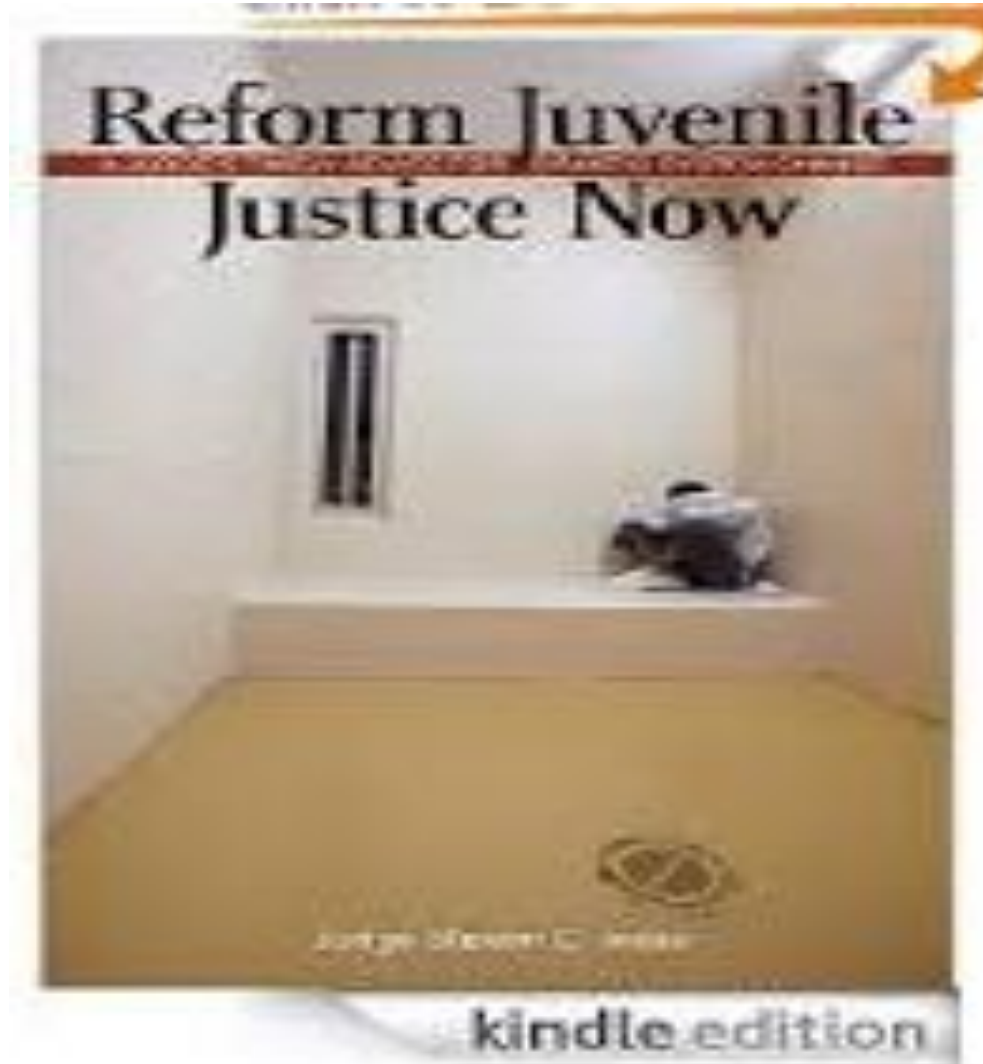


Reforming Georgia Juvenile Justice



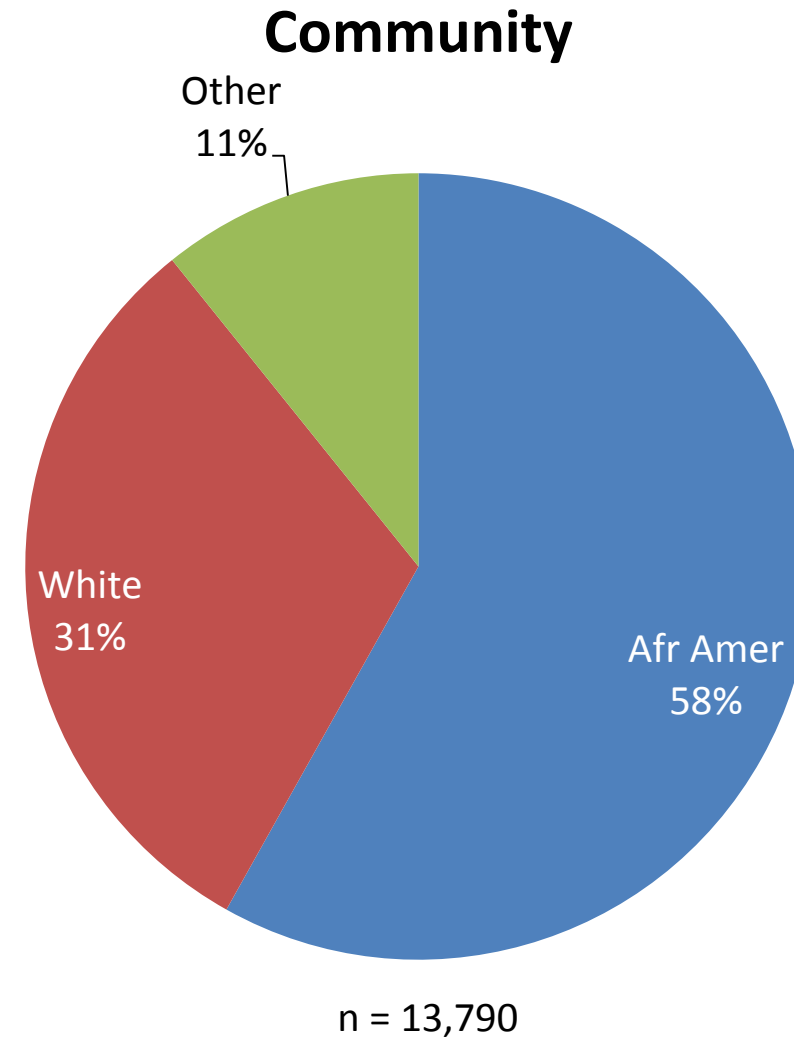
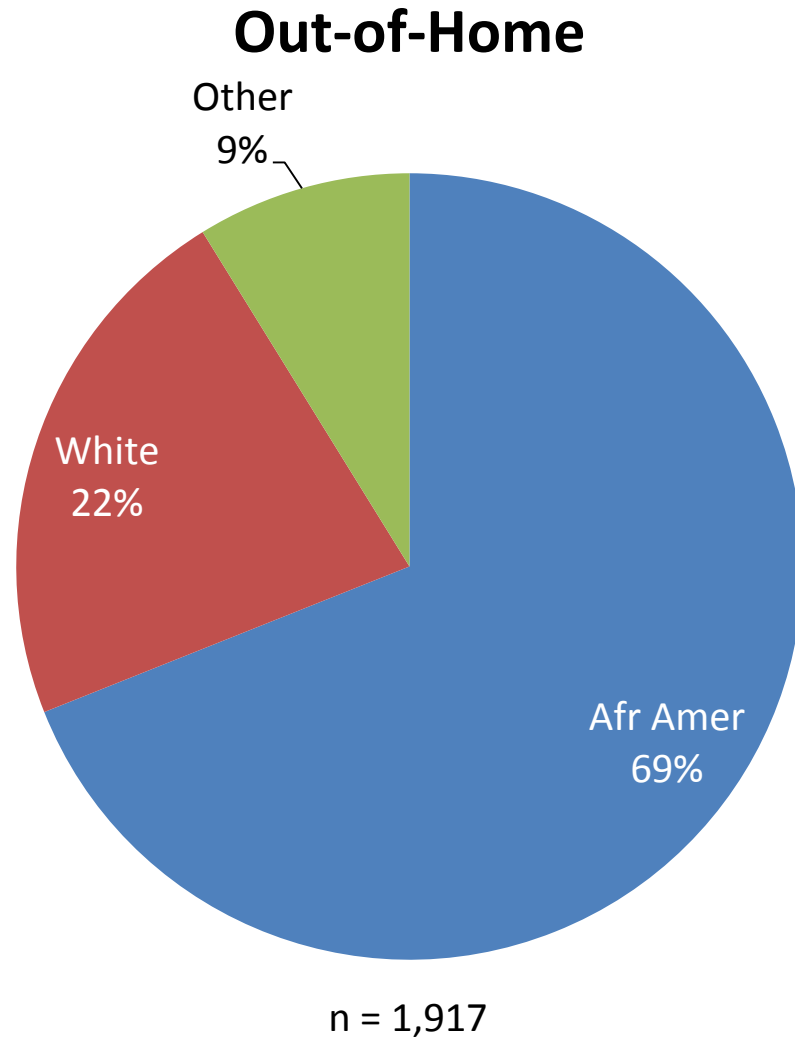
Getting Results in Juvenile Justice: Improving Outcomes and Containing Costs Using Evidenced Based Programs

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)

