

67789



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Commissioner of Probation

206 New Court House, Boston 02108

NCJRS

MAY 19 1990

PATTERNS OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ACQUISITIONS

IN MASSACHUSETTS: 1979-1978

Joseph P. Foley
Commissioner

Prepared by:

Marjorie Brown Roy
Director of Research

Elaine Greenblatt
Senior Statistical Clerk

February 3, 1980

67789

PATTERNS OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN MASSACHUSETTS: 1979-1978

Criminal justice research has focused considerable attention on the etiology and trends of crime and delinquency. This study was undertaken to assess the shifts in frequency and type of offenses in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1978 to 1979. The research model focused particular attention on the systemic linkage between age, sex and crime.

The Office of the Commissioner of Probation analyzed data based on court appearance records received from 70 probation departments statewide during four sample weeks in 1978 and 1979.

In 1978, the court appearance records of 10,708 defendants were received and examined in the four sample weeks. These included all defendants appearing before the criminal and juvenile courts in Massachusetts with new charges during the weeks of January 9-13, May 15-19, September 18-22 and December 4-8, 1978.

In 1979, the same methodology was followed. Sample weeks included March 12-16, June 25-29, September 10-14, and December 3-7, 1979, totalling 12,400 court appearance records.

In both 1978 and 1979, the sample weeks were spaced throughout the year to control for seasonal variations.

Inasmuch as the criminal justice system witnesses a high percentage of charges against young defendants, the age categories were as follows:

- * juvenile defendants (7-16 years of age);
- * young adult defendants (17-25 years of age);
- * older adult defendants (26+ years of age).

Though minor traffic offenses (ie. speeding) were included in the court appearance records submitted to the Office of the Commissioner of Probation in 1978, they were not included in the sample. Minor motor

vehicle offenses were decriminalized in Massachusetts on January 1, 1979.

METHODOLOGY

Court appearance records were counted daily as they were received by the Office of the Commissioner of Probation (OCP) during four sample weeks of 1978 and 1979.

The OCP is unique in that all criminal and delinquency records statewide are centrally filed in Boston; six million records dating back to 1924 are stored in the Probation Central File. Each day, probation departments across the state send in the records of cases heard in court on the previous day, including new charges, the status of continued cases and dispositional information. Only those records reflecting new charges were included in the samples.

The daily tabulations recorded specific offenses by age and sex of the defendant. Offenses in the sample were also collapsed into six categories to facilitate interpretation of the data:

Crimes against persons: murder, manslaughter, assault with a weapon, sexual assault, rape, assault and battery, robbery, threats, bribery, conspiracy, kidnapping;

Crimes against property: arson, breaking and entering, larceny, receiving stolen property, fraud;

Non-assaultive sex: commercial, prostitution, unnatural, illegitimacy, indecent exposure;

Major motor vehicle: operating under the influence of liquor, use of a motor vehicle without authority, possession of master keys, counterfeit sticker/license;

Public order: setting up a lottery, carrying dangerous weapon, liquor laws, false fire alarm, disorderly conduct, non-support;

Controlled substance: possession or distribution of various classes of drugs and drug paraphernalia.

Each defendant was counted only once, regardless of the number of charges. Where charges included several offense categories, the most serious offense was counted.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Offense Categories

Property crimes accounted for the highest percentage of offenses in both 1978 and 1979 samples (30.80% and 28.12% respectively). Public order crimes were second in frequency, followed by major motor vehicle offenses, crimes against persons, controlled substance violations and non-assaultive sex crimes.

TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE

When the 1978 data was compared to 1979, increases were evident in all offense categories. While the sample weeks showed an overall 15.80 percent increase in volume, two offense categories showed an even higher rate of increase: non-assaultive sex (up 51.49%) and public order crimes (up 34.01%).

Age Distribution

The 1978 and 1979 data both showed the young adult population to account for the highest frequency of defendants (49.09% and 55.12% respectively). This age group also accounted for 30.03 percent increase when the 1978 and 1979 data were compared.

TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE

The data in Table 2 shows that the juvenile population increased at a slower rate of 5.75 percent, and the older adult population

increased only 0.54 percent.

Age Distribution by Offense

Tables 3A and 3B indicate the distribution of offense categories by age of the defendants. The data shows that young adults represented the highest percent of defendants for both 1978 and 1979 across all offense categories.

While 55.12 percent of all defendants were 17-25 years of age in the 1979 sample, several offense categories showed an even higher representation in that age group, notably: non-assaultive sex crimes, public order offenses and controlled substance violations (see Table 3A, column 4).

TABLES 3A & 3B ABOUT HERE

Older adults (26 years of age or older) accounted for 30.10 percent of the 1979 sample. This age group showed an overrepresentation in crimes against persons, non-assaultive sex crimes and major motor vehicle offenses (Table 3A, column 8).

Juveniles (7-16 yrs.) represented 14.77 percent of the defendants in the 1979 sample; only property crimes (Table 3A, column 2) showed an overrepresentation by juveniles.

Age/Offense Linkage

In the 1979 sample, 69.9 percent of the defendants were 25 years of age or younger, compared to 65.3 percent in the 1978 study. When one examines that distribution based on offense categories, one begins to see a systemic linkage between the age of defendants and offenses committed.

In both 1979 and 1978, young people (7-25 years of age) were overrepresented in property crimes, public order crimes and controlled substance violations (see Tables 3A and 3B, column 6).

Age linkage indicates to what extent the occurrence of certain offenses seems to be committed by a specific age group. Given the probability that offenses should be equally distributed in proportion to the distribution of a given age group in the overall sample, wherever a given age group accounts for a significantly higher or lower incidence of that offense, the offense is said to be "age-linked". In such cases, other variables (economic, demographic for example) may be related to the distribution of the offenses.

The overrepresentation of young people in the three offense categories is underscored by the rapid drop off in frequency after 25 years of age. While the total volume dropped by 56.93 percent in the 1979 sample (see Table 3A, column 9), property crimes dropped 66.65 percent, public order crimes dropped 67.13 percent and controlled substance violations dropped 72.95 percent. Other offense categories declined less rapidly.

Age/Offense Linkage: Property Crimes

The significance of the high reduction factor for property crimes points to related socioeconomic conditions. Unlike crimes against persons, property crimes usually involve some deliberation, weighing the cost benefits of theft. For juveniles and young adults, the incidence of property crimes may be linked to parents' ability to provide the appropriate level of material resources, as has been suggested by criminologist David Greenberg. Given that the "appropriate level" may increase with higher economic class, this phenomenon does not appear to be a class issue.

Where parents cannot provide resources compatible with that required by the youth's peer group, property crimes may appear to be a viable alternative. The incentive is clearly reduced when parents can adequately provide for the young people's material and entertainment needs, or where the young people themselves can meet their financial needs.

The economic basis of property crimes among juveniles and young adults may be related to the lack of economic alternatives for those age categories. Child labor laws, combined with the high rate of unemployment among young people, contribute to the limited economic opportunities for young people. Shut out of the prevailing economic system, juveniles and young adults may make a rational choice to steal.

Age/Offense Linkage: Drug Defendants

In the 1979 sample, over three quarters of the drug defendants (78.8%) were 25 years of age or younger. The frequency dropped 72.9 percent after 25 years. While the overall frequency of drug defendants increased 9.04 percent from 1978 to 1979, that increase was largely due to a 16.5 percent increase in the frequency of marijuana arrests (Class D drugs). The reduction in drug defendants after age 25 was evident in every drug class except Class A (heroin), where the volume of young adults and older adults were similar. The reduction may largely be due to the stabilizing factors of adulthood, reduced peer pressure to conform, and less flamboyant social activities which would draw law enforcement attention to drug users.

