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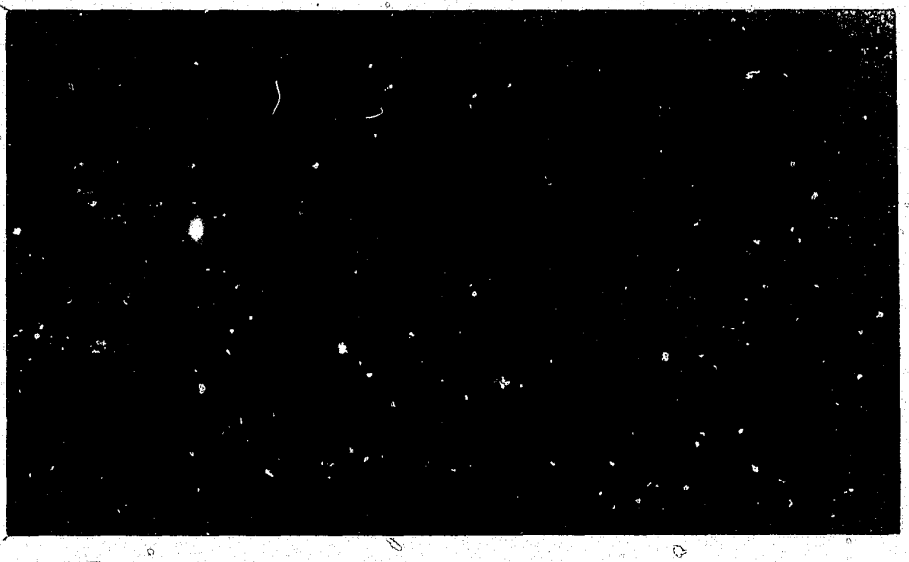

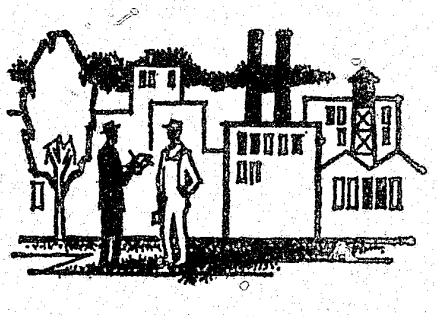

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PREDICTING ADULT CRIMINAL CAREERS FROM JUVENILE CAREERS

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INTRODUCTION

The major goals of this research program are to provide more precise information about the nature of urban delinquent careers and their relationship to later adult careers; to determine the extent to which decisions by authorities or by the juvenile have contributed to continuing or discontinuing careers, thus enabling us to evaluate the effectiveness of various forces (formal and informal) in deterring or supporting continuing delinquent and criminal behavior; and to suggest at which points in juvenile careers intervention of one type or another is most effective.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE

The Birth Cohorts

The findings in this report are generated from two data sets. The first consists of recorded contacts with the police by two cohorts, one born in 1942 and the other born in 1949. The reasons for these contacts, their seriousness in the eyes of the law, place of residence, and other data are utilized in predicting who is most likely to engage in delinquent behavior, who will cease delinquent behavior, and who will exhibit adult criminal activity. The second consists of responses to questions asked in lengthy interviews with samples of the cohorts. These interviews focused upon the process by which juveniles either came to engage in behaviors that brought them into contact with the police or did not, and reasons why they, now adults, behave in such a way as to either have or not have contact with the police. The theoretical framework and empirical bases of this research have been described in earlier project reports and will not be repeated here.

The birth cohorts were selected from the files of the Racine Unified School District. The composition of the 1942 cohort (1,352 persons) is as follows: Anglos - 639 males, 638 females; Mexican-Americans - 9 males, 15 females; Negroes - 31 males, 20 females. The 1949 cohort (2,099 persons) composed of proportionately more minority group members, is as follows: Anglos - 974 males, 931 females; Mexican-Americans - 33 males, 28 females; Negroes - 74 males, 59 females. Race/ethnic identification of everyone in each cohort was made by Center staff utilizing information provided by the Unified School District offices, 1960 and 1970 census block data on non-white composition, and their own judgment based on extensive knowledge of the community. These identifications held up almost without error during work performed in Racine as part of the interviewing process.

Although some of the analyses in this report describe race/ethnic differences, the small number of Negroes and Mexican-Americans, particularly in the 1942 cohort, make comparisons of this nature difficult. This problem is even further exacerbated when one attempts to describe sex differences within race/ethnic groups for specific time periods in careers. Further attention will be paid to this problem as we proceed.

Inasmuch as any of the analyses of extent or incidence of police contact depended upon the time the persons were actually present in the community, a verification of presence (through parents' addresses until 18) in Racine was initiated through reference to City Directories and Telephone Directories. This painstaking location and verification process was continued in Racine during the interviewing phase for anyone whose presence could not be established by those means available in Iowa City. Each person's residence duration was coded for the years between age 6 and 1976.

Coding Police Contact Records

Juvenile and adult contacts with the police were obtained from the files of the Juvenile Bureau and Records Division of the Racine Police Department. Each person's contact information was read and pertinent information was coded under the supervision of our field director. At the height of this operation four microfilm readers were in use and the Racine staff consisted of 15 persons.

As these code sheets were checked for accuracy and careers for completeness against lists of contact numbers compiled for each person we became aware of incomplete records. It also became apparent that no cross-indexing had been done when a woman married and thus changed her name. Married names were finally located (after much frustration) in the Records Section of the Racine Health Department. A small staff of persons checked many years' worth of cards (in alphabetical order within years) to provide this information.

At the same time interviewer training and interviewing were being carried out, this staff (augmented to eight) carried out the remainder of the contacts coding within the Police Department. This was conducted under rigid controls for accuracy and completeness of careers and resulted in the addition of approximately 3,000 contacts. We are now convinced that our records of contacts are complete.

The Interviewing Process

Well over 100 persons in Racine were considered for employment as interviewers. Of these, 60 were selected for the interviewer training program, three long-time Racine residents were employed to assist with the location process by telephoning possible informants, and eight were hired for clerical work in the Racine office or in the Police Department. The search for those still unlocated was augmented by our Mexican-American and Negro interviewers

once the training was completed. They used every possible resource (word-of-mouth, personal knowledge of family composition, clubs, churches, etc.) in an effort to aid us.

The six days of interviewer training proceeded without incident and only three persons dropped out. Once trained, interviewers were assigned persons of their own sex and race/ethnicity and they commenced interviewing. Interviewers were required to check in at our office each day, at which time one of the staff discussed any problems of validity, consistency, or accuracy in their already completed interviews. At this time interviewers also returned schedules for persons they could not locate. These problems were assigned to the persons whose job it was to locate missing cohort members. No substitutions were made among the Anglos until we were convinced the respondent was no longer in the community (the goal of 100 percent to be interviewed among the minorities precluded substitution).

The nature of refusals was carefully considered before a decision as to disposition could be reached. A first refusal almost always resulted in reassignment to another interviewer. Substitution was not considered until other possibilities had been exhausted.

The search for missing cohort members found them in 50 States, 92 cities in Wisconsin, and 11 countries (not including the four in Europe, or one in the Peace Corps). There are at least 37 reported as deceased (17 from the 1942 cohort and 20 from the 1949 cohort). The full presentation of 1976 locations is found in Appendix A.

Our original goal was to interview all of the minority members and 25% of the Anglo members of each cohort. Table 1 presents the results and shows the count and percentages of each group remaining in Racine. Essentially all

TABLE 1. RELATIONSHIP OF COHORT MEMBERS AVAILABLE IN RACINE AND INTERVIEWED TO SIZE OF COHORTS

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1942 Cohort						
Number in Cohort	639	638	9	15	31	20
In Racine Area 1976	362	329	4	9	19	13
Interviewed	145	158	2	8	10	10
% of Cohort in Area	56.7	51.6	44.4	60.0	61.3	65.0
% of in Area Interviewed	40.1	48.0	50.0	88.9	52.6	76.9
% of Cohort Interviewed	22.7	24.8	22.2	53.3	32.3	50.0
1949 Cohort						
Number in Cohort	974	931	33	28	74	59
In Racine Area 1976	569	454	19	22	49	43
Interview	230	229	17	20	32	28
% of Cohort in Area	58.4	48.8	57.6	78.6	66.2	72.9
% of in Area Interviewed	40.4	50.4	89.5	90.9	65.3	65.1
% of Cohort Interviewed	23.6	24.6	51.5	71.4	43.2	47.5

whom we intended to interview among the Anglos were interviewed (constituting over 40% of those available in each instance). Mexican-Americans and Negroes, were present in the cohorts in very much smaller numbers, as we have indicated numbers which considerably diminished when we counted those actually close enough to attempt to interview. While it is obvious that we could not interview those not in residence, the percentages of those interviewed from among those available exceeds 50%. This is not what we had initially hoped to achieve but far exceeds what we came to believe possible when we commenced interviewing these highly mobile people. Many were located and interviewed simply through the efforts and persistence of our interviewers. They did a good job of convincing those people who were essentially hostile of our legitimacy.

Coding and Processing the Interviews

Code construction and pilot coding began with the first 120 interviews, problems were solved, and coding commenced. The coding was handled by a staff in Iowa City hired specifically for this purpose. As interviews were accepted as completed they were returned to Iowa City for coding.

All schedules were check-coded by the project coordinator and any differences of opinion arbitrated with the project director. As check coding was completed, keypunching and verification took place. At such times as schedules were not being punched, the added and corrected contact data were punched.

All data have now been cleaned, read into the computer, and are available for analyses.

FINAL POLICE CONTACT DATA

Controls for Time in Racine

Interpretation of the data on police contacts and types of careers requires an awareness of certain aspects of the controls we have imposed upon our data and an understanding of the language we have chosen to us in describing these controls. As has already been mentioned, each cohort member's length of residence in Racine (the period of time he/she was at risk in the community) has been determined insofar as it was possible to do so.

Much of the data to follow will be presented for four age periods: 6 through 17, 18 through 20, 21 and older, and total contacts (life or 6 through May 31, 1974). In some instances the data will be presented only for those who were present in the community and at risk for the full period. Full careers are those which are missing no more than three years if the age periods are 6-17, 21+, or total or are missing no years if the age period is 18-20. Careers of persons thus excluded, when presented, are described as partial careers. Obviously, this means of controlling for time at risk produces a varying number of persons from age group to age group.

In the instances where it is appropriate to consider the careers by age groups of only those persons who were present the entire time they will be described as having continuous Racine residence. While the numbers of persons will be constant from age group to age group, the numbers will be smaller than those controlled for time within specific age groups.

In a few cases the data will be presented for the entire cohort without controls for time in Racine.

Measures of Police Contact

Tables 2a and 2b provide summary figures on the incidence of police contact

TABLE 2a. POLICE CONTACTS AMONG 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MALES WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE FOR SPECIFIC AGE PERIODS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
Ages 6 through 17						
% with No Contacts	43.8	100.0	26.7	38.8	10.5	18.2
% with 11 or + Contacts	3.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	26.3	20.5
Mean: Persons with Contacts	3.7	0.0	2.7	4.3	9.1	7.3
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	2.1	0.0	2.0	2.6	8.1	6.0
% of Cohort in Full Career	52.9	33.3	48.4	69.5	57.6	59.5
Ages 18 through 20						
% with No Contacts	55.9	66.7	13.3	52.0	26.3	22.7
% with 11 or + Contacts	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	10.5	11.4
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.7	4.9	5.1
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	1.2	1.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	3.9
% of Cohort in Full Career	52.9	33.3	48.4	69.5	57.6	59.5
Ages 21 and Older						
% with No Contacts	30.5	0.0	6.7	51.7	21.1	22.7
% with 11 or + Contacts	6.2	0.0	53.3	2.4	10.5	15.9
Mean: Persons with Contacts	4.1	3.7	14.8	3.0	5.5	6.9
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	2.9	3.7	13.8	1.5	4.3	5.3
% of Cohort in Full Career	52.9	33.3	48.4	69.5	57.6	59.5
Total Contacts						
% with No Contacts	16.3	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	6.8
% with 11 or + Contacts	16.3	0.0	66.7	12.7	52.6	45.5
Mean: Persons with Contacts	7.4	4.7	18.6	6.7	16.0	16.4
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	6.2	4.7	18.6	5.4	16.0	15.3
% of Cohort in Full Career	52.9	33.3	48.4	69.5	57.6	59.5
Ages 6 through 20						
% with No Contacts	33.1	66.7	13.3	27.5	10.5	6.8
% with 11 or + Contacts	7.4	0.0	6.7	7.8	42.1	36.4
Mean: Persons with Contacts	4.9	3.0	5.5	5.4	13.1	10.7
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	3.3	1.0	4.8	3.9	11.7	9.9
% of Cohort in Full Career	52.9	33.3	48.4	69.5	57.6	59.5
Ages 18 through 21 and Older						
% with No Contacts	23.4	0.0	0.0	32.5	5.3	15.9
% with 11 or + Contacts	9.8	0.0	60.0	4.7	21.1	31.8
Mean: Persons with Contacts	5.3	4.7	16.6	4.1	8.3	11.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	4.1	4.7	16.6	2.7	7.9	9.3
% of Cohort in Full Career	52.9	33.3	48.4	69.5	57.6	59.5

TABLE 2b. POLICE CONTACTS AMONG 1942 AND 1949 COHORT FEMALES WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE FOR SPECIFIC AGE PERIODS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
Ages 6 through 17						
% with No Contacts	80.9	80.0	80.0	74.2	60.0	43.6
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6
Mean: Persons with Contacts	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.5	3.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.7
% of Cohort in Full Career	41.8	33.3	25.0	54.6	35.7	66.1
Ages 18 through 20						
% with No Contacts	86.1	100.0	60.0	75.6	60.0	56.4
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6
Mean: Persons with Contacts	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	3.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3
% of Cohort in Full Career	41.8	33.3	25.0	54.6	35.7	66.1
Ages 21 and Older						
% with No Contacts	69.3	80.0	20.0	78.9	60.0	53.8
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.0	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.5	3.6
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.7
% of Cohort in Full Career	41.8	33.3	25.0	54.6	35.7	66.1
Total Contacts						
% with No Contacts	52.4	60.0	20.0	49.4	20.0	30.8
% with 11 or + Contacts	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	17.9
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.5	1.0	3.0	2.6	2.1	6.7
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	1.2	0.4	2.4	1.3	1.7	4.7
% of Cohort in Full Career	41.8	33.3	25.0	54.6	35.7	66.1
Ages 6 through 20						
% with No Contacts	71.5	80.0	60.0	58.1	30.0	56.0
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	12.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.6	4.7
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	3.0
% of Cohort in Full Career	41.8	33.3	25.0	54.6	35.7	66.1
Ages 18 through 21 and Older						
% with No Contacts	61.4	80.0	20.0	62.8	30.0	41.0
% with 11 or + Contacts	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.7
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.2	1.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	5.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.8	1.1	3.0
% of Cohort in Full Career	41.8	33.3	25.0	54.6	35.7	66.1

within age periods for persons with continuous residence in Racine. These data are summarized for race/ethnic and sex groups according to four criteria:

1) percentage with no contacts;

2) percentage with 11 or more contacts;

3) mean number of contacts among those with contacts: this mean enables us to see which race/ethnic group within an age group has the most repetitiveness among those who do have contacts;

4) mean number of contacts among all persons in group: this mean tells us the average number of contacts for all members of each race/ethnic group whether each individual has had a contact or not.

The final item for each age period is not used for analytic purposes. It is included to show what proportion of each group fulfilled the time in Racine criteria.

In attempting to facilitate analysis of these data the middle three categories were ranked across ethnic groups within sex, age, and cohort sections. For instance, the ranking on percent with 11 or more contacts for males in the 1942 cohort within the 6-20 age category is Anglos high, Negroes in the middle, and Mexican-Americans low. Once these rankings were established for a group they were summed. These sums, then, show an overall police contact rate.

Let us first consider the top four groups (age periods) of each table With the exception of the juvenile period (6-17), the 1942 males exhibit the same ranking of Negro-Anglo-Mexican-American (from high to low) on police contact rate throughout the age categories. The Mexican-Americans consistently have the lowest rate. During the juvenile period the Anglos were judged to have the more serious police contact rate.

The pattern of ranking between the groups of 1949 cohort males is less consistent. While the Anglos have the lowest ranking of the three in each of the four age categories, the Mexican-Americans have the highest contact rate for the juvenile period and the Negroes the highest rates for the 18-20 and adult periods. Although the ranking for the total juvenile and adult contacts section shows the Mexican-Americans as having the highest overall police contacts rate, the difference between them and the Negroes is slight.

During the juvenile period the 1942 Anglo females have the highest overall contact rate, while the Mexican-American and Negro rates are the same. The position of having the highest rate is shared by the Anglo and Negro females in the 18-20 period. Thereafter the Negroes have the highest, the Anglos the middle, and the Mexican-Americans the lowest rates.

Negro females from the 1949 cohort have the highest rates throughout the age categories. The Anglos have the middle ranking and the Mexican-Americans the low ranking throughout the age categories, although the differences between them are small.

There are no great differences between the 1942 and 1949 cohort Anglo males for the juvenile and 18-20 groups. The Anglo males in the 1942 cohort do have higher overall police contact rates than do the 1949 Anglo males. This difference, which carries over into the rates for total careers, was expected since those in the 1942 cohort have had seven more years in which to experience contacts. Any observations that might be made between cohorts among the minorities would be suspect since their numbers are small.

Unlike their male counterparts, the Anglo females in each cohort have very similar contact rates from age period to age period. And again, there are too few minority females to make comparisons reasonable.

In sum, taking into consideration all measures, the number of people in each segment of the cohorts, and the degree to which groups differ, the following may be said:

1) Negroes generally have higher police contact rates than Mexican-Americans and Anglos.

2) Within each race/ethnic group, males exhibit significantly higher police contact rates than females for all age periods.

3) The 1949 cohort segments of Anglo and Negro males and females have higher delinquency rates in the juvenile and young adult periods (ages 6 through 17 and 18 through 20) than the corresponding 1942 cohort segments. Alternatively, the 1942 cohort segments have higher adult contact rates than the 1949 segments as was expected considering the seven additional years that the 1942 cohort had in comparison to the 1949 cohort in which to acquire police contacts.

The last two groups of age categories on these tables were constructed to see if differences arose based upon whether one considers the 18 to 20 period as juvenile or adult, or if the age period should be utilized as an independent unit.

Comparison of the two groups based on combinations of age periods provides no consistent basis for combining the 18-20 period with either the 6-17 or 21 and over group. Furthermore, between-groups rankings for the race/ethnic comparisons in each of these combined age structures are much less distinct than they are for the separate age periods. We shall continue to present the analysis in terms of three age periods, combining the 18-20 period with the 6-17 or 21 and over group only occasionally.

The distribution of police contact data by frequency of contacts per person, by race/ethnicity and sex, by age periods and all combinations of age

periods, is provided in Appendix B for those with both full and partial careers in each cohort. Appendix C consists of a statistical summary of the data in Appendix B.

Persons with Multiple Contacts

As in other similar studies, a small number of persons was responsible for a disproportionately large number of all police contacts in both cohorts. Among those with continuous residence in Racine from the 1942 cohort, 5.0% were responsible for 41.4% of the contacts and 7.3% for 50.6% of the contacts. While there were too few Mexican-American males and females and too few Negro females to speak about the proportion that accounted for a large segment of the contacts, it should be noted that 16.1% of the Negroes were responsible for 40.2% of the contacts and 22.5% for 51.2% of them. Among the Anglo males 5.4% accounted for 33.7% of the contacts and 7.0% for 39.6% of the contacts. Thus it is apparent that police contacts are not nearly so concentrated among as small a percentage of Negroes as Anglos. It should be added that the greatest concentration of contacts was for Anglo females, where 5.4% had 46.8% of the contacts.

Among those from the 1949 cohort concentration was somewhat greater, 5.1% being responsible for 44.5% of the contacts and 7.0% for 51.6%. There were sufficient Mexican-American males to note that 6.0% accounted for 23.2% of the contacts, sufficient Negro males to say that concentration had increased somewhat in comparison with the 1942 males so that 16.2% of them accounted for 50.6% of the contacts, and enough Negro females to show that 8.4% were responsible for 41.1% of the contacts. Anglo male concentration was greater than in 1942, with 5.3% accounting for 38.2% of the contacts and 4.8% of the females accounting for 43.6% of the contacts.

Therefore, as in the case of those from the 1942 cohort, less than one-tenth of the group accounted for more than half of the police contacts.

With the incidence of police contacts in mind, let us now look at the types of behaviors that produced these rates of contact. Tables 3 and 4 present reasons for contact which are rank ordered according to that of total males and females within each table. Again we are considering total contacts for those with continuous residence.

With one exception (the two contacts among Mexican-American males in Table 3), over 60% of all contacts fall in the top three categories among both cohorts. Among those who had sufficient numbers with continuous residence (all except the 1942 Mexican-Americans and Negro females and the 1949 Mexican-American females), moving vehicle offenses were the most frequently appearing reasons for contact for those from the 1942 cohort for each race/ethnic|sex group and for the Anglo males and females from the 1949 cohort. The most frequently appearing reason for contact among the Mexican-American males and Negro males and females from the 1949 cohort was disorderly conduct.

Contact for suspicion, investigation, or information was consistently the second most frequently appearing reason for contact among those for whom disorderly conduct was the most frequently appearing reason and third among those for whom the moving vehicle and disorderly conduct ranks were first and second.

The rank orders become less consistent across race/ethnic groups between and within cohorts beyond these initial three. Theft appears in the fourth, fifth, or sixth rank within the three groups being considered from the 1942 cohort and within the five groups being considered from the 1949 cohort. Incorrigibility appears in this group of ranks for only Anglo males and females

TABLE 3. POLICE CONTACT TYPE BY PERCENT, 1942 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, AGE 6 TO PRESENT, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Traffic: Moving Vehicle	40.4	47.0	42.9	--	26.9	16.6	38.8	45.6
Disorderly Conduct	19.9	17.5	35.7	50.0	20.4	50.0	20.1	18.8
Suspicion, Investigation	18.8	17.1	14.3	--	21.9	25.0	19.1	17.9
Theft	3.7	1.9	--	--	4.7	--	3.8	1.8
Liquor	3.8	3.5	7.1	50.0	1.4	--	3.6	3.6
Incorrigible, Runaway	2.9	3.5	--	--	1.1	--	2.7	3.3
Traffic: Other	2.3	3.8	--	--	6.5	--	2.7	3.6
Vagrancy	1.6	0.6	--	--	0.7	--	1.5	0.6
Auto Theft	1.2	0.3	--	--	2.5	--	1.3	0.3
Sex Offenses	0.8	1.6	--	--	2.5	--	1.0	1.5
Assault	0.6	0.6	--	--	2.5	--	0.8	0.6
Burglary	0.8	--	--	--	1.1	--	0.8	--
Weapons	0.4	--	--	--	1.1	--	0.5	--
Violent Property Destruction	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--
Truancy	0.4	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.6
Escapee	0.1	--	--	--	2.9	--	0.4	--
Family: Parent Status	0.1	0.3	--	--	1.4	--	0.3	0.3
Robbery	0.1	--	--	--	1.4	--	0.3	--
Suicide	0.2	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.6
Fraud	0.2	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.6
Forgery	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
Gambling	0.1	--	--	--	1.1	8.3	0.2	0.3
Narcotics, Drugs	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
Homicide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Obscene Behaviors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Ascertained	0.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.2
Total	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.2
Number of Police Contacts	2081	315	14	2	279	12	2374	329
Number in Cohort	338	267	3	5	15	5	356	277

TABLE 4. POLICE CONTACT TYPE BY PERCENT, 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, AGE 6 TO PRESENT, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Traffic: Moving Vehicle	29.2	34.2	18.1	35.3	16.8	12.6	26.7	29.7
Disorderly Conduct	21.9	23.9	25.3	23.5	23.0	32.4	22.3	25.6
Suspicion, Investigation	21.7	21.2	24.0	11.8	22.2	26.9	21.9	22.2
Incorrigible, Runaway	6.1	6.9	6.6	5.9	4.9	11.5	5.9	7.9
Theft	5.7	2.2	4.6	11.8	9.8	6.6	6.2	3.3
Liquor	3.7	2.8	5.6	5.9	1.3	--	3.5	2.3
Vagrancy	1.9	1.8	3.9	--	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7
Burglary	1.7	--	2.0	--	2.5	--	1.9	--
Sex Offenses	0.7	1.6	1.6	--	3.7	0.6	1.2	1.4
Assault	0.9	0.2	3.3	--	3.0	1.6	1.4	0.5
Traffic: Other	1.1	1.0	0.7	5.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.4
Auto Theft	1.2	--	1.0	--	1.5	--	1.3	--
Narcotics, Drugs	0.8	1.0	1.0	--	0.6	--	0.8	0.8
Forgery	0.5	0.7	--	--	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.9
Fraud	0.6	0.6	--	--	0.2	--	0.5	0.5
Weapons	0.4	--	0.3	--	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.2
Violent Property Destruction	0.5	--	--	--	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1
Escapee	0.4	0.2	--	--	0.6	--	0.4	0.1
Robbery	0.2	0.2	0.7	--	1.5	--	0.4	0.1
Truancy	0.3	0.2	0.3	--	0.3	--	0.3	0.1
Suicide	0.1	1.3	0.3	--	--	0.6	0.1	1.1
Gambling	0.1	--	--	--	0.4	--	0.1	--
Family: Parent Status	--	--	0.3	--	0.2	--	0.1	--
Obscene Behaviors	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Homicide	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--
Not Ascertained	0.2	0.2	0.3	--	0.4	--	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.2	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Number of Police Contacts	3628	679	304	17	671	182	4603	878
Number in Cohort	677	508	19	10	44	39	740	557

for the 1942 groups but appears in that range for all 1949 groups. The only other offense type to appear with any frequency within these ranks is liquor, which again appears for the 1942 Anglo males and females and Mexican-American males, and all Anglos and Mexican-Americans in 1949.

Beyond this level the ranks of offense types are diffuse and there is no discernible consistency across race/ethnic|sex groups either within or between years.

Theft is the only Part I offense to appear in these six levels of ranks. Negro males, in both years did, however, have higher percentages of contacts for Part I offenses (12.2% in 1942 and 18.5% in 1949) than any of the other race/ethnic|sex groups within their respective years. The Anglo females, both years, had the lowest percentages of contacts for these offenses (2.8 in 1942 and 2.6 in 1949).

Appendix D discusses contacts for the total period within the controls for time in Racine. These data present essentially the same kinds of distributions as those presented here.

The Spatial Distribution of Persons with Contacts

Where one lives while growing up may be considered a factor in determining whether or not one will have contacts with the police at various stages in life. One of our major efforts has been a determination of where each member of our cohorts lived between the ages of 6 and 18. These residence locations may be reduced to one of five Natural Areas (a process described in earlier reports) or to a combination of these five areas. Of course, continuous residence in an area does not preclude moving about within that area. Any discussions of residence in this report will be based upon these five areas and combinations of areas considered as a single unit.

In Table 5 the ecological distributions of those of the 1942 and 1949 cohorts who had continuous Racine residence are compared with those who had police contacts by race/ethnicity and sex. The distribution of Racine's population based on 1970 census data is also presented for comparison purposes. The first five columns contain percentage distributions: 1) of the specified portion who grew up in each of the Natural Areas (A through E) and 2) of that portion who have had at least one police contact who grew up in each of the Natural Areas. The sum of the percentages and the number of persons involved appear in the next two columns. The last column (and this is only for housekeeping purposes) contains the number who lived in more than one natural area or who at one time or another lived outside the city limits long enough that their principal place of juvenile residence could not be considered in Racine. We are, as we have said, concerned by the fact that our cohorts contain so few Mexican-Americans and Negroes, but this is what a typical cohort was like during the years covered by our research. (A cohort selected from among those born in any years from 1965 to the present would have a larger minority component.)

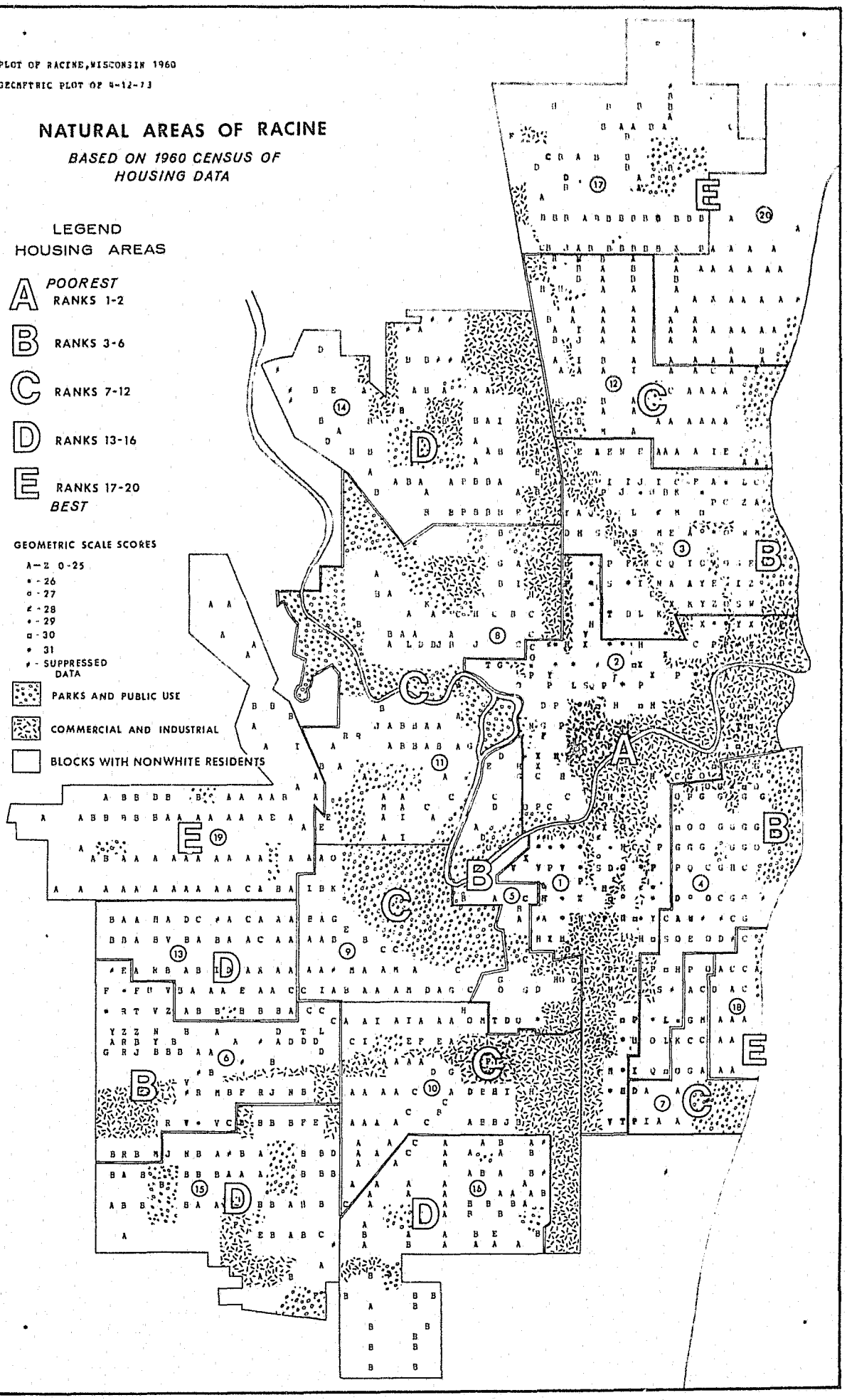
One of our first concerns is the spatial distribution of persons with continuous Racine residence by natural areas in comparison with Racine's 1970 population distribution. We can speak about this only in reference to those who continued to live in the same area, but they are indicative of the spatial distribution of the entire group. The 1942 non-Negroes are skewed toward the inner city (Natural Area A) somewhat more than are the 1949 non-Negroes. One would expect this divergence from the distribution of Racine's 1970 population since the community increased in size between 1960 and 1970 and moved outward during this period (as shown on Maps 1 and 2). Thus, each succeeding cohort one might select would have a smaller proportion residing in the inner city

PLOT OF RACINE,WISCONSIN 1960

GEOMETRIC PLOT OF 8-12-73

NATURAL AREAS OF RACINE

BASED ON 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING DATA



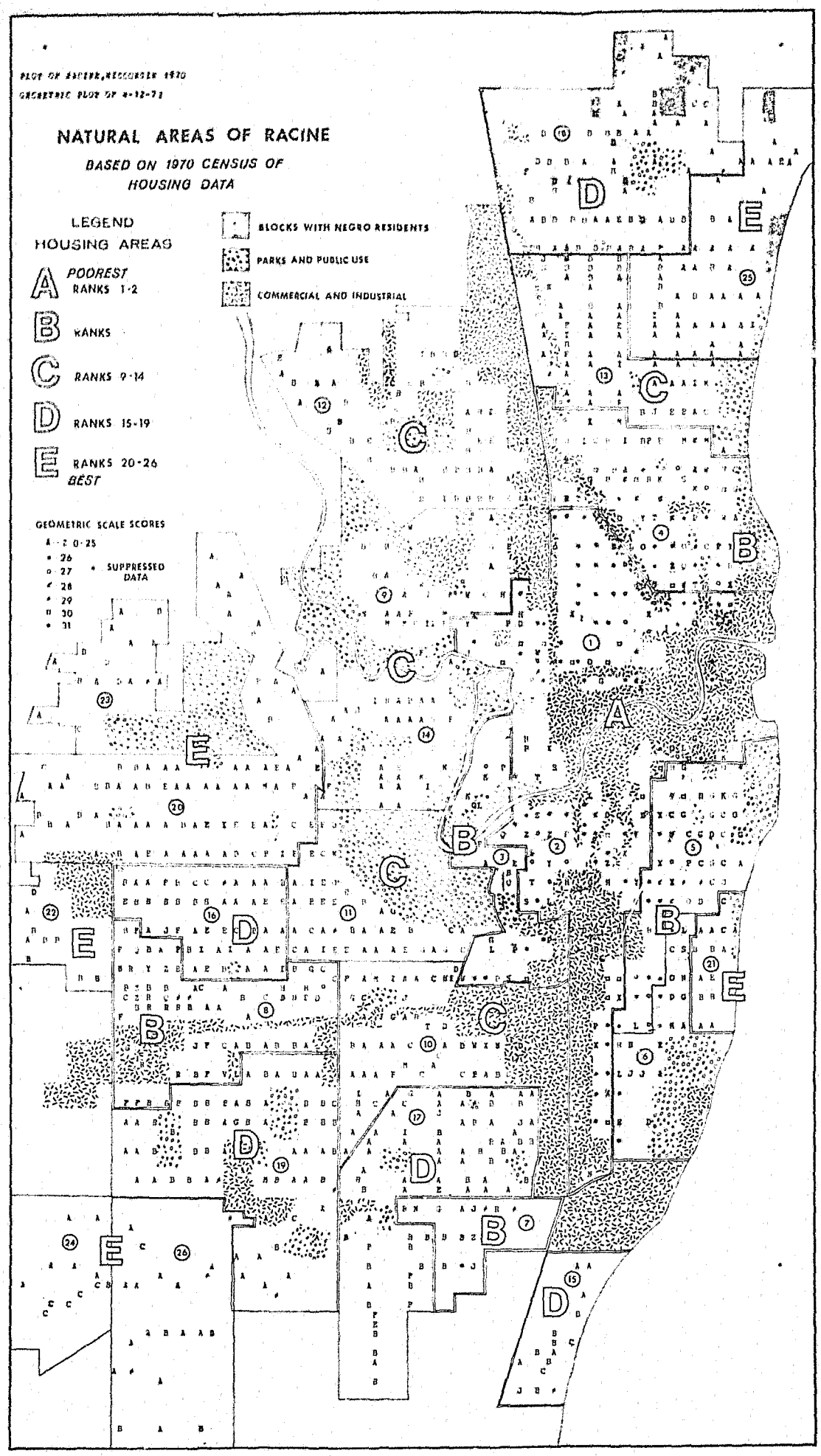

PLOT ON RACINE, WISCONSIN 1970
GEOMETRIC PLOT OF 4-12-73
NATURAL AREAS OF RACINE
BASED ON 1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING DATA
LEGEND
HOUSING AREAS
A POOREST RANKS 1-2
B RANKS
C RANKS 9-14
D RANKS 15-19
E RANKS 20-26 BEST
BLOCKS WITH NEGRO RESIDENTS
PARKS AND PUBLIC USE
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
GEOMETRIC SCALE SCORES
A - 2 0-25
26
27
28
29
30
31
SUPPRESSED DATA

TABLE 5. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RACINE POPULATION COMPARED WITH 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE AND PERCENT WITH ONE OR MORE POLICE CONTACTS, AGE 6 TO PRESENT IN NATURAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing					Total A-E		Combinations of Areas*
	A	B	C	D	E	%	Number	
Non-Negroes:								
1970 Census	7.6	21.6	27.4	23.5	19.9	100.0	93,192	--
1942 Cohort	16.6	29.0	28.2	16.8	9.5	100.1	476	137
1949 Cohort	10.4	24.9	27.0	24.6	13.2	100.1	1,022	192
Anglos, 1942 Cohort								
Males	13.8	30.2	29.1	18.3	8.6	100.0	268	70
With Contacts	13.1	29.7	30.1	19.2	7.9	100.0	229	54
Females	19.4	26.4	27.9	15.4	10.9	100.0	201	66
With Contacts	23.5	23.5	24.5	16.3	12.2	100.0	98	29
Anglos, 1949 Cohort								
Males	10.4	26.3	25.4	24.4	13.5	100.0	570	107
With Contacts	11.2	26.6	26.6	23.3	12.3	100.0	463	82
Females	8.5	21.9	30.4	25.6	13.6	100.0	125	83
With Contacts	9.2	22.1	32.2	24.4	12.0	99.9	117	40
Mexican-Americans, 1942 Cohort								
Males	66.7	33.3	--	--	--	100.0	3	--
With Contacts	66.7	33.3	--	--	--	100.0	3	--
Females	25.0	75.0	--	--	--	100.0	4	1
With Contacts	--	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
Mexican-Americans, 1949 Cohort								
Males	47.1	29.4	5.9	17.6	--	100.0	17	2
With Contacts	47.1	29.4	5.9	17.6	--	100.0	17	2
Females	30.0	60.0	10.0	--	--	100.0	10	--
With Contacts	37.5	50.0	12.5	--	--	100.0	8	--
Negroes:								
1970 Census	62.8	31.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.1	10,386	--
1942 Cohort	82.4	11.8	--	5.9	--	100.1	17	3
1949 Cohort	84.2	13.2	1.3	1.3	--	100.0	76	6
Negroes, 1942 Cohort								
Males	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	13	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	13	2
Females	25.0	50.0	--	25.0	--	100.0	4	1
With Contacts	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	100.0	3	1
Negroes, 1949 Cohort								
Males	88.1	7.1	2.4	2.4	--	100.0	42	2
With Contacts	92.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	--	100.1	39	2
Females	80.0	20.0	--	--	--	100.0	35	4
With Contacts	84.0	16.0	--	--	--	100.0	24	2

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

and interstitial areas and a larger proportion in the areas located at Racine's periphery. Aside from this difference, the two groups of non-Negroes have distributions fairly similar to the 1970 Census distribution.

The 1970 census Negro distribution and the distributions of 1942 and 1949 Negroes with continuous residence are quite dissimilar. This can be readily explained, however, by the fact that even more outward movement has taken place among Negroes than among Anglos if we think in terms of movement from the inner city (Natural Area A) into the interstitial Area B. At the time when our cohorts were growing up (1948 to 1959 and 1955 to 1966), Negroes were more concentrated in Natural Area A. Again, considering our small number of Negroes their deviation from the distribution of Negroes in the community could be a consequence of chance variation from cohort to cohort.

The distribution of Anglo males, as were the non-Negroes, was more skewed toward Natural Area A among those in the 1942 cohort and less skewed toward Natural Area A among those in the 1949 cohort. The distribution of male Anglos who had a police contact at any time after the age of 6 is very similar to the distribution of the entire group.

Anglo females who have always lived in Racine, proportionately more than males, grew up in Natural Area A if they were born in 1942 and proportionately less so if they were born in 1949. In addition, there are proportionately more males than females in Natural Area B among those from both cohorts and proportionately more females than males in Natural Area C among those from the 1949 cohort. There are other small differences between the Anglo female and male distributions, but none are of consequence. There is more skewness toward the inner city and its interstitial areas among the 1942 Anglo females who had contacts than among the entire group of 1942 Anglo females. The

distributions are, however, very similar between the 1949 Anglo females who had contacts and their entire group. Thus, it can be stated that the distribution of Anglos with contacts is similar to the distribution of the Anglos as a group and that the distributions of the Anglos is probably representative of contiguous cohorts.