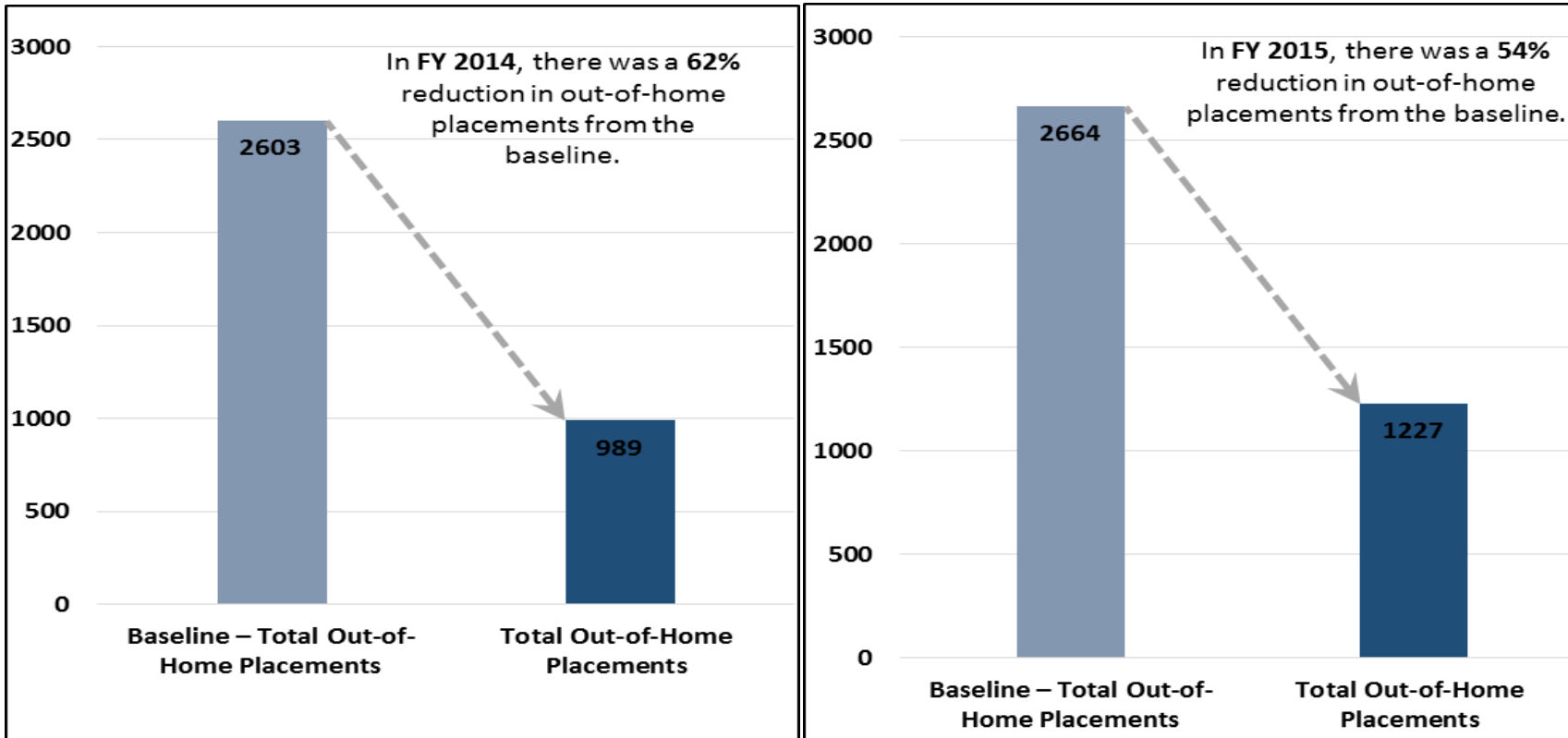


How are we doing so far?

- 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)



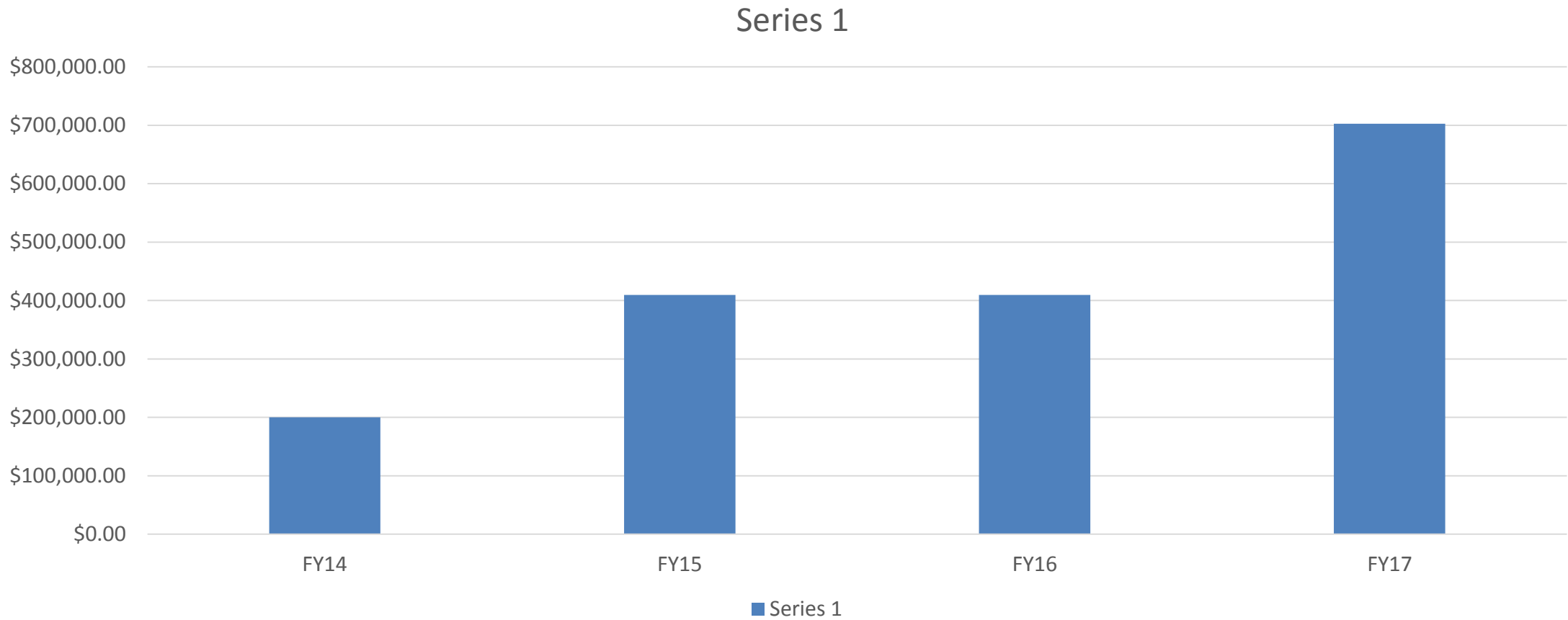
Two Years of Juvenile Incentive Grant Results



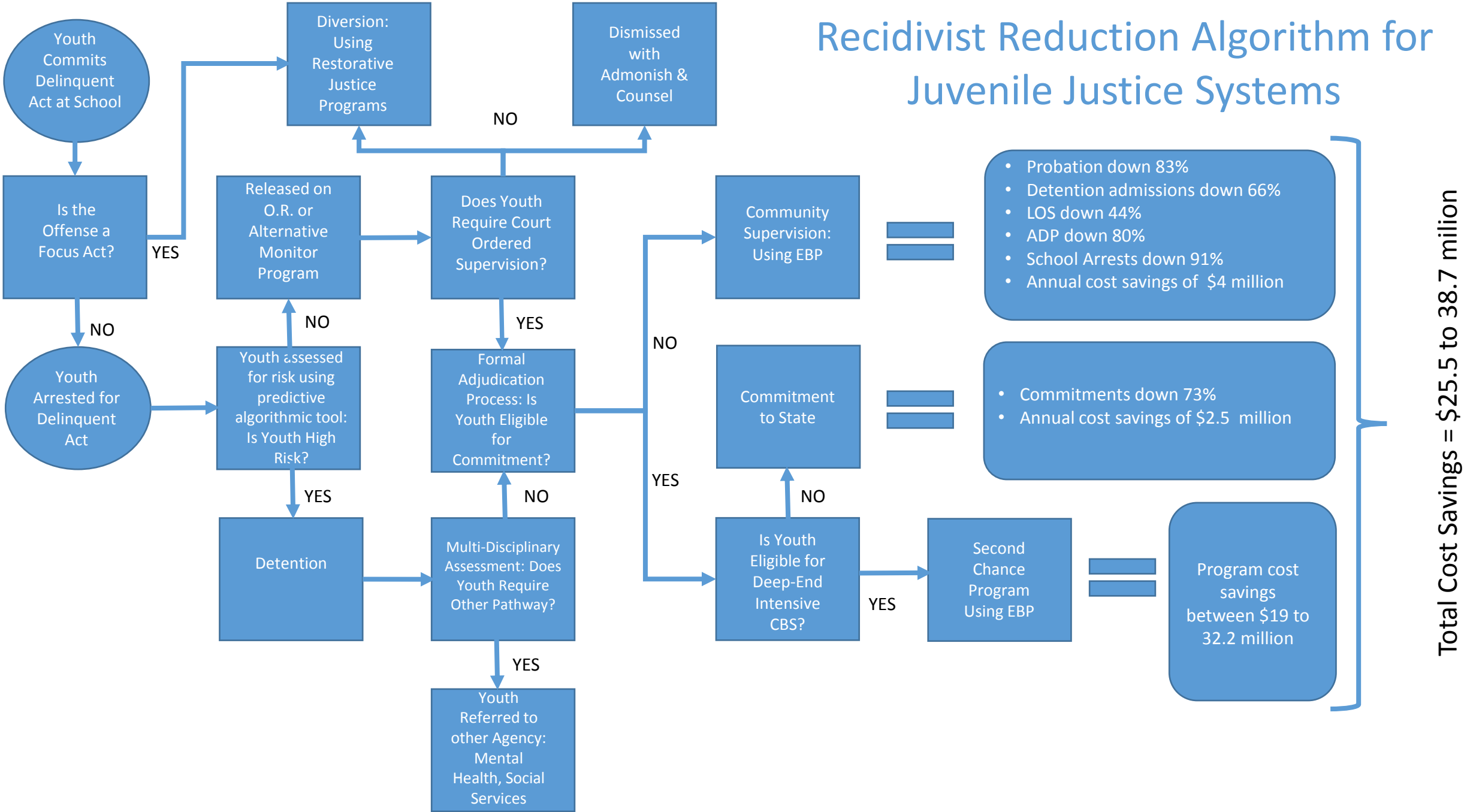
	FY 2014	FY 2015
Implementation Period	9 months	12 months
Number of Grantee Courts	29 courts	29 courts
Number of Counties Served	49 counties	51 counties