Age/Offense Linkage: Public Order Crimes

Public order crimes increased 34.01 percent from 1978 to 1979. The increase was significant in the 7-25 age group, up 52.77 percent, while older adults (26+ years) decreased by 2.4 percent. The sharp rise in

the frequency of public order crimes appears to be linked to a 122.46 percent increase in liquor law violations. Inasmuch as the legal drinking age in Massachusetts was raised from 18 to 20 years in April, 1979, it is not surprising that the incidence of liquor law violations increased in the young adult category.

Age/Offense Linkage: Crimes Against Persons

According to the data in Table 1, crimes against persons accounted for 15.79 percent of the defendants in the 1979 sample, compared to 17.14 percent in 1978. However, the absolute frequency of crimes against persons increased by 6.7 percent when the two samples were compared.

While the economically-related property offenses involve some measure of cost-benefit deliberation, crimes against persons are less a considered cost-benefit issue. One would therefore expect less age linkage and a less rapid decline in the older age group; the data in Table 3A bears this out. The reduction factor for crimes against persons was only 44.85 percent, far less than the 66.65 percent for property crimes.

Though 51.63 percent of the defendants charged with crimes against persons were 17-25 years of age, the older adult population represented a substantial percentage (35.5%) of defendants charged in this category. Juveniles accounted for only 12.8 percent of the defendants, indicating that they are not as violent as the other age groups.

Age/Offense Linkage: Major Motor Vehicle Offenses

Major motor vehicle offenses accounted for 17.82 percent of the cases in the 1979 sample. Crimes in this category included driving under the influence of liquor, use of a motor vehicle without authority, counterfeit

sticker/license, possession of master keys and other major motor vehicle violations.

As the data in Table 3A indicates, young adults accounted for the highest percentage of the defendants (47.9%), while the older adults accounted for 44.0 percent. Juveniles represented only 8.0 percent of the major motor vehicle defendants. The reduction factor after 25 years of age was only 22.2 percent, indicating that major motor vehicle crimes are not age linked; that is, the data does not reflect any significant drop in frequency with increased age.

Age/Offense Linkage: Non-assaultive Sex Crimes

In 1979, the frequency of non-assaultive sex crimes increased 51.44 percent over the 1978 sample. Non-assaultive sex crimes included commercial, prostitution, unnatural, illegitimacy, indecent exposure, etc. Rape and other assaultive sex crimes were included in the "crimes against persons" offense category.

Again, young adults accounted for the highest frequency in 1979 and 1978 (58.4% and 60.0% respectively). Juveniles represented only 2.5 percent of those charged with non-assaultive sex crimes in the 1979 sample.

The 1979 data in Table 3A (column 9) indicates that non-assaultive sex crimes dropped in frequency only 35.94 percent after age 25; this compares to the overall reduction factor of 56.93 percent after 25.

Sex Distribution

Males represented 86.18 percent of the defendants in the 1979 sample, while females represented 13.82 percent. This sex distribution showed no shift from the 1978 sample, when males accounted for 86.21 percent of the cases and females 13.79 percent.

TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE

When male and female cases were considered by age of the defendants, juvenile females appear to be somewhat overrepresented in their age group for both 1978 and 1979. While 14.77 percent of the cases were juveniles in 1979, 17.56 percent of the female cases were juveniles. Similarly, older adult females accounted for 32.26 percent of the female cases, compared to 30.01 percent of the total cases being older adults.

This finding indicates that females are less highly concentrated in the 17-25 year old age group than males, and that age-linkages may be less evident for females than for males.

Sex Distribution of Offense Categories

Tables 5A and 5B list the sex distribution of the six offense categories for 1979 and 1978. In both the 1979 and 1978 samples, males were overrepresented in crimes against persons, major motor vehicle offenses, public order crimes and controlled substance violations. That is, their representation in each of those offense categories was greater than could be expected through probability.

TABLES 5A & 5B ABOUT HERE

Tables 5A and 5B also indicate that in both the 1979 and 1978 samples, females were overrepresented in two offense categories: property crimes and non-assaultive sex crimes. Given that the criminal justice system heavily prosecutes females for deviant sexual activity, it is not surprising that nearly half the non-assaultive sex defendants are female. The significance of females' overrepresentation in property crimes is discussed

in the next section.

