

Report of the Juvenile Jurisdictional Subcommittee
Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group
2021

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Executive Summary

The aim of this report is to provide an overview of the potential impact of legislation to raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction in Georgia. It bears noting that the juvenile justice system in our state is a complex structure of both intergovernmental (municipal, county, state) and inter-branch (executive, judicial) relationships. This structure poses challenges unique to Georgia and requires careful consideration of multiple factors to ensure the fair and appropriate treatment of youth.

In researching this issue, the Juvenile Jurisdiction Subcommittee of the State Advisory Group conducted a thorough literature review, consulted with local stakeholders in multiple localities, assessed available data, and developed recommendations that merit serious deliberation as this issue is considered.

Data from the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) was utilized to tally and review the arrests of every 17-year-old in the state for calendar year 2019. After compiling and sorting the data, we then conducted one-on-one video calls with juvenile court judges, district attorneys, and juvenile court intake personnel in each of the 15 counties with the highest arrest rates. These calls enabled a qualitative review of each arrest and a personal discussion about how these cases would be handled if they were now referred to their juvenile courts. This series of calls allowed us to collect substantive data on the local impact of the potential change. Using this data, we created a methodology for estimating the number of youth who would come into contact with our juvenile system and the projected number of those youth who would be detained at first contact. We were then able to apply this methodology to the remaining counties to develop a statewide projection.

Key Findings

Our projections show that the state can expect an additional 12,604 referrals to juvenile court annually. Of these, 8,604 seventeen-year-olds would be responsible for the additional 12,604 referrals, as some were charged with multiple offenses. Based on the nature of charges, an estimated 2,163 to 2,917 additional youth would be detained in a DJJ Regional Youth Detention Center on an annual basis. This averages to an additional 180-243 youth detained each month.

For the juvenile justice system to be successful in addressing the criminogenic factors and reducing recidivism for these youth, additional resources will be needed in many jurisdictions. These include:

- **Increasing bed space in select areas** (Direct impact - Department of Juvenile Justice - State)
- **Transportation assistance to detention and from court hearings** (Direct impact - Local Sheriffs)
- **Revalidating risk assessments** (Direct impact - System Stakeholders - State)
- **Planning and oversight for implementation for additional youth** (Direct impact - Juvenile Courts & System Stakeholders)

The need for redirecting and increasing resources to serve these additional youth will be addressed in various sections throughout the report.

Highlights: Juvenile Jurisdictional 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

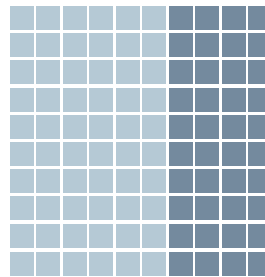
AT LEAST

2,163

ADDITIONAL 17 YEAR OLDS WOULD BE DETAINED

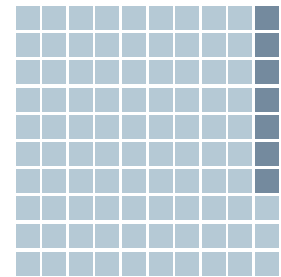
IN PRACTICE

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 7% would be Designated Class A/B felonies.**



Total estimated other delinquent cases (39,236 cases)
Total Estimated Designated Class A/B felonies (2,837 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 transports per youth.



Assessment

Juvenile offenders require various assessments - DAI, PDRA, and behavioral health assessments. Some of these will need to be revalidated and others will need increased resources to ensure timely completion.

Overview of the work of the Juvenile Jurisdiction Subcommittee under the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG) was established in the original Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDPA). The JJDPA is a federal law that provides delinquency prevention grants to states and localities to improve systems and practices, and to establish basic safeguards for states and localities to follow regarding their care and custody of youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Georgia has participated in the JJDPA since the mid 1970's.

The JJDPA, as monitored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, requires each state to maintain a State Advisory Board, acting in an advisory capacity for the Designated State Agency, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), for the utilization of federal funds. Created by the General Assembly in 1981 as an executive branch agency, CJCC represents the culmination of many efforts to establish a statewide body that builds consensus and unity among Georgia's diverse and interdependent justice system components. The CJCC serves in a supervisory capacity to the Georgia SAG.

The SAG is composed of members who are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The SAG's mission is to review juvenile justice policy, advise and advocate on juvenile justice issues, and strive to maintain Georgia's compliance with the JJDPA.

The SAG Juvenile Jurisdiction Subcommittee's goal is to further research the age of juvenile court jurisdiction in Georgia, consult with relevant stakeholders, assess available data, and provide subject matter expertise as this legislative change is considered.

Members of the Juvenile Jurisdiction Subcommittee

The members of the Juvenile Jurisdiction Subcommittee:

Joe Vignati (Chair)

Polly McKinney

Lalaine Briones

Tyrone Oliver

Adolphus Graves

Steven Teske

Joe Hood

Subcommittee Liaison - Stephanie Mikkelsen

Juvenile Justice – Juvenile Jurisdiction

Georgia law defines a child as one who is

under the age of 17 years when alleged to have committed a delinquent act; between 18 and 21 years of age and receiving extended care youth services from DFCS; or under the age of 21 years who committed an act of delinquency before reaching the age of 17 years and who has been placed under the supervision of the court or on probation to the court for the purpose of enforcing orders of the court. O.C.G.A. § 15-11-2 (10)(B).

The Superior Court has original jurisdiction over juveniles who commit serious violent felonies. O.C.G.A. 15-11-560(b), These are direct file cases, popularly referred to as “SB440 offenses” or the “seven deadly sins,” and statutorily exempted from juvenile court jurisdiction. These offenses include: murder; murder in the second degree; voluntary manslaughter; rape; aggravated sodomy; aggravated child molestation; aggravated sexual battery; armed robbery if committed with a firearm; aggravated assault if committed with a firearm upon a public safety officer; and aggravated battery upon a public safety officer.

Development of Georgia Juvenile Jurisdiction¹

Historical context is key to understanding the current state of Georgia’s juvenile jurisdiction. There have been a number of fundamental changes in the state’s juvenile justice system, most notably in the past 10 years. This past legislative history can be instructive to current discussions about revising jurisdictional limits.

The basic design of Georgia’s juvenile court system was first codified in the major provisions of the Juvenile Court Code of 1971, which was passed by the legislature and became effective July 1, 1971. As delineated in this 1971 Code, a “child” was considered to be an individual under the age of 17 years. Additionally, after July 1, 1973, those under the age of 18 years would become subject to the jurisdiction of Georgia juvenile courts.

However, in the legislative session of 1973, due to a *lack of juvenile court resources*, the legislature amended the Juvenile Court Code to eliminate the inclusion of 17-year-olds in Georgia’s juvenile justice system.²

Effectively, Georgia increased the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to include 17-year-olds once before, over 48 years ago. Unfortunately, due to a lack of sufficient resources, this previous raise the age effort was abandoned.³

¹ Georgia Juvenile Practice and Procedure 4th Edition, Mark H. Murphy, p 6-7
Acts of the Georgia Legislature 1971, p. 709
Acts of the Georgia Legislature 1973, p. 882

² *Ibid*

³ For further explanation, the law was changed in 1971 to take effect in July 1973. However juvenile system stakeholders came before legislature before law took effect and stated “due to a lack of juvenile court resources” they would not be able to enact the law and so the provision including 17-year-olds in Georgia’s juvenile system was removed.

