



GEORGIA JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE ADVISORY GROUP

3 Year Plan 2018 - 2020

Contents

Project Abstract.....	3
Program Narrative.....	4
System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System.....	4
Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems (Youth Crime) and Needs.....	5
Goals and Objectives.....	15
Implementation (activities and services).....	17
Formula Grant Staff.....	24
Plans for Compliance and Monitoring.....	26
Additional Requirements.....	27
Plan for Collecting the Data Required for Performance Measures.....	31
Appendix A. GA System Description Continued.....	33
Appendix B. Plans for Compliance with the First 3 Core Requirements of the JJDPA.....	45
Appendix C. Plan for Compliance with Disproportionate Minority Contact Core Requirement.....	53



Project Abstract

The Georgia Formula Grants Program provides funding for delinquency prevention and intervention services. By focusing on improving outcomes for Georgia's children and youth, Georgia will have a solid, consistent approach to helping local communities, child advocacy groups, and families find solutions to the never-ending challenge of keeping children safe and sound.

These Formula Grants Program funds enable Georgia to maintain compliance with the core protections for Georgia's juveniles. The Georgia DMC Coordinator works with the DMC Subcommittee to establish goals and reduce DMC and racial disparity in Georgia. The Juvenile Detention Compliance Monitor ensures that youth are not held securely with a status offense, and that youth with a delinquent offense, in the limited circumstances where a youth is in secure confinement, is always have sight and sound separation from adult offenders, and that youth are not held for more than six hours.

Additionally, these funds provide evidence-based services to youth who are moderate to high risk to recidivate as assessed by Georgia's validated Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment Instrument (PDRA). Each subgrant is required to report progress on a monthly and annual basis. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of youth receiving out-of-home placements in their jurisdiction, while strengthening families, improving accountability in the juvenile justice system, and increasing safety in Georgia's communities. Towards this end, CJCC is working to build capacity in communities to enable sustainability of activities and services. By providing funding for evidence-based practices and strengthening the use of needs assessment and evaluation tools, CJCC seeks to ensure the proper evaluation and funding of good, effective programs designed to treat juvenile delinquency and reduce recidivism.

Georgia's focus Program Areas for the FY18 Title II Formula Grant application are:

- Planning and Administration (program area 28)
- State Advisory Group Allocation (program area 31)
- Compliance Monitoring (program area 19)
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (program area 21)
- Delinquency Prevention (program area 6)
- Alternatives to Detention (program area 3)

Program Narrative

Description of the Issue

System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

The character and organization of Georgia's juvenile justice system vary widely across the State, yet the overarching goals of protecting and properly serving youth who come into contact with the system are constant. Georgia's juvenile justice system consists of two primary elements: local juvenile courts who serve either single counties or multi-county jurisdictions, and the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Together, the two are responsible for serving all youth under the age of 17 who have violated criminal statutes (i.e., delinquents).¹ For the purposes of this application, 'child' and 'youth' are interchangeable. When a youth aged 17 years or older commits a crime, his/her case will come under the jurisdiction of the State's adult criminal justice system, unless the youth has already been under juvenile court supervision before reaching the age of 17. In those instances, the juvenile justice system can retain jurisdiction over a youth until age 21 or until he/she is charged with a new criminal offense. Usually, however, youth exit the juvenile justice system by the time they are 18.

Juvenile Justice Reform

In 2012, the legislatively-created Special Council on Criminal Justice Reform (Council) expanded its focus to the **juvenile justice system** at the direction of Governor Nathan Deal. The Council conducted a detailed analysis of Georgia's juvenile justice system, solicited input from a wide variety of stakeholders, and developed policy recommendations with a focus on increasing public safety, holding offenders accountable, and reducing costs. Throughout this process, the Council received intensive technical assistance from the Pew Charitable Trusts' Public Safety Performance Project and the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Justice Strategy Group.

The Council found that Georgia taxpayers have not received a sufficient public safety return on their juvenile justice investment. Nearly two-thirds of DJJ's \$300 million FY 2013 budget was used to operate out-of-home facilities, and the state's secure residential facilities were calculated to cost an average of \$90,000 per bed per year. Despite these significant expenditures, more than 50% of the adjudicated youth in the juvenile justice system were re-adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a criminal offense within three years of release. This rate had held steady since 2003.

Additionally, the Council found: misdemeanor and status offenders, many of whom are low risk to reoffend, remain a significant portion of out-of-home placements (OHPs); risks and needs assessment tools were not being used effectively to inform decision making; many areas of the state had limited community-based programs which leaves judges with few alternative options, and the state struggled to collect uniform data on juvenile offenders. From these findings, the Council made evidence-informed recommendations in order to improve Georgia's juvenile justice system. *Please see Appendix A. GA System Description Continued for expanded description.*

¹ State law (O.C.G.A § 15-2-10) defines a "child" as any individual who is under 18 years of age, under 17 years of age when alleged to have committed a delinquent act, under 22 years of age and in the care of DFCS; under 23 years of age and eligible for and receiving independent living services through DFCS; or under 21 years of age who has committed an act of delinquency before reaching the age of 17; and been placed under the supervision of the court or on probation to the court for the purpose of enforcing orders of the court.

Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems (Youth Crime) and Needs

To understand the following analysis for youth crime in Georgia, it is important to carefully consider the population, gender makeup, and racial breakdown of Georgia's at-risk youth (0 – 16 years of age).² Georgia also completed a disproportionate minority contact (DMC) Assessment which is currently waiting approval to disseminate. Additional information regarding the DMC Assessment findings can be found in the 2018 DMC Plan.

Per the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," Georgia's at-risk juvenile population has steadily increased over the past 15 years, estimated to be 2.4 million.³ This is a 43% increase in the number of at-risk youth since 1990. Of the 2.4 million at-risk youth in 2016, females accounted for roughly half of the population, which remained consistent with past years.

Unlike its gender composition, the racial makeup of Georgia's at-risk population has changed over the years. As reported in Georgia's DMC Plan, only four minority groups have qualified under OJJDP's 1% rule since 2011: White, Black/African American, Hispanic or Latino, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule, and thus, are not included in the following discussion.⁴ Of the 2.4 million at-risk youth in 2016, 46% were White, 35% were Black or African American, 15% were Hispanic or Latino, and 4% were Asian. Hispanic or Latino youth experienced the largest increase of all juvenile populations – from 11% in 2006 to 15% in 2016. The largest *growing* youth population has been Asian (42% increase), followed by Hispanic or Latino (33% increase), and then by Black or African American (5% increase).⁵ The White youth population has steadily decreased since 2015.

Georgia continues to diligently monitor the racial makeup of the at-risk youth population as it changes to ensure that we appropriately address the needs of youth in our state. Understanding the general population of at-risk juveniles in Georgia allows for a better understanding of data at various points of contact within the juvenile justice system.

² Please note, due to the use of multiple data sources, the most current data available differs for each analysis ranging from 2013 to 2016. Data used from the Juvenile Data Clearinghouse only includes data submitted by DJJ, local courts, and OJJDP "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations." Data used from the 2016 Summary Report Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program for Georgia only includes data submitted to Georgia Crime Intelligence Center by Georgia's law enforcement agencies statewide.

³ http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/profile_display.asp

⁴ The 1% threshold is a requirement by OJJDP.

⁵ This data is available on the Georgia Juvenile Data Clearinghouse (<http://juveniledata.georgia.gov/>).

Juvenile arrests by type, gender, age, and race

Similar to national rates, juvenile arrests in Georgia have **decreased** overall despite the 4% **increase** in the state's at-risk youth population.⁶ As reported in the Georgia Bureau of Investigation's (GBI) 2016 Summary Report, entitled "Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program for Georgia," the total number of juvenile arrests declined by 34% between 2011 and 2017.⁷

Additionally, the percent of arrests in which juveniles account for has **decreased** between 2011 and 2015. In 2011, juveniles aged 0 – 16 accounted for 13% of index crime arrests in Georgia; by 2016, the same age group accounted for only 11 percent.⁸ As indicated in the table below, overall juvenile Part 1 Index arrests (i.e. murder, robbery, larceny, weapons) **decreased** between 2011 and 2016. The only charges in this index that increased over the four-year period was robbery (14%), motor vehicle theft (11%), forgery and counterfeiting (7%), and stolen property; building, receiving, possession (5%).

⁶ Georgia's at-risk youth population in 2006 was 2,271,618 and in 2016 this population rose to 2,368,405.

⁷ 2016 Summary Report Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Georgia Crime Information Center available at https://gbi.georgia.gov/sites/gbi.georgia.gov/files/related_files/site_page/2016%20Crime%20Statistics%20Summary%20Report_Revise.pdf

⁸ *Ibid.*

Overall Georgia's juvenile arrests have decreased since 2011.

CHARGE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Trend Line
01A Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter		40	92	47	35	64	
2 Rape	52	33	53	43	35	50	
3 Robbery	549	588	680	629	584	626	
4 Aggravated Assault	1,275	1,143	892	992	838	780	
5 Burglary	2,392	2,071	1,908	1,908	1,573	1,315	
6 Larceny	7,954	7,289	6,713	6,689	5,560	5,063	
7 Motor Vehicle Theft	479	451	450	492	532	490	
8 Other Assaults	5,818	5,566	5,166	5,076	4,861	4,450	
9 Arson	93	69	56	61	36	37	
10 Forgery & Counterfeiting	68	91	71	56	53	73	
11 Fraud	269	235	248	191	216	121	
11 Embezzlement	22	9	9	7	10	8	
13 Stolen Property; Building, Receiving, Possessing	451	461	475	419	446	472	
14 Vandalism	945	878	639	897	684	741	
15 Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	928	715	755	670	659	630	
16 Prostitutions & Commercialized Vice	29	29	25	20	17	14	
17 Sex Offenses (except Rape & Prostitution)	679	620	507	448	555	464	
CHARGE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Drugs: Sale Manufacturing							
18A Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	60	50	46	31	26	32	
18B Marijuana	336	457	434	345	227	257	
18C Synthetic Narcotics Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	37	41	21	18	24	21	
18D Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	114	124	142	166	192	195	
Drug: Possession							
18E Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	109	87	78	72	60	66	
18F Marijuana	2,387	2,453	2,447	2,213	2,107	2,038	
18G Synthetic Narcotics Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	147	82	61	60	77	87	
18H Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	110	129	89	85	80	108	
Gambling							
19A Bookmaking (Horse & Sport Book)	0	0	0	0	2	0	
19B Numbers & Lottery	1	2	0	1	0	0	
19C All Other Gambling	9	11	5	9	4	7	
Other Charges							
20 Offenses Against Family & Children	256	246	174	197	218	181	
21 DUI	230	216	175	156	144	114	
22 Liquor Laws	1,126	1,095	843	728	489	379	
23 Drunkenness	81	60	52	64	54	23	
24 Disorderly Conduct	4,385	3,553	4,125	3,366	2,886	2,597	
25 Vagrancy	103	218	90	61	186	166	
26 All Other Offenses (except Traffic)	8,427	8,078	6,877	6,239	5,937	5,418	
27 Suspicion	22	10	6	196	8	4	
28 Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	738	720	709	646	527	411	
29 Run Away	1,759	1,847	1,504	1,504	886	738	
Total	42,480	39,767	36,567	34,458	30,683	28,240	

During this same period, Part II Index arrests (i.e. marijuana, juvenile arrests for run away, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, DUI, liquor laws, curfew and loitering law violations) also **decreased**. Specifically, alcohol-related charges (DUI, liquor laws, drunkenness) decreased overall by 63%, runaway charges decreased by 34%, and curfew and loitering charges decreased by 44% percent. This is significant because since 2011, Georgia has passed sweeping juvenile justice code reforms restricting the charges brought against CHINS, also known as status offenders. The overall decrease is due to the dedicated and persistent efforts Georgia has taken to reform the juvenile Justice system and support for evidence-based alternatives to detention, which have been partially funded through the Title II Formula program.

Youth aged fifteen to seventeen account for more than 60% of juvenile arrests

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Under 10	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
10 to 12	10%	7%	7%	5%	6%	5%
13 and 14	21%	24%	21%	22%	21%	21%
15	21%	20%	22%	19%	19%	18%
16	23%	22%	24%	23%	22%	23%
17	24%	26%	25%	30%	31%	32%

The following data was pulled from Georgia’s UCR data collection portal for juvenile arrests between 2013 and 2017. Juveniles aged 16 and 17 accounted for the largest percentage of arrests within their age group over the past six years. This age group accounted for 48% of all juvenile arrests in 2013, 52% of all juvenile arrests in 2014, 53% of all juvenile arrests in 2015, 2016 and 55% of all juvenile arrests in 2017.

Unfortunately, UCR juvenile arrest data becomes difficult to interpret when trying to draw links between race and gender or age. However, a distinct linkage between arrests with race or arrests with gender or age can be drawn. Males accounted for 69% of all juvenile arrests in 2013, despite making up 51% of the total juvenile population. By 2016, males accounted for 72% of all juvenile arrests, despite making up 51% of the total juvenile population. Whereas females accounted for 49% of the overall population in 2013, they accounted for only 31% of juvenile arrests. In 2016, females accounted for 49% of the overall population and only 28% of juvenile arrests. UCR data does not allow for one to see the offenses by gender.

Georgia’s overall population has increased, particularly in regard to the minority population. Per UCR data, minorities accounted for 68% of all juvenile arrests in 2013, this percentage decreased to 64% in 2017.⁹ Arrests of Asian and Indian youth increased from 2013 to 2017, whereas arrests of Black or African American youth decreased by one percent. Over the same period, arrests of White youth decreased by seven percent. Due to the increase in the minority population, Georgia continues to monitor efforts surrounding DMC. Overall, the state of Georgia has had a decline in juvenile arrests over the past ten years.

Number of characteristics by (offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly omitting a delinquent or status offense.

As previously mentioned, Georgia is divided into “independent” and “dependent” court systems, each with different data tracking systems. Consequently, statewide data is currently incomplete and cannot be compared by gender, race, and age. In order to provide accurate data, the following data used to describe the characteristics of referrals has been pulled from the GBI 2016 Summary

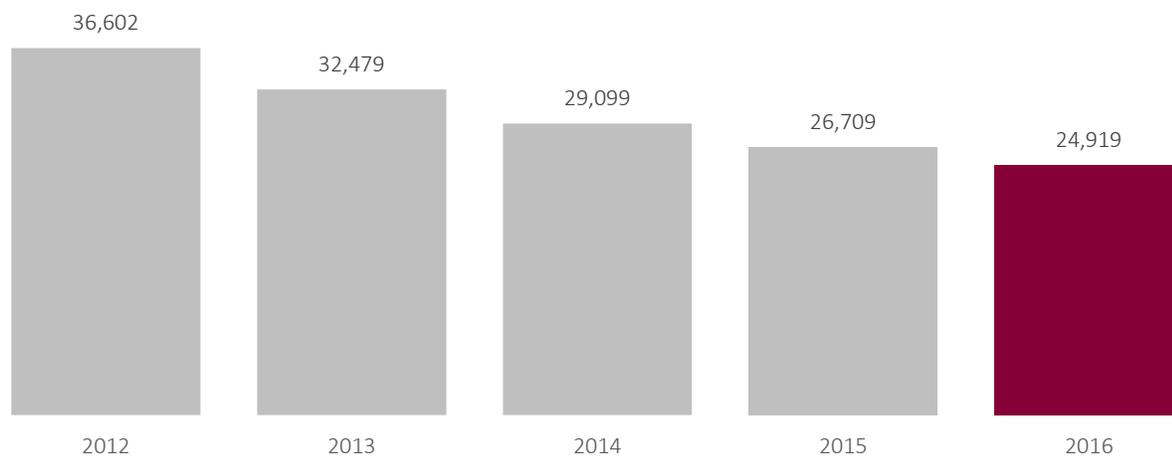
⁹ Please note, UCR data used describe the racial breakdown of Georgia’s juvenile arrests does not identify Hispanic or Latino as a race.

Report UCR Program and the Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts' (AOC) Annual Caseload Report for Juvenile Courts.

There are five different dispositions for juvenile arrests as reported in the Summary Report UCR Program. The five dispositions are: 1) handled within the police department, 2) referred to juvenile court, 3) referred to welfare department, 4) referred to other police department, or 5) referred to adult/criminal court. The majority of arrest dispositions continue to be referred to the juvenile court. In 2013, 62% of dispositions were referred to juvenile court, 23% were referred to adult/criminal court, 13% were handled within the department, and the remaining 1% were referred to the welfare department or another police department.¹⁰ In 2016, 60% of dispositions were referred to juvenile court, 22% were referred to adult/criminal court, 14% were handled within the department, and the remaining 4% were referred to the welfare department or another police department.

The AOC conducts an Annual Caseload Report for Juvenile Court.¹¹ The total number of juvenile court cases filed decreased by 23% between 2013 and 2016. Specifically, in 2013, 43,622 delinquency cases were filed and 13,823 unruly cases (status, now known as CHINS) were filed. By 2016, there were only 37,333 delinquency cases filed and 11,724 CHINS cases filed. Georgia's juvenile courts experienced a 14% decrease in delinquency cases and a 15% decrease in CHINS cases. Additionally, the proportion of delinquency cases filed slightly increased (47% in 2013 and 54% in 2017 of cases), while the number of CHINS and dependency cases slightly decreased (CHINS - 15% in 2013 and 14% in 2016 of cases; dependency - 23% in 2013 and 20% in 2016 of cases).

The total number of juvenile arrests resulting in a disposition decreased by 23% between 2013 and 2016.



¹⁰ 2016 Summary Report Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Georgia Crime Information Center available at https://gbi.georgia.gov/sites/gbi.georgia.gov/files/related_files/site_page/2016%20Crime%20Statistics%20Summary%20Report_Revised.pdf

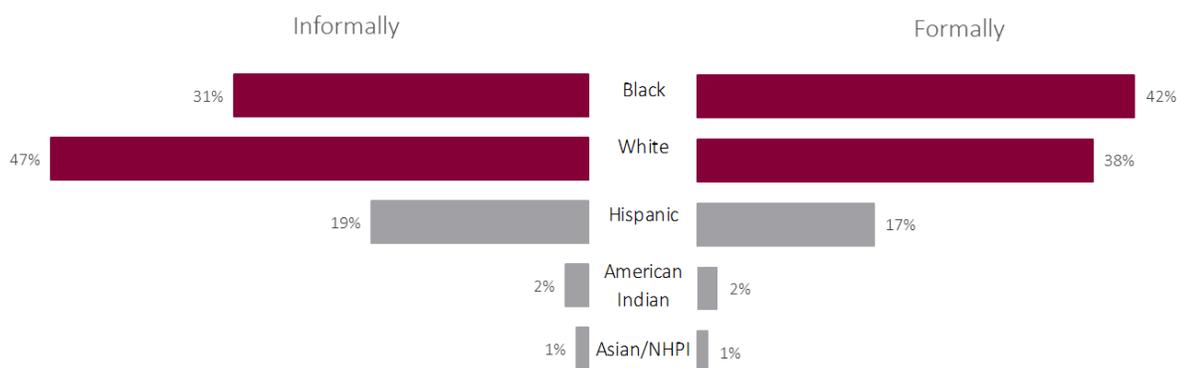
¹¹ Please note, these numbers only include the data reported to the AOC. <http://www.georgiacourts.org/content/caseload-reports>

Number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment)

As previously mentioned, the state of Georgia is divided into independent and dependent court systems with unique data tracking systems. Due to this, statewide data is currently incomplete and cannot be compared by gender, race, and age. In order to provide the most accurate, current, data for cases handled formally or informally, the following has been pulled from OJJDP’s Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts.¹²

In 2013, the estimated total number of cases handled informally were 362,965. In 2015, this number decreased by 15%. Of the cases handled informally in 2013, the majority were property offenses, followed by crimes against a person, public order, and then drugs. The majority of cases handled informally were predominately males. The majority of the informal cases were white youth (47%), followed by Black youth (31%), Hispanic (19%), American Indian youth (2%), and Asian/NHPI youth (1%).

In 2013, the total number of cases formally handled were 431,032. By 2015, this number decreased by 14%. The majority of cases formally handled were also males. Of the cases formally handled in 2015, the majority were property offenses, followed by crimes against a person, public order, and then drugs. The majority of the formal cases were Black youth (42%), followed by White youth (38%), Hispanic (17%), American Indian youth (2%), and Asian/NHPI youth (1%).¹³ The biggest difference between cases handled informally versus formally is the racial makeup. Below is a chart showing the differences.



¹² OJJDP’s Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts data is available at <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaco/asp/TableDisplay.asp>. Please note, the racial breakdown is reflected of what the data stated.

¹³ <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezajcs/asp/display.asp>

Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups (if applicable)

Please note, the following data was provided by the DJJ and reported on the federal fiscal year.¹⁴ It is also important to note that status offenders counted in the tables in this section are listed per their most serious current offense. That is, these status offenders listed could have prior delinquent offense histories. Detailed information is provided in Georgia's Compliance Plan, Legal Standards, and Compliance data in Section (e) "Plans for compliance and data monitoring."

