

Juveniles Arrested as Adults Under SB440: Final Report, Fiscal Year 2005

Presented by the:

Georgia Public Defender Standards Council

104 Marietta Street

Suite 200

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Telephone: 404-232-8900

Toll-Free: 800-676-4432

Facsimile: 404-651-5706

Web Site www.gpdsc.com

Funding Assistance Provided by the Office of the Governor Children and Youth Coordinating Council

Table of Contents

I. Summary	3
II. Data Sources, Procedures, Limitations and Notes	4
III. Overview: Individuals, Arrests and Offenses	6
IV. Individuals Arrested Under SB440	6
V. Arrests for SB440 Offenses	10
VI. SB440 Offenses	13
A. Overview	13
B. Offenses by Race	13
C. Offenses by Gender.....	16
D. Offenses by Age	18
VII. County Analyses	20
A. Fulton County	20
B. DeKalb County	20
C. Metropolitan & Non-Metropolitan Counties.....	21
D. Urban & Rural Counties.....	22
VIII. Appendix	23

I. Summary

- The purpose of this report is to collect, analyze, and disseminate information concerning juveniles processed under Georgia Senate Bill 440 (SB440) from May 1, 1994 through June 31, 2005. This is the second biannual report for juveniles arrested under Senate Bill SB440 for the Fiscal Year 2005 and the final report for FY2005.
- SB440 codified in O.C.G.A. Sec. 15-11-28 (b) (2) (A), gives the superior court exclusive jurisdiction over children ages 13-17 who are alleged to have committed one of the following offenses (often referred to as the "Seven Deadly Sins"): **Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter, Rape, Aggravated Sodomy, Aggravated Child Molestation, Aggravated Sexual Battery and Armed Robbery if committed with a firearm.** Prior to indictment, the district attorney may elect to send the case to juvenile court. If the case is transferred to juvenile court it is subject to the provisions of O.C.G.A. Sec. 15-11-37, the Designated Felony Act. After indictment, a case not involving an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment (voluntary manslaughter, aggravated sexual battery, and a first offense of aggravated child molestation), may be transferred to the juvenile court by the superior court after "investigation and for extraordinary cause."

Findings of Note

- The number of individuals arrested for an SB440 offense between 5/1/1994 and 6/31/05 was 4,242. In this same period there were a total of 4,514 *arrests* for 4,977 *SB440 offenses*.
- Most SB440 arrests (4,001) are one-time SB440 arrests.
- Black juveniles comprise the majority of individuals arrested for SB440 offenses. Compared to the racial composition of all juveniles ages 13-17 in Georgia, it appears there are a disproportionate number of black juveniles arrested for SB440 offenses. A black juvenile is over 5 times more likely than a white teen to be arrested for a SB440 offense.
- Most individuals arrested for SB440 offenses were male: 94.9% in FY2005 and 96.9% in previous years.
- Armed robbery (41.1%), aggravated child molestation (23.9%) and rape (14%) make up almost 80% of all SB440 offenses. (Armed robbery offenses must be interpreted with caution because it includes *all* robberies committed with a weapon, not just those with a firearm, which defines the SB440 offense).
- There were significant differences in the proportions of racial groups arrested for five of seven SB440 offenses.
- There were significant differences between the proportion of males and females arrested for three of seven SB440 offenses.
- There were significant differences between the proportions of age groups arrested for five of seven SB440 offenses.
- About 44% of the SB440 offenses were committed in the Metro Atlanta area which includes Clayton, Cobb, Dekalb, Fulton and Gwinnett counties.
- Urban counties accounted for 72.4% of SB440 offenses.

II. Data Sources, Procedures, Limitations and Notes

Sources

The Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides the Georgia Public Defender Standards Council (GPDSC) with arrest information for all juveniles admitted to a DJJ facility or corrections facility for an SB440 offense within the requested time period. Arrest information includes identification numbers, name, date of birth, race, sex, county of offense, the date on which the juvenile entered a DJJ or corrections facility, arrest or offense date, and the offense(s) for which the juvenile was detained. This information has been available through DJJ's central database since 1996. Prior to 1996, information was obtained from individual detention facilities rather than from the state office. During that time GPDSC distributed tracking sheets to each facility and asked that a tracking sheet be completed each time a juvenile was brought into the facility on an SB440 charge.

Procedures

The GPDSC maintains a dataset with the data sent from DJJ or the facilities prior to 1996. This data is provided to the contractor who conducts the analysis and writes the reports. This year, Dr. Cutshaw requested that DJJ re-query its files for all SB440 arrests since the bills' inception, 1994. This was done in order to gather the most accurate data as possible, since the DJJ may have made changes over the years to their data that the GPDSC may not have been aware of. The DJJ sent data from 7/1/99-6/31/05 with the note that earlier data could not be sent due to likely inaccuracies.

Dr. Cutshaw created a new dataset with the data prepared from the FY2004 reports (5/1/94-6/31/99) and the data sent from DJJ (7/1/99-6/31/05). This dataset contained 5,369 entries, including entries for the same person on the same arrest day for each separate offense committed in the same county. The dataset was examined for these type of entries as well as duplicate entries, data entry errors, missing data, and juveniles who were arrested before their 13th birthday or after their 17th birthday. Multiple offenses on the same arrest day were consolidated so that there was one arrest entry per arrest date with all the offenses listed in the same entry. Arrest information for persons less than 13 or over 17 were removed. Duplicate entries were removed. Now each line in the dataset indicates a different arrest, except for 6 arrests. These 6 arrests are for three individuals, each arrested twice on the same day in different counties. This is noted where applicable in the analyses. This data "cleaning" resulted in the removal of 855 entries from the dataset. Missing data will be noted where applicable. Data questions were resolved by DJJ staff. The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and EXCEL. This data was collected by the DJJ and is subject to change at any time.

Limitations

- There is not a special designation in the DJJ data system to identify juveniles charged under SB440, which means that some non-SB440 arrests may have been included (in particular, armed robberies that do not involve a firearm). The DJJ offense classification of armed robbery includes all robberies committed with a weapon, regardless of the type of weapon. The SB440 offense of armed robbery is limited to armed robbery *with a firearm*. Since there is no way to distinguish the armed robberies committed with a firearm from all other armed robberies, many juveniles reported to DJJ as having been arrested under SB440 for armed robbery are not actually SB440 juveniles. This information is noted throughout the report. If information is obtained from other sources to clarify the weapon used, it will be included in future reports.
- There may have been some SB440 arrests that were not reported.
- The total number of arrests for the years 1998 to 2001 may be incomplete; it is not clear whether the DJJ has been able to obtain arrest information from all correctional facilities. If this information becomes available, it will be added to our database and noted in further reports.
- If a juvenile turned thirteen between the date an offense was committed and the date of admission to a DJJ facility, then that juvenile may be erroneously identified as an SB440 juvenile even though she or he was only twelve when the offense was alleged to have been committed. Likewise, if a juvenile turned seventeen between the date of the alleged offense and the date of arrest, that juvenile may never show up on a DJJ

list because the juvenile would be held as an adult even though the juvenile falls under the SB440 category.

- This report presents data about arrests only, not about charging or disposition. Not all juveniles will be charged with the offense(s) for which they were arrested. Once charged, possible outcomes include: dismissals or acquittals; transfer to juvenile court; misdemeanor pleas, and convictions for an SB440 offense, lesser SB440 offenses or lesser felony. There is no centralized record-keeping in Georgia of the disposition of SB440 cases. Hopefully, GPDSC's new data system will allow more systematic tracking of the events after youth are arrested for an SB440 offense.

Notes

- Recent reports, along with other SB440 information, are available on GPDSC's website at www.gidc.com. Click on "Juvenile Justice" under "Quick Links."
- This report was made possible with funding assistance from the Children and Youth Coordinating Council (CYCC) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Questions and comments regarding the SB440 Project should be directed to Trish McCann, GPDSC. GPDSC would like to thank Dr. Christina Cutshaw for her assistance in producing this report and Dr. John Carter for his comments.
- Please note carefully the dates and groups on which the tables are based.
- When referring to race and ethnic groups, this report will adhere to the convention of capitalizing "Hispanic" and not capitalizing "white" and "black" juveniles.
- The numbers in this report for the previous years differ from previous reports for several reasons. First, a more rigorous data cleaning process was used this year (as explained in the Procedures section). Second, data from the DJJ is always subject to change.

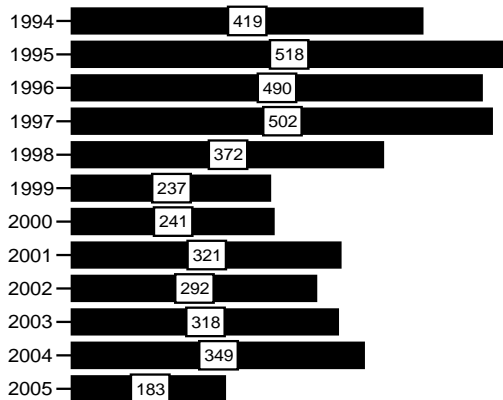
III. Overview: Individuals, Arrests and Offenses

In the following report, data will be presented about three different groups: the number of unique *individuals* arrested for an SB440 offense, the number of *arrests*, and the number of *offenses* committed. The number of individuals arrested for an SB440 offense between 5/1/1994 and 6/31/05, the end of Fiscal Year 2005, was 4,242. In the same period, there were 4,514 arrests for SB440 offenses. The number **of the number** of arrests is more than the number of individuals because some juveniles were arrested more than once for an SB440 offense or offenses. From these arrests there were a total of 4,977 SB440 offenses. The number of offenses is more than the number of arrests because some juveniles were arrested for more than one SB440 offense.

Please note that a single crime could result in the arrest of more than one person, each of whom could be arrested for the offense or offenses.

IV. Individuals Arrested Under SB440

Individuals Arrested per Year, 5/1/1994-6/31/05

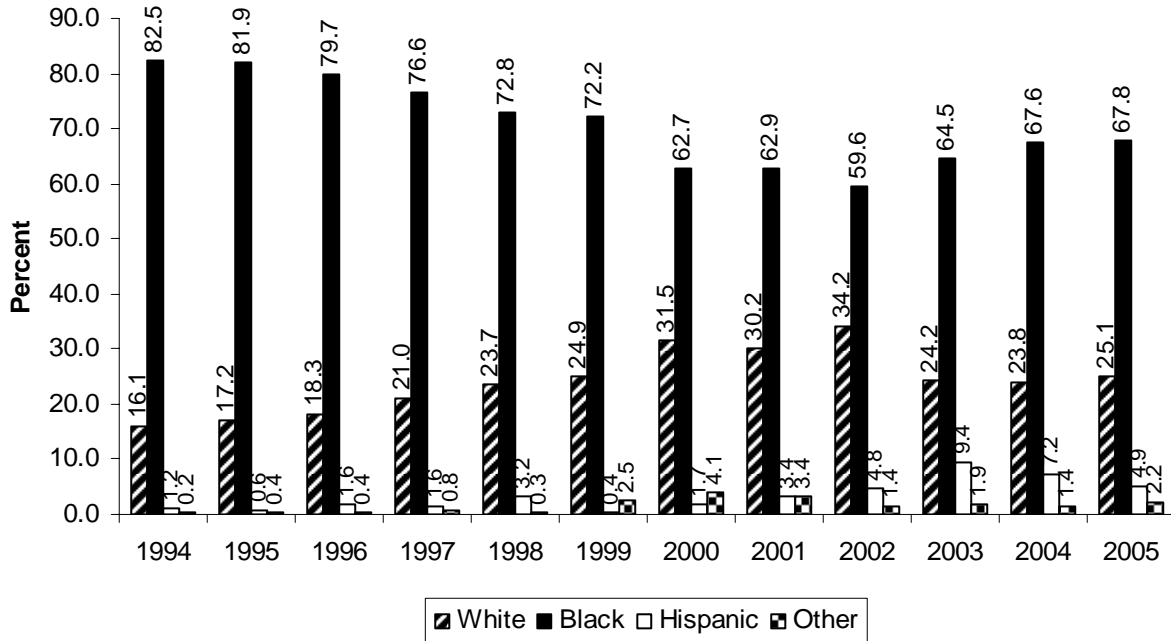


Number of Individuals (4,242)

The "Individuals Arrested per Year" represents the number of unique *individuals* arrested by law enforcement agencies for an SB440 offense in a given year. The number of individuals arrested for an SB440 offense between 5/1/1994 and 6/31/05, the end of Fiscal Year 2005, was 4,242. The number of individuals arrested ranged from 518 in 1995 to 241 in 2000. Please note that the number of individuals arrested in 2005 represents only the first six months of the year.

