National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

1.0	2.8	2.5
	3.2	2.2
	3.6	
1.1	4.0	2.0
		1.8
1.25	1.4	1.6
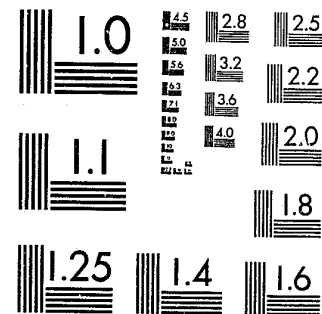
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

1/13/83

New Hampshire
Analysis of 1977
Arrests by Age & Sex

86119

...MENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
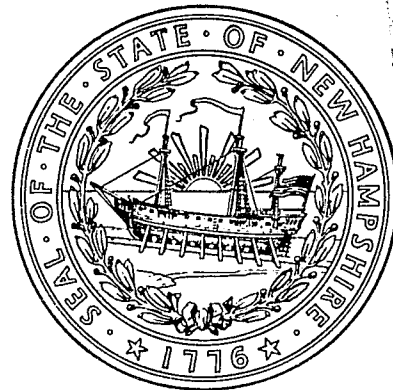
...TISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

JULY 1979

New Hampshire

Analysis of 1977

Arrests by Age & Sex

NCJRS

OCT 20 1982

ACQUISITIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

JULY 1979

ANALYSIS OF 1977

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

Dr. Stuart R. Hall

INTRODUCTION

The data upon which this report is based were obtained by State Police personnel, in the form of monthly reports, as part of the 1977 State UCR program. The arrest tabulations were submitted on separate forms for juveniles and adults. The data were tabulated by age and sex for each of the UCR crime categories.* Statistical Analysis Center personnel further processed the data into county monthly, county annual, statewide monthly, and statewide annual totals.

In this report the emphasis is on the statewide annual totals and the comparison of these totals with the age and sex distribution of the general population.

Population figures in five year age groups, from the Office of Comprehensive Planning were used to compare with the arrest totals. For this comparison, the UCR categories were combined to correspond with the OCP groupings. The groupings used on the original forms are shown in Tables A1 and A2 in the Appendix.**

---

*The category "race" also appeared on the forms but is not discussed in this report. The population of New Hampshire is 99.5% Caucasian.

**The first UCR age category is -10, i.e., 10 and under. The 10-14 re-grouping theoretically could be inflated by inclusion of arrestees under 10. In fact the numbers in the -10 category are small enough that including or excluding this category only changes the results in the 10-14 group by 1-2%.

SUMMARY

This report makes available for the first time information about the age at time of arrest together with an age breakdown of the general population to serve as a basis of comparison. Previous comparisons of juvenile (17 and under) and adult (18 and over) arrest totals have not fully revealed the over-representation of youthful offenders. Practitioners have been aware of the relative youthfulness of offenders as a result of everyday contacts, but it has not been possible previously to quantify the extent of that involvement. Key findings are:

--- Age 16 is the peak age of arrest for Part I (serious) offenses.

--- Nearly two-thirds of all Part I arrests (65.2%) involve people between 10-19 who comprise less than one-fifth of the population.

--- Four out of five Part I arrests occur among people 10-24 years of age. They represent slightly more than 1/4 of the population.

--- With peak Part I arrests at 15-19, those younger (10-14) have a higher likelihood of arrest than those 20-24.

--- By age 20, the arrest rate has begun to decline. From about age 30 on, arrests represent a share of total arrests smaller than each age group represents in the general population. By age 40, the arrest rate is negligible.

--- Four out of five of those arrested are male.

--- Of males arrested for Part I crimes nearly half are between 15-19. Since only 10% of the male population is between 15-19 this age group has a likelihood of arrest more than 8 times higher than other males taken together.

It was to be expected that it is young males who tend most frequently to be arrested. However, the extent of this trend has not been previously known. The findings that such a large fraction of arrests are accounted for by such a small fraction of the population should not be overlooked by those who formulate plans and policies in the criminal justice system and in the general society.

The data used throughout were available only in the form of "arrests". At the present time, it is not possible to know the extent to which "arrests" in any given sub-stratum (i.e., age category) are accounted for by relatively fewer offenders with multiple arrests or by relatively more offenders with single (or fewer, each) arrests. Subsequent availability of Offender-Based Transaction Statistics will make it possible to refine the data so as to make possible identification of "number of offenders arrested one or more times" as well as "number of arrests".

FINDINGS

As part of the 1977 State UCR Program, arrest data were tabulated according to the age and sex at time of arrest in each offense category. This was the first year that such detailed data have been available. Prior to 1977, age comparisons have been limited to contrasting the juvenile and adult arrest totals. The analysis of actual age distributions reveals the extent to which more specific age groups are over-involved in arrests when compared with their proportions in the general population.

The age with the highest frequency of arrests for Part I offenses (primarily larceny and burglary) was 16. For Part II offenses (which include drunkenness and D.W.I.) 18 was the peak age of arrest. The median age of those arrested for Part I offenses was 17; that is, at least half of those arrested were 17 or younger. For Part II offenses the median age of arrest was 22.

In terms of arrest rates, a comparison of the 15-24 age group with all other groups taken together is as follows:

		15-24	ALL OTHER
Arrests per	Part I	23.8	3.4
1000 Population	Part II	78.5	15.8
	Total	102.3	19.2

Males comprised 83% of all arrests. The largest percentages of males among arrests were for Part I juveniles (84.3%) and Part II adults (88.2%). Status offenses (runaway, incorrigible, truancy) were an exception; males and females were equally represented.

The major trends in the age distributions can be seen in the following condensed table. Males and females are combined. The percentage of each age group in the population is compared with the percentage of Part I and Part II arrests accounted for by that age group. (The population under 10 is not shown on the table -- see note in introduction).

Age	% Population	% Part I Arrests	% Part II Arrests
10 - 14	8.9	18.8	8.1
15 - 19	9.6	46.4	31.2
20 - 24	9.3	15.8	22.5
25 - 29	8.7	6.2	11.4
30 - 34	7.7	3.8	7.8
35 - 39	6.1	2.5	5.3
40 +	32.9	6.5	13.7

More detailed comparisons of arrests to population show that for Part I arrests, males 15-19 (5% of the state's population) accounted for 39.5% of arrests -- an overinvolvement of nearly 8 to 1. Males between 10 and 24 (13.9% of the population) accounted for 68% of Part I arrests.

Similar comparisons for Part II arrests show that males 15-19 accounted for 26.3% of arrests -- an overinvolvement of more than 5 to 1. Males between 15-29 (13.6% of the population) accounted for 56.2% of Part II arrests.

Definition: Part I and Part II Offenses

Tables A1 and A2 in the Appendix show the UCR offense categories along with the statewide annual totals by age and sex as grouped on original data sheets. Table A1 pertains to juveniles (under 18). Table A2 pertains to adults.

The first eight offense categories for both juveniles and adults are the Part I offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

The remaining 22 categories for juveniles and 20 categories for adults are termed Part II offenses. The last three offenses on the juvenile form are "status offenses," applicable only to juveniles. These include runaway, incorrigible, and truancy. For adults, the last category is "suspicion." Suspicion is not an offense. In this data suspicion includes only cases in which persons arrested are released by police and not charged with another offense. Those formally charged with an offense are entered into one of the Part I or other Part II categories. (See Uniform Crime Reports Operations Manual, State of New Hampshire, Department of Safety, Division of State Police.) In this report, for comparisons or combinations of Part II offenses, status offenses and suspicion are subtracted and presented separately.

Summary Totals

In this section the total 1977 arrests are summarized according to Part I vs. Part II, juvenile vs. adult, and male vs. female subtotals.

Table 1 shows Part I and Part II arrests separately for juveniles and adults. For both juveniles and adults, Part II arrests outnumber Part I arrests; but while this ratio is about 2 to 1 for juveniles, it is nearly 6 to 1 for adults. This suggests a difference in the Part I and Part II age distributions which is discussed further in the next section.

Table 1

Part I and Part II Arrests for Juveniles and Adults

	JUVENILES	ADULTS
Part I	3209 (28.9%)	3141 (14.3)
Part II	6053 (54.6%)	18193 (82.6)
Status	1825 (16.5%)	-------
Suspicion	-------	690 (3.1)
Total	11087 (100%)	22024 (100%)

Table 2 gives the frequencies and percentages of male and female arrests for juveniles, for Part I, Part II, and status offenses. Table 3 is a similar table for adults, listing Part I, Part II, and suspicion.

