

**JUVENILE
DATA
EXCHANGE
(JDEX)**

For the first time, Juvenile Courts across the State have access to a unified repository of Juvenile data.

JDEX allows probation and intake staff to access statewide juvenile delinquency records promoting informed judicial decision-making and public safety.

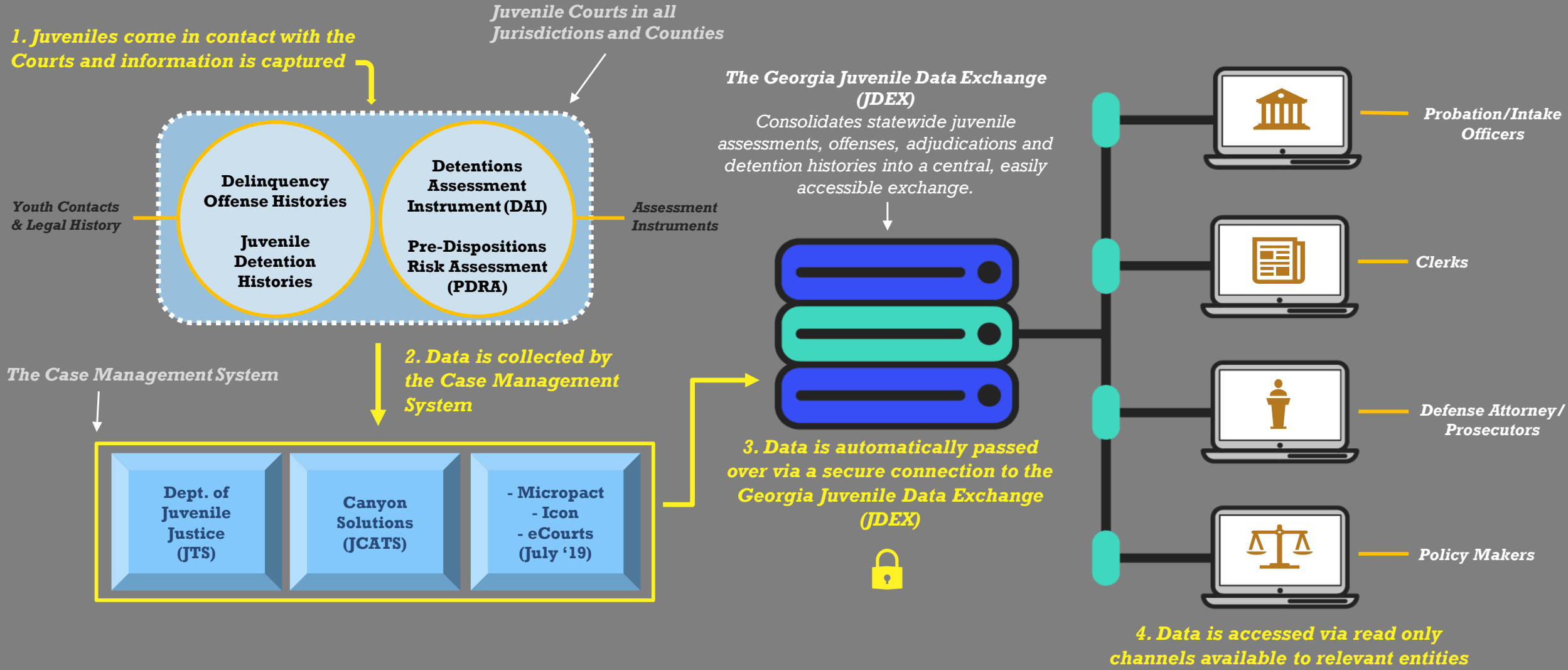
- Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI) is a standardized juvenile risk tool used to determine the need for detention at initial offense
- Pre-Dispositional Risk Assessment (PDRA) is an standardized risk assessment tool used to develop dispositional recommendations to the court tied to supervision and services

JDEX: A GEORGIA SUCCESS

- **JDEX integrates critical statewide delinquency data into a simple to use, web-based platform. It is step-forward for juvenile justice in Georgia.**
- **JDEX provides analytics and reports to jurisdictions highlighting core demographic, offense, and detention statistics.**
- **JDEX promotes best practices by offering auditing reports to jurisdictions focused on assessment integrity and decision making.**
- **JDEX reflects a committed partnership among the Governor's Office, the Council of Juvenile Court Judges, the Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and the Department of Juvenile Justice.**



Georgia Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX)



The exchange provides juvenile legal history, detention history, DAI and PDRA data to Juvenile Courts across the State to support the most informed judicial decision making.

Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX)

Total Juvenile Records: 113,970

Total Juvenile Records under twenty one: 99,687

Total DAI: 67,306

Total PDRA: 39,300

Total Offense Histories: 428,715

WHY JDEX MATTERS

January 1, 2018- January 25, 2019
Metro County

1,815 juveniles in JDEX

565 (31%) juveniles have cross-jurisdictional
contact

59 cross-jurisdictional counties

4,127 cross-jurisdictional offenses

“WHAT WORKS” CHECKLIST

Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR)

Therapeutic Philosophy

Appropriate Dosage

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT)

Model Fidelity/Quality Controls

Rewards and Consequences

RISK-NEED-RESPONSIVITY (RNR)

Remains the most evidence-based, peer-reviewed practice model for reducing adult and youth offender recidivism/ re-arrest

RISK PRINCIPLE

- Youth with higher risk of being rearrested/recidivating should be prioritized for more intensive supervision and treatment
- Services should be provided to those assessed as having an elevated probability of rearrest
 - There are *unintended consequences* of offering services to lower-risk youth
 - Avoid mixing youth of different risk-levels
 - The PDRA as an actuarial risk assessment tool is critical for making informed decisions about level of juvenile supervision and service delivery

NEED PRINCIPLE

- A juvenile offender's "criminogenic (crime producing)" needs should be targeted for intervention in order to reduce recidivism and prevent future criminal conduct
- Prioritize factors with the strongest relationship to rearrest, while ensuring that the other destabilizing factors are addressed

CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

- **Antisocial Personality**
- **Antisocial Attitudes & Cognitions**
- **Antisocial History***
- **Social Supports for Crime (Peers)**
- **Addiction to Criminogenic Drugs**
- Substance Abuse
- Family/Marital Factors
- Lack of Achievement School/Work
- Lack of Pro-Social Activities



**Recidivism
Reduction
> 40%(!)**

RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

- Emphasizes the need to systematically address elevated "criminogenic" factors while also focusing on other destabilizing factors such as education, mental health functioning, trauma, and family relationships
 - The balance of the "What Works" Checklist MAY generally be used as a Responsivity Checklist and may be applied to programming
 - We want to treat the "whole person," but we need to ensure that services are responsive and adhere to best practices and evidence-based practices
 - If services are NOT aligned "What Works" and optimal outcomes consider the possibility that you are *doing harm* and advocate appropriately

RISK-NEED-RESPONSIVITY (RNR)

- The recidivism curve can be driven-down by 30 to 40% for moderate to high-risk youth offenders, but only when services adhere to RNR principles (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Genreau, Smith, & French, 2006; Lipsey et al., 2010; Lipsey, Landenberger, Wilson, 2007)
- Non-adherence to RNR principles in service delivery has not only been found to be ineffective, but detrimental to offender outcomes (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Baglivio et al., 2015)
 - Recidivism increased for low and high-risk youth alike when supervision/treatment services are NOT aligned with risk-level

RISK-NEED-RESPONSIVITY (RNR): PRACTICE POINTERS (!)

- Programming that maintains fidelity to “risk principle” may reduce recidivism by 12- to 40% (Baglivio et al., 2015; Lipsey, Cothorn, 2000; Lipsey 2009)
 - **Take care in completing the PDRA and rely on JDEX to ensure accurate scoring (!)**
- Programming focusing on youths’ “criminogenic needs” may reduce recidivism by as much as 40% (Lipsey, Wilson, Cothorn, 2000)
 - **Administer a “Needs Assessment “ and account for elevated “criminogenic factors” (!)**
- Programming that adheres to the “responsivity principle” with behavioral and cognitive behavioral treatment consistently perform best (Skeem et al., 2015)
 - **Ensure that supervision and treatment services adhere to the “What Works” Checklist (!)**



Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX)

JDEX has 3 search options available. To use the desired search, click on the search icon below:



Exact Match Search
(Last Name and Date of Birth)



Year of Birth Match Search
(Initial of First Name, Last Name and Year of Birth)



Similar Match Search
(First Name and/or Last Name, Gender and/or Date of Birth)

