

**Michigan’s Statewide
Juvenile Crime Analysis
Report**

Volume One: Report

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgments.....	i
Glossary of Terms.....	ii
Chapter One: Introduction	1-1
Information About the Uniform Crime Reports	1-2
Overview of UCR Data in 2005.....	1-4
Limitations of the UCR and Data	1-5
Arrest Data as a Measure of Crime.....	1-7
Chapter Two: Methodology	2-9
Chapter Three: Juvenile Arrests in Michigan	3-11
Crime Arrests Comparisons by State.....	3-11
Overall Arrest Rate in Michigan.....	3-14
Adults and Arrests in Michigan	3-16
Juvenile Arrests in Michigan	3-20
Examining Juvenile Arrests in Michigan by Offense	3-22
Juvenile Arrest Rates by County.....	3-22
Arrest Rates and Arrest Information by Juvenile County Population: Large, Medium, and Small	3-31
Largest Juvenile Populated Counties	3-34
Medium-Sized Juvenile Populated Counties	3-35
Smallest Juvenile Populated Counties	3-36
Juvenile Arrest Trends in Michigan: 2000–2005.....	3-37
High Arrest Rate Counties	3-37
Juvenile Arrest Trends	3-38
Violent Crime Arrests	3-44
Property Crime Arrests	3-54
Chapter Four: County Arrest Comparisons	4-57
Part I/Index Offenses	4-59
Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assaults.....	4-59
Juvenile Arrests for Homicide in Michigan.....	4-60
Juvenile Arrests for Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4-61
Juvenile Arrests for Rape.....	4-62
Juvenile Arrests for Robbery	4-63
Juvenile Arrests for Arson	4-64
Juvenile Arrests for Burglary.....	4-65
Juvenile Arrests for Larceny.....	4-66
Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft.....	4-67
Part II Offenses	4-68
Juvenile Arrests for All Other Offenses.....	4-68
Juvenile Arrests for Disorderly Conduct	4-69
Juvenile Arrests for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Narcotics.....	4-70
Juvenile Arrests for Embezzlement	4-71
Juvenile Arrests for Family and Children Violations	4-72

Juvenile Arrests for Forgery and Counterfeiting	4-73
Juvenile Arrests for Fraud.....	4-74
Juvenile Arrests for Gambling.....	4-75
Juvenile Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	4-76
Juvenile Arrests for Narcotic Laws Violations.....	4-77
Juvenile Arrests for Non-Aggravated Assault	4-78
Juvenile Arrests for Prostitution and Commercialized Vice.....	4-79
Juvenile Arrests for Sex Offenses.....	4-80
Juvenile Arrests for Stolen Property	4-81
Juvenile Arrests for Vandalism.....	4-82
Juvenile Arrests for Weapons Violations	4-83
Chapter Five: Implications, Recommendations, and Next Steps.....	5-85
Key Implications/Questions.....	5-88
Preliminary Recommendations.....	5-90
Crimes Committed by Females.....	5-91
Preliminary Sites Recommended for Targeted Intervention	5-92
Next Steps.....	5-94

Tables

Table 1: Violent Crime Arrests by State, 2005.....	3-12
Table 2: Property Crime Arrests by State, 2005.....	3-13
Table 3: Regional Violent Crime, 2005.....	3-13
Table 4: Regional Property Crime, 2005	3-13
Table 5: Michigan Overall Arrest Rate, 2005*.....	3-15
Table 6: Statewide and County Adult Arrest Rates, 2005	3-17
Table 7: Statewide Juvenile Arrest Rate Ranked by Number of Arrests, 2005.....	3-21
Table 8: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2005.....	3-23
Table 9: Ten Michigan Counties With the Lowest Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2005.....	3-23
Table 10: Juvenile Arrests Rates, All Michigan Counties, 2005 Ranked Highest to Lowest ...	3-24
Table 11: Statewide Juvenile Arrests by Gender, 2005.....	3-28
Table 12: Counties With the Five Highest Juvenile Arrest Rates for Large, Medium, and Small Populations, 2005.....	3-32
Table 13: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rate – Ranked by Population, 2005.....	3-33
Table 14: Five-Year Trend for Counties With Top Ten Arrest Rates, 2000–2005	3-39
Table 15: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2005–2000.....	3-41
Table 16: Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests in Michigan, Ranked by Rate	3-46
Table 17: Juvenile Property Crime Arrests in Michigan Ranked by Rate.....	3-56
Table 18: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests, 2005.....	4-58
Table 19: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault, 2005.....	4-59
Table 20: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Homicides in Michigan Counties, 2005	4-60
Table 21: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Non-Negligent Manslaughter in Michigan Counties, 2005.....	4-61
Table 22: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Rape, 2005.....	4-62
Table 23: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Robbery, 2005	4-63

Table 24: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Arson, 2005	4-64
Table 25: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Burglary, 2005	4-65
Table 26: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Larceny, 2005	4-66
Table 27: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Thefts, 2005.....	4-67
Table 28: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for “Other” Crimes, 2005.....	4-68
Table 29: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Disorderly Conduct, 2005.....	4-69
Table 30: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Narcotics, 2005.....	4-70
Table 31: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Embezzlement, 2005.....	4-71
Table 32: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Family and Children Violations, 2005.....	4-72
Table 33: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Forgery and Counterfeiting, 2005	4-73
Table 34: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Fraud, 2005.....	4-74
Table 35: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Gambling in Michigan Counties, 2005.....	4-75
Table 36: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Liquor Law Violations, 2005.....	4-76
Table 37: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Narcotic Law Violations, 2005.....	4-77
Table 38: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Non-Aggravated Assaults, 2005.....	4-78
Table 39: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Prostitution and Commercialized Vice in Michigan Counties, 2005	4-79
Table 40: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Sex Offenses, 2005...	4-80
Table 41: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Stolen Property, 2005.....	4-81
Table 42: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Vandalism, 2005.....	4-82
Table 43: Top Ten Michigan Counties Number of Juvenile Arrests for Weapons Violations, 2005.....	4-83
Table 44: Top Ten Offenses by Number of Juvenile Arrests in Michigan, 2005.....	5-86
Table 45: Arrest Rates for Select Michigan Counties, 2000–2006	5-93

Maps

Map 1: 2005 Michigan Juvenile Crime Analysis – 2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate.....	3-27
Map 2: 2005 Michigan Juvenile Crime Analysis – 2005 Juvenile Arrests.....	3-30
Map 3: 2005 Michigan Juvenile Crime Analysis – 2005 Violent Juvenile Arrest Rate.....	3-47
Map 4: 2005 Michigan Juvenile Crime Analysis – 2005 Violent Juvenile Arrests.....	3-48

Figures

Figure 1: Michigan Statewide Juvenile Arrest Rate, 2000–2005	3-40
Figure 2: Schoolcraft County – Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005.....	3-49
Figure 3: Clare County – Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005.....	3-50
Figure 4: Gladwin County – Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005	3-51
Figure 5: Saginaw County – Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005	3-52
Figure 6: Wayne County – Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005	3-53

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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice is to advise the Governor on matters related to juvenile justice legislation and administration, to mobilize communities to develop and implement comprehensive, data driven prevention services, and to create a strategic plan that sets standards, determines priorities and allocates funds for successful delinquency prevention and rehabilitative programs that promote stronger families, healthier youth and safer communities.

VISION STATEMENT

The vision of the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice is to be a national leader in the prevention of and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Through forward looking leadership, innovative programs and services, and commitment to comprehensive partnerships, the Bureau of Juvenile Justice will be instrumental in building safe and supportive communities.

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This project was commissioned by the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) in an effort to obtain data on the activities within the State of Michigan regarding juvenile crime under the auspices of the Bureau of Juvenile Justice, Department of Human Services (BJJ/DHS). This report was supported by funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U. S. Department of Justice to the Michigan Department of Human Services (DHS), Bureau of Juvenile Justice (BJJ), Federal Grants Unit. The findings and recommendations in this report have been developed in a joint effort with the MCJJ. The recommendations are not exclusively reflective of the Michigan Department of Human Services. The outcomes, as reflected in the research and within the recommendations section are on-going in an effort to provide enhanced and more detailed analysis of factors, data and full juvenile justice activity within the State. This report will be incorporated as part of Michigan's Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan as required in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Policy development for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Michigan is provided by the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice.

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We hope that you find the report informative and useful for making decisions that will successfully impact juvenile delinquency in the state of Michigan and targeted communities.

For additional information, please contact Jeanette Scroggins, Grants Manager and Juvenile Justice Specialist, DHS-BJJ at 517/335-3541 or Mr. Paul Elam, Public Policy Associates, Incorporated, 119 Pere Marquette Drive, Suite 1C, Lansing, MI, 48912-1231. Phone: (517) 485-4477.

Glossary of Terms

This report describes patterns related to both individual juveniles and juvenile offenses over the course of the 2005 calendar year and in some cases between calendar years 2000 and 2005. An explanation of key concepts used throughout this report and how they relate to one another is provided below.

Aggravated assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

All other offenses: All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations.

Arrest: For the purposes of this report, a juvenile is considered “arrested” for an offense if there is an official record of the arrest reported in the 2000–2005 UCR reports.

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Burglary (breaking or entering): The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Criminal homicide: a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The Program classifies *justifiable homicides* separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category manslaughter by negligence.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18): Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

Dark Figure of Crime: The “dark figure” is a term used by criminologists to represent the difference between reports to authorities of a particular crime and the number of instances of that crime that probably go unreported. Generally, the more petty the crime, the higher the dark figure. Bicycle theft is often cited as an example of a crime with a high dark figure. Some surveys have shown that up to 80% of bicycle thefts are never reported to police. The dark figure for murder, on the other hand, is expected to be very low.

Disorderly conduct: Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Driving under the influence: Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Drug abuse violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics/manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Drunkennes: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one’s mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Driving under the influence is excluded.

Embezzlement: The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Forcible rape: The carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against their will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used, victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Forgery and counterfeiting: The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Attempts are included.

Fraud: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. Confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

Gambling: To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Juvenile: In Michigan, a youth under 17 years of age. For this report, offenses are only reported for youth between the ages of 11 and 16. A person under 11 years old is rarely arrested for a crime according to the Michigan State arrest information (MSP, 2005). In 2005, there were only 206 youths 10 years old or younger that were arrested in Michigan. (Table F-1 in Appendix F shows the number of youth 10 years old or younger that were arrested in 2005).

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

Liquor law violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Offenses against the family and children: Unlawful non-violent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as assault or sex offenses. Attempts are included.

Other assaults (simple): Assaults and attempted assaults that are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim. Stalking, intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included.

Part I offenses (also known as Index offenses): In Part I, the UCR indexes reported incidents in two categories: violent crime arrests and property crime arrests. Aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder, and robbery are classified as violent while arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft are classified as property crimes.

Part II offenses: Part II offenses are “less serious” offenses and include simple assaults, forgery/counterfeiting, embezzlement/fraud, receiving stolen property, weapons violations, prostitution, sex crimes, crimes against family and child, violation of narcotic drug laws,

violation of liquor laws, drunkenness, disturbing the peace, disorderly conduct, gambling, DUI, and moving traffic violations.

Prostitution and commercialized vice: The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit, including attempts. To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

Robbery: The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Runaways (persons under age 18): Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice): Offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Incest, indecent exposure, and statutory rape are included. Attempts are included.

Stolen property – buying, receiving, possessing: Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc. Attempts are included.

Suspicion: Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

Uniform Crime Reports: This program was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to meet a need for reliable, uniform crime statistics for the nation. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with collecting, publishing, and archiving those statistics.

Vagrancy: The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an

area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Vandalism: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Attempts are included.

Weapons – carrying, possessing, etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Attempts are included.

Chapter One: Introduction

Consistent media attention given to incidents involving violent crime, gangs, and youth violence in general suggests that juvenile crime continues to be a problem of huge concern in our nation. When analyzing the data, violent crime arrests among juveniles in Michigan increased by 2.25% between 2005 and 2006, with 1,721 juvenile arrests in 2005 and 1,932 juvenile arrests in 2006 for violent offenses. Overall, juvenile arrest rates also increased slightly between 2000 and 2005 in Michigan.

Of the counties with the largest numbers of juvenile arrests in 2005, Wayne, Kent, Macomb, Genesee, and Washtenaw reported increases in arrest rates over the five-year period, while Oakland, Ottawa, Kalamazoo, Ingham, and Berrien reported decreases.

When taking a closer look, juvenile arrest rates actually dropped in 52 Michigan counties during this period. While this is true, there were increases in the remaining 31 counties. This raises questions and concerns about the underlying issues related to increases in delinquency within these 21 geographic areas. Of the counties with the largest numbers of juvenile arrests in 2005, Wayne, Kent, Macomb, Genesee, and Washtenaw reported increases in arrest rates over the five-year period, while Oakland, Ottawa, Kalamazoo, Ingham, and Berrien reported decreases. Based on these findings it becomes clear that further analysis is needed to gain a clearer understanding of the varying arrest trends in Michigan.

This report specifically focuses on juvenile arrests throughout the state of Michigan during the 2005 calendar year (UCR data from 2006 was not included in this report because it did not become available to PPA until January 2008). While criminal or delinquent behaviors are reported, there is additional examination of juvenile arrests across Michigan. This combination of reported arrests enables a more thorough examination of these behaviors and the official responses to them. It is anticipated that this report will be used by the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) and the Michigan Department of Human Services (DHS) Bureau of Juvenile Justice (BJJ) to inform policy decisions and will impact intervention decisions within targeted Michigan communities in reference to reported criminal or delinquent behaviors and

arrests as comparisons are made between geographical locations and arrest patterns. Data for this study are primarily derived from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR), U.S. Census Bureau (Census), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This juvenile arrest analysis is the beginning of a three-year process that will lead to a more in-depth juvenile crime analysis. Future reports may include the examination of sociodemographic information, community assessment findings, victim-witness statements, multiyear trend analyses, and analyses of county-level prosecutorial data obtained from prosecutors' offices across the state of Michigan.

Notwithstanding, the focus of this comprehensive review of arrests will limit itself to information compiled from Michigan State Police (MSP) arrest data drawn exclusively from the UCR. While this report is supported through funding efforts of the OJJDP, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), BJJ, and DHS; opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the authors in consultation with Public Policy Associates, Incorporated (PPA) of Lansing, Michigan and not those of OJJDP, OJP, BJJ, or DHS.

Information About the Uniform Crime Reports

The UCR was established in 1929 by the International Association of the Chiefs of Police (IACP) as a means of providing more standardized data regarding criminal behavior in the United States. This effort was subsequently charged to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which annually collects, compiles, and publishes several reports pursuant to the known volume of criminal acts and law enforcement's response to these reported offenses. To date, there are over 17,000 police agencies reporting arrest statistics to the FBI. Of specific interest are reported Part I offenses (also known as "Index" offenses). Law enforcement agencies tabulate the number of *Part I offenses* brought to their attention based on records of all reports of crime received from victims, officers who discover infractions, or other sources, and then submit them each month to the FBI, either directly or through their state UCR Program.

Part I offenses/Index crimes include:

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
- Forcible rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Larceny-theft
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson

Part II offenses (as recorded by local law enforcement officers) include the following crimes:

- Disorderly conduct
- Driving under influence alcohol/narcotics
- Embezzlement
- Family and children
- Forgery/counterfeiting
- Fraud
- Gambling
- Violation of liquor laws
- Violation of narcotic laws
- Non-aggravated assault
- Prostitution and commercialized vice
- Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)
- Stolen property
- Vandalism
- Weapons

The eight Index offenses are used as a common indicator of the nation's crime and arrest experience because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence (MSP, 2005). In 2005, Michigan had a total of 367,396 Index offenses reported throughout the state and 56,272 persons were arrested pursuant to Index offenses (Michigan's juveniles aged 11–16, were arrested for 10,646 of these Index offenses, which accounted for 3% of Michigan's Index crimes).

The UCR Program counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. The Program collects arrest data on 29 offenses, as described in Offense Definitions (Appendix A). Because a person may be arrested multiple times during the year, the UCR arrest figures do not reflect the number of individual people who have been arrested. Rather, the arrest data is based on the number of incidents of arrest and show the

number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies to the UCR Program.

The UCR Program considers a juvenile to be an individual under 18 years of age regardless of the state definition. (NOTE: In Michigan, 17 years of age is considered an adult. So 17-year-olds were not included in the Michigan juvenile arrest analysis, only youths who were between the ages of 11 and 16 years old were included in this analysis as “juveniles.”) The Program does not collect data regarding police contact with a juvenile who has not committed an offense, nor does it collect data on situations in which police take a juvenile into custody for his or her own protection, e.g., neglect cases (FBI, 2007).

Overview of UCR Data in 2005

In 2005, the law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of UCR data reported 11,424,871 arrests nationwide for all offenses (except traffic violations), with 1,814,761 (16%) being Part I (or Index) offenses, of which 496,775 were for violent crimes (see Table 1) and 1,317,986 were for property crimes (see Table 2). The other 9,610,110 (84%) arrests were for Part II offenses. Nationwide, the 2005 rate of arrests was estimated at 48.40 arrests per 1,000 inhabitants; for violent crime arrests, the estimate was 2.10 per 1,000 inhabitants and for property crime arrests, the estimate was 5.58 per 1,000 inhabitants (FBI, 2007). In comparison, Michigan had 33.78 arrests per 1,000 inhabitants (see Table 5), with a violent crime arrest rate of 1.51 per 1,000 inhabitants (see Table 1), and a property crime arrest rate of 3.77 per 1,000 inhabitants (see Table 2).

According to the FBI (2007), although the number of arrests in 2005 increased only 0.2% from the 2004 figure, arrests for murder rose from 10,247 in 2004 to 12,070 in 2005. Arrests of juveniles (under 18 years of age) for murder climbed 19.9% in 2005 (n=739 in 2005) compared with 2004 arrest data. For robbery, arrests of juveniles rose 11.4% (n=16,791 in 2005) over the same two-year period. In 2005, 6,261,672 males were arrested were male and 1,982,649 females were arrested (please note that because some persons may be arrested more than once during a year, these statistics could represent multiple arrests of the same person. For 2005 in Michigan, males accounted for 40,569 (72%) of the 56,272 Index crime arrests. Males accounted for 87%

(n=213) of the murder arrests, 94% (n=982) of the rape arrests, 74% (n=8,618) of the aggravated assault arrests, 90% (n=6,650) of the burglary arrests, 62% (n=17,504) of the larceny arrests, 86% (n=3,950) of the motor vehicle theft arrests, and 83% (n=312) of the arson arrests (MSP, 2005).

Among the four categories of race reflected in UCR arrest data, 69.8% (n=7,117,040) of all persons arrested were White, 59.0% (n=260,984) of persons arrested for violent crime were White, and 68.8% (n=814,754) of persons arrested for property crime were White (FBI, 2007). Black juveniles comprised 49.8% (n=34,897), and White juveniles accounted for 48.2% (n=33,780) of all juveniles arrested in 2005 for violent crime in the United States. In Michigan, White male juveniles accounted for 61% (n=18,591) of all juvenile arrests in 2005, while Black juveniles accounted for 60% (n=1,063) of all juvenile violent crime arrests (compared to 38.4% for Whites) (MSP, 2005).

Limitations of the UCR and Data

. . . it should be noted that the UCR does not represent the total volume of crimes committed.

The analyses presented in this report only represent one part of a larger picture of juvenile arrests and delinquency that could actually occur within Michigan's communities. It will be important to balance these data with other data sources and insights about the community context, including other community indicators, risk factors, resources, environmental conditions, and the state of local communities. In addition, the following general limitations of the data should be considered when reviewing the findings and recommendations contained in this report.

Although there were over a million offenses reported in Michigan during 2005, it should be noted that the UCR does not represent the total volume of crimes committed. There are several types of omissions. Not all crimes are reported to the police. Not all victims and/or witnesses of criminal acts report their victimization or eyewitness accounts of criminal behavior. This nonreporting of criminal behaviors might be attributed to a number of factors including the

unawareness that a crime occurred, not wanting to make public that one has been victimized, fear of reporting, etc.

In attempts to assess the actual volume of crime, there exists a “Dark Figure of Crime” (Hagen, 2006) that is inclusive of unreported, undetected, nonsanctioned deviant behavior that is not captured in criminal justice statistics. In short, there are criminal offenses that occur that remain undetected. One type of unreported crime is victimless offenses (e.g., drug abuse, drunkenness, etc.) whereby only the alleged perpetrator could report such an offense.

In addition, the UCR data-collection system uses the “Hierarchy Rule” to record offenses by the FBI. This means that only the most serious offenses are included in the data. While an alleged offender may violate several criminal laws in the commission of a criminal act, only the most serious offense is included in the UCR. For example, if someone is arrested for aggravated assault and was also charged with a narcotic law violation (possession), only the aggravated assault would be included in the UCR data (FBI, 2007).

Moreover, victims may perceive certain criminal acts as trivial and/or embarrassing and refuse to report such incidents to the police. Thus, the UCR data does not contain information on all crimes. Rather, the UCR contains information on crimes reported to law enforcement officials, and even then may omit those responses to crime whereby law enforcement “warns” and releases alleged perpetrators. This omission may be particularly problematic when considering juvenile criminal behavior, since those law enforcement officers may not document their encounters with juveniles (FBI, 2007).

Furthermore, the collection and submission of UCR data is completely voluntary and not all police agencies across the state participate. That is, the UCR’s total number of juveniles arrested only reflects arrests submitted by reporting agencies (Note: PPA has identified that only 7% of Michigan law enforcement agencies are not listed as reporting agencies for the 2005 UCR; and all 83 Michigan counties are represented.) Please see Appendix C for the list of reporting agencies.

Local policies, practices, and other enforcement factors may contribute to skew the data. While some variation in offense patterns is attributable to genuine

A targeted effort in a specific area, a new policy, or additional environmental occurrences can all play a role in the number, timing, and location of offenses reported over a given year (Office of Children, Youth, and Families, 2007).

differences in particular youths, other variations are just as likely or more likely to be the result of differences in local conditions, police practices, or other factors that have little or nothing to do with the youths involved. Therefore, when examining patterns of juvenile contacts with law enforcement officials, it is important to keep in mind that the rates of documented incidents are dependent on both youth behavior and police practices. A targeted effort in a specific area, a new policy, or additional environmental occurrences can all play a role in the number, timing, and location of offenses reported over a given year (Office of Children, Youth, and Families, 2007).

Finally, it should be noted that the definition of arrest varies across jurisdictions. For instance, one county may define arrest as any form of detention whereby a youth cannot leave the presence of an officer or police precinct. Then again, a youth in another jurisdiction may be detained by the police for several minutes or hours but not formally arrested. Hence, this youth, though held by the police, would not appear among the arrest statistics. The actual contact with the police would not have likely been documented except for, perhaps, in the police records for that particular agency. The primary point is that not all juvenile contact with the police culminates in an arrest. The UCR only contains arrest data and this can be misleading in that more juveniles will likely have contact with the police than will be arrested. Yet, it is important to obtain information on the policing of juveniles because the police, whose decision-making processes are discretionary and not highly visible, are oftentimes the entry point of the juvenile into the criminal justice system.

