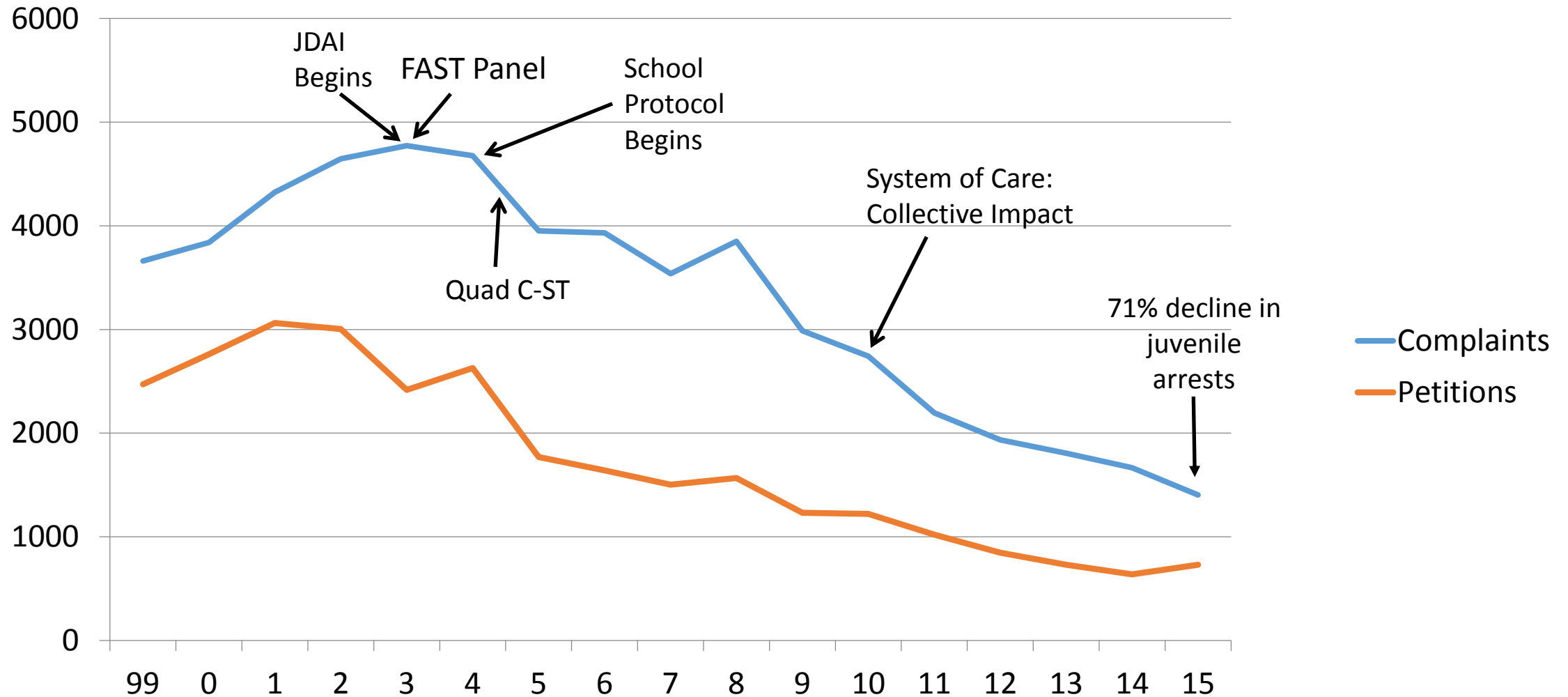


# Recidivist Reduction Algorithm for Juvenile Justice Systems

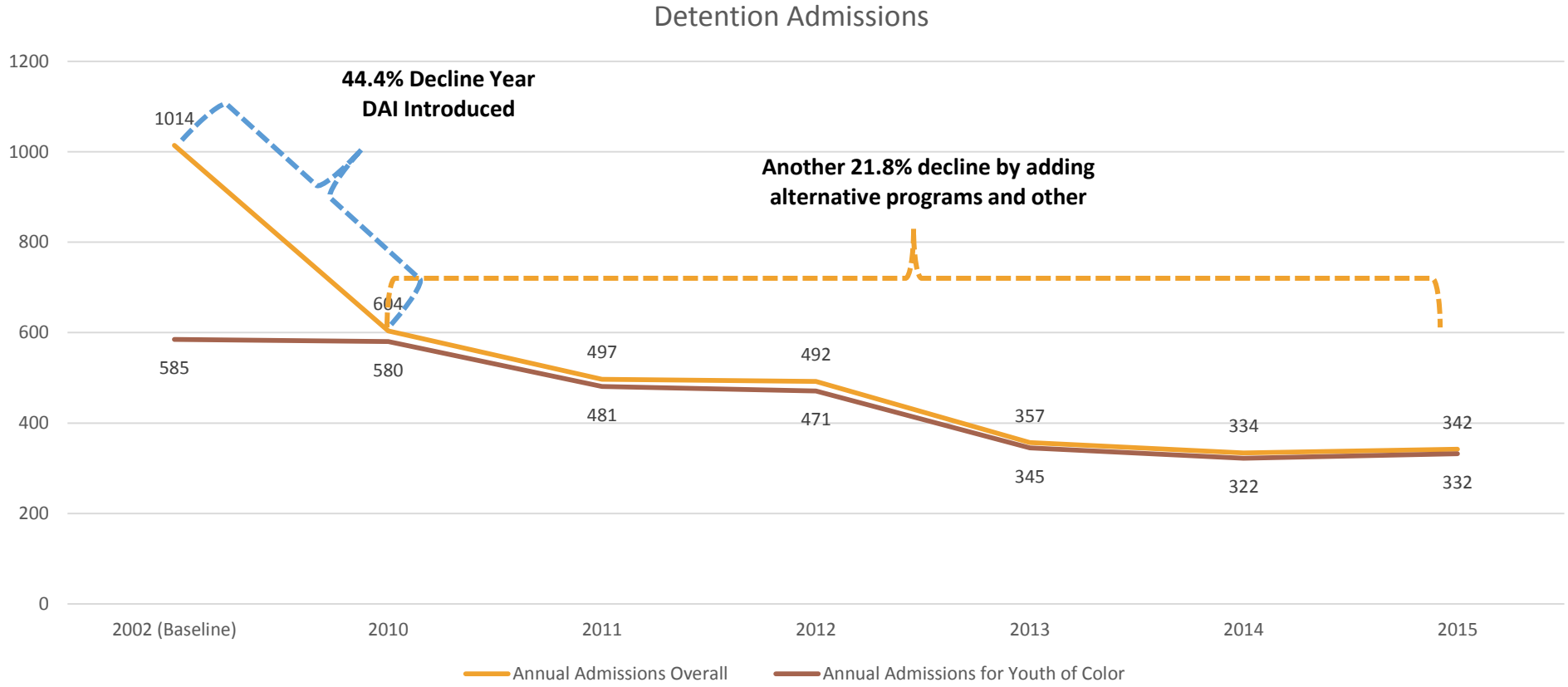