Georgia is currently one of only three states whose juvenile jurisdiction is below the age of 18. The other two states are Texas and Wisconsin. In the past five years, multiple southern states have adjusted their age of jurisdiction. The chart below provides a general overview of these changes. This includes: Louisiana (2016), North Carolina (2019), and South Carolina (2019). Additional states include Vermont (2020), New York (2018), Missouri (2020), and Michigan (2019).

State	Delayed Implementation	Implementation Committee	Funding	Change
Louisiana (2016)	Yes. Phase 1 (2018) non-violent offenses Phase 2 (July 1, 2020) all remaining offenses	Yes, new designated committee.	\$400,000 For initial implementation.	16 to 17
North Carolina (2017, 2019)	Yes. Phase 1 (2017) non-violent offenses Phase 2 (2019) delinquent offenses, excludes all motor vehicle offenses for 16/17 year old	Yes, attached to already create committee. Required to submit annual updates.	\$65.9 million The purpose was for expansion of local programming, beds for detention, staffing, electronic monitoring and transport, vocational services for confined youth, staffing (judges, DA, public defender, deputy clerks).	15 to 17
South Carolina (2016)	Yes. Took effect July 1, 2019 – contingent on funding provided by SC Department of Juvenile Justice	N/A	None The General Assembly mandated that DJJ use carry over funds to fill any gaps with RTA. Recently DJJ has been allocated funding but not RTA specific.	16 to 17

Recent Georgia Legislation

House Bill 272 was introduced in the 2021 legislative session and assigned to the House Committee on Juvenile Justice. The proposed bill made the following changes:

- Created an implementation committee and identified said members (chairperson of House Committee on Juvenile Justice; DJJ, GSA, PAC, GACDL, CJCC, OPB, CJCJ).
 - The committee was tasked with matters relating to equipment, security, and technological aspects. The committee would have been in effect May 15, 2021 until December 31, 2022.
- Updated juvenile jurisdiction to include 17-year-olds in various areas of code statutes related to delinquent offenses.
- Continued inclusion of criminal gang activity offenses as allowable juvenile court jurisdiction waivers.

The bill did not change the jurisdiction for traffic offenses. For instance, if a 17-year-old committed a traffic offense without a delinquent offense attached, they would be processed in the same court where it is prosecuted currently (municipal court or state court). In formulating our projections, we used the parameters of the most recently introduced bill for this report.

Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Overview

Despite having the same overarching goal of promoting public safety, the criminal and juvenile justice systems are meaningfully and intentionally distinct. Per O.C.G.A. 15-11-1, the purpose of the juvenile justice system is to “secure for each child... such care and guidance, preferably in his or her own home, as will secure his or her moral, emotional, mental, and physical welfare as well as the safety of both the child and community.”

First, the juvenile justice system was created with the premise that juveniles are fundamentally different from adults and, as such, should be treated with these developmental differences in mind. This is due to the following reasons: 1) a lack of maturity and an underdeveloped sense of responsibility; 2) more susceptibility to the influence of (antisocial) peers; and 3) character is still being formed.⁴ Per research, a youth’s brain will not mature until their early to mid 20s.⁵ Juvenile courts in general are better equipped to provide a variety of resources to hold youth offenders accountable while taking into account these needs, and to impose accountability more quickly.

Second, the juvenile justice system utilizes validated assessments at key decision points that are specifically designed for youth. The purpose of these assessments is to predict the criminogenic risk and needs of youth. Juvenile courts in Georgia utilize the detention assessment instrument (DAI) when detention is being considered. The DAI is a uniform, risk-based assessment for making pre adjudicatory detention decisions. Additionally, juvenile courts utilize the pre-dispositional risk

⁴ Roper v. Simmons, 543 U.S. 551, 569-571 (2005).

⁵ Arain, M., Haque, M., Johal, L., Mathur, P., Nel, W., Rais, A., Sandhu, R., & Sharma, S. (2013). Maturation of the adolescent brain. *Neuropsychiatric disease and treatment*, 9, 449–461. <https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S39776>

assessment (PDRA) post adjudication. The PDRA is a uniform, assessment that calculates a youth's potential risk of recidivism. Both of these tools have been researched and validated using data on Georgia's youth.

Third, while juvenile courts have the legal authority of utilizing bail, it is not a common practice in Georgia. This differs from the criminal justice system where the practice is utilized with much greater frequency. As such, the availability of bail for juveniles in Georgia does not result in reduced detention. Typically, when a youth is determined to be a public safety risk and is detained, the youth is detained for 24 – 72 hours minimum prior to the initial detention hearing. This detention can be extended, depending on the charges, offense history, and other factors as determined by the juvenile court.

Fourth, Georgia is the only juvenile court system nationwide that is a bifurcated system. Georgia's 159 counties are now primarily served by two different types of juvenile courts: "independent" and "dependent." Independent courts are funded by county commissions and provide intake, probation, and program services through locally controlled and directed probation departments. Dependent courts have jurisdictional responsibility of 142 Georgia counties. In most of these dependent jurisdictions, intake, and probation services are provided exclusively by DJJ employees. Based on this categorization, the resources for courts and system stakeholders are both state and locally funded. Independent courts are generally located in the state's most populous counties. Altogether, these courts have jurisdiction over approximately half of the state's youth population.⁶

In addition to differences between the adult and juvenile systems, limited research in Georgia has been conducted on the trajectory of youth offending. In 2017, Applied Research Studies (ARS) and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) conducted the Pathways to Desistance study.⁷ The study was the first of its kind which describes the likelihood in which juvenile offenders persist in illegal behavior and are active in Georgia's adult criminal justice system. The study found that 17-year-old offenders were unique. The 17-year-old inmate population displayed higher levels of criminal thinking, more peer and family issues, and less motivation to change behavior compared to older adult inmates. The report noted that attention to the principles of risk, need, and responsivity resulted in reduced offending. These types of interventions are available in the juvenile system. Overall, 41% of juveniles with a juvenile court history were subsequently arrested as adults and ultimately 8% were incarcerated in prison as an adult.

⁶ Juvenile Justice Geography, Policy, Practice and Statistics: Georgia Juvenile Justice Services. Additional information on the independent courts can be accessed at <http://www.jigps.org/juvenile-justice-services/georgia>

⁷ Pathways to Desistance, Applied Research Services and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council can be accessed at: [https://cjcc.georgia.gov/sites/cjcc.georgia.gov/files/Pathways to Desistance_June2017.pdf](https://cjcc.georgia.gov/sites/cjcc.georgia.gov/files/Pathways%20to%20Desistance_June2017.pdf)

Purpose

To provide a comprehensive overview of this issue, the Juvenile Jurisdiction Subcommittee of the State Advisory Group conducted a literature review, met with local stakeholders, reviewed available data, and developed recommendations for consideration. The following sections estimate the impact of including 17-year-olds in the jurisdiction of Georgia's juvenile courts.