Considering juveniles first, Table 2 shows that status offenses are the only instance in which females outnumber males in terms of arrests. The percentages of males among Part I arrests is 84.3%. The percentage of males among Part II arrests (79%) is slightly less than for Part I.

Table 2

Male and Female Arrests for Juveniles. Part I, Part II, and Status Offenses.

	Part I %	Part II %	Status
Male	2705 (84.3)	4780 (79.0)	906 (49.6)
Female	504 (15.7)	1273 (21.0)	919 (50.4)
Total	3209	6053	1825

For adults Table 3 shows that the percentage of males among Part I arrests is 79.9%. Among Part II arrests the percentage is higher (88.2% male).

Comparing Tables 2 and 3 reveals that the greatest disproportions of males occur for Part I juveniles and Part II adults.

Table 3

Male and Female Arrests for Adults. Part I, Part II, and Suspicion.

	Part I %	Part II %	Suspicion
Male	2510 (79.9)	16047 (88.2)	604 (87.5)
Female	631 (20.1)	2146 (11.8)	86 (12.5)
Total	3141 (100)	18193 (100)	690 (100)

Age Distributions

In this section the arrest data is presented in five year age groups so that the contribution of an age group to arrests can be compared to the percentage of that group in the general population.*

Part I Arrests

Figure 1 shows the percentage of each age group in the general population along with the percentage of Part I arrests contributed by that age group. Males and females are tabulated on separate bases. The largest disproportions are in the 15-19 age group. Of males arrested for Part I offenses, 48.1% are between 15-19; whereas only 10.2% of the male population falls within this age group. This represents an overinvolvement of nearly 5 to 1.

Of females arrested for Part I offenses, 38.8% are between 15-19. This age group comprises only 9% of the female population.

Percentages of arrests in excess of percentage of population do not persist beyond the 20-24 age group. Taken together the 28.7% of the male population between 10-24 accounts for 82.8% of males arrested. The 26.9% of the female population between 10-24 accounts for 72.5% of females arrested.

The age with the highest frequency of arrests for Part I offenses is 16 for both males and females. However, the median age for males (17) is younger than for females (18).

*Population data provided by Office of Comprehensive Planning.

In Figure 1, the percentages were calculated on separate bases for males and females so that separate comparisons could be made among the male and female age groups. In Figure 2 the percentages are calculated on the same bases, i.e., total population and total arrests. This method of calculation reveals the much greater disproportion among males than females. For example, males 15-19 account for 39.5% of all Part I arrests, but represent only 5% of the total population -- an overinvolvement of 8 to 1. For females, 15-19 becomes the only group showing a disproportion of arrests to population, and this is slight: 6.9% of total Part I arrests are accounted for by 4.7% of the population.

Figure 1. Part I Arrests. Percentage Distribution
in Five Year Age Groups Compared with Age Distribu-
tion of State. Male and Female Percentages Calcula-
ted on Separate Bases.

Percentage of Arrests and Population

Percentage of Arrests and Population

3 12 24 36

3 12 24 36 48

AGE GROUPS

| 10-14 |
| 15-19 |
| 20-24 |
| 25-29 |
| 30-34 |
| 35-39 |
| 40-44 |
| 45-49 |
| 50-54 |
| 55-59 |
| 60-64 |
| 65 + |