DJJ is responsible for all juvenile detention and confinement in the state of Georgia.¹⁵ Georgia's juvenile justice system consists of two main types of secure OHP: Secure Residential Youth Detention Center (RYDC) and Secure Youth Development Campus (YDC). RYDCs provide temporary OHP with secure care, and supervision to youth who have been charged with offenses, adjudicated delinquent, and/or are awaiting placement.¹⁶ YDCs provide long term OHP with secure care, supervision, and treatment services to youth who have been committed to DJJ.¹⁷ The total number of juveniles admitted to secure detention at all points have **decreased**. The following trends have been identified:

- Secure confinement from FY 2013 through FY 2017 has steadily decreased by 35%.
- Female juveniles are underrepresented in secure detention. Approximately 49% of Georgia's juvenile population are female. However, in FY 2017 female youth represented 20% of the RYDC detention population and only 7% of the YDC detention population.
- Although the overall number of youth detained has decreased, the proportion that minority makeup, in relation to the total youth detained has slightly increased. Black or African-American youth represented only 35% of Georgia's juvenile population in 2016, however, they accounted for 69% of all secure detentions in FY 2017. This trend holds true for both status and delinquent detentions.
- White youth represented 49% of the juvenile population, yet they only represented 20% of youth detained in Georgia in FY 2017.
- Native American youth do not constitute a significant minority for study in Georgia, as they represent less than 1 % of the juvenile population. The percentage of Asian youth now represents approximately 3% of the population; however, both Asian and Native-American youth continue to be underrepresented in Georgia's juvenile detention centers. Hispanic youth represented 7% of youth detained in Georgia in FY 2017, while representing approximately 13% of the juvenile population. However, this ethnic designation does not allow for easy population cross-checking as some youth identify themselves with multiple races and this may not be statistically valid for comparison.

¹⁴ The federal fiscal year is from October 1, 201X - September 30, 201X.

¹⁵ DJJ Annual Report can be accessed at <https://djj.georgia.gov/department-juvenile-justice-publications>

¹⁶ <http://www.djj.state.ga.us/FacilitiesPrograms/fpRYDCAndYDC.shtml>

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

Race / Gender	FY13 YDC				FY15 YDC			FY17 YDC			
	Status	Delinquent	Total		Status	Delinquent	Total	Status	Delinq	Total	
African American	Female	1	37	38	0	27	27	0	28	28	
Hispanic	Female	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	
Other	Female	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	
White	Female	1	3	4	0	7	7	1	10	11	
African American	Male	25	410	435	5	377	382	24	462	486	
Asian	Male	1	1	2	0	4	4	0	2	2	
Hispanic	Male	1	45	46	0	17	17	0	31	31	
Native American	Male	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Other	Male	2	8	10	0	8	8	0	11	11	
White	Male	6	79	85	4	65	69	4	83	87	
TOTALS		38	586	624	0	9	508	517	30	632	662

Race / Gender	FY13 RYDC				FY15 RYDC			FY17 RYDC		
	Status	Delinquent	Total		Status	Delinquent	Total	Status	Delinquent	Total
African American	Male	560	4448	5008	251	3727	3978	252	3253	3505
Asian	Male	0	18	18	1	21	22	2	12	14
Hispanic	Male	99	439	538	57	330	387	57	299	356
Native American	Male	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
Other	Male	21	137	158	6	119	125	13	117	130
White	Male	270	1429	1699	106	1115	1221	92	907	999
African American	Female	347	1056	1403	133	781	914	133	670	803
Asian	Female	0	4	4	1	4	5	1		1
Hispanic	Female	75	92	167	27	88	115	27	68	95
Native American	Female	1	1	2				1		1
Other	Female	19	70	89	11	49	60	13	40	53
White	Female	189	394	583	97	287	384	71	253	324
TOTALS		1582	8090	9672	690	6522	7212	662	5620	6282

In very limited circumstances, a juvenile may enter an adult facility. Georgia’s Juvenile Detention Compliance Monitor and DJJ monitor these facilities, in addition to juvenile detention centers, to ensure Georgia’s compliance with the first three of the Four Core Protections, as outlined by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The Core Protections set forth by the JJDP are: deinstitutionalization of status offenders; separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults; removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; and DMC. Each year, Georgia submits this data as part of the Title II Formula Grant program. For the past five years, Georgia has continued to **decrease** the number of youth held in adult facilities. As noted, additional information is provided in Georgia’s Compliance Plan, Legal Standards, and Compliance data in Section (e) “Plans for compliance and data monitoring.”

Trend data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

In addition to juvenile justice data, it is important to understand other trends when addressing juvenile delinquency in Georgia. In order to provide accurate Georgia information, the following

data was pulled from KIDS COUNT¹⁸. KIDS COUNT provides citizens and policymakers with current, reliable data, both online and in print, to inform planning, budget, and policy decisions that impact Georgia's children, families, and communities. KIDS COUNT is a state and national effort funded by Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the status of children.

In the annual KIDS COUNT Data Book, states are ranked 1 – 50 on overall being (i.e., economic, education, health, family, and community). Georgia was ranked 49th in 1990, 42nd in 2014, 40th in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

Trend data to note includes:

- In 2016, Georgia reported an unemployment rate of 5.4%, and in 2012 the unemployment rate was 10 percent. Georgia also reported 29% of children have parents who lack secure employment in 2016.
- Eight percent of teens aged 16-19 reported not attending school or working in 2016.
- 426,660 households with children reported receiving food stamps in 2013. This is a 33% increase from 2009 (319,871). Of the entire population of children (under the age of 18), 30% were in families who received public assistance in 2016.
- 23.1% of children (under the age of 18) were living in families with income below the federal poverty line in 2016.¹⁹
- Black or African-American and Hispanic or Latino children remain the largest majority of children living in families where no parent has a full-time job or year-round employment.
- Black or African-American and Hispanic or Latino children remain the largest majority (66%) of children living in poverty.
- Georgia experienced an increase in the number of students absent from more than 15 days of school between 2013 (9.6%) and 2017 (11%).
- The total number of births in Georgia decreased by 1% between 2010 and 2015.
- The infant mortality rate increased by 9% between 2012 and 2016. In 2012 the rate was 6.7 per 1,000 births. The infant mortality rate in 2016 was 7.4 per 1,000 births.
- Georgia's teen pregnancy rate has decreased dramatically. In 2012, there were 21.3 births per 1,000, and in 2016, this number decreased to 14.4 per 1,000 births.

After careful review of the State of Georgia's juvenile crime trends, one can conclude that the level of juvenile crime has remained stable or declined. This is a tremendous accomplishment given the population increase that Georgia has experienced. After careful review of the data presented, the Georgia Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG), identified three needs/problem statements that the state should focus on over the next three years (2018-2020):

1. *We need to continue to educate and promote the use of evidence-based Juvenile Justice Programs and Practices that are in the best interest of the youth, as well as continue to educate stakeholders on the use of universal detention assessment instruments.*

¹⁸ <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

¹⁹ The 2016 federal poverty line for a family/household of two adults and two children was \$23,339.

2. *In addition to evidence-based programs targeted at medium to high risk youth, we need to provide trauma, prevention, and accountability programs to youth who are on the front end of the juvenile justice system.*
3. *While communities are gaining an understanding of juvenile reform and best practice, we need to better educate the public on how to appropriately address juvenile justice issues such as Disproportionate Minority Contact, gender-related disparities, and out of date, non-evidence-based programming.*

Each of these statements, and the SAG's continued efforts to address them, represents the commitment of the SAG to continue to support and improve the well-being of Georgia's children who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Georgia looks forward to continuing its work to promote the safety and well-being of youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system.

b. Goals and Objectives

The state of Georgia’s goals and objectives are derived from and respond to the needs and problems identified by the SAG. Details on how the state proposes to accomplish each goal can be found in the ‘Implementation (activities and services).

Problem Statement	Goal	Objective	Formula Grant Program Area
<p><i>We need to continue to educate and promote the use of evidence based Juvenile Justice Programs and Practices that are in the best interest of the youth, as well as continue to educate stakeholders on the use of universal detention assessment instruments.</i></p>	<p>Improve cooperation and coordination among the partners in Georgia’s juvenile justice system (DJJ, DFCS, mental health, school systems, juvenile courts & law enforcement) and increase support for diversion programming.</p>	<p>Support local juvenile justice diversion initiatives in Georgia.</p>	<p>3. Alternatives to Detention</p>
<p><i>In addition to evidence-based programs targeted at medium to high risk youth, we need to provide trauma, prevention, and accountability programs to youth who are on the front end of the juvenile justice system.</i></p>	<p>Increase the number and percent of youth completing program requirements.</p> <p>Increase the use of evidence-based practices in Georgia's juvenile justice system by initiating community-based juvenile justice programs.</p> <p>Reduce the recidivism rate of youth involved with Georgia's juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>To support local juvenile justice prevention initiatives in Georgia.</p>	<p>6. Delinquency Prevention</p> <p>3. Alternatives to Detention</p>

<p><i>While communities are gaining an understanding of juvenile reform and best practice, we need to better educate the public on how to appropriately address juvenile justice issues such as DMC, gender-related disparities, and out of date, non-evidence-based programming.</i></p>	<p>To improve Georgia's juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>To support juvenile justice system improvement in Georgia and state and local prevention and intervention efforts by providing effective activities associated with planning and administration of Georgia's Formula Grant Program.</p> <p>To support juvenile justice system improvement in Georgia and state and local prevention and intervention efforts by providing effective State Advisory Group Activities in Georgia.</p>	<p>28. Planning and Administration</p> <p>31. State Advisory Group Activities</p>
	<p>Improve the state's ability to accurately and adequately monitor compliance with the JJDP.</p>	<p>To support the first three core protections of the JJDP in Georgia.</p> <p>To support the DMC core protection of the JJDP in Georgia.</p>	<p>19. Compliance Monitoring</p> <p>21. DMC</p>

Implementation (activities and services)

The state of Georgia has supported and/or implemented various activities, services, and projects to achieve the goals listed above. These activities and services are listed in the chart below. Georgia utilizes both state and federal funds to achieve these goals, thus not all activities listed below are strictly federally funded.

Goal	Activities and Services Planned	Formula Grant Program Area
<p>Improve cooperation and coordination among the partners in Georgia’s juvenile justice system (DJJ, DFCS, mental health, school systems, juvenile courts & law enforcement) and increase support for diversion programming.</p>	<p>CJCC will provide training and technical assistance, hold meetings among partner agencies, and provide grant funding to support the development of juvenile diversion programs throughout Georgia. Representatives from other child serving agencies will be invited to attend SAG quarterly meetings.</p> <p>The Juvenile Justice Unit currently sits on the following committees: DJJ Juvenile Reentry, DJJ Detention Assessment Instrument Committee, Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment Stakeholders Group, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Steering Committee, the Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX) Committee, and Cherokee CHINS Committee. Additionally, the SAG and Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant Program Funding Committee is attached to the CJCC. These committees play important roles in juvenile reform efforts across the state.</p> <p>Effective July 1, 2018 the Council of Juvenile Court Judges (CJCJ) will hire a state-funded statewide CHINS Coordinator. The SAG and CJCC will work collaboratively with this individual.</p> <p>In 2015 Governor Deal proclaimed to expand Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) statewide.²⁰ This is led by Georgia’s JDAI Coordinator and JDAI Assistant. The SAG will continue to support the JDAI initiative. More information on JDAI can be found at http://www.aecf.org/work/juvenile-justice/jdai/.</p>	<p>3. Alternatives to Detention</p>

²⁰ <http://gov.georgia.gov/press-releases/2015-07-29/deal-launches-juvenile-justice-committee>

	<p>The Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX) Committee will conduct state-wide JDEX and best practice / evidence-based risk assessment tool trainings.</p> <p>Funding will go to support the JJIG. The JJIG funds local juvenile justice projects that demonstrate potential cost-savings to taxpayers by reducing the number of youth served out-of-home and creating community-based alternative to detention. Towards this end, CJCC is working to help communities build capacity to enable sustainability of activities and services.</p> <p>The SAG will continue to provide support and expertise to local initiatives across the state.²¹</p>	
<p>Increase the number and percent of youth completing program requirements. Increase the use of evidence-based practices in Georgia's juvenile justice system by initiating community-based juvenile justice programs.</p> <p>Reduce the recidivism rate of youth involved with Georgia's juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>CJCC will provide training and technical assistance, hold meetings among partner agencies, and provide grant funding to support the development of evidence-based juvenile programs. The aim for all proposed renewal projects for this funding are to improve juvenile accountability for offending behaviors, while reducing future recidivism.</p> <p>CJCC will provide model fidelity assistance to programs funded to ensure that all programs are being conducted with fidelity to the model. Additionally, staff will conduct Principles of Effective Intervention (PEI) trainings across the state.</p>	<p>6. Delinquency Prevention</p> <p>3. Alternatives to Detention</p>

²¹ For example, in FY 2017 Georgia received a TA opportunity from the Vera Institute of Justice for status offender reform. Through this opportunity, one local jurisdiction, Cherokee County, formed a CHINS stakeholder group, conducted a data analysis, and is now continuing efforts to improve the system. The DSA now sits on this Committee and will continue to support local efforts.

<p>To improve Georgia’s juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>The state’s juvenile justice system was dramatically changed with sweeping reform. In 1971 Georgia created a separate juvenile section from the adult criminal code to address the critical developmental differences between children and adults. In 2013 legislative session the ‘Children’s Code’ came to passage, garnering unanimous support on the House and Senate floors. HB 242 was signed into law by Governor Deal in May 2013 creating a new Children’s Code; this first substantial overhaul of our juvenile code in over 40 years became effective as of January 1, 2014. Georgia will continue to strengthen and support current and future juvenile justice mechanisms.</p> <p>Georgia will hold quarterly SAG and DMC Subcommittee meetings. The SAG will support and strengthen the newly created Youth Subcommittee.</p> <p>Georgia will conduct state wide Strategies for Youth – Policing the Teen Brain.</p>	<p>28. Planning and Administration</p> <p>31. State Advisory Group Activities</p>
<p>Improve the state’s ability to accurately and adequately monitor compliance with the JJDP.</p>	<p>CJCC has hired a new compliance monitor, who is currently training with the former compliance monitor. Georgia plans to receive assistance from OJJDP state representative to ensure proper compliance monitor training takes place. The compliance monitor will attend all related OJJDP hosted trainings. The compliance monitor will conduct trainings across the state for DJJ, jail, and sheriff staff. The additional activities are included in the Plan for Compliance.</p> <p>CJCC received technical assistance from OJJDP state representatives to ensure compliance. Federal partners conducted a DMC/RED Training in August 2016. Additionally, in the Spring 2018 Georgia DMC Assessment was completed and is currently awaiting approval to be disseminated.</p>	<p>9. Compliance Monitoring</p> <p>21. DMC</p>

	The additional activities are included in Plan for Compliance with DMC Core Requirement.	
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The state of Georgia is continuously looking for ways to improve the current juvenile justice system. As noted above, in the past few years the state has committed to dramatic changes to improve Georgia’s juvenile justice system. This includes reforming juvenile law to reflect data-driven, best practices and providing resources to local communities to implement community evidence-based programming. CJCC continues to promote youth development and well-being through the website (<http://cjcc.georgia.gov/juvenile-justice-incentive-grant>), the juvenile data clearinghouse (<http://www.juveniledata.georgia.gov/>), and on social media sites, such as Twitter (<https://twitter.com/gacjcc>) and Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/gacjcc/>). CJCC’s website provides information surrounding Georgia’s juvenile justice systems, the Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant Program, DMC, Core Requirements compliance monitoring, and model fidelity.

Georgia is examining data for the best way to target state-wide resources for gender-specific services. Similar to other states, Georgia has seen an increase in the number of girls who have a behavioral health diagnosis (9% in 2012 to 67% in 2017).²² DJJ works to address this with more robust interventions as well as more specialized training and interventions by staff. Additionally, youth served by the JJIG follow model fidelity best practices for gender specific group-based services. Mixed gender groups are not held unless there is an appropriate number of youth of both genders referred. The gender breakdown of youth served by the JJIG is reflective of the gender breakdown for all youth receiving OHP in Georgia. Moving forward, as funding becomes available, the SAG plans to research the need for female targeted interventions as more females become involved with the juvenile justice system.

Youth who reside in areas that do not participate in the JJIG, are eligible for evidence-based services (same programs through the JJIG), through funding appropriated to DJJ. DJJ implemented the Community Services Grant (CSG) program to provide evidence-based programming to counties where JJIG programs are not available. The CSG allows state partners to work strategically to enhance community and evidence-based programming as alternatives to OHPs, and collaborate with stakeholders to ensure that informed detention, commitment, and placement decisions are being made. Since the initial rollout, all of Georgia’s 159 counties and their respective juvenile courts have the option of placing youth into evidence-based community programming as an alternative to OHP.

The state will continue to coordinate and work to improve mental health and substance abuse services for youth in the juvenile justice system. Georgia appropriated state funding this fiscal year to the DBHDD for juvenile competency/forensic evaluations. DBHDD also received a federal grant totaling \$11.8 million to support prevention, treatment, and recovery activities for opioid addiction. Many of the cognitive behavioral therapies provided through the JJIG are considered mental health therapies by Medicaid and other third-party insurance providers. However, with the

²² This data was provided by the DJJ

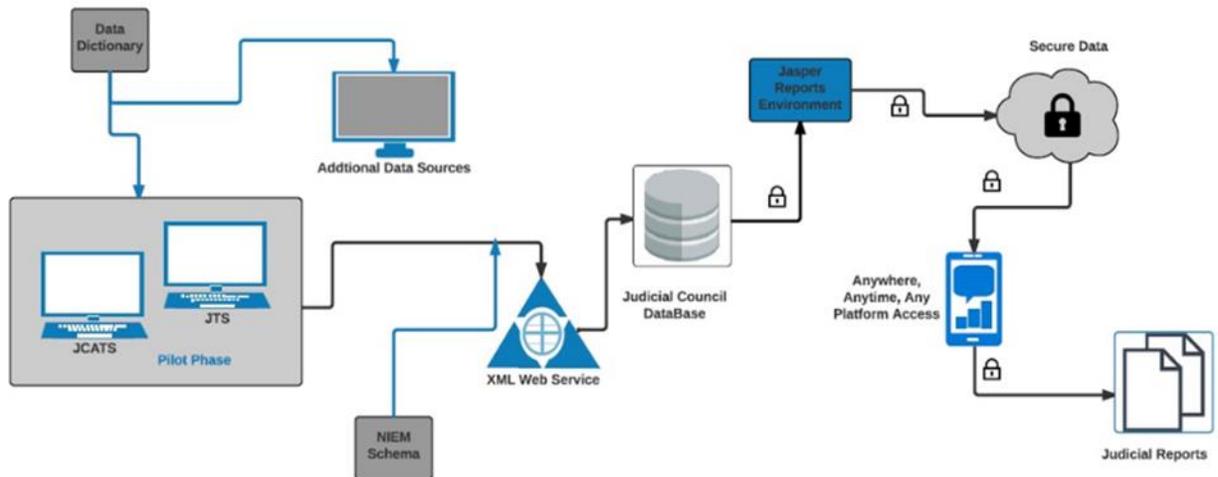
growing need for mental health services, CJCC intends to continue discussing available options with the SAG. CJCC applied for a SAMSHA grant for FY18 to provide Strengthening Families to youth with co-occurring substance abuse and/or mental health needs. Awards will be announced in August 2018.

CJCC will continue to facilitate meetings between local juvenile justice offices and local child protection offices to increase participation of units of local governments and the collection and sharing of juvenile justice information.

The SAG is comprised of various juvenile related stakeholders including a local sheriff, local probation officer, youth who were involved at the local level with the juvenile justice system, and three Representatives from the Georgia House of Representatives. These members allow for local needs to be brought forth and incorporated on a constant basis. Additionally, as noted in the implementation section, the SAG and CJCC continuously work to increase collaboration statewide and locally. The CJCC provides program assistance as requested from local jurisdictions, including meetings with commissioners, judges, sheriffs, and other juvenile justice stakeholders. These meetings allow for CJCC staff to assist juvenile justice staff at local juvenile courts build support, but also build partnerships with local stakeholders and identify gaps for improvement.

State partners are diligently working to improve the quality and consistency of data collection and facilitate information-sharing. As mentioned, the state of Georgia is served through either dependent or independent juvenile courts. Dependent courts use the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS). JTS is an online, interactive, menu driven system that permits the user to add, update or view juvenile records or to gather juvenile data. Juvenile information entered via JTS immediately

GEORGIA'S JUVENILE DATA EXCHANGE



creates or updates a record. JTS facilitates the generation, organization and availability of juvenile records throughout the DJJ field of operations. Independent courts use their own management system known as Juvenile Court Activity Tracking System (JCATS), and only use JTS if the youth is committed to DJJ.

