

YOUTH

JUSTICE



CONVENING

Juvenile Justice Data Landscape National and Georgia



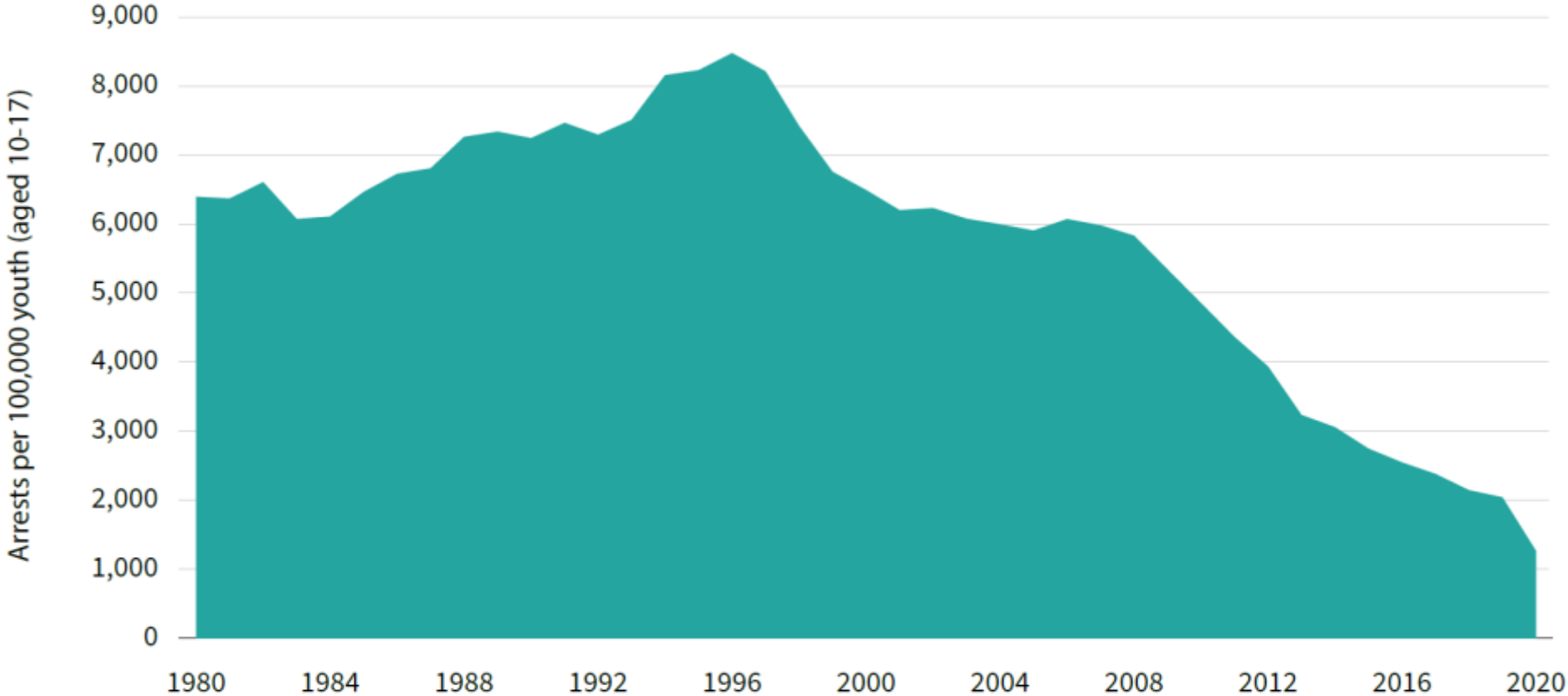
Trends in Juvenile Offending

Barton Youth Justice Convening
November 7, 2024



Juvenile offending has decreased since 1996

Youth Arrest Rates, 1980-2020



Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2023). Estimated number of juvenile arrests.

Breaking down the decline

A recent Council on Criminal Justice Report analyzed youth crime statistics from 2016 through 2022 and found:

- Total incidents of juvenile offending decreased by 14%
- Total number of involved juveniles decreased by 18%
- Offending by 15-17 year-olds decreased by 23%
- Offenses committed by male youth decreased by 21% (no change noted for female youth)
- Offenses involving multiple (2 or more) youth decreased by 26%
- Offenses committed by individual youth decreased by 10%
- Decreases were seen in burglary (-62%), larceny (46%), and robbery (45%)

Notable increases since 2016

The Council on Criminal Justice did find some areas of increase from 2016 to 2020:

- Juvenile homicides increased by 65%
- Aggravated assaults increased by 9%
- Juvenile offenses involving firearms increased by 21%
- Incidents involving use of other weapons increased by 6%
- Offending rates of younger juveniles (aged 10-14) increased by 9%

Youth in secure settings

In August, the Sentencing Project released a report on youth held in secure settings. Their findings included:

- Between 2000-2022 the number of youth in juvenile justice facilities has reduced by 75%.
- The number of youth held in adult facilities decreased 84% between 1997 and 2022
 - 23 states had no youth in their adult prison system in 2022
 - However, there was a 50% increase in youth in adult prison between 2021 and 2022, marking a reversal of a quarter-century trend.

Race inequities

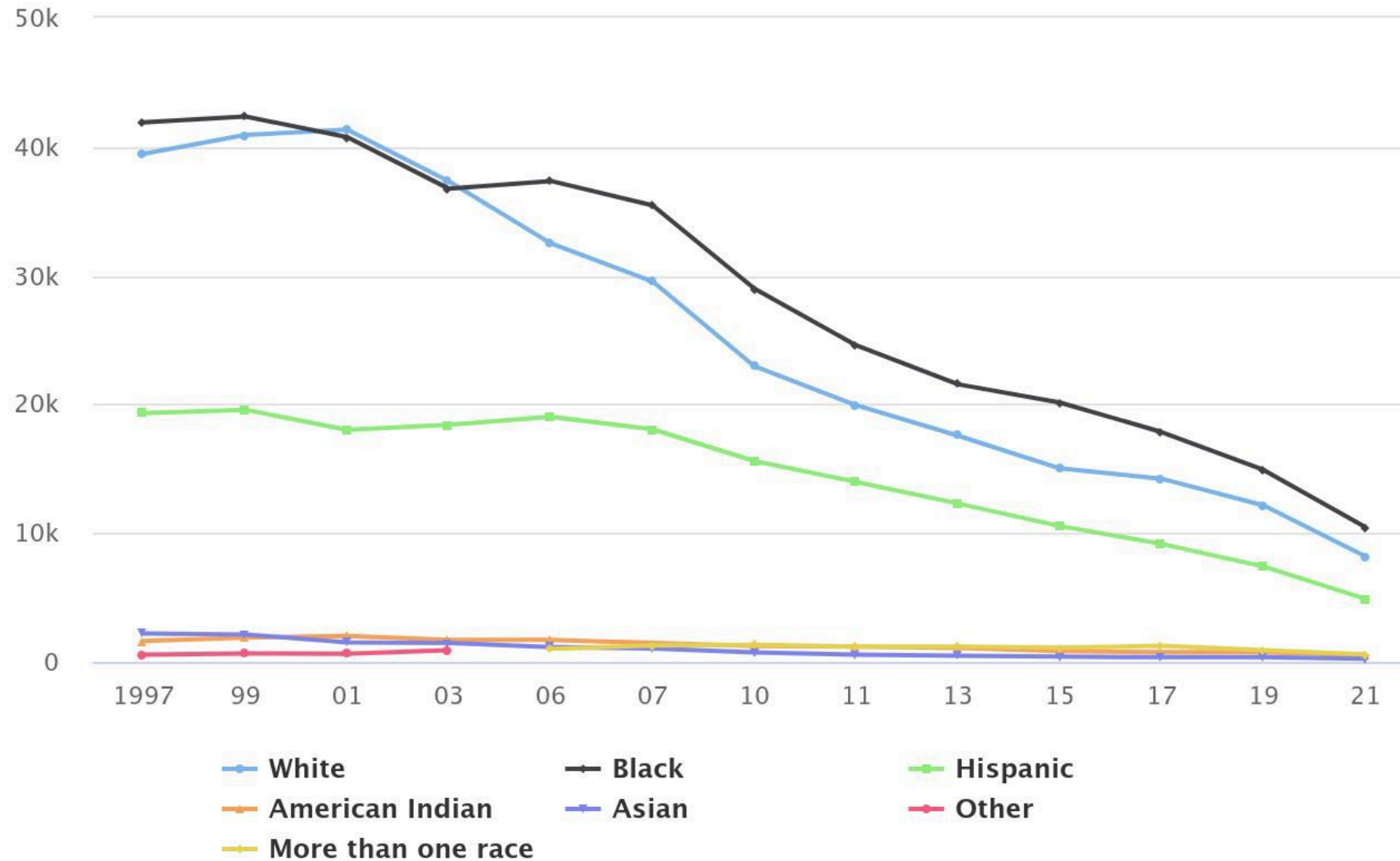
Despite a reduction in overall arrests and detentions, youth of color are still arrested and detained at higher rates than white youth.

- Black youth are arrested at 2.3 times the rate of white youth
- White youth are 31% more likely to have their cases diverted than Black youth
- Black youth referred to juvenile court are 60% more likely to be detained than white youth
- Black youth referred to juvenile court are 63% more likely to be committed than white youth
- Black youth are 4.7 x more likely to be detained than white youth

OJJDP. *Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Juvenile Justice Processing*. March 2022. <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/model-programs-guide/literature-reviews/racial-and-ethnic-disparity>

Rovner, J. *Black Disparities in Youth Incarceration*. Sentencing Project, December 12, 2023. <https://www.sentencingproject.org/fact-sheet/black-disparities-in-youth-incarceration/>

Youth in residential placement by race/ethnicity – All offenses



Gender differences

- Male youth are arrested at 2.3 x the rate of female youth
- However, between 2016 and 2022, male youth offending decreased by 21% while female youth offending did not change significantly
- In 2019 girls represented 15% of the total juvenile residential population
- Girls are:
 - More likely to be informally managed than boys (54% vs 43%)
 - Less likely to be adjudicated than boys (43% vs 50%)

OJJDP. *Girls in the Juvenile Justice System*. August 2023. <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/model-programs-guide/literature-reviews/girls-juvenile-justice-system#0-0>

OJJDP Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, 1997-2021. https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/asp/national_graphs.asp

Lantz, B., & Knapp, K. G. (2024). Trends in juvenile offending: What you need to know. Council on Criminal Justice. <https://councilonci.org/trends-in-juvenile-offending-what-you-need-to-know/>

Behavioral health needs of detained youth

- Roughly 70% of detained youth have diagnosable mental health conditions.
- Just over 60% met criteria for three or more diagnoses.
- Common diagnoses:
 - Substance Use Disorders (up to 76%)
 - Anxiety Disorders (up to 33%)
 - PTSD (up to 32%)
 - Mood disorders (up to 25%)
 - ADHD (up to 30%)