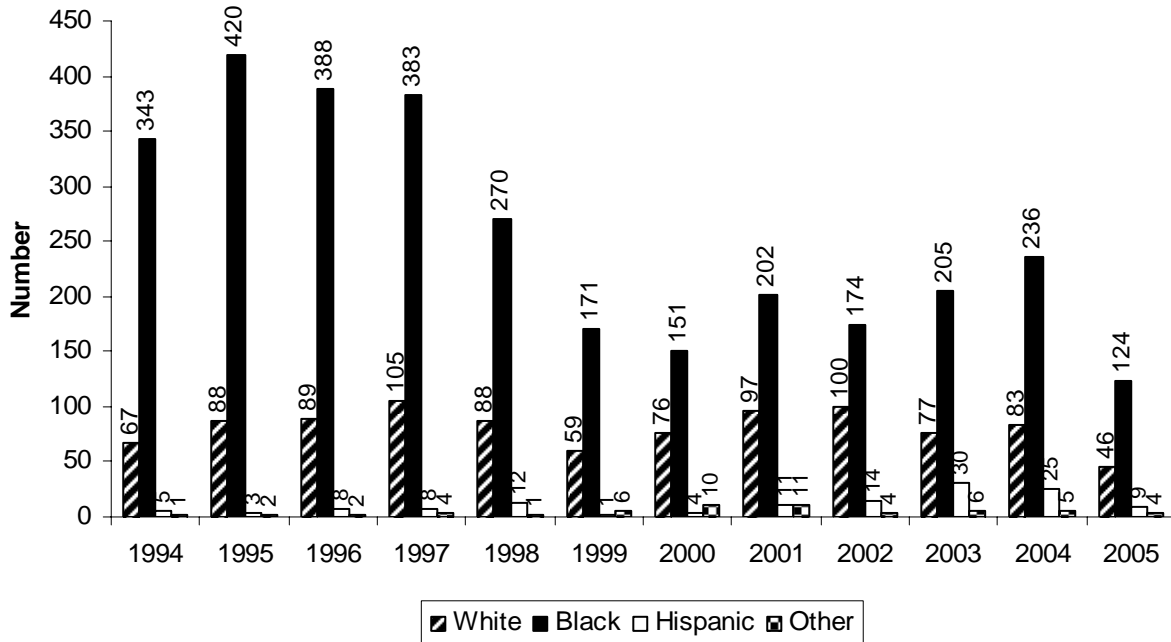
On the following page, the number of individuals arrested each year by race is presented by proportion (top) and number (bottom). Since the inception of SB440, black juveniles have comprised the majority of individuals arrested for SB440 offenses, although overall, their proportion of arrests has declined from a high of 81.8% since 1994. The proportion of white individuals arrested grew steadily from 1994 until 2002 and then dropped slightly. Between 2001 and 2004, the proportion of Hispanic individuals arrested changed from 3.4% to 9.4%, a 176% increase. Data is not shown in the following two tables for the 14 individuals with unknown or missing race information so the number of individuals in each table is 4,228 instead of 4,242.

Proportion of Individuals Arrested by Race, 5/1/94-6/31/05



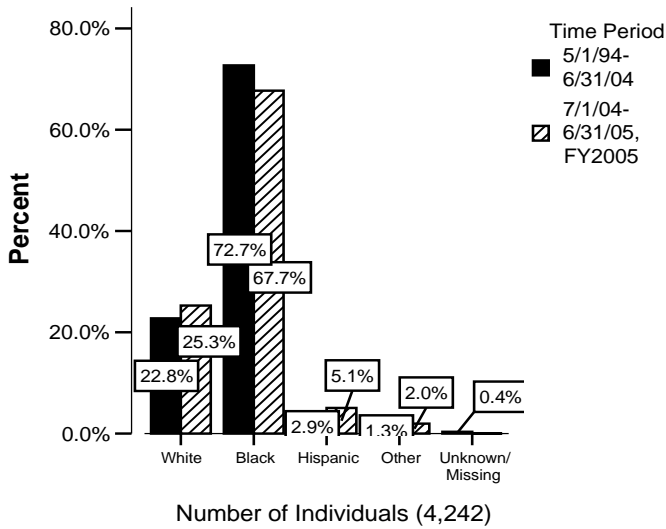
Number of Individuals (4,228)

Number of Individuals Arrested by Race, 5/1/94-6/31/05



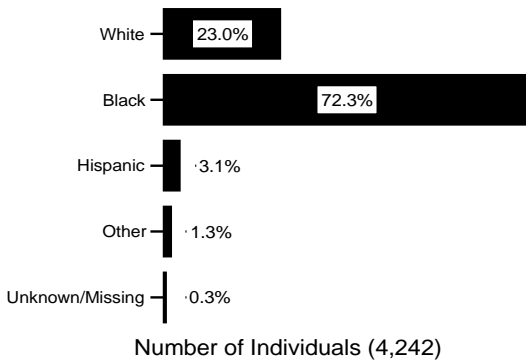
Number of Individuals (4,228)

Race by Time Period

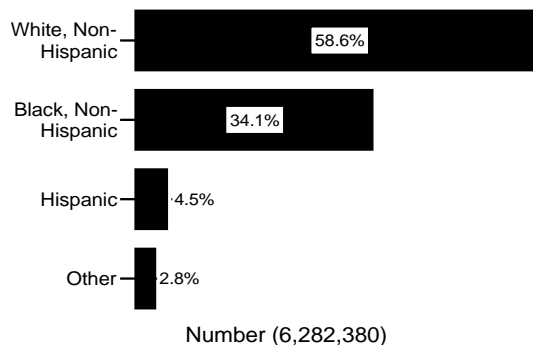


Individuals arrested in FY2005 did not differ significantly from individuals arrested in previous years in proportions of racial groups arrested. Of individuals arrested between 5/1/94 to 6/31/04, the majority (72.7%) were black juveniles (2,826 of 3,886). Black juveniles also made up the majority of individuals arrested in FY 2005 (68.7% or 241 of 356). White juveniles comprised 22.8% of individuals arrested between 5/1/94 to 6/31/04 and 25.3% of those in FY2005. There was a higher percentage of Hispanic individuals arrested in FY2005 (5.1%) than in the period before (2.9%), but overall, there was not a significant association between race and time arrested.

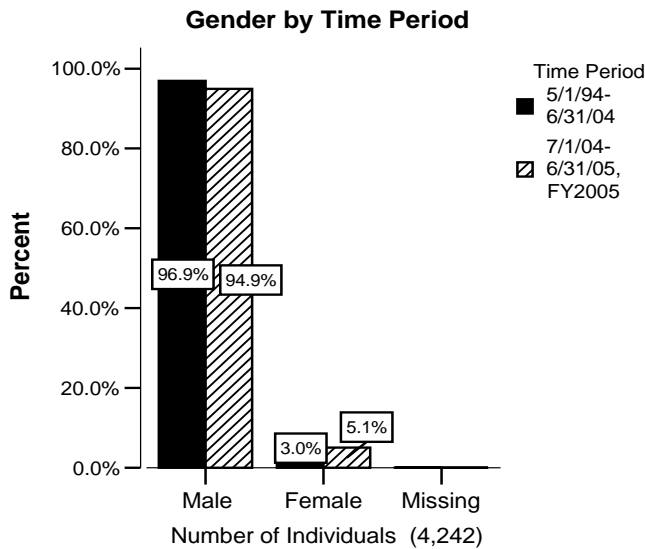
Cumulative Proportion of Individuals Arrested by Race, 5/1/94-6/31/05



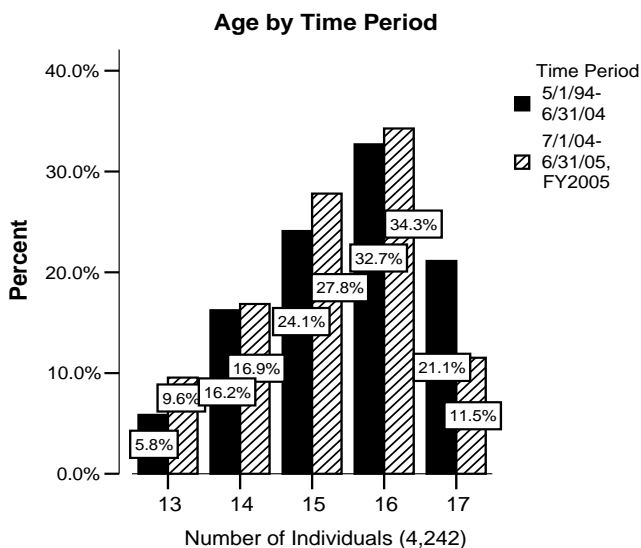
Georgia Population, Ages 13-18, 1994-2004



Compared to the racial composition of juveniles ages 13-17 in Georgia, it appears there are a disproportionate number of black juveniles arrested for SB440 offenses. Thus far, black juveniles have comprised 72.3% of the SB440 arrests while black non-Hispanic youth comprise only 34.1% of the population ages 13-17 Georgia (Source: OASIS, 10/6/05). A black juvenile is over 5 times more likely than a white teen to be arrested for a SB440 offense (see Appendix).



There was not a significant association between gender and time period of arrest. The overwhelming majority of individuals arrested in each time period were males: 94.9% in FY2005 and 96.9% in previous years.

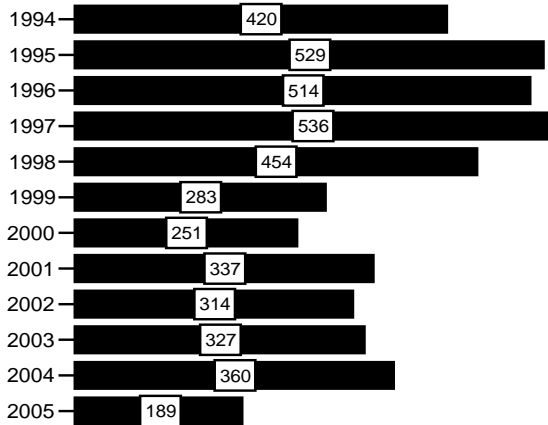


There was a statistically significant relationship between time period arrested and age among individuals. Within each time period, the proportion of juveniles arrested for SB440 offenses increased in each age group between 13 and 16. The proportion of individual 13 year-olds arrested in FY2005 was almost double of what it was in the previous period and the proportion of individual 17 year-olds arrested was about half of what it was in the previous period. Perhaps 17-year-olds perceive there will be harsher penalties for SB440 offenses if they are still offending when they turn 18, so they reduce SB440 offending. Another possibility would be a decrease in offending due to maturation. Why the proportion of 13 year olds would have increased is unclear, although this is still the smallest group in number (total=261). Additional data would be needed to investigate these and other explanations.