Re-Investment Funding for Clayton County

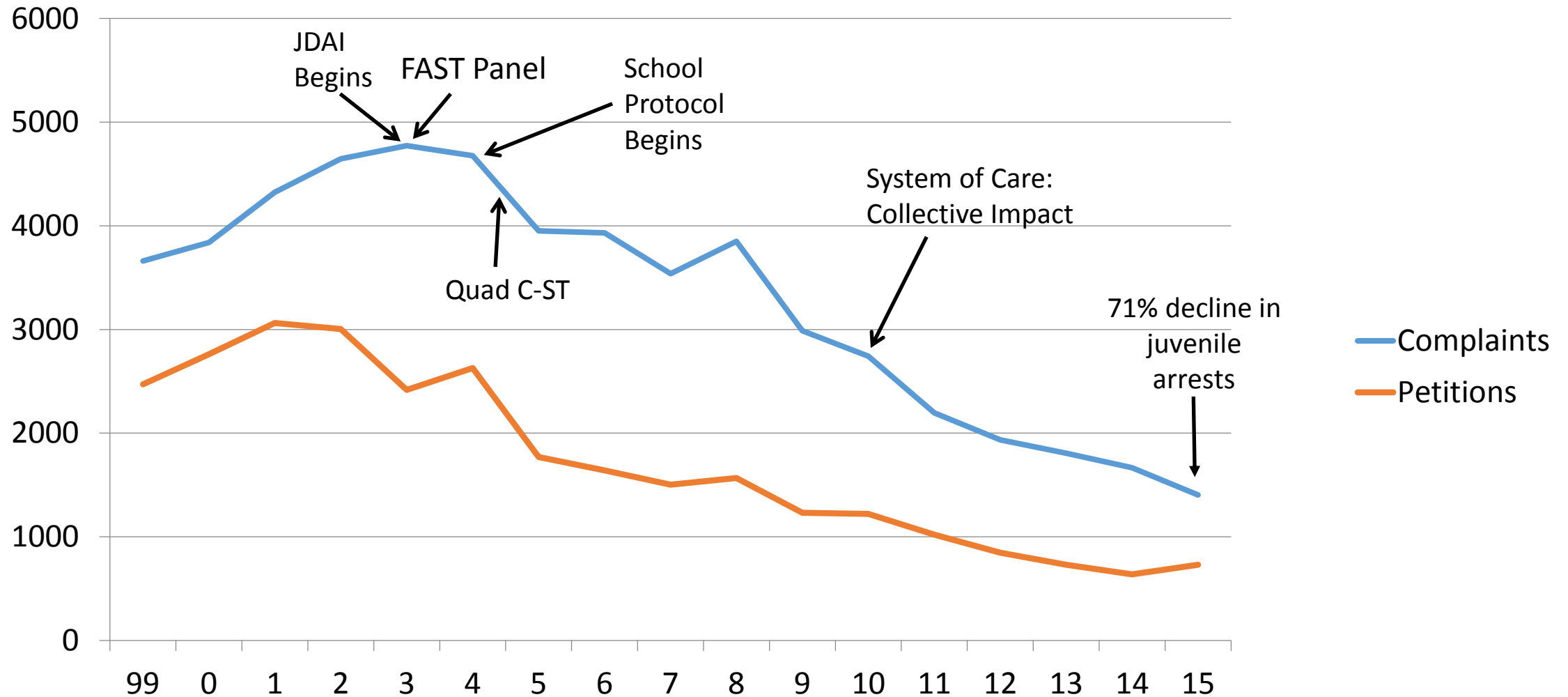


Recidivist Reduction Algorithm for Juvenile Justice Systems

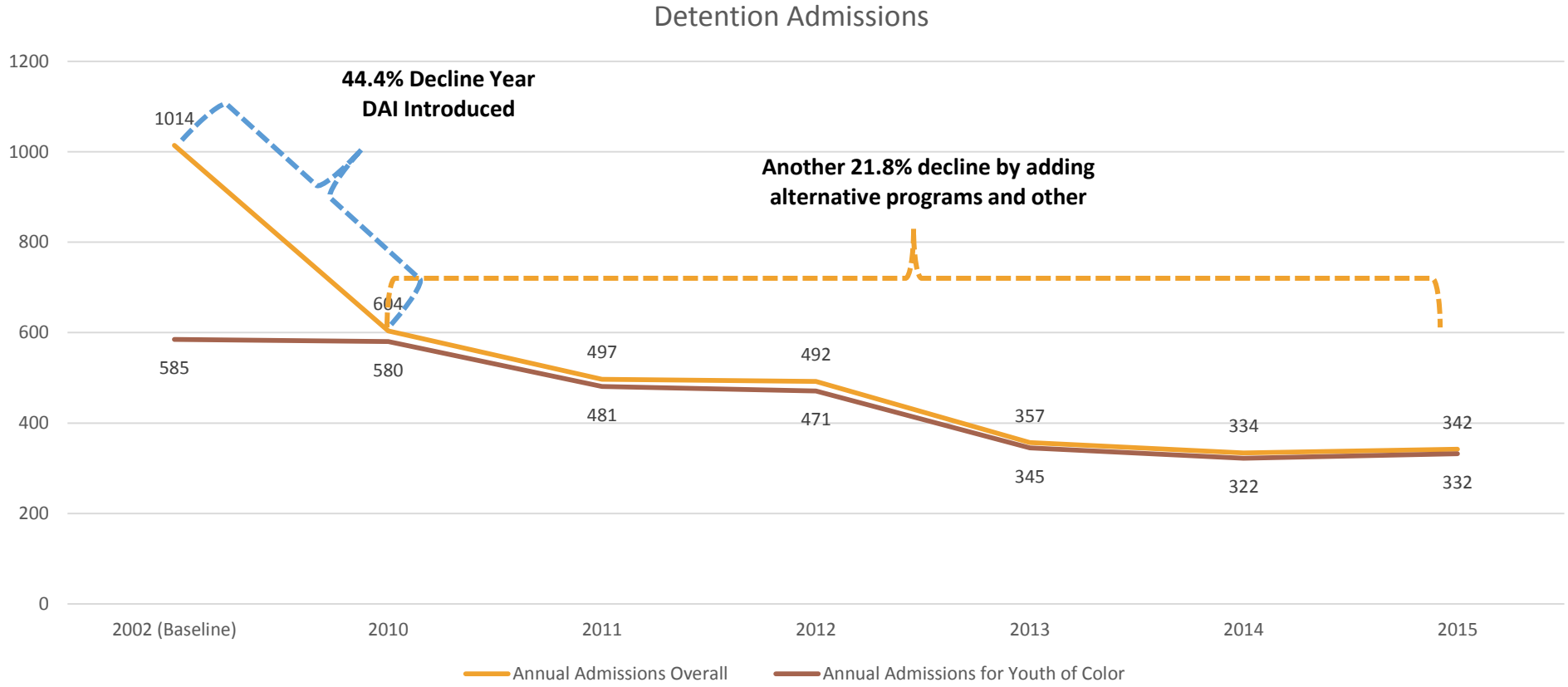


Total Cost Savings = \$25.5 to 38.7 million

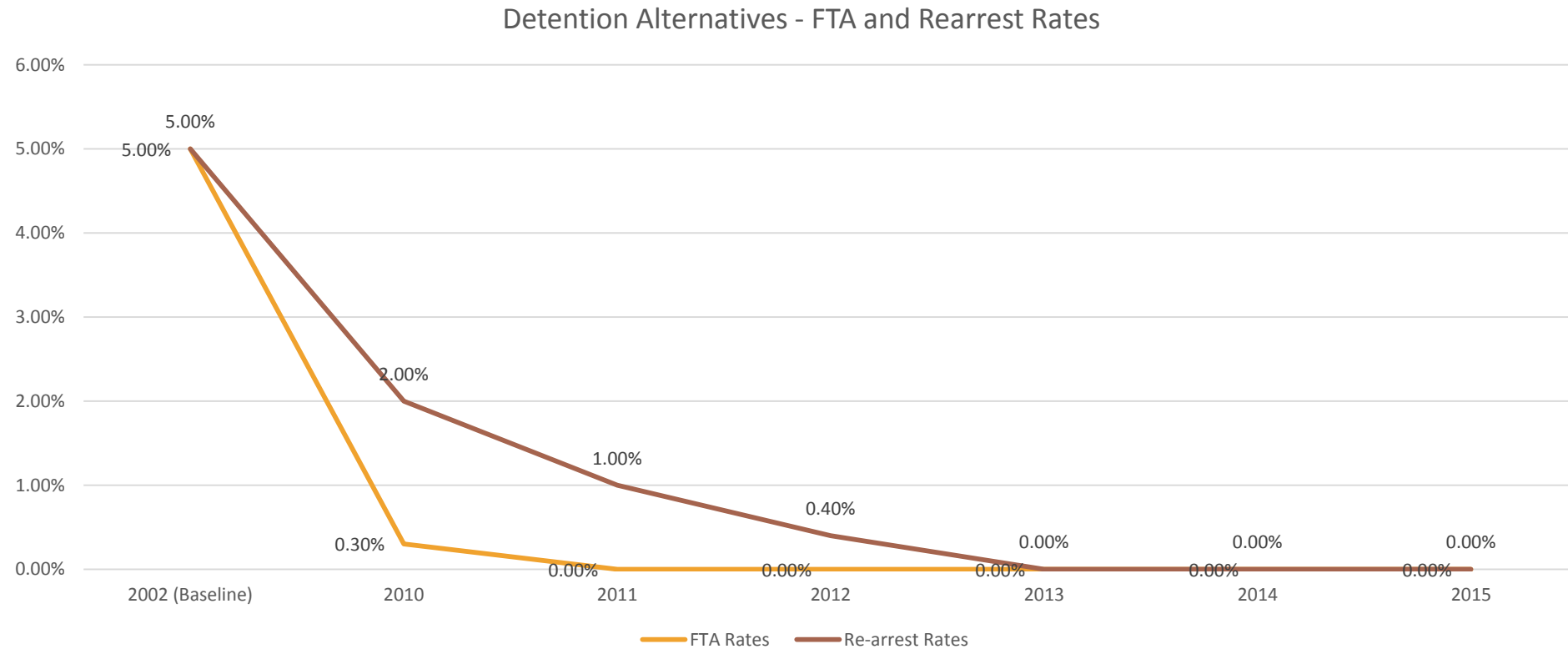