OJJDP. *Intersection between Mental Health and the Juvenile Justice System*. July 2017. https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/model-programs-guide/literature-reviews/intsection_between_mental_health_and_the_juvenile_justice_system.pdf

Shufelt, Jennie L., and Joseph J. Cocozza 2006. *Youth with Mental Health Disorders in the Juvenile Justice System: Results from a Multistate Prevalence Study*. *Research and Program Brief*, 1–6. Delmar, N.Y.: National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice. <https://www.prainc.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2006-R2P-Multi-State-Prevalence-Study-Results-500655.pdf>

Schubert CA, Mulvey EP, Glasheen C. *Influence of mental health and substance use problems and criminogenic risk on outcomes in serious juvenile offenders*. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. 2011 Sep;50(9):925-37. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21871374/>

Underwood LA, Washington A. *Mental Illness and Juvenile Offenders*. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2016 Feb 18;13(2):228. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4772248/#:~:text=Of%20youth%20involved%20with%20the,and%2011%25%20to%2032%25%20have>



Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

Georgia Juvenile Justice Data Landscape

Allyson Richardson, Deputy Commissioner Division of Administrative Services

Cathy Dravis, Program Coordinator, Division of Community Services

Windy Hix, Director, Office of Classification and Transportation

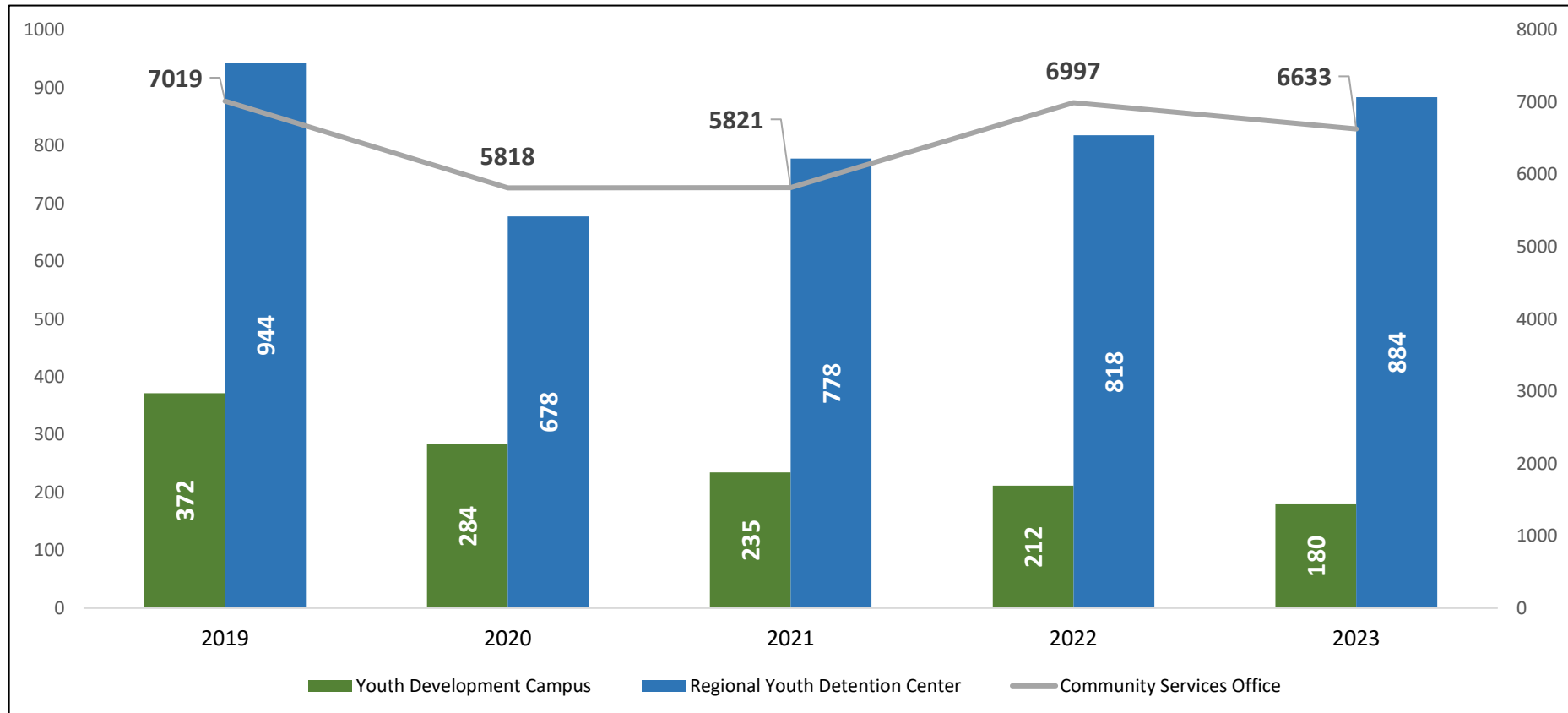
Youth Justice Convening

November 7, 2024



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Youth Population 2019 to 2023

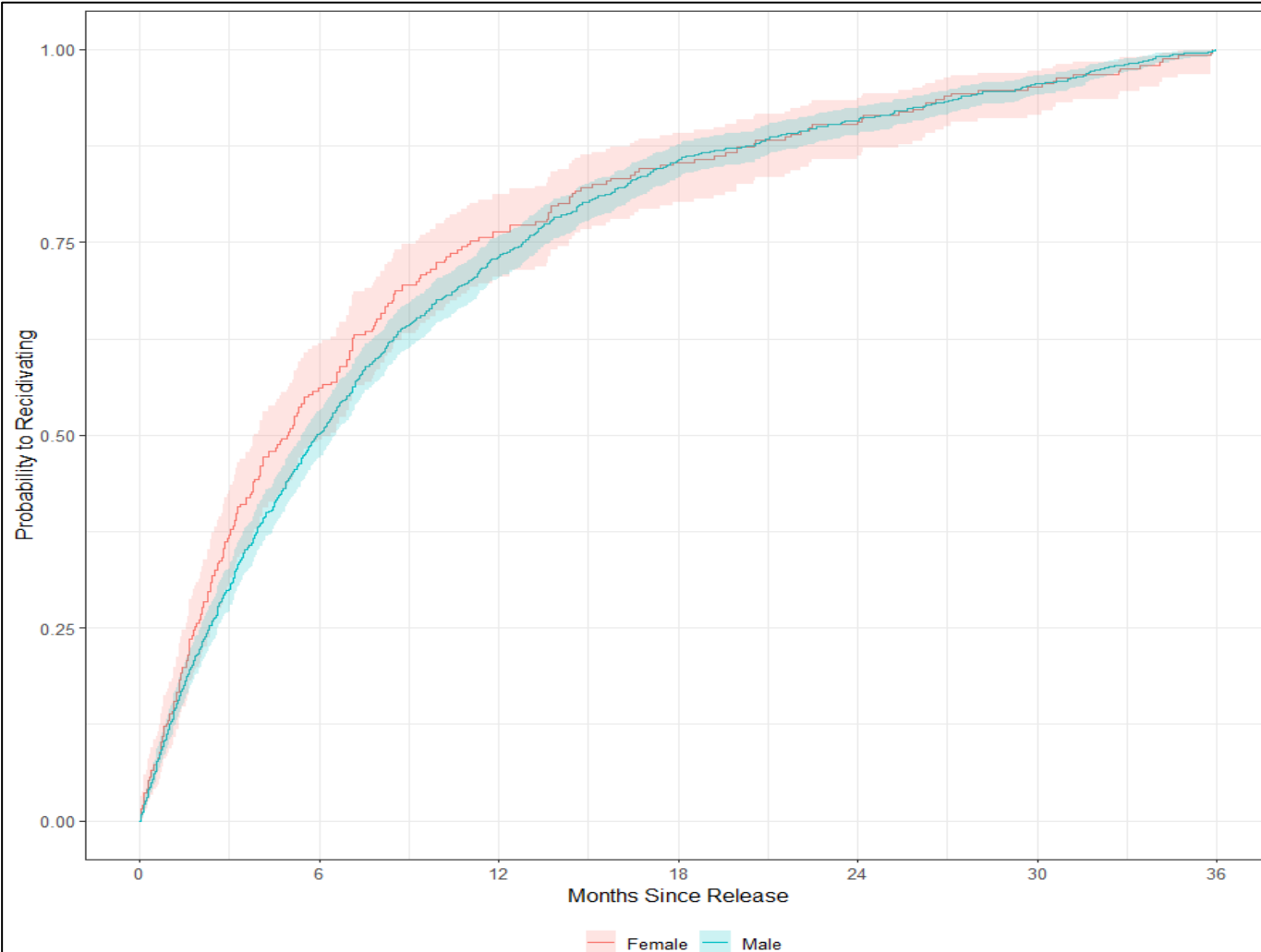




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2023 Juvenile Recidivism Report

Time-to-Failure Curve



Time-to-failure is a critical component of tracking recidivism because it may be used to determine periods of time juveniles are more likely to exhibit recidivistic behavior.

Male and **female** have marginal but different offense characteristics and delinquency tendencies. Therefore, recidivism for each gender was tracked separately. The Kaplan-Meier statistical model was used to generate a time-to-failure delinquency curve. The curve illustrates a pattern of juvenile delinquency over a 36-month period. However, most recidivism acts of the total acts occurred within the first year.