Arrest Data as a Measure of Crime

. . . there are drawbacks to using arrest data as a measure of crime.

According to McCord et al. (2001), there are drawbacks to using arrest data as a measure of crime. They state that arrest statistics do not reflect the number of different people

arrested each year, because an unknown number of people may be arrested more than once in a year and for some crimes, no arrests are made. Additionally, for other crimes there may be multiple arrests that occur. Furthermore, McCord et al. contend that not everyone who is arrested has committed the crime for which he or she was arrested, and that arrests depend on a number of factors other than overall crime levels, including policies of particular police agencies, the cooperation of victims, the skill of the perpetrator, and the age, sex, race, and social class of the suspect (Cook and Laub, 1998; McCord, 1997).

McCord et al. (2001), contend that arrest statistics should also not be confused with the number of crimes committed, because in some cases, the arrest of one person may account for a series of crimes, and in others several people may be arrested for one crime. This is particularly true for young people, who are more likely than adults to commit crimes in a group (McCord, 1990; Reiss, 1986; Reiss and Farrington, 1991; Zimring, 1981).

Chapter Two: Methodology

The data used in creating this report were from all Michigan law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data for 2005 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). These data represent the number of persons arrested. However, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this report could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. Law enforcement agencies in 46 states and the District of Columbia, including the Michigan State Police (please see MSP, 2005), participate in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and forward crime arrest data through their state UCR Programs. Michigan's UCR Program functions as a liaison between local agencies and the FBI. Like Michigan, many states have mandatory reporting requirements, and many state Programs collect data beyond those typically called for by the UCR Program to address crime problems specific to their particular jurisdictions. These state programs, in most cases, also provide direct and frequent service to their participating law enforcement agencies, make information readily available for statewide use, and help to streamline the national program's (FBI's) operations. The criteria for states' UCR programs can be found in Appendix B.

As mentioned earlier, law enforcement agencies tabulate the number of Part I (Index) offenses brought to their attention based on records of all reports of crime received from victims, officers who discover infractions, or other sources and submit them each month to the FBI, either directly or through their state UCR Programs. Part I offenses include:

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
- Burglary
- Forcible rape
- Larceny-theft
- Robbery
- Motor vehicle theft
- Aggravated assault
- Arson

For this report the authors began compiling UCR, U.S. Census, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention data for the state and for each of its 83 counties. By analyzing U.S. Census data with UCR data for all 83 counties, this allowed arrest rates to be produced for the state and for each county. These juvenile arrest rates (per 1,000 juveniles) will allow the examination of juvenile criminal activity across varying populated counties. Additionally, an

overview of the total numbers of arrested youths between the ages of 11 and 16 will provide insights into the prevalence and types of offenses committed across the state and for each county.

This statewide juvenile arrest analysis is intended to *begin the process* of providing the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice, the Bureau of Juvenile Justice, criminal justice practitioners and

professionals, law enforcement agencies, and Michigan communities with information that will allow them to monitor the changing levels of crime and the correlates of crime in their communities. Hopefully, this information will help communities identify areas that need assistance and allow them to better focus resources to reduce the prevalence and/or rate of juvenile delinquency that is occurring in targeted communities. Additionally, this Michigan Juvenile Arrest Analysis report is intended to provide:

The Michigan Juvenile Arrest Analysis report is intended to provide:

- *Data regarding the nature and extent of juvenile arrests in Michigan.*
- *A better understanding of the types of arrests that are occurring in different parts of the state.*
- *A decision-making tool to help determine where prevention and intervention programs are needed and should be implemented.*

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This analysis will also examine the arrest-rate trends from 2000–2005 for many offenses including violent, property, drug, and weapons offenses, as well as provide comparisons across county types (e.g., large, medium, and small) that can yield insights into variations of crimes and arrests that may exist across counties. Specifically, this analysis will present the percentage of arrests reported for Part I and Part II offenses for each county by gender, age, race, and ethnicity.

Chapter Three: Juvenile Arrests in Michigan

Crime Arrests Comparisons by State

In 2005, California, Florida, Texas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and New York, led the nation in the numbers of violent crime arrests reported. Michigan was ranked seventh in terms of the number of violent offenses reported in 2005 and twenty-sixth in terms of a violent crime arrest rate (see Table 1).

Michigan was ranked seventh in terms of the number of violent offenses reported in 2005.

A somewhat different picture emerges when property crime arrests are examined for the 2005 calendar year.

California led the nation in terms of the numbers of property crime arrests reported followed by Florida,

Texas, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Michigan was ninth. Illinois led the nation in terms of property crime arrest rates followed by Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, and Nevada.

Michigan did not fall within the top ten states with respect to property crime arrest rates during the 2005 calendar year (see Table 2).

A regional comparison between Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and

Wisconsin shows that Illinois and Indiana led the region in terms of violent crime arrest rates, followed by Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio. For property crime arrest rates, Illinois led the region, followed by Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio, and Michigan (see Tables 3 and 4).

Michigan did not fall within the top ten states with respect to property crime arrest rates during the 2005 calendar year.

Table 1: Violent Crime Arrests by State, 2005

State	Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>United States</i>	496,775	2.10
1. California	122,875	3.42
2. Illinois	9,694	3.37
3. Missouri	11,029	3.02
4. Tennessee	13,953	3.01
5. Louisiana	7,326	2.99
6. North Carolina	22,031	2.95
7. Delaware	2,421	2.87
8. Florida	50,929	2.87
9. Georgia	9,493	2.84
10. South Carolina	10,880	2.81
11. Alaska	1,721	2.68
12. Indiana	11,428	2.44
13. New Mexico	3,319	2.32
14. Pennsylvania	23,804	2.25
15. Arkansas	4,698	2.18
16. Maryland	11,827	2.14
17. Nevada	4,212	1.75
18. Connecticut	5,297	1.72
19. New Jersey	14,244	1.70
20. Kentucky	4,493	1.68
21. Alabama	5,357	1.66
22. Iowa	4,385	1.66
23. Oklahoma	5,551	1.66
24. New York	16,026	1.64
25. Arizona	8,459	1.58
26. Michigan	14,852	1.51
27. Colorado	6,336	1.47
28. Texas	32,382	1.47
29. Massachusetts	7,109	1.44
30. Mississippi	2,107	1.44
31. Washington	7,734	1.43
32. Minnesota	6,168	1.28
33. Oregon	4,355	1.27
34. Wyoming	577	1.16
35. Virginia	6,509	1.12
36. Wisconsin	4,240	1.12
37. Nebraska	1,757	1.10
38. West Virginia	1,697	1.10
39. Ohio	7,107	1.08

Table 1: Violent Crime Arrests by State, 2005

State	Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
40. Idaho	924	1.02
41. Montana	773	1.00
42. Hawaii	994	0.95
43. South Dakota	265	0.94
44. Rhode Island	742	0.85
45. Utah	1,751	0.84
46. Kansas	1,073	0.83
47. Vermont	326	0.60
48. Maine	723	0.56
49. New Hampshire	519	0.48
50. North Dakota	223	0.41
51. District of Columbia	80	0.15

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005.

Table 2: Property Crime Arrests by State, 2005

State	Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>United States</i>	<i>1,317,986</i>	<i>5.58</i>
1. Illinois	24,849	8.65
2. Louisiana	19,824	8.09
3. North Carolina	58,337	7.82
4. Oregon	26,635	7.76
5. Nevada	18,379	7.62
6. Utah	15,852	7.56
7. Missouri	26,797	7.33
8. Arizona	38,498	7.20
9. Georgia	24,021	7.19
10. Wisconsin	26,763	7.10
11. Washington	38,178	7.05
12. Tennessee	32,305	6.96
13. Colorado	29,857	6.94
14. Florida	122,426	6.89
15. Alaska	4,271	6.64
16. Kentucky	17,367	6.49
17. South Carolina	25,092	6.49
18. Arkansas	13,871	6.44
19. Mississippi	9,299	6.37
20. Maryland	34,741	6.29
21. Nebraska	9,799	6.16
22. Delaware	4,984	5.91
23. Indiana	26,128	5.58
24. Texas	120,156	5.45
25. Alabama	17,455	5.41
26. Montana	4,177	5.38
27. Wyoming	2,674	5.37
28. Minnesota	25,385	5.25
29. Connecticut	16,034	5.20
30. Iowa	13,643	5.17
31. New York	50,045	5.11
32. Idaho	4,617	5.09
33. Maine	6,553	5.03
34. Pennsylvania	52,624	4.98
35. California	173,561	4.83
36. Ohio	31,505	4.80
37. New Mexico	6,691	4.68
38. Oklahoma	15,497	4.63
39. South Dakota	1,277	4.53
40. Hawaii	4,599	4.39
41. Virginia	24,449	4.20
42. North Dakota	2,181	3.97
43. Michigan	37,023	3.77

Table 2: Property Crime Arrests by State, 2005

State	Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
44. New Jersey	30,653	3.65
45. Rhode Island	3,102	3.56
46. West Virginia	5,495	3.55
47. New Hampshire	3,182	2.94
48. Kansas	3,705	2.86
49. Massachusetts	12,077	2.45
50. Vermont	1,271	2.36
51. District of Columbia	82	0.15

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005.

Table 3: Regional Violent Crime, 2005

State	Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>United States</i>	<i>496,775</i>	<i>2.10</i>
1. Illinois	9,694	3.37
2. Indiana	11,428	2.44
3. Iowa	4,385	1.66
4. Michigan	14,852	1.51
5. Minnesota	6,168	1.28
6. Wisconsin	4,240	1.12
7. Ohio	7,107	1.08

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005.

Table 4: Regional Property Crime, 2005

State	Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>United States</i>	<i>1,317,986</i>	<i>36.63</i>
1. Illinois	24,849	8.65
2. Wisconsin	26,763	7.10
3. Indiana	26,128	5.58
4. Minnesota	25,388	5.25
5. Iowa	13,643	5.17
6. Ohio	31,505	4.80
7. Michigan	37,023	3.77

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005.

Overall Arrest Rate in Michigan

Notwithstanding, examination of Table 5, titled Michigan's Overall Arrest Rate, shows that of the 341,918 persons experiencing arrest statewide during 2005, most occurred in the counties of Wayne (n=75,148), Oakland (n=31,260), Macomb (n=22,680), Kent (n=22,467), and Ingham (n=14,052). Counties experiencing the lowest numbers of arrests during 2005 were Keweenaw (n=33), Leelanau (n=188), Presque Isle (n=190), Baraga (n=222), and Alcona (n=231).

However, counties with the lowest reported arrest rates (per every 1,000 persons) during 2005 were Leelanau (8.48), Presque Isle (13.26), Keweenaw (15.03), Arenac (15.97), and Antrim (16.05); whereas Wexford (70.30), Roscommon (68.25), Van Buren (66.24), Manistee (58.43), and Mecosta (55.70) were the counties with the highest arrest rates in Michigan during the 2005 calendar year. These data further reveal that Michigan's most populated counties Wayne (37.61), Oakland (25.74), Macomb (27.34), Kent (37.64), and Genesee (28.49) did not produce the highest overall arrest rates.

Table 5: Michigan Overall Arrest Rate, 2005

County	2005 County Population	County Arrests	Rate per Crime County 1,000
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>10,120,860</i>	<i>341,918</i>	<i>33.78</i>
1. Wexford	31,876	2,241	70.30
2. Roscommon	26,079	1,780	68.25
3. Van Buren	78,812	5,221	66.25
4. Manistee	25,226	1,474	58.43
5. Mecosta	42,391	2,361	55.70
6. Grand Traverse	83,971	4,600	54.78
7. Kalkaska	17,239	943	54.70
8. Iosco	26,992	1,423	52.72
9. Mackinac	11,331	594	52.42
10. Isabella	65,618	3,398	51.78
11. Emmet	33,580	1,723	51.31
12. Ingham	278,592	14,052	50.44
13. Saint Joseph	62,984	3,141	49.87
14. Mason	28,986	1,419	48.95
15. Gladwin	27,209	1,279	47.01
16. Ogemaw	21,905	1,023	46.70
17. Alpena	30,428	1,414	46.47
18. Otsego	24,665	1,132	45.89
19. Berrien	162,611	7,451	45.82
20. Ottawa	255,406	11,527	45.13
21. Oscoda	9,298	418	44.96
22. Hillsdale	47,066	2,108	44.79
23. Luce	6,789	298	43.89
24. Clare	31,653	1,380	43.60
25. Ionia	64,608	2,702	41.82
26. Lake	12,069	492	40.77
27. Calhoun	139,191	5,650	40.59
28. Branch	46,460	1,874	40.34
29. Menominee	24,996	988	39.53
30. Marquette	64,760	2,508	38.73
31. Kalamazoo	240,536	9,301	38.67
32. Chippewa	38,780	1,496	38.58
33. Lenawee	102,033	3,919	38.41
34. Kent	596,666	22,457	37.64
35. Wayne	1,998,217	75,148	37.61
36. Newaygo	50,019	1,839	36.77
37. Montcalm	63,893	2,348	36.75
38. Missaukee	15,299	545	35.62
39. Ontonagon	7,363	258	35.04
40. Jackson	163,629	5,686	34.75
41. Bay	109,029	3,783	34.70
42. Saginaw	208,356	7,018	33.68

Table 5: Michigan Overall Arrest Rate, 2005

County	2005 County Population	County Arrests	Rate per Crime County 1,000
43. Lapeer	93,361	3,140	33.63
44. Dickinson	28,032	934	33.32
45. Schoolcraft	8,819	288	32.66
46. Huron	34,640	1,123	32.42
47. Barry	59,892	1,920	32.06
48. Iron	12,299	387	31.47
49. Gratiot	42,345	1,307	30.87
50. Allegan	113,174	3,474	30.70
51. Shiawassee	72,945	2,226	30.52
52. Alger	9,662	294	30.43
53. Oceana	28,473	842	29.57
54. Charlevoix	26,722	790	29.56
55. Clinton	69,329	2,049	29.55
56. Cheboygan	27,463	797	29.02
57. Genesee	443,883	12,649	28.50
58. Crawford	15,074	416	27.60
59. Macomb	829,453	22,680	27.34
60. Osceola	23,750	622	26.19
61. Oakland	1,214,361	31,260	25.74
62. Saint Clair	171,426	4,377	25.53
63. Monroe	153,935	3,911	25.41
64. Baraga	8,746	222	25.38
65. Delta	38,347	969	25.27
66. Gogebic	16,861	415	24.61
67. Muskegon	175,554	4,304	24.52
68. Montmorency	10,445	249	23.84
69. Washtenaw	341,847	8,143	23.82
70. Benzie	17,644	389	22.05
71. Tuscola	58,428	1,247	21.34
72. Alcona	11,653	231	19.82
73. Sanilac	44,752	879	19.64
74. Midland	84,064	1,626	19.34
75. Houghton	35,705	628	17.59
76. Livingston	181,517	3,042	16.76
77. Cass	51,996	868	16.69
78. Eaton	107,394	1,731	16.12
79. Antrim	24,422	392	16.05
80. Arenac	17,154	274	15.97
81. Keweenaw	2,195	33	15.03
82. Presque Isle	14,330	190	13.26
83. Leelanau	22,157	188	8.48

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005.

Adults and Arrests in Michigan

Examination of adult arrests, displayed in Table 6, shows that most adults experiencing arrest during the 2005 calendar year were arrested in Wayne (n=66,858), Oakland (n=28,783), Macomb (n=21,299), Kent (n=19,450), and Ingham (n=13,332)

... most arrests among adults occurred in the most populated counties.

Counties. Thus, with the exception of Ingham County, which is less populated than Genesee County, most arrests among adults occurred in the most populated counties. Moreover, Table 6 shows that in terms of age, the greater number of those arrested in the aforementioned counties were aged 25–29.

However, these data do not show that larger populated counties with the most reported adult arrests produced the highest rates of adult arrests. In fact, the less populated counties of Wexford (81.89), Van Buren (80.85), Roscommon (73.70), Kalkaska (68.00), and Mecosta (66.93) produced the highest reported adult arrest rates (per every 1,000 persons). It should be noted that all of the aforementioned counties' reported adult arrest rates exceeded the statewide adult arrest rate of 40.20 (per every 1,000 persons). Counties with larger populations such as Wayne (45.44), Kent (44.05), and Ingham (60.99) also produced reported adult arrest rates that exceeded the statewide adult arrest rate.

Table 6: Statewide and County Adult Arrest Rates, 2005

County	17 & Over 2005 County Population	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	County Arrests	County Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>7,738,411</i>	<i>15,075</i>	<i>18,717</i>	<i>19,112</i>	<i>17,678</i>	<i>14,709</i>	<i>13,490</i>	<i>12,565</i>	<i>11,681</i>	<i>45,081</i>	<i>35,191</i>	<i>32,551</i>	<i>30,537</i>	<i>22,639</i>	<i>11,997</i>	<i>5,670</i>	<i>2,384</i>	<i>2,042</i>	<i>311,119</i>	<i>40.20</i>
Alcona	9,846	9	12	9	7	15	7	5	5	32	24	25	19	16	16	10	10	3	224	22.75
Alger	8,052	18	16	17	7	13	10	9	9	33	29	19	27	25	14	7	5	1	259	32.16
Allegan	85,369	158	177	205	177	131	140	118	138	457	366	357	323	255	124	59	26	19	3,230	37.83
Alpena	24,410	79	108	112	94	57	52	46	46	168	116	104	104	99	50	31	15	9	1,290	52.84
Antrim	19,453	13	10	21	12	25	22	21	9	50	40	40	52	24	18	8	9	1	375	19.27
Arenac	13,806	10	17	13	12	16	12	15	13	34	22	24	30	30	7	7	1	2	265	19.19
Baraga	7,002	6	7	12	9	9	10	6	5	33	24	28	27	13	5	7	2	3	206	29.42
Barry	46,125	80	96	117	119	88	64	63	54	275	184	210	182	123	60	28	15	10	1,768	38.33
Bay	85,460	217	231	223	171	158	151	161	123	504	411	341	361	235	102	50	26	17	3,482	40.74
Benzie	14,003	23	21	22	11	16	17	11	10	45	45	34	54	23	25	8	9	1	375	26.78
Berrien	124,264	299	363	370	376	336	303	289	260	1,011	840	762	752	468	250	127	51	51	6,908	55.59
Branch	35,993	93	99	100	93	78	76	81	86	230	216	159	165	91	58	23	17	7	1,672	46.45
Calhoun	106,172	178	277	267	295	252	233	278	199	907	625	563	557	397	216	136	44	50	5,474	51.55
Cass	40,436	32	55	41	41	40	46	36	28	115	101	77	99	70	32	20	5	9	847	20.94
Charlevoix	20,734	41	62	55	42	32	29	35	20	101	79	82	70	49	35	15	10	9	766	36.94
Cheboygan	21,788	37	30	41	45	37	36	29	36	111	72	81	94	39	35	11	15	8	757	34.74
Chippewa	31,741	70	79	98	84	72	72	39	44	158	134	116	127	93	54	14	15	10	1,279	40.29
Clare	24,955	87	100	90	80	45	38	36	41	141	113	149	114	96	39	29	11	9	1,218	48.80
Clinton	53,161	57	101	132	135	85	95	67	85	300	248	210	181	165	57	21	12	7	1,958	36.83
Crawford	12,105	24	26	23	27	18	25	10	9	45	32	35	43	34	15	5	3	4	378	31.22
Delta	30,530	46	96	74	69	37	43	32	31	106	70	76	74	48	28	27	5	15	877	28.72
Dickinson	21,839	56	55	56	67	35	41	35	25	111	83	66	76	55	37	23	9	14	844	38.64
Eaton	83,607	53	70	95	96	79	66	60	63	248	190	205	167	110	60	31	5	16	1,614	19.30
Emmet	26,290	70	109	107	90	64	82	62	59	222	172	163	158	124	74	34	12	12	1,614	61.39
Genesee	332,913	521	682	598	613	487	434	472	455	1,772	1,347	1,252	1,139	833	433	203	99	72	11,412	34.27
Gladwin	21,683	91	56	46	47	50	36	36	26	128	124	130	117	96	38	30	23	14	1,088	50.17
Gogebic	14,100	13	45	46	34	10	20	10	19	50	23	31	31	24	8	4	5	5	378	26.80
Grand Traverse	66,210	185	270	291	254	230	205	225	170	646	439	439	394	296	142	72	30	31	4,319	65.23

Table 6: Statewide and County Adult Arrest Rates, 2005

County	17 & Over 2005 County Population	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	County Arrests	County Arrest Rate per 1,000
Gratiot	33,519	45	107	120	118	49	60	45	55	161	121	119	108	71	41	17	6	7	1,250	37.29
Hillsdale	36,486	75	112	142	120	103	78	84	77	313	201	208	215	142	66	24	14	14	1,988	54.48
Houghton	28,831	42	63	38	37	23	24	19	19	59	46	54	51	27	15	8	5	11	541	18.76
Huron	27,579	62	59	40	68	30	51	47	40	141	86	96	107	68	45	17	11	11	979	35.49
Ingham	218,579	417	1,032	1,242	1,112	808	670	584	547	1,878	1,341	1,211	1,007	753	415	215	67	33	13,332	60.99
Ionia	49,567	140	160	149	182	126	84	89	105	432	289	247	239	156	75	41	17	15	2,546	51.36
Iosco	21,895	44	80	90	62	86	56	49	48	181	162	144	125	119	35	38	17	21	1,357	61.97
Iron	10,296	13	22	21	17	23	16	11	10	44	33	33	47	28	15	6	3	2	344	33.41
Isabella	53,914	101	261	329	410	251	241	184	137	390	284	205	176	116	59	35	12	18	3,209	59.52
Jackson	126,133	198	235	251	231	206	233	242	242	806	682	625	547	397	213	107	39	36	5,290	41.94
Kalamazoo	187,009	378	590	575	558	442	433	366	317	1,272	910	889	819	519	239	118	47	37	8,509	45.50
Kalkaska	13,366	32	38	50	67	37	29	38	32	151	92	109	101	74	26	20	6	7	909	68.00
Kent	441,491	1,040	1,186	1,215	1,169	953	950	775	842	2,807	2,233	1,895	1,880	1,357	671	278	105	94	19,450	44.05
Keweenaw	1,794	5	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	30	16.72
Lake	9,795	15	20	28	22	12	10	14	8	59	42	69	66	37	35	23	7	7	474	48.39
Lapeer	71,714	134	204	186	173	145	98	123	110	397	341	318	300	217	105	48	34	20	2,953	41.17
Leelanau	17,786	4	3	12	5	10	8	10	9	34	18	19	18	16	10	6	1	1	184	10.34
Lenawee	79,043	187	194	186	194	166	159	119	142	551	443	368	326	241	118	51	27	15	3,487	44.11
Livingston	138,762	182	169	178	175	117	109	118	110	385	315	295	307	196	105	59	17	17	2,854	20.56
Luce	5,563	17	15	24	22	20	8	2	7	44	18	21	20	9	9	11	7	6	260	46.73
Mackinac	9,105	33	51	46	27	23	23	21	15	65	50	34	59	45	15	9	5	6	527	57.88
Macomb	645,624	948	1,099	1,115	1,049	1,039	925	806	819	3,126	2,459	2,399	2,178	1,698	957	379	161	142	21,299	32.99
Manistee	20,312	77	86	101	50	50	64	53	35	163	135	151	144	112	57	32	12	25	1,347	66.31
Marquette	53,063	97	175	242	193	178	145	131	78	290	173	171	148	121	70	41	12	22	2,287	43.10
Mason	22,993	106	89	105	77	69	50	37	42	157	115	111	120	85	33	17	13	6	1,232	53.58
Mecosta	33,900	76	276	306	231	174	116	96	83	258	162	132	167	86	56	21	12	17	2,269	66.93
Menominee	19,852	65	63	56	53	36	34	38	28	137	96	80	75	50	23	18	5	12	869	43.77
Midland	64,576	89	121	89	97	89	89	53	53	181	113	138	141	119	58	14	22	6	1,472	22.79
Missaukee	11,872	22	30	42	28	31	27	15	19	66	70	42	50	38	22	9	5	3	519	43.71