As a result, juvenile judges are sometimes unable to make informed decisions about youth who may have encountered the justice system in other jurisdictions. In order to address the issue of disparate case management systems, the state has contracted with the Judicial Council of Georgia AOC for the Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX) project. JDEX is a statewide data repository of juvenile data for the entire state and will vastly improve the sharing of data and making informed judicial decisions. This is an interagency effort that will allow for easier communications between agencies on any case found in the JDEX system when a child is court-involved. JDEX is currently being tested in selected jurisdictions, and is funded using state funds. The first roll out of JDEX will occur Summer 2018. Information on JDEX can be found <http://jdex.georgiacourts.gov/>.

Additionally, DJJ and DFCS are included when possible to routinely communicate about any case or information that may be found in the JDEX system (when complete, and the current JTS system) when a child is court-involved.

Currently, CJCC hosts the most comprehensive juvenile data system available for public use. Georgia's Juvenile Justice Data Clearinghouse (<http://juveniledata.georgia.gov/>) provides the most current and accurate juvenile crime data available and also provides the most complete data available for juvenile justice decision points (statewide and for all 159 Counties) from calendar years 2006-2016. Furthermore, as shown in the crime analysis section, juvenile justice data is also collected by AOC and GBI.

Fellow child welfare agencies also collect and provide public data. The Department of Education's public data is available at <https://gosa.georgia.gov/> or <http://www.gadoe.org/Pages/Home.aspx>. The Department of Family and Children Services public data is available at <https://dfcs.georgia.gov/data>. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities public data is available at <https://dbhdd.georgia.gov/presentations-reports>. The Georgia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) hosts a wide-range of data and is currently creating a repository for all internal data collections and will facilitate data sharing with partner agencies.²³ This warehouse will store all data collected related to Victims Services Statistical Reports, Criminal Justice Services Statistical Reports, Drug Task Force Reports, Accountability Court Reports, and Victims Compensation.

There are no state statutes or departmental regulations that prohibit the sharing of information in Georgia. While many states and localities seems to have the universal experience of friction between child welfare and juvenile justice agencies, Georgia has been able to overcome much of

²³ Development and implementation of a data warehouse and business intelligence platform for CJCC-collected data is funded through Bureau of Justice Statistics' State Justice Statistics funding. Additional information can be found <https://cjcc.georgia.gov/current-and-recently-concluded-research>.

this reluctance to share information required by OJJDP and, over the past 10 years, greatly improve the accuracy and completeness of our data.

On May 7, 2018 Governor Nathan Deal signed SB 407, legislation that will improve data communication throughout the state. Among other criminal justice improvements, SB407 mandates the Judicial Council of Georgia to publish or make a rule requiring each clerk of the juvenile court to “collect data on each child alleged or adjudicated to be a delinquent child and transmit such data” and “develop and enact policies and procedures necessary to carry out,” effective January 1, 2019. This legislation demonstrates the continued support for and improvement of data collection and sharing in Georgia.

d. Formula Grant Staff

An organizational chart of CJCC has been provided in *Appendix B. GA CJCC Organizational Chart.*

Position	Employee	Funding Source(s)	% of Time	Job Duties
Program Director	Laura Thompson	Title II Formula w/ 100% State Match State Funding	25% 75%	Responsible for providing management and assist with troubleshooting as needed and work with staff to complete federal reports.
Juvenile Justice Specialist/DMC Coordinator 1.0 FTE	Stephanie Mikkelsen (25% Title II 25% State Match) (50% State)	Title II Formula w/ 100% State Match State Funding	50% 50%	Serves as Juvenile Justice Specialist; monitors Title II Formula and Title V sub grant recipients; serves as Juvenile Justice Unit Supervisor; manages the Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant Program, sits on several stakeholder groups; supervises special projects; supervises Grants Specialist, Compliance Monitor, and Model Fidelity Coordinators. Serves as DMC Coordinator.
Juvenile Justice Grant and Program Specialist 1.0 FTE	Haley Dunn (25% Title II) (75% State)	Title II Formula w/ 100% State Match State Funding	25% 75%	Monitors Title II subgrant recipients and state-funded grant initiatives/data collection; writes federal grant applications; conducts fiscal review site visits for grantees.
Juvenile Justice Detention Monitor 1.0 FTE	Wykemia Davis (100% Title II)	Title II Formula	100%	Monitors state's compliance with jail separation, jail removal, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders; and serves as resource to

				promote detention alternatives.
Juvenile Justice Model Fidelity Coordinators	Chelsea Benson (100% State)	State	100%	Monitors the fidelity of evidence-based programs in Georgia, including those funded by the Title II Formula program.
	Destiny Bernal (100% State)	State	100%	

4. Plans for compliance and monitoring

Georgia's compliance monitoring plans, manual (including any updates), data report, and supporting documentation for period October 1, 2016, to September 30, 2017 for the four core requirements was submitted separately from this application through the OJJDP's compliance monitoring tool on May 2, 2018.

Georgia expects to be in compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders; Separation of Juvenile and Adult offenders; Jail Removal core requirements; and DMC. Status of Compliance with the four required, core protections of the JJDPA per the submitted data and plan:

- 1) The state of Georgia's rate of non-compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) in 2017 was 4.7. Due to the rate being below 8.5 per 100,000 juvenile populations under *De Minimis* compliance Option 1, Georgia is in compliance. Pursuant to Section 233(a)(11) of JJDPA, Georgia does not place status offenders and non-offenders in secure detention or secure correctional facilities except as allowed under exceptions. Related statute can be found in Georgia Code at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412.
- 2) The state of Georgia's rate of non-compliance with Jail Removal in 2017 was 4.01. Due to the rate being above 0 and below 8.41 per 100,000 juvenile populations under De Minimis option 1, Georgia is in compliance. Pursuant to Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDPA, the state of Georgia shall not detain status offenders, non-offenders, and delinquent juveniles in an adult jail, adult lockup, or detention center except as allowed under exceptions. There are no exceptions allowing status offenders or non-offenders to be detained in an adult jail, adult lock up, or adult detention center. Related statute can be found in Georgia Code at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412.
- 3) The state of Georgia's rate of juvenile Separation non-compliance in 2017 was 0.04. Due to the rate being below 0.32 per 100,000 juvenile populations, Georgia is in compliance. Pursuant to Section 233(a)(12) of JJDPA, the state of Georgia shall not detain youth alleged or found to be delinquent, status offenders, and non-offenders in which they have contact with an adult inmate. Related statute can be found in Georgia Code at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412.
- 4) Georgia assesses and addresses the disproportionate contact of youth of color at key decisions points in the juvenile justice system. Through data collection, educational forums and curriculum, and community-based programs, Georgia has shown its commitment to addressing DMC.

Additional information on status of compliance with the four core protections can be found in the submitted Plans for Compliance, Compliance Monitoring Manual, and DMC Plan for Compliance.

5. Additional Requirements

Please see *Appendix I. for Compliance with the JJDPA Formula Grants Program State Plan Requirements.*

In accordance with the JJDPA, the SAG shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members that the chief executive officer of the state appoints. The membership qualifications are described in subsections i–v of Section 223(a)(3)(A) of the JJDPA, as amended. Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 31.102, in the event that a state’s SAG serves in a strictly advisory capacity, the state agency must, as an alternative, maintain a supervisory board (i.e., board of directors, commission, committee, council, or other policy board) with responsibility for supervising the preparation and administration of the 3-year plan and its implementation. As per 28 C.F.R. § 31.103, this board must include the chairperson and at least two additional citizen members of the SAG. A citizen member is defined as any person who is not a full-time government employee or elected official.

Georgia’s SAG members are appointed by the Governor and serve in an advisory capacity to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), the designated state agency (DSA). The SAG actively communicates with stakeholders to understand the needs of local jurisdictions. The Council serves as the supervisory role but relies on the SAG to supervise the preparation and implementation of the state’s Juvenile Justice 3-Year Plan and compliance to the JJDPA, as required by Title II Formula Grant funding. The SAG develops, reviews, and adjusts the plan accordingly throughout the implementation period. The SAG advises the DSA on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications received by the DSA. Additionally, four members of the SAG work for local units of government and are actively engaged with their community stakeholders and share grassroots information with the SAG. Please see *Appendix D. GA CJCC Supervisory Board* and *Appendix D. GA SAG Members and Appointments.*

(I) at least 1 locally elected official representing general purpose local government; (Sheriff Tim Burkhalter)

(II) representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, publicly supported court-appointed legal counsel for children and youth charged in delinquency matters, and probation workers; (Judge Steven Teske, Jay Sanders, Judge LeRoy Burke, Sheriff Tim Burkhalter, Melissa Carter, Joe Vignati, Adolphus Graves, Rose Williams, Todd Ashley)

(III) representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, children’s mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services; (Joe Vignati)

(IV) representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children; (Melissa Carter, Polly McKinney, Nikki Berger, Thomas Worthy)

(V) volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency; (Lisa Kinchen, Emily White, Brittany Myers)

(VI) youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities; (Ryan Newallo, Brittany Myers)

(VII) persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion; (Judge Steven Teske, Joe Vignati, Adolphus Graves, Judge LeRoy Burke, Sheriff Tim Burkhalter)

(VIII) the executive director or the designee of the executive director of a public or nonprofit entity that is located in the State and receiving a grant under part A of title III; (Judge Steven Teske if designated by Clayton County or Judge LeRoy Burke if designated by Chatham County or Joe Vignati if designated by DJJ)

(IX) persons with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in juvenile delinquents and those at-risk of delinquency; (Adolphus Graves, Nikki Berger)

(X) representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups; (Nikki Berger)

(XI) persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning and other disabilities, truancy reduction, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender youth, school failure; and emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence; (Nikki Berger)

(iii) a majority of which members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the Federal, State, or local government; (Chair non full-time gov. Thomas Worthy; only 8 full-time government employee out of 21 members)

(iv) at least one-fifth of which members shall be under the age of 25 at the time of appointment; and (Ryan Newallo, Iesha Redden, Alexis James, Emily White, Brittany Myers)

(v) at least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; (Ryan Newallo, Iesha Redden, Alexis James, Brittany Myers)

	Name / Email	Rep-resents	FT gov.	Youth	Date of Member Appt.	Residence
1	Thomas Worthy, Chair Thomas.Worthy@piedmont.org	B, D			Sep 11, 2015	Atlanta
2	Melissa Carter, Vice Chair Melissa.d.Carter@emory.edu	B, D			Sep 11, 2015	Decatur
3	Todd Ashley TAshley@pacga.org	B	X		Oct 9, 2015	Morrow
4	Representative Mandi Ballinger Mandi.Ballinger@house.ga.gov	C			Aug 1, 2017	Canton
5	Nikki Berger nikkib@gacfa.org	D, I, J, K			Sep 11, 2015	Atlanta
6	Judge LeRoy Burke lburke@chathamcounty.org	B, G, H	X		Sep 11, 2015	Savannah
7	Sheriff Tim Burkhalter sherifftimb@gmail.com	A, G	X		Sep 11, 2015	Lindale

8	Adolphus Graves Adolphus.Graves@fultoncountyga.gov	B, G, I	X		Sep 11, 2015	Atlanta
9	Alexis James TJamesCando@gmail.com	L, M		X	Sep 11, 2015	Fayetteville
10	Lisa Kinchen Lisa@southernjournalmagazine.com	D, E			Sep 11, 2015	Locust Grove
11	Polly McKinney PMckinney@georgiavoices.org	D			Sep 11, 2015	Decatur
12	Brittany Myers myerssheree92@gmail.com	L, M, E		X	Dec 16, 2016	Atlanta
13	Ryan Newallo Creolebrs@gmail.com	F, L, M		X	Sep 11, 2015	Fayetteville
14	Representative Bert Reeves Bert.Reeves@house.ga.gov	C			Aug 1, 2017	
15	Ilesha Redden Ann.Ruth1335@yahoo.com	L, M		X	Oct 2, 2015	Fayetteville
16	Jay Sanders Jay.Sanders@dcs.ga.gov	G	X		Sep 11, 2015	Forsyth
17	Judge Steven Teske Steve.Teske@co.clayton.ga.gov	B, G, H	X		Sep 11, 2015	Jonesboro
18	Joe Vignati JoeVignati@djj.state.ga.gov	B, C, G, H	X		Sep 11, 2015	Decatur
19	Representative Andrew Welch Andrew.Welch@house.ga.gov	C			Aug 1, 2017	
20	Emily White Emily.white@bobcats.gcsu.edu	E, L	X	X	Sep 11, 2015	Milledgeville
21	Rose Williams Rosemariew@windstream.net	B, C, E			Sep 11, 2015	

Symbol	Represents
A	Locally elected official representing general purpose local government
B	Representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, publicly supported court-appointed legal counsel for children and youth charged in delinquency matters, and probation workers
C	Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, children's mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services
D	Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or

	dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children
E	Volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency
F	Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities
G	Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion
H	The executive director or the designee of the executive director of a public or nonprofit entity that is located in the State and receiving a grant under part A of title III
I	Persons with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in juvenile delinquents and those at-risk of delinquency
J	Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups
K	Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning and other disabilities, truancy reduction, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender youth, school failure; and emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence
L	Under the age of 28 (1/5 of Members)
M	At least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system

6. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for Performance Measures

All programs receiving funds are required to provide a monthly or quarterly report on established outputs and outcomes. Additionally, all are required to provide an annual progress report that gives a complete overview of the impact and effectiveness (or lack thereof) of the project. CJCC staff review reports on a quarterly and annual basis for program effectiveness. Projects not meeting a majority of their program outcomes are provided technical assistance. If program outcomes are continually unmet, despite technical assistance and support provided by staff, the program will be at risk of losing funding. On at least an annual basis, OJJDP requires output and outcome data to be pulled from federally funded individual grantee reports and uploaded into the DCTAT and GMS systems.²⁴ Progress for all these projects can be found in those previously submitted reports.

Objective	Performance Measure - Output Measures	Performance Measure – Outcome Measures
To support local juvenile justice diversion initiatives in Georgia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formula grant funds awarded for services 2. Number of program youth served 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements 2. Number and percent of program youth who offend/re-offend during the reporting period 3. Cost savings per youth

²⁴ Projects funded with federal juvenile justice funds are required to use the mandatory OJJDP performance measures reported via DCTAT and GMS according to established schedules.

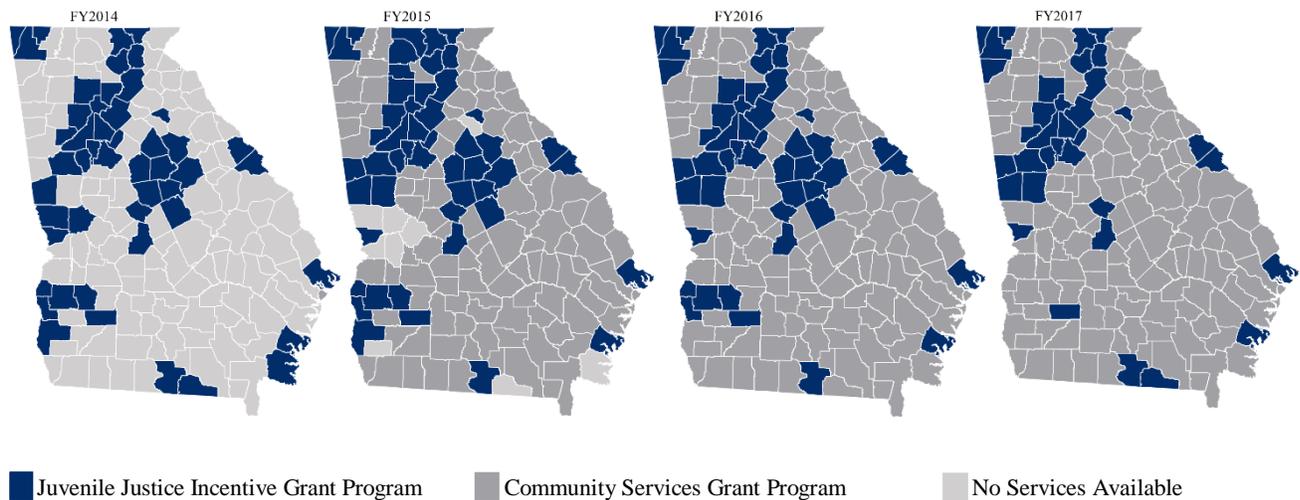
<p>To support juvenile justice system improvement in Georgia and state and local prevention and intervention efforts by providing effective activities associated with planning and administration of Georgia’s Formula Grant Program.</p> <p>To support juvenile justice system improvement in Georgia and state and local prevention and intervention efforts by providing effective SAG activities in Georgia.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formula grant funds awarded for services 2. Number grant applications reviewed 3. Number and percentage of programs monitored 4. Number of planning activities conducted 5. Number of sub grants awarded 6. Number of SAG meetings held 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and percentage of programs in line with 3-Year plan 2. Number and percentage of programs evaluated 3. Average time from receipt of sub grant application to date of award 4. Number and percentage of plan recommendations implemented
<p>To support the first three core protections of the JJDP in Georgia.</p> <p>To support the DMC core protection of the JJDP in Georgia</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223 (A) (14) of the JJDP of 2002 2. Number of compliance monitor site visits and technical assistance provided 3. Number of SAG and DMC Subcommittee meetings held 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission of Complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP 2. Submission of complete Annual DMC Report to OJJDP

Appendix A. GA System Description Continued

The Council's recommendations were unanimously passed as HB 242 in 2013 and the new Children's Code took effect January 2014. In concert with the legislative reforms, a fiscal incentive grant program was established to promote the adoption of evidence-based community programs and practices as alternatives to detention. Between 2014 and 2017, approximately \$30 million dollars has been awarded through this program, known as the Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant (JJIG) program, which is administered by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), under the direction of the JJIG Funding Committee. For the purposes of this application, 'CJCC' and 'DSA' are interchangeable

Building on the success of the JJIG, DJJ implemented the Community Services Grant (CSG) program to provide evidence-based programming to counties where JJIG programs are not available, typically more rural areas. The CSG further allows the state to work strategically to enhance community and evidence-based programming as alternatives to out-of-home placements, and collaborate with stakeholders to ensure that informed detention, commitment, and placement decisions are being made. Since the initial rollout, all 159 counties and their respective juvenile courts have the option of placing youth into evidence-based community programming as an alternative to out-of-home placement.

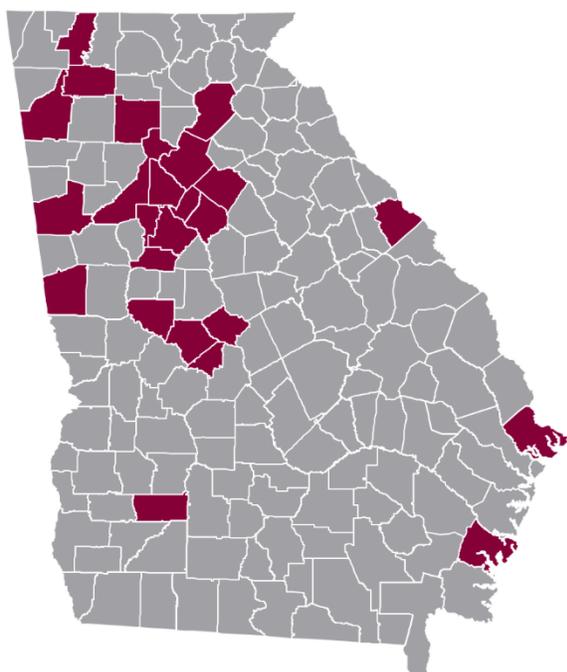
Georgia's 159 counties now all have access to evidence-based community programs as alternatives to out-of-home placement.



As momentum for juvenile justice reform continued to build from 2013 to present, it has allowed Georgia to undertake significant reforms in both legislation and practice. Some of those advancements include: improving procedural safeguards for court-involved children, clarifying timelines applicable to court proceedings to ensure timeliness of decision making, mandating the use of objective assessment tools, requiring enhanced data collection and reporting, and imposing a statutory presumption against detention of youth under the age of 14. Notably, Georgia's prior

approach to intervening with status offenders has been replaced with a new Children in Need of Services (CHINS) paradigm, which encourages the use of a diversionary approach centered around services recommended and provided by judicially-led community collaboratives. In addition, schools are mandated to use educational approaches to address a student’s problematic behavior before turning to the juvenile court. Finally, following the direction of adult criminal justice system reforms, the state has broadened the availability of accountability courts as dispositional alternatives, and juvenile courts across the state are increasingly adopting family treatment court divisions.

Roughly half of Georgia’s at-risk juvenile population are under the jurisdiction of “independent” courts.



Georgia’s Juvenile Court System

Since 2000, the salaries of juvenile court judges have been supported in whole or in part by state funding. This allowed for appointments of juvenile court judges in jurisdictions which otherwise would have superior court judges presiding over juvenile matters. Except for a single judicial circuit, Georgia’s 159 counties are now primarily served by two different types of juvenile courts: “independent” and “dependent.”