Offenses by Age and Sex

Offense patterns for male and female defendants varied. According to 1979 data in Table 6A, male juveniles were overrepresented in property crimes, while male young adults were overrepresented in public order and controlled substance violations, and male older adults were overrepresented in crimes against persons, non-assaultive sex crimes and major motor vehicle offenses. That is, for each offense category, males representation was greater than one would expect the probability to be.

Tables 6A & 6B About Here

Age/Sex: Property Crimes

It is not surprising that juveniles were overrepresented in property crimes. The data in Table 7A shows the distribution by specific property offense for male defendants. One sees that in every property offense (except fraud), male juveniles were overrepresented. The pattern shifted in the 17-25 year old age group, to a general underrepresentation (except for breaking and entering in the nighttime); in the older adult age group, property crimes again changed pattern. Older adults (26+) were overrepresented in arson and fraud, and underrepresented in all other property offenses.

Table 7A About Here

Given the limited economic opportunities which are available to male (and female) juveniles, it is not surprising that this age group should be overrepresented in most property crimes. However, it would appear that once the socioeconomic climate makes significant work available, and often

necessary to support a family, the incidence of most property crimes by males appears to decrease.

Property crimes accounted for 46.37 percent of offenses by male juvenile defendants, but dropped to 25.26 percent of the charges against young adult males, and 20.99 percent of older adult males. Property crimes represented 27.01 percent of charges against all males, all ages.

While the data in Table 3A showed the overall reduction factor in property crimes to be 66.65 percent after age 25, for males the reduction factor was 69.94. Thus, for male defendants, property crimes appear to be age-linked.

A somewhat different pattern is apparent for female defendants and property crimes. While 38.21 percent of the juvenile females were charged with property crimes, the older age groups did not show a substantial reduced incidence of property crimes. For young adult females, 32.67 percent were charged with property crimes, compared to 37.07 percent for older adult females.

Table 7B About Here

Given the well documented inequitable availability of significant jobs for women workers, one would expect the economic need to persist into adulthood. The reduction factor of 48.23 was far less than the reduction factor of 69.94 for males.

Age/Sex: Non-assaultive Sex Crimes

Predictably, females in the 1979 study were overrepresented in the incidence of non-assaultive sex offenses. Females were most frequently charged with prostitution, while males were charged with indecent exposure,

unnatural acts and illegitimacy.

Commercial sex offenses by females dropped 82 percent after age 25. This confirms the posture that prostitution is most common among young adult women, and that by the mid to late twenties, many prostitutes drop out of "the life".

The high percentage (79 percent) of the females who were charged with non-assaultive sex crimes were 17-25 years of age, and this age link may have an economic base. The financial rewards of prostitution have been well documented, and young women who lack other economic alternatives may find prostitution a financially attractive occupation.

Male sex offenses, primarily indecent exposure, "pimping" and illegitimacy are highest in the older age group (26+ years), accounting for 56 percent of the non-assaultive sex crimes.

Age/Sex: Major Motor Vehicle Offenses

The 1979 study showed major motor vehicle offenses to be a predominantly male offense category (accounting for 90.37 percent of the MMV cases). For both males and females, operating under the influence of liquor accounted for the greatest number of MMV cases; the frequency was also highest in the 26+ age group.

Use of a motor vehicle without authority showed highest frequency in the juvenile age group for females, and about equal distribution between young adult and older adults males. Perhaps as the availability of automobiles become legitimately available, the impetus for "joyriding" diminishes.

Age/Sex: Crimes Against Persons

The incidence of arrests for crimes against persons points to different

patterns for males and females. Males accounted for 90.30 percent of the crimes against persons, and females 9.70 percent. However, a higher percentage of juvenile girls (16.32%) versus juvenile boys (12.44%) were charged with crimes against persons.

Additionally, the incidence of crimes against persons by males dropped by 46.79 percent after age 25, but the reduction factor for females was only 24.07 percent. For females, serious and violent crimes against persons are higher in the older adult age group than either other age category. Males, on the other hand, showed the highest frequency in the young adults, with reduced frequency in the older adult age group.