Table 6: Statewide and County Adult Arrest Rates, 2005

County	17 & Over 2005 County Population	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	County Arrests	County Arrest Rate per 1,000
Monroe	118,477	158	204	159	183	126	140	151	135	535	436	400	409	289	150	52	39	21	3,587	30.27
Montcalm	48,886	76	124	114	102	103	92	83	71	277	271	303	198	175	71	31	11	12	2,114	43.24
Montmorency	8,696	17	22	9	11	6	2	10	14	25	17	22	26	26	10	9	7	3	236	27.13
Muskegon	132,622	209	168	209	199	198	175	147	149	621	413	413	445	323	187	88	36	17	3,997	30.13
Newaygo	37,664	127	113	104	85	80	60	50	54	215	159	140	156	107	53	44	18	15	1,580	41.95
Oakland	932,655	1,709	1,802	1,698	1,540	1,238	1,125	1,242	1,105	4,160	3,134	2,901	2,705	2,083	1,247	634	238	222	28,783	30.86
Oceana	21,667	40	56	49	53	42	29	25	27	100	63	72	68	39	31	17	6	4	721	33.27
Ogemaw	17,508	36	37	45	62	42	25	39	20	125	102	117	106	89	58	36	13	9	961	54.88
Ontonagon	6,203	9	19	12	10	12	12	16	5	15	23	28	17	17	12	5	4	9	225	36.27
Osceola	18,216	20	38	42	27	25	22	19	17	77	58	45	67	39	33	5	7	6	547	30.02
Oscoda	7,439	17	25	19	20	18	8	18	8	58	33	46	50	32	26	9	7	6	400	53.77
Otsego	19,146	65	63	77	89	42	47	40	41	166	98	88	93	67	28	11	4	4	1,023	53.43
Ottawa	191,416	542	897	964	801	548	474	397	369	1,262	950	757	682	480	222	93	45	30	9,513	49.69
Presque Isle	11,771	12	12	6	11	9	7	10	2	27	12	14	18	11	6	3	2	2	164	13.93
Roscommon	21,613	62	93	125	99	54	61	65	48	172	163	168	179	142	67	45	28	22	1,593	73.70
Saginaw	158,569	291	378	393	338	288	277	248	224	932	809	693	652	485	270	102	54	53	6,487	40.91
Saint Clair	131,812	184	276	253	214	237	183	170	136	529	432	422	380	255	142	74	31	24	3,942	29.90
Saint Joseph	47,291	97	133	177	166	130	136	134	114	496	326	331	288	204	75	37	24	20	2,888	61.06
Sanilac	34,399	26	49	49	57	44	38	34	38	109	82	76	96	61	27	21	9	9	825	23.98
Schoolcraft	7,065	19	17	16	19	10	4	5	5	26	22	31	32	19	12	9	3	6	255	36.09
Shiawassee	56,013	72	101	99	93	108	104	88	88	366	291	238	230	142	66	30	16	20	2,152	38.42
Tuscola	45,168	43	62	65	75	44	51	43	40	175	123	135	134	112	50	17	9	7	1,185	26.23
Van Buren	59,629	215	246	282	229	213	185	203	182	728	562	536	548	388	152	90	32	30	4,821	80.85
Washtenaw	272,034	329	655	612	557	440	386	352	258	982	637	633	594	620	326	141	52	27	7,601	27.94
Wayne	1,471,357	3,373	3,171	3,097	2,847	2,734	2,592	2,424	2,339	10,045	8,560	7,791	7,117	5,498	2,993	1,344	500	433	66,858	45.44
Wexford	24,629	117	145	175	135	105	99	95	92	275	212	187	168	107	63	21	10	11	2,017	81.89

Arrest data source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005; ages 17 and over.

Population data source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Juvenile Arrests in Michigan

The initial examination of juvenile arrests, according to the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) for the state of Michigan during 2005, shows that a total of 30,593 juveniles were arrested and a majority of those (69%, n=21,110) were males. In relation to the total number of persons arrested (Table E-1 in Appendix E), 8.9% of persons arrested in Michigan during the 2005 calendar year were juveniles. Additional demographic data notes that most of those arrested (63.5%, n=19,431) were between 15 and 16 years of age. These data further show that the majority of juveniles experiencing arrest in 2005 were White (60.8%, n=18,591), followed by Blacks (36.4%, n=11,145), Hispanics (2.7%, n=817), race unknown (1.7%, n=534), American Indians (0.5%, n=157), and Asians (0.5%, n=166).

**Table 7: Statewide Juvenile Arrest Rate
Ranked by Number of Arrests, 2005**

County	2005 Juvenile Population	Juvenile Arrest Rate Per 1,000	2005 Juvenile Arrests
<i>Michigan</i>	911,752	34	30,593
1. Wayne	202,893	41	8,259
2. Kent	55,515	53	2,969
3. Oakland	106,182	23	2,469
4. Ottawa	23,949	84	2,011
5. Macomb	68,976	20	1,372
6. Genesee	42,320	29	1,233
7. Kalamazoo	19,344	41	786
8. Ingham	21,063	34	717
9. Berrien	14,686	37	540
10. Washtenaw	24,401	22	537
11. Saginaw	19,489	47	528
12. Saint Clair	15,591	28	430
13. Lenawee	9,072	47	425
14. Van Buren	7,580	52	397
15. Jackson	14,629	27	390
16. Monroe	14,614	22	317
17. Muskegon	16,728	18	306
18. Bay	9,250	32	300
19. Grand Traverse	7,089	39	280
20. Newaygo	5,110	50	254
21. St. Joseph	5,766	44	251
22. Allegan	10,901	22	240
23. Montcalm	5,911	39	231
24. Wexford	2,884	77	223
25. Marquette	4,559	48	217
26. Chippewa	2,707	79	214
27. Branch	3,993	50	201
28. Gladwin	2,204	86	190
29. Isabella	4,185	45	189
30. Livingston	17,326	11	188
31. Mason	2,479	75	187
32. Lapeer	8,912	21	186
33. Roscommon	1,975	94	185
34. Calhoun	12,630	14	174
35. Clare	2,674	60	161
36. Ionia	5,672	28	156
37. Midland	7,947	19	154
38. Barry	5,494	27	150
39. Manistee	1,903	66	126
40. Alpena	2,462	50	124
41. Oceana	2,744	43	118
42. Eaton	9,362	12	117

**Table 7: Statewide Juvenile Arrest Rate
Ranked by Number of Arrests, 2005**

County	2005 Juvenile Population	Juvenile Arrest Rate Per 1,000	2005 Juvenile Arrests
43. Hillsdale	4,186	28	117
44. Menominee	2,039	56	115
45. Emmet	2,840	38	108
46. Otsego	2,290	47	107
47. Delta	3,128	29	90
48. Mecosta	3,087	30	90
49. Clinton	6,559	14	89
50. Dickinson	2,471	36	89
51. Houghton	2,488	35	87
52. Osceola	2,238	33	74
53. Shiawassee	6,653	11	74
54. Mackinac	915	73	67
55. Iosco	2,191	30	65
56. Ogemaw	1,825	34	62
57. Tuscola	5,551	11	60
58. Gratiot	3,414	17	57
59. Sanilac	4,118	13	54
60. Iron	971	44	43
61. Cheboygan	2,191	18	40
62. Crawford	1,300	29	38
63. Luce	502	76	38
64. Gogebic	1,171	32	37
65. Alger	669	51	34
66. Kalkaska	1,463	23	33
67. Ontonagon	511	65	33
68. Schoolcraft	690	48	32
69. Missaukee	1,366	19	26
70. Presque Isle	1,029	25	26
71. Charlevoix	2,344	10	24
72. Cass	4,607	4	19
73. Oscoda	744	24	18
74. Antrim	2,084	8	17
75. Baraga	667	24	16
76. Lake	878	21	15
77. Benzie	1,412	10	14
78. Huron	2,933	48	14
79. Montmorency	747	17	13
80. Arenac	1,400	6	9
81. Alcona	793	9	7
82. Leelanau	1,963	2	4
83. Keweenaw	153	20	3

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Examining Juvenile Arrests in Michigan by Offense

A general overview of juvenile offense types in Michigan indicates that the highest number of

. . . the highest number of juvenile arrests (9 per every 1,000 juveniles) occurred in the “all other offenses” category . . .

juvenile arrests (9 per every 1,000 juveniles) occurred in the “all other offenses” category, which includes drunkenness and vagrancy (see Table D-1). More specifically, “other

offenses” include all violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations (UCR, 2006). The second highest offense contributing to

juvenile arrests, as shown in Table D-1 was larceny (7 per every 1,000 juveniles). As shown in Table D-1, non-aggravated assault was the third highest offense pursuant to juvenile arrests (4 per every 1,000 juveniles). The profile of

. . . larceny was the most frequently committed Index offense by juveniles (6,191 arrests).

juvenile arrests shows that 1,279 juveniles were arrested for aggravated assaults. Thus in terms of Index offenses, larceny was the most frequently committed Index offense by juveniles (6,191 arrests).

Juvenile Arrest Rates by County

The highest juvenile arrest rates (2005 calendar year) occurred in Roscommon, Gladwin, Ottawa, Chippewa, Wexford, Luce, Mason, Mackinac, Manistee, and Ontonagon Counties. Conversely, the lowest juvenile arrest rates (2005 calendar year) were observed in Shiawassee, Livingston, Tuscola, Charlevoix, Benzie, Alcona, Antrim, Arenac, Cass, and Leelanau Counties.

Table 8: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2005

County	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Aged 11–16)
1. Roscommon	1,975	1,040	935	185	94
2. Gladwin	2,204	1,150	1,054	190	86
3. Ottawa	23,949	12,238	11,711	2,011	84
4. Chippewa	2,707	1,395	1,312	214	79
5. Wexford	2,884	1,524	1,360	223	77
6. Luce	502	225	277	38	76
7. Mason	2,479	1,322	1,157	187	75
8. Mackinac	915	472	443	67	73
9. Manistee	1,903	1,051	852	126	66
10. Ontonagon	511	267	244	33	65

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Table 9: Ten Michigan Counties With the Lowest Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2005

County	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Aged 11–16)
83. Leelanau	1,963	1,026	937	4	2
82. Cass	4,607	2,378	2,229	19	4
81. Arenac	1,400	734	666	9	6
80. Antrim	2,084	1,051	1,033	17	8
79. Alcona	793	447	346	7	9
78. Benzie	1,412	738	674	14	10
77. Charlevoix	2,344	1,218	1,126	24	10
76. Tuscola	5,551	3,002	2,549	60	11
75. Livingston	17,326	9,065	8,261	188	11
74. Shiawassee	6,653	3,419	3,234	74	11

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

**Table 10: Juvenile Arrests Rates, All Michigan Counties, 2005
Ranked Highest to Lowest**

County	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Aged 11-16)
1. Roscommon	1,975	1,040	935	185	94
2. Gladwin	2,204	1,150	1,054	190	86
3. Ottawa	23,949	12,238	11,711	2,011	84
4. Chippewa	2,707	1,395	1,312	214	79
5. Wexford	2,884	1,524	1,360	223	77
6. Luce	502	225	277	38	76
7. Mason	2,479	1,322	1,157	187	75
8. Mackinac	915	472	443	67	73
9. Manistee	1,903	1,051	852	126	66
10. Ontonagon	511	267	244	33	65
11. Clare	2,674	1,346	1,328	161	60
12. Menominee	2,039	1,053	986	115	56
13. Kent	55,515	28,580	26,935	2,969	53
14. Van Buren	7,580	3,917	3,663	397	52
15. Alger	669	330	339	34	51
16. Alpena	2,462	1,216	1,246	124	50
17. Branch	3,993	2,036	1,957	201	50
18. Newaygo	5,110	2,638	2,472	254	50
19. Huron	2,933	1,480	1,453	141	48
20. Schoolcraft	690	348	342	33	48
21. Marquette	4,559	2,341	2,218	217	48
22. Lenawee	9,072	4,685	4,387	425	47
23. Otsego	2,290	1,178	1,112	107	47
24. Isabella	4,185	2,119	2,066	189	45
25. Iron	971	503	468	43	44
26. St. Joseph	5,766	3,007	2,759	251	44
27. Oceana	2,744	1,446	1,298	118	43
28. Wayne	202,893	103,207	99,686	8,259	41
29. Kalamazoo	19,344	9,912	9,432	786	41
30. Grand Traverse	7,089	3,648	3,441	280	39
31. Montcalm	5,911	2,954	2,957	231	39
32. Emmet	2,840	1,468	1,372	108	38
33. Berrien	14,686	7,631	7,055	540	37
34. Dickinson	2,471	1,292	1,179	89	36
35. Houghton	2,488	1,270	1,218	87	35
36. Ingham	21,063	10,731	10,332	717	34
37. Ogemaw	1,825	960	865	62	34
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>911,752</i>	<i>467,824</i>	<i>443,928</i>	<i>30,593</i>	<i>34</i>
38. Osceola	2,238	1,157	1,081	74	33
39. Bay	9,250	4,757	4,493	300	32
40. Gogebic	1,171	586	585	37	32
41. Mecosta	3,087	1,604	1,483	92	30
42. Iosco	2,191	1,084	1,107	65	30

**Table 10: Juvenile Arrests Rates, All Michigan Counties, 2005
Ranked Highest to Lowest**

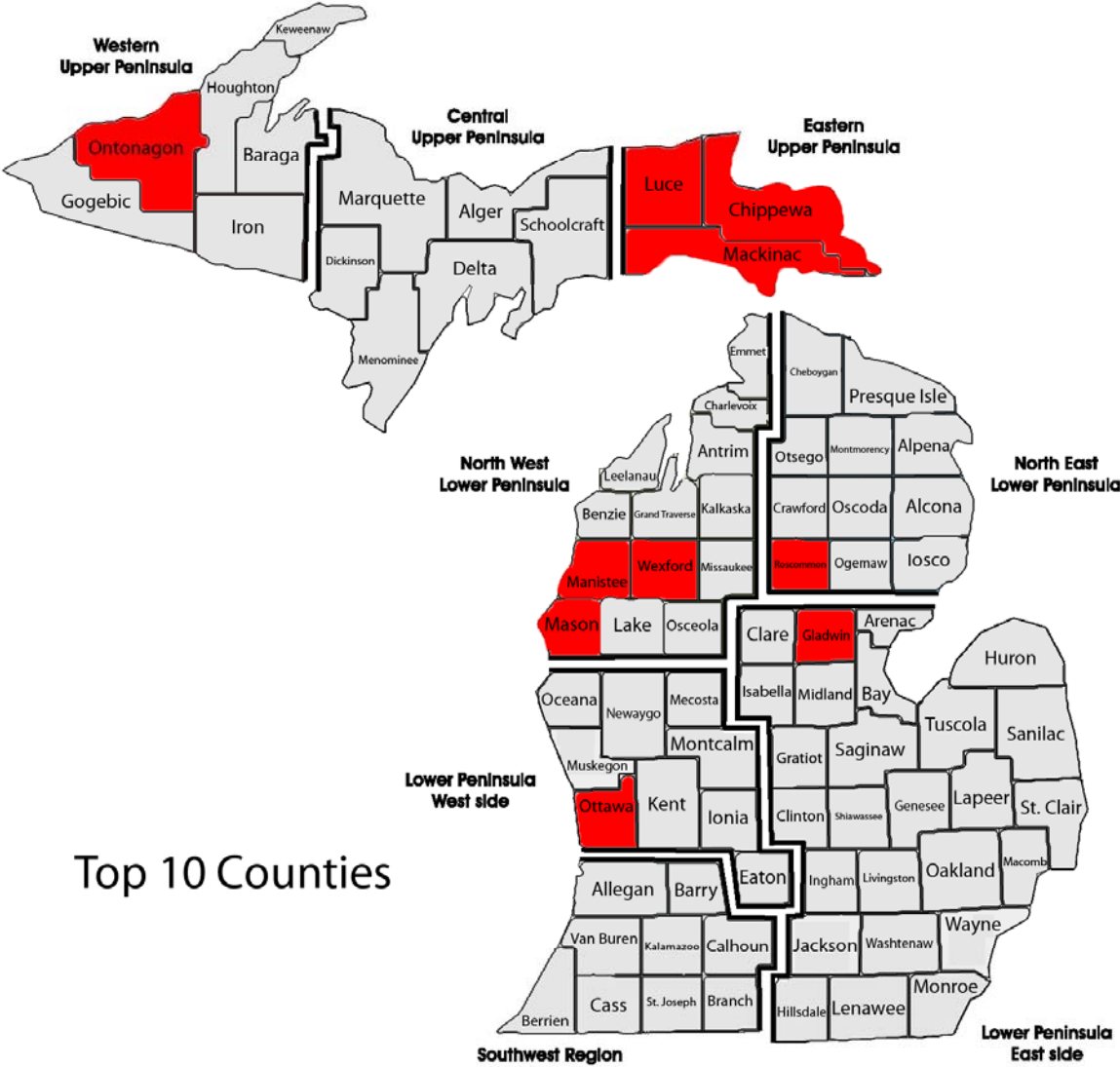
County	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total Arrests	Juvenile Arrest Rate (per 1,000 Aged 11-16)
43. Crawford	1,300	718	582	38	29
44. Genesee	42,320	21,452	20,868	1,233	29
45. Delta	3,128	1,634	1,494	90	29
46. Hillsdale	4,186	2,149	2,037	117	28
47. St. Clair	15,591	7,987	7,604	430	28
48. Ionia	5,672	2,900	2,772	156	28
49. Barry	5,494	2,815	2,679	150	27
50. Saginaw	19,489	9,971	9,518	528	27
51. Jackson	14,629	7,551	7,078	390	27
52. Presque Isle	1,029	540	489	26	25
53. Oscoda	744	377	367	18	24
54. Baraga	667	340	327	16	24
55. Oakland	106,182	54,504	51,678	2,469	23
56. Kalkaska	1,463	769	694	33	23
57. Allegan	10,901	5,545	5,356	240	22
58. Washtenaw	24,401	12,580	11,821	537	22
59. Monroe	14,614	7,558	7,056	317	22
60. Lapeer	8,912	4,494	4,418	186	21
61. Lake	878	467	411	18	21
62. Macomb	68,976	35,543	33,433	1,372	20
63. Keweenaw	153	99	54	3	20
64. Midland	7,947	4,071	3,876	154	19
65. Missaukee	1,366	679	687	26	19
66. Muskegon	16,728	8,711	8,017	306	18
67. Cheboygan	2,191	1,088	1,103	40	18
68. Montmorency	747	365	382	13	17
69. Gratiot	3,414	1,772	1,642	57	17
70. Calhoun	12,630	6,595	6,035	174	14
71. Clinton	6,559	3,367	3,192	89	14
72. Sanilac	4,118	2,151	1,967	54	13
73. Eaton	9,362	4,786	4,576	117	12
74. Shiawassee	6,653	3,419	3,234	74	11
75. Livingston	17,326	9,065	8,261	188	11
76. Tuscola	5,551	3,002	2,549	60	11
77. Charlevoix	2,344	1,218	1,126	24	10
78. Benzie	1,412	738	674	14	10
79. Alcona	793	447	346	7	9
80. Antrim	2,084	1,051	1,033	17	8
81. Arenac	1,400	734	666	9	6
82. Cass	4,607	2,378	2,229	19	4
83. Leelanau	1,963	1,026	937	4	2

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11-16.

Examination of juvenile arrests in Roscommon County, which produced the highest juvenile arrest rate for 2005, shows that most youths were arrested in relation to all other offenses [please note that the Uniform Crime Report (MSP, 2005) denotes all other offenses as all violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations], followed by liquor law violations, non-aggravated assaults, larceny, narcotic law violations, burglary, sex offenses, driving under the influence, vandalism, and rape. Thus, all other offenses produced the highest reported juvenile arrest rate (25 per every 1,000 juveniles) in Roscommon County.

Michigan Juvenile Crime Analysis

2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate



Top 10 Counties

Map 1

While data in the State of Michigan Profile table (Table 11) shows that larger percentages of males than females were arrested during 2005, it should be noted that the largest percentage of females were arrested pursuant to all other offenses (see Table 8). Moreover, in terms of age, these data show that most juveniles who were arrested in Roscommon County were between 15 and 16 years of age. Ninety-five percent of those arrested were White juveniles (see Table D-73 in Appendix D).

Table 11: Statewide Juvenile Arrests by Gender, 2005

Offense	Number of Arrests for Males	Percentage of Juvenile Male Arrests	Number of Arrests for Females	Percentage of Juvenile Female Arrests
Aggravated assault	869	4.1%	410	4.3%
All other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	5,138	24.3%	2,785	29.4%
Arson	113	0.5%	15	0.2%
Burglary	1,327	6.3%	131	1.4%
Disorderly conduct	922	4.4%	399	4.2%
Driving under influence alcohol/narcotics	215	1.0%	116	1.2%
Embezzlement	13	0.1%	6	0.1%
Family & children	4	0.0%	8	0.1%
Forgery/counterfeiting	26	0.1%	7	0.1%
Fraud	93	0.4%	58	0.6%
Gambling laws	10	0.0%	0	0.0%
Homicide	10	0.0%	0	0.0%
Larceny	3,584	17.0%	2,607	27.5%
Liquor laws	1,275	6.0%	952	10.0%
Motor vehicle theft	967	4.6%	121	1.3%
Narcotic laws	1,610	7.6%	337	3.6%
Negligent manslaughter	3	0.0%	1	0.0%
Non-aggravated assault	2,317	11.0%	1,244	13.1%
Prostitution & commercialized vice	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rape	116	0.5%	15	0.2%
Robbery	341	1.6%	16	0.2%
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	316	1.5%	23	0.2%
Stolen property	338	1.6%	51	0.5%
Vandalism	1,080	5.1%	141	1.5%
Weapons	422	2.0%	39	0.4%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

In Gladwin, the county with the second highest juvenile arrest rate, data show that most youths were arrested for: (1) all other offenses, (2) burglary, (3) larceny, (4) non-aggravated assault, (5) liquor law violations, (6) aggravated assault, (7) narcotic law violations, (8) disorderly conduct, (9) vandalism, and (10) weapons charges. Further examination of juvenile arrest profile data shows that most of the adolescents arrested in Gladwin County were White males between the ages of 15 and 16 (see Table D-27 in Appendix D)

In Ottawa County, youths were most often arrested for: (1) all other offenses, (2) larceny, (3) non-aggravated assault, (4) liquor law violations, (5) vandalism, (6) narcotic law violations, (7) disorderly conduct, (8) burglary, (9) sex offenses, and (10) aggravated assault. Moreover, arrest profile data reveal that most juveniles experiencing arrest were White males between the ages of 15 and 16 (see Table D-71 in Appendix D).