The Big Picture of Clayton's Journey: 2003 to Present



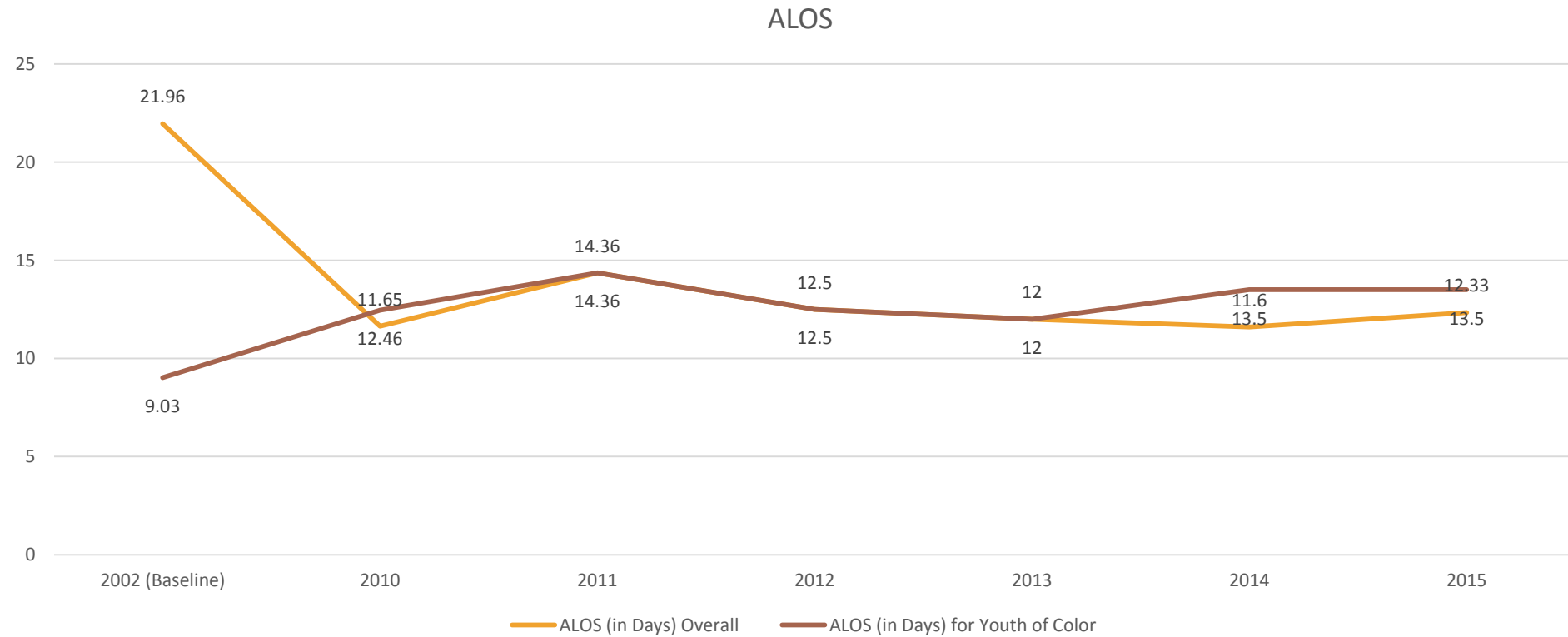
Annual Admissions Decline by 66%



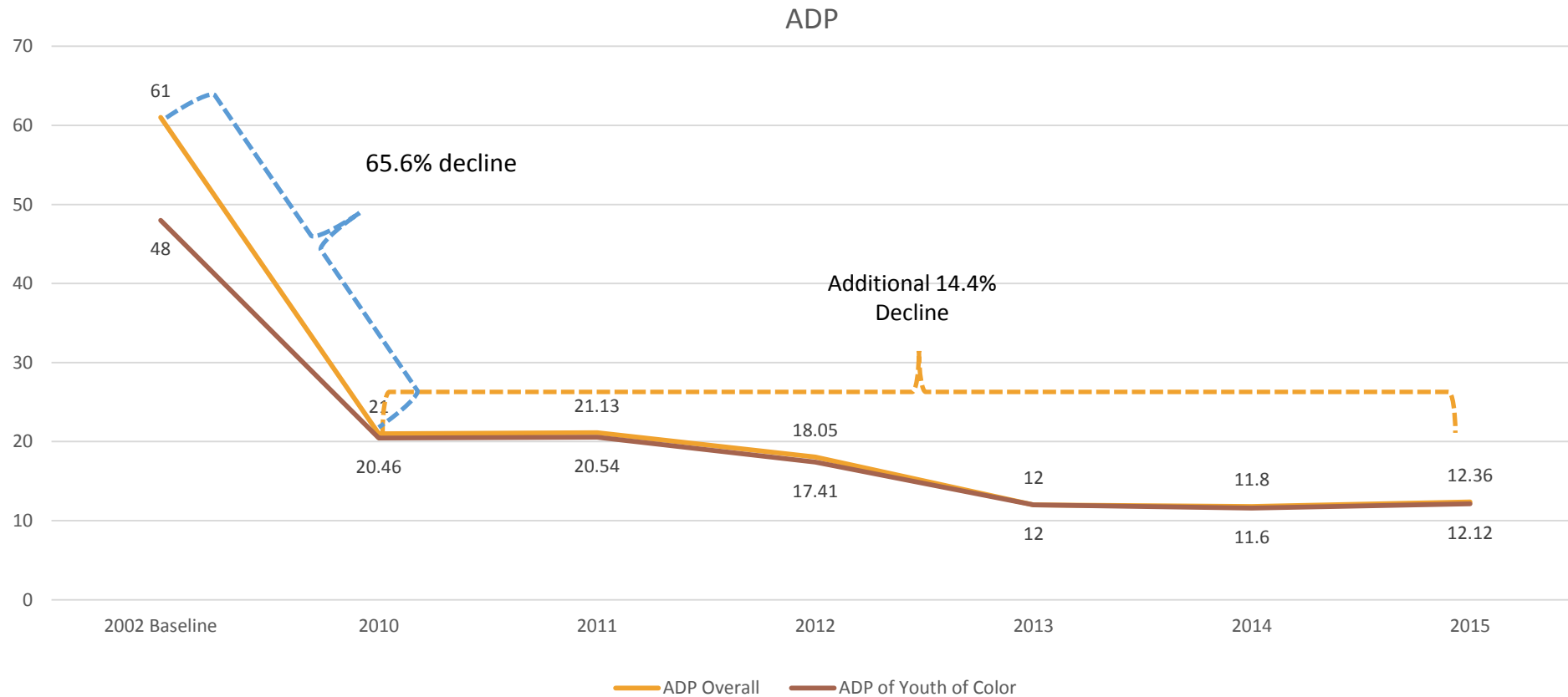
What the Numbers Show: Public Safety and Detention Alternatives



