

The Advocacy Foundation, Inc.

Preparing Individuals, Organizations and Communities to Achieve Their Full Potential



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Advocacy Foundation Update

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Proverbs 3: 1-7 (NKJV)

Guidance for the Young

¹ My son, do not forget my law, But let your heart keep my commands; ² For length of days and long life And peace they will add to you. ³ Let not mercy and truth forsake you; Bind them around your neck, Write them on the tablet of your heart, ⁴ And so find favor and high esteem In the sight of God and man.

⁵ Trust in the LORD with all your heart, And lean not on your own understanding; ⁶ In all your ways acknowledge Him, And He shall direct^a your paths.

⁷ Do not be wise in your own eyes; Fear the LORD and depart from evil.

Introduction

The Advocacy Foundation, Inc., which was conceptualized, developed and tested in 2003-2004, filed its Articles of Incorporation on March 31, 2006. Our current major programs now consist of the following evidence-based, community-fortifying, initiatives:

The Advocacy Foundation Academy – A Multidisciplinary Approach;
Building Resilient Youth – The 21st Century Youth Empowerment Initiative

The Advocacy Foundation Adolescent Law Group;
Helping Balance the Scales of Justice for Young People, Their Families, and Their Communities

The Collaborative US | International;
Creating Synergy between the Nonprofit, Business & Faith Communities

The Nonprofit Advisors Group
Turning Your Nonprofit Into A Powerhouse!

Look What We've Accomplished Over The Last Few Years!

For the last several years, we have been: (1) Developing Evidence-Based programming for Nonprofits, Churches, School Systems, Government Municipalities, etc. in Multi-Demographic areas; (2) Providing Technical Assistance such as 501(c)(3) Acquisitions, Leadership and Board Development, Strategic Planning, Organizational Development, and Fundraising to those same entities; (3) Educating Community Stakeholders and Professionals such as Police, Sheriff, Attorneys, Educators, Clergy, Parents, Juvenile Justice and Court personnel, and others about the underlying causes of Juvenile Delinquency and Deprivation, as well as the many and varied Alternatives to Juvenile Detention available to our young people; and (4) Helping Juvenile Justice Professionals develop their cases with an underlying objective of rehabilitating (and preserving the rights of) the young persons caught-up in the Juvenile Justice system.

Our First Community Initiative – Clayton County Georgia

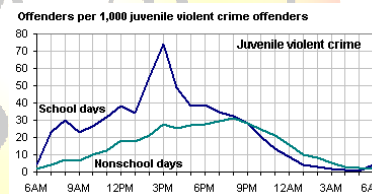
The Demographics of Juvenile Delinquency & Deprivation

From 2000 through 2004, there had been an average of over 9,500 cases filed in the local Juvenile Court each year. The cases were filed under the following five (5) categories: Unruly offenses; Traffic offenses; Delinquent offenses; Deprivation; and Special Proceedings. Delinquent and Unruly cases comprised the vast majority of these matters by an extreme margin. Delinquencies comprised 6,721 cases, a total of seventy-one percent (71%) of all filings. In the Delinquency category, young black males accounted for 4,090 of the cases, or 60.9%. Young black females accounted for 1,472 cases, or 21.9%. These two categories alone account for 82.8% of all Juvenile Delinquency filings in the county. All other categories combined, such as white males (6.7%), white females (3.3%), and others (7.2%) accounted for a total of 17.2% of all Delinquency filings. Conversely, according to the most recent Census, in Clayton County, 37.9% of all residents were white, while 51.6% of all residents were black. That accounts for 89.5% of all county residents.

Patterns in Juvenile Delinquency and Behavior

After School Hours Kids Need Access to Constructive Activities
at No Cost to Them or to Their Families

Victimization of and by Juveniles occurs most frequently between the hours of 2pm and 8pm every school day, with violent crimes peaking at 3pm on week-



days. The most recent Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention study indicates that serious violent crimes by juveniles occur most frequently in the hours immediately following the close of school on school days. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of all violent crimes by juveniles occur

on school days. On non-school days, the incidence of juvenile violence increases through the afternoon and early evening hours, peaking between 8pm and 10pm.

Statewide, according to the Census, 65.1% of all Georgia residents are white, 28.7% are black, and 5.3% are Hispanic. In Clayton County, the total households with children under 18 was 40.7%, while the statewide total households with children under 18 was 35.0%. Hence, while the total number of non-minority residents residing in the county and state comprise around 37.9% and 65.1% of their respective populations, the total number of Juvenile minorities in trouble with the law in the County is around 82.8% of case filings year after year. Due to both judicial and community activism, however, total filings have been significantly reduced since 2000.

Always feel welcome to contact me directly with any questions, comments, or great ideas!

Jack Johnson

Executive Director



The Advocacy Foundation, Inc.

PO Box 143704, Fayetteville, GA 30214

John C (Jack) Johnson III
Executive Director





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*Helping Individuals, Organizations & Communities
Achieve Their Full Potential*

The underlying rationale of the juvenile court system is that youth are developmentally different from adults and that their behavior is malleable. Rehabilitation and treatment, therefore, in addition to community protection, are considered to be primary and viable goals.

Limitations are placed on public access to juvenile records because of the belief that juvenile offenders can be successfully rehabilitated, and to avoid their unnecessary stigmatization.

The juvenile justice system follows a psychological casework approach, taking into account a detailed assessment of the youth's history in order to meet his or her specific needs. The juvenile offender faces a hearing, rather than a trial, which incorporates his social history as well as legal factors.

Court proceedings may be confidential to protect privacy.

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