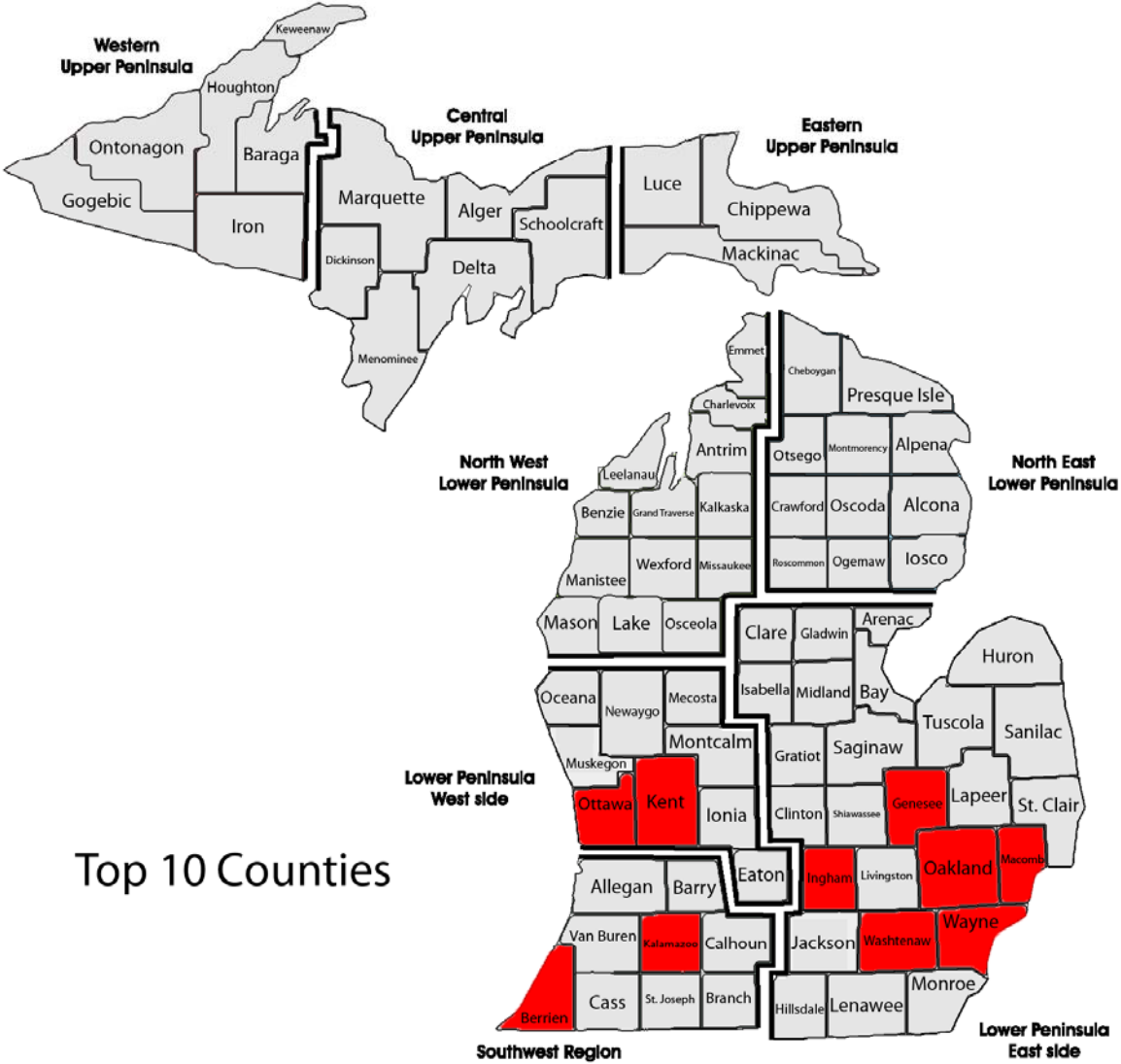
Examination of Chippewa County arrests shows that youths were most arrested for (1) all other offenses, (2) liquor law violations, (3) larceny, (4) non-aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) vandalism, (7) driving under the influence, (8) narcotic law violations, (9) disorderly conduct, and (10) sex offenses except rape and prostitution as well as fraud. Adolescents in Chippewa County experiencing arrest were mostly White males between the ages of 15 and 16 (see Table D-18 in Appendix D).

Adolescents in Wexford County, the fifth highest juvenile arrest rate county in Michigan during 2005, were most often arrested for: (1) larceny, (2) all other offenses, (3) liquor law violations, (4) non-aggravated assault, (5) narcotic law violations, (6) vandalism, (7) aggravated assault, (8) disorderly conduct, (9) fraud, and (10) motor vehicle theft as well as sex offenses except rape and prostitution. It was further observed that the majority of youths arrested in Wexford County were White males between the ages of 15 and 16 (see Table D-84 in Appendix D).

Examination of Michigan's five highest juvenile criminal arrest rate counties for the calendar year 2005 shows that most adolescents arrested in these counties were arrested for all other offenses (all violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations), liquor law violations, narcotic law violations, larceny, non-aggravated assault, burglary, vandalism, driving under the influence, and motor vehicle theft. Moreover, it was noted that most of the youths arrested in these high juvenile arrest rate counties were White males between the ages of 15 and 16.

Michigan Juvenile Crime Analysis

2005 Juvenile Arrests



Map 2

Arrest Rates and Arrest Information by Juvenile County Population: Large, Medium, and Small

Table 13 arranges in descending order, relative to county juvenile population size, each county's arrest rate and the numbers of youths arrested during 2005. Data not recorded in this table denotes that counties with the largest populations of youths include Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, and Genesee, where juveniles comprised 10.2% (n=202,893), 9.3% (n=106,182), 8.7% (68,976), 9.4% (n=55,515), and 8.3% (n=42,320) of each county's respective population. Subsequently, this table does show that larger numbers of youths were arrested within these larger counties. For instance, Wayne County had the highest number of youths experiencing arrests during 2005 (n=8,259) followed by Kent County (n=2,969), Oakland County (n=2,469), and the lesser youthful populated Ottawa County (n=2,011). It should be noted that Ottawa County surpassed the more populated Genesee County in terms of numbers of youths arrested (n=2,011 vs. n=1,233) and juvenile arrest rate (84 vs. 29 per every 1,000 juveniles).

Whereas medium populated (youth) counties included Gratiot, Delta, Mecosta, Huron, and Wexford, at least one of these counties (Wexford) produced an arrest rate higher than that found in the larger populated (youth) counties (77 per 1,000 juveniles). Moreover the juvenile arrest rate in Huron County (48 per every 1,000 juveniles) for 2005 exceeds those of Wayne (41 per every 1,000 juveniles), Oakland (23 per every 1,000 juveniles), Macomb (20 per every 1,000 juveniles), and Genesee (29 per every 1,000 juveniles) Counties, respectively. While medium-sized counties did not arrest as many juveniles as the larger counties, juvenile arrest rates were comparable.

Table 12: Counties With the Five Highest Juvenile Arrest Rates for Large, Medium, and Small Populations, 2005

County	Juvenile Population	2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	Juvenile Arrests	% Female	% Ages 11–12	% Ages 13–14	% Ages 15–16	% White	% Black	% American Indian/Alaskan	% Hispanic
Large Populations											
1. Wayne	202,893	41	8,259	28.5	5.8	29.7	64.5	30.4	68.9	0.0	1.4
2. Oakland	106,182	23	2,469	33.9	6.4	25.2	68.4	62.3	36.5	0.0	0.6
3. Macomb	68,976	20	1,372	23.8	7.2	25.7	67.1	71.4	27.1	0.0	0.1
4. Kent	55,515	53	2,969	36.9	8.3	34.2	57.5	58.2	35.4	0.4	4.1
5. Genesee	42,320	29	1,233	33.3	6.0	31.6	62.4	45.1	54.2	0.0	0.5
Medium Populations											
1. Gratiot	3,414	17	57	28.1	5.3	19.3	75.4	93.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
2. Delta	3,128	29	90	34.4	7.8	25.6	66.7	96.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
3. Mecosta	3,087	30	90	38.0	4.3	27.2	68.5	68.5	13.0	0.0	0.0
4. Huron	2,933	48	141	36.2	7.1	27.0	66.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
5. Wexford	2,884	77	223	31.8	9.9	26.5	63.7	92.4	2.2	0.4	0.0
Small Populations											
1. Alger	669	51	34	35.3	0.0	17.6	82.4	97.1	0.0	2.9	0.0
2. Baraga	667	24	16	37.5	18.8	37.5	43.8	93.8	0.0	6.3	0.0
3. Ontonagon	511	65	33	21.2	3.0	24.2	72.7	84.8	12.1	3.0	0.0
4. Luce	502	76	38	28.9	0.0	13.2	86.8	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Keweenaw	153	20	3	33.3	0.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Arrest Data Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 13: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rate – Ranked by Population, 2005

County	2005 Juvenile Population	2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2005 Juvenile Arrests
Michigan	911,752	34	30,593
Wayne	202,893	41	8,259
Oakland	106,182	23	2,469
Macomb	68,976	20	1,372
Kent	55,515	53	2,969
Genesee	42,320	29	1,233
Washtenaw	24,401	22	537
Ottawa	23,949	84	2,011
Ingham	21,063	34	717
Saginaw	19,489	47	528
Kalamazoo	19,344	41	786
Livingston	17,326	11	188
Muskegon	16,728	18	306
St. Clair	15,591	28	430
Berrien	14,686	37	540
Jackson	14,629	27	390
Monroe	14,614	22	317
Calhoun	12,630	14	174
Allegan	10,901	22	240
Eaton	9,362	12	117
Bay	9,250	32	300
Lenawee	9,072	47	425
Lapeer	8,912	21	186
Midland	7,947	19	154
Van Buren	7,580	52	397
Grand Traverse	7,089	39	280
Shiawassee	6,653	11	74
Clinton	6,559	14	89
Montcalm	5,911	39	231
St. Joseph	5,766	44	251
Ionia	5,672	28	156
Tuscola	5,551	11	60
Barry	5,494	27	150
Newaygo	5,110	50	254
Cass	4,607	4	19
Marquette	4,559	48	217
Hillsdale	4,186	28	117
Isabella	4,185	45	189
Sanilac	4,118	13	54
Branch	3,993	50	201
Gratiot	3,414	17	57
Delta	3,128	29	90
Mecosta	3,087	30	90
Huron	2,933	48	14

Table 13: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rate – Ranked by Population, 2005

County	2005 Juvenile Population	2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2005 Juvenile Arrests
Wexford	2,884	77	223
Emmet	2,840	38	108
Oceana	2,744	43	118
Chippewa	2,707	79	214
Clare	2,674	60	161
Houghton	2,488	35	87
Mason	2,479	75	187
Dickinson	2,471	36	89
Alpena	2,462	50	124
Charlevoix	2,344	10	24
Otsego	2,290	47	107
Osceola	2,238	33	74
Gladwin	2,204	86	190
Iosco	2,191	30	65
Cheboygan	2,191	18	40
Antrim	2,084	8	17
Menominee	2,039	56	115
Roscommon	1,975	94	185
Leelanau	1,963	2	4
Manistee	1,903	66	126
Ogemaw	1,825	34	62
Kalkaska	1,463	23	33
Benzie	1,412	10	14
Arenac	1,400	6	9
Missaukee	1,366	19	26
Crawford	1,300	29	38
Gogebic	1,171	32	37
Presque Isle	1,029	25	26
Iron	971	44	43
Mackinac	915	73	67
Lake	878	21	15
Alcona	793	9	7
Montmorency	747	17	13
Oscoda	744	24	18
Schoolcraft	690	48	32
Alger	669	51	34
Baraga	667	24	16
Ontonagon	511	65	33
Luce	502	76	38
Keweenaw	153	20	3

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Counties with smaller youthful populations included Alger, Baraga, Ontonagon, Luce, and Keweenaw. While it was not surprising that more youths were arrested from larger counties, it is interesting to note that juvenile arrest rates for some smaller, less populated (juvenile) counties are higher than those of some larger populated (youth) counties during 2005. In particular, Luce, Ontonagon, and Baraga Counties had juvenile arrest rates in 2005 that exceeded those of the significantly larger counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, and Genesee.

Largest Juvenile Populated Counties

Table 12 shows that juveniles within higher populated (youth) counties experienced more arrests. When actual juvenile arrest rates are examined across large, medium, and small counties inclusive of sex, age and race, Table 12 shows that among large counties, Wayne County produced higher numbers of arrests, yet Kent County had the highest juvenile arrest rate. Although Wayne County arrested 8,259 youths in 2005, compared to Kent County's 2,969 youths, Wayne County's juvenile arrest rate was 41 whereas Kent County's juvenile arrest rate was 53. Moreover, examination of gender shows that the largest percentages of females (36.9%, n=1,097) were arrested in Kent County followed by Oakland County (33.9%, n=836) and Genesee County (33.3%, n=411). In terms of age variations among larger counties, Table 12 reveals that most youths arrested were between the ages of 15 and 16. Additional data further shows that, excluding Wayne County, most of the youths arrested in larger counties were White.

Identification of the top ten offenses for which most youths were arrested across the five largest counties reveals that:

- Most youths arrested in Wayne County were arrested for (1) all other offenses, (2) larceny, (3) non-aggravated assault, (4) motor vehicle theft, (5) aggravated assault, (6) narcotic law violations, (7) disorderly conduct, (8) burglary, (9) weapons violations, and (10) vandalism.
- Youths arrested in Oakland County were most often arrested for (1) larceny, (2) all other offenses, (3) non-aggravated assault, (4) liquor law violations, (5) narcotic law violations, (6) burglary, (7) aggravated assault, (8) vandalism, (9) disorderly conduct, and (10) motor vehicle theft.
- The top ten offenses for which adolescents were arrested in Macomb County include (1) larceny, (2) narcotic law violations, (3) non-aggravated assault, (4) all other offenses, (5) vandalism, (6) liquor law violations, (7) aggravated assault, (8) burglary, (9) motor vehicle theft, and (10) disorderly conduct.

- Similar patterns are observed across Kent and Genesee Counties where in Kent County most youths were arrested for (1) larceny, (2) all other offenses, (3) non-aggravated assault, (4) narcotic law violations, (5) vandalism, (6) liquor law violations, (7) burglary, (8) aggravated assault, (9) disorderly conduct, and (10) motor vehicle theft; while in Genesee County youths were most often arrested for (1) larceny, (2) non-aggravated assault, (3) disorderly conduct, (4) all other offenses, (5) narcotic law violations, (6) liquor law violations, (7) burglary, (8) aggravated assault, (9) weapons violations, and (10) motor vehicle theft.

Medium-Sized Juvenile Populated Counties

Similar patterns emerge when the medium-sized counties of Gratiot, Delta, Mecosta, Huron, and Wexford are examined. While Gratiot County produced the highest number of youths arrested (n=3,414) and Wexford County produced the smallest number of youths arrested (n=2,884), Wexford County still produced the highest juvenile arrest rate (77 per every 1,000 juveniles). In fact, this juvenile arrest rate was the highest observed among our comparison of large, medium, and small counties. In terms of gender these data, much like that for larger counties, show that males experience arrest more than females. However, among medium-sized counties larger percentages of females were arrested in Mecosta (38%, n=35), Huron (36.2%, n=51), and Delta (34.4%, n=31) Counties. Similarly, these data show that larger percentages of youths aged 15 and 16 were arrested than younger-aged youths in medium-sized counties. It should further be noted that most of the youths experiencing arrest in medium-sized counties were White. Black youths comprised 13% (n=12) of the youths arrested in Mecosta County during 2005.

Examinations of arrests among youths residing in medium-sized counties are similar to those found among youths residing in larger counties.

- For instance, observations in Gratiot County reveal that most youths were arrested for (1) larceny, (2) liquor law violations, (3) narcotic law violations, (4) all other offenses, (5) non-aggravated assault, (6) driving under the influence, and (7) vandalism.
- Youths arrested in Delta County during 2005 were most often arrested for (1) liquor law violations, (2) all other offenses, (3) larceny, (4) non-aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) vandalism, (7) aggravated assault, (8) driving under the influence, and (9) narcotic law violations.
- The 90 youths arrested in Mecosta County during 2005 were most often arrested for (1) liquor law violations, (2) larceny, (3) burglary, (4) all other offenses, (5) non-aggravated

assault, (6) disorderly conduct, (7) aggravated assault, (8) vandalism, (9) narcotic law violations, and (10) fraud.

- Similarly, the 141 youths arrested in Huron County during 2005 were most often arrested for (1) all other offenses, (2) vandalism, (3) liquor law violations, (4) narcotic law violations, (5) larceny, (6) non-aggravated assault, (7) disorderly conduct, (8) burglary, (9) driving under the influence, and (10) aggravated assault.
- Wexford County youths most often were arrested for (1) larceny, (2) all other offense, (3) liquor law violations, (4) non-aggravated assault, (5) narcotic law violations, (6) vandalism, (7) aggravated assault, (8) disorderly conduct, (9) fraud, and (10) motor vehicle theft.

Smallest Juvenile Populated Counties

Table 12 reveals that lower numbers of juveniles were arrested in smaller populated counties (i.e., Alger, Baraga, Ontonagon, Luce and Keweenaw). Of these smaller counties, Alger County produced the most juvenile arrests (n=34), whereas Keweenaw County produced the fewest juvenile arrests (n=3). Data for smaller counties further depict that males were the largest percentage of youths experiencing arrest. Nonetheless, Baraga County reported the largest percentage of females arrested (37.5%, n=6) followed by Alger (35.3%, n=12) and Keweenaw (33.3%, n=1) Counties. Moreover, among smaller counties, Table 12 shows that a larger percentage of juveniles aged 15 and 16 were arrested than were younger-aged youths. Pursuant to race, these data show that most of the youths arrested in smaller counties were White, whereas 12.1% (n=4) of those arrested in Ontonagon County were Black, and 6.3% (n=1) of those arrested in Baraga County were American Indian.

In regards to offenses for which youths in smaller populated counties were arrested, data show that youths across smaller counties committed similar types of offenses.

- In Alger County these data show that most juveniles were arrested for (1) burglary, (2) all other offenses, (3) larceny, (4) non-aggravated assault, (5) vandalism, (6) aggravated assault, (7) motor vehicle theft, (8) disorderly conduct, and (9) narcotic law violations.
- Youths in Baraga County most often were arrested for (1) liquor law violations, (2) all other offenses, (3) larceny, (4) motor vehicle theft, driving under the influence, and (5) vandalism.
- Similar patterns were observed for youths arrested in Ontonagon County. Specifically, juveniles arrested in Ontonagon County were arrested for (1) non-aggravated assault, (2) liquor law violations, (3) all other offenses, (4) vandalism, (5) burglary, (6) narcotic law violations, (7) disorderly conduct, (8) rape, and (9) motor vehicle theft.

- Examination of juvenile arrests in Luce and Keweenaw Counties further reveal that the 30 youths arrested in Luce County were most often arrested for (1) all other offenses, (2) liquor law violations, (3) non-aggravated assaults, (4) sexual offenses (except rape and prostitution), (5) larceny, (6) narcotic law violations, (7) motor vehicle theft, (8) burglary, and (9) vandalism; whereas the three youths arrested in Keweenaw were arrested for (1) all other offenses and (2) non-aggravated assault.

Juvenile Arrest Trends in Michigan: 2000–2005

High Arrest Rate Counties

A closer longitudinal examination of the higher juvenile arrest rate counties displayed in Table 14 shows that the juvenile arrest rate in Chippewa County has been steadily increasing over the past five years, with its largest increase occurring between the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. A similar trend is noted for Gladwin County with the exception of the year 2003, where the juvenile arrest rate exceeded its 2005 rate. The juvenile arrest rate in Ottawa County was at its highest (105.13) in 2000, fell to a low of 71.99 in 2004, but rose again in 2005 to 83.97 reported offenses per every 1,000 juveniles. A similar trend is observed in Roscommon County where the juvenile arrest rate peaked at 112.07 reported offenses per every 1,000 juveniles in 2002, and declined until 2005, when it rose from a low of 52.76 in 2004. Wexford County's juvenile arrest rate shows a continual decline since 2000 with the exception of 2004, when the juvenile arrest rate rose from a low of 82.19 to 90.85 reported offenses per every 1,000 juveniles.

A breakdown of youths arrested across these high juvenile arrest rate counties (Table 14) reveals that youths aged 15 and 16 comprise most of those arrested. However, in Ottawa, Roscommon, and Wexford Counties, a comparable proportion of 13- and 14-year-old youths were experiencing arrests between the years 2000 and 2004. Moreover, there are comparable numbers of youths aged 13–16 who were arrested in Ottawa County between 2000 and 2005. Finally, there were more 13- and 14-year-olds arrested in Ottawa County during 2000 (n=795) and 2001 (n=748) than youths of any other age.

Juvenile Arrest Trends

The juvenile arrest trend data for Michigan between 2000 and 2005 shows that 31 counties have juvenile arrest rates that have increased from 2000 to 2005, and 52 counties have juvenile arrest rates that have decreased during that same time period. The ten

The juvenile arrest trend data for Michigan between 2000 and 2005 shows that 31 counties have juvenile arrest rates that have increased from 2000 to 2005 . . .

counties that had the largest arrest rate increases from 2000 to 2005 (per 1,000 juveniles) were Clare (34.29 increase), Chippewa (32.77), Mason (29.39), Sanilac (27.36), Ontonagon (25.27), Wayne (21.90), Lenawee (21.12), Keweenaw (19.61), Shiawassee (18.72), and Alger (14.83).

The ten counties that had the largest decrease in their juvenile arrest rates between 2000 and 2005 (per 1,000 juveniles) were Grand Traverse (-69.11), Marquette (-65.91), Saint Joseph (-42.94), Kalkaska (-41.78), Branch (-38.34), Huron (-38.20), Mackinac (-32.15), Bay (-30.85), Wexford (-30.26), and Dickinson (-28.43). The 2000–2005 juvenile arrest trends for the State of Michigan, and for each of the 83 counties, are listed below.

Examination of the five counties that had the highest juvenile arrest rates in 2005 reveals that Chippewa County had the largest arrest rate increase since 2000 and Wexford County had the largest decrease since 2000 (see Table 14).