Total Cost Savings = \$25.5 to 38.7 million

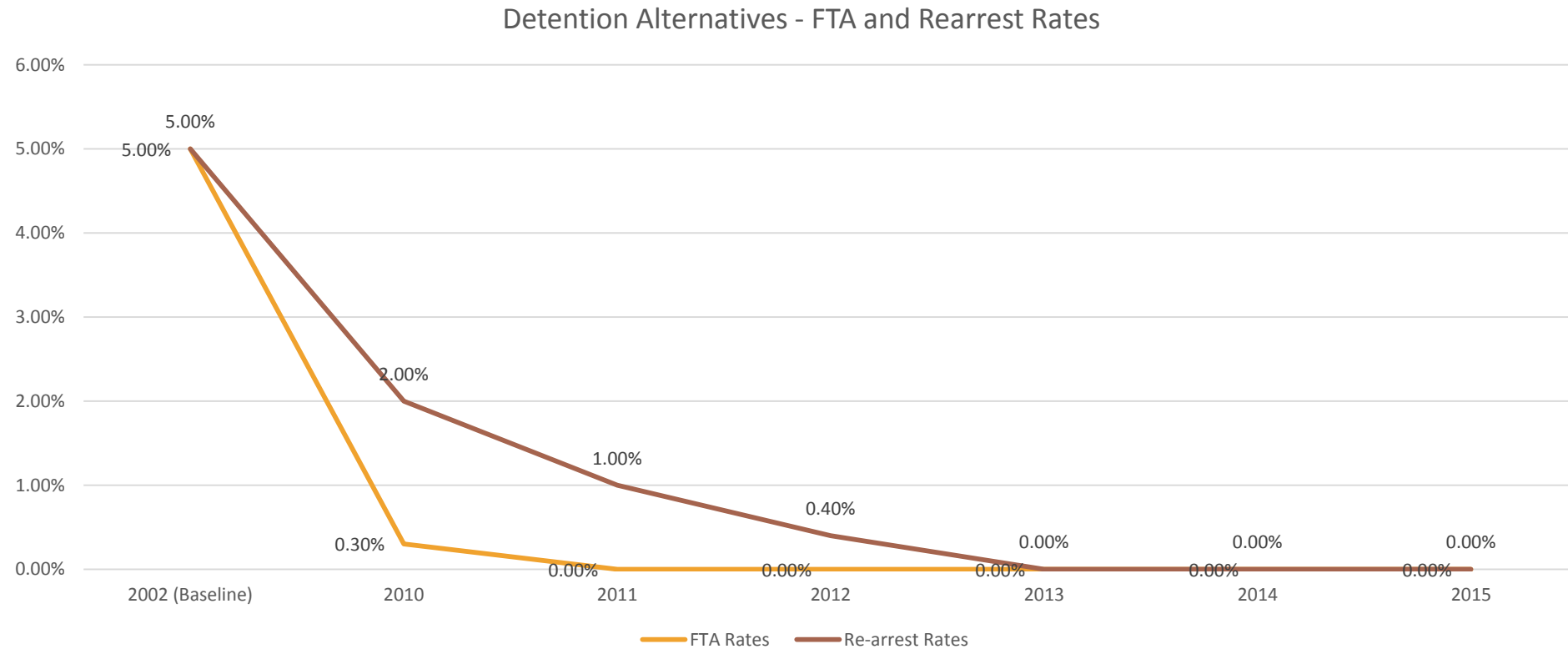
# The Big Picture of Clayton's Journey: 2003 to Present



