

Category 2: Plan for compliance with the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) 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 (CJCJ), 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.¹ 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.² 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 identification study and assessment will be provided in "Develop an Action Plan"

¹ 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.

² The assessment can be located on the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) website <https://cjcc.georgia.gov/dmc>.

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-risk³ 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

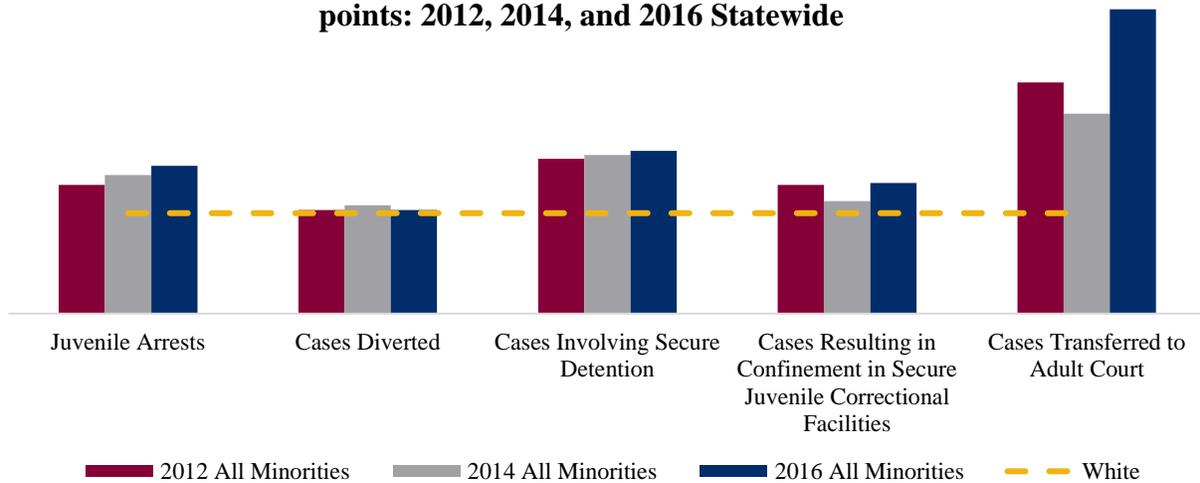
		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Statewide Population	Number	1,086,974	829,870	5,344	99,896	345,394
	Percentage	46%	35%	0.23%	4%	15%
Arrest/Referrals ⁴	Number	6,410	9,811	15	5	828
	Percentage	0.59%	1.18%	0.28%	0.01%	0.24%
Diversion	Number	3530	7064	12	90	1379
	Percentage	0.32%	0.85%	0.22%	0.09%	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.

³ Georgia defines at-risk youth as youth 0 to 16 years of age.

⁴ 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%).

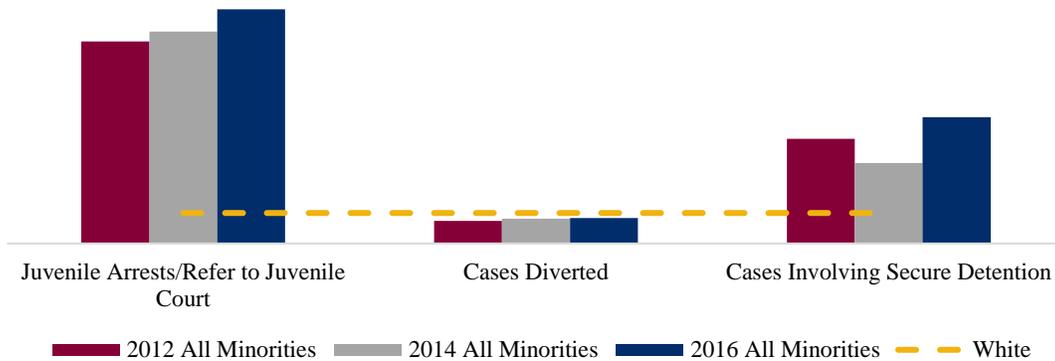
The following chart shows the percent of population all minorities in Fulton County in 2016. As youth move deeper into the system, the minority population becomes more disproportionate than the general population.

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%).

