



Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice



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Commissioner

Population Forecast June 2010

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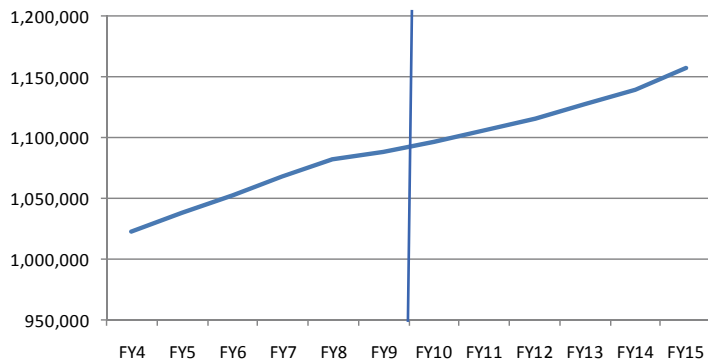
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Summary

The Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) uses population forecasting to manage resources to meet the needs of future juvenile populations. The agency serves juvenile offenders in a variety of ways, including community supervision and secure confinement. Estimations of the size and needs of the youth population allows DJJ to prepare sufficient staffing levels and prepare for adequate facility bed space.

Graph 1: Georgia “at-risk” youth population by year



As much as possible, the future DJJ youth population is estimated through consideration of DJJ policies and estimations of judicial adjudications. Georgia’s 10 to 17 year old juvenile population, or DJJ’s “at-risk” population, will increase six percent between 2010 and 2015. But general population shifts are often a minor point since the general population

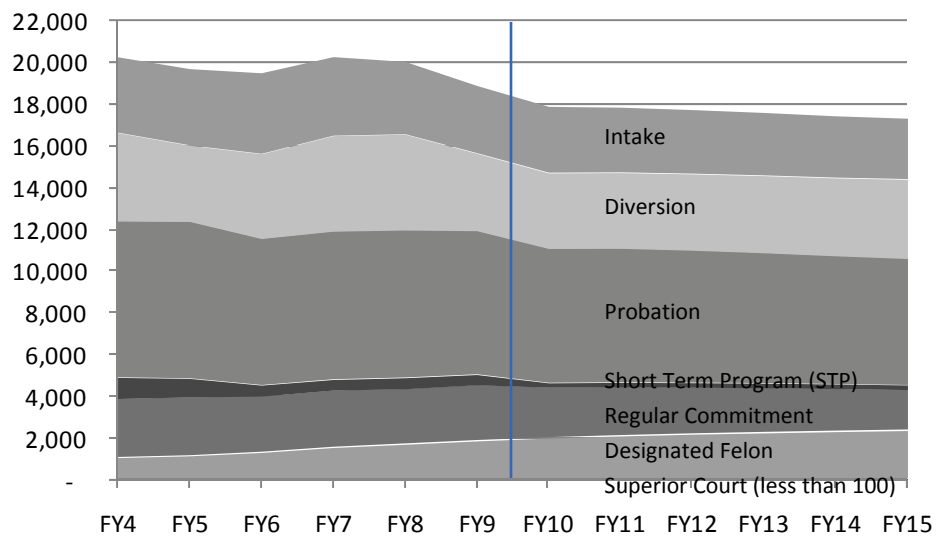
trends are greatly offset or magnified by judicial decisions and DJJ policies and practices.

Legal Status Trends

In the last five years, there has been a decrease in DJJ’s entry-level populations but an increase in more-serious commitment populations.

Looking forward, the designated felon population should increase and then level off while intake, probation and regular commitments populations may drift lower. The STP population looks temporarily stable, but is often vulnerable to policy

Graph 2: Cumulative DJJ average daily population by legal status and fiscal year



Summary

changes. The diversion population is highly dependant on funding, so, assuming stable funding, this population forecast is mostly flat. The superior court population looks to be increasing, but the trend may quickly change due to its small population.

In April 2010, Georgia Legislature passes the House Bill 1104. This bill created the Secure Probation Sanctions Program. This newly defined legal status will impact the RYDC and YDC populations. Unfortunately, due to the timing of this change, this population forecast does not account for the impacts of HB1104 .

Placement Trends

The placement of youth is very dependant on facility capacities and alternate placement budgets. The remainder, and majority, of the DJJ population resides in the community.

Demographic Trends

DJJ serves a very disproportionate racial and ethnic population.

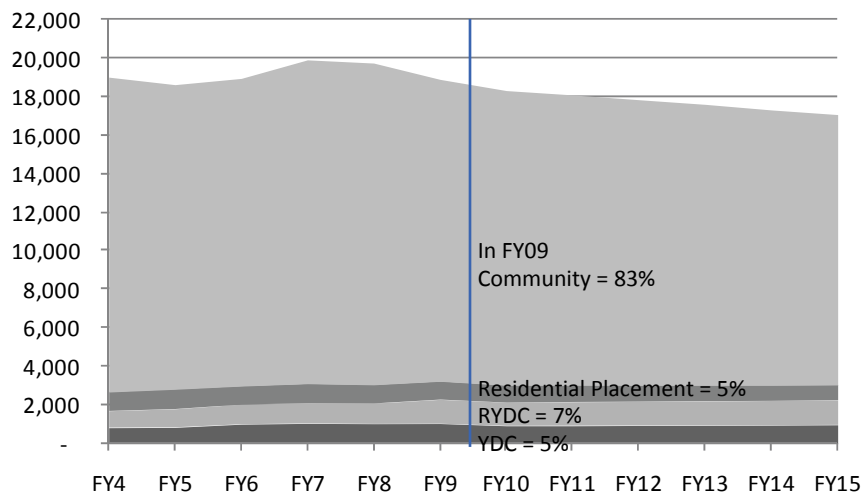
Disproportionate minority contact is a challenge in both juvenile and adult corrections nationwide. Georgia's population is approximately 65 percent white, 30 percent black and 7 percent Latino¹. But DJJ's youth population is about 60 percent black or African American. This disproportionate contact with black and African American youth is persistent through the agency but is magnified at deeper levels of commitment.

More detailed analysis of legal status, race, ethnicity, gender, and placement trends are available in the next pages.

This population forecast was assembled with concern for detail in order to assist DJJ in managing resources. However, a population forecast is always vulnerable to unforeseen policies, practices and migrations. Population forecasts stem from mathematical models and estimations of future events. Errors inherent in population forecasts must be anticipated by users tooled with experience and skill.

1 U.S. Census Quickfacts: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/13000.html>

Graph 3: Cumulative DJJ average daily population by placement and fiscal year



Introduction and Methodology

The DJJ population forecast uses methodology described by Jeffrey Butts and William Adams in the publication titled, “Anticipating Space needs In Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities.”² This methodology begins with basic population modeling and then considers known agency or jurisdiction policies that influence population changes. This methodology requires the researcher to interpret past population trends in light of past policy decisions and then apply knowledge of future policy decisions to future population trends.

The basic premise of the forecasting model is that the Average Daily Population (ADP) can be estimated by estimating the number of initiating youth supervision events (starts) and the average length of youth supervision (LOS). Changes in the number of starts and the length of stay will be evaluated in light of current and future policies and pressures.

The Georgia at-risk youth population serves as the base population for estimating the number of starts. This population was derived from the US census population estimations by age. For secondary verification, these estimates were compared against the Georgia OPB population projection provided by the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia.

The population forecast is framed according to legal status and placement. DJJ supervises youth during intake processes, diversion efforts, probation, and several types of commitment. Likewise, DJJ supervises youth in various locations such as in the community, in short-term detention facilities (Regional Youth Detention Centers—RYDCs), in long-term detention facilities (Youth Development Campuses—YDCs) and in a variety of residential placements. The judicial and correctional policies and practices that determine parameters of youth supervision strongly impact the population sizes in the various legal statuses and placements.

Other characteristics that are taken into consideration are gender, race, ethnicity, recidivism risks and regional trends.

Please note that due to rounding errors, not all population groupings will add up to 100 percent.

² Butts, Jeffrey and Adams, William, “Anticipating Space Needs in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities”, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Juvenile Justice Bulletin, US Department of Justice, March 2001.