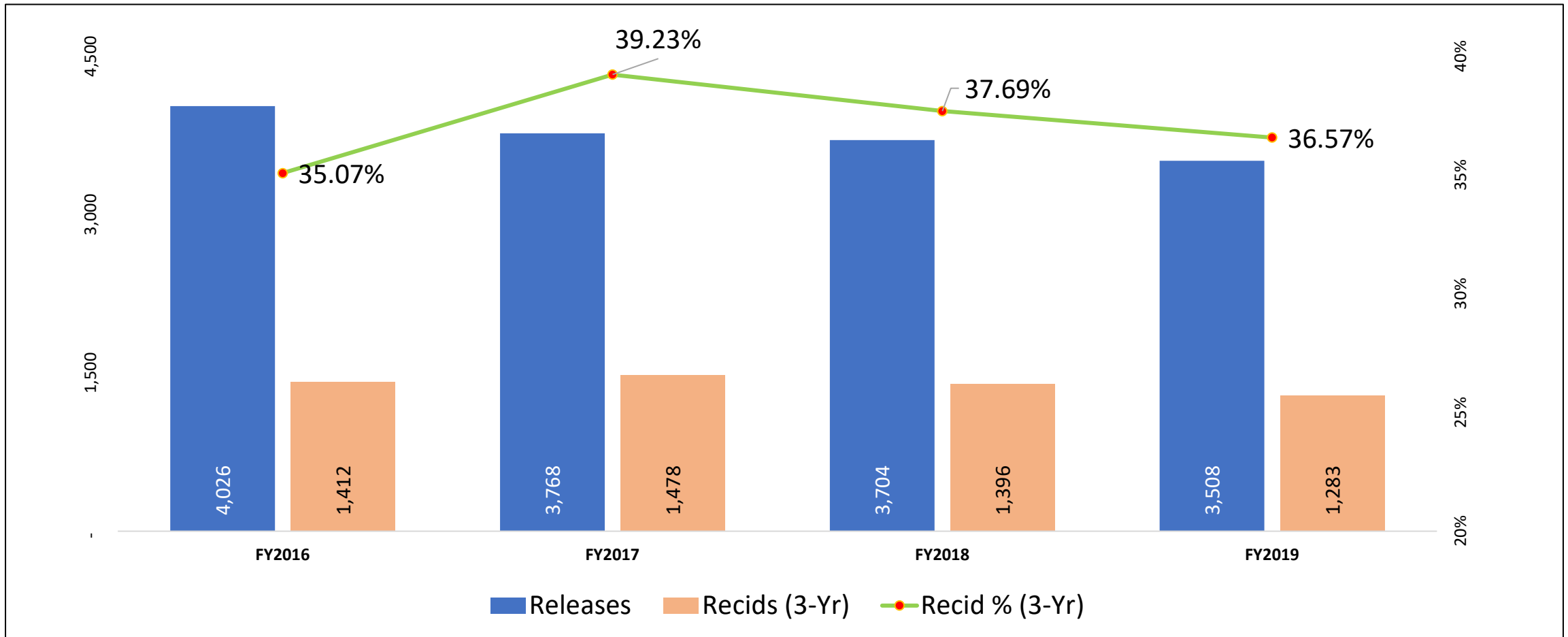
The **two lines** illustrated in the graph display the probability of recidivating with 95% confidence intervals (CI) for each gender. During the first 30 days after release the two rates are very similar. In the first 18 months females have a higher probability to recidivate. Between 18 and 36 months the two genders have similar rates of recidivating. The females rate of recidivating has a larger range for the CI throughout the 36-month period.



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2023 Juvenile Recidivism Report

Three-Year Recidivism Rate

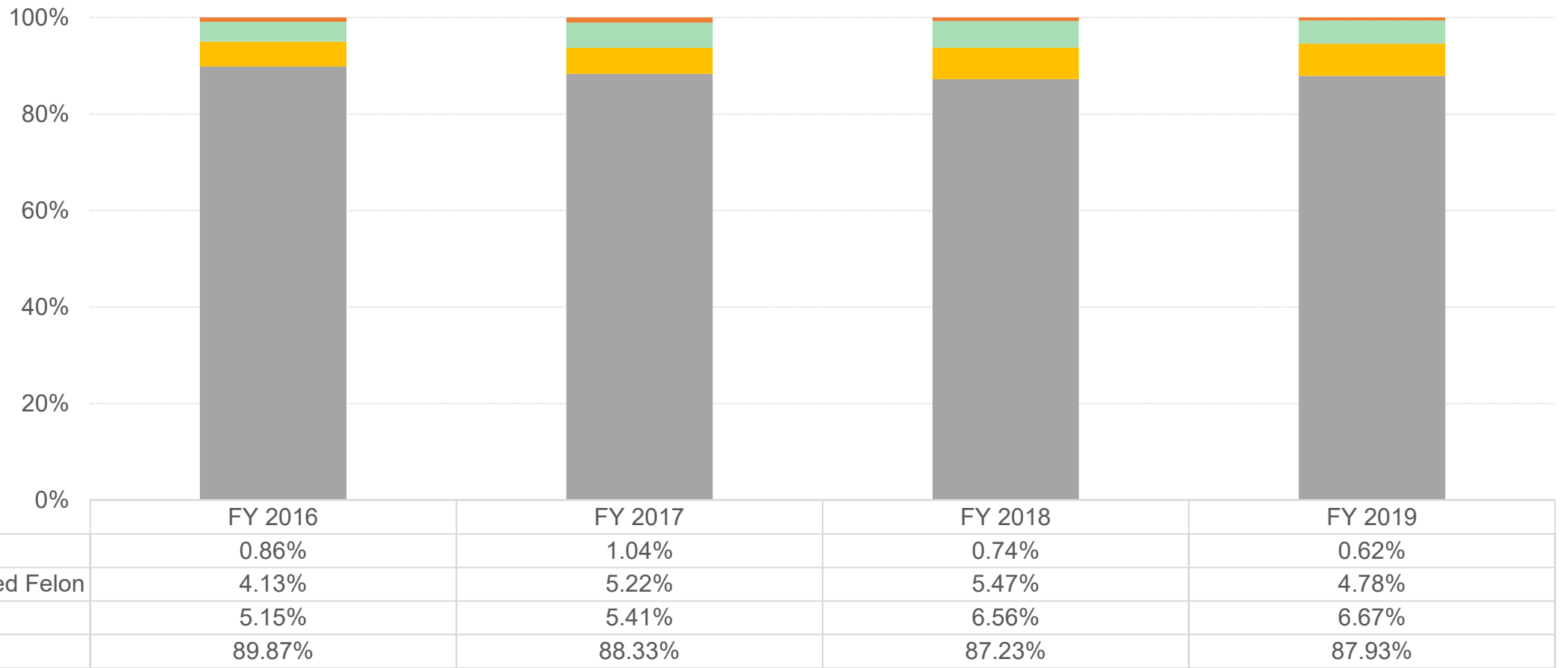




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2023 Juvenile Recidivism Report

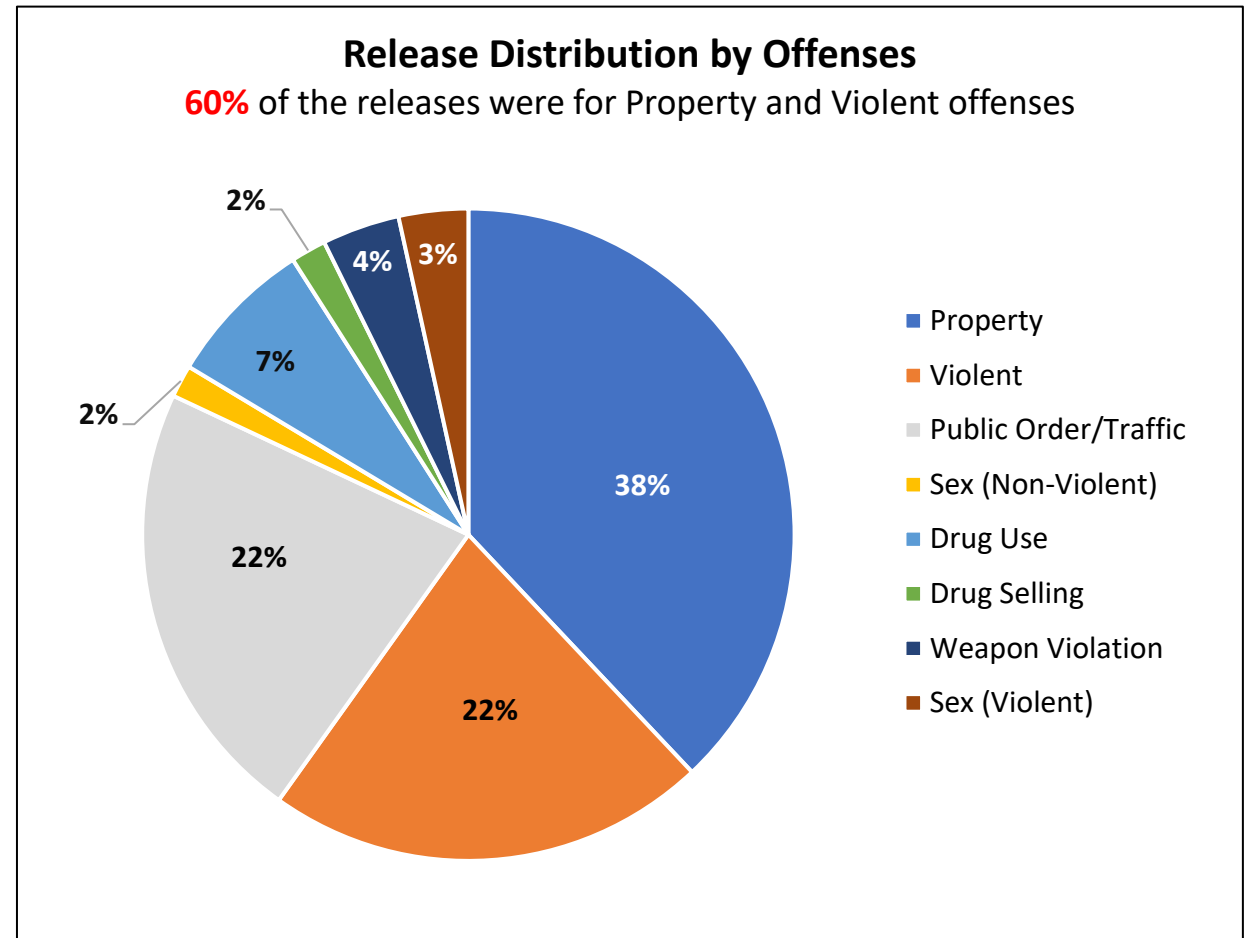
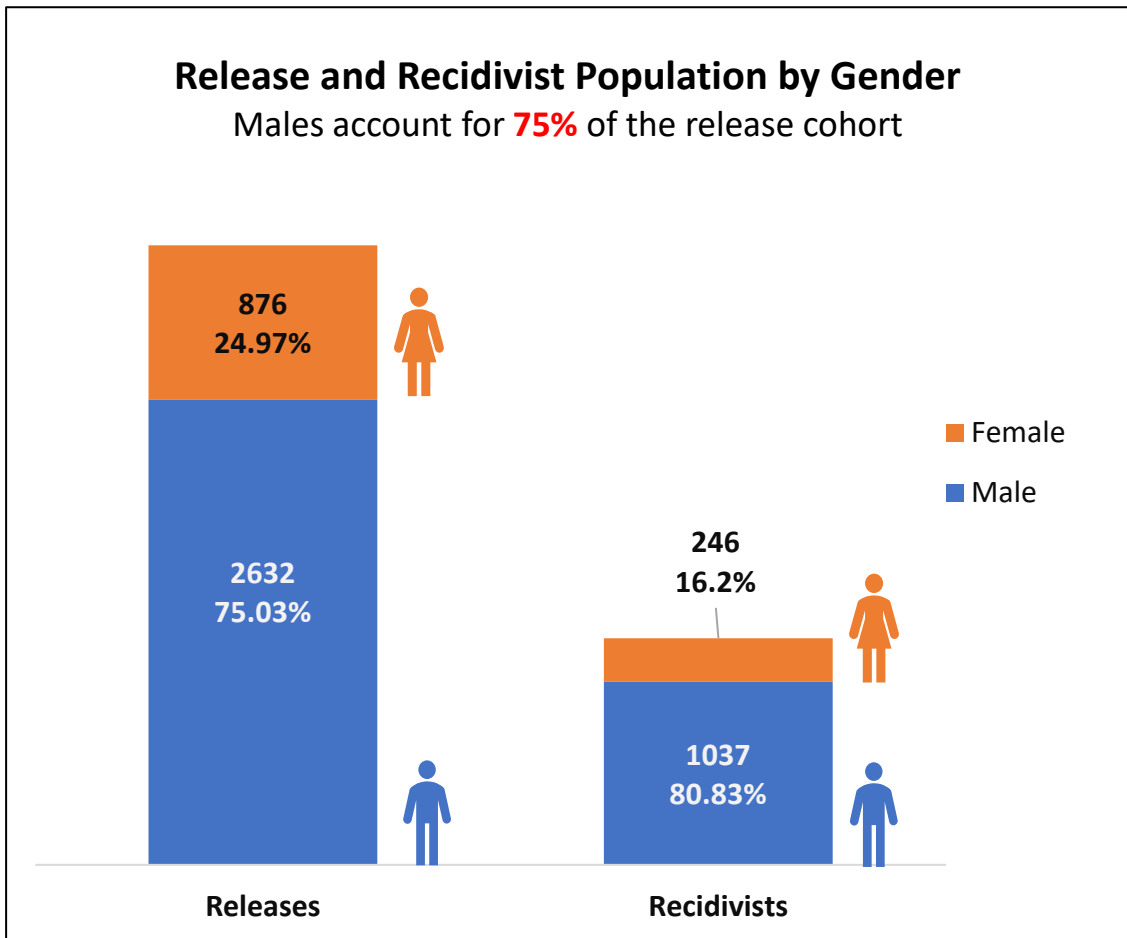
Release population by Event Legal Action Type