The significance of age-linkage to economic issues appears again in the analysis of the crime of robbery, which because of direct personal confrontation is considered a crime against persons.

The robbery frequency dropped by 78.26 percent for males after age 25 (69.23% for females), compared to the overall reduction factors of 46.79 percent and 24.07 percent respectively for males and females charged with property crimes. For both sexes, the higher reduction factor for the crime of robbery supports the age-linkage perspective.

CONCLUSIONS

Though the data in this study reflect a high concentration (69.89%) of criminal/delinquent activity in the under 26 age groups, it does not necessarily follow that young people in Massachusetts are therefore more criminal than older adults.

The degree of sophistication of the crimes may change, as adults have a greater opportunity for white collar crimes, which go largely undetected and unprosecuted. The cost of apprehension is also different for "street

crimes" versus white collar crimes, with differing degrees of law enforcement concentration.

Many offense categories were found to be age-linked; that is, patterns appeared with certain offenses characteristically overrepresented in the younger age categories. The study proposed that limited economic opportunities for young adults and juveniles may be related to the high incidence of certain offenses for those age groups.

The study further concluded that limited economic opportunities for females may account for the overrepresentation in economically-related offenses.

Given the age-linkage to economic crimes, economic downturns in 1980 may reflect higher criminal activity by the growing legions of unemployed and unemployable, with particular impact on young people and women.

Because of the high representation of young adults, any demographic shifts over time may have a profound effect on the future arrest rate.

TABLE 1: Volume of sample weeks, by offense categories (males and females, all ages)

	1978		1979		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Crimes against persons	1835	(17.14%)	1958	(15.79%)	+ 6.7%
Crimes against property	3298	(30.80%)	3487	(28.12%)	+ 5.7%
Non-Assaultive Sex	235	(2.19%)	356	(2.87%)	+51.4%
Major Motor Vehicle	1898	(17.73%)	2210	(17.82%)	+16.4%
Public Order	2546	(23.78%)	3412	(27.52%)	+34.0%
Controlled Substance	896	(8.37%)	977	(7.83%)	+ 9.0%
TOTAL VOLUME	10708		12400		+15.8%

TABLE 2: Age Distribution

	1978		1979		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
7-16 (juveniles)	1738	(16.23%)	1832	(14.77%)	+ 5.7%
17-25 (young adults)	5257	(49.09%)	6835	(55.12%)	+30.0%
26+ (older adults)	3713	(34.68%)	3733	(30.10%)	+ 0.5%
TOTAL	10708		12400		+15.8%

TABLE 3A: Age Distribution by Offense Categories-1979

<u>Class of Offenses</u>	<u>7-16</u>		<u>17-25</u>		<u>7-25 comb.</u>		<u>26+</u>		<u>reduct.</u>	<u>T</u>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Against persons	251	12.8%	1011	51.6%	1262	64.4%	696	35.5%	-44.8%	1958
Against property	825	23.6%	1790	51.3%	2615	74.9%	872	25.0%	-66.6%	3487
Non-Asslt. Sex	9	2.5%	208	58.4%	217	60.9%	139	39.0%	-35.9%	356
Major MV	177	8.0%	1059	47.9%	1236	55.9%	974	44.0%	-22.2%	2210
Public Order	471	13.8%	2097	61.4%	2568	75.2%	844	24.7%	-67.1%	3412
Contrld. Substance	99	10.1%	670	68.5%	769	78.7%	208	21.2%	-72.9%	977
TOTAL	1832	14.7%	6835	55.1%	8667	69.9%	3733	30.1%	-56.9%	12400