Independent courts are located in the state’s most populous counties. Altogether, these courts have jurisdiction over approximately half of the state’s youth population.²⁵ Independent courts are funded entirely by county commissions and provide intake, probation, and program services through locally controlled and directed probation departments. The individual structure of independent courts allows for a variety of philosophy and practice based on the local jurisdiction.

Dependent courts have jurisdictional responsibility of 142 Georgia counties. In most of these jurisdictions, intake, and probation services are provided exclusively through DJJ employees. DJJ continues to pursue a progressive, treatment-oriented approach with a focus on public safety. Highlights of this approach include non-secure alternatives to incarceration, improved educational programming, evidence-based behavioral programs, and continued utilization of comprehensive risk assessment instruments. DJJ’s strategy is designed to reduce populations in secure detention facilities and ensure the most appropriate placement of committed youth. Because probation services in most counties are managed by DJJ, procedures and practices in these jurisdictions are more consistent and often differ from those of independent courts.

²⁵ Georgia Juvenile Court Association of Georgia: Georgia Independent Juvenile Courts Directory can be accessed at http://www.jcag.net/2017-18_JCAG_Directory_January_10_2018_Linked.pdf.

Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

As Georgia's juvenile correctional agency, DJJ is responsible for detention services, youth committed to state custody, and parole and aftercare services in all of the state's 159 counties. DJJ operates a variety of community-based alternatives for committed youth. There are 26 secure detention facilities and 97 community services offices throughout the state. There are two forms of secure detention in Georgia, Regional Youth Detention Centers (RYDC) and Youth Development Campuses (YDC). RYDC provide short-term secure care, whereas YDCs long-term care. The mission for DJJ is to "is to protect and serve the citizens of Georgia by holding young offenders accountable for their actions through the delivery of services and sanctions in appropriate settings and by supporting youth in their communities to become productive and law-abiding citizens."²⁶

Georgia Juvenile Justice Process

There are six primary decision points for youth entering Georgia's juvenile justice system: (1) *Arrest*; (2) *Intake*; (3) *Adjudication*; (4) *Detention*; (5) *Disposition*; and (6) *Placement* (for committed youth). At any point in the process, offenders may be, and often are, diverted from further penetration of the system. In addition, chronic or very serious offenders may be transferred to the adult criminal justice system for serious violent felonies or repeated delinquent offenses.

Arrest: Most delinquent offenders enter the system through contact with law enforcement. However, most *CHINS* and some delinquents are referred directly to the court by parents, school officials or other parties filing a petition. When a police officer apprehends a youth suspected of committing an offense the officer can either release the youth or file a juvenile court complaint. If charges are filed, the officer may recommend detention of the youth but must bring the case before a juvenile court intake officer.

Intake: State law requires that court-authorized intake officers be available to receive complaints 24 hours a day. When a complaint is received, the intake worker first decides whether to charge the youth or dismiss the case and withdraw the complaint.

In 2013, Georgia began work on developing a Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI) that would meet the statutory requirements of the new law that became effective January 1, 2014. The tool, per state statute, requires validation every five years. The validated tool, developed by the National Center for Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), in conjunction with DJJ and the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is used across the State, as written in statute, and provides an objective set of detention criteria based on risk, not bias such as race. This represents a major step in Georgia's continued disproportionate minority contact (DMC) efforts. If the youth is charged, the worker then decides to either informally adjust the case or to file a petition for formal processing. If a petition is filed for formal processing, the intake worker then determines whether the youth should be detained pending a detention hearing or released to his family pending adjudication.

Detention: No juvenile offender may be placed in secure detention without the authorization of a court intake officer. Detention decisions are based on numerous factors, including the availability

²⁶ Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice - <https://djj.georgia.gov/about-us>

and stability of the youth's family, the seriousness of the current offense, the youth's prior court history, and the DAI score. In addition, DJJ relies on its network of case expeditors who are charged with reviewing intake decisions and removing appropriate youth from secure detention as soon as possible. These expeditors have access to a much wider range of residential and non-residential options.

As mentioned above, the Children's Code restructured the way youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system are treated Georgia. One of the major changes was the reform of status offenders in Georgia. Traditionally, status offenders were grouped as 'unruly' and could be subject to similar sanctions as delinquent offenders. However, Georgia's new Children's Code acknowledges that unlike delinquent offenders, "certain behaviors or conditions occurring within a family or school environment indicate that a child is experiencing serious difficulties and is in need of services and corrective action in order to protect such child from the irreversibility of certain choices and to protect the integrity of such child's family," specifically status offenders (O.C.G.A. 15-11-1). In addition to recognizing the difference between causes and needs of delinquent and status offenders, the code re-categorized youth who were previously known as 'unruly' or status offenders to CHINS. This change allowed for CHINS to be treated accordingly and effectively. The code emphasizes the importance of CHINS receiving services in the least restrictive environment, highlights community and family involvement, and prohibits the use of secure detention, except in limited circumstances. Additionally, Georgia prohibits the detainment of any youth alleged or adjudicated as CHINS or a dependent child in a jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility. An alleged CHINS may be held in: a licensed foster home; a home approved by the court; a home of child's noncustodial parent or relative; a licensed child welfare agency; or a licensed shelter care facility if: pursuant to a court order; or law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe the child is a runaway or circumstances are such as to endanger a child's health or welfare.

A continued custody hearing for a child alleged to be a child in need of service shall be held within five days if the child is placed in foster care; or 72 hours if the child is held in a secure or non-secure residential facility. An alleged child in need of services may be held in secure or non-secure juvenile residential facility for up 24 hours prior to a continued custody hearing being held; provided a detention assessment has been administered and if any of the following apply: the child is a runaway; the child is habitually disobedient and ungovernable; or the child has previously failed to appear at a scheduled hearing.

At the hearing, the court shall determine if there is probable cause to believe that at the youth committed a status offense or otherwise a child in need of services and if continued custody is necessary. Following a court hearing, the court may detain the youth in a secure or non-secure residential facility for an additional 72 hours only for the purpose of arranging for alternative placement. If the youth is detained following a continued custody hearing, a petition seeking an adjudication should be filed within five days. If the youth was never taken into custody or released at the continued custody hearing, a petition seeking an adjudication should be filed within 30 days of the compliant with the juvenile court intake officer or 30 days after the youth was released from temporary custody.

Georgia prohibits the detainment of a youth alleged or adjudicated as delinquent juvenile in a jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facilities. An alleged delinquent juvenile may be held in: a licensed foster home; a home approved by the court; a home of child's noncustodial parent or relative; a licensed child welfare agency; or a secure or non-secure juvenile residential facility.

In certain circumstances, an alleged delinquent juvenile aged 15 years or older may be held in jail, adult lockup, or other detention facility for the purposes of identification, processing procedures, or awaiting transportation only as long to complete said activity for up to six hours, or for up to 24 hours if the closest secure residential facility is more than 70 miles away. The youth must be detained for the commission of a crime that would constitute a class A designated felony act, class B designated felony act, or a serious violent felony (O.C.G.A. 17-10-6.1); the youth is awaiting a detention hearing; the detention hearing is scheduled within 24 hours after being taken into custody, excluding weekends and legal holidays; there is no existing acceptable alternative placement for the youth; and adult facility provides sight and sound separation for children (O.C.G.A. 15-11-504).

A delinquent juvenile held in the other approved non-adult facilities must have a detention hearing within two days if he or she was taken into without an arrest warrant or five days if the child is taken into custody with an arrest warrant. If the youth is detained following a detention hearing, a petition alleging delinquency shall be filed within 72 hours of the detention hearing. If the youth is never taken into custody or released at the detention hearing, a petition alleging delinquency shall be filed within 30 days of the filing of the compliance or within 30 days after the youth was released from custody.

The state of Georgia encourages the use of the least restrictive sanctions concerning youth detainment.

Adjudication: Unless a petition is adjusted, dismissed or withdrawn, an adjudicatory hearing will be held for all youth charged with either a delinquent or CHINS. During the adjudicatory hearing, a judge can dismiss or acquit the youth, hold the charge in abeyance, or make a finding of delinquency or unruliness. Under certain circumstances, the judge may also transfer the case to adult court.

As part of the new Children's Code, DJJ, in consultation with the NCCD, began work on developing a Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment (PDRA) that would meet the statutory requirements of the new law that became effective January 1, 2014. The tool provides assessment of a youth's risk to recidivate and is completed by DJJ. The PDRA requires validation every five years, per state statute, and is used across Georgia, and provides an objective set of criteria based on risk. The PDRA is completed post-adjudication and pre-disposition.

Disposition: When a youth is adjudicated delinquent or CHINS, a dispositional hearing is held either immediately following adjudication or through a separate hearing. During disposition, a judge may make one of the following decisions: dismissal/conditional dismissal; unofficial probation;

probation; intensive probation; or commitment to DJJ. Occasionally, a juvenile court judge will also order a child into treatment through the State Division of Mental Health or place the child in the joint custody of DJJ and the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS).

Youth having three or more prior court appearances for felonies or charged with aggravated assault, aggravated battery, robbery, and armed robbery without a firearm, kidnapping, arson and several different weapons offenses can also be committed as designated felons. Juvenile court judges now have the authority to sentence these offenders to YDC for up to five years. Youth charged with one of seven violent felonies, including murder, rape, and armed robbery with a firearm, are automatically charged as adults, but can be committed as designated felons if their cases are transferred to juvenile court. Juvenile court judges have the authority to mandate up to 90 days incarceration for any delinquent offender. However, judges cannot mandate incarceration or any other placement for long-term committed youth.

Placements:

Probation - Once adjudicated, all juvenile offenders are subject to a disposition of probation under whatever conditions of supervision the court prescribes. Probation can be ordered for up to two years with a provision for extension. A variety of concurrent actions are also authorized in conjunction with probation for delinquents, including placement in a residential or non-residential program for delinquent children, mandatory restitution, community service work, monetary fines and the suspension of a driver's license up to age 18. Probation conditions range from minimal reporting requirements to close supervision with mandatory curfews and participation in specific rehabilitative activities. Minor offenders are often placed on informal probation, but most delinquents are given six months to one year of official probation. A variety of specialized programs for probated youth are available in the state's more populous communities and many courts include participation in these programs as a probation condition. Before juvenile reform in Georgia, many such services were not available in many of the state's many rural jurisdictions. With state funds now made available for evidence-based community alternatives to detention programs, all 159 counties in Georgia have programs in place for these youth. The DSA, along with DJJ, monitors and reviews all of these evidence-based options across the State.

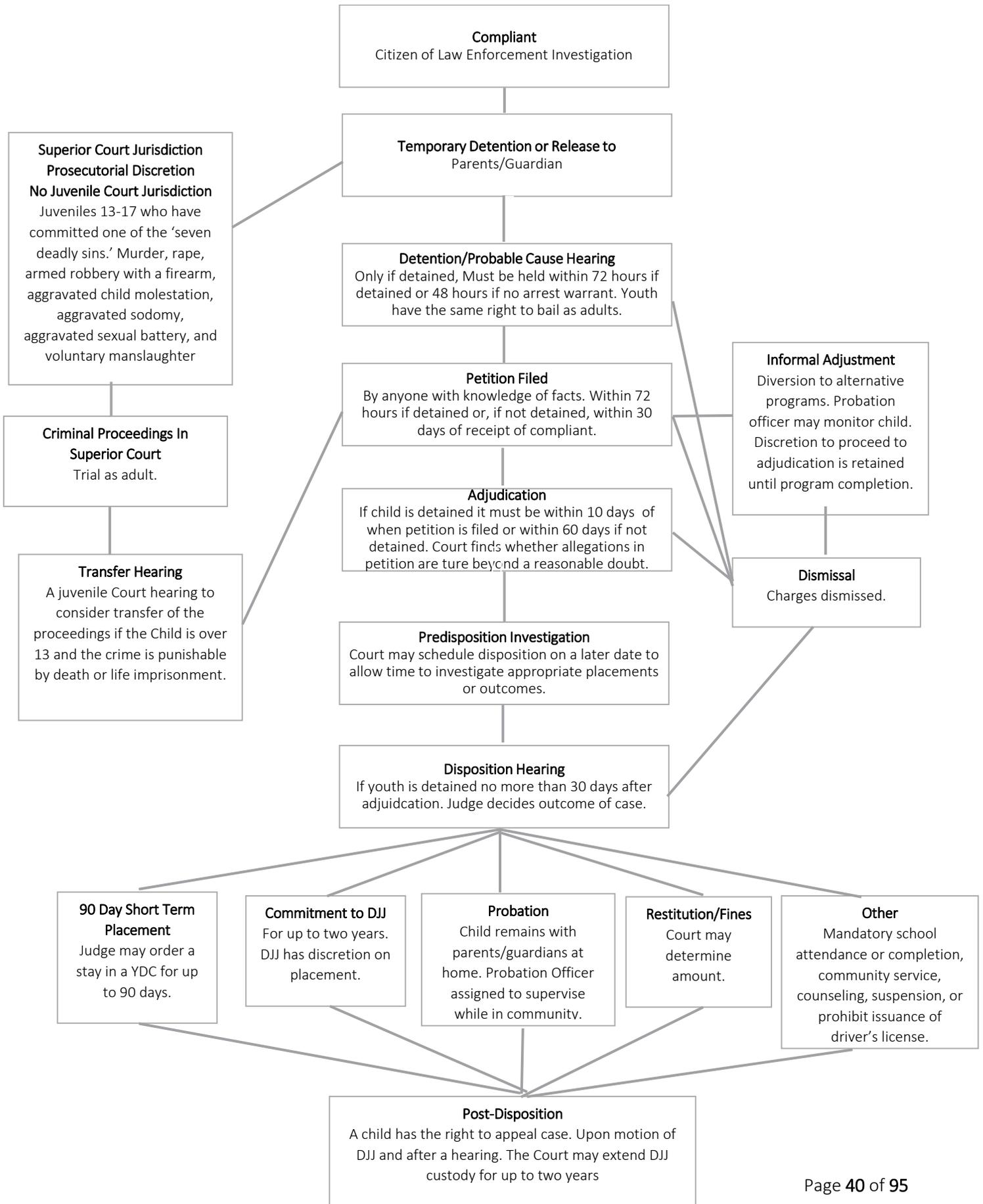
90-Day Placement/Short-Term Program - At adjudication, the juvenile judge can assign a youth to short-term placement (STP) up to 30 days. The majority of youth who receive this judgment are placed serve their sentences in the RYDC.

Commitment/Placement: Once a youth has been committed to DJJ, a panel of DJJ staff and other professionals is convened to determine the most appropriate placement for the youth. These screening committees consider a number of factors in making placement decisions and utilize a standardized screening instrument. Alternately placed youth are subject to revocation and placement in YDC if they commit new offenses or violate the conditions of their placement. Youth placed in YDCs are assigned minimum and maximum lengths of stay based primarily on the seriousness of the committing offense(s) and past court involvement. Once released from a YDC or an alternate placement, youth are placed on after-care supervision in their community for an indefinite length of time. After-care is normally terminated when the supervising worker feels the

youth has made a satisfactory adjustment within the community or upon the expiration of the youth's commitment order. Commitment orders are valid for two years, except in designated felony cases, when commitment can be ordered for up to five years.

The following flow chart depicts the process through Georgia's juvenile justice system.

Georgia Juvenile Justice Process



Georgia's juvenile justice system remains structured to provide effective services to the most youth in the least restrictive and least punitive possible environment. Only a fraction of all youth coming before the juvenile court system reach the point of commitment. Furthermore, available data indicates that less than 45% of all cases filed with juvenile courts result in a formal court disposition of probation or commitment. **Thus, the vast majority of juvenile offenders are successfully diverted from further delinquency without formal court involvement through local programs and services provided by the schools, mental health therapists, local child serving agencies, and crisis workers.**

Both DOE and DJJ are committed to improving the educational experience of youth in DJJ custody. DJJ is the 181st school district in Georgia and provides educational programs at its institutional facilities, however, most juvenile offenders receive academic services through the state's county and city school systems and the Georgia Department of Education (DOE). A variety of special education, counseling and alternative educational services are offered by local school systems, but the quality and quantity of such services vary widely according to each system's tax base. Thus, the State's poorer communities are often incapable of providing specialized services for high-risk youth while such services in urban counties are increasingly insufficient to meet growing demands. In response to this need the State provided large scale funding to local systems for the initiation of alternative schools for youth with chronic and/or severe disciplinary records. This greatly expanded the availability of academic services for juvenile offenders in many communities who were previously suspended or expelled. However, as the economic situation changed and local communities have had to absorb more of these costs, this has led some systems to disband their alternative school and move to an Ombudsman service approach. Ombudsman provides an alternative for students who find that large classes, hallway commotion and personal issues distract them from learning. The program offers an alternative program for students who have dropped out or are at risk of dropping out because of credit deficiency, personal challenges, truancy, suspension, learning disabilities or family obligations. Ombudsman's nontraditional middle and high school programs provide personalized, computer assisted instruction to students based on their needs assessment. Through the interagency partnership of the Children's Cabinet, DOE has agreed to allow DJJ electronic access to student's educational records (and vice versa) providing a seamless continuation of each child's education whether they are in a facility or in the community. This new practice eliminates the loss of valuable instruction time that accompanied the slow transfer of paper transcripts. Over the past four years this partnership has helped youth transition out of facilities in a more coordinated and less demanding way all while keeping their education progress on track.

Through sweeping juvenile reform, the State of Georgia has worked the last five years to better coordinate the previously fragmented nature of the juvenile justice system across the State. A wide disparity in the treatment of juvenile offenders across the state has become more centralized by providing grant funding for select evidence-based programs shown to be effective with juvenile offenders. However, the need for local services for all at-risk children still remain particularly in rural areas, leading, in many instances, to the commitment of youth to DJJ primarily because of a lack of local resources.

The agency's mental health resources have expanded over the past four years and mental health programming, particularly diagnostic services, in YDCs and RYDCs have improved significantly. Thus, DJJ reduced its dependence on state and local mental health agencies (who used to furnish on-call services to institutions) and provides a mental health system for its institutions. However, DJJ's community services offices remain dependent on private providers and the state mental health system. The state Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) has over 9,000 local and state employees with an annual budget of approximately \$1,085,992,770 and is charged with providing behavioral health services to citizens of Georgia.²⁷ Until recently, however, more than 50% of their budget was allocated to the state's seven regional mental hospitals, which serve primarily adult patients with "chronic" and severe problems. During the past decade years, hospital capacity for children and adolescents has been reduced approximately 95% but community resources have not been increased accordingly. Recent reform efforts have started pushing closer to eliminating the chronic shortage of residential mental health services throughout the state.

Furthermore, most community mental health therapists serve predominantly adult caseloads. While the DBHDD is, in theory, charged with providing services to all of the state's children and youth, only a small percentage of its funding is allocated for child and adolescent therapists and adolescent substance abuse treatment. Thus, DBHDD attempts to meet the needs of DJJ and juvenile court clients but often lacks the capacity to provide treatment for these youth in a timely and comprehensive fashion. Indeed, many community mental health centers have no therapists trained to work with children and adolescents, and less than 100 bed spaces for adolescents are available statewide through DBHDD for residential substance abuse treatment. Long-term psychiatric care for severely disturbed adolescents is even more limited. In 2010 the state hospitals closed all child and adolescent services and there are no residential slots for this purpose available statewide. Instead, the State's mental hospitals primarily provide children and adolescents long-term care on an outpatient basis. Beginning in the mid 90's, the state's mental health system entered an era of dramatic change with the creation of regional mental health boards intended to eventually assume control of most of the state's mental health services. The ultimate objective of this initiative was to dramatically reduce centralized state control of mental health services and allow communities to determine, through their regional boards, local priorities for mental health services and funding. This transformation has been accompanied by significant service disruptions in numerous locations and a variety of funding issues. It now appears that access to services for adolescents may have been restricted rather than improved by regionalization, particularly for juvenile offenders. DJJ, the courts, and DBHDD rely primarily on private hospitals and non-profit outpatient treatment programs to provide residential treatment for juvenile offenders. However, funding for such programs is often unavailable unless a youth's family possesses adequate insurance coverage. Approximately 30 intensive and intermediate care facilities are available across the state, which provide long-term treatment for adolescents, including delinquent and status offenders. Although most of these programs are non-profit, they are costly to operate. The number of these programs has grown to the point where statewide capacity may be sufficient to

²⁷ Budget in Brief Amended Fiscal Year 2017 and Fiscal Year 2018 Budget. Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities https://opb.georgia.gov/sites/opb.georgia.gov/files/related_files/site_page/Budget%20in%20Brief%20AFY17%20-%20FY18%20%28Final%29.pdf

meet the needs of all youth in the system. However, funding for the placement of juvenile offenders in these programs remains quite inadequate. Thus, youth often remain on waiting lists for up to a year or more awaiting placement in appropriate treatment programs. However, under the terms of DJJ's Memorandum of Agreement with the Justice Department, funding for the purchase of specialized treatment services rose significantly since 1999. This allowed increasing numbers of youth with serious mental health issues to be served in residential treatment facilities. Likewise, funding for the purchase of mental health evaluations and outpatient treatment services for DJJ clients had steadily increased since 2000.