PART I FEMALE

☐ ARRESTS

■ POPULATION

PART I MALE

☐ ARRESTS

■ POPULATION
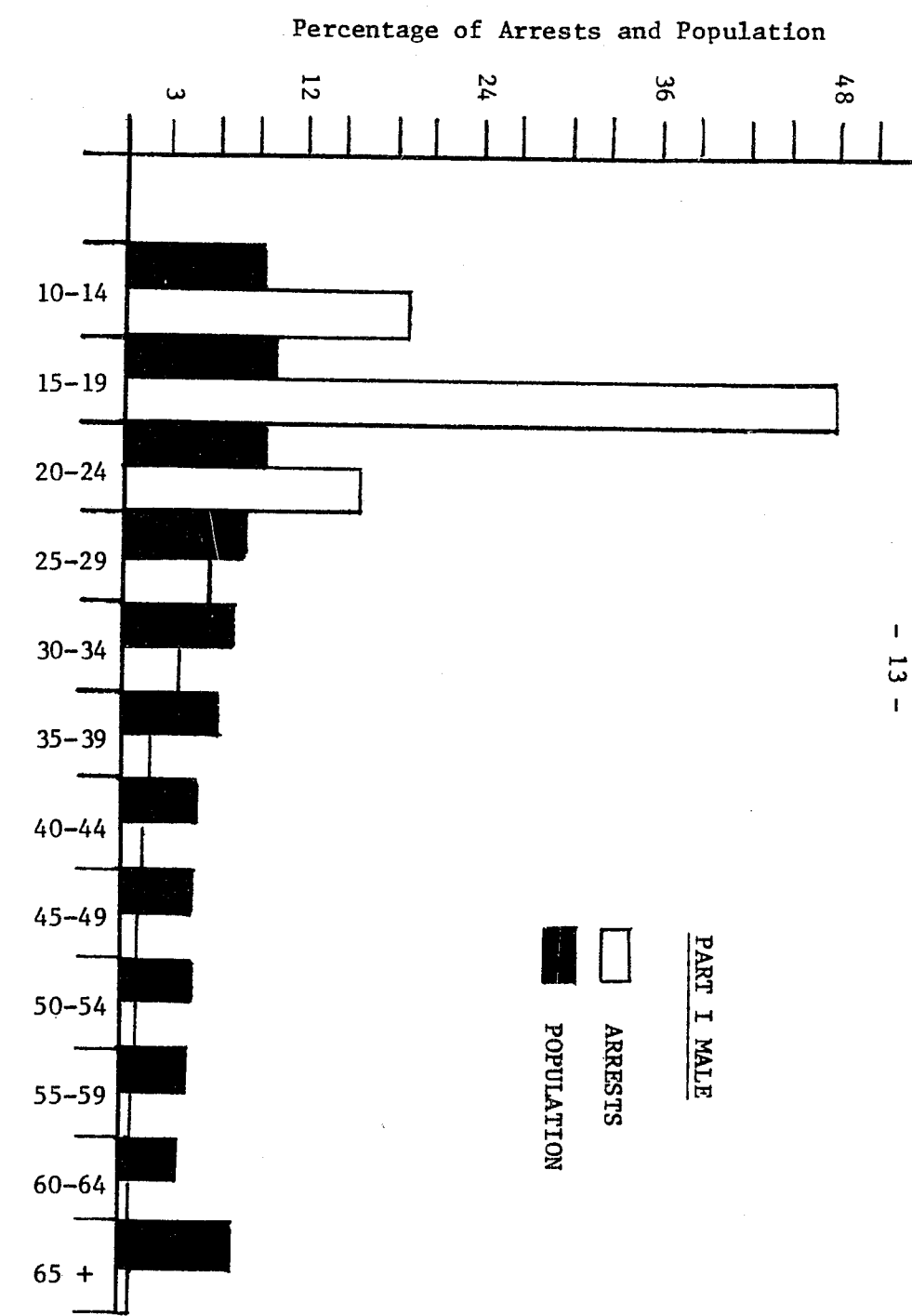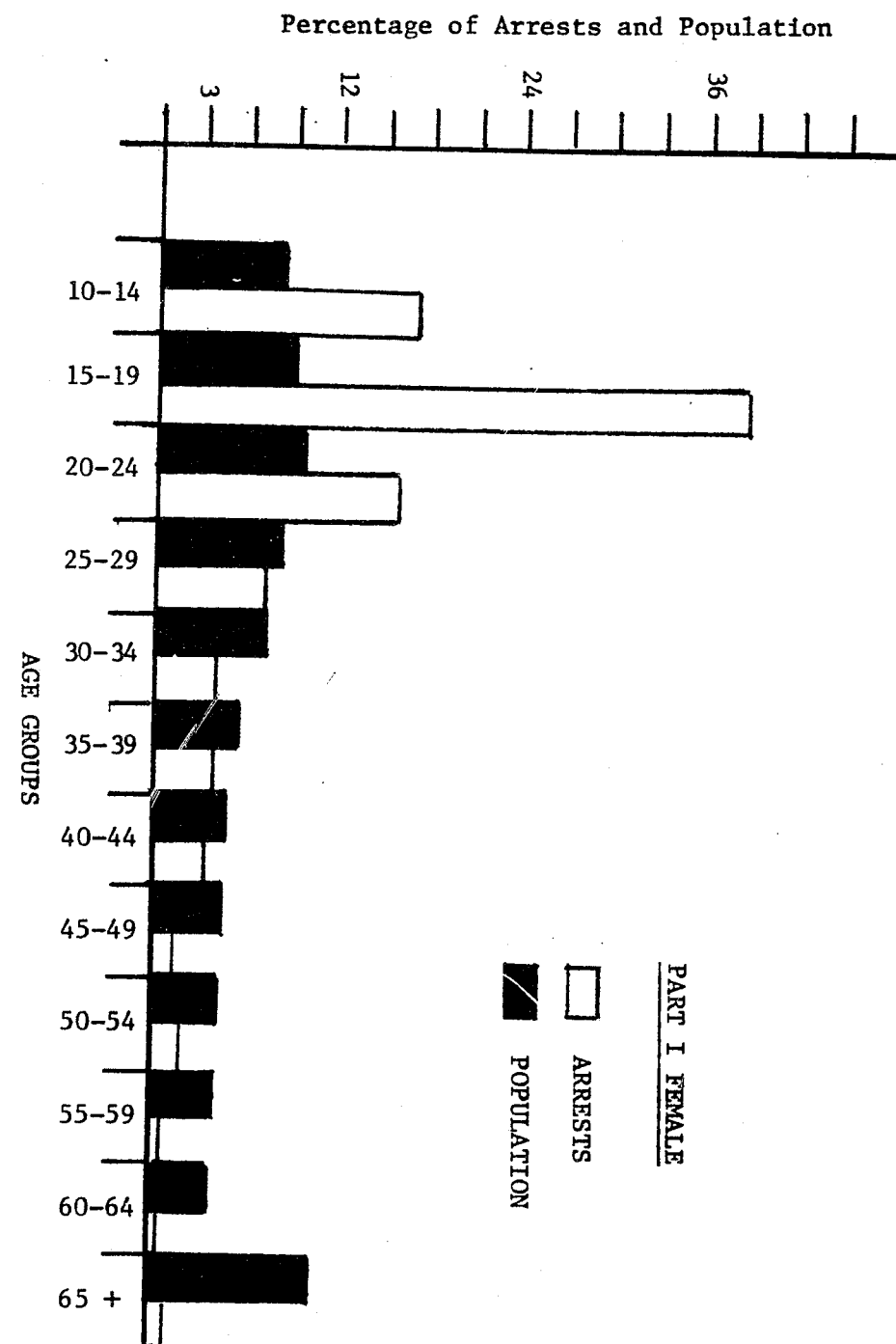
Figure 2. Part I Arrests. Percentage Distribution
in Five Year Age Groups Compared with Age Distri-
bution of State. Male and Female Percentages Cal-
culated on Common Bases.
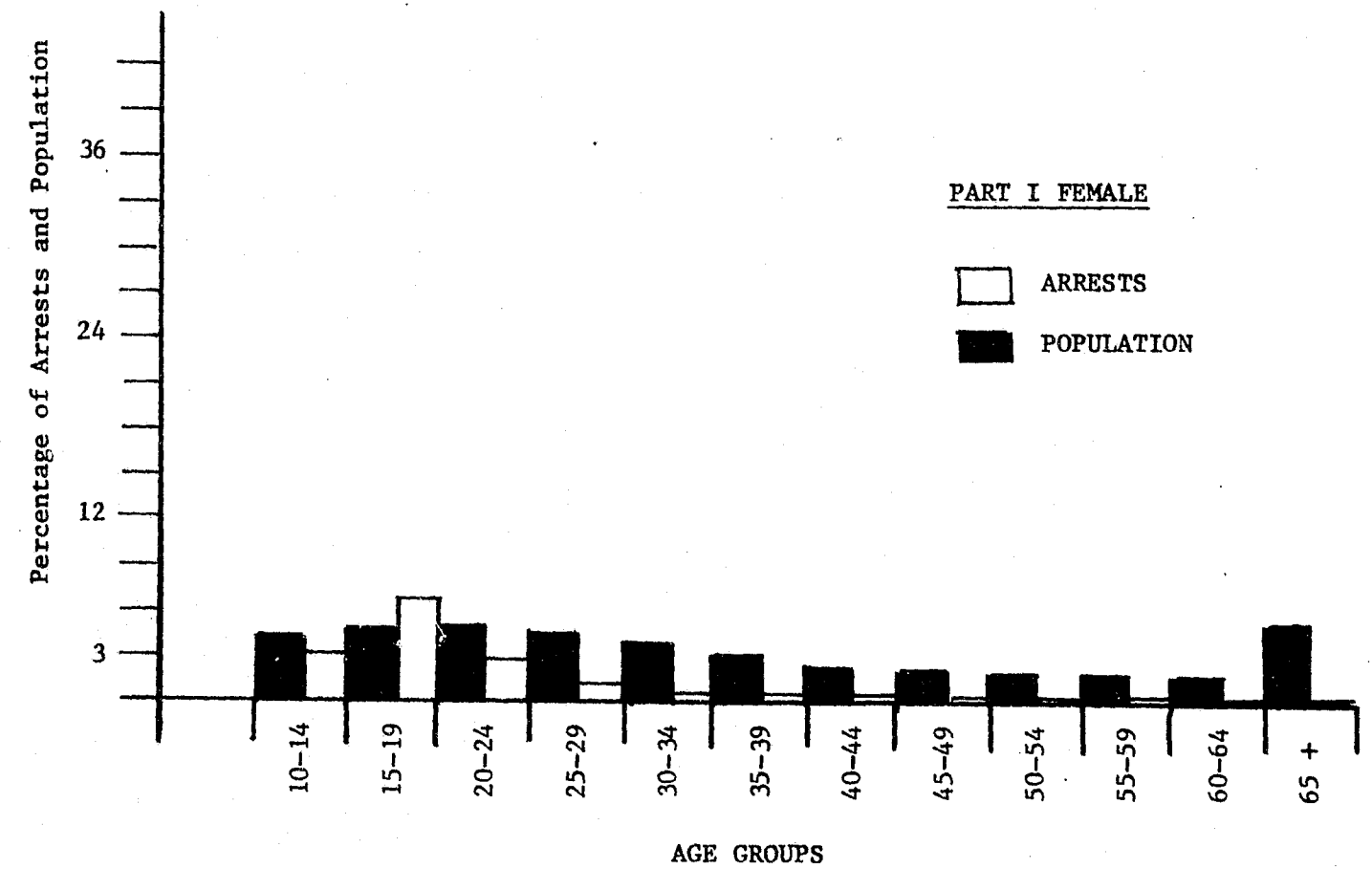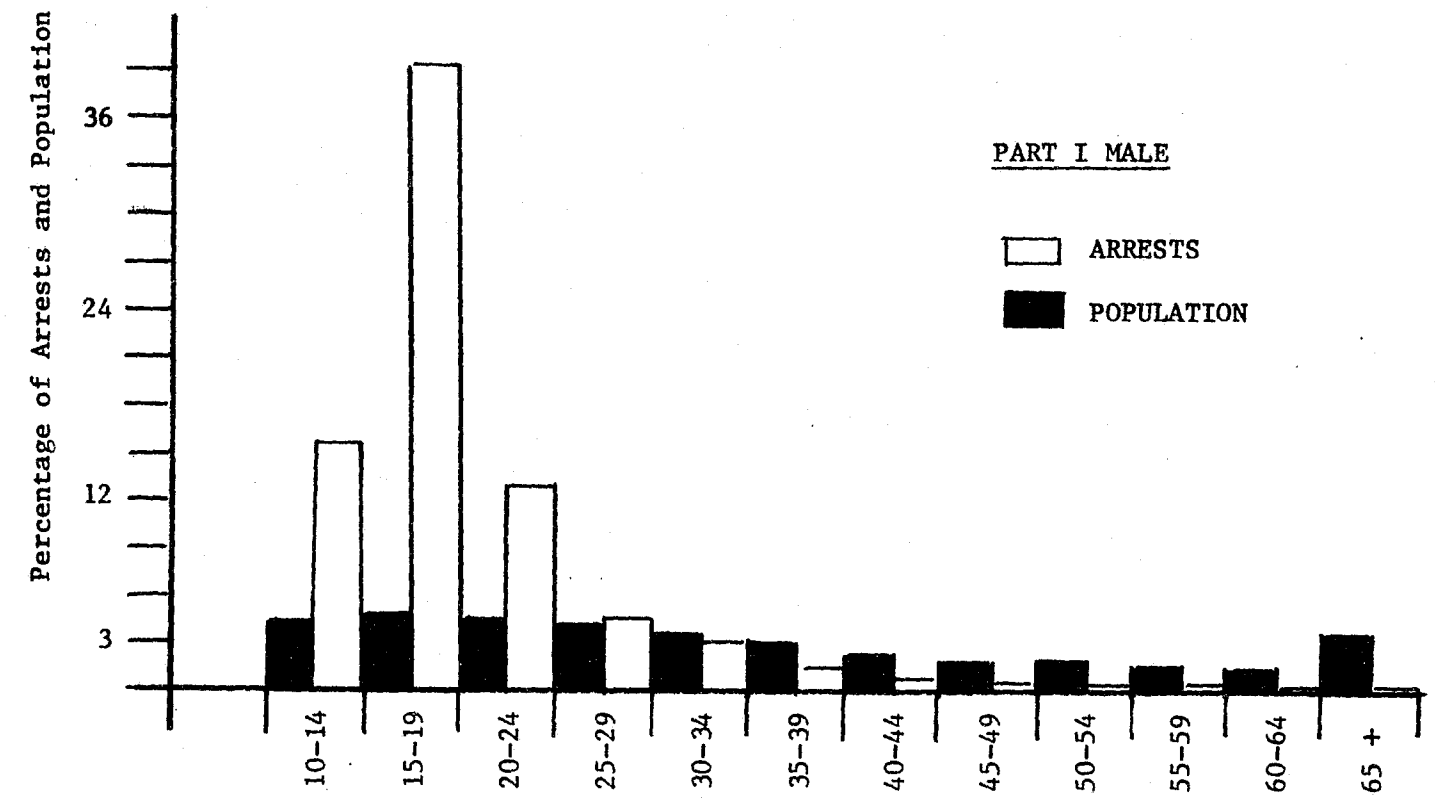
Part II Arrests