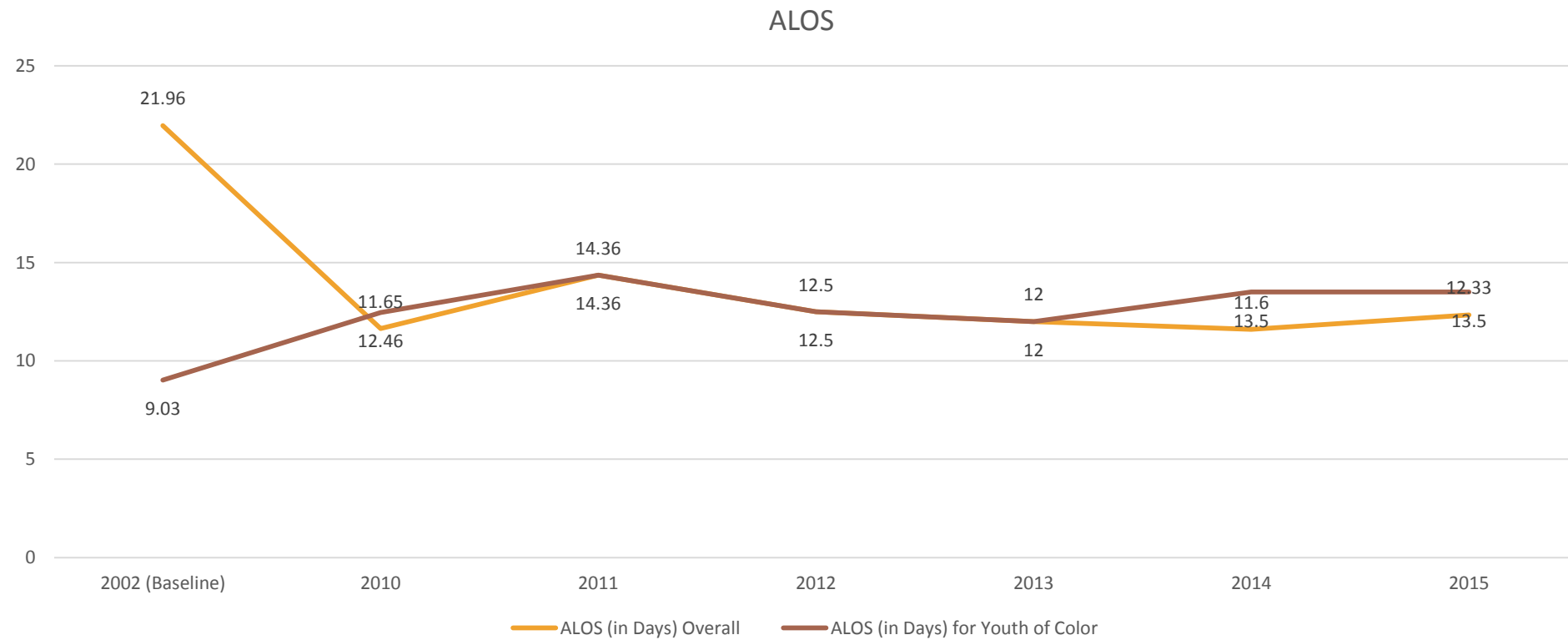
# Annual Admissions Decline by 66%



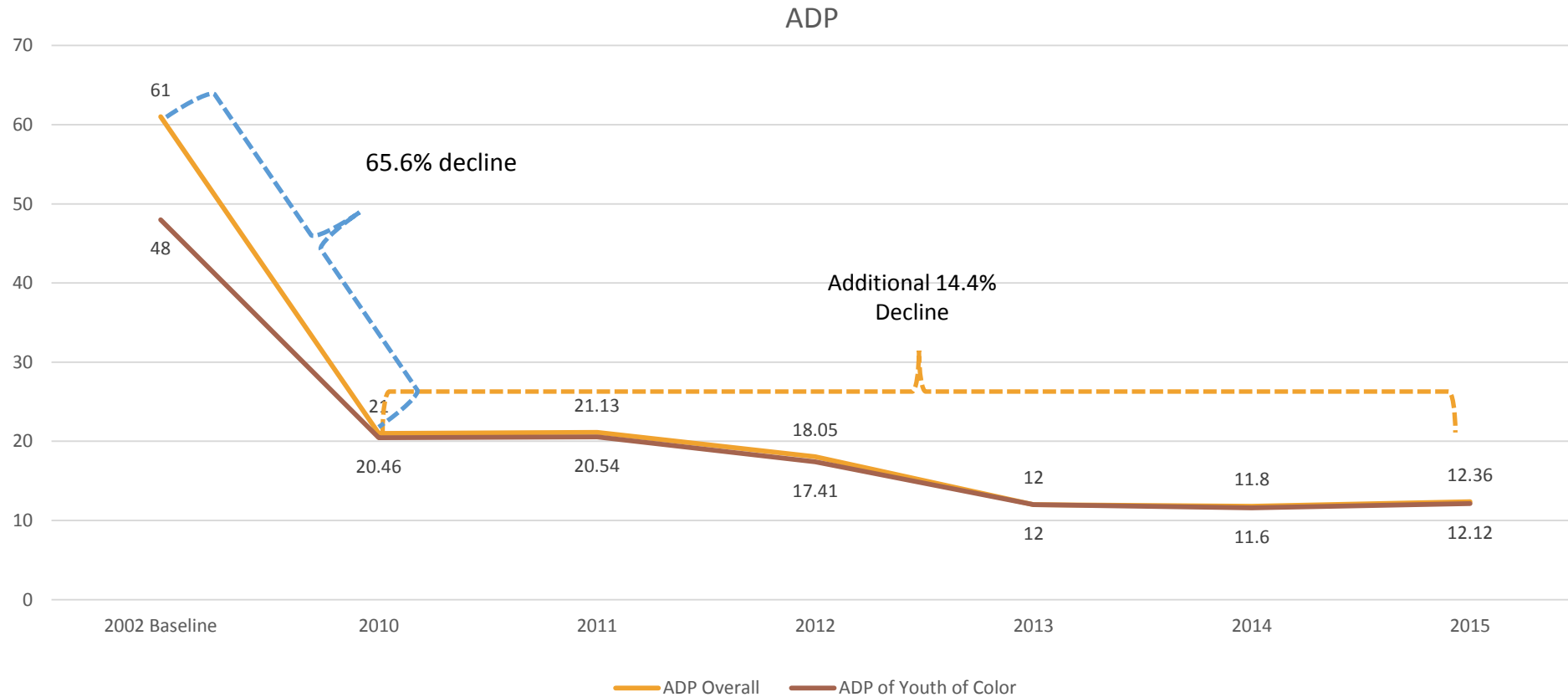
# What the Numbers Show: Public Safety and Detention Alternatives



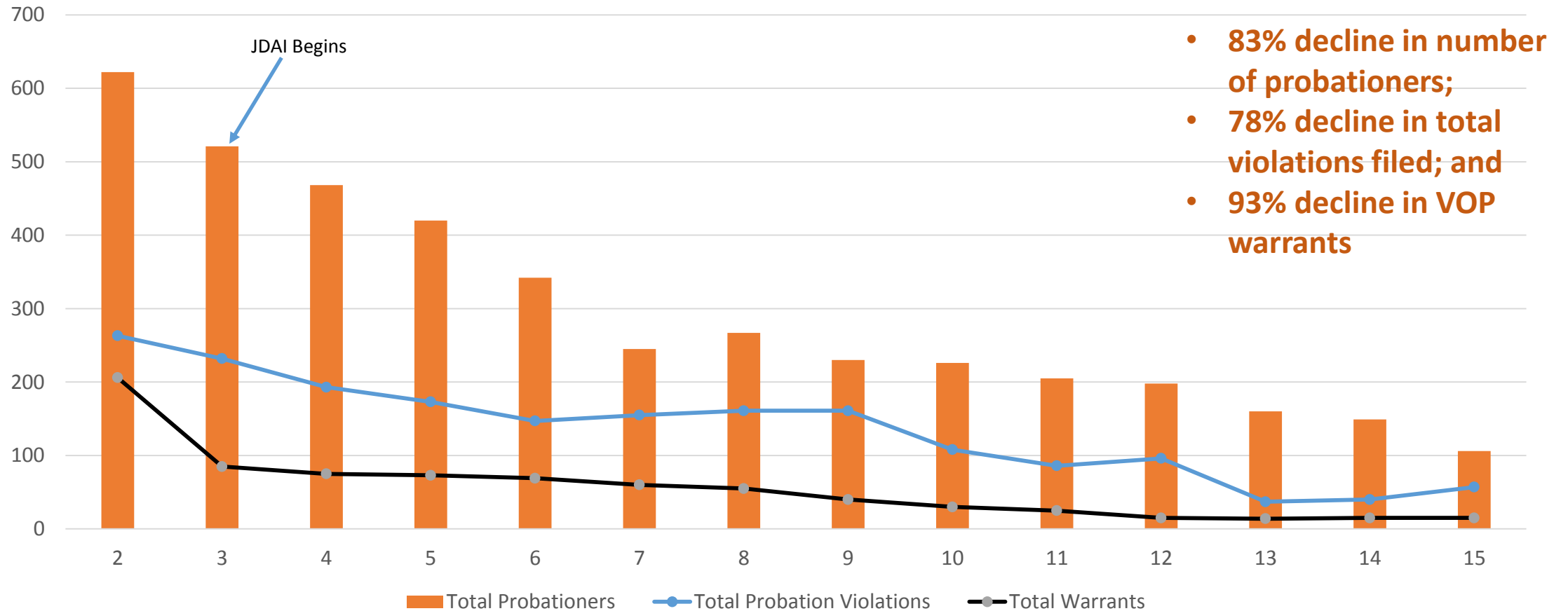
# Outcomes: Average Length of Stay Reduced by 44%