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2023 Juvenile Recidivism Report Recidivism & Release by Gender and Offenses





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Office of Classification

The Office of Classification oversees the proper classification and stratification of youth for their placements. OCATS evaluates court orders for all youth within the 19 Regional Youth Detention Centers (RYDC) and 6 Youth Development Campuses (YDC) to determine their release dates.



FY 2023 Classification

	Number
Long-Term Placements	306
Alternative Placements	725
Administrative Short-Term Placements	108
Short-Term Placements	691
Secure Probation Sanctions Processed	168
Youth with Sexually Harmful Behaviors Processed	59
Youth with Substance Abuse Needs Processed	281
Superior Court Sentenced Youth Processed	37
Superior Court Sentenced Youth Transferred to the Department of Corrections	24



CLASSIFICATION



Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

Average RYDC Age = 15 and 16

Average YDC Age = 17+

**Average Length of Stay at RYDC
= 3 Days-3 Months**

**Average Length of Stay at YDC
= 1-3 Years**

Department of Juvenile Justice		
Secure Facility Type	Regional Youth Detention Center	Youth Development Campus
	Short-Term	Long-Term
Duration	Short-Term	Long-Term
Reason for Stay	Pre-Adjudicated, Awaiting Placement, Superior Court Awaiting Trial	Post-Adjudicated, Designated Felony, Superior Court Awaiting Transfer
Average Age Range of Youth	15-16 Years of Age	17+ Years of Age
Average Range of Length of Stay	3 Days to 3 Months	1-3 Years
Total Bed Capacity	1084	301
Average Daily Population (FY23)	830	221



Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

Regional Youth Detention Center Data – FY2023

Population by Most Serious Offense, Age, and Gender

Offense Classification Gender: Male	AGE												Total Males
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Public Order ¹	1	1	14	56	105	204	290	243	32	3	1		950
Property ²	1	2	13	68	181	374	534	438	103	11	4	2	1731
Violent ³	3	6	13	61	119	229	318	355	65	13	2	3	1187
Violent Sex ⁴		1	7	26	43	52	79	59	24	6	5	1	303
VOP/VOAC/VOAP ⁵			5	14	37	58	99	83	24	4	1	1	326
Grand Total	5	10	52	225	485	917	1320	1178	248	37	13	7	4497

Offense Classification Gender: Female	AGE												Total Females
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Public Order ¹			7	29	46	90	106	102	13				393
Property ²	1			11	27	62	82	86	13	1			283
Violent ³			5	39	65	98	119	79	16	2	1		424
Violent Sex ⁴				1	3	2	2	1		1			10
VOP/VOAC/VOAP ⁵				6	12	28	55	27	8				136
Grand Total	1	0	12	86	153	280	364	295	50	4	1	0	1246

Total youth:
Males: 78% **Females: 22%**



Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

Youth Development Campus Data – FY2023

Population by Most Serious Offense, Age, and Gender

Offense Classification Gender: Male	AGE									Total Males
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Public Order ¹		1	1	12	19	19	12	2	2	68
Property ²		6	9	19	20	21	6	1	2	84
Violent ³		4	10	20	27	18	19	28	7	133
Violent Sex ⁴	1	1	10	11	14	18	9	12	3	79
VOP/VOAC/VOAP ⁵			1	2	2			1		6
Grand Total	1	12	31	64	82	76	46	44	14	370

Offense Classification Gender: Female	AGE									Total Females
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Public Order ¹				6	4	1				11
Property ²			3	3	6	4	2			18
Violent ³			7	10	13	7	5	1		43
Violent Sex ⁴						1	1			2
VOP/VOAC/VOAP ⁵										0
Grand Total	0	0	10	19	23	13	8	1	0	74

Total youth:
Males: 83% **Females: 17%**



Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

Youth in Secure Facilities Mental Health

		Youth Served in RYDC			Youth Served in YDC		
		Total	Mental Health	% Mental Health	Total	Mental Health	% Mental Health
SEX	Male	4,403	1,503	34.10%	353	224	63.50%
	Female	1,294	605	46.80%	80	78	97.50%
	Total	5,697	2,108	37.00%	433	302	69.70%

(Out of 2,212 Youth)
**Top 10 DSM-5 diagnoses received by youth in Secure Facilities in
 FY2023**

Diagnosis	Count	Percentage
Disruptive, Impulse-Control, and Conduct Disorders	1,050	62.50%
Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders	863	51.37%
Neurodevelopmental Disorders	809	48.15%
Other Conditions That May Be a Focus of Clinical Attention	626	37.26%
Trauma and Stressor Related Disorders	670	39.88%
Depressive Disorders	641	38.15%
Sleep-Wake Disorders	270	16.07%
Anxiety Disorders	156	0.00%
Bipolar and Related Disorders	112	6.67%
Schizophrenia Spectrum and Other Psychotic Disorders	61	3.63%



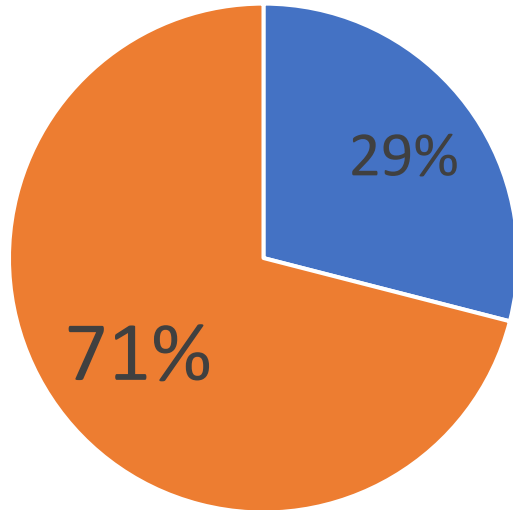
Substance Abuse Treatment (Youth Development Campuses)

- 136** Youth in YDC identified as having significant Substance Abuse issues and referred for services.
- 46** Youth served in Substance Abuse treatment programs.
- 25** Youth completed Substance Abuse treatment programs.



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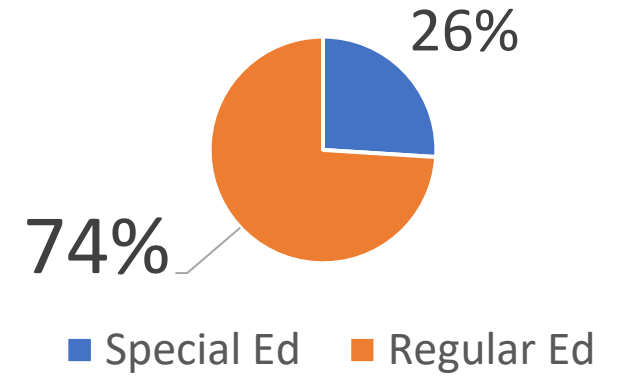
2023