Summary: Black juveniles comprise the majority of individuals arrested for SB440 offenses. Compared to the racial composition of all juveniles ages 13-17 in Georgia, it appears there are a disproportionate number of black juveniles arrested for SB440 offenses. A black juvenile is over 5 times more likely than a white teen to be arrested for a SB440 offense (see Appendix). FY2005 was not significantly different from the earlier 5/1/94-6/31/04 time period in race or gender of individuals arrested for SB440 offenses. There was a significant association between age and time period arrested.

V. Arrests for SB440 Offenses

Arrests per Year, 5/1/1994-6/31/05



Number of Arrests (4,514)

Between 5/1/94 and 6/31/05, there were a total of 4,514 *arrests* for SB440 offenses. The number of arrests ranged from 536 in 1997 to 251 in 2000. We cannot draw conclusions about 2005 because we have only 6 months of data.

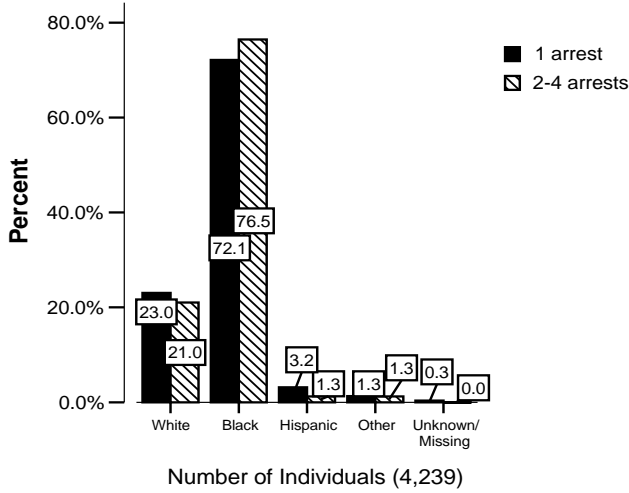
Number of Individuals	Number of Arrests for an SB440 offense(s)/Explanation	Total Arrests
4,001	1 arrest per juvenile	4,001
238	>1 arrests per juvenile on different days	
(209)	2 arrests per juvenile	418
(27)	3 arrests per juvenile	81
(2)	4 arrests per juvenile	8
3	2 arrests per juvenile on the same day in different counties	6
Total= 4,242		Total=4,514

When we take a closer look at the arrest data, we can see that the vast majority of these of these arrests (89% or 4,001) were one-time arrests for SB440 offenses. Of the 238 individuals with multiple arrests, 209 were arrested twice, 27 were arrested three times and 2 were arrested four times. Some of multiple arrests came within close proximity of each other – within days, a week or within a month. It is possible these arrests may be related to the same criminal event, and these may be interpreted differently than arrests that were further apart.

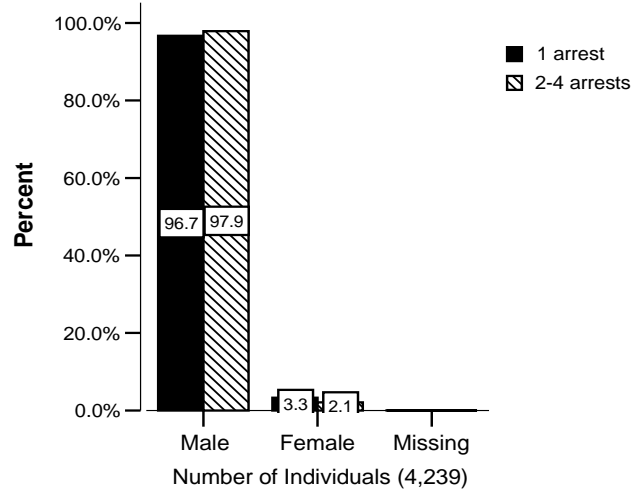
We cannot really understand multiple arrests until we have disposition data. While a juvenile may be arrested for an SB440 offense, they may end up not being charged with it, or if charged, the case may have a variety of outcomes which could include transfer to juvenile court, a not guilty verdict, a plea to a lesser SB440 offense or to a non-SB440 offense, among other outcomes. Perhaps data available in the future will enable a better exploration of this data.

The tables on the following page explore whether the juveniles with multiple arrests are different than juveniles arrested once. The three juveniles arrested on the same day in different counties were not included in the tables so the tables are based on 4,239 individuals.

Race by Number of Arrests, 5/1/94-6/31/05

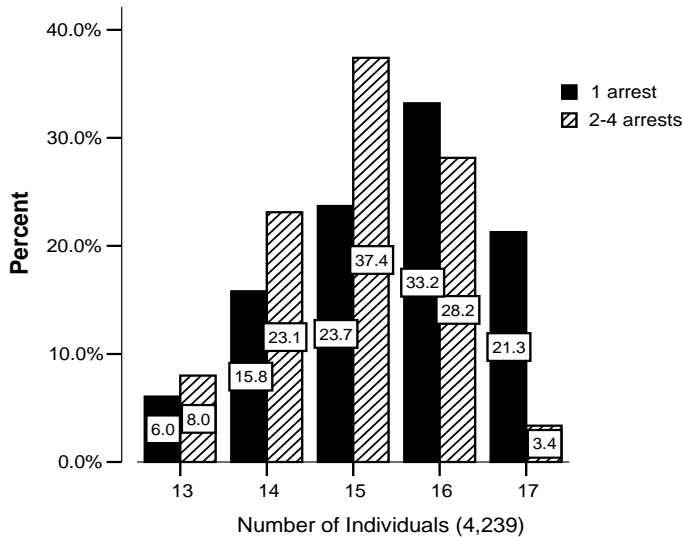


Gender by Number of Arrests, 5/1/94-6/31/05



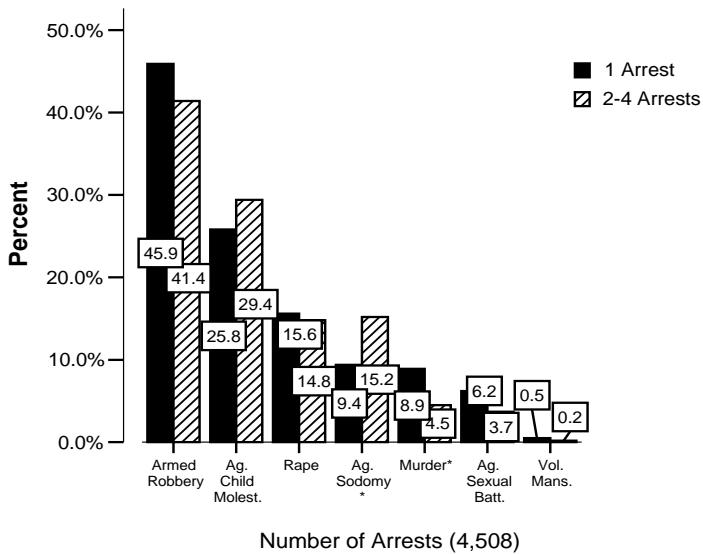
There were no significant differences in race or gender composition between juveniles arrested once and juveniles arrested 2-4 times. Most juveniles arrested were black and male regardless of numbers of arrests.

Age by Number of Arrests, 5/1/94-6/31/05



The relationship between age and number of arrests was statistically significant (see Appendix). There was a tendency for a higher proportion of younger juveniles (13-15) to have 2-4 arrests. Among 16 year-olds, the proportion of juveniles with 1 arrest was larger than those with 2-4 arrests, though the proportions were similar, 33.2% versus 28.2%. The most striking difference was among 17 year-olds, where only 3.4% had 2-4 arrests while 21.3% had 1 arrest. This may reflect the likelihood that if a juvenile starts committing SB440 crimes at a younger age, that by 17 they are more likely to have stopped committing SB440 crimes. These youth may not be available to commit offenses if they are convicted and incarcerated.

Proportion of Offenses by Number of Arrests, 5/1/94-6/31/05

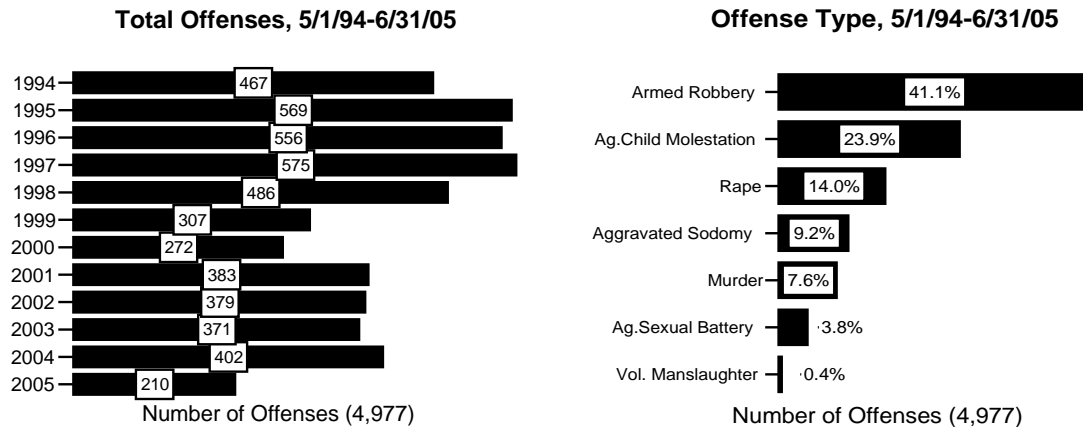


The only significant difference in proportions of offenses when juveniles with 1 arrest were compared to juveniles with 2-4 arrests was for aggravated sodomy and murder. Among juveniles arrested for aggravated sodomy, 15.2% were arrested 2-4 times compared to 9.4% juveniles arrested once. Among juveniles arrested for murder, the relationship was in the opposite direction. There were significantly fewer juveniles arrested for murder that had been arrested 2-4 times (4.5%) than juveniles arrested once (8.9%). See Appendix for statistical details

Summary: When we compared juveniles arrested once to juveniles arrested multiple times, we saw significant differences only for those who committed aggravated sodomy and murder. One-time arrestees and multiple arrestees were not significantly different in race or gender.

