

THE BENEFITS OF RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING ON JUVENILE CRIME REDUCTION: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND DATA

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National Recreation and Parks Association

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NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARKS ASSOCIATION

Introduction

As parents, as communities, and as a nation we are interested in fostering the positive social, emotional, and physical health and development of youth.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasizes that “play and recreation are essential to the health and well-being of children and promote the development of creativity, imagination, self-confidence, self-efficacy, as well as physical, social, cognitive and emotional strength and skills” (UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2013, p. 4).

How adolescents spend their leisure time undoubtedly impacts their developmental trajectory. As such, a focal point of examination for those in the fields of youth development and delinquency prevention is how adolescents spend their leisure time in the hours after school. Miller (2003) reminds us that the most influential experiences of youth are often the people, places, and activities that occur outside of school. Accordingly, “afterschool programs can play a key role in engaging youth in the learning process by providing opportunities to explore interests, gain competency in real world skills, solve problems, assume leadership roles, develop a group identity with similarly engaged peers, connect to adult role models and mentors, and become involved in improving their communities”(p.2).

A question that emerges when examining the role of leisure and youth development is whether afterschool programs, particularly recreation based programs, are effective in promoting positive youth development. Further, are these programs a cost-effective means to reduce delinquency? If so, how can the outcomes of recreation based afterschool programs be monetized to show the value gained by society through a reduction in crime and delinquency?

Proliferation of Women in the Labor Force

Women have rapidly increased their rate of participation in the labor force over the past 40 years. The rate of labor force participation reached a peak of 60 percent in 1999 and has declined slightly to 57.7 percent in 2012 likely due to a national economic downturn. The current rate of labor force participation is up from 43.3 percent in 1970, 51.5 percent in 1980, and 57.5 percent in 1990 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014). As indicated by the 2012 Current Population Survey, 76 percent of women with school age children are in the labor force presenting the need for families to find care for their children during non-school work hours (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014). A survey of nearly 30,000 households

conducted by RTI for the Afterschool Alliance (2009), found that each afternoon 15.1 million school age ‘latch-key’ children are home alone unsupervised. As reported by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Services (2013), older children are more likely to be unsupervised after school than younger children: in 2011, 2 percent of children ages 5 to 8, about 10 percent of children ages 9 to 11, and 33 percent of children ages 12 to 14 were regularly left unsupervised. Research has linked leaving youth unsupervised in the after school hours to negative behaviors. Using data from the 1998 wave of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, Aizer (2004) found that children without adult supervision were more likely to skip school, use alcohol or marijuana, steal, or hurt someone. A 2006 survey of over 600 youth age 12-17 in California found that kids left unsupervised three or more days per week were twice as likely to hang out with gang members, three times as likely to engage in criminal behavior, and over three times as likely to use illegal drugs (Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 2007).

Temporal Patterns of Juvenile Crime

Data from as early as 1945 finds that more juvenile crime occurs on weekdays than on weekends and the peak time for juvenile crime is during the after school hours (Kvaraceus, 1945). More recent data has revealed that juvenile violence is more prevalent on school days (Sickmund, Snyder, & Poe-Yamagata, 1997), close to one-fifth of violent crimes committed by juveniles occur between 3 and 7 pm (OJJDP, 2014), and that the most likely time for a juvenile to commit an assault with bodily harm or an assault with a weapon is between 3 and 4 pm (Newman, Fox, Flynn, & Christiansen, 2000). Not only do juveniles commit violent crimes in the hours after school, juveniles are also more likely to be victimized between 3 and 4 pm (OJJDP, 2014). Contrary to what one might think, youth have 60 percent greater risk of victimization in the four hours after school than from 8 pm to midnight on non-school nights (OJJDP, 2006). As youth move through adolescence, they increase their participation in activities taking place away from the family and have greater opportunities to both participate in deviant activities and become victims of crime. It has been argued that when school releases and youth are left unsupervised they are more likely to be influenced by their peers and there is an increased risk for delinquency.

According to Routine Activity Theory, deviant acts are more likely to occur when “motivated offenders, suitable crime targets, and the absence of capable guardians converge in space and time; and the likelihood of this occurring is based on the routine activities of an individual” (Gottfredson, Cross, & Soule, 2007, p.294).

In testing routine activity theory, Barnes and colleagues (2007) found that time spent with peers had a highly significant relationship with heavy drinking, cigarette smoking, illicit drug use, delinquency and sexual activity. The literature on temporal patterns of juvenile crime is not without debate. Some research examining the timing of delinquency by crime type has found that unsupervised juveniles were more likely to engage in property crimes during the before or after school hours. However, while juveniles were at school and in a concentrated environment with other youth they were more likely to engage in violent crimes against persons (Jacob & Lefgren, 2003; Gottfredson & Soule, 2004).

The Need for After School Care

The growing number of households with parents working outside the home has resulted in youth spending a greater amount of time away from their families and with their peers often in unsupervised settings. In response to the need for supervision and the heightened prevalence of delinquency and victimization in the hours after school, a growing number of parents rely on afterschool programs to increase both pro-social influences and the level of adult supervision in the after school hours. Within the United States the number of afterschool programs, also referred to as out-of-school time programs, has grown substantially over the past two decades. Afterschool programs have a variety of structures, content areas, and goals but the programs also have common elements. As their name implies, afterschool programs operate during the hours when school is not in session. The programming may occur before school, after school, on the weekends, or during school vacations. Some programs are located on school property while others are in community settings. Programs may be operated by schools, parks and recreation departments, YMCAs, Boys and Girls Clubs, churches, or other community organizations. The primary focus of programming may range from academic remediation, support, or enrichment to skill building to recreation; however, they all share a common goal of providing a safe and supervised environment for children.

According to Mahoney, Larson, Eccles, & Lord (2005), features of afterschool programs that promote positive development include physical and psychological safety, appropriate structure, supportive relationships, opportunities for belonging, positive social norms, support for self-efficacy and mattering, opportunities for skill building, and integration of family, school, and community. If these factors are present, participation in after school activities can increase adolescents' educational achievement, reduce problem behaviors, and heighten psychosocial competencies.

Using Recreation and Leisure to Promote Positive Youth Development

Afterschool programs come in many shapes and sizes. Some programs focus on improving academic achievement while others focus on social skill development. Programs which focus on social skill development often include physical activity and recreation components. Physical activity has been identified as a strategy that improves social and emotional well-being in at-risk youth (Collingwood, 1997; MacMahon, 1990). The importance of recreation in positive youth development is not a new concept. Both Jane Addams, founder of Hull House and one of the leaders of the settlement movement, and Joseph Lee, founder of the playground movement both recognized the importance of recreation in a child's development. In a survey of parks and recreation departments Schultz, Crompton, and Witt (1995) found that 55 percent of parks and recreation programs targeted some portion of their programs to include at-risk youth. Within this group, 61percent offered specifically targeted separate programs, while the other 39 percent reported that the at-risk population was served as part of an overall youth program.

“Although park and recreation departments are significant players in providing services that promote youth development, the case for the importance of the departments has not always been fully made. The services provided by park and recreation departments are more than fun and games, or gym and swim programs. These programs—which are typically organized, structured, and adult-supervised or led —provide excellent opportunities for adolescents to develop and grow to become fully functioning adults. Participation in these activities is associated with autonomy and identity development, positive social relationships, and learning conflict resolution, academic success, mental health, and civic engagement.” (Witt and Caldwell, 2010, p.4)

Witt and Crompton (1996) contend that parks and recreation departments are positioned to be leaders in the youth development field. In his discussion of how to position parks and recreation departments for the future, Crompton (1999) identified the importance of parks and recreation practitioners to focus on delinquency risk factors as a means of better positioning their departments for continued funding opportunities.

The absence of parental supervision in the after school hours and the incidence of delinquency has been explained using the theoretical framework of Hirschi’s social control theory and the assumption that individuals develop bonds to society through participation in conventional activities. When an individual’s bond to society is weak or broken deviant behavior may occur. According to Hirschi, “a person may be simply too busy doing conventional things to find time to engage in deviant behavior” (1969, p. 22). When a child does not have supervision after school and does not participate in activities there is a greater risk for deviance. For example, Fredricks and Eccles (2005) found a decrease in risky behaviors in adolescents who participated in extracurricular activities. The authors ascribe this decrease to the idea that time spent participating in these activities leaves less time to engage in problematic behavior. Although recreation has been linked to positive youth outcomes, not all forms of recreation are equally beneficial. Active leisure, like exercise or playing a sport, typically result in more positive well-being outcomes than passive leisure, which includes reading, watching television, and computer use (Holder, Coleman, & Sehn, 2009). On average, youth spend over six hours per day in leisure activities, of which two thirds are spent in passive activities which are unlikely to promote personal growth (Zick, 2010). Recreation based afterschool programs have substantial potential to positively impact youth development by replacing passive leisure time with active leisure time. Similar to the concepts of active and passive leisure, Witt and Caldwell (2005) contrast high-yield activities such as participating in sports, singing in a choir, playing a musical instrument, or creating an art project to low-yield activities which include watching television and hanging out with friends. According to Witt and Caldwell high-yield activities should be the foundation of one’s leisure activities. Unfortunately, the 2013 American Time Use Survey found that youth age 15 to 19 spend less than an hour per day in sports, exercise and recreation (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013). Other research has confirmed that youth predominantly participate in passive leisure activities. According to Wright, Price, Bianchi, and Hunt (2009), the most common activities among 15 to 17 year olds are: sleep (about 9.5 hours per day); school (about 5 hours per day on school days); watching TV (about 2.5 hours per day for boys and about 2 hours per day for girls); sports and exercise (about 1 hour per day for boys and 0.5 hours per day for girls); paid work (about 1 hour per day for boys and 45 minutes per day for girls); and visiting (about 1 hour per day). Zill and colleagues (1995) found that 10th graders only spend an average of 30 minutes on homework and spend less than an hour a week school sponsored extracurricular activities. They found

that students who did not participate in school sponsored activities were 49 percent more likely to have used drugs, 35 percent more likely to have smoked, and 27 percent more likely to have been arrested.

The amount of time youth spend in active recreation activities has declined as the use of electronic media has increased. According to a 2010 study of 8 to 18 year olds conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation, teens spend more than 7 ½ hours a day consuming media such as watching TV, listening to music, surfing the Web, social networking, and playing video games (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010). When one factors in the additional media consumed while multitasking (for example listening to music and playing video games), young people are exposed to 10 ¾ hours' worth of media content every day (not including time spent talking or texting on cell phones or using computers for schoolwork). According to this report, nearly half (47%) of all heavy media users say that they usually get fair or poor grades (mostly C's or lower), compared to 23 percent of light media users. Heavy media users are also more likely to say they get into trouble a lot, are often sad or unhappy, and are often bored. Some research has suggested that adolescent use of media leads to aggressive behavior, disordered eating, distorted ideas about relationships, earlier sexual behavior, underage drinking, and tobacco and drug use (Brown & Bobkowski, 2011). However, other studies have reported adolescent gains in social skills, feelings of belonging, academic skills, leadership skills, and creativity through the use of media (Greenhow & Robelia, 2009).

Another dimension of classifying leisure is to examine the difference between structured and unstructured activities. Kleiber and colleagues differentiate between structured leisure pursuits which are activities that require effort and persistence that and result in skill development and unstructured or relaxed leisure activities that are enjoyable but not necessarily demanding and that are not generally related to skill development (Bartko & Eccles, 2003).

Structured activities, according to Osgood, Anderson, and Shaffer (2005), are “organized and supervised by adults, either in a relatively public setting, such as a school, community center, or YMCA, or in a more private setting, such as music lessons or tutoring” in contrast unstructured activities “take place away from the home, and there is likely to be little constraint on how youths spend this time” (p. 47).

According to Osgood and colleagues, afterschool programs will only reduce delinquency if they provide structured, supervised activities to youth would otherwise be unsupervised and engaging in risky behaviors. A study conducted by Rorie, Gottfredson, Cross, Wilson, & Connell (2011) on the impact of structure in after school programs found that during unstructured time problem behaviors increased. Other studies found evidence that recreation centers with poorly structured activities attract youth with both social and academic problems and that frequent participation at the centers is linked to high rates of juvenile offending (Mahoney, Stattin, & Magnusson, 2001; Mahoney, Stattin, & Lord, 2004). Available research suggests that activities lacking structure and opportunities for skill-building attract high-risk adolescents and provide youth an opportunity to commit delinquent acts.

Afterschool Programs: Are They Successful?

Along with the proliferation of afterschool programs, the past 20 years has witnessed the emergence of a substantial body of knowledge establishing that quality afterschool programs may help decrease delinquent behaviors, develop social skills, and raise academic performance for the youth participants.

Despite the number of studies examining afterschool programs, there has been compelling criticism of the methodological quality of the evaluations. An early review conducted by Holland and Andre (1987) found a number of methodological weaknesses in the research. In a review of 34 programs, Fashola (1998) identified a number of promising practices. However he noted that there was an absence of rigorous research designs; specifically, the failure of the evaluations to avoid the possibility of selection bias. In a meta-analysis of 23 afterschool programs, Scott-Little and colleagues (2002) found that programs may have some positive impacts on participants but in order to draw conclusive results, more rigorous research is needed. Furthermore, due to the limited number of high quality evaluations, they were unable to conduct a meta-analysis of the impact of afterschool programs. In their review of prior research, Bodilly and Beckett (2005) found that compared to the number of programs operating very few have been evaluated. They also noted the failure of evaluations to control for self-selection bias resulting from the voluntary nature of program participation. Over 20 years after Holland and Andre raised methodological concerns about afterschool research, many flaws persist in current evaluation research. For instance, Apsler (2009) concluded that nearly all prior evaluations of after school programs suffer from methodological flaws. Apsler identified two forms of selection bias present in evaluations of afterschool programs: selection bias inherent in the research design (voluntary nature of programming, program location differences) and selection bias resulting from the level of participation and attrition (sporadic participation, high attrition). Although methodological concerns have been raised, valuable information can be gained through an examination of prior research. A number of literature reviews and meta-analyses have examined the outcomes of afterschool programs on the youth participants.

- The aforementioned review by Holland and Andre (1987) covered almost 20 years of literature on adolescent activity participation, including personal/social characteristics, academic achievement, educational aspirations and attainment, degree of activity involvement, and environmental social context. They demonstrate that participation in extracurricular activities is correlated with higher self-esteem, academic achievement, and lower delinquency.
- Although Scott-Little and colleagues (2002) found that participants in afterschool programs score higher on standardized measures of academic achievement, non-standardized measures of academic performance, and measures of socio-emotional functioning; they found that programs do not generate the same benefit for all participants. For instance their research suggests that elementary school youth benefit more than middle school aged youth and that at-risk youth receive greater benefits than youth without risk factors.
- The research conducted by Feldman and Matjasko (2005) examining school-based activity participation, academic achievement, and youth development finds that on the surface there is a positive relationship between school-based, structured, extracurricular activity participation and higher academic performance, reduced dropout rates, lower substance use, less sexual activity among girls, better psychological adjustment, and reduced delinquent behavior. However, the authors contend that the relationship is not quite as clear once mediator and moderator variables such as gender, peer associations, race, type of activity, and identity are included.
- In an update to the 2005 Feldman and Majasko literature review, Farb and Matjasko (2012) reveal that the majority of studies in the five years since their last review were focused largely on academic outcomes, followed by delinquency, psychological/emotional outcomes and substance use. Although research continued to indicate that extracurricular activities result in positive

outcomes, there also continued to be mixed results stemming from the moderators and mediators of gender, race and peer characteristics.

- One review of 35 studies conducted by Lauer et al. (2006) reported that the test scores of low-income, at-risk youth improved significantly in both reading and mathematics after they participated in after-school programs.
- In a meta-analysis examining 73 after school programs designed to develop youths' personal and social skills, Durlak and Weissberg (2007) concluded that the programs reviewed were successful in improving self-confidence and self-esteem, attitudes toward school, social behaviors, school grades, and achievement test scores and were successful in reducing aggression, noncompliance, conduct problems, and drug use. Of the 73 quasi-experimental and experimental evaluations they studied, the 39 programs that were identified as using evidence-based approaches were associated with positive outcomes and the others were not successful in any outcome areas.
- As a follow-up, Durlak, Weissberg, and Pachan (2010) conducted a meta-analysis of afterschool programs that aimed to develop personal or social skills in young people. In their review of 75 reports evaluating 69 programs, they concluded that the programs had an overall positive impact on the participants.

Prior research has also investigated differences in outcomes for youth with varying levels of participation intensity. Vandell and colleagues (2007), in a study of almost 3,000 low-income elementary and middle school students from eight states, found that regular participation in after school programs was associated with improvements in work habits and task persistence. Data from the Monitoring the Future Survey, the Longitudinal Study of American Youth, the National Education Longitudinal Study, and the High School and Beyond Survey was analyzed by Zill et al. (1995) to examine the relationship between risky behaviors and participation in interscholastic sports, school band, orchestra, chorus, theatre in a sample of 10th graders. Compared to those who reported spending one to four hours per week in extracurricular activities, students who reported spending no time in school sponsored activities were 57 percent more likely to have dropped out by their senior year; 49 percent more likely to have used drugs; 37 percent more likely to have become teen parents; 35 percent more likely to have smoked cigarettes; and 27 percent more likely to have been arrested. Students spending 5 to 19 hours in extracurricular activities were even less likely to participate in these behaviors. In a literature review conducted by Roth, Malone, and Brooks-Gunn (2010) the authors were unable to support the hypothesis that greater intensity of participation in afterschool programs was related to academic, behavioral or socio-emotional outcomes for youth participants. When comparing high level participants, to non-participants program benefits were observed; however, this finding was not supported when comparing youth with varying levels of participation. The authors concluded that participation in afterschool programs and its impact on outcomes is more complex than what has been measured in prior research.

Despite the large amount of literature on afterschool programs there is a surprising dearth of evaluations examining the effectiveness of recreation focused afterschool programs for at-risk youth. However, there are reviews that have focused on specific afterschool programming types which include sports and physical activity components.

- When analyzing the data from the Monitoring the Future Survey, the Longitudinal Study of American Youth, the National Education Longitudinal Study, and the High School and Beyond Survey, Zill et al. (1995) found that students who participate in varsity sports were less likely than non-participants to drop out of school or become smokers by their senior years. On the other hand, student athletes were significantly more likely to have engaged in binge drinking. Participants in arts and music activities were significantly less likely to drop out of school, be arrested, smoke, use drugs, or engage in binge drinking by 12th grade.
- In a literature review conducted by Lubans, Plotnikoff, and Lubans (2012) the authors examined 15 studies about the effects of physical activity on youth social and emotional wellbeing. The review examined three types of physical activity programs for at-risk youth: outdoor adventure programs, sports and skill based programs, and physical fitness programs. The authors found that many of the interventions resulted in positive effects.
- Using data from the Maryland Adolescent Development in Context Study, Fredricks and Eccles (2006, 2008) examined high school extra-curricular activities and developmental outcomes. The authors investigated the link between participation in organized activities and indicators of academic, psychological, and behavioral adjustment. Their research indicated that participation in clubs and sports was associated with academic adjustment, psychological adjustment, educational status, civic involvement although the authors noted that the relationships were not as large as indicated in prior research studies.
- An evaluation of the AfterZone program, a network of community based afterschool programs that offers arts, skill building, and sports to middle school students in Providence, RI, found that program participants felt more connected to school, missed fewer days of school, were better able to interact with their peers, and had higher math scores (Kauh, 2011).
- Thurman and colleagues (1996) evaluated a gang prevention intervention that provides late evening recreational and social service programs for at risk youth. Through focus groups youths reported that if they were not attending Neutral Zone they would probably be on the streets and getting into trouble. The participants also noted that they learned to get along with others and learned sport skills. The authors analyzed the average number of calls for service per weekend for a six month period when Neutral Zone was closed compared to the two weekends prior to and immediately after the closing. There was a significantly significant increase in calls during the time Neutral Zone was closed.
- A national evaluation of 4-H found that youth participants are more likely to postpone having sex and are less likely to use drugs, alcohol or cigarettes. The study found that 4-H youth were more likely to contribute to their communities, more likely to be civically active, and more likely to make healthier life choices (Lerner & Lerner, 2013).

Not all studies have found correlations between afterschool programs and improved behavioral outcomes. For example, Baker and Witt (1996; 2000) evaluated outcomes associated with student participation or non-participation in afterschool recreation programs at two elementary schools led by teachers, parks and recreation staff, parents, and community volunteers. The program included free enrichment activities such as sports, art, drama, computers, cooking, cultural activities, gardening, junior zookeepers, and tutoring. Although the comparison of program participants and non-participants found significant differences in academic grades and in general self-esteem with students participating more

often showing greater impact, the authors did not find differences in problematic behaviors between program participants and non-participants. Likewise in a study conducted by McHale and colleagues (2005), sport involved youth had higher self-esteem, were more socially competent, and less shy but no less likely to be involved in delinquent activities. A national evaluation of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers found that elementary students who were randomly assigned to attend the 21st Century Community Learning Centers afterschool program were more likely to feel safe after school, no more likely to have higher academic achievement, no less likely to be in self-care, more likely to engage in some negative behaviors, and experience mixed effects on developmental outcomes relative to students who were not randomly assigned to attend the centers (James-Burdumy et al., 2005). An evaluation of an afterschool program at five urban middle schools providing leisure activities (sports, games, computer projects, and arts activities), social skills and drug prevention, and homework assistance found only a small decrease in unsupervised socializing which did not translate into reductions in problem behaviors (Cross, Gottfredson, Wilson, Rorie, & Connell, 2009). The authors ascribe this result to the program's failure to attract at-risk youth. The authors concluded that afterschool programs will only be effective for reducing problem behaviors if they explicitly target services to at-risk youth who would otherwise spend the afterschool hours with friends away from adults.

Prior research has also examined the specific program components that are associated with positive youth outcomes. In a study of almost 3,000 low-income elementary and middle school students from eight states Vandell and colleagues (2007) found that regular participation in high-quality afterschool programs is linked to reductions in problem behaviors and increases in standardized test scores and work habits. Findings from the study indicate that elementary and middle school students who participated in high-quality after school programs, alone or in combination with other activities demonstrated gains in math test scores, when compared to their peers who were regularly unsupervised after school. In a study of Boys and Girls Clubs, Carruthers and Busser (2000) noted that members developed relationships through Club participation. Club members indicated that the Club provided a second home, a sense of family, a happier place, and a safe haven. The study found that staff often assumed a role of a parent or older sibling to provide support and for the youth to talk to. The study also found that Club participation enhanced positive behaviors including staying out of trouble, getting along with others, learning values, and acquiring leadership skills. While evaluating the Beacon Community Centers in New York, Warren, Feist, and Nevarez (2002) found that enrollment was higher when programs were located onsite at the middle school and that more frequent family contact was related to increased participation. It was also noted that youth gave higher program ratings when they had input into the selection of program activities. In the review of out-of-school-time programs conducted by Bodilly and Beckett (2005) several program factors potentially associated with improved youth outcomes were identified such as: a clear mission, high expectations, positive social norms, safe and healthy environment, supportive emotional climate, small enrollment, stable and trained personnel, appropriate content, family and community partners, and frequent assessment. Durlak, Weissberg, and Pachan (2010) recommended four practices associated with effective skill training denoted by the acronym SAFE: Sequenced, Active, Focused, and Explicit. According to the authors, activities should be broken down and sequenced so youth can learn, develop, and master a set of new skills. Programs should also employ strategies that use active forms of learning to engage students through hands-on exercises. Sufficient time and attention must be devoted to each new skill for learning to occur. Finally, programs need to have clear and specific learning goals so youth know what they are expected to learn. In a 2001 RAND synthesis of after-school-care literature, 15 quality indicators in three categories were identified to include: staff characteristics (training, education, compensation); program characteristics (variety of activities, flexible programming, emotional climate, child-to-staff ratio, total enrollment, mixing of age groups, age-

appropriate activities, space availability, continuity and complementarity with day-school programs, clear goals and evaluation of program, materials, attention to safety and health); and community contacts (family involvement, use of volunteers, community partnerships) (Beckett, Hawken, & Jacknowitz, 2001). The Harvard Family Research Project identified three critical factors necessary to achieve successful outcomes: access to and sustained participation in the program; quality programming and staffing; and promoting strong partnerships among the program and the other places where students are learning, such as their schools, their families, and other community institutions. According to the authors, afterschool programs that address these factors are more likely to achieve successful outcomes (Little, Wimer, & Weiss, 2008).

Data on Juvenile Crime and Delinquency in the United States: Key Findings

THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (UCR)

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) consists of data collected by the FBI. For the year 2012, over 18,000 city, county, state, federal, tribal, and college and university law enforcement agencies voluntarily submitted data to be included in the annual publication. The data covers all crimes reported to law enforcement officials, all arrests made, as well as police employee data.

According to the UCR, “In 2012, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented more than 308 million United States inhabitants (98.1 percent of the total population). The coverage amounted to 98.9 percent of the population in Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 93.3 percent of the population in cities outside metropolitan areas, and 94.2 percent of the population of nonmetropolitan counties.” (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2013, p.1).

In the 1920s, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) formed a Committee on Uniform Crime Records to develop a uniform standard for reporting and keeping track of crime data. The committee’s plan became the foundation of the UCR Program which began in 1929. In 1930, Congress authorized the Attorney General to collect uniform crime data, and that task was assigned to the FBI to collect the data. The UCR collects data on eight Index Crimes or Part I Offenses. Those offenses consist of both property (homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and violent crimes (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Arrest data for Part II offenses (forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew violations, and runaways) are also included in the data. Additional details on the data used in this report are included in Appendix C.

Findings

Data for this section examined the crime rates for all state in the Nation, as well as the rates for every county within each state. Crime rates were utilized rather than raw numbers to account for the variation in population between jurisdictions. The rates allow for a standardized measure of juvenile crime and

comparison across all jurisdictions in the United States. Rates were calculated per 1,000 individuals rather than 100,000 as in the usual UCR reports, due to the smaller numbers of juveniles residing within each county.

A quick look at the tables for crimes rates in the US yields some interesting results. Wisconsin has the highest juvenile crime rate at 52.55 arrests per 1,000 juveniles. States that come in close to Wisconsin with high crimes rates are Wyoming (34.98), South Dakota (32.60), North Dakota (35.31) and Montana (31.01). A few states had very low juvenile crime rates by comparison. The crime rate was below 10 for Illinois (9.18), Massachusetts (8.73), Kentucky (7.16), West Virginia (6.11), and Alabama (2.84).

These findings appear even more pronounced when viewed on the spatial GIS map of the United States (see appendix D). There, it is easy to see the difference in crime rates in the Northwest as compared to the rest of the country. However, it is also vital to note that a small area in the Northeast also has higher juvenile crime rates. This area encompasses Pennsylvania, New York, and New Hampshire. The only southern state that presents with high crime rates is Louisiana.

NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)

NIBRS is a part of the UCR data reporting program. In the 1980s, NIBRS was developed to collect detailed information on crime incidents reported to law enforcement. While the UCR focuses mainly on the eight Index crimes, NIBRS collects detailed data on 46 specific crimes in 22 offense categories. These are called Group A offenses that include crimes against persons, property, and society. Group A data includes information on the time of day of incidents, weapons used, reporting agencies, the offender, the victim, the offense, arrestees, and property involved. There are also 11 Group B offenses for which only arrest data are recorded. A central focus of NIBRS is on the crime incident. The official definition of an incident follows:

“An incident is defined for NIBRS reporting purposes as one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place. “Acting in concert” requires that the offenders actually commit or assist in the commission of the crime(s). The offenders must be aware of, and consent to, the commission of the crime(s); or even if nonconsenting, their actions assist in the commission of the offense(s). This is important because all of the offenders in an incident are considered to have committed all of the offenses in the incident. If one or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then there is more than one incident involved.

The phrase “same time and place” means that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between the locations where they occurred were insignificant. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken period of time and at the same or adjoining location(s). However, incidents can also consist of offenses which by their nature involve continuing criminal activity by the same offender(s) at different times and places, as long as the activity is deemed to constitute a single criminal transaction.”
(National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2012: Extract Files Codebook, 2014, p.5)

Findings: What, When, and Where?

The tables presenting all NIBRS findings can be found in Appendix E. An analysis of the data reveals the most common offenses among all juvenile offenders in the NIBRS 2012 data were:

- Simple assault (12.8%)
- Shoplifting (12.0%)
- Drug Violations (10.8%)
- Vandalism (4.3%)
- Burglary (3.4%)

The majority of juvenile crime tends to occur between the hours of 2pm and 5pm with 12.8% of all offenses. More broadly, the range of time when the most juvenile crimes are committed are between 11am and 9pm when a total of 37.3% of all offenses are committed. Once the relevant times of day were noted, the data was stratified to determine exactly which offenses were most likely to take place after school. The following offenses had higher incidents of commission in the hours after school:

- Kidnapping 3:00pm
- Robbery 3:00-9:00pm
- Aggravated Assault 3:00-6:00pm
- Simple assault 3:00pm
- Intimidation noon 3:00pm
- Arson 4:00-7:00pm
- Purse snatching 3:00pm
- Shoplifting 3:00-7:00pm
- Theft from building 12:00noon – 4:00pm
- False pretenses 4:00-6:00pm
- Credit card fraud 3:00-4:00pm
- Statutory rape 3:00-4:00pm
- Betting 3:00-4:00pm
- Operating gambling 2:00-4:00pm
- Prostitution 5:00-6:00pm
- Promoting prostitution 3:00-4:00pm

The majority of juvenile offenses take place at home where 16.8% of offenses are committed. After home, the locations where crimes are most likely to be committed are: Highway/Road/Alley (8.7%), Department/Discount store (8.5%), School/College (6.8%), and in an Elementary/Secondary school (5.4%).

Findings: Who are the offenders?

According to the NIBRS 2012 data, only 1% of the juveniles were 10 years of age or younger (elementary school aged), 13% were ages 11-13 (middle school aged), and 85% were between 14 and 17 years old (high school aged). Of crimes committed, the following offenses occurred with the highest percentages:

- Offenders under 11 years old - simple assault (17.1%), shoplifting (8.6%), vandalism (9.2%), drug violations (6.9%).
- Offenders 11 to 13 – simple assault (19.5%), shoplifting (12.4%), burglary (3.5%), larceny (4.1%), vandalism (6.8%), drug violations (5.1%)
- Offenders 14 to 17 – simple assault (11.6%), burglary (3.4%), shoplifting (12.1%), vandalism (3.8%), drug violations (11.8%)

Overall, 85% of all offenses were committed by high school aged youth (ages 14-17). However, there are some offenses for which middle school aged youth stand out by making up a higher percentage of offenders. For violent offenses, middle school juveniles made up 20.6% of simple assaults and 20.9% of intimidation. The same group comprises 33.5% of arson offenders. One notable finding is that when it comes to sex crimes, middle school students comprise 21.9% of forcible rapes, 33.5% of forcible sodomy, 29.3% of sexual assault with an object, 34% of forcible fondling, and 35.4% of incest.

Females comprised 31.6% of the group, while over two thirds (68.4%) of the juveniles were male offenders. In reference to race, Whites made up 65.7% of the juvenile arrestees, 29.5% were Black, 1.9% were American Indian, and 1% of the youth were Asian. Only 11.9% of the group was Hispanic. The groups with the highest percentages across all offenses are white and non-Hispanic. Whites are highest on almost all offenses. It is important to note that while Blacks make up only 29.5% of total offenders in the data, there are several offenses for which the percentage of Blacks committing the offense exceeds the percentage of whites. These offenses are:

- Murder – 55.6%
- Robbery – 74.6%
- Purse snatching 62.7%
- Stolen property offenses – 50.5%
- Betting/wagering – 96.3%
- Prostitution – 58%
- Assisting or promoting prostitution – 56.3%

MONITORING THE FUTURE (MTF)

Monitoring the Future (MTF) is a national, longitudinal survey of students in the US. This project is funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) and is carried out by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. The survey is given annually to a sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders as well

as college students and young adults. The survey is a self-administered questionnaire that is completed in class. These students are given the same survey questions over several years to determine how substance use and beliefs change over time.

The survey began in 1975 with high school seniors, and was expanded to include 8th and 10th graders in 1991. Each year, a random sample of students from the 12th grade are selected and surveyed biannually. This allows for more comprehensive data on behaviors after high school. The 2013 MTF survey included 41,700 students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades from 389 secondary schools across the nation.

The MTF data was selected for inclusion in this study as a proxy measure of juvenile delinquency. Not all crimes are reported to the police, and not all offenders are arrested. Additionally, not all juveniles commit serious criminal violations, nor do they formally come into contact with the criminal justice system. The MTF data is a self-report measure of criminal violations as well as acts analogous to crime.

The MTF data allows an examination of the differences in substance use between 8th, 10th and 12th graders, as well as summary data for all surveyed youth. Information on changes in behavior from 2012 to 2013 are also presented. The most recent data publicly available is for the year 2012. However, on the MTF website, the summary results for 2013 were available (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2014). While the raw data for 2013 remains as yet unavailable for public analysis, important data on juvenile substance use are presented in Appendix F.

Findings: Substance Use

For the year 2013, approximately 39% of surveyed youth admitted to using illicit drugs (including inhalants). This reflected a 1.2% increase from 2012. The most used illicit drug appears to be marijuana at 32% in 2013, which reflects a 1.3% increase between 2012 and 2013. Almost half of the surveyed youth (48.4%) admitted to using alcohol, while 31.7% have been drunk this year. Despite the seemingly high levels of alcohol use, the number actually dropped 1.6% since 2012. Tobacco use also decreased between 2012 and 2013. Cigarette use dropped from 27% to 25.6%, and smokeless tobacco use dropped from 13.5% to 12.8%. While the numbers were slightly lower for questions on annual use and 30-Day use, the trends in the data are the same as those reported for lifetime use.

With respect to lifetime substance use, Seniors generally reported the highest percentage of usage. However, there were some exceptions. Heroin usage was consistent across all grade levels at one percent each. Methamphetamine use for each grade level was also close for 8th, 10th and 12th graders at 1.4%, 1.6% and 1.5% respectively. Eighth graders reported 10.8% of students used inhalants in 2013, which was higher than either the 10th or 12th grade groups.

When asked about daily drug use in the past 30 days, juveniles reported that 13.4% engaged in binge drinking, which means they had five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks. Approximately 5% of students admitted smoking half a pack of cigarettes or more on a daily basis.

The Cost of Juvenile Delinquency

As previously discussed, the afterschool hours are an especially risky time for youth if left unsupervised. The incidence of delinquency and victimization peak in the three hours after the end of the school day. From an economic standpoint, crime and delinquency places considerable economic loss on society. When calculating the cost of crime and the associated benefit achieved with a reduction in crime, researchers have neither agreed upon the scope of benefits that should be considered nor the appropriate methodology to estimate these benefits.

- Cohen, Piquero, and Jennings (2010a) estimate that the lifetime costs imposed on society by a criminal career is between \$2.1 and \$3.7 million.
- Cohen and Piquero (2009) reveal that saving a 14 year old high-risk juvenile from a life of crime has a value between \$3.2 and \$5.8 million. They establish that the typical high-risk youth, characterized by six or more police contacts (who collectively commit about 50% of all crimes), imposes between \$4.2 and \$7.2 million in costs.
- Cohen and Piquero (2009) show that the greatest value comes from programs that target high-risk offenders. For example, they estimated that the cost through age 26 for someone with only one police contact in their lifetime ranges from \$173,000 to \$242,000, an offender with two or more police contacts imposed \$1.1 to \$1.6 million, and those who have 15 or more police contacts, impose costs that range between \$3.6 and \$5.8 million.
- DeLisi and Gatling (2003) estimate lifetime costs of a career criminal to be \$1.14 million. In a cohort of 500 adult career criminals, they found that the group accumulated 29,882 arrests, 58 murders, 201 rapes, 55 kidnappings, 405 armed robberies, and 1101 aggravated assaults. Collectively this group amassed \$415,804,000 in victim costs, \$137,305,000 in criminal justice system costs, and \$29,437 in lost productivity. Local, state and federal governments expend \$146 billion annually on police, courts and corrections. In addition, crime victims miss an average of 3.4 days of work days per offense for a total of \$876 million in lost workdays and mental health care costs for crime victims range from \$5 to \$7 billion annually.
- According to McCollister, French, and Fang (2010) more than 23 million criminal offenses were committed in 2007 resulting in \$15 billion in economic losses to victims and \$179 billion in government costs.
- In California, each juvenile cohort imposes an economic loss of \$8.9 billion on the citizens of the state of which 60 percent is victim costs, 35 percent is fiscal costs, and 4 percent is school-site costs (Belfield & Levin, 2009).
- Researchers have noted that even small reductions in the number of offenders can have large impacts on criminal justice system expenditures. Jones and Colleagues (2008) found that a 5 percent reduction in the number of juveniles held in custody could translate into a potential savings of over \$9 million. Cohen, Piquero, and Jennings (2010b) estimate that preventing

individuals from becoming high-rate chronic offenders would result in cost savings of more than \$200 million.

There have been several methods utilized in the estimation of the cost of crime. There is continued debate as to the best method to estimate costs such as using aggregate data, data from jury verdicts, and surveys of the general population. Early research only included published out-of-pocket costs of crime. For example, Austin (1986) placed a value of \$350 on a rape. However, Cohen (1998) highlights that direct financial losses suffered by crime victims are often outweighed by the costs associated with pain and suffering.

One currently employed strategy to estimate the cost of crime is the “bottom-up” approach (Miller, Cohen, & Wiersema, 1996; Cohen, 1998) that takes into account victim related costs (lost productivity, pain and suffering, lost quality of life, etc.), criminal justice costs (police, courts, and corrections), and the loss of productivity for the offenders due to incarceration. Belfield and Levin (2009) identify a variety of costs associated with juvenile crime including: the costs of operating the criminal justice system for policing, trials, and sentencing; the costs of incarceration, parole, and probation; the costs for restitution for victims, medical care, and lost tax revenues; and the marginal excess tax burden to provide government services. In addition to government costs, social loss associated with crime includes costs directly imposed on victims; transfers of assets from victims to criminals; avoidance costs by potential victims; and productivity losses from participating in criminal activity rather than work.

- Miller and colleagues (1996) estimated that personal crime costs \$105 billion annually in medical costs, lost earnings, and public program costs related to victim assistance. When the intangible costs such as pain and suffering and lost quality of life are included the total cost of crime to victims is an estimated \$450 billion annually. For some crimes the impact on quality of life can have a tremendous impact on the cost of crime. For example, out-of-pocket costs of rape are about \$7.5 billion, roughly equal to the out-of-pocket costs to burglary victims. Due to the psychological impact of rape, when pain, suffering, and lost quality of life are quantified, the cost of rape skyrockets to \$127 billion.
- Miller, Fisher, and Cohen (2001) estimated that the total victim costs of all violent crime in Pennsylvania in 1993 exceeded \$11.6 billion, of which juvenile violence accounted for \$5.4 billion of victim costs (47%). Miller et al. estimates that quality of life losses accounted for 83% of total victim costs and future earnings losses accounted for 11%. Public programs for victims of juvenile violence, including the costs for Medicare and Medicaid, cost approximately \$42 million. The estimated total criminal justice system costs for perpetrators of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania exceeded \$46 million in 1993.
- Welsh et al. (2008), in a study monetizing the social burden of self-reported male juvenile crime in urban areas, found that the criminal activity of a cohort of 503 boys ages 7 to 17 years caused a burden to society in the form of victimization costs, ranging from a low of \$89 million to a high of \$110 million. The authors used Miller et al.’s (1996) monetized cost of crime estimates.
- Roman and colleagues (2010), in an evaluation of the Reclaiming Futures Initiative, based estimates of the costs of crime on the framework developed by Cohen (1998). Total costs of crime were estimated as: Victim Cost + Pre-Sentence Cost + Post-Sentence Cost. Victim costs include all tangible and intangible costs of victimization and were determined by taking an average of the victim cost estimates from studies conducted by Cohen, Miller and Rossman

(1994) and Cohen (1998). Pre-sentence costs include costs of investigating, arresting, and adjudicating youth and were based on cost per arrest, the probability of adjudication per offense, and the cost of adjudication. Post-sentence costs are associated with juvenile probation and placement in residential facilities and correctional institutions and was estimated based on the probabilities of all forms of supervision and placement per offense and the cost per facility.

Another strategy to estimate the costs of crime utilizes a willingness to pay “top-down” approach to incorporate other elements such as fear of crime, constrained behaviors, and residual community costs (Cohen, Rust, Steen, & Tidd, 2004; Cohen & Piquero, 2009; Nagin, Piquero, Scott, & Steinberg, 2006).

- Cohen et al. (2004) found that the typical US household would be willing to pay (WTP) between \$104 annually per household for a 10 percent reduction in burglary to \$146 for a 10 percent reduction in murder. In aggregate terms the marginal willingness to pay to prevent burglary is about \$25,000, \$70,000 per serious assault, \$232,000 per armed robbery, \$237,000 per rape and sexual assault, and \$9.7 million per murder.
- Building on the work of Cohen and Piquero (2009), victim costs, criminal justice system costs, lost offender productivity costs, and public WTP costs were examined by DeLisi et al. (2010) to encapsulate both victim and societal costs. DeLisi et al. (2010) calculated the monetary costs of murder and found that the average cost per murder exceeds \$17.25 million.
- Nagin et al. (2006) proposes the use of a contingent valuation methodology to compare respondents’ willingness to pay (WTP) for competing policy alternatives. The authors compared the public’s WTP for incarceration and rehabilitation in responses to serious juvenile crime. The authors found that, when promised comparable crime reductions, the public was at least as willing to pay for rehabilitation as incarceration for juvenile offenders.
- In a replication of Nagin et al.’s study, Piquero and Steinberg (2010) found that when informed that rehabilitation was as effective as incarceration, the public in three of the four states surveyed were willing to pay nearly 20 percent more in additional taxes annually for programs that offered rehabilitative services to serious juvenile offenders than to pay for longer periods of incarceration.
- Cohen et al. (2010b) presents both top-down and bottom-up estimates for comparison purposes noting that the top-down approach is appropriate for estimating external or social costs whereas the bottom up approach is more appropriate for estimating system costs. They found that by preventing individuals from high-rate chronic offending would save more than \$200 million dollars (WTP costs) or more than \$100 million (“bottom-up” costs) in costs imposed by their criminal behavior.

The Cost of Afterschool Programs

Beckett (2008) reviewed the costs of youth afterschool programs and found that most cost data underestimated full program costs and excluded key cost elements. In order to fully capture the costs of operating a youth program a variety of cost elements should be considered. Program costs are composed of start-up costs necessary to plan and prepare the program for operation, operating costs associated with running the program, capital costs related to building and improving facilities, and infrastructure or capacity building costs used for planning, evaluation, training, transportation, etc.

According to Beckett (2008) programs typically report operating costs which represent approximately 60 to 80 percent of total costs. However, operating costs are often underestimated as they tend to not account for in-kind resources. In an examination of program costs Lind, Relave, Deich, Grossman, and Gersick (2006) noted that most cost studies do not include the value of in-kind resources which can make up between 50 percent and 100 percent of program costs. In particular, in-kind costs for volunteers are often not captured in staffing costs. The largest portion of operating costs is allocated to staff compensation and benefits followed by facility related costs including rent, utilities and maintenance (Beckett, 2008; Lind et al., 2006).

Beckett (2008) illustrates that the lowest cost programs are basic before and after school programs which range from \$1.17 to \$2.57 per hour per child. Mentoring programs cost approximately \$3.43 per hour per child. More specialized programming can range from \$5.36 to \$8.36 per hour per child. In another study examining afterschool program costs, Grossman, Lind, Hayes, McMaken, and Gersick (2009) completed a comprehensive examination of the costs of afterschool programs. The average hourly cost of afterschool programs in their sample was approximately \$7 per slot during the school year, with costs ranging from \$3 to \$9 for most programs. During the summer, the average hourly cost was \$4 per slot. Since programs enrolled more children than the number that attends each day, the average cost per enrollee was substantially lower than the cost per slot. Larger programs and programs serving only one age group generally had lower average costs than smaller ones and programs that served multiple age groups. School based programs had lower average costs than community based programs. Lind et al. (2006) found wide variations in costs of out-of school-time programs ranging from \$449 to \$7,160 per child per year.

Costs and Benefits of Afterschool Programs

A limited number of cost-benefit analyses have been conducted on recreation and social skill based afterschool programs. One program that has been examined is the Quantum Opportunities Program which provides educational activities, community service activities, and developmental activities to high school students receiving public assistance in five cities. Hahn, Leavitt, and Aaron (1994) conducted an evaluation and cost-benefit analysis of the Quantum Opportunities Demonstration Project. In their analysis they found that the program cost approximately \$1,118,000 and served 100 youth over 4 years. To measure the value of program benefits the authors calculated the monetary value associated with high school graduation, 2 year degree attainment, 4 year degree attainment, and fewer children. The authors found the program yielded a net benefit of \$28,437 per person or \$3.68 in benefits per dollar spent.

A report examining the costs and benefits of The After School and Education and Safety Act of 2002 in California was conducted by Brown, Frates, Rudge, and Tradewell (2002). The authors use a nine year program cost per participant of \$10,038 based on the level of state funding, local match requirement, and 4% present value adjustment. Program benefits included reduced child care costs, increased schooling costs, improved school performance, increased compensation, reduced crime costs, and reduced welfare costs. The authors estimated that net benefits for each participant is between \$79,484 and \$119,427. The authors concluded that for each dollar invested in an at-risk youth, a return of between \$8.92 and \$12.90 is gained.

The LA's BEST Afterschool Program provides at-risk youth a safe and engaging environment with activities that include homework time, tutoring, academic incentive programs, math and science

activities, reading and writing activities, computer activities, conflict resolution programs, arts and crafts, cooking, games, holiday activities, and sports. Goldschmidt and Huang (2007) conducted a cost-benefit analysis of LA's BEST effects on juvenile crime abatement. The authors used actual program costs as well opportunity costs associated with volunteer time. Per student costs were \$568 (1998 dollars) based on direct program costs, administrative costs, and cost of volunteers based on the hourly compensation of LA's BEST field staff but does not include facilities or start-up costs. Program benefits were based on the cost saved by avoiding juvenile crime derived from Cohen (1998). The costs consisted of victim costs, direct costs of adjudication, and probation. The authors calculate benefit-cost ratios for different levels of crime engagement and cost assumptions. Discounted, expected benefits-cost ratios were extremely variable depending on the assumptions, ranging from \$-40.76 to \$68.81. However, the authors note that the most likely combination of exposure and engagement would yields a benefit-cost ratio of \$2.50.

Costs and Benefits of Other Crime Prevention Programs

There are a number of outcomes considered while conducting a cost benefit analysis of prevention programs including: crime, education (graduation rates, test scores, post-high school education, special education rates, grade repetition), employment rates and earning potential, substance use, public assistance, teen birth rates, child abuse and neglect, health and mental health services. Savings from investment in disadvantaged communities amass in the areas of criminal justice (courts, police, and corrections), private security (e.g., alarms, private guards, and security systems), urban decay (e.g., lost jobs and relocation of residents), property loss (e.g., stolen goods), medical care (e.g., treating victims of crime), and individual well-being (e.g., pain and suffering and loss of quality of life) (Mandel, Magnusson, Ellis, DeGeorge, & Alexander, 1993; Welsh, Farrington, & Sherman, 2001). Research has found that early prevention programs that target at-risk groups can produce significantly higher returns on investment than interventions focused on problem behavior (Manning, Homel, & Smith, 2006). Manning, Smith and Homel (2013) use an approach which allows one to value improvements in individual well-being from developmental crime prevention project by collecting preference rankings. The method provides an expert group, who will be asked to make these pairwise comparisons, with results from a meta-analytic review of impacts derived from the empirical literature. Using this technique they found that a structured preschool program that incorporates family intervention and support was the most preferred option to reduce youth crime.

A significant amount of work measuring the costs and benefits of programs to reduce crime has been completed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP). Since 1999 the Institute has been evaluating the costs and benefits of juvenile and adult criminal justice policies, violence prevention programs, and other efforts to reduce at-risk behaviors. Aos, Phipps, Barnoski, and Lieb (2001) reviewed over 400 research studies published in the last 25 years that measure the outcome of criminality. They conducted an economic analysis that estimated the benefits to both taxpayers and crime victims; including net present values, benefit-to-cost ratios, and rates of return on investment for a range of programs options. Although Aos et al. (2001) did not analyze costs and benefits for any parks and recreation programs; they did include five other types of middle childhood and adolescent non-offender programs. In their updated analysis Aos and Drake (2013) continue to update and illustrate the costs and benefits of a variety of evidence based programs for juvenile offenders. Steve Aos and his colleagues (2004) used a systematic methodology to conduct cost-benefit analyses of early intervention programs for youth to focus on monetizing seven outcomes: crime, substance abuse, educational outcomes, teen pregnancy, teenage suicide attempts, child abuse or neglect, and domestic violence. By

combining long-run, model-based estimates with short-term evaluation results, they produced expected lifetime benefits and costs. In 2010 WSIPP developed an analytical tool which functions as a benefit-cost “investment” model to estimate crime and fiscal outcomes of public policies. This model and its associated software application is designed to allow jurisdictions to model the costs and benefits of public policies based on state level inputs into the model (Aos & Drake, 2010).

Another notable examination of delinquency prevention and intervention programs was conducted by Lipsey which included a 2009 meta-analysis of interventions to reduce recidivism in juvenile offenders based on 548 studies spanning from 1958 to 2002. Studies included in the meta-analysis include varying levels of supervision including: no supervision, diversion, probation or parole, and incarceration. A scheme was developed to categorize the intervention philosophy into seven groups: surveillance, deterrence, discipline, restorative programs, counseling and its variants, skill building, and coordinated services. Lipsey’s analysis found that the characteristics of the juvenile sample and the intervention philosophy were significantly associated with recidivism. Interestingly, Lipsey found that when controlling for the other variables, there was no relationship between recidivism and level of supervision. Based on this meta-analysis Lipsey developed the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP). The SPEP “is a rating instrument for assessing programs for juvenile offenders with regard to their expected effectiveness for reducing recidivism” (Lipsey, 2008, p.4). Programs are rated based on how closely they resemble the characteristics shown in research to be most associated with reductions in recidivism. These programs have also been found to have positive effects on other outcomes such as family and peer relations, mental health, and school attendance (Lipsey, Howell, Kelly, Chapman, & Carver, 2010). The program characteristics rated by the SPEP include: the primary type of service provided, supplemental services, duration and frequency of service, quality of service, and the delinquency risk level of juveniles served. Lipsey (2008) conducted a preliminary investigation of whether the SPEP program ratings in five pilot counties in Arizona were related to recidivism outcomes for the juveniles they served. In this study he found that juveniles served by providers with higher SPEP scores had recidivism rates 12-13 percent lower than predicted on the basis of their assessed level of risk, while juveniles served by providers with lower SPEP scores recidivated at rates within one percentage point of what was predicted. A study conducted by Redpath and Brandner in 2010 on the expansion of SPEP to all 15 Arizona counties similarly found that juvenile offenders served by providers with higher SPEP scores had lower than predicted recidivism whereas juveniles served by providers with lower SPEP scores recidivated at a rate higher than predicted. An evaluation of SPEP implementation in North Carolina was conducted to determine if recidivism risk was lower for juveniles served by programs with higher SPEP scores. The study found that SPEP scores were moderately correlated with recidivism rates (Lipsey et al., 2010).

In other research examining the costs and benefits of juvenile programs, Robertson, Grimes, and Rogers (2001) examined the value of a cognitive behavior therapy for 153 juveniles placed in community based settings in three Mississippi counties. The treatment group returned \$1.96 for every dollar invested compared to intensive and regular probation services. Fass and Pi (2002) analyzed the costs and benefits of the “get tough” sentencing trend in Texas. They found that although harsher sentencing can prevent some offenses, the value produced is less than the cost. Using a matched comparison group of youth that received the usual juvenile correctional services and an intensive treatment program for difficult-to-manage incarcerated delinquent boys, Caldwell, Vitacco, and vanRybroek (2006) found that the initial costs of the program were offset by improved treatment progress and lowered recidivism. The treatment group yielded a benefit-cost ratio of more than seven to one over the control group. In a study examining the impact of the Boys and Girls Clubs in California, the Clubs generated a positive economic impact of

\$461.7 million through the increased lifetime earnings of graduates. It was estimated that for every \$1 spent by the Clubs \$2.40 of increased lifetime earnings is generated by impacted Club members. The study also found a lower arrest rate among Club members that generated a savings of \$198.5 million per year for taxpayers. As a result, for every \$1 spent by Boys & Girls Clubs in California, taxpayers save \$1.03 on expenditures for the criminal justice system annually (Damooei & Damooei, 2011).

Summary

Through an extensive review of the research literature and available data sources, a variety of themes have emerged. First, there is an established need for afterschool programs for school age youth. The large percentage of working parents limits the number of families who are able to provide parental supervision for their children in the hours after school. Furthermore, in the after school hours youth are at greater risk of participating in delinquent acts or becoming a victim of crime. This point is supported by the UCR, NIBRS and MTF data previously discussed. Second, although prior evaluations of afterschool programs are methodologically weak, studies have demonstrated the positive impact afterschool programs can have on youth. Furthermore, prior researchers have proposed a number of good practices linked with successful programs. Third, there have been significant efforts to monetize the cost of crime, the benefits of crime prevention programs, and the costs of crime prevention programs (including afterschool programs). Determination of costs and benefits has not been a simple task due to the intangible costs and benefits, in-kind resources, and assumptions that must be made during the process. Finally, notably absent from the research literature were evaluations of afterschool programs operated by local parks and recreation departments. The majority of evaluations focused on programs operated by schools or non-profit organizations. Also absent from the literature is cost-benefit studies of afterschool programs. Limited cost information is available; however, as noted in the literature the available cost data are incomplete. Further, rigorous examinations that include monetization of benefits have not been undertaken on a widespread scale.

