

# HIGHLIGHTS FROM FIVE YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

**5,640 Youth**

5,640 youth received these services through the JJIG from October 2013 to June 2018.

**58 Counties**

58 counties across Georgia participated through funds distributed to 31 grantee courts.

**56% Reduction**

56% reduction, on average, in out-of-home placements was achieved each year as compared to FY 2012.

1,457 average fewer out-of-home placements occurred each year across participating counties compared to FY 2012.

**2590**

average FY 2012 baseline OHP total

**1133**

average FY 2014 – FY 2018 OHP total



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Created by the Georgia General Assembly in 1981 as an executive branch agency, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) is a statewide body established to build consensus and unity among the State's diverse and interdependent criminal justice system components. CJCC is legislatively charged with twelve areas of criminal justice coordination. Among those responsibilities is to serve as the statewide clearinghouse for criminal justice information and research, develop criminal justice legislative and executive policy proposals, and serve in an advisory capacity to the governor on issues impacting the criminal justice system. The CJCC envisions a Georgia where criminal justice and victim service programs are just, accessible, and compassionate.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice is a multi-faceted agency that serves the state's youthful offenders up to the age of 21. The Department employs more than 4,000 men and women at 26 secure facilities and 96 community services offices throughout the state to effect justice and redirect the young lives in the agency's care. The mission of the Department of Juvenile Justice 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.



**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA**  
Carl Vinson  
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Since 1927, the Carl Vinson Institute of Government has been an integral part of the University of Georgia. A public service and outreach unit of the university, the Institute of Government is the largest and most comprehensive university-based organization serving governments in the United States. Through research services, customized assistance, training and development, and the application of technology, we have the expertise to meet the needs of government at all levels throughout Georgia.

# GEORGIA JUVENILE JUSTICE INCENTIVE GRANT

Five Year Evaluation Report



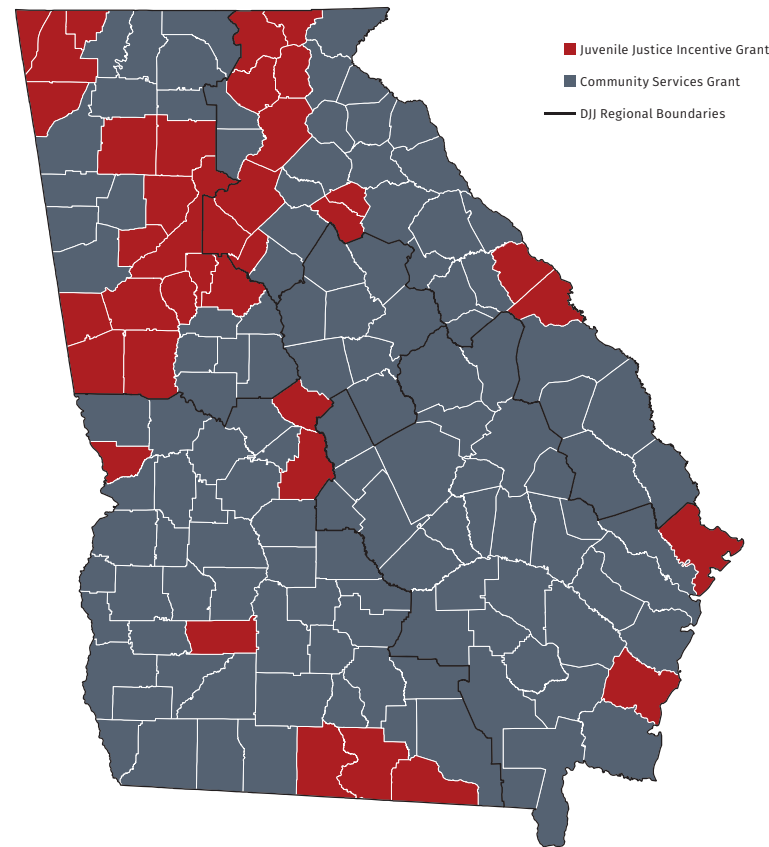
**2013-2018**

Carl Vinson Institute of Government  
The University of Georgia

December 2018

# GRANT COVERAGE AREA:

FY 2018



In 2014, the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice initiated its Community Services Grant program, a companion grant to provide EBPs to counties not covered by the Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant.

By FY 2018, all 159 counties were eligible to receive services under those two grants.

# EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS

The JJIG enables courts to use evidence-based programs (EBPs) deemed “effective” or “promising” by the National Institute of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs to reduce criminogenic behaviors in juveniles. EBPs are categorized into two distinct delivery mechanisms: individual- or family-based therapy or group-based therapy.

## INDIVIDUAL- OR FAMILY-BASED PROGRAMS

- Functional Family Therapy
- Multisystemic Therapy
- Multidimensional Family Therapy
- Brief Strategic Family Therapy
- Connections Wraparound
- Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

## GROUP-BASED PROGRAMS

- Thinking for a Change
- Aggression Replacement Training
- Strengthening Families
- Botvin LifeSkills Training
- Seven Challenges



“I would just like to say thank you. You changed my life. Also you helped me and my mom’s relationship grow. Just like my mom said, you save lives. You saved mine.” (youth participant)

“I think he was able to get some stuff off of his chest. He’s [a teenager], so you know he’s at that age where he’s going through some things. It gave him a peace of mind because he was able to talk to me about things he wouldn’t normally talk to me about. (parent participant)

“It probably relieved some anxiety in him and his grades improved...I think it gave him a bigger sense or things, a bigger understanding of what’s important and what to do. (parent participant)

“This is going to stick with me. I hope when I have kids, I’ll be able to teach them to express themselves without blaming others. I want to use what I’ve learned so that they grow up to be responsible—and be leaders. (youth participant)

The overarching grant goals are to increase public safety through an effective juvenile justice system and to demonstrate potential cost-savings for taxpayers through the use of evidence-based programs.



**64%**

of evidence-based program enrollments resulted in successful completions.



**99%**

youth served scored medium to high-risk on the Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment.



**80%**

of participants served were minority youth.



**95%**

of youth served were actively enrolled in or had completed school.



**22**

model fidelity site visits were conducted, which is a key element of successful outcomes.

By offering more community-based alternatives to detention and using risk as a criterion for detention decisions, unnecessary use of confinement is reduced and long-term outcomes for some juvenile offenders can be improved.