While Mexican-American males and females are concentrated in Natural Areas A and B, we are unable to say how this relates to the concentration of Mexican-Americans in the city on a basis of Census data. However, our longitudinal study of the economic absorption and cultural integration of Mexican-Americans and Negroes in Racine did show that in 1971, 45.4% of the Mexican-American families lived in Natural Area A and 39.4% lived in Natural Area B.[1] This is not markedly different from the distributions of those with continuous residence. It can be stated that the distributions of male and female Mexican-Americans with police contacts are quite similar to the distributions of the entire group each year. The sample sizes are too small to permit valid judgements of differences between Mexican-American females and males.

Like the Mexican-Americans, the Negro males and females from the 1942 and 1949 cohorts are concentrated in Natural Areas A and B. Those with contacts are distributed similarly to their entire groups. The sample sizes of 1942 males and females are too small to allow a discussion of differences. The 1949 group, with somewhat larger numbers, shows similar predominant concentrations of males and females in Natural Area A. However, the remaining females are located in Natural Area B while the males are distributed over a larger range in Natural Areas B, C, and D.

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[1] Lyle W. and Magdaline W. Shannon, Minority Migrants in the Urban Community: Mexican-American and Negro Adjustment to Industrial Society, Beverly Hills, Sage Publication, 1973.

Summarizing the data in Table 5, it can be said that those from the 1942 cohort are concentrated more in the inner city and interstitial areas than are those from the 1949 cohort and both are more concentrated in the inner city than the 1970 population of Racine, which is what we would expect considering the outward growth of Racine from 1960 to 1970. However, the distributions of non-Negroes and Negroes are not sufficiently different from their 1970 Census distributions in Racine to suggest that these groups are unrepresentative of other cohorts born in contiguous years. Furthermore, in both groups the spatial distributions of males and females who have had police contacts (where there are sufficient numbers to make a firm judgment) are not markedly different from the distributions of their respective groups. While the 1942 and 1949 males and females have somewhat different spatial distributions, these differences are not sufficiently large to have a noticeable effect on their overall police contact rates. That is, the large differences in male/female police contact rates which we shall observe in succeeding tables cannot be attributed to differences in the spatial distribution of males and females. Similar discussions for different age periods of continuous Racine residence (6 through 17, 18 through 20, and 21 to present) are provided in Appendix E.

Race/Ethnic and Ecological Variation in the Proportion of Juveniles and Adults with Police Contacts

If where one lives influences one's propensity to have contacts with the police we should be able to begin to see this even better as we look at the data in Table 6 which contains the percentage of each race/ethnic group with continuous residence residing in each natural area (to the extent that there were sufficient persons in the area) who have had any contact at each age period in their career or who have ever had a contact with the police.

TABLE 6. PERCENT WITH POLICE CONTACTS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JUVENILE RESIDENCE

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing*									Combinations** A,B,C,D,E			Total		
	A			B			C	D	E						
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N	A	A	A	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
1942 Cohort, Males															
Contacts 6-17	62	0	69	64	0	0	64	49	48	43	0	100	56	0	73
Contacts 18-20	43	50	85	53	0	0	47	43	35	34	0	100	44	33	87
Contacts 21+	73	100	92	67	100	0	76	67	65	67	0	100	70	100	93
Contacts Ever	81	100	100	84	100	0	89	90	78	77	0	100	84	100	100
N	37	2	13	81	1	0	78	49	23	70	0	2	338	3	15
1942 Cohort, Females															
Contacts 6-17	26	0	0	15	0	50	13	23	27	20	0	0	19	0	25
Contacts 18-20	26	0	0	15	0	100	11	13	9	11	0	0	14	0	50
Contacts 21+	39	0	100	25	33	100	29	36	36	29	0	100	31	20	100
Contacts Ever	59	0	100	43	67	100	43	52	55	44	0	100	48	40	100
N	39	1	1	53	3	2	56	31	22	66	1	1	267	5	4
1949 Cohort, Males															
Contacts 6-17	64	88	87	63	80	33	70	60	84	48	100	100	64	87	83
Contacts 18-20	63	63	81	49	80	33	51	46	33	49	100	50	48	73	76
Contacts 21+	61	75	84	53	80	33	50	49	29	46	100	50	48	80	79
Contacts Ever	88	100	97	82	100	33	85	78	74	77	100	100	81	100	93
N	59	8	37	150	5	3	145	139	77	107	2	2	677	15	42
1949 Cohort, Females															
Contacts 6-17	36	33	61	22	33	43	33	24	24	18	0	50	27	33	56
Contacts 18-20	33	67	50	28	33	29	21	23	28	22	0	25	25	44	44
Contacts 21+	17	33	54	24	33	29	19	22	22	21	0	25	22	33	46
Contacts Ever	56	100	75	52	67	57	54	49	45	48	0	50	53	78	69
N	36	3	28	93	6	7	129	109	58	83	0	4	488	9	39

* Columns for minority groups have been eliminated when there were 4 or fewer persons in the natural area.

** Outside Racine and not ascertained included.

Contacts Among Those from the 1942 Cohort. Unfortunately, the relatively small numbers of Mexican-Americans and Negroes in each natural area from the 1942 cohort prevent meaningful race/ethnic natural area comparisons other than for Area A. During the juvenile period, commencing with the males, a higher proportion of Negroes had police contacts than did Anglos but none of the Mexican-Americans had contacts. Essentially the same proportion of Anglos in Areas A and B (the inner city and its interstitial area), and area C had police contacts. In the suburbs, Areas D and E, a smaller proportion of the Anglos had police contacts. A similar pattern appears for ages 18 through 20, but here some Mexican-Americans had police contacts. When those who had contacts at the age of 21 and older are considered, Anglos again have the smallest proportion who had police contacts, but there is relatively less decline in the proportion who had contacts as one moves outward to the suburbs. One can also see that the proportion of Anglos who had contacts at any stage of their career (contacts ever) was less than the proportion of Mexican-Americans and Negroes who did so.

Since 84% of the Anglo males had police contacts at one time or another, it is quite unreasonable to describe the male delinquency and crime in this cohort as a minority group problem or as a community problem centered in minority groups. Considering the fact that such a larger proportion of the cohort was located outside the inner city and that over three-fourths of the Anglos from the highest socioeconomic status area had at least one police contact, it cannot even be said that delinquency and crime in the cohort was a particular problem of those who resided in the inner city.

Markedly smaller proportions of the females (except for those in the inner city) had police contacts and, although Negroes had the highest

proportion who had ever had police contacts, the pattern did not have as much consistency as did that for males.

Contacts Among Those from the 1949 Cohort. While, as a whole, the male Mexican-Americans had the highest proportion with contacts, this was not the case in Area A where Negroes had the highest proportion with contacts in every case except the age period 6 through 17. But again, the fact that 80% of the Anglos had had a contact at one time or another means that the problem was as much an Anglo problem as a minority group problem, particularly since 74% of the Anglos in even the highest socioeconomic status area had had a contact at one time or another. As those from the 1942 cohort, the proportion of Anglos with contacts declined (with several exceptions) from the inner city outward.

Females born in 1949 had higher proportions with police contacts in some segments of their careers and in some areas of the city and not in others than did those from the 1942 cohort, but had considerably lower proportions with police contacts at each stage of their careers than did the males. In the inner city there was less race/ethnic difference between Anglo and minority group females than males.

In summary, the data as presented in Table 6 indicate that while disproportionate numbers of Negroes, and less consistently Mexican-Americans, have had police contacts at each stage in their careers and at all stages combined, delinquency and crime should not be considered a minority group problem for two reasons. First of all, minority groups made up only a small proportion of each cohort, and second, even in Area A where they constituted over 40% of the cohort in 1949 they did not have such a larger percentage of their group with police contacts than did the Anglos that they could be defined as being the problem in that area.

A similar table is presented in Appendix F in which less stringent controls were introduced. Although all who had a full career during each period are included the results are not markedly different for the males. Percentage differences for the females were more likely to be found, and were, since adding cases for a group with a lower contact rate was more likely to change the percentage with contacts within any area or age group segment of the table.

The Race/Ethnic Composition of Police Contacts by Natural Area of Residence

If we assume that some of the basic sociological explanations of delinquency and crime have merit, i.e., that delinquency and crime are generated in social contexts most favorable to delinquency and crime, and that they are generated at lower rates in areas least favorable to crime, then the proportion of each race/ethnic group with police contacts should be the same in each natural area. If these proportions are the same or very similar it becomes difficult to lend credence to the oversimplified race/ethnic explanations which, although interred many years ago, linger and are still given considerable weight by a sociologically unsophisticated segment of the population. If these proportions are not the same the problem still remains of how to account for race/ethnic variation in juvenile delinquency and crime. We shall address ourselves to this problem if and when we find that any race/ethnic group contributes to delinquency and/or crime disproportionately to their numbers in a given area of the community.

Let us now turn to the data in Table 7. The race/ethnic composition of those males who grew up in each area or combination of areas is presented in the first set of rows and the race/ethnic composition of these males who grew up in each area or combination of areas and who have ever had a contact appears in the next set of rows. Data for females is presented in the next two sets of rows.

TABLE 7. RACE/ETHNICITY OF 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE IN RACINE AND THEIR POLICE CONTACTS WITHIN NATURAL AREAS OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE, BY PERCENT

	Area A: Inner-City		Areas B,C,D,E		Combinations* A,B,C,D,E		Total	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
MALES:								
Total who could have had contacts 6-21+								
Anglo	71.2	56.7	99.6	97.3	97.2	96.4	94.9	91.5
Mexican-American	3.8	7.7	0.4	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.8	2.6
Negro	25.0	35.6	0.0	1.0	2.8	1.8	4.2	5.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
N	52	104	232	525	72	111	356	740
Contacts Ever 6-21+								
Anglo	66.7	54.2	99.5	97.2	96.4	95.3	94.0	90.1
Mexican-American	4.4	8.3	0.5	2.1	0.0	2.3	1.0	3.1
Negro	28.9	37.5	0.0	0.7	3.6	2.3	5.0	6.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
N	45	96	200	423	56	86	301	605
FEMALES:								
Total who could have had contacts 6-21+								
Anglo	95.1	54.5	96.4	96.5	97.1	97.6	96.4	91.7
Mexican-American	2.4	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.8
Negro	2.4	40.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.8	6.5
	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	41	66	168	403	68	85	277	554
Contacts Ever 6-21+								
Anglo	95.8	46.5	94.9	95.6	96.7	95.2	95.5	88.3
Mexican-American	0.0	7.0	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.7
Negro	4.2	46.5	2.5	1.9	3.3	4.8	3.0	8.9
	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
N	24	43	79	206	30	42	133	291

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

Males from the 1942 Cohort. The proportion of males from each race/ethnic group with police contacts at some stage in their careers in areas of high delinquency and crime is roughly the same as the proportion who live in areas of high delinquency and crime. Of the 1942 males in Natural Area A 71.2% are Anglos and 66.7% of those who have had contacts are also Anglos. The Mexican-Americans make up 3.8% of those in Area A but 4.4% of those who had contacts in this area were Mexican-Americans. Negroes in the cohort residing in Area A make up 25.0% of the total and 28.9% of those with contacts. As we have seen in Table 6, every male Negro and Mexican-American with continuous residence had a police contact at one time or another in his career. This may be a consequence of social and economic race/ethnic differences within the area which impinge on the Negro and Mexican-American more than upon others, or it may have something to do with their way of life which makes them more visible to officialdom. Another explanation is that the police more assiduously observe the behavior of minorities because they have been socialized in a society where Negroes and Mexican-Americans are believed to be more delinquent and more criminal than Anglos. Police behavior insures fulfillment of the prophecy.

When we turn to Natural Areas B, C, D, and E we find that most of those in the cohort residing there are Anglos, as are most of those with juvenile contacts. There are few Mexican-Americans and even fewer Negroes in these areas (none at all in Areas D and E). We also find relatively few Mexican-Americans and Negroes in that segment of the cohort who moved about sufficiently to have lived in various combinations of areas. None of the Mexican-Americans had contact with the police but a disproportionate number of Negroes did.

Overall, a slightly disproportionate number of the Negroes have had police contacts, the proportion of Mexican-Americans is about the same as their proportion of the total, and the Anglos have the fraction less that makes up for the Negroes' fraction more.

Males from the 1949 Cohort. The proportion that the Negro males constitute of those residing in Natural Area A increased from the 25.0% in 1942 to 35.6% in 1949 and the Mexican-Americans from 3.8% to 7.7%. Although by 1949 some Negro and Mexican-American families had moved out of the inner city and they did constitute a larger portion of those in the cohort and those with contacts than in 1942, delinquency and crime outside Area A was still almost entirely Anglo behavior.

The data, as organized in Table 7, suggest that the idea of Negroes and Mexican-Americans as the focal point of the delinquency and crime problem is not completely groundless but is distorted by a fiction about minorities. What we see in Area A is a consequence of life in the inner city where, by the very nature of the lives that people are forced to live (and this is not presented as an excuse for delinquency and crime), their actions become more visible to the police who, in turn, are required to attempt the maintenance of certain standards of behavior. And it is not only the high visibility of minority group patterns of misbehavior but also the policeman's idea of what he should be looking for that generates a higher minority group police contact rate.

When we leave the area of minority group concentration, an area where delinquent and criminal behavior is expected of them, we find that the proportion of minority group members who have police contacts is closer to their proportion in the area.

Females from the 1942 Cohort. The picture for the females is somewhat different. In Area A we find that the proportion of Negro females who have ever had a police contact (although small) is larger than their proportion of those in the area, but that none of Mexican-Americans have ever had a police contact. Among those outside Area A the proportion of both Negro and Mexican-American females with contacts is disproportionatley greater than their proportion of those outside the area.

Females from the 1949 Cohort. Among the females from the 1949 cohort there was proportionately less difference between the percentage who were Negro or Mexican-American in the area and the percentage of those who had police contacts at any stage in their careers with the exception of Negroes who resided in various combinations of areas, and there those with police contacts were disproportionately greater than their numbers in the area.

In summary, Negro and Mexican-American delinquency and crime, male and female, is concentrated in the inner city. Delinquency and crime outside of the inner city are Anglo behaviors.

The Changing Likelihood of Continuing Delinquent and Criminal Behavior

We have presented what may seem to be a complex set of tables showing how those with continuous residence from the two cohorts are alike and how they differ in terms of their race/ethnic composition, their distribution by natural areas, and their delinquency and crime rates by race/ethnicity, natural areas, and age periods. All statistics have been based on those from the cohort with continuous residence. We shall now turn to a discussion of how some individuals proceed through the various stages of what might be called developing delinquent and criminal careers, how others drop out at various stages, and how others have had no contact with the police or, in some instances, have not had contacts until later stages of their lives.

Continuity in Male Careers. The data for males with continuous residence from the 1942 cohort are presented in Diagram 1 and for those from the 1949 cohort in Diagram 2 (for females see Diagrams 3 and 4). Commencing with the total number of each race/ethnic|sex group, their diagrams show how differing proportions of each group follow the various paths that are possible. Starting with the 1942 Anglo males, of which there were 338, we find that 56.2% had a contact during the ages of 6 through 17 and that 59.5% of those who had had contacts during this initial period also had contacts from the ages of 18 through 20. Furthermore, 89.4% of these Anglo males who had had contacts with the police in both earlier periods went on to also have contacts with the police after the age of 21. Another way of looking at it is that 29.9% of the 338 Anglo males had at least one police contact in each of the three age periods we have utilized. If continuity has an increasing likelihood, age period by age period, then each succeeding yes should have a higher percentage, as it has for the Anglos. If we follow the Anglo males who had not had a contact by the age of 18 (43.8%), we find 75.7% of them continued to have no record when they reached the age of 21 and 49.1% of this group (who had had no contacts) still had none by the data collection cut-off point. Those who never had a police contact make up 16.3% of the Anglo males. There were only 3 Mexican-Americans with continuous residence and only 15 Negroes, but of the latter 10 went on to have contacts at every age period (the same proportion as for Anglos at this stage).

While essentially the same sort of progression was found for the 1949 Anglo and Mexican-American males, the Anglo progression was less by the final stage and the Negro progression was greater. The progression rate of Mexican-Americans was about half way in between that of Anglos and Negroes.

DIAGRAM 1. CAREER PROGRESSION OF MALES IN 1942 COHORT WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, AGE 6 TO PRESENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

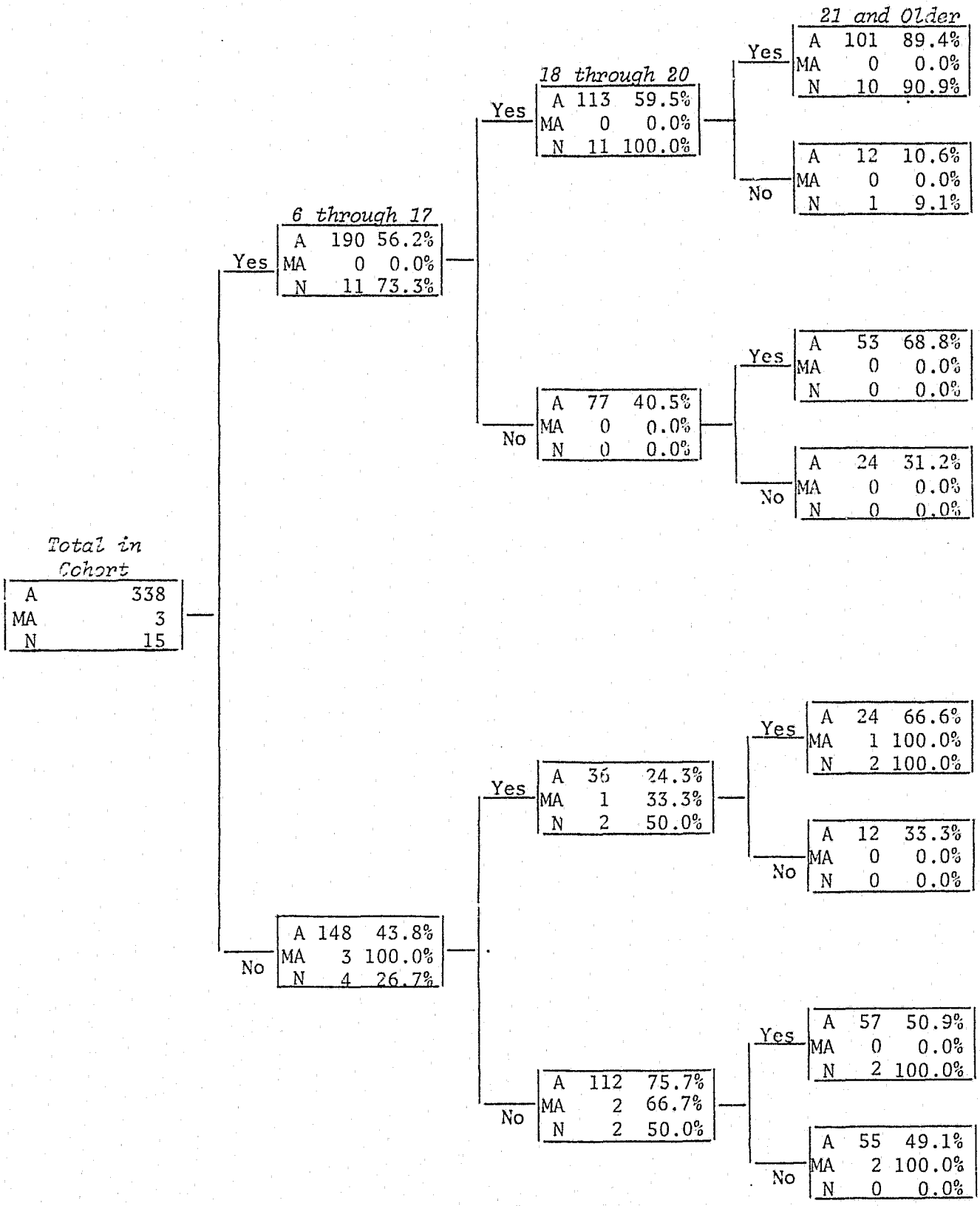


DIAGRAM 2. CAREER PROGRESSION OF MALES IN 1949 COHORT WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, AGE 6 TO PRESENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

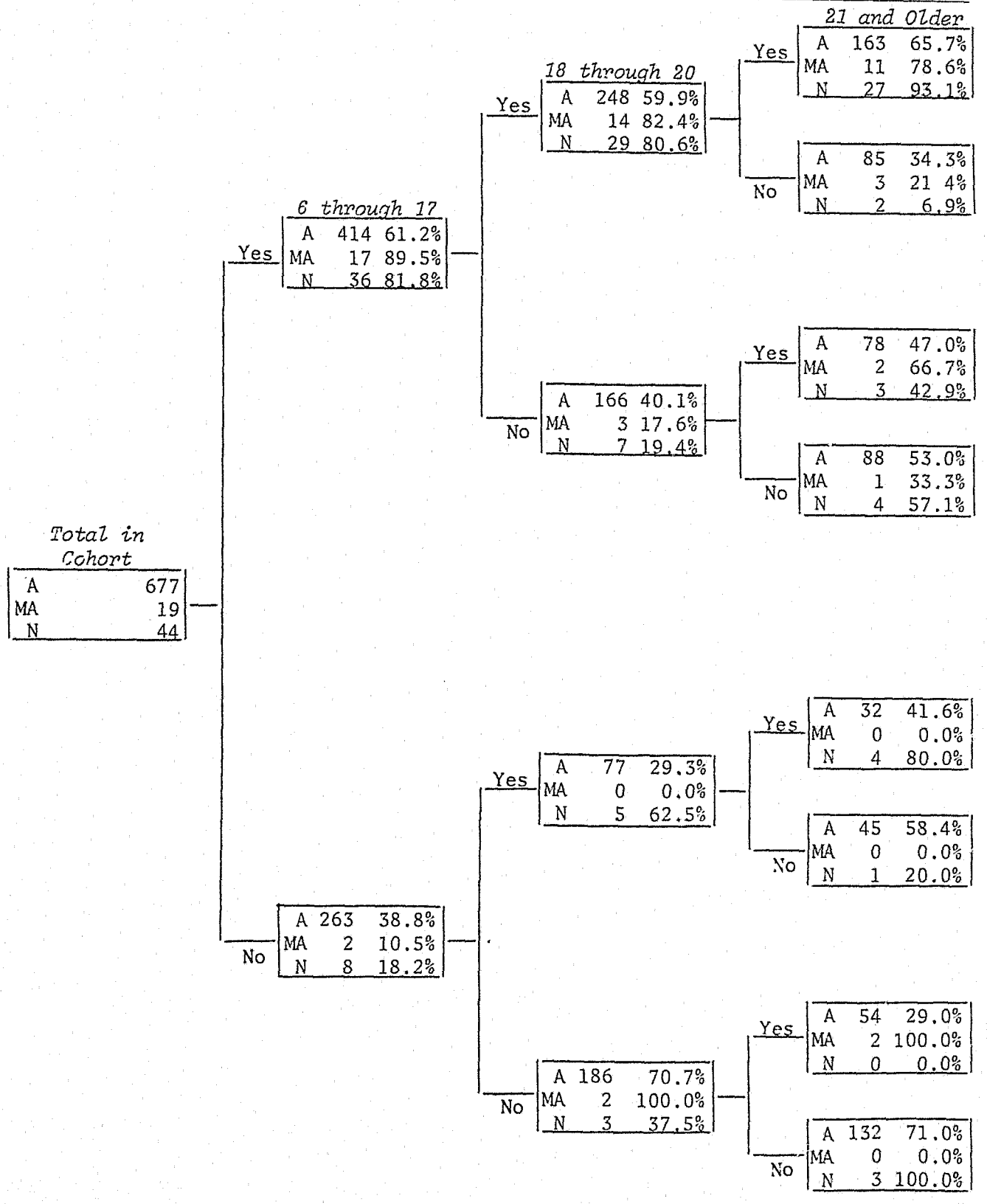


DIAGRAM 3. CAREER PROGRESSION OF FEMALES IN 1942 COHORT WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, AGE 6 TO PRESEN BY RACE/ETHNICITY

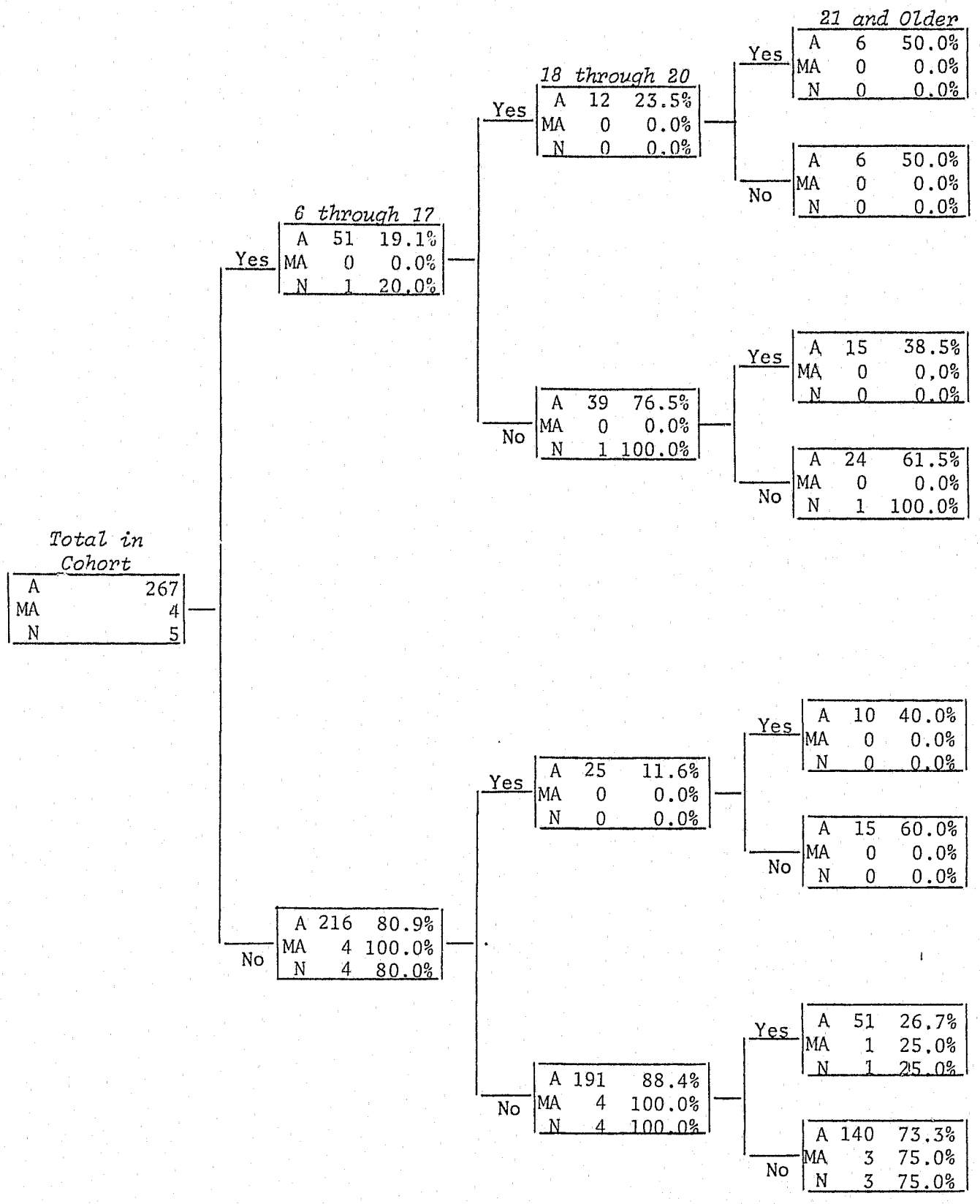
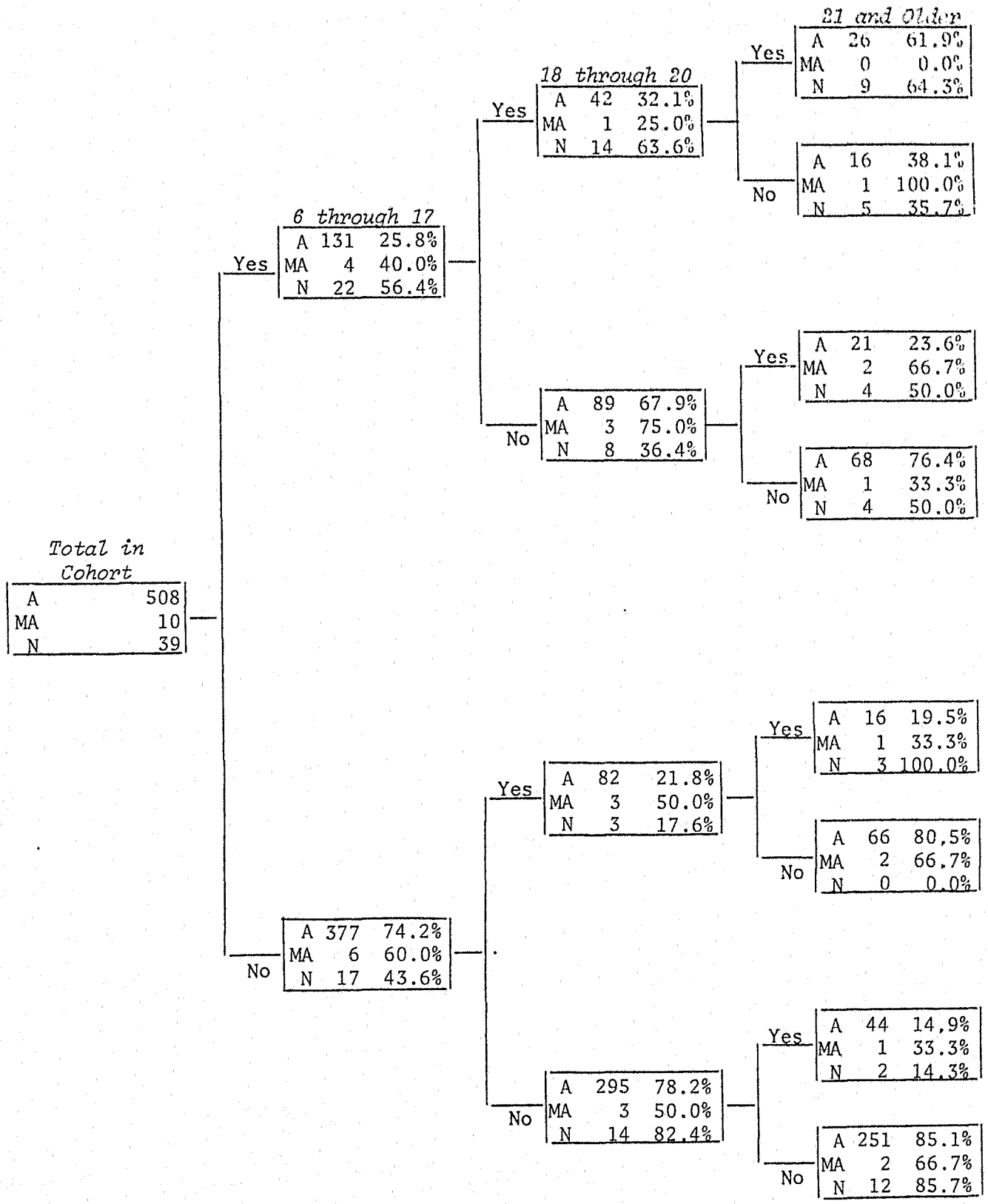


DIAGRAM 4. CAREER PROGRESSION OF FEMALES IN 1949 COHORT WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, AGE 6 TO PRESENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Continuity in Female Careers. The 1942 Anglo females present an entirely different picture from that of the males (there were too few Negroes or Mexican-Americans to describe their continuity). Their continuity rate is low and the proportion who never have a contact remains high. Furthermore, while the continuity rate increased among those females from the 1949 cohort, they were still far lower than the males (19.5% of the 1942 males never had a contact but 49.5% of the 1949 females never had a contact).

While there were relatively few Mexican-American females in the group, they did have low continuity compared to the Negroes, who had by far the greatest continuity (5.1% of the Anglo females had a contact at each age period while 23.1% of the Negroes did so), except at the last stage where they were in many respects similar to the Anglos. This leads into Tables 8a and 8b where the same basic data are presented in a different manner in order to make race/ethnic and sex differences in continuity ever more apparent.

Continuity in Frequency of Contact. At this point we have turned the data in the tree diagrams into eight continuity-of-career types ranging from those who had one or more contacts at each period to those who had no contacts at any period. These are the equivalent of the last stage of the tree diagrams and, as presented in Tables 8a and 8b, show the percentage of each race/ethnic sex group that fell into each continuity category. Each group is also presented in its entirety and then as dichotomized into Natural Areas A and B vs. C, D, and E according to area of most frequent residence between the ages of 6 and 17.

Continuity in careers, as measured by having police contacts at every age period, has its highest incidence among Negro males (among both those born in 1942 and 1949) who resided in Areas A or B. While the 1949

TABLE 8a. CONTINUITY OF MALE CAREERS BY COMBINATIONS OF AGE PERIODS: 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE IN RACINE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AREA OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH JUVENILE MOST FREQUENTLY RESIDED, BY PERCENT*

Time Period/Continuity Contact Types			Total			A-B			C-D-E		
Juv	18-20	21+	A	N	MA	A	N	MA	A	N	MA
Yes	Yes	Yes	29.9	66.7	--	38.9	66.7	--	27.1	--	--
Yes	Yes	No	3.6	6.7	--	4.0	6.7	--	4.5	--	--
Yes	No	Yes	15.7	--	--	14.3	--	--	16.8	--	--
Yes	No	No	7.1	--	--	7.1	--	--	7.7	--	--
No	Yes	Yes	7.1	13.3	33.3	4.0	13.3	50.0	8.4	--	--
No	Yes	No	3.6	--	--	3.2	--	--	4.5	--	--
No	No	Yes	16.9	13.3	66.6	11.1	13.3	50.0	18.1	--	--
No	No	No	16.3	--	--	17.5	--	--	12.9	--	100.0
			100.2	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	100.0
		1942 N =	338	15	3	126	15	6	155		1
Yes	Yes	Yes	24.1	61.7	57.9	28.2	61.9	53.3	23.2	50.0	75.0
Yes	Yes	No	12.5	4.5	15.8	13.1	4.8	20.0	12.8	--	--
Yes	No	Yes	11.5	6.8	10.5	13.1	7.1	13.3	11.5	--	--
Yes	No	No	13.0	9.1	5.3	8.9	9.5	--	16.9	--	25.0
No	Yes	Yes	4.7	9.1	--	5.2	9.5	--	4.1	--	--
No	Yes	No	6.6	2.3	--	6.6	--	--	5.2	50.0	--
No	No	Yes	8.0	--	10.5	8.9	--	13.3	6.3	--	--
No	No	No	19.5	6.8	--	16.0	7.1	--	19.9	--	--
			99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
		1949 N =	677	44	19	213	42	15	366	2	4

* Only for persons who resided in Racine continuously from the age of 6 to the present. Persons whose principal places of residence as a juvenile were not in Areas A or B or a combination thereof, or C, D or E or a combination thereof were also excluded.

TABLE 8b. CONTINUITY OF FEMALE CAREERS BY COMBINATIONS OF AGE PERIODS: 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE IN RACINE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AREA OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH JUVENILE MOST FREQUENTLY RESIDED, BY PERCENT*

Time Period/Continuity Contact Types			Total			A-B			C-D-E		
Juv	18-20	21+	A	N	MA	A	N	MA	A	N	MA
Yes	Yes	Yes	2.2	--	--	5.3	33.3	--	--	--	--
Yes	Yes	No	2.2	--	--	2.1	--	--	2.7	--	--
Yes	No	Yes	5.6	--	--	4.2	--	--	7.1	--	--
Yes	No	No	9.0	20.0	--	8.5	--	20.0	8.0	--	--
No	Yes	Yes	3.7	--	--	4.3	33	--	3.5	--	--
No	Yes	No	5.6	--	--	8.5	--	--	4.4	--	--
No	No	Yes	19.1	20.0	25.0	17.0	33.3	20.0	20.4	--	--
No	No	No	52.4	60.0	75.0	50.0	--	60.0	54.0	100.0	--
			99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	0
		1942 N =	267	5	4	94	3	5	113	1	
Yes	Yes	Yes	5.1	23.1	--	6.1	23.7	--	5.6	--	--
Yes	Yes	No	3.1	12.8	10.0	6.1	13.2	11.1	2.6	--	--
Yes	No	Yes	4.1	10.3	20.0	3.8	10.5	11.1	5.0	--	100.0
Yes	No	No	13.4	10.3	10.0	9.8	10.5	11.1	14.6	--	--
No	Yes	Yes	3.1	7.7	10.0	2.3	7.9	11.1	2.6	--	--
No	Yes	No	13.0	--	20.0	15.2	--	22.2	11.9	--	--
No	No	Yes	8.7	5.1	10.0	9.1	5.3	11.1	8.6	--	--
No	No	No	49.4	30.8	20.0	47.7	28.9	22.2	49.0	--	--
			99.9	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9	99.9	0	100.0
		1949 N =	508	39	10	132	38	9	302		1

* Only for persons who resided in Racine continuously from the age of 6 to the present. Persons whose principal places of residence as a juvenile were not in Areas A or B or a combination thereof, or C, D or E or a combination thereof were also excluded.

Mexican-American males follow this pattern rather closely, there were too few among the 1942 group for comparison. At the opposite extreme with the least continuity are the Anglo males (born in both 1942 and 1949) who resided in Areas C, D, or E. And yet, about twice as many Anglos in Areas A and B had a contact at every period as failed to have a police contact at any period.

By contrast, the female patterns of continuity for each race/ethnic group not only had, at the most, less than half as large a percentage with contacts at every age period as their male counterparts, but in addition had equally disproportionate percentages who never had a police contact. Among those from the 1949 cohort there are sufficient numbers to note that the Anglo females have a distribution almost the inverse of that found for Mexican-American and Negro males while both of the latter females have a distribution similar to that of Anglo males.

While the data in these tables and the tree diagrams indicate that there is continuity in careers, they also reveal that not all careers are continuous and that there are a variety of patterns for each race/ethnic|sex group. The question remains, is it possible to predict with any degree of efficiency that those who have contacts at one period will have contacts during the next period?

Predicting Police Contacts from Age Period to Age Period

When the data in the tree diagrams or Table 8 are reorganized in the form of prediction tables we find that the continuity in careers that has been observed is offset by so many discontinuous patterns that knowledge of whether or not a person has had a police contact during one period does not permit much increase in predictive efficiency to the next period over that

which can be obtained from the modal category of the marginals. In essence, the modal category becomes the best predictor more often than not.

Since the predictions in this section do not take into consideration reasons for police contact and a host of other variables which would enhance predictive efficiency, they should be considered only as a heuristic device, an introduction to the prediction problem, a problem made more difficult in some cases by the distribution of the marginals.

Let us look at the 1949 Negro females with continuous residence in Racine as an example. They are shown below in a table with four cells. The question

		Police Contacts Age 18 through 20		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contacts Age 6 through 17	No	14	3	17
	Yes	8	14	22
	Total	22	17	39

is, can we predict who will have a police contact at the age of 18 through 20 from those who had a contact at the age of 6 through 17? Twenty-two of the Negro females had contacts between the ages of 6 and 18 but only 17 during the ages of 18 through 20. Were we to predict that those who had contact during the earlier period would have contact during the later period we would be correct 14 times and incorrect 8 times. Similarly, if we predicted that those who had no contacts during the period 6 through 17 would have no contacts during the ages 18 through 20 we would be correct 14 times and incorrect 3 times. This would give us a total of 11 errors. In this case the modal category of the marginals was no contacts during the age period 18 through 20 for Negro females. Had we not utilized our knowledge of the relationship of behavior at one period to behavior at another period it would have been best to

predict that no one would have had police contacts during the later period, netting us 17 errors. The proportional reduction in error was 35.3%. The simple computation that was made in order to say this involved the same operations as those for Lambda λ.

Let us take the 22 who had contacts during the period 6 through 17 and see what sort of prediction can be made about their adult contact status from their status during the period 18 through 20 years of age. They are shown in the table below.

