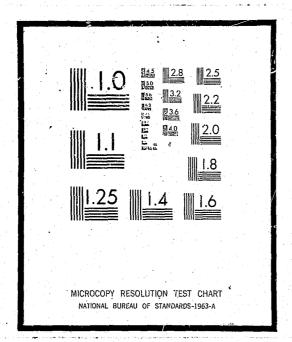
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531 ANNUAL REPORT Fiscal Year 1975

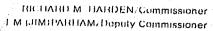


Division of Youth Services

RESEARCH UNIT

3/54

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47 TRINITY AVE., S.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

October 7, 1975

Mr. T. M. Jim Parham, Commissioner Department of Human Resources 47 Trinity Avenue, SW Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Mr. Parham:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Annual Report for the Division of Youth Services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

Of particular interest is the large increase of 45% over the previous year in number of youth served in community-based programs. This figure does not include a full year's operation for twelve new community-based programs. In FY 76 one new project will open and three projects will be expanded which should increase the Department's ability to serve committed youth at the community level at a lower cost. A total of 730 youth (30.5% of all commitments) were placed in alternate plans during the year. The number of youth served by Court Services decreased slightly (1.6%) from the previous year.

Quality service through Court Services and community-level programs will help Youth Services achieve its goal of minimizing the penetration of youth into the juvenile justice system. Hopefully, this will result in only those youth who would benefit from a structured environment being placed in a Youth Development Center. This should result in YDC's being able to provide a higher quality service to those youth who need this type of care.

The Division of Youth Services is grateful for your interest and your support of Youth Services programs. We look forward to working with you during the coming year.

Sincerely

John C. Hunsucker, Director

Division of Youth Services

JCH:ys

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COURT SERVICES

COURT SERVICES

The Court Services program is a statewide delinquency-treatment program created by the passage of the Children and Youth Act in 1963. This unit provides a broad range of services including intake, probation supervision, detention planning and supervision of youth on aftercare (parole). Aftercare services are provided in all 159 counties in Georgia. Intake, detention planning and probation supervision are provided by Court Services in 142 counties that do not provide their own juvenile court staff. These services are provided by county staff in the following counties: Bibb, Chatham, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Dougherty, Douglas, Floyd, Fulton, Glynn, Hall, Muscogee, Richmond, Spalding, Troup, and Whitfield.

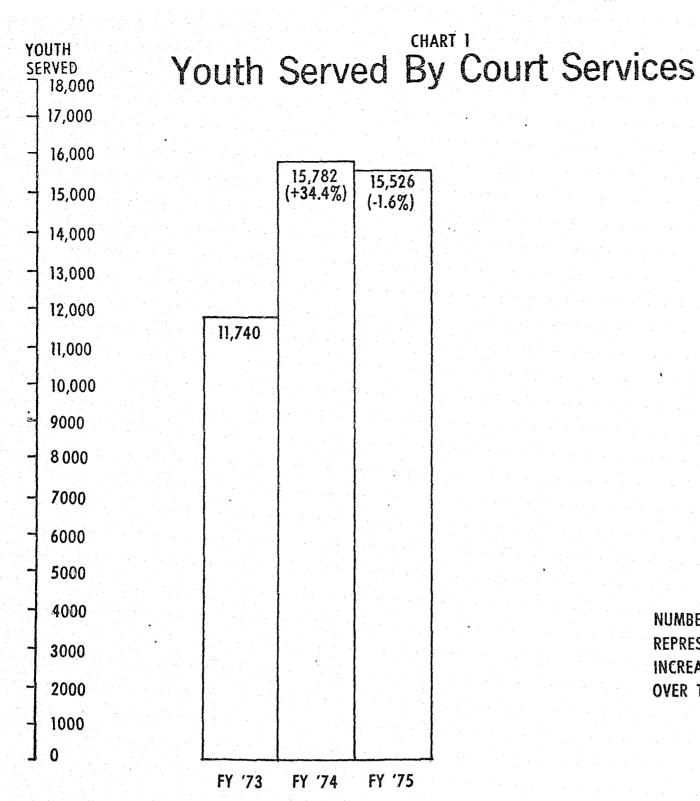
In Fiscal Year 1975, there were 126 Court Service Worker positions and 13 Court Service Field Representative positions throughout the Court Services program proper, not including Court Service Workers in the community-based programs.