VI. SB440 Offenses

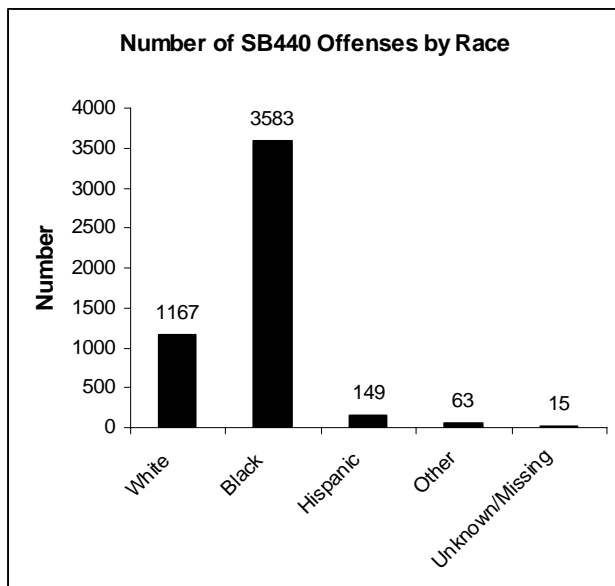
A. Overview



Between May 1, 1994 and the end of Fiscal Year 2005 (6/31/05), there were 4,977 SB440 offenses. The number of offenses exceeds arrests because a juvenile could be arrested for more than one SB440 offense. The total number of offenses ranged from 575 in 1997 to 272 in 2000. The offenses for 2005 are only for the first six months of the year.

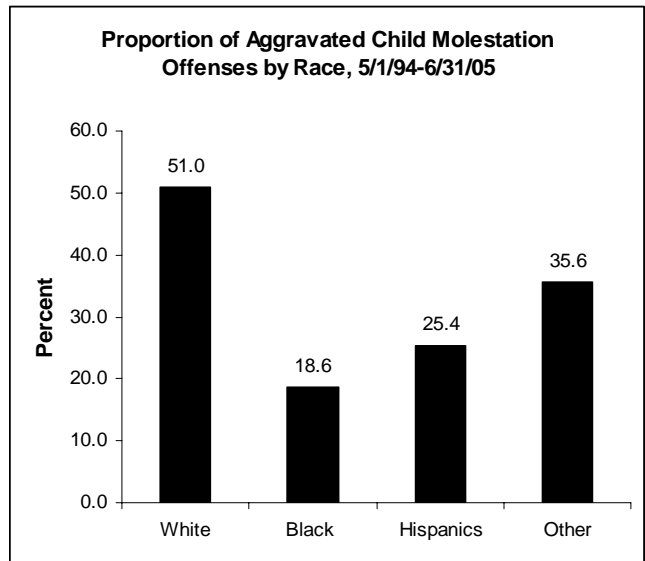
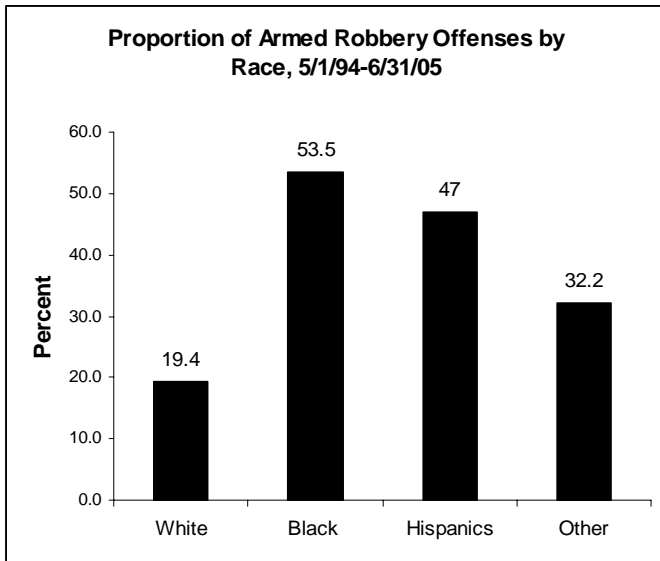
The most common offense was armed robbery (41.1%), though as stated before; this figure must be interpreted with caution because it includes *all* robberies committed with a weapon, not just those with a firearm, which defines the SB440 offense. Armed robbery (41.1%) and aggravated child molestation (23.9%) accounted for 65% of the offenses. The remaining offenses in order of frequency were: rape (14%), aggravated sodomy (9.2%), murder (7.6%), aggravated sexual battery (3.8%) and voluntary manslaughter (0.4%).

B. Offenses by Race



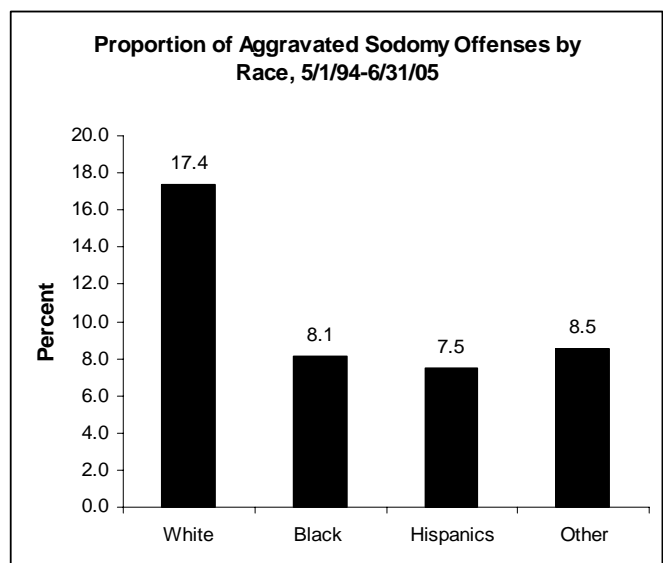
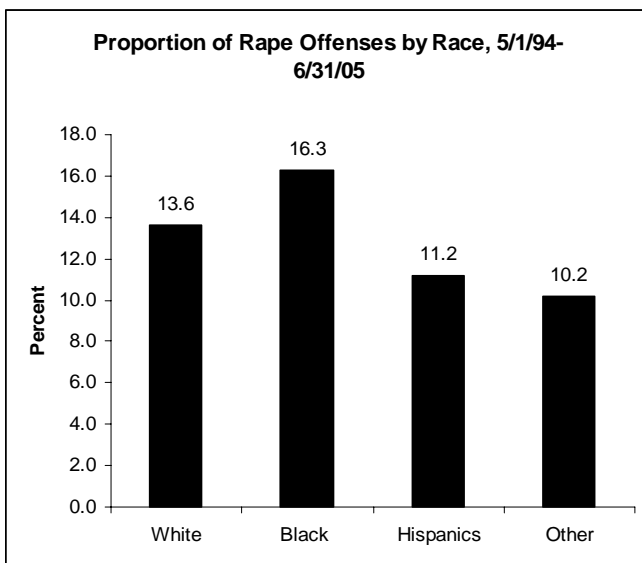
Since 1994, black juveniles were arrested for almost three-quarters (3,583) of the 4,977 SB440 offenses which resulted in arrests. White juveniles were arrested for a little over 20% of the offenses followed by Hispanic juveniles

who were arrested for 3% of the offenses. Juveniles of other races were arrested for 0.3% of the offenses. Fifteen offenses were committed by juveniles of unknown or missing race data. These 15 offenses were not included in the tables in the following section. Please see the Appendix for statistical details.



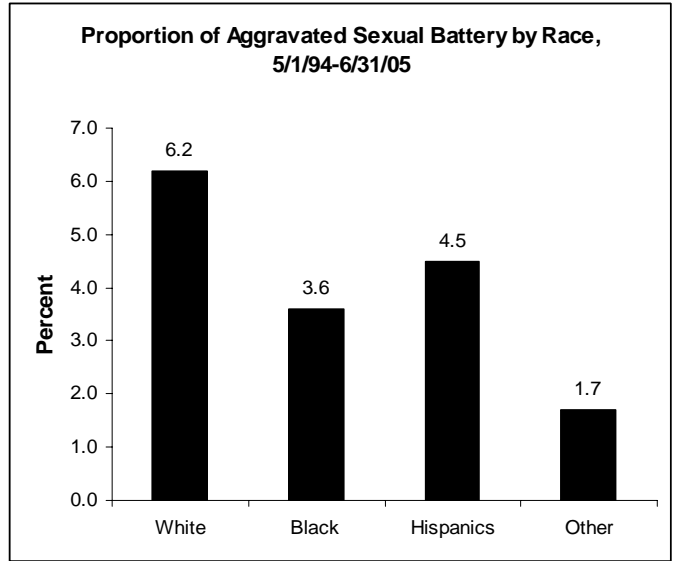
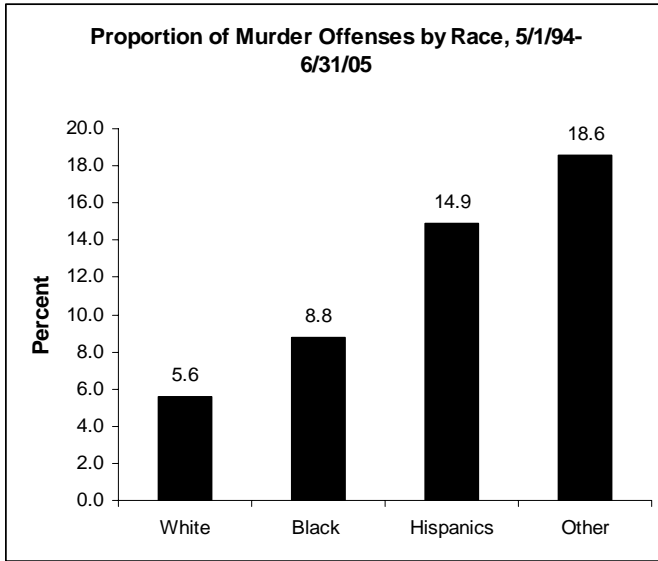
There was a statistically significant relationship between race and armed robbery offenses. Only 19.4% of whites were arrested for armed robbery offenses, while about half of black juveniles (53.5%) and half of Hispanic juveniles (47%) were arrested for armed robbery offenses. About a third of juveniles of “other” races were arrested for armed robbery. Armed robbery data must be interpreted with caution because it includes *all* robberies committed with a weapon, while the SB440 offense is limited to armed robbery *with a firearm*.

Race and aggravated child molestation offenses were significant associated. Only 18.6% of black juveniles were arrested for armed aggravated child molestation, while half of white juveniles (51.0%), a third of “other” juveniles and a quarter of Hispanic juveniles were arrested for aggravated child molestation.



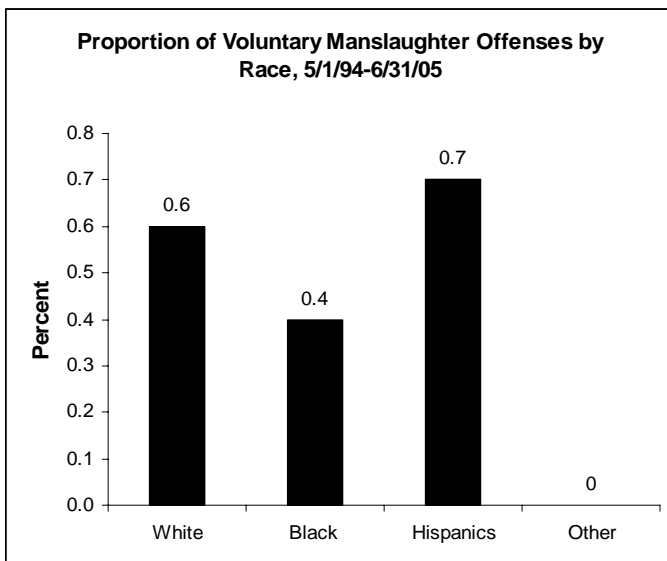
There was no statistical association between race proportions and rape offenses.