One or More Contacts 6-17

		Police Contacts Age 21 and Older		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contacts Age 18 through 20	No	4	4	8
	Yes	5	9	14
	Total	9	13	22

In this case contact status for the age period 18 through 20 enables us to predict contact status after 21 with 9 errors but we would have made only 9 errors if we had used the modal category of the marginals and predicted that all would have had a contact after the age of 21. There is no reduction in error by using the predictor.

Turning to those who had no police contact during the juvenile period let us look at the relationship of contacts during the period 18 through 20 to age 21 and older. Of the 17 Negro females who had police contacts in the

No Contacts 6-17

		Police Contacts Age 21 and Older		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contacts Age 18 through 20	No	12	2	14
	Yes	0	3	3
	Total	12	5	17

earlier period, 14 had none during the period 18-20 and 12 of these did not have contacts after the age of 21. Use of the 18-20 period as a predictor nets us 2 errors (a 60% reduction in errors), but 5 errors would have been made if we had simply predicted that no one in the cohort would have had a police contact at the later period. These tables enable us to see that most of the errors of prediction were made because some had no contacts after the age of 21 and others commenced their misbehavior only after the age of 21. When those with yes and no responses for the juvenile period were combined the following table was generated. The proportional reduction of error in this case was 38.9%.

Police Contacts Age 21 or Older

Police Contacts Age 18 through 20	No	Yes	Total
No	16	6	22
Yes	5	12	17
Total	21	18	39

Since the modal categories of the marginals were fairly evenly distribution in the two major tables presented for Negro females, it was not too difficult to improve prediction with a simple measure of previous behavior. On the contrary, prediction for the Negro males was more difficult. The problem is illustrated by those who had a contact during the period 6 through 17.

One or More Contacts During Period 6 through 17

Police Contacts Age 21 and Older

Police Contacts Age 18 through 20	No	Yes	Total
No	4	3	7
Yes	2	27	29
Total	6	30	36

The proportional reduction in error is only 16.6%, indicating that for this group practically no improvement over the marginals for the period 21 or older comes from using contact status during the period 18 through 20.

The Anglos present a different, but yet in some respects similar, problem. Let us first look at the females. Relatively few of the 1949 Anglo

		Police Contacts Age 21 and Older		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contacts Age 18 through 20	No	295	82	377
	Yes	89	42	131
	Total	384	124	508

females had police contacts at any age period. The distribution of the marginals is such that 124 errors would have been made if we had predicted that none of the Anglo females would have a police contact after the age of 21, while use of the period 18 through 20 as a predictor of behavior during the second period would yield 171 errors.

When the Anglo females are divided into those who had contacts before the age of 18 and those who did not, the following tables are generated.

No Contacts During Period 6 through 17

		Police Contacts Age 21 and Older		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contacts Age 18 through 20	No	251	44	295
	Yes	66	16	82
	Total	317	60	377

One or More Contacts During Period 6 through 17

		Police Contacts Age 21 and Older		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contact Age 18 through 20	No	68	21	89
	Yes	16	26	42
	Total	84	47	131

For those with no juvenile contacts we cannot increase predictive efficiency over the marginals for the simple reason that so few had police contacts at the age of 21 or older. For those with juvenile contacts the prediction of continuity between 18-20 and 21 or over yields 37 errors, 10 less than the marginals, a proportional reduction of error of 21.3%.

The 1949 Anglo males are similar to the females but different as shown below. Although less than half had police contacts during the period from

		Police Contacts Age 18 through 20		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contacts Age 6 through 17	No	186	77	263
	Yes	166	248	414
	Total	352	325	677

6 through 17 and less than half had contacts at the age of 18 through 20, fewer errors would be made by utilizing the juvenile period as a predictor (243 errors) than by simply basing one's prediction on the modal category of the marginals (325 errors). The proportional reduction in error is 25.2%. Similar results are obtained for the period 18 through 20 as a predictor of behavior at the age of 21 or older (19.9%).

With controls for whether or not they had a contact during the period 6 through 17 there was little improvement in predicting 21 or older contacts

from contacts during the period 18-20; 5.8% for those who had contacts and for those who had no contacts the modal category remains the best predictor as shown below.

No Contacts During Period 6 through 17

		Police Contacts Age 21 and Older		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contacts Age 18 through 20	No	132	54	186
	Yes	45	32	77
	Total	177	86	263

One or More Contacts During Period 6 through 17

		Police Contacts Age 21 and Older		
		No	Yes	Total
Police Contacts Age 18 through 20	No	88	78	166
	Yes	85	163	248
	Total	173	241	414

If we turn to those who resided in only Areas A and B we find that it is possible to increase predictive efficiency beyond that obtained for Anglo males from the entire city, that is, error was reduced by 28%. Prediction is improved for those who had one or more contacts during the juvenile period. This indicates, as we have previously suggested, that controls for residence may be very helpful in determining to whom the greatest attention should be paid.

This is, of course, only the beginning. We are undertaking analytic procedures which will enable us to utilize reasons for the police contact, place of contact, age at police contact, police and court dispositions, time between contacts, composition of the group with whom the officer had contact

if the person with a contact was not alone, and so on, in an effort to maximize the efficiency of our predictions. Further, we are on the verge of integrating the interview data into our prediction model.

The Relationship of Frequency of Contact to Continuity of Contact

In order to parsimoniously indicate the degree to which the number of contacts in one time period enables us to predict the number of police contacts in a following period the Tau coefficients of correlation between time periods and combinations of time periods are presented in Table 9, by race/ethnicity|sex and cohort for those with continuous residence in Racine. Although we indicated that each of the possible combinations of age periods would only infrequently be utilized, this is one point at which we do so in order to maximize our knowledge of the strength of linkages. Since only those who continuously resided in Racine are included in the correlations presented in Table 9, the problem of small numbers for minority groups precluded the presentation of several blocks of correlations.

While Tau fluctuates from time period to time period for Anglo males between those from the 1942 and the 1949 cohort, there does seem to be more relationship between the frequency of contacts from period to period among those from the 1942 cohort for Areas A and B and from the 1949 cohort for Areas C, D, and E. Among the female Anglos there is considerably less correlation between frequency of contact in one period or combination of periods and another. All of the male Taus are statistically significant at the .05 level, as are most of the Taus for females. Among the Mexican-Americans, male and female, there is considerable fluctuation in relationships from period to period, an instability to be expected considering that there are only 19 males and 10 females. The Negro males present yet another picture,

TABLE 9. TAU COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION RELATING NUMBER OF POLICE CONTACTS BY AGE PERIODS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE IN RACINE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JUVENILE RESIDENCE

	Anglo				Mexican-American				Negro			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
Entire City												
6-17x18-20	.273	.271	.056	.052	--	.299	--	-.296	.156	.470	--	.433
6-20x21+	.308	.281	.082	.122	--	.179	--	.150	.410	.417	--	.355
6-17x21+	.257	.240	.058	.104	--	-.018	--	.333	.311	.342	--	.228
6-17x18+	.306	.322	.080	.093	--	.163	--	.150	.300	.471	--	.346
18-20x21+	.276	.207	.056	.085	--	.231	--	-.296	.373	.413	--	.379
Inner City A-B												
6-17x18-20	.367	.297	.108	.128	--	.380	--	-.198	.156	.468	--	.421
6-20x21+	.465	.322	.210	.125	--	.170	--	-.198	.410	.397	--	.349
6-17x21+	.415	.268	.102	.142	--	-.100	--	.000	.311	.318	--	.220
6-17x18+	.476	.345	.116	.172	--	.148	--	-.198	.300	.458	--	.336
18-20x21+	.350	.256	.117	.070	--	.238	--	-.198	.373	.397	--	.380
Outer City C-D-E												
6-17x18-20	.192	.280	.031	.051	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-20x21+	.197	.283	.075	.138	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-17x21+	.157	.242	.042	.121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-17x18+	.194	.339	.082	.102	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18-20x21+	.207	.203	.022	.213	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

with all but one of the Taus for 1949 being higher than those for 1942. Negro female Taus for 1949 were quite similar to those for the males in contrast to Anglo male/female differences. All of the 1949 Taus were statistically significant.

This table demonstrates, it seems, the existence of continuity in careers better than the other data that have been presented. The relationship of frequency of contacts during the juvenile period to the 18 through 20 period is most consistent among Anglo males. Adding to that the next highest set of Taus for the combined juvenile through 20 years of age period, we find considerable support for the idea of continuity in frequency of contacts among both Anglos and Negroes.

It must be remembered that the data at this point include all police contacts including those for traffic offenses. The seriousness of reasons for police contact has not yet been introduced in an effort to maximize predictive efficiency.

DETERMINING SERIOUSNESS OF CAREERS

The Interrelationship of Contact Categories

While we have found segments of total careers to be correlated, we have yet to examine the relationship of reasons for police contact and the seriousness of these acts to each other. Each of the 26 police contact categories (reasons for police contact) are arranged in 6 levels of seriousness in terms of whether or not the contact was classified as a felony against the person, a felony against property, a major misdemeanor, a minor misdemeanor, a juvenile condition, or a contact for suspicion, investigation, or information. While this may seem to be a more or less arbitrary arrangement it is consistent with police reporting and the files of the Records Division of the Racine Police

Department as to whether or not the act should be considered a felony or a misdemeanor.

TYPE AND SERIOUSNESS OF POLICE CONTACTS

Felony Against the Person: the following categories if charged with a felony

Robbery	Homicide
Assault	Traffic-moving vehicles
Sex offenses	Escapee
Narcotics and drugs	Suicide

Felony Against Property: the following categories if charged with a felony

Burglary	Forgery
Theft	Fraud
Auto theft	Violent property destruction

Major Misdemeanor: the following categories if charged with a misdemeanor

Escapee	Fraud
Theft	Violent property destruction
Narcotics and drugs	Burglary
Weapons	Forgery
Assault	

Minor Misdemeanor: the following categories if charged with a misdemeanor

Obscene behavior	Traffic-moving vehicles
Disorderly conduct	Other traffic
Vagrancy	Gambling
Liquor	Family-parent status
Sex	Incorrigible

Juvenile Condition: the following categories for juveniles

Vagrancy	Incorrigible
Disorderly conduct	Truancy

Contact for Suspicion, Investigation, or Information

With contacts thus arranged into 38 different categories based on type and seriousness, and each person's contacts arrayed with them, the data were subjected to the SPSS factor analysis routine. In this manner we are be able to determine if there are groups of people who tend to share the same delinquent and/or criminal behavior patterns.

One notes that the factors generated for persons from the 1942 cohort with continuous Racine residence differ from those from the 1949 cohort and that the factors generated for males differ from those for females (see Table 10).

Given that there are differences in the persons whose type-seriousness of contacts load on each other and who may be conceptualized as constituting a group (factor), do we find any evidence that might lead to the conclusion that there are type-seriousness groups (factors) that could be considered as career oriented? Likewise, are there other constellations of persons whose contacts load on each other and whose composition suggests that they are play oriented behaviors rather than career oriented?

While some factors consist of type-seriousness categories that one would expect to hang together (and most of them are rather serious, i.e., felonies), they also contain reasons for contact that are not often considered as serious, moving vehicle violations for example, as a part of Factor 1. Granted, it would be possible to utilize these data in classifying people and then follow persons thus classified to determine if prediction is or is not improved. However, the number of factors is considerable, differences between persons from cohorts are sizeable, and in general it seems a cumbersome way to deal with the problem.

The basic organization of type-seriousness categories and seriousness of reasons for police contact will be utilized in the next segment of this report.

Recoding into Seriousness Categories

The task of recoding offense contact categories into a few basic, but sociologically meaningful, seriousness categories was accomplished in preparation for the factor analysis. The system was utilized in abbreviated

TABLE 10. FACTOR ANALYSIS OF TYPE-SERIOUSNESS OF POLICE CONTACTS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE*

Factor	1942 Males		1942 Females		1949 Males		1949 Females	
1	Robbery (F)†	88[α]	Disorderly Conduct (M)	43	Assault (M)	73	Disorderly Conduct (M)	75
	Theft (M)	60	Liquor (M)	66	Escapee (M)	88	Liquor (M)	48
	Auto Theft (F)	61	Incorrigible (M)	94	Violent Property Destruction (F)	77	Sex Offenses (F)	71
	Traffic-Moving Vehicles (M)	43	Sex Offenses (F)	80			Suicide (F)	75
	Escapee (M)	95	Other Traffic (M)	88				
	Escapee (F)	96	Contact	60				
	Family-Parent Status (M)	64						
2	Disorderly Conduct (M)	61	Vagrancy (M)	80	Theft (M)	40	Forgery (M)	83
	Liquor (M)	82	Incorrigible (N)	72	Disorderly Conduct (M)	73	Forgery (F)	83
	Violent Property Destruction (M)	62	Sex (M)	74	Vagrancy (M)	69	Weapons (M)	74
	Contact	48			Liquor (M)	73		
	Suicide (F)	71			Incorrigible (N)	75		
					Traffic-Moving Vehicles (M)	51		
					Contact	64		
3	Forgery (F)	86	Theft (M)	81	Narcotics and Drugs (M)	73	Incorrigible (M)	72
	Fraud (M)	78	Auto Theft (F)	79	Narcotics and Drugs (F)	74	Truancy (N)	86

4	Theft (F)	53	Family-Parent Status (M)	93	Robbery (F)	69	Incorrigible (N) 51
	Sex Offenses (F)	77			Assault (F)	72	Sex (M) 72
	Gambling (M)	73			Forgery (F)	39	Escapee (M) 82
					Weapons (M)	45	Contact 41
5	Assault (M)	49	Assault (F)	58	Incorrigible (M)	57	Traffic-Moving Vehicles (M) 57
	Sex (M)	56	Traffic-Moving Vehicles (M)	69	Homicide (F)	84	Other Traffic (M) 77
	Weapons (M)	76			Gambling (M)	65	
6	Narcotics and Drugs (M)	81	Suicide (F)	91	Sex Offenses (F)	60	Narcotics and Drugs (M) 80
	Narcotics and Drugs (F)	79			Obscene Behavior (M)	86	Narcotics and Drugs (F) 81
7	Burglary (F)	69	Gambling (M)	91	Sex (M)	79	Theft (M) 54
	Vagrancy (M)	46					Violent Property Destruction (M) 85
	Truancy (N)	67					
8	Assault (F)	81	Truancy (N)	45	Burglary (M)	83	Vagrancy (M) 59
	Other Traffic (M)	78	Fraud (M)	74	Burglary (F)	67	Assault (M) 79
9	Incorrigible (N)	53	----------		Fraud (M)	78	Fraud (M) 81
	Incorrigible (M)	83			Suicide (F)	81	
10	Violent Property Destruction (F)	91	----------		Theft (F)	50	Robbery (M) 71
					Auto Theft (F)	45	Traffic-Moving Vehicles (F) 71
					Vagrancy (N)	89	

11	Burglary (M)	80	----------	Other Traffic (M) Fraud (F) Violent Property Destruction (M)	49 74 70	----------
12	----------		----------	Family-Parent Status (M)	83	----------
13	----------		----------	Truancy (N) Forgery (M)	57 72	----------
14	----------		----------	Traffic-Moving Vehicles (F)	94	----------

* This table presents only those variables which loaded mostly highly on a given factor. A factor loading of .40 (40) was used as the minimum value for inclusion. Factoring was accomplished by the PAI method with VARIMAX rotation (see SPSS Manual, pp. 468-516).

+ F=Felony; M=Misdemeanor; N=Juvenile Condition.

∝ Numbers in parentheses indicate factor loadings (decimals omitted; numbers rounded to two places). A value of 85, for example, should be read as .85.

form (as shown below) in order to obtain some idea of the distribution of seriousness within race/ethnic|sex and time period groups.

SERIOUSNESS OF POLICE CONTACTS

6 Felony Against the Person.
5 Felony Against Property.
4 Major Misdemeanor
3 Minor Misdemeanor
2 Juvenile Condition
1 Contact for Suspicion, Investigation, or Information

The distribution of contacts for each age period for those with continuous Racine residence for each cohort is shown in Table 11. Whether the proportion of the male police contacts that were classified as constituting serious delinquency and crime declined or increased from age period to age period for the males is not clear. For example, the proportion of contacts for felonies against the person increased from age period to age period for both the 1942 and 1949 males. The proportion consisting of felonies against property decreased, as did major misdemeanors. Among the females minor misdemeanors constituted an increasing proportion of the contacts with no consistent pattern of change for any other categories. While not identical, male and female differences among those from both cohorts added up to relatively little for the entire period 6 through 21 or older.

Seriousness of Careers by Age Period, Race/Ethnicity, and Sex

Tables 12 and 13 are based on the contact data shown in Table 11. Three mean scores are presented, each derived by arbitrarily assigning 6 points to a contact involving a felony against the person, 5 to a felony against property, and so on.

The first mean seriousness score (Seriousness of Contacts) presents the average seriousness of those contacts experienced by persons in the various categories and differs neither very much nor consistently from one race/ethnic

TABLE 11. DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE CONTACTS BY SERIOUSNESS CATEGORY AMONG COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE DURING SEGMENTS OF CAREERS AND TOTAL CAREERS, BY PERCENT

	6-17		18-20		21+		6-21+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1942								
Felony Against Person	0.5	0.0	0.9	3.8	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.9
Felony Against Property	5.1	1.3	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.6	0.3
Major Misdemeanor	9.0	5.4	5.6	1.3	3.8	4.3	5.7	2.5
Minor Misdemeanor	47.4	30.9	45.2	36.3	46.3	43.1	46.7	38.9
Juvenile Condition	9.6	12.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.1	4.0
Suspicion or Investigation	28.4	49.7	43.2	58.8	46.7	50.2	40.7	52.5
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.2	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.1
N =	1004	149	551	80	1300	209	2349	324
1949								
Felony Against Person	0.8	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	3.4	1.3	2.2
Felony Against Property	6.1	1.0	2.7	1.9	2.0	0.7	4.3	0.7
Major Misdemeanor	11.8	11.5	6.0	1.6	5.8	4.4	8.6	5.3
Minor Misdemeanor	41.5	27.5	41.9	40.6	51.0	49.8	43.5	40.5
Juvenile Condition	13.6	23.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	6.3	8.0
Suspicion or Investigation	26.3	34.6	47.6	54.3	38.8	41.1	35.9	43.3
Total	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.0
N =	2402	506	1378	374	1526	297	4570	872

TABLE 12. SELECTED INDICATORS OF SERIOUSNESS OF CAREERS AMONG 1942 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE BY AGE PERIODS AND BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX*

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Juvenile 6-17								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.53	1.96	--	3.00	2.93	1.00	2.54	1.96
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	8.82	2.94	--	3.00	8.79	1.00	8.81	3.21
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	4.72	0.57	--	0.43	6.83	0.13	4.75	0.57
Intermediate 18-20								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.23	1.90	1.88	2.50	2.60	1.80	2.26	1.95
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	4.91	1.84	7.50	10.00	7.09	1.80	5.13	2.05
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	2.03	0.26	3.00	1.82	6.24	0.69	2.23	0.30
Adult 21 or +								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.09	1.99	2.40	1.67	2.59	2.57	2.19	2.09
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	8.67	3.91	8.00	2.50	32.28	13.57	10.34	4.59
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	6.03	1.17	8.00	0.71	32.47	10.56	7.35	1.44
Career								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.25	2.08	2.54	3.00	2.62	2.17	2.30	2.00
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	16.39	5.08	11.00	3.00	48.40	6.50	17.93	4.86
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	13.72	2.42	11.00	1.50	48.40	5.20	15.16	2.34

* Scoring system: Felony against person 6; felony against property 5; major misdemeanor 4; minor misdemeanor 3; juvenile condition 2; contact for suspicion or investigation 1.

TABLE 13. SELECTED INDICATORS OF SERIOUSNESS OF CAREERS AMONG 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE BY AGE PERIODS AND BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX*

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Juvenile 6-17								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.57	2.26	2.61	2.73	2.83	2.35	2.60	2.28
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	10.34	4.99	21.84	3.75	18.33	7.33	11.36	5.20
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	6.19	1.27	19.76	1.88	15.45	3.74	7.04	1.43
Intermediate 18-20								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.12	1.95	2.44	2.08	2.49	2.25	2.21	2.01
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	5.58	3.13	10.79	3.13	12.21	6.76	6.47	3.49
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	2.17	0.77	6.61	1.14	9.02	2.63	3.18	0.90
Adult 21 or +								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.28	2.34	2.53	1.67	2.72	2.35	2.39	2.33
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	6.82	4.54	13.40	2.50	21.11	7.62	8.61	4.94
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	3.67	0.96	9.93	0.77	16.89	3.40	4.50	1.15
Career								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.37	2.13	2.54	2.24	2.69	2.37	2.43	2.18
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	15.57	5.61	45.26	4.75	43.17	15.78	18.37	6.52
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	12.53	2.84	45.26	3.80	40.23	10.92	15.02	3.42

* Scoring system: Felony against person 6; felony against property 5; major misdemeanor 4; minor misdemeanor 3; juvenile condition 2; contact for suspicion or investigation 1.

group to the other, although contacts of Negroes were slightly more serious than those of Mexican-Americans and the latter more serious than those of Anglos. Females had lower mean seriousness scores than did males.

The second mean seriousness score refers to the mean seriousness of contacts for those from the cohort who had contacts. While race/ethnic differences increase, i.e., Negro males who have police contacts have more serious contacts than do Anglo males, the relative position of Mexican-American males was not consistent, sometimes above, sometimes below Negroes. Mean seriousness rates for females were considerably lower than those for males. There were very few Mexican-American and Negro females from the 1942 cohort, but where comparison was more feasible, 1949 Negro females had the highest mean and Mexican-Americans the lowest.

The third score takes into consideration the number of persons from the cohort and is probably the best measure since it gets at the mean seriousness of misbehavior for each group and not just those who misbehave. Sex differences now are accentuated, as are race/ethnic differences. But while Negroes and Mexican-Americans have higher mean seriousness scores than do the Anglos, they do not consistently differ from each other in each cohort group.

Appendix G includes two tables similar to Tables 12 and 13 but only for those persons with continuous residence in Racine. While there is some variation from one age period to another in which race/ethnic group among either sex has the highest mean seriousness scores, Negroes have the highest scores most of the time and Anglos the lowest, as in Tables 12 and 13.

Geometric Scaling with Seriousness Categories

While our more or less arbitrary scoring system indicated that there were marked differences in the seriousness of careers, the difficulty with

such an approach is that the scores refer to aggregates or, if each person's score is computed, we know only what the score is and nothing about how it was generated. In order to parsimoniously describe careers we constructed a series of Geometric scales; this scale is an extension of the Guttman scale technique but has the advantage of representing every perfect Guttman type and every error type with a distinctive score.

To construct such a scale we simply assign (in order of seriousness) 1 point to a contact for suspicion, investigation, or information, 2 points to a contact for a juvenile condition, 4 points to a minor misdemeanor, 8 points to a major misdemeanor, 16 points to a felony against property, and 32 points to a felony against a person. Those who have had a contact for each category would have a score of 63, for example. The various Geometric scores and the unique combination of offense categories that produce them are shown for persons in the cohort with continuous Racine residence in Table 14.

While only 15.6% of the 1942 group had scores of 8 or above indicating that they a police contact for at least one major misdemeanor or a more serious offense, 20.3% of the 1949 cohort did so. Only 7.0% of the 1942 and 9.9% of the 1949 cohort had scores of 16 or above, i.e., had a police contact for at least one property felony.

Tables 15 and 16 are condensed versions of Table 14 but have been run with controls for continuous residence in Racine, age period or combination of age periods, and sex. While sex differences in scores are most evident for the 6 to present period, and next for the period 6 through 20, the males have disproportionately more serious scores than the females at every age period in both cohorts. Career patterns, as represented by Geometric scores,

TABLE 14. DISTRIBUTION OF GEOMETRIC SCORES AMONG 1942 AND 1949 COHORTS MALES AND FEMALES WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, AGE 6 TO PRESENT

Geo Score Type	Cohort 1942	Cohort 1949		Geo Score Type	Cohort 1942	Cohort 1949	
0	199	401	No contacts	32	2	3	Felony, person
1	124	226	Suspicion or investigation	33	1	2	32 and 1
2	4	11	Juvenile condition	34	0	0	32 and 2
3	5	12	1 and 2	35	0	0	32, 2 and 1
4	42	110	Misdemeanor, minor	36	0	3	32 and 4
5	133	214	4 and 1	37	3	5	32, 4 and 1
6	3	8	4 and 2	38	0	0	32, 4 and 2
7	20	51	4, 1 and 2	39	2	6	32, 4, 2 and 1
8	3	14	Misdemeanor, major	40	0	0	32 and 8
9	6	14	8 and 1	41	0	0	32, 8 and 1
10	0	0	8 and 2	42	0	0	32, 8 and 2
11	0	3	8, 2 and 1	43	0	0	32, 8, 2 and 1
12	6	12	8 and 4	44	0	1	32, 8 and 4
13	28	63	8, 4 and 1	45	4	7	32, 8, 4 and 1
14	1	2	8, 4 and 2	46	0	0	32, 8, 4 and 2
15	7	23	8, 4, 2 and 1	47	1	7	32, 8, 4, 2 and 1
16	0	3	Felony, property	48	0	0	32 and 16
17	0	1	16 and 1	49	0	0	32, 16 and 1
18	0	0	16 and 2	50	0	0	32, 16 and 2
19	0	0	16, 2 and 1	51	0	0	32, 16, 2 and 1
20	1	4	16 and 4	52	0	0	32, 16 and 4
21	9	16	16, 4 and 1	53	0	0	32, 16, 4 and 1
22	0	2	16, 4 and 2	54	0	0	32, 16, 4 and 2
23	3	5	16, 4, 2 and 1	55	0	1	32, 16, 4, 2 and 1
24	0	0	16 and 8	56	0	0	32, 16 and 8
25	0	0	16, 8 and 1	57	0	0	32, 16, 8 and 1
26	0	0	16, 8 and 2	58	0	0	32, 16, 8 and 2
27	0	1	16, 8, 2 and 1	59	0	0	32, 16, 8, 2 and 1
28	0	0	16, 8 and 4	60	0	0	32, 16, 8 and 4
29	6	20	16, 8, 4 and 1	61	7	4	32, 16, 8, 4 and 1
30	0	0	16, 8, 4 and 2	62	0	0	32, 16, 8, 4 and 2
31	11	23	16, 8, 4, 2 and 1	63	3	19	32, 16, 8, 4, 2 and 1

TABLE 15. DISTRIBUTION OF GEOMETRIC SCORES AMONG 1942 COHORT WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE DURING SPECIFIC AGE PERIOD, BY SEX

Geo Score Type		6-17		18-20		21+		6-20		6-21+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	No contacts	155	224	195	238	105	190	116	198	55	144
1	Suspicion or investigation	31	23	51	23	94	47	34	37	61	63
2	Juvenile condition	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	3
3	1 and 2	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	3	2
4	Misdemeanor, minor	54	14	37	8	29	16	45	16	20	22
5-6	4 and 1 or 2	34	4	45	5	96	18	62	12	107	29
7	4, 2 and 1	13	3	1	0	0	0	16	2	18	2
8	Misdemeanor, major	3	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	2
9-11	8 and 1 or 2 or both	3	1	4	0	4	0	4	1	5	1
12-14	8, 4 and 1 or 2	22	0	9	0	11	1	30	0	33	2
15	8, 4, 2 and 1	5	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	6	1
16	Felony, property	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17-19	16 and 1 or 2 or both	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
20-23	16 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	11	0	5	0	3	0	10	0	13	0
24-27	16 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
28-30	16, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2	6	1	2	0	3	0	6	1	5	1
31	16, 8, 4, 2 and 1	8	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	11	0
32	Felony, person	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2
33-35	32 and 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
36-39	32 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	3	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	3
40-43	32 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44-47	32, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
48-51	32 and 16 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52-55	32, 16 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56-59	32, 16 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-62	32, 16, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	7	0
63	32, 16, 8, 4, 2 and 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0

suggest that the period 18-20 was more like the 6-17 age period in the 1942 cohort but more like the 21 or + age period in the 1949 cohort. It must be remembered that 11 years are represented in the period 6-17 but only three in the 18-20 period, and of course, about 11 years in the 21 or + period for the 1942 cohort and four years for the 1949 cohort. Thus, we expect these periods (early and late) to have more similar scores in the 1942 cohort (if years is a powerful determinant of the size and composition of careers) and the periods 18-20 and 21+ to be more similar in the 1949 cohort.

One other matter of some importance was settled by inspection of the data in Tables 15 and 16, that of whether or not contact records should be subjected to Guttman scaling routines utilizing the six categories of type-seriousness that were the basis of other scale scores, including the Geometric scores. In the 1942 cohort from 30% to 56% of the males with continuous residence fell into non-scale types. In the 1949 cohort from 29% to 52% of the males did so. While some of these non-scale types were close to perfect scale types and would have added few errors of reproducibility, a large proportion of those who were non-error types in each age period consisted of the zero type, i.e., no police contacts. While less than half as many of the females fell into non-scale types among those from both cohorts, this resulted because even more were in the zero category. Furthermore, since over 40% of the contacts were for minor misdemeanors and another 35% to 40% or more were for suspicion, investigation, or information but only around 10% were for a juvenile condition during the period 6-17, artificially ordering the items for a Guttman scale as we did for a Geometric scale would certainly preclude any chance of the contact categories scaling. If the seriousness categories were ordered according to their frequency of occurrence, then the scale types would not make much sense in terms of our notion of unidimensionality.

This does not mean that the possibility of a Guttman scale should be completely ignored. It may well be that some sort of collapsing of reasons for contact or collapsing of the type-seriousness categories would make a more meaningful test of the hypothesis of unidimensionality possible, but the matter has been pursued no further at this time.

Seriousness Scores and Geometric Scores as Predictors of Continuing Delinquent and Criminal Behavior

Table 17 shows the relationship of seriousness scores in one age period to seriousness scores in a following age period. While Tau, as a measure of association between scores from period to period, is generally highest for inner city Anglos and for Negroes in both cohorts, seriousness scores offer little improvement in predictive efficiency over predictions based on the number of police contacts in each period (Table 9). On the other hand (and this may ultimately justify some of the controls that we have continued to use), there were improvements in selected cases. One such improvement was for the period 6-17 as a predictor of seriousness of careers during the 18-20 age period for Negro males. Another improvement was for Mexican-American males for the period 18-20 as a predictor of seriousness of careers during the adult period 21 years of age to the present, also periods with relatively high correlations for Negro males.

The Geometric scores, however much they tell us about the nature of careers, produced no improvement in predictability from one age period to another. Perhaps we should not have expected them to do so since the number of police contacts are only productive of a higher Geometric score if they involve a larger number of the seriousness categories. In addition, there is a problem in that juvenile conditions help build Geometric scores between

TABLE 17. TAU COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION RELATING SERIOUSNESS SCORES BY AGE PERIODS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE IN RACINE BY RACE ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JUVENILE RESIDENCE

	Anglo				Mexican-American				Negro			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
Entire City												
6-17x18-20	.255	.266	.051	.054	--	.268	--	-.293	.250	.499	--	.339
6-20x21+	.333	.274	.079	.114	--	.284	--	.213	.401	.369	--	.313
6-17x21+	.286	.234	.052	.100	--	.097	--	.345	.280	.353	--	.192
18-20x21+	.277	.203	.052	.082	--	.378	--	-.187	.435	.399	--	.317
Inner City A-B												
6-17x18-20	.336	.268	.098	.116	--	.313	--	-.259	.250	.497	--	.335
6-20x21+	.474	.322	.202	.114	--	.293	--	-.037	.401	.347	--	.305
6-17x21+	.440	.262	.095	.128	--	.068	--	.050	.280	.319	--	.183
18-20x21+	.349	.247	.099	.071	--	.354	--	-.111	.435	.382	--	.315
Outer City C-D-E												
6-17x18-20	.167	.288	.028	.056	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-20x21+	.227	.278	.067	.132	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-17x21+	.187	.244	.034	.118	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18-20x21+	.198	.199	.017	.088	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

the age of 6-17 but cannot be a part of the score at later age periods. This tends to reduce the correlations. All of this suggests that we must turn to the data again in order to see if some Geometric scores are predictive, not of other Geometric scores at a later period but of continuing contacts. Should there be some evidence of this we shall see if Geometric scores are predictive of number of contacts and simple seriousness of future contacts.

Differential Patterns of Referral

It has been our position for many years that referral, probation, and juvenile court statistics give the impression that juvenile delinquency is increasing and that it is a more serious problem than it is. While the proportion of juveniles of a given age who engage in behavior that generates a contact with the police may remain relatively stable, the proportion of that group referred may remain stable or increase at either a continuous or discontinuous rate. The referral rate is dependent upon persons within the police and juvenile justice system, whose attitudes (resulting in no increase or a gradually increasing concern with the problems of youth) are influenced by such things as sensationalized events or expressed concerns of citizens' groups. At the point of referral action may be initiated which leads to additional steps which eventuate in highly disproportionate numbers of institutionalized minority group members, giving rise to incorrect race/ethnic explanations of delinquency and crime. Indeed, these data (as of June 1976, 32.8% of the population of juvenile institutions and 41.4% of the adult institutions of Wisconsin were Nonwhite), suggest a racial explanation of delinquency and crime in a state that has less than 10% of its population Nonwhite. And it may well be that race plays a part in determining these proportions but to what extent is it race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status

TABLE 18. TAU COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION RELATING GEOMETRIC SCORES BY AGE PERIODS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE IN RACINE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JU/ENILE RESIDENCE

	Anglo				Mexican-American				Negro			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
Entire City												
6-17x18-20	.245	.239	.051	.058	--	.013	--	-.293	.290	.434	--	.364
6-20x21+	.309	.258	.077	.112	--	.165	--	.267	.301	.387	--	.330
6-17x21+	.278	.221	.047	.100	--	.108	--	.345	.335	.339	--	.232
18-20x21+	.273	.278	.052	.083	--	.326	--	-.187	.425	.341	--	.444
Inner City A-B												
6-17x18-20	.360	.238	.097	.123	--	.043	--	-.259	.290	.432	--	.360
6-20x21+	.449	.321	.109	.112	--	.244	--	.037	.301	.365	--	.322
6-17x21+	.437	.251	.085	.128	--	.183	--	.050	.335	.316	--	.223
18-20x21+	.349	.252	.095	.073	--	.277	--	-.111	.425	.333	--	.330
Outer City C-D-E												
6-17x18-20	.149	.252	.024	.061	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-20x21+	.211	.253	.065	.135	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-17x21+	.178	.222	.033	.124	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18-20x21+	.187	.186	.014	.091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

and to what extent is it race/ethnic definitions of what should be done in response to behavior observed by the police? May it not be that the initial screening process, the decision to refer or not to refer, is the first step in a chain of events, each sending a few percent more of the minority groups or low socioeconomic status juveniles on to the next stage of the process? It is therefore necessary that we thoroughly examine what happens at this level before proceeding to the next.

The manner in which each police contact was disposed of at the time of contact or as a consequence of questioning in the Juvenile Bureau was placed in the following operationally defined categories:

1. Contact, released; counselled, released
2. Referred to County Probation Department
3. Referred to County Welfare
4. Referred to State Department of Public Welfare
5. Referred to Juvenile Traffic Court
6. Referred, other
7. Referred to District Attorney (Adult)
8. Other Adult Referral

Approximately two thirds of the males and 80% of the females in both cohorts were counselled and released by the police while others received some type of referral. Of those in the 1942 cohort with contacts, 80% were disposed of in one way or another the same day (usually as a result of counselling and release but, of course, some by immediate referrals) and 93% within 15 days. For those in the 1949 cohort with contacts, 73% were disposed of the same day and 91% within 15 days. While a few cases in each cohort were obviously not adjudicated immediately, that is, within a few

weeks, only two in the 1942 cohort and 23 in the 1949 cohort had disposition dates beyond six months from time of police contact. There were differences in referral rates based on reasons for police contact but the differences were not entirely consistent for males and females or for race/ethnic groups. Table 19 suggests that other factors were at work in determining the course of action to be taken by the police besides the nature of the act which culminated in a police contact. Among the Anglo males the proportion of contacts referred varied on a basis of whether or not they resided within the inner city, moreso for the 1942 cohort than the 1949 cohort, the latter also having a high referral rate for interstitial areas.

Among those Anglo males with continuous residence in Racine, referral rates for those whose primary place of residence during the ages 6-17 was in Areas A through E, contact referral rates (the percent of contacts referred) declined in the following sequence for the 1942 cohort, 36.6%, 34.8%, 30.3%, 25.9%, and 25.3%. For the 1949 cohort the decline was similar but not quite as regular, 32.4%, 32.4%, 27.3%, 29.4%, and 25.5%. This regularity was found for neither group of females. While there were fewer Negro and Mexican-American males in the cohort, the proportion referred varied less consistently

TABLE 19. PROPORTION OF ALL POLICE CONTACTS AND CONTACTS FOR MOVING VEHICLE VIOLATIONS REFERRED, 1942 AND 1949 COHORTS, BY PERCENT

	Males			Females		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
All Contacts						
1942 Cohort	32.4	33.3	40.8	16.3	27.3	14.8
Inner City	37.7	60.0	39.7	16.1	33.3	11.5
1949 Cohort	31.5	38.7	33.1	21.2	22.2	23.5
Inner City	31.4	46.1	34.1	15.6	33.3	24.5
Moving Vehicles						
1942 Cohort	44.7	50.0	63.8	21.2	66.7	40.0
Inner City	56.5	66.7	64.3	16.2	50.0	25.0
1949 Cohort	47.6	58.3	68.1	29.3	33.3	46.9
Inner City	46.3	77.4	57.7	26.1	50.0	44.4

on a basis of whether on not they lived in the inner city and the barrio or other areas. The picture was less clear for females. We must also note that no matter where they resided, a larger proportion of Negro and Mexican-American males were referred than Anglo males. For the females, the pattern again is not clear.

Since contacts with the police for moving vehicle violations constituted such a large part of the total, we next looked at the proportion who were referred for this reason. Anglo males had the lowest proportion referred in each cohort and from the inner city while Negroes and Mexican-Americans again had a larger proportion of their contacts referred. When we turn to the females, however, Negroes and Mexican-Americans were referred even more disproportionately to the Anglos than they had been for all contacts. Since there were limited numbers of Negro and Mexican-American females in the cohort with contacts and with referrals, we hesitate to say too much about these findings but they do suggest differential race/ethnic police responses.

The question of differential referral rates is really not answered quite so easily since we have not resolved the question of differential referral of serious offenses or serious offenders on an objective basis. While, as we have indicated, the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reports Part I Offenses (Murder, Aggrevated Assault, Armed Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Auto Theft, and Forcible Rape) have traditionally been considered the most serious offenses, this could be questioned.

Ultimately we shall have an index of referral vs. release for each sex, race/ethnic, and residence group: 1) in terms of police decisions at the time of each contact with controls for seriousness and 2) in terms of the decisions that have been made about each person at various stages of their

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

careers with controls for the seriousness of their careers (since police often have or are able to quickly obtain an indication of the person's record to that date) in order to more adequately answer the question of institutional racism in the juvenile and criminal justice system.

Since the cohort data enable us to examine the progression of careers, we are able to ascertain if referral rates (proportion of contacts referred) increase for some sex, race/ethnic, and residential groups more rapidly than for others. The figures which follow (for Anglos and Negroes) illustrate the basic model (without controls for seriousness) and if the system tends to be racist the curves for each group will differ from those for the model, which in essence is the Anglo male curve.

Figures 1 and 2 were developed after plotting the number of contacts and referrals, the percentage of those who had contacts at each age, the percentage of those who had contacts who were referred, the percentage of the contacts which resulted in referral at each age, and so on. Each of these produced similar but different curves but all placed the Negroes above the Anglos and with curves that deviated more from the Anglo curves as members of the cohort grew older. There were, of course, problems with the Negro data because the number of contacts and number of referrals at early ages were small and thus resulted in large fluctuations of any percentage derived. There were also complexities in presentation resulting from differences in ranges of numbers and percentages.

We therefore developed what might be called a convergence figure in which the number of persons with contacts for each year would be divided by the largest number of persons with contacts in a given year, thus making the highest point on each curve, the 1942 and the 1949 persons with contacts and persons with referrals curves, the same height. The same was done for Negroes.

FIGURE 1. CONVERGENCE DIAGRAM FOR POLICE CONTACTS AND REFERRALS BY AGE, ANGLO MALES WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE FROM 1942 AND 1949 COHORTS

100% = Age at Which the Greatest Number of Persons Had One or More Police Contacts.

OR

Age at Which the Greatest Number of Persons Had One or More Referrals.