<http://jdex.georgiacourts.gov/>

Total Offenses

Total CHINS

Select Offense Date Range

Primary Severity Distribution

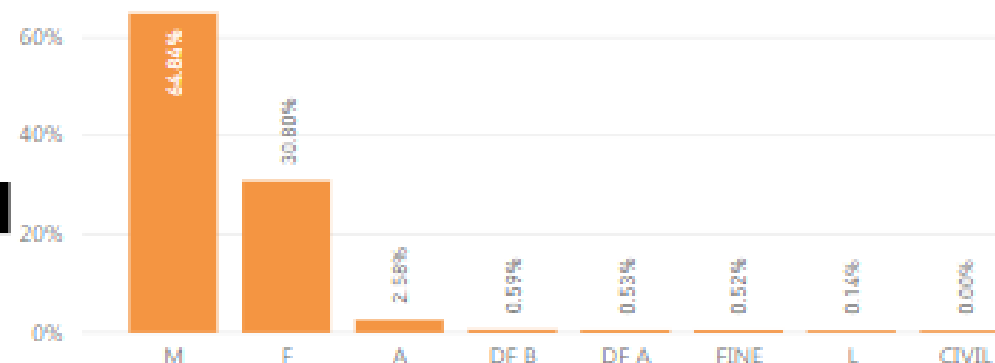
346,444

80,616

DATE_OFFENSE

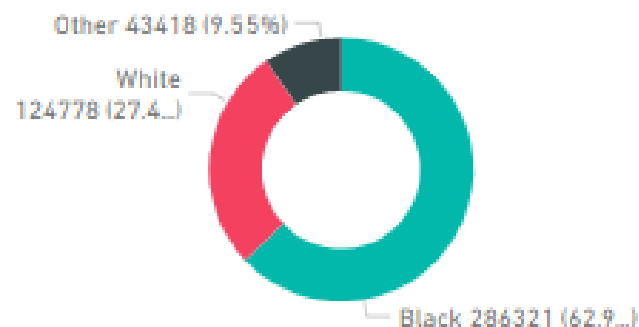
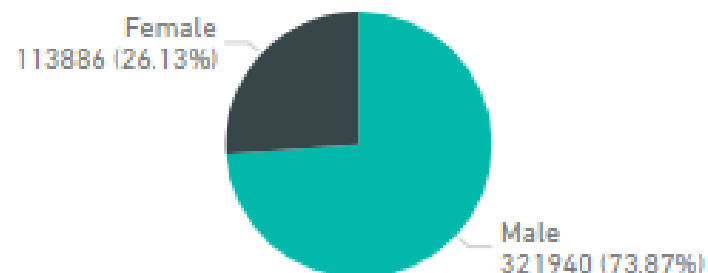
1/1/2014

