

# Highlights: Juvenile Jurisdiction Subcommittee Report 2021

of the Georgia Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group\*

## IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

AS ESTIMATED

# 12,604

ADDITIONAL CASES OF 17 YEAR OLDS WOULD BE REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT

AS ESTIMATED

# 8,045

ADDITIONAL 17 YEAR OLDS WOULD BE ARRESTED

AT LEAST

# 4,326

TRANSPORTS WOULD BE NEEDED

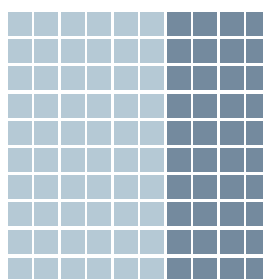
AT LEAST

# 2,163

ADDITIONAL 17 YEAR OLDS WOULD BE DETAINED

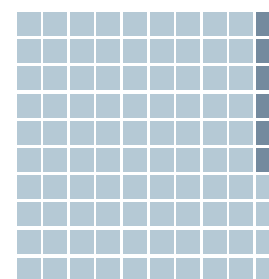
## IN PRACTICE

In 2019, **29,469 cases** were filed in the juvenile courts (Designated Class A/B felonies and other delinquent offenses).\*\* If **12,604** were added, this would be a 43% increase overall and new cases would make up about 30% of cases overall.



2019 AOC Caseload Report (29,469 cases)  
Estimated 17 Year Olds (12,604 additional cases)

Of the total 42,073 cases, **only 6% would be Designated Class A/B felonies.**



Total estimated other delinquent cases (39,510 cases)  
Total Estimated Designated Class A/B felonies (2,563 cases)

## Key considerations for raising the juvenile age of jurisdiction in Georgia

### Bed space



There will be a number of facilities which are projected to need increased bed space.



### Planning & oversight

Localities will need to plan for additional juveniles. This includes support from an oversight committee, potential staffing (judges, court personnel, services), and time to implement.

### Transportation



Local sheriff departments will be responsible for the increased transports - which can be up to 2 to 6 per youth.



### Assessments

Juveniles offenders require various assessments to be completed - including the DAI, PDRA, and behavioral health assessments. Some of these will need to be revalidated and others will need increased resources to ensure they are completed timely.

\*To read the entire report please visit: <https://cjcc.georgia.gov/grants/grant-subject-areas/juvenile-justice/state-advisory-group-saggov>

\*\*AOC 2019 Caseload Report