The state's Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS) is charged with providing child protective services, foster care and welfare assistance. Foster care placement through DFCS is available for court-involved children who are adjudicated as dependent or, in some instances, as a CHINS. DFCS continues to recover from sustained budget cuts while contending with a dramatic increase in the state's foster care population, resulting in an extremely short supply of foster homes for adolescents.

The first attempt to address the critical developmental differences between youth and adults who encounter the justice system occurred in 1971 when Georgia created a separate juvenile section from the adult criminal code. Since then, Georgia has worked to improve the system to best address the needs of youth who come into contact with juvenile justice system. As briefly mentioned above, the state of Georgia's juvenile justice system has dramatically changed with sweeping reform since passing the 'Children's Code.' The 'Children's Code', or HB 242, was passed with unanimous support from the House and Senate floors. HB 242 was signed into law by Governor Deal in May 2013 and came into effect January 1, 2014. The creation of a new 'Children's Code' was the first substantial overhaul of Georgia's juvenile code in over 40 years. Positive impacts of this legislation include:

- Elimination of confusing and contradictory language in previous juvenile code
- Advancement of best practices in juvenile justice & child welfare nationwide (Restorative Justice, Family Conferencing, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders)
- Elimination of status offender designation. Children under 18 who become truants, runaways or unruly will be considered "children in need of services" and are not be detained. The focus of the court will be on addressing problems that led to behavior.
- Enhancement of alternatives to detention. Children who need to be detained will be, but wherever possible alternatives to detention will be found for those who will benefit from more focused treatment. The time detained will be limited.
- Strengthening of mediation tools. Although some juvenile courts in Georgia have mediation programs, they are not used routinely in delinquency cases. The new law encourages this practice.
- Elevation of the importance of using uniform assessments to measure a child's risk to re-offend as part of court's proceedings. Judges will have more information about each case and more flexibility to balance the interests of public safety and the child's well-being.
- Improvement in outcomes (Recidivism): Currently, about 65 percent of children released from DJJ detention go on to commit more offenses. By providing funding for community-

focused, evidence-based programs that are proven to reduce recidivism for young offenders, state has potential to improve child outcomes and save taxpayer dollars through consolidation and streamlining of services resulting in more efficient government

A helpful summation of all recent changes is contained in the Georgia Criminal Justice Reform Council's Report to the Governor which can be accessed via <https://dcs.georgia.gov/georgia-council-criminal-justice-reform>.

By focusing on improving outcomes for Georgia's children and youth, the result is a solid, consistent approach to helping local communities, child-serving organizations, and families find solutions to the never-ending challenge of keeping children safe and sound. Towards this end, Georgia is working to build capacity in communities to enable sustainability of activities and services. By strengthening the use of needs assessment and evaluation tools and providing funding for research informed/evidence-based practices, Georgia seeks to ensure the proper evaluation and funding of good, effective programs designed to treat juvenile delinquency.

Included as an integral part of this community-based approach is the belief that services should be provided in the least restrictive setting possible, as close to home as possible with family members as full partners in deciding what services are needed. **Georgia is committed to supporting targeted communities by funding providers, agencies and organizations that operate under these core values and principles.** CJCC will continue to serve as a link between the State's juvenile court judges and DJJ and seeks to improve the coordination of services between these and other child serving agencies through an on-going series of meetings aimed at developing more integrated services at the local level.

Appendix B. Plans for Compliance with the First 3 Core Requirements of the JJDPA

The current Designated State Agency (DSA) in Georgia is the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC).

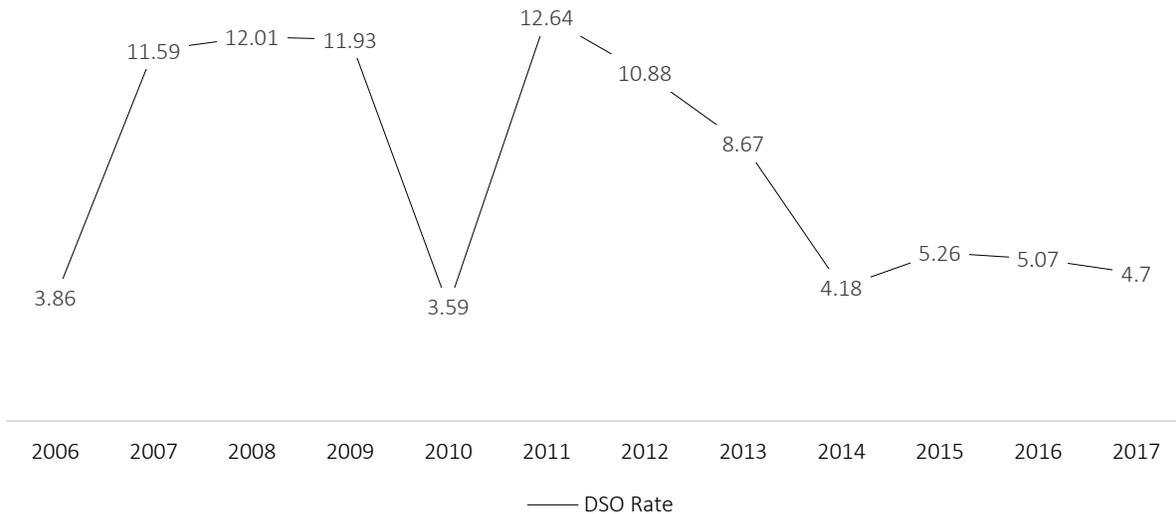
The State of Georgia’s rate of non-compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) in 2017 was 4.7. Due to Georgia’s rate being below 8.5 per 100,000 juvenile populations, Georgia is in compliance.

The State of Georgia’s of juvenile Separation non-compliance in 2017 was 0.04. Due to Georgia’s rate being below 0.32 per 100,000 juvenile populations, Georgia is in compliance.

The State of Georgia’s rate of non-compliance with Jail Removal in 2017 was 4.01. Due to Georgia’s rate being below 8.41 per 100,000 juvenile populations, Georgia is in compliance.

1) Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Removal of Status Offenders and Non-Offenders from Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities)

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) Rate by Year



Pursuant to Section 233(a) (11) of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), the State of Georgia shall not detain status offenders and non-offenders in secure detention or secure correctional facilities except as allowed under exceptions.

Since 1990, Georgia Code (O.C.G.A) has prohibited the detention of status offenders who have not been previously adjudicated for a status offense. In pursuit of a more protective juvenile justice system, Georgia House Bill (HB) 242, also known as Georgia’s Children’s Code, came into effect January 1, 2014. The Children’s Code incorporated status offenders, ungovernable, and unruly offenses into a new category called ‘Children in Need of Services’ (CHINS). This can be found in

O.C.G.A. 15-11-2(11). CHINS are defined as youth who: are truant; are habitually disobedient and ungovernable; are runaways; commit status offenses; wander or loiter after curfew; disobey the terms of supervision contained in a court order; patronize any bar where alcoholic beverages are sold unaccompanied by a parent or guardian; or a child who committed a delinquent act and is adjudicated to be in the need of supervision, but not in need of treatment or rehabilitation. A non-offender in Georgia law is known as a 'dependent child'. A dependent child is defined as a youth who has been abused or neglected and is in need of protection of the court; placed for care or adoption in violation of law; or is without his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian. This can be found in O.C.G.A. 15-11-2(22). Georgia's statewide approach uses evidence-based research and best practices to ensure the safety of Georgia's youth.

In Georgia, CHINS and a dependent child shall not be detained in any adult jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility, secure or non-secure juvenile residential facility except under specific exceptions. In limited circumstances, Georgia law permits CHINS to be held in a secure or non-secure residential juvenile facility until a hearing is held provided that a detention assessment has been administered, the youth is not held for more than 24 hours, and one of the following apply: runaway; habitually disobedient and ungovernable; or previously failed to appear at a scheduled hearing. This can be found at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412.

Georgia has been in *De Minimus* compliance with Section 223(a) (12) (A) of the JJDPa since the late 1980s. The DSO rate declined from 5.07 in 2016 to 4.7 in 2017. In 2017, Georgia securely held 32 out-of-state runaways in a secure juvenile facility pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. There were also 87 accused status offenders who were securely detained exceeding the 24-hour exception and 8 adjudicated status offenders who were securely detained for any length of time in a secured juvenile detention center.

Of the instances of DSO non-compliance, the majority in Georgia have been due to status offenders being ordered by the court to serve a short-term sentence after violating probation or a warrant to temporarily detain an accused runaway.

In anticipation of the Valid Court Order (VCO) exception being removed, Georgia previously counted VCOs as DSO violations. However, Georgia reported VCO exception separate in order to ensure data is aligned with federal definitions. Georgia Code satisfies the regulations found in 28 CFR 31.303(f)(3) (i-vii). Per O.C.G.A 15-11-31 (c) (1), A child may be placed in a secure residential facility or non-secure residential facility if he or she is found in contempt of court. This law is also referenced in the Georgia Compliance Monitoring Manual.

According to O.C.G.A 15-11-31(c)(2), a child may be placed in a secure juvenile facility for no more than 72 hours if less restrictive alternatives have been considered and are unavailable. The few instances of DSO non-compliance were situations explained in the Georgia Code stated above. Georgia's DSA will remain ever vigilant and will continue to monitor this closely. It is still anticipated that this rate will continue to decline in the near future.

In order to address circumstances around DSO violations, the DSA and Georgia Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG) work closely together. The Juvenile Justice Specialist and Juvenile Detention Compliance Monitor are both housed within the Juvenile Justice Unit at the DSA and

staff SAG meeting. At a minimum, the Juvenile Compliance Monitor reports quarterly to the SAG. The Compliance Monitor is responsible for the monitoring of DSO throughout the year. This includes convening trainings across the state for various audiences in addition to site visits and providing expert guidance as needed concerning local policies. Previously convened multiple regional training events, all of the sessions were well attended. Specific training for intake and court personnel occurred in 1995, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2010, 2015, and 2016. On an annual basis the Compliance Monitor conducts regional trainings for the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) intake and supervision staff. During the trainings, all core requirements are thoroughly discussed, including DSO. The Compliance Monitor also keeps open communication with the Georgia Sheriff's Association and Georgia's Jail Association. Currently, the Compliance Monitor is scheduled to present for one-hour at the Georgia Sheriff's Summer Conference in August 2017. A similar training will be scheduled for the Georgia Jail Association conference. Moving forward, DSA, DJJ, juvenile courts, and the SAG will continue to educate law enforcement, jail administration, courts, and intake personnel on the federal and State requirements.

Georgia's Juvenile Justice Unit underwent staffing changes. On December 1, 2017, the Compliance Monitor transitioned into a new role at the DSA. The new Compliance Monitor started May 1, 2018. Details on the structure and role of the Compliance Monitor can be found in the Georgia Compliance Manual.

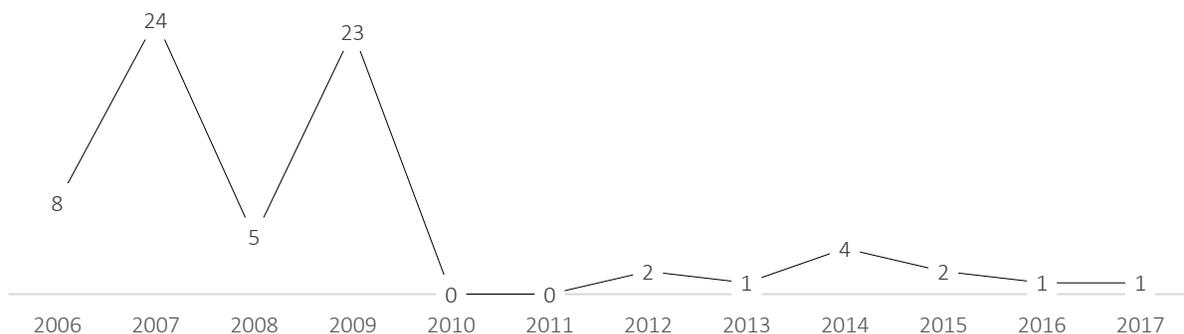
Additionally, in the state budget for FY19, funds were appropriated for the first statewide CHINS Coordinator. The DSA and SAG will work collaboratively once this position has been hired to ensure the reduction of JJDPa violations and increase the safety of our youth across the state.

Georgia will continue to remain in compliance with Section 223(a) (11) (A) of JJDPa.

Georgia's most recent plan for DSO was approved by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in Georgia's Three Year Plan 2015-2017.

Plan for Separation of Juveniles and Adult Offenders (Separation)

Separation of Juveniles and Adults Incident Rate by Year



Pursuant to Section 233(a) (12) of JJDP, the State of Georgia shall not detain youth alleged or found to be delinquent, status offender, and non-offender in which they have sight or sound contact with an adult inmate.

Georgia law prohibits CHINS and a dependent child from being detained in any adult jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility. There are no exceptions. This can be found at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412.

Georgia has been in *De Minimus* compliance with Section 223(a) (12) (A) of the OJJDP Act since 2010. Over the past years, Georgia's instances of non-compliance with Separation have constantly remained low.

In 2017, the State of Georgia reported one instance of non-compliance or a rate of 0.32 instance of non-compliance involving juvenile delinquents. The one instance of non-compliance with Separation did not indicate a pattern or practice, but rather constitutes an isolated occurrence. Georgia law prohibits any juvenile delinquent from being detained in an adult jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility except under the allowed exception. Georgia law permits a juvenile delinquent aged 15 years or older to be detained for up to 6 hours in an adult jail, adult lockup, or adult detention facility for the purpose of identification, processing, or awaiting transporting if the juvenile committed a crime that would constitute a class A designated felony act, class B designated felony act, or serious violent felony (murder, rape, aggravated sodomy, aggravated child molestation, aggravated sexual battery, armed robbery, and kidnapping). During this time, Georgia law requires for total separation such that there is no verbal, visual, or physical contact. This includes separation during program activities such as: recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping, and general living activities. Georgia also requires these facilities to provide separate staff for children and adults, specifically direct care staff such as recreation, education, and counseling. This can be found at O.C.G.A. 15-11-504 and 15-11-504 (5)(D). Upon the discovery of violations, the Compliance Monitor conducts a site visit after the incident to ensure that juveniles having sight and sound contact with adult inmates did not indicate a pattern at the facility. Georgia's DSA will remain ever vigilant and will continue to monitor this closely with the help of DJJ.

Pursuant to Section 233(a) (12) of JJDP, the State of Georgia has implemented new processes to monitor all juvenile court holding facilities in Georgia. In 2016, the Compliance Monitor contacted all juvenile courts in Georgia in order to formalize annual reporting for juvenile court holding facilities. As a result, DJJ and the juvenile court Clerk of Courts currently report annually on the Separation requirement as outlined in the JJDP, as it pertains to court holding facilities. The Compliance Monitor also conducts site visits at the court holding facilities to ensure that each facility is complying with the Separation requirement, as well as, confirming that the information stated in the annual reports are accurate. As we work with our local juvenile courts and DJJ Jail Monitors, we are striving towards having monthly reports submitted in the near future. Monthly reports will provide an accurate number of juveniles who may have not been held sight and sound separate from the adult inmate population.

As mentioned, the Compliance Monitor convened and organized trainings for both intake, sheriff, and jail administration staff. During the trainings Separation is addressed. The DSA, juvenile courts, SAG, and DJJ will continue to educate law enforcement, jail administration, courts, and intake personnel on the federal and State requirements. Specifically, the Compliance Monitor will target training to court staff as it relates to the sight and sound separation. The State of Georgia aims to be in full compliance with Separation by 2020.

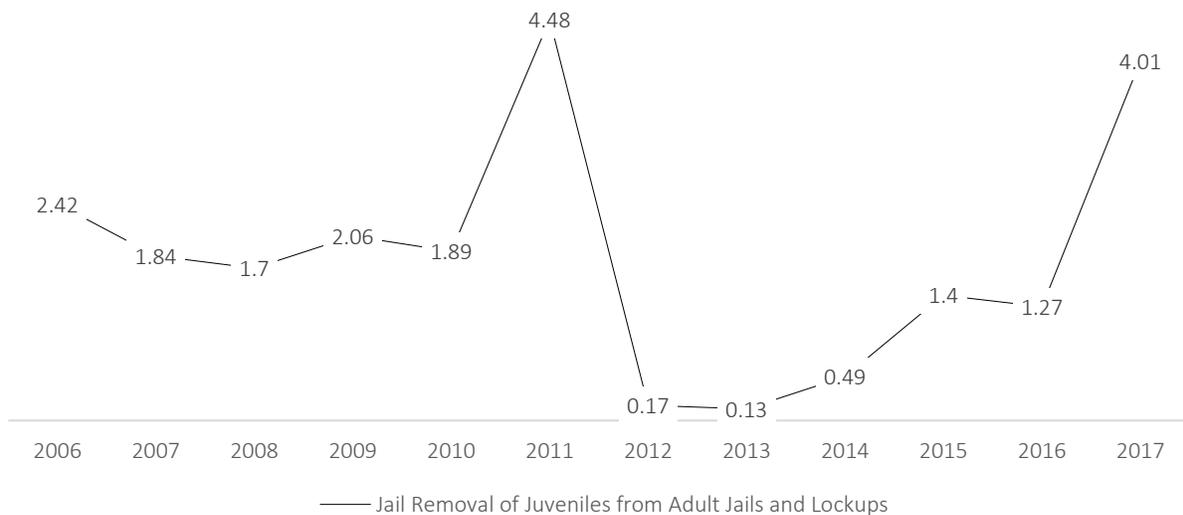
Georgia’s SAG meets on a quarterly basis. At these meetings, the Compliance Monitor reports the status update and any instances regarding compliance monitoring in relation to the JJDP.

Georgia will continue to remain in compliance with Section 223(a) (12) (A) of JJDP.

Georgia’s most recent plan for Separation was approved by OJJDP in Georgia’s Three Year Plan 2015-2017.

Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)

Jail Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups



Pursuant to Section 223(a) (13) of the JJDP, the State of Georgia shall not detain status offenders, non-offenders, and delinquent juveniles in an adult jail, adult lockup, or other detention facility except under allowed exceptions. There are no exceptions allowing status offenders or non-offenders to be detained in an adult jail, adult lock up, or other adult detention facility. This can be found at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135, 15-11-2 (22), and 15-11-412. Juvenile delinquents shall not be detained in an adult jail, adult lock up, or adult detention center except under allowed exceptions. A juvenile delinquent shall only be detained in a: licensed foster home; home provided by the court; home of child’s non-custodial parent/relative; licensed child welfare agency; or secure/non-secure juvenile residential facility. This can be found at 15-11-560.

Georgia's Jail Removal Rate has remained fairly constant over the past 10 years with the exception in 2011. Over the past four years, the rate has continued to remain low; with a slight increase in 2017 (4.01). All instances were in violation of State law.

In 2017, Georgia reported 38 instances of youth who were accused of delinquent offenses and held in an adult facility in excess of 6 hours. As a result, these facilities will be made priority for the Compliance Monitor's annual site visits in FY19. The number of violations were due to the time constraint of six hours regarding transportation from the adult facilities to secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities. The instances of non-compliance with jail removal were unintentional and isolated. In efforts to eradicate all violations, state and local staff take immediate action to provide information to local facilities to ensure they understand the requirements of federal and state law and to prevent the violation from reoccurring. None of the instances indicated a pattern or practice. According to O.C.G.A. 15-11-504, a juvenile aged 15 years or older who committed a crime that would constitute a class A designated felony act, class B designated felony act, or a serious violent felony (murder, rape, aggravated sodomy, aggravated child molestation, aggravated sexual battery, armed robbery, and kidnapping) may be detained for up to 6 hours in an adult jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility for the purpose of identification, processing, or awaiting transportation. There must be: a hearing scheduled within 24 hours of being held (excluding weekends and holidays); no existing acceptable alternative placement; complete sight and sound separation; and separate staff for children and adults.

In 2017, Georgia reported 21 instances of youth who were accused of status offenses for any period of time in an adult jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility. According to O.C.G.A. 15-11-410 (a) (2), a child may be taken into temporary custody by a law enforcement officer when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a child has run away from his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian or the circumstances are such as to endanger a child's health or welfare unless immediately action is taken. The law enforcement officer shall not exercise custody over such child except for a period of 12 hours. The number of instances are a result of runaways and/or violators of valid court orders being held until immediate action could be taken. Although these incidents occurred, Georgia anticipates this rate will decline. In efforts to eradicate such violations, local law enforcement officers are working diligently to ensure temporary custody is the last option. As mentioned, funds were appropriate for the first statewide CHINS Coordinator. The DSA and SAG will work collaboratively once this position has been hired to ensure the reduction of JJDPA violations and increase the safety of our youth across the state.