TABLE 3B. Age Distribution by Offense Categories-1978

Class of Offenses	7-16		17-25		7-25 comb.		26+		reduct.	T
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Against persons	232	12.7%	877	47.7%	1110	60.4%	725	39.5%	-34.6%	1835
Against property	874	26.5%	1508	45.7%	2382	72.2%	916	27.7%	-61.5%	3298
Non-Asslt. Sex	9	3.8%	141	60.0%	150	63.8%	85	36.1%	-43.3%	235
Major MV	168	8.8%	839	44.2%	1007	53.0%	891	46.9%	-11.5%	1898
Public Order	328	12.8%	1353	53.1%	1681	66.0%	865	33.9%	-48.5%	2546
Contrld. Substance	126	14.0%	539	60.1%	665	74.2%	231	25.7%	-65.2%	896
TOTAL	1738	16.2%	5257	49.0%	6995	65.3%	3713	34.6%	-46.9%	10708

TABLE 4: Frequency and Percent Distribution by Age & Sex of Defendants

(Freq. Col. % Row %)	7-16		17-25		26+		TOTAL	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
	MALE	1456 83.7% 15.7%	1531 83.5% 14.3%	4579 87.1% 49.6%	5975 87.4% 55.9%	3196 86.0% 34.6%	3180 85.1% 29.7%	9231 86.2%
FEMALE	282 16.2% 19.0%	301 16.4% 17.5%	678 12.9% 45.9%	860 12.5% 50.1%	517 13.9% 35.0%	553 14.8% 32.2%	1477 13.7%	1714 13.8%
TOTAL	1,738 16.2%	1832 14.7%	5257 49.0%	6835 55.1%	3713 34.6%	3733 30.0%	10708	12400

TABLE 5A: Sex Distribution of Offense Categories - 1979

	#	MALE		FEMALE		T
		#	%	#	%	
Against persons	1768	1768	90.30%	190	9.70%	1958
Against property	2886	2886	82.76%	601	17.24%	3487
Non-asslt. sex	204	204	57.30%	152	42.70%	356
Major motor vehicle	1997	1997	90.36%	213	9.64%	2210
Public order	2966	2966	87.81%	446	13.07%	3412
Controlled substance	865	865	88.54%	112	11.46%	977
TOTAL	10686	10686	86.18%	1714	13.82%	12400

TABLE 5B: Sex Distribution of Offense Categories - 1978

	MALE		FEMALE		T
	#	%	#	%	
Against persons	1661	90.52%	174	9.48%	1835
Against property	2673	81.05%	625	18.95%	3298
Non-asslt. sex	119	50.64%	116	49.36%	235
Major motor vehicle	1738	91.57%	160	8.43%	1898
Public order	2255	88.57%	291	11.43%	2546
Controlled substance	785	87.61%	111	12.39%	896
TOTAL	9231	86.21%	1477	13.79%	10708

TABLE 6A: Offense Distribution by Age - Male Defendants (1979)

Class of Offenses	7-16		17-25		7-25 comb.		26+		reduct.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Against persons	220	12.4%	934	52.8%	1154	62.2%	614	34.7%	-46.7%	1768
Against property	710	24.6%	1509	52.2%	2219	76.8%	667	23.1%	-69.9%	2886
Non-asslt. Sex	3	1.4%	87	42.6%	90	44.1%	114	55.8%	+26.6%	204
Major MV	148	7.4%	981	49.1%	1129	56.5%	868	43.4%	-23.1%	1997
Public order	372	12.5%	1860	62.7%	2232	75.2%	734	24.7%	-67.1%	2966
Contrld. Substance	78	9.0%	604	69.8%	682	78.8%	183	21.1%	-73.1%	865
TOTAL	1531	14.3%	5975	55.7%	7506	70.2%	3180	29.7%	-57.6%	10686

TABLE 6B: Offense Distribution by Age - Female Defendants (1979)

Class of Offenses	7-16		17-25		7-25 comb.		26+		reduct.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Against persons	31	16.3%	77	40.5%	108	56.8%	82	43.1%	-24.0%	190
Against property	115	19.1%	281	46.7%	396	65.8%	205	34.1%	-48.2%	601
Non-asslt. Sex	6	3.9%	121	79.6%	127	83.5%	25	16.4%	-80.3%	152
Major MV	29	13.6%	78	36.6%	107	50.2%	106	49.7%	-0.93%	213
Public order	99	22.2%	237	53.1%	336	75.3%	110	24.6%	-67.2%	446
Contrld. Substance	21	18.7%	66	58.9%	87	77.6%	25	22.3%	-71.2%	112
TOTAL	301	17.5%	860	50.1%	1161	67.7%	553	32.2%	-52.3%	1714