Other Points on Each Curve Are Percent for That Year of the Peak Year for Contacts or Referrals.

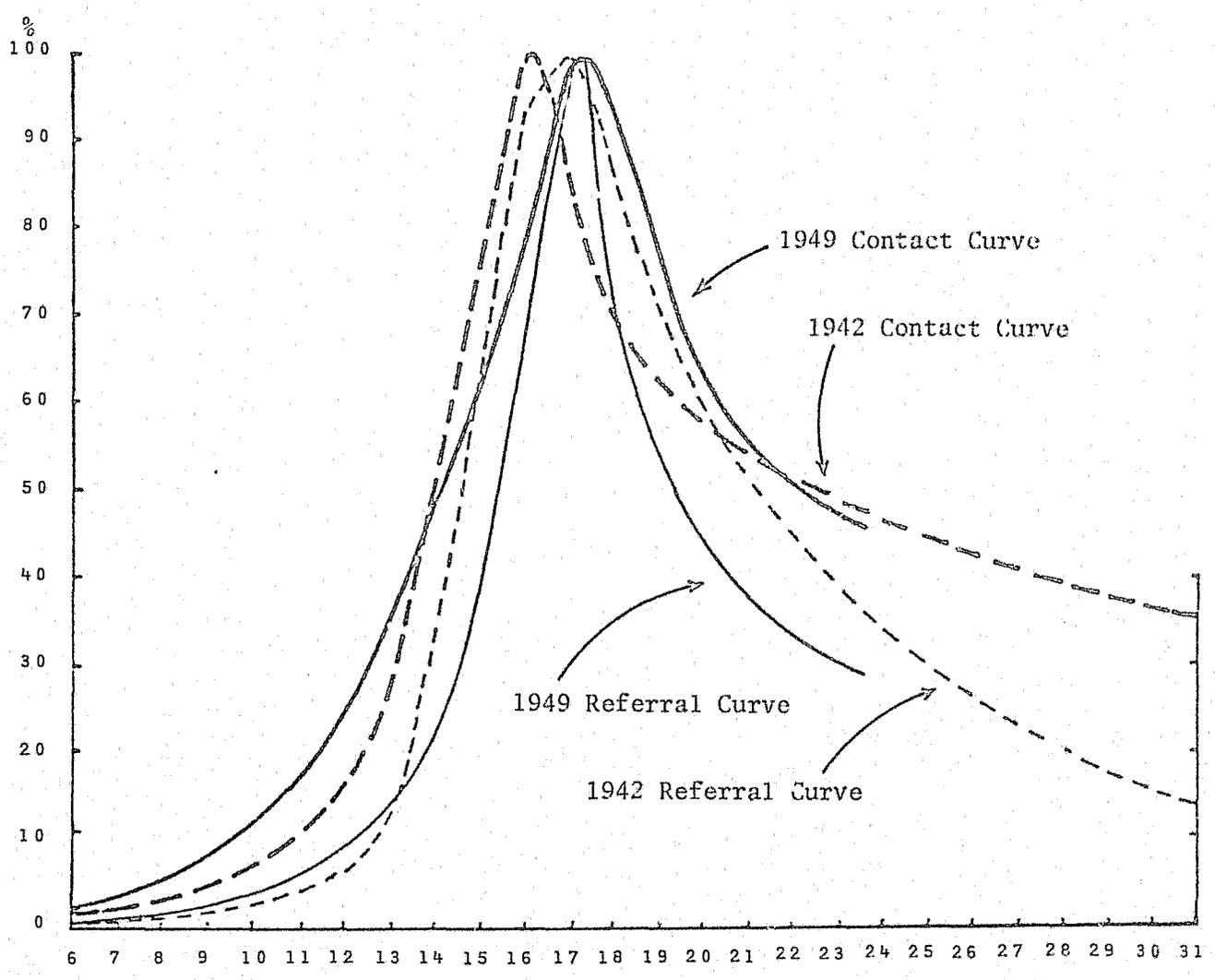


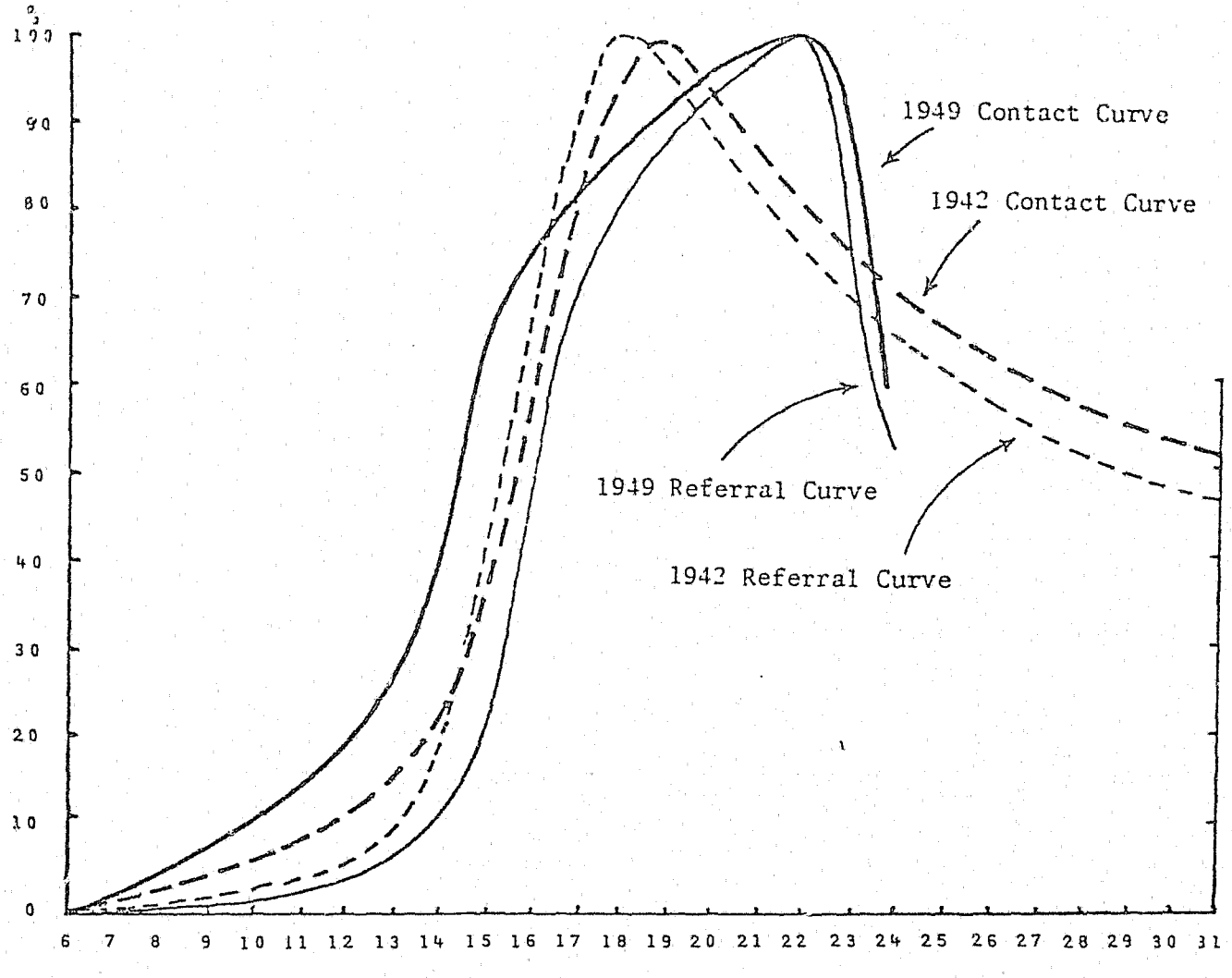
FIGURE 2. CONVERGENCE DIAGRAM FOR POLICE CONTACTS AND REFERRALS BY AGE, NEGRO MALES WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE FROM 1942 AND 1949 COHORTS

100% = Age at Which the Greatest Number of Persons Had One or More Police Contacts.

OR

Age at Which the Greatest Number of Persons Had One or More Referrals.

Other Points on Each Curve Are Percent for That Year of the Peak Year for Contacts or Referrals.



One notes that the Anglo persons with contacts and persons with referral curves have similar shapes, with referrals lagging behind contacts at the earlier ages, with contacts approaching a peak at 16 for the 1942 cohort and 17 for the 1949 cohort, with persons with contacts and referrals for both years declining rapidly and then levelling out, but continuing to decline in the middle and late twenties. Had we used percent of persons with contacts without the convergence calculation the curve would have been flatter in the twenties. Had we utilized police contacts rather than persons with police contacts the curve would have been essentially the same shape as the convergence curve. The convergence curve for contacts was also similar to that for people.

Drawing a curve for the Negroes, Figure 2, was more difficult. The referral curve was more erratic year by year than that for the Anglos and differed in 1942 and 1949. The peak for Negroes came at 18 in 1942 and at 22 in 1949, although the 1949 group did have an earlier near peak of contacts and referrals at age 15. While the 1942 curve declined similarly to that for the Anglos, the 1949 curve declined more sharply. Since the number of Negroes in the two cohorts with continuous residence in Racine was small, it is possible that this represents deviation from the more general Negro curves which are similar to that of Anglos but have the proportion of persons referred closer to the proportion who have had contacts. Similar curves based on the percentage of persons in the cohort with contacts, the percentage of those with contacts who were referred, and so on, emphasized the longer period of time in which Negro males were having relatively high rates of contact and referral, 15 through 22 or 23 years. While Anglo males did have fairly high contact and referral rates during this period, they were far below their peak period.

Figures 3 and 4 are based on an accumulation of the persons with police contacts and with referrals year by year. In these diagrams we have drawn the curves for Negroes and Anglos on the same scale. One notes that for both years the Negro and Anglo contact curves are essentially the same shape but in each case the Negro curves rise more rapidly and reach their peak earlier than do the Anglo curves. Curves based on the accumulated proportion of those with referrals show the opposite deviation of the Negro curve from that of the Anglo, the proportion of the Anglo group that will be referred reaching its peak earlier and at a lower point than that for the Negro group. In other words, all of the Negro youth who are to become involved with the police do so at an earlier age than do the Anglos but the proportion who will have sufficiently serious contacts to be referred continues to rise above the Anglo peak and maintains its rise for several years. It must be remembered that this record of involvement, 100% of the Negro group in 1942 and more than 90% in 1949, is based on a rather small group.

THE FIRST MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS AND ITS THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL RATIONALE

Introduction

Becker[2] and Lofland[3] have both suggested that the study of deviance could be enhanced through the development of sequential or processual models (and, by extension, theories) describing the developmental contingencies associated with becoming a deviant. While the focus of these writers is on the social psychological changes occurring in the developing deviant (i.e., changes in self-conception) as well as concomitant changes in life-style,

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[2] Howard S. Becker, Outsiders, New York, The Free Press, 1963, pp. 22-39.

[3] John Lofland, Deviance and Identity, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1969, p. 296.

FIGURE 3. CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF MALES WITH CONTACTS AND REFERRALS FOR CONTACTS, NEGROES AND ANGLOS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE FROM 1915 COHORT

Police Contact Percent = Percent Who Had at Least One Contact by That Age.

Referral Percent = Percent of Those with Contacts Who Had at Least One Referral by That Age.

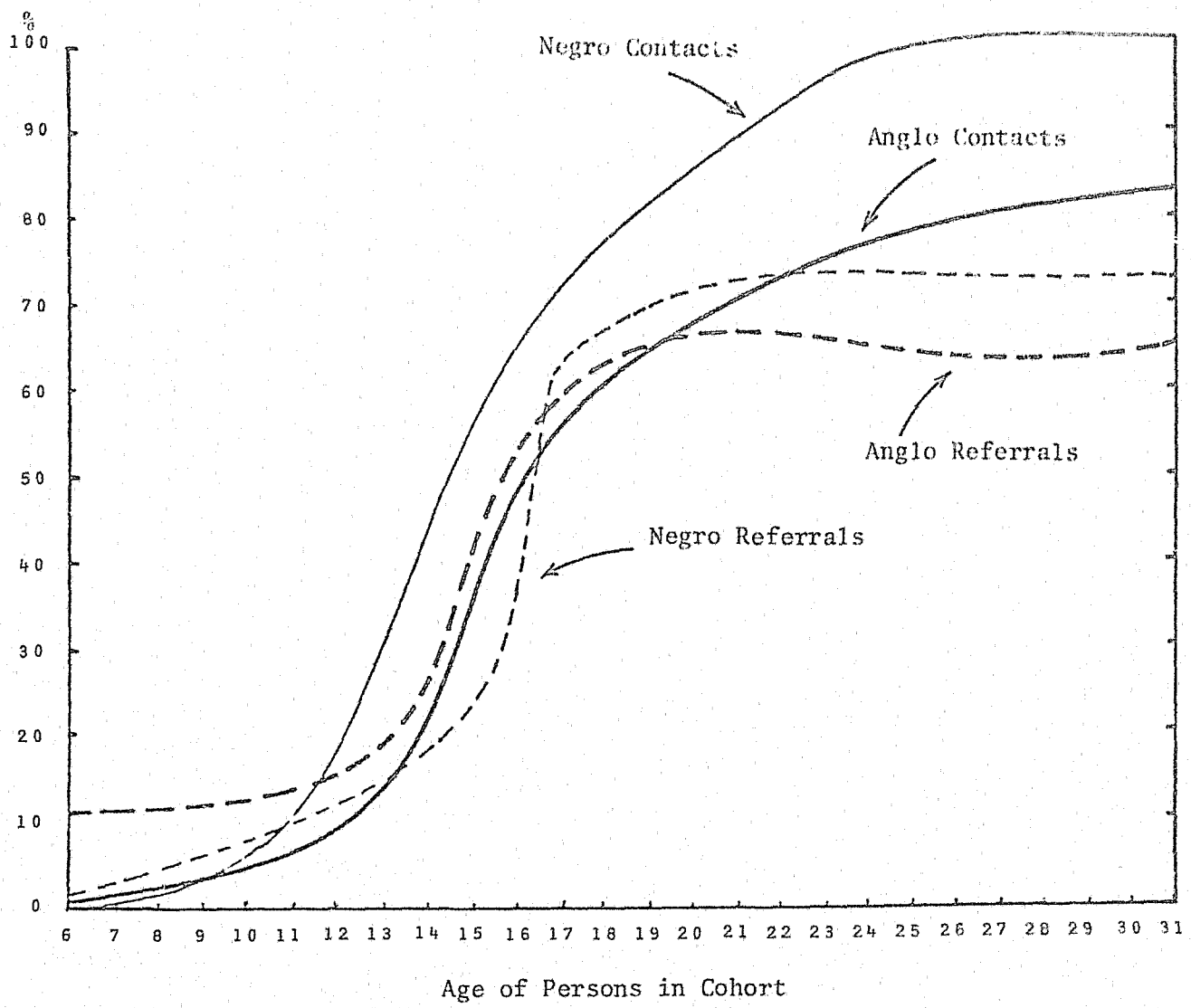
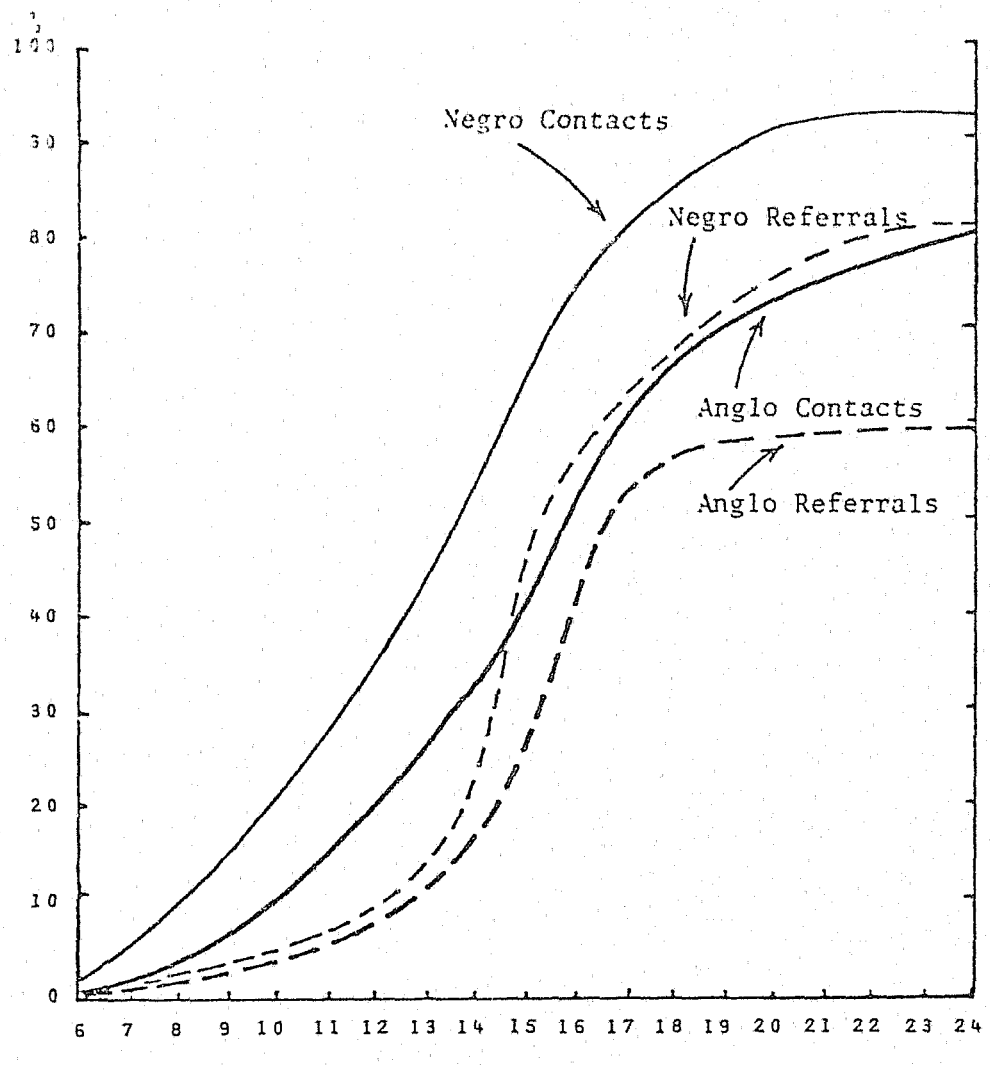


FIGURE 1. CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF MALES WITH CONTACTS AND REFERRALS FOR CONTACTS, NEGROES AND ANGLOS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE FROM 1949 COHORT

Police Contact Percent = Percent Who Had at Least One Contact by That Age.

Referral Percent = Percent of Those with Contacts Who Had at Least One Referral by That Age.



the utility of a sequential model is by no means limited to such an approach. Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin[4] have begun work, albeit implicity, on an alternate form of the model in which the objective is to conceptualize successive contacts with the police by members of a birth cohort as a chain of Markovian probabilities. In this segment of the analysis we similarly focus upon consecutive police contacts as a sequence of events but elaborate upon the Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin research.[5]

One of the interesting features of the sequential model concept is that it allows the researcher to study not only the progress of individuals toward greater extremes of deviance but also attrition from the deviance-producing process. As Becker notes, the study of attrition may, in the long run, lead to greater understanding to deviance than simply attending to the sequence of continuation.[6] In contrast to previous research, then, the focus of this aspect of the study will be on the contingencies which facilitate attrition from the police contact sequence. That is, given a Kth contact with the police, two possible subsequent events may occur; either: 1) there will be a K + 1th contact or 2) there will not be a K + 1th contact. After the Kth contact, two groups are thus formed: 1) the "continuers" (those with a K + 1th contact) and 2) the "terminators" (those who do not have a K + 1th contact). Assumptively, these two groups differ from one another in certain ways and it is these differences which represent the contingencies associated with attrition.

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[4] Marvin Wolfgang, Robert Figlio and Thorsten Sellin, Delinquency in a Birth Cohort, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1972.

[5] Michael R. Olson, A Longitudinal Analysis of "Official Criminal Careers." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation (in progress), Iowa City, University of Iowa.

[6] Becker, *op. cit.*, pp. 24-25.

Methodological Procedure

The data utilized in this analysis differ from the Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin data in several respects: 1) the availability of two cohorts make it possible to cross-validate the findings by comparing the results from one cohort with those of the other, 2) the cohorts are mixed sex rather than unisex (males),[7] and 3) the time period during which the police contact careers of cohort members was followed is considerably longer than that covered by Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin (they followed cohort members for the period between ages 10 through 18; in this study, 1942 cohort members are followed from age 6 through 32 and 1949 members from age 6 through 25).

As with any longitudinal study, several "mortality" adjustments were required before the data analysis was undertaken. These included eliminating from each cohort those individuals who: 1) had no official record of police contacts (46.6% of the 1942 cohort; 37.9% of the 1949 cohort) and 2) had incomplete police contact careers due to geographic mobility (approximately 26% of each cohort). A third adjustment was also necessary. In order to make the two cohorts comparable, it was necessary to eliminate all those 1942 cohort members whose contact careers began after age 25 and to shorten the careers of those who had contacts after age 25. This resulted in the loss of 2.5% of the 1942 cohort members. After adjustments for this analysis, the effective 1942 cohort size was 328 cases and for the 1949 cohort it was 755 cases.

The variables used in this analysis are divided into three basic categories: 1) variables describing individual characteristics--age, race/ethnicity, sex, and social status, 2) situational variables--seriousness of

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[7] See Anthony R. Harris, "Sex and Theories of Deviance: Toward a Functional Theory of Deviant Type-Scripts," American Sociological Review, Vol. 42, 1977: 3-16, for a critique of the conceptual neglect of the sex variable in criminological theory.

offense, severity of police disposition, number of individuals involved in the contact, social area of the city in which the contact occurred, and who the complainant was, and 3) "historical" factors--seriousness of offense at the last police contact, severity of police disposition at the last contact, accumulated seriousness of offense for all previous police contacts, accumulated severity of police disposition for all previous contacts with police, and time between the K - 1th and Kth police contacts. The major question involved here becomes: Do these variable conditions, existing at the Kth contact with the police, provide a means of discriminating between those who have a K + 1th contact and those who do not?

The technique of linear discriminant function analysis[8] was applied to the first six contacts[9] members of each cohort had with the police in order to determine what contingencies differentiated between continuers and terminators at each contact. Discriminant analysis, when two groups are being discriminated, may be thought of as analogous to analysis of variance in which the objective is to maximize the between-group sum of squares relative to the within-group sum of squares. The general question is this: How well does a particular linear combination of variables (a discriminant function) discriminate between the groups under consideration? The set of variables forming the linear combination may be theoretically derived or, as is the case here, obtained from a secondary data source and subjected to a stepwise selection procedure in a search for a useful set of discriminators.

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[8] See, for example, Peter A. Lachenbruch, Discrimant Analysis, New York, Hafner Press, 1975; Maurice Tatsuoka, Discriminant Analysis: The Study of Group Differences, Champaign, Institute for Personality and Ability Testing, 1970; and Robert Bibb and Dennis W. Roncek, "Investigating Group Differences: An Explication of the Sociological Potential of Discriminant Analysis." Sociological Methods and Research, Vol. 4, Febuary, 1976, pp. 349-379.

[9] Only the first six contacts were analyzed for the reason that after this point, the number of cases was too small to permit further analysis.

Once obtained, a given linear combination of variables may be evaluated as to their effectiveness in the following three ways: 1) by means of a statistic (V)[10] which tests for a significant difference between group means based on a discriminant function scores, 2) through an evaluation of the total discriminatory power of a discrimination function measured by the statistic W^2 and interpreted in a manner analogous to R^2 in multiple regression,[11] and 3) in terms of the classificatory power of a discriminant function; that is, the capacity to correctly classify individuals as members of a group on the basis of their discriminant function scores. The power of this test is maximized by achieving a high level of classification in a situation in which the probability of group membership is fifty per cent. To the extent that predicted group membership, on the basis of discriminant function scores, is greater than fifty per cent (measured by λ),[12] the variables forming the discriminant function are "good" discriminators.

The Discriminant Analysis

The results of the discriminant analysis are presented in Table 20. This table presents the most parsimonious discriminant function (i.e., the one which maximizes the differences between continuers and terminators with the minimum information) for each contact in each cohort. Thus, Table 20 indicates that what discriminates between those who either continue or terminate after the first police contact are the age and sex variables. In particular, being female and older are positively related to termination. Age and sex are also the best discriminators for the second and third contacts

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[10] See Tatsuoka, *ibid.*, pp. 43-47.

[11] Omega-squared; see *ibid.*, pp. 48-49; see Bibb and Roncek, *op. cit.*, p. 354 for the associated test of significance.

[12] Lambda or Guttman's Coefficient of Predicability; see Herman J. Loether and Donald G. McTavish, Descriptive Statistics for Sociologists: An Introduction, Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1974, pp. 214-218.

TABLE 20. DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION AND EVALUATIVE STATISTICS FOR POLICE CONTACTS, BY COHORT

Variables	Contact 1 SDFC* 1942	Contact 1 SDFC* 1949	Contact 2 SDFC 1942	Contact 2 SDFC 1949	Contact 3 SDFC 1942	Contact 3 SDFC 1949	Contact 4 SDFC 1942	Contact 4 SDFC 1949	Contact 5 SDFC 1942	Contact 5 SDFC 1949	Contact 6 SDFC 1942	Contact 6 SDFC 1949
Age	.736	.812	.858	.912	.918	.962	.726	.959	.747	.848	.889	.907
Sex	.253	.423	.339	.269	.295	.168	--	--	--	--	--	--
Complainant α	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.360	.351	.298	--
Complainant ∝	--	--	--	--	--	--	.365	.067	.209	.395	--	--
Complainant §	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.518	--
Time Between Contacts	--	--	--	--	--	--	.331	.196	--	--	--	.198
Accumulated Police Disposition	--	--	--	--	--	--	-.300	.106	--	--	--	--
Race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-.327	-.157	--	--
V	62.3°	153.8°	51.2°	108.4°	26.4°	60.0°	23.4°	66.9°	17.5°	54.8°	15.4°	28.3°
W^2	30.3°	26.6°	35.4°	33.4°	31.8°	30.0°	40.3†	41.8°	45.2†	54.8°	53.3∿	35.7°
λ	41.7°	41.2°	48.3°	45.8°	54.0°	47.8°	64.7°	56.6°	59.0†	66.5°	66.5†	62.7°
% Correctly Classified	73.98	73.24	74.86	73.35	77.26	74.39	84.66	88.86	81.64	84.35	83.59	79.22

* SDFC refers to Standardized Discriminant Function Coefficient; it is interpreted in the same way as a beta weight (β) in multiple regression; signs represent direction of relationship relative to termination.

° $p \leq .01$

† $p \leq .05$

-- Not included in discriminant function.

∿ Not significant.

α Complainant is family member, including oneself.

∝ Complainant is private citizen, unrelated to contactee.

§ Complainant is law enforcement official.

in both cohorts. At the fourth contact, sex drops out as a discriminating variable. Now the important variables appear to be age, who the complainant was (in this case, a private citizen unrelated to the contactee), time between contacts, and accumulated police disposition (negatively related to termination in the 1942 cohort but positively related in 1949 cohort).[13] At the fifth contact, age, race (being Nonwhite is negatively related to termination), and who the complainant was (private citizen or family member including oneself) become the most important discriminating variables. Finally, at the sixth contact, age and complainant (private citizen or law enforcement officer) are important variables in the 1942 cohort; in the 1949 cohort, age and time between contacts appear as the important discriminators. This is the only point at which the same discriminant function failed to be "best" in both cohorts.

Three variables appear consistently across contacts as well as cohorts. Age is, in all cases, the most powerful discriminator (as indexed by the relative size of the standardized discriminant function coefficients) between terminators and continuers, i.e., the higher the age, the more likely one is to terminate after the Kth contact. Sex, i.e., being female, is consistently related to termination over the first three contacts. For contacts 4 through 6 (with exception of the sixth contact in the 1949 cohort), who the complainant was appears to be related to termination. When a private citizen, e.g., a neighbor or storekeeper (4th and 5th contacts), the contactee himself or a family member (5th and 6th contacts), or a law enforcement official (6th contact) acted as the complainant, the individual was more

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[13] The reason for the difference in signs across cohorts for the accumulated police disposition variable is not immediately apparent. The signs are correct based on a check using multiple regression approach as a cross-check.

likely to be in the termination group after that contact. Time between contacts appears important at the 4th (both cohorts) and 6th (1949 cohort only) contacts but skips the 5th contact. Accumulated police disposition and race appear as important only at a single contact each, respectively, the 4th and 5th contacts.

In all cases, the means of the termination and continuation groups based on discriminant function scores were significantly different from one another (indicated by V). The variables which form the respective discriminant functions are therefore adequate between-group discriminators. The W^2 statistic, as an index of explained variance, was also statistically significant in all cases except the 6th contact-1942 cohort (due primarily to the small number of cases). The amount of explained variance ranged between 27% and 55%, not altogether insignificant figures considering that only two to four variables were required to reach this level. Again, the discriminators appear to be quite adequate when this criterion is applied as a means of evaluation. Finally, when λ is used as a measure of the classificatory power of the discriminating variables, the extent of improvement in predictability ranges from 41% to 67%. It must be remembered that this is the degree of improvement obtained when the original prediction was near equality. In absolute figures this means that, instead of being able to correctly predict group membership about 50% of the time (implying incorrect classification also about 50% of the time), correct classification occurs for 73% to 89% of the cases using the discriminant function suggested for each contact. As measured by classificatory power, the variables in each discriminant function act as exceedingly potent discriminators of terminators and continuers.

Interpreting the Results

A part of the research findings not presented here indicates that having contacts with the police, once the first one has occurred, is a highly predictable sequence of events. After the first contact roughly 70+% of the cases have a second (or more) contact(s) with the police. Of those who have a sixth contact, approximately 85% go on to a seventh contact.[14] While striking, these figures must be compared against the cumulative attrition rate. Although a smaller percentage of persons terminate than continue after each contact, it is nevertheless noteworthy that after the sixth contact, 75% of those who have had one or more contacts have joined the attrition group. That is, eventually most people drop out of the police contact sequence.

Our objective here has been, through discriminant analysis, to determine what factors might be associated with discontinuation of a police contact career. We have seen that age, sex, and the complainant are consistently good discriminators, although time between contacts, accumulated police disposition, and race also appear but less consistently. As Garfinkel[15] has noted, the ability to discriminate between groups does not necessarily lead to explanation; that is, it does not explain why these discriminators are good discriminators. What theoretical reason can be given for age, sex, and complainant as discriminating variables? At this point, we can only suggest the explanatory linkages which might exist.

Age and sex, for example, may be linked to a behavioral model,[16] which suggests that individuals have contact with police because they behave

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[14] These figures correspond closely to those found by Wolfgang, Figlio, Sellin in a recent update of their own findings (personal communication).

[15] Harold Garfinkel, Studies in Ethnomethodology, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1967, pp. 208-261.

[16] Clay A. Hartjen, Crime and Criminalization, New York, Praeger Publishers, 1974, pp. 2-8, 158.

criminally and therefore get caught. A behavioral theory such as Hirschi's,[17] therefore, postulates that individuals who behave criminally are those with the fewest bonds or ties to the institutional order. By his reasoning, being female and being older are seen as conditions of bondedness to the social system and consequently result in less criminal behavior. Conversely, being male and being young are conditions associated with the absence of bondedness and result in behavior which gets individuals in trouble with the police. Race (being Nonwhite) may also be an index of the absence of social ties with the community. The length of time between contacts may be used as an index of social bonding; the more time between contacts, the greater the investment in conformity and the smaller the likelihood of getting in trouble. Similarly, an accumulation of severe police dispositions (1949 cohort only) as well the recognition that the complainant has seen fit to complain may result in awareness that the ties with conformity are becoming tenuous and hence may result in termination. The behavioral model assumes that it is criminal behavior which produces contacts with the law. However, from a different theoretical vantage point, there may be another way to explain the relationship between these contingencies and termination or continuation.

A *definitional model*[18] implies that rather than being a consequence of engaging in illegal activity, police contacts may be the result of differential selection procedures, i.e., categoric discrimination, practiced by law enforcement officials. This model follows from the research findings in self-report studies that criminal behavior, rather than being a rare event perpetrated by "abnormal" individuals, is virtually a universal feature of

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[17] Travis Hirschi, Causes of Delinquency, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1969.

[18] *Op. cit.*, Hartjen.

society.[19] Thus, what accounts for continuation and/or attrition is not how the individual behaves but is instead a consequence of the social organization of law enforcement. Certain categories of individuals are selected out of the potential field of eligibles as deserving of official attention while other categories are more likely to be ignored. Thus, age, sex, and race are frequently cited as the criteria by which selection occurs. Females, older individuals, and Whites are less likely to have future police contacts because they are members of ignored social categories. Similarly, individuals who have less time between contacts are more likely to be known to the police and hence have a future contact. It is less clear how the complainant and accumulated police disposition, as they relate to termination, could be linked to the definitional model.

The policy implications of these findings will vary depending on what theoretical interpretation one finds most acceptable. Intervention under the behavioral model focuses on doing something to change the individual and thus get him out of the police contact sequence. The definitional model, alternately, suggests a focus on the organization of law enforcement to insure less discriminatory actions by law enforcement officials in their selection of individuals for legal processing.

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[19] See, for example, James F. Short and F. Ivan Nye, "Extent of Unrecorded Delinquency: Tentative Conclusions," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, Vol. 49, November-December, 1958, pp. 296-302; Fred J. Murphy, Mary M. Shirley, and Helen Witmer, "The Incidence of Hidden Delinquency," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol. 16, October, 1946, pp. 686-695; Robert H. Hardt and Sandra Peterson, "Neighborhood Status and Delinquency Activity as Indexed by Police Records and a Self Report Survey," Criminologica, Vol. 6, May, 1968, pp. 37-47; Lynn McDonald, Social Class and Delinquency, London, Faber and Faber Ltd., 1969; Travis Hirschi, Causes of Delinquency, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1969. See also Gywnn Nettler, Explaining Crime, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1974 for a review and critique of several self-report studies.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF ANALYSIS OF POLICE CONTACT DATA

Some Basic Findings

Data presented on the number of police contacts of persons in two cohorts, one born in 1942 and one born in 1949 lead to the following conclusions:

1) Contact rates with the police in almost every race/ethnic|sex group were about the same or slightly higher in the 1949 cohort than in the 1942 cohort for both age periods prior to 21. Since those in the 1949 cohort had had seven years less exposure as adults than had the 1942 cohort, their rates were not as high, but with this taken into consideration it may be said that the 1949 cohort did have slightly higher over-all police contact rates than did the 1942 cohort (Tables 2a and 2b).

2) Negro males had the highest over-all rate of police contact in the 1942 cohort while Mexican-Americans and Anglos had similar but lower rates. In the 1949 cohort Negro males had the highest contact rates except for the age period 6 through 17 where Mexican-Americans were highest; Anglos were consistently lowest. In the 1942 cohort there was little female race/ethnic difference in police contact rates, Anglos, Negroes, and Mexican-Americans alternating ranks depending on age periods or combinations thereof. Negro females, however, had the highest rates in 1949 and Anglos the lowest (Tables 2a and 2b).

3) Over 60% of all police contacts in every race/ethnic|sex category where comparison was possible were for Moving

vehicle violations, Disorderly conduct, or Suspicion, investigation, or information, while Theft, Liquor and Incorrigibility or runaway were the next most frequent reasons for police contact (Tables 3 and 4).

4) A disproportionately small number of persons were responsible for a disproportionately large number of all police contacts. In the 1942 cohort 5.0% were responsible for 41.4% of the contacts and in the 1949 cohort 5.1% for 44.5% of the contacts.

5) The spatial distribution of males and females, Mexican-American, Negro, and Anglo, with police contacts (although slightly skewed toward the inner city) were not markedly different from that of their cohorts and the cohorts are probably representative of contiguous cohorts that could have been drawn in their place (Table 5).

6) When persons in each cohort were distributed throughout the natural areas of their most frequent residence, there was some decline in the proportion of male Anglos with police contacts from the center of the city outward for most age periods. However, the most notable statistic is the large proportion in each area who did have police contacts at one time or another. The frequency with which persons have police contacts who have lived or do live through the city is clearly shown (Table 6).

7) The race/ethnic composition of those in each cohort in each natural area who had police contacts in each age

period or all age periods combined is roughly the same as the race/ethnic composition of persons whose principal residence is that natural area or combination of natural areas (Table 7).

8) While Negro males had higher police contact rates in almost every respect than did Anglos, and Mexican-Americans more often than not had higher contact rates than Anglos, and males always higher than females, neither delinquency nor adult crime should be defined as a male minority group problem in these cohorts for three reasons: a) minority groups make up such a small proportion of the total cohorts and were so concentrated in the inner city that in most areas police contacts were Anglo contacts, b) in the inner city where Negroes and Mexican-Americans did make up a disproportionate part of the cohort they did not have such a disproportionately higher rate of police contact as to focus attention upon them as the basis of the problem, and c) almost half of the females did have police contacts at one time or another (Tables 5, 6, and 7).

9) Negro males in the 1942 cohort who had one or more police contacts during the age period 6 through 17 were more likely than any others in the 1942 cohort to have one or more police contacts at each subsequent stage and least likely not to have police contacts at each subsequent stage if they failed to have a contact during the earliest period (Tables 8a and 8b). In the 1949 cohort

Negro and Mexican-American males had similar patterns of progression. Anglo females showed the least progression toward police contacts if they had contacts at an early age period and Negroes the most but in neither cohort did female progression even come close to that shown by the males. When each cohort was divided into those who resided in Area A and B vs. those who resided in Areas C, D, and E, Anglo progression was greatest for those in Areas A and B.

10) Prediction of whether or not a person who had a police contact at one age period would have a contact at a later age period yielded coefficients of predictability showing improvement over marginal predictions as high as 60% (few were this high), depending on the correlation of contacts at one age period with contacts at another age period and the distribution of the marginals in each age period.

11) When the sizes of careers (number of police contacts) at various age periods were correlated with each other the highest set of correlations was for Negro males and the lowest for Anglo females. When similar correlations for only persons whose principle residence was Area A or B were compared with them, Anglo correlations increased while those for Mexican-Americans and Negroes remained essentially the same (Table 9).

12) Factor analysis of police contact types and police contact types with a seriousness dimension added failed to

reveal any meaningful constellations of contacts for males or females of either cohort (Table 10). That moving vehicle violations were a part of Factor 1 for the 1942 cohort with continuous Racine residence and Factor 2 for the 1949 cohort supports our decision to include police contacts for traffic offenses. We hypothesize that we shall find the automobile to play an important part in the generation of both delinquent and adult criminal behavior.

13) Although the differences were not always large, males had more serious reasons (six point seriousness scale) for police contact than did females in each cohort (Table 11), and in each age period. The proportion of serious contacts for both sexes was slightly greater in the 1949 cohort than in the 1942 cohort.

14) When seriousness scores were computed for *contacts* for each cohort the mean seriousness of male Anglo contacts in each age period was less than that of Negroes in both cohorts. The Mexican-Americans fell between the Anglos and Negroes in all age periods of both cohorts except one. When seriousness scores for *persons with contacts* were computed Negro males had the highest mean seriousness in the 1942 cohort followed by Anglos or Mexican-Americans, depending on which age period was considered, but Negroes and Mexican-Americans alternated with the highest seriousness scores in the 1949 cohort. If the mean seriousness of *persons in the cohort* is considered, in the 1942 group Negroes have

the highest scores with Mexican-Americans and Anglos similar. In the 1949 cohort Negro males again alternate with the Mexican-Americans with Anglos far below (Tables 12 and 13).

When seriousness of female contacts was measured in t' three ways just described, males clearly had higher means for most race/ethnicity|sex comparisons. Among the females there was less consistency in ranking the mean seriousness of *contacts* by race/ethnicity. The Mexican-American *females with contacts* have the lowest mean seriousness scores particularly in the 1949 cohort with Negroes most often highest and Anglos in between. Among *persons in the cohort* in the 1942 group Negroes have higher mean seriousness scores overall than Mexican-Americans and Anglos although there is some shifting in ranks from age period to age period. In the 1949 cohort Negroes clearly have the highest mean scores followed by Mexican-Americans and Anglos.

15) The six-item contact type and seriousness scale was utilized in developing Geometric scores for each age period and for total careers for persons with continuous Racine residence (Tables 14, 15, and 16). Geometric scores were higher in every age period for the 1949 cohort than the 1942 cohort and were higher for males than females in every age period. Difference was maximum when comparisons were made of total careers.