# Outcomes: Average Daily Population Reduced by 80%

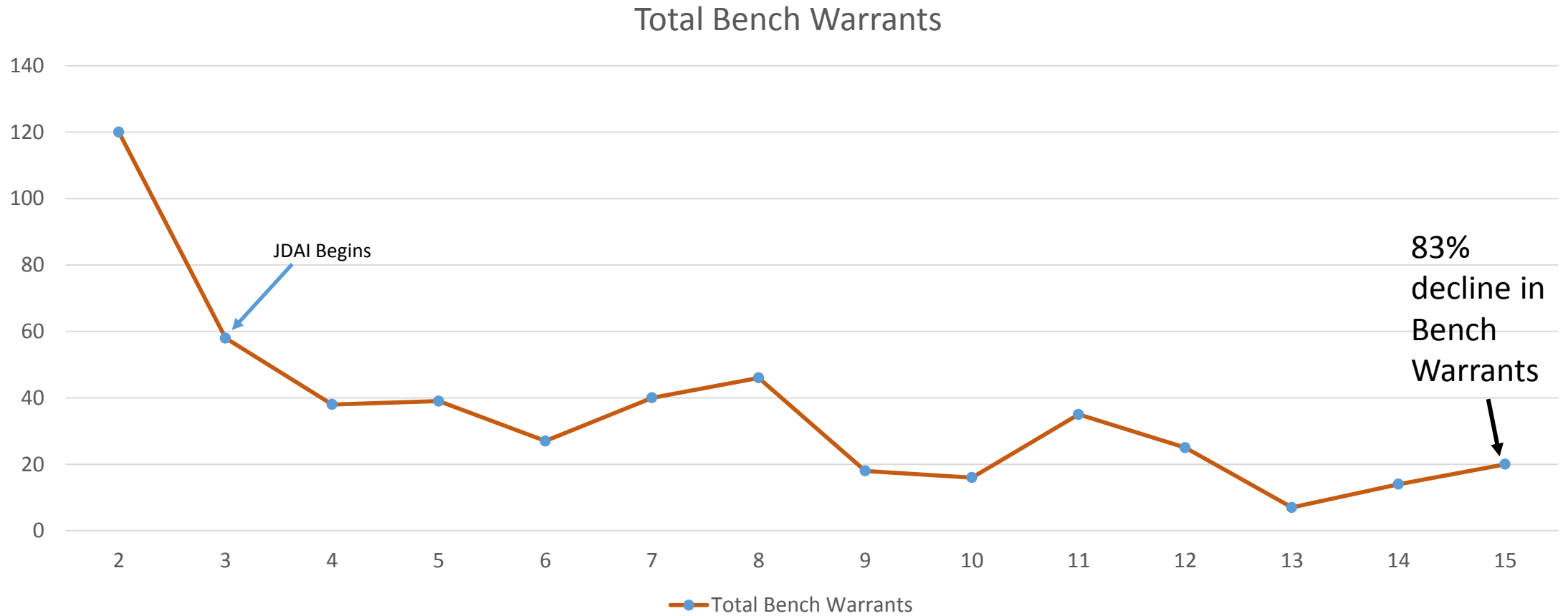


# Comparative Analysis of Total probationers, Total Violations, and Total Warrants