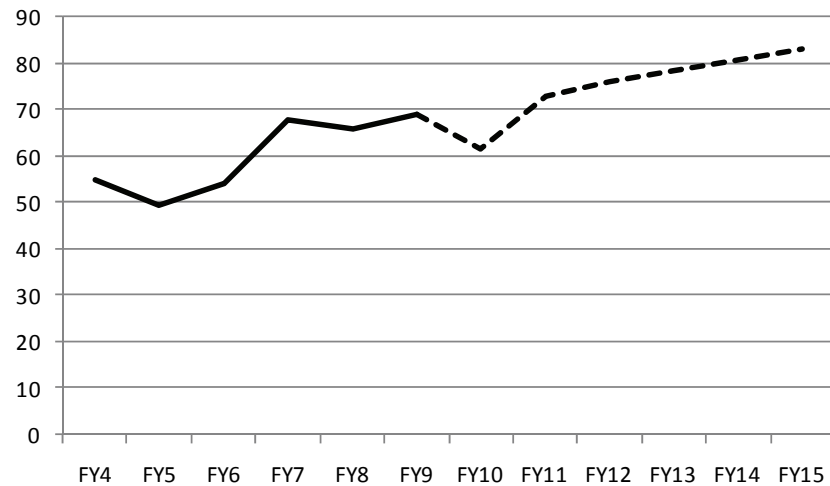
Superior Court Population

Superior Court youth have been tried and convicted for adult crimes but are still under the age of 17. They are supervised by DJJ until they legally become adults. The size of the Superior court population is largely determined by youth behavior and judicial proceedings. From fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2009, the average daily population grew 25 percent.

Table 1. Superior Court population trends

Fiscal Year	Legal Starts	LOS (days)	ADP
FY4	90	231	55
FY5	102	187	50
FY6	87	244	54
FY7	133	192	68
FY8	114	217	66
FY9	171	146	69
FY10	124	178	61
FY11	156	174	73
FY12	164	170	76
FY13	173	167	78
FY14	181	163	81
FY15	191	159	83

Graph 4. Superior Court average daily population projection by fiscal year

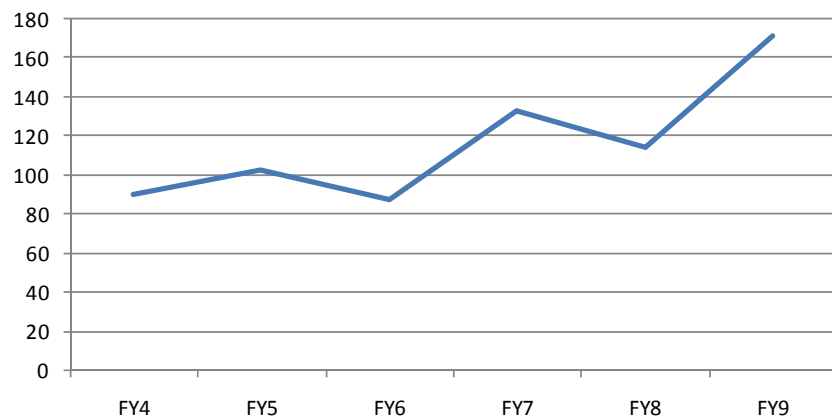


Graph 4 shows the population projections for Superior Court youth reflecting a conservative continuation of the observed growth trend. Under these circumstances, the Superior Court population will be above 80 youth by fiscal year 2015.

There are no signs that the steady growth of the superior court population will subside. FY2009 had the largest number of new superior court commitments in recent history.

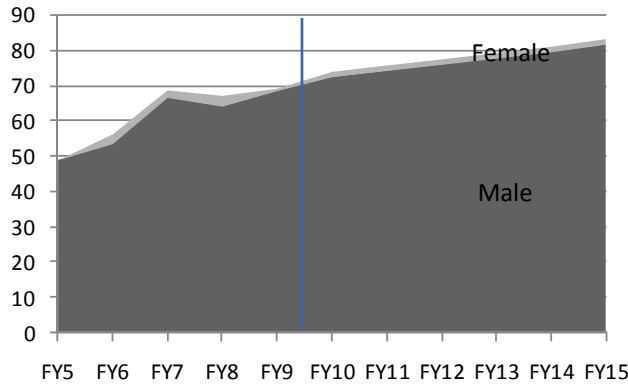
Unfortunately, the growth of the superior court population has been disproportionately black and male. During this time of growth, the white demographic shrunk. See graph 6.

Graph 5: Number of unique youth committed to superior court by fiscal year.

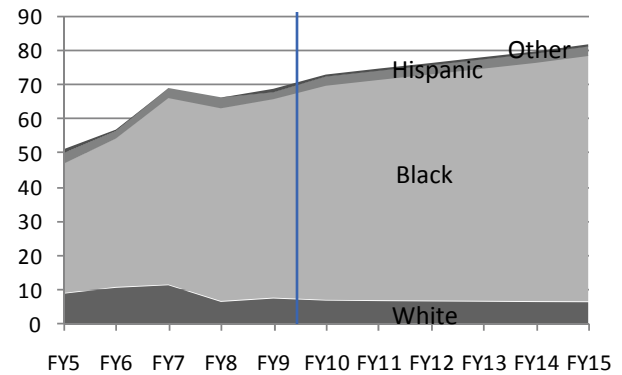


Superior Court Population

Graph 6: Cumulative Superior Court ADP by gender



Graph 7: Cumulative Superior Court ADP by Race/Ethnicity



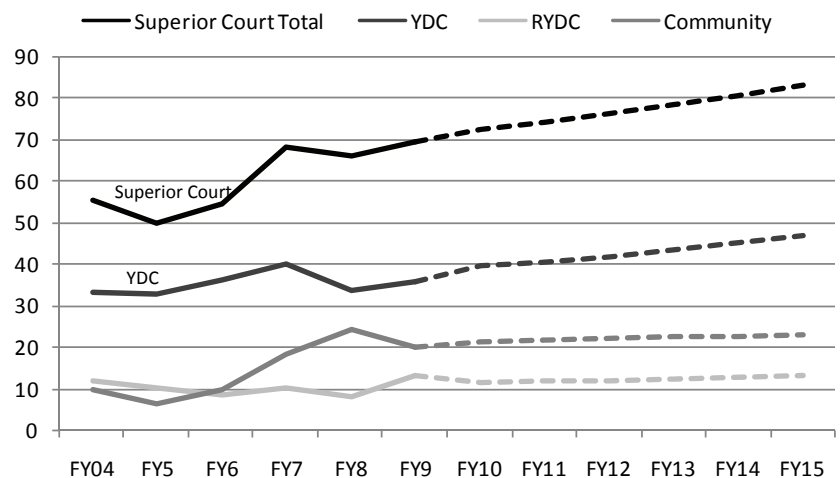
In addition to the overall growth in the population, the placement trends saw increasing placement starts and decreasing LOS. This trend may be attributed to the increased coordination between DJJ and the courts to bring youth before the courts for case review. These types of movements decrease the LOS for each placement but increase the number of placements. Another trend evident in the data is the implementation of SB135. Since 2006, DJJ and the courts quickly move youth out of the RYDCs after their adjudication and into their permanent placements.

Table 2: Superior Court ADP by placement

Fiscal Year	Community	Resid Place	RYDC	YDC
FY04	9	1	12	33
FY5	6	1	10	33
FY6	10	0	8	36
FY7	18	0	10	40
FY8	24	0	8	34
FY9	20	0	13	36
FY10	21	0	11	39
FY11	22	0	12	40
FY12	22	0	12	42
FY13	22	0	12	43
FY14	22	0	13	45
FY15	23	0	13	47

The growth of the superior court population mostly affects the YDC placement population. The community Superior Court population may also grow. This population includes youth that have turned 17 and are in the adult prison system but are still being supervised by juvenile corrections officers for offenses still under juvenile corrections jurisdiction.