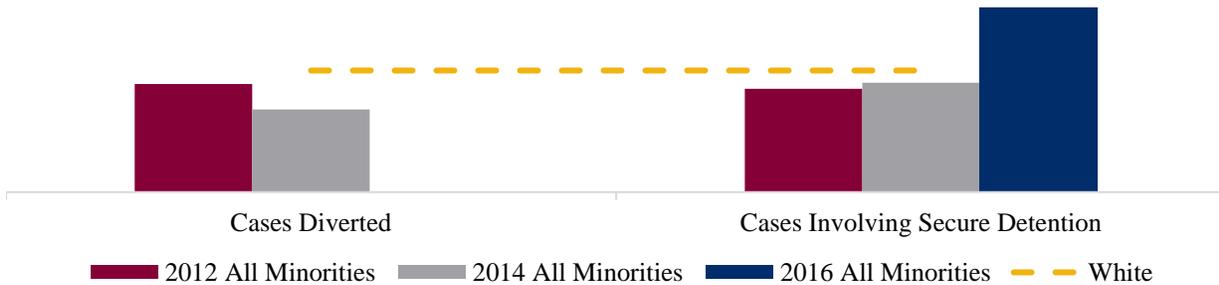
Clayton County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		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 %).

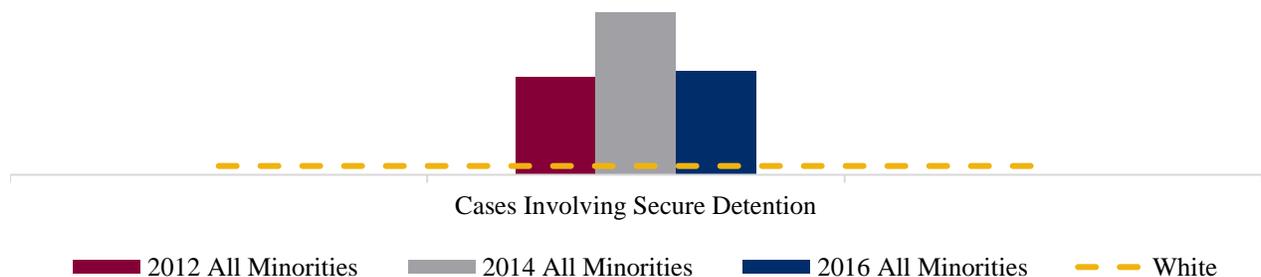
DeKalb County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

	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

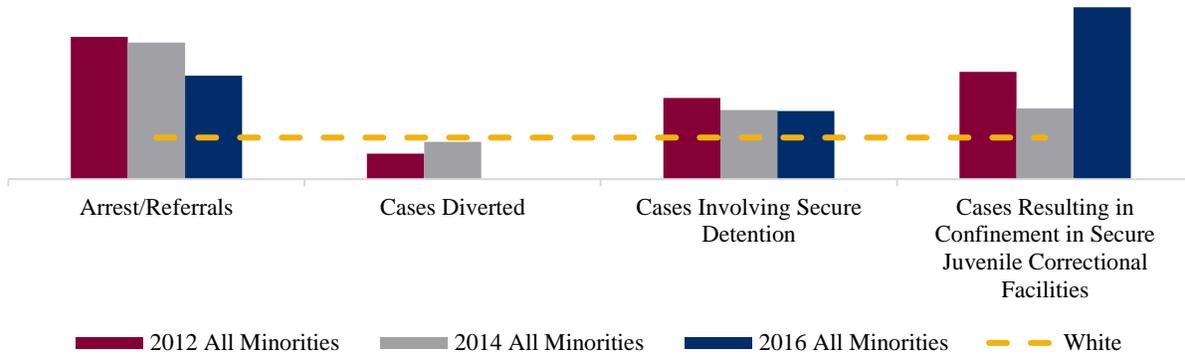
In 2016, four minority groups in Chatham County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that 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%).