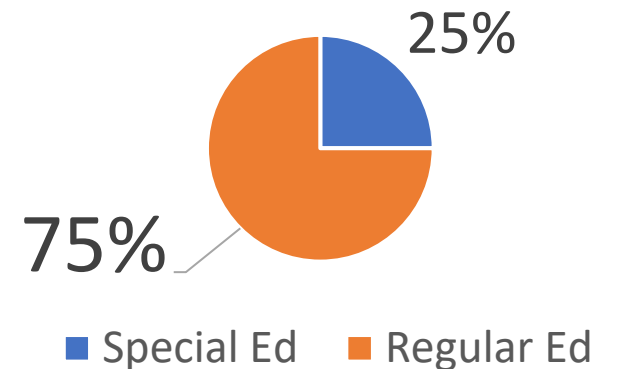
■ Special Ed ■ Regular Ed



2021



2019





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2023

2021

2019

High School



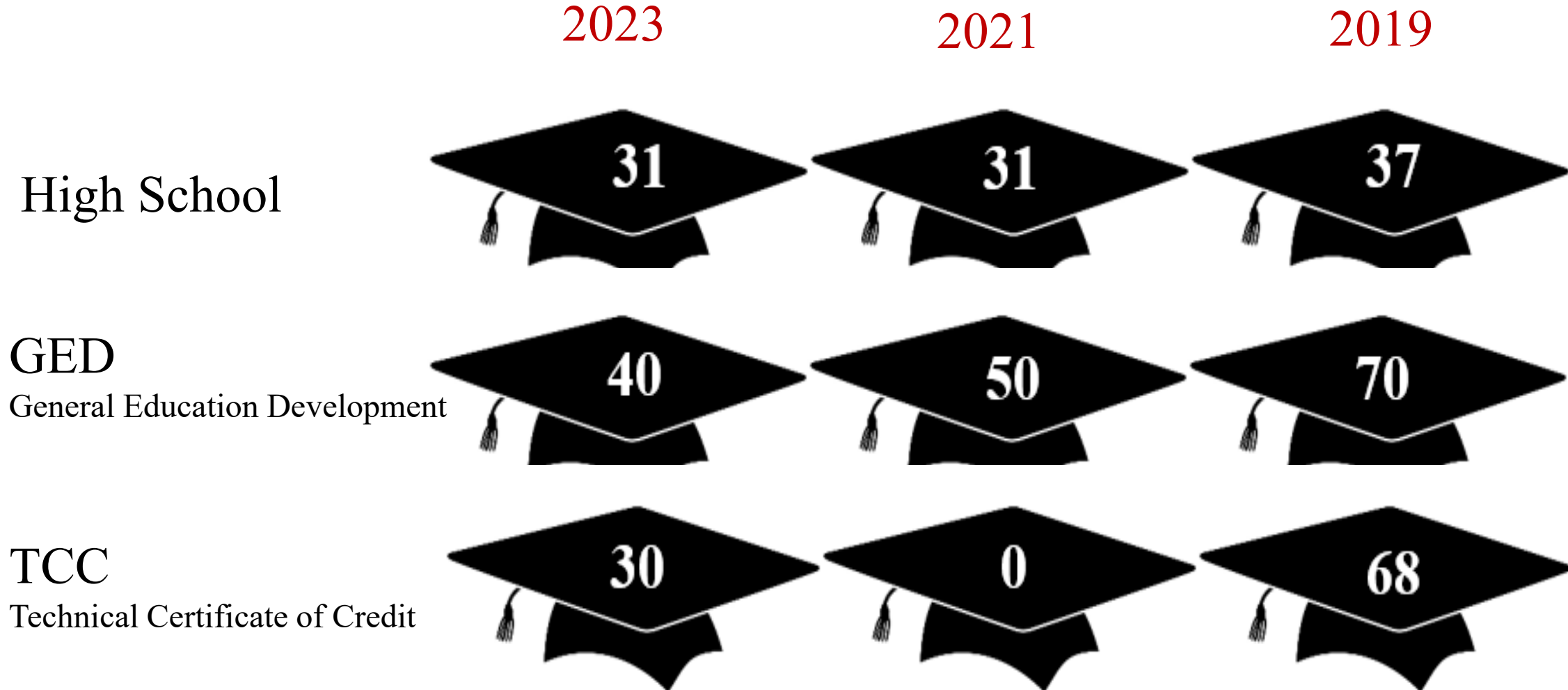
GED

General Education Development



TCC

Technical Certificate of Credit

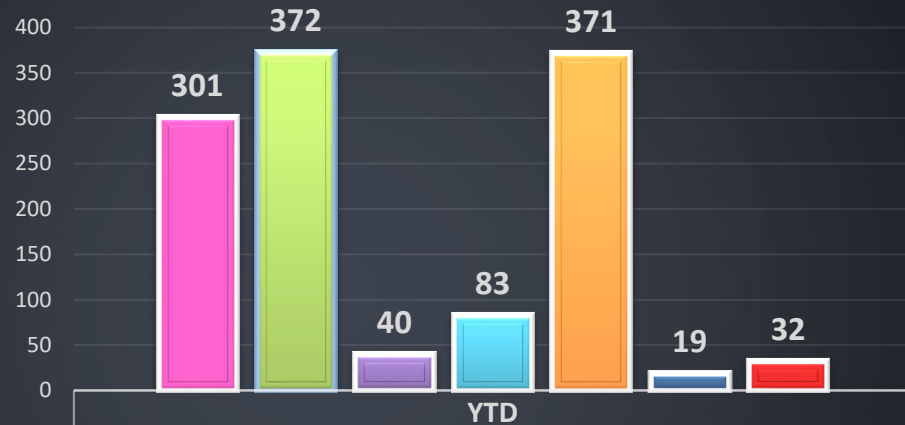




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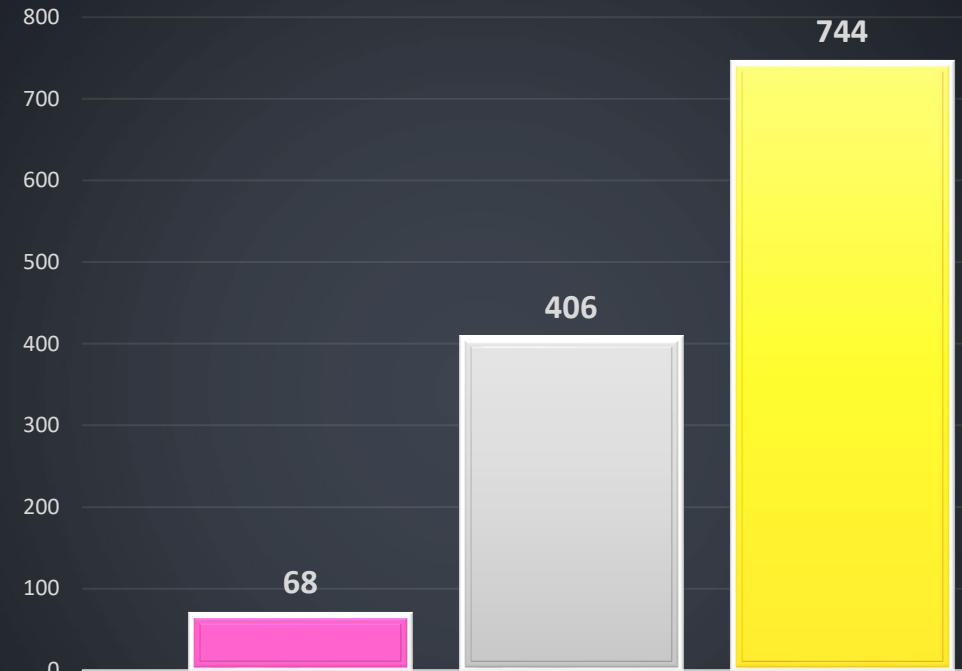
SAVRY Data

2023 SAVRY Recommendations
1218 SAVRY's Completed
January 2023-December 2023



Community	301
Residential	372
DFCS	40
STP	83
YDC - DF	371
YDC - Justification	19
YDC - Superior Court	32

2023 SAVRY Scores

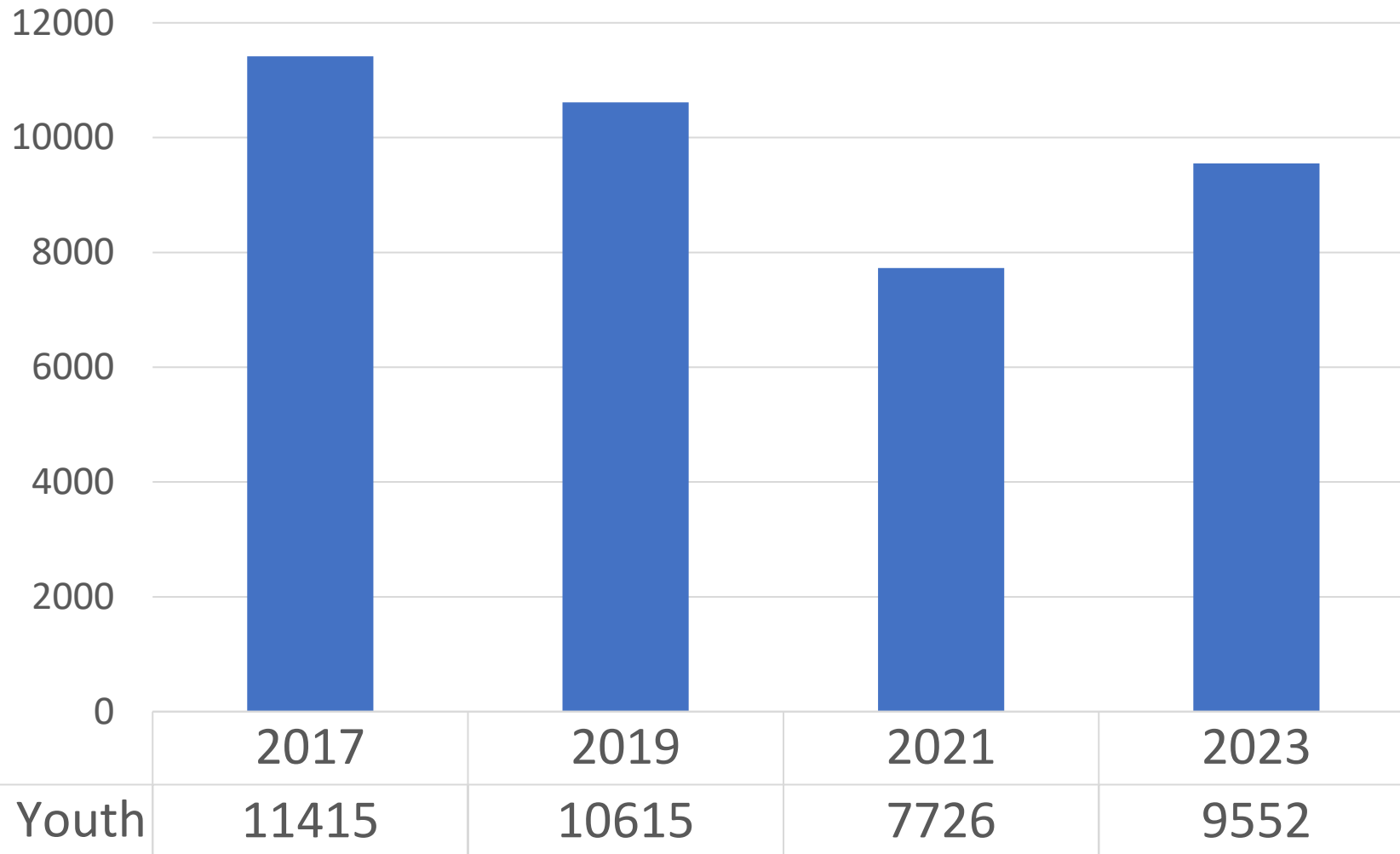


Low	68
Moderate	406
High	744



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Average Community Daily Population