Court Service Workers

Court Service Workers provide direct casework and counseling services to youth referred to the Juvenile Court because of alleged delinquent or unruly behavior.

Work is done under the supervision of the Court Service Field Representative or, in some instances, under the supervision of a Community Unit Supervisor and within the provisions of the order of the Judge of the Juvenile Court with whom they work. Even though under the administrative supervision of Youth Services Staff, the Court Service Worker is responsible for

operating within the administrative and judicial policies and procedures of the given court as established by the judge. The Court Service Worker is also responsible for carrying out the orders of the court within the framework of Youth Services policy. The judge determines what the legal status, custody and general plan of care of the youth under the court's jurisdiction will be. The worker, with the help of the Court Service Field Representative, is responsible for deciding upon the detailed methods, techniques and resources to be used in the treatment and rehabilitation process.



NUMBER IN PARENTHESIS REPRESENTS PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR

TABLE I
YOUTH RECEIVING SERVICES FROM COURT SERVICE SECTION

| Fiscal Year | No. Workers | Total Caseload | Yearly Average Number of Cases Handled Per Worker | Percentage of Increase Of Total Caseload Over Prior Years |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1964-65 | 14 | 63 | 45 | |
| 1965-66 | 24 | 2,637 | 110 | |
| 1966-67 | 40 | 4,425 | 111 | 67.8% |
| 1967-68 | 49 | 5,752 | 118 | 30.0% |
| 1968-69 | 49 | 6,608 | 131 | 14.9% |
| 1969-70 | 58 | 8,248 | 142 | 26.5% |
| 1970-71 | 60 | 9,707 | 162 | 17.7% |
| 1971-72 | 73 | 10,641 | 146 | 10.0% |
| 1972-73 | 73 | 11,740 | 160 | 10.3% |
| 1973-74 | 126 | 15,782 | 124 | . 34.4% |
| 1974-75 | 126 | 15,526 | 122 | -01.6% |

The number of youth receiving services from the Court Service Section decreased in FY 75 by -01.6%.

COMMUNITY-BASED

PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Community-based projects are intensive intervention programs which make possible the management in the community of those youthful offenders who otherwise would be placed in an institution. This method, though not new, is the prevalent trend in both the adult and juvenile corrections field to-day and is one on which Youth Services places a high priority.

Research shows that such programs are generally as effective as institutions in reducing recidivism and are much less costly. Philosophically, it is felt that they can reduce the potentially harmful isolating effects of institutions. They are also designed to reduce overcrowding in institutions.

The projects are strategically located in the high commitment areas of the state. These new programs bolster substantially the alternatives of treatment of juvenile courts and the communities served. The number of projects has increased from 17 to 29 due to additional funding from LEAA. In FY76 there will be an additional project added and three of the current projects will be expanded.

Screening youth for placement in Special Projects is an important prerequisite for a successful rehabilitative and treatment process. Each project type has a treatment philosophy and purpose to meet the needs of certain types of youth. It is essential, therefore, that youth are placed in the programs which best meet their specific needs.

Each project has its own specific rationale for selecting youth with certain needs and problems. Generally, however, the following are characteristics of youth which are reviewed during the screening process.

1) All committed youth should be considered. Noncommitted youth are considered in certain areas and for certain projects, especially in the Day Center Program.

Excluded after original consideration:

- 1) A youth who is severely retarded
- 2) A youth who falls under the "serious offender" policy
- 3) A chronic drug user
- 4) A psychotic or severely disturbed youth

Types of Community-Based Projects

Day Center Program

There are three day centers located in the metropolitan area of Atlanta and one in Savannah. The day center program is designed primarily for the male offender between the ages of 12 and 15. Each child must have a home or residence in the general vicinity of the day center and the committing judge must concur with the plan to place the child in a community-based program. The day center program offers a four-pronged approach to treatment: individualized education, guidance and counseling, recreational therapy and cultural enrichment.