Figure 3 shows the percentage of each age group in the general

population along with the percentage of Part II arrests contributed

by that age group. Males and females are tabulated on separate

bases as was done in Table 4. Again, the largest disproportions

were in the 15-19 age group. Of males arrested for Part II offenses,

30.6% were between 15-19; 10.2% of the male population falls within

this age group -- an overinvolvement of 3 to 1.

Of females arrested for Part II offenses, 34.5% were between

15-19. This age group comprises 9% of the female population.

Percentages of arrests in excess of percentage of population

continued into the 25-29 age group for females and into the 30-34

age group for males.

In Figure 4 the percentages were computed on the same bases,

so that males and females are additive. This clarifies the over-

involvement of males relative to females. For example, the percentage

of arrests involving males 15-19 exceeded the percentage of this age

group in the total population by more than 5 to 1; a 2 to 1 relation-

ship continued into the early thirties. For females, 15-19 was the

only age group with arrests disproportionate to population, and this

was only slightly greater than 1 to 1.

The age distribution for Part II arrests was older for males

than females. The highest frequencies of arrest occurred at 18

(male) and 16 (female). The median ages of arrest were 22 and 20

respectively.

Figure 3. Part II Arrests. Percentage Distribution in Five
Year Age Groups. Male and Female Percentages Calculated on
Separate Bases.
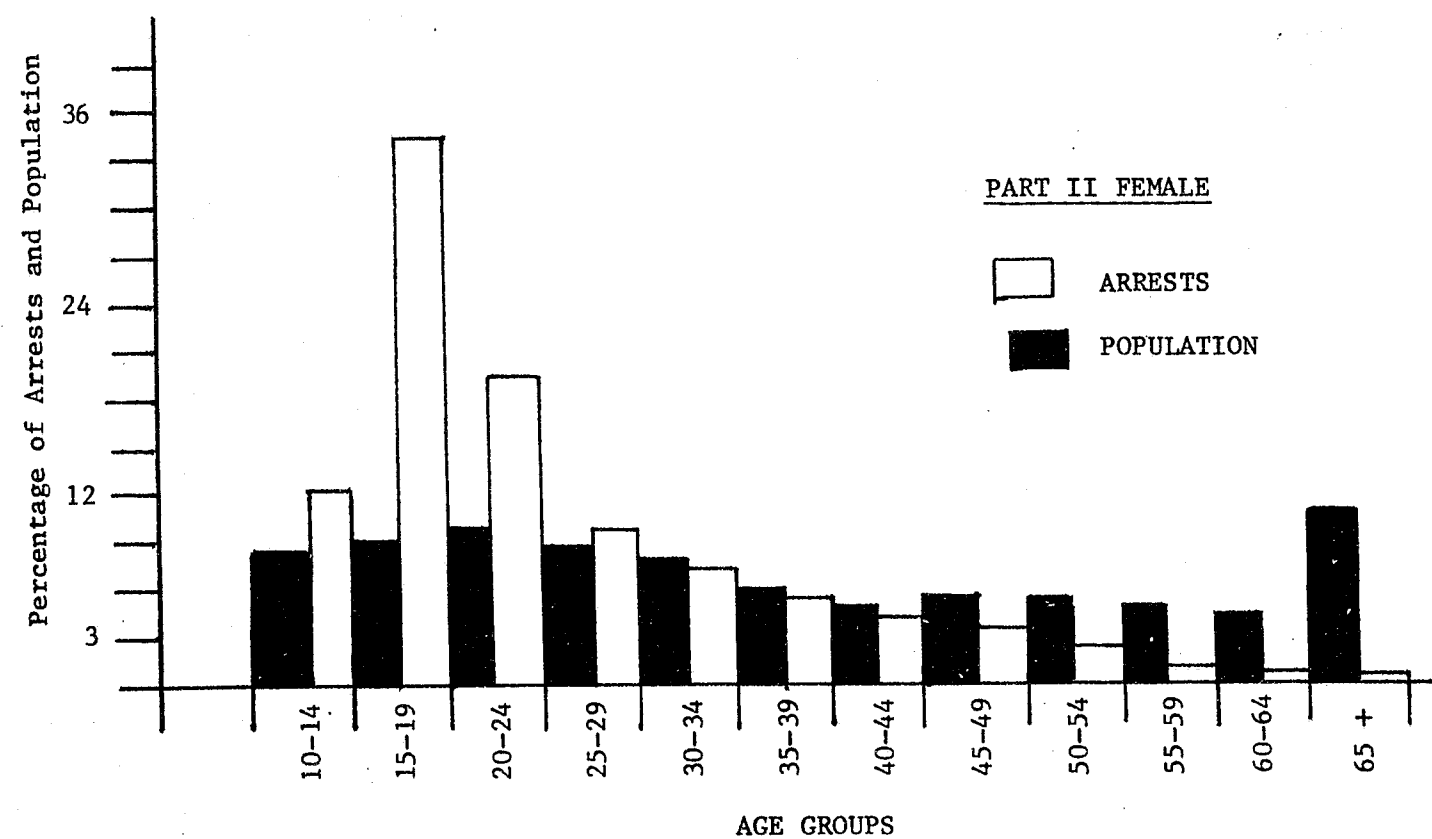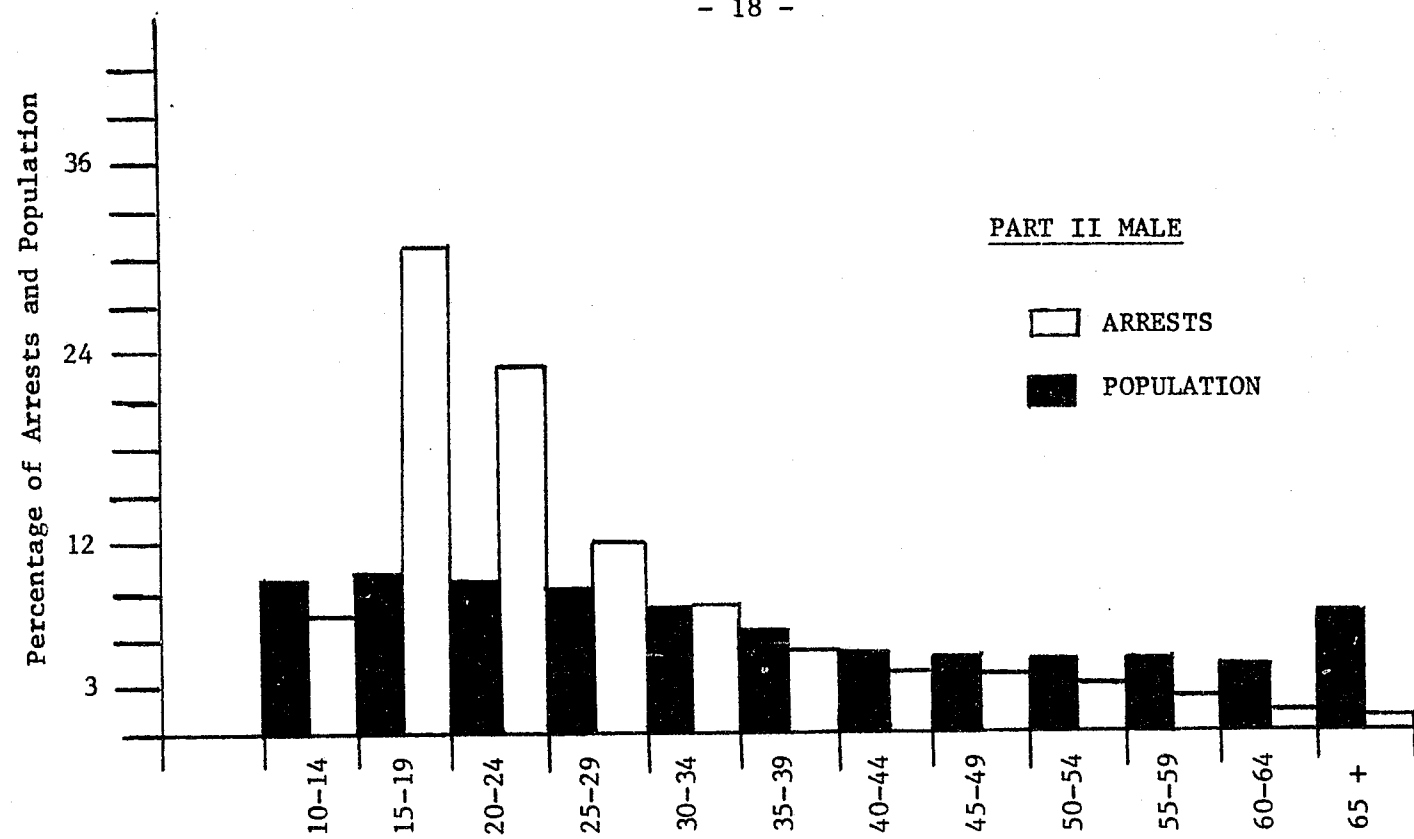
Figure 4. Part II Arrests. Percentage Distribution in Five Year Age Groups. Male and Female Percentage Calculated on Common Bases.