3/1/2019

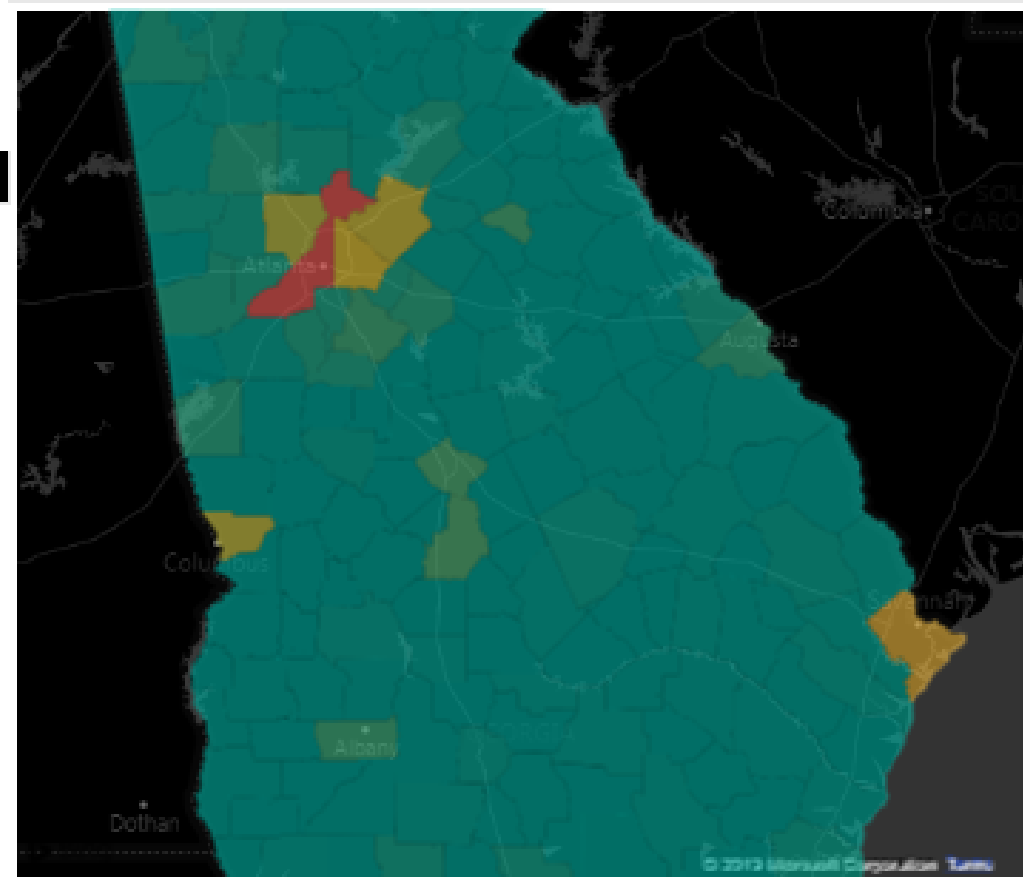


Distribution By Gender

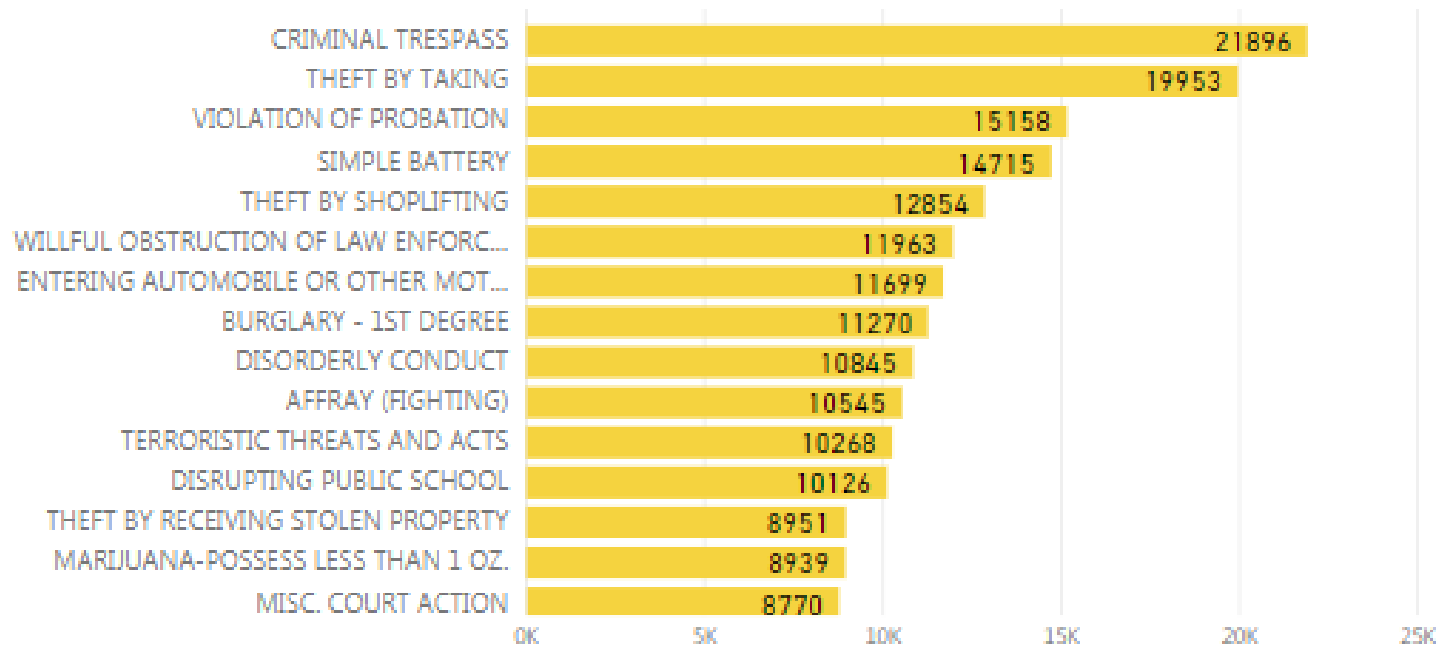
Distribution By Race



Offense Distribution By County



Top 15 Primary Offenses



Average Days in Detention

Median Days in Detention

Select Date Placed Range

27.85

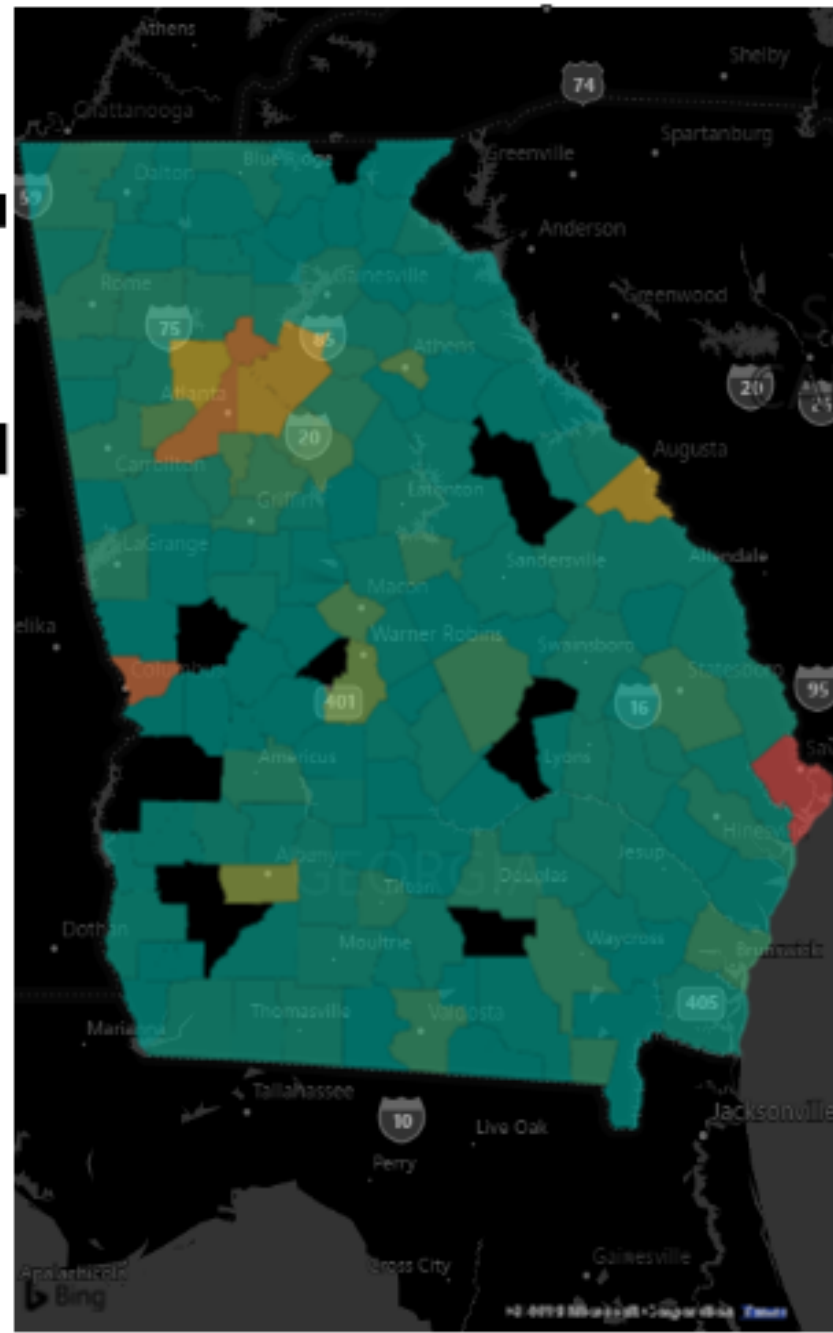
10.00

1/1/2018

2/7/2019



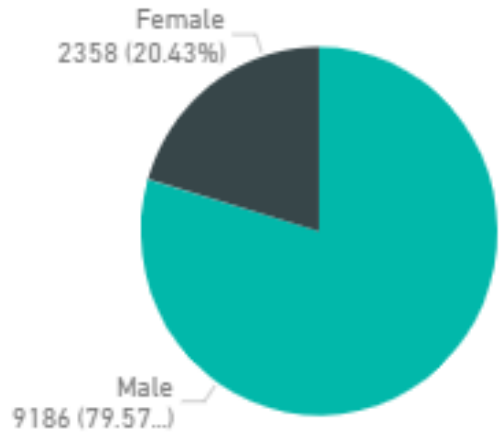
Distribution By County



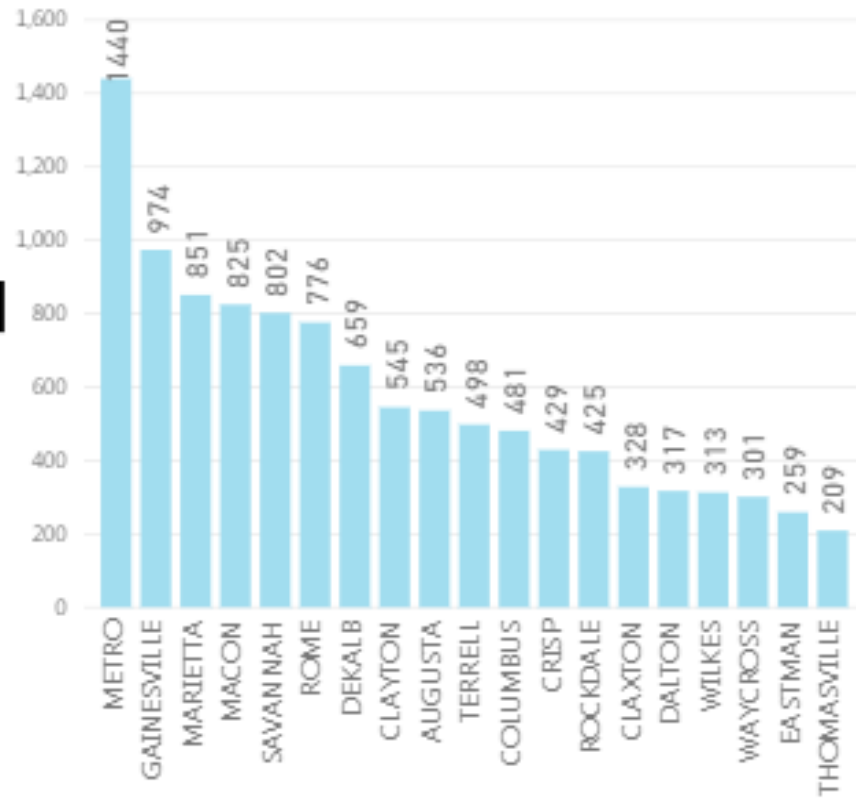
Distribution By Gender

Total Juveniles Detained

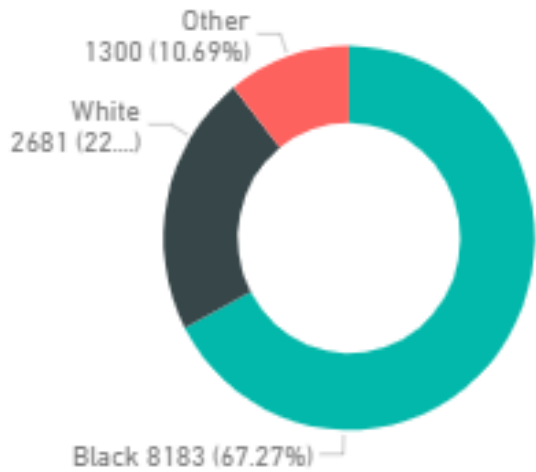
11367



Distribution By Detention Center



Distribution By Race



DAI s

12334

Detention Percentage

79.46%

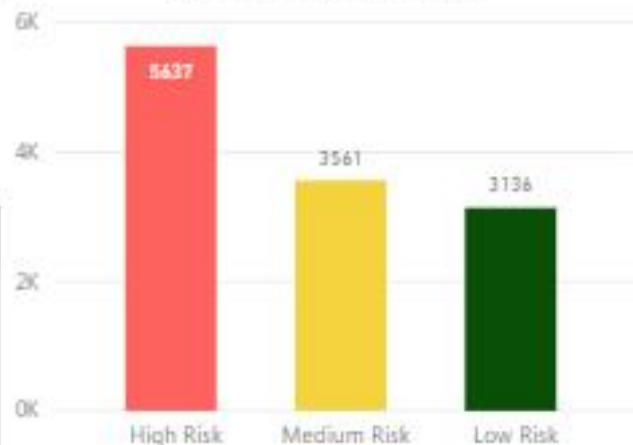
Select DAI Date Range

1/1/2018

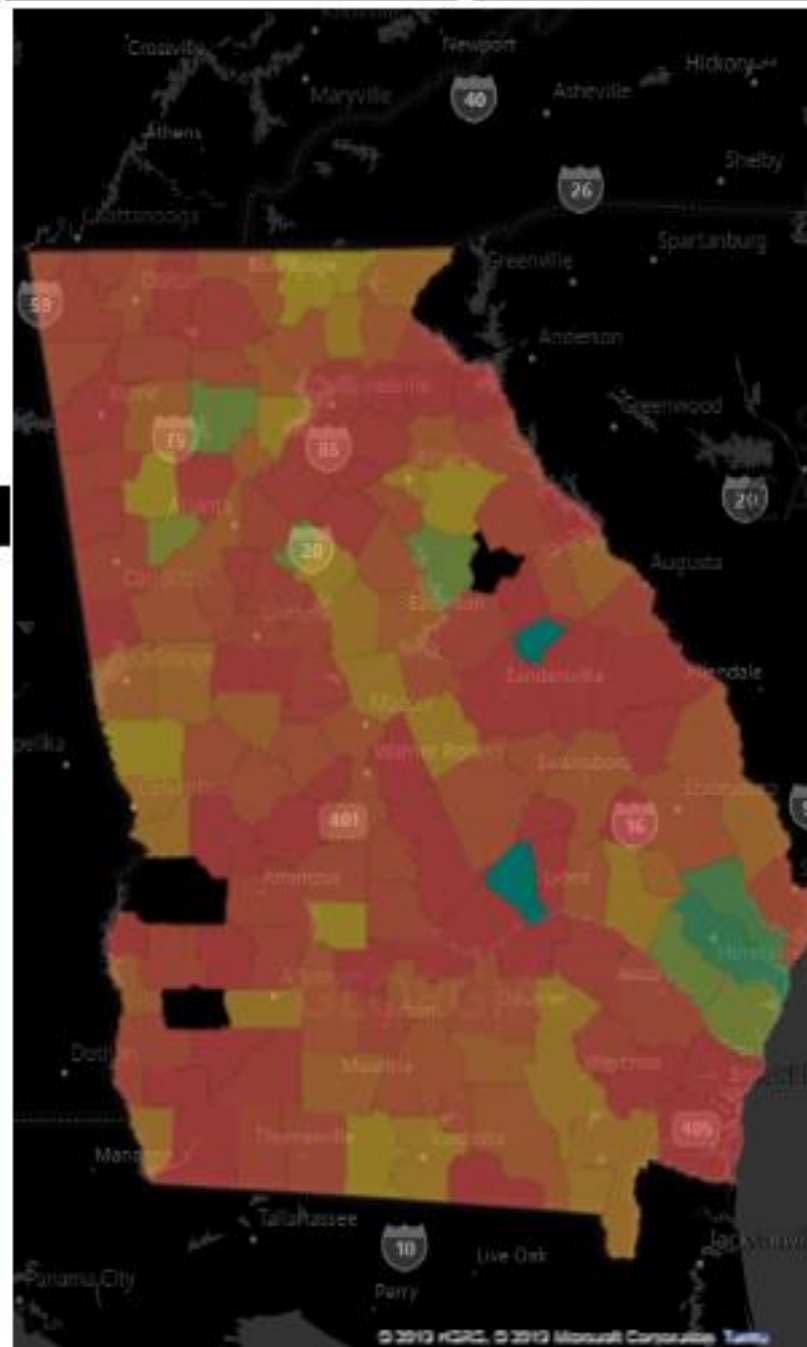