Data Review

To gauge the number of additional individuals having contact with the juvenile justice system, the Subcommittee reviewed previous estimation reports (Appendix A) and data sets available (Appendix B). There are challenges related to the lack of easily accessible statewide juvenile and criminal data in most states and Georgia is no exception.

Based on the review of available reports and data, the Subcommittee utilized GCIC data on arrests for 17-year-olds as the most reliable and available data source to conduct our estimation. Every 17-year-old arrested by a registered law enforcement agency is counted in this data set, but these counts do not represent an unduplicated count of the number of offenders because one offender is often arrested for multiple charges. The Subcommittee reviewed the statewide GCIC charges for 17-year-olds for the years 2017 – 2020. In March of 2020, the state of Georgia went under public emergency as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. This significantly changed the way that juvenile justice stakeholders interacted with juveniles. The Subcommittee agreed that utilizing data during this period would not appropriately reflect the potential impact of proposed legislation to raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Additionally, there were not significant differences between 2017-2019 data. The Subcommittee agreed to use data from 2019 to conduct the estimation as the most pertinent. This data was then broken down for each county in the state.

The Subcommittee did not have access to the juvenile history for these 17-year-olds, which would allow for a test risk assessment to be conducted on each case. Instead, the Subcommittee determined that the most informed way to move forward was to understand local practices when dealing with delinquent offenders. The Subcommittee prioritized a list of the 15 counties with the highest arrest numbers in the state. For clarification purposes, these top 15 counties represent 53% of Georgia's population and nearly 56% of where 17-year-olds occurred. The GCIC data included the number of individuals by charge for 2019, but due to the way data is collected, did not show whether the individual arrest instance had previous charges and which other charges were attached. Due to time and resource constraints, the Subcommittee was only able to review an analysis conducted for the top 15 counties which showed the individual and all arresting charges at that time.

The Subcommittee held stakeholder meetings with judges, district attorneys, other related court staff, and law enforcement in each county reviewing their data to discuss how they would handle the subsequent arrest of a youth if these cases came before their juvenile court. This was a key part of the process due to the lack of juvenile history in the data. Additionally, this review showed

the differences in how certain cases would be handled. For instance, youth charged with designated felonies (class A or B) would almost always be detained or overridden when a gun was involved regardless of court history in certain counties, whereas other counties considered these on a case-by-case basis. By conducting this exercise, the Subcommittee was able to estimate on average how many youth would come before the court and the number of youth most likely detained upon initial contact with the juvenile justice system. Additionally, stakeholders provided qualitative feedback regarding concerns and issues to be addressed if the age of juvenile court jurisdiction were changed to include 17-year-olds.

Methodology

Utilizing the information shared by stakeholders, the Subcommittee applied the decision-making criteria from these 15 counties and by utilizing their average projected number, applied the average to the remaining counties across the state of Georgia to develop a projected number of individuals who would be referred to juvenile court and projected number most likely to be detained.

There were 12,604 individual instances of 17-year-olds arrested statewide in 2019. However, 62% of these individuals had more than one charge. Assuming arresting patterns are similar among jurisdictions across the state, the Subcommittee estimates a total of 8,045 unique individuals would be arrested and thus come into contact with the juvenile justice system. On average, Georgia counties detain between 27% - 35% of 17-year-olds who are arrested upon initial contact. Assuming detaining patterns return to pre-pandemic levels, the Subcommittee estimates a total of 2,163 - 2,917 additional individuals to be detained in a Regional Youth Detention Center (RYDC) in one year. This is between 180 - 243 additional detained youth per month across the state of Georgia. The geographic impact will vary across the state and is further discussed later in the report. For context, the average length of stay at RYDC is 43 days for calendar year 2020.⁸

Juvenile Process

The juvenile justice system is made up of myriad stakeholders who work side by side to ensure that youth receive services targeting their criminogenic factors and reducing future recidivism while still holding them accountable.

In an effort to illustrate the vast number of stakeholders that youth encounter from their first initial contact, the steps within the Georgia juvenile justice system are as follows: Typically, the first point of contact with the juvenile justice system will be with a Law Enforcement Officer. Upon contact, an officer would then decide whether to release the youth with a warning or call the designated court/DJJ intake officer to file a complaint. The intake officer would then conduct a detention assessment instrument (DAI) using their juvenile case management system. Following the DAI, the youth could be released to their parents or legal guardians with a court date or be detained in a DJJ facility for public safety. If the youth is detained, he/she would then have a court

⁸ This information was provided by Department of Juvenile Justice 2021.

hearing within 72 hours. Per Georgia code, law enforcement is responsible for ensuring the youth's transportation to and from court. At the initial court hearing, the court would determine if the youth's case can be informally adjusted (prosecution does not file formal charges, may require community programming), receive a diversion program (community programming), or receive a petition on the charges from the District Attorney. The youth may stay with their parents or legal guardian or be detained until the adjudicatory hearing. The purpose of an adjudication hearing is to establish beyond a reasonable doubt whether the youth committed the act for which he or she is charged. Following the adjudication hearing is a disposition hearing. The disposition hearing is the sentencing stage within juvenile proceedings. At this time, the court may order community programming, released into the community under a conditional release with ankle monitoring, court ordered curfew, or detention in a secure or nonsecure facility depending on the nature of the offense and related factors.

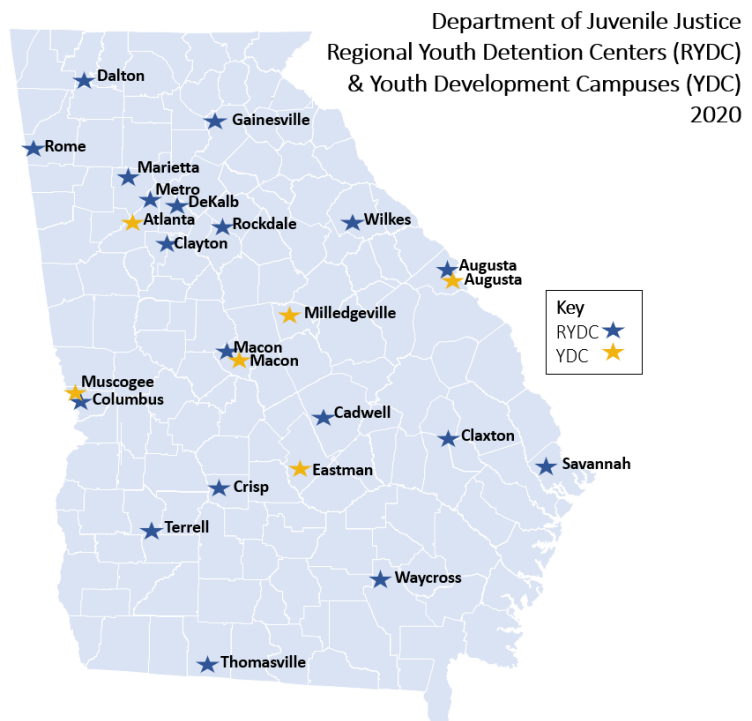
Recommendations and Qualitative Concerns Shared by Stakeholders

If an additional 12,604 referrals, 8,045 individual youth, come before the juvenile court, many stakeholders and services will be impacted. These needs will vary based on the locality and services currently in place.