PART II MALE

Percentage of Arrests and Population

☐ ARRESTS

■ POPULATION

24

12

3

10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65 +

PART II FEMALE

Percentage of Arrests and Population

☐ ARRESTS

■ POPULATION

24

12

3

10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65 +

AGE GROUPS
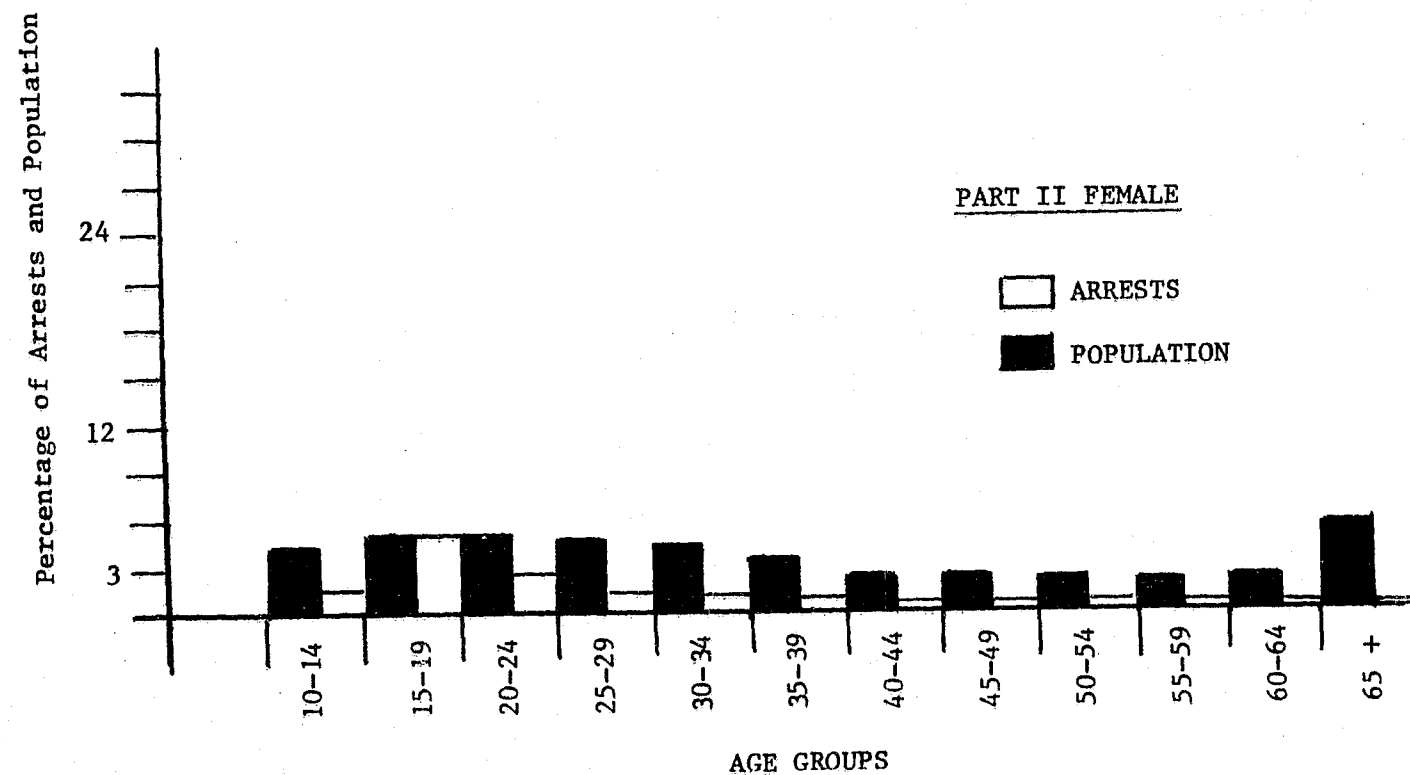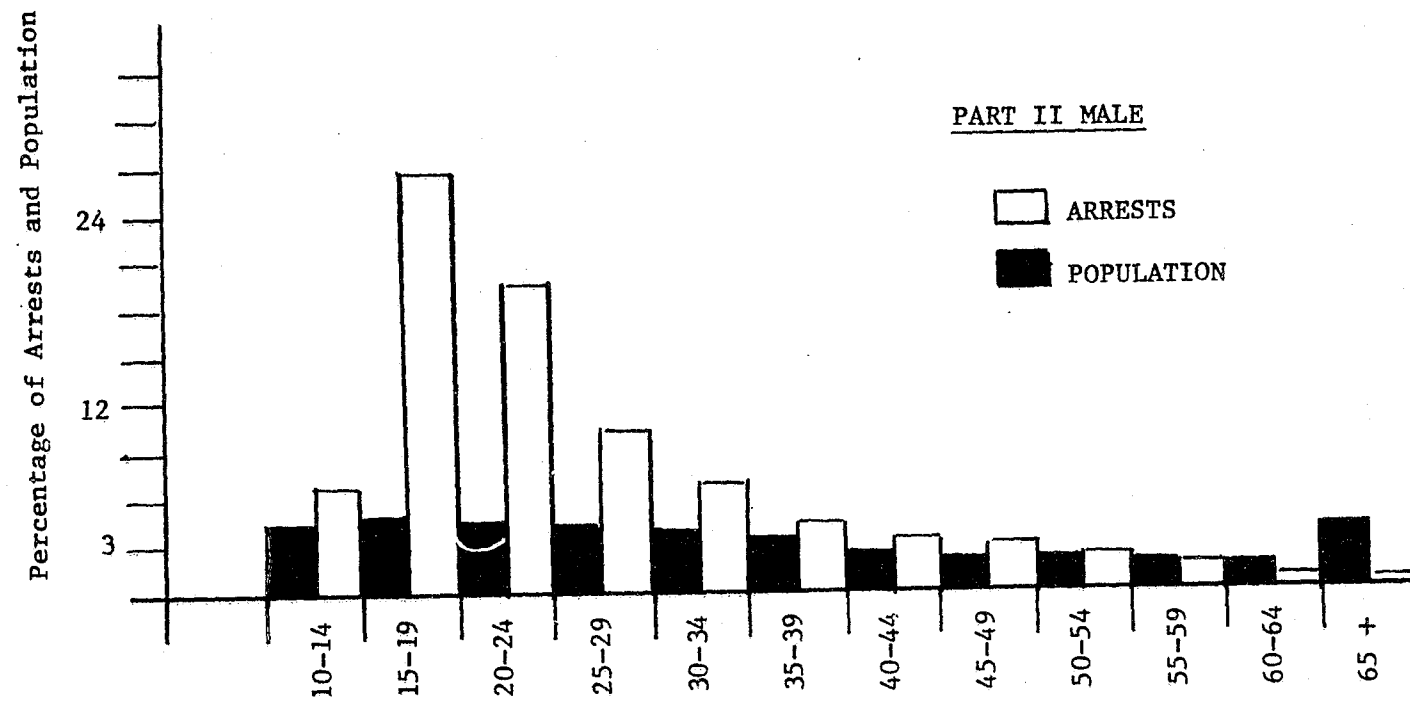
Part I and Part II Arrests Compared