About 17.4% of white juveniles were arrested for aggravated sodomy, compared to 8.1% of black juveniles, 7.5% of Hispanic juveniles and 8.5% of other juveniles. These differences were statistically significant.



The proportions of murder offenses were much significantly higher among Hispanics (14.9%) and juveniles of other races (18.6%) versus among white (5.6%) and black (8.8%) juveniles.

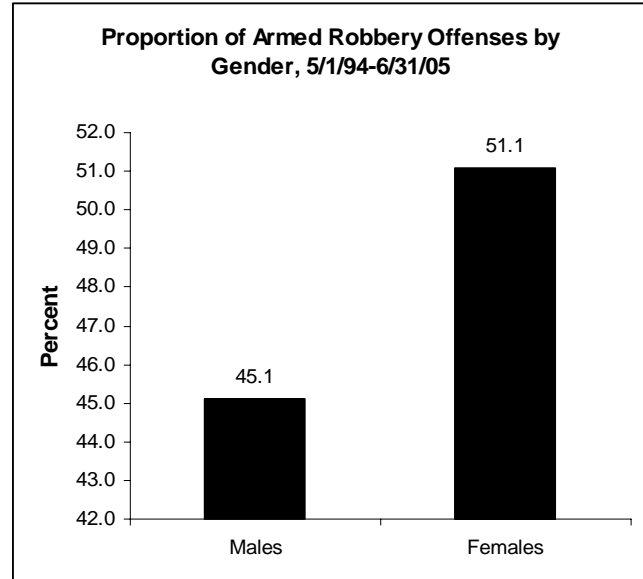
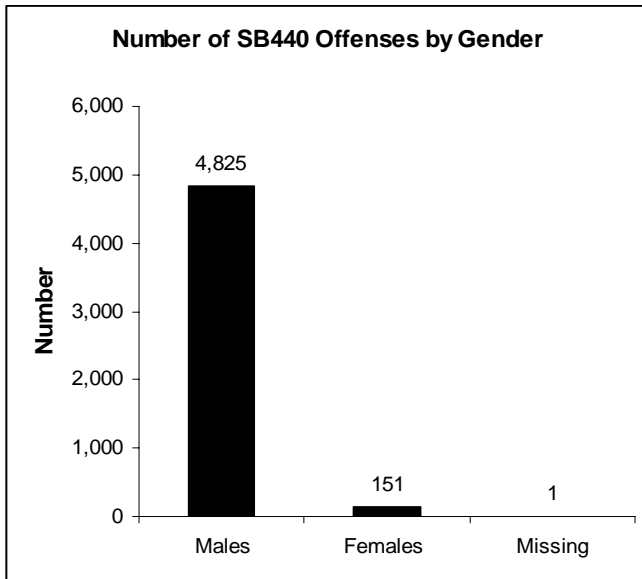
Almost as twice as many white juveniles (6.25) were arrested for aggravated sexual battery offenses as black juveniles (3.6%). Only 1.7% of other juveniles were arrested for aggravated sexual battery versus 6% of white juveniles and 4.5% of Hispanics. Race and aggravated sexual battery offenses were statistically associated.



Finally, less than 1 % of each race group was arrested for voluntary manslaughter. These differences were not significant.

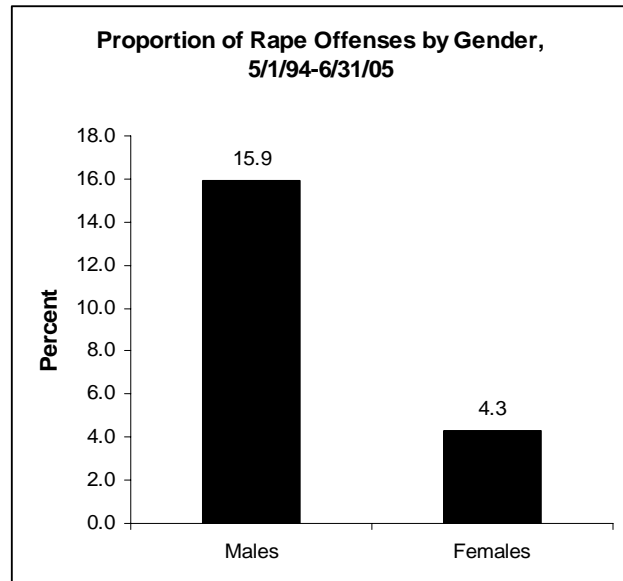
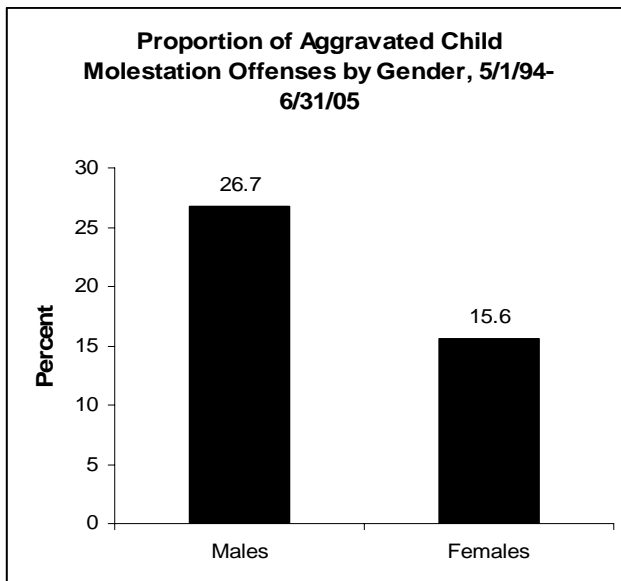
Summary: There were significant differences in the proportions of racial groups arrested for five of seven SB440 offenses.

C. Offenses by Gender



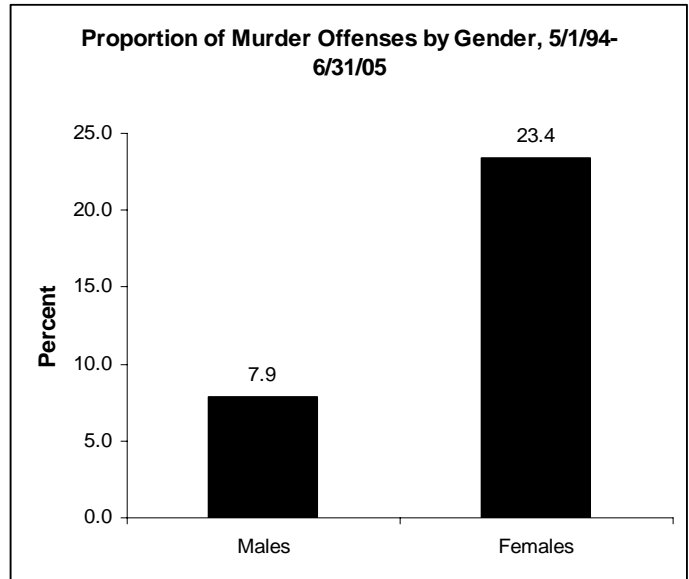
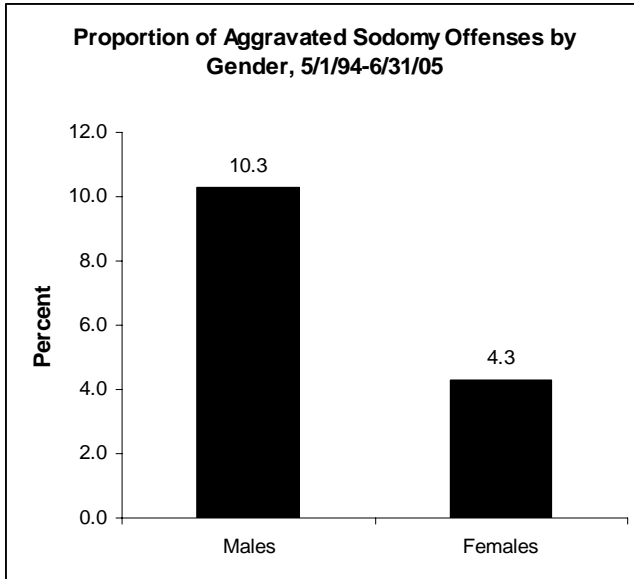
Male juveniles were arrested for 97% (4,825) of the 4,977 SB440 offenses which have resulted in arrests since 1994. Females were arrested for about 3% (151) of the offenses. One juvenile had missing gender data and was not included in the remaining tables in this section. Please see the Appendix for statistical details about the tables.

Males did not differ significantly from females in the proportion arrested for armed robbery. Armed robbery data must be interpreted with caution because it includes *all* robberies committed with a weapon, while the SB440 offense is limited to armed robbery *with a firearm*.



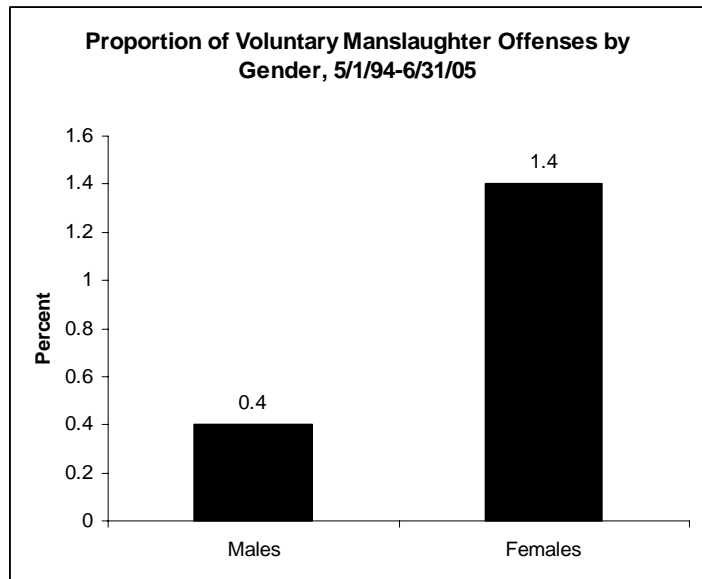
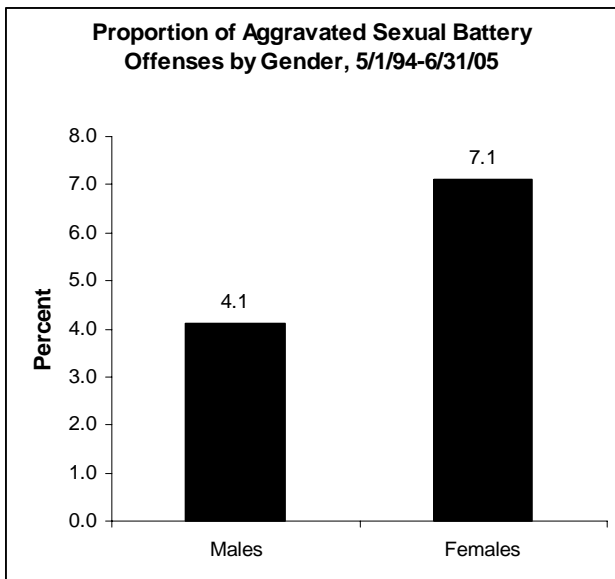
A significantly higher proportion of males (26.7%) than females (15.6%) were arrested for aggravated child molestation offenses.

The proportion of rape offenses was almost four times higher among males than it was among females, a significant difference.



Gender and aggravated sodomy offenses were not significantly associated.