Graph 8: Superior Court average daily population by placement



Designated Felon Populations

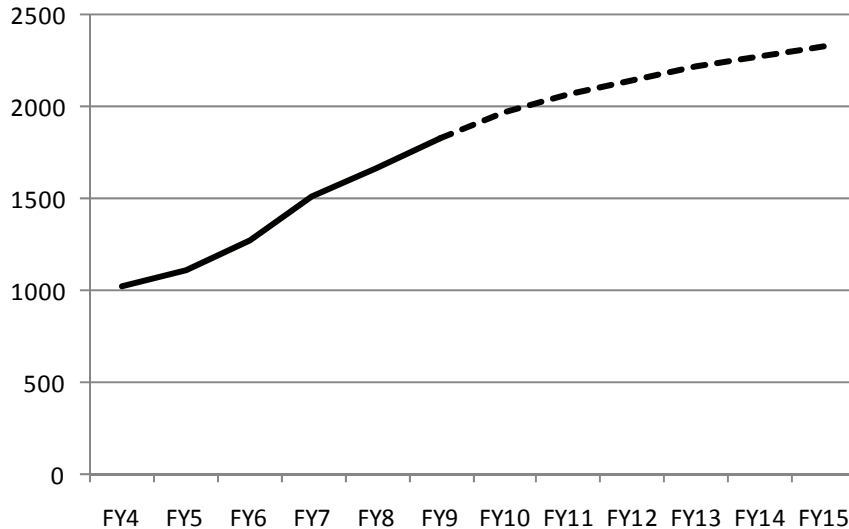
A Designated Felon (DF) refers to a youth who has been placed in DJJ custody for a maximum of five years.

In fiscal year 2006, there was a 16 percent jump in the number of youth with new designated felon commitments. This caused the average daily population to grow by about 160 youth each year. Since then, the number of youth starting new DF commitments has leveled off. With the number of new DF commitments leveling off and the length of stay is reaching its maximum lengths, the increase in the DF daily population should also begin leveling off. However, the growth has been so significant that by fiscal year 2011, the DF daily population is expected to be over 2000 youth.

Table 3: DF population trends

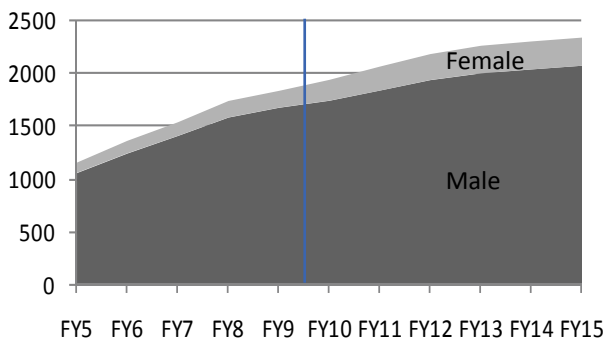
Fiscal Year	Legal Starts	LOS (days)	ADP
FY4	464	1030	1021
FY5	453	1178	1113
FY6	525	1530	1274
FY7	535	1524	1507
FY8	606	1502	1666
FY9	550	1485	1826
FY10	608	1504	1972
FY11	586	1504	2067
FY12	591	1504	2146
FY13	597	1504	2214
FY14	604	1504	2273
FY15	613	1504	2327

Graph 9: Designated Felon average daily population projection by fiscal year

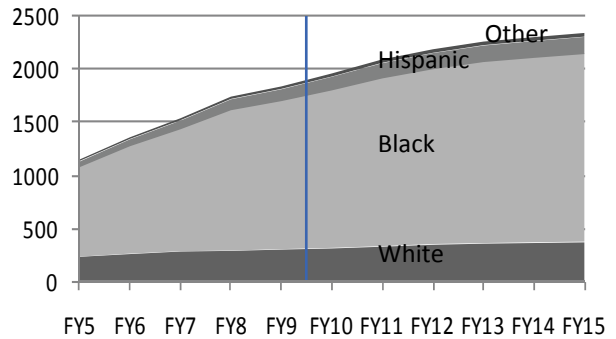


The Designated felon population is predominately male and black. While the number of males and females with new commitments grew at comparable rates, the length of stay for females declined slightly and the LOS for males grew. The number of blacks committed to DF is dis-

Graph 10: Cumulative Designated Felon ADP by gender



Graph 11: Cumulative Designated Felon ADP by race/ethnicity



Designated Felon Populations

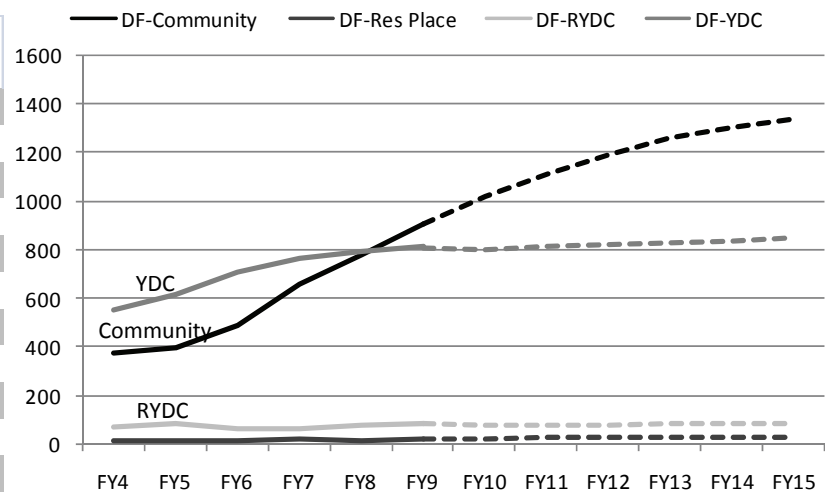
proportionate and the gap is growing. The LOS for whites and Hispanics grew, but only to levels that were commensurate with the consistent LOS for blacks.

The Designated Felon population has grown most significantly in the community. DF youth are generally supervised in the community for over three years after they serve time in the YDC. This means that while the YDC population has begun to level off, the community population won't level off for several more years.

Table 4: DF average daily population projections by placement

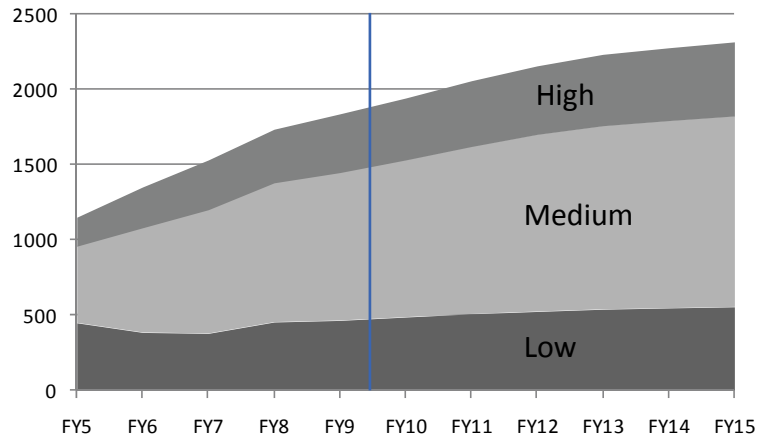
Fiscal Year	Community	Resid Place	RYDC	YDC
FY4	374	20	73	556
FY5	394	19	85	617
FY6	489	16	63	709
FY7	658	21	63	768
FY8	779	19	77	793
FY9	904	24	87	814
FY10	1019	26	82	804
FY11	1114	28	83	814
FY12	1192	29	84	823
FY13	1261	29	85	832
FY14	1305	29	86	841
FY15	1338	30	87	852

Graph 12: Designated Felon ADP projection by placement and year



In 2005, over one-third of the DF population were youth with a low risk for recidivating. Since then, the population of youth with medium and high risk-levels have grown and the population of youth with low risk-levels has remained constant. In fiscal year 2009, the DF population was 25 percent low risk, 53 percent medium risk and 28 percent high risk.

Graph 13: Cumulative DF ADP projection by CRN risk level and fiscal year



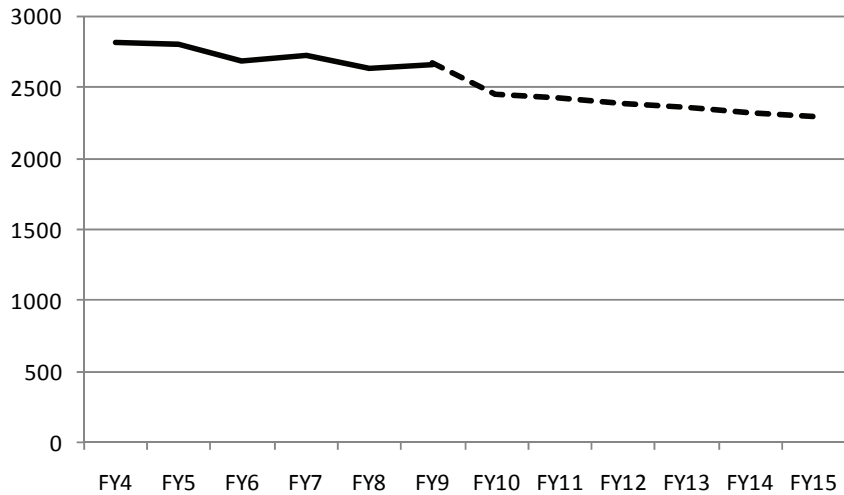
Regular Commitment Populations

The regular commitment population experienced a lot of change over the last five years. The number of youth starting new commitments has decreased but the average placement length-of-stay has increased. The community LOS has especially grown. The net result is a gradually decreasing regular commitment population that is primarily served in the community.