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APPENDIX A: Annotated Bibliography - Afterschool Programs with Recreation and/or Social Skill Components

INTRODUCTION

The idea that participation in organized recreation after school enhances positive youth development and can reduce levels of delinquency is the subject of research in a variety of disciplines. Data shows that delinquent behavior peaks in the hours following the end of the school day and that providing supervised activities in the hours after school has the potential to prevent delinquency as well as develop positive social skills.

This document contains an annotated bibliography of available resources related to afterschool programs with a recreation and/or social skill component to assist in the development of a crime reduction metric to measure the value of parks and recreation programs to the community. This document also brings together significant research on afterschool programs that emphasize positive youth development, social skill development, and active leisure activities to provide Parks and Recreation Professionals with key references to guide decision-making and planning efforts.

The works contained in this bibliography contain sources from peer reviewed academic journals, books, and reports. The references were selected through a systematic literature search process. A search of electronic databases using search tools such as EBSCOhost, Summon, and GoogleScholar was conducted. Additional Internet searches were conducted using Google to locate non-academic reports. Searches included combinations of the following terms: recreation, leisure, parks, afterschool programs, out-of-school programs, extra-curricular activities, sports, delinquency, and at-risk youth. References in identified literature reviews, meta-analyses and primary studies were reviewed for additional sources.

The criteria for inclusion of references in this bibliography were:

- Significance – articles or reports on afterschool programs with a focus on the reduction of delinquency and the enhancement of social development. Literature on afterschool programs that have academic based outcomes are not included in this bibliography.
- Significance – articles and reports with programs that had a distinctly recreation based foundation were included in this bibliography.
- Timeliness – article and reports written between 1994 and 2014 are included in the bibliography. One exception is the inclusion of the 1987 article written by Holland & Andre which was included as a seminal literature review.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aizer, A. (2004). Home alone: supervision after school and child behavior. *Journal of Public Economics*, 88(9), 1835-1848.

In this article the author discusses the growth in female participation in the labor force and the reliance on non-parental child care. By examining the effect of after school adult supervision on a panel of school-age children in the 1998 wave of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Child–Mother file (NLSY-CM), the author finds that children with after school adult supervision are less likely to skip school, use alcohol or marijuana, steal something or hurt someone.

Afterschool Alliance. (2014). Taking a deeper dive into afterschool: Positive outcomes and promising practices. Washington, DC: Author.

In this report the impact of afterschool program participation on school engagement, behavior, and academic performance is examined for 10 afterschool programs. The authors also review research on hundreds of programs to identify promising practices of afterschool programs. They identified intentional programming/strong program design, staff quality, effective partnerships, and program evaluation and improvement as promising practices. The report concludes with examples of how the 10 afterschool programs utilize the identified promising practices.

Anderson-Butcher, D., & Cash, S. J. (2010). Participation in Boys & Girls Clubs, vulnerability, and problem behaviors. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 32(5), 672-678.

This article provides an overview of the mission and organization of the Boys and Girls Clubs youth programming. The article examines the impact of the Boys and Girls Clubs on reducing vulnerability and problem behaviors of participants aged 9 to 16 years old who regularly attend the Club. Based on the research findings, program participation results in a small yet significant decrease in poor self-concept. The research also finds a link between poor self-concept and vulnerability and also a link between vulnerability and problem behaviors.

Anderson-Butcher, D., Newsome, W. S., & Ferrari, T. M. (2003). Participation in Boys and Girls Clubs and relationships to youth outcomes. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 31(1), 39-55.

In this article the authors examine the impact of “typical” Boys and Girls Club participation and overall attendance on positive outcomes for youth. The research finds that Club participation is related to self-reported grades, enjoyment of school, and effort in school. Club participation is negatively associated with favorable attitudes toward cheating and cigarette use. The data also suggests that there is an interaction between age and participation indicating that club participation provides additional protective factors for youth as they got older and are at greater risk for problem behaviors. The research also highlights two activities, involvement in games room and engagement in sports and recreation, as most predictive of attendance.

Apsler, R. (2009). After-school programs for adolescents: A review of evaluation research. *Adolescence*, 44(173), 1-19.

This literature review of afterschool programs examines program goals and the degree to which programs meet their goals. The author note that prior afterschool programs research suffers from methodological flaws including selection bias, methods for tracking dosage, and program attrition. Based on the author’s review of prior research, they conclude that programs that combine goals and structured programming based on educational techniques, in conjunction with frequent attendance, can produce positive results among participants.

Arbreton, A. J. A., Sheldon, J., & Herrera, C. (2005). *Beyond safe havens: A synthesis of 20 years of research on the Boys & Girls Clubs.* Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures.

This report reviews 21 research studies conducted over a period of 20 years on Boys and Girls Clubs of America (BGCA) programs. The review establishes positive outcomes in the areas of career development, delinquency prevention, and academic achievement as a result of BGCA prevention programs. The studies provide insight into strategies for recruiting hard-to-reach youth, providing supportive adult relationships and collaborating with community organizations. Findings suggest that caring qualified staff as well as creativity and planning are important to program success.

Armstrong, T., & Armstrong, G. (2004). The organizational, community and programmatic characteristics that predict the effective implementation of after-school programs. *Journal of School Violence*, 3(4), 93-109.

This article presents the results of a process evaluation of a Parks, Recreation, and Libraries Department afterschool program that provides life skills, educational support, healthy living skills, social and peer interaction, physical activity, cultural awareness, and fine arts. The authors find that effective program implementation is associated with staffing characteristics (limited staff turnover and sufficient training); community characteristics (cultural sensitivity and community integration); and programmatic characteristics (clearly defined goals and specific program content).

Astroth, K. A., & Haynes, G. W. (2002). More than cows & cooking: Newest research shows the impact of 4-H. *Journal of Extension*, 40(4).

In this article the authors examine survey data collected in Montana in 2000 regarding use of out-of-school time. Results of the survey indicate that students involved in out-of-school activities are less likely to be involved in at-risk behaviors. Youth involved in out-of-school activities are less likely to drink alcohol, shoplift, damage property, use drugs, smoke cigarettes, and engage in other at-risk behaviors. Furthermore, the research concludes that youth participating in 4-H activities are even less likely than other kids to partake in these behaviors.

Baker, D., & Witt, P. A. (1996). Evaluation of the impact of two after-school programs. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 14(3), 60-81.

In this article the authors evaluate differences between participants and non-participants in two afterschool recreation programs. The authors find significant differences in self-esteem and math, science, reading, and language grades at the end of the year after controlling for beginning of the year grades, socioeconomic status, gender and age. Students who participate more often in the afterschool program receive greater program benefits. No differences in problematic behaviors or academic self-esteem are established.

Baker, D. A., & Witt, P. A. (2000). Multiple stakeholders' views of the goals and content of two after-school enrichment programs. *Journal of Park & Recreation Administration*, 18(1), 68-86.

This qualitative study examines two afterschool programs to discover students, parents, and teachers views about the programs. The study finds a variety of similarities and differences among the stakeholder groups regarding their opinion of the program.

Bartko, W. T., & Eccles, J. S. (2003). Adolescent participation in structured and unstructured activities: A person-oriented analysis. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 32(4), 233-241.

In this article the authors examine youth participation in constructive organized activities and relaxed leisure activities. The results illustrate that participation in structured, pro-social activities is associated with positive functioning while the poorest functioning is found in adolescents who engaged in few constructive activities.

Beckett, M., Hawken, A., & Jacknowitz, A. (2001). *Accountability for after-school care: Devising standards and measuring adherence to them.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

In this report the authors examine research on afterschool programs in an effort to define good practices associated with high-quality afterschool programs. The authors identify 20 good practices: training staff, hiring and retaining educated staff, providing attractive compensation, keeping turnover low, hiring and retaining experienced staff, providing a sufficient variety of activities, ensuring that programming is flexible, establishing and maintaining a favorable emotional climate, maintaining a low child to staff ration, keeping total enrollment low, having a mix of younger and older children, providing age appropriate activities and materials, providing adequate space, maintaining a continuity and complementarity with regular day school, establishing clear goals and program evaluation, providing enough quality materials, paying adequate attention to safety and healthy, involving families, using volunteers, and using community based organizations and facilities.

Bocarro, J., Greenwood, P. B., & Henderson, K. A. (2008). *An integrative review of youth development research in selected United States recreation journals.* *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, **26(2)**, 4-27.

This review of literature covering 1985-2005 examines research studies in recreation journals having youth as the focal point of the research. The authors identify eleven themes related to youth in the recreation articles reviewed: youth culture and leisure; leisure programming, treatment, and intervention; research, measurement, and evaluation; demographic factors; management, administration, and policy of youth programs; benefits of leisure for youth; youth and family leisure; recreation settings and leisure spaces; risk behaviors and delinquency; human development and developmental issues; and social behavior.

Bodilly, S., & Beckett, M. K. (2005). *Making out-of-school time matter: Evidence for an action agenda.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

In this RAND report, the authors conduct a review of the literature from 1985 through 2003 to identify the level of demand for out-of-school-time services, the effectiveness of offerings, what constitutes quality in out-of-school-time programs, how to encourage participation, and how to build further community capacity. Based on their review of the literature, the authors conclude that some programs have produced modest positive effects; however, there are few well designed studies to evaluate the effectiveness of after-school programs. The authors identify nine factors associated with quality programs: a clear mission; high expectations and positive social norms expected of participants; a safe and healthy environment; a supportive emotional climate; a small total enrollment; stable, trained personnel; appropriate content and pedagogy, relative to the children's needs and the program's mission, with opportunities to engage; integrated family and community partners; and frequent assessments.

Caldwell, L.L., & Smith, E.A. (2006). *Leisure as a context for youth development and delinquency prevention.* *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, **39(3)**, 398-418.

In this article the authors discuss the importance of leisure in human development and delinquency prevention. The article provides a review of criminology literature and discusses how an understanding of leisure can assist in preventing delinquency. The authors include the results of an analysis of data from 628 rural youth participating in the leisure based intervention 'TimeWise.'

Carruthers, C. P., & Busser, J. A. (2000). *A qualitative outcome study of Boys and Girls Club program leaders, club members, and parents.* *Journal of Park & Recreation Administration*, **18(1)**, 50-67.

In this article the authors examine outcomes of youth involved in a Boys and Girls Club. Study results find that Club involvement provides a nurturing environment, acquisition of positive behaviors, and development of competence and self-esteem. The club members identify that the club provides feelings of belonging/love, a

second home and sense of family, a safe haven from the violence and negative experiences of the streets, and the meeting of many basic human needs. In addition the members report staying out of trouble, getting along with others better, acquiring positive values, adopting positive role models, learning discipline, and acquiring leadership skills. Club members also report increasing their perceptions of personal competence and self-esteem.

Cross, A. B., Gottfredson, D. C., Wilson, D. M., Rorie, M., & Connell, N. (2009). The impact of after-school programs on the routine activities of middle-school students: Results from a randomized, controlled trial. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 8(2), 391-412.

Results from a multi-site, randomized, controlled trial of an afterschool program for urban middle school students finds that youth attending the program engage in less unsupervised socializing than youth in the control group, although not as much less as expected. The authors note that the program did not attract many unsupervised delinquency-prone youth most in need of the program.

Daud, R., & Carruthers, C. (2008). Outcome study of an after-school program for youth in a high-risk environment. *Journal of Park & Recreation Administration*, 26(2).

This article presents an evaluation of an afterschool program combining academic and enrichment activities for middle school youth. The study establishes that the program is successful in improving youths' feelings of self-confidence and self-esteem, school bonding (positive feelings and attitudes toward school), positive social behaviors, school grades, and achievement test scores. Problem behaviors (e.g., aggression, noncompliance and conduct problems) and drug use were also reduced.

Durlak, J. A., & Weisberg, R. P. (2007). *The impact of after-school programs that promote personal and social skills*. Chicago, IL: Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning.

In this literature review and meta-analysis, the authors examine 73 afterschool programs that develop youths' personal and social skills. The authors find improvement in the areas of feelings and attitudes, indicators of behavioral adjustment, and school performance. The authors also note that programs using evidence-based skills training (presence of sequenced activities and use of active learning with at least one program component focused on personal or social skills and targeting specific personal or social skills) are more successful in producing successful outcomes.

Durlak, J. A., Weissberg, R. P., & Pachan, M. (2010). A meta-analysis of after-school programs that seek to promote personal and social skills in children and adolescents. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 45(3-4), 294-309.

In this meta-analysis of afterschool programs, the authors review 75 reports evaluating 69 afterschool programs designed to develop youths' personal and social skills. The results of the meta-analysis indicate that the programs have an overall positive impact on the participants. Specifically, programs increase participants' positive feelings about themselves and their school, and increase positive behaviors, improve academic achievement, and reduce problem behaviors. The authors note four recommended practices associated with effective skill training denoted by the acronym SAFE: sequenced, active, focused, and explicit.

Eccles, J. S., Barber, B. L., Stone, M., & Hunt, J. (2003). Extracurricular activities and adolescent development. *Journal of Social Issues*, 59(4), 865-889.

In this article the authors examine the link between participation in structured leisure activities and positive youth development. Using longitudinal data from the Michigan Study of Adolescent Life Transitions, the authors find evidence that participation in extracurricular activities during high school is linked to decreased involvement in risky behaviors and increased academic performance.

Ellis, J. M., Braff, E., & Hutchinson, S. L. (2001). Youth recreation and resiliency: Putting theory into practice in Fairfax County. *Therapeutic Recreation Journal*, 35(4), 307-317.

In this article the authors discuss the potential benefit of incorporating therapeutic recreation practices into youth recreation programming for at-risk youth. The authors describe the results of integrating therapeutic recreation at teen centers in Fairfax County Virginia where program participants developed a greater sense of self-efficacy, sense of voice, and level of confidence.

Farb, A. F., & Matjasko, J. L. (2012). Recent advances in research on school-based extracurricular activities and adolescent development. *Developmental Review*, 32(1), 1-48.

This literature review summarizes research on the relationship between extracurricular activities and academic achievement, substance use, sexual activity, psychological adjustment, and delinquency. The authors find a positive relationship between activity participation and academic outcomes. However, the authors also find evidence to support negative relationships between activity participation and delinquency.

Fashola, O. S. (1998). *Review of extended day and afterschool programs and their effectiveness*. Baltimore, MD: CRESPAR, Johns Hopkins University.

In this report the author provides a detailed description of 34 afterschool programs and discusses their effectiveness for improving student outcomes. The author also identifies a set of effective afterschool program components: trained staff, structured program design, program evaluation process, families included in planning, and having an advisory board.

Feldman, A. F., & Matjasko, J. L. (2005). The role of school-based extracurricular activities in adolescent development: A comprehensive review and future directions. *Review of Educational Research*, 75(2), 159-210.

This literature review examines school-based activity participation, academic achievement, and youth development. The authors examine the relationship between participation in activities and academic performance, substance use, sexual activity, psychological adjustment, and delinquency. The authors conclude that activity participation has positive influences on youth development and outcomes. However, the authors note that higher quality research is needed.

Flannery, D. J., Williams, L. L., & Vazsonyi, A. T. (1999). Who are they with and what are they doing? Delinquent behavior, substance use, and early adolescents' after-school time. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 69(2), 247-253.

In this study of sixth and seventh grade students, the authors examine the relationship between afterschool time, parental monitoring, and problem behavior. The authors find that youth who spend unsupervised time with peers report higher levels of aggression, delinquency, substance use, and susceptibility to peer pressure.

Fredricks, J. A., & Eccles, J. S. (2005). Developmental benefits of extracurricular involvement: Do peer characteristics mediate the link between activities and youth outcomes? *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 34(6), 507-520.

In this article the authors examine the relationship between school-based extracurricular participation and positive development. Using data from the Childhood and Beyond Study, the authors find that extracurricular participation is related to positive school engagement and lower depression. The authors did not find an association between activity participation and lower risk behaviors. However, they did find that athletes reported higher alcohol use than non-athletes and those in the performing arts, and academic clubs drank less than those not participating in these activities. They also establish support for the hypothesis that extracurricular participation is associated with pro-social peer groups.

Fredricks, J. A., & Eccles, J. S. (2006). Is extracurricular participation associated with beneficial outcomes? Concurrent and longitudinal relations. *Developmental Psychology*, 42(4), 698-713.

In this article the authors utilize data from the Maryland Adolescent Development in Context Study to investigate the link between participation in organized high school extracurricular activities and indicators of academic, psychological, and behavioral adjustment. The authors find that participation in clubs and sports is associated with academic adjustment, psychological adjustment, educational status, civic involvement.

Fredricks, J. A., & Eccles, J. S. (2008). Participation in extracurricular activities in the middle school years: Are there developmental benefits for African American and European American youth? *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 37(9), 1029-1043.

In this article the authors examine the associations between organized activity participation in early adolescence and developmental outcomes. Using data from the Maryland Adolescent Development in Context Study the researchers examine participation in school clubs, school sports teams, and out of school recreation activities for students attending 23 middle schools in a large Maryland county. The authors find that participation in middle school clubs is associated with several indicators of positive development.

Fredricks, J. A., Hackett, K., & Bregman, A. (2010). Participation in boys and girls clubs: Motivation and stage environment fit. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 38(3), 369-385.

This article presents the results of interviews with youth attending Boys and Girls Clubs regarding motives for attending the clubs. Based on the interviews, youth attend clubs because of the fun activities, opportunities to be with friends, parents work schedules, and for homework help. The interviews also reveal that youth have positive impressions of their relationships with the adult staff and their peers, find the activities fun and interesting, and find that they have opportunities for decision making.

Goldschmidt, P., & Huang, D. (2007). The long-term effects of after-school programming on educational adjustment and juvenile crime: A study of the LA's BEST after-school program. Los Angeles, CA: National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing (CRESST) University of California, Los Angeles.

LA's BEST is a safe and supervised afterschool program providing education, enrichment, and recreation for elementary school youth. This report provides the results of a longitudinal impact study of LA's BEST on educational attainment and juvenile crime. The study finds that students who participated at a higher rate had a significantly lower incidence of juvenile crime. A cost-benefit analysis identified an average cost savings of \$2.50 for each \$1.00 invested in the program.

Gottfredson, D. C., Cross, A., & Soulé, D. A. (2007). Distinguishing characteristics of effective and ineffective after-school programs to prevent delinquency and victimization. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 6(2), 289-318.

In this study the authors examine 35 afterschool programs to identify program characteristics related to reducing problem behavior. The authors find that structured programming, small program size, highly educated staff, and a high percentage of male staff are related to greater positive behavioral outcomes for program participants.

Gottfredson, D. C., Gerstenblith, S. A., Soulé, D. A., Womer, S. C., & Lu, S. (2004). Do after school programs reduce delinquency? *Prevention Science*, 5(4), 253-266.

In this study of afterschool programs the authors find that delinquent behavior is reduced for older but not for younger students as a result of program participation. Afterschool program participation is associated with increased intentions not to use drugs and increased involvement in constructive activities. The study also finds that positive peer associations, social skills and intentions not to use drugs are most highly related to reductions

in delinquency. Contrary to what is hypothesized, the study is not able to link reductions in delinquency to a decrease in time left unsupervised or increased involvement in constructive activities.

Halpern, R. (2002). A different kind of child development institution: The history of after-school programs for low-income children. *The Teachers College Record*, 104(2), 178-211.

The author provides a historical overview of the emergence of afterschool programs in the United States since the 1900's and their evolution to modern form. The article examines the objectives and practices as well as the role of afterschool programs in the lives of youth during each era.

Hartmann, D., & Depro, B. (2006). Rethinking sports-based community crime prevention: A preliminary analysis of the relationship between midnight basketball and urban crime rates. *Journal of Sport & Social Issues*, 30(2), 180-196.

In this article the authors re-examined the impact of midnight basketball on crime rates. Although their study finds evidence that there is a significantly greater decline in violent and property crime rates in cities that adopted midnight basketball leagues, the authors contend that there are a number of confounding factors involved. The authors suggest that midnight basketball along with other crime prevention measures implemented in these cities along with the media and outreach being utilized explains the decline in crime rates.

Holland, A., & Andre, T. (1987). Participation in extracurricular activities in secondary school: What is known, what needs to be known? *Review of Educational Research*, 57(4), 437-466.

This paper reviews literature relating to extracurricular participation and adolescent development. The authors describe personal-social characteristics, academic achievement, educational aspirations and attainments, participants' roles in activities, and environmental social context. They find that participation is correlated with higher levels of self-esteem, improved race relations, involvement in political/social activity in young adulthood, academic ability and grades in males, educational aspirations and attainments, feelings of control over one's life, and lower delinquency rates

Holder, M. D., Coleman, B., & Sehn, Z. L. (2009). The contribution of active and passive leisure to children's well-being. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 14(3), 378-386.

The authors examine the relationship between active and passive leisure and well-being among 375 children aged 8–12 years. The authors assess both happiness and positive self-concept as dimensions of well-being. The findings suggest that active leisure (e.g. physical activity) is positively correlated with well-being while passive leisure (e.g. television and video games) is negatively correlated with well-being.

Hurtes, K. P., Allen, L. R., Stevens, B. W., & Lee, C. (2000). Benefits-based programming: Making an impact on youth. *Journal of Park & Recreation Administration*, 18(1), 34-49.

In this study the authors examine the use of Benefits-Based Programming (BBP) to build resiliency skills and attitudes using outcome oriented recreational programming at five demonstration sites. The evaluation finds that two of the programs demonstrate significant improvements and two additional programs show success during one of the times implemented. The study finds that four of the programs are only minimally successful. The authors conclude that stability of program staff is essential for significant increases in resiliency. They also conclude that youth do not attend drop-in programs frequently enough to build resiliency. Likewise, they conclude that less structured programming does not build resiliency.

Kauh, T. J. (2011). *AfterZone: Outcomes for youth participating in Providence's citywide after-school system. Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures.*

In this report the author evaluates the AfterZone model which includes a systems based approach to providing a range of afterschool programs for middle school youth including sports, skills, and arts. The evaluation finds

that youth participating in the program have higher school attendance than those who do not participate. The study also finds that youth who participate more often and in a wider array of activities achieve additional benefits from the program; however, a weakness of the program is that most youth only participate for short periods of time.

LaFleur, J., Russell, C.A., Low, M., & Romash, R. (2011). *The Beacon Community Centers middle school initiative: Final report on implementation and youth experience in the initiative.* Washington, DC: Policy Studies Associates.

In this three year evaluation of the Beacon Community Centers Middle School Initiative in New York, the authors find that program enrollment is higher when programs are located onsite at the middle school. In addition, the authors note that more frequent family contact is related to increased participation. The authors find that that youth gave higher program ratings when they have input into the selection of program activities.

Lauer, P. A., Akiba, M., Wilkerson, S. B., Apthorp, H. S., Snow, D., & Martin-Glenn, M. L. (2006). *Out-of-school-time programs: A meta-analysis of effects for at-risk students.* *Review of Educational Research*, 76(2), 275-313.

In this meta-analysis 35 out-of-school-time studies were analyzed to examine program impact on reading and math achievement. Based on a synthesis of prior research, the authors find a small but significant positive effect of out of school programs on reading and math achievement.

Lerner, R.M., Lerner, J.V. & Colleagues (2013). *The positive development of youth: Comprehensive findings from the 4-H study of positive youth development.* Medford, MA: Institute for Applied Research in Youth Development, Tufts University.

In this longitudinal study, the authors surveyed over 7,000 students in 42 states to evaluate the impact of 4-H on positive youth development. The study finds that 4-H youth were about 4 times more likely to contribute to their communities (grades 7-12), 2 times more likely to be civically active (grades 8-12), 2 times more likely to participate in out of school science programs (grades 10-12), and 2 times more likely to make healthier life choices (grade 7).

Little, P., Wimer, C., & Weiss, H. B. (2008). *After school programs in the 21st century: Their potential and what it takes to achieve it.* *Issues and opportunities in out-of-school time evaluation*, 10, 1-12.

In this Harvard Family Research Project's (HFRP) Issues and Opportunities in Out-of-School Time Evaluation brief, the authors look at 10 years of research on afterschool programs. The brief highlights the results from seminal studies that examine academic, social/emotional, prevention, and health and wellness outcome areas. The brief also reviews critical factors to the achievement of successful outcomes including access and sustained participation, quality programming, and strong partnerships.

Lubans, D. R., Plotnikoff, R. C., & Lubans, N. J. (2012). *A systematic review of the impact of physical activity programmes on social and emotional well-being in at-risk youth.* *Child and Adolescent Mental Health*, 17(1), 2-13.

In this literature review the authors examine 15 studies on the effects of physical activity on the social and emotional wellbeing of youth. The review examines three types of physical activity programs for at-risk youth: outdoor adventure programs, sports and skill based programs, and physical fitness programs. The authors conclude that many of the interventions result in positive effects; however, there is a high risk of bias in the studies resulting in difficulty in determining true efficacy. The authors recommend more rigorous evaluations to be conducted to evaluate program effectiveness.

Mahoney, J. L., Eccles, J. S., & Larson, R. W. (2004). Processes of adjustment in organized out-of-school activities: Opportunities and risks. *New Directions for Youth Development*, 2004(101), 115-144.

This chapter presents eight features of out of school activities that promote positive youth development. The features identified and discussed by the authors are: physical and psychological safety, appropriate structure, supportive relationships, opportunities for belonging, positive social norms, support for efficacy and mattering, opportunity for skill building, and integration of family, school and community efforts. The chapter includes examples from afterschool programs, extracurricular activities, community programs, and youth recreation centers.

Mahoney, J.L., Larson, R.W., Eccles, J.S., & Lord H. (2005). Organized activities as developmental contexts for children and adolescents in Mahoney, J. L., Larson, R. W., & Eccles, J. S. (2005). *Organized Activities as Contexts of Development*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

In this chapter the authors provide an overview of organized activities and their impact on child and adolescent development. The authors address increased educational achievement, reduced problem behaviors, and heightened psychosocial competencies. The chapter also discusses the program components and individual characteristics associated with positive development.

Mahoney, J. L., & Stattin, H. (2000). Leisure activities and adolescent antisocial behavior: The role of structure and social context. *Journal of Adolescence*, 23(2), 113-127.

In this study, the structure and social contexts of leisure activities for adolescents is examined to identify relationships with antisocial behavior. Study findings illustrate that participation in highly structured activities is related to low levels of antisocial behavior and participation in activities with low structure is associated with higher levels of antisocial behavior. Additionally, researchers find that participants in low structured activities have deviant peer relationships and poor parent-child relations.

McHale, J. P., Vinden, P. G., Bush, L., Richer, D., Shaw, D., & Smith, B. (2005). Patterns of personal and social adjustment among sport-involved and noninvolved urban middle-school children. *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 22(2).