Table 14: Five-Year Trend for Counties With Top Ten Arrest Rates, 2000–2005

County	2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2004 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2003 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2002 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2001 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2000 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2005–2000 Arrest Rate Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	33.55	27.85	29.77	31.44	34.23	32.93	0.62
1. Roscommon	93.67	52.76	73.32	112.07	72.03	95.94	-2.27
2. Gladwin	86.21	79.45	69.71	87.25	71.30	72.34	13.87
3. Ottawa	83.97	71.99	72.55	80.51	95.44	105.13	-21.16
4. Chippewa	79.05	75.42	57.73	58.76	52.56	46.28	32.77
5. Wexford	77.32	90.85	82.19	82.44	108.75	107.58	-30.26
6. Luce	75.70	73.12	111.80	83.82	84.11	96.05	-20.35
7. Mason	75.43	63.40	70.79	44.22	51.06	46.04	29.39
8. Mackinac	73.22	49.42	49.33	76.62	86.96	105.37	-32.15
9. Manistee	66.21	48.84	43.48	64.72	77.44	67.51	-1.30
10. Ontonagon	64.58	69.03	41.22	54.64	60.26	39.31	25.27

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2005, ages 11–16.

Michigan Statewide Juvenile Arrest Rate 2000-2005

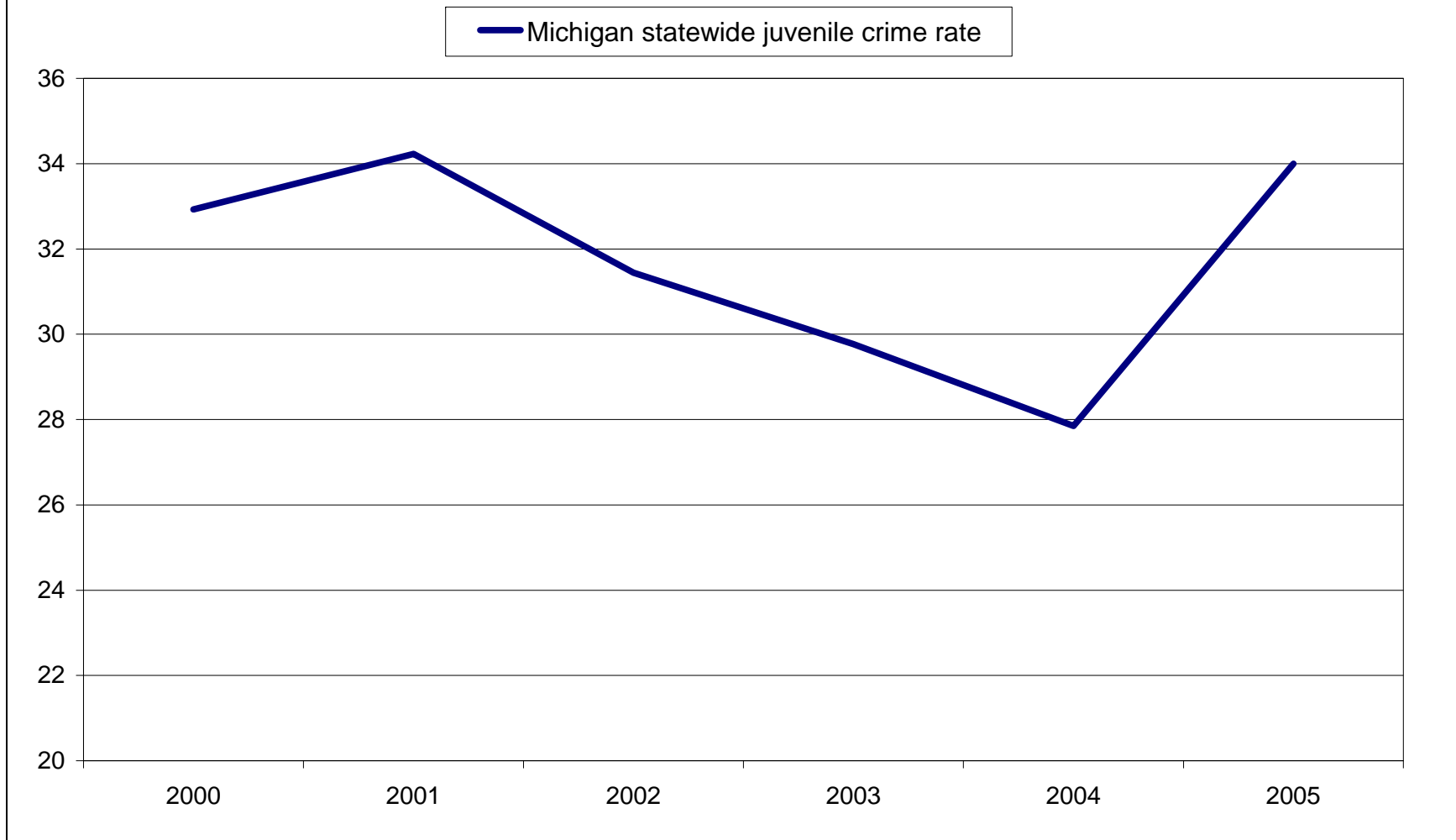


Figure 1

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2000-2005, ages 11-16.

Table 15: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2005–2000

County	2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2004 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2003 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2002 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2001 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2000 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2005–2000 Arrest Rate Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	33.55	27.85	29.77	31.44	34.23	32.93	0.62
Alcona	8.83	13.91	12.36	7.58	8.72	19.23	-10.40
Alger	50.82	41.00	46.68	50.00	52.21	35.99	14.83
Allegan	22.02	18.77	13.78	19.45	26.66	29.39	-7.37
Alpena	50.37	62.67	59.39	74.09	66.50	67.74	-17.37
Antrim	8.16	6.27	4.34	4.28	11.83	18.26	-10.10
Arenac	6.43	9.92	12.61	27.25	32.52	20.68	-14.25
Baraga	23.99	24.71	26.87	36.62	47.21	25.00	-1.01
Barry	27.30	37.01	37.95	35.34	42.14	42.71	-15.41
Bay	32.43	39.31	41.38	42.80	51.17	63.28	-30.85
Benzie	9.92	11.57	12.77	21.66	39.53	22.52	-12.60
Berrien	36.77	40.43	47.43	57.40	49.85	45.27	-8.50
Branch	50.34	80.49	68.23	102.11	95.56	88.68	-38.34
Calhoun	13.78	13.93	15.50	18.68	20.03	16.90	-3.12
Cass	4.12	9.47	15.39	26.09	21.61	25.26	-21.14
Charlevoix	10.24	9.29	10.06	15.75	26.43	21.41	-11.17
Cheboygan	18.26	24.50	32.32	29.79	42.88	37.37	-19.11
Chippewa	79.05	75.42	57.73	58.76	52.56	46.28	32.77
Clare	60.21	58.01	64.55	50.98	43.28	25.92	34.29
Clinton	13.57	15.11	16.36	17.71	15.04	19.20	-5.63
Crawford	29.23	12.64	26.63	39.32	14.99	21.16	8.07
Delta	28.77	19.75	16.87	13.95	19.88	19.44	9.33
Dickinson	36.02	38.46	44.08	49.74	49.16	64.45	-28.43
Eaton	12.50	14.99	10.84	10.40	8.37	10.85	1.65
Emmet	38.03	25.39	37.04	43.70	41.01	51.91	-13.88
Genesee	29.14	33.04	35.93	26.90	29.33	26.19	2.95
Gladwin	86.21	79.45	69.71	87.25	71.30	72.34	13.87
Gogebic	31.60	30.45	11.83	13.09	25.22	35.63	-4.03
Grand Traverse	39.50	46.86	62.14	76.05	94.62	108.61	-69.11

Table 15: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2005–2000

County	2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2004 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2003 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2002 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2001 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2000 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2005–2000 Arrest Rate Change +/-
Gratiot	16.70	18.11	9.66	24.72	29.88	26.42	-9.72
Hillsdale	27.95	32.44	33.03	47.65	53.87	47.41	-19.46
Houghton	34.97	20.40	41.87	31.79	46.79	54.43	-19.46
Huron	4.77	43.67	42.31	60.20	48.68	42.97	-38.20
Ingham	34.04	26.94	44.95	54.34	71.19	36.17	-2.13
Ionia	27.50	40.83	33.34	41.16	59.67	46.88	-19.38
Iosco	29.67	36.66	39.13	38.02	44.97	41.21	-11.54
Iron	44.28	66.73	61.51	38.54	53.90	55.66	-11.38
Isabella	45.16	42.44	48.77	38.35	30.26	35.21	9.95
Jackson	26.66	15.26	17.10	23.76	19.92	21.57	5.09
Kalamazoo	40.63	31.18	33.59	65.45	67.82	64.51	-23.88
Kalkaska	22.56	22.46	31.25	27.80	28.82	64.34	-41.78
Kent	53.48	47.16	47.54	52.72	52.37	48.83	4.65
Keweenaw	19.61	19.11	23.26	5.75	0.00	0.00	19.61
Lake	17.08	29.48	22.52	10.16	6.53	13.98	3.10
Lapeer	20.87	19.12	22.28	21.32	29.82	26.02	-5.15
Leelanau	2.04	2.52	3.96	2.43	1.47	1.98	0.06
Lenawee	46.85	35.23	48.70	43.88	42.79	25.73	21.12
Livingston	10.85	16.87	17.03	10.47	18.46	25.81	-14.96
Luce	75.70	73.12	111.80	83.82	84.11	96.05	-20.35
Mackinac	73.22	49.42	49.33	76.62	86.96	105.37	-32.15
Macomb	19.89	19.87	17.67	14.33	19.06	15.89	4.00
Manistee	66.21	48.84	43.48	64.72	77.44	67.51	-1.30
Marquette	47.60	49.81	74.55	81.79	110.12	113.51	-65.91
Mason	75.43	63.40	70.79	44.22	51.06	46.04	29.39
Mecosta	29.15	21.46	16.79	27.22	22.85	25.31	3.84
Menominee	56.40	56.20	44.10	34.92	52.20	48.51	7.89
Midland	19.38	25.42	39.31	41.34	35.35	25.95	-6.57
Missaukee	19.03	25.90	25.81	33.59	48.66	44.56	-25.53

Table 15: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2005–2000

County	2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2004 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2003 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2002 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2001 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2000 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2005–2000 Arrest Rate Change +/-
Monroe	21.69	21.12	19.75	18.05	21.63	16.11	5.58
Montcalm	39.08	41.19	28.08	32.85	39.96	33.11	5.97
Montmorency	17.40	13.30	34.76	33.25	23.06	16.85	0.55
Muskegon	18.29	17.04	13.93	21.11	33.21	43.11	-24.82
Newaygo	49.71	76.04	50.66	39.45	53.09	54.84	-5.13
Oakland	23.25	22.41	25.79	24.44	25.11	25.46	-2.21
Oceana	43.00	31.18	30.56	22.29	32.93	31.44	11.56
Ogemaw	33.97	31.13	32.59	40.15	28.62	24.88	9.09
Ontonagon	64.58	69.03	41.22	54.64	60.26	39.31	25.27
Osceola	33.07	29.72	32.45	44.25	36.62	45.00	-11.93
Oscoda	24.19	34.57	40.51	24.84	33.57	26.65	-2.46
Otsego	46.72	40.16	79.98	73.21	72.74	50.13	-3.41
Ottawa	83.97	71.99	72.55	80.51	95.44	105.13	-21.16
Presque Isle	25.27	12.20	11.30	15.54	27.85	18.20	7.07
Roscommon	93.67	52.76	73.32	112.07	72.03	95.94	-2.27
Saginaw	27.09	29.43	31.48	28.07	26.45	31.41	-4.32
St. Clair	27.58	31.10	28.68	26.31	34.68	38.51	-10.93
St. Joseph	13.11	45.97	57.77	53.99	53.29	56.05	-42.94
Sanilac	46.38	13.48	20.04	20.26	36.41	19.02	27.36
Schoolcraft	11.12	41.19	32.95	44.86	41.78	28.49	-17.37
Shiawassee	43.53	12.68	11.61	10.53	11.83	24.81	18.72
Tuscola	10.81	9.19	16.48	17.53	23.54	23.27	-12.46
Van Buren	52.37	39.65	54.88	47.11	64.68	46.84	5.53
Washtenaw	22.01	24.49	26.34	35.51	20.68	16.27	5.74
Wayne	40.71	18.07	19.14	18.65	19.34	18.81	21.90
Wexford	77.32	90.85	82.19	82.44	108.75	107.58	-30.26

Crime data source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2005, ages 11–16.

Population data source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Violent Crime Arrests

Violent crime is composed of five offenses. In descending order of severity, the violent crimes are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. According to the UCR Program's definition, violent crimes involve force or threat of force. The UCR data reflect the Hierarchy Rule, which requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident be counted.

Michigan has a juvenile violent crime arrest rate of approximately two per 1,000 (1.95).

According to the FBI (2007):

- An estimated 603,503 violent crime arrests occurred nationwide in 2005.
- During 2005, there were an estimated 2.04 violent crime arrests per 1,000 inhabitants.
- From 2004 to 2005, the estimated volume of violent crime arrests increased from 586,558 to 603,503 (2.9%).
- In 2005, there were 449,297 aggravated assault arrests, 114,616 for robbery, 25,528 for forcible rape, and 14,062 arrests for murder.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests in Michigan

The state of Michigan has a juvenile violent crime arrest rate of approximately two per 1,000 (1.95). The top five counties for juvenile violent crime arrest rates in Michigan were Schoolcraft (4.35), Clare (4.11), Gladwin (3.63), Saginaw (3.39), and Wayne (3.36). Schoolcraft only had three juvenile violent crime arrests (all for aggravated assault), but the small number of juveniles in that county has it topping this list. Each of the other four counties can also attribute their high rankings to a majority of aggravated assault arrests, with Wayne County also having a large number of robbery arrests (see Table 16, Map 3).

When prevalence is examined, Schoolcraft, Clare, and Gladwin Counties are near the bottom of the state totals, and Wayne (682), Oakland (157), Kent (149), Macomb (114), and Genesee (85) Counties take over as the top five counties for juvenile violent crime arrests. As mentioned earlier, the majority of Wayne County's arrests were for aggravated assault (450) and robbery (212). Oakland County's were also for aggravated assault (113) and robbery (37). Kent, Macomb, and Genesee Counties followed the same pattern with aggravated assault and robbery accounting for a majority of their juvenile violent crime arrests (see Table 16, Map 3).

When a closer look is taken at the top five counties for juvenile violent crime arrests, the trends appear to indicate that each of these county's rates is trending up when compared to their 2000 violent crime arrest rates (see Figures 2–6).

**Table 16: Juvenile Violent Crime
Arrests in Michigan, 2005
Ranked by Rate**

County	# of Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
1. Schoolcraft	3	4.35
2. Clare	11	4.11
3. Gladwin	8	3.63
4. Saginaw	66	3.39
5. Wayne	682	3.36
6. Alger	2	2.99
7. Newaygo	15	2.94
8. Wexford	8	2.77
9. Kent	149	2.68
10. Otsego	6	2.62
11. Gogebic	3	2.56
12. Kalamazoo	47	2.43
13. Ingham	51	2.42
14. Van Buren	18	2.37
15. Crawford	3	2.31
16. St. Joseph	13	2.25
17. Oceana	6	2.19
18. Genesee	85	2.01
19. Ontonagon	1	1.96
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,781</i>	<i>1.95</i>
20. Hillsdale	8	1.91
21. Isabella	8	1.91
22. Washtenaw	41	1.68
23. Macomb	114	1.65
24. Mason	4	1.61
25. Roscommon	3	1.52
26. Oakland	157	1.48
27. Allegan	16	1.47
28. Menominee	3	1.47
29. Ottawa	35	1.46
30. Berrien	21	1.43
31. St. Clair	22	1.41
32. Montcalm	8	1.35
33. Montmorency	1	1.34
34. Osceola	3	1.34
35. Oscoda	1	1.34
36. Lenawee	12	1.32
37. Mecosta	4	1.30
38. Delta	4	1.28
39. Muskegon	21	1.26
40. Shiawassee	8	1.20
41. Lake	1	1.14
42. Grand Traverse	8	1.13

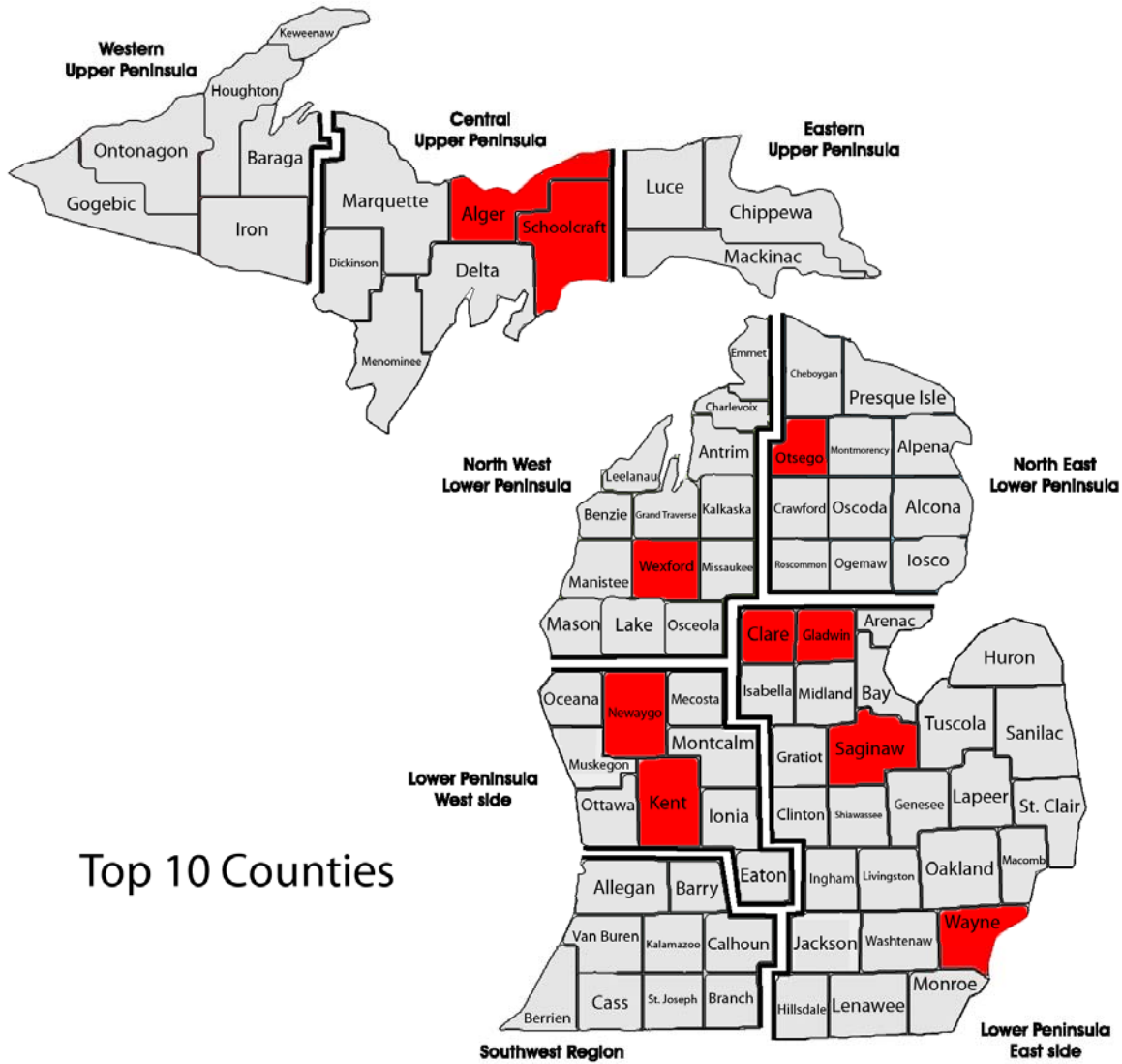
**Table 16: Juvenile Violent Crime
Arrests in Michigan, 2005
Ranked by Rate**

County	# of Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
43. Ogemaw	2	1.10
44. Barry	6	1.09
45. Bay	10	1.08
46. Manistee	2	1.05
47. Midland	8	1.01
48. Eaton	8	0.85
49. Monroe	12	0.82
50. Alpena	2	0.81
51. Dickinson	2	0.81
52. Marquette	3	0.66
53. Calhoun	8	0.63
54. Jackson	9	0.62
55. Clinton	4	0.61
56. Lapeer	5	0.56
57. Tuscola	3	0.54
58. Ionia	3	0.53
59. Branch	2	0.50
60. Antrim	1	0.48
61. Iosco	1	0.46
62. Chippewa	1	0.37
63. Livingston	6	0.35
64. Huron	1	0.34
65. Sanilac	1	0.24
66. Cass	1	0.22
67. Alcona	0	0.00
68. Arenac	0	0.00
69. Baraga	0	0.00
70. Benzie	0	0.00
71. Charlevoix	0	0.00
72. Cheboygan	0	0.00
73. Emmet	0	0.00
74. Gratiot	0	0.00
75. Houghton	0	0.00
76. Iron	0	0.00
77. Kalkaska	0	0.00
78. Keweenaw	0	0.00
79. Leelanau	0	0.00
80. Luce	0	0.00
81. Mackinac	0	0.00
82. Missaukee	0	0.00
83. Presque Isle	0	0.00

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Michigan Juvenile Crime Analysis