TABLE 7A: Age Distribution of Specific Property Crimes (Males-1979)

	7-16		17-25		26+		T
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Arson	17	23.2%	34	46.5%	32	43.8%	73
B&E (nt.)	142	27.1%	312	59.6%	69	13.1%	523
B&E (day)	167	42.6%	164	41.8%	61	15.5%	392
Larceny	143	21.3%	362	54.0%	165	24.6%	670
less							
Larceny	84	16.7%	276	55.0%	141	28.1%	501
more							
Rec. Stl. property	53	18.4%	157	54.7%	77	26.8%	287
Fraud	5	4.8%	33	31.7%	66	63.4%	104
Misc.	99	29.4%	171	50.8%	66	19.6%	336
Total Property	710	24.6%	1509	52.2%	667	23.1%	2886
Total males in sample	1531	14.3%	5975	55.7%	3180	29.7%	10686

TABLE 7B: Age Distribution of Specific Property Crimes (Females-1979)

	7-16		17-25		26+		T
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Arson	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	6
B&E (nt.)	7	36.8%	10	52.6%	2	10.5%	19
B&E (day)	10	41.6%	11	45.8%	3	12.5%	24
Larceny	70	21.9%	134	42.0%	115	36.0%	319
less							
Larceny	15	11.1%	68	50.3%	52	38.5%	135
more							
Rec.Stol. property	3	9.6%	20	64.5%	8	25.8%	31
Fraud	1	3.2%	17	54.8%	13	41.9%	31
Misc.	7	19.4%	19	52.7%	10	27.7%	36
Total Property	115	19.1%	281	46.7%	205	34.1%	601
Total females in sample	301	17.5%	860	50.1%	553	32.2%	1714

Table 8A: Age Distribution of Specific Crimes Against Persons (Males-1979)

	7-16		17-25		26+		T
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Murder	1	5.2%	7	36.8%	11	57.8%	19
Manslaughter	1	5.5%	13	72.2%	4	22.2%	18
Asslt. w/ weapon	74	12.1%	342	55.9%	195	31.9%	611
Sexual Asslt.	14	12.1%	42	36.5%	59	51.3%	115
Asslt. & Battery.	53	8.5%	336	54.1%	231	37.2%	620
Robbery	59	26.3%	125	55.8%	40	17.8%	224
Threats, Brib.	9	8.4%	51	48.1%	46	43.4%	106
Conspiracy	3	15.0%	8	40.0%	9	45.0%	20
Kidnapping	6	17.1%	10	28.5%	19	54.2%	35
TOTAL Crimes Ag. Persons	220	12.4%	934	52.8%	614	34.7%	1768
TOTAL Males in Sample	1531	14.3%	5975	55.7%	3180	29.7%	10686

Table 8B: Age Distribution of Specific Crimes Against Persons (Females-1979)

	7-16		17-25		26+		T
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Murder	0	-	1	*	1	*	2
Manslaughter	0	-	0	-	2	*	2
Asslt. w/ weapon	8	14.5%	21	38.1%	26	47.2%	55
Sexual Asslt.	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Asslt. & Battery.	20	20.6%	38	39.1%	39	40.2%	97
Robbery	1	5.8%	12	70.5%	4	23.5%	17
Threats, Brib.	2	15.3%	4	30.7%	7	53.8%	13
Conspiracy	0	-	1	*	1	*	2
Kidnapping	0	-	0	-	2	*	2
TOTAL Crimes Ag. Persons	31	16.3%	77	40.5%	82	43.1%	190
TOTAL Females in Sample	301	17.5%	860	50.1%	553	32.2%	1714

* numbers too small to have statistical significance.

END