The program focuses around its ungraded educational component. Students are tutored individually at their own level or in small classes of not more than seven or eight.

Group Home Program

Youth selected for this program are those who have the potential for success in community-based programs but who are unable to live with parents.

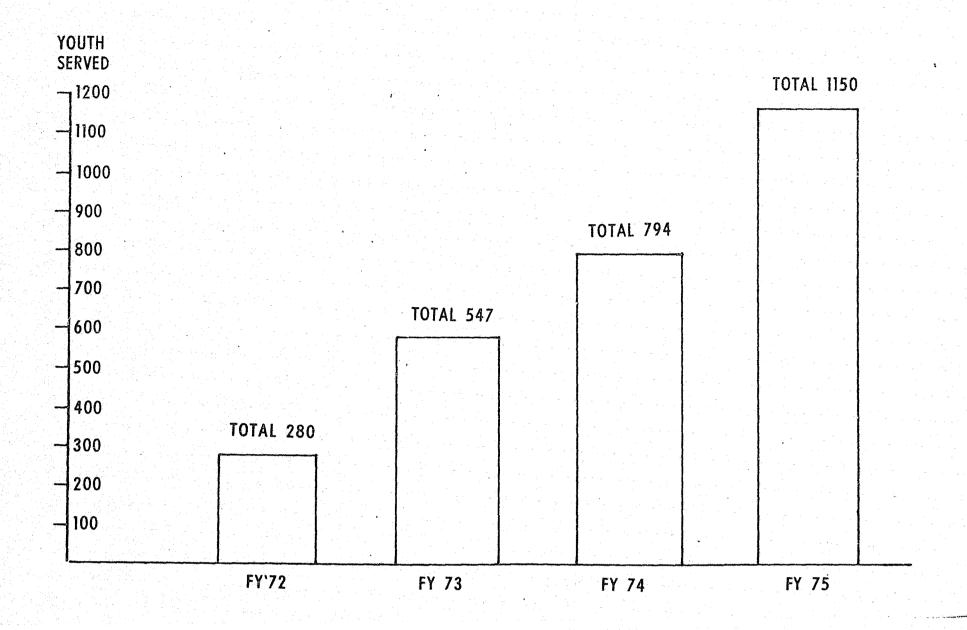
relatives, in foster homes, etc. The goal of the group home program is the successful re-intergration of the child into the community. There are currently homes for boys in Augusta (2), Gainesville, Atlanta, and Savannah. Homes for girls are in Atlanta (3). The ideal number of children in each home is eight. The Chatham group home is experimental in that it has 16 instead of the usual 8 bedspaces. The total number of bedspaces increased from 40 to 72 spaces over the past fiscal year.

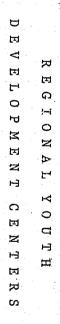
Community Treatment Centers

Seventeen (17) of these centers are located in Fulton, DeKalb, Muscogee, Hall, Bartow, Whitfield, Chatham, Spalding, Coweta, Upson, Thomas, Dougherty, Clayton, Cobb, Glynn, Houston, Bibb, and Richmond counties. Caseloads are kept small (maximum 15 per worker) to allow a worker ample time to work on an intensive basis with the child and his family. Those youth in the program continue to reside in their homes while actively participating in the activities at the center. Each center has several programmatic methods and components which should include the following:

- 1) Individual counseling
- 2) Formal group component
- 3) Family counseling and involvement
- 4) Recreation and "cultural enrichment"
- 5) A Promotional System
- 6) Use of behavior contracts

YOUTH SERVED IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS





REGIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Regional Youth Development Centers (RYDC) are secure detention centers which serve certain geographical areas of the state. Their primary purpose is the temporary, secure detention of youth who are alleged to be delinquent or who have been adjudicated delinquent, and who are awaiting disposition of the court or transfer to another jurisdication or agency. Such detention should not be used prior to a hearing on a petition unless (1) it is required to protect the person or property of others or of the youth, (2) because the youth may abscond or be removed from the jurisdiction of the court, (3) because he has no parent, guardian, or custodian or other person able to provide supervision and care for him and return him to the court when required, or (4) an order for his detention has been made by the court pursuant to the Juvenile Court Code.