2005 Violent Juvenile Arrest Rate

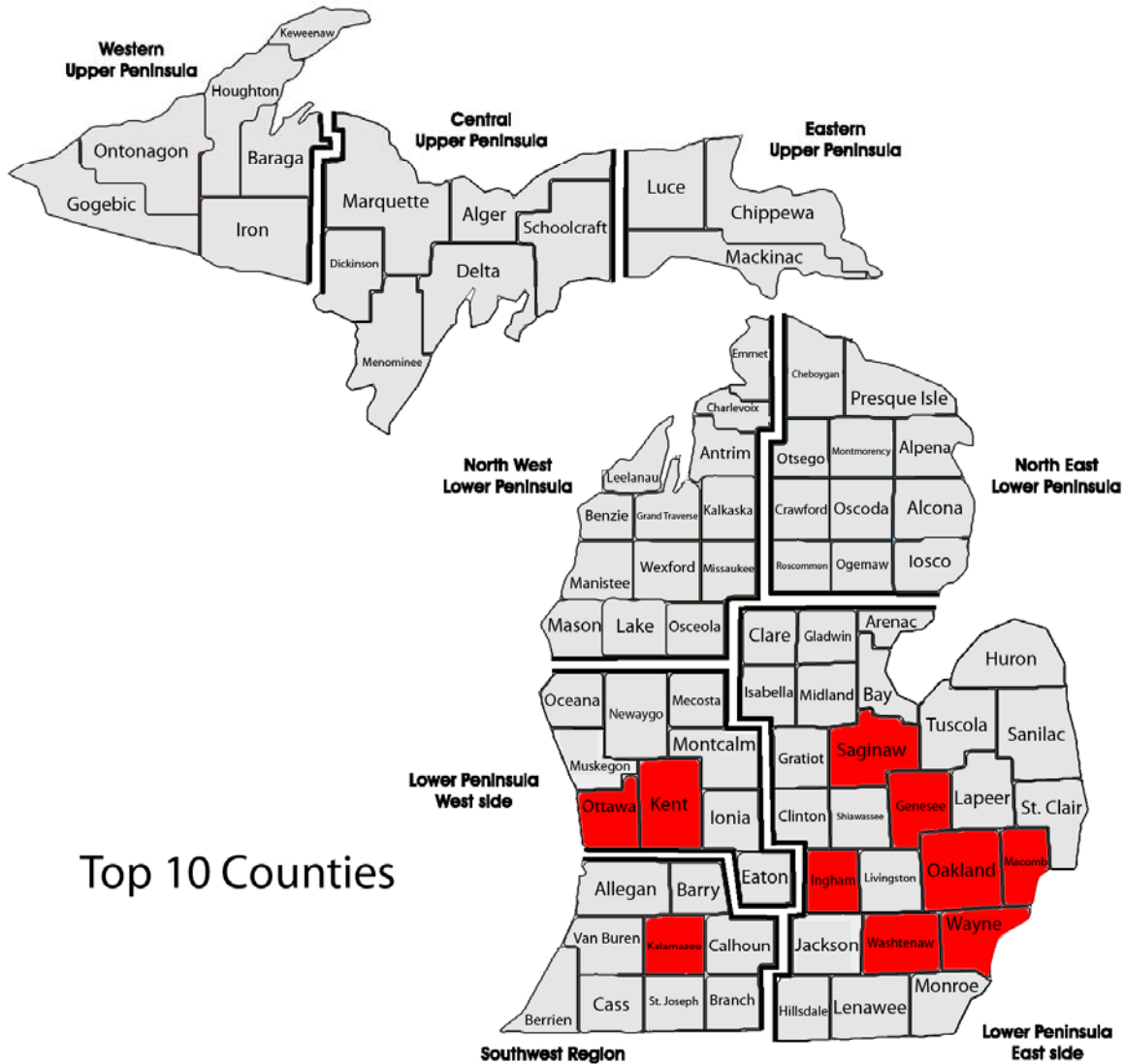


Top 10 Counties

Map 3

Michigan Juvenile Crime Analysis

2005 Violent Juvenile Arrests



Top 10 Counties

Map 4

Schoolcraft County - Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005

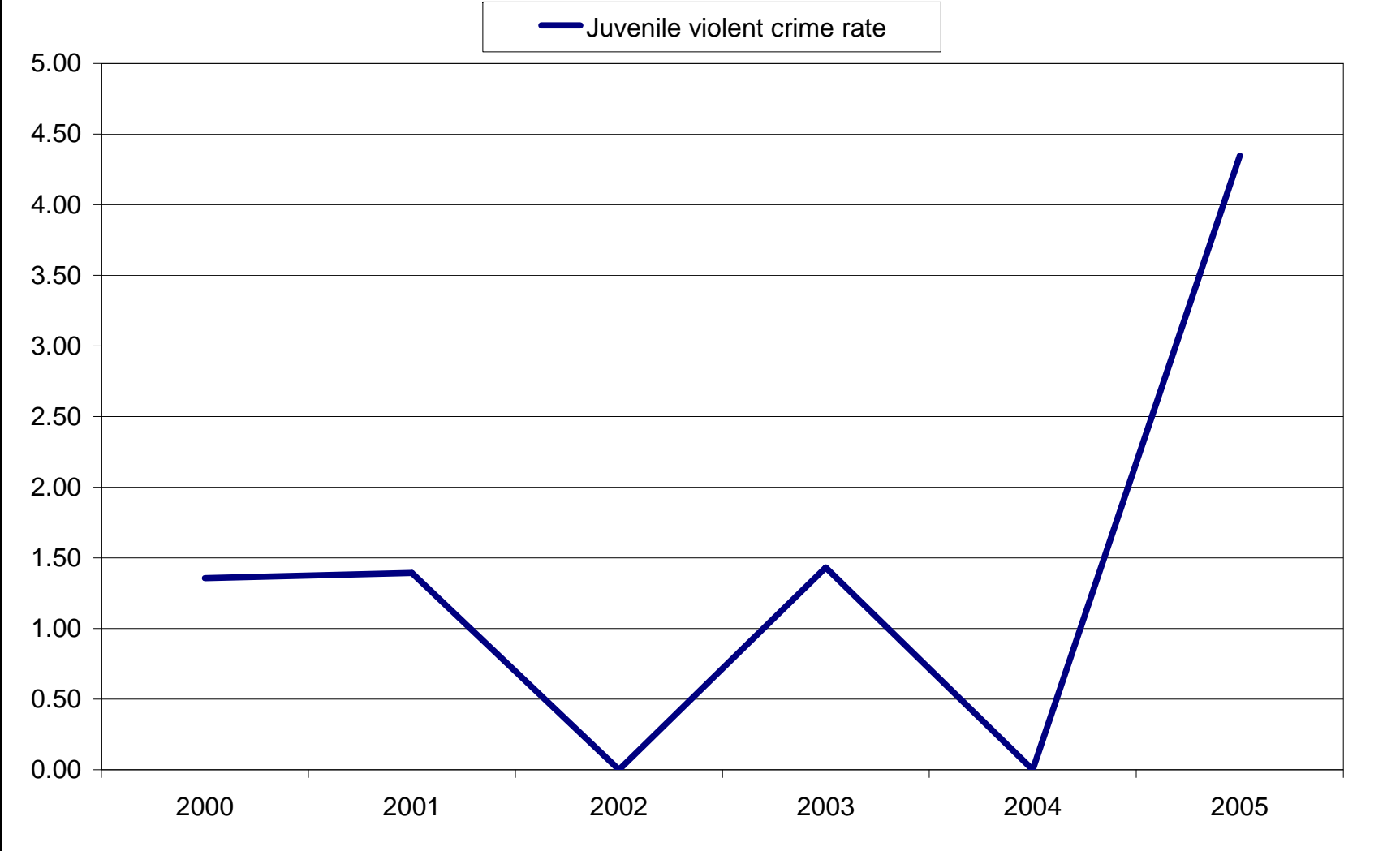


Figure 2

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2005.

Clare County - Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005

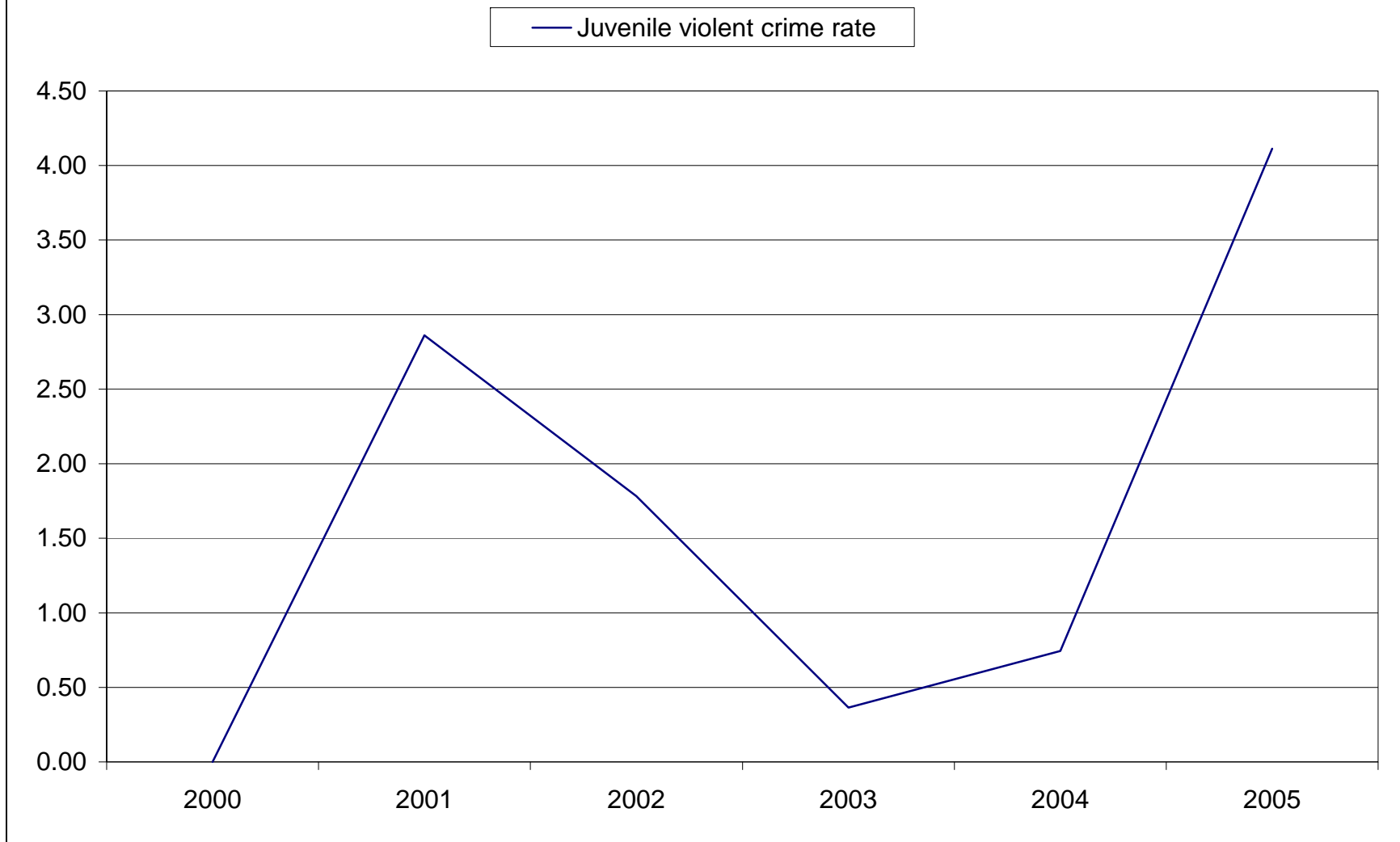


Figure 3

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2005.

Gladwin County - Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005

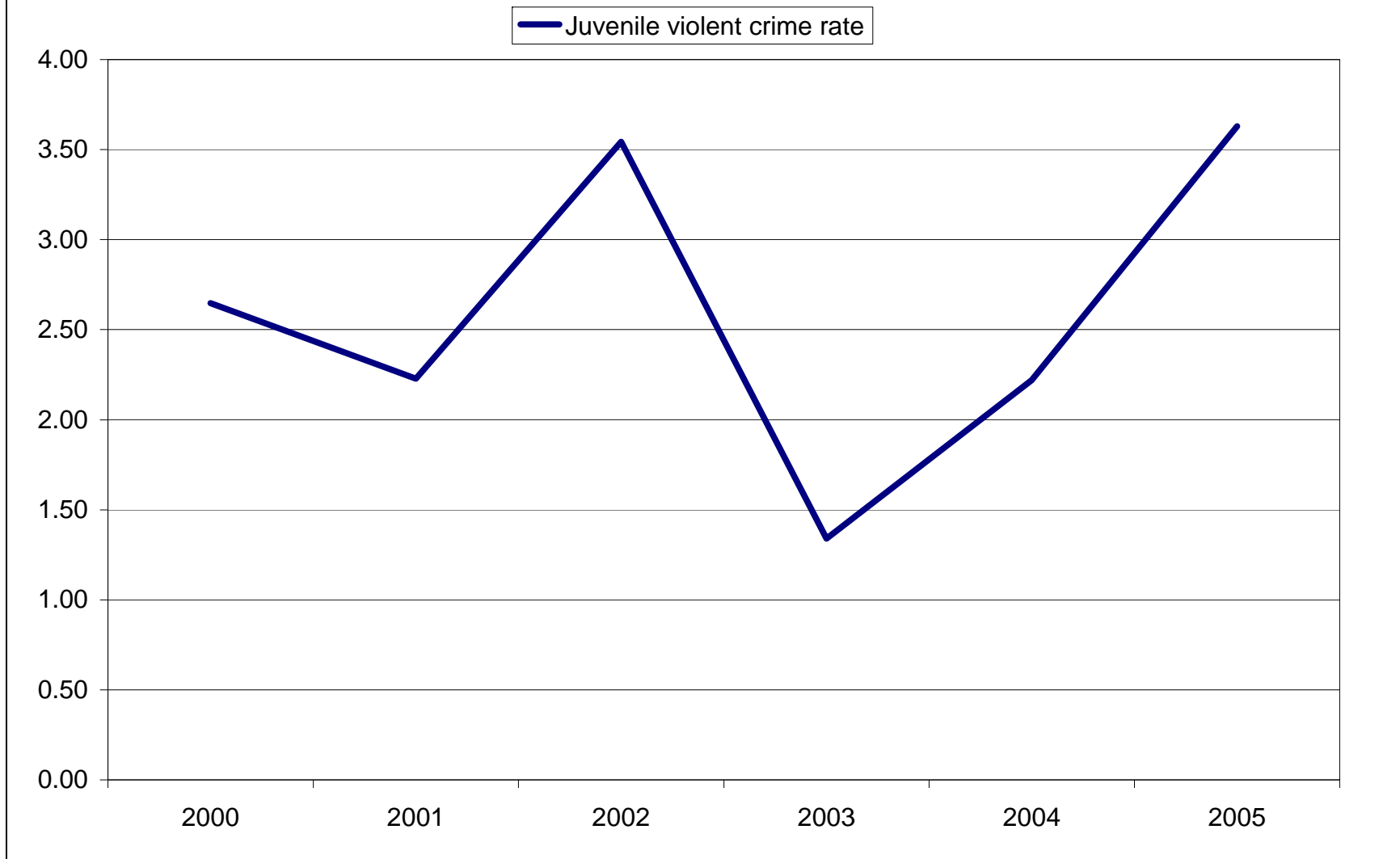


Figure 4

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2005.

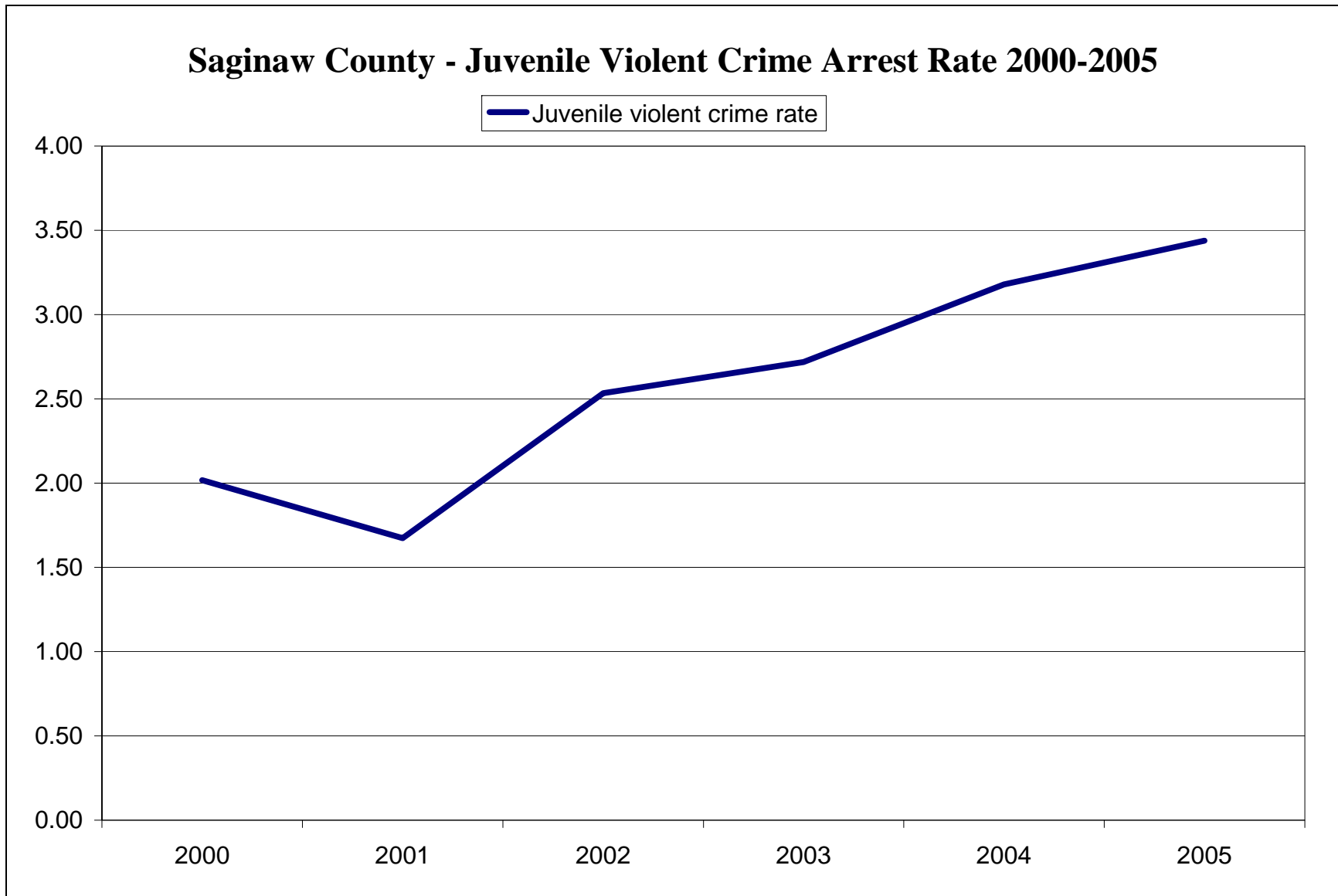


Figure 5

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2005.

Wayne County - Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2000-2005

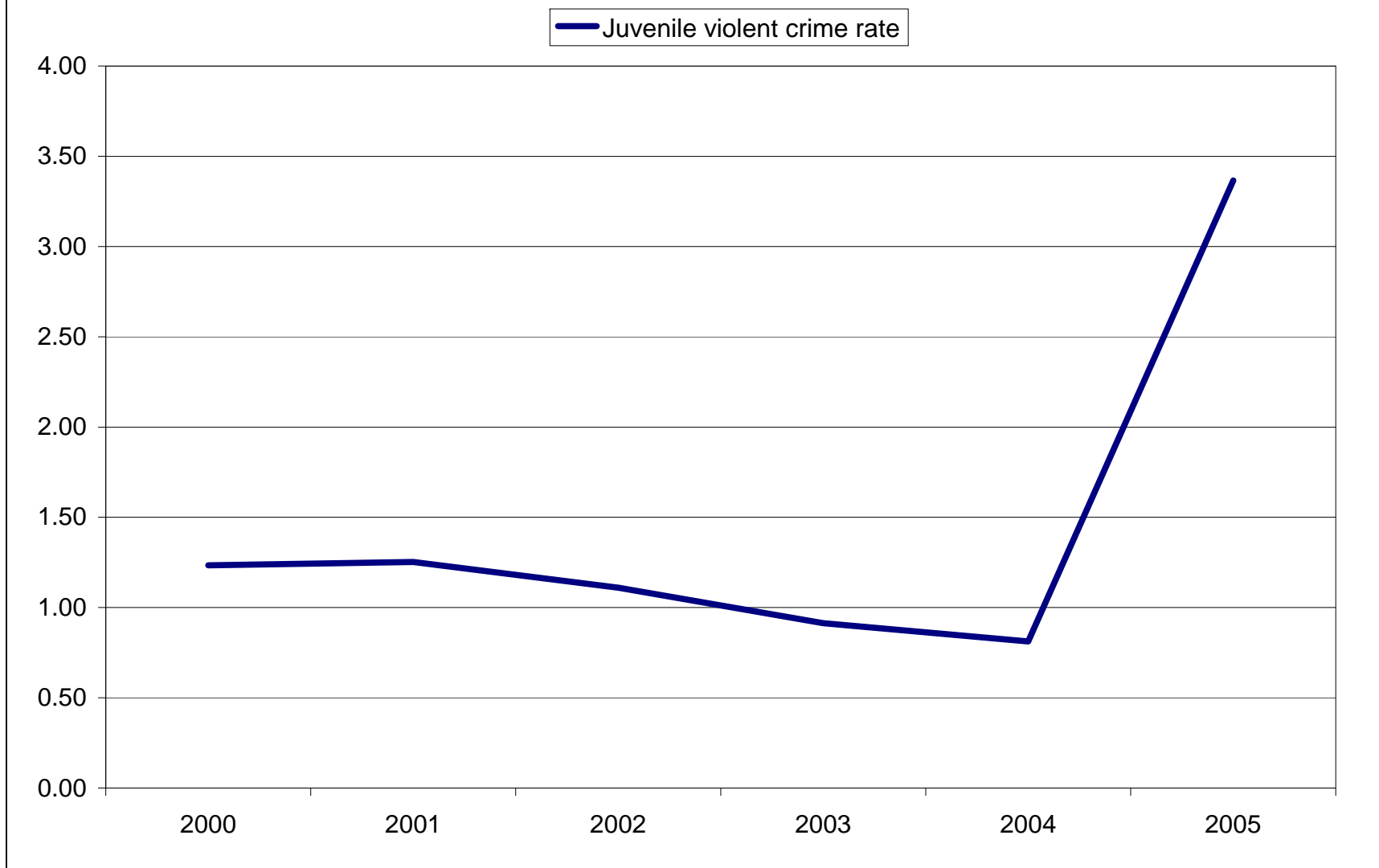


Figure 6

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2005.

Property Crime Arrests

According to the FBI (2007), property crimes include the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property. However, arson victims may be subjected to force. Because of limited participation and varying collection procedures by local law enforcement agencies, only limited data are available for arson. Arson statistics are included in trend, clearance, and arrest tables throughout *Crime in the United States* (2005), but they are not included in any estimated volume data.

Again, the UCR uses the Hierarchy Rule, which requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident be counted. In descending order of severity, the property crimes are burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

According to the FBI (2007):

- In 2005, there were 1,609,327 arrests for property crimes.
- During 2005, there were an estimated 5.43 property crime arrests per 1,000 inhabitants.
- There were 1,146,696 arrests for larceny, 298,835 for burglary, 147,459 for motor vehicle theft, and 16,337 arrests for arson.
- Property crimes accounted for an estimated \$16.5 billion dollars in losses in 2005.

Juvenile Property Crime Arrests in Michigan

In 2005, Michigan had a juvenile property crime arrest rate of 9.72 per 1,000 juveniles, aged 11–16. The top five counties for juvenile property crime arrest rate are Gladwin (30.40), Alger (23.92), Kent (20.72), Manistee (19.97), and Wexford (19.76). Gladwin County had 34 arrests for burglary and 32 arrests for larceny in 2005. Alger County had relatively low arrest numbers for property crimes with 9 arrests for burglary, 6 for larceny, and one for motor vehicle theft, but their low juvenile population has them included in the top five. Kent County had 949 arrests for larceny, 124 for burglary, 62 for motor vehicle theft, and 15 for arson. Manistee County also had relatively few arrests for property crimes with 17 for larceny, 12 for burglary, 8 for motor vehicle

theft, and 1 for arson. For Wexford County, most of their property crime arrests were for larceny (50), with 3 for motor vehicle theft, and 2 each for arson and burglary (see Table 17).