This article reports the results of a study examining patterns of adjustment and involvement in organized team sports among urban middle-school students. The study finds that sport involved youth have higher self-esteem, are more socially competent, and less shy. Although the study finds sport involved youth to be no less involved in delinquent activities, sport involved boys are less likely to have tried marijuana.

Mehes, C. (2004). *After school programming: A pressing need and a public priority*. Denver, CO: Colorado Foundation for Families and Children.

In this report the author contrasts the school day with afterschool programs to help readers overcome common misconceptions that afterschool programs are childcare or that afterschool programs are an extension of the school day. The author discusses the components of effective after school programming and the resulting benefits. The report concludes with a series of policy and implementation recommendations.

Mercier, C., Piat, M., Peladeau, N., & Dagenais, C. (2000). An application of theory-driven evaluation to a drop-in youth center. *Evaluation Review*, 24(1), 73-91.

This study examines a YMCA Youth Center which provides youth age 10 to 17 an informal drop-in setting where unstructured and structured activities are provided afterschool. The primary objective of the center is prevention through sports and recreational programs, educational and sensitization programs, and informal counseling and referral. Through focus groups, the authors find the unstructured format attracts the youth while the structured programs retains their participation. The youth also note enjoyment of recreational sporting activities at the center and differentiate these activities from organized competitive sports. The youth also identify the importance of relationships with both their peers and the adults working at the center.

Miller, B. M. (2003). *Critical hours: Afterschool programs and educational success.* Quincy, MA: Nellie Mae Education Foundation.

This report examines the effects of out-of-school time on early adolescence (ages 10 to 14), a period marked by physical, emotional, and cognitive changes. The report examines the role afterschool programs can play to help youth achieve academic success. The report discusses the contexts of adolescent development and the developmental risks related to the environment they live. The report also discusses the different types of after school programs and program outcomes.

Newman, S., Fox, J. A., Flynn, E., & Christiansen, W. (2000). *America's after-school choice.* Washington, DC: Fight Crime: Invest in Kids.

In this report the authors present data on when juvenile crime occurs each day with the peak occurring between 3 PM to 6 PM. The report presents numerous examples of afterschool program success stories where the programs reduced crime and violence; reduced smoking, drug use, and teen sex; and enhanced educational and social development. The authors also discuss the importance of program design, implementation, and staffing to program success. The report provides a brief section on research that has demonstrated the cost savings of afterschool programs.

Quane, J. M., & Rankin, B. H. (2006). *Does it pay to participate? Neighborhood-based organizations and the social development of urban adolescents.* *Children and Youth Services Review*, 28(10), 1229-1250.

In this research study the authors examine the availability of youth serving organizations and if participation has positive impacts on youth development. The authors find greater youth participation levels in neighborhoods with more youth organizational resources. Furthermore, this effect is stronger in more disadvantaged neighborhoods. The study also finds that participation is associated with heightened academic expectations, positive self-concept, and stronger commitment to school.

Riggs, N. R., & Greenberg, M. T. (2004). *After-school youth development programs: a developmental-ecological model of current research.* *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 7(3), 177-190.

In this article the authors discuss the developmental and contextual factors that influence which children will benefit the most from afterschool programs. The authors provide a discussion of how program attendance and type, location, and program climate can influence program outcomes. The article also discusses the impact intensity of program attendance on developmental outcomes. Finally, the authors present a discussion of how participant characteristics (age, gender, cognitive capabilities, ethnicity, family income, maternal employment, neighborhood characteristics) can impact outcomes.

Roffman, J. G., Pagano, M. E., & Hirsch, B. J. (2001). *Youth functioning and experiences in inner-city after-school programs among age, gender, and race groups.* *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 10(1), 85-100.

In this study the authors examine the relationship between youth experience at Boys and Girls Clubs and measures of child functioning. The study does not find a relationship between frequency of attending the club and child outcomes. Study findings illustrate the importance of adult support on youth. The study finds that club staff is identified as contributing to why youth attended the club. The study also finds that older boys who mentioned activities as a reason to come to the club are less likely to have problems with getting into trouble. Finally, the study finds that the youth's perception of club atmosphere is related to well-being especially for girls and older youth.

Rorie, M., Gottfredson, D. C., Cross, A., Wilson, D., & Connell, N. M. (2011). Structure and deviancy training in after-school programs. *Journal of Adolescence*, 34(1), 105-117.

In this study the authors test if structure in afterschool programs has an impact +on the amount of deviance and reinforcement of deviance. Study findings indicate that during unstructured time problem behaviors increase. In addition, the study finds that group leaders regularly fail to respond to deviant behaviors.

Roth, J. L., Malone, L. M., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2010). Does the amount of participation in afterschool programs relate to developmental outcomes? A review of the literature. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 45(3), 310-324.

In this literature review, the authors did not find support for the hypothesis that greater participation in afterschool programs is related to academic, behavioral or socio-emotional outcomes for youth participants. When comparing high level participants to non-participants program benefits were observed; however, this was not substantiated when comparing youth with varying levels of participation. The authors conclude that participation in afterschool programs and its impact on outcomes is more complex than what has been measured in prior research.

Schultz, L. E., Crompton, J. L., & Witt, P. A. (1995). A national profile of the status of public recreation services for at-risk children and youth. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 13(3), 1-25.

In this article the authors provide a national profile of at-risk programs in recreation and park agencies; program goals; resource allocations; and the use of collaborative arrangements with other organizations. The authors find at-risk children and youth are included programs at 55 percent of agencies. Within this group, 61 percent offer separate programs, while the other 39 percent report that this population is served as part of an overall youth program.

Scott-Little, C., Hamann, M. S., & Jurs, S. G. (2002). Evaluations of after-school programs: A meta-evaluation of methodologies and narrative synthesis of findings. *The American Journal of Evaluation*, 23(4), 387-419.

In this meta-analysis of 23 afterschool programs the authors find that programs may have some positive impacts on participants but more rigorous research is needed. The authors find that participants attending afterschool programs score higher on standardized measures of academic achievement, non-standardized measures of academic performance, and measures of socio-emotional functioning. Research also indicates that at-risk youth benefit more from participating in afterschool programs that youth not considered at-risk.

Shernoff, D. J., & Vandell, D. L. (2007). Engagement in after-school program activities: Quality of experience from the perspective of participants. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 36(7), 891-903.

In this study, the authors compare middle school student experiences in different types of afterschool activities. Study results find that students are highly engaged in sports activities and arts enrichment and have low levels of engagement in completing homework. The study also finds that students are more engaged in activities which involved both adults and peers than in peer only activities.

Simpkins, S. D., Ripke, M., Huston, A. C., & Eccles, J. S. (2005). Predicting participation and outcomes in out-of-school activities: Similarities and differences across social ecologies. *New Directions for Youth Development*, 2005(105), 51-69.

In this chapter the authors find that youth participation in afterschool activities and outcomes are dependent on child characteristics and social ecologies. The study examines activity participation and outcomes for a middle class sample and a low income sample of youth. The study finds that middle class youth are more likely to participate in sports and less likely to go to community/recreation centers than the low-income youth. The study also finds that in both samples participation is associated with favorable outcomes.

Thurman, Q. C., Giacomazzi, A. L., Reisig, M. D., & Mueller, D. G. (1996). Community-based gang prevention and intervention: An evaluation of the Neutral Zone. *Crime & Delinquency*, 42(2), 279-295.

In this study the authors evaluate the Neutral Zone, a gang prevention intervention that provides late evening recreational and social service programs for at risk youth. Youth report that if they were not attending Neutral Zone they would probably be on the streets and getting into trouble. The participants also note that they learned to get along with others and learned sport skills. The authors analyzed the average number of calls for service per weekend for a 6 month period when Neutral Zone was closed compared to the two weekends prior to and immediately after the closing. There is a significantly significant increase in calls during the time Neutral Zone was closed.

Vandell, D. L., Reisner, E. R., & Pierce, K. M. (2007). *Outcomes linked to high-quality afterschool programs: Longitudinal findings from the Study of Promising Afterschool Programs*. Flint, MI: Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

This report provides the findings of the Study of Promising Afterschool Programs, designed to examine relations between high quality afterschool programs and desired academic and behavioral outcomes for low-income students. The authors find a link between regular participation in high-quality afterschool programs and gains in standardized test scores, work habits, and reductions in behavior problems.

Witt, P. A., & Caldwell, L. L. (2010). *The rationale for recreation services for youth: An evidenced based approach*. Ashburn, VA: National Recreation and Park Association.

This report describes the role Parks and Recreation Departments can play in promoting positive youth development. The report discusses the historical importance of recreation and youth serving organizations. The report contains a discussion of youth development and the current issues which youth face. The report concludes with discussions of the outcomes associated with recreation participation and research evidence of the impact of recreation on youth development.

Zief, G., Lauver, S., & Maynard, R. A. (2006). *Impacts of after-school programs on student outcomes*. Princeton, NJ: The Campbell Collaboration.

In this report the impact of afterschool programs on youth context; participation in activities; and behavioral, social, and emotional, and academic outcomes are examined. The report focuses on five programs that include academic support services along with recreation and/or youth development programming. The authors find no evidence to support that any one program model is more effective at changing students' context or improving academic outcomes. The authors looked at 97 outcomes measured by the five studies and find that 84 percent showed no significant differences between the program and control youth. The authors explain these null impacts as a function of either limited intervention duration or low participation rates.

APPENDIX B: Annotated Bibliography – Monetizing the Costs and Benefits of Afterschool Programs with Recreation and/or Social Skill Components

INTRODUCTION

The afterschool hours are an especially risky time for youth if left unsupervised. The incidence of delinquency and victimization peak in the three hours after the end of the school day. From an economic standpoint, crime and delinquency places considerable economic loss on society. The idea that participation in afterschool programs can reduced the costs associated with crime and delinquency is a subject of prior research. There has been debate as to how to measure the costs imposed on society by delinquents. The literature also identifies a lack of available data representing the full program costs of afterschool programs.

This document contains an annotated bibliography of available resources related to the costs and benefits of afterschool programs with a recreation and/or social skill component to assist in the development of a crime reduction metric to measure the value of parks and recreation programs to the community. This document also brings together significant research on the cost of crime, cost-benefit analyses of juvenile programs, and evaluations of juvenile program effectiveness to provide comparative data to guide decision-making and planning efforts.

The works contained in this bibliography contain sources from peer reviewed academic journals, books, and reports. The references were selected through a systematic literature search process. A search of electronic databases using search tools such as EBSCOhost, Summon, and GoogleScholar is conducted. Additional Internet searches were conducted using Google to locate non-academic reports. Searches included combinations of the following terms: recreation, leisure, parks, afterschool programs, out-of-school programs, extra-curricular activities, sports, delinquency, at-risk youth, cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness, and standardized evaluation protocol. References in identified literature reviews, meta-analyses and primary studies were reviewed for additional sources.

The criteria for inclusion of references in this bibliography were:

- Significance – of the article or report containing monetization of costs and of crime.
- Significance – of the article or report containing monetization of costs and/or benefits of afterschool programs, delinquency prevention programs, or recreation programs. Literature on the costs and/or benefits of afterschool programs that have academic based outcomes are not included in this bibliography.
- Timeliness – article and reports written between 1994 and 2014 are included in the bibliography. One exception is the inclusion of the 1984 article written by Lipsey which is included as a seminal study on the cost of crime.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, D.A. (1999). *The aggregate burden of crime.* *Journal of Law and Economics*, **42**, 611-642.

In this article the author estimated the total cost of crime in the United States. In addition to the expenses of the legal system, victim losses, and crime-prevention agencies the author includes the opportunity costs of victims', criminals', and prisoners' time, the fear of being victimized, and the cost of private deterrence. The author finds that net annual burden of crime exceeds \$1 trillion.

Aos, S., Lanier, F. G., & Orchowsky, S. (2002). *Cost-benefit analysis for juvenile programs.* Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center.

This report describes the difference between a program evaluation and a cost-benefit analysis. The authors present five elements of cost-benefit analysis of juvenile justice programs: add up the monetary benefits, subtract the costs, see if the resulting bottom line expressed in dollar terms is positive or negative, compare the estimated bottom line to the returns available from other options, and test the riskiness of the conclusions.

Aos, S., & Drake, E. (2010). *WSIPP'S benefit-cost tool for states: Examining policy options in sentencing and corrections.* Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

This report describes the development of a software application designed to study the benefits and costs of a variety of public policies including crime. The developed model estimates net change in a crime and taxpayer spending resulting from different mixes of incarceration and programming policies.

Aos, S., & Drake, E. (2013). *Prison, police, and programs: Evidence-based options that reduce crime and save money.* Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

This report provides current cost-benefit information on programs and policies that reduce crime. Included in the report are prevention, juvenile justice, and adult corrections programs. The prevention programs included in the report are early childhood programs (nurse family partnership, early childhood education). The report also illustrates the costs and benefits of a variety of evidence based programs for juvenile offenders.

Aos, S., Lieb, R., Mayfield, J., Miller, M., & Pennucci, A. (2004). *Benefits and costs of prevention and early intervention programs for youth.* Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

This report provides a review of research-based prevention and early intervention programs that have a demonstrated ability to: reduce crime; lower substance abuse; improve educational outcomes such as test scores and graduation rates; decrease teen pregnancy; reduce teen suicide attempts; lower child abuse or neglect; and reduce domestic violence. The report includes costs and benefits for the programs included in the analysis. The report also includes a detailed technical appendix that describes the methods used to model the costs and benefits.

Aos, S., Phipps, P., Barnoski, R., & Lieb, R. (2001). *The comparative costs and benefits of programs to reduce crime, Version 4.0.* Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

This report provides a bottom-up economic analysis of programs designed to reduce criminal behavior. The analysis measures the costs and benefits of crime-related outcomes to both taxpayers and victims. The report examines a variety of programs including: early childhood programs, middle childhood and adolescent programs, juvenile offender programs, and adult offender programs. For each program reviewed the report provides net direct costs of the program per participant and net benefits per participants.

Beckett, M. K. (2008). *Current-generation youth programs what works, what doesn't, and at what cost?* Santa Monica, CA: RAND.

This report provides cost-benefit information on youth programs operating outside of the school day. The authors note that cost data is often incomplete and underestimates true program cost. The report identified start-up costs, operating costs, capital costs, and infrastructure or capacity building costs as the major cost elements of afterschool programs. Cost data is presented for programs and includes annual cost per year

per child and the cost per hour rate. Cost-benefit comparisons are presented for four of the programs discussed in the report.

Belfield, C. R., & Levin, H. M. (2009). *High school dropouts and the economic losses from juvenile crime in California*. Santa Barbara, CA: Gevirtz Graduate School of Education University of California, Santa Barbara.

In this report the authors estimate that the economic cost of crime in California for each juvenile cohort is \$8.9 billion. The report attributes \$1.1 billion of this economic loss to high school dropouts. According to the authors, each high school graduate saves \$31,800 in criminal justice system costs and reduces social/victim costs by \$79,900. The report uses prior research literature to develop estimates for the cost of juvenile crime. Included in the costs estimates are expenditures by the Department of Corrections and costs to victims.

Brown, W. O., Frates, S.B., Rudge, I. S., & Tradewell, R. L. (2002). *The costs and benefits of after school programs: The estimated effects of the After School Education and Safety Program Act of 2002*. Claremont, CA: The Rose Institute of Claremont-McKenna College.

An analysis of California's After School and Education Safety Act of 2002, which expands funding to afterschool programs, is presented in this report. The authors find that the net benefits of each program participant is between \$79,484 and \$119,427. For each dollar invested in an at-risk youth beings a return of \$8.92 to \$12.90 through reduced child care costs, increased schooling costs, improved school performance, increased compensation, reduced crime costs, and reduced welfare costs.

Burt, M. R., Zweig, J. M., & Roman, J. (2002). *Modeling the payoffs of interventions to reduce adolescent vulnerability*. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 31S(1), 40-57.

In this theoretical paper, the authors develop a hybrid approach for assessing the payoffs of investing in adolescent behavior and the outcomes that follow in adulthood. The authors identify four groups as potential payoff recipients: youth, community, society, and government. They further recommend the types data needed to estimate any of the suggested models.

Caldwell, M. F., Vitacco, M., & van Rybroek, G. J. (2006). *Are violent delinquents worth treating? A cost-benefit analysis*. *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, 43(2), 148-168.

In this article the authors provide a cost benefit comparison of an intensive mental health treatment program for juvenile delinquent boys compared to placement in a secured juvenile correctional facility. The analysis only considered direct, tax supported costs and program benefits were calculated over a 4-5 year follow-up period. Based on the cost-benefit analysis, taxpayers saved \$8,176.17 per youth through avoided criminal justice costs. The authors also calculated benefits from avoided recidivism costs and determined that the program produced benefits of \$7.18 for every dollar spent.

Cohen, M., & Piquero, A. (2009). *New evidence on the monetary value of saving a high risk youth*. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 25(1), 25-49.

In this article the authors note that prior research has found that if the small subset of offenders who commit the largest share of criminal offenses are identified early and provided with prevention and treatment resources their criminal activity may be suppressed. Further, the costs associated with this small subset of high risk offenders is substantial. The authors estimate that the value of saving a high risk juvenile at age 14 from a life a crime ranges from \$2.6 to \$5.3 million. Although juvenile offending costs were found to only account for a small proportion of total costs, by preventing these juveniles from becoming career criminal will have a tremendous impact on the system.

Cohen, M. A. (1998). *The monetary value of saving a high-risk youth*. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 14(1), 5-33.

In this seminal study the author provides estimates of the potential benefits that can be gained by preventing a high risk youth from becoming a career criminal. The author estimates that the external costs of a typical career criminal is between \$1.3 and \$1.5 million. Costs estimates are also calculated for heavy drug users

and high school dropouts. The author includes a number of costs in the calculation including victim costs, criminal justice system costs, and forgone earnings.

Cohen, M. A. (2000). Measuring the costs and benefits of crime and justice. *Measurement and Analysis of Crime and Justice*, 4, 263-316.

In this chapter the conceptual framework for cost-benefit analysis is discussed; including why a dollar value should be placed on crime, whose costs and whose benefits are relevant, and the criticisms offered against using an economic approach to measuring the impact of crime. The chapter also discusses the alternative methodologies to measure the costs of crime and society's response to crime including the use of tangible and intangible costs of crime. The author provides a review of existing empirical literature on estimating the cost of crime and criminal justice programs, and provides a review of the literature on the application of cost-effectiveness and benefit-cost analysis in criminal justice.

Cohen, M. A., Piquero, A. R., & Jennings, W. G. (2010). Estimating the costs of bad outcomes for at-risk youth and the benefits of early childhood interventions to reduce them. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 21(4), 391-434.

In this study the authors calculate the present value of lifetime costs imposed on society by a career criminal to range between \$2.1 - \$3.7 million based on willingness to pay estimates. The authors examined literature on prevention programs to determine program outcomes and costs for career criminal as well as other social ills. They then estimated costs by examining tangible costs, intangible costs, and willingness to pay estimates.

Cohen, M. A., Piquero, A. R., & Jennings, W. G. (2010). Studying the costs of crime across offender trajectories. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 9(2), 279-305.

In this study the authors link offender trajectories to monetary costs of offending. They used both bottom-up and willingness to pay costs estimates which resulted in consistent findings. Results show that chronic offenders who commit frequent crimes while they are juveniles then continue to more serious adult crimes impose greater costs than low-frequency chronic offenders and youth whose offending peaks during adolescence. The authors project that by preventing individuals from becoming high-rate chronic offenders would result in a cost savings of over \$200 million.

Cohen, M. A., Rust, R. T., Steen, S., & Tidd, S. T. (2004). Willingness to pay for crime control programs. *Criminology*, 42(1), 89-110.

In this article, the authors utilize willingness to pay adapted from the contingent valuation method to estimate the cost of crime. Respondents were willing to pay different amounts to reduce each type of crime included in the study. The study found that typical households were willing to pay between \$100 and \$150 per year for programs to reduce specific crimes by 10 percent. When this per household rate is examined collectively it equates to \$25,000 per burglary, \$70,000 per serious assault, \$232,000 per armed robbery, \$237,000 per rape and sexual assault, and \$9.7 million per murder.

Cowell, A. J., Lattimore, P. K., & Krebs, C. P. (2010). A cost-benefit study of a breaking the cycle program for juveniles. *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, 47(2), 241-262.

This article presents the results of a cost analysis of a juvenile Breaking the Cycle program intended to provide monitoring and treatment services to high risk youth. Results indicate that initially the costs for program participants are higher than for the control group; however, the difference becomes negligible 12 to 18 months after intake.

Damooei, J., & Damooei, A. A. (2011). Investing in our youth, strengthening our economy: The economic impact of Boys & Girls Clubs in the State of California. Thousand Oaks, CA Damooei Global Research.

In this report the authors provide the results of a study examining the economic impact of the Boys and Girls Clubs in California. It is estimated that for every \$1 invested in the Clubs, up to \$16.18 worth of positive economic impact is produced in the state. The report calculates the impact of the club on lifetime earnings, reduced taxpayer costs from teen pregnancy, reduced taxpayer costs due to lower arrest rates, economic

benefits from a reduction in juvenile drinking, increased parental earnings, and statewide output increases as a result of club infrastructure.

Delisi, M., & Gatling, J. (2003). Who pays for a life of crime? An empirical assessment of the assorted victimization costs posed by career criminals. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 16(4), 283-293.

In this study the authors examine victim costs resulting from habitual offenders. Using a cohort of 500 offenders, the authors determined that the average criminal career generated \$831,608 in victim costs, \$274,610 in criminal justice costs, and \$29,473 in lost earnings. Using the formula developed by Cohen (1998) for monetizing the costs of criminal career, the authors calculated victim costs using tangible and intangible victim costs and risk of death. Criminal justice system costs were calculated using the annualized costs of investigation, legal defense, incarceration, parole, and probation. Lost earnings were calculated using the average yearly income lost due to incarceration.

DeLisi, M., Kosloski, A., Sween, M., Hachmeister, E., Moore, M., & Drury, A. (2010). Murder by numbers: monetary costs imposed by a sample of homicide offenders. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, 21(4), 501-513.

In this article the authors assess the monetary costs for murder, rape, armed robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary. They found that the average cost per murder exceeded \$17.25 million and the average murderer in the sample had accumulated criminal costs nearing \$24 million. Using the formula developed by Cohen (1998) for monetizing the costs of criminal career, the authors calculated cost per index offense using tangible and intangible victim costs and risk of death, annualized costs of investigation, legal defense, incarceration, parole and probation, and lost earnings due to incarceration. The authors also calculated willingness to pay estimates for each offense.

Drake, E. K., Aos, S., & Miller, M. G. (2009). Evidence-based public policy options to reduce crime and criminal justice costs: Implications in Washington State. *Victims and Offenders*, 4, 170-196.

In this article the authors discuss a meta-analysis and economic analysis of adult corrections, juvenile corrections, and prevention programs. The article discusses the procedures used to conduct the meta-analysis, the selection criteria, and the calculation of effect sizes. The authors describe the process used to estimate costs of criminal justice system involvement, the selection criteria, and the calculation of effect sizes. The authors describe the process used to estimate costs of criminal justice system involvement and victim costs. The article presents cost-benefit data on categories of programs evaluated in the study.

Fass, S. M., & Pi, C.R. (2002). Getting tough on juvenile crime: An analysis of costs and benefits. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 39(4), 363-399.

In this cost-benefit analysis, the authors examined the effects of harsher sentencing of juveniles. Although it was determined that harsher sentences can prevent some offenses, the value of this prevention is much less than the cost to produce it. The authors concluded that harsher sanctions do not produce positive net benefits in regard to cost-savings from a reduction in redispositions. The authors also concluded that positive net benefits for victims and others are not always produced when harsher sanctions are imposed. Finally, the authors concluded that when examined from either an economic or financial perspective the value of benefits is lower than the costs of harsher sentences.

Goldschmidt, P. & Huang, D. (2007). *The long-term effects of after-school programming on educational adjustment and juvenile crime: A study of the LA's BEST after-school program*. Los Angeles, CA: National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing (CRESST), University of California, Los Angeles.

This report provides the findings of research tracking the academic and juvenile crime histories for a sample of 6,000 students, 2,000 students participating in LA's BEST and 4,000 matched control students not participating in LA's BEST. The report documents the relationship between participation in LA's BEST and academic achievement and the impact of LA's BEST on reducing the juvenile crime. The report also provides a benefit-cost analysis based on the effectiveness results.

Greenwood, P. W., Model, K., Rydell, C. P., & Chiesa, J. (1998). *Diverting children from a life of crime: Measuring costs and benefits.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

In this report the authors examine the effectiveness and costs of four early intervention approaches: home visits, parent training, graduation incentives, and monitoring. The authors found that of the four approaches, graduation incentives were the most cost-effective. The authors also compare the cost-effectiveness of the four programs to California's Three Strikes Law and found that interventions are more cost-effective in reducing serious crime than mandatory long sentences for repeat offenders.

Grossman, J. B., Lind, C., Hayes, C., McMaken, J., & Gersick, A. (2009). *The cost of quality out-of-school-time programs.* Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures.

In this report the authors conduct a cost study on out-of-school time programs based on data from eleven programs located in six cities. This study provides details on full program costs including direct expenditures and in-kind resources. The authors noted that program costs differed substantially with elementary and middle school programs ranging from \$3 to \$9 per hour per slot and with teen programs ranging from \$4 to \$12 per hour per slot. The authors also noted that in-kind contributions were an important source of funding and on average accounted for one fifth of program resources. Finally, the authors found that most programs relied on three to five public and private sources of revenue for program operation.

Hahn, A., Leavitt, T., Aaron, P. (1994). *Evaluation of the Quantum Opportunities Program: Did the program work?* Waltham, MA: Brandeis University.

In this article the authors report the findings of an evaluation of The Quantum Opportunities Project (QOP); a multisite youth development demonstration project in 5 US cities. The program provided educational and development activities beginning in ninth grade through high school. The report revealed that program participants when compared to control groups, were more likely to graduate from high school, more likely to enroll in college, less likely to drop out, more likely to have received awards, and less likely to have children. The authors concluded that for each dollar invested in an at-risk youth, a return of between \$8.92 and \$12.90 is gained.

Henrichson, C., Galgano, S. (2013). *A guide to calculating justice-system marginal costs.* New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice.

This report provides instruction on how to calculate marginal costs for criminal justice programs and policies. The authors provide an overview of the marginal costs used when conducting a cost-benefit analysis of criminal justice program and policies and a description of the methods to calculate these costs. Finally, the authors discuss how to calculate marginal costs in specific segments of the criminal justice system.

Jones, D., Bumbarger, B. K., Greenberg, M., Greenwood, P., & Kyler, S. (2008). *The economic return on PCCD's investment in research-based programs: A cost-benefit assessment of delinquency prevention in Pennsylvania.* State College, PA: Pennsylvania State University.