In one of the Regional Centers (Rome), a short-term, residential treatment program for committed youth as an alternate plan in lieu of a Youth Development Center placement was utilized. The Cobb Center has plans for a similar program. These programs serve committed youth who need a short-term structured program. The youth will be involved in the regular program at the Center but for a longer period of time. This plan may exist for three or four months, whereas the average length of stay in detention is approximately three weeks. When Center staff have determined the youth has gained maximum benefit from the program, he will be released on aftercare to the appropriate Court Service Worker. Due to overcrowding in many of the Centers, however, this service is often unavailable.

All Regional Youth Development Centers have continuous treatment and rehabilitation programs for all youth who are detained. Within one or two days at the Center and after assessing the youth's functional educational level, he is involved in the Center's program unless there are health problems or severe emotional problems. Appropriate referrals are made in these latter instances.

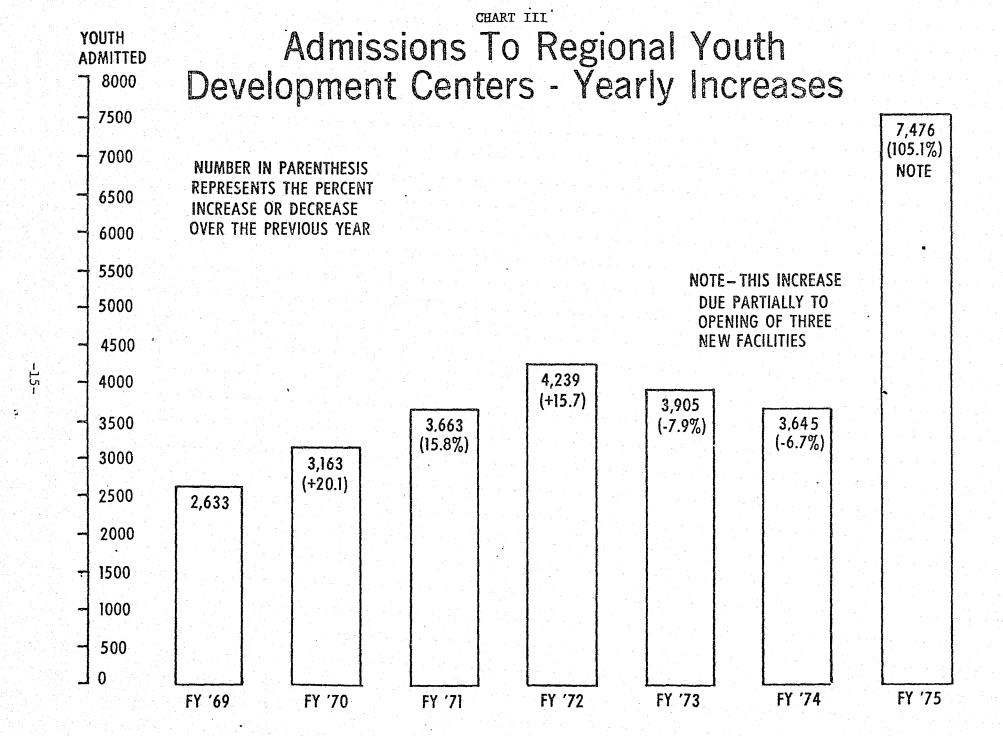
Programs at each Center vary, but most include remedial education, individual guidance and counseling, indoor and outdoor recreation and arts and crafts. Many Centers have some type of behavior modification or token economy system whereby extra privileges may be obtained. In addition, each Center is required to have weekly religious services made available to any youth desiring them. Clothing, meals, medical and emergency dental services are a part of each Center's basic care program. Youth Services has full financial responsibility for medical treatment for committed youth. If a youth is being detained but not committed, routine medical expenses will be paid. Non-routine expenses are the responsibility of the county of residence.