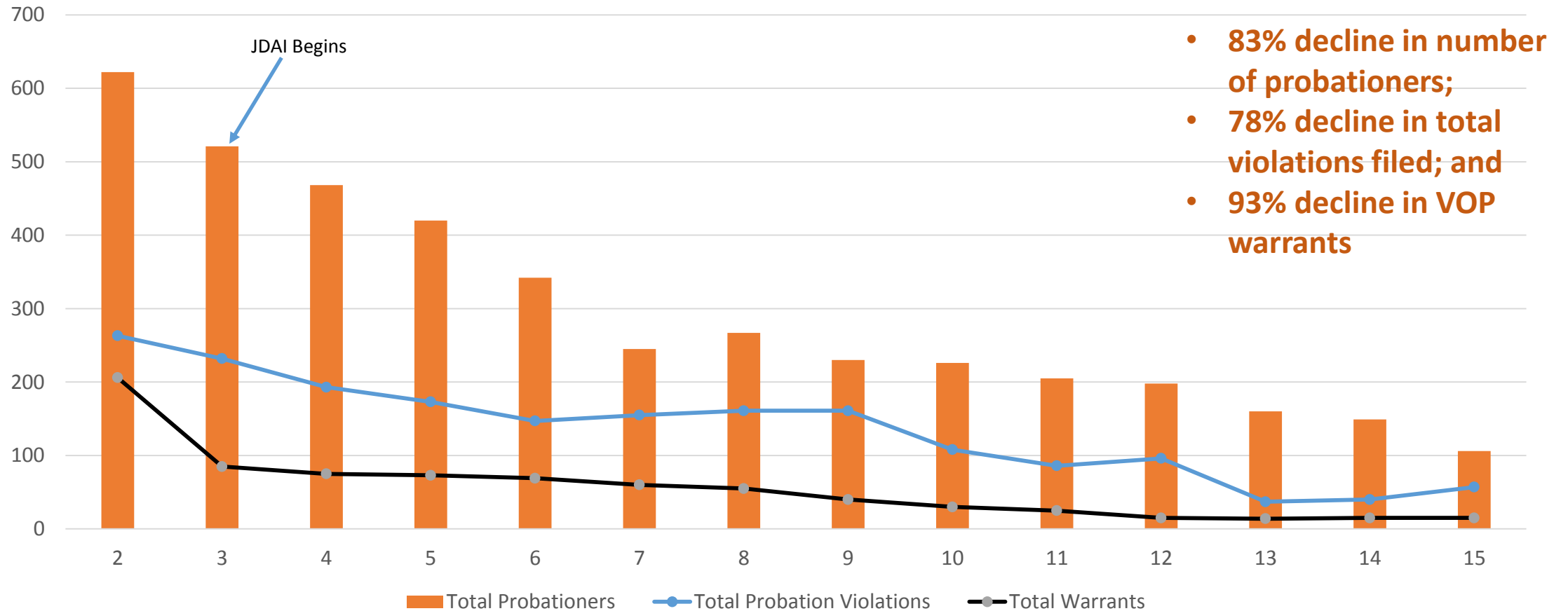
Outcomes: Average Length of Stay Reduced by 44%



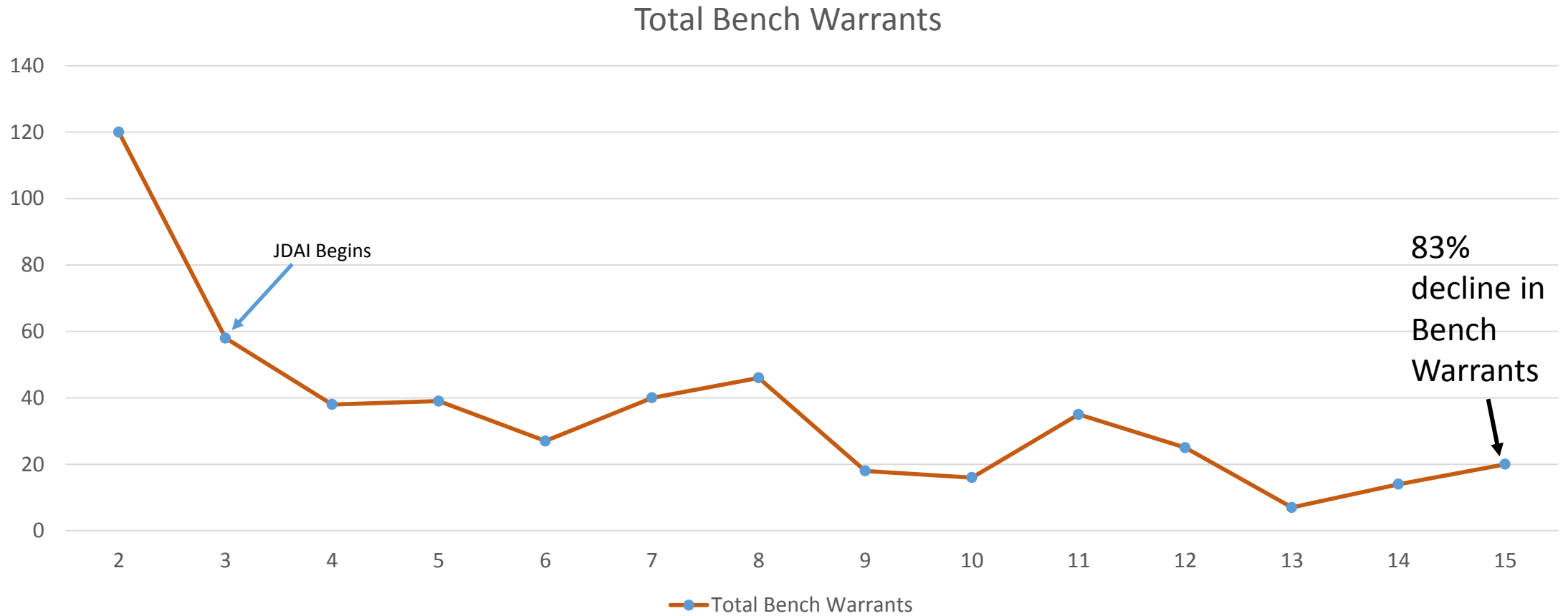
Outcomes: Average Daily Population Reduced by 80%