When prevalence is examined for juvenile property crime arrests, the top five counties become Wayne (2,201), Kent (1,150), Oakland (1,025), Macomb (452), and Ottawa (375). Wayne County had 1,289 arrests for larceny, 601 for motor vehicle theft, 289 for burglary, and 22 for arson. Kent County had 949 arrests for larceny, 124 for burglary, 62 for motor vehicle theft, and 15 for arson. The offenses juveniles were being arrested for in Oakland County were similar to Wayne and Kent Counties with 828 for larceny, 121 for burglary, 64 for motor vehicle theft, and 12 for arson. For Macomb and Ottawa Counties, the majority of the juvenile property crime arrests were for larceny (see Table 17).

**Table 17: Juvenile Property Crime Arrests in Michigan, 2005
Ranked by Rate**

County	# of Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
Gladwin	67	30.40
Alger	16	23.92
Kent	1,150	20.72
Manistee	38	19.97
Wexford	57	19.76
Otsego	45	19.65
Clare	51	19.07
Roscommon	35	17.72
Kalamazoo	334	17.27
Alpena	41	16.65
Chippewa	45	16.62
Marquette	73	16.01
Ottawa	375	15.66
Osceola	34	15.19
Isabella	63	15.05
Dickinson	35	14.16
Mason	34	13.72
Ogemaw	23	12.60
Branch	50	12.52
Van Buren	94	12.40
Iron	12	12.36
Berrien	177	12.05
Lenawee	107	11.79
Menominee	23	11.28
Wayne	2,201	10.85
Montcalm	64	10.83
Emmet	30	10.56
St. Clair	158	10.13
Midland	80	10.07
Washtenaw	242	9.92
Mackinac	9	9.84
Grand Traverse	69	9.73
Michigan	8,865	9.72
St. Joseph	56	9.71
Oakland	1,025	9.65
Houghton	23	9.24
Mecosta	27	8.75
Newaygo	42	8.22
Montmorency	6	8.03
Genesee	338	7.99
Luce	4	7.97
Bay	73	7.89
Gogebic	8	6.83
Huron	20	6.82

**Table 17: Juvenile Property Crime Arrests in Michigan, 2005
Ranked by Rate**

County	# of Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
Delta	21	6.71
Jackson	96	6.56
Macomb	452	6.55
Saginaw	122	6.26
Baraga	4	6.00
Ontonagon	3	5.87
Lapeer	51	5.72
Gratiot	19	5.57
Oscoda	4	5.38
Hillsdale	22	5.26
Allegan	56	5.14
Oceana	14	5.10
Alcona	4	5.04
Muskegon	84	5.02
Barry	27	4.91
Lake	4	4.56
Ingham	93	4.42
Schoolcraft	3	4.35
Kalkaska	6	4.10
Presque Isle	4	3.89
Calhoun	49	3.88
Monroe	55	3.76
Missaukee	5	3.66
Eaton	34	3.63
Livingston	62	3.58
Ionia	20	3.53
Cheboygan	7	3.19
Iosco	7	3.19
Sanilac	13	3.16
Crawford	4	3.08
Shiawassee	19	2.86
Arenac	4	2.86
Benzie	4	2.83
Tuscola	12	2.16
Charlevoix	4	1.71
Clinton	11	1.68
Antrim	3	1.44
Cass	6	1.30
Keweenaw	0	0.00
Leelanau	0	0.00

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Chapter Four: County Arrest Comparisons

In 2005, there were 30,593 juvenile (aged 11–16) arrests in the state of Michigan. The ten counties with the most juvenile arrests were Wayne (8,259), Kent (2,969), Oakland (2,469), Ottawa (2,011), Macomb (1,372), Genesee (1,233), Kalamazoo (786), Ingham (717), Berrien (540) and Washtenaw (537). Not surprisingly, each of these counties also had one of the highest juvenile populations

In 2005, there were 30,593 juvenile (aged 11–16) arrests in the state of Michigan.

for the same time period. However, when comparisons of juvenile arrests are made across Michigan's 83 counties in relation to the *Part I/Index* (aggravated assault, homicide, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, arson, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft) and *Part II* (all other offenses, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, embezzlement, family and children violations, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, gambling, liquor law violations, narcotic law violations, non-aggravated assaults, prostitution and vice, sex offenses, stolen property, vandalism, and weapons violations) offenses a somewhat different picture emerges. First, it should be noted that county variations exist across offense categories. Hence counties with higher juvenile arrests overall, may not rank high relative to Michigan's overall juvenile crime arrest rate or a specific offense. For instance, examination of 1,279 youths arrested for aggravated assaults shows that most occurred in Wayne, Kent, Oakland, Macomb, Genesee, Saginaw, Ingham, Kalamazoo, Washtenaw, and Ottawa Counties. While Berrien County ranks within the top ten counties in terms of the number of youths arrested, it does not place within the top ten counties relative to youths arrested for aggravated assault. Moreover, it can be observed that counties with higher juvenile arrests for aggravated assault are not necessarily counties that rank high in overall prevalence for arrests. While Wayne County has the highest number of youths arrested for aggravated assault (n=450), it ranks twenty-eighth in overall juvenile crime arrest rate throughout the state of Michigan. On the other hand, while Ottawa County reports 22 youths arrested for aggravated assault, it ranks third in Michigan's overall juvenile crime arrest rates.

**Table 18: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests, 2005**

County	Total Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>30,593</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	8,259	40.71	28
2. Kent	2,969	53.48	13
3. Oakland	2,469	23.25	55
4. Ottawa	2,011	83.97	3
5. Macomb	1,372	19.89	62
6. Genesee	1,233	29.14	44
7. Kalamazoo	786	40.63	29
8. Ingham	717	34.04	36
9. Berrien	540	36.77	33
10. Washtenaw	537	22.01	58

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Part I/Index Offenses

Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assaults

In 2005, there were 1,279 juvenile arrests for aggravated assaults in Michigan. These accounted for 4% of the overall juvenile arrests for the same year. When prevalence for aggravated assault is examined, Wayne, Kent, Oakland, and Macomb Counties had the most juvenile arrests. In Wayne County, aggravated assault arrests accounted for 5% (n=450) of the overall juvenile arrests. In Kent County they accounted for 4% (n=122), in Oakland County they accounted for 5% (n=113), and in Macomb County they accounted for 6% (n=85). In Wayne County, the majority of juveniles that were arrested for aggravated assault were male (62.7%, n=1,282), between the ages of 15 and 16 (59.1%, n=266), and African American (79.6%, n=358). In Kent County, the majority of juvenile arrests were also male (70.5%, n=86), between the ages of 15 and 16 (45.9%, n=56), and African American (58.2%, n=71). Oakland County arrests followed the same pattern for aggravated assaults with 69% (n=78) being males, between the ages of 15 and 16 (59.3%, n=67), and African American (56.6%, n=64). In Macomb County, the arrests were also mostly male (69.4%, n=59), between the ages of 15 and 16 (64.7%, n=55), but Whites had a higher prevalence for arrest (55.3%, n=47).

**Table 19: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault, 2005**

County	Aggravated Assault	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	1,279	33.55	NA
1. Wayne	450	40.71	28
2. Kent	122	53.48	13
3. Oakland	113	23.25	55
4. Macomb	85	19.89	62
5. Genesee	72	29.14	44
6. Saginaw	53	27.09	50
7. Ingham	39	34.04	36
8. Kalamazoo	37	40.63	29
9. Washtenaw	25	22.01	58
10. Ottawa	22	83.97	3

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Homicide in Michigan

An examination of juvenile homicide arrest data shows that all of the youths arrested for homicides (n=10) were arrested in Wayne, Ingham, and Oakland Counties. While seven of the ten juveniles arrested for homicide were arrested in Wayne County, this county ranks twenty-eighth in Michigan's overall rate of juvenile arrests, which indicates that even though these counties led the state in this juvenile violent crime arrest category, they did not have one of the top juvenile crime arrest rates.

Table 20: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Homicides in Michigan Counties, 2005

County	Homicide	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	7	40.71	28
2. Ingham	2	34.04	36
3. Oakland	1	23.25	55

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Similar results are observed relative to non-negligent manslaughter. The four youths arrested across Michigan for non-negligent manslaughter were arrested in Oakland, Oscoda, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties. None of these counties produced a juvenile crime arrest rate that ranked them within the top 20 counties in Michigan. However, findings pursuant to homicide and negligent manslaughter underscore the point that these are not offenses for which juveniles are frequently arrested.

Table 21: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Non-Negligent Manslaughter in Michigan Counties, 2005

County	Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	4	33.55	NA
1. Oakland	1	23.25	55
2. Oscoda	1	24.19	53
3. Washtenaw	1	22.01	58
4. Wayne	1	40.71	28

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Rape

There were 131 juveniles arrested for rape in Michigan. Data show that most juvenile rape-related arrests occurred in Ottawa, Wayne, Macomb, Newaygo, Kent, Oakland, St. Clair, Allegan, Eaton, and Ingham Counties. However, with the exception of Ottawa County, none of these counties had overall juvenile crime arrest rates that placed them in the top ten within the state of Michigan.

**Table 22: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Rape, 2005**

County	Rape	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Ottawa	12	83.97	3
2. Wayne	12	40.71	28
3. Macomb	6	19.89	62
4. Newaygo	6	49.71	18
5. Kent	5	53.48	13
6. Oakland	5	23.25	55
7. St. Clair	5	27.58	47
8. Allegan	4	22.02	57
9. Eaton	4	12.50	73
10. Ingham	4	34.04	36

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Robbery

Observations made in reference to robbery arrests among juveniles show that 357 juveniles were arrested for robbery in Michigan during 2005. Analysis reveals that most of these arrests occurred in Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, Washtenaw, Genesee, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, Ingham, and Bay Counties. While Wayne County had the highest number of juveniles arrested pursuant to robbery (n=212), Kent County ranked highest (thirteenth) in terms of overall juvenile crime arrest rate among these counties, followed by Wayne and Kalamazoo Counties in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth positions.

**Table 23: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Robbery, 2005**

County	Robbery	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	357	33.55	NA
1. Wayne	212	40.71	28
2. Oakland	37	23.25	55
3. Macomb	23	19.89	62
4. Kent	22	53.48	13
5. Washtenaw	13	22.01	58
6. Genesee	10	29.14	44
7. Kalamazoo	9	40.63	29
8. Saginaw	9	27.09	50
9. Ingham	6	34.04	36
10. Bay	4	32.43	39

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Arson

There were 128 juveniles arrested for arson throughout the state of Michigan. Analysis reveals that the ten Michigan counties with the most arson-related arrests among juveniles were Wayne, Kent, Menominee, Oakland, Ottawa, Macomb, Allegan, Lenawee, Washtenaw, and Mason. Again, it is noted that Wayne County had the most juveniles arrested in terms of arson. However, Ottawa County ranked third in terms of overall juvenile crime arrest rate followed by Mason County (seventh), Menominee County (twelfth) and Kent County (thirteenth), respectively.

**Table 24: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Arson, 2005**

County	Arson	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	22	40.71	28
2. Kent	15	53.48	13
3. Menominee	14	56.40	12
4. Oakland	12	23.25	55
5. Ottawa	12	83.97	3
6. Macomb	11	19.89	62
7. Allegan	6	22.02	57
8. Lenawee	6	46.85	22
9. Washtenaw	6	22.01	58
10. Mason	5	75.43	7

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Burglary

Juveniles arrested in reference to burglary follow similar patterns. Specifically, there were 1,458 juvenile arrests pursuant to burglary throughout the state of Michigan during 2005. Burglary represents the fifth highest offense for which youths across Michigan were arrested during 2005. Not surprisingly, Wayne County led Michigan with the largest number of youths arrested for burglary, followed by Kent, Oakland, Macomb, Genesee, Ottawa, Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Berrien, and Gladwin Counties. Among these counties with high juvenile burglary-related arrests, Gladwin, Ottawa, and Kent Counties ranked second, third, and thirteenth among Michigan counties in their overall juvenile crime arrest rates. However in terms of prevalence of juvenile arrests, burglary-related data show that among these counties with high juvenile burglary arrests, Macomb (19.89), Oakland (23.25), Genesee (29.14) and Saginaw (27.09) had the highest rates of arrests per every 1,000 juveniles aged 11–16.

Burglary represents the fifth highest offense for which youths across Michigan were arrested during 2005.

**Table 25: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Burglary, 2005**

County	Burglary	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
Michigan	1,458	33.55	NA
1. Wayne	289	40.71	28
2. Kent	124	53.48	13
3. Oakland	121	23.25	55
4. Macomb	85	19.89	62
5. Genesee	73	29.14	44
6. Ottawa	59	83.97	3
7. Saginaw	47	27.09	50
8. Kalamazoo	41	40.63	29
9. Berrien	40	36.77	33
10. Gladwin	34	86.21	2

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Larceny

Examination of larceny-related juvenile arrests shows that the second highest offense for which youths were arrested in Michigan was larceny. These data show that 6,191 youths were arrested throughout Michigan for larceny. Counties with the highest juvenile larceny-related arrests were Wayne, Kent, Oakland, Macomb, Ottawa, Kalamazoo, Genesee, Washtenaw, St. Clair, and

... the second highest offense for which youths were arrested in Michigan was larceny.

Berrien. Among counties with high juvenile larceny-related arrests, data show that Ottawa, Kent, and Wayne ranked highest in terms of overall juvenile county crime arrest rankings.

Specifically, these three counties ranked third, thirteenth and twenty-eighth in terms of overall juvenile crime arrests county rankings in Michigan during 2005. However, in terms of prevalence of arrests, these data show that among counties with high juvenile larceny arrests Macomb (19.89), Washtenaw (22.01), Oakland (23.25), and St. Clair (27.58) had the highest rates of reported arrests per every 1,000 juveniles aged 11–16.

**Table 26: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Larceny, 2005**

County	Larceny	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>6,191</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	1,289	40.71	28
2. Kent	949	53.48	13
3. Oakland	828	23.25	55
4. Macomb	294	19.89	62
5. Ottawa	285	83.97	3
6. Kalamazoo	276	40.63	29
7. Genesee	223	29.14	44
8. Washtenaw	196	22.01	58
9. St. Clair	138	27.58	47
10. Berrien	123	36.77	33

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft was the tenth highest offense for which youths were arrested in Michigan during 2005. Counties with the highest juvenile motor vehicle theft-related arrests include Wayne, Oakland, Kent, Macomb, Genesee, Saginaw, Ottawa, Ingham, Kalamazoo, and Lenawee. Data further show that among counties with high juvenile motor vehicle theft arrests, Ottawa, Kent, Lenawee, and Wayne ranked third, thirteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-eighth in county rank relative to Michigan's overall juvenile arrest rate.

**Table 27: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Thefts, 2005**

County	Motor Vehicle Theft	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,088</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	601	40.71	28
2. Oakland	64	23.25	55
3. Kent	62	53.48	13
4. Macomb	62	19.89	62
5. Genesee	38	29.14	44
6. Saginaw	21	27.09	50
7. Ottawa	19	83.97	3
8. Ingham	16	34.04	36
9. Kalamazoo	14	40.63	29
10. Lenawee	13	46.85	22

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Part II Offenses

Juvenile Arrests for All Other Offenses

Juveniles arrested for all other offenses accounted for 26% (n=7,923) of all juvenile arrests in 2005. According to the FBI (2007), all other offenses include drunkenness, vagrancy, curfew

and loitering laws, suspicion, and runaways. The counties with the largest number of arrests for all other offenses were Wayne, Ottawa, Kent, Oakland, and Ingham. In Wayne

Juveniles arrested for “all other” offenses accounted for 26% (n=7,923) of all juvenile arrests in 2005.

County, all other offenses arrests accounted for 34% (n=2,826) of all their juvenile arrests. In Ottawa County, all other offenses arrests accounted for 46% (n=925) of all their juvenile arrests. In Kent County they were 20% (n=591), in Oakland County they were 13% (n=316), and in Ingham County all other offenses accounted for 38% (n=271) of all juvenile arrests.

**Table 28: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for “Other” Offenses 2005**

County	All Other (Includes Drunkenness and Vagrancy)	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	7,923	33.55	NA
1. Wayne	2,826	40.71	28
2. Ottawa	925	83.97	3
3. Kent	591	53.48	13
4. Oakland	316	23.25	55
5. Ingham	271	34.04	36
6. Jackson	178	26.66	51
7. Macomb	127	19.89	62
8. Berrien	124	36.77	33
9. Saginaw	120	27.09	50
10. Bay	118	32.43	39

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Disorderly Conduct

In Michigan, there were 1,321 juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct in 2005. Wayne and Genesee Counties arrested the most juveniles for disorderly conduct with 441 and 190 arrests, respectively. In Wayne County, it was mostly African Americans, males, and youths aged 15–16 that were getting arrested (Table D-83). In Genesee County, it was mostly African Americans, males, and youths aged 13–14 that were getting arrested for disorderly conduct (Table D-26).

**Table 29: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Disorderly Conduct, 2005**

County	Disorderly Conduct	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,321</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	441	40.71	28
2. Genesee	190	29.14	44
3. Oakland	68	23.25	55
4. Ottawa	67	83.97	3
5. Kent	64	53.48	13
6. Lenawee	62	46.85	22
7. Macomb	50	19.89	62
8. Monroe	50	21.69	59
9. Ingham	36	34.04	36
10. Kalamazoo	36	40.63	29

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Narcotics

Juvenile arrests for driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or narcotics accounted for 1% of the juvenile arrests in Michigan in 2005. Although there were few arrests for juvenile DUIs, the counties with the most were Wayne (n=56), Oakland (n=37), Kent (n=19), Macomb (n=14), and Ottawa (n=14). In each of these counties, DUI arrests only accounted for about 1% of the juvenile arrests.

**Table 30: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Driving Under
the Influence of Alcohol or Narcotics, 2005**

County	Driver Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	331	33.55	NA
1. Wayne	56	40.71	28
2. Oakland	37	23.25	55
3. Kent	19	53.48	13
4. Macomb	14	19.89	62
5. Ottawa	14	83.97	3
6. Ingham	12	34.04	36
7. Lapeer	12	20.87	60
8. Allegan	10	22.02	57
9. Lenawee	9	46.85	22
10. Van Buren	9	52.87	14

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Embezzlement

There were 19 total juvenile arrests for embezzlement in Michigan in 2005. The two counties with the most were Kent with 7 and Oakland with 3.

**Table 31: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Embezzlement, 2005**

County	Embezzlement	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	19	33.55	NA
1. Kent	7	53.48	13
2. Oakland	3	23.25	55
3. Dickinson	1	36.02	34
4. Gladwin	1	86.21	2
5. Grand Traverse	1	39.50	30
6. Kalamazoo	1	40.63	29
7. Macomb	1	19.89	62
8. Muskegon	1	18.29	66
9. Ottawa	1	83.97	3
10. St. Joseph	1	43.53	26

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Family and Children Violations

According to the FBI (2007), family and children violations include unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as assault or sex offenses; attempts are included. In 2005, there were also very few arrests for family and children violations, with 12 juvenile arrests reported statewide.

**Table 32: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Family and Children Violations, 2005**

County	Family and Children	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	4	40.71	28
2. Iron	2	44.28	25
3. Genesee	1	29.14	44
4. Ionia	1	27.50	48
5. Kent	1	53.48	13
6. Leelanau	1	2.04	2
7. Ottawa	1	83.97	3
8. St. Joseph	1	43.53	26

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Forgery and Counterfeiting

There were only 33 juvenile arrests for forgery and counterfeiting in Michigan in 2005. Wayne County had the most with 13.

**Table 33: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Forgery and Counterfeiting, 2005**

County	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	33	33.55	NA
1. Wayne	13	40.71	28
2. Genesee	4	29.14	44
3. Kent	4	53.48	13
4. Oakland	2	23.25	55
5. Ottawa	2	83.97	3
6. Berrien	1	36.77	33
7. Huron	1	4.77	19
8. Ingham	1	34.04	36
9. Isabella	1	45.16	24
10. Jackson	1	26.66	51

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Fraud

In 2005, there were 151 juvenile arrests for fraud in Michigan. The counties with the most juvenile arrests for fraud were Macomb (n=23) and Kent (n=22). In each of these counties juvenile arrests for fraud accounted for less than 2% of all juvenile arrests (see Tables D-51 and D-42).

**Table 34: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Fraud, 2005**

County	Fraud	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Macomb	23	19.89	62
2. Kent	22	53.48	13
3. Wayne	15	40.71	28
4. Oakland	10	23.25	55
5. Livingston	9	10.85	75
6. Jackson	6	26.66	51
7. Washtenaw	6	22.01	58
8. Emmet	4	38.03	32
9. Kalamazoo	4	40.63	29
10. Shiawassee	4	11.12	74

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Gambling

According to the FBI (2007), gambling means to unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage. There were only 10 juvenile arrests for gambling in Michigan in 2005.

Table 35: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Gambling in Michigan Counties, 2005

County	Gambling Laws	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Oakland	6	23.25	55
2. Wayne	2	40.71	28
3. Genesee	1	29.14	44
4. Kalamazoo	1	40.63	29

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Liquor Law Violations

Liquor law violations accounted for 7% (n=2,227) of all juvenile arrests in Michigan in 2005.

Liquor laws are defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are also excluded (FBI, 2007). The counties with the most juvenile arrests for liquor law violations were Oakland, Wayne, Kent, Ottawa, and Ingham.

**Table 36: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Liquor Law Violations, 2005**

County	Liquor Laws	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	2,227	33.55	NA
1. Oakland	217	23.25	55
2. Wayne	154	40.71	28
3. Kent	128	53.48	13
4. Ottawa	120	83.97	3
5. Ingham	115	34.04	36
6. Genesee	92	29.14	44
7. Macomb	90	19.89	62
8. Van Buren	52	52.37	14
9. Chippewa	50	79.05	4
10. Ionia	42	27.50	48

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Narcotic Law Violations

Narcotic laws violations accounted for 6% (n=1,947) of all juvenile arrests in Michigan in 2005. Narcotic law violations are defined as laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances; and/or the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic

Narcotic laws violations accounted for 6% (n=1,947) of all juvenile arrests in Michigan in 2005.

substance. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics/manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol,

methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine) (FBI, 2007). The Michigan counties with the most juvenile arrests for narcotic law violations in 2005 were Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, and Genesee.