16) The Geometric scoring routine revealed that there were so many "error types" in terms of Guttman scaling procedures that no benefits would be derived from subjecting total careers or age periods to this routine (Tables 14, 15, and 16).

17) When seriousness scores of persons for a given age period with continuous residence in Racine were correlated with their seriousness scores for a following age period there was only selective improvement in Taus over those based on only the number of police contacts (Table 17).

18) When Geometric scores for one age period were correlated with scores for another period to produce a set of correlations for comparison with the correlations between frequency of contact for each of the age periods, the correlations were of essentially the same magnitude as the frequency of contact correlations, most of the higher correlations being between segments of Negro careers (Table 18).

19) The proportion of those with police contacts who were referred rather than counselled and released varied with race/ethnicity and sex, Anglo males having the lowest referral rates among males, although in some comparisons not really much lower. Among the females the pattern of race/ethnic variation was less regular with Negroes and Mexican-Americans generally having the highest proportion of their contacts referred (Table 19).

20) When contacts and referrals were plotted against age at time of contact on a series of curves it was found that the contact

and referral curves of Negroes and Anglos differed in several respects. Anglo curves peaked more rapidly than did the Negro curves and declined more rapidly, particularly the curve representing the proportion of those with contacts who were referred (Diagram 1). Negro curves, while they peaked later, had an earlier near-peak in the 1949 group and had referral curves that remained closer to the shape of their respective contact curves (Diagram 2).

21) Cumulation of persons with contacts and persons referred by age produced curves with similar shapes for Negroes and Anglos, although the Negro contact curves rose more rapidly and reached their peaks before the Anglo curves. By contrast, the Anglo referral curves reached their highest points sooner than did the Negro curves, the latter reaching higher levels and continuing to rise for several years after passing the Anglo peak.

22) When the technique of linear discriminant function analysis was applied to the first six police contacts of persons in both cohorts with continuous residence in Racine it was found that age, sex, race/ethnicity, type of complainant, time between contacts, and accumulated police disposition were the most powerful discriminators of whether or not police contacts would be terminated after that contact. Correct classification as a terminator or continuer occurred for from 73% to 89% of the cases.

23) While most (70%) juveniles who have a first contact have a

second contact, 73% of those who have had one or more contacts have joined the attrition group by the sixth contact.

THE INTERVIEWS

Introduction

As we have previously stated, an attempt was made to interview all Negroes and Mexican-Americans in the cohort and 25% of the Anglos. Since we did not achieve this goal, there was a question of how representative those interviewed were of their segments of the two cohorts. Many of the tables presented in the first section of this report were duplicated for only those who were interviewed. The distributions of the total cohort and those interviewed were compared in order to determine if significant differences existed on major characteristics of the interviewed sample and the cohort. While there were some differences, most differences came where the number of persons in the cohort segment involved was small and the differences were not great enough to be statistically significant. For those who wish to examine the police contact characteristics of those interviewed, the tables and a brief discussion of each are presented in Appendix H.

We shall next describe some of the characteristics of persons interviewed in 1976, some of the characteristics of their families, the relationship of their positions in the world of work to their official records of delinquency, the relationship of their family types, their friends, their self-concepts to their delinquency, and the relationship of their recorded delinquency to what they have reported about their behavior. Examination of these variables individually will serve as a basis for determining if their distribution in the cohorts and their relationship to each other and

to measures of delinquency merits at least tentative inclusion in the prediction device. While not all of these variables are antecedent to police contacts that might take place in early or late teens, some are and would (if not already know to officers in the juvenile bureau of a police department) be readily ascertainable in the course of an officer's discussion with the juvenile at the time of contact or during an interview if the juvenile was taken into custody. Most of the variables which are related to police contact data in this section could be utilized in making the decision to intervene or not to intervene, or to observe the development of the juvenile's career with the possibility of intervening if behavior continues to develop in a given direction. The first section is presented, however, simply as background data to establish what might be called the "normalcy" of the cohort for residents of an urban-industrial city with a mix of race/ethnic groups that does not include minority group persons in such disproportionate numbers as do our largest metropolitan areas.

Education, Occupation, and Income of Respondents

About 95% of the Anglos, male and female, in each cohort had completed at least high school or trade or technical school. While only 25% of the females and 36% of the males in the 1942 cohort had completed college, 39% of the females and 47% of the males in the 1949 cohort had done so. High school completion for Negroes was almost as high as that for the Anglo males in both cohorts, but among both the Negro females and Mexican-Americans the completion rate was lower. College completion rates for the Negroes were generally lower than those for the Anglos, but as high as 43% for the Negro females in the 1949 cohort and as low as 10% for the 1942 Negro females. Among the Mexican-Americans the highest completion rate for college was 20% for the 1949 females while none of the 1942 males had done so.

There were significant differences in occupational levels for present jobs of Mexican-Americans, Negroes, and Anglos (Anglos were always at significantly higher levels than Negroes and Negroes were slightly above Mexican-Americans), in all comparisons except one, that between Anglos and Mexican-Americans in 1942 but here Anglos did have higher level jobs and the lack of significance was based only on the relatively few Mexican-Americans interviewed. Similarly, the first jobs held by Anglos were always at significantly higher levels than those of Mexican-Americans and Negroes and the latter higher (but not significantly so) than Mexican-Americans. There were relatively few wives employed, but here again the Anglo wives had higher level jobs than did the Mexican-American and Negro wives, both of the latter having jobs at almost the same levels. The occupational levels of the males born in 1942 were significantly higher, as would be expected, than those born in 1949. Total family income was also significantly higher for those in the 1942 cohort than those in the 1949 cohort. Within each cohort, Anglos had significantly higher family incomes than did Mexican-Americans or Negroes, while the latter were earning essentially the same incomes. When occupational level of the head of the household was related to income, there was variation in the occupational level of persons within income categories in both cohorts, but the difference was significant only for the 1949 cohort. Examination of income variation by occupational level revealed that the standard deviation within each income level at the top three levels was about one third of the mean and sometimes greater and that the mean of the clerical and sales level was lower than that for craftsman and foreman. Other similar "discrepancies" and peculiarities, particularly for industrial laborers in families where both husband and wife were employed, explained the lack of a linear relationship between head of

household's occupation and total family income. While we shall present several analyses of the relationship of various measures of delinquent and criminal careers to occupational level and income of respondents and their families, the not unexpected lack of a linear relationship between occupational levels and income reinforces our reliance on the natural area scheme of Racine as a better indicator of socioeconomic status. It should also be noted that first job and present job of respondents from both cohorts were significantly correlated and there was considerable upward mobility in each group.

Occupation and Regularity of Employment of Parents and Police Contacts by Respondents

The literature has placed great emphasis on the relationship of socioeconomic status to rates of juvenile delinquency and crime and we have found considerable variation by natural area in Racine. We, however, have found practically no linear relationship between occupational level of the head of the household in respondent's family and the number of contacts that respondents have had with the police at any age period, in either cohort, for either sex, the highest Tau being only .114 (not a one was statistically significant). On the other hand, if we dichotomize occupational levels (highest three occupational levels vs. others or highest four occupational levels vs. others) and calculate the average number of the police contacts, those with parents in either of the lower occupational level groups have a higher mean number of contacts. For the Anglo males during the period 6-17 in the 1942 cohort the mean is 2.0 contacts for the top four levels and 2.5 for the bottom four levels; for the 1949 cohort it is 2.0 vs. 3.0. With the exception of Negro males in both 1942 and 1949 where the means are .7 vs. 4.0 (1942) and 3.4 vs. 5.6 (1949), other race/ethnic|sex differences are less or nonexistent. For the age period 18-20, there is practically no Anglo difference but the Negro difference remains,

1.8 vs. 3.4 (1942) and 3.7 vs. 4.5 (1949). Other differences are nonexistent or slightly in the opposite direction in one or two comparisons. Again, at the age period 21 or older, the Anglo differences in mean number of police contacts is very small or not there while the Negro difference remains only for the 1949 cohort, 10.3 vs. 14.6 police contacts. One further note, and here it might be thought that we are pushing the data if each race/ethnic|sex group is dichotomized not only on occupation but on whether or not persons in the group had any police contacts, consistent differences are found on a basis of parental occupational levels for Negro males in both cohorts during every age period. Our initial conclusion then, is that occupational level of parents has its strongest and most consistent relationship to juvenile delinquency and adult crime among Negro males.

Following this we turn to regularity of employment for the head of the household and its relationship to police contacts. Regularity of employment was coded: "Yes, all the time;" "Employed during age 6 through 13;" "Employed during age 14 through 17;" and "Never regularly employed." There not only were no significant relationships between number of police contacts and regularity of employment but no visible relationships however the data were manipulated for any race/ethnic|sex or age period group of either cohort. Neither type-seriousness nor Geometric scores produced Taus above .100 with regularity of employment of head of household but those who came from families where the head was not regularly employed did have delinquency score distributions that were either skewed toward the high end of the scale or less skewed toward the lower end than were those where the head was always regularly employed.

Occupational History of Respondents and Police Contacts

Although the value of work for youth has been widely accepted and much

has been said about how it builds citizenship, the relationship of work to delinquency is not really straightforward. Responses to a series of questions on work while in high school were divided into four categories: 1) no work, 2) work during the summer only, 3) work during the school year, and 4) work all year around. While there was a very small tendency for males who did not work to have more police contacts, no way of arranging the data (for the periods 6 through 17, 18 through 20, or 21 or over) in order to maximize the relationship produced a statistically significant difference for any group or for all race/ethnic groups combined.

Among the ways in which the data were run were a set of tables for police contacts, type-seriousness scores, and Geometric scores for the years 12 through 18, the years in which most persons would have been in junior high and high school. Although the tables suggested that those who worked, particularly the males, during both the summer and school year have had more police contacts, higher Geometric scores, and higher type-seriousness scores than have others, there were no significant differences related to high school employment.

One other way to approach the supposedly deterrent effect of gainful employment at an early age was to determine the relationship of age at first full time job to number of recorded police contacts at each age period. Those males who began working full time during the age period 6-17 had more contacts during that period than did those who did so at each of the later periods, particularly in the 1949 cohort. While Tau was only .277, it was statistically significant. The difference became even more apparent when those with two or more contacts were considered vs. those with less. Does this mean that early entry into full time work leads to early delinquency or can it be said that those who commence

working full time at an early age are from the lower socioeconomic groups or because of the nature of their work are more likely to have police contacts at an early age? When police contacts for the period 18-20 were considered the pattern was similar to that for the previous period but the relationship was not quite as strong, suggesting of course, that the economic factor (as it influenced early work) was probably not as great a determinant of the number of police contacts that young males had at that age period. Further decline in the relationship of age at first full time job to number of police contacts was noted when contacts at the age of 21 or older were arrayed by age of first full time work experience. While the 1949 male cohort's Tau (.135) remained statistically significant, what we probably have running through the entire series of tables is the influence of socioeconomic status on age at which full time work is first obtained by young males. In this table (but not in others) there is a tendency for females who entered their first full time jobs at the ages of 18 through 20 to have more contacts than those who did so at the ages 6 through 17, followed of course by those who commenced working full time at the age of 21 or older. This raises the question of how commencing to work full time at the ages of 18 through 20 for females might lead to more police contacts as adults than other ages of entry into work.

One last comparison of age at first full time job, that with total contacts for all age periods, again revealed very little relationship between the two variables with the exception of that for the 1949 cohort males, where the various segments of careers as combined now generated a Tau coefficient of correlation of .263, significant at the .01 level (that for the 1942 males was only .083, significant at the .05 level). It should be noted that for the 1949 cohort Anglo males Tau was .268.

All in all, there seems little question but that juveniles from lower socioeconomic status homes entered the labor market earlier than did those at the other end of the continuum and since socioeconomic status is related to police contacts, early employment is correlated with them. That many juveniles had police contacts in the course of their work suggests that the relationship of early entry into work and police contacts is heightened by the chance of contacts driving or riding to place of work and returning.

Another and better way to approach the impact of work on delinquency is to compare careers before age of first full time job and after age of first full time job rather than to use the standard age categories that we have set up for analysis. When these runs were made we found very significant differences between the number of police contacts, type-seriousness scores, and Geometric scores of respondents before and after full time employment among those who commenced work at an early age. If first full time employment was at the age of 17 or earlier, contacts were more frequent after employment. For example, for males from the 1942 cohort Tau was .611, significant at the .001 level, and for the 1949 cohort Tau was .455, also significant at that level. Before and after differences were similar for type-seriousness and Geometric scores and for 17 and earlier vs. later ages of first full time employment. There was less difference or the opposite relationship for those who commenced work at a later age. The added years of risk after employment for persons commencing work at an early age and the greater number of years before employment of those commencing in later years played a part in this relationship. Since we computed Tau in four ways: 1) work at or before age 17, contacts before and after employment, 2) work at age 18 or older, contacts before and after employment, 3) contacts before work, 17 or younger vs. 18 and

older, 4) contacts after work, 17 or younger vs. 18 and older, and the Tau of .611 for before and after for those who commenced work at 17 or earlier (1 above) was at least three times higher and/or in a different direction than the other three Taus, it is apparent that early work is related to more police contacts.

While it is impossible to say just how much the difference in police contacts among those who commenced work at an early age can be attributed to added years of risk after work, a different kind of exposure as a result of going to work, or to lower socioeconomic status of those who entered work at an early age, the fact remains that those males who did commence work early were not prevented from having a disproportionate share of police contacts and higher type-seriousness and Geometric scores.

For the females in the 1942 cohort contact rates and other measures were higher after first full time employment than before, regardless of age of first full time job. In this case, the results were influenced by the relatively later onset of female than male work careers. Although the pattern of differences that we have just described for males and 1942 cohort females was not as clearly shown for the 1949 females, probably as a consequence of their later entry into work than the other groups and the fact that their delinquent and criminal careers had less time for development, there was some suggestion of the same pattern if specific years of first full time work were considered.

Respondents were also asked if the kinds of work available to them were the kinds that they would really like to do. Sizeable proportions (66% of the Negro males from the 1949 cohort) said that the kinds of work available to them were not what they would really like to do. Nevertheless, responses

to this question had no significant relationship to number of police contacts, although Anglo males from the 1949 cohort were more likely to have had police contacts if dissatisfied with the availability of preferred types of work than other race/ethnic|sex segments of those from either cohort.

Regardless of the evidence that there was some relationship between socioeconomic status and police contacts, there was little or no relationship between family income of respondents in 1976 and their record of police contacts as juveniles 6 through 17, youth 18 through 20, or 21 or older except for males at the later period. When the data were layed out for each cohort with controls for race/ethnicity and sex there was some indication for both Anglo and Negro males (1949 cohort) that those who had five or more police contacts were skewed toward the lower income levels (less than $15,000 total family income per year) but until this point was reached there was little variation in contact type with income levels. For the period 18 through 20, this was again true for the Anglo and Negro males from the 1949 cohort. Skewness toward the lower income categories for those Anglos and Negroes with five or more contacts was even more noticeable for the 21 or older age period, and at this time for both cohorts.

This type of relationship was less apparent for females but those Anglos and Negroes from the 1949 cohort in the category of two to five police contacts were skewed toward lower income levels for the age periods 6 through 17 and 18 through 20, but not 21 or older.

Family Type and Police Contacts

Each family was coded into one of 20 different family types depending on whether or not both parents were present in the household during the period 6 through 17 or some combination of one or the other parents,

stepparents, grandparents, etc. Less than 10% of those who were interviewed from each cohort were in the categories describing some family type other than both parents present for the period 6 through 17 years of age, although among the Negroes about half of those in the 1942 cohort and one third of those in the 1949 cohort were in the various categories other than both parents present throughout the entire period.

None of the Taus representing the relationship of family type (both parents present ages 6 through 17 vs. other family types) to number of police contacts exceeded .155 for males or females from either cohort or for either of the three age periods of police contact.

On the other hand, when the distributions of police contacts were dichotomized (no contacts vs. one or more), those from homes with both parents present for the age period 6 through 17 did have a greater percentage without contacts than did those who came from families where both parents were not present the entire time. While these still produced relatively low Taus in most cases, for females from the 1949 cohort during the age period 18 through 20 the Tau of .158 was significant at the .02 level, and for the 1942 females during the 21 and over period it was .306, significant at the .001 level. In only one case was the relationship significant for the males, and that for the 1949 cohort (.135 significant at the .05 level) during the 21 or over age period.

Type-seriousness scores and Geometric scores were also correlated with dichotomized family type for the juvenile period with similar results to number of police contacts. The 1942 male Geometric scores produced a Tau of .159 (significant at the .01 level) and the 1949 males a Tau of .172 (significant at the .001 level). Type-seriousness scores produced correlations of

.143 for 1942 males and .102 for 1949 males, both significant at the .02 level. There was practically no relationship in each case for females.

Again, we conclude that there is some relationship between family type and seriousness and patterns of delinquency for young males but that it is not as strong as the literature has suggested in the past, probably because most of the studies have been based on cases referred and there is a tendency to refer when both parents are not present in the home.

One last set of correlations should be referred to in this section. Respondents were asked, did either of your parents (to the best of your knowledge) ever do anything that could have gotten them into trouble with the police? Presumably, there should be a relationship between parental behavior and the behavior of their children. There was practically no relationship between responses to the question and number of police contacts during the age period 6 through 17 or 18 through 20 for either male or female respondents from either cohort, and with the only suggestion of any kind of relationship for males from both cohorts for the age period 21 or older, and here the largest Tau was .122 for the 1949 males. Dichotomizing the distribution (no contacts vs. contacts) brought about little change in any of these relationships. Since one might argue that respondent reports on parental misbehavior may be based on faculty knowledge, we are not presenting these findings as evidence that there is no relationship between parental misbehavior and respondent's records of police contacts but only that respondents do not report their parents' behavior as consistent with their own police records.

Although we have not found family type in which respondents were reared to be an efficient predictor of police contacts, type-seriousness, or patterns

of careers at any age period, there remains a possibility that current marital status may be related to one or the other of these measures. At this point, however, we shall only note that there is sufficient diversity of marital status to test several relevant propositions. Although the numbers of minority persons interviewed from the 1942 cohort is small, the present marital status reported most frequently was married. The much larger number of Anglos interviewed from this cohort reported a majority (over 80%) as married and very few reported experiencing divorce, being widowed, or separated.

Those interviewed from the 1949 cohort did not report such marital stability. Almost 90% of the Mexican-American males said they were married but among the Mexican-American females only 60% were married and 30% either had never married or were divorced and not remarried. Half of the Negro males were not presently married (34% never married) and, while 40% of them were married, 15% of those married reported themselves separated from their wives. Almost 19% of this group (Negro males) also reported themselves as living with someone. As would be expected fewer Anglo males were married (65%) than Anglo females (75%) and the remainder were in various other categories of marital status.

Since marriage has been considered a stabilizing influence, we have determined the number type-seriousness, and Geometric scores for respondents before and after marriage by age of marriage (age of marriage varies from 16 to 34), the latter also presumably having some influence on the nature of the impact of this change in status. Not only do police contacts decline after marriage but they declined significantly for males in the 1942 cohort married between the ages of 21 and 24 (Tau=.312, significant at the .05 level), 25-28 (Tau=.552, significant at the .02 level), and of course for those married between 29 and 34 (Tau=1.000, significant at the .02 level).

Part of this decline must be attributed to the decline that we have found with age since these variables are intertwined, evident from the fact that if we look at police contacts after marriage we see a significant decline with age of marriage (Tau=.332, significant at the .01 level). For the 1949 males the pattern was the same but with less decline in contacts after marriage simply with age of marriage (Tau=.259, significant at the .001 level). For those married early, the before/after police contact variation was greater than for the 1942 cohort among those married from 18 through 20 (Tau=.420, significant at the .01 level), for those married 21 through 24 (Tau=.540, significant at the .001 level), and for 25 through 27 even higher (Tau=1.000, significant at the .001 level). The same pattern was found for females from both cohorts for number of contacts, type-seriousness, and Geometric scores with one exception; early marriage 17 through 20, was followed by significantly more police contacts and higher type-seriousness scores for those from the 1942 cohort.

While we conclude that parental family status is much less important than respondent family status, we must remember that police contacts decline with age as well as marriage and that our final statement on the impact of marriage will come from our age-oriented multivariate analysis.

Respondents' Perceptions of Themselves, Police, Peers, and Police Contacts

The squirrel-cage effect (areas highly patrolled have more police contacts than other areas with resulting statistics increasing the number of police officers in an area with further increases in police contacts) has been frequently considered as a factor in explaining the notably higher police contact rates in some areas than in others. If it has merit and if respondents have an accurate perception of the extent to which their

neighborhoods are patrolled, there should be a relationship between responses to, "When you were in junior high and high school, was your neighborhood heavily, moderately, or lightly patrolled by the police, or not patrolled at all?" and the frequency of police contacts by juveniles at the two earliest age periods. There was very little linear relationship in either age period in either cohort, for either sex when responses to the question were arranged from high to medium to low to not at all. The highest Tau was for males from the 1949 cohort (.163 and significant at the .001 level). On the other hand, when patrolling responses were dichotomized (high and medium vs. low and not patrolled) it could readily be seen that a higher proportion of those from the low or not patrolled areas had had either no police contacts or very few contacts. For example, those males interviewed from the 1949 cohort to whom we have just referred, may be arranged as follows:

	Perception of Patrolling		
	High or Medium	Low or None	
No Police Contacts	45	98	143
1 or More Contacts	63	72	135
	108	170	278

The question remains unanswered yet, however, was patrolling in fact greater in the areas in which respondents perceived it to be and did this increase the number of police contacts or were these simply ... low socio-economic status areas in which juvenile misbehavior was perceived by the police to merit more official recognition by them? We shall pursue this question further as the study progresses.

When respondents were asked, "What kind of attitude did you and your 2 or 3 closest friends have toward the police when you were in junior high

and high school?" and responses were coded as positive, negative, or indifferent, most responses were positive or indifferent with the exception of the 1949 cohort males where 33% were positive, 39% indifferent, and 28% negative. When positive and indifferent were combined vs. negative and then correlated with number of police contacts, Tau was .320 (significant at the .001 level). When indifferent was omitted and positive vs. negative were correlated with number of police contacts, Tau was .443 (significant at the .001 level). Similar, but lower, correlations were found for males from the 1942 cohort. Here again interpretation is not simple. Does juvenile attitude generate police contacts or do police contacts generate juvenile attitudes? This, of course, makes it difficult to decide if attitude toward the police is predictive of continuity in careers or if continuity develops negative attitudes toward the police. Furthermore, attitudes toward the police during junior high and high school are correlated in the same way with police contacts during the 18 through 20 period as the earlier period; for the 1949 cohort males Tau was .305 and .426 (both significant at the .001 level) and for the 1942 cohort males .127 and .229. One might be inclined to say that attitudes toward the police during earlier years carried over and were related to the generation of continuing police contacts during the 18 through 20 period but this is a bit difficult with retrospective data when the two periods in question could be intertwined in the memory of respondents.

Sutherland's differential association hypothesis, tested and retested, sometimes supposedly rejected (or at least not strongly supported by the data), should be supported by responses to the question, "Did any of your 2 or 3 closest friends get into trouble with the police during the junior

high and high school years?" Here we find significant correlations between friends with trouble and the number police contacts 6 through 17 for both males and females in both cohorts, males in both cohorts having higher correlations than females, .362 for the 1942 cohort males and .295 for the 1949 males, .144 and .179 for the females.

A similar question was asked of adults, "How about your closest friends since you have been an adult? Have any of them been in trouble with the police?" There were relatively few who had adult friends who had been in trouble with the exception of 1949 males (about 40% of the Negro males had compared to 23% of the Anglo males) and it was only with the 1949 males that any sizeable relationship was found; Tau was .326, significant at the .001 level. In another series of questions we asked respondents to describe how they thought of themselves (delinquent vs. non-delinquent on a scale from 1 to 7) and how others thought of them during various periods in their life. We shall now relate their responses in reference to themselves for the period from 6 through 17 to various measures of delinquency, first their official police contact record for that period. Correlations for the males were higher and significant for both cohorts (1942 Tau was .233 and 1949 Tau was .176) although the 1949 Tau for females was comparable to that for males, being .138 and significant. When self-concept for the period 18 through 20 was related to police contacts for the same period Tau was lower (for 1942 males .119 and 1949 males .155; almost zero for females). While it might be emphasized that retrospective evaluations of one's self are not to expected to correlate too highly with police records of contacts, it is even more interesting to note that there was even less correlation between conception of self after age 21 and police contact records at that time.

When type-seriousness scores were correlated with self-concept, similar results were obtained, although in each case the correlations were higher than for simply the number of police contacts, .266 for 1942 males and .233 for 1949 males. The same was true for the 18 through 20 period for males, but almost the same for the 21 or over period. These higher correlations do suggest that when seriousness of careers during a given period was considered, self-concepts were more in line with police records. Perusal of the data with controls for race/ethnicity reveals that this was particularly true for Anglo males from each cohort, where the relationship was even apparent for the age period 21 or older.

Again, the same pattern was found for Geometric scores with correlations in the same range as those for number of police contacts and self-concept, Anglo male perceptions also related to their patterns of delinquent and criminal contacts to a greater degree than for other race/ethnic|sex categories.

The Automobile and Police Contacts

We have made several references to the possibility that police contacts for moving vehicle and other automobile violations are part and parcel of the larger picture of delinquency and crime. If this is the case, as the factor analysis indicated, then responses to the question, "Did you and your friends spend much time driving around in a car just for something to do?" should not only be related to number of police contacts for automobile violations (we have not yet made these runs) but should be related to all police contacts. While they were for police contacts 6 through 17, the correlations were not as high as expected (the highest Tau was .176, but not significant for 1949 cohort males) with the data arrayed according to the interview categories, "Yes," "Some, but not a lot," and "No." However, it appears that the correlations were slightly curvilinear, with No's skewed

more toward more contacts than the Some's. This suggests that a disproportionate number of the very lowest socioeconomic status juveniles were in the No category. Since the question was asked with reference to the high school period, responses were also correlated with the age period 18 through 20, producing similar results, but in this case the highest Tau being .235 (significant at the .01 level) for males from the 1942 cohort. The curvilinear nature of the relationship appears here as well. More will be done on this later.

Respondents were also asked at what age they obtained driver's licenses. Runs have been made indicating the number of contacts, the Geometric score, and the type-seriousness score that each respondent had: 1) before a driver's license was obtained and 2) the year that a driver's license was obtained plus all following years including age 20. The question is not just whether more police contacts are generated after a driver's license has been obtained but whether or not the seriousness and pattern of contacts changes, and of course, how all are related to the age at which the license was obtained.

For example, among those males from the 1942 cohort who obtained their driver's licenses at the age of 16 or earlier, police contacts were significantly greater after obtaining the license compared to before to produce a Tau of .416, significant at the .001 level. For the females Tau was .597, also significant at the .001 level. Males in the 1949 cohort produced a Tau of .326 and females .456, both significant at the .001 level. Among those who received their driver's licences at the age of 17 through 20 there were no significant differences in before and after police contacts and the Taus were much lower, the highest being .162 for females from the 1942 cohort.

When police contacts after driver's licences had been obtained for those who had obtained it at 16 or earlier were compared with police contacts

after the license for those who obtained it at the ages of 17 through 20, the Taus were smaller than the before/after Taus for both cohorts. Those receiving their licenses at younger ages tended to have more contacts after getting their licenses than did those receiving their licenses at older ages, although only that of .345 for the 1942 females was significant. The same pattern of correlations was produced for type-seriousness and Geometric scores.

Admitted Number of Police Contacts and Official Measures of Police Contact

If self-conception on a delinquency continuum does not correlate very highly with police contact records, do responses to the more direct question, "How many times before you were 18 did the police stop you for doing something wrong or something they suspected was wrong? If you can't remember the exact number of times, please give me an estimate." Around 80% of the Anglos in each cohort reported either the number of police contacts they had accurately or estimated the number to be a bit higher than was correct; only half of the Negroes (too few Mexican-Americans interviewed) reported this accurately, the other half reporting fewer than our records showed. This suggested to us that Negroes do not have the same confidence in interviewers (as representatives of the community and the Racine Community Study) as do Anglos. The interviewers (although Negro themselves and with past police contacts, convictions, and more to come) could not be trusted with the whole truth because the community is organized in such a fashion that it would be dangerous for a Negro to completely confide in another Negro on such a matter when it was to be put in writing.

Nevertheless, when responses for those interviewed were correlated for this question with recorded police contacts for the same period the Taus were

relatively high for questions of this nature. Males had Taus of .351 and .301 and females .285 and .223, all statistically significant. Similar male correlations were produced for type-seriousness scores and Geometric scores but somewhat lower for the females, although all were significant at least at the .01 level.

There is always the question of how respondent's perception of what they have done and gotten away with relates to what they have done and not gotten away with. We asked, "Can you think of any things you used to do (before you were 18) for which you could have been caught by the police but which they never found out about?" Eighty-two percent of the males in each cohort said that they had done things for which they could have been caught and weren't. Among the females, 53% in the 1942 cohort and 58% in the 1949 cohort said that they had done so. However, of those males who had done things for which they could have been caught but weren't, 60% of the 1942 cohort had police contacts and 65% of the 1949 cohort had police contacts. Among those males who said that they had not done things for which they could have been caught and weren't, 43% in the 1942 cohort had police contacts for other reasons as did 31% of the 1949 cohort. Thus those who did things for which they were not caught were also caught more often than those who did not do things for which they were not caught. Not surprising since many juveniles complain that they can't seem to get away with anything while others who are far more delinquent get away with "murder." Among those females who state that they haven't committed acts for which they could have been caught but haven't, only 12% from the 1942 cohort and 20% from the 1949 cohort had police contacts while 25% and 34% of those who admitted to doing things for which they could have been caught but were not, had police

contacts. Thus relatively the same proportion of females found themselves in this inequitous position (the male and female Taus were identical both years) even though a larger proportion of females than males said that they had not done things for which they could have been caught but were not caught.

One further note in terms of inequity, of those Negroes who said that they had done things for which they could have been caught but were not, only 28% had no police contacts and of those who denied doing things for which they could have been caught but were not, 83% had police contacts. Surely they must believe that it is difficult to walk down the street without being stopped by the police. Further analysis will enable us to see if their perspective fits our expectations.

Summary

Contrary to the general impression that regularity of employment and occupational level of parents should be related to delinquency and crime, we find that neither are consistently or highly correlated with number of police contacts, type-seriousness, or Geometric scores representing career patterns, with the exception of those for Negro males. Since we have previously described variation in number of police contacts, type-seriousness, and Geometric scores from one natural area to another, we are only stating that these two measures are not related in the manner expected. That socioeconomic status (as represented by either the larger Natural Areas [A through E] or Subareas [1 through 26]) is related to delinquency cannot be denied when the mean type-seriousness score for Anglo males in the 1942 cohort during the juvenile plus 18 through 20 age period ranged from 1.89 in Subarea 25 to 19.13 in Subarea 3. In 1949 type-seriousness scores for Anglo males for that period ranged from 4.06 to 10.86 in the same areas. This finding is consistent with our general position that analysis should be based on areas rather than strata generated by income, occupation, or education.

Living in a society where the work ethic has dominated the older generation has given rise to as much fable as fact about the value of work. Without discounting the desirability of introducing youth to the importance of "gainful employment" as it has often been termed, we find little direct relationship between summer, school year, or early full time employment and the absence of police contacts or lower type-seriousness scores. The tendency has even been in the opposite direction of that expected, suggesting that controls for socioeconomic status are necessary to eliminate the contribution that we know it makes to careers.

Another belief adhered to with considerable ferocity is the assumed negative influence of various kinds of "broken homes." The importance of having two parents in the home, both biological, has been reified to the extent that when our codes of family type are mentioned people commence to applaud us for emphasizing the importance of the family. We found some, but not much, relationship between measures of delinquent and criminal careers and family type, that which appeared being mainly for females. Similarly, there was little relationship between respondents' perception of their parents' delinquent and criminal behavior and their own behavior.

But what did come out quite clearly is the decline in police contacts after marriage. Although we have shown that police contacts decline with age, we find that beyond this there is a decline after marriage. Thus, it is marital status of respondent rather than parents that will be added to the prediction device as an important variable.

The effects of patrolling remain uncertain at this point as does attitude toward the police because it is really difficult to decide which comes first. Are the police, as representatives of the community whose presence

and behavior is taken into consideration determinants of one's own behavior and attitudes or is it the juvenile's own behavior and attitudes that bring about police presence and subsequent interaction which is provocative of negative attitudes on part of the juvenile? While it is some of both, the retrospective nature of the data make this a difficult question. Data on associates requires some thought as well. Having friends in trouble is to be expected for those who have had trouble and gives added support to the association hypothesis, but does not reveal who influences whom.

Interpretation of the relationship of age at which a driver's license was obtained to police contacts was less difficult, with not only number of police contacts increasing after the license was obtained but type-seriousness and Geometric scores doing so as well, suggesting that more than traffic offenses accompany early-driver's licenses.

The lack of agreement between official records and admitted police contacts and admitted behavior which could have resulted in police contacts leads to the desirability of constructing a measure of delinquency incorporating reported behavior, self-concept, and other attitudinal variables through multivariate scaling techniques.

TWO SUBSAMPLES FOR ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

For the reader who is not aware of the scope of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center's work in Racine, it should be noted that many of the persons included in both the 1942 and 1949 cohorts have parents included in our longitudinal study of inmigrant economic absorption and cultural integration. This study of Mexican-Americans (280), Negroes (280), and Anglos (413) had its inception in 1958 and was followed by interviews in 1959, 1960, and 1961, a mail survey in 1969, and reinterviews with 75% of the original respondents

and another 20% with surviving spouses, children, or others intimately acquainted with the respondent for a total of 95% of the original cohort. Detailed data on the work histories, movement, education of children, and attitudes of respondents are available for two time periods, circa 1960 and 1971. We found that 169 persons in the 1942 and 1949 cohorts had parents in the 973 family earlier study. This meant that it was possible to construct a subsample of 169 persons on whom we had extensive family histories, including family organization, parental aspirations, and experiences of the family in the world of work.

Both segments of the subsample have been checked to determine if they can be considered representative of (not significantly different from) the larger data sets from which they were derived.

The first check involved comparison of the distribution of police contacts in race/ethnic subsamples with the distribution of police contacts in each race/ethnic segment of the cohorts. With one exception, none of the Chi Squares on the 1942 delinquency subsample data were significant at the 0.5 level. Adult contacts among this group were significantly different at the .01 level when calculated on a 2 X N basis; however, a 2 X 2 (none vs. contacts) Chi Square test found no significant difference. Juvenile contacts, contacts 18 through 20 years of age, and total contacts were not significantly different on either basis.

Most of the differences between the 1949 subsample and its cohort were significant at the .001 level when calculated on a 2 X N basis but only one was significant based on 2 X 2 calculations. Contacts between the ages of 6 and 17 were significant at the .001 level or were not significant, those between 18 and 20 at .001 or not significant, and total contacts at .001 or

not significant, depending on whether one looks at the 2 X N Chi Square (then they were significant) or the 2 X 2 Chi Square (then they were not significant). Adult contacts were significantly different at the .001 level regardless.

The second check was on parental data on occupational level, income, possessions, world view, and religion for each race/ethnic segment of the subsample compared with their counterparts among 973 persons in the larger economic absorption sample for both 1960 and 1971. With the exception of three out of 30 comparisons the subsamples were not significantly different from segments in the larger sample. The data were not significantly different for occupation or religion either year or for income or world view in 1971. Income 1960 was significantly different at the .02 level and world view 1960 at the .05 level.

Differences on the Possessions 7 scale were not significant in 1960 but were at the .05 level in 1971 when the cutting point was between the second and third highest scale categories. No significant difference was found either year when the cutting point was between the highest and second highest possession scale categories.

Overall, we concluded that the Racine family subsample data are not significantly different from those of the larger sample on the items considered.

Going one step further, we selected only those persons from the 1942 and 1949 cohorts who were interviewed in 1976 and whose parents were in the economic absorption study. This subsample, while of limited size (75) permits comparison of attitudinal data obtained from these members of the cohort with the attitudes of their parents on a whole range of questions.

APPENDIX A

Table 1 shows the place of residence of 1942 cohort members in 1976 for those within the city limits of Racine by natural area, and for those outside the city by the name of the community in which they resided in Wisconsin, or the state in the United States, or other countries. While relatively few Anglos were in and remain in Natural Area A or B, relatively few Negroes and Mexican-Americans are outside these areas.

Essentially the same pattern is present in Table 2 for the 1949 cohort except that proportionately fewer Anglos have moved to suburban communities on the periphery of Racine.

The data in Table 3 reveal that the persons interviewed in 1976 within the city of Racine were distributed within natural areas in proportions essentially the same as those in each cohort at that time. Sizeable numbers of each cohort were also interviewed in communities within a 30 mile radius of the center of Racine.