With the assistance of DJJ, the Compliance Monitor tracks admissions to all adult facilities on a monthly basis and juvenile facilities on an annual basis. In partnership the Georgia Statistical Analysis Center, a system was created for online monthly reporting by DJJ Jail Monitors in 2016. Every month the Jail Monitor submits an online report to the Compliance Monitor on their respective adult jails. In this report, the jails provide the juveniles name, charge, the exact time any juvenile may have been held at the facility, purpose/reason of holding, and who they were released to. This helps the Compliance Monitor address violations sooner and ensure that facilities understand and comply with the Core Protections in the JJDPA.

During the previously mentioned trainings, jail removal is addressed. During the onsite visits, the Compliance Monitor discusses alternatives places where a facility can hold a juvenile if the six hour exception has been reached. In regards to law, Georgia's Children Code has been the largest push to eliminate non-compliant incidents. CJCC, juvenile courts, SAG, and DJJ will continue to educate law enforcement, jail administration, courts, and intake personnel on the federal and state requirements.

Georgia's SAG meets on a quarterly basis. At these meetings, the Compliance Monitor reports the status update and any instances regarding compliance monitoring in relation to the JJDP.

Georgia will remain in compliance with Section 223(a) (13) (A) of JJDP.

Georgia's most recent plan for Jail Removal was approved by OJJDP in Georgia's 3-Year Plan 2018-2020.

Plans for compliance monitoring with the First 3 Core Requirements of the JJDP

In 1987, the DSA developed and disseminated a comprehensive policy and procedures manual covering status offender and jail detention monitoring procedures. This manual was revised extensively in 2015, then recently in 2018 and can be accessed publicly at <https://cjcc.georgia.gov/juvenile-justice-compliance-monitoring>.

Each of the following ten elements of an adequate compliance monitoring system are detailed in various sections of Georgia's Compliance Manual. Below is where each can be found.

1. **Policy and procedures:** The policy and procedures can be found in: *Section 3.2.2.3. Policies, page 15; Section 3.2.2.4. Procedures, page 16; Section 3.2.3.3. Policies, page 21; Section 3.2.3.4. Procedures, page 22.*
2. **Monitoring authority:** The monitoring authority can be found in: *Section 2.1 Compliance Monitoring Authority, page 6.*
3. **Monitoring timeline:** The monitoring timeline can be found in: *Section 2.2. Monitoring Timeline, page 7.*
4. **Violation procedures:** The violation procedures can be found in: *Section 3.4 Compliance Monitoring Violation Procedures, page 27.*
5. **Barriers and strategies:** The barriers and strategies can be found in: *Section 3.2.5 Monitoring Barriers and Strategies, page 25.*
6. **Definition of terms:** The definition of terms can be found throughout: *Section 3.1. Monitoring Universe Classification, page 10.*
7. **Identification of monitoring universe:** The identification of the monitoring universe can be found in: *3.2.1. Monitoring Universe Identification, page 9.*
8. **Classification of monitoring universe:** The classification of monitoring universe can be found in: *3.1.1. Monitoring Universe Classification, page 9.*
9. **Inspection of facilities:** The inspection of facilities can be found throughout: *Section 3.1, page 9; Section 3.2, page 9; and Section 3.3, page 26.*
10. **Data collection and verification:** The data collection and verification can be found in: *Section 3.3.1.1 Data, page 26.*

Georgia's plan (which details the resources needed to maintain compliance) is on file and available for review. Georgia will notify OJJDP if circumstances arise or if resources are lost that would jeopardize our maintenance of compliance.

Appendix C. Plan for Compliance with Disproportionate Minority Contact Core Requirement

I. Identify statewide data at research-based points of potential disparity.

Since 2006, the Designated State Agency (DSA), has worked with partner state agencies, such as Georgia Council of Juvenile Court Judges (CJJC), Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI), Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), and the Georgia Public Defender Council (GPDC), to collect and analyze the state's juvenile justice data.

Georgia's 159 counties are served through two main types of juvenile courts, independent and dependent. Independent juvenile courts have full- or part-time juvenile judges who supervise county-funded probation departments, whereas, dependent juvenile courts have full- or part-time juvenile judges with state-funded (DJJ) probation departments. Georgia's juvenile justice data are held primarily in two different case management systems. Independent juvenile courts primarily use Judicial Court Activity Tracking System (JCATS), while, dependent juvenile courts use DJJ Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) as their case management system. Georgia's Juvenile Data Clearinghouse was developed to collect and present juvenile justice and disproportionate minority contact (DMC) data across the state. The Clearinghouse receives information from both sources to provide aggregate-level data to the public and can be accessed at www.juveniledata.georgia.gov. Data is available through 2016. To address the issue of disparate case management systems, the state has contracted with AOC for the Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX) project. JDEX is a statewide data repository of juvenile data for the entire state and will vastly improve the sharing of data and making informed judicial decisions. This is an interagency effort that will allow for easier communications between agencies on any case when a child is court-involved. JDEX is currently being piloted in select jurisdictions and is supported using state funds. More information can be found at <http://jdex.georgiacourts.gov/>.

DMC is assessed collectively statewide and separately in the counties of Chatham, Clayton, DeKalb, and Fulton.²⁸ In October 2015, the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG) commissioned the Georgia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to conduct a DMC identification study and assessment. In June 2018, *Disproportionate Minority Contact in Georgia's Juvenile Justice System: A Three Prong Approach to Analyzing DMC in Georgia* was published.²⁹ The completed analysis used a mixed method, three-phase approach to evaluating DMC in Georgia. The first phase began with an initial identification study, which calculated a relative rate index for each of Georgia's 159 counties for each step in the juvenile justice system. The second phase was an assessment using a causal statistical analysis to identify possible county level factors that influence disproportionality at referral for African American youth in Georgia. The third was face-to-face stakeholder interviews with various practitioners to provide more in-depth analysis of the factors that were identified in the assessment phase as contributing factors to DMC. The analysis produced five recommendations for addressing DMC moving forward. Additional information on the DMC

²⁸ In past years, DMC was assessed separately in Fulton, DeKalb, and Gwinnett. Statistically, these three counties contain the state's largest population of minority juveniles; however, we have been unable to provide funding to Gwinnett County due to non-compliance with service delivery standards. Since then we have substituted comparable metropolitan counties.

²⁹ The assessment can be located on the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) website <https://cjcc.georgia.gov/dmc>.

identification study and assessment will be provided in “Develop an Action Plan” section. With our growing population in Georgia, it is important to address promptly the increasing disparity within the system.

The following sections identifies data at the statewide and identified local jurisdiction level. In addition to percent of population, Georgia uses relative rate index (RRI) a measure for DMC.

Statewide

In 2016, four minority groups qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. The data reflects that these are the same four minority groups that have met the 1% rule in Georgia since 2011. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. In 2016, Georgia’s at-risk³⁰ youth population was 2,367,478 youth.

The following chart shows the percent of population for all minorities statewide in 2016. It demonstrates, as youth move deeper into the system, the minority population becomes more disproportionate than the general population.

Statewide, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

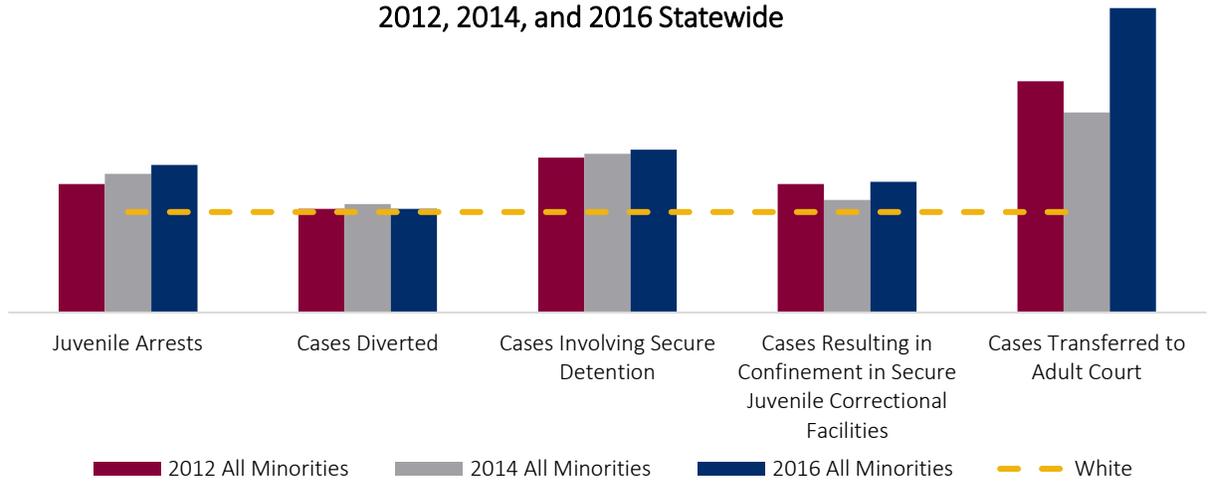
		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Statewide Population	Number	1,086,974	829,870	5,344	99,896	345,394
	Percentage	46%	35%	0.23%	4%	15%
Arrest/Referrals ³¹	Number	6,410	9,811	15	5	828
	Percentage	0.59%	1.18%	0.28%	0.01%	0.24%
Diversion	Number	3530	7064	12	90	1379
	Percentage	0.32%	0.85%	0.22%	0.09%	0.40%
Pretrial Detention	Number	1963	6726	0	28	691
	Percentage	0.18%	0.81%	0.00%	0.03%	0.20%
Secure Confinement	Number	384	1145	0	5	100
	Percentage	0.04%	0.14%	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%
Transfer to Adult Court	Number	18	149	0	0	10
	Percentage	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following chart shows the comparison of RRI for all minorities for 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data is only presented for those decision points that showed statistically significant results. The two stages where differences are more pronounced in the justice system for all minorities include cases involving secure detention and cases transferred to adult court.

³⁰ Georgia defines at-risk youth as youth 0 to 16 years of age.

³¹ For the purpose of the data, Arrest and Referrals will be used interchangeably throughout plan due to multiple data sources.

**RRI for all minorities at each statistically significant data collection points:
2012, 2014, and 2016 Statewide**



In 2012, minority youth were 1.28 times more likely than White youth to have a case result in juvenile arrest, in 2014, the likelihood slightly increased to 1.38 and 1.47 in 2016. In 2012, minority youth were 2.3 times more likely than White youth to be transferred to adult court, in 2014, the likelihood decreased to 1.25 and increased to 3.03 in 2016.

Overall, Black or African American youth showed statistically significant higher RRI values than other minorities. Data from 2016 reflects Black or African American youth are 2.00 times more likely to be arrested than White youth. In comparison, Hispanic or Latino youth are 0.41 less likely to be arrested than White youth. The other decision point which reflected the largest change in RRI values for Black or African American youth was at cases referred to adult court. Data shows a slight increase from 2.47 in 2012 to 3.25 in 2016.

The most complete and accurate data available is at the secure detention stage and secure confinement stage and it is believed that valid comparisons of DMC can be examined at this point. The likelihood of a case resulting in secure detention for a minority youth was 1.54 in 2012 by 2014, data reflects a slight increase to 1.58 and 1.62 in 2016. The likelihood of a case resulting in secure confinement for a minority youth was 1.28 in 2012 by 2014, data reflects a decrease to 1.23 and 1.3 in 2016.

Per the DMC identification study and assessment, data showed a fundamental change in population at the referral stage in Georgia juvenile justice system. Fifty counties (33%) showed persistent unequal referral outcomes for African American youth each year for a nine-year period. The magnitude of disproportionality at referral shifts a minority population into the majority in the juvenile justice system.

Georgia is committed to reducing DMC and ensuring that youth, regardless of race or ethnicity, are treated fairly in the juvenile justice system.

Fulton County

In 2016, four minority groups in Fulton County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that met the 1% rule in Georgia since 2010. In 2016, the Fulton County at-risk youth population was 218,599 or 9% of Georgia’s total juvenile population. Minority youth make up the majority of the at-risk youth juvenile population, 148,833 of 218,599 at-risk youth (68%).

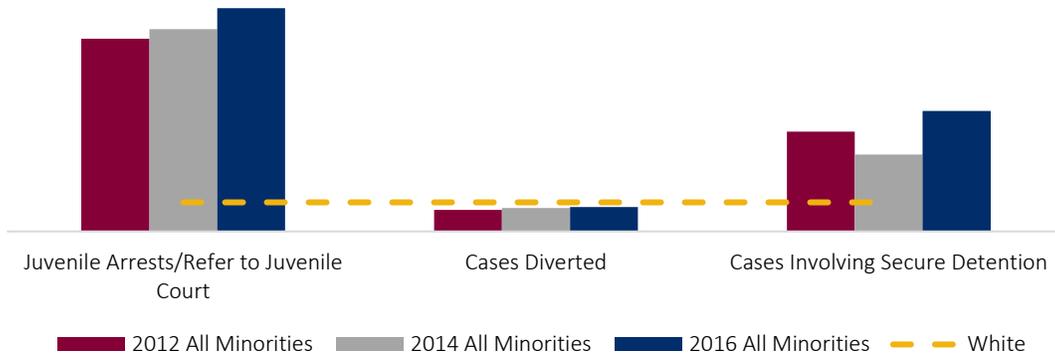
The following chart shows the percent of population all minorities in Fulton County in 2016. As youth move deeper into the system, the minority population becomes more disproportionate than the general population.

Fulton County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Fulton County Population	Population	69,766	108,222	363	15,477	24,771
	Percentage	32%	50%	Less than 1%	7%	11%
Arrest/Referrals	Number	216	3,275	0	15	154
	Percentage	0.31%	3.03%	0.00%	0.10%	0.62%
Diversion	Number	146	1,845	0	12	91
	Percentage	0%	2%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pretrial Detention	Number	17	1,119	0	0	33
	Percentage	0.02%	1.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%
Secure Confinement	Number	1	69	0	0	1
	Percentage	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Transfer to Adult Court	Number	0	36	0	0	1
	Percentage	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following chart shows the comparison of RRI for all minorities for 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data is only presented for those decision points that showed statistically significant results. The stage where differences are most pronounced in the juvenile justice system for all minorities is at cases involving secure detention.

RRI for all minorities at each statistically significant data collection points: 2012, 2014, and 2016 Fulton County



The most complete and accurate data available is at the secure detention stage and secure confinement stage and it is believed that valid comparisons of DMC can be examined at this point. It is believed that valid comparisons of DMC can be examined at this point. The likelihood of a case resulting in secure detention for a minority youth was 3.43 in 2012, 2.64 in 2014 and by 2016 the likelihood increased to 4.14. Data at secure confinement was not statistically significant. The DMC Subcommittee and the DMC Coordinator will work together to understand and appropriately address this concern.

Per the DMC identification study and assessment, Fulton County DMC was more prevalent at the first points of contact with the juvenile justice system.

Clayton County

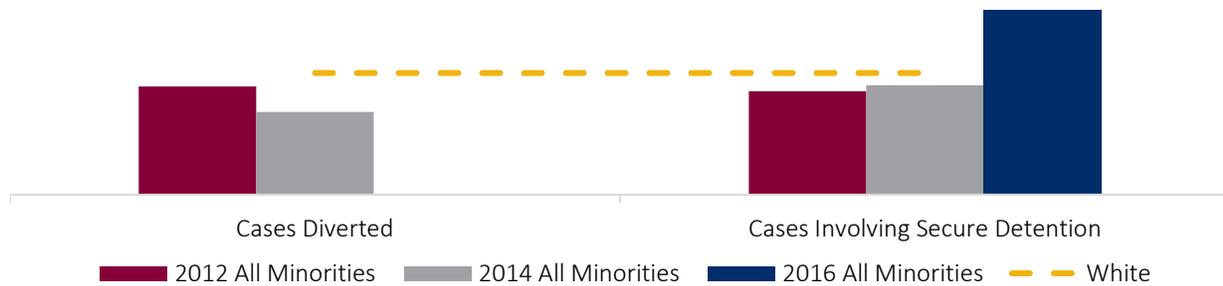
In 2016, four minority groups in Clayton County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that met the 1% rule in Clayton County since 2010. In 2016, the Clayton County at-risk youth population was 74,912 or 3% of Georgia’s total juvenile population. Minority youth make up the majority of the at-risk youth juvenile population, 70,503 of the 74,912 at-risk youth (94%).

Clayton County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Clayton County Population	Population	4,409	52,307	170	3,182	14,844
	Percentage	6%	70%	Less than 1%	4%	20%
Arrest/Referrals	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diversion	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pretrial Detention	Number	17	380	0	0	29
	Percentage	0.39%	0.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%
Secure Confinement	Number	4	30	0	0	1
	Percentage	0.09%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Transfer to Adult Court	Number	0	7	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following chart shows the comparison of RRI for all minorities for 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data is only presented for those decision points that showed statistically significant results. The stage where differences are more pronounced in the justice system for all minorities is at cases involving secure detention.

RRI for all minorities at each statistically significant decision point 2012, 2014, and 2016 Clayton County



Secure detention is considered to have one the most complete and accurate data available. It is believed that valid comparisons of DMC can be examined at this point. The likelihood of a case resulting in secure detention for a minority youth was 0.85 in 2012, 0.90 in 2014 and by 2016, the data depicts an increase to 1.52. The DMC Subcommittee and the DMC Coordinator will work together to discuss and understand this occurrence in Clayton.

Per the DMC identification study and assessment, Clayton County was neither frequent, persistent, nor large in magnitude, apart from referrals.

DeKalb County

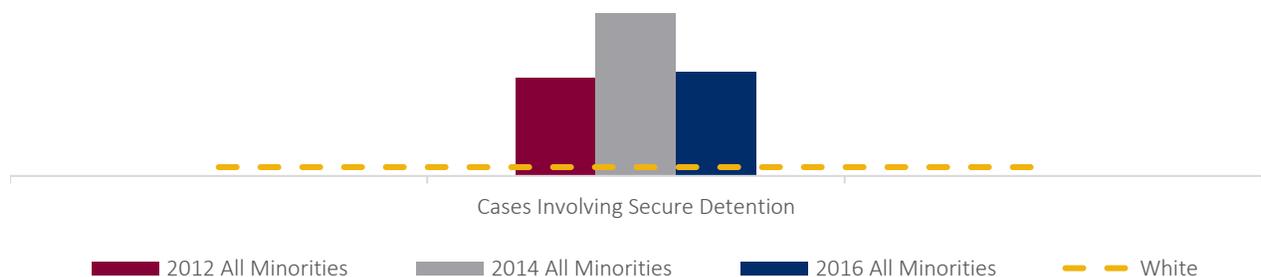
In 2016, four minority groups in DeKalb County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that met the 1% rule in DeKalb County since 2010. In 2016, the DeKalb County juvenile population was 166,746 or 7% of Georgia’s total juvenile at-risk population. DeKalb County is a majority-minority county. Minority youth make up the majority of the juvenile population, 130,605 of the 166,746 at-risk youth (78 %).

DeKalb County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
DeKalb County Population	Population	36,141	94,440	343	11,175	24,647
	Percentage	21%	57%	Less than 1%	7%	15%
Arrest/Referrals	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diversion	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pretrial Detention	Number	23	893	0	19	59
	Percentage	0.06%	0.95%	0.00%	0.17%	0.24%
Secure Confinement	Number	0	65	0	4	3
	Percentage	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%
Transfer to Adult Court	Number	0	13	0	0	2
	Percentage	0%	87%	0%	0%	13%

The following chart shows the comparison of RRI for all minorities for 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data is only presented for those decision points that showed statistically significant results. The only decision point with statistically significant data in DeKalb County is cases involving secure detention.

RRI for all minorities at each statistically significant decision point
2010, 2014, and 2016 DeKalb County



This is also one of the most complete and accurate data is available, and it is believed that valid comparisons of DMC can be examined at this point. The likelihood of a case resulting in secure detention for minority youth was 11.17 in 2012, 18.52 in 2014 and by 2016, the likelihood decreased to 11.8.

Reported data for DeKalb is limited, the service provider and DMC Subcommittee are actively working to address the issue. DeKalb County used a juvenile database that is unable to convert or feed data into different data systems. Without the full data, the data is limited to JTS. However, through JDEX project, DeKalb has converted their database to the JCATS case management system. This conversion will allow for decision point data to be submitted to the Juvenile Data Clearinghouse for future reports. Upon receiving of the data, the DMC Subcommittee and Coordinator will conduct a thorough analysis.

Chatham County

In 2016, four minority groups in Chatham County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that met the 1% rule in Georgia since 2010. In 2016, the Chatham County at-risk juvenile population was 60,176 or 2.5% of Georgia’s total juvenile population. Chatham County is a majority-minority county. Minority youth make up the majority of the at-risk youth juvenile population, 37,054 of 60,176 at-risk youth (62%).