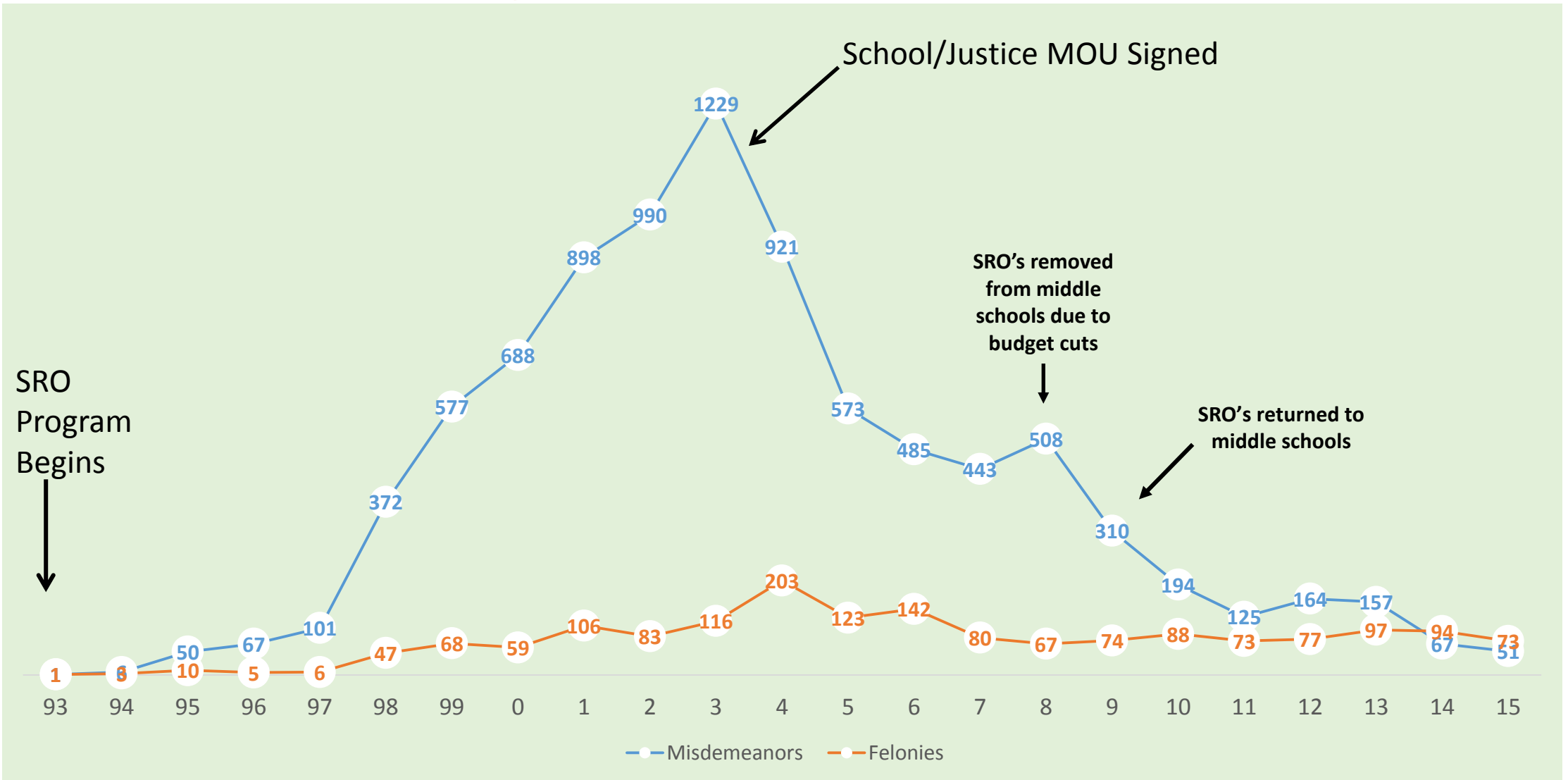




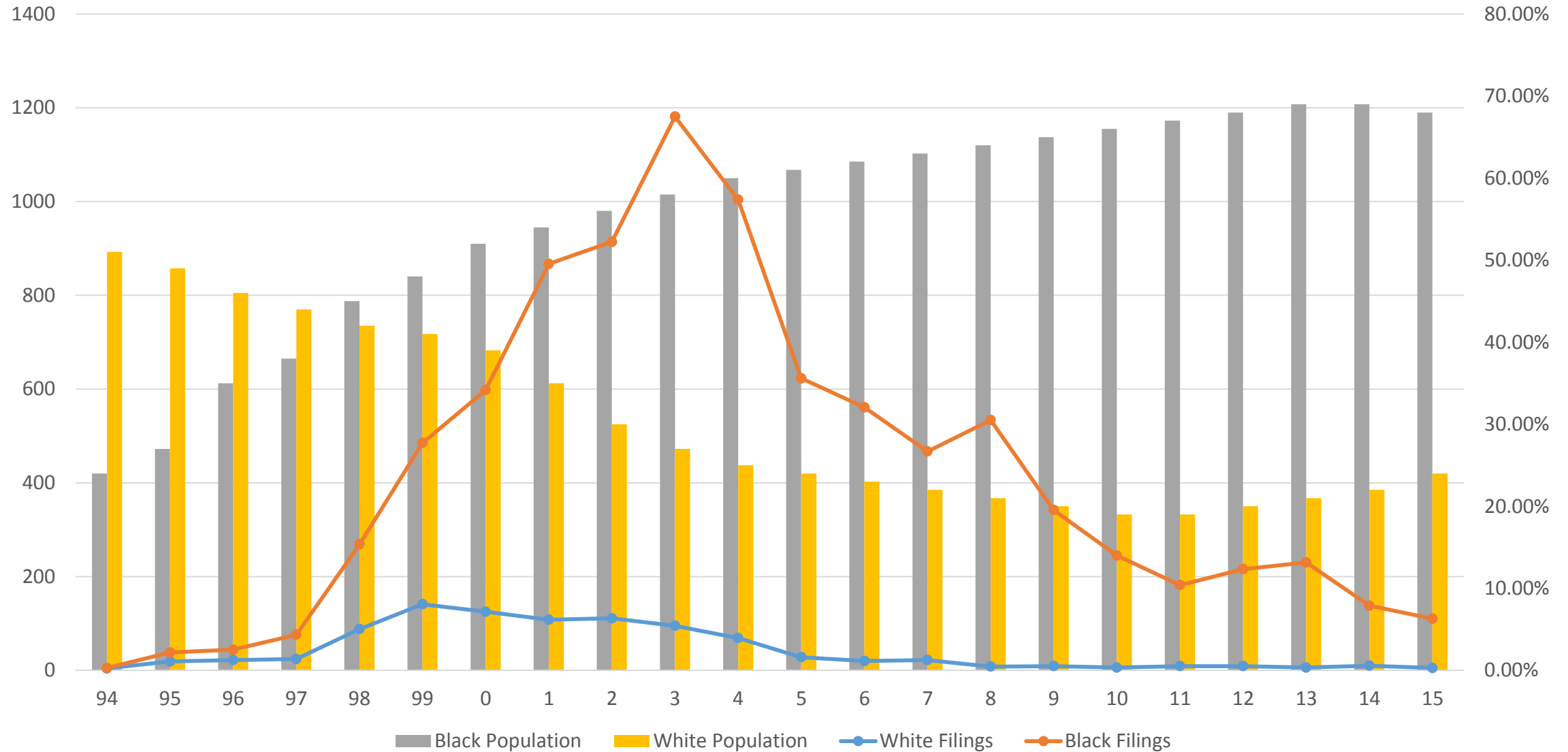
# Failure to Appear Locators



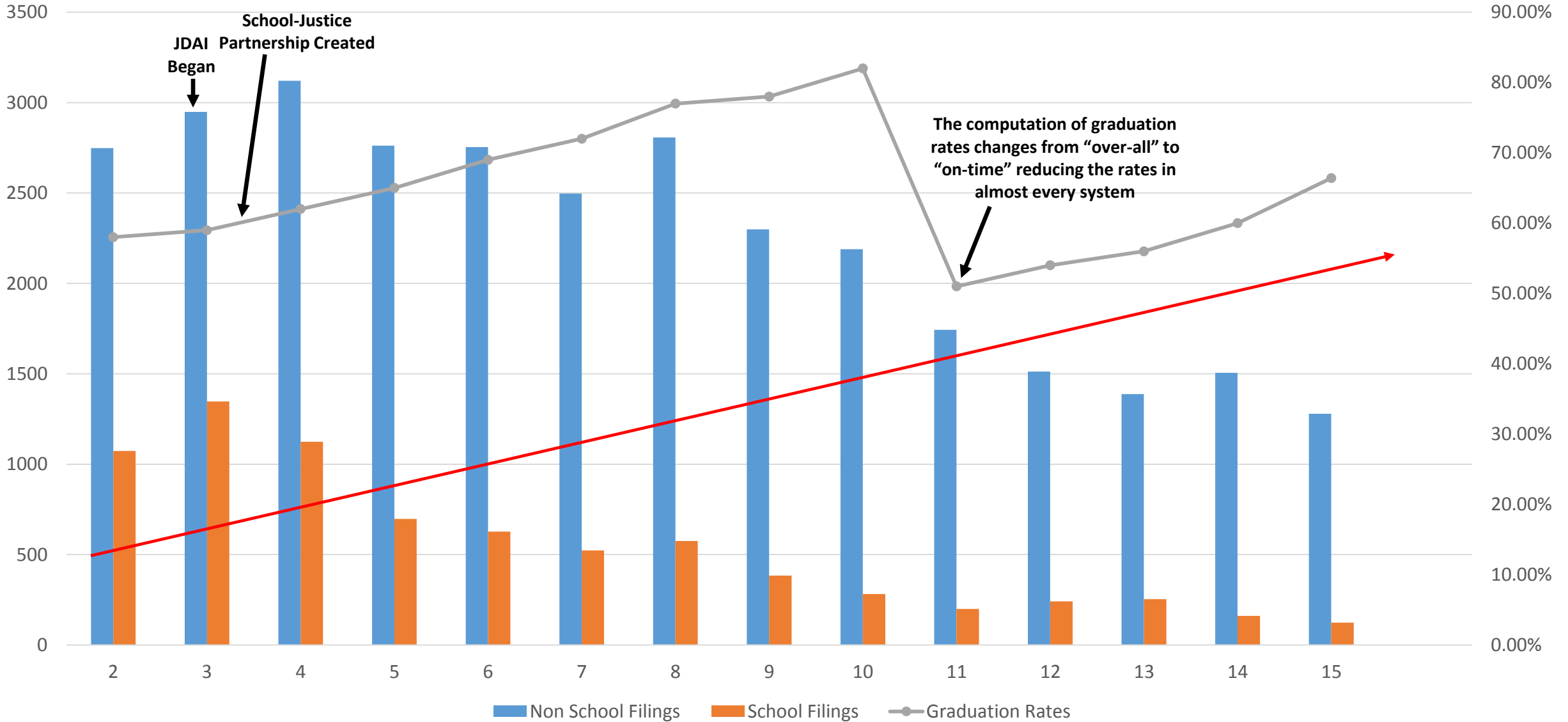