1) Bed space

If 2,163 - 2,917 additional individuals are projected to be detained annually, this is an increase of 25% to 33% in bed space utilization, according to the 2019 admission records.⁹ Each county has a designated RYDC to which they send referrals. Each RYDC typically serves multiple counties.

The average daily population and number of beds by facility differs across the state (Appendix C). The average daily population is the average number of youth an RYDC serves. The number of beds is the number of bed spaces in an RYDC. Due to best practice, safety, and staffing, the average daily population better reflects the bed spaces available. Overall, the average daily population was 71% of the actual system capacity in calendar 2019. With this projected increase, each RYDC can expect a monthly population increase from 6 youth to 37 youth, which translates to an additional 180 youth to 233 youth admissions per month statewide (Appendix D). Utilizing the lower estimated number of additional youth, seven RYDCs would be above 80% capacity. Additionally, during high seasonal admission months, locating a bed could become problematic. High seasonal admission months occur during summer when youth are out of school and the beginning of school years as well as immediately after major holidays. The three RYDCs which will experience the highest number of additional youth monthly are: Metro (22 - 37), Gainesville (21 – 31), and Clayton (11- 21).



This is an area that will need further exploration and analysis, including the possible construction of additional buildings.

⁹ Department of Juvenile Justice 2019 Annual Report. This report can be accessed here: <https://online.pubhtml5.com/howr/lxly/#p=23>. These numbers utilized are based on fiscal year.

2) Transportation

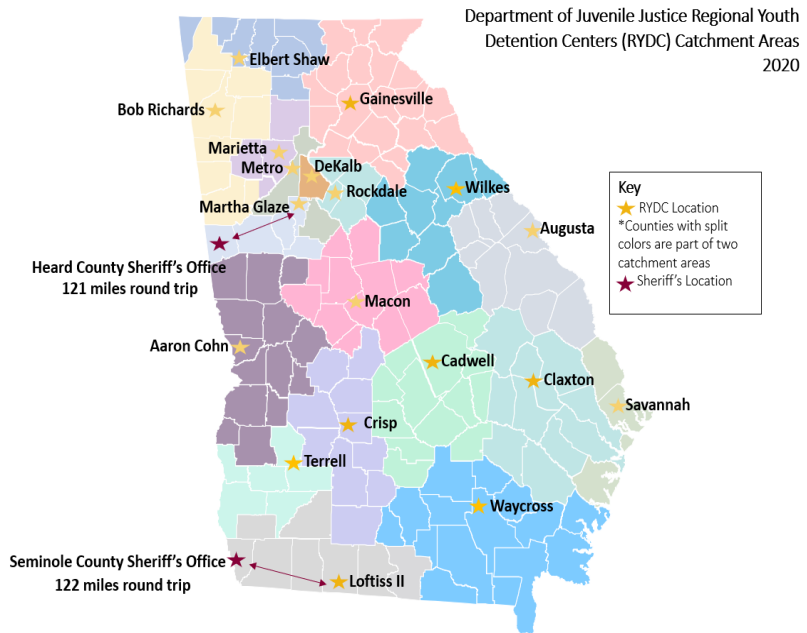
Per O.C.G.A. 17-4-25.1, a county law enforcement officer (LEO) is responsible for ensuring the transportation of arrestees to and from a detention facility. If the score of the DAI is appropriate and it is in the best interest of the public and youth, a youth may be detained for up to 48 hours (72 hours on weekends). The LEO would then transport the youth to court depending on if the youth is released to the community or detained in the RYDC until the adjudicatory hearing. Youth who are detained typically require two to six transports depending on the number of court hearings.

Transportation Estimate			
	Number of Youth	Low (2 transfers)	High (6 transfers)
Low	2,163	4,326	12,977
High	2,917	5,833	17,499

If 2,163 - 2,917 additional youth are detained, at a minimum, LEO can expect between 4,326 - 17,499 **additional** transports annually (Appendix E). Due to the gender of youth, the transportation destinations may vary as not all RYDCs have capacity for female bed spaces.

This is an area that will need further exploration and analysis including the total number of additional transportation miles and impact on man hours for rural transports.¹⁰

The following map shows an example of the distance between a county and their designated RYDC.



3) Community Resources

Nearly 8,045 additional individuals are estimated to come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Many will be diverted through community programming at various juvenile decision points. This will place a strain on the already limited resources available. In multiple interviews, local partners across the state, discussed difficulty in hiring and retaining probation and detention staff, difficulty in hiring and retaining law enforcement officers, delays and difficulties in obtaining needed Behavioral Health Evaluations and psychological services for youth across the state. Based on the types of charges coming before the court, some of the needed resources will include: ankle

¹⁰ In addition to a more in-depth exploration of this increase in transportation, a study of the reduced adult jail/lockup population and those resulting cost-savings for local governments also deserves attention.

monitors, mental health services, drug rehabilitation services, and alternative placements/housing. Please note this is not a comprehensive listing. The needs of individual counties will vary based on the increase of these additional offenses: firearm, family violence, drug, auto, sex, and gang activity. These offenses types are most commonly associated with more intensive services, especially if they will be served in their communities. Resource allocation is an area that will require greater analysis prior to implementation (Appendix E).

4) Risk Assessment Tools

The current risk assessment tools, the Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI) and Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment (PDRA), were created based on Georgia juvenile data. As these were developed, they did not include 17-year-old needs and risk factors. Both of these assessments will need to be scaled to include data of 17-year-olds in order to assess their individual needs and adequately protect public safety. This process will require multiple meetings of juvenile system stakeholders from across the state to review the data on 17-year-olds in order to modify and update these critical tools.

5) Behavioral Health Evaluations

Most 17-year-old offenders likely have a previous juvenile history.¹¹ Their juvenile history will impact the risk level score of the DAI and PDRA, increasing the likelihood of the youth being detained or needing additional resources. Per O.C.G.A. 15-11-477, a court must order and consider the results of a behavioral health evaluation before adjudicating a youth for a class A/B designated felony, unless a prior behavioral health evaluation had been completed in the last six months. Stakeholders stated that, at present, this takes at minimum of six weeks to complete. This long waiting period already delays court processes. The Subcommittee estimates a minimum of 325 additional behavioral health evaluations will be needed across the state per year (Appendix F).¹²

The ability to complete evaluations in a timely manner needs to be prioritized prior to implementation as doing so may help reduce the number of recidivists of all ages.