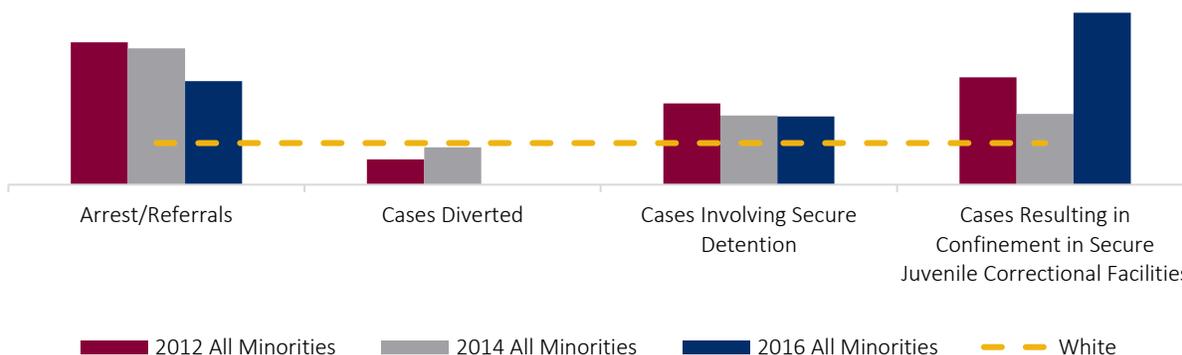
Chatham County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Chatham County Population	Population	23,122	29,533	145	1,744	5,632
	Percentage	38%	49%	Less than 1%	3%	9%
Arrest/Referrals	Number	362	1,378	2	8	31
	Percentage	1.57%	4.67%	1.38%	0.46%	0.55%
Diversion	Number	154	565	1	7	19
	Percentage	0.67%	1.91%	0.69%	0.40%	0.34%
Pretrial Detention	Number	69	421	0	0	10
	Percentage	0.30%	1.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%
Secure Confinement	Number	6	100	0	0	2
	Percentage	0.03%	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
Transfer to Adult Court	Number	0	8	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following chart shows the comparison of RRI for all minorities for 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data is only presented for those decision points that showed statistically significant results. The

stage where the difference is more pronounced in the justice system for all minorities is cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities.

RRI for all minorities at each statistically significant decision point 2012, 2014, and 2016 Chatham County



This is also considered one of the most complete and accurate data points and it is believed that valid comparisons of DMC can be examined at this point. The likelihood of a case resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities for minority youth was 2.58 in 2012, 1.70 in 2014 and by 2016, the likelihood increased to 4.13. With such a significant change, the DMC Subcommittee and the DMC Coordinator will work together to understand and appropriately address this concern.

Per the DMC identification study and assessment, Chatham County showed statistically significant at referrals, commitment, and confinement.

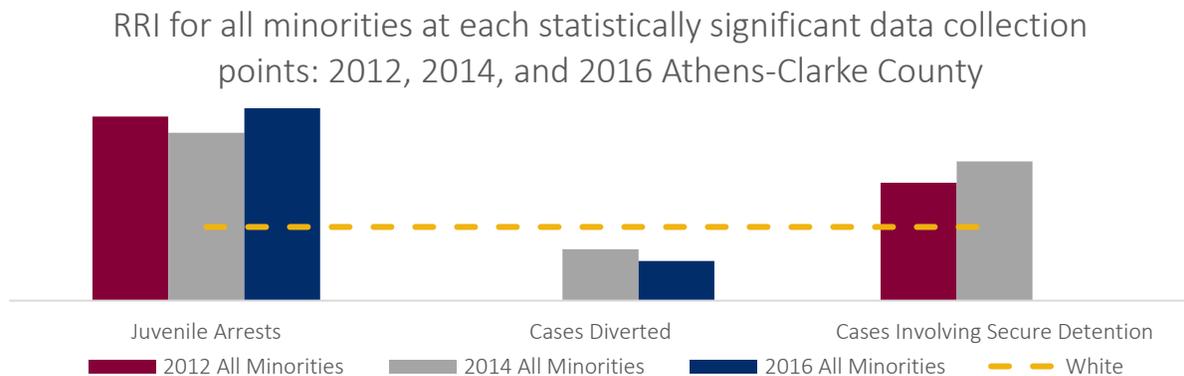
Athens-Clarke County

In 2016, four minority groups in Athens-Clarke County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that met the 1% rule in Georgia since 2010. In 2016, the Athens-Clarke County juvenile population was 20,807 or 2% of Georgia’s total juvenile population. Athens-Clarke County is a majority-minority county. Minority youth make up the majority of the at-risk youth juvenile population, 13,753 of 20,807 at-risk youth (66%).

Athens-Clarke County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Athens-Clarke County Population	Population	7,054	8,510	45	704	4,494
	Percentage	34%	41%	Less than 1%	3%	22%
Arrest/Referrals	Number	75	342	0	0	34
	Percentage	1.06%	4.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.76%
Diversion	Number	21	52	0	0	6
	Percentage	0.30%	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%
Pretrial Detention	Number	4	76	0	0	4
	Percentage	0.06%	0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%
Secure Confinement	Number	1	2	0	0	2
	Percentage	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
Transfer to Adult Court	Number	0	3	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following chart shows the comparison of RRI for all minorities for 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data is only presented for those decision points that showed statistically significant results. The stage where the difference is more pronounced in the justice system for all minorities is cases juvenile arrests.



The likelihood of a case resulting in a juvenile arrest for minority youth was 2.5 in 2012, by 2014, the likelihood slightly decreased to 2.28 and then increased to 2.61 in 2016. With such a significant change, the DMC Subcommittee and the DMC Coordinator will work together to understand and appropriately address this concern.

Macon-Bibb County

The DMC Subcommittee has additionally targeted projects in Bibb County, although the county is not identified as one of three required local jurisdictions. In 2016, four minority groups in Macon-Bibb County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth.

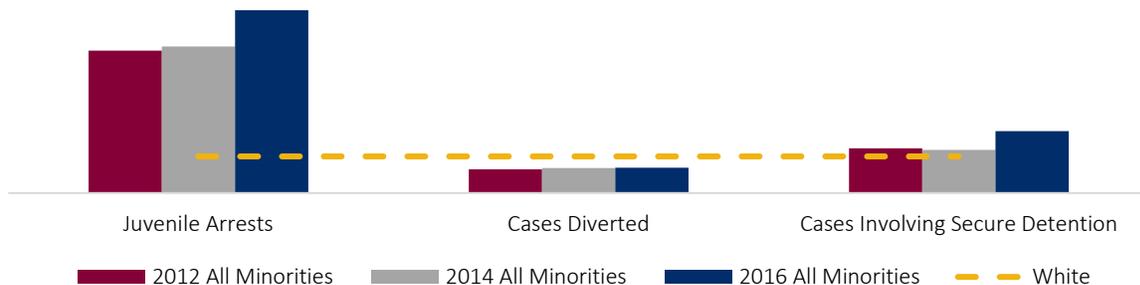
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that met the 1% rule in Georgia since 2010. In 2016, the Bibb County juvenile population comprised 2% of Georgia’s total juvenile population. Bibb County is a majority-minority county. Minority youth make up the majority of the at-risk youth juvenile population, 25,943 of 35,881 at-risk youth (72%).

Macon-Bibb County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Macon-Bibb County Population	Population	9,938	23,356	72	743	1,772
	Percentage	28%	65%	Less than 1%	2%	5%
Arrest/Referrals	Number	50	627	0	0	18
	Percentage	0.50%	2.68%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%
Diversion	Number	23	200	0	0	6
	Percentage	0.23%	0.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%
Pretrial Detention	Number	11	230	0	0	9
	Percentage	0.11%	0.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.51%
Secure Confinement	Number	0	31	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Transfer to Adult Court	Number	0	4	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following chart shows the comparison of RRI for all minorities for 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data is only presented for those decision points that showed statistically significant results. The stage where differences are most pronounced in the juvenile justice system for all minorities is juvenile arrests.

RRI for all minorities at each statistically significant data collection points: 2012, 2014, and 2016 Bibb County



The likelihood of a case resulting in a juvenile arrest for a minority youth was 3.89 in 2012, in 2014 the likelihood increased to 4.00 and 4.99 in 2016. With such a significant change, the DMC Subcommittee and the DMC Coordinator will work together to understand and appropriately address this concern.

Columbus-Muscogee County

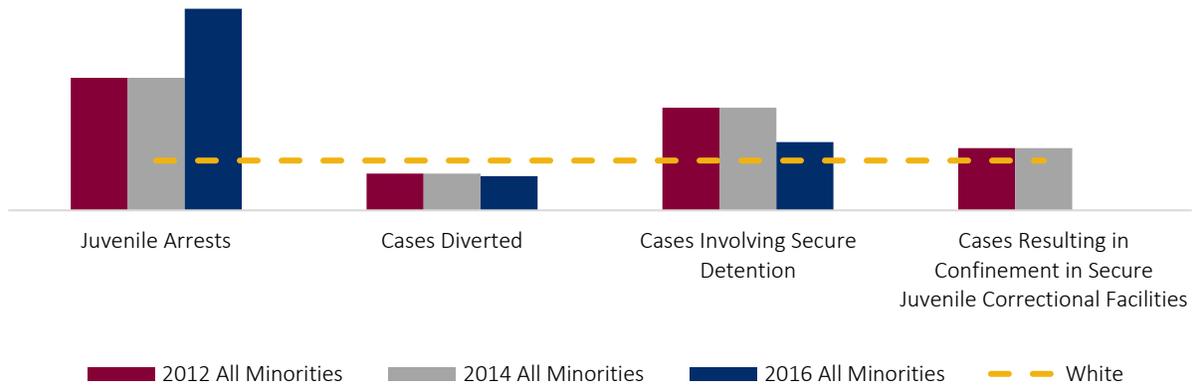
In 2016, four minority groups in Muscogee County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that met the 1% rule in Georgia since 2010. In 2016, the Columbus-Muscogee County juvenile population was 46,294 or 2% of Georgia’s total juvenile population. Columbus-Muscogee County is a majority-minority county. Minority youth make up the majority of the at-risk youth juvenile population, 30,418 of 46,294 at-risk youth (66%).

Columbus-Muscogee County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Columbus-Muscogee County Population	Population	15,876	24,067	161	1,370	4,820
	Percentage	34%	52%	Less than 1%	3%	10%
Arrest/Referrals	Number	130	926	0	1	38
	Percentage	0.82%	3.85%	0.00%	0.07%	0.79%
Diversion	Number	45	228	0	0	8
	Percentage	0.28%	0.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
Pretrial Detention	Number	26	259	0	1	11
	Percentage	0.16%	1.08%	0.00%	0.07%	0.23%
Secure Confinement	Number	3	84	0	0	4
	Percentage	0.02%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
Transfer to Adult Court	Number	1	8	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.01%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following chart shows the comparison of RRI for all minorities for 2012, 2014, and 2016. The data is only presented for those decision points that showed statistically significant results. The stage where the difference is more pronounced in the justice system for all minorities is juvenile arrests and cases involving secure detention.

RRI for all minorities at each statistically significant data collection points: 2008, 2012, and 2016 Muscogee County



The likelihood of a case resulting in juvenile arrests for minority youth was 2.78 in 2012, 2.66 in 2014 and by 2016, the likelihood increased to 4.05. With such a significant change, the DMC Subcommittee and the DMC Coordinator will work together to understand and appropriately address this concern.

The most complete and accurate data available is at the secure detention stage and it is believed that valid comparisons of DMC can be examined at this point. The likelihood of a case resulting in secure detention for a minority youth was 1.84 in 2012, 2.06 in 2014 and by 2016, the data reflects a slight decrease to 1.37.

II. Develop an Action Plan

(1) What do your DMC numbers tell you about your jurisdiction?

The following sections discuss the data previously identified using the percent of population, RRI, and DMC identification study and assessment findings as measures for DMC. Please see attachment A for RRI related charts.

Statewide

In 2016, Georgia’s at-risk youth population was 2,367,478 youth. Data shows that as youth move deeper into the system, the population becomes more disproportionate than the general population. Across the state, the stages where differences are more pronounced and statistically significant in the justice system for all minorities include:

- juvenile arrests
- cases involving secure detention
- cases transferred to adult court

For the state to achieve statistical purity at these stages, Georgia would need to reduce minority youth arrests by 3,515, cases involving secure detention by 2,965, cases transferred to adult court by 108 instances.

As mentioned, in 2016, the SAG commissioned the Georgia SAC to conduct a DMC identification study and assessment with the goal of identifying emerging trends to determine where intervention strategies can be most effectively implemented. Notably, the analysis produced five recommendations for addressing DMC moving forward. These five recommendations are:

- 1) reduce DMC at referral
- 2) target intervention efforts to those counties with sustained disproportionality
- 3) reduce the use of certain disciplinary measures at the school level
- 4) analyze individual-level data for differential offending
- 5) utilize enhanced data collection methods to shape specialized interventions.

Fulton County

In 2016, the Fulton County at-risk youth population was 218,599. Data shows that as youth move deeper into the system, the population becomes more disproportionate than the general population. In Fulton County, the stages where differences are more pronounced and statistically significant in the justice system for all minorities include:

- refer to juvenile court
- cases involving secure detention

For the state to achieve statistical purity at these stages, Fulton County would need to reduce minority youth referrals to juvenile court by 3,081, and cases involving secure detention by 876 instances.

Clayton County

In 2016, the Clayton County at-risk youth population was 74,912. Data shows that as youth move deeper into the system, the population becomes more disproportionate than the general population. In Clayton County, the stage where differences are more pronounced and statistically significant in the justice system for all minorities include:

- cases involving secure detention

For the state to achieve statistical purity at this stage, Clayton County would need to reduce cases involving secure detention by 142 minority youth.

DeKalb County

In 2016, the DeKalb County at-risk youth population was 166,746. Data shows that as youth move deeper into the system, the population becomes more disproportionate than the general population. In DeKalb County, the stage where differences are more pronounced and statistically significant in the justice system for all minorities include:

- cases involving secure detention

For the state to achieve statistical purity at this stage, DeKalb County would need to reduce cases involving secure detention by 900 minority youth.

Chatham County

In 2016, the Chatham County at-risk youth population was 60,176. Data shows that as youth move deeper into the system, the population becomes more disproportionate than the general population. In Chatham County, the stage where differences are more pronounced and statistically significant in the justice system for all minorities include:

- referral to juvenile court
- cases involving secure detention
- cases involving secure confinement

For the state to achieve statistical purity at this stage, Chatham County would need to reduce minority youth referrals to juvenile court by 865, cases involving secure detention by 177, and cases involving secure confinement by 80 instances.

Athens-Clarke County

In 2016, the Athens-Clarke County at-risk youth population was 60,176. Data shows that as youth move deeper into the system, the population becomes more disproportionate than the general population. In Athens-Clarke County, the stage where differences are more pronounced and statistically significant in the justice system for all minorities include:

- juvenile arrests
- cases involving secure detention

For the state to achieve statistical purity at this stage, Athens-Clarke County would need to reduce juvenile arrests by 236 and cases involving secure detention by 6 for minority youth.

Macon-Bibb County

In 2016, the Macon-Bibb County at-risk youth population was 35,881. Data shows that as youth move deeper into the system, the population becomes more disproportionate than the general population. In Macon-Bibb County, the stage where differences are more pronounced and statistically significant in the justice system for all minorities include:

- juvenile arrests
- cases involving secure detention

For the state to achieve statistical purity at this stage, Macon-Bibb County would need to reduce juvenile arrests by 520 and cases involving secure detention by 99 for minority youth.

Columbus-Muscogee County

In 2016, the Columbus-Muscogee County at-risk youth population was 46,294. Data shows that as youth move deeper into the system, the population becomes more disproportionate than the general population. In Columbus-Muscogee County, the stage where differences are more pronounced and statistically significant in the justice system for all minorities include:

- juvenile arrests
- cases involving secure detention

For the state to achieve statistical purity at this stage, Columbus-Muscogee County would need to reduce juvenile arrests by 760 and cases involving secure detention by 75 for minority youth.

(2) What would success in DMC reduction look like for your state?

In addition to data, it's key to understand the current existing initiatives and support within a statewide and local jurisdiction context. Success in DMC reduction across the state of Georgia would result through partnerships, trainings, and utilization of available funding to benefit minority youth. Additionally, the second part summarizes key efforts in local jurisdictions.

Partnership

The DMC Subcommittee, which is staffed by a part-time DMC Coordinator, supports and enhances statewide efforts to reduce DMC within the juvenile justice system and provides recommendations to the SAG regarding efforts to reduce DMC. The DMC Coordinator, housed at CJCC, plans and coordinates DMC Subcommittee meetings and provides information and research, both local and national, relating to DMC. The Subcommittee is made up of various juvenile justice stakeholders who have acquired special knowledge related to juveniles and the importance of equity and disparity. These members include state, local, non-profit, and public citizens. Success within *partnerships* is the continuation of building and supporting statewide initiatives.

As stated, the DMC identification study and assessment recommended including additional jurisdictions that were previously not identified as target counties. The DMC Subcommittee will engage these local jurisdictions and provided targeted support.

In fall of 2018, the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) State Steering Committee was administratively attached as a subcommittee under the SAG. The DMC Subcommittee plans to partner with JDAI State Steering Subcommittee to better assist the goals of DMC statewide. The JDAI State Steering Subcommittee is chaired by Clayton County Chief Juvenile Court Judge and is staffed by a state-wide JDAI Coordinator and an Assistant Coordinator. Currently, seven counties in Georgia are JDAI sites and all have completed JDAI Readiness and System Assessments. These counties are Athens-Clarke, Chatham, Clayton, Fulton, Glynn, Newton, and Rockdale. The DMC

Subcommittee will continue to support and aid in the rollout of the JDAI as this will have a positive effect on DMC in Georgia in the upcoming years.

Additionally, CJCC was awarded OJJDP FY18 Opioid Affected Youth Initiative grant. This grant initiative will work in partnership with Attorney General Office's Georgia Statewide Opioid Task Force to provide a comprehensive statewide data-driven response for youth and their families affected by opioids and improve public safety.

Training

Training is vital to reduce DMC statewide. Success within *training* is to ensure the availability of trainings to meet the demand as it relates to DMC. The SAG and DMC Subcommittee have awarded Athens-Clarke a pilot grant to conduct Strategies for Youth (SFY) Principles of Policing the Teen Brain Train the Trainer training during 2019. The training equips police officers with practical and applicable strategies as well as scientific and evidence-based information to encourage positive interactions and limit conflict. Additionally, this project has been proven to reduce DMC, specifically at the referral stage. At this training, state level trainers from Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) will join.

Additionally, in 2019 Georgia will host the first DMC Forum since the published assessment. This forum will kick start a series of full-day DMC trainings across the state. This training will provide participants with the tools necessary to identify unconscious biases, how they could impact behavior, and teaching skills to utilize when overcoming them.

Funding

Funding is a key aspect of increasing available services. Success within *funding* is to continue currently projects on a statewide scale, but also to assist local jurisdictions with more targeted funding.

Georgia will continue to award formula grant funds to projects providing evidence-based programming (EBP) targeting prevention/early intervention services and detention diversion services to localities with emphasis on minority youth. The Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant Program (JJIG) is a competitive grant offered to Georgia juvenile courts to fund EBPs for juvenile offenders in their home communities as alternatives to commitment. The JJIG requires all youth served through the grant to score a moderate to high (score of two or above) on the Georgia validated pre-disposition risk assessment (PDRA) tool. Since implementation, the program has served over 5,600 youth. In FY2019, the grant projects to serve 1,501 youth across 37 counties. Three of the JJIG grants are federally funded. In March, Georgia released the FY 2020 competitive RFP to all counties. Making this the seventh year the state of Georgia has issued this competitive RFP. Additional information on the JJIG can be found on the CJCC website: <https://cjcc.georgia.gov/juvenile-justice-incentive-grant-program-0>. This further supports a major step in Georgia's continued DMC efforts.

CJCC was awarded OJJDP FY18 Opioid Affected Youth Initiative grant award. As stated, these funds will support a data-driven coordinated response to identify and address challenges resulting from opioid abuse for juveniles in Georgia. CJCC will collaborate with and support the Georgia Statewide Opioid Task Force. After conducting a comprehensive gap needs analysis, this project will target evidence-based programming for youth with identified opioid-abuse disorder.

The CJCC with support from the Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) teams of the Northern, Middle, and Southern districts of the U.S. Attorney's Office applied for the OJJDP FY 2018 Gang Suppression Planning Grants Program to develop a comprehensive statewide data driven response to reduce violent crime and gang activity, while improving public safety. Additionally, CJCC will continue to apply for grants that are applicable and align with Georgia's goals to reduce DMC.

The following section summarizes key efforts in local jurisdictions.