# Total School Arrests Pre & Post School-Justice Collaborative Agreement



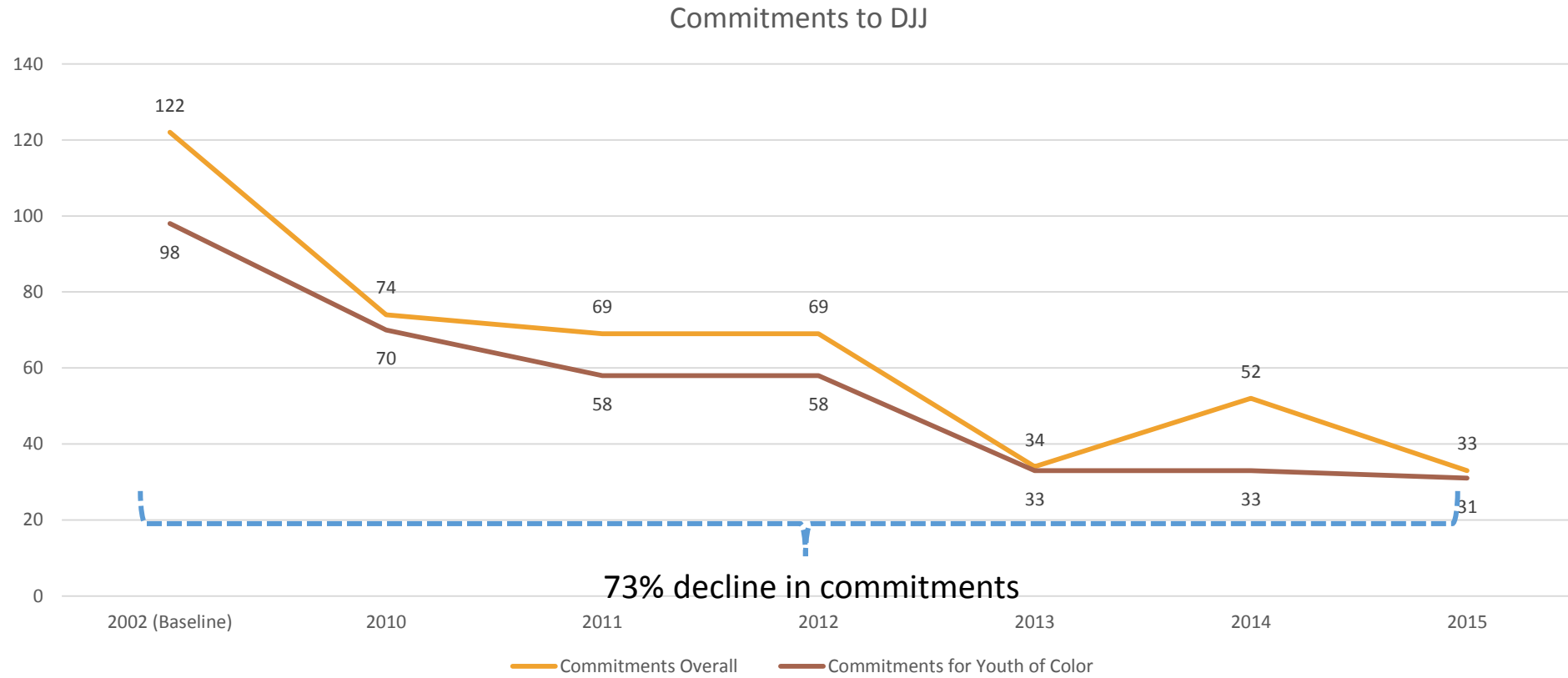
## School Based Filings by Race Compared to Demographics of County



