

Juvenile Offenders

Delinquent Behavior and Unruly Behavior (CRCT Test Prep- page 193)

Define the following terms and give examples of both.

Delinquent Behavior	Unruly Behavior (Status Offense)

Rights of juveniles when taken into custody (CRCT Test Prep- page 193-194).

What term is used to describe when a juvenile is captured by the police? How is that different from when an adult is captured?	
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Note: Unlike adults, in order for a juvenile to be taken into custody, the law enforcement officer must only have probable cause that the juvenile committed an offense.

The Rights of Juveniles

When a juvenile is taken into custody, he or she has several rights. Draw a picture for each.

The right for parents to be contacted immediately	The right to have a parent or guardian present before they can be questioned by authorities	The right not to have their names or photographs made public
The right to two phone calls (parent and attorney)	The right to not self-incriminate and to be counseled on what self-incrimination is	The right not to be placed with adult offenders

Steps in the Juvenile Justice Process

Draw a picture to represent each step in the juvenile justice process.

<p>Intake Officer- juvenile is brought to an intake officer who decides if there is enough evidence to make a charge against them.</p>	<p>Release or Detained- if there is not enough evidence or the crime is not severe, the juvenile is released into the custody of his or her parents or guardian; if there is enough evidence against the juvenile, they are held in a youth detention center or adult prison depending on the crime. If the juvenile is detained, there must be a hearing within 72 hours to determine if proceedings should continue. The judge has three options: 1. Dismiss the case. 2. Have an informal adjustment hearing. 3. Have a formal hearing.</p>	<p>Informal Adjustment- (option for first time offender) The juvenile must admit guilt to the judge and will be placed under the supervision of the courts for 90 days. He or she might be required to attend school regularly, participate in counseling, pay fines or for any damages, or complete community service.</p>
<p>Adjudicatory Hearing- Juvenile judge hears the case and judge decides if the juvenile is guilty after hearing/seeing all the evidence. Juries do not hear juvenile cases.</p>	<p>Disposition Hearing- Judge determines the punishment for juvenile after calling witnesses and seeing evidence that might influence the judge's sentencing.</p>	<p>Sentencing- the judge rules on the juvenile's punishment, which can include boot camp, probation, the youth detention center, fines, and/or mandatory counseling and school attendance.</p>

Note- the juvenile can appeal the ruling if there is enough evidence to prove that they were innocent.

Georgia's Seven Deadly Sins (CRCT Test Prep- page 196-197)

What amendment to the Georgia Juvenile Code was passed in 1994? What did it do? What court has jurisdiction over these cases?

What are Georgia's Seven Deadly Sins?

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| 1. | 5. |
| 2. | 6. |
| 3. | 7. |
| 4. | |

If sentenced the child may go to a juvenile detention center until they are old enough to be placed in an adult prison.

There are also offenses where the juvenile court can determine if a child should be charged as a juvenile or an adult. This can be if the child is 15 and is charged with a delinquent act or if the child is 13 or 14 and committed an act where the punishment would be the death penalty or life imprisonment for an adult. If the child commits one of these offenses, then a hearing is called to determine if the child will be tried in a juvenile or Superior court.