TABLE 1. PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF 1942 COHORT MEMBERS IN 1976

1942	ANGLO		MEXICAN-AMERICAN		NEGRO		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NATURAL AREA							
A	2	8	-	3	5	5	23
B	44	32	2	2	7	4	91
C	75	57	1	2	1	-	136
D	71	70	-	2	1	1	145
E	49	46	-	-	1	2	98
CITIES							
Appleton	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Black Creek	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Brookfield	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Burlington	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Caledonia	5	7	-	-	-	-	12
Cedarberg	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cedar Creek	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Crandon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crivitz	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cudahy	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Delavan	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eau Claire	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Fairchild	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fall Creek	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fish Creek	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Franksville	10	6	-	-	-	-	16
Ft. Atkinson	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Greenfield	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Hales Corners	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Hartford	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hayward	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Janesville	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kansasville	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kenosha	8	15	1	-	-	-	24
Kohler	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
La Crosse	1	2	-	-	-	-	3

Lake Geneva	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Madison	4	3	-	-	-	-	7
Marinett	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Marshfield	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Menomonee Falls	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Merrill	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Milwaukee	19	18	-	-	1	1	39
Monona	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Monroe	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Mt. Horeb	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neenah	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Oak Creek	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Oshkosh	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Racine	70	59	-	-	3	-	132
Raymond Center	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Richland Center	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rochester	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Shawano	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sheboygan	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sheboygan Falls	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Somers	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stevens Pt	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sturtevant	13	11	-	-	-	-	24
Sun Prarie	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Union Grove	15	18	-	-	-	-	33
Waterford	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Waukesha	5	4	-	-	-	-	9
Waupaca	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Waupon	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wauwatosa	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
West Allis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whitewater	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wisconsin Rapids	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

STATES							
Alabama	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Arizona	5	4	-	-	-	-	9
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
California	25	10	-	-	1	-	36
Colorado	5	4	-	-	-	1	10
Connecticut	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
Delaware	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Florida	5	5	-	-	-	-	10
Georgia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hawaii	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Illinois	19	20	-	1	1	1	42
Indiana	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Iowa	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
Kansas	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Maine	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maryland	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Massachusetts	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Michigan	3	12	-	-	3	-	18
Minnesota	5	8	-	-	1	-	14
Mississippi	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Missouri	3	3	-	-	-	-	6
Montana	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Nebraska	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Nevada	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
New Jersey	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
New York	3	2	-	1	-	-	6
N. Carolina	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

N. Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ohio	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pennsylvania	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
S. Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
S. Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Texas	2	1	-	2	-	-	5
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Virginia	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
W. Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wisconsin	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wash., D.C.	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
COUNTRIES							
Canada	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Europe	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Germany	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
India	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Japan	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerto Rico	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Thailand	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
DECEASED							
0	11	3	1	-	2	-	17
NOT ASCERTAINED							
99	108	135	3	2	2	4	254

TABLE 2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF 1949 COHORT MEMBERS IN 1976

1949	ANGLO		MEXICAN-AMERICAN		NEGRO		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NATURAL AREA							
A	13	13	3	4	20	15	68
B	119	66	6	7	11	18	227
C	150	112	3	2	3	1	271
D	112	97	1	4	4	2	220
E	65	53	1	1	1	2	123
CITIES							
Appleton	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Ashland	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Beloit	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Brown Deer	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burlington	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Caledonia	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Camp Douglas	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Camp McCoy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cashton	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cudahy	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Delavan	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Darlington	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
De Pere	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Door County	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Eau Claire	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Elkhorn	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Fon du Lac	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Franksville	7	2	-	-	-	-	9
Ft Atkinson	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Green Bay	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Greenfield	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hales Corners	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hartford	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Hazel Green	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horicon	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

Hustisford	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ingram	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Janesville	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Kawaskum	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kenosha	10	18	1	2	-	-	31
La Crosse	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Larsen	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Madison	18	25	-	-	1	3	47
Manitowoc	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Menomonie	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Menomonee Falls	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Mequon	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Middleton	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Milwaukee	24	28	1	2	5	3	63
New Berlin	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Niagara	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oak Creek	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oshkosh	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Portage	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Racine	41	59	1	-	4	2	107
Ripon	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Shawano	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sheboygan	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Shoreland	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Somers	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spring Green	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stevens Pt	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stoughton	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sturgeon Bay	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sturtevant	19	17	-	-	-	-	36
Sussex	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Union Grove	39	17	2	-	1	-	59
Waterford	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Waterloo	1	1	-	-	-	-	2

Watertown	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Waukesha	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Waupon	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
Wausau	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Wauwatosa	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
West Allis	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
West Bend	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whitewater	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Wind Lake	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
STATES							
Alabama	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Alaska	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Arizona	3	4	1	-	-	-	8
Arkansas	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
California	13	21	-	-	-	1	35
Colorado	6	5	-	-	-	-	11
Connecticut	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Florida	2	6	-	-	1	-	9
Georgia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Idaho	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Illinois	16	19	1	-	3	2	41
Indiana	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iowa	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kentucky	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Louisiana	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Maine	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Maryland	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Massachusetts	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Michigan	5	8	-	-	2	-	15
Minnesota	5	7	-	-	-	-	12
Mississippi	1	1	-	-	-	1	3

Missouri	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
Montana	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Nebraska	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
New Jersey	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
New Mexico	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
New York	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
N. Carolina	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
N. Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ohio	1	3	-	-	-	1	5
Oklahoma	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oregon	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Pennsylvania	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
S. Carolina	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
S. Dakota	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tennessee	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Texas	5	4	2	2	-	-	13
Utah	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Virginia	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Washington	3	3	1	-	-	-	7
W. Virginia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wisconsin	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wash., D.C.	-	2	-	-	1	2	5
COUNTRIES							
Africa	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Canada	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Europe	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Germany	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Guam	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

Iran	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Netherlands	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
New Zealand	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peace Corps	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
DECEASED							
0	14	4	1	-	1	-	20
NOT ASCERTAINED							
99	206	247	7	3	13	5	481

TABLE 3. PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED IN 1976

	1942						1949					
	A M	A F	MA M	MA F	N M	N F	A M	A F	MA M	MA F	N M	N F
A	1	2	-	3	3	3	4	6	3	3	14	7
B	18	15	1	2	3	3	43	31	6	7	8	16
C	37	26	1	2	1	-	68	60	2	2	1	1
D	20	31	-	1	-	1	47	51	1	4	3	2
E	22	24	-	-	1	-	23	26	1	1	-	2
Racine	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Union Grove	6	7	-	-	-	-	16	4	2	-	1	-
Caledonia	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franksville	4	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Somers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sturtevant	3	3	-	-	-	-	7	13	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	-
Kenosha	3	9	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	2	-	-
Outside Racine (Immediate Area)	26	33	-	-	1	-	11	24	1	-	2	-
Other State	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin City (Unidentified)	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Not Ascertained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

APPENDIX B

The tables presented in this appendix, although numbered consecutively, consist of two types: 1) numbers of contacts for persons with full careers (i.e., no more than 3 years of a person's residence was unaccounted for during the period 6 through 17, the entire period 18 through 20 was accounted for, and no more than 3 years were unaccounted for since the age of 21) and 2) numbers of contacts for persons with partial careers. While there are three time periods utilized in our analyses for each career, the data have also been presented for the combined periods of 6 through 20 and 18 to present. Thus, there are 6 different time periods or combinations presented, including data for total careers, i.e., 6 years of age to present. In most cases the mean number of contacts for a given race/ethnic, age category segment of a cohort for persons with full careers had a mean greater than its matching segment with partial careers. The difference between full and partial careers is most clearly dramatized by contact data for the period age 6 to present for males with full careers in comparison to data for the same category of males with only partial careers.

Inspection of the tables will enable the reader to discern in some detail the differences in distributions on a basis of cohort year, race/ethnicity, sex, and time period or combination of time periods. Comparison of Tables 6 and 12, which represent the total careers of persons with full careers, enables one to perceive the rather marked skewness toward higher contact categories of male Mexican-American and Negro careers in both cohorts as compared to the Anglos. One also notes a similar but lesser degree of skewness for females, particularly among the 1949 cohort.

APPENDIX B: POLICE CONTACTS BY BIRTH COHORT, BY PERCENT

TABLE 1. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	46.4	40.1	100.0	9.5	22.2	15.7
1	18.1	21.1	0.0	4.8	22.2	15.7
2-5	24.9	27.9	0.0	47.7	44.5	33.4
6-10	7.6	5.8	0.0	14.4	11.2	17.7
11 or +	3.2	4.7	0.0	23.9	0.0	17.9
Mean	1.9	2.4	0.0	7.7	2.3	5.5
Cohort N	515	815	5	21	18	51

TABLE 2. MALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	58.6	53.1	60.0	38.7	12.0	26.2
1	18.9	22.2	0.0	16.1	12.0	21.5
2-5	18.7	20.8	40.0	25.8	64.0	30.8
6-10	3.1	2.3	0.0	12.9	12.0	12.3
11 or +	0.8	1.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	9.1
Mean	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.6
Cohort N	529	859	5	31	25	65

TABLE 3. MALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	30.4	50.6	0.0	25.9	5.3	20.0
1	20.5	23.5	0.0	14.8	0.0	18.2
2-5	35.0	19.5	99.9	37.0	31.6	27.2
6-10	7.1	3.9	0.0	14.8	15.8	12.7
11 or +	6.8	2.2	0.0	7.4	47.5	21.7
Mean	2.9	1.5	3.7	3.9	12.6	6.4
Cohort N	365	729	3	27	19	55

TABLE 4. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 20: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	35.0	26.9	75.0	14.3	11.1	6.3
1	17.2	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6
2-5	31.7	35.2	25.0	23.8	50.1	31.3
6-10	10.1	10.9	0.0	23.9	27.9	14.7
11 or +	6.0	7.5	0.0	38.1	11.2	33.5
Mean	2.9	3.8	0.8	10.8	5.4	9.5
Cohort N	488	773	4	21	18	48

TABLE 5. MALES, AGES 18 AND OLDER: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	23.6	32.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	12.7
1	17.5	23.2	0.0	7.4	5.0	10.9
2-5	39.0	32.0	66.6	40.7	20.0	25.5
6-10	9.8	7.5	33.3	22.2	25.0	16.3
11 or +	10.1	5.0	0.0	18.5	50.0	34.4
Mean	4.1	2.9	4.7	7.0	14.9	10.3
Cohort N	365	729	3	27	20	55

TABLE 6. MALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	16.3	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
1	11.2	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
2-5	37.9	36.5	66.6	21.1	20.0	22.7
6-10	18.3	15.2	33.3	26.4	13.4	20.4
11 or +	16.4	12.7	0.0	52.6	66.7	45.4
Mean	6.2	5.4	4.7	16.0	18.6	15.3
Cohort N	338	677	3	19	15	44

TABLE 7. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	82.2	73.2	85.7	50.0	87.5	48.9
1	13.0	16.4	14.3	37.5	12.5	21.3
2-5	3.8	9.3	0.0	12.6	0.0	23.4
6-10	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
11 or +	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Mean	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.6
Cohort N	501	760	7	16	8	47

TABLE 8. FEMALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	86.1	76.7	81.8	63.6	61.5	61.1
1	10.9	16.4	9.1	22.7	30.8	20.4
2-5	2.8	6.6	0.0	13.6	7.7	15.0
6-10	0.2	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
11 or +	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Mean	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.2
Cohort N	495	755	11	22	13	54

TABLE 9. FEMALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	69.9	78.8	71.4	69.2	22.2	55.3
1	17.5	13.5	14.3	23.1	11.1	19.1
2-5	11.4	7.2	14.3	7.7	55.5	14.9
6-10	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5
11 or +	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.1
Mean	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	4.2	1.5
Cohort N	286	542	7	13	9	47

TABLE 10. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 20: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	72.4	59.4	87.5	30.8	66.7	36.4
1	19.3	22.7	12.5	46.2	22.2	15.9
2-5	6.8	15.5	0.0	23.1	11.1	29.5
6-10	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4
11 or +	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Mean	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	3.0
Cohort N	456	678	8	13	9	44

TABLE 11. FEMALES, AGES 18 AND OLDER: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	62.2	62.7	71.4	46.1	11.1	42.5
1	20.6	22.1	14.3	30.8	22.2	23.4
2-5	15.3	13.6	0.0	23.1	44.4	17.0
6-10	0.6	1.1	14.3	0.0	11.1	10.5
11 or +	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	6.3
Mean	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	4.8	2.7
Cohort N	286	542	7	13	9	47

TABLE 12. FEMALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS: FULL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	52.4	49.4	60.0	20.0	20.0	30.8
1	23.6	26.2	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.2
2-5	20.2	20.8	0.0	40.0	60.0	30.8
6-10	2.3	2.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.2
11 or +	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9
Mean	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.7	2.4	4.7
Cohort N	267	508	5	10	5	39

TABLE 13. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	59.7	52.8	100.0	50.0	30.8	26.1
1	15.3	20.1	0.0	8.3	23.1	17.4
2-5	20.9	19.4	0.0	16.6	30.8	26.1
6-10	1.6	3.8	0.0	16.6	15.0	13.0
11 or +	2.4	3.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	17.3
Mean	1.3	1.8	0.0	3.3	2.8	5.6
Cohort N	124	159	4	12	13	23

TABLE 14. MALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	83.6	88.7	75.0	100.0	33.3	66.7
1	6.4	7.0	25.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
2-5	9.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
6-10	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
11 or +	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.2	1.3
Cohort N	110	115	4	2	6	9

TABLE 15. MALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	74.8	86.1	50.0	83.3	25.0	68.4
1	14.2	10.2	0.0	16.7	8 3	15.8
2-5	8.4	2.4	33.4	0.0	16.7	10.6
6-10	1.5	0.8	16.7	0.0	33.2	5.3
11 or +	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0
Mean	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.2	5.8	0.9
Cohort N	274	245	6	6	12	19

TABLE 16. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 20: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	50.3	50.2	60.0	33.3	15.4	11.5
1	17.4	19.4	20.0	16.7	23.1	15.4
2-5	24.9	19.0	20.0	16.6	7.7	23.1
6-10	5.2	6.0	0.0	24.9	38.5	26.8
11 or +	2.0	5.5	0.0	8.3	15.4	22.9
Mean	1.6	2.4	1.2	4.8	5.8	8.0
Cohort N	149	201	5	12	13	26

TABLE 17. MALES, AGES 18 AND OLDER: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	58.0	67.7	50.0	83.0	18.2	36.8
1	18.6	18.8	0.0	16.7	9.1	21.0
2-5	18.3	10.9	16.7	0.0	18.2	21.1
6-10	3.7	0.8	33.4	0.0	9.1	15.8
11 or +	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	45.5	5.3
Mean	1.3	0.8	3.2	0.2	10.4	2.7
Cohort N	274	245	6	6	11	19

TABLE 18. MALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	35.5	36.7	50.0	28.6	6.3	3.3
1	21.9	23.9	0.0	7.1	6.3	16.7
2-5	27.9	25.2	16.7	28.5	25.1	30.0
6-10	9.0	7.3	33.4	21.3	6.3	20.0
11 or +	5.5	6.8	0.0	14.2	56.4	29.9
Mean	3.0	3.2	3.2	6.2	12.7	11.9
Cohort N	301	297	6	14	16	30

TABLE 19. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	81.0	79.5	75.0	66.7	91.7	100.0
1	15.3	14.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
2-5	2.9	4.7	25.0	8.3	8.3	0.0
6-10	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 or +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Cohort N	137	171	8	12	12	12

TABLE 20. FEMALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	91.6	92.6	100.0	100.0	85.7	80.0
1	7.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
2-5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
6-10	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 or +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Cohort N	143	176	4	6	7	5

TABLE 21. FEMALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	87.2	94.6	75.0	60.0	63.6	75.0
1	9.1	2.8	12.5	20.8	18.2	8.3
2-5	3.2	2.1	12.5	20.1	9.1	16.6
6-10	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
11 or +	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.8
Cohort N	352	389	8	15	11	12

TABLE 22. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 20: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo 1942	Anglo 1949	Mexican-American 1942	Mexican-American 1949	Negro 1942	Negro 1949
0	74.7	69.2	71.4	46.7	63.6	80.0
1	19.8	17.4	0.0	20.0	18.2	0.0
2-5	3.2	11.9	14.3	33.4	18.2	20.1
6-10	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 or +	0.5	0.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.6
Cohort N	182	253	7	15	11	15

TABLE 23. FEMALES, AGES 18 AND OLDER: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo 1942	Anglo 1949	Mexican-American 1942	Mexican-American 1949	Negro 1942	Negro 1949
0	79.0	81.5	75.0	60.0	54.5	58.3
1	14.5	11.8	12.5	6.7	27.3	8.3
2-5	5.2	5.6	12.5	26.7	0.0	25.0
6-10	0.9	0.6	0.0	6.7	18.2	8.3
11 or +	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.6
Cohort N	352	389	8	15	11	12

TABLE 24. FEMALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS: PARTIAL CAREERS

Number of Contacts	Anglo 1942	Anglo 1949	Mexican-American 1942	Mexican-American 1949	Negro 1942	Negro 1949
0	67.1	62.9	70.0	33.3	40.0	50.0
1	21.3	20.8	10.0	27.8	26.7	10.0
2-5	9.2	12.9	0.0	33.4	6.7	30.0
6-10	1.9	2.2	10.0	5.5	20.1	10.0
11 or +	0.6	0.8	10.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
Mean	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.5	2.0
Cohort N	371	423	10	18	15	20

APPENDIX C

The tables presented here contain summaries of the data utilized in Appendix B and the table numbers are coordinated between the two appendices. In this set of tables, however, selected statistics for each race/ethnic, sex, and time period are presented for each cohort and for those with full and partial careers within each age period as well as the period age 6 to present.

It should be noted that the difference between the scores of two race/ethnic or age period groups was sometimes as little as 0.1 on a particular criterion. Consequently, any one rank-ordering may suggest a different pattern of ethnic differences than will another. It should also be remembered that there were relatively few Negroes and even fewer Mexican-Americans in the 1942 cohort so that differences between race/ethnic groups are somewhat problematical in this cohort. In addition to describing race/ethnic, sex, and cohort differences, we are also concerned with differences among those with full and partial careers, a matter which must be considered in deciding whether or not to include those with only partial careers in the analysis.

Race/Ethnic Differences Among Males in the 1942 Cohort with Full Careers in Specific Age Categories

During the juvenile period (6-17), the 1942 Negro males have the lowest percentage of persons with no contacts while Anglos have the highest proportion of persons with 11 or more contacts. Negroes have the highest and Mexican-Americans the lowest average number of contacts for both means.

The 18-20 age period shows Negro males as the group with the highest proportion with at least one contact and Anglos and Mexican-Americans with about the same percentages. None of the Negroes or Mexican-Americans have 11 or more contacts and the Anglos have less than 1% with 11 or more contacts. The average number of contacts varies with Mexican-Americans slightly higher

APPENDIX C: SUMMARY DATA ON POLICE CONTACTS BY BIRTH COHORT

TABLE 1. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	46.4	100.0	22.2	40.1	9.5	15.7
% with 11 or + Contacts	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	23.9	17.9
Mean: Persons with Contacts	3.5	0.0	10.5	4.1	8.5	6.6
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	1.9	0.0	2.3	2.4	7.7	5.5
% of Cohort in Full Career	*80.6*	*55.6*	*58.1*	*83.7*	*63.6*	*68.9*

TABLE 2. MALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	58.6	60.0	12.0	53.1	38.7	26.2
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.4	9.1
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.5	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.4	4.9
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	1.0	1.6	3.0	1.3	2.7	3.7
% of Cohort in Full Career	*82.8*	*55.6*	*80.6*	*88.2*	*93.9*	*87.8*

TABLE 3. MALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	30.4	0.0	5.3	50.6	25.9	20.0
% with 11 or + Contacts	6.8	0.0	47.5	2.2	7.4	21.7
Mean: Persons with Contacts	4.2	3.7	13.3	3.0	5.3	7.9
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	2.9	3.7	12.6	1.5	3.9	6.4
% of Cohort in Full Career	*57.1*	*33.3*	*61.3*	*74.8*	*81.8*	*74.3*

TABLE 4. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 20: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	35.0	75.0	11.1	26.9	14.3	6.3
% with 11 or + Contacts	6.0	0.0	11.2	7.5	38.1	33.5
Mean: Persons with Contacts	4.5	3.0	6.1	5.2	12.6	10.1
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	2.9	0.8	5.4	3.8	10.8	9.5
% of Cohort in Full Career	*76.4*	*44.4*	*58.1*	*79.4*	*63.6*	*64.9*

TABLE 5. MALES, AGES 18 AND OLDER: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	23.6	0.0	0.0	32.0	11.1	12.7
% with 11 or + Contacts	10.1	0.0	50.0	5.0	18.5	34.4
Mean: Persons with Contacts	5.3	4.7	14.5	4.2	7.9	11.8
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	4.1	4.7	14.5	2.9	7.0	10.3
% of Cohort in Full Career	*57.1*	*33.3*	*64.5*	*74.8*	*81.8*	*74.3*

TABLE 6. MALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	16.3	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	6.8
% with 11 or + Contacts	16.4	0.0	66.7	12.7	52.6	45.4
Mean: Persons with Contacts	7.4	4.7	18.6	6.7	16.0	16.4
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	6.2	4.7	18.6	5.4	16.0	15.3
% of Cohort in Full Career	*52.9*	*33.3*	*48.4*	*69.5*	*57.6*	*59.5*

TABLE 7. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	82.2	85.7	87.5	73.2	50.0	48.9
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.1
Mean: Persons with Contacts	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.4	3.1
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.6
% of Cohort in Full Career	*78.5*	*46.7*	*40.0*	*81.6*	*57.1*	*79.7*

TABLE 8. FEMALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	86.1	81.8	61.5	76.7	63.6	61.1
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9
Mean: Persons with Contacts	1.4	4.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	63.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9
% of Cohort in Full Career	*77.6*	*73.3*	*65.0*	*81.1*	*78.6*	*91.5*

TABLE 9. FEMALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	69.9	71.4	22.2	78.8	69.2	55.3
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.6	0.0	11.1	0.2	0.0	2.1
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.0	1.0	5.4	1.9	1.5	3.3
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.6	0.4	4.2	0.4	0.5	1.5
% of Cohort in Full Career	*44.8*	*46.7*	*45.0*	*58.2*	*46.4*	*79.7*

TABLE 10. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 20: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	72.4	87.5	66.7	59.4	30.8	36.4
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.9
Mean: Persons with Contacts	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.4	4.7
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0
% of Cohort in Full Career	*71.5*	*53.3*	*45.0*	*72.8*	*46.4*	*74.6*

TABLE 11. FEMALES, AGES 18 AND OLDER: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	62.2	71.4	11.1	62.7	46.1	42.5
% with 11 or + Contacts	1.0	0.0	11.1	0.4	0.0	6.3
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.1	5.0	5.2	2.2	1.6	4.7
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.8	1.4	4.8	0.8	0.9	2.7
% of Cohort in Full Career	*44.8*	*46.7*	*45.0*	*58.2*	*46.4*	*79.7*

TABLE 12. FEMALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS: FULL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	52.4	60.0	20.0	49.4	20.0	30.8
% with 11 or + Contacts	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	17.9
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.5	1.0	3.0	2.6	2.1	6.7
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	1.2	0.4	2.4	1.3	1.7	4.7
% of Cohort in Full Career	*41.8*	*33.3*	*25.0*	*54.6*	*35.7*	*66.1*

TABLE 13. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	59.7	100.0	30.8	52.8	50.0	26.1
% with 11 or + Contacts	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	8.3	17.3
Mean: Persons with Contacts	3.2	0.0	4.1	3.8	6.5	7.6
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	1.3	0.0	2.8	1.8	3.3	5.6
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*19.4*	*44.4*	*41.9*	*16.3*	*36.4*	*31.1*

TABLE 14. MALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	83.6	75.0	33.3	88.7	100.0	66.7
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.4	1.0	4.8	3.1	0.0	4.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.4	0.3	3.2	0.4	0.0	1.3
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*17.2*	*44.4*	*19.4*	*11.8*	*6.1*	*12.2*

TABLE 15. MALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	74.8	50.0	25.0	86.1	83.3	68.4
% with 11 or + Contacts	1.1	0.0	16.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.7	4.3	7.8	2.1	1.0	2.8
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.7	2.2	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.9
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*42.9*	*66.7*	*38.7*	*25.2*	*18.2*	*25.7*

TABLE 16. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 20: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	50.3	60.0	15.4	50.2	33.3	11.5
% with 11 or + Contacts	2.0	0.0	15.4	5.5	8.3	22.9
Mean: Persons with Contacts	4.0	3.0	6.8	4.9	7.3	9.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	2.0	1.2	5.8	2.4	4.8	8.0
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*23.3*	*55.6*	*41.9*	*20.6*	*36.4*	*35.1*

TABLE 17. MALES, AGES 18 AND OLDER: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	58.0	50.0	18.2	67.7	83.0	36.8
% with 11 or + Contacts	1.5	0.0	45.5	1.6	0.0	5.3
Mean: Persons with Contacts	3.1	6.3	12.7	2.6	1.0	4.3
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	1.3	3.2	10.4	0.8	0.2	2.7
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*42.9*	*66.7*	*35.5*	*25.2*	*18.2*	*25.7*

TABLE 18. MALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	35.5	50.0	6.3	36.7	28.6	3.3
% with 11 or + Contacts	5.5	0.0	56.4	6.8	14.2	29.9
Mean: Persons with Contacts	4.6	6.3	13.5	5.0	8.7	12.3
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	3.0	3.2	12.7	3.2	6.2	11.9
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*47.1*	*66.7*	*51.6*	*30.5*	*42.4*	*40.5*

TABLE 19. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	81.0	75.0	91.7	79.5	66.7	100.0
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	1.5	4.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*21.5*	*53.3*	*60.0*	*18.4*	*42.9*	*20.3*

TABLE 20. FEMALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	91.6	100.0	85.7	92.6	100.0	80.0
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.3	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	3.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*22.4*	*26.7*	*35.0*	*18.9*	*21.4*	*8.5*

TABLE 21. FEMALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	87.2	75.0	63.6	94.6	60.0	75.0
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	1.8	5.0	4.3	2.9	2.0	3.3
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.8
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*55.2*	*53.3*	*55.0*	*41.8*	*53.6*	*20.3*

TABLE 22. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 20: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	74.7	71.4	63.6	69.2	46.7	80.0
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.5	14.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	1.9	8.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	3.0
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*28.5*	*46.7*	*55.0*	*27.2*	*53.6*	*25.4*

TABLE 23. FEMALES, AGES 18 AND OLDER: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	79.0	75.0	54.5	81.5	60.0	58.3
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.0	3.0	3.8	2.2	3.2	3.8
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.6
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*55.2*	*53.3*	*55.0*	*41.8*	*53.6*	*20.3*

TABLE 24. FEMALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS: PARTIAL CAREERS

	1942			1949		
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
% with No Contacts	67.1	70.0	40.0	62.9	33.3	50.0
% with 11 or + Contacts	0.6	10.0	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
Mean: Persons with Contacts	2.1	7.7	5.9	2.6	2.4	3.9
Mean: Persons in Cohort Segment	0.7	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.6	2.0
% of Cohort in Partial Careers	*58.2*	*66.7*	*75.0*	*45.4*	*64.3*	*33.9*

for persons with contacts and Negroes higher for that age period of the cohort.

All Mexican-American males in the 21 to present category have at least one contact while Negroes are highest on the other measures. Particularly noteworthy is the observation that 47.5% of the Negroes have 11 or more contacts, a relatively higher proportion.

In the category showing contacts from age 6 to present, Negroes are the highest on all four measures while Mexican-Americans are the lowest on three out of the four measures.

Race/Ethnic Differences Among Males in the 1949 Cohort with Full Careers in Specific Age Categories

Anglo males had the lowest contact rates in all three age categories, Mexican-Americans the highest in the 6-17 age group, and Negroes the highest in the other two. When age periods are combined into a total career, Mexican-Americans had the highest and Anglos the lowest proportion of persons with at least one contact and of persons with 11 or more contacts. Mexican-Americans and Negroes are quite close on both means and both groups were higher than Anglos.

Comparison of the 1942 and 1949 Cohort Males with Full Careers in Specific Age Categories

Comparison of 1942 and 1949 data for Anglos and Negroes (there are too few Mexican-Americans to be considered here) enables us to determine which cohort has the higher contact rate. During the juvenile and 18-20 periods Anglo males born in 1949 have slightly higher contact rates than these born in 1942. However, in the 21 to present age segment, those born in 1942 have higher contact rates than those born in 1949.

The data for Negroes are rather ambiguous regarding the question of

which cohort, 1942 or 1949 has a higher contact rate. Since the 1949 cohort has higher values on three of four criteria for two out of three age categories (and differences are relatively small for total contacts), and a shorter period at risk, it may be asserted that the 1949 group has a higher police contact rate than the 1942 group.

Race/Ethnic Differences Among Females in the 1942 Cohort with Full Careers in Specific Age Categories

In the 6 through 17 age segment there are no well defined differences among the three ethnic groups on any of the four measures.

In the 18 through 20 age period Negroes have the highest proportion with at least one contact while none of the groups has persons with 11 or more contacts. Mexican-Americans have a higher mean number of contacts than Negroes or Anglos in the cohort.

The 21 to present age period shows Negroes ranking highest and Mexican-Americans lowest on all four measures, although Mexican-Americans and Anglos have very similar rates. In the total career portion, Negroes rank highest and Mexican-Americans lowest on three measures with Anglos highest on the percentage of the cohort segment with 11 or more contacts.

Race/Ethnic Differences Among Females in the 1949 Cohort with Full Careers in Specific Age Categories

In the 1949 female cohort Negroes are highest on the four measures in the juvenile period, although quite similar to Mexican-Americans in the proportion with police contacts. Other Anglo and Mexican-American differences are relatively small.

Findings for the 18 through 20 or 21 to present age periods are similar to those for the period 6 through 17. For the total contact period Negroes are highest on three measures while Mexican-Americans have the lowest percentage with no contacts.

Comparison of the 1942 and 1949 Cohort Females with Full Careers in Specific Age Categories

With the exception of the fact that a larger percentage of the Anglo and Mexican-American females in the 1949 cohort had police contacts in almost every age period than did those in the 1942 cohort, police contact rates are essentially the same for the 1942 and 1949 cohorts. Among Negro females, however, contact rates for all 1949 age periods and their complete careers (with the exception of the 21 to present period) were higher than for the 1942 cohort.

Summary of Race/Ethnic Differences for Both Cohorts

In summary, Negro males born in 1942 have consistently higher police contact rates than Anglos and Mexican-Americans. Anglos and Mexican-Americans differences are not consistent but overall one would conclude that Anglo contact rates are higher than those for Mexican-Americans. Mexican-American males born in 1949 have the highest juvenile police contact rates, Negroes have the highest adult rates, and Anglos have the lowest rates regardless of age period.

Male and Female Differences

While the pattern of race/ethnic differences within the male and female segment of each cohort varied, male contact rates for each race/ethnic group in each time period were higher than female contact rates.

Comparison of Male Full and Partial Careers

There are no major differences in rank ordering or contact rates between the 1942 males with full and partial careers. The main difference, that those with partial careers have higher percentages with no contacts, is an entirely expected difference since those with partial careers have had less opportunity to have contacts. Since most of the statistics, age period by

age period, show the full career people to have higher police contact rates than the partial career people, and in every case among the Anglos whose numbers are large in comparison with Mexican-Americans and Negroes, we conclude that the partial career people were similar to the full career people and would have had the same rates if their careers had been complete.

In every case, the 1949 full career people had higher police contact rates than did the partial career people, suggesting even more than for the 1942 cohort that we would not be biasing our analyses of the cohort if those with only partial career data were excluded.

Comparison of Female Full and Partial Careers

Considering now females, in the 1942 full career cohort, differences between full and partial careers are not as consistent as was the case for males. It is more difficult to say that those with full careers were similar to those with partial careers. The relatively small number of females with contacts makes it less likely that those with contacts with full careers were no different from those with partial careers. Differences between full and partial careers for females in the 1949 cohort were generally of the nature that one would expect, lower rates for those with partial than those with full careers.

APPENDIX D

Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix D are based on types of police contacts experienced by all members of each cohort with no controls for time in Racine. As was true of the data on those who have always lived in Racine, over 60% of all contacts of each race/ethnic|sex group in both years fall in the top three ranks. There are too few Mexican-American males in the 1942 cohort to be included in further discussion.

Moving vehicle violations were the most frequent reasons for contact among the Anglo males and females in both cohorts and among the Negro males in the 1942 cohort. The Anglos in both cohorts experienced, in descending order, greater numbers of contacts for disorderly conduct and for suspicion, investigation, or information.

The next most prevalent rank ordering of contacts was disorderly conduct, suspicion, investigation or information, and moving vehicle offenses. This ordering was consistent among the 1942 Negro females and among the 1949 Mexican-American males and Negro males and females. While the most frequently occurring ranks for the remainder of the race/ethnic|sex/cohort groups consist of these same three offense types, the 1942 and 1949 Mexican-American females were highest on disorderly conduct. Moving vehicle and suspicion were tied for the 1942 Mexican-American females but moving vehicle was the more frequently occurring of the two among the 1949 Mexican-American females. Moving vehicle offenses were the most frequently occurring offenses among the 1942 Negro males. Suspicion and disorderly conduct were the next most frequently appearing in that order.

The next three offenses in the rank ordering (4-6) do not contain the same three offenses in varying orders as do the top three ranks. However, three offense types occur among all groups with relatively few exceptions.

TABLE 1. POLICE CONTACT TYPE BY PERCENT, 1942 COHORT REGARDLESS OF TIME IN RACINE, BY RACE ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Traffic: Moving Vehicle	39.2	42.1	48.5	12.0	26.6	15.4	37.6	38.3
Disorderly Conduct	20.1	19.4	27.3	52.0	18.0	33.8	19.9	22.0
Suspicion, Investigation	18.4	18.7	9.1	12.0	23.4	26.2	19.0	19.1
Theft	3.9	2.6	--	--	6.2	10.8	4.1	3.8
Liquor	4.0	4.4	9.1	4.0	1.2	3.1	3.7	4.3
Incorrigible, Runaway	3.4	4.4	--	8.0	1.2	--	3.1	4.1
Traffic: Other	2.3	3.0	--	--	6.0	--	2.8	2.6
Auto Theft	1.3	0.4	--	8.0	2.1	--	1.4	0.6
Sex Offenses	1.0	1.4	--	--	2.9	1.5	1.3	1.4
Vagrancy	1.5	0.4	--	--	0.4	--	1.4	0.3
Burglary	0.8	0.2	--	--	1.7	--	0.9	0.2
Assault	0.5	0.5	--	--	2.1	3.1	0.7	0.8
Truancy	0.6	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.6
Weapons	0.4	--	3.0	--	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.2
Robbery	0.3	--	--	--	1.7	--	0.5	--
Violent Property Destruction	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	--
Fraud	0.2	0.7	--	--	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.8
Family: Parent Status	0.1	0.2	--	--	1.9	--	0.3	0.2
Escapee	0.1	--	--	--	1.9	--	0.3	--
Suicide	0.3	0.5	--	4.0	--	--	0.2	0.6
Forgery	0.3	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.2
Gambling	--	--	--	--	1.5	3.1	0.2	0.3
Narcotics, Drugs	0.2	--	3.0	--	--	--	0.2	--
Homicide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Obscene Behaviors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Ascertained	0.5	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.3
Total	99.9	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2
Number of Police Contacts	2979	568	33	25	482	65	3494	658
Number in Cohort	639	638	9	15	31	20	679	673

TABLE 2. POLICE CONTACT TYPE BY PERCENT, 1949 COHORT REGARDLESS OF TIME IN RACINE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Traffic: Moving Vehicle	28.9	32.6	18.4	28.3	17.3	14.9	26.2	29.6
Disorderly Conduct	21.8	20.5	25.8	39.1	24.7	31.2	22.5	22.9
Suspicion, Investigation	20.9	20.3	24.0	15.2	21.4	26.7	21.2	21.2
Incorrigible, Runaway	6.6	9.1	5.9	4.3	4.6	10.4	6.2	9.2
Theft	5.8	4.9	4.6	6.5	10.8	7.7	6.6	5.4
Liquor	4.2	2.8	5.6	2.2	1.1	--	3.7	2.4
Vagrancy	1.9	1.6	4.1	--	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5
Burglary	1.7	0.2	3.3	2.2	2.4	--	1.9	0.2
Sex Offenses	0.8	1.9	1.8	--	3.4	0.5	1.3	1.6
Assault	0.9	0.4	2.6	--	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.6
Auto Theft	1.2	--	0.8	--	1.8	--	1.3	--
Traffic: Other	1.0	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.9
Forgery	0.7	0.7	--	--	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.8
Narcotics, Drugs	0.7	1.2	0.8	--	0.6	--	0.7	1.0
Weapons	0.5	--	0.3	--	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1
Violent Property Destruction	0.5	0.1	--	--	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1
Escapee	0.5	0.2	--	--	0.6	--	0.5	0.1
Robbery	0.3	0.1	0.5	--	1.2	--	0.5	0.1
Fraud	0.4	0.5	--	--	0.2	--	0.4	0.4
Truancy	0.3	0.5	0.3	--	0.4	--	0.3	0.4
Suicide	0.1	1.5	0.3	--	--	0.5	0.1	1.3
Gambling	0.1	--	--	--	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Family: Parent Status	--	--	0.3	--	0.1	--	0.1	--
Obscene Behaviors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Homicide	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
Not Ascertained	0.3	0.1	0.3	--	--	--	0.3	0.1
Total	100.1	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.2	99.9	100.0
Number of Police Contacts	4565	1093	391	46	1028	221	5984	1360
Number in Cohort	974	931	33	28	74	59	1081	1018

TABLE 5. POLICE CONTACT TYPE FOR SIX MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING OFFENSE TYPES BY PERCENT, 1942 MALE MEMBERS OF COHORT REGARDLESS OF TIME IN RACINE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

Rank	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+
	Anglo (639)				Mexican-American (9)			
1	27.8^{15}	49.7^{15}	44.6^{15}	39.2^{15}	0.0	55.6^{15}	45.8^{15}	48.5^{15}
2	24.9^{5}	17.8^{23}	22.5^{23}	20.1^{5}	0.0	22.2^{5}	29.2^{5}	27.3^{5}
3	14.1^{23}	12.4^{5}	19.5^{5}	18.4^{23}	0.0	11.1^{7}	12.5^{23}	9.1^{7}
4	8.5^{8}	4.0^{7}	3.5^{16}	4.0^{7}	0.0	11.1^{17}	8.3^{7}	9.1^{23}
5	7.8^{3}	3.4^{16}	2.6^{7}	3.9^{3}	0.0	0.0	4.2^{12}	3.0^{12}
6	5.6^{7}	2.9^{3}	1.4^{11}	3.4^{8}	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0^{17}
Other	11.3	9.8	5.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N**	1134	595	1250	2979	0	9	24	33
	Negro (31)				Total (679)			
1	25.3^{23}	35.5^{15}	26.1^{15}	26.6^{15}	27.1^{15}	47.9^{15}	41.0^{15}	37.6^{15}
2	17.7^{5}	18.3^{23}	24.5^{23}	23.4^{23}	24.4^{5}	17.6^{23}	22.7^{23}	19.9^{5}
3	17.7^{15}	12.9^{5}	19.7^{5}	18.0^{5}	14.8^{23}	12.6^{5}	19.7^{5}	19.0^{23}
4	12.7^{3}	10.8^{3}	8.1^{16}	6.2^{3}	8.4^{8}	4.2^{7}	4.4^{16}	4.1^{3}
5	7.6^{8}	4.3^{7}	3.2^{3}	6.0^{16}	8.2^{3}	3.9^{3}	2.2^{7}	3.7^{7}
6	6.3^{4}	4.3^{11}	2.9^{10}	2.9^{11}	5.3^{7}	3.3^{16}	1.5^{11}	3.1^{8}
Other	12.7	13.9	15.5	16.9	11.8	10.2	8.5	12.6
N**	79	93	310	482	1213	697	1584	3494

* Superscripts identify type of police contact: Traffic Violations 15; Disorderly Conduct 5; Suspicion and Investigation 23; Incorrigible Runaway 8; Theft 3; Liquor 7; Other Traffic 16; Sex Offenses 11; Weapons 17; Narcotics and Drugs 12; Auto Theft 4; Assault 10.

** N = Number of contacts.

TABLE 4. POLICE CONTACT TYPE FOR SIX MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING OFFENSE TYPES BY PERCENT, 1942 FEMALE MEMBERS OF COHORT REGARDLESS OF TIME IN RACINE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

Rank	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+
	Anglo (638)				Mexican-American (15)			
1	29.3^{23}	43.9^{15}	54.5^{15}	42.1^{15}	33.3^{5}	50.0^{5}	75.0^{5}	52.0^{5}
2	23.9^{15}	22.0^{5}	24.1^{5}	19.4^{5}	22.2^{4}	25.0^{15}	12.5^{15}	12.0^{15}
3	12.8^{8}	17.1^{23}	11.7^{23}	18.7^{23}	22.2^{8}	25.0^{23}	12.5^{23}	12.0^{23}
4	11.2^{5}	3.3^{3}	5.4^{16}	4.4^{7}	11.1^{7}	0.0	0.0	8.0^{4}
5	11.2^{7}	3.3^{11}	0.8^{3}	4.4^{8}	11.1^{28}	0.0	0.0	8.0^{8}
6	4.8^{3}	2.4^{7}	0.8^{10}	3.0^{16}	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0^{7}
Other	6.8	8.0	2.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
N**	188	123	257	568	9	8	8	25
	Negro (20)				Total (673)			
1	33.3^{3}	42.9^{23}	36.4^{5}	33.8^{5}	28.0^{23}	41.3^{15}	46.9^{15}	38.3^{15}
2	33.3^{5}	28.6^{7}	23.6^{23}	26.2^{23}	22.5^{15}	23.2^{5}	27.5^{5}	22.0^{5}
3	33.3^{23}	14.3^{5}	16.4^{15}	15.4^{15}	13.0^{8}	18.8^{23}	13.8^{23}	19.1^{23}
4	0.0	14.3^{15}	10.9^{3}	10.8^{3}	12.5^{5}	3.6^{7}	4.4^{16}	4.3^{7}
5	0.0	0.0	3.6^{10}	3.1^{7}	11.0^{7}	2.9^{3}	2.5^{3}	4.1^{8}
6	0.0	0.0	3.6^{20}	3.1^{10}	5.0^{3}	2.9^{11}	1.3^{10}	3.3^{3}
Other	0.0	0.0	5.5	7.6	8.0	7.1	3.6	9.1
N**	3	7	55	65	200	138	320	658

* Superscripts identify type of police contact: Suspicion and Investigation 23; Traffic violations 15; Incorrigible runaway 8; Disorderly Conduct 5; Liquor 7; Theft 3; Sex Offenses 11; Other Traffic 16; Assault 10; Burglary 2; Auto Theft 4; Suicide Attempt 28; Gambling 20.