6) Staffing

Multiple stakeholders assist with the process of ensuring a youth receives appropriate services. In addition to the impact on county transportation officers, additional staff will be needed to monitor the increased number of youth in the detention centers and also the increased number of youth in the community. This includes possible increases in both state and county funded probation staff, judges, intake court officers, prosecutors/investigators, and public defenders.

¹¹Of the 489,304 individuals who have a juvenile record in Georgia (1970-2015), the average number of previous delinquent offenses is 3 and the average age of their first offense is 14. Additional information on this data can be found in Pathways to Desistance on page 11, Applied Research Services and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council can be accessed at: [https://cicc.georgia.gov/sites/cicc.georgia.gov/files/Pathways to Desistance June2017.pdf](https://cicc.georgia.gov/sites/cicc.georgia.gov/files/Pathways%20to%20Desistance%20June2017.pdf)

¹² The minimum number of additional evaluations is based on the number of designated felonies in 2019 committed by 17-year-olds in the top 15 counties. One could reasonably expect that this number will be larger and deserves further exploration.

This is an area that will also need further exploration and analysis.

Stakeholders may need additional training to ensure they understand any support differences required for the 17-year-old population (Appendix G).

Final Comment

There are a number of important factors that will need to be considered should the state decide to increase the age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Some of these factors will require time to develop prior to implementation (i.e. modification and revalidation of risk assessments). While it is beyond the scope of this report, given the additional 12,604 projected referrals to juvenile court, one could anticipate the possible need for the construction of buildings, hiring of personnel, and ensuring adequate resources are available for implementation. There are costs associated with each of these identified factors that will need to be further researched using these numbers as a minimum baseline. Additionally, if the state does move forward, it is recommended that we follow the path of other states who have undertaken this step, which includes a delayed implementation period and establishment of an implementation committee.

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Melissa Carter, Executive Director, Barton Child Law & Policy Center
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Hon. Vincent Crawford, Juvenile Court Judge, DeKalb County
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Hon. Jennifer Davis, Juvenile Court Judge, Cherokee County
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Anne Kirkhope, Staff Attorney, Council of Juvenile Court Judges
Zachary Lewis, Director of Government Relations, Department of Juvenile Justice
Charlotte Lomnicki, Assistant District Attorney, Cobb County
Stefanie Lopez-Howard, Statistical Analysis Center Division Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Joseph McKinnon, District Attorney, Lowndes County
Mark Mitchell, former Chief of Staff, Department of Juvenile Justice

Tasha M Mosley, District Attorney, Clayton County
Jay Neal, Executive Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Terry Norris, Director, Georgia Sheriff's Association
Tyrone Oliver, Commissioner, Department of Juvenile Justice
Dwayne Orrick, Deputy Director, Chief of Police Association
A'Sheika Penn, Deputy Chief Assistant District Attorney, DeKalb County
Brett Pinion, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Fulton County
Jamil Sewell, Research Professional IV, Carl Vinson Institute Government of University of Georgia
Hon. Juliette Scales, Juvenile Court Judge, Fulton County
Brian Simmons, Postdoctoral Research Associate, Carl Vinson Institute Government of University of Georgia
Danielle Simpson, Assistant District Attorney, Douglas County
Ashley Snow, Deputy Chief Assistant District Attorney, Cherokee County
John Speir, Applied Research Services
Ashley Stills, Assistant District Attorney, Cobb County
Hon. Jason Souther, Juvenile Court Judge, Whitfield County
Susan Treadaway, Chief Assistant District Attorney, Cherokee County
Bill Webb, Manager of the Information Systems Unit, Department of Juvenile Justice
Josh Weeks, Court Administrator, Whitfield County
Theresa Wright, Unit Manager, Carl Vinson Institute Government of University of Georgia
Hon. Monica Wilburn, Juvenile Court Judge, Houston County
Kirsten Wallace, Finance Director, Council of Juvenile Court Judges
Allison Walker, Intake and Probation Supervisor, Whitfield County
Alveta Watkins, Assistant District Attorney, Bibb County
Jared Williams, District Attorney, Richmond County
Hon. Cheferre Young, Juvenile Court Judge, Bibb County

Appendix A

The Subcommittee reviewed the following reports as part of their analysis.

- ARS Research Brief for Barton Center 2009: This proposed study considers the actual number of people arrested at age 17 using the GCIC Computerized Criminal History data (CCH) repository. This repository provides age of arrest and specific charges.
- Barton Center Jail Records Survey 2017: This report surveyed jails to estimate the number of 17-year-olds being held. The report states the data was very limited and not representative for an estimation.
- ARS Report for Office of Planning and Budget 2017: This proposed study considers the actual number of people arrested at age 17 using the GCIC Computerized Criminal History data (CCH) repository. This repository provides age of arrest and specific charges.
- Fiscal Note HB 53 2017: Contacted multiple agencies and found that DJJ, Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD), Prosecuting Attorney's Council (PAC), and Georgia Public Defender's Council (GPDC) provided cost estimates for impact. Department of Community Supervision (DCS), Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), CJCC, Department Human Services (DHS), and Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency (GVRA) stated there were no significant impacts.
- S. Memmelaar, J. Streeter, and M. Robinson to Representative Oliver & Representative Efrstration May 3, 2019: This report used various data sets (Census of Jails for 2013 by BJA, Census of Jails for 2013 by BJA, Monthly Jail reports by DCA, and GBI UCR 2017) to estimate how many youth were detained on a single day.
- Sheriff's Association Report January 2020: This report conducted a survey of sheriffs to provide an estimate of 17-year-olds being held in jail, including their charges and length of stay.
- Sentencing Project RTA Report 2020: This report used UCR numbers to show arrests and analyzed the budget analysis from fiscal note 2017.

Appendix B

The following list outlines various data sets in Georgia.

- County Jail Data: This data shows the current number of 17-year-olds in jails. This data is not publicly or easily available statewide. In order to retrieve this data, each county jail would need to conduct a data query.
- Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) Data: This data shows the number of 17-year-olds in prison. The data is publicly available. However, due to the severity of these offenses, these youth would not likely be impacted.
- Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Data: This data shows the number of 17-year-olds processed through the court systems. This data is not available statewide. AOC does not collect age-specific data from the courts across the state. Similar to county jail data, this would need to be individually queried by the court.
- Prosecuting Attorney's Council (PAC) Data: This data would show the number of 17-year-olds processed through the prosecutor's office. This data does not cover every circuit.
- Georgia Public Defender's Council (GPDC) Data: This data would show the number of 17-year-olds processed through the public defender's office. This data does not cover every circuit and would only include cases where a public defender was assigned.
- National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)/Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR): Law enforcement incident data reported to GBI. Data include attributes on 49 crime types including: offender age, sex, race, relationship to victim, and arrests related to incidents. Historic UCR data provided count data for incidents on 8 Part 1 crimes. Data for Part II crimes were only for arrests. GBI transitioned to NIBRS reporting in October 2019, but many agencies do not report yet.
- Computerized Criminal History Data: This data shows the number of 17-year-old arrested for offenses for which fingerprints are obtained. This data does not show the instances of contact between law enforcement and a 17-year-old. CCH data contain both arrest and conviction information. Arrest data include both the number of people arrests and the number of arrests per person. A single person may be arrested multiple times on multiple charges. Convictions are logged at the charge level, but reporting on conviction outcomes can be incomplete and vary in completeness across circuits.