In order to produce a concise graphic summary of the data in Figures 2 and 4, the ratios of percentage of arrest to percentage of population were computed and graphed in Figure 5 for both Part I and Part II arrests. These ratios may be viewed as normalized arrest rates. A value of 1 indicates that arrests are proportional to population.

In the case of Part I arrests, it is clear that the overinvolvement of 15-19 males was more acute than was the case for Part II arrests. For Part II arrests the distribution was older, falling off more gradually with increasing age. The differences between Part I and Part II were more notable for males than for females.

Other indices, such as the median age of arrest and the mode (age with highest frequency of arrest) also show the older distribution of Part II arrests for males (Table 4).

Table 4

Median and Modal Ages of Arrest

		Median	Mode
Part I	M	17	16
	F	18	16
Part II	M	22	18
	F	20	16

Inspection of the data in Tables A1 and A2 (Appendix) in specific offense categories shows that the trends discussed above reflect the major Part I arrest category (larceny) and the major Part II categories (DWI and drunkenness).

Figure 5.. Ratios of Percentage of Arrest to Per-
centage of Population for Part I and Part II
Arrests. Common Bases (Total Population, Total
Part I Arrests, Total Part II Arrests) Used for
Male and Female Calculations.
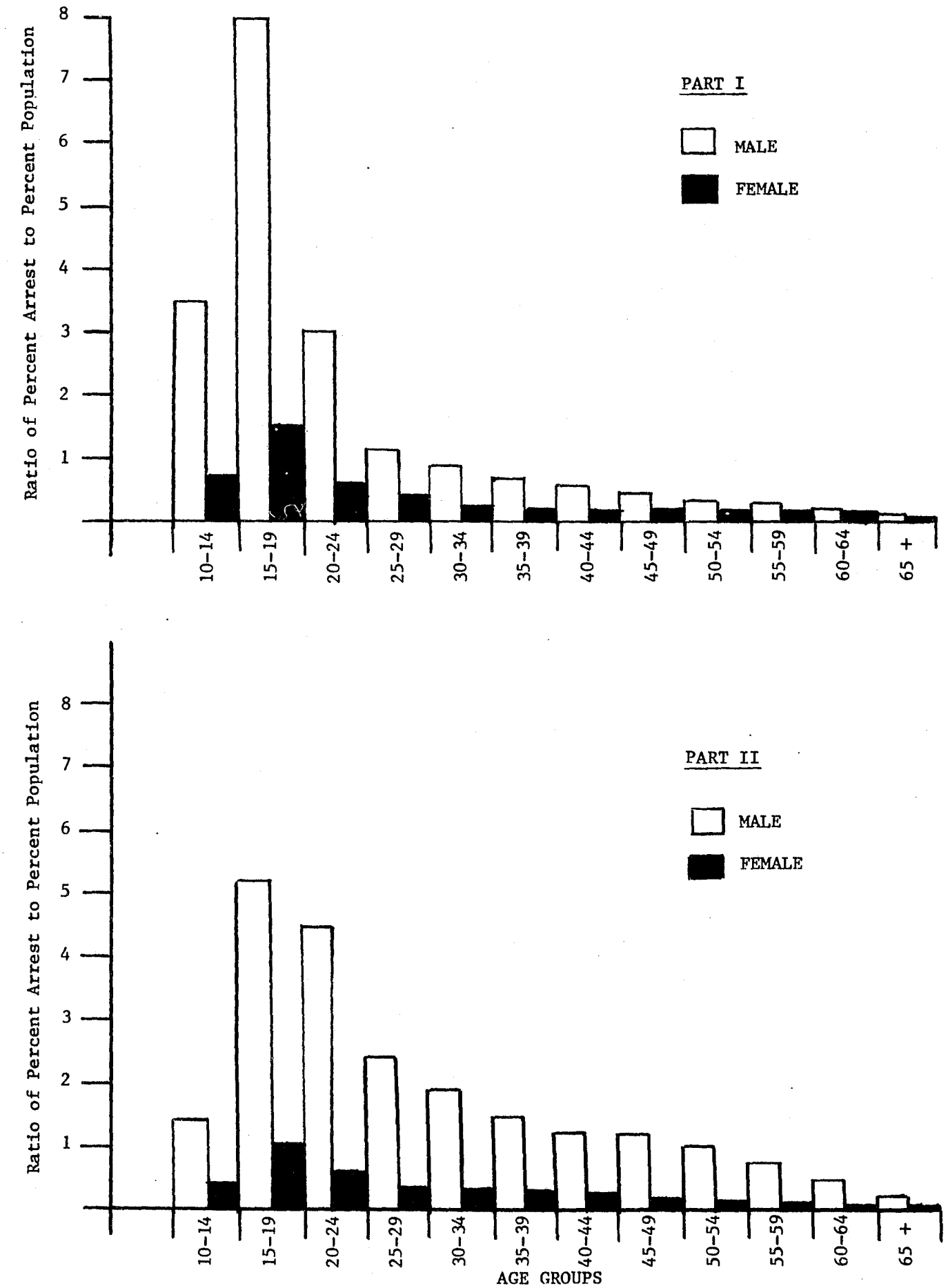
APPENDIX A

METHOD

This report concerns an attempt to describe, for the first time, the relationships between the characteristics of age and sex and number of arrests in New Hampshire.

This evidence is available for the first time for the calendar year 1977. The intent is to explore the extent, if any, to which the number of arrests for either sex or for a particular age group differs significantly from the representation in the general population of that sub-category.

Heretofore, apart from subjective observation, it has not been possible to quantify reliably any disproportion in number of arrests by age group. This report shows definitively those disproportions in the several age categories between 10 years and 24 years.

Data were collected by the Uniform Crime Reports unit of New Hampshire State Police. The U.C.R. unit has been in the process of upgrading both the thoroughness and the coverage of statewide reporting by police for the past three years. As of 1977 reports were available covering 97% of the state population.

Because the reporting of arrests is virtually total, this base may be regarded as a census rather than a sample. Consequently, statistical problems concerning the reliability of the sample dependent on sample size do not arise, since the known numbers may be presumed to represent the true values for which a sub-sample would provide only an approximation. There are here no questions involving confidence levels or intervals.

This is, then, a census of reported arrests. To the extent (unknown, possibly non-existent) that deficiencies exist in reporting, the census will lack validity in its representation of true values. No reasons are known to believe that such deficiencies of any appreciable consequence exist.

At the time the data were gathered a system of offender based reporting was in use. The only data elements available were age, race, sex and arrest charge.

The Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested form is to collect data on the number of persons arrested and not the number of persons charged. You may arrest the same person several times during a month for similar or several different violations within your jurisdiction. Each separate arrest will be counted on this form. It also is possible that you may arrest a person on several charges at one time; however, in this instance only one arrest would be scored.

What this means is that, for the present, there is a limitation by which the basis of this report must be "arrests", rather than "arrestees". It is not known, for example, for any age category the extent to which arrests shown involve fewer individuals with multiple arrests or more individuals with single (or less frequent) arrests.

The information which will permit analysis from the point of view of "arrestees" and multiple arrests will be available from OBTS data in the future, since that system is designed to provide incident oriented information. In the meantime, information presently available in this report represents the first time in New Hampshire that arrest rates by age and sex have been documentable. There is much that may be useful to planners and policymakers herein contained.

Because the number of "arrestees" is not available, the present information may be inadequate for estimation of such needs as probation caseload or institutional beds needed. It is, however, the meaningful base for estimation of police workload and deployment or for planning concerning dollars lost by crime, both of which are more closely related to number of arrests than to number of offenders.

Both approaches are needed and will be applied in the future.

Population data were obtained from the Office of Comprehensive Planning. The standard division into age categories employed is based on five year segments; i.e., 10-14, 15-19, etc. Proportions shown are based upon the 1970 census updated to 1977. Updating is done by O.C.P. not only by projection based on trend analysis, but also by using birth and death statistics as well as housing information. The five year block analysis is used for purposes of comparison with general population. Otherwise, individual ages are used to identify modes and medians, and all arrests by individual age are shown.

Since, for a census, no statistical tests of reliability are called for, none are shown. However, in the appendix to the report there are tables of chi-square tests shown. Chi-square has been used here for a different purpose. That is, to determine whether the numbers of arrests occurring in the several age categories differ from the numbers one might anticipate based on the representation of each category in the population. This is done by assigning the "observed" proportions of arrests by age (or sex) to the general population and comparing those with the "expected" frequencies of each age group in that population. For each cell the deviation of the expected proportion is subtracted from the observed proportion, the difference is squared and divided by the expected frequency, and the quotients are summed. This sum is the

chi-square value which must then be located in a table for a given number of degrees of freedom. In this report all chi-square tests show reported arrests to be significantly (at the .1% confidence level) different from population representation of the sub-samples by age or sex.

Although information concerning race is available, non-whites in New Hampshire constitute such a miniscule portion of the population that analysis was neither possible nor appropriate.

APPENDIX B

1977 ADULT ARREST TOTALS

OFFENSES   AGE GROUPS

OFFENSES	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	SUM
M---MURDER	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	10
F---MURDER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
M---MANSLAUGHTER	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F---MANSLAUGHTER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
M---RAPE	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	6	6	7	6	3	1	2	2	0	53
F---RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M---ROBBERY	12	13	12	2	6	3	4	10	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
F---ROBBERY	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
M---AGG-ASSLT	17	14	20	19	19	7	11	45	34	21	12	10	8	9	0	1	247
F---AGG-ASSLT	4	2	0	1	3	0	1	4	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	24
M---BURGLARY	128	120	72	49	40	21	20	73	37	13	6	7	6	2	1	0	595
F---BURGLARY	10	5	4	4	5	1	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
M---LARCENY	224	205	149	100	80	62	64	162	104	63	58	35	40	27	13	20	1406
F---LARCENY	52	49	38	29	34	26	30	77	39	42	38	21	28	14	10	15	542
M---M V THEFT	36	21	9	6	10	7	5	14	9	4	2	2	4	1	0	0	130
F---M V THEFT	4	5	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
M---OTHER ASSAULTS	73	98	81	69	73	75	51	197	170	83	64	48	34	13	4	8	1141
F---OTHER ASSAULTS	14	9	16	10	12	5	6	25	22	19	5	9	7	1	0	0	160
M---ARSON	4	4	6	4	4	2	2	4	6	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	40
F---ARSON	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
M---FORGERY	7	11	10	3	4	7	17	19	17	4	9	2	4	4	0	0	118
F---FORGERY	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	15
M---FRAUD	7	18	13	22	14	6	10	76	80	29	24	12	5	4	2	0	322
F---FRAUD	4	4	11	6	10	8	16	44	31	21	7	4	8	0	1	0	175
M---EMBEZZLEMENT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F---EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M---STOLEN PROP	48	38	18	19	15	14	18	33	15	8	2	3	0	2	1	0	234
F---STOLEN PROP	6	4	1	5	1	1	3	6	0	1	3	2	2	1	0	1	37
M---VANDALISM	65	71	42	19	23	18	14	61	41	16	12	8	8	4	0	0	402
F---VANDALISM	6	4	7	5	2	5	2	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	42
M---WEAPONS	5	4	5	6	0	2	2	9	4	4	2	2	3	1	0	0	49
F---WEAPONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
M---PROSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
F---PROSTITUTION	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
M---OTHER SEX OFF	8	5	11	3	3	4	3	20	9	14	4	7	4	6	4	4	109
F---OTHER SEX OFF	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
M---DRUGS	293	238	195	146	130	91	60	161	53	18	5	9	0	0	0	0	1399
F---DRUGS	37	33	28	14	8	12	11	30	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	185
M---GAMBLING	4	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	14
F---GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M---OFF FAMILY & CHLDRN	7	4	4	7	7	5	7	26	28	24	10	12	8	0	0	1	150
F---OFF FAMILY & CHLDRN	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
M---D W I	249	281	281	241	218	242	164	642	447	358	282	246	182	135	77	63	4078
F---D W I	31	27	21	37	20	13	14	57	53	45	38	34	29	12	9	7	447
M---LIQUOR LAWS	58	33	26	12	9	9	5	18	8	5	3	3	5	0	0	1	198
F---LIQUOR LAWS	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
M---DRUNKENNESS	239	268	229	183	147	124	88	427	339	224	163	201	233	178	93	80	3216
F---DRUNKENNESS	16	16	14	9	10	18	19	30	39	32	22	14	18	9	5	4	275
M---DISORDERLY	198	163	142	103	100	68	57	178	110	56	47	48	41	22	12	10	1355
F---DISORDERLY	15	21	24	11	13	13	13	27	22	15	15	10	3	3	1	0	206
M---VAGRANCY	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
F---VAGRANCY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M---ALL OTHER	337	304	283	228	201	147	149	577	305	250	131	121	90	45	21	24	3213
F---ALL OTHER	31	39	44	34	38	36	34	88	68	52	41	28	20	13	2	3	571
M---SUSPICION	91	76	68	49	46	33	30	86	55	31	14	15	4	4	1	1	604
F---SUSPICION	12	12	6	6	4	6	1	17	9	2	3	3	3	1	1	0	86
M---TOTAL	2115	1993	1683	1293	1157	920	785	2850	1881	1237	857	799	679	464	234	214	19161
F---TOTAL	252	232	220	175	163	151	155	421	304	242	181	133	119	54	30	31	2863
GRAND TOTAL	2367	2225	1903	1468	1320	1071	940	3271	2185	1479	1038	932	798	518	264	245	22024