** N = Number of contacts.

TABLE 5. POLICE CONTACT TYPE FOR SIX MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING OFFENSE TYPES BY PERCENT, 1949 MALE MEMBERS OF COHORT REGARDLESS OF TIME IN RACINE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

Rank	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+
	Anglo (974)				Mexican-American (33)			
1	22.3[5]	41.3[15]	36.7[15]	28.9[15]	25.5[23]	27.4[15]	34.6[5]	25.8[5]
2	18.9[15]	24.7[23]	25.1[5]	21.8[5]	22.5[5]	23.8[23]	33.6[15]	24.0[23]
3	18.0[23]	17.1[5]	23.0[23]	20 9[23]	11.5[8]	22.6[5]	21.5[23]	18.4[15]
4	13.3[8]	3.2[7]	2.6[16]	6.6[8]	7.5[3]	7.1[7]	1.9[10]	5.9[8]
5	9.5[3]	2.7[3]	2.3[7]	5.8[3]	7.5[7]	4.8[2]	1.9[12]	5.6[7]
6	5.6[7]	1.3[6]	2.2[12]	4.2[7]	6.5[15]	4.8[6]	1.9[16]	4.6[3]
Other	12.4	9.7	8.1	11.9	19.0	9.5	4.6	15.9
N**	2281	1117	1167	4565	200	84	107	391
	Negro (74)				Total (1081)			
1	23.8[5]	30.0[23]	28.9[5]	24.7[5]	22.5[5]	37.4[15]	33.8[15]	26.2[15]
2	21.2[3]	23.6[15]	24.5[15]	21.4[23]	18.7[23]	25.6[23]	26.6[5]	22.5[5]
3	19.7[23]	20.0[5]	17.4[23]	17.3[15]	16.4[15]	17.9[5]	21.6[23]	21.2[23]
4	10.7[8]	6.0[3]	5.2[10]	10.8[3]	12.8[8]	3.2[3]	2.9[16]	6.6[3]
5	7.1[15]	4.0[11]	4.4[11]	4.6[8]	11.0[3]	3.1[7]	2.3[10]	6.2[8]
6	3.6[2]	2.4[6]	4.4[16]	3.4[11]	5.1[7]	1.9[11]	2.0[7]	3.7[7]
Other	13.9	14.0	15.2	17.8	13.5	10.7	11.0	13.5
N**	411	250	367	1028	2892	1451	1641	5984

* Superscripts identify type of police contact: Disorderly Conduct 5; Traffic Violations 15; Suspicion and Investigation 23; Incorrigible Runaway 8; Theft 3; Liquor 7; Vagrancy 6; Other Traffic 16; Narcotics and Drugs 12; Burglary 2; Assault 10; Sex Offenses 11.

** N = Number of contacts.

TABLE 6. POLICE CONTACT TYPE FOR SIX MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING OFFENSE TYPES BY PERCENT, 1942 FEMALE MEMBERS OF COHORT REGARDLESS OF TIME IN RACINE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

Rank	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+
	Anglo (931)				Mexican-American (28)			
1	24.7^{23}	45.9^{15}	36.6^{15}	32.6^{15}	31.3^{5}	41.7^{5}	44.4^{5}	39.1^{5}
2	21.5^{15}	25.0^{5}	33.5^{5}	20.5^{5}	25.0^{23}	33.3^{15}	38.9^{15}	28.3^{15}
3	19.8^{8}	18.8^{23}	14.4^{23}	20.3^{23}	18.8^{3}	16.7^{23}	5.6^{7}	15.2^{23}
4	10.2^{3}	3.4^{6}	3.9^{12}	9.1^{8}	12.5^{15}	8.3^{8}	5.6^{16}	6.5^{3}
5	10.0^{5}	1.3^{13}	2.1^{28}	4.9^{3}	6.3^{2}	0.0	5.6^{23}	4.3^{8}
6	4.9^{7}	1.3^{28}	1.8^{16}	2.8^{7}	6.3^{8}	0.0	0.0	2.2^{2}
Other	8.9	4.3	7.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
N**	489	320	284	1093	16	12	18	46
	Negro (59)				Total (1081)			
1	30.7^{8}	34.8^{23}	38.8^{5}	31.2^{5}	24.8^{23}	40.7^{15}	35.1^{5}	29.6^{15}
2	25.3^{23}	33.3^{5}	23.8^{15}	26.7^{23}	20.9^{8}	26.9^{5}	34.0^{15}	22.9^{5}
3	21.3^{5}	16.7^{15}	21.3^{23}	14.9^{15}	19.0^{15}	21.4^{23}	15.4^{23}	21.2^{23}
4	9.3^{3}	4.5^{3}	8.8^{3}	10.4^{8}	12.1^{5}	3.3^{6}	2.9^{12}	9.2^{8}
5	4.0^{15}	3.0^{6}	5.0^{16}	7.7^{3}	10.3^{3}	1.5^{13}	2.6^{16}	5.4^{3}
6	2.7^{10}	3.0^{10}	1.3^{17}	1.8^{10}	4.1^{7}	1.3^{3}	2.4^{3}	2.4^{7}
Other	6.7	4.5	1.3	7.5	8.8	5.2	7.7	9.3
N**	75	66	80	221	580	398	382	1360

* Superscripts identify type of police contact: Suspicion and Investigation 23; Traffic violations 15; Incorrigible Runaway 8; Theft 3; Disorderly Conduct 5; Liquor 7; Vagrancy 6; Forgery 13; Suicide Attempts 28; Other Traffic 16; Narcotics and Drugs 12; Burglary 2; Assault 10; Weapons 17.

** N = Number of contacts.

They are: 1) Theft (exception - the 1942 Mexican-American females); 2) Incorrigible, runaway (exceptions - 1942 Negro males and females); and 3) Liquor (exception - the Negro males in both cohorts, the females in the 1949 cohort).

As was true for those who have always lived in Racine, Theft is the only Part I offense (The F.B.I. Part I classification consists of Murder, Assault, Robbery, Burglary, Theft, and Auto Theft.) which occurs in the six most frequently appearing offense types. Other than Theft, the Part I offenses also had their highest incidence with the Negroes. The 1942 Negro females and the Negro males in both cohorts have the highest percentages of contacts for Part I offenses and the Anglo females from both cohorts the lowest. One difference between the contact pattern for the entire cohort and that portion which had continuous Racine residence should be noted at this point. It is in essence a difference based on probabilities, i.e., the entire cohort generated somewhat larger proportions of Type I offenses than did those with continuous residence in Racine. These persons, for one reason or another (some are in prison) were no longer present in the community. The differences, however, were not sufficient to be of concern in reference to the design for analysis.

Overall, the volume of police contacts generated by the entire cohorts, while differing in some respects in their pattern from that generated by portions of the cohorts who have always lived in Racine, was not significantly different.

Tables 3-6 show the percentages of incidence of the six most frequently appearing reasons for contact by race/ethnicity and sex within each cohort and by age periods (the 6-21+ category presents a summary for the data just discussed).

Moving vehicle offenses constitute a sizeable proportion of the juvenile police contact experience and appear among the three most frequently occurring offenses during this period for the Anglo males and females in both cohorts and for the Negro males in the 1942 cohort. Although this offense category does not appear at all during the juvenile period for the 1942 Mexican-American males or females or for the 1942 Negro females, it does appear in the fourth to sixth most frequently occurring category among the 1949 Mexican-American males and females and Negro males. Disorderly conduct and contacts for suspicion, investigation, or information were the other two categories consistently among the three most frequently appearing types of contact for the juveniles among all groups in both cohorts (excluding, of course, the 1942 Mexican-American males who had no contact during this period). The incidence of behaviors subsumed under Incorrigible, runaway (strictly juvenile behaviors) is such that all except the nine 1942 Mexican-American males and twenty 1949 Negro females contained this type as one of the most frequently occurring behaviors. The quantity of contacts in this offense category for all but the two mentioned was sufficiently great to place it among the six most frequently appearing among total career contacts, as has already been discussed.

During the 18-20 and 21 and older age periods the three types of contacts experienced with greatest frequency were, with one exception, moving vehicle violations, disorderly conduct, and suspicion, investigation, or information across all race/ethnic, sex, and cohort categories. The one exception, 1942 Mexican-American males, excluded only the item of suspicion, etc. Moving vehicle contacts constituted a higher proportion of the contacts in the 18-20 age period than in the juvenile period, but in most cases became a

somewhat smaller proportion of the contacts during the age period 21 or older. While there are numerous explanations that can be suggested for the fact that the proportion of Anglo female contacts for suspicion, investigation, or information declines from age period to age period to a greater degree than does that for any other race/ethnic group in either cohort, one cannot help but wonder about the extent to which police contacts are generated by what was going on in the mind of the officer as well as the minds of those included in the study. It is apparent that Anglo women on wheels have contacts associated with their driving while Negro girls spend more time answering questions for the police.

Theft is the only Part I offense to occur with sufficient frequency to appear among the top six ranks for total careers among the race/ethnic|sex components of each cohort. Among both the 1942 and 1949 Anglo and Negro males the proportion of contacts for theft was highest in the 6-17 age period, declining in each succeeding period. While theft appeared quite regularly in the top six categories in each age period for the 1942 and 1949 Anglo females and in every period except one for the Negro females both years, it seldom appeared in any age period for either the 1942 or 1949 Mexican-Americans, male or female.

The only other offense to appear sufficiently often among the six most frequent throughout these careers to deserve detailed mention is Liquor. Although it appears at every age period both years for Anglo males and frequently among the females, it is not a frequently appearing offense among the Negro males or females in either year. It appears only once, during the 18-20 period, among the 1942 Negro males, where it also has its highest incidence in any group among the Negro females. On the other hand, contacts

for liquor offenses rank high for Mexican-American males both years but appear in the top six ranks only once among the 1949 Mexican-American females, and that during the 21 and older period. Although drugs have been considered a problem and may in recent years have become a more frequent reason for police contact, they constituted only a large enough proportion of the total contacts to appear in these tables for Mexican-American males in both birth groups and Anglo males and females from the 1949 cohort.

The portion of each table which presents the six most frequent offenses by age period for combined race/ethnicity and sex within cohorts contains little which is not the same as that presented for the Anglo portion of the table. There is an occasional reversal of order of offenses and there is an occasional offense type which does not appear for the Anglos but the latter appear only in the fifth or sixth position and represent small percentages.

APPENDIX E

While Table 5 in the text presented distributions of contacts based on entire careers, each of the three tables in this appendix presents the distributions according to a different age period for persons with continuous residence during that age period. These three tables will not be described as extensively as was Table 5. We will be concerned solely with perceived differences in spatial distribution within and between the age periods.

From Table 1 on persons with continuous Racine residence between the ages of 6 and 18, we observe less skewness toward the inner city (Natural Area A) among the 1942 non-Negroes than we observed for the total period (age 6 to present). The Anglo males are only slightly less skewed toward Natural Area A than they are in the total period while the skewness is noticeably less for Anglo females compared to the total period (Table 5 in the text). Mexican-Americans born in 1942 have essentially the same distributions in both age periods (6 through 17 and 6 to present); that is, they are located primarily in Natural Areas A and B. The distribution of the 1949 non-Negroes for the 6 through 17 period is comparable to that of the total period. This observation applied to Anglo and Mexican-American males and females with one exception; Anglo females with contacts are skewed more toward the inner city in the 6 through 17 age period than in the total period. Among the Negro population, the distributions for the 6 through 17 and 6 to present periods are very similar for both cohorts. A heavy predominance in Natural Areas A and B is observed for all segments.

The 1942 non-Negroes with continuous Racine residence between the ages of 18 and 20 (Table 2) are distributed similarly to those in the 6 through 17

TABLE 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RACINE POPULATION COMPARED WITH 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE AGE 6 THROUGH 17 AND PERCENT WITH ONE OR MORE POLICE CONTACTS, AGE 6-17 IN NATURAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing					Total A-E		Combinations of Areas*
	A	B	C	D	E	%	Number	
Non-Negroes:								
1970 Census	7.6	21.6	27.4	23.5	19.9	100.0	93,192	--
1942 Cohort	14.9	26.2	30.0	16.0	13.0	100.1	806	221
1949 Cohort	10.2	23.7	26.5	24.8	14.8	100.0	1,330	268
Anglos, 1942 Cohort								
Males	12.5	26.9	29.6	17.4	13.7	100.1	409	106
With Contacts	12.2	29.1	32.2	15.2	11.3	100.0	230	46
Females	16.5	24.8	31.0	15.0	12.7	100.0	387	114
With Contacts	19.7	23.9	31.0	14.1	11.3	100.0	71	18
Anglos, 1949 Cohort								
Males	9.8	25.2	25.6	24.1	15.3	100.0	675	140
With Contacts	9.9	25.6	28.2	22.3	13.9	99.9	425	63
Females	8.7	21.2	28.6	26.4	15.1	100.0	622	124
With Contacts	12.0	21.1	32.6	20.0	14.3	100.0	175	15
Mexican-Americans, 1942 Cohort								
Males	60.0	20.0	20.0	--	--	100.0	5	--
With Contacts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Females	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	100.0	6	1
With Contacts	--	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	1	--
Mexican-Americans, 1949 Cohort								
Males	50.0	27.8	5.6	16.7	--	100.1	18	3
With Contacts	50.0	25.0	6.3	18.8	--	100.1	16	3
Females	40.0	53.3	6.7	--	--	100.0	15	'
With Contacts	42.9	42.9	14.3	--	--	100.1	7	1
Negroes:								
1970 Census	62.8	31.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.1	10,386	--
1942 Cohort	87.0	8.7	--	4.3	--	100.0	23	3
1949 Cohort	85.9	12.0	1.1	1.1	--	100.1	92	6
Negroes, 1942 Cohort								
Males	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	16	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	12	2
Females	57.1	28.6	--	14.3	--	100.0	7	1
With Contacts	--	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	1	--
Negroes, 1949 Cohort								
Males	89.8	6.1	2.0	2.0	--	99.9	49	2
With Contacts	95.1	2.4	--	2.4	--	99.9	41	2
Females	81.4	18.6	--	--	--	100.0	43	4
With Contacts	86.4	13.6	--	--	--	100.0	22	2

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

TABLE 2. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RACINE POPULATION COMPARED WITH 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE AGE 18 THROUGH 20 AND PERCENT WITH ONE OR MORE POLICE CONTACTS, AGE 18-20 IN NATURAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing					Total A-E		Combinations of Areas*
	A	B	C	D	E	%	Number	
Non-Negroes:								
1970 Census	7.6	21.6	27.4	23.5	19.9	100.0	93,192	--
1942 Cohort	15.3	26.8	29.2	16.1	12.7	100.1	822	218
1949 Cohort	10.5	23.4	26.2	25.0	14.9	100.0	1,375	292
Anglos, 1942 Cohort								
Males	14.0	26.4	28.5	18.1	13.1	100.1	421	108
With Contacts	16.3	30.4	28.3	15.2	9.8	100.0	184	35
Females	15.8	26.1	31.0	14.5	12.7	100.1	387	108
With Contacts	26.3	24.6	26.3	14.0	8.8	100.0	57	12
Anglos, 1949 Cohort								
Males	9.9	25.0	24.7	25.3	15.1	100.0	704	155
With Contacts	13.4	26.5	26.2	24.1	9.8	100.0	328	75
Females	8.3	20.4	29.5	26.0	15.9	100.1	624	131
With Contacts	10.7	23.3	28.0	23.3	14.7	100.0	150	26
Mexican-Americans, 1942 Cohort								
Males	60.0	40.0	--	--	--	100.0	5	--
With Contacts	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
Females	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	100.0	9	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	1	1
Mexican-Americans, 1949 Cohort								
Males	48.1	33.3	3.7	14.8	--	99.9	27	4
With Contacts	47.1	35.3	5.9	11.8	--	100.1	17	2
Females	45.0	50.0	5.0	--	--	100.0	20	2
With Contacts	71.4	28.6	--	--	--	100.0	7	1
Negroes:								
1970 Census	62.8	31.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.1	10,386	--
1942 Cohort	87.9	6.1	3.0	3.0	--	100.0	33	5
1949 Cohort	88.2	10.0	0.9	0.9	--	100.0	110	9
Negroes, 1942 Cohort								
Males	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	22	3
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	20	2
Femlaes	63.6	18.2	9.1	9.1	--	100.0	11	2
With Contacts	60.0	40.0	--	--	--	100.0	5	--
Negroes, 1949 Cohort								
Males	91.7	5.0	1.7	1.7	--	100.1	60	5
With Contacts	93.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	--	99.9	45	3
Females	84.0	16.0	--	--	--	100.0	50	4
With Contacts	90.0	10.0	--	--	--	100.0	20	1

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

TABLE 3. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RACINE POPULATION COMPARED WITH 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE AGE 21 OR OVER AND PERCENT WITH ONE OR MORE POLICE CONTACTS, AGE 21 OR OVER IN NATURAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE, AGE RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing					Total A-E		Combinations of Areas*
	A	B	C	D	E	%	Number	
Non-Negroes:								
1970 Census	7.6	21.6	27.4	23.5	19.9	100.0	93,192	--
1942 Cohort	17.3	28.5	27.3	17.1	9.8	100.0	509	152
1949 Cohort	10.9	25.5	26.1	24.6	12.9	100.0	1,092	219
Anglos, 1942 Cohort								
Males	14.4	29.8	28.1	18.9	8.8	100.0	285	80
With Contacts	15.4	28.1	29.9	17.9	8.5	100.1	201	55
Females	20.0	25.6	27.4	15.3	11.6	99.9	215	71
With Contacts	24.2	19.7	24.2	16.7	15.2	100.0	66	20
Anglos, 1949 Cohort								
Males	10.8	26.7	24.5	24.9	13.1	100.0	603	126
With Contacts	13.5	29.0	25.6	24.2	7.7	100.0	297	63
Females	8.2	22.8	29.9	25.4	13.7	100.0	452	90
With Contacts	6.2	24.7	28.9	25.8	14.4	100.0	97	18
Mexican-Americans, 1942 Cohort								
Males	66.7	33.3	--	--	--	100.0	3	--
With Contacts	66.7	33.3	--	--	--	100.0	3	--
Femlaes	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	100.0	6	1
With Contacts	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
Mexican-Americans, 1949 Cohort								
Males	45.8	33.3	4.2	16.7	--	100.0	24	3
With Contacts	50.0	27.8	5.6	16.7	--	100.1	18	2
Females	46.2	46.2	7.7	--	--	100.1	13	--
With Contacts	25.0	50.0	25.0	--	--	100.0	4	--
Negroes:								
1970 Census	62.8	31.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.1	10,386	--
1942 Cohort	87.0	8.7	--	4.3	--	100.0	23	5
1949 Cohort	87.5	10.4	1.0	1.0	--	99.9	96	6
Negroes, 1942 Cohort								
Males	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	16	3
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	15	3
Females	57.1	28.6	--	14.3	--	100.0	7	2
With Contacts	60.0	40.0	--	--	--	100.0	5	2
Negroes, 1949 Cohort								
Males	90.6	5.7	1.9	1.9	--	100.1	53	2
With Contacts	95.3	2.3	--	2.3	--	99.9	43	1
Females	83.7	16.3	--	--	--	100.0	43	4
With Contacts	90.0	10.0	--	--	--	100.0	20	1

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

age segment, with slightly more skewness toward Natural Area A. The Anglo males with contacts have a larger proportion in Natural Area A than the 6 through 17 (Table 1) and 6 to present groups (Table 5 in the text). Anglo females with contacts have a greater representation in Natural Area A than the other two segments. Mexican-Americans are again located in Natural Areas A and B. The distributions of the 1949 Anglo cohort are similar to those for the 6 through 17 period with one notable exception; males with contacts have a higher proportion in Natural Area A in the 18 through 20 period. Mexican-Americans in this period are distributed comparably to the other two periods. No significant differences are noted for the Negroes in the 18 through 20 period compared to the 6 through 17 and 6 to present periods.

The 1942 non-Negroes have a slightly greater proportion in Natural Area A in the 21 and older age period than in the other age periods. This is greatest for the Anglo females. No significant differences between age periods are noted for Mexican-Americans from either cohort. The 1949 Anglo females with contacts present the only distinct difference from other age periods with a decreased proportion in Natural Area A. Negroes again are distributed similarly to the other age periods among those from both cohorts.

In sum, the distributions of the different race/ethnic|sex groups are not markedly different from one age period to the next. Only relatively small differences were observed between Table 5 in the text and Tables 2 and 3 in this appendix.

APPENDIX F

Table 1 is provided to show the proportion of those who experienced contacts with the police among those with continuous residence within each age period. The number of persons varies for each age period of each column. The slight percentage differences differences between this table and Table 6 in the text may be attributed to the fact that each age period in this table includes (with the exception of the category "Contacts Ever") more persons than did Table 6.

TABLE 1. PERCENT WITH POLICE CONTACTS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE IN RACINE DURING SPECIFIC AGE PERIODS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JUVENILE RESIDENCE

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing*									Combinations** A,B,C,D,E			Total***		
	A			B			C	D	E						
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N	A	A	A	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
1942 Cohort, Males															
Contacts 6-17	55	0	75	61	0	0	61	49	46	43	0	100	54	0	78
Contacts 18-20	51	33	91	51	50	0	43	37	33	32	0	67	41	40	88
Contacts 21+	76	100	94	67	100	0	75	67	68	66	0	100	70	100	95
Contacts Ever	81	100	100	84	100	0	89	90	78	77	0	100	84	100	100
1942 Cohort, Females															
Contacts 6-17	22	0	0	18	25	50	18	17	16	16	0	0	18	17	13
Contacts 18-20	25	33	43	14	0	100	13	14	10	11	50	0	14	18	27
Contacts 21+	37	50	75	24	25	100	27	33	40	28	0	100	30	29	88
Contacts Ever	59	0	100	43	67	100	43	52	55	44	0	100	48	40	100
1949 Cohort, Males															
Contacts 6-17	64	89	89	64	80	33	69	58	57	45	100	100	60	88	86
Contacts 18-20	63	62	76	49	67	33	49	44	30	48	50	60	47	62	73
Contacts 21+	62	82	85	47	63	33	51	48	29	50	67	50	49	73	81
Contacts Ever	88	100	97	82	100	33	85	78	74	77	100	100	81	100	93
1949 Cohort, Females															
Contacts 6-17	39	50	54	28	38	38	32	21	27	12	100	50	26	47	51
Contacts 18-20	31	56	43	28	20	25	23	22	22	20	50	25	23	38	39
Contacts 21+	16	17	50	23	33	29	21	22	23	20	0	25	21	25	45
Contacts Ever	56	100	75	52	67	57	54	49	45	48	0	50	53	78	69

* Columns for minority groups have been eliminated when there were 4 or fewer persons in the natural area.

** Outside Racine and not ascertained included.

***The number of persons included in each time period of this table is similar to that in each time period of the tables in Appendix B.

APPENDIX G

When only those members of the both cohorts with continuous residence in Racine are included in each age period segment of careers, the results are slightly different from those obtained in Tables 12 and 13 but the basic pattern of race/ethnic sex differences remains for each cohort. For those from the 1942 cohort, Negro males continue to have the highest mean seriousness scores, Anglos next, and Mexican-Americans the lowest. Among the females there is less race/ethnic difference but Anglos and Negroes shift ranks with Negroes having slightly more serious careers overall and Mexican-Americans the lowest in almost every comparison.

Among those males from the 1949 cohort Negroes and Mexican-Americans had very similar mean seriousness scores with all Anglo means decidedly lower. Negro females had the highest mean seriousness scores while Anglo and Mexican-American scores were similar, the Anglos means highest for persons in the cohort with contacts and the Mexican-Americans highest for the cohort as a whole. Negro females had the highest mean seriousness scores in every comparison.

TABLE 1. SELECTED INDICATORS OF SERIOUSNESS OF CAREERS AMONG 1942 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX*

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Juvenile 6-17						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	9.40	3.65	--	3.00	8.00	1.00
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	5.30	0.70	--	0.60	5.87	0.20
Intermediate 18-20						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	5.76	2.92	9.00	--	8.31	2.00
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	2.51	0.40	3.00	--	7.20	0.80
Adult 21 or +						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	8.52	3.95	8.33	3.00	37.93	5.25
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	5.91	1.21	8.33	0.60	35.40	4.20
Juveniles 6-20						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	11.67	3.87	9.00	3.00	15.08	2.50
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	7.81	1.10	3.00	0.60	13.07	1.00
Career 6-21+						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	16.38	4.87	11.33	3.00	48.47	6.50
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	13.72	2.31	11.33	1.20	48.47	5.20

* Scoring system: Felony against person 6; felony against property 5; major misdemeanor 4; minor misdemeanor 3; juvenile condition 2; contact for suspicion or investigation 1.

TABLE 2. SELECTED INDICATORS OF SERIOUSNESS OF CAREERS AMONG 1949 COHORT MEMBERS WITH CONTINUOUS RACINE RESIDENCE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX*

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Juvenile 6-17						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	11.06	4.01	23.00	4.50	20.75	7.36
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	6.75	1.03	20.58	1.80	16.98	4.15
Intermediate 18-20						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	5.59	3.32	11.79	2.50	12.47	6.65
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	2.68	0.81	8.68	1.00	9.64	2.90
Adult 21 or +						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	6.73	4.72	13.87	2.50	17.82	8.50
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	3.25	0.99	10.95	1.00	13.77	3.92
Juveniles 6-20						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	12.91	4.40	32.71	4.00	28.56	11.00
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	9.35	1.84	29.26	2.80	26.61	7.05
Career 6-21+						
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	15.68	5.61	40.21	4.75	43.41	15.85
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	12.60	2.84	40.21	3.80	40.45	10.97

* Scoring system: Felony against person 6; felony against property 5; major misdemeanor 4; minor misdemeanor 3; juvenile condition 2; contact for suspicion or investigation 1.

APPENDIX H

A comparison of mean number of contacts between those interviewed (Tables 1-8) and the entire cohorts (as presented in Appendix B) results in the conclusion that the mean number of contacts is consistent. Such differences as may be noted are accounted for by chance fluctuation among the relatively small numbers of persons interviewed.

Reasons for contact among those interviewed are presented in Tables 9a and 9b. The three most frequently occurring reasons are the same as those for persons with continuous Racine residence as well as for the entire cohorts (moving vehicle, disorderly conduct, and suspicion, investigation, and information). Furthermore, the percentages which each of these reasons constitutes of the total incidence of contacts is similar between those interviewed and the larger groups with continuous residence.

Among the race/ethnic|sex groups who had sufficient numbers of persons for comparison (this excludes the Mexican-Americans and Negroes born in 1942), moving vehicle offenses occurred most frequently for each group born in 1942 and most frequently for the Anglos born in 1949. The most frequent reason for contact for the Mexican-Americans and Negroes born in 1949 was disorderly conduct, the second ranking reason for Anglos in both birth groups. Differences between reasons of second and third place ranks (among those being compared) did not exceed 10 percentage points in either year, except for Mexican-American females born in 1949.

Theft, a Part I offense, was one of the reasons to appear consistently among ranks four to six, Liquor offenses occurred sufficiently often to appear in these ranks for all but Negro males and females born in 1949. The only time Incorrigibility did not appear in these ranks was for the 1942 Negroes.

POLICE CONTACTS BY BIRTH COHORT FOR PERSONS INTERVIEWED IN 1976, BY PERCENT

TABLE 1. MALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	43.4	37.8	100.0	23.5	30.0	31.3
1	19.3	19.6	0.0	11.8	10.0	15.6
2-5	24.8	31.3	0.0	47.1	50.0	21.9
6-10	7.6	6.5	0.0	5.9	10.0	12.5
11 or +	4.8	4.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	18.8
Mean	2.1	2.4	0.0	5.0	2.5	5.3
Cohort N	145	230	2	17	10	32

TABLE 2. MALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	57.2	55.2	50.0	47.1	20.0	25.0
1	20.7	22.2	0.0	17.6	10.0	18.8
2-5	17.2	19.6	50.0	29.4	60.0	34.4
6-10	3.4	2.6	0 0	5.9	10.0	12.5
11 or +	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
Mean	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.9	4.0
Cohort N	145	230	2	17	10	32

TABLE 3. MALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	39.3	43.9	0.0	23.5	10.0	25.0
1	18.6	31.3	0.0	23.5	0.0	9.4
2-5	30.3	18.7	100.0	41.2	30.0	28.1
6-10	7.6	4.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	12.5
11 or +	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	60.0	25.0
Mean	2.2	1.4	4.5	2.6	13.7	6.8
Cohort N	145	230	2	17	10	32

TABLE 4. MALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	15.2	17.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	6.3
1	17.9	18.7	0.0	5.9	10.0	12.5
2-5	37.2	37.4	50.0	29.4	20.0	18.8
6-10	16.6	15.7	50.0	29.4	0.0	15.6
11 or +	13.1	11.3	0.0	23.5	70.0	46.9
Mean	5.4	5.0	6.0	8.8	19.3	16.2
Cohort N	145	230	2	17	10	32

TABLE 5. FEMALES, AGES 6 THROUGH 17

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	81.6	73.8	75.0	65.0	80.0	57.1
1	14.6	15.3	0.0	25.0	10.0	17.9
2-5	3.2	10.0	25.0	10.0	10.0	14.3
6-10	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
11 or +	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Mean	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.6
Cohort N	158	229	8	20	10	28

TABLE 6. FEMALES, AGES 18 THROUGH 20

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	84.2	76.9	75.0	80.0	70.0	57.1
1	13.3	16.6	12.5	10.0	20.0	25.0
2-5	2.5	6.1	0.0	10.0	10.0	14.3
6-10	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 or +	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Mean	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4
Cohort N	158	229	8	20	10	28

TABLE 7. FEMALES, AGES 21 AND OLDER

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	67.1	83.4	62.5	70.0	30.0	57.1
1	20.3	11.8	12.5	15.0	10.0	10.7
2-5	12.0	4.4	25.0	15.0	40.0	14.3
6-10	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	14.3
11 or +	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.6
Mean	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	4.5	2.0
Cohort N	158	229	8	20	10	28

TABLE 8. FEMALES, TOTAL JUVENILE AND ADULT CONTACTS

Number of Contacts	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
0	48.7	50.7	62.5	40.0	20.0	35.7
1	27.8	27.5	12.5	25.0	20.0	14.3
2-5	20.3	19.7	0.0	25.0	30.0	17.9
6-10	2.5	1.7	12.5	10.0	20.0	10.7
11 or +	0.6	0.4	12.5	0.0	10.0	21.4
Mean	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.5	5.2	4.9
Cohort N	158	229	8	20	10	28

TABLE 9a. POLICE CONTACT TYPE AGE 6 TO PRESENT, BY PERCENT FOR 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Traffic: Moving Vehicle	30.8	31.7	20.8	30.0	16.6	14.6	26.0	26.6
Disorderly Conduct	22.6	29.1	26.8	40.0	26.9	35.0	24.1	31.5
Suspicion, Investigation	21.9	19.9	23.5	13.3	22.4	20.4	22.2	19.7
Theft	6.2	2.3	2.7	10.0	7.0	6.6	6.1	4.0
Incorrigible, Runaway	5.3	6.2	6.7	3.3	3.9	12.4	5.0	7.8
Liquor	3.7	3.3	6.0	3.3	1.0	--	3.1	2.3
Sex Offenses	0.4	1.3	0.7	--	5.0	0.7	1.8	1.1
Vagrancy	1.4	1.0	6.0	--	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.8
Traffic: Other	1.3	1.0	0.7	--	2.3	2.9	1.5	1.5
Burglary	1.3	--	2.0	--	2.3	--	1.6	--
Assault	0.8	--	2.0	--	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.2
Auto Theft	1.0	--	0.7	--	1.0	--	1.0	--
Weapons	0.6	--	0.7	--	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.4
Forgery	0.3	--	--	--	1.5	2.2	0.6	0.6
Narcotics, Drugs	0.3	1.6	0.7	--	1.0	--	0.5	1.1
Robbery	0.3	--	--	--	1.5	--	0.6	--
Violent Property Destruction	0.5	--	--	--	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2
Escapee	0.5	--	--	--	0.6	--	0.5	--
Suicide	0.1	1.6	--	--	--	0.7	0.1	1.3
Truancy	0.2	--	--	--	0.4	--	0.2	--
Fraud	0.2	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.4
Gambling	0.1	--	--	--	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Obscene Behaviors	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--
Family: Parent Status	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--
Homicide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Ascertained	0.4	0.3	--	--	0.2	--	0.3	0.2
Total	100.3	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.8	100.2	99.9
Number of Police Contacts	1148	306	149	30	517	137	1814	473
Number in Cohort	230	229	17	20	32	28	279	277

TABLE 9b. POLICE CONTACT TYPE AGE 6 TO PRESENT, BY PERCENT FOR 1942 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Traffic: Moving Vehicle	43.3	55.3	41.7	13.0	32.1	15.4	41.1	15.1
Disorderly Conduct	18.5	20.2	33.3	52.2	16.6	36.5	18.3	26.6
Suspicion, Investigation	18.6	12.1	16.7	13.0	18.7	25.0	18.6	14.9
Theft	4.2	1.7	--	--	5.2	13.4	4.4	4.0
Traffic: Other	1.9	1.2	--	--	10.4	--	3.6	0.8
Incorrigible, Runaway	3.5	1.7	--	8.7	0.5	--	2.8	2.0
Liquor	3.0	2.9	8.3	--	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.4
Sex Offense	0.8	1.2	--	--	4.1	--	1.4	0.8
Vagrancy	1.4	0.6	--	--	1.0	--	1.3	0.4
Auto Theft	1.0	--	--	8.7	1.6	--	1.1	0.8
Assault	0.4	1.2	--	--	1.6	1.9	0.6	1.2
Truancy	0.8	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.4
Burglary	0.5	--	--	--	1.0	--	0.6	--
Weapons	0.4	--	--	--	0.5	1.9	0.4	0.4
Forgery	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	--
Gambling	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.4
Escapee	0.1	--	--	--	1.0	--	0.3	--
Fraud	0.1	--	--	--	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.4
Suicide	--	1.2	--	4.3	--	--	--	1.2
Robbery	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	0.2	--
Violent Property Destruction	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
Family: Parent Status	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	0.2	--
Obscene Behaviors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Narcotics, Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Homicide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Ascertained	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--
Total	99.9	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8
Number of Police Contacts	778	173	12	23	193	52	983	248
Number in Cohort	145	158	2	8	10	10	157	176

The Anglo females interviewed from both cohorts had the lowest percentages of Part I offenses of any of the race/ethnic|sex groups interviewed (as was true of the Anglo females with continuous residence). Negro males had the highest percentage of Part I offenses of any group interviewed from those born in 1949; however, unlike those from the 1942 cohort with continuous residence, it was the Negro females (rather than the males) who had the highest percent of Part I offenses among those interviewed who were born in 1942.

While we have noted some differences between the ranking of types of contacts of those in the cohort with continuous residence in Racine and those who were interviewed, Chi Square tests for each race/ethnic|sex group found none of the differences to be statistically significant.

Tables 10a and 10b and Tables 11a and 11b present reasons for police contact by race/ethnicity and age periods for each cohort for those who were interviewed in the same fashion as they are presented for both cohorts in Appendix D. Since those included in Appendix D were not controlled for time in Racine and those interviewed had lived in Racine continuously, one would expect some deviation in the ranking of reasons for police contact. The differences were not major, however, and suggest that persons interviewed had essentially the same reasons for contact as did those in the cohorts.

The spatial distribution of those interviewed is presented in Table 12. If we compare those interviewed with those in the cohorts of which they are a part who had continuous Racine residence (see Table 5), we can see a general similarity in the shape of both distributions across the five Natural Areas.

Anglos interviewed from the 1942 cohort (although more skewed toward the inner city) present an almost entirely consistent pattern of percentages across

TABLE 10a. POLICE CONTACT TYPE BY RANK AND PERCENT, 1942 MALE MEMBERS OF COHORT INTERVIEWED IN 1976, BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

Rank	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+
	Anglo				Mexican-American			
1	26.5^{15}	53.2^{15}	55.1^{15}	43.3^{15}	0.0	66.7^{12}	44.4^{5}	41.7^{15}
2	26.5^{5}	19.2^{23}	22.4^{23}	18.6^{23}	0.0	33.3^{7}	33.3^{15}	33.3^{5}
3	14.5^{23}	10.9^{17}	14.4^{5}	18.5^{5}	0.0	0.0	22.2^{23}	16.7^{23}
4	8.1^{8}	3.9^{7}	3.2^{16}	4.2^{3}	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3^{7}
5	8.1^{3}	3.9^{3}	1.3^{13}	3.5^{8}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	4.8^{7}	1.9^{16}	0.6^{11}	3.0^{7}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11.5	6.9∝	2.7∝	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N	310	156	312	778	0	3	9	12
	Negro				Total			
1	36.0^{15}	41.4^{15}	29.5^{15}	32.1^{15}	27.2^{15}	50.5^{15}	47.0^{15}	40.9^{15}
2	24.0^{6}	13.8^{23}	19.4^{5}	18.7^{23}	25.4^{5}	18.1^{23}	21.3^{23}	18.6^{23}
3	12.0^{5}	13.8^{4}	18.7^{23}	16.6^{5}	15.2^{23}	10.1^{5}	16.5^{5}	18.3^{5}
4	12.0^{3}	6.9^{5}	14.4^{16}	10.4^{16}	8.4^{3}	5.3^{3}	6.5^{16}	4.4^{3}
5	4.0^{8}	6.9^{7}	4.3^{11}	5.2^{3}	7.8^{8}	4.8^{7}	1.7^{11}	3.6^{16}
6	4.0^{4}	6.9^{11}	2.2^{10}	4.1^{11}	4.8^{7}	2.1^{6}	1.1^{3}	2.8^{8}
Other	8.0†	10.2	11.3†	12.9	11.4	9.0§	5.7§	11.2
N	25	29	139	193	335	188	460	983

* Superscripts identify type of police contact: Traffic Violations 15; Disorderly Conduct 5; Suspicion and Investigation 23; Incorrigible Runaway 8; Theft 3; Liquor 7; Weapons 17; Other Traffic 16; Forgery 13; Sex Offenses 11; Narcotics and Drugs 12; Vagrancy 6; Auto Theft 4; Assault 10.

∝ Included in other is 1.9^{6}; included in other are $0.6^{3,7,10}$.

† Included in other are $4.0^{7,20}$; included in other is 2.2^{3}.

§ Included in other is 2.1^{11}; included in other is 1.1^{10}.

TABLE 10b. POLICE CONTACT TYPE BY RANK AND PERCENT, 1942 FEMALE MEMBERS OF COHORT INTERVIEWED IN 1976, BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

Rank	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+
	Anglo				Mexican-American			
1	32.5^{15}	65.6^{15}	61.4^{15}	55.3^{15}	37.5^{5}	50.0^{5}	71.4^{5}	52.2^{5}
2	30.0^{23}	18.8^{5}	25.7^{5}	20.2^{5}	25.0^{4}	25.0^{15}	14.3^{15}	13.0^{15}
3	12.5^{7}	6.3^{23}	6.9^{23}	12.1^{23}	25.0^{8}	25.0^{23}	14.3^{23}	13.0^{23}
4	7.5^{5}	3.1^{3}	2.0^{16}	2.9^{7}	12.5^{28}	0.0	0.0	8.7^{4}
5	7.5^{8}	3.1^{11}	2.0^{10}	1.7^{8}	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7^{8}
6	2.5^{3}	3.1^{28}	1.0^{3}	1.7^{3}	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3^{28}
Other	7.5	0.0	1.0∝	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N	40	32	101	173	8	8	7	23
	Negro				Total			
1	33.3^{5}	50.0^{23}	40.0^{5}	36.5^{5}	25.5^{15}	54.5^{15}	45.8^{15}	43.1^{15}
2	33.3^{23}	25.0^{15}	22.2^{23}	25.0^{23}	25.5^{23}	22.7^{5}	32.0^{5}	26.6^{5}
3	33.3^{3}	25.0^{7}	15.6^{15}	15.4^{15}	13.7^{5}	13.6^{23}	11.8^{23}	14.9^{23}
4	0.0	0.0	13.3^{6}	13.4^{3}	9.8^{7}	2.3^{3}	4.6^{3}	4.0^{3}
5	0.0	0.0	2.2^{17}	1.9^{7}	9.8^{8}	2.3^{7}	2.0^{10}	2.4^{7}
6	0.0	0.0	2.2^{10}	1.9^{10}	3.9^{3}	2.3^{11}	1.3^{2}	2.0^{8}
Other	0.0	0.0	4.4†	5.7†	11.9	2.3§	2.8	6.8
N	3	4	45	52	51	44	153	248

* Superscripts identify type of police contact: Traffic Violation 15; Suspicion and Investigation 23; Liquor 7; Disorderly Conduct 5; Incorrigible Runaway 8; Theft 3; Sex Offenses 11; Suicide Attempt 28; Other Traffic 16; Assault 10; Auto Theft 4; Vagrancy 6; Weapons 17; Burglary 2.

∝ Included in other is 1.0^{28}.

† Included in other are $2.2^{18,20}$; included in other are $1.9^{17,18,20}$.

§ Included in other is 2.3^{28}.