In this report the authors investigate the return-on-investment of seven research-based programs to reduce delinquency: Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Life Skills Training, Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care, Multisystemic Therapy, Functional Family Therapy, Nurse-Family Partnership, and Strengthening Families. They find that the programs produce returns ranging from \$1 to \$25 per dollar invested resulting in a cost savings up to \$130 million per program. The authors found that Life Skills Training provided the greatest per dollar return on investment.

Lee, S., & Aos, S. (2011). *Using cost-benefit analysis to understand the value of social interventions.* *Research on Social Work Practice*, 21(6), 682-688.

In this article the authors discuss two components necessary for the use of cost-benefit analysis in policy decisions: institutional support and reliable analysis. The authors discuss three steps necessary to estimate the benefits and costs of programs and policies: assess the evidence, calculate economics and produce a list of policy options with relative costs and benefits of each, and create a portfolio presentation for policymakers. The article discusses the method used to review research literature, measure effect sizes, conduct meta-

analysis, assess costs and benefits, and perform risk analysis. The article concludes with a discussion of the limitations of cost-benefit analysis.

Lind, C., Relave, N., Deich, S., Grossman, J., & Gersick, A. (2006). *The costs of out-of-school-time programs: A review of the available evidence.* Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures.

In this literature review, the authors examine research on the costs of out-of-school time programs. Cost data is provided on 21 studies included in the literature review. Based on their review, they find that a full accounting of total program costs is not available. Further, available literature indicates wide variation in program costs ranging from \$449 to \$7,160 per child per year. The report discusses what information is available and what is missing in the literature regarding program start-up costs, operating costs, capital costs, and infrastructure costs.

Lipsey, M. W. (1984). Is delinquency prevention a cost-effective strategy? A California perspective. *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, 21(4), 279-302.

In this article the author examines if the benefits of delinquency prevention outweigh its costs. Upon examining the Los Angeles County delinquency prevention programs, the author found that a direct savings of up to \$1.40 to law enforcement and the juvenile justice system was realized for every \$1 spent on prevention. The author also noted; however, that many programs may have a much lower cost-benefit ratio closer to the break-even point. The author finds that prevention is cost effective with careful cost control, selection of juveniles with significant delinquency risk, and use of a successful treatment.

Lipsey, M. W. (2008). *The Arizona Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) for assessing the effectiveness of programs for juvenile probationers: SPEP ratings and relative recidivism reduction for the initial SPEP sample.* Nashville TN: Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies.

The Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) is an evidence-based rating scheme for assessing the effectiveness of programs for reducing the recidivism of juvenile offenders. In this report the author analyzed the initial SPEP ratings in Arizona pilot counties from service records of juvenile probationers. The study findings demonstrated that the SPEP scores showed statistically significant and relatively strong relationships with the risk-adjusted recidivism outcomes for the juveniles served by the respective service providers.

Lipsey, M. W. (2009). The primary factors that characterize effective interventions with juvenile offenders: A meta-analytic overview. *Victims & Offenders*, 4(2), 124-147.

In this article the author re-analyzes data from a previous meta-analysis to test a broader range of intervention factors. Based on the analysis, only three factors emerged as major correlates of program effectiveness: a therapeutic intervention philosophy, serving high risk offenders, and quality of implementation.

Lipsey, M. W., Howell, J. C., Kelly, M. R., Chapman, G., & Carver, D. (2010). *Improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice programs.* Washington, DC: Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown University.

In this report the authors propose framework for juvenile justice system reform that is organized around evidence-based treatment programs for juvenile offenders. The authors discuss the role of behavior change in prevention and intervention programs, their database of 548 studies used for meta-analysis, the standardized program evaluation protocol, and the integration of evidence based practice into their new framework.

Manning, M., Smith, C., & Homel, R. (2013). Valuing developmental crime prevention. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 12(2), 305-332.

In this article the authors construct a metric for making choices between developmental crime prevention program options. The authors adapt multi-criteria decision-making (MCDA) to evaluate crime prevention options. The authors examine five early prevention programs: structured preschool; home visitation; center based childcare; family/parent support; and parent education. They concluded that the most preferred option to reduce youth crime was a structured preschool program that incorporates family intervention and support.

Matthies, C. (2014). *Advancing the quality of cost-benefit analysis for justice programs.* New York: Vera Institute of Justice.

In this paper the author discusses the methodological challenges to performing cost-benefit analyses of justice-system programs. The author discusses five topics: selecting perspectives to include in justice-related CBAs; predicting and measuring the impacts of justice initiatives; monetizing justice initiatives; dealing with uncertainty; and making cost-benefit studies clear and accessible.

McCollister, K. E., French, M. T., & Fang, H. (2010). *The cost of crime to society: New crime-specific estimates for policy and program evaluation.* *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 108(1), 98-109.

In this article the authors present a methodology for calculating the cost to society for various criminal acts. The authors calculate tangible and intangible losses by incorporating both the cost of illness and jury compensation methods. Cost of crime estimates from prior research is presented and new estimates are calculated by the authors for over a dozen crime categories.

McDougall, C., Cohen, M., Swaray, R., & Perry, A. (2003). *The costs and benefits of sentencing: A systematic review.* *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 587(1), 160-177.

In this article the authors review current literature on the costs and benefits of different sentencing options. After examining nine prior studies the authors find that many had poor methodological quality and recommended the development of a standardized methodology for assessing the costs and benefits of criminal justice programs.

McDougall, C., Cohen, M. A., Swaray, R., & Perry, A. (2008). *Benefit-cost analyses of sentencing.* *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 10.

In this report the authors review nine cost benefit and eleven cost effectiveness studies of sentencing decisions to assess the quality of the studies. The authors find that the costs and benefits of rehabilitation suggest a cost effective structure. However, they note the weak research methodologies used in the available studies. The authors recommend the development of a standardized methodology for calculating the relative costs and benefits of criminal justice programs.

Miller, T. R., Cohen, M. A., & Wiersema, B. (1996). *Victim costs and consequences: A new look.* Rockville, MD: US Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

This report documents the authors estimation of the costs and consequences of personal crime. Personal crime is estimated to cost \$105 billion annually in medical costs, lost earnings, and victim assistance program costs. The authors note that these losses only account for part of the impact of crime on victims because they do not include pain, suffering, and lost quality of life. In this report, the authors calculate tangible and intangible losses per criminal victimization for a variety of crime categories.

Miller, T. R., Fisher, D. A., & Cohen, M. A. (2001). *Costs of juvenile violence: Policy implications.* *Pediatrics*, 107(1), 1-7.

In this article cost estimates were calculated to assess the magnitude of juvenile violence both in terms of victimization and offenders. Victimization costs of juvenile violence included both juvenile perpetrator violence and juvenile victim violence related costs. These costs included: medical care costs; future earnings losses; public program costs; property damage and losses; and quality of life losses. Perpetrator costs of juvenile crime included the expenditures for juvenile offenders who committed violent crimes and included: probation costs; detention costs; residential treatment program costs; alternative placement costs; and incarceration costs. The authors found that in Pennsylvania in 1993 juvenile violence accounted for \$5.4 billion in victim costs of which \$4.5 billion were associated with violence against juveniles and \$2.6 billion was associated with victim cost of violence by juveniles. In addition, the authors calculated \$46 million in total criminal justice costs for juvenile perpetrators.

Nagin, D. S., Piquero, A. R., Scott, E. S., & Steinberg, L. (2006). Public preferences for rehabilitation versus incarceration of juvenile offenders: Evidence from a contingent valuation survey. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 5, 627-651.

In this article the authors use the contingent valuation methodology to compare respondents' willingness to pay (WTP) for two responses to juvenile crime: incarceration and rehabilitation. They also examine the public's WTP for an early childhood prevention program. Their analysis indicated that the public had a slightly greater willingness to pay for rehabilitation than for longer incarceration but the greatest willingness to pay was for the early childhood prevention program.

National Juvenile Justice Network (2013). *How to calculate the cost of youth arrest*. Washington, DC: Author.

This toolkit provides information on how to calculate costs of a juvenile arrest. The information is provided as a means to assist in the cost-benefit analysis process as well as providing information to compare the cost of arrest to the cost of alternative programs. The toolkit guides readers through the process of locating budget information, calculating an officer's average hourly rate, determining the number of hours per arrest, and estimating the cost per arrest.

Ostermann, M., & Caplan, J. M. (2013). How much do the crimes committed by released inmates cost? *Crime & Delinquency*, 1-29.

In this study the authors examine monetary costs of crimes committed by former inmates transitioning into their communities. Findings indicated that the average former inmate commits a new crime within 3 years of release and the public would be willing to pay \$80,000 to prevent this from occurring. This cost is in addition to the \$34,000 bottom up costs resulting from the arrest. The authors found that age, minority status, area-level deprivation, and whether the inmate was released to parole supervision were significant predictors of costs.

Piquero, A. R., & Steinberg, L. (2010). Public preferences for rehabilitation versus incarceration of juvenile offenders. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 38(1), 1-6.

In this article the authors examine willingness to pay for rehabilitation and incarceration in response to serious juvenile crime. This study expands upon the work of Nagin (2006) assessing the public's willingness to pay for juvenile justice programs. Based on an analysis of data from four states, the public was willing to pay more in taxes for rehabilitation than for incarceration. Results indicated that the public was willing to pay 18 percent more for rehabilitation than incarceration in Pennsylvania, 29 percent more in Washington, 36 percent more in Illinois, and equivalent amounts in Louisiana. The willingness to pay estimates were then used to conduct a cost-benefit analysis. In three of the four states the addition of rehabilitation was expected to yield higher program benefits than longer incarceration.

Redpath, D. P., & Brandner, J. K. (2010). *The Arizona Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) for assessing the effectiveness of programs for juvenile probationers: SPEP rating and relative recidivism reduction an update to the January 2008 report by Dr. Mark Lipsey*. Phoenix, AZ: Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Service Division.

This report provides an update to Arizona's evaluation of the implementation of the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP), a rating instrument for assessing programs for juvenile offenders with regard to their expected effectiveness for reducing recidivism. The current report includes data from ten additional counties and includes updated SPEP scores for providers in the pilot counties and initial SPEP scores for providers in the ten additional counties.

Robertson, A. A., Grimes, P. W., & Rogers, K. E. (2001). A short-run cost-benefit analysis of community-based interventions for juvenile offenders. *Crime & Delinquency*, 47(2), 265-284.

In this article the authors present a cost-benefit analysis of intensive supervision and monitoring and intensive outpatient counseling with cognitive behavioral therapy. The study found that participants in the cognitive behavioral therapy program imposed fewer costs on the justice system resulting in a net savings of \$1,435 per youth. For every dollar spent on the cognitive behavioral therapy program, almost \$2 was saved through lower justice system costs.

Roman, J., & Farrell, G. (2002). Cost-benefit analysis for crime prevention: Opportunity costs, routine savings and crime externalities. *Crime Prevention Studies*, 14, 53-92.

In this article the authors examine the key components of cost-benefit analysis. They discuss how cost-benefit analysis can be applied to the market of crime and how victims and offenders can be thought of as producers and consumers. The authors also discuss the monetization, discounting, externalities, and opportunity costs as related to analyzing the costs and benefits of crime.

Roman, J. K., Sundquist, A., Butts, J. A., Chalfin, A., & Tidd, S. (2010). *Cost-benefit analysis of Reclaiming Futures*. Portland, OR: Reclaiming Futures National Program Office, Portland State University.

In this cost-benefit analysis, the authors examine the Reclaiming Futures initiative developed to address juvenile drug use and delinquency. By collecting cost data on ten Reclaiming Futures communities, the authors found that the more youth who were served resulted in greater benefit of the initiative. The authors estimated that an average of 200 juveniles per year per site needed to be served to offset costs (8,000 total youth). Findings revealed that 15,000 youth were served supporting the conclusion that Reclaiming Futures was cost effective.

Welsh, B. C., & Farrington, D. P. (2011). The benefits and costs of early prevention compared with imprisonment: Toward evidence-based policy. *Prison Journal*, 91(3), 120S-137S.

This article provides a review of research on the economic benefits and costs of early prevention compared with imprisonment. The authors provide a review of both landmark comprehensive studies as well as new and emerging research. Based on the review, the authors find that there is a growing body of research indicating that early prevention is an effective investment of public resources.

Welsh, B. C., Loeber, R., Stevens, B. R., Stouthamer-Loeber, M., Cohen, M. A., & Farrington, D. P. (2008). Costs of juvenile crime in urban areas: A longitudinal perspective. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 6(1), 3-27.

In this longitudinal study the authors monetize the social burden of criminal activity of a cohort of 503 boys in Pittsburgh. The authors conservatively estimate that the cohort caused a societal burden ranging from \$89 to \$110 million in tangible and intangible victimization costs. In addition to examining aggregate costs, the authors also looked at and costs disaggregated by violent and property crimes, age, early vs. late onset offending, and chronic offending.

Zagar, R. J., Grove, W. M., & Busch, K. G. (2013). Delinquency best treatments: how to divert youths from violence while saving lives and detention costs. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 31(3), 381-396.

This article discusses mathematical methods to identify those who are most at risk of committing delinquent acts and the array of interventions to reduce delinquent and criminal behavior. The authors argue for the need to formulate a unified policy utilizing solid, cost-effective, targeted interventions for those most at risk. The article presents a case study set in a large Midwestern city, where the most-at-risk high school students were mathematically selected and given employment, anger management and mentoring. This resulted in decreasing homicides by 32%, shootings by 46%, and assaults by 77%. It saved 52 lives and \$297 million, and also diverted non-violent prisoners from jail to less expensive electronic surveillance, while still protecting the community.

APPENDIX C: Uniform Crime Report Data Tables of Juvenile Crime Rates

INTRODUCTION

For this study, UCR data was accessed via the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). ICPSR is a part of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, and serves as a repository for a wealth of downloadable data. As an international consortium, ICPSR maintains an archive of over 500,000 research data files. UCR county level detailed arrest and offense data (ICPSR 35019) contains counts of arrests and offenses for all Part I offenses, as well as arrest counts for all Part II offenses.

For the tables presented here, the data file was split and only files with offenders under the age of 18 were included. The variable “Grand Total” counts the total number of arrests for all juveniles, and includes both Part I and Part II offenses. To calculate crime rates, the following formula was used:

$$(\text{Number of juvenile arrests} / \text{juvenile population}) * 1,000 = \text{Juvenile Crime Rate}$$

The data uses juvenile arrest as a measure for crime. This is a more accurate measure than crimes reported to the police (which may not be an accurate representation of the number of crimes committed in a given jurisdiction). This allows tables to be constructed based on offenses cleared by the police, and for which data about the offenders is known. The number of offenses was taken from the UCR counts of the total number of juvenile arrests within each county.

The population selected to compute the juvenile crime rate was the juvenile population for each county and state. This allows for an explanation of the crime rate among juveniles in the United States rather than the overall crime rate (which would include adult and juvenile populations). The juvenile population data used in this report came from Puzzanchera, Sladky, and Kang (2014). The authors created Easy Access tables available through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) website. The data in the tables were derived from data from the U.S. Census Bureau that was then modified by the national Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

The UCR uses Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Codes to identify all counties (and county equivalents) in the United States. In the tables presented, some jurisdictions were not reported within a county, and have been assigned their own county codes. For example, State Police in several states are not allocated to counties and have been given the code 999. Tribal agencies reporting data for each state are included in the data and given a FIPS code of 777. For additional information on specific FIPS codes, please refer to the United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012 Codebook.

It is difficult to compare the results presented here with data tables presented in the UCR report, “Crime in the United States 2012.” This is for several reasons:

- FBI data presented in “Crime in the United States 2012” are based on data received by the FBI prior to the deadline for publication of the report. However, data is still collected after that deadline and corrections to submitted data are made as necessary. The data in the ICPSR repository will contain all available data, including data received after the FBI publication deadline.
- ICPSR estimates the numbers of crimes or arrests in an area to account for incomplete or unreported data. This method is similar to the estimation method employed by the FBI. For some data in 2012, there was either limited or no arrest data submitted to be included in the dataset. Despite this fact, the FBI included estimated crime accounts in the 2012 report. However, in the ICPSR data, where there was not enough information for correct estimation, no data was presented.
- Some tables in the FBI 2012 report used only data from agencies submitting complete reports for all twelve months prior to publication. ICPSR utilized all records submitted by law enforcement agencies to create county level data.

Based on the explanations above, it may not be possible to match these tables to the tables presented online in the UCR 2012 report. However, great care was taken to ensure the accuracy of the data presented here. For additional information on the data estimation and imputation process, please refer to the data codebook:

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012 Codebook. ICPSR35019-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12. <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR35019.v1>

TABLE 1

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY STATE

STATE CODE	STATE NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
01	ALABAMA	3179	1117489	2.84
02	ALASKA	2619	188162	13.92
04	ARIZONA	38462	1617149	23.78
05	ARKANSAS	10675	710471	15.03
06	CALIFORNIA	114201	9209007	12.40
08	COLORADO	32095	1232864	26.03
09	CONNECTICUT	11924	794959	15.00
10	DELAWARE	4598	204586	22.47
12	FLORIDA	0	4012421	0.00
13	GEORGIA	42583	2487831	17.12
15	HAWAII	8691	305981	28.40
16	IDAHO	11298	427177	26.45
17	ILLINOIS	28057	3057042	9.18
18	INDIANA	30088	1589655	18.93
19	IOWA	15938	723917	22.02
20	KANSAS	10255	726668	14.11
21	KENTUCKY	7287	1017350	7.16
22	LOUISIANA	27966	1114620	25.09
23	MAINE	5493	264846	20.74
24	MARYLAND	27325	1346235	20.30

TABLE 1 CONTINUED

STATE CODE	STATE NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
25	MASSACHUSETTS	12210	1399417	8.73
26	MICHIGAN	27461	2269365	12.10
27	MINNESOTA	37094	1278050	29.02
28	MISSISSIPPI	11976	742941	16.12
29	MISSOURI	32381	1405015	23.05
30	MONTANA	6912	222905	31.01
31	NEBRASKA	12199	462673	26.37
32	NEVADA	16289	659655	24.69
33	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7314	275818	26.52
34	NEW JERSEY	28930	2035106	14.22
35	NEW MEXICO	11159	512314	21.78
36	NEW YORK	108248	4264694	25.38
37	NORTH CAROLINA	36126	2284122	15.82
38	NORTH DAKOTA	5535	156765	35.31
39	OHIO	36827	2668125	13.80
40	OKLAHOMA	15603	939911	16.60
41	OREGON	19470	859910	22.64
42	PENNSYLVANIA	70201	2737905	25.64
44	RHODE ISLAND	3764	216591	17.38
45	SOUTH CAROLINA	16335	1077455	15.16
46	SOUTH DAKOTA	6693	205298	32.60
47	TENNESSEE	31590	1492689	21.16

TABLE 1 CONTINUED

STATE CODE	STATE NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48	TEXAS	124118	6985807	17.77
49	UTAH	19854	888578	22.34
50	VERMONT	1258	124555	10.10
51	VIRGINIA	29226	1861323	15.70
53	WASHINGTON	24064	1588451	15.15
54	WEST VIRGINIA	2345	384030	6.11
55	WISCONSIN	69160	1316113	52.55
56	WYOMING	4775	136526	34.98

TABLE 2

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - ALABAMA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
011	Autauga County	57	14323	3.98
013	Baldwin County	151	43077	3.51
015	Barbour County	29	5818	4.98
017	Bibb County	17	4875	3.49
019	Blount County	17	13856	1.23
0111	Bullock County	6	2174	2.76
0113	Butler County	17	4683	3.63
0115	Calhoun County	106	26276	4.03
0117	Chambers County	30	7409	4.05
0119	Cherokee County	10	5467	1.83
0121	Chilton County	22	10737	2.05
0123	Choctaw County	4	2915	1.37
0125	Clarke County	18	5915	3.04
0127	Clay County	7	2961	2.36
0129	Cleburne County	6	3421	1.75
0131	Coffee County	52	12228	4.25
0133	Colbert County	54	11885	4.54
0135	Conecuh County	8	2888	2.77
0137	Coosa County	3	2108	1.42
0139	Covington County	31	8424	3.68
0141	Crenshaw County	7	3241	2.16

TABLE 2 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
0143	Cullman County	29	18221	1.59
0145	Dale County	46	12149	3.79
0147	Dallas County	33	11015	3.00
0149	DeKalb County	52	17819	2.92
0151	Elmore County	46	18650	2.47
0153	Escambia County	31	8495	3.65
0155	Etowah County	117	23530	4.97
0157	Fayette County	9	3707	2.43
0159	Franklin County	23	7820	2.94
0161	Geneva County	18	5967	3.02
0163	Greene County	6	2062	2.91
0165	Hale County	8	3669	2.18
0167	Henry County	13	3776	3.44
0169	Houston County	123	24934	4.93
0171	Jackson County	38	11709	3.25
0173	Jefferson County	525	153045	3.43
0175	Lamar County	8	3114	2.57
0177	Lauderdale County	69	19405	3.56
0179	Lawrence County	10	7596	1.32
0181	Lee County	131	32195	4.07
0183	Limestone County	38	20700	1.84
0185	Lowndes County	7	2556	2.74
0187	Macon County	18	3923	4.59

TABLE 2 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
0189	Madison County	80	78843	1.01
0191	Marengo County	16	4781	3.35
0193	Marion County	28	6547	4.28
0195	Marshall County	79	23412	3.37
0197	Mobile County	96	100802	0.95
0199	Monroe County	14	5481	2.55
01101	Montgomery County	0	56344	0.00
01103	Morgan County	124	28263	4.39
01105	Perry County	9	2417	3.72
01107	Pickens County	12	4347	2.76
01109	Pike County	32	6551	4.88
01111	Randolph County	1	5184	0.19
01113	Russell County	55	14579	3.77
01115	St. Clair County	77	19994	3.85
01117	Shelby County	152	50166	3.03
01119	Sumter County	1	2771	0.36
01121	Talladega County	66	18486	3.57
01123	Tallapoosa County	34	8943	3.80
01125	Tuscaloosa County	194	41952	4.62
01127	Walker County	40	14795	2.70
01129	Washington County	3	4065	0.74
01131	Wilcox County	5	2921	1.71

TABLE 2 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
01133	Winston County	11	5107	2.15
01777		0		

TABLE 3

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY – ALASKA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
213	Aleutians East Borough	6	353	17.00
216	Aleutians West Census Area	1	746	1.34
220	Anchorage Borough	1578	75373	20.94
250	Bethel Census Area	33	6326	5.22
260	Bristol Bay Borough	0	233	0.00
270	Dillingham Census Area	13	1602	8.11
290	Fairbanks North Star Borough	180	25140	7.16
2100	Haines Borough	7	516	13.57
2110	Juneau Borough	129	7371	17.50
2122	Kenai Peninsula Borough	126	13107	9.61
2130	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	61	3163	19.29
2150	Kodiak Island Borough	28	3836	7.30
2164	Lake and Peninsula Borough	0	475	0.00
2170	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	170	26368	6.45
2180	Nome Census Area	5	3370	1.48
2185	North Slope Borough	97	2392	40.55
2188	Northwest Arctic Borough	62	2751	22.54
2201	Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	5	1424	3.51
2220	Sitka Borough	47	2066	22.75
2232	Skagway Municipality	5	138	36.23
2240	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	0	1842	0.00
2261	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	35	2424	14.44

TABLE 3 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2270	Wade Hampton Census Area	0	3237	0.00
2280	Wrangell City and Borough	31	514	60.31
2282	Yakutat City and Borough	0	141	0.00
2290	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	0	1573	0.00
2777		0		
2999		0		

TABLE 4

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY – ARIZONA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
041	Apache County	148	22074	6.70
043	Cochise County	1080	29521	36.58
045	Coconino County	1128	30618	36.84
047	Gila County	269	10986	24.49
049	Graham County	181	10441	17.34
0411	Greenlee County	66	2545	25.93
0412	La Paz County	83	3543	23.43
0413	Maricopa County	18798	1009995	18.61
0415	Mohave County	2080	39820	52.24
0417	Navajo County	580	30497	19.02
0419	Pima County	8901	221769	40.14
0421	Pinal County	1919	98526	19.48
0423	Santa Cruz County	389	13867	28.05
0425	Yavapai County	1677	38565	43.49
0427	Yuma County	1163	54382	21.39
04777		0		

TABLE 5

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - ARKANSAS

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
051	Arkansas County	32	4412	7.25
053	Ashley County	50	5135	9.74
055	Baxter County	109	7390	14.75
057	Benton County	761	63787	11.93
059	Boone County	141	8542	16.51
0511	Bradley County	14	2637	5.31
0513	Calhoun County	1	969	1.03
0515	Carroll County	59	6177	9.55
0517	Chicot County	6	2644	2.27
0519	Clark County	24	4480	5.36
0521	Clay County	13	3340	3.89
0523	Cleburne County	89	5112	17.41
0525	Cleveland County	2	2081	0.96
0527	Columbia County	39	5350	7.29
0529	Conway County	18	4978	3.62
0531	Craighead County	494	24826	19.90
0533	Crawford County	292	15913	18.35
0535	Crittenden County	520	14176	36.68
0537	Cross County	20	4372	4.57
0539	Dallas County	12	1818	6.60
0541	Desha County	22	3233	6.80

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
0543	Drew County	52	4310	12.06
0545	Faulkner County	456	28730	15.87
0547	Franklin County	49	4326	11.33
0549	Fulton County	11	2523	4.36
0551	Garland County	483	20111	24.02
0553	Grant County	17	4298	3.96
0555	Greene County	132	10886	12.13
0557	Hempstead County	89	5895	15.10
0559	Hot Spring County	50	7408	6.75
0561	Howard County	32	3598	8.89
0563	Independence County	87	8960	9.71
0565	Izard County	1	2538	0.39
0567	Jackson County	32	3663	8.74
0569	Jefferson County	409	17573	23.27
0571	Johnson County	33	6430	5.13
0573	Lafayette County	17	1591	10.69
0575	Lawrence County	11	3860	2.85
0577	Lee County	1	2059	0.49
0579	Lincoln County	9	2570	3.50
0581	Little River County	2	3043	0.66
0583	Logan County	9	5142	1.75
0585	Lonoke County	139	18917	7.35

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
0587	Madison County	29	3717	7.80
0589	Marion County	21	2883	7.28
0591	Miller County	243	10565	23.00
0593	Mississippi County	326	12475	26.13
0595	Monroe County	1	1700	0.59
0597	Montgomery County	0	1886	0.00
0599	Nevada County	0	2065	0.00
05101	Newton County	0	1628	0.00
05103	Ouachita County	23	5862	3.92
05105	Perry County	0	2257	0.00
05107	Phillips County	160	5700	28.07
05109	Pike County	25	2719	9.19
05111	Poinsett County	30	5834	5.14
05113	Polk County	151	4789	31.53
05115	Pope County	142	14368	9.88
05117	Prairie County	0	1775	0.00
05119	Pulaski County	2246	93035	24.14
05121	Randolph County	5	4039	1.24
05123	St. Francis County	267	6522	40.94
05125	Saline County	159	26947	5.90
05127	Scott County	20	2744	7.29
05129	Searcy County	3	1622	1.85
05131	Sebastian County	839	31689	26.48