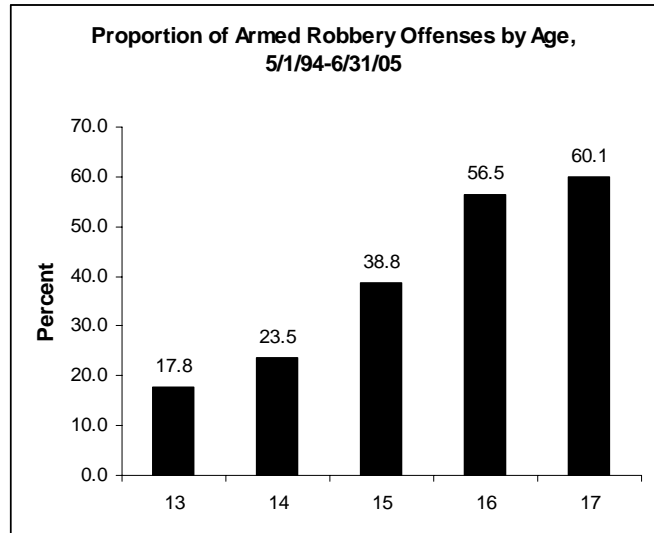
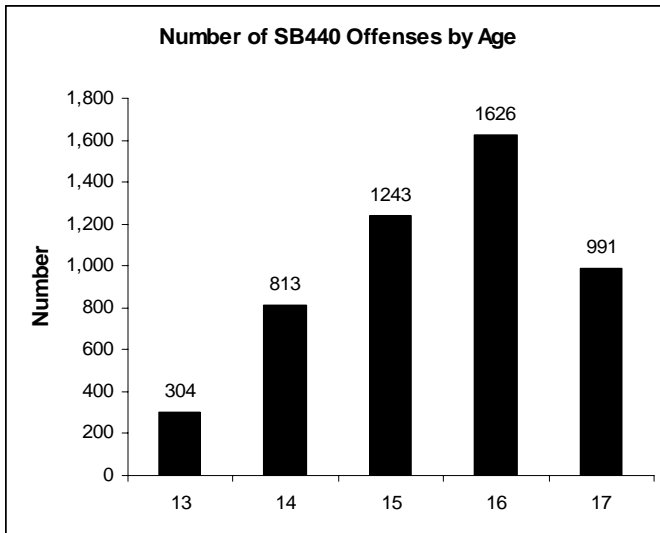
While the number of female murder offenses was small (33), interestingly, the proportion of murder offenses among females (23.4%) was significantly higher than among male juveniles (7.9%).



Higher proportions of females than males were arrested for aggravated sexual battery and voluntary manslaughter offenses, but these differences were not significant.

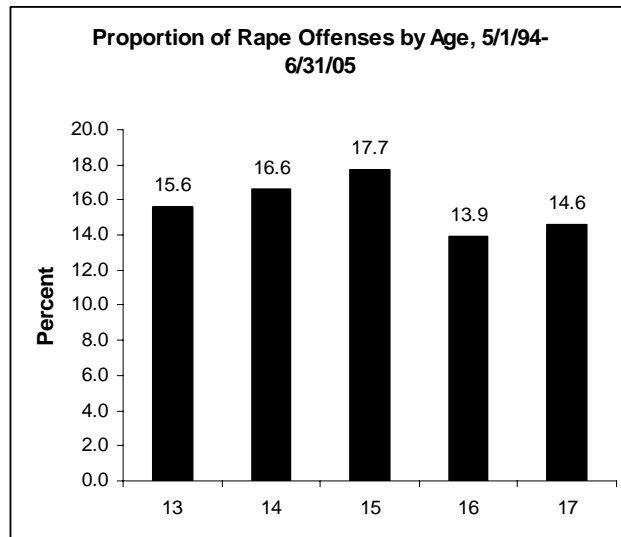
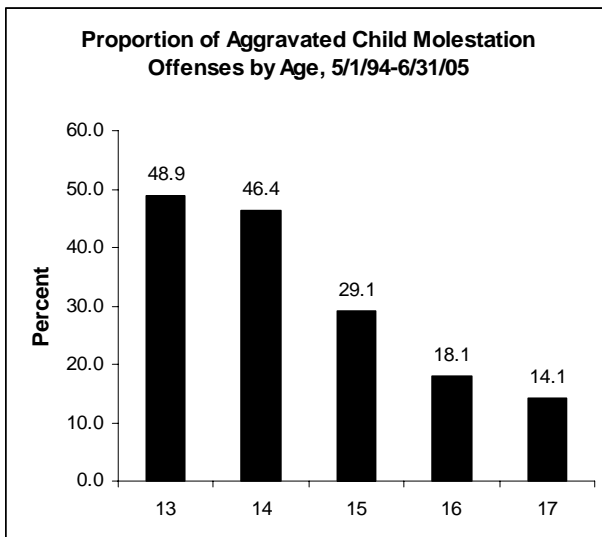
Summary: There were significant differences between the proportion of males and females arrested for three of seven SB440 offenses.

D. Offenses by Age



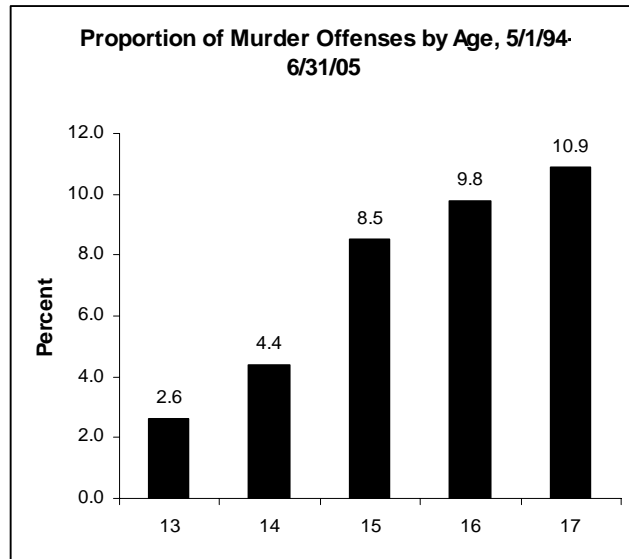
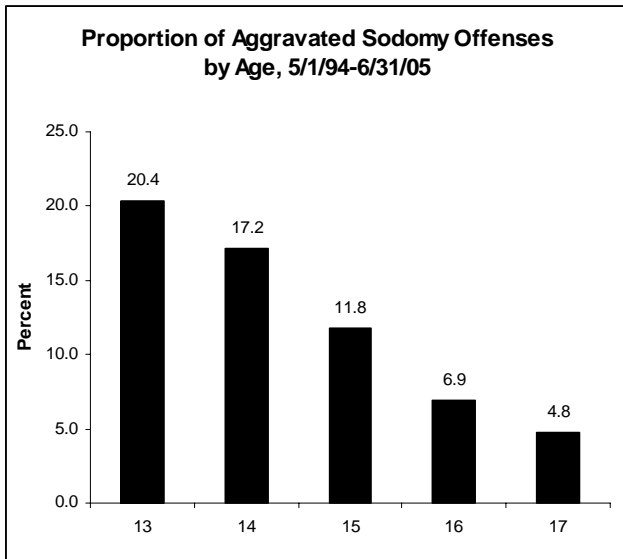
The number of SB440 offenses increased between the ages of 13 and 16 and then fell at age 17. Please see the Appendix for statistical details of the following tables.

The proportion of armed robbery offenses increased within each age group from 13 to 17, with the proportion roughly doubling from 13 to 15, and almost doubling again from 15 to 17. These variations were statistically significant. Armed robbery data must be interpreted with caution because it includes *all* robberies committed with a weapon, while the SB440 offense is limited to armed robbery *with a firearm*.



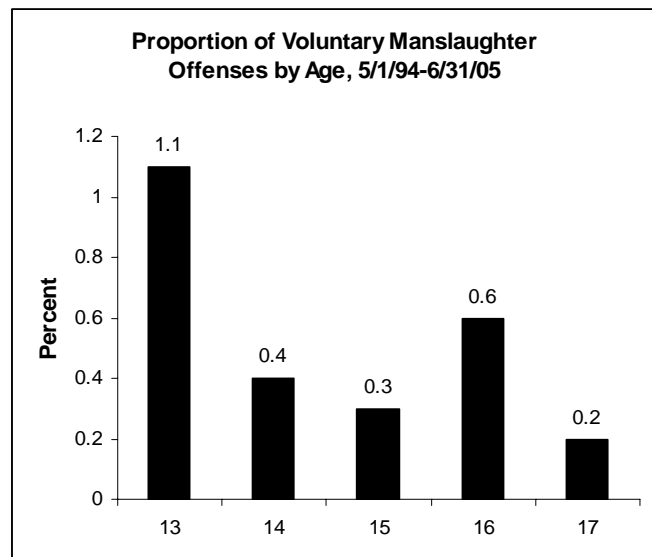
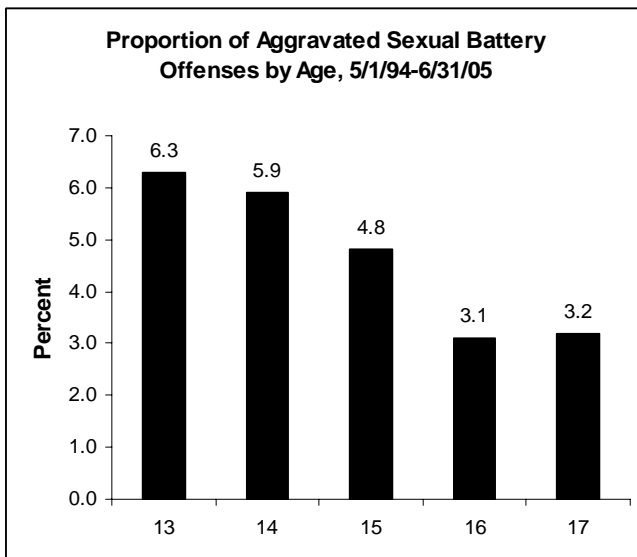
Interestingly, the proportions of aggravated child molestation offenses were highest among 13 and 14 year-olds and the proportions decreased significantly among 16 and 17 year olds.

The proportions of rape offenses among different age groups were not statistically different.



The relationship between aggravated child molestation offenses and age was mirrored in the significant aggravated sodomy offenses –age relationship. Again, the proportions of aggravated sodomy offenses were highest among the younger age groups and decreased steadily as juveniles got older.

Murder offenses had the opposite age pattern than the child molestation and sodomy offenses, and were similar to armed robbery offenses. The proportions of murder offenses increased as age increased. The association between murder offenses and age was statistically significant.



The proportion of aggravated sexual battery offenses was higher for the younger age groups, similar to the child molestation and sodomy offenses. The proportion of aggravated sexual battery offenses decreased by about half from age 13 to age 16 and 17. This association was statistically significant.