Table 5: Regular Commitment population trends

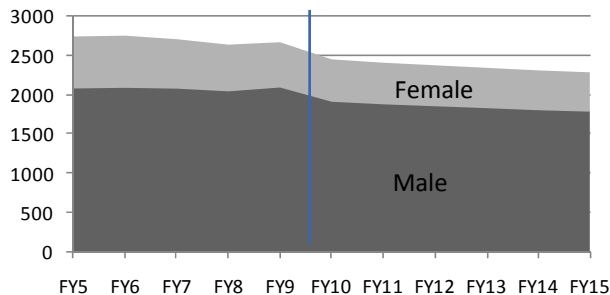
Fiscal Year	Legal Starts	LOS (days)	ADP
FY4	2475	428	2814
FY5	2303	399	2803
FY6	2387	447	2680
FY7	2247	424	2726
FY8	2093	451	2634
FY9	1984	483	2665
FY10	1760	470	2450
FY11	1840	474	2417
FY12	1801	478	2384
FY13	1763	481	2353
FY14	1725	485	2320
FY15	1694	489	2292

Graph 14: Regular Commitment average daily population projection by fiscal year

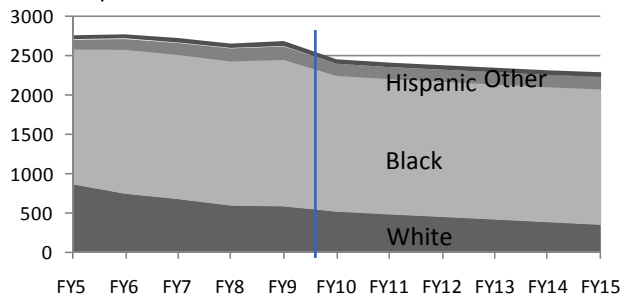


While less disproportionate than the superior court or designated felon commitment population, the regular commitment population is mostly black and male.

Graph 15 : Cumulative Regular Commitment ADP by gender



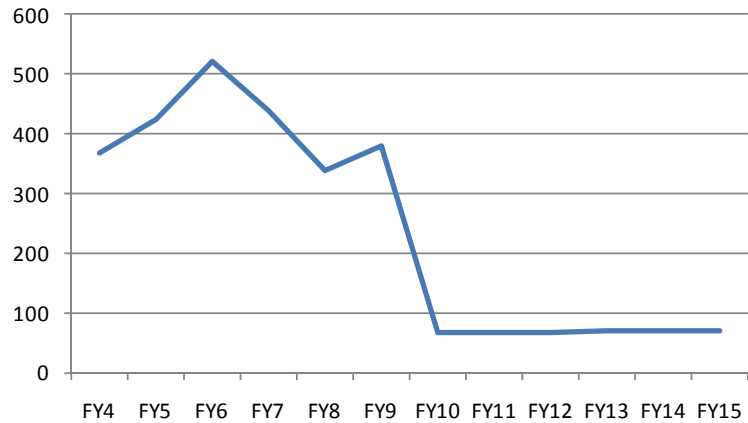
Graph 16: Cumulative Regular Commitment ADP by race/ethnicity



Regular Commitment Populations

The greatest change to the regular commitment population has been the policy decision to place few regular commitment youth in long-term secure confinement at the YDC. This decision in early fiscal year 2010 is essential for managing the YDC population without overcrowding. Currently, only about thirty beds are available for regular commitment youth in the YDC.

Graph 17: Number of Regular Commitment youth starting YDC placement

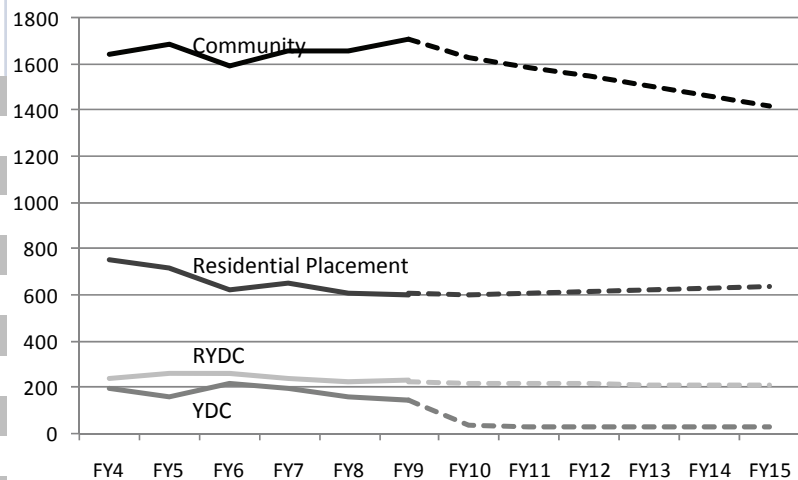


Until more YDC bed space becomes available, the majority of youth previously placed in YDCs will stay longer in a RYDC. The longer RYDC stay provides time to find appropriate residential and community placements for these youth.

Table 6 : Regular Commitment ADP by placement

Fiscal Year	Community	Resid Place	RYDC	YDC
FY4	1649	749	237	197
FY5	1689	715	260	157
FY6	1595	625	259	220
FY7	1661	650	239	196
FY8	1659	613	222	158
FY9	1711	604	226	142
FY10	1631	599	219	37
FY11	1587	606	220	28
FY12	1548	612	218	28
FY13	1507	618	216	28
FY14	1462	625	213	28
FY15	1419	634	212	28

Graph 18: Average daily population of Regular Committed youth by placement



Minimal use of secure confinement to manage regular commitment youth may impact future judicial decisions. A possible trend away from regular commitments may have spill-over affects on other legal placement populations.

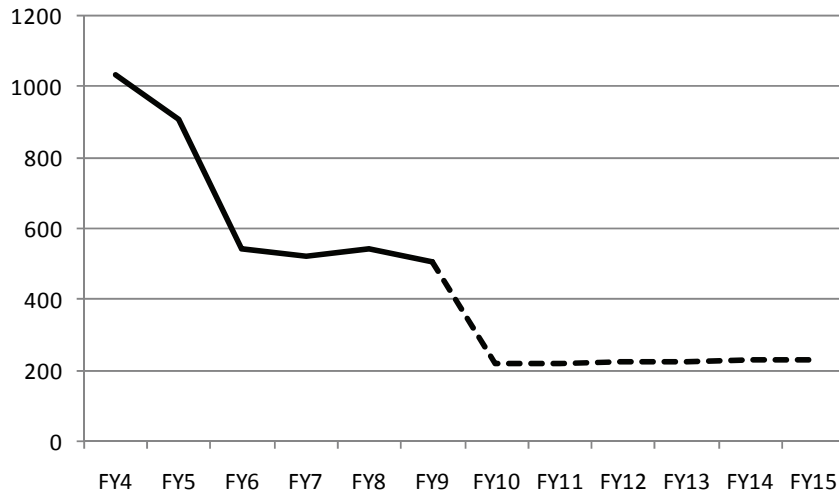
STP Populations

In 2006, the Short-Term Program (STP) length of stay was reduced from a maximum of 90 days to a maximum of 60 days. At the end of fiscal year 2009, the STP LOS was again reduced to a maximum of 30 days. The policy reducing STP LOS to 30-days is set to expire at the end of FY 2013. Despite the legislation, this population forecast predicts a continuation of the 30-day LOS until FY 2015.