Appendix C

The following chart lists the average daily population and listed capacity of RYDCs for calendar year 2019. The information was provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Facilities	2019	
	Average Daily Population	Actual Capacity
Augusta RYDC	47	64
Cadwell RYDC	25	56
Claxton RYDC	25	30
Clayton RYDC	52	70
Columbus RYDC	57	64
Crisp RYDC	45	48
Dalton RYDC	15	30
DeKalb RYDC	55	64
Gainesville RYDC	56	64
Macon RYDC	50	64
Marietta RYDC	52	70
Metro RYDC ¹³	109	200
Rockdale RYDC	46	52
Rome RYDC	41	64
Savannah RYDC	53	100
Terrell RYDC	48	56
Thomasville RYDC	25	30
Waycross RYDC	25	30
Wilkes RYDC	22	48
Total	848	1,202

¹³ In 2019, the actual capacity was 200. In 2021, the actual capacity was reduced to 100.

Appendix D

The following chart provides the estimated number of beds needed and the impact by RYDC location. Please note this does not take into account bed spaces limited due to gender.

RYDC	Calendar Year 2019- Low		Calendar Year 2019- High		Calendar Year 2021 YTD	
	Beds Needed + Low Estimate	Bed Utilization	Beds Needed + High Estimate	Bed Utilization	Beds Needed (based on high admission month)	Bed Utilization
Augusta RYDC	44	68%	46	71%	38	59%
Cadwell RYDC	23	41%	24	43%	21	38%
Claxton RYDC	40	134%	43	142%	33	110%
Clayton RYDC	47	68%	53	75%	32	46%
Columbus RYDC	48	75%	51	80%	40	63%
Crisp RYDC	50	104%	53	110%	41	85%
Dalton RYDC	27	91%	29	97%	22	73%
DeKalb RYDC	35	54%	37	59%	26	41%
Gainesville RYDC	103	161%	111	175%	78	122%
Macon RYDC	42	65%	44	69%	35	55%
Marietta RYDC	51	73%	56	80%	37	53%
Metro RYDC	59	59%	66	66%	40	40%
Rockdale RYDC	25	49%	27	52%	20	39%
Rome RYDC	60	93%	64	100%	45	70%
Savannah RYDC	36	36%	38	38%	30	30%
Terrell RYDC	21	37%	22	39%	18	32%
Thomasville RYDC	25	83%	27	89%	19	63%
Waycross RYDC	34	113%	36	121%	26	87%
Wilkes RYDC	18	38%	19	40%	15	31%

Appendix E

The following concerns and recommendations were provided by stakeholders.

Comments	Recommendations to correct
- Increase in cases for related juvenile justice staff.	Staffing - community supervision, intake, judge, prosecutor, investigator, transportation LE
- Increase in community supervision.	Additional training for PO Tiered PO - 13 - 15 then 16-17
- Change in transportation needs for law enforcement. LE transfers whenever there's a court hearing requirement.	Funding for LE transfers - To/from RYDC vs To jail / but does vary in jurisdiction. Officers for transfer and related costs (vehicle, miles, gas). Virtual detention hearings
- Increase in youth entering into the juvenile justice system who will need services. Delinquent	More resources front and back end: drug rehabilitation, community programs, mentoring, CSEC compliant services, MH provides, Jobcorps Youth Challenge, Credible Messengers, FV Services, Housing alternative placements
- Juvenile's history will affect the outcome at 17. Most likely these youth have histories which will show an increase in DAI/PDRA.	Bed space Alternative sanctions such as increase ankle monitoring, nonsecure beds, community programming, bonds
- Longer history of offenses which will increase superior court youth. These youth are held at the RYDC long term in some cases. This needs to change and become more efficient to service the youth appropriately. The services at RYDC are VERY different than services in YDC.	Speedier/swifter court proceedings Availability and efficiency of psychological evaluations. Increase resources to cover these and to DBHDD
- Longer history of offenses which will increase # of DF A/B youth. These youth currently are able to be detained at front end.	Bed space Alternative sanctions such as increase ankle monitoring, nonsecure beds, community programming
- Offenders - Sexual offenders	Currently, these are usually auto overrides. Services to address issue.
- Offenders - Family violence	Currently, these are usually auto overrides. Services to address issue.
- Offenders - Firearm crime	Currently, these are usually auto overrides. Services to address issue.
- Offenders - Gang affiliated youth - community	Increase in communication when independent courts transfer youth to DJJ custody

- Offenders - Gang affiliated youth - detention	Segregation sections of facilities
- Risk and needs assessments will need to updated	Conduct revalidation with new information on 17-year-olds for PDRA and DAI
- Education	Community education of change, stakeholder's education of change. Schools education of change.
- Difference in treatment and outcome expectations. The intention in the juvenile system is rehabilitation.	Training
- Delayed implementation	Provide adequate time noting that the construction of buildings, hiring of personnel, and ensuring adequate resources are available.

Appendix F

The following chart provides the number of 17-year-olds GCIC arrests in 2019 and the number designated felony charges for the top 15 counties. The county names have been removed. Additionally, arrests made by Atlanta Police Department, Georgia State Patrol, and/or Georgia Bureau are not included below.

County	Number of Individuals	Designated Class A/B Felonies
1	520	30
2	125	20
3	234	15
4	142	5
5	380	30
6	455	32
7	398	42
8	149	6
9	545	73
10	206	22
11	200	14
12	143	6
13	222	15
14	123	13
15	130	2
Total	3972	325

Definitions can be found in Georgia Code O.C.G.A 15-11-2

Class A Designated Felonies

12) "Class A designated felony act" means a delinquent act committed by a child 13 years of age or older which, if committed by an adult, would be one or more of the following crimes:

(A)

- (i) Aggravated assault in violation of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of Code Section 16-5-21;
- (ii) Aggravated assault in violation of paragraph (1) or (4) of subsection (a) of Code Section 16-5-21 other than upon a public safety officer as such acts are prohibited under subsection (c) of Code Section 16-5-21, not involving a firearm; or
- (iii) Aggravated assault upon an individual or situation described in subsection (d), (h), or (k) of Code Section 16-5-21 or assault with a deadly weapon or with any object, device, or instrument which, when used offensively against a person, actually does result in serious bodily injury, provided that such deadly weapon is not a firearm; and provided, further, that such injured person is not a public safety officer as defined in Code Section 16-5-19 and such acts are not prohibited under subsection (c) of Code Section 16-5-21;