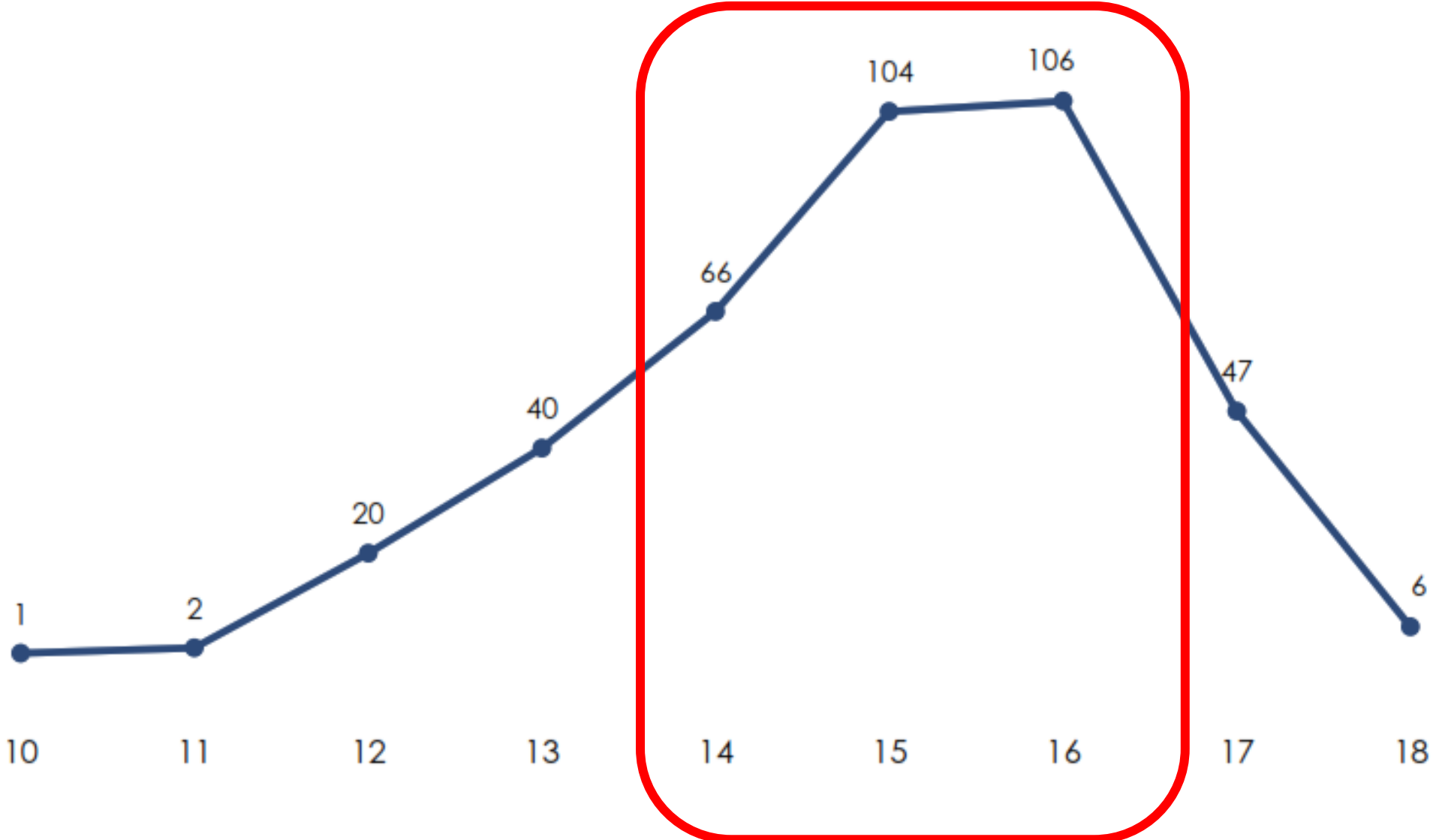


	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
FY 2012 Baseline – Total OHPs*	1,150	1,199	1,288	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268
Reduction Target of OHPs*	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Percent Reduction Achieved	25%	33%	34%	29%	43%	54%	69%	60%	57%
Total OHPs*	859	802	850	902	727	580	390	503	540
Implementation Period (months)	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Number of Counties Engaged To-date	94	100	112	111	111	111	111	111	111
Number of Youth Served	397	834	888	722	614	473	438	342	392

* OHP= Out of Home Placement(STP and Commitment)

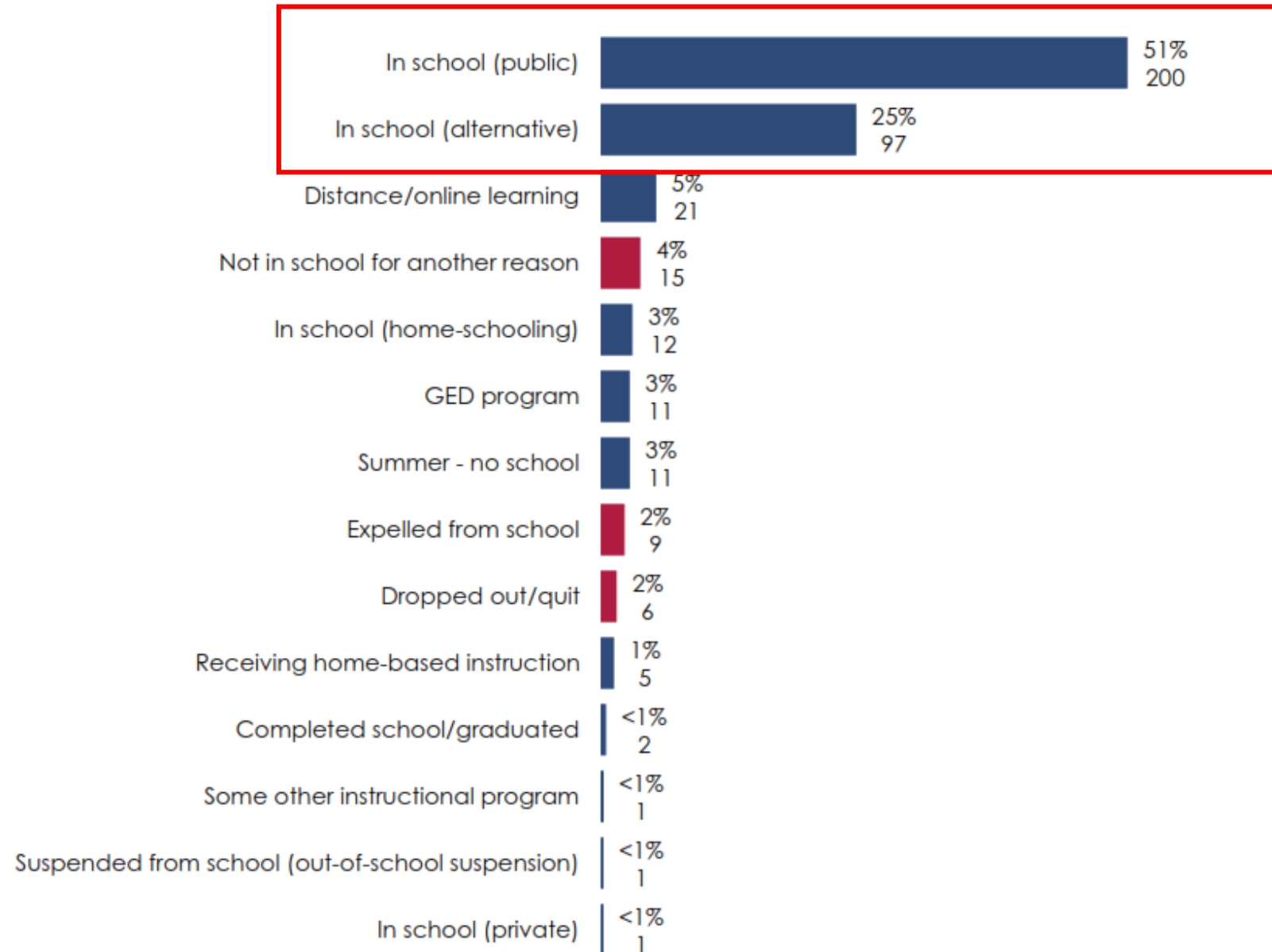
In FY 2023, the majority of youth enrolled in community-based programs were age 14 to 16.

July 2022–June 2023



In FY 2023, approximately 92% of youth were enrolled in or completed some type of educational programming, with 76% in public or alternative school.

July 2022–June 2023

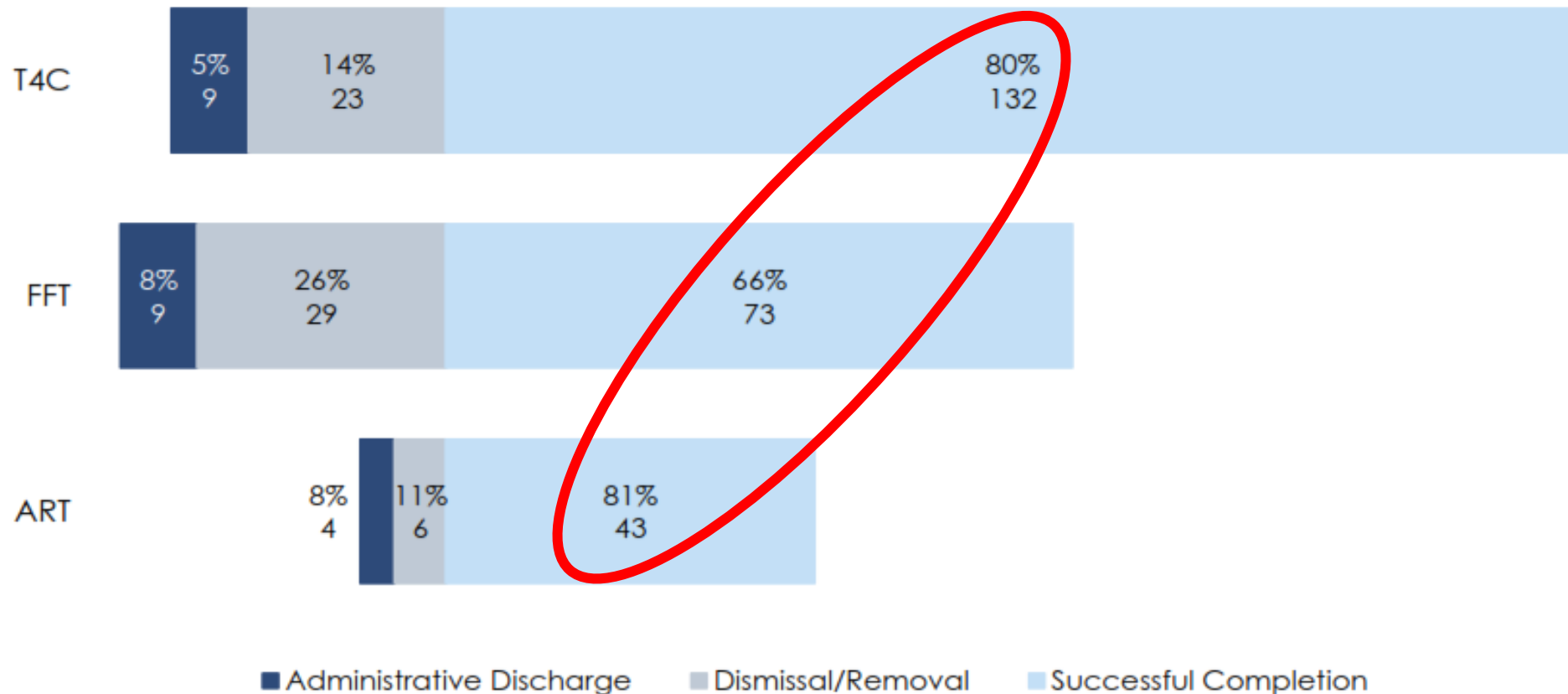




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In FY 2023, Aggression Replacement Training had the highest successful completion rate (81%), followed by Thinking for a Change (80%), and Functional Family Therapy (66%).