The Centers are located in Albany, Gainesville, Sandersville, Rome, Augusta, Waycross, Marietta, Macon and Columbus, with a new facility now open in Dalton and a center in Blakely which will open during Fiscal Year 1976. The planning process is continuing for centers in Eastman and Griffin. The replacement of the Macon RYDC is planned. Preliminary study is underway for the replacement of the Columbus Center.

| 68 - 69 | 69 - 70 | <u>70 - 71</u> | <u>71 - 72</u> | $\frac{72 - 73}{}$ | 73 - 74 | <u>74 - 75</u> |
|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|
| | | | | | | |
| 2,633 | 3,163 | 3,663 | 4,239 | 3,905 | 3,645 | 7,476* |

^{*} Dalton not included until December.

In FY 75 there were 3,831 more youths served by RYDC's, an increase of 105% over the preceding year. Reasons for this increase include the following; Youth Services has taken over two county facilities (Bibb County and Columbus County), a center has opened in Dalton (not included until December) and the inclusion of the Marietta RYDC for the full fiscal year.



YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
CENTERS

STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

The State Youth Development Centers are relatively large institutions providing residential care, treatment and rehabilitation for those youth committed to the Department of Human Resources by Juvenile or Superior Courts for delinquent behavior and for whom no alternate plan is available or desirable. These Centers are characterized by an open-campus setting with youth living in cottages ranging in capacity from twelve to thirty. Except for a small unit at the Milledgeville Youth Development Center, the campuses have no walls or fences. Security is experienced through close supervision rather than locks, except for short-term "time-out" in a detention or control unit when behavior becomes otherwise uncontrollable.

There are four Youth Development Centers serving delinquent youth committed to the Department of Human Resources located in: Milledgeville, with a capacity of 370 boys; Augusta, with a capacity of 370 boys; Macon, designed for 140 girls; and Atlanta, which now accepts about 89 boys only.

The State also contracts for use of the Clarke County detention facility to provide institutional services to a small number of male youth.

Two general purposes of Youth Development Centers are the following:

- 1) To provide the best possible care for each youth in a stable and controlled environment free from external community pressures;
- 2) To provide the best possible treatment and rehabilitation services so that a youth might be redirected toward a more responsible and productive role in the community.

Care is taken to minimize any potentially negative influences such as isolation from family and community, dependence upon institutional care and negative learning experiences from peers.

Each Youth Development Center has a broad range of treatment programs and techniques that are utilized in an effort to rehabilitate youth entruoted to the Department's care. The specifics of such programs vary extensively among the Centers but generally fall into the following categories, departments or divisions:

- 1) Cottage life;
- 2) Social Services;
- 3) Academic programs;
- 4) Vocational or pre-vocational programs;
- 5) Recreation;
- 6) Heligious activities;
- 7) Medical and dental services; and
- 8) Security.

center staff utilize various treatment methods and techniques in an effort to rehabilitate the youth in their custody. The two most extensively used methods are individual counseling and Guided Group Interaction (GGI) or Positive Peer Gulture.