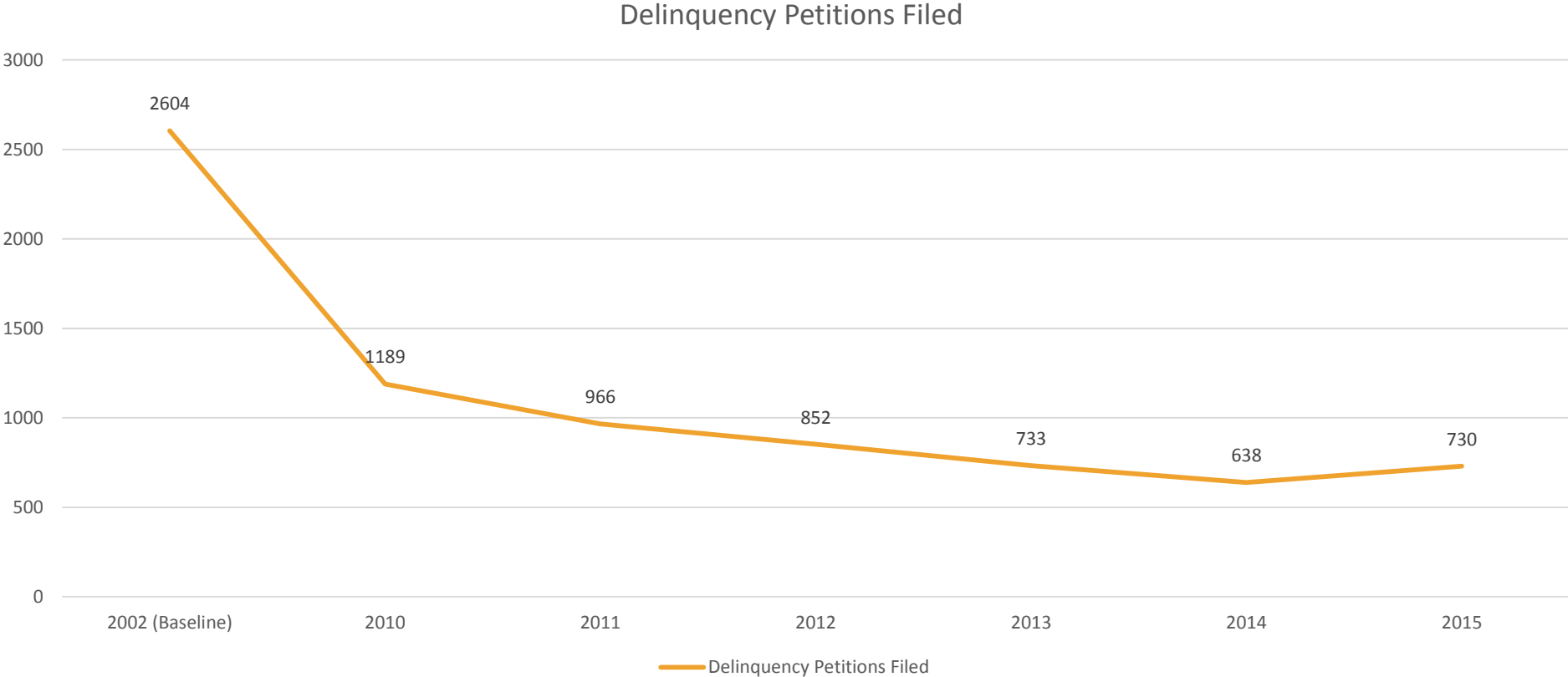
## Comparative Analysis of Non-School and School Filings and Graduation Rates



# Commitments



# Juvenile Crime Indicator: We Need to Reframe What It Means to “Get Tough”

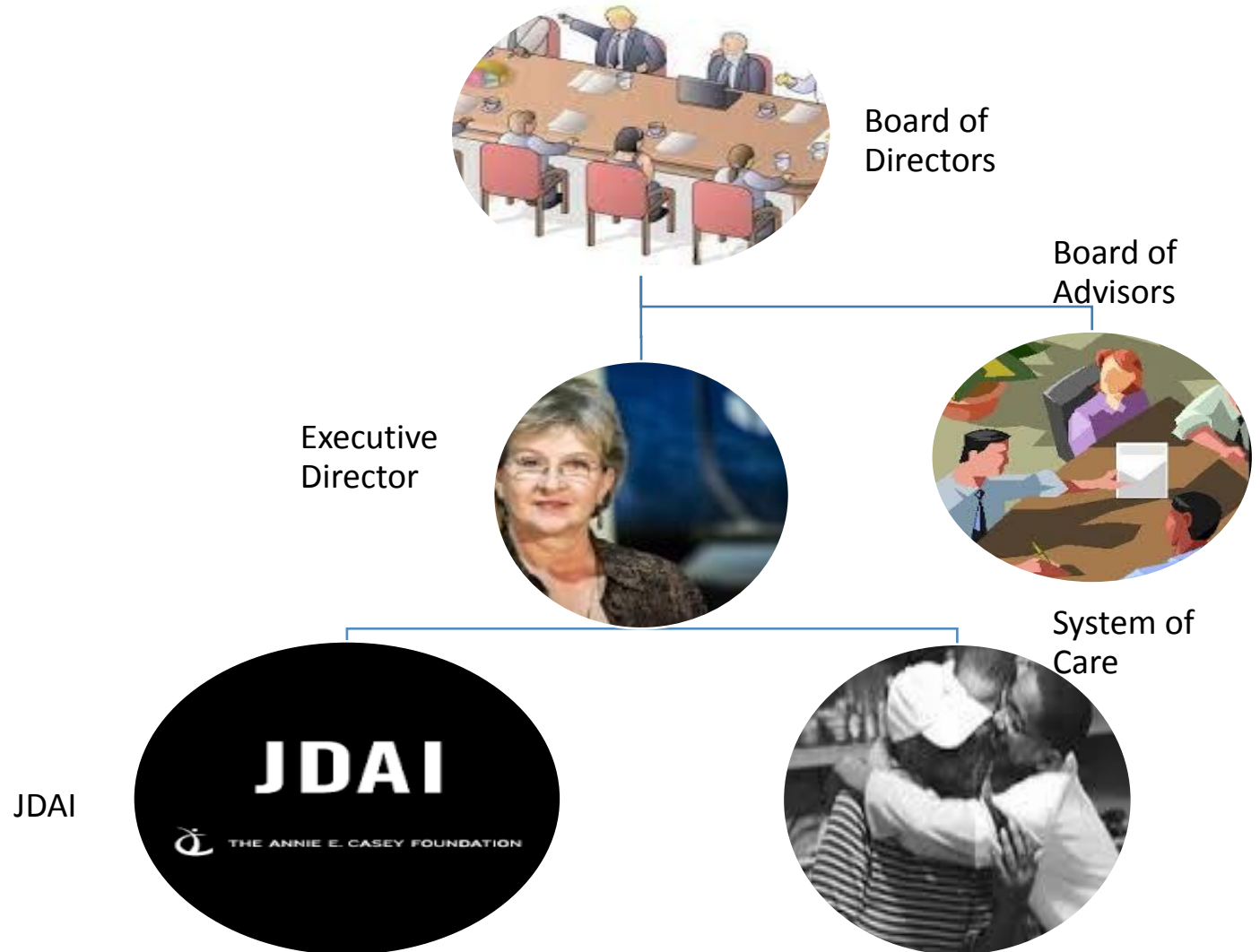


# Expanding the Algorithm to Include Prevention Using a School-Justice Partnership Model

Creating an Independent Backbone Agency to Broker Services for  
Chronically Disruptive Students (at risk of delinquency)

# Collaborative Governance Body: The Clayton County Juvenile Justice Fund

- 501 (c) (3)
- Board of Directors;
- Board of Advisors;
- Executive Director;
- Division of System of Care;
- Division of JDAI; and
- Meet quarterly





## **Look at the Child from Epidemiological Basics**

*Diseases* do not occur by chance: there are always determinants for the disease to occur.