1/25/2019



Risk Distribution



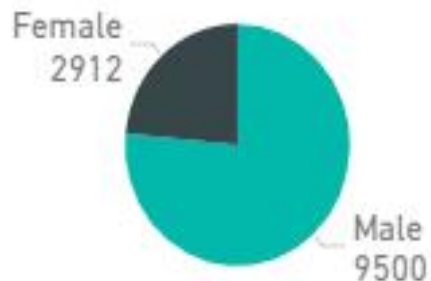
Detention Percentage Distribution



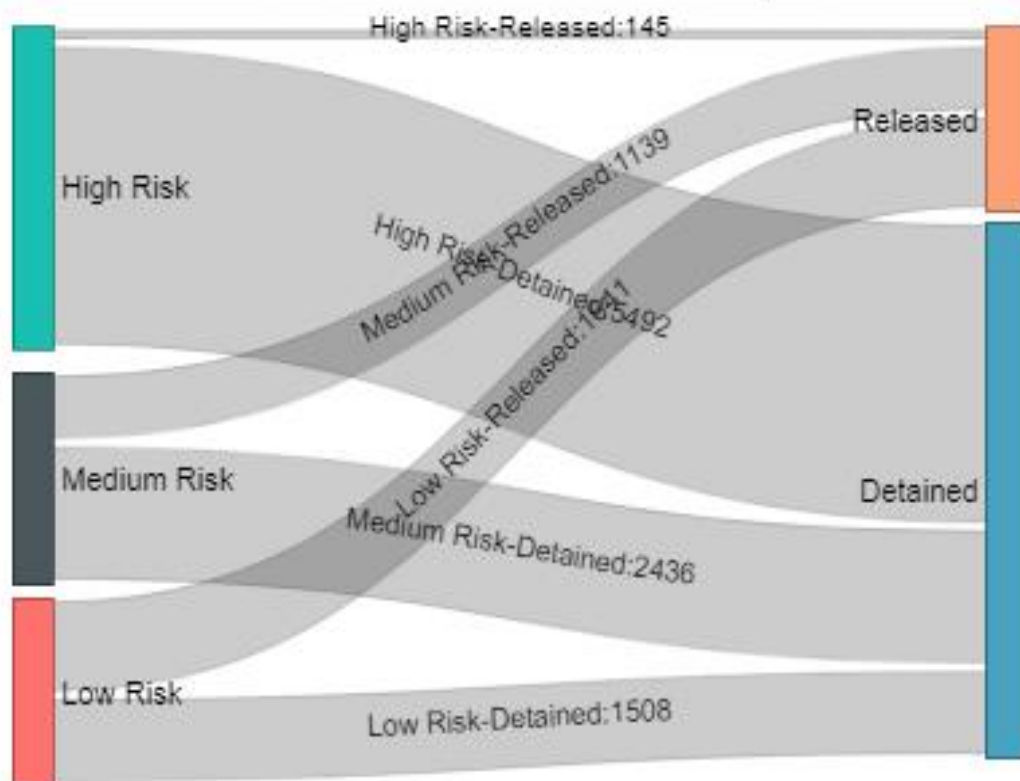
Average DAI Score

11.17

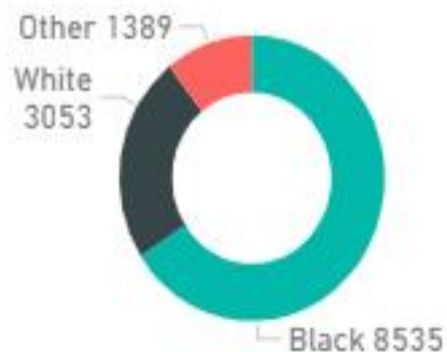
Gender Distribution



Detention Risk Relationship



Race Distribution



Average PDRA Score

4.80

Median PDRA Score

4.00

Select PDRA Date Range

1/1/2018

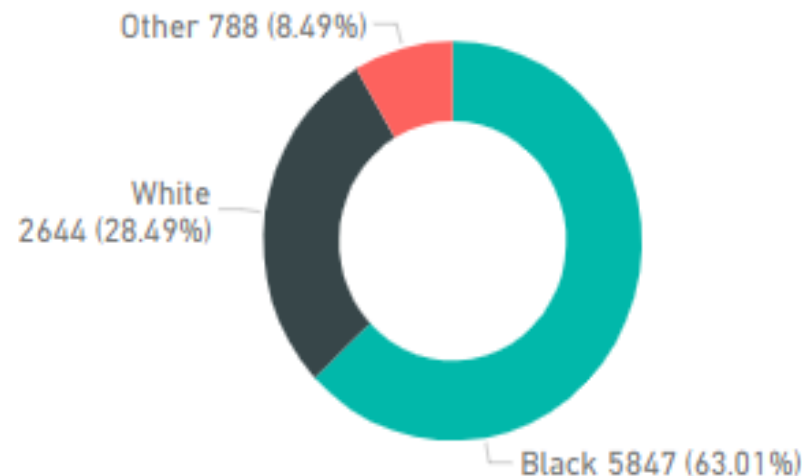
2/14/2019



Out of home placements

37.85%

Race Distribution



Risk Assessment

Prior Violent Crimes

21.46%

Substance Abuse

11.25%

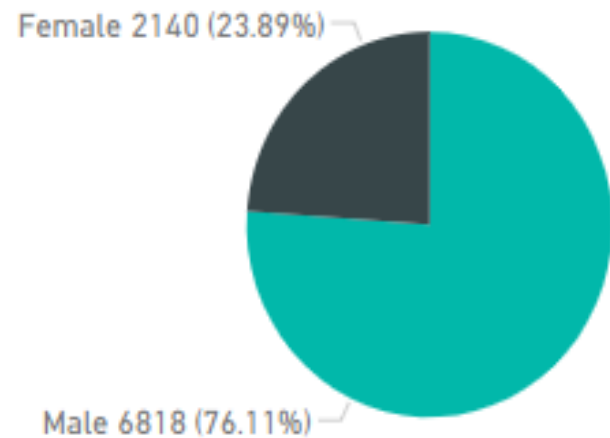
Antisocial Peer Relationships

22.11%

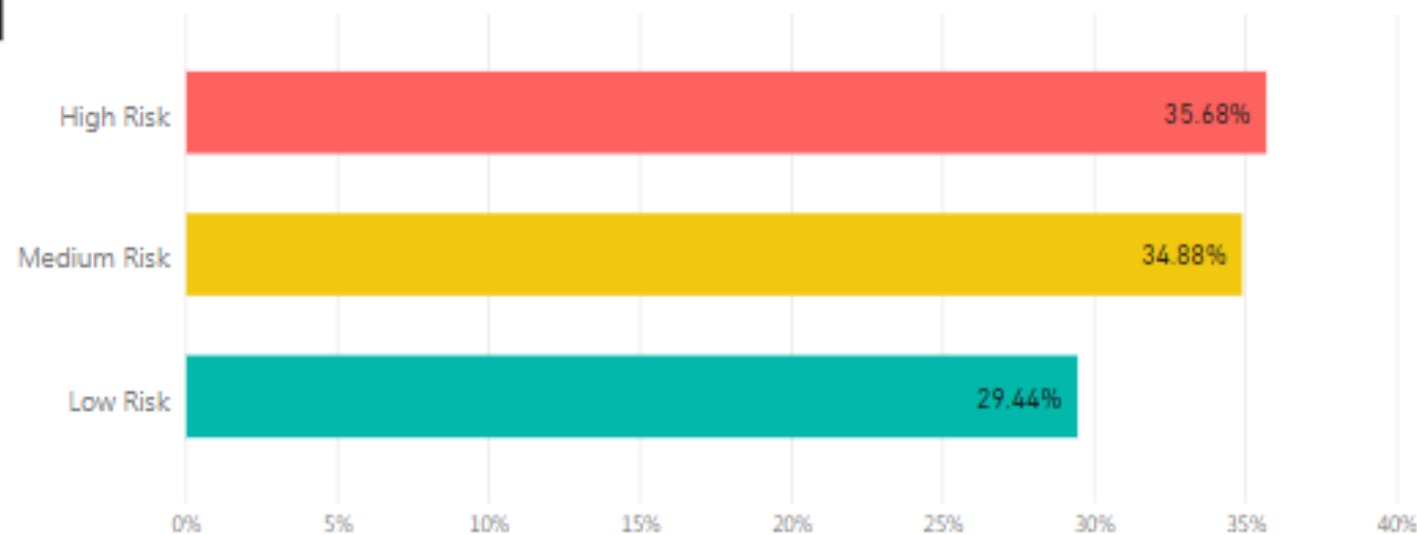
Absence of participation in prosocial activities

59.21%

Gender Distribution