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
05133	Sevier County	34	5014	6.78
05135	Sharp County	25	3572	7.00
05137	Stone County	25	2669	9.37
05139	Union County	161	9756	16.50
05141	Van Buren County	1	3423	0.29
05143	Washington County	753	53569	14.06
05145	White County	109	18660	5.84
05147	Woodruff County	3	1587	1.89
05149	Yell County	35	5597	6.25

TABLE 6

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY – CALIFORNIA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
061	Alameda County	3093	341923	9.05
063	Alpine County	0	245	0.00
065	Amador County	46	5767	7.98
067	Butte County	861	45439	18.95
069	Calaveras County	100	8302	12.05
0611	Colusa County	81	6151	13.17
0613	Contra Costa County	2360	259963	9.08
0615	Del Norte County	88	6026	14.60
0617	El Dorado County	587	39278	14.94
0619	Fresno County	4167	277689	15.01
0621	Glenn County	265	7670	34.55
0623	Humboldt County	747	26322	28.38
0625	Imperial County	556	50816	10.94
0627	Inyo County	29	3846	7.54
0629	Kern County	3541	254901	13.89
0631	Kings County	1363	41838	32.58
0633	Lake County	411	13178	31.19
0635	Lassen County	113	5812	19.44
0637	Los Angeles County	25528	2346608	10.88
0639	Madera County	469	43027	10.90
0641	Marin County	869	52871	16.44

TABLE 6 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
0643	Mariposa County	45	3069	14.66
0645	Mendocino County	332	19147	17.34
0647	Merced County	1954	79852	24.47
0649	Modoc County	63	1986	31.72
0651	Mono County	25	2900	8.62
0653	Monterey County	1919	112889	17.00
0655	Napa County	441	31251	14.11
0657	Nevada County	392	17967	21.82
0659	Orange County	8712	730547	11.93
0661	Placer County	746	85694	8.71
0663	Plumas County	72	3404	21.15
0665	Riverside County	6130	617066	9.93
0667	Sacramento County	3364	360853	9.32
0669	San Benito County	208	15839	13.13
0671	San Bernardino County	8806	584573	15.06
0673	San Diego County	10229	725887	14.09
0675	San Francisco County	1294	111044	11.65
0677	San Joaquin County	4116	199843	20.60
0679	San Luis Obispo County	541	50838	10.64
0681	San Mateo County	1895	161839	11.71
0683	Santa Barbara County	1493	97742	15.27
0685	Santa Clara County	1	434004	0.00

TABLE 6 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
0687	Santa Cruz County	938	55047	17.04
0689	Shasta County	1180	38897	30.34
0691	Sierra County	0	505	0.00
0693	Siskiyou County	127	8988	14.13
0695	Solano County	1767	99122	17.83
0697	Sonoma County	1570	104177	15.07
0699	Stanislaus County	1655	145503	11.37
06101	Sutter County	483	25449	18.98
06103	Tehama County	285	15458	18.44
06105	Trinity County	21	2333	9.00
06107	Tulare County	2834	144457	19.62
06109	Tuolumne County	151	9205	16.40
06111	Ventura County	4150	207904	19.96
06113	Yolo County	715	45248	15.80
06115	Yuba County	273	20808	13.12

TABLE 7

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - COLORADO

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
081	Adams County	4487	129537	34.64
083	Alamosa County	86	3851	22.33
085	Arapahoe County	6703	148555	45.12
087	Archuleta County	59	2327	25.35
089	Baca County	6	808	7.43
0811	Bent County	4	996	4.02
0813	Boulder County	1435	63241	22.69
0814	Broomfield County	860	14776	58.20
0815	Chaffee County	90	2861	31.46
0817	Cheyenne County	7	479	14.61
0819	Clear Creek County	33	1446	22.82
0821	Conejos County	0	2275	0.00
0823	Costilla County	1	700	1.43
0825	Crowley County	3	724	4.14
0827	Custer County	0	648	0.00
0829	Delta County	51	6522	7.82
0831	Denver County	2753	133669	20.60
0833	Dolores County	0	437	0.00
0835	Douglas County	1187	87970	13.49
0837	Eagle County	252	12398	20.33
0839	Elbert County	48	5540	8.66

TABLE 7 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
0841	El Paso County	3152	165175	19.08
0843	Fremont County	219	8016	27.32
0845	Garfield County	326	15185	21.47
0847	Gilpin County	18	957	18.81
0849	Grand County	66	2704	24.41
0851	Gunnison County	49	2815	17.41
0853	Hinsdale County	0	162	0.00
0855	Huerfano County	17	1071	15.87
0857	Jackson County	0	233	0.00
0859	Jefferson County	3820	117591	32.49
0861	Kiowa County	2	315	6.35
0863	Kit Carson County	55	1811	30.37
0865	Lake County	24	1750	13.71
0867	La Plata County	194	10423	18.61
0869	Larimer County	1609	64696	24.87
0871	Las Animas County	57	3031	18.81
0873	Lincoln County	14	1086	12.89
0875	Logan County	73	4360	16.74
0877	Mesa County	1083	33969	31.88
0879	Mineral County	0	86	0.00
0881	Moffat County	117	3420	34.21
0883	Montezuma County	85	5788	14.69
0885	Montrose County	315	9598	32.82

TABLE 7 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
0887	Morgan County	217	7690	28.22
0889	Otero County	39	4562	8.55
0891	Ouray County	8	776	10.31
0893	Park County	9	2788	3.23
0895	Phillips County	3	1068	2.81
0897	Pitkin County	17	2877	5.91
0899	Prowers County	106	3346	31.68
08101	Pueblo County	271	38151	7.10
08103	Rio Blanco County	14	1702	8.23
08105	Rio Grande County	67	2913	23.00
08107	Routt County	90	4643	19.38
08109	Saguache County	11	1486	7.40
08111	San Juan County	0	104	0.00
08113	San Miguel County	2	1484	1.35
08115	Sedgwick County	2	465	4.30
08117	Summit County	59	4756	12.41
08119	Teller County	102	4653	21.92
08121	Washington County	26	1055	24.64
08123	Weld County	1663	71674	23.20
08125	Yuma County	29	2669	10.87
08777		0		

TABLE 8

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - CONNECTICUT

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
091	Fairfield County	2005	225375	8.90
093	Hartford County	3516	198863	17.68
095	Litchfield County	364	38400	9.48
097	Middlesex County	340	33382	10.19
099	New Haven County	3723	186714	19.94
0911	New London County	710	57371	12.38
0913	Tolland County	121	29648	4.08
0915	Windham County	198	25206	7.86
09777		0		
09999		947		

TABLE 9

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - DELAWARE

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
101	Kent County	956	40381	23.67
103	New Castle County	2588	123595	20.94
105	Sussex County	1054	40610	25.95

TABLE 10

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
111	District of Columbia	404	107642	3.753181844

TABLE 11

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - FLORIDA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
121	Alachua County	0	44855	0
123	Baker County	0	6873	0
125	Bay County	0	37111	0
127	Bradford County	0	5524	0
129	Brevard County	0	104651	0
1211	Broward County	0	396579	0
1213	Calhoun County	0	3098	0
1215	Charlotte County	0	22192	0
1217	Citrus County	0	21360	0
1219	Clay County	0	48650	0
1221	Collier County	0	62711	0
1223	Columbia County	0	14815	0
1227	De Soto County	0	7513	0
1229	Dixie County	0	3108	0
1231	Duval County	0	202939	0
1233	Escambia County	0	63885	0
1235	Flagler County	0	18654	0
1237	Franklin County	0	1923	0
1239	Gadsden County	0	10652	0
1241	Gilchrist County	0	3514	0
1243	Glades County	0	2321	0

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1245	Gulf County	0	2467	0
1247	Hamilton County	0	2769	0
1249	Hardee County	0	7419	0
1251	Hendry County	0	10517	0
1253	Hernando County	0	33262	0
1255	Highlands County	0	17660	0
1257	Hillsborough County	0	298575	0
1259	Holmes County	0	4084	0
1261	Indian River County	0	25597	0
1263	Jackson County	0	9288	0
1265	Jefferson County	0	2561	0
1267	Lafayette County	0	1782	0
1269	Lake County	0	61650	0
1271	Lee County	0	123362	0
1273	Leon County	0	54111	0
1275	Levy County	0	8149	0
1277	Liberty County	0	1673	0
1279	Madison County	0	3856	0
1281	Manatee County	0	66938	0
1283	Marion County	0	63463	0
1285	Martin County	0	25603	0
1286	Miami-Dade County	0	548728	0
1287	Monroe County	0	11328	0

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1289	Nassau County	0	15760	0
1291	Okaloosa County	0	42534	0
1293	Okeechobee County	0	9152	0
1295	Orange County	0	276944	0
1297	Osceola County	0	73681	0
1299	Palm Beach County	0	273446	0
12101	Pasco County	0	97668	0
12103	Pinellas County	0	160204	0
12105	Polk County	0	141904	0
12107	Putnam County	0	16045	0
12109	St. Johns County	0	45307	0
12111	St. Lucie County	0	61216	0
12113	Santa Rosa County	0	36468	0
12115	Sarasota County	0	59559	0
12117	Seminole County	0	94941	0
12119	Sumter County	0	8284	0
12121	Suwannee County	0	9386	0
12123	Taylor County	0	4316	0
12125	Union County	0	2971	0
12127	Volusia County	0	91374	0
12129	Wakulla County	0	6686	0
12131	Walton County	0	11713	0

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
12133	Washington County	0	5092	0
12777		0		

Note. No data for Florida was recorded at the county level for 2012

TABLE 12

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - GEORGIA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
131	Appling County	24	4637	5.18
133	Atkinson County	13	2338	5.56
135	Bacon County	29	2920	9.93
137	Baker County	2	775	2.58
139	Baldwin County	231	9114	25.35
1311	Banks County	5	4368	1.14
1313	Barrow County	271	19387	13.98
1315	Bartow County	352	25986	13.55
1317	Ben Hill County	201	4591	43.78
1319	Berrien County	15	4585	3.27
1321	Bibb County	1507	39680	37.98
1323	Bleckley County	17	2870	5.92
1325	Brantley County	11	4719	2.33
1327	Brooks County	109	3397	32.09
1329	Bryan County	103	9372	10.99
1331	Bulloch County	272	14768	18.42
1333	Burke County	19	6232	3.05
1335	Butts County	42	5146	8.16
1337	Calhoun County	16	1273	12.57
1339	Camden County	224	13374	16.75
1343	Candler County	17	2890	5.88

TABLE 12 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1345	Carroll County	383	27679	13.84
1347	Catoosa County	186	15773	11.79
1349	Charlton County	26	2566	10.13
1351	Chatham County	1371	61379	22.34
1353	Chattahoochee County	15	3544	4.23
1355	Chattooga County	20	5761	3.47
1357	Cherokee County	628	59291	10.59
1359	Clarke County	845	20960	40.31
1361	Clay County	7	669	10.46
1363	Clayton County	1196	75140	15.92
1365	Clinch County	13	1741	7.47
1367	Cobb County	2809	177164	15.86
1369	Coffee County	165	10925	15.10
1371	Colquitt County	135	12492	10.81
1373	Columbia County	409	35010	11.68
1375	Cook County	36	4501	8.00
1377	Coweta County	294	34632	8.49
1379	Crawford County	27	2790	9.68
1381	Crisp County	143	6000	23.83
1383	Dade County	35	3414	10.25
1385	Dawson County	17	4974	3.42
1387	Decatur County	292	6905	42.29
1389	De Kalb County	4014	167554	23.96

TABLE 12 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1391	Dodge County	122	4725	25.82
1393	Dooly County	28	2946	9.50
1395	Dougherty County	1093	23801	45.92
1397	Douglas County	785	36830	21.31
1399	Early County	22	2697	8.16
13101	Echols County	6	1089	5.51
13103	Effingham County	147	14714	9.99
13105	Elbert County	73	4401	16.59
13107	Emanuel County	45	5664	7.94
13109	Evans County	33	2781	11.87
13111	Fannin County	27	4322	6.25
13113	Fayette County	336	26676	12.60
13115	Floyd County	641	22879	28.02
13117	Forsyth County	154	55839	2.76
13119	Franklin County	30	4830	6.21
13121	Fulton County	4250	228259	18.62
13123	Gilmer County	93	5990	15.53
13125	Glascok County	10	806	12.41
13127	Glynn County	472	18951	24.91
13129	Gordon County	161	14518	11.09
13131	Grady County	82	6448	12.72
13133	Greene County	50	3190	15.67
13135	Gwinnett County	2004	238943	8.39

TABLE 12 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
13137	Habersham County	144	10183	14.14
13139	Hall County	521	50610	10.29
13141	Hancock County	11	1547	7.11
13143	Haralson County	45	7008	6.42
13145	Harris County	76	7419	10.24
13147	Hart County	45	5590	8.05
13149	Heard County	25	2852	8.77
13151	Henry County	1222	58562	20.87
13153	Houston County	314	38189	8.22
13155	Irwin County	4	2148	1.86
13157	Jackson County	183	15763	11.61
13159	Jasper County	16	3345	4.78
13161	Jeff Davis County	21	4173	5.03
13163	Jefferson County	120	4052	29.62
13165	Jenkins County	30	2092	14.34
13167	Johnson County	16	2018	7.93
13169	Jones County	110	7175	15.33
13171	Lamar County	46	3862	11.91
13173	Lanier County	22	2612	8.42
13175	Laurens County	259	12058	21.48
13177	Lee County	131	7823	16.75
13179	Liberty County	270	19066	14.16
13181	Lincoln County	10	1497	6.68

TABLE 12 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
13183	Long County	29	4777	6.07
13185	Lowndes County	862	27996	30.79
13187	Lumpkin County	150	6102	24.58
13189	McDuffie County	44	5560	7.91
13191	McIntosh County	29	2713	10.69
13193	Macon County	14	2987	4.69
13195	Madison County	149	6584	22.63
13197	Marion County	24	2041	11.76
13199	Meriwether County	145	4799	30.21
13201	Miller County	12	1416	8.47
13205	Mitchell County	74	5616	13.18
13207	Monroe County	58	5847	9.92
13209	Montgomery County	30	1987	15.10
13211	Morgan County	39	4275	9.12
13213	Murray County	179	10260	17.45
13215	Muscogee County	2006	50283	39.89
13217	Newton County	306	28068	10.90
13219	Oconee County	37	9122	4.06
13221	Oglethorpe County	19	3289	5.78
13223	Paulding County	812	41886	19.39
13225	Peach County	56	6094	9.19
13227	Pickens County	117	6346	18.44
13229	Pierce County	0	4822	0.00

TABLE 12 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
13231	Pike County	2	4602	0.43
13233	Polk County	294	10843	27.11
13235	Pulaski County	37	2342	15.80
13237	Putnam County	90	4582	19.64
13239	Quitman County	0	469	0.00
13241	Rabun County	56	3206	17.47
13243	Randolph County	0	1600	0.00
13245	Richmond County	1167	48501	24.06
13247	Rockdale County	462	22415	20.61
13249	Schley County	1	1409	0.71
13251	Screven County	23	3358	6.85
13253	Seminole County	57	2009	28.37
13255	Spalding County	421	15771	26.69
13257	Stephens County	45	5820	7.73
13259	Stewart County	0	872	0.00
13261	Sumter County	379	7800	48.59
13263	Talbot County	5	1259	3.97
13265	Taliaferro County	4	318	12.58
13267	Tattnall County	99	5399	18.34
13269	Taylor County	9	1942	4.63
13271	Telfair County	21	3015	6.97
13273	Terrell County	10	2187	4.57
13275	Thomas County	270	10883	24.81

TABLE 12 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
13277	Tift County	312	10228	30.50
13279	Toombs County	92	7578	12.14
13281	Towns County	19	1535	12.38
13283	Treutlen County	36	1634	22.03
13285	Troup County	542	17831	30.40
13287	Turner County	16	2064	7.75
13289	Twiggs County	18	1621	11.10
13291	Union County	12	3673	3.27
13293	Upton County	156	6100	25.57
13295	Walker County	215	15657	13.73
13297	Walton County	385	22243	17.31
13299	Ware County	215	8393	25.62
13301	Warren County	5	1223	4.09
13303	Washington County	71	4748	14.95
13305	Wayne County	114	7462	15.28
13307	Webster County	3	640	4.69
13309	Wheeler County	9	1337	6.73
13311	White County	150	6077	24.68
13313	Whitfield County	504	28613	17.61
13315	Wilcox County	13	1764	7.37
13317	Wilkes County	16	2218	7.21
13319	Wilkinson County	39	2289	17.04
13321	Worth County	147	5202	28.26

TABLE 13

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - HAWAII

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
151	Hawaii County	1038	42083	24.67
153	Honolulu County	6232	212780	29.29
155	Kalawao County	0	0	0
157	Kauai County	687	15353	44.75
159	Maui County	734	35765	20.52

TABLE 14

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - IDAHO

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
161	Ada County	2697	105395	25.59
163	Adams County	1	700	1.43
165	Bannock County	1047	22738	46.05
167	Bear Lake County	53	1619	32.74
169	Benewah County	34	2083	16.32
1611	Bingham County	400	14664	27.28
1613	Blaine County	114	5002	22.79
1615	Boise County	27	1365	19.78
1617	Bonner County	220	8405	26.17
1619	Bonneville County	998	33452	29.83
1621	Boundary County	56	2593	21.60
1623	Butte County	7	720	9.72
1625	Camas County	0	261	0.00
1627	Canyon County	1732	59299	29.21
1629	Caribou County	19	1906	9.97
1631	Cassia County	224	7509	29.83
1633	Clark County	0	247	0.00
1635	Clearwater County	44	1435	30.66
1637	Custer County	10	807	12.39
1639	Elmore County	112	7073	15.83
1641	Franklin County	48	4416	10.87

TABLE 14 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1643	Fremont County	97	3858	25.14
1645	Gem County	103	3933	26.19
1647	Gooding County	58	4398	13.19
1649	Idaho County	26	3315	7.84
1651	Jefferson County	59	9381	6.29
1653	Jerome County	162	6949	23.31
1655	Kootenai County	1312	34299	38.25
1657	Latah County	134	7056	18.99
1659	Lemhi County	24	1427	16.82
1661	Lewis County	14	876	15.98
1663	Lincoln County	19	1660	11.45
1665	Madison County	120	9957	12.05
1667	Minidoka County	163	5761	28.29
1669	Nez Perce County	259	8473	30.57
1671	Oneida County	11	1194	9.21
1673	Owyhee County	29	3219	9.01
1675	Payette County	106	6213	17.06
1677	Power County	30	2406	12.47
1679	Shoshone County	62	2578	24.05
1681	Teton County	8	2907	2.75
1683	Twin Falls County	570	21432	26.60
1685	Valley County	37	1768	20.93
1687	Washington County	52	2428	21.42

TABLE 14 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
16777		0		

TABLE 15

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - ILLINOIS

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
171	Adams County	0	15308	0.00
173	Alexander County	0	1725	0.00
175	Bond County	0	3522	0.00
177	Boone County	0	14739	0.00
179	Brown County	0	1036	0.00
1711	Bureau County	0	7729	0.00
1713	Calhoun County	0	1050	0.00
1715	Carroll County	0	3003	0.00
1717	Cass County	0	3316	0.00
1719	Champaign County	0	39040	0.00
1721	Christian County	0	7580	0.00
1723	Clark County	0	3719	0.00
1725	Clay County	0	3104	0.00
1727	Clinton County	0	8352	0.00
1729	Coles County	0	9648	0.00
1731	Cook County	20415	1209858	16.87
1733	Crawford County	0	3956	0.00
1735	Cumberland County	0	2555	0.00
1737	De Kalb County	0	23121	0.00
1739	De Witt County	0	3655	0.00
1741	Douglas County	0	5120	0.00
1743	Du Page County	1085	223538	4.85

TABLE 15 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1745	Edgar County	0	3915	0.00
1747	Edwards County	0	1546	0.00
1749	Effingham County	0	8297	0.00
1751	Fayette County	0	4863	0.00
1753	Ford County	0	3266	0.00
1755	Franklin County	0	8959	0.00
1757	Fulton County	0	7561	0.00
1759	Gallatin County	0	1092	0.00
1761	Greene County	0	3046	0.00
1763	Grundy County	0	13370	0.00
1765	Hamilton County	0	1902	0.00
1767	Hancock County	0	4057	0.00
1769	Hardin County	0	861	0.00
1771	Henderson County	0	1395	0.00
1773	Henry County	0	11680	0.00
1775	Iroquois County	0	6661	0.00
1777	Jackson County	0	10703	0.00
1779	Jasper County	0	2210	0.00
1781	Jefferson County	0	8461	0.00
1783	Jersey County	0	5000	0.00
1785	Jo Daviess County	0	4568	0.00
1787	Johnson County	0	2389	0.00
1789	Kane County	2347	146123	16.06
1791	Kankakee County	0	27815	0.00

TABLE 15 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1793	Kendall County	0	36187	0.00
1795	Knox County	0	10541	0.00
1797	Lake County	0	184485	0.00
1799	La Salle County	0	25546	0.00
17101	Lawrence County	0	3186	0.00
17103	Lee County	0	7343	0.00
17105	Livingston County	0	8441	0.00
17107	Logan County	0	5871	0.00
17109	McDonough County	0	5295	0.00
17111	McHenry County	0	80342	0.00
17113	McLean County	0	38419	0.00
17115	Macon County	0	24695	0.00
17117	Macoupin County	0	10457	0.00
17119	Madison County	0	59869	0.00
17121	Marion County	0	8981	0.00
17123	Marshall County	0	2594	0.00
17125	Mason County	0	3122	0.00
17127	Massac County	0	3383	0.00
17129	Menard County	0	2904	0.00
17131	Mercer County	0	3620	0.00
17133	Monroe County	0	7883	0.00
17135	Montgomery County	0	6163	0.00
17137	Morgan County	0	7247	0.00
17139	Moultrie County	0	3742	0.00

TABLE 15 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
17141	Ogle County	0	12513	0.00
17143	Peoria County	876	44635	19.63
17145	Perry County	0	4453	0.00
17147	Piatt County	0	3767	0.00
17149	Pike County	0	3641	0.00
17151	Pope County	0	726	0.00
17153	Pulaski County	0	1338	0.00
17155	Putnam County	0	1176	0.00
17157	Randolph County	0	6394	0.00
17159	Richland County	0	3612	0.00
17161	Rock Island County	0	33040	0.00
17163	St. Clair County	0	66177	0.00
17165	Saline County	0	5553	0.00
17167	Sangamon County	890	46394	19.18
17169	Schuyler County	0	1539	0.00
17171	Scott County	0	1202	0.00
17173	Shelby County	0	4866	0.00
17175	Stark County	0	1281	0.00
17177	Stephenson County	0	10374	0.00
17179	Tazewell County	0	31785	0.00
17181	Union County	0	3699	0.00
17183	Vermilion County	0	19516	0.00
17185	Wabash County	0	2559	0.00
17187	Warren County	0	3899	0.00

TABLE 15 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
17189	Washington County	0	3121	0.00
17191	Wayne County	0	3763	0.00
17193	White County	0	3131	0.00
17195	Whiteside County	0	13294	0.00
17197	Will County	1128	189413	5.96
17199	Williamson County	0	14563	0.00
17201	Winnebago County	1316	71126	18.50
17203	Woodford County	0	9762	0.00

TABLE 16

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - INDIANA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
181	Adams County	86	10658	8.07
183	Allen County	584	95688	6.10
185	Bartholomew County	361	19407	18.60
187	Benton County	15	2235	6.71
189	Blackford County	28	2804	9.99
1811	Boone County	116	16233	7.15
1813	Brown County	28	3002	9.33
1815	Carroll County	53	4812	11.01
1817	Cass County	221	9576	23.08
1819	Clark County	569	26205	21.71
1821	Clay County	77	6304	12.21
1823	Clinton County	214	8643	24.76
1825	Crawford County	4	2438	1.64
1827	Daviess County	113	9415	12.00
1829	Dearborn County	36	12033	2.99
1831	Decatur County	94	6505	14.45
1833	De Kalb County	122	10771	11.33
1835	Delaware County	327	22778	14.36
1837	Dubois County	157	10485	14.97
1839	Elkhart County	1041	55952	18.61
1841	Fayette County	117	5614	20.84
1843	Floyd County	304	17620	17.25

TABLE 16 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1845	Fountain County	51	4008	12.72
1847	Franklin County	2	5791	0.35
1849	Fulton County	72	4999	14.40
1851	Gibson County	37	7930	4.67
1853	Grant County	282	14714	19.17
1855	Greene County	20	7617	2.63
1857	Hamilton County	976	85119	11.47
1859	Hancock County	279	17841	15.64
1861	Harrison County	92	8966	10.26
1863	Hendricks County	446	40197	11.10
1865	Henry County	522	10572	49.38
1867	Howard County	734	19083	38.46
1869	Huntington County	210	8409	24.97
1871	Jackson County	331	10371	31.92
1873	Jasper County	89	8363	10.64
1875	Jay County	97	5667	17.12
1877	Jefferson County	127	7086	17.92
1879	Jennings County	85	7117	11.94
1881	Johnson County	508	37158	13.67
1883	Knox County	90	8026	11.21
1885	Kosciusko County	278	19470	14.28
1887	LaGrange County	39	12781	3.05
1889	Lake County	3272	123757	26.44
1891	La Porte County	1416	24783	57.14

TABLE 16 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1893	Lawrence County	156	10587	14.74
1895	Madison County	773	29293	26.39
1897	Marion County	5692	228830	24.87
1899	Marshall County	129	12274	10.51
18101	Martin County	32	2377	13.46
18103	Miami County	33	8098	4.08
18105	Monroe County	547	22896	23.89
18107	Montgomery County	108	8950	12.07
18109	Morgan County	314	16970	18.50
18111	Newton County	20	3140	6.37
18113	Noble County	165	12449	13.25
18115	Ohio County	14	1235	11.34
18117	Orange County	1	4781	0.21
18119	Owen County	50	4775	10.47
18121	Parke County	16	3715	4.31
18123	Perry County	173	4061	42.60
18125	Pike County	39	2836	13.75
18127	Porter County	758	38857	19.51
18129	Posey County	67	5898	11.36
18131	Pulaski County	34	3040	11.18
18133	Putnam County	92	7722	11.91
18135	Randolph County	33	6174	5.34
18137	Ripley County	54	7148	7.55
18139	Rush County	74	4064	18.21

TABLE 16 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
18141	St. Joseph County	1852	64444	28.74
18143	Scott County	91	5568	16.34
18145	Shelby County	106	10619	9.98
18147	Spencer County	47	4843	9.70
18149	Starke County	50	5494	9.10
18151	Steuben County	101	7437	13.58
18153	Sullivan County	39	4466	8.73
18155	Switzerland County	24	2614	9.18
18157	Tippecanoe County	910	36597	24.87
18159	Tipton County	51	3516	14.51
18161	Union County	17	1753	9.70
18163	Vanderburgh County	1010	39633	25.48
18165	Vermillion County	30	3629	8.27
18167	Vigo County	729	22865	31.88
18169	Wabash County	113	7160	15.78
18171	Warren County	19	1867	10.18
18173	Warrick County	60	15201	3.95
18175	Washington County	105	6778	15.49
18177	Wayne County	390	15478	25.20
18179	Wells County	39	6711	5.81
18181	White County	63	5799	10.86
18183	Whitley County	146	8010	18.23