- (B) Aggravated battery not upon a public safety officer as such acts are prohibited under subsection (c) of Code Section 16-5-24;
- (C) Armed robbery not involving a firearm;
- (D) Arson in the first degree;
- (E) Attempted murder;
- (F) Escape in violation of Code Section 16-10-52, if such child has previously been adjudicated to have committed a class A designated felony act or class B designated felony act;
- (G) Hijacking a motor vehicle in the first degree;
 - (G.1) Home invasion in the first degree;
- (H) Kidnapping;
- (I) Participating in criminal gang activity, as defined in subparagraphs (A) through (G) and (J) of paragraph (1) of Code Section 16-15-3, in violation of Code Section 16-15-4;
- (J) Trafficking of substances in violation of Code Section 16-13-31 or 16-13-31.1;
- (K) Any other act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony in violation of Chapter 5 or 6 of Title 16, if such child has three times previously been adjudicated for delinquent acts all of which, if committed by an adult, would have been felonies in violation of any chapter of Title 16, provided that the prior adjudications of delinquency shall not have arisen out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of events related in time and location; or
- (L) Any other act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony, if such child has three times previously been adjudicated for delinquent acts all of which, if committed by an adult, would have been felonies in violation of any chapter of Title 16 and one of which, if committed by an adult, would have been a felony in violation of Chapter 5 or 6 of Title 16, provided that the prior adjudications of delinquency shall not have arisen out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of events related in time and location.

Class B Designated Felonies


(13) "Class B designated felony act" means a delinquent act committed by a child 13 years of age or older which, if committed by an adult, would be one or more of the following crimes:

- (A)
 - (i) Aggravated assault in violation of subsection (e), (f), or (i) of Code Section 16-5-21; or
 - (ii) Aggravated assault involving an assault with a deadly weapon or with any object, device, or instrument which, when used offensively against a person, would be likely to result in serious bodily injury but which did not result in serious bodily injury;
- (B) Arson in the second degree;
- (C) Attempted kidnapping;
- (D) Battery in violation of Code Section 16-5-23.1, if the victim is a teacher or other school personnel;
- (E) Racketeering in violation of Code Section 16-14-4;
- (F) Robbery;
 - (F.1) Home invasion in the second degree;
- (G) Participating in criminal gang activity, as defined in subparagraph (H) of paragraph (1) of Code Section 16-15-3, in violation of Code Section 16-15-4;
- (H) Smash and grab burglary;

- (I) Possessing, manufacturing, transporting, distributing, possessing with the intent to distribute, or offering to distribute a destructive device in violation of Code Section 16-7-82;
- (J) Distributing certain materials to persons under the age of 21 in violation of Code Section 16-7-84;
- (K) Any subsequent violation of Code Sections 16-8-2 through 16-8-5 or 16-8-5.2 through 16-8-9, if the property which was the subject of the theft was a motor vehicle and such child has had one or more separate, prior adjudications of delinquency based upon a violation of Code Sections 16-8-2 through 16-8-5 or 16-8-5.2 through 16-8-9, provided that the prior adjudications of delinquency shall not have arisen out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of events related in time and location;
- (L) Any subsequent violation of Code Section 16-7-85 or 16-7-87, if such child has had one or more separate, prior adjudications of delinquency based upon a violation of Code Section 16-7-85 or 16-7-87, provided that the prior adjudications of delinquency shall not have arisen out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of events related in time and location;
- (M) Any subsequent violation of subsection (b) of Code Section 16-11-132, if such child has had one or more separate, prior adjudications of delinquency based upon a violation of subsection (b) of Code Section 16-11-132, provided that the prior adjudications of delinquency shall not have arisen out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of events related in time and location;
- (N) (i) An act which constitutes a violation of Code Section 16-11-127.1 involving a:
 - (I) Firearm, as defined in Code Section 16-11-131;
 - (II) Dangerous weapon or machine gun, as defined in Code Section 16-11-121; or
 - (III) Weapon, as defined in Code Section 16-11-127.1, together with an assault; or(ii) An act which constitutes a second or subsequent adjudication of delinquency based on a violation of Code Section 16-11-127.1; or
- (O) Any other act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony in violation of any chapter of Title 16 other than Chapter 5 or 6 of Title 16, if such child has three times previously been adjudicated for delinquent acts, all of which, if committed by an adult, would have been felonies in violation of any chapter of Title 16 other than Chapter 5 or 6 of Title 16, provided that the prior adjudications of delinquency shall not have arisen out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of events related in time and location.

Appendix G

This document is the 2019 Juvenile Court Caseload¹⁴ Report from the Administrative Office of the Courts.

 2019 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD FILED CASES										
COUNTY	Children in Need of Services	Class A Delinquency Felony	Class B Delinquency Felony	Not Designated Delinquency	Dependency	Emancipation	Special Proceeding	Termination of Parental Rights	Traffic	TOTAL
Appling	9	20	-	-	87	-	1	2	39	158
Atkinson	0	0	0	5	17	0	0	0	14	36
Bacon	5	2	7	20	17	0	0	3	7	61
Baker	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	10
Baldwin	56	1	1	86	89	0	0	5	53	291
Banks	26	-	-	15	37	0	13	12	12	115
Barrow	49	1	2	193	93	-	9	31	25	403
Bartow	117	4	10	200	95	1	59	33	53	572
Ben Hill	39	-	-	125	33	0	0	0	11	208
Berrien	3	1	1	54	34	0	15	14	19	141
Bibb	168	30	24	561	99	1	23	53	11	970
Bleckley	2	-	-	30	0	0	-	3	3	38
Brantley	1	0	3	12	23	0	6	0	3	48
Brooks	6	0	3	32	12	-	4	4	1	62
Bryan	40	0	0	113	28	0	3	6	38	228
Bulloch	40	0	0	238	34	0	6	10	70	398
Burke	5	-	-	78	17	-	9	1	13	123
Butts	13	-	1	197	71	-	-	13	-	295
Calhoun	14	6	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	28
Camden	2	8	5	-	39	0	271	13	7	345
Candler	12	9	2	7	11	0	0	10	6	57
Carrroll	297	22	12	244	89	0	16	23	21	724
Catoosa	64	0	0	139	130	0	35	31	41	440
Charlton	98	3	3	36	57	0	0	0	5	202
Chatham	249	21	27	814	92	0	103	33	163	1,502
Chattahoochee	12	1	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	29
Chattooga	36	-	-	51	89	1	0	6	11	194
Cherokee	228	4	23	469	201	1	63	25	250	1,264
Clarke	106	15	8	423	121	0	29	25	58	785
Clay	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	3	9
Clayton	140	15	28	909	384	0	39	31	106	1,652
Clinch	4	0	21	-	17	0	1	5	0	48
Cobb	336	79	55	1,739	258	0	104	43	435	3,049
Coffee	-	-	-	-	57	-	1	2	28	88
Colquitt	37	52	87	148	126	0	0	21	11	482
Columbia	183	-	-	547	153	-	19	8	80	990
Cook	22	3	2	45	25	0	1	1	10	109
Coweta	77	3	10	245	240	0	10	5	162	752
Crisp	86	0	0	296	73	0	0	2	24	481
Dade	25	-	-	27	25	0	2	16	4	99
Dawson	26	1	1	39	24	0	38	8	20	157
DeKalb	716	91	86	1,933	499	1	218	68	265	3,877
Decatur	8	0	0	58	63	0	5	0	14	148
Dodge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Dooley	1	0	0	34	3	0	0	0	8	46
Dougherty	104	41	32	578	60	0	3	1	60	879
Douglas	367	-	-	501	193	0	58	23	24	1,166
Early	4	50	33	20	4	-	-	1	24	136

¹⁴ The AOC 2019 Juvenile Court Caseload Report is accessible here: <https://research.georgiacourts.gov/data-and-statistics/>. The "Georgia Court Guide to Statistical Reporting," which includes definitions, is accessible here: <https://research.georgiacourts.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2019/09/Georgia-Court-Guide-to-Statistical-Reporting-v6-FINAL-11.17.17.pdf>.