Risk Distribution



“WHAT WORKS” CHECKLIST REVISITED

Core Take-Aways

PROGRAMMING PHILOSOPHY

- Programming exclusively focused on discipline and supervision tend to have negative effects (Lipsey et al., 2010)
- Therapeutic philosophy emphasizing personal development and skills return the best re-arrest outcomes

DOSAGE

- Higher-risk youth require a higher amount and intensity of supervision/treatment services
 - There should be a direct, positive relationship between risk/needs and dosage and supervision
 - To a point (!)
 - The question is “who” is your local dosage set-up to succeed with (moderate, high risk/needs)? *RNR revisited*

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) consistently outperforms other modalities (academic, behavioral, individual counseling, mentoring, etc.)
 - Overall, a 26% reduction from baseline (50%) in meta-analysis of 548 studies (Lipsey et al., 2010)
 - CBT, until proven otherwise, should be considered a critical Responsivity element with offenders
 - Examples, Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), and Multisystemic Therapy (MST), Thinking for a Change (T4C)

MODEL FIDELITY/QUALITY CONTROLS

- It matters less that a curriculum is a brand name than it being delivered in the way that it was intended by the developer
- Quality Controls MATTER!
 - Staff certified and trained on rapport techniques and cognitive interaction skills (26% recidivism reduction; Labrecque & Smith, 2015)
 - Coaching and facilitation support (21%)
 - Programming delivered in a structured, dosage-controlled manner – as designed
 - Ongoing contact with developer or evaluator

REWARDS AND CONSEQUENCES

- Even the best services should be combined with appropriate incentives and graduated sanctions to ensure participation
 - Fair, consistent, and timely
 - The best incentives and sanctions matrices should promote the principles of *honesty, effort, and accountability*
 - Optimal incentives/sanction ratio of 4:1 (Wodahl, 2011)
- Consider programming and ratings around core learning objectives and competencies
 - Always be reinforcing programming skills and competencies
 - Get in-service (or cheat sheets) from providers

DISCUSSION

Kristy King, JDEX Program Manager
Kristy.king@georgiacourts.gov

Andrew Cummings, JDEX Implementation
acummings@aocg.org