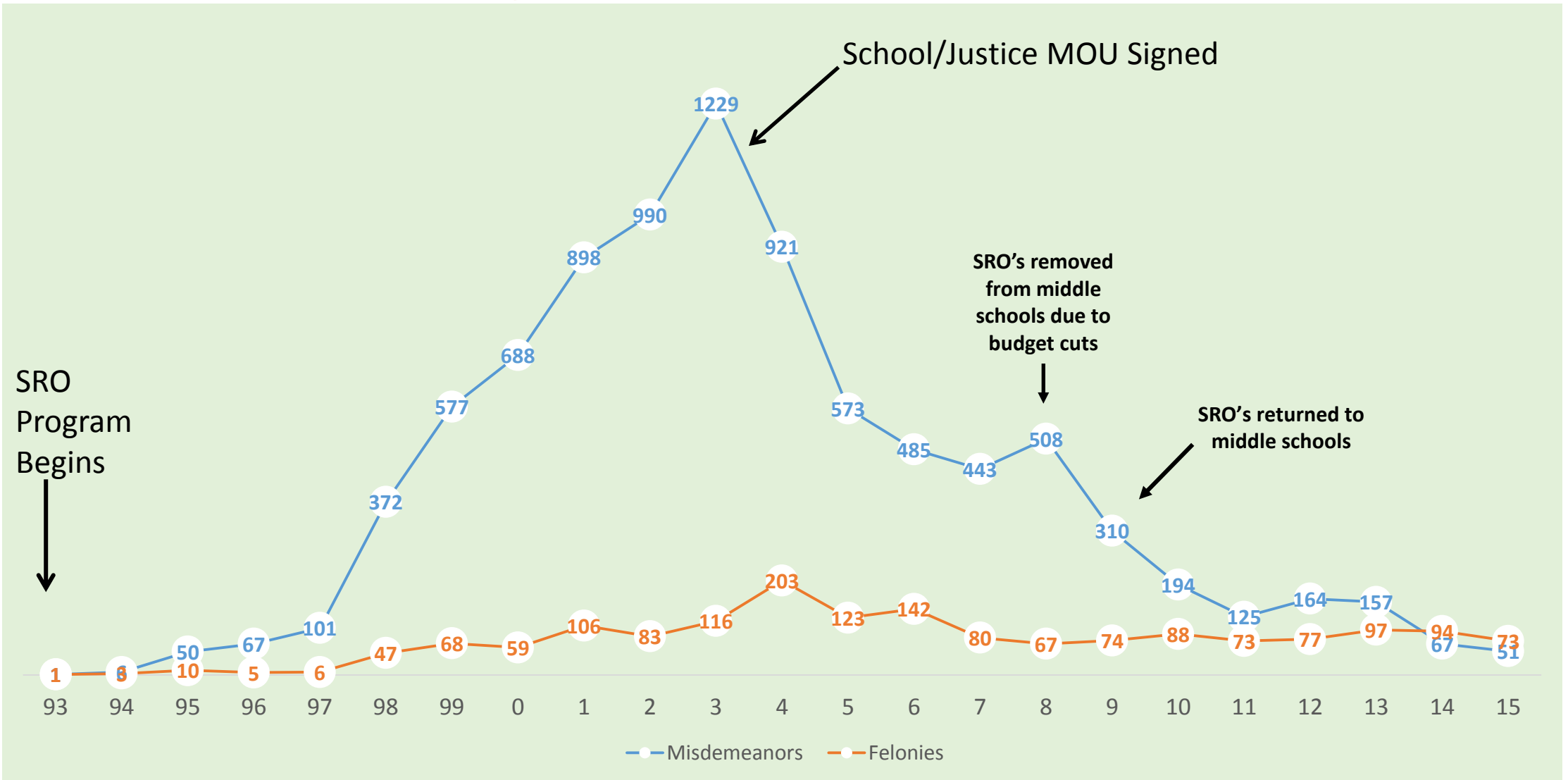
Comparative Analysis of Total probationers, Total Violations, and Total Warrants



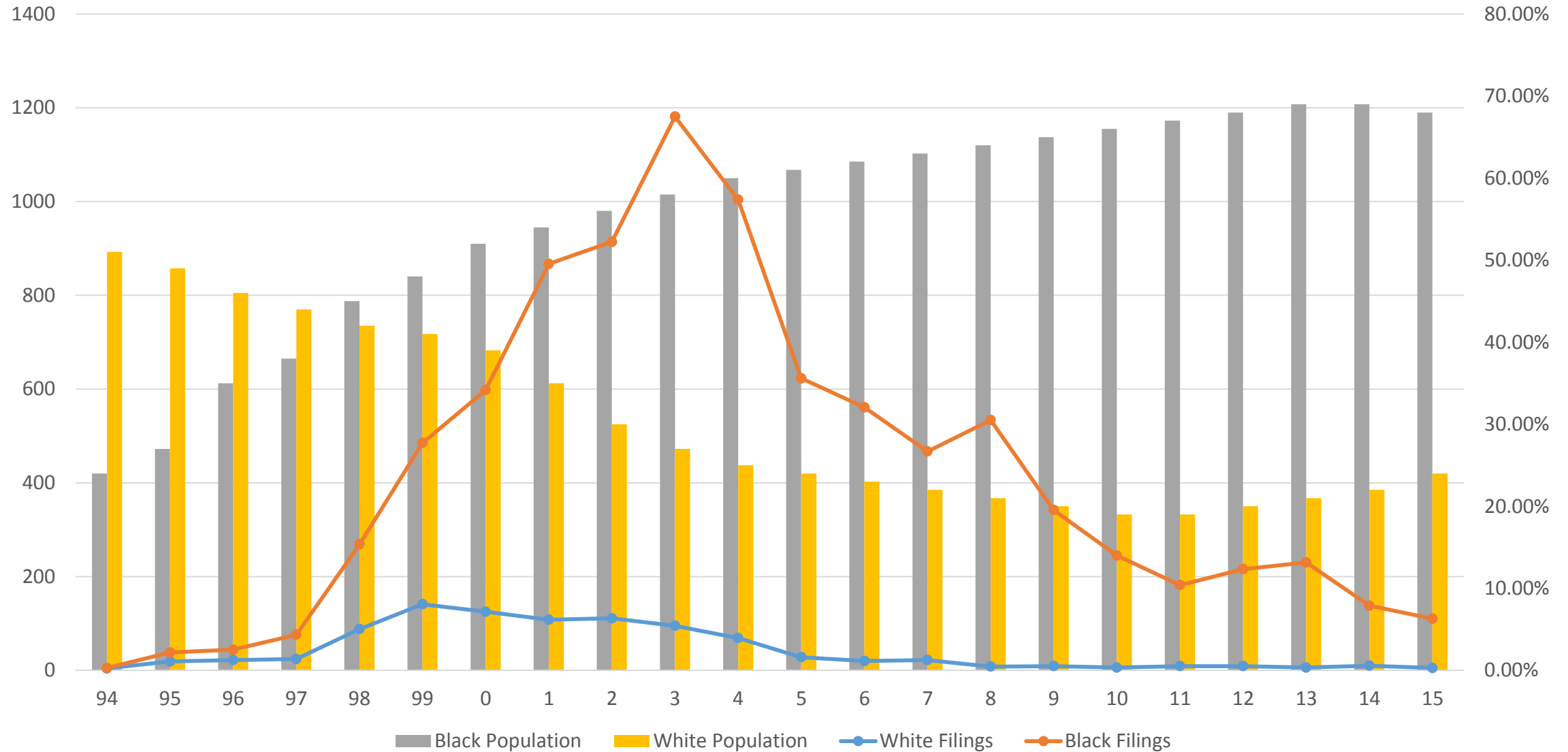
Failure to Appear Locators



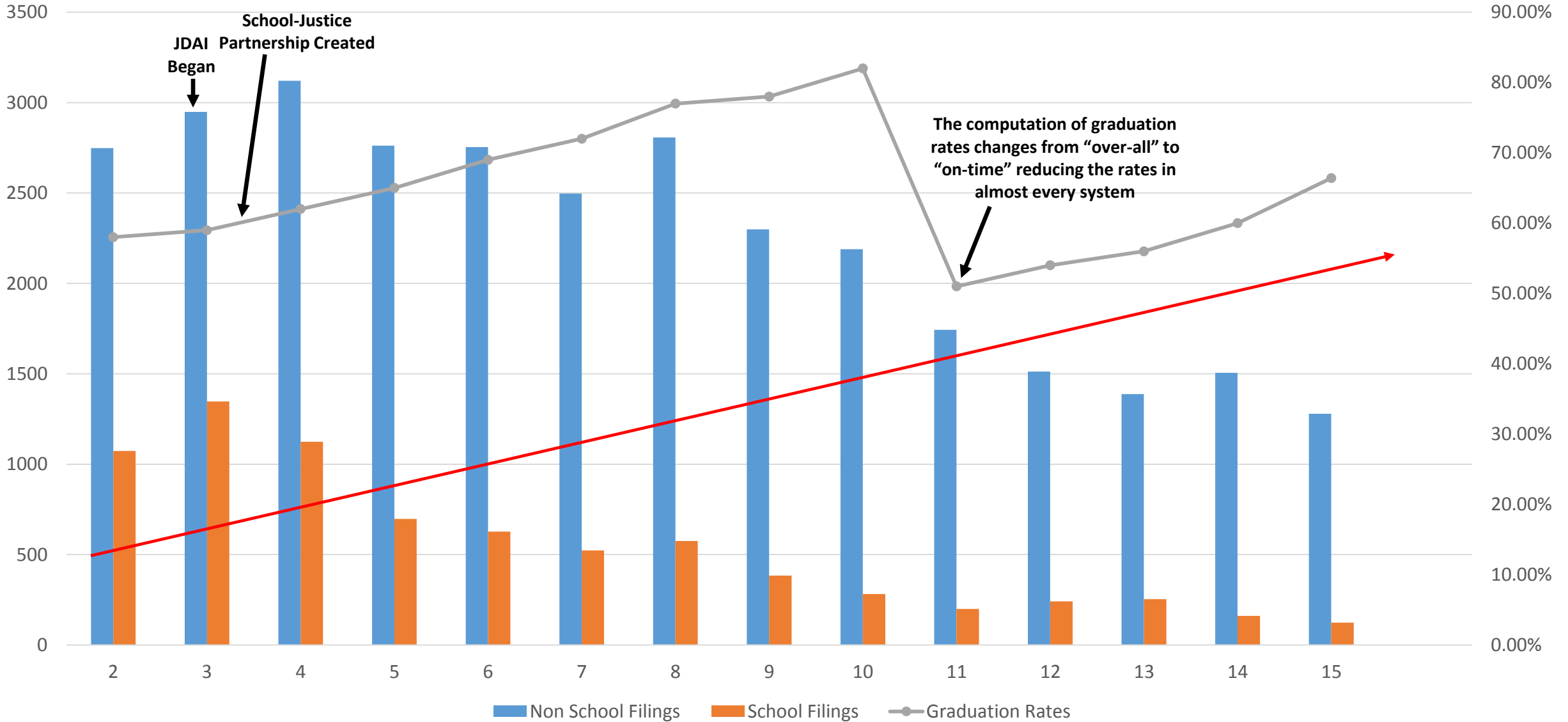
Total School Arrests Pre & Post School-Justice Collaborative Agreement