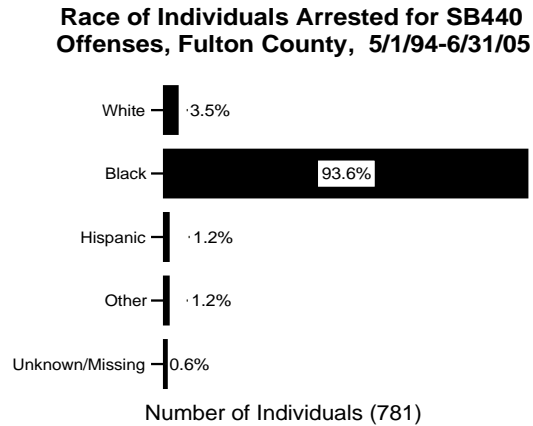
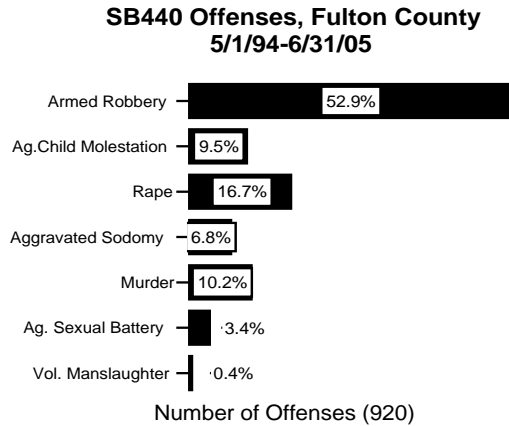
There was no particular pattern for the 20 voluntary manslaughter offenses.

Summary: There were significant differences between the proportions of age groups arrested for five of seven SB440 offenses.

VII. County Analyses

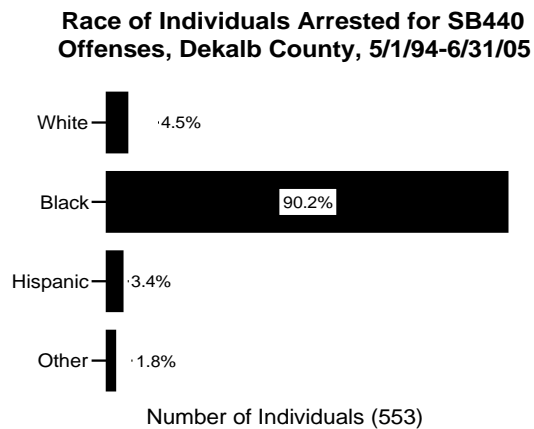
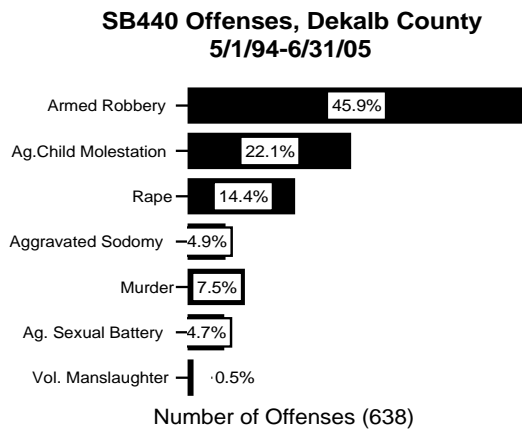
The following section contains data on the counties in which the SB440 offenses were committed, as well as some demographic data on the counties. Please note that some charts are based on the number of offenses and others are based on the number of individuals.

A. Fulton County



Of 4,925 offenses (see note below), 920 or 18.7% were committed in Fulton County. Over half of the offenses committed in Fulton County were armed robbery. However, recall that armed robbery data must be interpreted with caution because it includes *all* robberies committed with a weapon, while the SB440 offense is limited to armed robbery *with a firearm*. Most individuals arrested for SB440 offenses in Fulton County were black juveniles.

B. Dekalb County



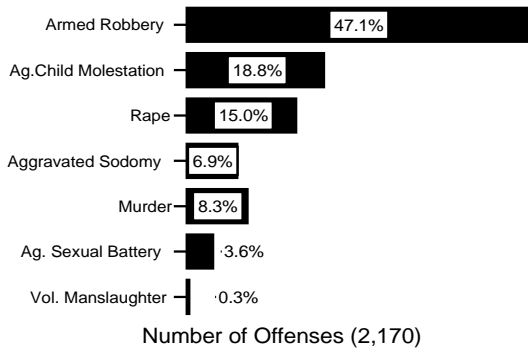
Of 4,925 offenses (see note below), 638 (13%) were committed in Dekalb County. Most offenses in Dekalb County were armed robbery (45.9%), though aggravated child molestation accounted for 22.1% of the offenses. Most individuals arrested for SB440 offenses in Dekalb County were black juveniles.

1. Total offenses sum to 4,925 because 52 offenses were committed or the juvenile was arrested out of state, or there was missing or incorrect county data.

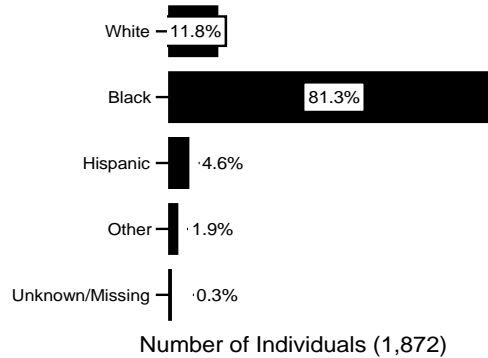
C. Metropolitan & Non-Metropolitan Counties

About 44% of the SB440 offenses were committed in the Metro Atlanta area which includes Clayton, Cobb, Dekalb, Fulton and Gwinnett counties.

**SB440 Offenses, Metro Atlanta Counties
5/1/94-6/31/05**

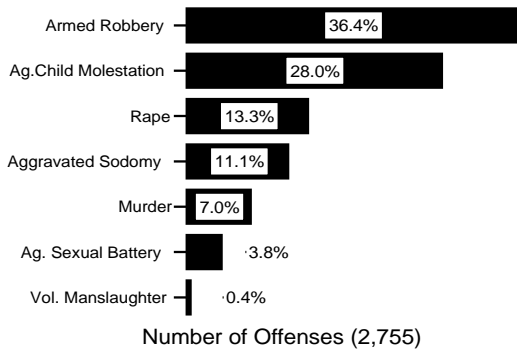


**Race of Individuals Arrested for SB440
Offenses, Metro Atlanta Counties
5/1/94-6/31/05**

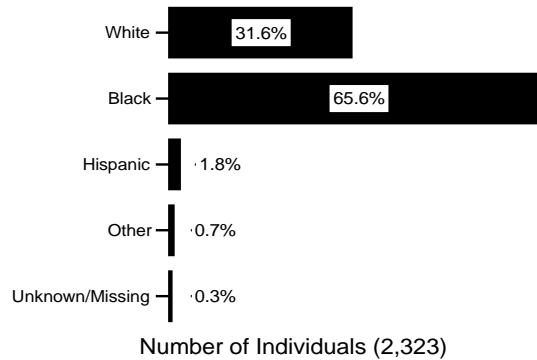


Eighty-one percent of the SB40 offenses in Metro Atlanta Counties were armed robbery, aggravated child molestation and rape. Most individuals arrested for SB440 offenses in Metro Atlanta Counties were black juveniles.

**SB440 Offenses, Non-Metro Counties
5/1/94-6/31/05**



**Race of Individuals Arrested for SB440
Offenses, Non-Metro Counties
5/1/94-6/31/05**



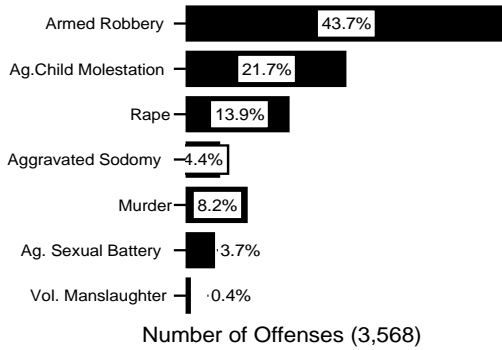
Only about a third of SB440 offenses in non-metro counties were armed robbery and almost another third were aggravated child molestation. White juveniles in non-metro counties made up almost a third of individuals arrested.

1. Total offenses sum to 4,925 because 52 offenses were committed or the juvenile was arrested out of state, or there was missing or incorrect county data.

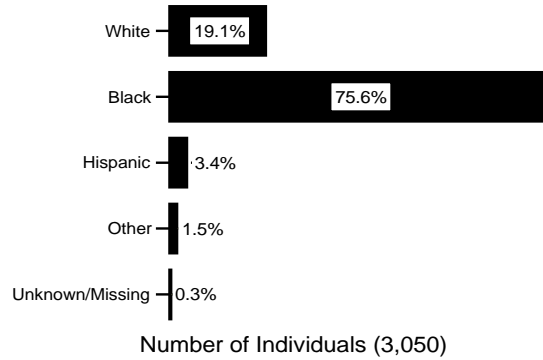
D. Urban & Rural Counties

Urban counties are defined as territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area or an urban cluster which includes census block groups or blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile (see http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html). Urban Georgia counties accounted for 72.4% of SB440 offenses.

**SB440 Offenses, Urban Counties
5/1/94-6/31/05**

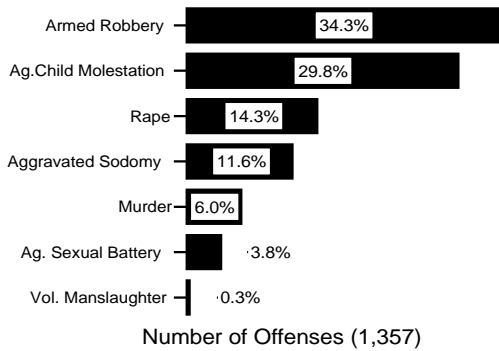


**Race of Individuals Arrested for SB440
Offenses, Urban Counties
5/1/94-6/31/05**

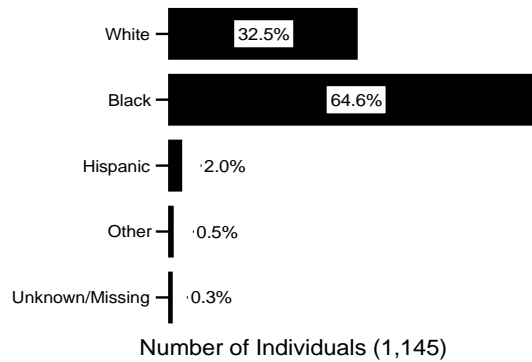


Most offenses in urban counties were again, armed robbery, aggravated child molestation, and rape (80%). Three-quarters of individuals arrested for SB440 offenses in urban counties were black juveniles.

**SB40 Offenses, Rural Counties
5/1/94-6/31/05**



**Race of Individuals Arrested for SB440
Offenses, Rural Counties
5/1/94-6/31/05**



In rural counties, only about a third of SB440 offenses in non-metro counties were armed robbery and almost another third were aggravated child molestation. About 15% were rape offenses. White juveniles in rural counties made up almost a third of individuals arrested for SB440 offenses.

1. Total arrests sum to 4,473 and total offenses sum to 4,925 because 52 offenses were committed or the juvenile was arrested out of state, or there was missing or incorrect county data.