OFFENSE   AGE GROUP

	-10	11 -12	13 -14	15	16	17	SUM
M---MURDER	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F---MURDER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M---MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
F---MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M---RAPE	0	2	3	1	0	2	8
F---RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M---ROBBERY	0	2	5	8	11	19	45
F---ROBBERY	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M---AGG-ASSLT	1	4	17	17	18	14	71
F---AGG-ASSLT	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
M---BURGLARY	29	63	206	177	199	184	878
F---BURGLARY	7	7	21	23	19	12	89
M---LARCENY	86	163	357	255	291	284	1436
F---LARCENY	11	39	108	64	91	72	385
M---M V THEFT	0	4	52	87	59	61	263
F---M V THEFT	0	0	4	10	8	4	26
M---OTHER ASSAULTS	24	26	80	55	75	57	317
F---OTHER ASSAULTS	3	11	21	16	15	21	8
M---ARSON	24	13	18	11	7	9	82
F---ARSON	0	3	6	1	4	1	15
M---FORGERY	1	1	4	7	14	17	44
F---FORGERY	0	0	2	0	2	2	6
M---FRAUD	0	0	3	0	0	4	7
F---FRAUD	0	0	0	1	2	4	7
M---EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F---EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
M---STOLEN PROP	1	3	28	30	36	31	129
F---STOLEN PROP	1	1	7	6	4	4	23
M---VANDALISM	112	147	208	98	114	140	819
F---VANDALISM	10	15	22	17	9	12	85
M---WEAPONS	0	1	6	4	7	8	26
F---WEAPONS	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M---PROSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F---PROSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M---OTHER SEX OFF	4	2	5	13	4	8	36
F---OTHER SEX OFF	1	1	2	3	2	2	11
M---DRUGS	0	7	78	108	196	289	678
F---DRUGS	0	1	34	34	71	47	187
M---GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
F---GAMBLING	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M---OFF FAMILY & CHLDRN	12	11	27	20	13	8	91
F---OFF FAMILY & CHLDRN	18	7	10	10	13	7	65
M---D W I	0	0	0	3	36	96	135
F---D W I	1	0	0	0	4	10	15
M---LIQUOR LAWS	1	3	21	64	147	163	399
F---LIQUOR LAWS	0	2	23	38	49	51	163
M---DRUNKENNESS	1	3	21	48	98	150	321
F---DRUNKENNESS	0	2	13	20	35	41	111
M---DISORDERLY	25	19	76	72	117	134	443
F---DISORDERLY	1	4	25	18	16	14	78
M---VAGRANCY	0	0	1	3	1	2	7
F---VAGRANCY	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
M---ALL OTHER	67	134	331	204	227	281	1244
F---ALL OTHER	7	34	133	92	71	74	411
M---TRUANCY	9	18	84	62	60	42	275
F---TRUANCY	0	16	39	30	20	4	109
M---INCORRIGIBLE	10	4	20	26	18	9	87
F---INCORRIGIBLE	0	4	35	31	20	14	104
M---RUNAWAY	22	80	171	119	104	48	544
F---RUNAWAY	6	23	215	200	176	86	706
M---TOTAL	429	710	1823	1512	1854	2063	8391
F---TOTAL	66	170	720	620	635	485	2696
GRAND TOTAL	495	880	2547	2132	2489	2548	11087

Table A3

Part I Arrests: Percentage Distribution by Five Year Age Groups
Compared with Age Distribution of State. Male and Female Percentages
Calculated on Separate Bases.

Age Group	MALE		FEMALE	
	% Population	% Arrests	% Population	% Arrests
10-14	9.31	19.08	8.43	17.36
15-19	10.23	48.07	9.03	38.77
20-24	9.13	15.63	9.42	16.39
25-29	8.71	5.96	8.76	7.67
30-34	7.63	3.72	7.85	4.14
35-39	6.25	2.15	5.97	4.14
40-44	5.14	1.61	4.95	3.52
45-49	5.03	1.11	4.91	1.85
50-54	5.08	1.13	4.90	2.56
55-59	4.64	.79	4.76	1.23
60-64	3.82	.33	4.26	.97
65 +	7.21	.42	10.92	1.41

NOTE: Balance of population under age of 10.

Table A4

Part I Arrests: Percentage Distribution by Five Year Age Groups
Compared with Age Distribution of State. Male and Female Percentages
Calculated on Common Bases.

| Age Group | MALE | | FEMALE | |
	% Population	% Arrests	% Population	% Arrests
10–14	4.51	15.66	4.35	3.11
15–19	4.95	39.47	4.66	6.94
20–24	4.42	12.83	4.86	2.93
25–29	4.22	4.89	4.52	1.37
30–34	3.69	3.05	4.05	.74
35–39	3.03	1.77	3.08	.74
40–44	2.49	1.32	2.55	.63
45–49	2.43	.91	2.53	.33
50–54	2.46	.93	2.53	.46
55–59	2.25	.65	2.46	.22
60–64	1.85	.27	2.20	.17
65 +	3.49	.34	5.63	.25

NOTE: Balance of population under age of 10.

Table A5

Part II Arrests: Percentage Distribution by Five Year Age Groups
Compared with Age Distribution of State Population. Male and Female
Percentages Calculated on Separate Bases.

| Age Group | MALE | | FEMALE | |
	% Population	% Arrests	% Population	% Arrests
10–14	9.31	7.44	8.43	12.31
15–19	10.23	30.61	9.03	34.48
20–24	9.13	23.03	9.42	19.16
25–29	8.71	11.78	8.76	9.27
30–34	7.63	7.84	7.85	7.25
35–39	6.25	5.25	5.97	5.64
40–44	5.14	3.64	4.95	4.04
45–49	5.03	3.49	4.91	3.19
50–54	5.08	2.96	4.90	2.54
55–59	4.64	2.01	4.76	1.14
60–64	3.82	1.04	4.26	.53
65 +	7.21	.92	10.92	.44

NOTE: Balance of population under age of 10.

Table A6

Part II Arrests: Percentage Distribution by Five Year Age Groups Compared with Age Distribution of State Population. Male and Female Percentages Calculated on Common Bases.

	MALE		FEMALE	
Age Group	% Population	% Arrests	% Population	% Arrests
10-14	4.51	6.39	4.35	1.74
15-19	4.95	26.29	4.66	4.86
20-24	4.42	19.78	4.86	2.70
25-29	4.22	10.12	4.52	1.31
30-34	3.69	6.74	4.05	1.02
35-39	3.03	4.51	3.08	.80
40-44	2.49	3.13	2.55	.57
45-49	2.43	3.00	2.53	.45
50-54	2.46	2.54	2.53	.36
55-59	2.25	1.73	2.46	.16
60-64	1.85	.89	2.20	.07
65 +	3.49	.79	5.63	.06

NOTE: Balance of population under age of 10.

Table A7

Status Offenses

Age Group	Truancy		Incorrigible		Runaways		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
- 10	9	0	10	0	22	6	41	6
11-12	18	16	4	4	80	23	102	43
13-14	84	39	20	35	171	215	275	289
15	62	30	26	31	119	200	207	261
16	60	20	18	20	104	176	182	216
17	42	4	9	14	48	86	99	104
	275	109	87	104	544	706	906	919

Status offenses (truancy, runaway, and incorrigible) comprised 1825 (16.5%) of the 11087 juvenile arrests. For females, status offenses comprised 34.1% of arrests; for males, this percentage was lower (10.8%).

Status offenses differ from Part I and Part II offenses in two ways. The peak age is younger (13-14), vs. 16 for Part I juveniles and 17 for Part II juveniles. There is a higher proportion of females overall (50.4%) compared with 15.7% females for Part I juvenile arrests and 21.0% females for Part II juvenile arrests adjusted for status offenses. Females comprise 28.4% of truancies, 54.5% of incorrigibles, and 56.5% of runaways.

Table A8

Tests of Statistical Significance

NOTE: All comparisons of frequencies or proportions were tested for statistical significance with Chi-square or z-test for proportions. All results discussed in the report are significant at least at the .001 level.

	Chi-square	Degrees Of Freedom	Confidence Level
Part I vs. Part II Arrests for Juveniles vs. Adults	1558.76	1	.001
Juveniles: Part I vs. Part II Arrests for Male vs. Female	38.35	1	.001
Adults: Part I vs. Part II Arrests for Male vs. Female	162.71	1	.001
Age of Arrest for Part I: Median Test Male vs. Female	63.85	1	.001
Age of Arrest for Part II: Median Test for Male vs. Female	35.77	1	.001
Age of Arrest for Males: Median Test for Part I vs. Part II	1087.99	1	.001
Age of Arrest for Females: Median Test for Part I vs. Part II	26.99	1	.001
Part I Arrests: Age of Arrest vs. Population Distribution in 5-Year Groups for Males and Females Combined	>149.43	11	.001

NOTE: All individual comparisons (z-test for proportions) of proportion of arrests in a 5-Year age group to proportion of population in that age group significant at .001 level, regardless of whether total population or population 10 and over used as basis of proportions.

	Chi-square	Degrees Of Freedom	Confidence Level
Part II Arrests: Age of Arrest vs. Population Distribution in 5-Year Groups for Males and Females Combined	>64.8	11	.001

NOTE: All individual comparisons significant at .001 level except age 30-34.

	Chi-square	Degrees Of Freedom	Confidence Level
Part I Male Arrests Age vs. Population	>181.74	11	.001
Part I Female Arrests Age vs. Population	>131.89	11	.001
Part II Male Arrests Age vs. Population	>74.18	11	.001
Part II Female Arrests Age vs. Population	>101.66	11	.001

END