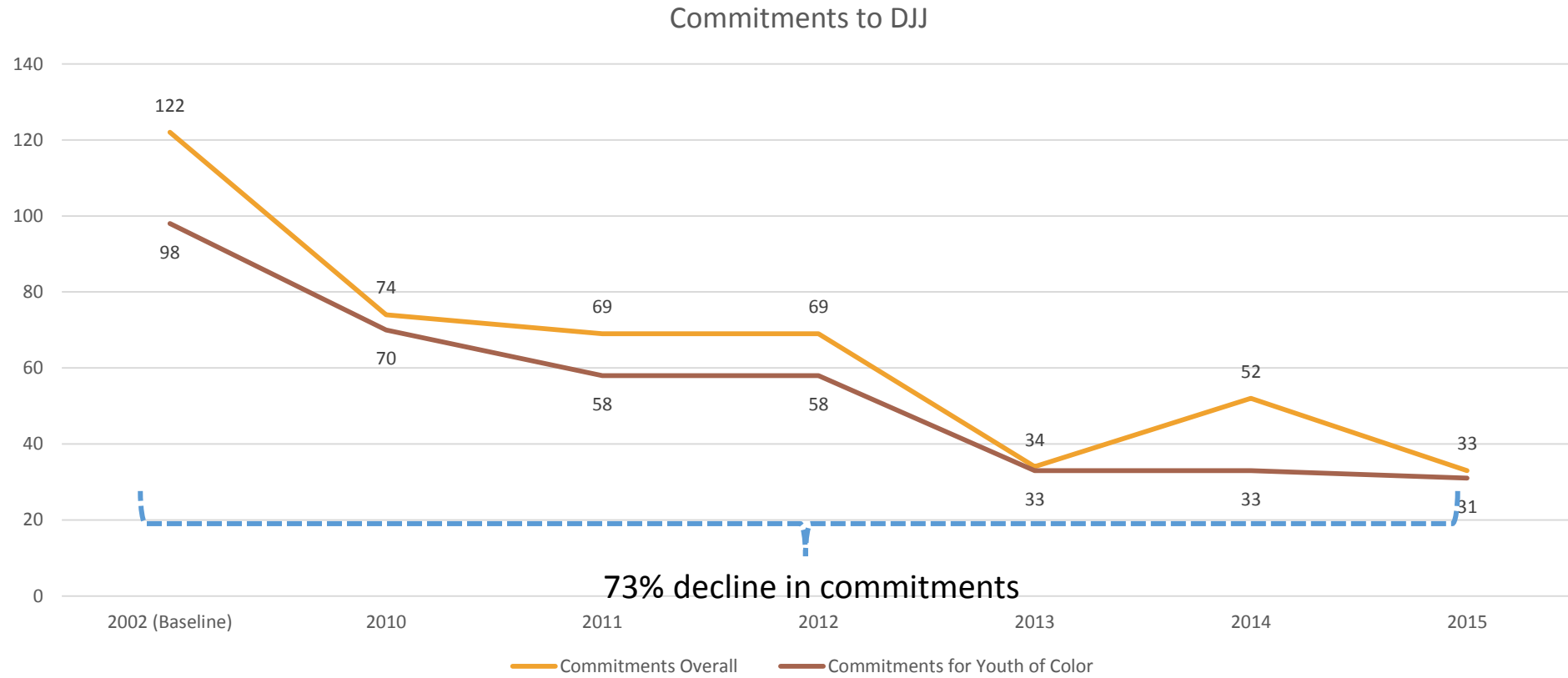
School Based Filings by Race Compared to Demographics of County



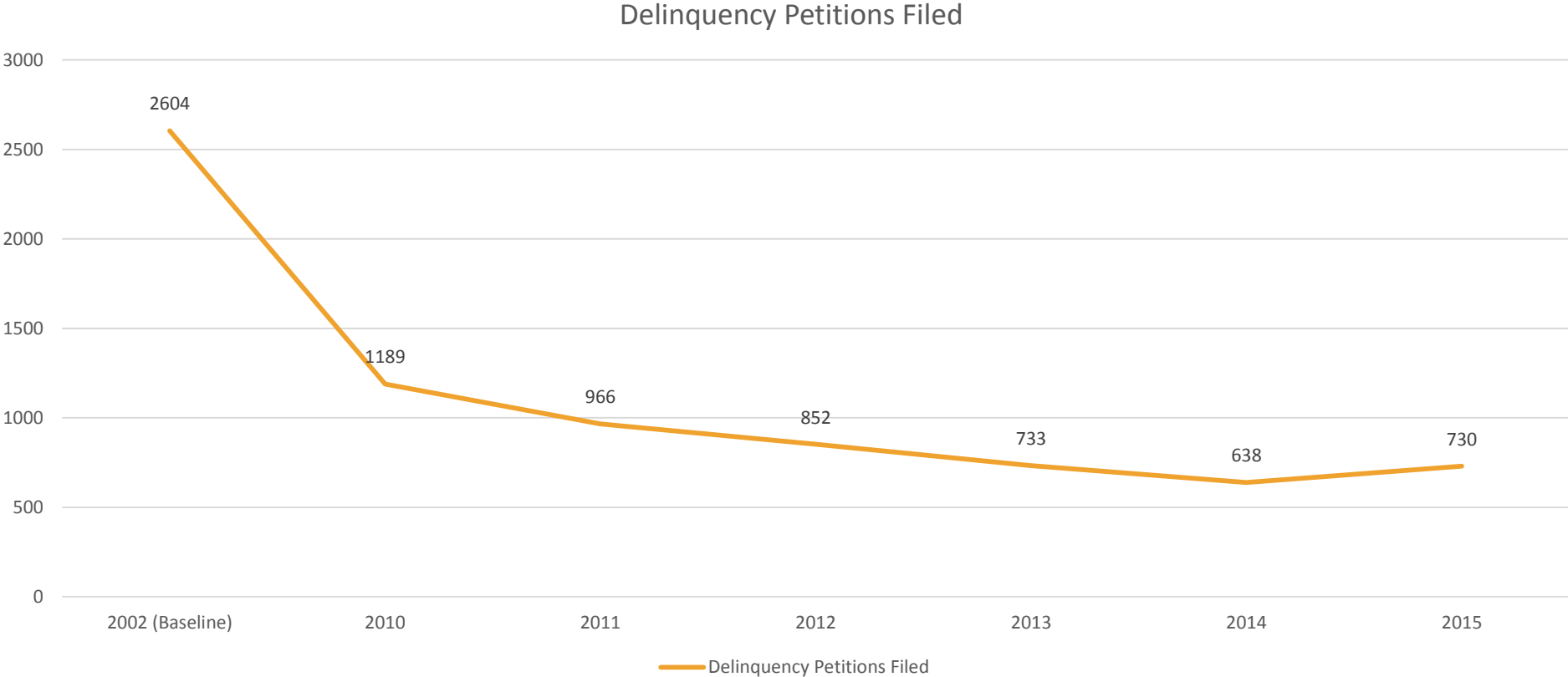
Comparative Analysis of Non-School and School Filings and Graduation Rates