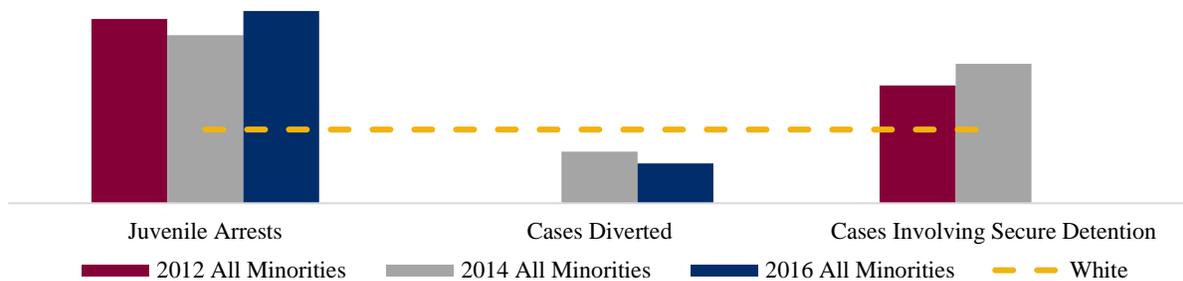
Athens-Clarke County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

		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.

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



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%).

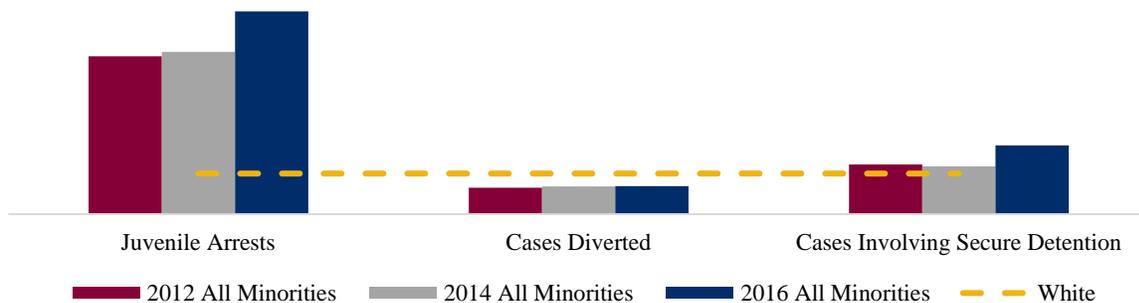
Macon-Bibb County, Georgia - Percent of Population, 2016

	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

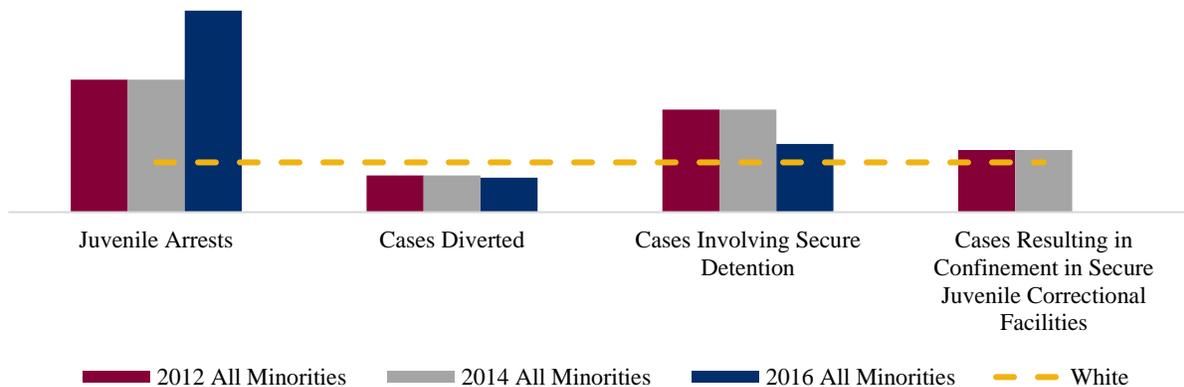
In 2016, four minority groups in Muscogee County qualified under the 1% rule: White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule. This data reflects the same four minority groups that 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 on 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 meets 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							
--	--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	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.

<p>What Would it Take? Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with White</p>

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

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	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 Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		18	13	3				33

10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court		-7						-7
<i>release date:</i> <i>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	

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								
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 Probation Placement		-111	-5	1		-3	-3	-121
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure		-65	-3	-4				-72

Juvenile Correctional Facilities								
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 Delinquent Findings		-29		1		1		-28
8. Cases resulting in		-32						-32

Probation Placement								
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								
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		-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:</i> <i>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								
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		-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>								