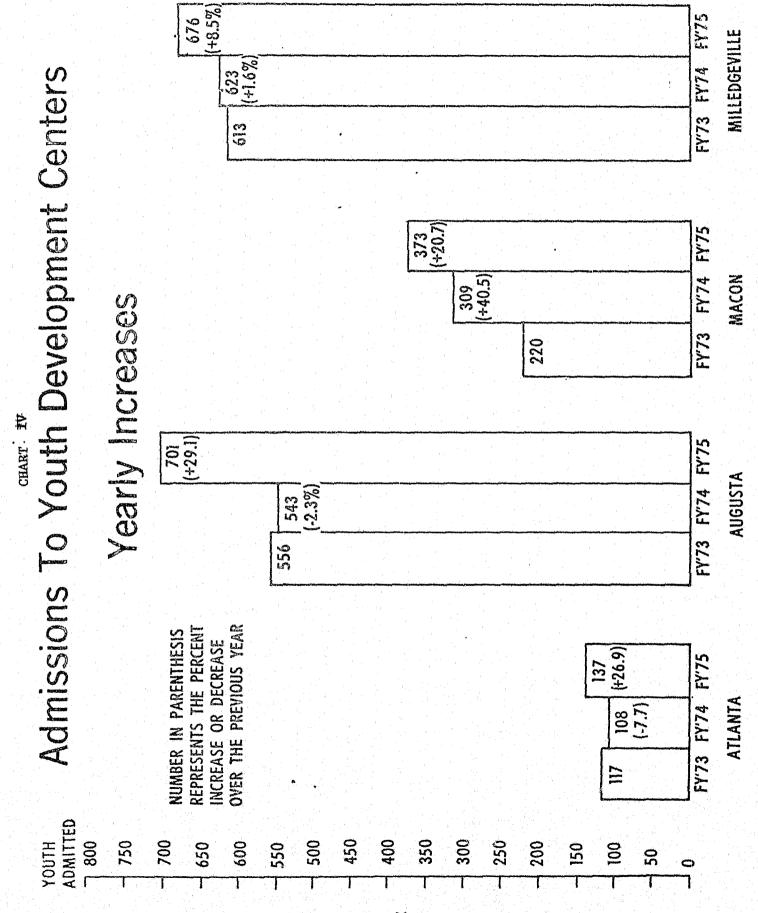
Individual commonling by social workers or guidance and counseling ofthere varies in kind, frequency and intensity according to the individual meda of each youth as determined by the treatment plan or any special situations that may arise.

Guided Group Interaction is a group technique utilized in all the Centers, though varying in its purpose and emphasis. Some Centers conduct groups four or tive times a week in all cottages; Augusta uses it in only one specialized cottage. Other than the peer group reinforcement, GGI may also be a mechanism for approval of passes, and its group feedback may be utilized in evaluations and release from the Center.

Other methods used less extensively include behavior modification or operant conditioning, transactional analysis, reality therapy and play therapy.

TABLE III
ADMISSIONS TO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

| YEAR | W/M | <u>W/F</u> | _В/м_ | B/F | TOTAL |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| 1959 - 60 | 205 | 61 | 269 | 32 | 567 |
| 1960 - 61 | 226 | 68 | 297 | 44 | 635 |
| 1961 - 62 | 506 | 62 | 293 | 41 | 602 |
| 1962 - 63 | 295 | 75 | 423 | 23 | 816 |
| 1963 - 64 | 273 | 73 | 510 | 69 | 925 |
| 1964 - 65 | 292 | 71 | 576 | 89 | 1028 |
| 1965 - 66 | 350 | 714 | 658 | 121 | 1203 |
| 1966 - 67 | 352 | 75 | 629 | 97 | 1153 |
| 1967 - 68 | 3 ¹ 45 | 79 | 658 | 115 | 1197 |
| 1968 - 69 | 380 | 91 | 684 | 97 | 1252 |
| 1969 - 70 | 404 | 124 | 666 | 116 | 1310 |
| 1970 - 71 | 421 | 134 | 714 | 135 | 1404 |
| 1971 - 72 | 430 | 151 | 716 | 154 | 1451 |
| 1972 - 73 | 530 | 174 | 680 | 155 | 1506 |
| 1973 - 74 | 531 | 185 | 730 | 137 | 1583 |
| 1974 - 75 | 631 | 199 | 883 | 174 | 1887 |



Adminsions to YDC's increased by 19% over the past fiscal year. The average length of stay in a YDC has decreased and the resulting increased tornover may account in part for the increase in admissions. In addition, the total number of commitments increased by 13.5% in the past fiscal year, thus affecting the number of youth admitted into a YDC. Policy now calls for status offender placements in YDC's to be reviewed after two months and other placements for non-serious offenses after four (4) months. Serious offenders are held for one year. The purpose of these policies has been to incore that decisions regarding length of stay include uniform consideration of the seriousness of the offense involved.