TABLE 17

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - IOWA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
191	Adair County	0	1649	0.00
193	Adams County	10	803	12.45
195	Allamakee County	28	3180	8.81
197	Appanoose County	112	2816	39.77
199	Audubon County	7	1218	5.75
1911	Benton County	52	6299	8.26
1913	Black Hawk County	804	28236	28.47
1915	Boone County	71	6068	11.70
1917	Bremer County	27	5372	5.03
1919	Buchanan County	61	5587	10.92
1921	Buena Vista County	226	5157	43.82
1923	Butler County	0	3567	0.00
1925	Calhoun County	0	2018	0.00
1927	Carroll County	80	5008	15.97
1929	Cass County	126	3076	40.96
1931	Cedar County	2	4355	0.46
1933	Cerro Gordo County	420	9257	45.37
1935	Cherokee County	30	2512	11.94
1937	Chickasaw County	26	2892	8.99
1939	Clarke County	30	2375	12.63
1941	Clay County	116	3742	31.00
1943	Clayton County	1	4047	0.25

TABLE 17 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1945	Clinton County	317	11334	27.97
1947	Crawford County	55	4586	11.99
1949	Dallas County	190	20788	9.14
1951	Davis County	17	2526	6.73
1953	Decatur County	9	1809	4.98
1955	Delaware County	64	4279	14.96
1957	Des Moines County	520	9297	55.93
1959	Dickinson County	45	3297	13.65
1961	Dubuque County	647	22078	29.31
1963	Emmet County	14	2188	6.40
1965	Fayette County	205	4563	44.93
1967	Floyd County	48	3798	12.64
1969	Franklin County	36	2436	14.78
1971	Fremont County	11	1570	7.01
1973	Greene County	44	2051	21.45
1975	Grundy County	19	2902	6.55
1977	Guthrie County	3	2458	1.22
1979	Hamilton County	57	3569	15.97
1981	Hancock County	26	2553	10.18
1983	Hardin County	107	3850	27.79
1985	Harrison County	8	3343	2.39
1987	Henry County	165	4561	36.18
1989	Howard County	33	2401	13.74
1991	Humboldt County	12	2267	5.29

TABLE 17 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
1993	Ida County	0	1695	0.00
1995	Iowa County	32	3808	8.40
1997	Jackson County	80	4504	17.76
1999	Jasper County	133	8203	16.21
19101	Jefferson County	53	2984	17.76
19103	Johnson County	621	27148	22.87
19105	Jones County	58	4463	13.00
19107	Keokuk County	0	2387	0.00
19109	Kossuth County	36	3429	10.50
19111	Lee County	215	7680	27.99
19113	Linn County	1378	51832	26.59
19115	Louisa County	16	2785	5.75
19117	Lucas County	47	2067	22.74
19119	Lyon County	40	3239	12.35
19121	Madison County	43	4119	10.44
19123	Mahaska County	81	5344	15.16
19125	Marion County	109	8127	13.41
19127	Marshall County	343	10331	33.20
19129	Mills County	62	3706	16.73
19131	Mitchell County	35	2587	13.53
19133	Monona County	27	1973	13.68
19135	Monroe County	15	1949	7.70
19137	Montgomery County	57	2432	23.44
19139	Muscatine County	350	11009	31.79

TABLE 17 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
19141	O'Brien County	20	3302	6.06
19143	Osceola County	15	1377	10.89
19145	Page County	91	3351	27.16
19147	Palo Alto County	39	2075	18.80
19149	Plymouth County	82	6283	13.05
19151	Pocahontas County	21	1534	13.69
19153	Polk County	2195	112688	19.48
19155	Pottawattamie County	952	22204	42.88
19157	Poweshiek County	59	3899	15.13
19159	Ringgold County	0	1240	0.00
19161	Sac County	8	2262	3.54
19163	Scott County	924	40870	22.61
19165	Shelby County	37	2785	13.29
19167	Sioux County	110	9259	11.88
19169	Story County	293	15997	18.32
19171	Tama County	82	4317	18.99
19173	Taylor County	0	1464	0.00
19175	Union County	24	2948	8.14
19177	Van Buren County	8	1726	4.63
19179	Wapello County	472	7983	59.13
19181	Warren County	138	11912	11.58
19183	Washington County	0	5451	0.00
19185	Wayne County	0	1505	0.00
19187	Webster County	330	8096	40.76

TABLE 17 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
19189	Winnebago County	13	2244	5.79
19191	Winneshiek County	39	4143	9.41
19193	Woodbury County	1223	26807	45.62
19195	Worth County	14	1669	8.39
19197	Wright County	37	2987	12.39

TABLE 18

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - KANSAS

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
201	Allen County	39	3153	12.37
203	Anderson County	33	2027	16.28
205	Atchison County	69	3994	17.28
207	Barber County	7	1079	6.49
209	Barton County	54	6821	7.92
2011	Bourbon County	51	3764	13.55
2013	Brown County	34	2487	13.67
2015	Butler County	229	17307	13.23
2017	Chase County	1	592	1.69
2019	Chautauqua County	2	732	2.73
2021	Cherokee County	39	5237	7.45
2023	Cheyenne County	4	568	7.04
2025	Clark County	0	554	0.00
2027	Clay County	27	2010	13.43
2029	Cloud County	63	2099	30.01
2031	Coffey County	27	1957	13.80
2033	Comanche County	6	477	12.58
2035	Cowley County	52	8811	5.90
2037	Crawford County	119	8716	13.65
2039	Decatur County	2	536	3.73
2041	Dickinson County	36	4928	7.31
2043	Doniphan County	9	1726	5.21

TABLE 18 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2045	Douglas County	206	21421	9.62
2047	Edwards County	8	676	11.83
2049	Elk County	5	519	9.63
2051	Ellis County	73	6251	11.68
2053	Ellsworth County	3	1195	2.51
2055	Finney County	386	11770	32.80
2057	Ford County	300	10779	27.83
2059	Franklin County	49	6473	7.57
2061	Geary County	116	11859	9.78
2063	Gove County	6	649	9.24
2065	Graham County	4	510	7.84
2067	Grant County	18	2537	7.09
2069	Gray County	6	1779	3.37
2071	Greeley County	3	289	10.38
2073	Greenwood County	2	1402	1.43
2075	Hamilton County	0	737	0.00
2077	Harper County	16	1383	11.57
2079	Harvey County	146	8837	16.52
2081	Haskell County	12	1296	9.26
2083	Hodgeman County	1	455	2.20
2085	Jackson County	27	3531	7.65
2087	Jefferson County	50	4497	11.12
2089	Jewell County	0	557	0.00
2091	Johnson County	2174	145011	14.99

TABLE 18 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2093	Kearny County	6	1190	5.04
2095	Kingman County	10	1803	5.55
2097	Kiowa County	6	522	11.49
2099	Labette County	24	5054	4.75
20101	Lane County	1	374	2.67
20103	Leavenworth County	122	19157	6.37
20105	Lincoln County	0	753	0.00
20107	Linn County	18	2170	8.29
20109	Logan County	11	655	16.79
20111	Lyon County	139	7760	17.91
20113	McPherson County	64	6851	9.34
20115	Marion County	25	2717	9.20
20117	Marshall County	11	2303	4.78
20119	Meade County	1	1232	0.81
20121	Miami County	83	8576	9.68
20123	Mitchell County	14	1398	10.01
20125	Montgomery County	216	8105	26.65
20127	Morris County	13	1237	10.51
20129	Morton County	8	815	9.82
20131	Nemaha County	11	2634	4.18
20133	Neosho County	7	4048	1.73
20135	Ness County	0	681	0.00
20137	Norton County	8	1086	7.37
20139	Osage County	27	3985	6.78

TABLE 18 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
20141	Osborne County	6	788	7.61
20143	Ottawa County	7	1472	4.76
20145	Pawnee County	17	1394	12.20
20147	Phillips County	4	1294	3.09
20149	Pottawatomie County	54	6631	8.14
20151	Pratt County	147	2313	63.55
20153	Rawlins County	0	454	0.00
20155	Reno County	349	14966	23.32
20157	Republic County	21	949	22.13
20159	Rice County	8	2338	3.42
20161	Riley County	115	14016	8.20
20163	Rooks County	0	1190	0.00
20165	Rush County	0	632	0.00
20167	Russell County	20	1478	13.53
20169	Saline County	510	13810	36.93
20171	Scott County	8	1272	6.29
20173	Sedgwick County	2027	134808	15.04
20175	Seward County	86	7441	11.56
20177	Shawnee County	646	44056	14.66
20179	Sheridan County	0	588	0.00
20181	Sherman County	20	1430	13.99
20183	Smith County	4	715	5.59
20185	Stafford County	7	1042	6.72
20187	Stanton County	3	609	4.93

TABLE 18 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
20189	Stevens County	10	1738	5.75
20191	Sumner County	27	6035	4.47
20193	Thomas County	26	1812	14.35
20195	Trego County	0	552	0.00
20197	Wabaunsee County	23	1773	12.97
20199	Wallace County	0	388	0.00
20201	Washington County	1	1305	0.77
20203	Wichita County	11	586	18.77
20205	Wilson County	30	2151	13.95
20207	Woodson County	2	700	2.86
20209		723		
20777		4		

TABLE 19

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - KENTUCKY

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
211	Adair County	5	4009	1.25
213	Allen County	2	4873	0.41
215	Anderson County	6	5376	1.12
217	Ballard County	6	1899	3.16
219	Barren County	51	10157	5.02
2111	Bath County	8	2917	2.74
2113	Bell County	48	6083	7.89
2115	Boone County	120	34229	3.51
2117	Bourbon County	9	4722	1.91
2119	Boyd County	44	10484	4.20
2121	Boyle County	27	6122	4.41
2123	Bracken County	4	2075	1.93
2125	Breathitt County	8	2975	2.69
2127	Breckinridge County	3	4768	0.63
2129	Bullitt County	49	18231	2.69
2131	Butler County	6	2957	2.03
2133	Caldwell County	7	2894	2.42
2135	Calloway County	5	6791	0.74
2137	Campbell County	341	20454	16.67
2139	Carlisle County	0	1128	0.00
2141	Carroll County	42	2770	15.16
2143	Carter County	14	6257	2.24

TABLE 19 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2145	Casey County	1	3711	0.27
2147	Christian County	326	21258	15.34
2149	Clark County	28	8224	3.40
2151	Clay County	1	4634	0.22
2153	Clinton County	1	2348	0.43
2155	Crittenden County	1	2085	0.48
2157	Cumberland County	0	1513	0.00
2159	Daviess County	228	23819	9.57
2161	Edmonson County	6	2478	2.42
2163	Elliott County	1	1457	0.69
2165	Estill County	2	3253	0.61
2167	Fayette County	804	64417	12.48
2169	Fleming County	10	3504	2.85
2171	Floyd County	4	8635	0.46
2173	Franklin County	116	10515	11.03
2175	Fulton County	5	1350	3.70
2177	Gallatin County	4	2220	1.80
2179	Garrard County	4	3803	1.05
2181	Grant County	9	6791	1.33
2183	Graves County	31	9216	3.36
2185	Grayson County	24	6123	3.92
2187	Green County	16	2495	6.41
2189	Greenup County	8	8108	0.99
2191	Hancock County	1	2194	0.46

TABLE 19 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2193	Hardin County	284	27444	10.35
2195	Harlan County	13	6483	2.01
2197	Harrison County	11	4321	2.55
2199	Hart County	2	4540	0.44
21101	Henderson County	246	10889	22.59
21103	Henry County	6	3742	1.60
21105	Hickman County	0	975	0.00
21107	Hopkins County	110	10805	10.18
21109	Jackson County	2	3063	0.65
21111	Jefferson County	2988	172162	17.36
21113	Jessamine County	55	12511	4.40
21115	Johnson County	5	5188	0.96
21117	Kenton County	168	39985	4.20
21119	Knott County	4	3365	1.19
21121	Knox County	4	7498	0.53
21123	Larue County	4	3183	1.26
21125	Laurel County	19	14220	1.34
21127	Lawrence County	1	3635	0.28
21129	Lee County	1	1502	0.67
21131	Leslie County	4	2393	1.67
21133	Letcher County	4	5306	0.75
21135	Lewis County	2	3200	0.63
21137	Lincoln County	10	5855	1.71
21139	Livingston County	4	1924	2.08

TABLE 19 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
21141	Logan County	8	6418	1.25
21143	Lyon County	6	1289	4.65
21145	McCracken County	95	14444	6.58
21147	McCreary County	1	3965	0.25
21149	McLean County	4	2216	1.81
21151	Madison County	64	18008	3.55
21153	Magoffin County	3	3052	0.98
21155	Marion County	22	4820	4.56
21157	Marshall County	12	6346	1.89
21159	Martin County	2	2709	0.74
21161	Mason County	6	4176	1.44
21163	Meade County	12	7582	1.58
21165	Menifee County	0	1349	0.00
21167	Mercer County	17	4908	3.46
21169	Metcalfe County	4	2344	1.71
21171	Monroe County	3	2467	1.22
21173	Montgomery County	88	6510	13.52
21175	Morgan County	7	2645	2.65
21177	Muhlenberg County	4	6574	0.61
21179	Nelson County	31	11305	2.74
21181	Nicholas County	4	1633	2.45
21183	Ohio County	7	5949	1.18
21185	Oldham County	18	16458	1.09
21187	Owen County	1	2605	0.38

TABLE 19 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
21189	Owsley County	0	1047	0.00
21191	Pendleton County	4	3391	1.18
21193	Perry County	8	6196	1.29
21195	Pike County	6	13786	0.44
21197	Powell County	2	2994	0.67
21199	Pulaski County	9	14452	0.62
21201	Robertson County	2	447	4.47
21203	Rockcastle County	5	3880	1.29
21205	Rowan County	20	4494	4.45
21207	Russell County	6	3888	1.54
21209	Scott County	5	12829	0.39
21211	Shelby County	27	10653	2.53
21213	Simpson County	8	4365	1.83
21215	Spencer County	7	4365	1.60
21217	Taylor County	68	5501	12.36
21219	Todd County	12	3473	3.46
21221	Trigg County	8	3183	2.51
21223	Trimble County	2	2165	0.92
21225	Union County	18	3227	5.58
21227	Warren County	211	26254	8.04
21229	Washington County	3	2779	1.08
21231	Wayne County	10	4568	2.19
21233	Webster County	13	3121	4.17
21235	Whitley County	15	8514	1.76

TABLE 19 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
21237	Wolfe County	1	1695	0.59
21239	Woodford County	15	5800	2.59

TABLE 20

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - LOUISIANA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
221	Acadia PARISH	334	16652	20.06
223	Allen PARISH	72	5791	12.43
225	Ascension PARISH	485	31549	15.37
227	Assumption PARISH	35	5392	6.49
229	Avoyelles PARISH	211	9936	21.24
2211	Beauregard PARISH	90	9238	9.74
2213	Bienville PARISH	12	3317	3.62
2215	Bossier PARISH	370	31061	11.91
2217	Caddo PARISH	3121	62844	49.66
2219	Calcasieu PARISH	603	48621	12.40
2221	Caldwell PARISH	41	2314	17.72
2223	Cameron PARISH	2	1606	1.25
2225	Catahoula PARISH	11	2268	4.85
2227	Claiborne PARISH	33	3128	10.55
2229	Concordia PARISH	38	4979	7.63
2231	De Soto PARISH	49	6641	7.38
2233	East Baton Rouge PARISH	4005	103043	38.87
2235	East Carroll PARISH	15	1890	7.94
2237	East Feliciana PARISH	38	3963	9.59
2239	Evangeline PARISH	82	8846	9.27
2241	Franklin PARISH	69	5335	12.93
2243	Grant PARISH	110	4889	22.50

TABLE 20 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2245	Iberia PARISH	235	19720	11.92
2247	Iberville PARISH	186	7207	25.81
2249	Jackson PARISH	65	3677	17.68
2251	Jefferson PARISH	2219	96088	23.09
2253	Jefferson Davis PARISH	42	8154	5.15
2255	Lafayette PARISH	1868	54729	34.13
2257	Lafourche PARISH	570	23167	24.60
2259	La Salle PARISH	20	3375	5.93
2261	Lincoln PARISH	342	9502	35.99
2263	Livingston PARISH	413	35325	11.69
2265	Madison PARISH	40	2977	13.44
2267	Morehouse PARISH	235	6699	35.08
2269	Natchitoches PARISH	265	9426	28.11
2271	Orleans PARISH	2978	76865	38.74
2273	Ouachita PARISH	1148	40261	28.51
2275	Plaquemines PARISH	42	6398	6.56
2277	Pointe Coupee PARISH	79	5394	14.65
2279	Rapides PARISH	685	33698	20.33
2281	Red River PARISH	51	2268	22.49
2283	Richland PARISH	177	5296	33.42
2285	Sabine PARISH	60	5839	10.28
2287	St. Bernard PARISH	228	10844	21.03
2289	St. Charles PARISH	453	13708	33.05
2291	St. Helena PARISH	3	2575	1.17

TABLE 20 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2293	St. James PARISH	41	5324	7.70
2295	St. John The Baptist PARISH	109	11661	9.35
2297	St. Landry PARISH	811	22534	35.99
2299	St. Martin PARISH	168	13387	12.55
22101	St. Mary PARISH	490	13266	36.94
22103	St. Tammany PARISH	854	60133	14.20
22105	Tangipahoa PARISH	561	30811	18.21
22107	Tensas PARISH	30	1252	23.96
22109	Terrebonne PARISH	1614	28629	56.38
22111	Union PARISH	181	5084	35.60
22113	Vermilion PARISH	94	15512	6.06
22115	Vernon PARISH	112	14838	7.55
22117	Washington PARISH	201	11498	17.48
22119	Webster PARISH	204	9582	21.29
22121	West Baton Rouge PARISH	161	5913	27.23
22123	West Carroll PARISH	56	2743	20.42
22125	West Feliciana PARISH	22	2608	8.44
22127	Winn PARISH	27	3350	8.06
22777		0		

TABLE 21

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - MAINE

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
231	Androscoggin County	689	23925	28.80
233	Aroostook County	270	13632	19.81
235	Cumberland County	1111	57108	19.45
237	Franklin County	104	5735	18.13
239	Hancock County	99	9642	10.27
2311	Kennebec County	529	24574	21.53
2313	Knox County	84	7399	11.35
2315	Lincoln County	80	6134	13.04
2317	Oxford County	150	11674	12.85
2319	Penobscot County	479	29283	16.36
2321	Piscataquis County	24	3164	7.59
2323	Sagadahoc County	241	7053	34.17
2325	Somerset County	276	10619	25.99
2327	Waldo County	134	7863	17.04
2329	Washington County	32	6244	5.12
2331	York County	1191	40797	29.19
23777		0		

TABLE 22

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - MARYLAND

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
241	Allegany County	555	13001	42.69
243	Anne Arundel County	3001	126357	23.75
245	Baltimore County	5119	177490	28.84
249	Calvert County	425	22389	18.98
2411	Caroline County	265	7922	33.45
2413	Carroll County	539	39160	13.76
2415	Cecil County	683	24538	27.83
2417	Charles County	1107	38537	28.73
2419	Dorchester County	288	6903	41.72
2421	Frederick County	787	58549	13.44
2423	Garrett County	146	6183	23.61
2425	Harford County	848	58798	14.42
2427	Howard County	1375	75372	18.24
2429	Kent County	108	3419	31.59
2431	Montgomery County	2615	238126	10.98
2433	Prince George's County	2542	202418	12.56
2435	Queen Anne's County	205	11215	18.28
2437	St. Mary's County	331	27780	11.92
2439	Somerset County	176	4305	40.88
2441	Talbot County	212	7199	29.45
2443	Washington County	542	33520	16.17
2445	Wicomico County	1053	22095	47.66

TABLE 22 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2447	Worcester County	552	9313	59.27
24510		3851		

TABLE 23

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - MASSACHUSETTS

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
251	Barnstable County	575	35460	16.22
253	Berkshire County	299	24228	12.34
255	Bristol County	1565	119146	13.14
257	Dukes County	27	3178	8.50
259	Essex County	1477	169961	8.69
2511	Franklin County	187	13535	13.82
2513	Hampden County	1388	107214	12.95
2515	Hampshire County	204	25482	8.01
2517	Middlesex County	1638	321252	5.10
2519	Nantucket County	52	2124	24.48
2521	Norfolk County	829	150628	5.50
2523	Plymouth County	1076	115945	9.28
2525	Suffolk County	1144	129446	8.84
2527	Worcester County	1749	181818	9.62
25777		0		

TABLE 24

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - MICHIGAN

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
261	Alcona County	9	1455	6.19
263	Alger County	16	1520	10.53
265	Allegan County	338	28418	11.89
267	Alpena County	68	5869	11.59
269	Antrim County	35	4660	7.51
2611	Arenac County	20	2992	6.68
2613	Baraga County	20	1689	11.84
2615	Barry County	101	13934	7.25
2617	Bay County	356	22976	15.49
2619	Benzie County	10	3436	2.91
2621	Berrien County	574	35778	16.04
2623	Branch County	72	10555	6.82
2625	Calhoun County	297	31745	9.36
2627	Cass County	54	11662	4.63
2629	Charlevoix County	20	5519	3.62
2631	Cheboygan County	41	4922	8.33
2633	Chippewa County	102	7631	13.37
2635	Clare County	63	6266	10.05
2637	Clinton County	150	18033	8.32
2639	Crawford County	52	2672	19.46
2641	Delta County	175	7588	23.06
2643	Dickinson County	86	5346	16.09

TABLE 24 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2645	Eaton County	151	24287	6.22
2647	Emmet County	93	7144	13.02
2649	Genesee County	1494	100626	14.85
2651	Gladwin County	147	4986	29.48
2653	Gogebic County	26	2616	9.94
2655	Grand Traverse County	281	19038	14.76
2657	Gratiot County	351	8675	40.46
2659	Hillsdale County	169	10574	15.98
2661	Houghton County	45	7504	6.00
2663	Huron County	84	6501	12.92
2665	Ingham County	541	57628	9.39
2667	Ionia County	229	15241	15.03
2669	Iosco County	76	4358	17.44
2671	Iron County	15	1937	7.74
2673	Isabella County	161	12278	13.11
2675	Jackson County	285	36276	7.86
2677	Kalamazoo County	863	56993	15.14
2679	Kalkaska County	32	3724	8.59
2681	Kent County	2533	157499	16.08
2683	Keweenaw County	0	388	0.00
2685	Lake County	7	1960	3.57
2687	Lapeer County	200	20295	9.85
2689	Leelanau County	11	3814	2.88
2691	Lenawee County	465	22200	20.95

TABLE 24 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2693	Livingston County	194	44384	4.37
2695	Luce County	15	1116	13.44
2697	Mackinac County	20	1959	10.21
2699	Macomb County	1725	190051	9.08
26101	Manistee County	51	4493	11.35
26103	Marquette County	253	12353	20.48
26105	Mason County	87	6020	14.45
26107	Mecosta County	70	8325	8.41
26109	Menominee County	70	4738	14.77
26111	Midland County	40	19087	2.10
26113	Missaukee County	27	3496	7.72
26115	Monroe County	238	35126	6.78
26117	Montcalm County	130	14693	8.85
26119	Montmorency County	2	1501	1.33
26121	Muskegon County	288	41287	6.98
26123	Newaygo County	184	11407	16.13
26125	Oakland County	2985	278195	10.73
26127	Oceana County	64	6408	9.99
26129	Ogemaw County	69	4156	16.60
26131	Ontonagon County	20	915	21.86
26133	Osceola County	66	5606	11.77
26135	Oscoda County	11	1685	6.53
26137	Otsego County	116	5323	21.79
26139	Ottawa County	1643	68400	24.02

TABLE 24 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
26141	Presque Isle County	25	2211	11.31
26143	Roscommon County	131	3767	34.78
26145	Saginaw County	584	44724	13.06
26147	St. Clair County	365	36558	9.98
26149	St. Joseph County	241	15480	15.57
26151	Sanilac County	35	9635	3.63
26153	Schoolcraft County	51	1583	32.22
26155	Shiawassee County	90	15978	5.63
26157	Tuscola County	152	12084	12.58
26159	Van Buren County	233	18550	12.56
26161	Washtenaw County	664	70878	9.37
26163	Wayne County	5529	438260	12.62
26165	Wexford County	74	7725	9.58
26777		1		

TABLE 25

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - MINNESOTA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
271	Aitkin County	16	2763	5.79
273	Anoka County	1762	84218	20.92
275	Becker County	52	8106	6.42
277	Beltrami County	351	11452	30.65
279	Benton County	75	9553	7.85
2711	Big Stone County	0	1063	0.00
2713	Blue Earth County	492	12756	38.57
2715	Brown County	79	5530	14.29
2717	Carlton County	107	8171	13.10
2719	Carver County	343	27029	12.69
2721	Cass County	83	6009	13.81
2723	Chippewa County	0	2779	0.00
2725	Chisago County	74	12971	5.71
2727	Clay County	337	13824	24.38
2729	Clearwater County	25	2129	11.74
2731	Cook County	9	879	10.24
2733	Cottonwood County	38	2715	14.00
2735	Crow Wing County	448	14219	31.51
2737	Dakota County	2247	103375	21.74
2739	Dodge County	47	5713	8.23
2741	Douglas County	176	7779	22.63
2743	Faribault County	75	3088	24.29

TABLE 25 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2745	Fillmore County	11	4959	2.22
2747	Freeborn County	363	6797	53.41
2749	Goodhue County	263	10773	24.41
2751	Grant County	14	1248	11.22
2753	Hennepin County	13317	265894	50.08
2755	Houston County	36	4109	8.76
2757	Hubbard County	110	4359	25.24
2759	Isanti County	154	9664	15.94
2761	Itasca County	1	9688	0.10
2763	Jackson County	32	2331	13.73
2765	Kanabec County	53	3599	14.73
2767	Kandiyohi County	285	10027	28.42
2769	Kittson County	5	981	5.10
2771	Koochiching County	25	2712	9.22
2773	Lac qui Parle County	13	1522	8.54
2775	Lake County	6	2021	2.97
2777	Lake of the Woods County	0	758	0.00
2779	Le Sueur County	57	6948	8.20
2781	Lincoln County	0	1292	0.00
2783	Lyon County	261	6225	41.93
2785	McLeod County	156	8826	17.68
2787	Mahnomen County	19	1685	11.28
2789	Marshall County	1	2203	0.45
2791	Martin County	119	4468	26.63