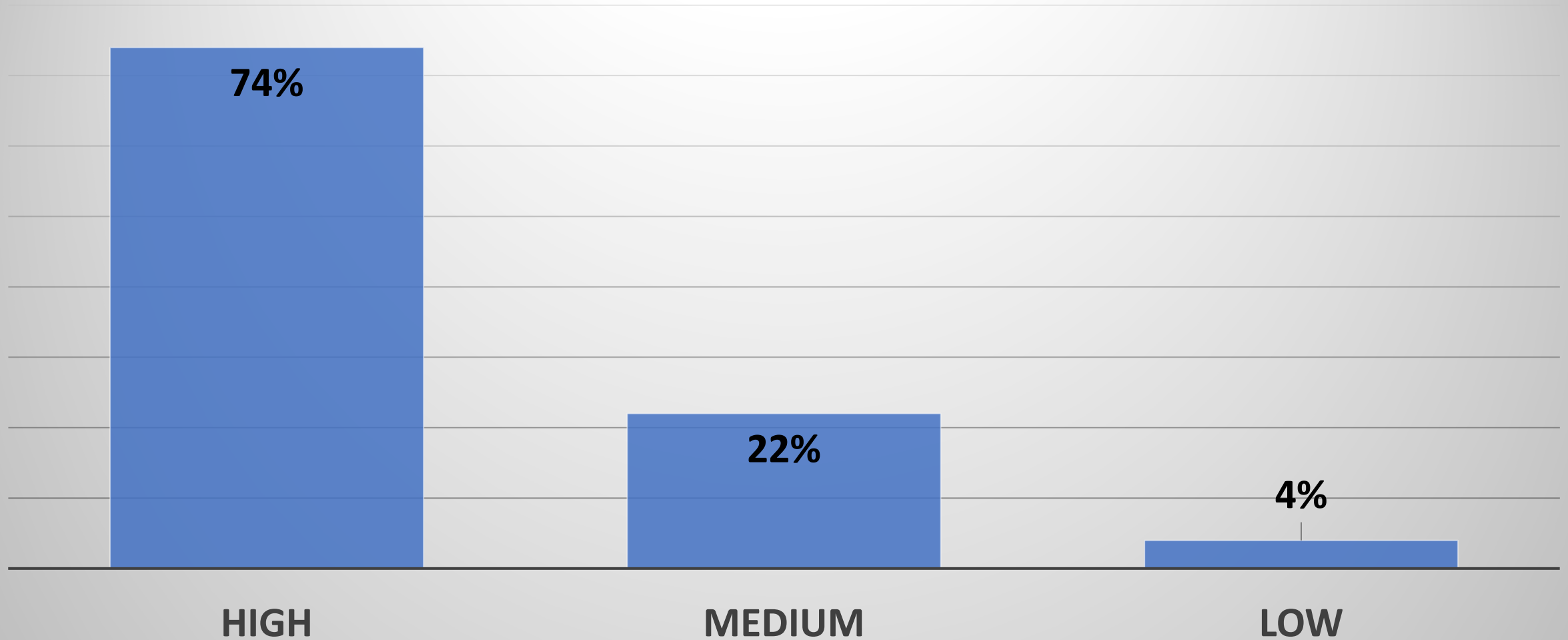
July 2022–June 2023





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Youth PDRA Risk Level of Recidivists

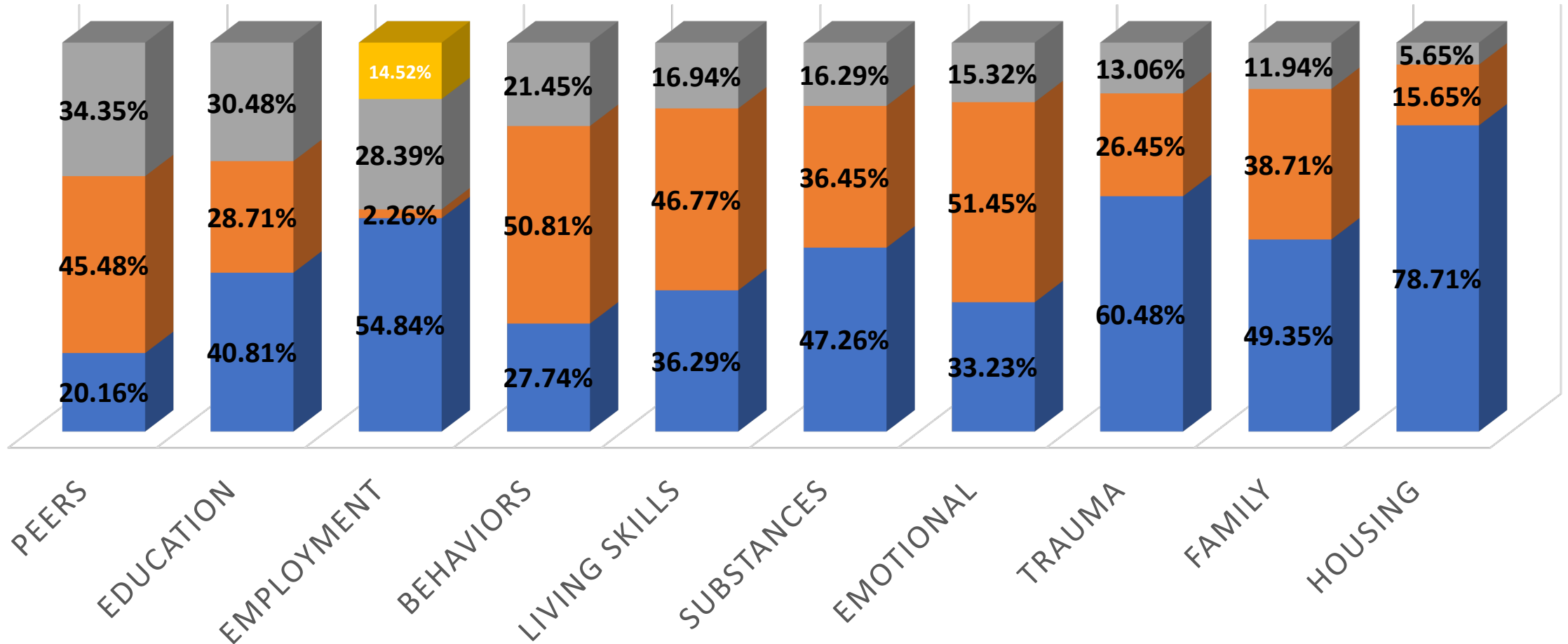




Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

NEED AREAS OF RECIDIVISTS

■ none ■ minor ■ major ■ n/a





Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

Questions?

<https://djj.georgia.gov/>



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Data Insights from the 2024 Juvenile Justice Landscape Analysis

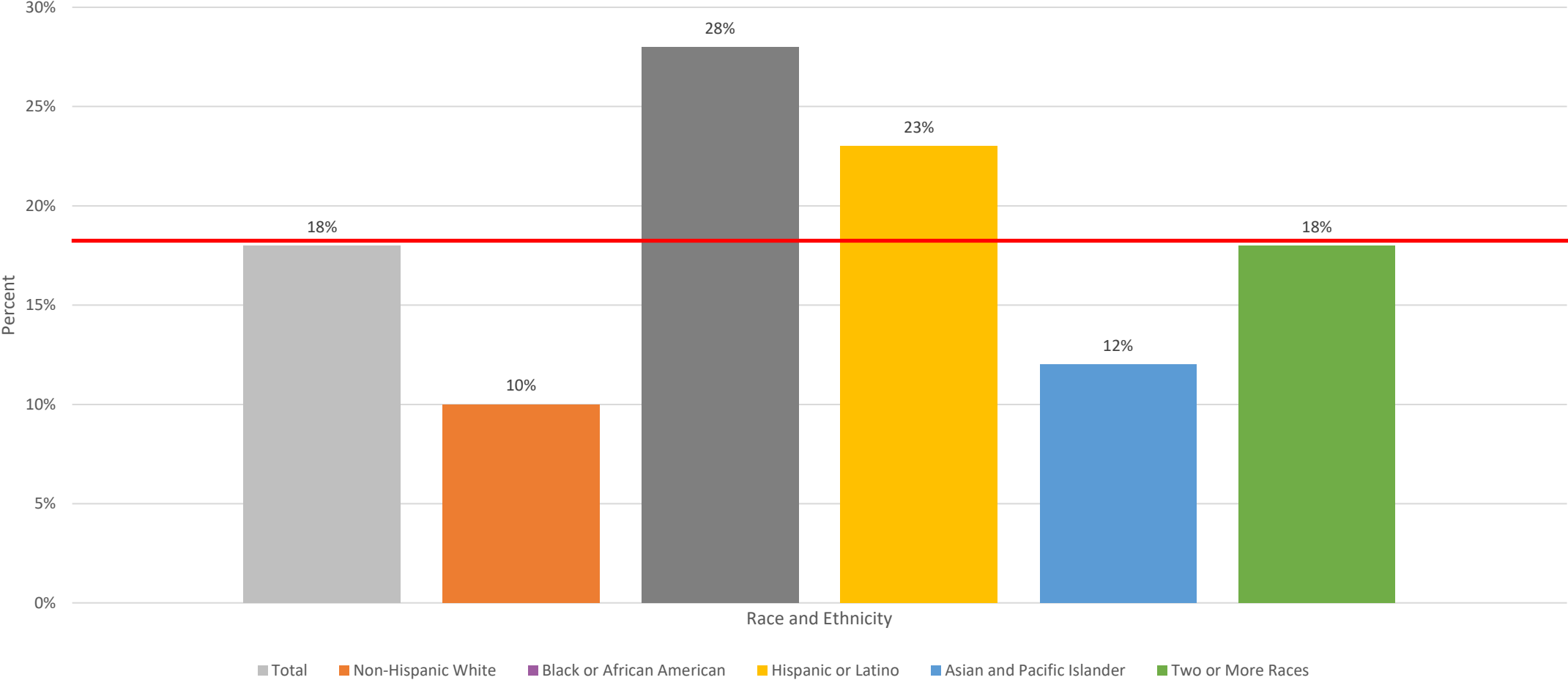
Youth Justice Convening
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Lesley Kelley, Senior Policy Analyst, Voices for Georgia's Children
Joe Vignati, Senior Policy Analyst, Voices for Georgia's Children