Average Length of Stay

| | FY 74 | FY 75 |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| Atlanta | 9.0 months | 7.8 months |
| Auguota | 7.5 months | 5.7 months |
| Mican | 5.9 months | 4.5 months |
| Milledgevil | 8.4 months | 6.9 months |

ATTENTION

HOMES

ATTENTION HOMES

The Attention Home program provides the Juvenile Court with an alternative to detention at the community level. They serve to divert the non-serious, first-time offender, or a youth coming under the jurisdiction of the Court who could be considered pre-delinquent, from any contact with secure confinement. The Attention Home provides a temporary (up to 30 days) place to live for the youth who does not need secure confinement. Attention Homes are currently located in Dougherty, Floyd, McDuffie, Hall, Fulton and Clayton counties.

During the year this program provides 36 bed spaces at any given time but 36 new bedspaces are being set up around the state with additional funding for the project, for a total of 72 bedspaces in FY 76 to serve at least 450 youth. (Additional funding will come from the Community Detention Program Grant whose goal is to encompass a broad range of community-based alternatives to secure detention). Present plans include setting up Attention Homes in Richmona, Bartow, Whitfield, Cobb, Gwinnett, Muscogee, Spalding, Coweta, Ware, Thomas and Lowndes counties.

A total of 261 youth were served in FY 75, an increase of 30% over FY 74.

Summary of Offenses Leading to Attention Referral (Since Inception)

| | | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| Status | | 213 | 49.4% |
| Property | | 112 | 25.9% |
| Violations of Probation | n/Aftercare | 33 | 7.6% |
| Victimless | | 18 | 4.2% |
| Personal | | 4_ | .9% |
| | | 380 | 100.0% |
| Offense unrecorded | | 51 | |
| | | 431 | |

Attention placement is considerably less costly than secure detention. Estimates on the cost per youth served are \$417 for RYDC's and \$216 for Attention Homes. A total of 31 youth, or 7.1% of all referrals have run away from Attention Homes.

INTERSTATE
COMPACT

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles is a reciprocal agreement among fifty states providing the legal basis and mechanism for the delivery of interstate services to delinquent youth. The Compact has been in operation in the United States since January, 1955. Governor Jimmy Carter signed into law on April 3, 1972, Act No. 1259 (S.B. No. 434), "An Act to provide that the State of Georgia shall be a party to the 'Interstate Compact on Juveniles'..." Today all fifty states and the District of Columbia are members of the Compact.

The major purposes of the Compact are the following:

- 1) To provide for the supervision of delinquent or unruly youth on probation or parole (aftercare) in a state other than the one in which adjudication and disposition occurred;
- 2) To provide for the return of non-delinquent runaways to their home state;
- 3) To provide for the return of escapees and absconders to the state from which they escaped or absconded.

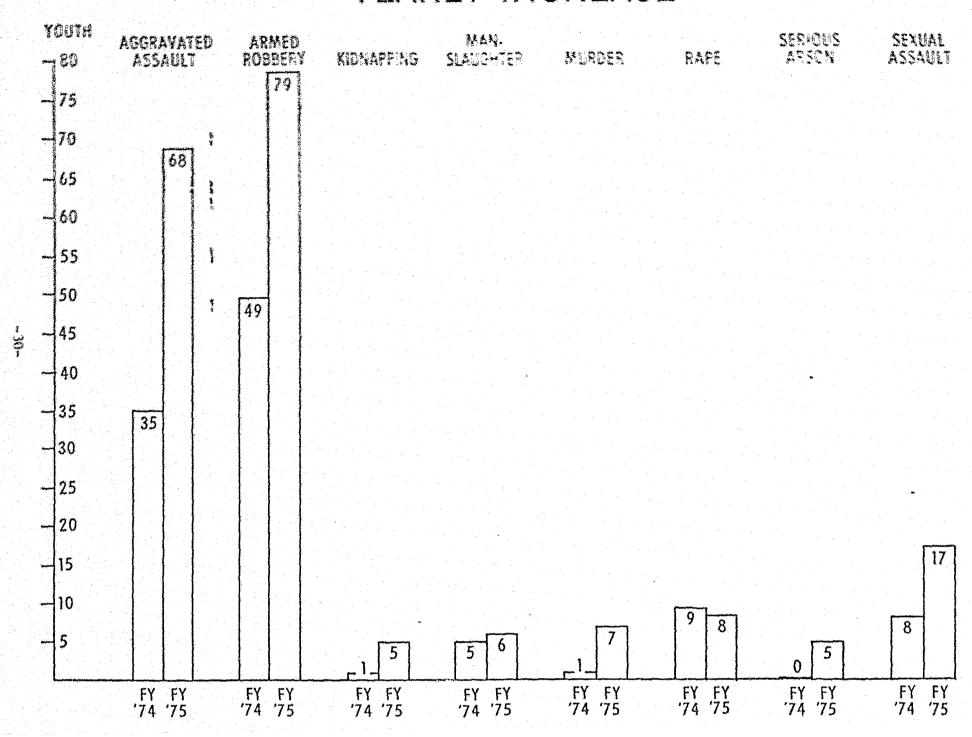
A total of 1,548 youth were served during FY 75.