Table 7: STP population trends by year

Fiscal Year	Legal Starts	LOS (days)	ADP
FY4	5609	65	1031
FY5	5316	61	907
FY6	3695	49	542
FY7	3974	48	522
FY8	4152	47	544
FY9	4110	43	506
FY10	3348	26	234
FY11	3375	26	236
FY12	3407	26	238
FY13	3442	26	240
FY14	3478	26	243
FY15	3533	26	247

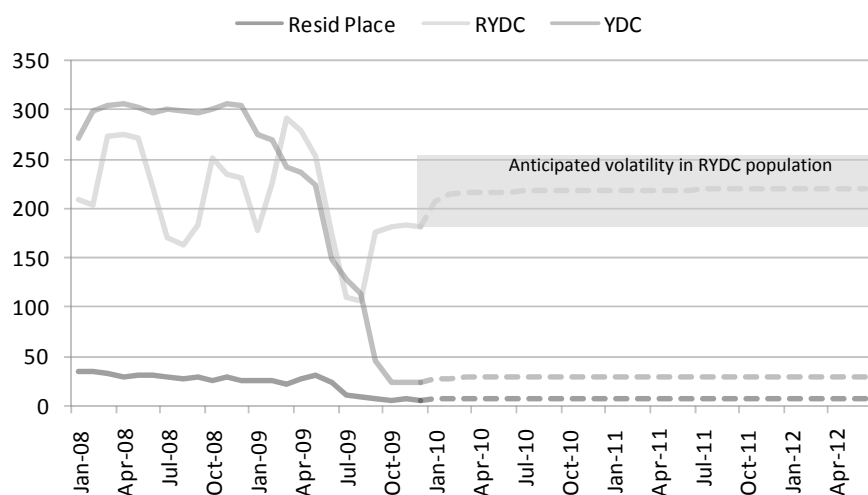
Graph 19: STP average daily population by fiscal year



Since STP was limited by a 30-day maximum LOS, the STP daily population dropped 50 percent. The extent of this drop is due to both the decreased length of stay and a decrease in the number of youth sentenced to STP.

Due to limited YDC bed-space and a reduced STP population, recent DJJ policy places STP youth primarily in RYDC facilities. The last approximately 25 youth remaining in a YDC represents females being served at Macon YDC. If the placement of female STP youth is limited to RYDC facilities, we can ex-

Graph 20: STP average daily population by placement and month



STP Populations

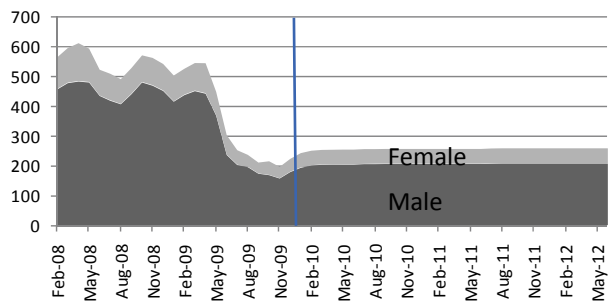
pect the STP YDC population to disappear and the STP RYDC population to increase by about 25 youth—all females.

Graph 20 shows the STP population distribution in DJJ placements since January 2008. In 2009, the STP YDC population is nearly eliminated whereas the RYDC population only dropped by a few dozen youth. This lack of a population decrease reflects the RYDC absorption of all youth who would have previously served their STP sentences in a YDC.

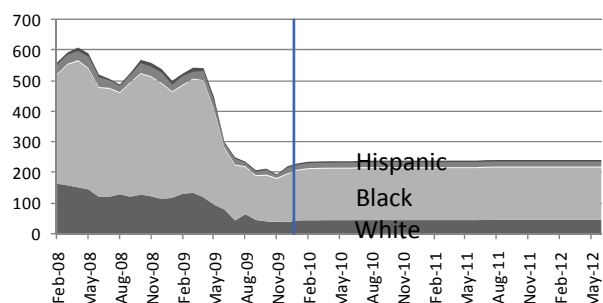
The RYDC population tends to have the most volatility because the RYDCs accepts youth directly from law enforcement officers and the courts. Compared to the YDC or residential placements, DJJ has less control in managing the size of the RYDC population. Thus, while the STP RYDC population projection is flat, RYDC population planning should take into account that the population vacillates by up to 100 youth within a year.

The racial and gender break down of STP average daily population is disproportionately male and black.

Graph 21: Cumulative STP ADP by month and gender



Graph 22: Cumulative STP ADP by month and race/ethnicity



To illuminate recent policy changes, these graphs are measured by month rather than by year through FY2012

Probation Populations

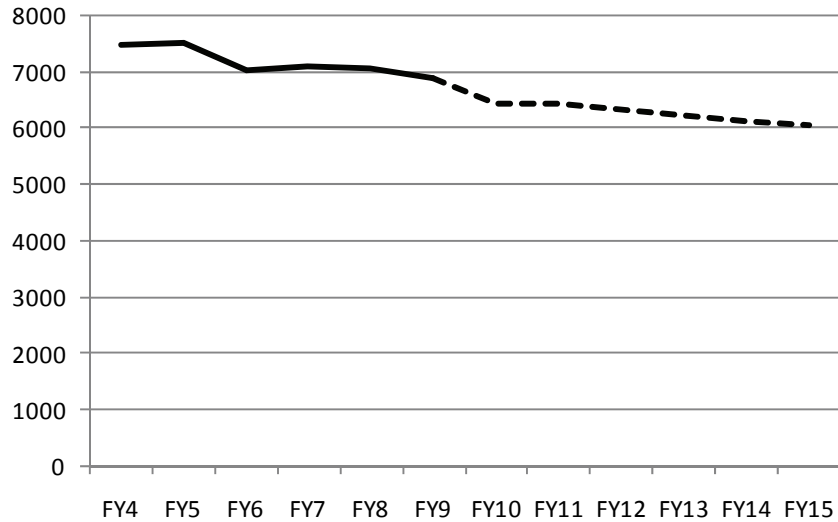
The number of youth assigned to probation services has dropped 14 percent in five years. This has caused a decline in the average daily population served.

Youth on probation are primarily served in the community with regular supervision by a case

Table 8: Probation population trends by year

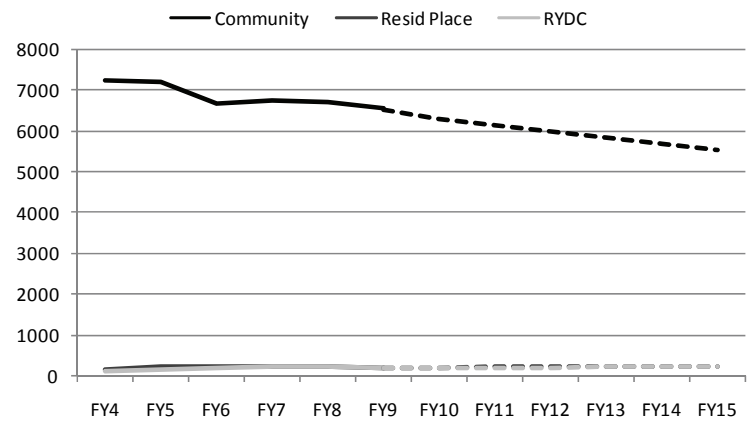
Fiscal Year	Legal Starts	LOS (days)	ADP
FY4	10516	273	7482
FY5	10456	252	7513
FY6	9471	264	7020
FY7	9749	269	7093
FY8	9462	270	7064
FY9	9086	272	6878
FY10	8488	271	6441
FY11	8673	271	6429
FY12	8530	271	6348
FY13	8394	271	6252
FY14	8253	271	6150
FY15	8150	271	6067

Graph 23: Probation average daily population projection by fiscal year



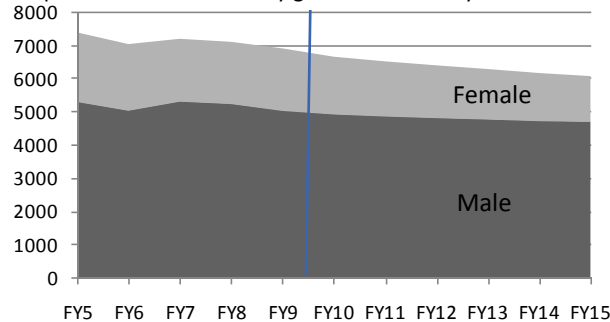
worker. The probation community population is now above six thousand while the residential placement and the RYDC populations each float at just over 200 youth per day.

Graph 24: Probation average daily population by placement and fiscal year

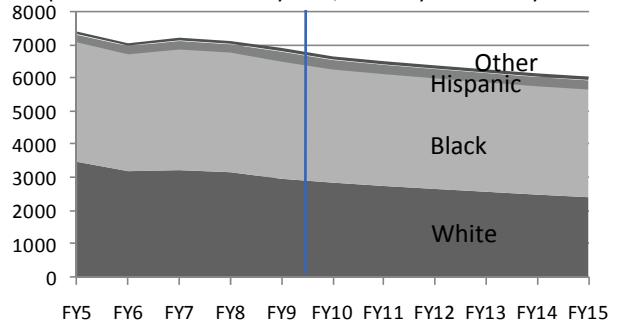


The gender and racial disproportionate representation is less severe in the probation population than in more serious placements.