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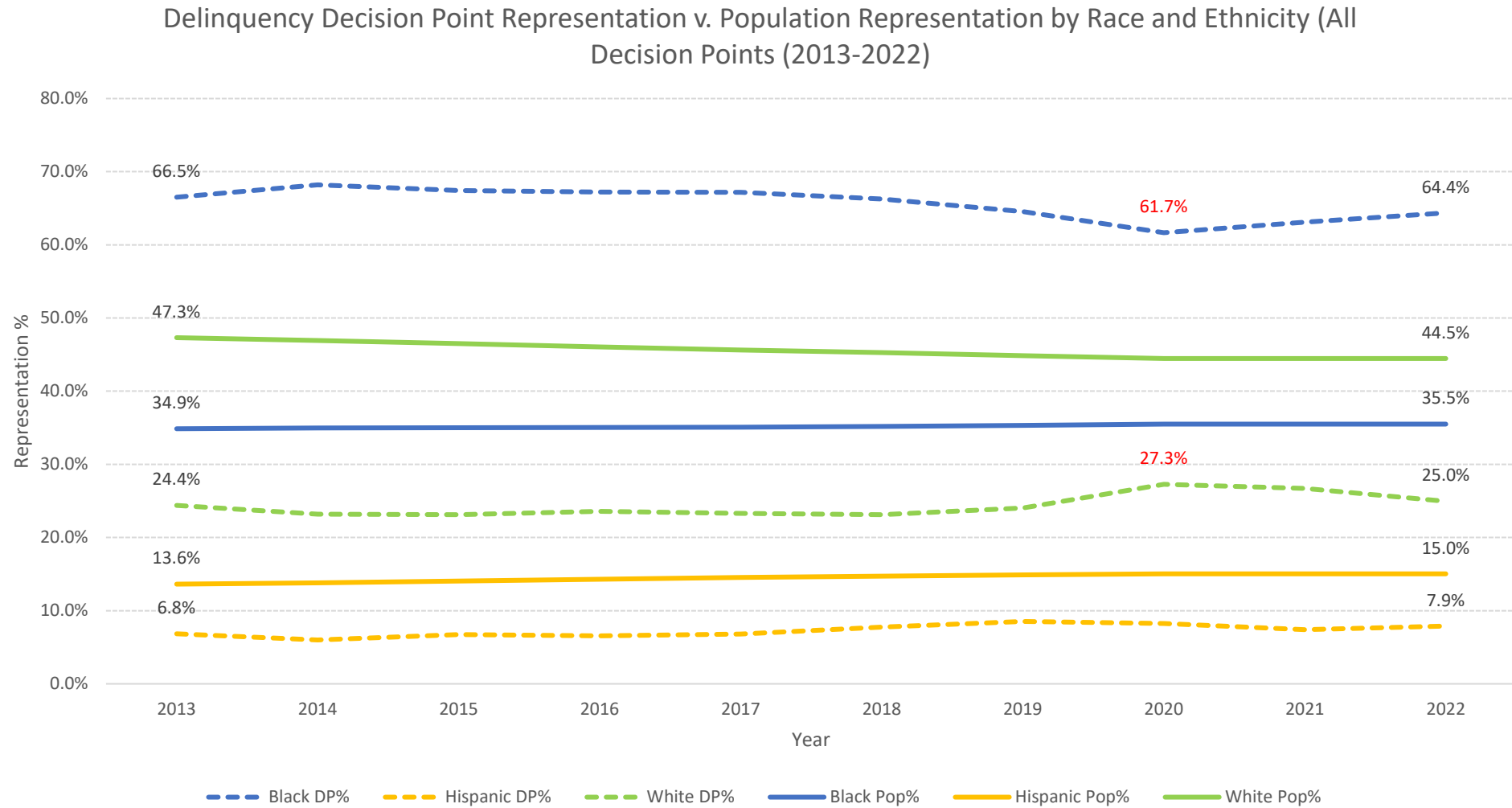
Racial and Ethnic Disparities for Children Living in Poverty in Georgia (2023)



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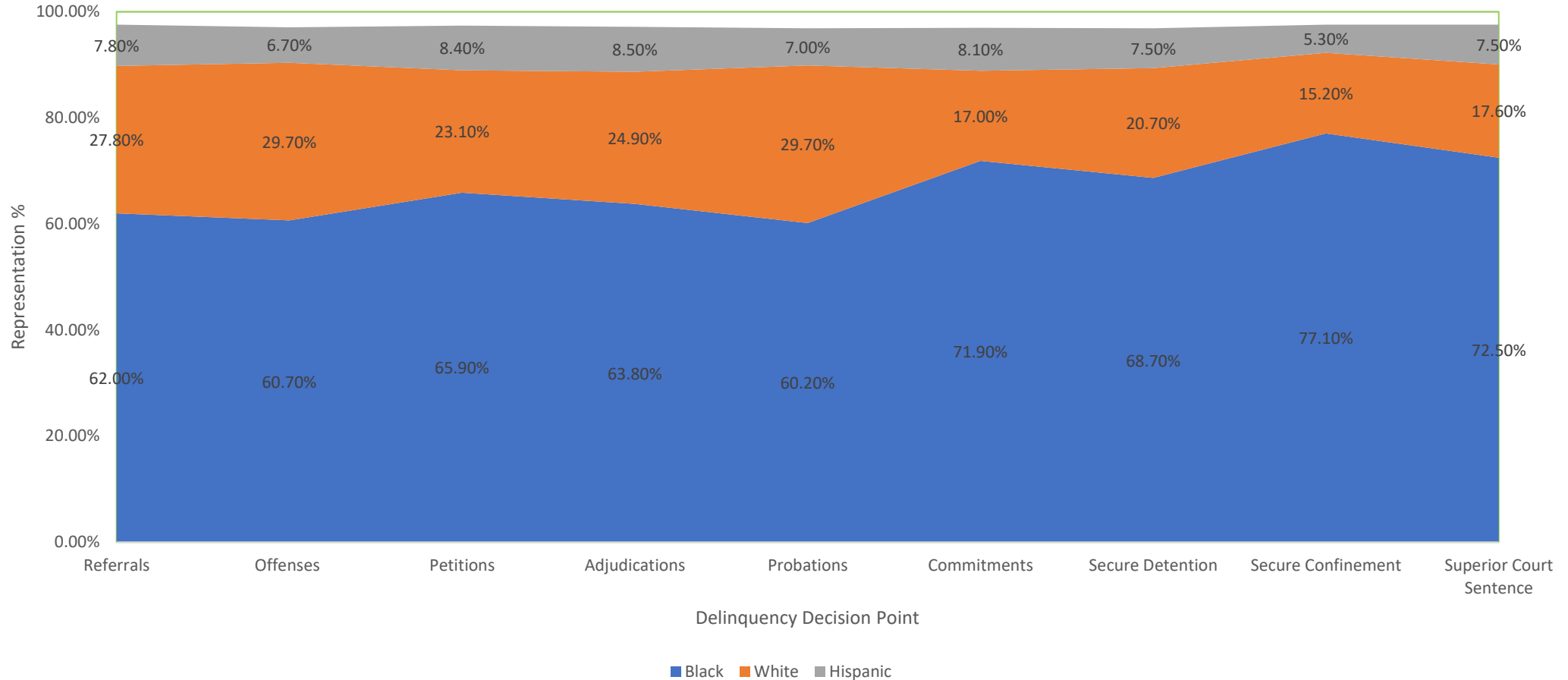
Trends in Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Delinquency Decision Points



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Racial and Ethnic Disparities Across Delinquency Decision Points

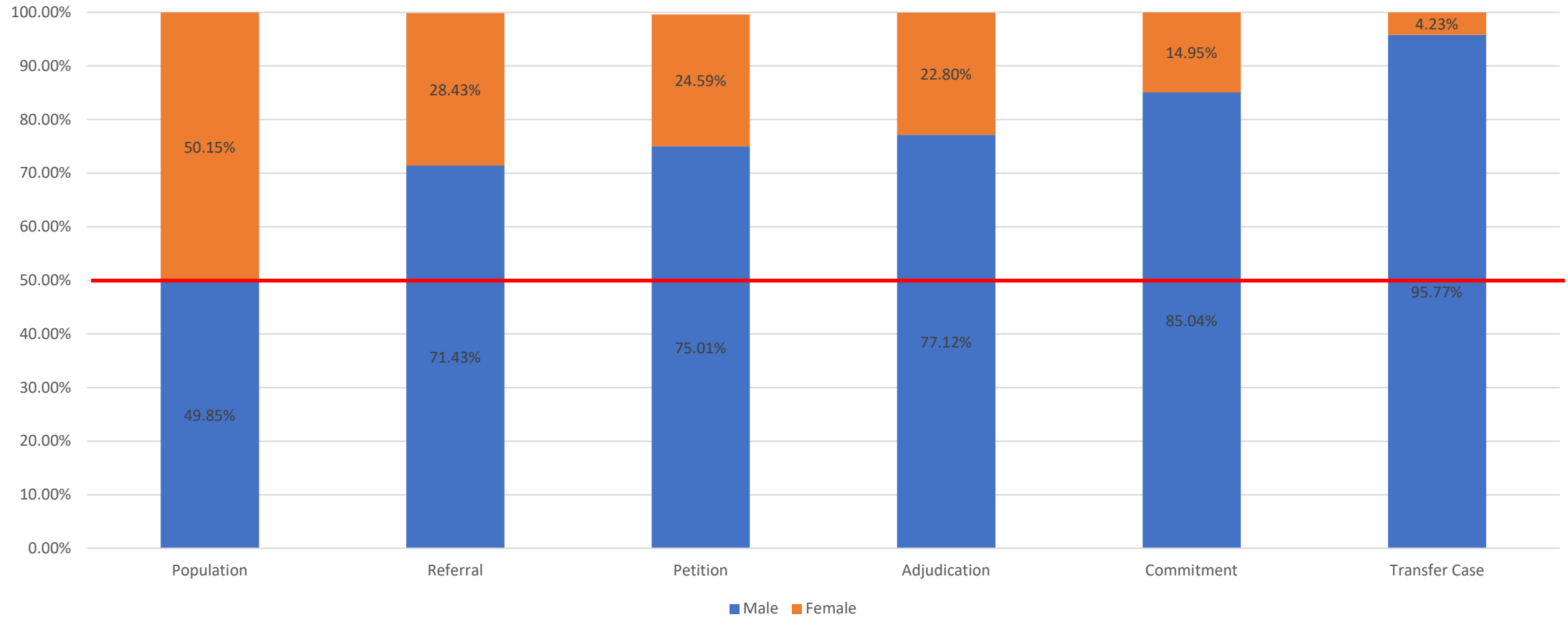
Percentage of Youth Representation at Delinquency Decision Points by Race and Ethnicity (2013-2022)



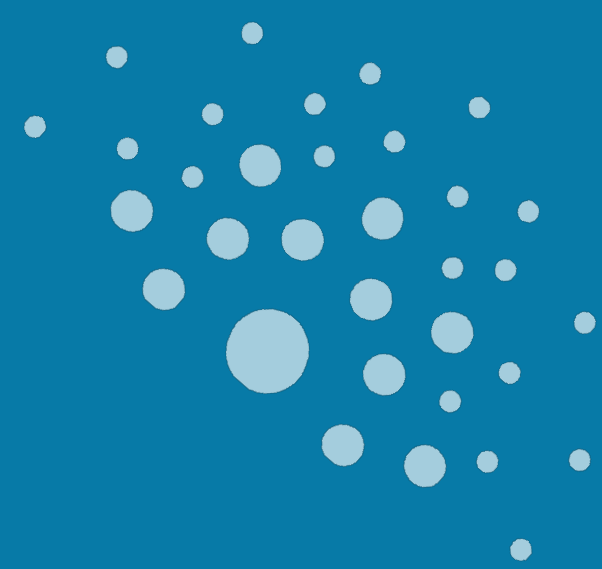
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Gender Disparities Across Delinquency Decision Points

Percentage of Youth Population v. Representation Percentage of Delinquency Decision Point by Gender (2013-2022)



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Any Questions?

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