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Echols	9	-	-	6	7	-	-	2	-	24
Effingham	12	0	0	152	25	0	0	14	88	291
Elbert	16	1	0	68	23	0	1	11	8	128
Emanuel	83	-	4	124	28	-	1	3	8	251
Evans	2	24	3	18	6	0	6	4	6	69
Fannin	42	-	-	47	28	0	16	22	26	181
Fayette	115	3	5	208	87	1	16	5	175	615
Floyd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Forsyth	181	4	4	201	133	0	98	31	174	826
Franklin	11	15	0	39	49	0	4	3	0	121
Fulton	1,046	176	63	1,963	621	2	105	105	322	4,403
Gilmer	27	0	0	141	27	0	0	6	23	224
GlascocK	2	4	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	11
Glynn	161	7	5	339	307	-	132	5	2	958
Gordon	142	6	6	119	157	2	0	21	86	539
Grady	43	-	-	16	68	0	6	1	11	145
Greene	15	0	22	71	29	0	6	6	16	165
Gwinnett	826	76	31	1,832	298	0	409	67	659	4,198
Habersham	77	0	0	125	109	0	21	1	36	369
Hall	131	18	0	442	146	0	163	219	288	1,407
Hancock	46	3	40	-	2	0	0	1	0	92
Haralson	36	-	-	97	42	0	12	22	9	218
Harris	1	0	1	40	28	0	8	0	26	104
Hart	5	0	0	37	32	0	7	5	7	93
Henry	218	15	39	1,246	351	1	69	35	133	2,107
Houston	467	17	29	1,077	141	0	1	6	152	1,890
Irwin	2	-	-	20	14	0	3	6	5	50
Jackson	40	2	2	151	57	1	14	38	34	339
Jasper	7	0	0	18	29	0	12	1	0	67
Jeff Davis	13	0	0	14	18	0	0	6	12	63
Jefferson	9	-	-	111	10	0	0	8	0	138
Jenkins	2	0	9	11	12	0	0	7	6	47
Johnson	13	0	2	36	3	0	1	0	4	59
Jones	25	50	7	3	51	0	3	7	12	158
Lamar	6	-	-	42	62	0	4	0	1	115
Lanier	9	1	4	22	20	0	0	4	12	72
Laurens	135	5	7	174	40	0	1	3	80	445
Lee	0	15	9	81	13	0	4	5	6	133
Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lincoln	3	4	0	5	7	0	0	2	3	24
Long	17	2	11	23	34	0	1	0	4	92
Lowndes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lumpkin	22	-	-	58	26	0	4	1	14	125
Macon	0	3	4	9	4	0	0	1	0	21
Madison	6	-	-	63	34	-	12	11	10	136
Marion	6	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	3	30
McDuffie	11	1	0	90	54	0	7	7	13	183
McIntosh	63	11	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	76
Meriwether	5	1	2	55	8	0	3	0	5	79
Miller	0	0	0	14	3	0	0	0	4	21
Mitchell	24	0	0	108	21	-	5	0	11	169
Monroe	64	4	1	74	59	0	1	11	6	220
Montgomery	2	0	2	25	2	0	1	1	2	35
Morgan	5	-	10	25	35	0	0	3	28	106
Murray	90	-	-	85	112	0	117	23	66	493
Muscogee	291	39	30	1,066	161	0	317	27	122	2,053
Newton	148	12	12	347	130	0	40	8	70	767
Oconee	17	3	6	36	33	0	5	1	25	126
Oglethorpe	1	-	-	42	16	0	0	0	6	65
Paulding	227	-	-	553	165	1	64	43	82	1,135
Peach	14	-	-	29	35	-	3	1	15	97
Pickens	40	0	2	62	44	0	36	13	17	214
Pierce	4	1	1	35	26	0	0	5	1	73
Pike	7	0	0	51	92	0	4	2	10	166

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Polk	58	6	4	91	57	0	23	17	18	274
Pulaski	8	-	-	49	8	-	2	1	1	69
Putnam	20	2	3	70	28	0	3	2	11	139
Quitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun	22	0	1	35	50	0	8	6	11	133
Randolph	0	0	2	27	2	0	0	2	4	37
Richmond	442	-	29	564	118	0	2	7	86	1,248
Rockdale	32	13	8	408	45	0	17	59	61	643
Schley	0	8	2	13	13	0	2	1	0	39
Screven	-	34	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	125
Seminole	0	0	0	68	1	0	5	0	7	81
Spalding	27	18	12	334	301	1	74	3	22	792
Stephens	55	2	23	35	56	0	36	12	18	237
Stewart	0	0	4	6	4	0	0	2	0	16
Sumter	0	20	12	80	22	0	2	9	5	150
Talbot	5	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	8	20
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Tattnell	42	-	0	-	15	0	0	0	64	121
Taylor	1	1	24	-	7	-	-	1	7	41
Telfair	4	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	19
Terrell	0	0	1	89	0	0	0	0	1	91
Thomas	20	9	4	120	47	1	6	17	56	280
Tift	34	3	-	164	18	0	10	26	82	337
Toombs	33	1	1	101	18	-	-	10	15	179
Towns	7	0	3	0	21	0	9	5	8	53
Treutlen	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	6	13
Troup	17	7	5	272	196	0	0	28	84	609
Turner	2	1	0	9	5	0	7	0	14	38
Twiggs	0	0	0	12	11	0	0	0	1	24
Union	35	12	-	26	25	0	42	1	12	153
Upson	7	-	-	307	90	-	-	6	53	463
Walton	87	3	3	322	62	0	50	12	53	592
Warren	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Washington	16	1	-	63	8	-	2	10	10	110
Wayne	4	1	0	82	21	0	0	1	19	128
Webster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeler	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	17
White	16	0	0	76	235	-	19	3	17	366
Whitfield	264	13	2	326	119	3	26	28	177	958
Wilcox	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	14
Wilkes	5	6	-	21	10	-	1	-	5	48
Wilkinson	18	0	0	33	16	0	0	7	3	77
Worth	7	3	8	100	53	0	9	10	24	214
STATEWIDE TOTALS	10,165	1,172	1,030	27,267	9,703	18	3,263	1,723	6,129	60,470

Categories with no reported data are indicated by "-"