SERIOUS OFFENDER
COMMITMENTS

SERIOUS OFFENDER COMMITMENTS

Commitments for serious offenses, as defined by DHR policy, increased by 80% in FY 75 (from 108 in FY 74 to 195 in FY 75). The increase was largely due to increases in commitments for aggravated assault and armed robbery. Under Departmental policy, offenders classified as "serious" are held in state YDC's for a minimum of one year.

SERIOUS OFFENDER COMMITMENTS — YEARLY INCREASE

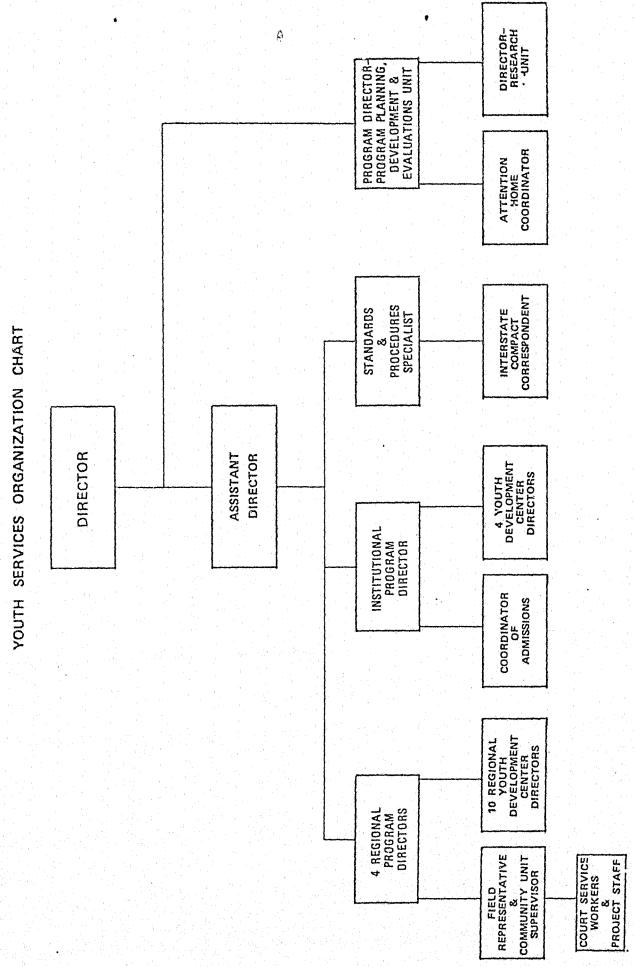


COMMITMENTS

COMMITMENTS

A total of 2,512 youth were committed to the Department by the local Juvenile Courts during FY75. This represents an increase of 13.5% over FY74. The rate of commitments has increased by 71% in the last five years. (FY70 - 1,465 commitments and FY75 - 2,512 commitments).

A total of 763 alternate plans were made, representing 30.4% of all commitments. This was an increase in the 28.5% alternate plan rate for FY74.



COMMITTERATS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNAN RESOURCES

COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

JULY 1, 1974 - JUNE 30, 1975

JULY 1, 1974 - JUNE 30, 1975

| | Humber of Commitments | Kumber of 82 Revocations to YDC | Number of Alternate Plans | | Number of Commitments | Number of 82 Revocations to YDC | Number of Alternate Plans |
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