Graph 25 : Probation ADP by gender and fiscal year



Graph 26: Probation ADP by race/ethnicity and fiscal year



Diversion Populations

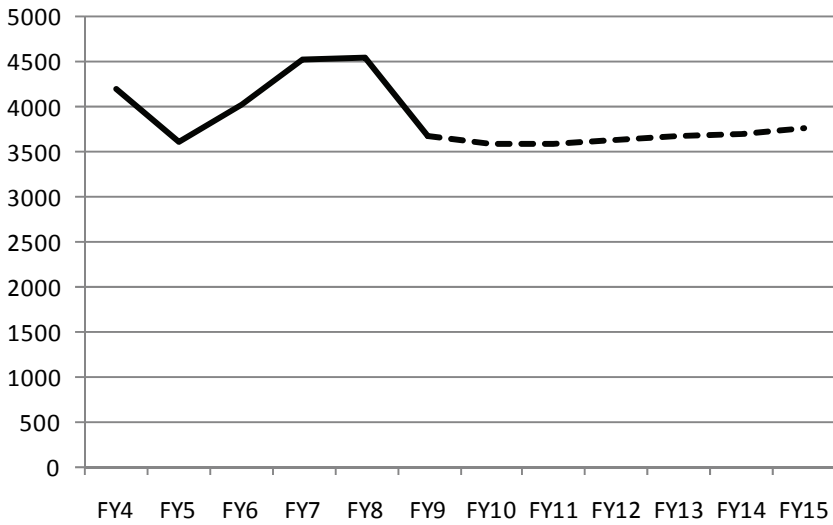
DJJ’s diversion population includes youth in the community working on restitution, informal adjustment agreements, abeyance, mediation or their custody has been given to the Georgia Division of Family and Child Services (DFACS). DJJ also serves a number of youth from independent counties with electronic monitoring, tracking and family/wrap-around services.

The number of youth served through diversion is largely dependant on budget and policy decisions. The number of youth placed on diversion decreased slightly in the last five years, but jumps in the average LOS in FY07 and FY08 caused significant jumps in the average daily population (ADP). The projection portrayed here assumes a static budget and consistent policies.

Table 9: Diversion population trends

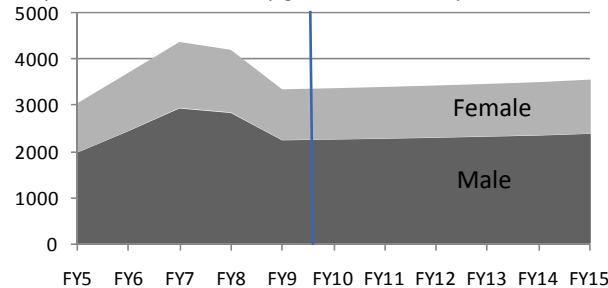
Fiscal Year	Legal Starts	LOS (days)	ADP
FY4	25425	60	4193
FY5	23201	56	3607
FY6	24371	62	4020
FY7	23981	71	4531
FY8	22650	71	4547
FY9	21427	60	3671
FY10	21870	60	3583
FY11	21908	60	3589
FY12	22112	60	3622
FY13	22343	60	3660
FY14	22575	60	3698
FY15	22928	60	3756

Graph 27: Diversion average daily population projection by fiscal year

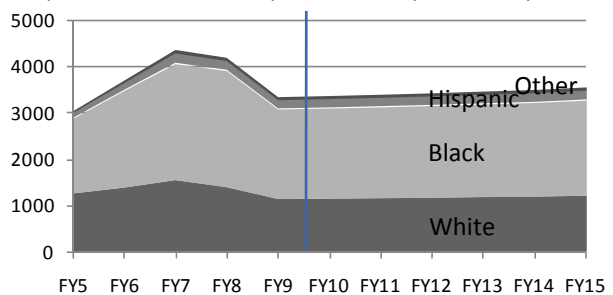


The volatile placement practices have impacted males and females similarly. In contrast, racial groups have been affected very differently. The FY06 and FY07 population increases was mostly an increase in the black population. But the decrease in FY09 was experienced by both the black and white populations.

Graph 28: Diversion ADP by gender and fiscal year



Graph 29: Diversion ADP by race/ethnicity and fiscal year



The diversion population is primarily a community population with about 2% of the population in residential placements and 0.2% of the population in a RYDC on an average day.

Intake Populations

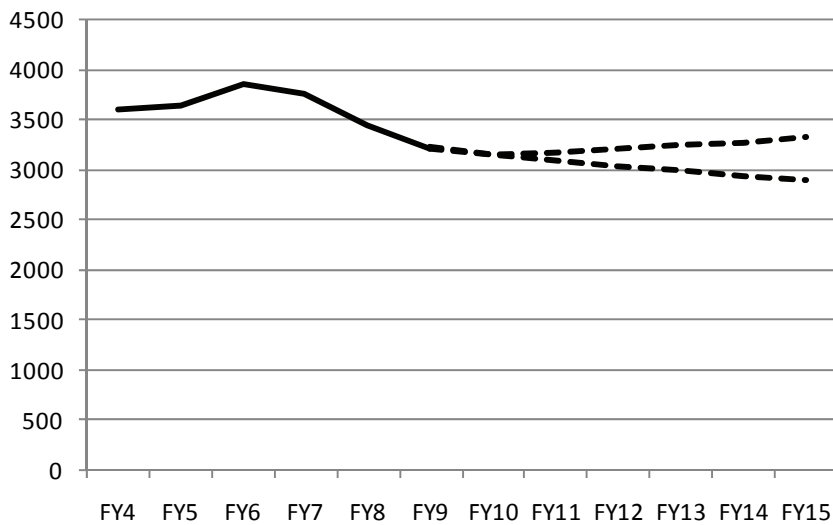
Youth begin intake when they are being held on charges, or are awaiting adjudication. DJJ processes over twenty thousand youth intakes each year. Most youth wait for their judicial process at home, however 10 to 15 percent of youth await their adjudication in the RYDC.

DJJ has experienced a decline in the number of youth starting intake procedures in the last three years. If this trend continues, the daily Intake population will be under 3000 youth in fiscal year 2012. If this trend levels off, then the daily intake population will increase slightly as a reflection of the Georgia youth population increase.

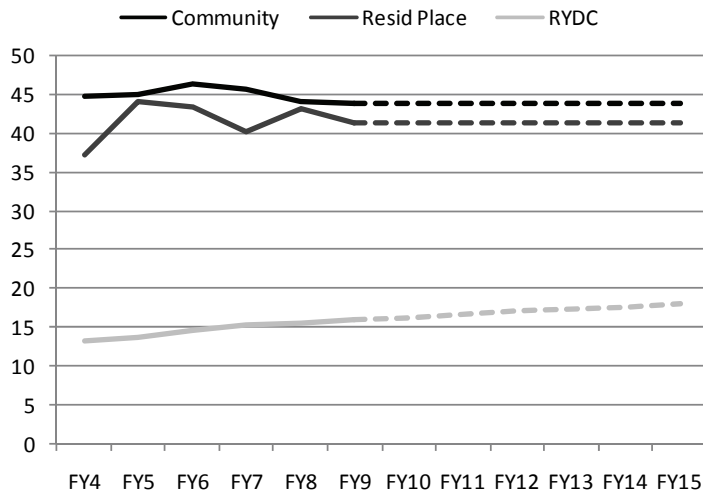
Table 10: Intake population trends by fiscal year

Fiscal Year	Legal Starts	LOS (days)	ADP
FY4	29374	45	3601
FY5	29398	45	3633
FY6	30104	47	3845
FY7	29448	47	3754
FY8	27428	45	3451
FY9	25996	45	3212
FY10	25170	46	3144
FY11	24826	46	3101
FY12	24499	46	3060
FY13	24192	46	3022
FY14	23874	46	2982
FY15	23668	46	2956

Graph 30: Intake average daily population by fiscal year



Graph 31: Average Intake LOS by placement and fiscal year.