TABLE 11a. POLICE CONTACT TYPE BY RANK AND PERCENT, 1949 MALE MEMBERS OF COHORT INTERVIEWED IN 1976, BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

Rank	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+
		Anglo				Mexican-American		
1	24.3^{5}	43.1^{15}	38.3^{15}	30.8^{15}	25.9^{5}	30.0^{5}	45.5^{15}	26.8^{5}
2	20.7^{15}	25.2^{23}	25.8^{23}	22.6^{5}	25.9^{23}	25.0^{15}	27.3^{5}	23.5^{23}
3	18.0^{23}	17.9^{5}	23.3^{5}	21.9^{23}	11.8^{8}	25.0^{23}	18.2^{23}	20.8^{15}
4	10.9^{8}	2.3^{7}	2.8^{16}	6.2^{3}	9.4^{7}	10.0^{6}	2.3^{10}	6.7^{8}
5	10.7^{3}	2.3^{3}	2.5^{7}	5.3^{8}	8.2^{6}	5.0^{7}	2.3^{11}	6.0^{7}
6	5.0^{7}	1.9^{6}	2.1^{10}	3.7^{7}	7.1^{15}	5.0^{2}	2.3^{12}	6.0^{6}
Other	10.7	7.3	5.1	9.8	11.9	0.0	2.3∝	10.2
N	560	262	326	1148	85	20	44	149
		Negro				Total		
1	27.6^{5}	34.4^{23}	31.1^{5}	26.9^{5}	25.2^{5}	34.4^{15}	33.6^{15}	26.0^{15}
2	21.2^{23}	18.8^{5}	24.2^{15}	22.4^{23}	19.5^{23}	28.0^{23}	26.5^{5}	24.1^{5}
3	14.1^{3}	18.0^{15}	16.4^{23}	16.6^{15}	16.2^{15}	18.8^{5}	21.7^{23}	22.2^{23}
4	11.8^{8}	7.0^{11}	5.5^{16}	7.0^{3}	11.2^{8}	3.2^{3}	3.7^{16}	6.1^{3}
5	5.9^{15}	5.5^{3}	5.5^{11}	5.0^{11}	10.8^{3}	2.9^{11}	2.7^{10}	5.0^{8}
6	4.1^{2}	3.1^{22}	3.7^{10}	3.9^{8}	4.8^{7}	2.2^{6}	2.4^{11}	3.1^{7}
Other	15.5	13.4	13.8	18.1	12.2	10.4	9.3	13.7
N	170	128	219	517	815	410	589	1814

* Superscripts identify type of police contact: Disorderly conduct 5; Traffic Violation 15; Suspicion and Investigation 23; Incorrigible Runaway 8; Theft 3; Liquor 7; Vagrancy 6; Other Traffic 16; Assault 10; Burglary 2; Sex Offenses 11; Narcotics and Drugs 12; Violent Property Destruction 22.

∝ Included in other is 2.3^{16}.

TABLE 11b. POLICE CONTACT TYPE BY RANK AND PERCENT, 1949 FEMALE MEMBERS OF COHORT INTERVIEWED IN 1976, BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

Rank	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+	6-17	18-20	21+	6-21+
	Anglo				Mexican-American			
1	31.0^{23}	39.6^{15}	42.5^{5}	31.7^{15}	30.0^{5}	42.9^{5}	46.2^{15}	40.0^{5}
2	24.8^{15}	39.6^{5}	31.0^{15}	29.1^{5}	30.0^{3}	28.6^{23}	46.2^{5}	30.0^{15}
3	15.0^{8}	15.1^{23}	11.5^{23}	19.9^{23}	20.0^{15}	14.3^{15}	7.7^{7}	13.3^{23}
4	8.8^{10}	1.9^{6}	5.7^{12}	6.2^{8}	20.0^{23}	14.3^{8}	0.0	10.0^{3}
5	8.0^{7}	1.9^{16}	2.3^{8}	3.3^{7}	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3^{8}
6	6.2^{3}	0.9^{18}	2.3^{28}	2.3^{3}	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3^{7}
Other	6.3	0.9∝	4.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N	113	106	87	306	10	7	13	30
	Negro				Total			
1	38.6^{8}	36.8^{5}	43.6^{5}	35.0^{5}	25.7^{23}	39.1^{5}	43.2^{5}	31.5^{5}
2	22.7^{5}	31.6^{23}	20.0^{15}	20.4^{23}	20.4^{8}	33.8^{15}	28.4^{15}	26.6^{15}
3	13.6^{23}	21.1^{15}	18.2^{23}	14.6^{15}	18.6^{15}	19.9^{23}	12.9^{23}	19.7^{23}
4	11.4^{3}	5.3^{13}	7.3^{3}	12.4^{8}	13.8^{5}	1.3^{6}	3.2^{16}	7.8^{8}
5	2.3^{6}	2.6^{10}	7.3^{16}	6.6^{3}	9.0^{3}	1.3^{13}	3.2^{12}	4.0^{3}
6	2.3^{11}	2.6^{20}	2.0^{17}	2.9^{16}	5.4^{7}	1.3^{16}	2.6^{3}	2.3^{7}
Other	9.2†	0.0	2.0†	7.9	7.2	3.5	6.3	8.0
N	44	38	55	137	167	151	155	473

* Superscripts identify type of police contact: Suspicion and Investigation 23; Traffic Violation 15; Incorrigible Runaway 8; Assault 10; Liquor 7; Theft 3; Disorderly Conduct 5; Vagrancy 6; Other Traffic 16; Fraud 18; Narcotics and Drugs 12; Suicide Attempt 28; Sex Offenses 11; Forgery 13; Gambling 20; Weapons 17.

∝ Included in other is 0.9^{28}.

† Included in other are $2.3^{13,15,17,28}$; included in other is 2.0^{22}.

TABLE 12. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 AND THEIR POLICE CONTACT STATUS AGE 6 TO PRESENT IN NATURAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE COMPARED WITH PERCENT TOTAL RACINE POPULATION, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing					Total A-E		Combinations of Areas*
	A	B	C	D	E	%	Number	
Non-Negroes:								
1970 Census	7.6	21.6	24.4	23.5	19.9	100.0	93,192	--
1942 Cohort	16.6	29.0	26.9	16.3	11.0	99.9	245	68
1949 Cohort	10.1	24.6	28.3	23.6	13.3	99.9	406	90
Anglos, 1942 Cohort								
Males	15.0	34.5	26.5	15.9	8.0	99.9	113	32
With Contacts	15.8	33.7	25.7	16.8	7.9	99.9	101	22
Females	16.9	21.8	29.0	17.7	14.5	99.9	124	34
With Contacts	15.4	24.6	23.1	16.9	20.0	100.0	65	16
Anglos, 1949 Cohort								
Males	7.0	26.2	31.0	23.5	12.3	100.0	187	43
With Contacts	7.7	27.7	31.6	22.6	10.3	99.9	155	36
Females	7.0	20.5	29.7	25.9	16.8	99.9	185	44
With Contacts	7.4	18.1	36.2	26.6	11.7	100.0	94	19
Mexican-Americans, 1942 Cohort								
Males	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
With Contacts	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
Females	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	100.0	6	2
With Contacts	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	1
Mexican-Americans, 1949 Cohort								
Males	40.0	26.7	6.7	26.7	--	100.1	15	2
With Contacts	42.9	21.4	7.1	28.6	--	100.0	14	1
Females	47.4	47.4	5.3	--	--	100.1	19	1
With Contacts	36.4	54.5	9.1	--	--	100.0	11	1
Negroes:								
1970 Census	62.8	31.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.1	10,386	--
1942 Cohort	87.5	6.3	--	6.3	--	100.1	16	4
1949 Cohort	83.9	12.5	1.8	1.8	--	100.0	56	4
Negroes, 1942 Cohort								
Males	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	8	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	8	2
Females	75.0	12.5	--	12.5	--	100.0	8	2
With Contacts	83.3	16.7	--	--	--	100.0	6	2
Negroes, 1949 Cohort								
Males	90.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	--	99.9	32	--
With Contacts	93.3	--	3.3	3.3	--	99.9	30	--
Females	75.0	25.0	--	--	--	100.0	24	4
With Contacts	75.0	25.0	--	--	--	100.0	16	2

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

the five Natural Areas. The only difference worth noting is the lower percentage of females with contacts in Area A. Anglos interviewed from the 1949 cohort show about the same deviance from those with continuous careers as do those from 1942. The major difference between those interviewed from the two cohorts appears among those who resided in Area A, about twice as many from the [illegible] and the 1949 group residing in that area. The distribution of those with contacts is similar to the distribution of those in the cohort who were interviewed.

There were too few Mexican-Americans interviewed from either cohort to merit much in the way of comparison. In general, however, the percentages indicate no great dissimilarity between those interviewed and the larger group of which they are a part.

While there are too few Negroes born in 1942 in either those interviewed or in the larger group, there are enough interviewed who were born in 1949 to allow comparisons. There are no marked differences in their distribution across the Natural Areas between those interviewed and their larger group.

The ecological distribution of those interviewed and their police contacts is very similar to the ecological distributions of those persons from both cohorts who had continuous Racine residence. Tables 13a, 13b, and 13c, presenting police contact status in the same manner as does Table 12 but separately for each age period, show that for the Anglos and Negroes the pattern is quite consistent from age period to age period.

Comparison of the percentages of each race/ethnic|sex group interviewed who had contacts by age groups within each Natural Area of juvenile residence is relatively futile, whether comparison is made of group differences shown in Table 14 or whether percentages are compared with Table 6 in the text

TABLE 13a. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 AND THEIR POLICE CONTACT STATUS AGE 6-17 IN NATURAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE COMPARED WITH PERCENT TOTAL RACINE POPULATION, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing					Total A-E		Combinations of Areas*
	A	B	C	D	E	%	Number	
Non-Negroes:								
1970 Census	7.6	21.6	24.4	23.5	19.9	100.0	93,192	--
1942 Cohort	16.7	29.0	26.9	16.3	11.0	99.9	245	68
1949 Cohort	10.1	24.6	28.3	23.6	13.3	99.9	406	90
Anglos, 1942 Cohort								
Males	15.0	34.5	26.5	15.9	8.0	99.9	113	32
With Contacts	20.8	34.7	25.0	12.5	6.9	99.9	72	10
Females	16.9	21.8	29.0	17.7	14.5	99.9	124	34
With Contacts	25.0	20.8	16.7	20.8	16.7	100.0	24	5
Anglos, 1949 Cohort								
Males	7.0	26.2	31.0	23.5	12.3	100.0	187	43
With Contacts	6.6	30.3	32.0	22.1	9.0	100.0	122	21
Females	7.0	20.5	29.7	25.9	16.8	99.9	185	44
With Contacts	7.7	7.7	44.2	25.0	15.4	100.0	52	8
Mexican-Americans, 1942 Cohort								
Males	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
With Contacts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Females	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	100.0	6	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	1	1
Mexican-American, 1949 Cohort								
Males	40.0	26.7	6.7	26.7	--	100.1	15	2
With Contacts	41.7	16.7	8.3	33.3	--	100.0	12	1
Females	47.4	47.4	5.3	--	--	100.1	19	1
With Contacts	16.7	66.7	16.7	--	--	100.1	6	1
Negroes:								
1970 Census	62.8	31.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.1	10,386	--
1942 Cohort	87.5	6.3	--	6.3	--	100.1	16	4
1949 Cohort	83.9	12.5	1.8	1.8	--	100.0	56	4
Negroes, 1942 Cohort								
Males	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	8	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	5	2
Females	75.0	12.5	--	12.5	--	100.0	8	2
With Contacts	--	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	1	1
Negroes, 1949 Cohort								
Males	90.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	--	99.9	32	--
With Contacts	95.5	--	--	4.5	--	100.0	22	--
Females	75.0	25.0	--	--	--	100.0	24	4
With Contacts	80.0	20.0	--	--	--	100.0	10	2

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

TABLE 13b. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 AND THEIR POLICE CONTACT STATUS AGE 18-20 IN NATURAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE COMPARED WITH PERCENT TOTAL RACINE POPULATION, BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing					Total A-E		Combinations of Areas*
	A	B	C	D	E	%	Number	
Non-Negroes:								
1970 Census	7.6	21.6	24.4	23.5	19.9	100.0	93,192	--
1942 Cohort	16.7	29.0	26.9	16.3	11.0	99.9	245	68
1949 Cohort	10.1	24.6	28.3	23.6	13.3	99.9	406	90
Anglos, 1942 Cohort								
Males	15.0	34.5	26.5	15.9	8.0	99.9	113	32
With Contacts	21.8	38.2	23.6	12.7	3.6	99.9	55	7
Females	16.9	21.8	29.0	17.7	14.5	99.9	124	34
With Contacts	17.4	30.4	17.4	13.0	21.7	99.9	23	2
Anglos, 1949 Cohort								
Males	7.0	26.2	31.0	23.5	12.3	100.0	187	43
With Contacts	11.6	30.2	31.4	22.1	4.7	100.0	86	17
Females	7.0	20.5	29.7	25.9	16.8	99.9	185	44
With Contacts	14.0	18.6	34.9	20.9	11.6	100.0	43	10
Mexican-Americans, 1942 Cohort								
Males	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	1	--
Females	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	100.0	6	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	1	1
Mexican-Americans, 1949 Cohort								
Males	40.0	26.7	6.7	26.7	--	100.1	15	2
With Contacts	37.5	25.0	12.5	25.0	--	100.0	8	1
Females	47.4	47.4	5.3	--	--	100.1	19	1
With Contacts	75.0	25.0	--	--	--	100.0	4	--
Negroes:								
1970 Census	62.8	31.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.1	10,386	--
1942 Cohort	87.5	6.3	--	6.3	--	100.1	16	4
1949 Cohort	83.9	12.5	1.8	1.8	--	100.0	56	4
Negroes, 1942 Cohort								
Males	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	8	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	6	2
Females	75.0	12.5	--	12.5	--	100.0	8	2
With Contacts	66.7	33.3	--	--	--	100.0	3	--
Negroes, 1949 Cohort								
Males	90.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	--	99.9	32	--
With Contacts	91.7	--	4.2	4.2	--	100.1	24	--
Females	75.0	25.0	--	--	--	100.0	24	4
With Contacts	90.9	9.1	--	--	--	100.0	11	1

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

TABLE 13c. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 196[illegible] AND THEIR POLICE CONTACT STATUS AGE 21 OR OVER IN NATURAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE COMPARED WITH PERCENT TOTAL RACINE POPULATION, BY RACE ETHNICITY AND SEX

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing					Total A-E		Combinations of Areas*
	A	B	C	D	E	%	Number	
Non-Negroes:								
1970 Census	7.6	21.6	24.4	23.5	19.9	100.0	93,192	--
1942 Cohort	16.7	29.0	26.9	16.3	11.0	99.9	245	66
1949 Cohort	10.1	24.6	28.3	23.6	13.3	99.9	106	90
Anglos, 1942 Cohort								
Males	15.0	34.5	26.5	15.9	8.0	99.9	113	32
With Contacts	19.7	29.6	28.2	12.7	9.9	100.1	71	17
Females	16.9	21.8	29.0	17.7	14.5	99.9	124	34
With Contacts	12.2	26.8	24.4	17.1	19.5	100.0	41	11
Anglos, 1949 Cohort								
Males	7.0	26.2	31.0	23.5	12.3	100.0	187	43
With Contacts	9.5	28.6	27.6	28.6	5.7	100.0	105	24
Females	7.0	20.5	29.7	25.9	16.8	99.9	185	44
With Contacts	6.1	21.2	24.2	33.3	15.2	100.0	33	5
Mexican-Americans, 1942 Cohort								
Males	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
With Contacts	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	--
Females	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	100.0	6	2
With Contacts	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	100.0	2	1
Mexican-Americans, 1949 Cohort								
Males	40.0	26.7	6.7	26.7	--	100.1	15	2
With Contacts	50.0	16.7	8.3	25.0	--	100.0	12	1
Females	47.3	47.3	5.3	--	--	99.9	19	1
With Contacts	50.0	33.3	16.7	--	--	100.0	6	--
Negroes:								
1970 Census	62.8	31.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.1	10,386	--
1942 Cohort	87.5	6.3	--	6.3	--	100.1	16	4
1949 Cohort	83.9	12.5	1.8	1.8	--	100.0	56	4
Negroes, 1942 Cohort								
Males	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	8	2
With Contacts	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	7	2
Females	75.0	12.5	--	12.5	--	100.0	8	2
With Contacts	80.0	20.0	--	--	--	100.0	5	2
Negroes, 1949 Cohort								
Males	90.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	--	99.9	32	--
With Contact	95.8	--	--	4.2	--	100.0	24	--
Females	75.0	25.0	--	--	--	100.0	24	4
With Contact	72.7	27.3	--	--	--	100.0	11	1

* Includes outside Racine and not ascertained.

TABLE 14. PERCENT WITH POLICE CONTACTS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JUVENILE RESIDENCE

	Natural Areas, Lower (Inner-City) to Higher Quality Housing*									Combinations** A,B,C,D,E			Total		
	A			B			C	D	E						
	A	MA	N	A	MA	N	A	A	A	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
1942 Cohort, Males															
Contacts 6-17	88	0	63	64	0	0	60	50	56	31	0	100	57	0	70
Contacts 18-20	71	0	75	54	100	0	43	39	22	22	0	100	43	50	80
Contacts 21+	82	100	88	54	100	0	67	50	78	53	0	100	61	100	90
Contacts Ever	94	100	100	87	100	0	87	94	89	69	0	100	85	100	100
N	17	1	8	39	1	0	30	18	9	32	0	2	145	2	10
1942 Cohort, Females															
Contacts 6-17	29	50	0	19	0	100	11	23	22	15	50	50	18	25	20
Contacts 18-20	19	50	33	26	0	100	11	14	28	6	50	100	16	25	30
Contacts 21+	24	50	67	4	25	100	28	32	44	32	50	100	33	38	70
Contacts Ever	48	50	83	59	25	100	42	50	72	47	50	100	51	38	80
N	21	2	6	27	4	1	36	22	18	34	2	2	158	8	10
1949 Cohort, Males															
Contacts 6-17	62	83	72	76	50	0	67	61	48	49	50	0	62	77	69
Contacts 18-20	77	50	76	53	50	0	47	43	17	40	50	0	45	53	75
Contacts 21+	77	100	79	61	50	0	50	68	26	56	50	0	56	77	75
Contacts Ever	92	100	97	88	75	0	85	80	70	84	50	0	83	88	94
N	13	6	29	49	4	1	58	44	23	43	2	0	230	17	32
1949 Cohort, Females															
Contacts 6-17	31	11	44	11	44	33	42	27	26	18	100	50	26	35	43
Contacts 18-20	46	33	56	21	11	17	27	19	16	23	0	25	23	20	43
Contacts 21+	15	33	44	18	22	50	15	23	16	12	0	25	17	30	43
Contacts Ever	54	44	67	45	67	67	62	52	36	43	100	50	49	60	64
N	13	9	18	38	9	6	55	48	31	44	1	4	229	20	28

* Columns for minority groups have been eliminated when there were 4 or fewer persons in the natural area.

** Outside Racine and not ascertained included.

(persons with continuous residence), since, aside from the Anglos, there are so few persons distributed across the areas. While there are no statistically significant differences between the contact percentages of those from the cohort with continuous residence, and the interviewed groups represented in these tables (in the segments with sufficient numbers for comparison), it is difficult to compare the groups other than by the total columns. Here the percentages of those interviewed with contacts in each race/ethnic group show the same ranking by age periods from high to low as did those from the cohort. Where there were sufficient persons to make a valid comparison, the differences in percentages are small between those interviewed and the larger group.

Table 15 presents less of a problem for testing the extent to which the race/ethnic distribution of those within each cohort among those interviewed differ from those in the cohort with continuous residence than have previous tables since the problem of small numbers does not come up so directly. For the first time we discover statistically significant differences between the distribution of those from the cohort with continuous residence and those whom we interviewed. But these differences, it turns out, are based on the fact that Negro males from both cohorts were interviewed from the inner city disproportionately to those from the cohort with continuous residence in Racine. Therefore, when Table 15 was constructed there would be significant differences in the relative race/ethnic composition of the inner city. The only thing about which we are concerned then, is whether the proportion of those who could have had a contact and the proportion who did have a contact were essentially the same among those who were interviewed since they were among those with continuous careers. They were close enough not to be of concern.

TABLE 15. RACE/ETHNICITY OF 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 AND THEIR POLICE CONTACTS WITHIN NATURAL AREAS OF PRINCIPAL JUVENILE RESIDENCE, BY PERCENT

	Area A: Inner-City		Areas B,C,D,E		Combinations* A,B,C,D,E		Total	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
MALES:								
Total in Cohort who could have had contacts 6-21+								
Anglo	65.4	27.1	99.0	93.6	91.7	95.6	92.4	83.0
Mexican-American	3.8	12.5	1.0	4.8	0.0	4.4	1.3	6.1
Negro	30.8	60.4	0.0	1.6	8.3	0.0	6.4	10.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9
N	26	48	97	186	24	45	157	277
Contacts Ever 6-21+								
Anglo	64.0	26.1	98.8	93.5	91.7	97.3	91.1	80.9
Mexican-American	4.0	13.0	1.2	5.2	0.0	2.7	1.5	6.4
Negro	32.0	60.9	0.0	1.3	8.3	0.0	7.4	12.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	25	46	86	153	24	37	135	236
FEMALES:								
Total in Cohort who could have had contacts 6-21+								
Anglo	72.4	38.2	94.5	92.5	89.5	93.6	89.8	85.8
Mexican-American	6.9	26.5	3.7	5.4	5.3	2.1	4.5	7.5
Negro	20.7	35.3	1.8	2.2	5.3	4.3	5.7	6.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	29	34	109	186	38	47	176	267
Contacts Ever 6-21+								
Anglo	62.5	30.4	96.5	88.8	84.2	86.4	88.0	79.0
Mexican-American	6.3	17.4	1.8	7.1	5.3	4.5	3.3	8.4
Negro	31.3	52.2	1.8	4.1	10.5	9.1	8.7	12.6
	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	16	23	57	98	19	22	92	143

* Includes outside Racine

The percentage distribution of Time Period/Continuity Contact Types shown in Table 16a for interviewed males is quite similar to that for those from the cohort with continuous careers, indicating that the full range of continuity types is represented in the interviewed group. While differences between the cohort group and the interviewed group were greater for females (Table 16b), there is sufficient range of types for analysis of the interviewed group without concern for this as evidence of significant dissimilarity between them.

The Tau Coefficients of Correlation in Table 17 indicate that the general pattern of relationships between the number of police contacts by people in one age period and another age period is present in both the cohort group with continuous residence in Racine and the group who were interviewed.

The distribution of seriousness of contacts scores (see Table 18) among those interviewed deviates little from the distributions of those persons with continuous Racine residence as shown in Table 11.

Women provide the most interesting observation that can be made, one which holds true for both tables and which pertains to the age period 18-20. Of the three age periods, those women born in 1942 experienced a higher percentage of their contacts for felonies against the person and for suspicion during this age period and a lower percentage for felonies against property and major and minor misdemeanors. Those born in 1949 experienced lower percentage of their contact for felonies against the person during this age period (opposite to those born in 1942) and for major misdemeanors and juvenile condition and higher percentages for felonies against property and suspicion. The males from both cohorts did not exhibit this tendency toward most or least.

TABLE 16a. CONTINUITY OF MALE CAREERS BY COMBINATIONS OF AGE PERIODS: 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AREA OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH JUVENILE MOST FREQ FREQUENTLY RESIDED, BY PERCENT*

Time Period/Continuity Contact Types			Total			A-B			C-D-E		
Juv	18-20	21+	A	MA	N	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
Yes	Yes	Yes	24.1	--	60.0	39.7	--	60.0	17.2	--	--
Yes	Yes	No	6.2	--	--	8.6	--	--	6.9	--	--
Yes	No	Yes	14.5	--	--	6.9	--	--	22.4	--	--
Yes	No	No	11.7	--	10.0	15.5	--	10.0	8.6	--	--
No	Yes	Yes	6.2	50.0	20.0	5.2	50.0	20.0	5.2	--	--
No	Yes	No	6.2	--	--	3.4	--	--	10.3	--	--
No	No	Yes	15.9	50.0	10.0	8.6	50.0	10.0	19.0	--	--
No	No	No	15.2	--	--	12.1	--	--	10.3	--	--
			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	0	0
		1942 N =	145	2	10	58	2	10	58		
Yes	Yes	Yes	26.5	47.1	46.9	39.7	41.7	46.7	24.4	60.0	50.0
Yes	Yes	No	9.6	5.9	6.3	12.7	8.3	6.7	10.2	--	--
Yes	No	Yes	12.6	17.6	9.4	11.1	16.7	10.0	11.8	20.0	--
Yes	No	No	13.5	5.9	6.3	9.5	--	6.7	15.7	20.0	--
No	Yes	Yes	4.8	--	15.6	4.8	--	16.7	3.1	--	--
No	Yes	No	3.9	--	6.3	1.6	--	3.3	2.4	--	50.0
No	No	Yes	12.2	11.8	3.1	9.5	16.7	3.3	12.6	--	--
No	No	No	17.0	11.8	6.3	11.1	16.7	6.7	19.7	--	--
			100.1	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0
		1949 N =	230	17	32	63	12	30	127	5	2

* Only for persons who resided in Racine continuously from the age of 6 to present. Persons whose principal places of residence as a juvenile were not in Areas A or B or a combination thereof, or C, D or E or a combination thereof were also excluded.

TABLE 16b. CONTINUITY OF FEMALE CAREERS BY COMBINATIONS OF AGE PERIODS: 1942 AND 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AREA OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH JUVENILE MOST FREQUENTLY RESIDED, BY PERCENT*

Time Period/Continuity Contact Types			Total			A-B			C-D-E		
Juv	18-20	21+	A	MA	N	A	MA	N	A	MA	N
Yes	Yes	Yes	1.3	25.0	10.0	4.2	25.0	14.3	--	--	--
Yes	Yes	No	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--
Yes	No	Yes	5.7	--	10.0	10.4	--	--	3.9	--	--
Yes	No	No	8.9	--	--	8.3	--	--	9.2	--	--
No	Yes	Yes	5.1	--	10.0	6.3	--	14.3	6.6	--	--
No	Yes	No	7.0	--	10.0	12.5	--	14.3	5.3	--	--
No	No	Yes	20.9	12.5	40.0	12.5	12.5	42.9	22.4	--	--
No	No	No	48.7	62.5	20.0	45.8	62.5	14.3	48.7	--	100.0
			100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	0	100.0
		1942 N =	158	8	10	48	8	7	76		1
Yes	Yes	Yes	4.4	5.0	21.4	3.8	5.3	22.2	5.1	--	--
Yes	Yes	No	2.2	--	10.7	1.9	--	11.1	2.9	--	--
Yes	No	Yes	3.1	10.0	3.6	1.9	5.3	3.7	4.4	100.0	--
Yes	No	No	16.6	20.0	7.1	7.7	21.1	7.4	19.7	--	--
No	Yes	Yes	2.6	5.0	7.1	1.9	5.3	7.4	2.2	--	--
No	Yes	No	14.0	10.0	3.6	19.2	10.5	3.7	11.7	--	--
No	No	Yes	6.6	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.5	11.1	6.6	--	--
No	No	No	50.7	40.0	35.7	53.8	42.1	33.3	47.4	--	--
			100.2	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	0
		1949 N =	229	20	28	52	19	27	137	1	

* Only for persons who resided in Racine continuously from the age of 6 to the present. Persons whose principal places of residence as a juvenile were not in Areas A or B or a combination thereof, or C, D or E or a combination thereof were also excluded.

TABLE 17. TAU COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION RELATING NUMBER OF POLICE CONTACTS BY AGE PERIODS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JUVENILE RESIDENCE

	Anglo				Mexican-American				Negro			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
Entire City												
6-17x18-20	.267	.304	.156	-.005	--	.160	--	-.483	--	.531	--	.413
6-20x21+	.306	.256	.038	.124	--	.336	--	.429	--	.508	--	.336
6-17x21+	.274	.183	.024	.095	--	.000	--	.806	--	.451	--	.203
6-17x18+	.297	.298	.066	.081	--	.168	--	.306	--	.486	--	.352
18-20x21+	.262	.240	.033	.086	--	.427	--	-.364	--	.441	--	.450
Inner City A-B												
6-17x18-20	.433	.421	.034	.194	--	.083	--	-.444	--	.539	--	.408
6-20x21+	.449	.318	.291	.229	--	.444	--	.111	--	.468	--	.328
6-17x21+	.371	.220	.257	.143	--	-.240	--	.632	--	.418	--	.190
6-17x18+	.419	.367	.181	.152	--	.000	--	-.111	--	.461	--	.340
18-20x21+	.457	.371	.107	.070	--	.583	--	-.222	--	.395	--	.454
Outer City C-D-E												
6-17x18-20	.066	.328	.091	.000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-20x21+	.168	.254	.048	.128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-17x21+	.232	.164	-.046	.104	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-17x18+	.208	.315	.053	.096	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18-20x21+	.045	.234	.065	.185	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE CONTACTS BY SERIOUSNESS CATEGORY AMONG COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY SEGMENTS OF CAREERS AND TOTAL CAREERS, BY PERCENT

	6-17		18-20		21+		6-21+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1942								
Felony Against Person	0.3	2.0	0.5	4.5	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.5
Felony Against Property	4.0	3.9	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.2
Major Misdemeanor	8.8	3.9	6.4	2.3	2.4	4.8	5.4	4.1
Minor Misdemeanor	49.2	35.3	43.6	31.8	47.1	49.0	47.2	43.0
Juvenile Condition	9.7	11.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.5
Suspicion or Investigation	28.0	43.1	46.8	61.4	47.8	43.5	40.9	46.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
N =	329	51	188	44	452	147	969	242
1949								
Felony Against Person	1.0	1.8	1.7	0.7	2.4	4.6	1.6	2.3
Felony Against Property	4.6	0.0	3.4	1.3	1.7	0.0	3.4	0.4
Major Misdemeanor	12.9	10.8	5.9	1.3	5.0	3.9	8.8	5.5
Minor Misdemeanor	43.3	28.9	43.3	51.0	51.2	60.5	45.9	46.3
Juvenile Condition	11.8	20.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	5.3	7.9
Suspicion or Investigation	26.4	38.0	45.6	45.0	39.6	29.6	35.0	37.5
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9
N =	804	166	406	151	576	152	1786	469

Tables 19 and 20, which present the three mean seriousness scores for each age group and for those interviewed from each cohort, do not show scores markedly different from those of Tables 12 and 13 where there are sufficient persons to make a reasonable comparison. With three exceptions (the 1942 Mexican-American and Negro females who were interviewed appear to have more serious careers than do those from the cohort and the 1949 Mexican-American males appear to have less serious careers) those interviewed have scores quite similar to the larger groups of persons with continuous residence.

Tables 21 and 22 for those interviewed in 1976 are the comparison tables to Tables 15 and 16 in the text for persons in the cohort with continuous residence in Racine. It serves, as have other tables in this appendix, to assure us that those who were interviewed are quite similar to their corresponding groups in the cohorts. When Chi Square was applied to each male/female|age period segment of the data in Tables 21 and 22 and their counterparts in Tables 15 and 16, not a single statistically significant difference was found. We therefore concluded, as in every previous test, that the interviewed group was not significantly different from the larger cohort group.

Many of the correlations in Table 23, showing the relationship between seriousness scores in one age period and a following age period, are far higher than for the corresponding correlations for those in the cohorts with continuous residence in Racine. This would suggest that, at least for the Mexican-Americans and Negroes for whom the highest correlations are found, there is considerably more (except for Mexican-American females where some of the negative correlations increased) continuity among those interviewed than among those in the cohort. Since the number of Mexican-Americans and

TABLE 19. SELECTED INDICATORS OF SERIOUSNESS OF CAREERS AMONG 1942 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY SEGMENTS OF CAREERS AND TOTAL CAREERS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX*

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Juvenile 6-17								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.52	1.88	0.00	3.63	2.52	2.67	2.52	2.20
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	9.34	2.59	0.00	14.50	9.00	4.00	9.64	3.39
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	5.28	0.47	0.00	3.63	6.30	0.80	5.28	0.64
Intermediate 18-20								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.08	1.84	3.00	2.50	2.55	1.50	2.16	1.93
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	5.23	2.36	9.00	10.00	9.25	2.00	5.73	2.83
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	2.23	0.37	4.50	2.50	7.40	0.60	2.59	0.48
Adult 21 or +								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	1.91	2.11	2.25	2.43	2.63	2.53	2.13	2.25
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	6.67	3.94	9.00	5.67	39.78	15.57	9.73	5.34
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	4.05	1.30	9.00	2.13	35.80	10.90	6.13	1.88
Career								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.18	2.01	2.45	2.87	2.61	2.46	3.15	2.18
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	13.64	4.19	13.50	22.00	49.50	15.38	16.29	5.74
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	11.57	2.15	13.50	8.25	49.50	12.30	14.01	3.00

* Scoring system: Felony against person 6; felony against property 5; major misdemeanor 4; minor misdemeanor 3; juvenile condition 2; contact for suspicion or investigation 1.

TABLE 20. SELECTED INDICTORS OF SERIOUSNESS OF CAREERS AMONG 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY SEGMENTS OF CAREERS AND TOTAL CAREERS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX*

	Anglo		Mexican-American		Negro		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Juvenile 6-17								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.57	2.01	2.48	2.70	2.78	2.57	2.61	2.20
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	9.93	3.75	16.00	3.86	21.23	9.42	11.77	4.62
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	6.17	0.98	12.24	1.35	14.59	4.04	7.51	1.32
Intermediate 18-20								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.13	2.08	2.40	2.29	2.54	2.34	2.27	2.15
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	5.35	4.15	5.33	4.00	13.42	7.42	6.77	4.71
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	2.40	0.96	2.82	0.80	10.06	3.18	3.30	1.17
Adult 21 or +								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.11	2.58	2.36	2.54	2.74	2.57	2.37	2.57
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	5.19	5.84	8.00	5.50	24.54	11.33	8.21	6.98
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	2.91	0.97	6.12	1.65	18.41	4.86	4.89	1.41
Career								
Mean Seriousness of Contacts	2.34	2.19	2.43	2.53	2.70	2.50	2.45	2.30
Mean Seriousness of Persons with Contacts	13.83	5.90	24.00	6.33	45.93	18.78	18.56	7.56
Mean Seriousness of Persons in Cohort	11.48	2.91	21.18	3.80	43.06	12.07	15.70	3.90

* Scoring system: Felony against person 6; felony against property 5; major misdemeanor 4; minor misdemeanor 3; juvenile condition 2; contact for suspicion or investigation 1.

TABLE 21. DISTRIBUTION OF GEOMETRIC SCORES AMONG 1942 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 DURING SPECIFIC AGE PERIOD, BY SEX

Geo Score Type		6-17		18-20		21+		6-20		6-21+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	No contacts	58	105	86	146	58	114	47	122	22	84
1	Suspicion or investigation	10	11	25	19	41	31	20	28	35	45
2	Juvenile condition	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
3	1 and 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
4	Misdemeanor, minor	18	7	16	5	7	14	19	10	8	15
5-6	4 and 1 or 2	16	2	16	3	40	12	30	7	48	20
7	4, 2 and 1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	6	1
8	Misdemeanor, major	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2
9-11	8 and 1 or 2 or both	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
12-14	8, 4 and 1 or 2	9	0	8	0	4	0	17	1	16	1
15	8, 4, 2 and 1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
16	Felony, property	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17-19	16 and 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-23	16 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0
24-27	16 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-30	16, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2	4	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	4	1
31	16, 8, 4, 2 and 1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
32	Felony, person	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2
33-35	32 and 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-39	32 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2
40-43	32 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44-47	32, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
48-51	32 and 16 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52-55	32, 16 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
56-59	32, 16 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-62	32, 16, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
63	32, 16, 8, 4, 2 and 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 22. DISTRIBUTION OF GEOMETRIC SCORES AMONG 1949 COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 DURING SPECIFIC AGE PERIOD, BY SEX

Geo Score Type		6-17		18-20		21+		6-20		6-21+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	No contacts	80	168	143	208	113	221	74	154	43	134
1	Suspicion or investigation	19	24	50	39	69	22	31	53	46	59
2	Juvenile condition	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	3
3	1 and 2	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	1
4	Misdemeanor, minor	31	14	28	17	33	20	24	21	20	24
5-6	4 and 1 or 2	25	9	31	8	41	7	53	20	66	28
7	4, 2 and 1	10	3	0	0	0	0	11	3	11	3
8	Misdemeanor, major	6	5	2	0	1	0	4	4	4	3
9-11	8 and 1 or 2 or both	6	2	5	0	1	0	5	2	4	2
12-14	8, 4 and 1 or 2	18	6	7	2	7	4	28	9	30	11
15	8, 4, 2 and 1	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	10	1
16	Felony, property	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
17-19	16 and 1 or 2 or both	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-23	16 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	7	0	5	0	2	0	8	0	10	0
24-27	16 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
28-30	16, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2	4	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	4	1
31	16, 8, 4, 2 and 1	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	8	0
32	Felony, person	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
33-35	32 and 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
36-39	32 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4
40-43	32 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
44-47	32, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	2
48-51	32 and 16 or 1 or 2 or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52-55	32, 16 and 4 or 1 or 2 or both	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
56-59	32, 16 and 8 or 1 or 2 or both	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-62	32, 16, 8 and 4 or 1 or 2	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	3	0
63	32, 16, 8, 4, 2 and 1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	0

TABLE 23. TAU COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION RELATING SERIOUSNESS SCORES BY AGE PERIODS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JUVENILE RESIDENCE

	Anglo				Mexican-American				Negro			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
Entire City												
6-17x18-20	.271	.291	.056	.003	--	.120	--	-.367	.747	.553	--	.446
6-20x21+	.324	.226	.035	.114	--	.607	--	.612	.400	.432	--	.297
6-17x21+	.295	.172	.014	.096	--	.233	--	.673	.533	.435	--	.213
18-20x21+	.275	.213	.025	.202	--	.648	--	-.364	.400	.449	--	.348
Inner City A-B												
6-17x18-20	.442	.391	.014	.160	--	.000	--	-.444	.747	.551	--	.445
6-20x21+	.447	.299	.204	.112	--	.972	--	.444	.400	.390	--	.286
6017x21+	.402	.212	.222	.409	--	.228	--	.556	.533	.418	--	.190
18-20x21+	.448	.370	.088	.144	--	.741	--	-.222	.400	.403	--	.344
Outer City C-D-E												
6-17x18-20	.083	.309	.079	.018	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-20x21+	.165	.224	.060	.115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-17x21+	.210	.159	-.052	.105	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18-20x21+	.043	.196	.052	.074	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Negroes interviewed was relatively small and only the Negro correlations for the age periods 6-17 with 18-20 were statistically significant, we shall assume that these higher correlations were pretty much due to chance interviews with minority persons who had considerable continuity in their careers. They will serve, then, as examples of persons with continuing careers and will permit us to see if their responses differentiate them from the larger group who did not have this degree of continuity in their careers.

Table 24, presenting coefficients indicative of greater continuity in careers as represented by Geometric scores than did Table 18 in the text for the cohorts, again suggests more continuity for persons interviewed from the Mexican-American and Negro groups than for the Anglos. In this case, all of the 1949 Negro male correlations are significant, indicating that the greater degree of continuity from age period to age period must be accepted as differentiating these Negro males from the larger cohort group. While their numbers are relatively small, we have interviewed a group of Negroes who exemplify the persistent career types.

TABLE 24. TAU COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION RELATING GEOMETRIC SCORES BY AGE PERIODS AMONG COHORT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN 1976 BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND NATURAL AREA OF JUVENILE RESIDENCE

	Anglo				Mexican-American				Negro			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949	1942	1949
Entire City												
6-17x18-20	.272	.247	.050	.009	--	-.293	--	-.367	.600	.428	--	.450
6-20x21+	.308	.217	.027	.113	--	.264	--	.673	.667	.492	--	.325
6-17x21+	.289	.182	.005	.102	--	.288	--	.673	.480	.476	--	.200
18-20x21+	.276	.212	.021	.082	--	.320	--	-.364	.667	.317	--	.479
Inner City A-B												
6-17x18-20	.416	.324	-.004	.074	--	-.250	--	-.444	.600	.422	--	.449
6-20x21+	.454	.276	.270	.116	--	.889	--	.556	.667	.458	--	.313
6-17x21+	.422	.181	.202	.130	--	.815	--	.556	.480	.444	--	.186
18-20x21+	.487	.405	.071	.080	--	.083	--	-.222	.667	.302	--	.463
Outer City C-D-E												
6-17x18-20	.102	.270	.074	.017	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-20x21+	.172	.227	.028	.115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6-17x21+	.244	.191	-.055	.116	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18-20x21+	.016	.201	.047	.072	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

END