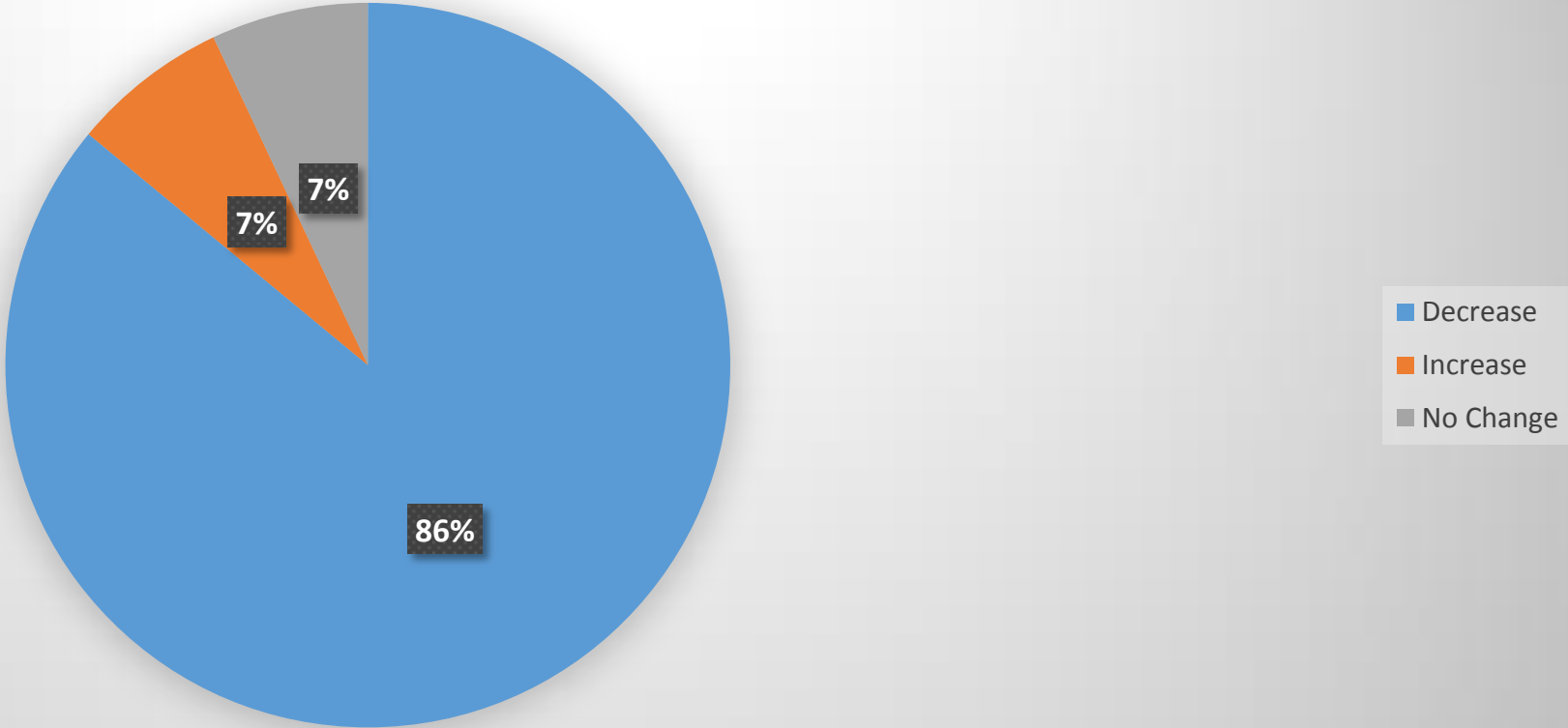
*Diseases* are not distributed at random: distribution is related to risks factors that need to be studied for the population in order to identify solutions.

*Disruptive behaviors* do not occur by chance: there are always determinants for the disruptive behavior to occur.

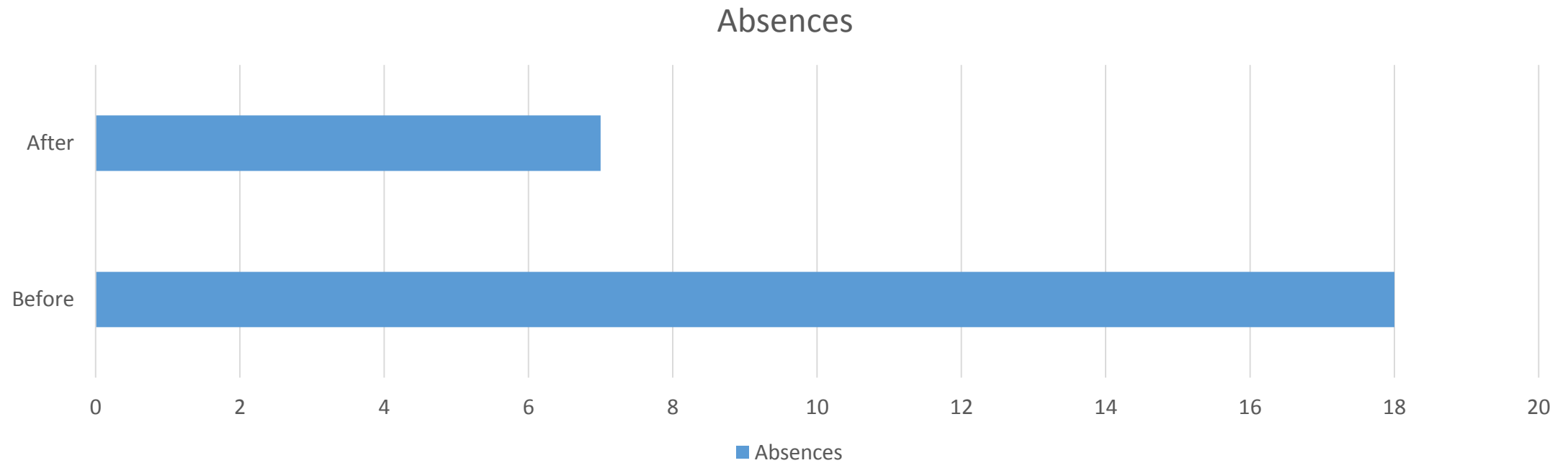
*Disruptive behaviors* are not distributed at random: distribution is related to risks factors that need to be studied and for the population in order to identify solutions.

# Behavior Improvement

Discipline Referrals



# Impact on Attendance



# Impact on Grades

Chart Title