One peculiar trend in the Intake population is an increasing length of stay for youth in the RYDC. Between FY 04 and FY09, the Intake RYDC LOS increased from 13 days to 16 days.

While this change initially seems insignificant, the impact was an additional 100 youth in the RYDC on an average day.

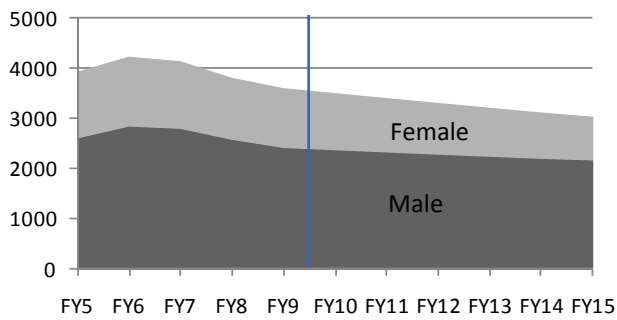
Only a small percentage of youth await adjudication in RYDC for longer than

Intake Populations

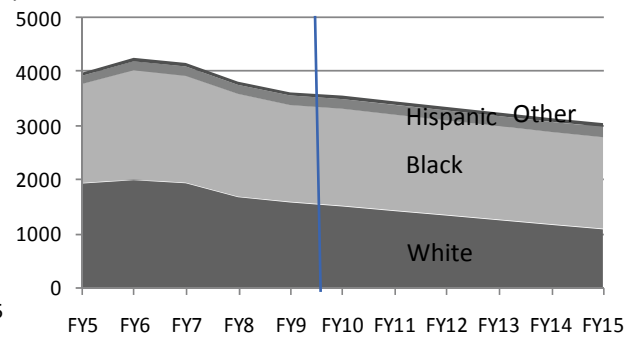
two weeks but those with more serious charges skew the average intake length of stay. If the RYDC average length of stay continues to increase to 17 and 18 days, the intake RYDC average daily population may grow by another 70 youth.

The intake population is disproportionately male and black. Intake population drop of the last three years was primarily a drop in the white population. This disproportionate decrease magnified the proportion of black youth in the intake population.

Graph 32: Cumulative Intake ADP by gender and fiscal year



Graph 33: Cumulative Intake ADP by race/ethnicity and fiscal year



Regional Youth Detention Centers

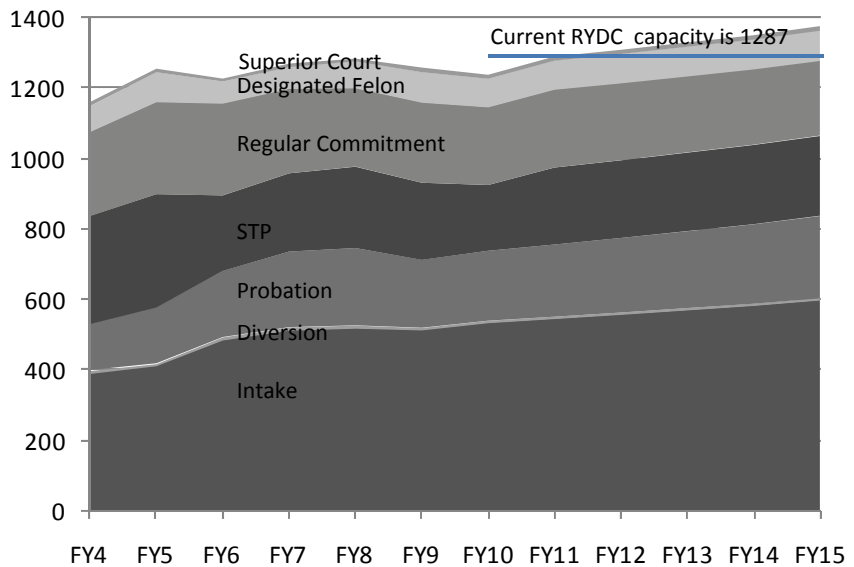
The projected increases in the RYDC populations for all legal status groups may push the RYDC population above capacity as soon as next year. To amplify the issue, the average numbers projected here don't properly communicate the volatility of the RYDC daily population.

The analysis of STP RYDC placements demonstrates how the RYDC population fluctuates by 100 youth within a given year. Responsible planning buffers the average anticipated DJJ facility needs by at least 100 beds. A buffer of this size does not eliminate overcrowding, but it does make it more manageable. Also, this population projection does not account for youth placed in the RYDC through the Secure Probations Sanctions Program.

Table 11: RYDC ADP by Legal Status and Year

Fiscal Year	Intake	Diversi on	Probat ion	STP	Reg Comm it	Desig Felon	Sup Court	Total
FY4	391	8	133	307	237	73	12	1161
FY5	413	6	161	322	260	85	10	1256
FY6	485	9	189	214	259	63	8	1228
FY7	512	10	216	222	239	63	10	1271
FY8	518	9	221	230	222	77	8	1285
FY9	514	7	194	219	226	87	13	1259
FY10	534	7	200	186	219	82	11	1239
FY11	545	7	206	218	220	83	12	1291
FY12	557	7	213	220	218	84	12	1310
FY13	569	7	219	222	216	85	12	1331
FY14	582	7	226	224	213	86	13	1352
FY15	597	7	235	226	212	87	13	1378

Graph 34: Cumulative RYDC ADP by Legal Status and Year



Youth Development Campuses

The YDC population has been drastically cut in fiscal year 2010 due to the closure of 300 beds at Bill Ireland YDC. The closure was a response to significant agency budget cuts and was managed by nearly eliminating STP and Regular commitment youth from YDC campuses.

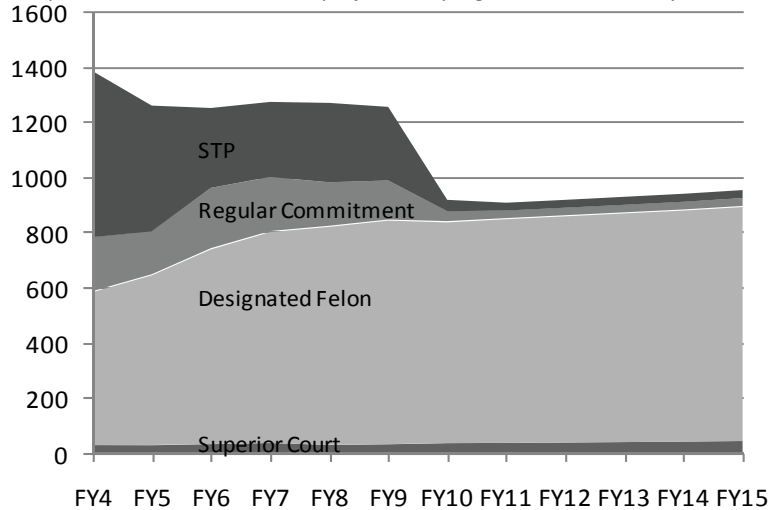
A decrease in the total STP population followed reduction in the sentence length from 60 to 30 days. DJJ determined that the smaller STP population could be served primarily in the RYDC. Except for a handful of females, all STP youth serve their full sentence in a RYDC.

To further absorb the elimination of so many YDC beds, DJJ is attempting to place fewer regular commitment youth with high risk and high needs in secure confinement. Essentially, there has been a shift to serve more regular commitment youth in the community.

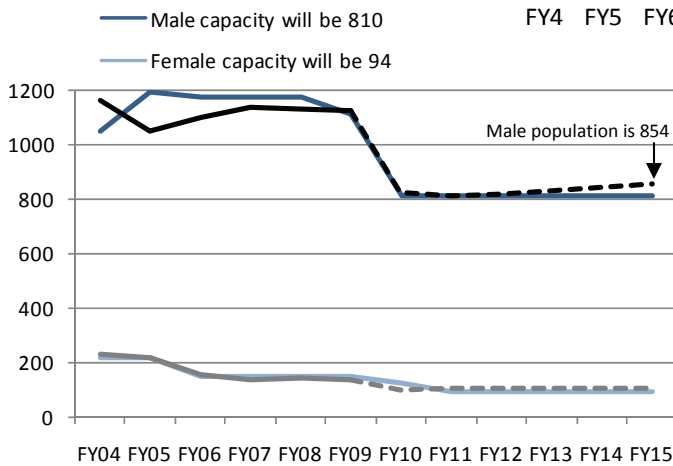
Table 12 : YDC ADP projection by legal status

Fiscal Year	Sup Court	Design Felon	Reg Commit	STP	Total
FY4	33	556	197	600	1386
FY5	33	617	157	454	1262
FY6	36	709	220	289	1253
FY7	40	768	196	272	1275
FY8	34	793	158	287	1272
FY9	36	814	142	266	1257
FY10	39	804	37	41	921
FY11	40	814	28	28	911
FY12	42	823	28	29	921
FY13	43	832	28	29	932
FY14	45	841	28	29	943
FY15	47	852	28	29	956

Graph 35: Cumulative YDC ADP projection by legal status and fiscal year



Graph 36: YDC ADP projection by gender



The result is a primarily Designated Felon YDC population.