VIII. Appendix

1) Georgia Population, Ages 13 to 17 (OASIS, 10/06/05)

Year	White, Non-Hisp	Black, Non-Hisp	Hispanic	Other	Total	Number Arrested		
						Whites	Blacks	
1994	312,495	169,095	12,800	9,333	503,723	67	343	
1995	318,032	174,464	15,290	10,087	517,873	88	420	
1996	324,428	180,905	17,930	10,898	534,161	89	388	
1997	328,790	186,647	21,133	11,781	548,351	105	383	
1998	333,765	192,285	23,992	12,807	562,849	88	270	
1999	337,567	198,231	27,446	13,801	577,045	59	171	
2000	335,143	198,734	30,931	21,977	586,785	76	151	
2001	344,290	203,615	30,650	21,174	599,729	97	202	
2002	349,010	206,656	31,512	21,860	609,038	100	174	
2003	352,494	210,121	32,397	21,910	616,922	77	205	
2004	348,331	218,909	35,595	23,069	625,904	83	236	
2005						46	124	
Total	3,684,345	2,139,662	279,676	178,697	6,282,380	975	3,067	
						Approximate arrests per 1,000	0.264633	1.433404
						Relative Risk of Arrests		5.42

In the following tables, we used a “*Pearson Chi-square statistic*” to test whether two variables had a statistical association (e.g. race and time period), The higher this statistic is (e.g. 9.57), the stronger the relationship is between the two variables. The stronger the relationship, the smaller the p-value is (e.g. 0.048), or probability that we would see a result this extreme or more if there was truly no relationship between arrests for the two variables. If the p-value is less than 0.05, or 5%, the convention is to reject the assumption that there is no relationship between race and time period and state that there is a statistical association between the variables.

When we explore data and run many statistical tests, the likelihood increases of finding statistically significant results because of chance alone. One method of reducing this likelihood is to adjust the probability level for statistical significance by the number of tests we ran, thus making the criteria for statistical significance more conservative. For example, if we are doing 7 tests, we divide 0.05 by 7 and say that only if the p-value is less than 0.007 will we say that the result is “statistically significant” or that the probability that we would see results this or more extreme if the variables were not associated is less than 0.7 %. The chi-square can tell us that there is an association between variables, but not the strength of the association.

2) Individuals

For the following 3 tests, the criteria for statistical significance was 0.017 (0.05/3 tests).

a) Race by Time Period, p. 8

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown/ Missing	
Quarter						
5/1/94-6/31/04	885 (22.8%)	2826 (72.7%)	112 (2.9%)	49 (1.3%)	14 (0.4%)	3886
7/1/04-6/31/05 FY2005	90 (25.3%)	241 (67.7%)	18 (5.1%)	7 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	356
						Chi-square=9.57, df=4, p=0.048

b) Gender by Time Period, p. 9

	Males	Females	Missing	
Quarter				
5/1/94-6/31/04	3767 (96.9%)	118 (3.0%)	1 (0.0%)	3886
7/1/04-6/31/05 FY2005	338 (94.9%)	18 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	356
				Chi-square=4.36, df=2, p=0.112

c) Age by Time Period, p. 9

	13	14	15	16	17	
Quarter						
5/1/94-6/31/04	227 (5.8%)	631 (16.2%)	936 (24.1%)	1271 (32.7%)	821 (21.1%)	3886
7/1/04-6/31/05 FY2005	34 (9.6%)	60 (16.9%)	99 (27.8%)	122 (34.3%)	41 (11.5%)	356
						Chi-square=24.29, df=4, p=0.000

3) Arrests

For the following 3 tests, the criteria for statistical significance was $p=0.017$ (0.05/3).

a) Age by number of Arrests, p.9

	13	14	15	16	17	
Number of Arrests						
1	242 (6.0%)	632 (15.8%)	948 (23.7%)	1328 (33.2%)	851 (21.3%)	
2-4	19 (8.0%)	55 (23.1%)	89 (37.4%)	67 (28.2%)	8 (3.4%)	
						Chi-square=63.30, df=4, p=0.000

b) Race by Number of Arrests, p. 11

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown/ Missing	
Arrests						
1	922 (23.0%)	2886 (72.1%)	127 (3.2%)	52 (1.3%)	14 (0.3%)	4001
2-4	50 (21.0%)	182 (76.5%)	3 (1.3%)	3 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	238
						Chi-square=4.51, df=4, p=0.342

c) Gender by Number of Arrests, p. 11

	Males	Females	Missing	
Quarter				
1	3859 (96.7%)	131 (3.3%)	1 (0.0%)	4001
2-4	233 (97.9%)	5 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)	238
				Chi-square=1.06, df=2, p=0.590

4) Proportion of Offenses by Number of Arrests, p. 12

For each of the 7 offenses, a chi-square test was conducted. Only the significant tests are shown. The criteria for statistical significance was $p=0.007$ (0.05/7).

a) Aggravated Sodomy

	No	Yes	
Number of Arrests			
1	3624 (90.6%)	377 (9.4%)	4001
2-4	430 (84.8%)	77 (15.2%)	507
			Chi-square=16.51, df=1, p=0.000

b) Murder

	No	Yes	
Number of Arrests			
1	3644 (91.1%)	357 (8.9%)	4001
2-4	484 (95.5%)	23 (4.5%)	507
			Chi-square=11.22, df=1, p=0.001

5) Proportion of Offenses by Race, p. 14

For each of the 7 offenses, a chi-square test was conducted. The criteria for statistical significance was $p=0.007$ (0.05/7).

Race	No	Yes	
Armed Robbery			
White	829 (80.6%)	199 (19.4%)	1028
Black	1524 (46.5%)	1755 (53.5%)	3279
Hispanic	71 (53.0%)	63 (47.0%)	134
Other	40 (67.8%)	19 (32.2%)	59
			Chi-square=372.98, df=3, p=0.000
Aggravated Child Molestation			
White	504 (49.0%)	524 (51.0%)	1028
Black	2670 (81.4%)	609 (18.6%)	3279
Hispanic	100 (74.6%)	34 (25.4%)	134
Other	38 (64.4%)	21 (35.6%)	59
			Chi-square=425.49, df=3, p=0.000
Rape			
White	888 (86.4%)	1404 (13.6%)	1028
Black	2744 (83.7%)	535 (16.3%)	3279
Hispanic	119 (88.8%)	15 (11.2%)	134
Other	53 (89.8%)	6 (10.2%)	59
			Chi-square=7.6, df=3, $p=0.054$
Aggravated Sodomy			
White	852 (82.9%)	176 (17.1%)	1028
Black	3015 (91.9%)	264 (8.1%)	3279
Hispanic	124 (92.5%)	10 (7.5%)	134
Other	54 (91.5%)	5 (8.5%)	59
			Chi-square=72.09, df=3, p=0.000
Murder			
White	970 (94.4%)	58 (5.6%)	1028
Black	2989 (91.2%)	290 (8.8%)	3279
Hispanic	114 (85.1%)	20 (14.9%)	134
Other	48 (81.4%)	11 (18.6%)	59
			Chi-square=26.40, df=3, p=0.000
Aggravated Sexual Battery			
White	964 (93.8%)	64 (6.2%)	1028
Black	3162 (96.4%)	117 (3.6%)	3279
Hispanic	58 (95.5%)	6 (4.5%)	134
Other	48 (98.3%)	1 (1.7%)	59
			Chi-square=14.75, df=3, p=0.002
Voluntary Manslaughter			
White	1022 (99.4%)	6 (0.6%)	1028
Black	3266 (99.6%)	13 (0.4%)	3279
Hispanic	133 (99.3%)	1(0.7%)	134
Other	59 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	59
			Chi-square=1.16, df=3, $p=0.763$

6) Proportion of Offenses by Gender, p. 16

For each of the 7 offenses, a chi-square test was conducted. The criteria for statistical significance was $p=0.007$ (0.05/7).

Gender	No	Yes		
	Armed Robbery			
Males	2399 (54.9%)	1973 (45.1%)	4372	
Females	69 (48.9%)	72 (51.1%)	141	
				Chi-square=1.94, df=1, p=0.163
	Aggravated Child Molestation			
Males	3206 (73.3%)	1166 (26.7%)	4372	
Females	119 (84.4%)	22 (15.6%)	141	
				Chi-square=8.63, df=3, p=0.003
	Rape			
Males	3679 (84.1%)	693 (15.9%)	4372	
Females	135 (95.7%)	6 (4.3%)	141	
				Chi-square=14.03, df=1, p=0.000
	Aggravated Sodomy			
Males	3922 (89.7%)	450 (10.3%)	4372	
Females	135 (95.7%)	6 (4.3%)	141	
				Chi-square=5.48, df=1, p=0.019
	Murder			
Males	4025 (92.1%)	347 (7.9%)	4372	
Females	108 (76.6%)	33 (23.4%)	141	
				Chi-square=42.38, df=1, p=0.000
	Aggravated Sexual Battery			
Males	4194 (95.9%)	178 (4.1%)	4372	
Females	131 (92.9%)	10 (7.1%)	141	
				Chi-square=3.12, df=1, p=0.077
	Voluntary Manslaughter			
Males	4354 (99.6%)	18 (0.4%)	4372	
Females	139 (98.6%)	2 (1.4%)	141	
				Chi-square=3.14, df=1, p=0.076

7) Proportion of Offenses by Age, p. 18

Age	No	Yes		
	Armed Robbery			
13	222 (82.2%)	48 (17.8%)	270	
14	544 (76.5%)	167 (23.5%)	711	
15	685 (61.2%)	435 (38.8%)	1120	
16	650 (43.5%)	844 (56.5%)	1494	
17	367 (39.9%)	552 (60.1%)	919	
				Chi-square=394.26, df=4, p=0.000
	Aggravated Child Molestation			
13	138 (51.1%)	132 (42.9%)	270	
14	381 (53.6%)	330 (46.4%)	711	
15	794 (70.9%)	326 (29.1%)	1120	
16	1224 (81.9%)	270 (18.1%)	1494	
17	789 (85.9%)	130 (14.15)	919	
				Chi-square=346.09, df=4, p=0.000
	Rape			
13	228 (84.4%)	42 (15.6%)	270	
14	593 (83.4%)	118 (16.6%)	711	
15	922 (82.3%)	198 (17.7%)	1120	
16	1287 (86.1%)	207 (13.9%)	1494	
17	785 (85.4%)	134(14.6%)	919	
				Chi-square=8.40, df=4, p=0.078
	Aggravated Sodomy			
13	215 (79.6%)	55 (20.4%)	270	
14	589 (82.8%)	122 (17.2%)	711	
15	988 (88.2%)	132 (11.8%)	1120	
16	1391(93.1%)	103 (6.9%)	1494	
17	875 (95.2%)	44 (4.8%)	919	
				Chi-square=119.34, df=4, p=0.000
	Murder			
13	263 (97.4%)	7 (2.6%)	270	
14	680 (95.6%)	31 (4.4%)	711	
15	1025 (91.4%)	95 (8.5%)	1120	
16	1347 (90.2%)	147 (9.8%)	1494	
17	819 (89.1%)	100 (10.9%)	919	
				Chi-square=38.23, df=4, p=0.000
	Aggravated Sexual Battery			
13	253 (93.7%)	17 (6.3%)	270	
14	669 (94.1%)	42 (5.9%)	711	
15	1066 (95.2%)	54 (4.8%)	1120	
16	1448 (96.9%)	46 (3.1%)	1494	
17	890 (96.8%)	29 (3.2%)	919	
				Chi-square=16.50, df=4, p=0.002
	Voluntary Manslaughter			
13	267 (98.9%)	3 (1.1%)	270	
14	708 (99.6%)	3 (0.4%)	711	
15	1117 (99.7%)	3 (0.3%)	1120	
16	1485 (99.4%)	9 (0.6%)	1494	
17	917 (99.8%)	2 (0.2%)	919	
				Chi-square=5.44, df=4, p=0.245