**Table 37: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Narcotic Law Violations, 2005**

County	Narcotic Law Violations	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,947</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	441	40.71	28
2. Oakland	208	23.25	55
3. Macomb	172	19.89	62
4. Kent	162	53.48	13
5. Genesee	114	29.14	44
6. Ottawa	98	83.97	3
7. Kalamazoo	67	40.63	29
8. Berrien	53	36.77	33
9. Washtenaw	49	22.01	58
10. Saginaw	28	27.09	50

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Non-Aggravated Assault

Non-aggravated assaults accounted for 12% (n=3,561) of all the juvenile arrests in Michigan in 2005. The counties with the most juvenile arrests for non-aggravated assault were Wayne, Kent, and Oakland. In Wayne County, non-aggravated assaults accounted for 9% (n=736) of the juvenile arrests for the county, with African Americans, males, and youths aged 15–16 being arrested most of the time (see Table D-83). In Kent County, non-aggravated assaults accounted for 14% (413) of their juvenile arrests, with Whites, males, and youths aged 15–16 accounting for most of their arrests (see Table D-42). In Oakland County, 10% (n=244) of their juvenile arrests were for non-aggravated assault, with Whites, males, and youths aged 15–16 also accounting for most of their arrests (see Table D-64).

**Table 38: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Non-Aggravated Assaults, 2005**

County	Non-Aggravated Assault	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>3,561</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	736	40.71	28
2. Kent	413	53.48	13
3. Oakland	244	23.25	55
4. Ottawa	210	83.97	3
5. Genesee	193	29.14	44
6. Macomb	162	19.89	62
7. Kalamazoo	143	40.63	29
8. St. Clair	99	27.58	47
9. Saginaw	92	27.09	50
10. Ingham	85	34.04	36

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

The FBI (2007) defines prostitution and commercialized vice violations as the unlawful promotion of, or participation in, sexual activities for profit, including attempts; the solicitation of customers or transportation of persons for prostitution purposes; the ownership, management, or operation of a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or the assistance or promotion of prostitution. In Michigan, there were only two juvenile arrests for prostitution and commercialized vice in 2005.

Table 39: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Prostitution and Commercialized Vice in Michigan Counties, 2005

County	Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	2	33.55	NA
1. Kent	1	53.48	13
2. Wayne	1	40.71	28

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Sex Offenses

Sex offenses are defined as offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like; incest, indecent exposure, and statutory rape are included, as are attempts (FBI, 2007). In 2005, there were 339 juvenile arrests for sex offenses, with Kent (n=41), Ottawa (n=31), and Wayne (n=31) Counties having the most. In these counties, sex offenses were between 2% and less than 1% of their total juvenile arrests for 2005 (see Tables D-42, D-71, and D-83).

**Table 40: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Sex Offenses, 2005**

County	Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	339	33.55	NA
1. Kent	41	53.48	13
2. Ottawa	31	83.97	3
3. Wayne	31	40.71	28
4. Oakland	20	23.25	55
5. Kalamazoo	19	40.63	29
6. Lenawee	14	46.85	22
7. Genesee	11	29.14	44
8. Macomb	11	19.89	62
9. Newaygo	10	49.17	18
10. Jackson	9	26.66	51

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Stolen Property

In 2005, there were 389 juvenile arrests for stolen property in Michigan, and Wayne County accounted 46% (n=178) of these arrests. In Wayne County, the majority of these arrests were committed by African Americans, males, and youths aged 15–16 (see Table D-83).

**Table 41: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Stolen Property, 2005**

County	Stolen Property	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	389	33.55	NA
1. Wayne	178	40.71	28
2. Oakland	48	23.25	55
3. Kent	37	53.48	13
4. Macomb	18	19.89	62
5. Washtenaw	18	22.01	58
6. Saginaw	15	27.09	50
7. Genesee	11	29.14	44
8. Bay	6	32.43	39
9. Otsego	6	46.72	23
10. Kalamazoo	5	40.63	29

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Vandalism

In Michigan, juvenile arrests for vandalism accounted for close to 4% (n=1,221) of the total number of juvenile arrests in 2005. Wayne, Kent, Macomb, and Ottawa Counties had the most juvenile arrests for vandalism. In Wayne County, vandalism accounted for 3% (n=213) of their juvenile arrests for the county (Table D-83). In Kent County, juvenile arrests for vandalism accounted for 5% (n=157) of their total (Table D-42), and in Macomb (n=114, Table D-51) and Ottawa (n=108, Table D-71) Counties vandalism accounted for 8% and 5%, respectively.

**Table 42: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Vandalism, 2005**

County	Vandalism	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	213	40.71	28
2. Kent	157	53.48	13
3. Macomb	114	19.89	62
4. Ottawa	108	83.97	3
5. Oakland	94	23.25	55
6. Genesee	29	29.14	44
7. Berrien	27	36.77	33
8. Kalamazoo	26	40.63	29
9. Huron	22	4.77	19
10. Montcalm	21	39.08	31

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Juvenile Arrests for Weapons Violations

In 2005, there were 461 juvenile arrests in Michigan, with Wayne County accounting for 57% (n=264) of these arrests. The FBI (2007) defines weapons violations as a set of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons, and attempts are included. In Wayne County, African Americans, males, and youths aged 15–16 accounted for most of the juvenile arrests for weapons violations.

**Table 43: Top Ten Michigan Counties
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Weapons Violations, 2005**

County	Weapons	Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000 (Aged 11–16)	Overall Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>NA</i>
1. Wayne	264	40.71	28
2. Genesee	39	29.14	44
3. Kent	23	53.48	13
4. Macomb	23	19.89	62
5. Saginaw	18	27.09	50
6. Ottawa	17	83.97	3
7. Oakland	14	23.25	55
8. Grand Traverse	7	39.50	30
9. Clare	6	60.21	11
10. Ingham	6	34.04	36

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Chapter Five: Implications, Recommendations, and Next Steps

First and foremost, it should be noted that Michigan was not the most crime-riddled state in the nation during 2005. Overall, Michigan ranked seventh in terms of reported violent crime arrests behind California, Florida, Texas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and New York during 2005 and twenty-sixth in relation to the violent crime arrest rate. Regional comparisons revealed that Illinois and Indiana led the Midwest region in violent crime arrest rates with Michigan ranking fourth, and Illinois and Wisconsin led the region in property crime arrest rates.

Examination of overall crime (for all ages) within the state of Michigan shows that a total of 341,918 persons were arrested during 2005, but these arrest numbers have been produced by fewer people (the number of duplicated persons is a data element that currently is cumbersome to pull from the UCR and other arrest data records). This produced an overall arrest rate of 33.78 per every 1,000 persons. Most of these arrests occurred in the larger populated counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, and Ingham; whereas the fewest arrests occurred in Keweenaw, Leelanau, Presque Isle, Baraga, and Alcona Counties.

. . . the most populated counties (Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, and Genesee) did not produce the highest overall crime arrest rates.

However, it was also noted that the most populated counties (Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, and Genesee) did not produce the highest overall crime arrest rates. Specifically, Wexford, Roscommon, Van Buren, Manistee, and Mecosta Counties had the highest rates of arrest in Michigan, whereas Leelanau, Presque Isle, Keweenaw, Arenac, and Antrim Counties experienced the lowest arrest rates during 2005.

A similar picture emerged when juvenile arrests were examined. Specifically, there were a total of 30,593 juveniles (persons between the ages of 11 and 16) arrested in Michigan during 2005. Thus, juveniles comprised 8.9% of all persons arrested (see Table E-1 in Appendix E). Not surprisingly, the larger counties of Wayne, Kent, Oakland, Ottawa, Macomb, Genesee,

Kalamazoo, Ingham, Berrien, and Washtenaw reported the highest numbers of juveniles experiencing arrest, whereas the smaller populated counties of Keweenaw, Leelanau, Alcona, Arenac, Montmorency, Huron, Benzie, Lake, Baraga, and reported the fewest juvenile arrests during 2005.

It should be reiterated that although the numbers of youths arrested were higher in more populated counties, these counties did not produce the highest juvenile crime arrest rates throughout the state.

Juveniles comprised 8.9% of all persons arrested.

The highest juvenile crime arrest rates were observed in Roscommon, Gladwin, Ottawa, Chippewa, Wexford, Luce, Mason, Mackinac, Manistee, and Ontonagon Counties, while the lowest juvenile crime arrest rates occurred in Leelanau, Cass, Arenac, Antrim, Alcona, Benzie, Charlevoix, Tuscola, Livingston, and Shiawassee Counties for the 2005 calendar year.

Note that the top ten offenses for which juveniles in Michigan were arrested in 2005 were all other offenses (n=7,923), larceny (n=6,191), non-aggravated assault (n=3,561), liquor law violations (n=2,227), narcotic law violations (n=1,947), burglary (n=1,458), disorderly conduct (n=1,321), aggravated assault (n=1,279), vandalism (n=1,221) and, motor vehicle theft (n=1,088) (see Table 44).

**Table 44: Top Ten Offenses
by Number of Juvenile Arrests in Michigan, 2005**

Offense	2005 Juvenile Arrest Totals State of Michigan	Percentage of Total Juvenile Arrests
<i>Total juvenile arrests</i>	30,593	100%
1. Other crimes	7,923	25.9%
2. Larceny	6,191	20.2%
3. Non-aggravated assault	3,561	11.6%
4. Liquor laws	2,227	7.2%
5. Narcotic laws	1,947	6.4%
6. Burglary	1,458	4.8%
7. Disorderly conduct	1,321	4.3%
8. Aggravated assault	1,279	4.2%
9. Vandalism	1,221	4.0%
10. Motor vehicle theft	1,088	3.6%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2005, ages 11–16.

Michigan's violent juvenile crime arrest rate in 2005 was approximately 2 per every 1,000 juveniles. Counties with high rates of arrests for violent crime (aggravated assault, homicide,

Juveniles historically commit more property crimes than violent crimes.

negligent manslaughter, rape, and robbery) included Schoolcraft, Clare, Gladwin, Saginaw, and Wayne. These counties also tended to have high numbers of youths arrested for aggravated assaults. However, when prevalence is examined, Wayne County led, in part because of the high incidence of robbery, followed by

Oakland, Kent, Macomb, and Genesee Counties. Overall, the most prevalent violent offenses committed by Michigan juveniles during 2005 were aggravated assault and robbery. Moreover, the aforementioned counties have shown an increase in violent crime arrests since 2004.

Michigan's juvenile property crime arrest rate in 2005 was 9.72 per every 1,000 juveniles. This category of offenses includes arson, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. It is important to note that the juvenile property crime arrest rate is significantly higher than the juvenile violent crime arrest rate. This is an important fact—juveniles historically commit more property crimes than violent crimes. Counties with high property crime arrest rates include Gladwin, Alger, Kent, Manistee, and Wexford. Yet, in terms of prevalence of property crime arrests Wayne, Kent, Oakland, Macomb, and Ottawa Counties reported the highest number of juvenile arrests for property-related offenses. Moreover, larceny tended to be the most frequently occurring property offense for which juveniles were arrested. In addition, the majority of juveniles experiencing these arrests were White, male, and between the ages of 15 and 16.

Thus overall, analysis shows that juvenile crime activity is not restricted to larger, urban, minority-populated areas in Michigan.

Key Implications/Questions

The information presented in this summary should allow law enforcement agencies, criminal justice practitioners and professionals in the fields of juvenile justice and social work, and Michigan communities to:

■ **Recognize the importance of demographics in juvenile arrests.**

- Of all the arrests that occurred in Michigan in 2005, *11- to 16-year-olds accounted for 9%.*

Of all the juveniles that were arrested in 2005:

- Whites accounted for 60.8%.
- Males accounted for 69.0%.
- Juveniles between the ages of 15 and 16 accounted for 63.5%.

■ **Become more focused on what crimes juveniles are being arrested for.**

In Michigan, juveniles were more likely to be arrested for all other offenses (which include drunkenness and vagrancy), larceny, non-aggravated assault, liquor law violations, narcotic law violations, and burglary. These offenses accounted for 76% (n=23,307) of all juvenile arrests in 2005. Interventions and/or

programming focused on reducing these offenses could significantly reduce juvenile crime and arrests in Michigan.

■ **Identify counties where the juvenile crime arrest rate is increasing.**

From 2000 to 2005, 31 counties had a

juvenile crime arrest rate that increased. Further examination is necessary to determine why the juvenile crime arrest rate is increasing in these counties.

■ **Identify where property crime arrests occur and what offenses are being committed.**

In 2005 larceny, motor vehicle theft, and burglary were the most prevalent juvenile property offenses. The most juvenile property crime arrests occurred in Wayne (n=2,201), Kent

Of all the arrests that occurred in Michigan in 2005, 11- to 16-year-olds accounted for 9%.

Of all the juveniles that were arrested in 2005:

- *Whites accounted for 60.8%.*
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- *Juveniles between the ages of 15 and 16 accounted for 63.5%.*

(n=1,150), Oakland (n=1,025), Macomb (n=452), and Ottawa (n=375) counties. What strategies or interventions are necessary to reduce property crimes and arrests in these areas? What strategies and interventions are currently in place?

■ **Identify where violent crimes and arrests are occurring and what offenses are being committed.**

In 2005, the most juvenile violent crime arrests occurred in Wayne (n=682), Oakland (n=157), Kent (n=149), Macomb (n=114), and Genesee (n=85) Counties. Most of these arrests were for aggravated assaults and robbery. What existing programs are in place in these communities to address these violent offenses? What programs need to be put in place to address these violent crimes?

There are many important factors that will assist in the development of juvenile policy, including prevention programming and wrap-around parent/guardian/family programs that work toward preventing or reducing criminal activity among juveniles. Studies conducted by Huizinga, Esbensen, and Weiher (1994); Krohn et al. (2001); and Loeber and Farrington (1998 and 2001) imply that preventive interventions to reduce juvenile offending should be available at least from the beginning of elementary school for ages 7 years through 10 years and onward.

Preventive interventions to reduce juvenile offending should be available at least from the beginning of elementary school for ages 7 years through 10 years and onward.

According to Loeber et al. (2003), most risk-reducing programming in juvenile justice, child welfare, and the schools currently focuses on adolescent offenders and problem children whose behaviors are already persistent or on education and behavior management programs for youths in middle and high schools (6th grade – 12th grade and 10 years to 18 years) rather than on children in elementary schools or preschools (Loeber et al., 2003). Furthermore, these interventions have usually sought to remediate disruptive behavior, substance use, child delinquency, and serious and violent offending after these behaviors have emerged. Loeber et al. (2003) concluded that prevention is a better approach to reduce youth substance use and delinquency. However, the removal of intervention programs for current middle and high school youths is not suggested as an outcome of this crime analysis.

Preliminary Recommendations

This statewide analysis shows that most juvenile arrests occurred in Wayne (n=8,259), Kent (n=2,969), Oakland (n=2,469), Ottawa (n=2,011), and Macomb (n=1,372) Counties. Counties experiencing the lowest numbers of juvenile arrests during 2005 were Keweenaw (n=3), Leelanau (n=4), Alcona (n=7), Arenac (n=9) and Montmorency (n=13). An extensive study of a selection of two or more high-arrest counties where the number of youths and population rate are similar will yield insights into county-level dynamics that will enrich crime prevention and intervention strategies.

More specifically, analysis of county-level social variables (e.g., poverty rates, number of homeowners, number of renters, number of transient establishments, number of families serviced with K-12 age children, number of school suspensions, and other factors) and sociodemographic and environmental factors can yield insights into delinquency risk and prevention factors relevant on the individual, family, school, and community levels. This would assist with the development of county-specific interventions that could identify and address the early onset of antisocial behaviors that have been associated with the development of delinquent behavior among adolescents younger than 13 years of age (c.f., Haapasalo and Tremblay, 1994). Additionally, this would potentially assist in a new model of intervention among 13- to 17-year-old youths whose cognitive and decision-making skills remain underdeveloped.

The aforementioned types of county-level analyses can then become strengthened interventions inclusive of all state youths, even before behavioral changes occur. Such interventions may actually target several domain risk factors through comprehensive school and community programs or curriculums that address such things as social competency, conflict resolution, violence prevention, mentoring, and community-level after-school programming.

The aforementioned types of interventions do not have to focus on older adolescents, as most have done in the past. Earlier interventions with children are thought to be more successful (Farrington, Loeber, and Kalb, 2001). Such programs include Parent Management Training (Patterson, Reid, and Dishion, 1992), Functional Family Therapy (Sexton and Alexander, 2000),

and Multisystemic Therapy (Henggeler, Pickrel, and Brondino, 1999). These interventions are not institutionally bound, and are therefore more cost effective. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP, 2000) indicates that such programs increase family cohesiveness (Henggeler, Melton, and Smith, 1992), increase the adaptability and support of families of serious juvenile offenders (Borduin et al., 1995), and decrease father-mother and father-child conflict (Henggeler and Blaske, 1990). Treated youths were less likely to be rearrested and spent fewer days incarcerated than youths in the control group (Henggeler, Melton, and Smith, 1992).

Extensive examination of the top offenses for which juveniles were arrested throughout Michigan (i.e., all other offenses, larceny, non-aggravated assault, liquor law violations, narcotic law violations, burglary, vandalism, driving under the influence, and motor vehicle theft) and factors associated with these offenses will further inform intervention and prevention strategies.

Although juveniles generally commit and are arrested more for property crimes than violent crimes, as was shown in this arrest analysis, violent crimes are serious and warrant attention. The most common violent offenses that juveniles were arrested for were aggravated assault and robbery. Additional analysis showed that juvenile arrests for these offenses occurred most often in Wayne (n=682), Oakland (n=157), Kent (n=149), Macomb (n=114), and Genesee (n=85) Counties. While these are some of Michigan's more urbanized areas, the transference of intervention programs is not suggested in a full-scale method. Moreover, irrespective of county-level differences, effective interventions will have to be theoretically based and multisystemic in approach (Henggeler, Pickrel, and Brondino, 1999). However, to arrive at an appropriate prevention of and/or intervention strategy for at-risk and protective factors it is believed that a county-specific violent crime analysis would be a beneficial next step. Analysis derived from this study could inform policy makers as to specific multisystemic interventions encompassing family, school, and justice system components that would be most effective.

Crimes Committed by Females

Although young female offenders are outnumbered significantly by young male offenders, this crime analysis reveals, as does the research of Chesney-Lind (2001), that there has been a rising rate of female offenders who are not just committing status offenses but violent offenses as well.

Since males and females are socialized differently and confront different issues, services for girls need to be gender-specific (Morgan and Patton, 2002). Prevention and intervention programs should provide gender-specific services for girls and adequate services for their families, since the family environment is a very important element in whether or not an adolescent engages in delinquency (Kakar, Friedman, and Peck, 2002). An integrated, complex model of intervention with multiple treatment options is the key to treating delinquent females; specifically, interventions must be gender-specific and responsive to the developmental needs of young female offenders (Hartwig and Myers, 2003). It is recommended that further analysis be conducted to analyze patterns of arrests with specific focus on issues of gender.

Preliminary Sites Recommended for Targeted Intervention

Though the data provided in this crime analysis report (with details of arrest records) will be used to look further into enhanced or targeted interventions, the Bureau of Juvenile Justice (BJJ) and the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) expect to obtain additional data for a comparison of current data with historical data. At that point, a determination will be made if interventions are appropriate for the counties listed below:

Targeted Due to Increasing Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate between 2000-2005

- Wayne
- Chippewa
- Mason
- Clare

Targeted Due to High Prevalence of Juvenile Arrests in 2005

- Wayne
- Oakland
- Ottawa
- Kalamazoo
- Ingham

Targeted Due to High Juvenile Crime Arrest Rate in 2005

- Ottawa
- Chippewa
- Wexford
- Van Buren
- Newaygo

Table 45: Arrest Rates for Select Michigan Counties, 2000–2006

County	2006 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2005 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2004 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2003 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2002 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2001 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2000 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2006–2000 Juvenile Arrest Rate Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	33.73	33.55	27.85	29.77	31.44	34.23	32.93	+0.80
Chippewa	71.62	79.05	75.42	57.73	58.76	52.56	46.28	+25.34
Clare	59.94	60.21	58.01	64.55	50.98	43.28	25.92	+34.02
Ingham	35.76	34.04	26.94	44.95	54.34	71.19	36.17	-0.41
Kalamazoo	49.20	40.63	31.18	33.59	65.45	67.82	64.51	-15.31
Mason	76.27	75.43	63.40	70.79	44.22	51.06	46.04	+30.23
Newaygo	40.45	49.71	76.04	50.66	39.45	53.09	54.84	-14.39
Oakland	26.37	23.25	22.41	25.79	24.44	25.11	25.46	+0.91
Ottawa	74.47	83.97	71.99	72.55	80.51	95.44	105.13	-30.66
Van Buren	43.92	52.37	39.65	54.88	47.11	64.68	46.84	-2.92
Wayne	39.74	40.71	18.07	19.14	18.65	19.34	18.81	+20.93
Wexford	55.92	77.32	90.85	82.19	82.44	108.75	107.58	-51.66

Next Steps

The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice seeks to expand the Juvenile Crime Analysis during the 2008-2009 calendar year by including more detailed and timely data. Specifically, the report will seek the inclusion of:

1. 2000–2006 Uniform Crime Report (UCR) trend data
2. Detailed arrest analysis by age, race, gender, geography, and arrest type
3. Community level analysis by zip codes and/or census tracts for specified counties
4. Social and environmental factors associated with juvenile crime at the county level
5. Qualitative-based analyses to be conducted in specified high- and low-crime counties
6. Furtherance in the study of core police records for arrest and outcomes at each level
7. Data vetting with major community stakeholders (e.g., schools, community leaders, neighborhood associations, and police agencies)
8. The examination of Michigan's classification of criminal behavior as well as the same data from the UCR and prosecutorial data.

The future goals of MCJJ in conjunction with the Bureau of Juvenile Justice is to provide an umbrella of data, outlooks, forecast of youth behavior to further inform policy makers and others as to the extent of crime throughout Michigan. Likewise, to discuss inhibitive factors that can strategically become integrated in county-specific interventions. It is anticipated that specific and targeted county-level comprehensive crime intervention and prevention strategies will significantly reduce criminal behavior among Michigan's youth population. Further, the influence and balancing of enhanced family atmosphere is an area that can provide significant progress toward decreasing youth crimes.

The future goals of the MCJJ in conjunction with BJJ is to provide an umbrella of data, outlooks, actual and forecast data on youth arrests and behavior to assist in the process of informing policy makers and others as to the extent of crime throughout Michigan. Likewise, to discuss inhibitive factors, it is anticipated that specific and targeted county-level comprehensive crime intervention and prevention strategies will significantly reduce criminal behavior among Michigan's youth population. Further, the influence and balancing of enhanced family atmospheres is an area that can provide significant progress toward decreasing youth crimes.

Within this umbrella, the MCJJ will seek to expand the number of entities that can benefit from the data through the assistance of Public Policy Associates, Incorporated (PPA). These partnership efforts as well as sub-committee recommendations will ensure:

1. Police Agency UCR data access
2. Statewide Compliance monitoring efforts throughout each field visit as appropriate
3. The further comparison of Agency data to the UCR data
4. The review of the UCR data “facility submission”
5. The summarization of model programs, and
6. An inclusion of data on model programs for all 83 Michigan counties to provide a comprehensive State Crime Analysis.

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