

The e-Advocate Newsletter

The Advocacy Foundation, Inc.

Preparing Individuals, Organizations and Communities to Achieve Their Full Potential



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Characteristics of A Juvenile Delinquent

Part III (Series Finale)

Evidence-Based Programming Models

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Proverbs 22 (NKJV)

Train Up A Child In The Way He Should Go

²² A good name is to be chosen rather than great riches, Loving favor rather than silver and gold. ² The rich and the poor have this in common, The LORD is the maker of them all. ³ A prudent man foresees evil and hides himself, But the simple pass on and are punished. ⁴ By humility and the fear of the LORD Are riches and honor and life. ⁵ Thorns and snares are in the way of the perverse; He who guards his soul will be far from them. ⁶ ***Train up a child in the way he should go, And when he is old he will not depart from it.*** ⁷ The rich rules over the poor, And the borrower is servant to the lender. ⁸ He who sows iniquity will reap sorrow, And the rod of his anger will fail. ⁹ He who has a generous eye will be blessed, For he gives of his bread to the poor. ¹⁰ Cast out the scoffer, and contention will leave; Yes, strife and reproach will cease. ¹¹ He who loves purity of heart *And has grace on his lips*, The king will be his friend. ¹² The eyes of the LORD preserve knowledge, But He overthrows the words of the faithless. ¹³ The lazy man says, "There is a lion outside! I shall be slain in the streets!" ¹⁴ The mouth of an immoral woman is a deep pit; He who is abhorred by the LORD will fall there. ¹⁵ Foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child; The rod of correction will drive it far from him. ¹⁶ He who oppresses the poor to increase his riches, *And he who gives to the rich, will surely come to poverty.* (Emphasis added)

Building Resilient Youth

A Multidisciplinary Approach

Building Resilient Youth – *A Multidisciplinary Approach* ("BRY-AMA") is a multi-year, multi-faceted, evidence-based, program designed to address the needs of "at-risk" youth and change the disenfranchisement paradigm encompassing dysfunctional family cycles. This particular program has proven effective in our two-year pilot in urban, suburban, and rural environments.

The overall objective of the program is to teach self-discipline, personal responsibility, academic and time-management skills (including study skills, test-taking techniques, and life skills) designed to promote academic success and community bonding, while simultaneously decreasing anti-social behaviors.

BRY-AMA is designed to encourage young people to stay in school and complete either their high school education or a vocational training program in preparation for college, military service, or the workforce.

The primary objective is to reduce the incidence of pre-delinquent behaviors, including, but not limited to, gang affiliation and violence, acting disruptive and stealing, running away, truancy, marginal academic performance, and/or a low probability of high school graduation.

We have been extremely blessed and highly successful in helping the young people we've served, as well as their families, understand and break negative social and family patterns regarding their education, literacy, pregnancy, substance abuse, and other counter-productive and destructive life cycles leading to at-risk behaviors and juvenile delinquency.



Youth and Family Goals

Replacing Risk Factors with Protective Factors

Our Primary Goals include, but are by no means limited to:

Increased Pro-Social Behaviors in the Community: Internships, Jobs, and/ or Community Service; Decreased Criminal Activity and violence; Decreased Involvement in Gangs; Decreased Alcohol and Drug use; Improved School Functioning and Performance; Improved Family Functioning and Interaction; Increased Involvement in Extra-Curricular Activities; Increased Youth Development Workforce Skills and Access to Jobs; Improved Attitudes Toward Self, Home and School; Improved Social Competence Skills Self-Esteem, Peer Relations, Socialization, Social Problem Solving and Cognitive Problem Solving Skills.

Numerous studies have shown that where Protective Factors are developed and emphasized, Risk Factors decrease almost automatically.

Community Infrastructure Goals

Community-Wide Paradigm Shifting for the New Millennium

Our Secondary Goals are also not limited by non-linear thinking; they evolve from the following:

Increases in Service Providers to Address Specific Community Needs Related to Juvenile Delinquency & Behavior; Increases in Service Integration and Coordination; Development of Policies and Procedures for Integrated Service Networking from Referral to Case Closure; Development of Client Tracking Mechanisms; Development of Quality Assurance Teams and Client Feedback Mechanisms; Identification and Utilization of Safe and Effective Community Sites; Increased Transportation to Service Delivery Sites.

The program has been operating in five Georgia counties since 2008: Clayton, Dougherty, Jasper, Lamar, and Marion. We strive to achieve at least an 85% success rate at all sites, and in all categories of our Goals and Objectives. Please feel welcome to contact us for additional information.

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

Jack Johnson

Executive Director

This e-Advocate Newsletter is Sponsored by
The Clayton County Youth Services Partnership



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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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