Gender-analysis shows that with current capacity expectations, overcrowding in male facilities may be a problem. This will be the first time since 2004 that the average annual daily population exceeds capacity.

Regional Analysis

The Georgia DJJ manages the state population primarily through the use of four regions (North-West, North-East, South-West, and South-East). The regions serve different Georgia populations and exhibit different sentencing and resource usage patterns.

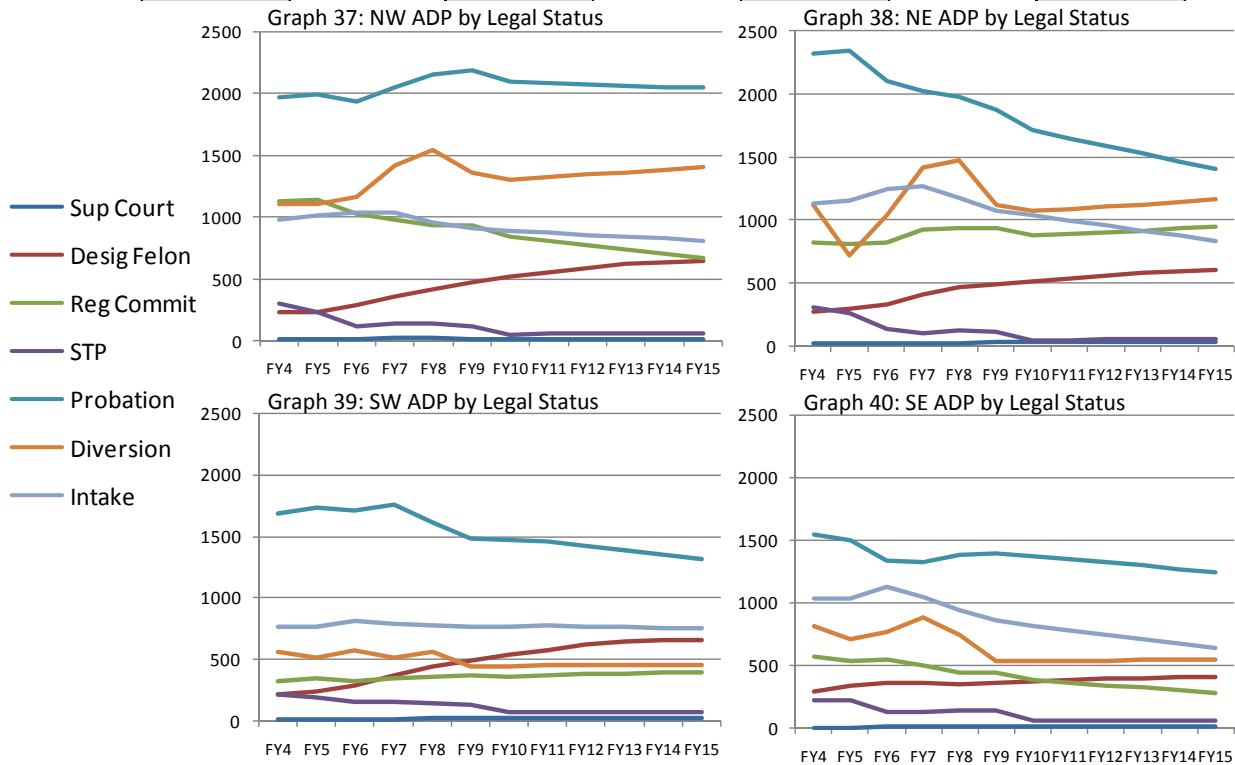
Table 13 and 14 provide historical and projected summaries of average daily population regional trends for legal status groups. Graphs 37 through 40 present the data and projections.

Table 13: Regional Legal Status ADP trends between Fiscal Years 2004 and 2009

	Superior Court	Designated Felon	Regular Commit	STP	Probation	Diversion	Intake
NW	General trend up	approx. doubled	down 17 %	down 60%	up 10 %	volatile	down a little
NE			up 15 %		down 15 %		flat
SW			up 25 %	down 20 %			down ~40%
SE					down 17 %		

Table 14: Regional Legal Status ADP projected trends for fiscal year 2010 through 2015

	Superior Court	Designated Felon	Regular Commit	STP	Probation	Diversion	Intake		
NW	up 10%	up ~20%	down 20%	up ~18%	flat	up ~10%	down 9%		
NE			up 10%		down 18%		down 20%		
SW			flat	up 10%	down 27%		up ~7%	down 10%	flat
SE									flat projection



Regional Analysis

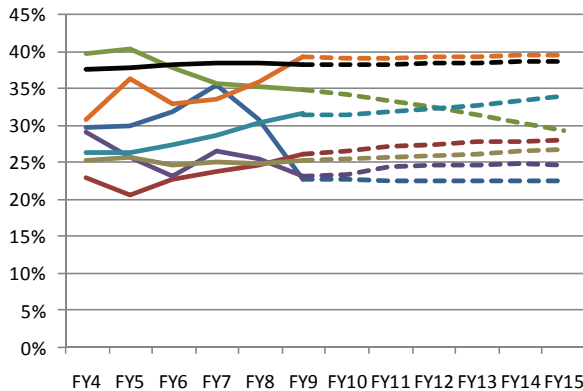
The regional analysis of ADP by legal placements illuminates the differences in sentencing patterns and trends across the state. The graphs below represent the four Georgia regions managed in DJJ. The black line represents the state youth population proportion in that region. The colored lines represent the proportion of legal status populations served in the region.

Example: Last year the NW region represented 37 percent of the state youth population. And it served 31 percent of DJJ's Probation population (turquoise line).

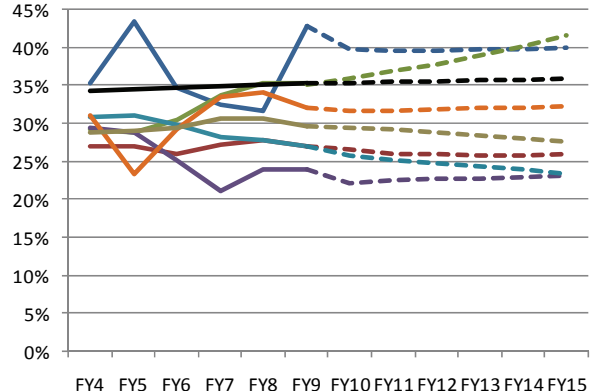
- Sup Court
- Desig Felon
- Reg Commit
- STP
- Probation
- Diversion
- Intake
- state population

The two northern regions generally use a smaller proportion of legal placements compared to the youth population proportion in their region. For probation and intake, this difference is explained by the presence of independent courts. More youth are served through independent courts in the northern regions than in the southern regions. Independent courts provide probation and intake services to their county populations outside of DJJ's jurisdiction.

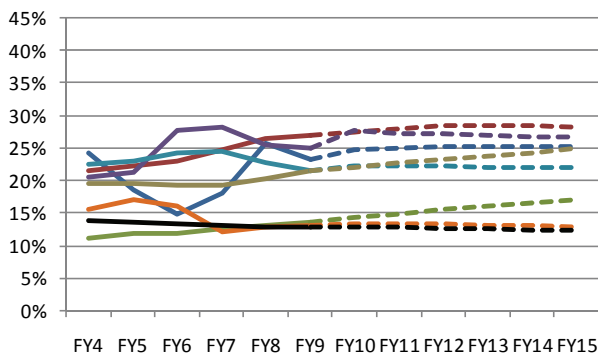
Graph 41: North West Region proportion of population by Legal ADP and fiscal year



Graph 42: North East Region proportion of population by Legal ADP and fiscal year



Graph 43: South West Region proportion of population by Legal ADP and fiscal year



Graph 44: South East Region proportion of population by Legal ADP and fiscal year