Clayton County

Clayton County Juvenile Court has had strong representation on the statewide DMC Subcommittee and SAG. The Director of Juvenile Court Operations at the Clayton County Juvenile Court is the DMC Subcommittee Chair and sits on the JDAI State Steering Subcommittee. The Chief Juvenile Court Judge of Clayton County is Governor appointed to the SAG, serves on the DMC Subcommittee, the Georgia Council of Juvenile Court Judges, DJJ's Judicial Advisory Council, and is the chair of the JDAI State Steering Subcommittee. The Chief Juvenile Court Judge has been nationally recognized for his work with school – justice collaboration and Second Chance Court. Both are long-standing and regular contributing members of the statewide DMC and juvenile justice efforts. The county has continued to be engaged and further support Georgia's ongoing commitment to DMC. Key related events include:

- In 2018, Clayton County hosted several school-justice trainings that included not only local education, law enforcement, and court personnel, but also stakeholders from other Georgia jurisdictions including Macon-Bibb. Additionally, a team from Clayton County routinely provides technical assistance to jurisdictions from Georgia and around the nation, who are looking to replicate its approach to developing school-justice partnerships to reduce school-based court referrals.
- Clayton County began using the JDAI Core Strategies of collaboration and data-driven decision making in 2002. Since its implementation, the number of filings from both the schools and community at large have decreased – juvenile school referrals decreased 91%, graduation rates increased 22%, serious weapons on campus rates dropped 70%, and the referral rate of youth of color—who were severely affected by the zero-tolerance policy—decreased by 60%. Additional information on JDAI work in Clayton County can be found on the county's website: <https://www.claytoncountyga.gov/government/courts/juvenile-court>

Clayton County is committed to reducing DMC and ensuring all youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly and equally regardless of race.

Chatham County

The Presiding Juvenile Court Judge of Chatham County is an active member of the DMC Subcommittee. Additionally, the Chief Juvenile Court Judge is Governor appointed to the SAG and the JDAI Steering Subcommittee. The county has continued to be engaged and further support Georgia's ongoing commitment to DMC, key related events include:

- In 2015, Chatham County partnered with the Juvenile Court and local school system to host a School Justice Summit. As mentioned above, this provided various stakeholders an opportunity to collaborate, discuss, and address school referrals and school discipline alternatives. The DMC Subcommittee and DSA supported and helped coordinate these efforts, but local stakeholders initiated them.
- With the technical assistance from Annie E. Casey Foundation, Chatham County Juvenile Court has examined ways to help children and families with early intervention programs as alternatives to court involvement. This allowed for a multidisciplinary committee to be formed, which includes – local law enforcement, education, non-profits, etc.
- In 2017, Chatham County Juvenile Court launched the Work Readiness Enrichment Program. This program is an intensive 18-week program specifically designed to establish relationships with youth chronically engaged in delinquent behavior who are two or more grades behind in school. In partnership with Goodwill Industries, Savannah Chatham County Public School System, Frank Callen Boys & Girls Club, Loop it Up, DEEP, and others, these children are provided an opportunity to reach their proper grade level while learning soft job skills and while receiving mentoring and cultural enrichment.
- In 2018, Chatham County opened a Multi-Agency Resource Center (MARC) as part of a Community Risk Reduction program. THE FRONT PORCH, formerly known as the MARC, is a collaboration including, but not limited to, Chatham County, the City of Savannah, the Chatham County District Attorney, the Savannah/Chatham County Public School System, Chatham County Public Defender, Safety Net, the Savannah Mediation Center, Coastal Georgia Indicators, St. Joseph's/Candler Hospital, Savannah and Chatham County Police Departments, and the Chatham County Department of Family and Children Services, that provides assessments for families and children and that uses available community resources to develop and implement interventions that steer children away from the juvenile justice center. The collaboration is made possible by the Community Based Risk Reduction Program established by the Juvenile Court to allow for sharing of information among the collaborators. The clientele comes from referrals by the Court, the schools, the Chatham County Department of Family and Children Services, and walk-ins. We are in the process of developing a protocol for law enforcement to make referrals.

Chatham County is committed to reducing DMC by providing community-based alternatives to Juvenile Court involvement and ensuring all youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly and equally regardless of race.

Fulton County

Fulton County Juvenile Court has had strong representation on the statewide DMC Subcommittee and SAG. The Chief Probation Officer of the Fulton County Juvenile Court is an active member of the DMC Subcommittee. Additionally, the Chief Probation Officer and a Juvenile Court Judge sit on the JDAI State Steering Subcommittee. The county has continued to be engaged and further support Georgia's ongoing commitment to DMC. Key related events include:

- In 2015, Fulton County partnered with the City of Atlanta to host a School Justice Summit to discuss opportunities for stakeholders to collaborate on ways to address school referrals and develop school discipline alternatives and raise awareness of the school to prison pipeline. The panels included Judges, teachers, DJJ, police, parents, and the researchers in the community. The Assistant Deputy Commissioner of DJJ specifically presented on DMC in the school system and secure detention. The DMC Subcommittee and DSA supported and helped coordinate these efforts, but local stakeholders initiated them.
- In 2016, members of the DMC Subcommittee and SAG became active in collaborating with the Atlanta Police Foundation (APF) and CHRIS 180 in respect to the At-Promise Center, located in Zone 1 of Fulton County. The Center provides a single point of access, assessment, and direct referral to a range of services to address the needs of the youth referred. Additional information on the At-Promise Center can be found at <http://atlantapolicefoundation.org/programs/community-engagement/at-promise/>.

Fulton County is committed to reducing DMC and ensuring all youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly and equally regardless of race.

DeKalb County

The Chief Juvenile Court Judge of DeKalb County is an active member of the statewide DMC Subcommittee and is extremely supportive of efforts to address DMC statewide and in DeKalb County. The county has continued to be engaged and further support Georgia's ongoing commitment to DMC. Key related events include:

- In 2013, DeKalb County conducted a case review of school referrals where they shared their local data and their efforts with the DeKalb County School system in efforts to reduce school referrals to court.
- In 2015, DeKalb County also partnered with the Juvenile Court and local school system to host a School Justice Summit. As mentioned above, this provided various stakeholders an opportunity to collaborate, discuss, and address school referrals and school discipline alternatives. The DMC Subcommittee supported and helped coordinate these efforts, but local stakeholders initiated them.
- DeKalb is also in the process of converting their current case management system to JCATS. This will make a great impact on data available.

DeKalb County is committed to reducing DMC and ensuring all youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly and equally regardless of race.

Athens-Clarke County, Macon-Bibb County, and Columbus-Muscogee County

Although Athens-Clarke, Macon-Bibb, and Columbus-Muscogee Counties are not current members of the DMC Subcommittee, the counties have engaged in various components of juvenile justice and DMC work over the past years. Moving forward, the DMC Subcommittee plans to engage and support their commitment to helping Georgia's children. Key related events include:

- The Athens-Clarke County Chief Juvenile Court Judge sits on the JDAI State Steering Subcommittee, PDRA Stakeholder Committee, and is Chair of Keeping Athens Trauma Informed Committee.
- In 2018, CJCC awarded \$45,000 to Athens-Clarke County Police Department for Strategies for Youth, Principles of Policing the Teen Brain Training. This training will take place in Spring 2019.
- In 2018, Representatives of Bibb County signed the Macon-Bibb County School-Justice Partnership Agreement. The new initiative became effective on August 1, 2018 when students returned to school. The purpose is to handle offenses, such as misdemeanor obstruction and disorderly conduct, that are characteristically seen in schools outside the traditional court process. As part of the School-Justice Partnership, Macon-Bibb has also instituted the use of Peace Circles in local schools. The Peace Circle is part of the Restorative Justice model that combines victim resolution as well as offender responsibility then leads to healing.
- In 2018, Columbus-Muscogee County was awarded \$1.6 million from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration over the span of five years to enhance and expand services provided and increase its capacity to address the recurring issue of substance abuse in dependency cases and increase family reunifications.

The DMC Subcommittee looks forward to engaging these jurisdictions to reduce DMC and ensure all youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly and equally regardless of race.

(3) How much do you want to reduce DMC next year?

Georgia is committed to reducing DMC and ensuring youth, regardless of race or ethnicity, are treated fairly in the juvenile justice system. This will be done through a three-prong approach - partnerships, trainings, and funding. Ideally, in the next year, Georgia would reduce DMC by having a completely equitable and proportionate system. More reasonably, Georgia plans to reduce DMC by the following in the next year in at least one of the target counties by an RRI of .01 through:

Partnerships

Goal A: Georgia will partner with fellow agencies to collect and analyze available juvenile justice data and RRI data for youth statewide and in the targeted counties (Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, Clayton).

Objective A: Georgia will effectively monitor DMC trends and establish a baseline statewide and in targeted counties (Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, Clayton). In the next year, 2017 data will be uploaded to the website.

Georgia collects and reports juvenile justice data every year as part of the Title II application to OJJDP. The DMC Coordinator presents this information to the DMC Subcommittee and SAG. Georgia developed a **publicly** accessible website that provides RRI data statewide and for all 159 counties (www.juveniledata.georgia.gov).

Goal B: Georgia will continue to focus on DMC in Georgia and enhance system improvements.

Objective B: Georgia will continue to emphasize DMC as a priority area of the SAG through regular DMC Subcommittee meetings, funding of DMC Coordinator position, and strengthening partner relationships.

The DMC Subcommittee will continue to have quarterly meetings throughout the next year. In FY 2015, there were five new appointments to the DMC Subcommittee, including the Director of Programs and Resource Development at the Clayton County Juvenile Court as the DMC Subcommittee Chair. The Chair has been very involved in Georgia's juvenile justice reform efforts and working collaboratively with other juvenile justice related organizations. In the next year, we aim to actively engage at least one of the three recommended counties from the DMC identification study and assessment in DMC Subcommittee meetings. Additionally, we will continue to enlist other committees and increase stakeholder partnerships. For instance, one strategy of JDAI is combatting racial and ethnic disparities. The SAG and DMC Subcommittee continue to be committed to advancing DMC efforts.

Georgia has a part-time DMC Coordinator. Since March 2017, the DSA combined the DMC Coordinator and Juvenile Justice Specialist roles. The part-time DMC Coordinator was previously Georgia's Juvenile Detention Compliance Monitor and is well acquainted with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The DMC Coordinator will continue to attend OJJDP and the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Annual Conferences. The DMC Coordinator works closely with the DMC Subcommittee and SAG to monitor and push forward DMC efforts.

Trainings

Goal C: The DMC Subcommittee will provide trainings related to DMC across the state.

Objective C: The DMC Subcommittee will host at least one training for stakeholders across the state.

Training is vital to reduce DMC statewide. Trainings will vary based of the need of the community. This can range from a statewide forum raising awareness to a local county receiving implicit bias training. The DMC Subcommittee aims to ensure that the availability of trainings to meet the demand for trainings and information as it relates to DMC.

Goal D: Georgia will require the use of validated assessment instruments for objectivity in decision-making.

Objective D: Georgia will use validated assessment instruments for objectivity in decision-making.

In 2013, DJJ, in consultation with the DSA, developed a validated risk assessment instrument, PDRA, in addition to the DAI. The validated tool is used across the state, as required by the statute. It provides an objective set of detention criteria based on risk, not race. In 2016, DJJ collaborated with NCCD to reevaluate and improve the PDRA. The DMC Subcommittee is a strong supporter of validated risk tools and the importance of implementing the tools to fidelity. In the next year, the DMC Subcommittee will continue to raise awareness and support said tools.

Funding

Goal E: Georgia will continue to award formula grant funds to projects providing evidence-based programming targeting prevention/early intervention services and detention diversion services to localities with emphasis on minority youth.

Objective E: Funding of prevention/early intervention and detention alternative projects will have a positive impact on key decision points for minority youth: juvenile arrest, secure detention, secure confinement and transfer of minority youth to adult court. In the next year, Georgia will fund projects that emphasize the needs of minority youth.

In 2016, 14 local juvenile courts across the state were awarded funding through the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Program (JJDP). Programming included: SFP, Botvin Lifeskills, Positive Action, T4C, and Teen Peer Court. Georgia's JJDP Program provided funding to local governments to increase the number of evidence-based programming options for youth with a low risk delinquent charge at the initial stages of the juvenile court system to prevent further involvement with the system.

In the spring of 2016, the DSA was awarded the Status Offender Reform System Technical Assistance opportunity provided by the Vera Institute of Justice. The project provides technical assistance to a local jurisdiction in Georgia (Cherokee County) to improve the system regarding status offenders CHINS. Through this opportunity, a stakeholder's group was formed comprising of local DJJ employees, judges, court staff, school resource officers, and service providers. The DSA plans to use this opportunity as another opportunity to raise awareness on the local level regarding DMC. Cherokee County has a growing population; between 2010 and 2014, it saw a 12% increase in the number of at-risk minority youth.

As noted, the JJIG program has served over 5,600 youth, the majority of which identify as minorities. In FY2019, the grant projects expect to serve 1,501 youth across 37 counties. Three of the JJIG grants are federally funded.

(4) Is that reasonable? If yes, why?

Eliminating DMC completely in the next year is not reasonable. Instead, the state plans to take a targeted and intentional approach, as mentioned, that is attainable. The goals and objectives listed have been discussed and approved by the DMC Subcommittee. All goals and objectives are derived from data and support Georgia's 3-Year Plan.

(5) What do you need from OJJDP to be successful with your plan?

Georgia relies on OJJDP's expertise on best practices to successfully implement the DMC Plan. Additionally, OJJDP has the benefit of having a national perspective and identifying strengths and weaknesses across all states. This allows OJJDP to connect Georgia with other states who can assist with weaknesses. Thus, Georgia can learn directly from states who have implemented similar projects. We would request that OJJDP facilitate these conversations between states and share related and helpful material.

(6) What safeguards will you put in place to ensure that as you work to reduce DMC, you are still protecting the public, holding youth accountable, and equipping youth to live crime-free, productive lives?

In order to protect the public, hold youth accountable, and equip youth to live a crime-free, productive life, Georgia ensures that services provided to youth are evidence-based and appropriate based on the needs of the youth.

Georgia uses of validated risk assessment tools to ensure that juvenile justice staff are able to make informed decisions. For example, Georgia requires the use of the Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI). This is a validated tool that must be completed if a youth is to be detained. The tool measures the immediate risk of public harm at the time it is completed and allows for informed and appropriate decisions to be made. Georgia also requires the use of the Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment (PDRA). This is a validated tool that is completed post-adjudication, pre-disposition, and measures the likelihood of the youth to recidivate.

Georgia also incorporates Principles of Effective Intervention (PEI) into statewide juvenile justice practices. PEI are guiding principles that have been supported by scientific evidence to reduce recidivism among offenders when implemented. The eight principles are 1) Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs, 2) Enhance Intrinsic Motivation, 3) Target Interventions, 4) Skill Train with Directed Practice using Cognitive Behavioral treatment methods, 5) Increase Positive Reinforcement, 6) Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities, 7) Measure Relevant Processes/Practices, and 8) Provide Measurement Feedback. Staff from the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Council of Accountability Court Judges are trainers in PEI and provide related trainings to local staff and juvenile justice stakeholders across the state.

Additionally, Georgia supports appropriate programming based on the needs of the youth. Georgia will continue to support and use such safeguards to ensure youth are appropriately served and held accountable.

III. Outcome-Based Evaluation

Not applicable at this time.

Attachment A. RRI Related Charts

Statewide

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	2.00	0.41	**	*	*	*	1.47
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.34	2.18	**	*	*	*	1.40
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.98	1.39	1.96	*	*	*	1.03
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.67	1.25	1.10	*	*	*	1.62
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.24	1.08	0.71	*	*	*	1.22
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.88	0.87	**	*	*	*	0.88
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	1.98	1.54	**	*	*	*	1.97
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	1.33	0.99	**	*	*	*	1.30
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1.00	3.25	1.83	**	*	*	*	3.03
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:	
Statistically significant results:	Bold font
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

The following chart identifies what it would take statewide in contact to achieve statistical parity.

What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White								
Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests		-4917	1209	584		17	-427	-3535
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		-4801	-1414	-114		1	-136	-6464
4. Cases Diverted		163	-386	-44		-4	2	-269
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-2707	-139	-2		4	-121	-2965
6. Cases Petitioned		-1451	-64	11		3	-39	-1539
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		623	82	7			9	721
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		-450	-29	1		-4	-34	-515
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-282	1	-3		1	-13	-297
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		-103	-4					-108
<i>release date: March, 2011</i>								

Fulton

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
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	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	9.77	2.01	0.31	*	*	*	7.68
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.83	0.87	**	*	*	*	0.84
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	4.34	2.72	**	*	*	*	4.14
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.35	1.26	**	*	*	*	1.34
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	2.07	1.11	**	*	*	*	2.02
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:	
Statistically significant results:	Bold font
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

The following chart identifies what it would take statewide in contact to achieve statistical parity.

What Would it Take? Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White
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Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other / Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests								
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		-2940	-77	33		1	-97	-3080
4. Cases Diverted		369	13	-2			9	389
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-861	-21	1			5	-876
6. Cases Petitioned		-369	-13	2			-9	-388
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		-153	-1				-4	-157
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		-144	-4			-3		-148
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-27					1	-26
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		-36	-1					-37
<i>release date: March, 2011</i>								

Clayton

<p>Relative Rate Index Compared with: White</p>
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	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
4. Cases Diverted	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.88	0.51	**	*	*	*	1.52
6. Cases Petitioned	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.79	**	**	*	*	*	0.63
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:	
Statistically significant results:	Bold font
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font

Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

The following chart identifies what it would take statewide in contact to achieve statistical parity.

What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White								
Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other / Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests								
3. Refer to Juvenile Court								
4. Cases Diverted								
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-178	28	12		1	-5	-142
6. Cases Petitioned								
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings								
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		15	18	4			-2	36
9. Cases Resulting in		18	13	3				33

Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities								
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		-7						-7
<i>release date: March, 2011</i>								

DeKalb

Relative Rate Index Compared with:	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
4. Cases Diverted	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	0.98	1.85	2.67	*	*	*	11.83
6. Cases Petitioned	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**

Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
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Key:	
Statistically significant results:	Bold font
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

The following chart identifies what it would take statewide in contact to achieve statistical parity.

What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White								
Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests								
3. Refer to Juvenile Court								
4. Cases Diverted								
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		1	-13	-12			-12	-900
6. Cases Petitioned								
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings								
8. Cases resulting in		-111	-5	1		-3	-3	-121

Probation Placement								
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-65	-3	-4				-72
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		-13	-2				-1	-16
<i>release date:</i> <i>March, 2011</i>								

Chatham

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	2.98	0.35	0.29	*	*	*	2.49
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.96	1.44	**	*	*	*	0.98
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.60	1.69	**	*	*	*	1.64
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.03	0.67	**	*	*	*	1.01
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.06	**	**	*	*	*	1.06
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	4.01	**	**	*	*	*	4.13

10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:	
Statistically significant results:	Bold font
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

The following chart identifies what it would take statewide in contact to achieve statistical parity.

What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White								
Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other / Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests								
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		-916	57	19			-26	-865
4. Cases Diverted		21	-6	-4			-1	11
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-158	-4	2			-16	-177
6. Cases Petitioned		-21	6	4			1	-11
7. Cases Resulting in		-29		1		1		-28

Delinquent Findings								
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		-32						-32
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-75	-2				-4	-80
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		-8						-8
<i>release date: March, 2011</i>								

Clarke

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	3.78	0.71	**	*	*	*	2.61
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.01	1.00	**	*	*	*	1.00
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.54	0.63	**	*	*	*	0.54
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.46	1.35	**	*	*	*	1.47
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**

9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:	
Statistically significant results:	Bold font
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

The following chart identifies what it would take statewide in contact to achieve statistical parity.

What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White								
<i>Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant</i>	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests		-251	14	8		1	-6	-236
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		-3						
4. Cases Diverted		45	4				2	49
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-58	-2				-2	-62
6. Cases Petitioned		-38	-3				-2	-43

7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		-28	-2				-1	-31
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		-2						-2
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		7	-1					6
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		-3						-3
<i>release date: March, 2011</i>								

Bibb

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	5.34	2.02	**	*	*	*	4.99
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.00	**	**	*	*	*	1.00
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.69	**	**	*	*	*	0.69
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.67	**	**	*	*	*	1.69
6. Cases Petitioned	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**

8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:	
Statistically significant results:	Bold font
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

The following chart identifies what it would take statewide in contact to achieve statistical parity.

What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White								
<i>Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant</i>	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities

2. Juvenile Arrests		-509	-9	4			-6	-520
3. Refer to Juvenile Court								
4. Cases Diverted		88	2				2	93
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-92	-5				-2	-99
6. Cases Petitioned		-131	-3				-1	-136
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		6						6
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		23	1					24
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-31						-31
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		-4						-4
<i>release date: March, 2011</i>								

Muscogee

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	4.70	0.96	**	*	*	*	4.05
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.00	1.00	**	*	*	*	1.00
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.71	0.61	**	*	*	*	0.69

5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.40	1.45	**	*	*	*	1.37
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.77	1.77	**	*	*	*	1.74
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:	
Statistically significant results:	Bold font
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

The following chart identifies what it would take statewide in contact to achieve statistical parity.

What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests		-729	2	10		1	-44	-760
3. Refer to Juvenile Court								
4. Cases Diverted		93	5				10	108
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-74	-3	-1			3	-75
6. Cases Petitioned		-158	-6				-1	-166
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		-25	-2				-1	-27
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		-20	1				-1	-20
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-43	-2				-1	-46
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		5	1					6
<i>release date: March, 2011</i>								