Commitments



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

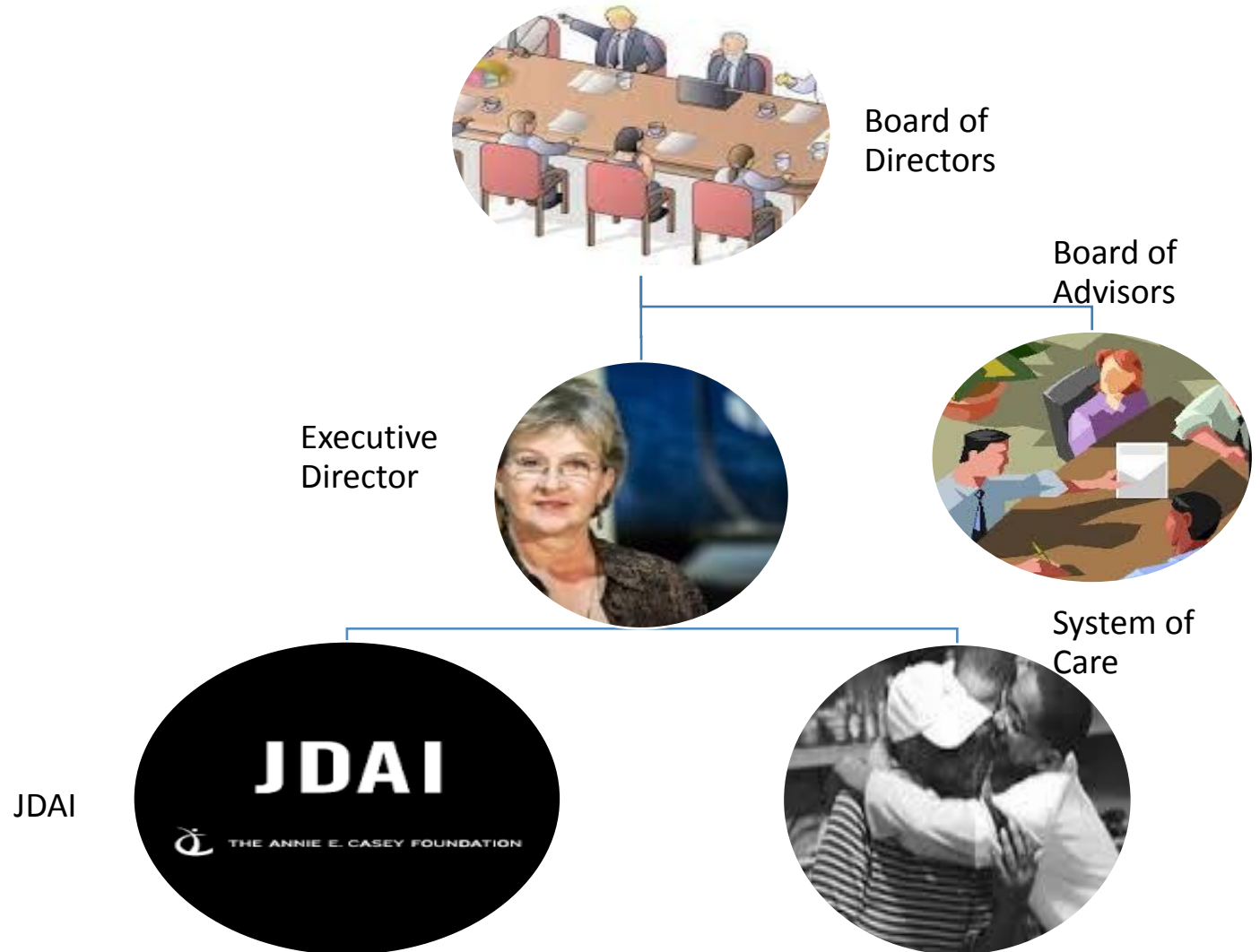


Expanding the Algorithm to Include Prevention Using a School-Justice Partnership Model

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.

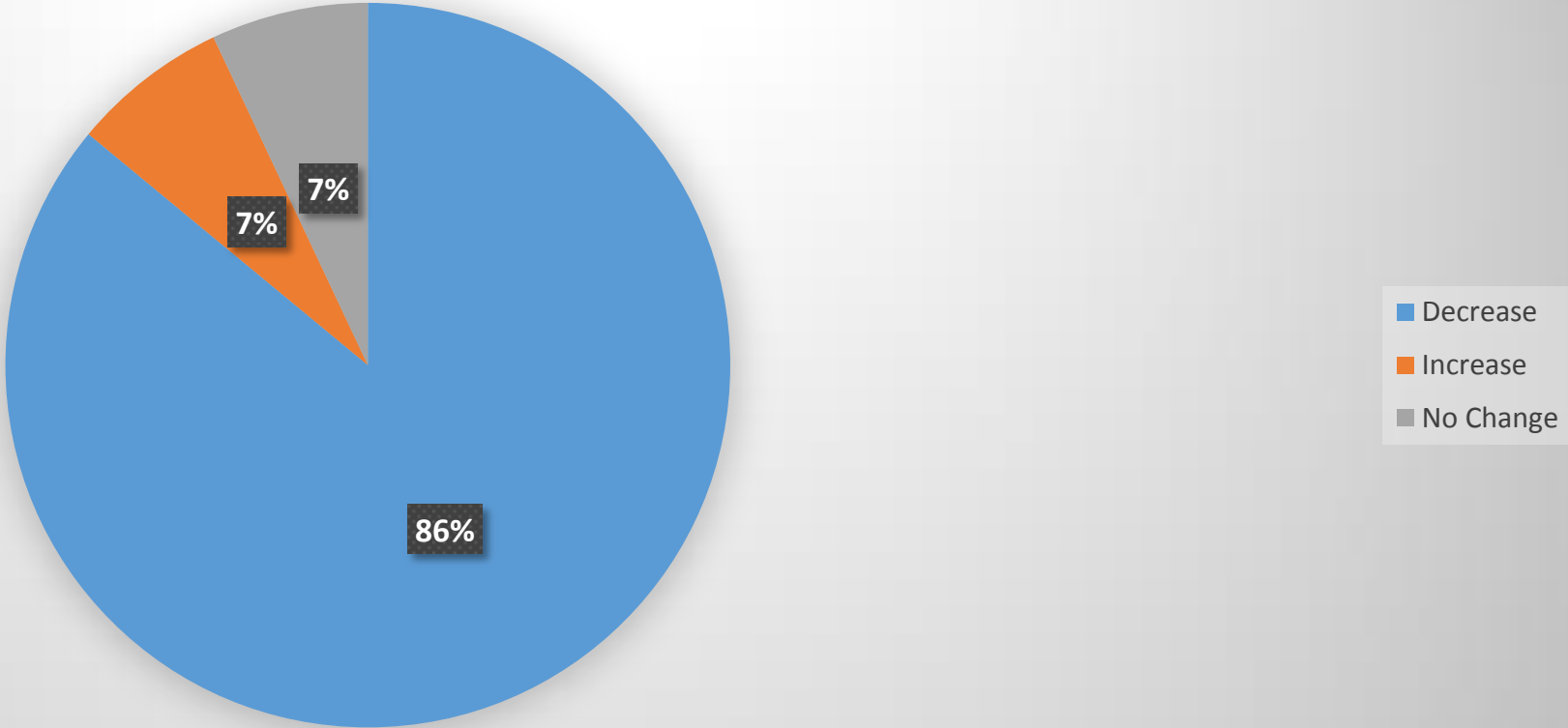
Diseases are not distributed at random: distribution is related to risks factors that need to be studied for the population in order to identify solutions.

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

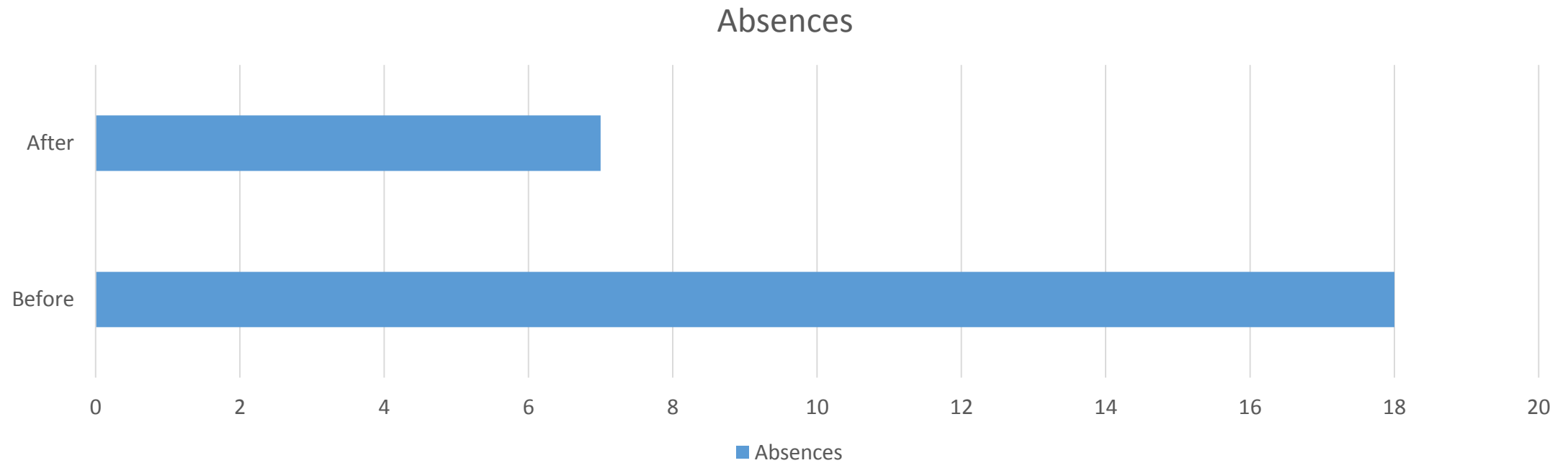
Disruptive behaviors are not distributed at random: distribution is related to risks factors that need to be studied and for the population in order to identify solutions.

Behavior Improvement

Discipline Referrals



Impact on Attendance



Impact on Grades

Chart Title