TABLE 25 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2793	Meeker County	70	5704	12.27
2795	Mille Lacs County	229	6367	35.97
2797	Morrison County	3	7918	0.38
2799	Mower County	451	9846	45.81
27101	Murray County	0	1876	0.00
27103	Nicollet County	115	7390	15.56
27105	Nobles County	79	5660	13.96
27107	Norman County	0	1554	0.00
27109	Olmsted County	644	36888	17.46
27111	Otter Tail County	195	12186	16.00
27113	Pennington County	134	3292	40.70
27115	Pine County	119	6204	19.18
27117	Pipestone County	13	2299	5.65
27119	Polk County	207	7386	28.03
27121	Pope County	4	2308	1.73
27123	Ramsey County	6282	121120	51.87
27125	Red Lake County	0	993	0.00
27127	Redwood County	64	3881	16.49
27129	Renville County	13	3481	3.73
27131	Rice County	344	14637	23.50
27133	Rock County	2	2405	0.83
27135	Roseau County	19	3944	4.82
27137	St. Louis County	995	38860	25.60
27139	Scott County	840	39723	21.15

TABLE 25 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
27141	Sherburne County	449	25130	17.87
27143	Sibley County	0	3758	0.00
27145	Stearns County	856	34829	24.58
27147	Steele County	249	9412	26.46
27149	Stevens County	16	2000	8.00
27151	Swift County	69	2085	33.09
27153	Todd County	59	5943	9.93
27155	Traverse County	8	729	10.97
27157	Wabasha County	35	4885	7.16
27159	Wadena County	4	3240	1.23
27161	Waseca County	80	4461	17.93
27163	Washington County	1143	62934	18.16
27165	Watonwan County	71	2773	25.60
27167	Wilkin County	22	1587	13.86
27169	Winona County	242	9476	25.54
27171	Wright County	811	37307	21.74
27173	Yellow Medicine County	21	2369	8.86
27777		0		

TABLE 26

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
281	Adams County	115	6944	16.56
283	Alcorn County	145	8900	16.29
285	Amite County	21	2840	7.39
287	Attala County	23	4988	4.61
289	Benton County	19	2053	9.25
2811	Bolivar County	315	8683	36.28
2813	Calhoun County	46	3650	12.60
2815	Carroll County	17	2143	7.93
2817	Chickasaw County	46	4425	10.40
2819	Choctaw County	2	1954	1.02
2821	Claiborne County	0	2158	0.00
2823	Clarke County	48	3977	12.07
2825	Clay County	19	5099	3.73
2827	Coahoma County	231	7303	31.63
2829	Copiah County	155	6977	22.22
2831	Covington County	41	4978	8.24
2833	De Soto County	928	45703	20.31
2835	Forrest County	197	18173	10.84
2837	Franklin County	0	1985	0.00
2839	George County	0	5997	0.00
2841	Greene County	23	2926	7.86
2843	Grenada County	152	5229	29.07

TABLE 26 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2845	Hancock County	194	10510	18.46
2847	Harrison County	1648	47383	34.78
2849	Hinds County	991	63923	15.50
2851	Holmes County	71	5216	13.61
2853	Humphreys County	15	2531	5.93
2855	Issaquena County	2	221	9.05
2857	Itawamba County	0	5247	0.00
2859	Jackson County	308	34715	8.87
2861	Jasper County	38	3878	9.80
2863	Jefferson County	11	1736	6.34
2865	Jefferson Davis County	0	2663	0.00
2867	Jones County	77	17504	4.40
2869	Kemper County	8	2267	3.53
2871	Lafayette County	142	9239	15.37
2873	Lamar County	110	14983	7.34
2875	Lauderdale County	546	19576	27.89
2877	Lawrence County	22	3067	7.17
2879	Leake County	33	6687	4.93
2881	Lee County	507	22286	22.75
2883	Leflore County	67	8561	7.83
2885	Lincoln County	63	8816	7.15
2887	Lowndes County	181	14669	12.34
2889	Madison County	378	25849	14.62
2891	Marion County	47	6580	7.14

TABLE 26 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2893	Marshall County	99	8255	11.99
2895	Monroe County	103	8519	12.09
2897	Montgomery County	43	2476	17.37
2899	Neshoba County	138	8488	16.26
28101	Newton County	58	5522	10.50
28103	Noxubee County	35	2931	11.94
28105	Oktibbeha County	156	8817	17.69
28107	Panola County	203	9085	22.34
28109	Pearl River County	207	13238	15.64
28111	Perry County	30	2878	10.42
28113	Pike County	263	10695	24.59
28115	Pontotoc County	51	8063	6.33
28117	Prentiss County	114	5920	19.26
28119	Quitman County	23	1982	11.60
28121	Rankin County	543	36138	15.03
28123	Scott County	50	7539	6.63
28125	Sharkey County	20	1206	16.58
28127	Simpson County	0	6980	0.00
28129	Smith County	28	4036	6.94
28131	Stone County	30	4210	7.13
28133	Sunflower County	163	6785	24.02
28135	Tallahatchie County	182	3226	56.42
28137	Tate County	54	7143	7.56
28139	Tippah County	0	5450	0.00

TABLE 26 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
28141	Tishomingo County	0	4387	0.00
28143	Tunica County	2	3127	0.64
28145	Union County	87	6982	12.46
28147	Walthall County	24	3800	6.32
28149	Warren County	517	12088	42.77
28151	Washington County	571	13623	41.91
28153	Wayne County	63	5305	11.88
28155	Webster County	20	2433	8.22
28157	Wilkinson County	17	2081	8.17
28159	Winston County	2	4566	0.44
28161	Yalobusha County	40	2904	13.77
28163	Yazoo County	38	6871	5.53
28777		0		

TABLE 27

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - MISSOURI

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
291	Adair County	70	4801	14.58
293	Andrew County	36	4108	8.76
295	Atchison County	15	1094	13.71
297	Audrain County	100	6150	16.26
299	Barry County	137	8312	16.48
2911	Barton County	78	3178	24.54
2913	Bates County	82	4049	20.25
2915	Benton County	34	3349	10.15
2917	Bollinger County	14	2856	4.90
2919	Boone County	1496	34923	42.84
2921	Buchanan County	465	20763	22.40
2923	Butler County	310	10128	30.61
2925	Caldwell County	36	2210	16.29
2927	Callaway County	218	9803	22.24
2929	Camden County	177	8312	21.29
2931	Cape Girardeau County	435	16720	26.02
2933	Carroll County	22	2115	10.40
2935	Carter County	20	1475	13.56
2937	Cass County	930	25927	35.87
2939	Cedar County	46	3245	14.18
2941	Chariton County	8	1724	4.64
2943	Christian County	190	21263	8.94

TABLE 27 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2945	Clark County	16	1654	9.67
2947	Clay County	626	57638	10.86
2949	Clinton County	150	5027	29.84
2951	Cole County	611	17776	34.37
2953	Cooper County	235	3877	60.61
2955	Crawford County	47	5995	7.84
2957	Dade County	16	1643	9.74
2959	Dallas County	24	4025	5.96
2961	Daviess County	22	2151	10.23
2963	De Kalb County	40	2237	17.88
2965	Dent County	28	3625	7.72
2967	Douglas County	57	2941	19.38
2969	Dunklin County	164	8244	19.89
2971	Franklin County	305	24360	12.52
2973	Gasconade County	40	3160	12.66
2975	Gentry County	8	1665	4.80
2977	Greene County	797	59226	13.46
2979	Grundy County	90	2495	36.07
2981	Harrison County	12	2135	5.62
2983	Henry County	109	4933	22.10
2985	Hickory County	5	1606	3.11
2987	Holt County	13	931	13.96
2989	Howard County	15	2198	6.82
2991	Howell County	76	10042	7.57

TABLE 27 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
2993	Iron County	11	2327	4.73
2995	Jackson County	3274	163979	19.97
2997	Jasper County	579	29454	19.66
2999	Jefferson County	1224	53880	22.72
29101	Johnson County	211	12193	17.31
29103	Knox County	13	1019	12.76
29105	Laclede County	94	8856	10.61
29107	Lafayette County	197	7901	24.93
29109	Lawrence County	81	9977	8.12
29111	Lewis County	63	2347	26.84
29113	Lincoln County	181	14443	12.53
29115	Linn County	42	3001	14.00
29117	Livingston County	137	3231	42.40
29119	McDonald County	60	6189	9.69
29121	Macon County	52	3746	13.88
29123	Madison County	35	2970	11.78
29125	Maries County	20	2038	9.81
29127	Marion County	453	6859	66.04
29129	Mercer County	2	918	2.18
29131	Miller County	89	5965	14.92
29133	Mississippi County	66	3201	20.62
29135	Moniteau County	17	3901	4.36
29137	Monroe County	10	1995	5.01
29139	Montgomery County	25	2805	8.91

TABLE 27 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
29141	Morgan County	119	4366	27.26
29143	New Madrid County	60	4315	13.90
29145	Newton County	225	14687	15.32
29147	Nodaway County	54	4107	13.15
29149	Oregon County	6	2448	2.45
29151	Osage County	3	3328	0.90
29153	Ozark County	9	1916	4.70
29155	Pemiscot County	140	4937	28.36
29157	Perry County	58	4677	12.40
29159	Pettis County	346	10703	32.33
29161	Phelps County	126	9670	13.03
29163	Pike County	77	4045	19.04
29165	Platte County	216	22359	9.66
29167	Polk County	55	7474	7.36
29169	Pulaski County	97	12465	7.78
29171	Putnam County	10	1092	9.16
29173	Ralls County	27	2274	11.87
29175	Randolph County	141	5764	24.46
29177	Ray County	137	5588	24.52
29179	Reynolds County	7	1460	4.79
29181	Ripley County	34	3255	10.45
29183	St. Charles County	2312	92207	25.07
29185	St. Clair County	4	1856	2.16
29186	Ste. Genevieve County	37	3972	9.32

TABLE 27 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
29187	St. Francois County	158	14326	11.03
29189	St. Louis County	8848	228090	38.79
29195	Saline County	173	5335	32.43
29197	Schuyler County	15	1123	13.36
29199	Scotland County	8	1383	5.78
29201	Scott County	276	9562	28.86
29203	Shannon County	21	1883	11.15
29205	Shelby County	9	1511	5.96
29207	Stoddard County	74	6596	11.22
29209	Stone County	126	5660	22.26
29211	Sullivan County	10	1529	6.54
29213	Taney County	165	11582	14.25
29215	Texas County	102	5614	18.17
29217	Vernon County	140	5137	27.25
29219	Warren County	245	7981	30.70
29221	Washington County	31	5871	5.28
29223	Wayne County	47	2790	16.85
29225	Webster County	123	9951	12.36
29227	Worth County	0	430	0.00
29229	Wright County	34	4740	7.17
29510	St. Louis City	2115	65672	32.21

TABLE 28

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - MONTANA

COUNTY CODE				
301	Beaverhead County	65	1753	37.08
303	Big Horn County	38	4289	8.86
305	Blaine County	23	1997	11.52
307	Broadwater County	18	1267	14.21
309	Carbon County	18	1900	9.47
3011	Carter County	0	196	0.00
3013	Cascade County	1248	18569	67.21
3015	Chouteau County	2	1543	1.30
3017	Custer County	86	2573	33.42
3019	Daniels County	0	366	0.00
3021	Dawson County	100	2004	49.90
3023	Deer Lodge County	85	1634	52.02
3025	Fallon County	4	731	5.47
3027	Fergus County	21	2239	9.38
3029	Flathead County	526	20869	25.20
3031	Gallatin County	424	19223	22.06
3033	Garfield County	1	298	3.36
3035	Glacier County	19	4311	4.41
3037	Golden Valley County	10	167	59.88
3039	Granite County	1	489	2.04
3041	Hill County	275	4401	62.49
3043	Jefferson County	39	2477	15.74

TABLE 28 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3045	Judith Basin County	1	390	2.56
3047	Lake County	72	7170	10.04
3049	Lewis and Clark County	437	14301	30.56
3051	Liberty County	9	516	17.44
3053	Lincoln County	92	3649	25.21
3055	McCone County	2	338	5.92
3057	Madison County	14	1293	10.83
3059	Meagher County	0	363	0.00
3061	Mineral County	0	711	0.00
3063	Missoula County	1171	21699	53.97
3065	Musselshell County	6	960	6.25
3067	Park County	58	2976	19.49
3069	Petroleum County	2	107	18.69
3071	Phillips County	38	896	42.41
3073	Pondera County	19	1513	12.56
3075	Powder River County	6	323	18.58
3077	Powell County	4	1156	3.46
3079	Prairie County	0	197	0.00
3081	Ravalli County	260	8530	30.48
3083	Richland County	43	2589	16.61
3085	Roosevelt County	156	3425	45.55
3087	Rosebud County	12	2745	4.37
3089	Sanders County	13	2184	5.95
3091	Sheridan County	13	708	18.36

TABLE 28 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3093	Silver Bow County	548	7181	76.31
3095	Stillwater County	46	2029	22.67
3097	Sweet Grass County	15	803	18.68
3099	Teton County	0	1414	0.00
30101	Toole County	4	1046	3.82
30103	Treasure County	3	130	23.08
30105	Valley County	75	1674	44.80
30107	Wheatland County	3	503	5.96
30109	Wibaux County	0	216	0.00
30111	Yellowstone County	787	35874	21.94
30113		0		
30777		0		

TABLE 29

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - NEBRASKA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
311	Adams County	199	7400	26.89
313	Antelope County	4	1536	2.60
315	Arthur County	0	138	0.00
317	Banner County	1	143	6.99
319	Blaine County	0	122	0.00
3111	Boone County	0	1239	0.00
3113	Box Butte County	3	2842	1.06
3115	Boyd County	4	417	9.59
3117	Brown County	1	646	1.55
3119	Buffalo County	473	11303	41.85
3121	Burt County	13	1486	8.75
3123	Butler County	12	1994	6.02
3125	Cass County	39	6247	6.24
3127	Cedar County	6	2188	2.74
3129	Chase County	10	994	10.06
3131	Cherry County	22	1267	17.36
3133	Cheyenne County	34	2431	13.99
3135	Clay County	0	1576	0.00
3137	Colfax County	1	3096	0.32
3139	Cuming County	18	2230	8.07
3141	Custer County	22	2505	8.78
3143	Dakota County	266	6067	43.84

TABLE 29 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3145	Dawes County	27	1723	15.67
3147	Dawson County	197	6802	28.96
3149	Deuel County	6	423	14.18
3151	Dixon County	12	1512	7.94
3153	Dodge County	231	8644	26.72
3155	Douglas County	3582	137805	25.99
3157	Dundy County	0	464	0.00
3159	Fillmore County	2	1248	1.60
3161	Franklin County	0	668	0.00
3163	Frontier County	0	563	0.00
3165	Furnas County	2	1096	1.82
3167	Gage County	153	4898	31.24
3169	Garden County	0	343	0.00
3171	Garfield County	0	390	0.00
3173	Gosper County	0	482	0.00
3175	Grant County	0	126	0.00
3177	Greeley County	0	572	0.00
3179	Hall County	820	16281	50.37
3181	Hamilton County	3	2229	1.35
3183	Harlan County	3	716	4.19
3185	Hayes County	4	195	20.51
3187	Hitchcock County	3	607	4.94
3189	Holt County	28	2461	11.38
3191	Hooker County	1	146	6.85

TABLE 29 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3193	Howard County	0	1494	0.00
3195	Jefferson County	10	1676	5.97
3197	Johnson County	0	1016	0.00
3199	Kearney County	21	1574	13.34
31101	Keith County	63	1734	36.33
31103	Keya Paha County	5	156	32.05
31105	Kimball County	3	875	3.43
31107	Knox County	0	2080	0.00
31109	Lancaster County	2465	67800	36.36
31111	Lincoln County	364	8896	40.92
31113	Logan County	2	193	10.36
31115	Loup County	0	122	0.00
31117	McPherson County	0	141	0.00
31119	Madison County	336	8689	38.67
31121	Merrick County	0	1906	0.00
31123	Morrill County	35	1210	28.93
31125	Nance County	2	868	2.30
31127	Nemaha County	17	1512	11.24
31129	Nuckolls County	9	914	9.85
31131	Otoe County	86	3727	23.07
31133	Pawnee County	0	589	0.00
31135	Perkins County	11	703	15.65
31137	Phelps County	20	2249	8.89
31139	Pierce County	7	1806	3.88

TABLE 29 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
31141	Platte County	250	8555	29.22
31143	Polk County	7	1248	5.61
31145	Red Willow County	108	2528	42.72
31147	Richardson County	16	1719	9.31
31149	Rock County	1	284	3.52
31151	Saline County	119	3509	33.91
31153	Sarpy County	1275	47082	27.08
31155	Saunders County	82	5275	15.55
31157	Scotts Bluff County	324	9013	35.95
31159	Seward County	73	3941	18.52
31161	Sheridan County	27	1201	22.48
31163	Sherman County	7	668	10.48
31165	Sioux County	1	295	3.39
31167	Stanton County	40	1628	24.57
31169	Thayer County	7	1073	6.52
31171	Thomas County	0	169	0.00
31173	Thurston County	1	2467	0.41
31175	Valley County	0	952	0.00
31177	Washington County	34	4932	6.89
31179	Wayne County	3	1854	1.62
31181	Webster County	0	850	0.00
31183	Wheeler County	0	174	0.00
31185	York County	166	3065	54.16
31777		0		

TABLE 30

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - NEVADA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
321	Churchill County	265	5881	45.06
323	Clark County	10655	487253	21.87
325	Douglas County	335	8911	37.59
327	Elko County	310	14485	21.40
329	Esmeralda County	0	124	0.00
3211	Eureka County	2	461	4.34
3213	Humboldt County	84	4694	17.90
3215	Lander County	13	1554	8.37
3217	Lincoln County	1	1274	0.78
3219	Lyon County	126	12009	10.49
3221	Mineral County	21	871	24.11
3223	Nye County	320	8197	39.04
3227	Pershing County	33	1265	26.09
3229	Storey County	0	565	0.00
3231	Washoe County	3662	98527	37.17
3233	White Pine County	82	2138	38.35
32510	Carson City	380	11446	33.20
32777		0		

TABLE 31

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - NEW HAMPSHIRE

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
331	Belknap County	361	12121	29.78
333	Carroll County	324	8369	38.71
335	Cheshire County	500	14663	34.10
337	Coos County	396	5697	69.51
339	Grafton County	692	15737	43.97
3311	Hillsborough County	1781	90784	19.62
3313	Merrimack County	895	30470	29.37
3315	Rockingham County	1399	64457	21.70
3317	Strafford County	675	24776	27.24
3319	Sullivan County	291	8744	33.28

TABLE 32

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - NEW JERSEY

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
341	Atlantic County	1241	62537	19.84
343	Bergen County	2395	203331	11.78
345	Burlington County	1626	101403	16.04
347	Camden County	3856	121846	31.65
349	Cape May County	645	17579	36.69
3411	Cumberland County	941	37575	25.04
3413	Essex County	2742	192252	14.26
3415	Gloucester County	1	68473	0.01
3417	Hudson County	1593	133181	11.96
3419	Hunterdon County	316	28322	11.16
3421	Mercer County	1791	81917	21.86
3423	Middlesex County	1627	184841	8.80
3425	Monmouth County	2195	144482	15.19
3427	Morris County	1108	114363	9.69
3429	Ocean County	1329	136376	9.75
3431	Passaic County	2378	123999	19.18
3433	Salem County	450	14914	30.17
3435	Somerset County	896	78936	11.35
3437	Sussex County	354	33182	10.67
3439	Union County	1209	131321	9.21
3441	Warren County	226	24276	9.31
34999		11		

TABLE 33

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - NEW MEXICO

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
351	Bernalillo County	2609	157780	16.54
353	Catron County	6	527	11.39
355	Chaves County	729	18099	40.28
356	Cibola County	89	6725	13.23
357	Colfax County	22	2633	8.36
359	Curry County	310	14072	22.03
3511	De Baca County	12	417	28.78
3513	Dona Ana County	2297	56019	41.00
3515	Eddy County	429	14043	30.55
3517	Grant County	120	6220	19.29
3519	Guadalupe County	5	961	5.20
3521	Harding County	1	113	8.85
3523	Hidalgo County	10	1185	8.44
3525	Lea County	295	19637	15.02
3527	Lincoln County	17	3755	4.53
3528	Los Alamos County	84	4295	19.56
3529	Luna County	267	6487	41.16
3531	McKinley County	55	22198	2.48
3533	Mora County	8	951	8.41
3535	Otero County	510	16353	31.19
3537	Quay County	206	1840	111.96
3539	Rio Arriba County	310	9770	31.73

TABLE 33 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3541	Roosevelt County	70	5330	13.13
3543	Sandoval County	1104	34590	31.92
3545	San Juan County	892	36086	24.72
3547	San Miguel County	21	5970	3.52
3549	Santa Fe County	209	29732	7.03
3551	Sierra County	53	1919	27.62
3553	Socorro County	66	4150	15.90
3555	Taos County	145	6451	22.48
3557	Torrance County	84	3695	22.73
3559	Union County	4	833	4.80
3561	Valencia County	62	19478	3.18
35777		58		

TABLE 34

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - NEW YORK

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
361	Albany County	1135	58965	19.25
363	Allegany County	151	10221	14.77
365	Bronx County	11381	366314	31.07
367	Broome County	788	39230	20.09
369	Cattaraugus County	399	18259	21.85
3611	Cayuga County	253	16663	15.18
3613	Chautauqua County	683	28302	24.13
3615	Chemung County	877	19660	44.61
3617	Chenango County	273	10913	25.02
3619	Clinton County	192	15245	12.59
3621	Columbia County	286	12056	23.72
3623	Cortland County	171	9945	17.19
3625	Delaware County	154	8770	17.56
3627	Dutchess County	696	62623	11.11
3629	Erie County	4404	192942	22.83
3631	Essex County	129	6977	18.49
3633	Franklin County	410	10412	39.38
3635	Fulton County	1237	11773	105.07
3637	Genesee County	311	12770	24.35
3639	Greene County	117	8811	13.28
3641	Hamilton County	15	764	19.63
3643	Herkimer County	223	13846	16.11

TABLE 34 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3645	Jefferson County	430	30525	14.09
3647	Kings County	20731	603572	34.35
3649	Lewis County	72	6564	10.97
3651	Livingston County	241	12595	19.13
3653	Madison County	212	15142	14.00
3655	Monroe County	4411	163561	26.97
3657	Montgomery County	188	11456	16.41
3659	Nassau County	2008	304633	6.59
3661	New York County	13083	237731	55.03
3663	Niagara County	723	44650	16.19
3665	Oneida County	1959	50220	39.01
3667	Onondaga County	3064	104040	29.45
3669	Ontario County	791	23417	33.78
3671	Orange County	1435	99104	14.48
3673	Orleans County	208	8915	23.33
3675	Oswego County	547	26941	20.30
3677	Otsego County	162	10848	14.93
3679	Putnam County	139	22360	6.22
3681	Queens County	18373	467815	39.27
3683	Rensselaer County	460	32961	13.96
3685	Richmond County	3804	107044	35.54
3687	Rockland County	488	88159	5.54
3689	St. Lawrence County	364	23440	15.53
3691	Saratoga County	599	48552	12.34

TABLE 34 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3693	Schenectady County	810	34606	23.41
3695	Schoharie County	79	6170	12.80
3697	Schuyler County	42	3692	11.38
3699	Seneca County	359	7315	49.08
36101	Steuben County	309	22429	13.78
36103	Suffolk County	3596	345300	10.41
36105	Sullivan County	245	16741	14.63
36107	Tioga County	100	11393	8.78
36109	Tompkins County	349	16244	21.48
36111	Ulster County	737	34859	21.14
36113	Warren County	182	12870	14.14
36115	Washington County	250	12855	19.45
36117	Wayne County	329	21216	15.51
36119	Westchester County	1753	225121	7.79
36121	Wyoming County	84	8267	10.16
36123	Yates County	247	5910	41.79
36777		0		

TABLE 35

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
371	Alamance County	419	35394	11.84
373	Alexander County	135	8088	16.69
375	Alleghany County	24	2125	11.29
377	Anson County	146	5570	26.21
379	Ashe County	21	5091	4.12
3711	Avery County	22	2909	7.56
3713	Beaufort County	253	10215	24.77
3715	Bertie County	33	4042	8.16
3717	Bladen County	91	7793	11.68
3719	Brunswick County	102	20191	5.05
3721	Buncombe County	283	48912	5.79
3723	Burke County	90	19080	4.72
3725	Cabarrus County	709	49471	14.33
3727	Caldwell County	194	17769	10.92
3729	Camden County	11	2470	4.45
3731	Carteret County	188	12689	14.82
3733	Caswell County	17	4469	3.80
3735	Catawba County	277	35883	7.72
3737	Chatham County	181	13799	13.12
3739	Cherokee County	17	5017	3.39
3741	Chowan County	53	3179	16.67
3743	Clay County	13	1948	6.67

TABLE 35 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3745	Cleveland County	225	22168	10.15
3747	Columbus County	135	13078	10.32
3749	Craven County	227	24179	9.39
3751	Cumberland County	1653	85202	19.40
3753	Currituck County	83	5491	15.12
3755	Dare County	214	6874	31.13
3757	Davidson County	856	37767	22.67
3759	Davie County	145	9384	15.45
3761	Duplin County	22	15095	1.46
3763	Durham County	545	62460	8.73
3765	Edgecombe County	155	13332	11.63
3767	Forsyth County	2966	85554	34.67
3769	Franklin County	98	14553	6.73
3771	Gaston County	887	48856	18.16
3773	Gates County	32	2622	12.20
3775	Graham County	19	1862	10.20
3777	Granville County	162	12751	12.70
3779	Greene County	27	4729	5.71
3781	Guilford County	3518	115264	30.52
3783	Halifax County	327	11950	27.36
3785	Harnett County	345	33614	10.26
3787	Haywood County	124	11093	11.18
3789	Henderson County	333	21756	15.31
3791	Hertford County	45	4970	9.05

TABLE 35 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3793	Hoke County	32	14887	2.15
3795	Hyde County	13	1050	12.38
3797	Iredell County	773	39915	19.37
3799	Jackson County	34	7080	4.80
37101	Johnston County	317	47425	6.68
37103	Jones County	29	2003	14.48
37105	Lee County	202	15479	13.05
37107	Lenoir County	235	13875	16.94
37109	Lincoln County	146	18043	8.09
37111	McDowell County	84	9595	8.75
37113	Macon County	35	6442	5.43
37115	Madison County	30	4013	7.48
37117	Martin County	73	5056	14.44
37119	Mecklenburg County	4607	241548	19.07
37121	Mitchell County	33	2878	11.47
37123	Montgomery County	98	6552	14.96
37125	Moore County	156	19184	8.13
37127	Nash County	934	22111	42.24
37129	New Hanover County	963	41312	23.31
37131	Northampton County	39	4190	9.31
37133	Onslow County	507	47169	10.75
37135	Orange County	266	28496	9.33
37137	Pamlico County	19	2266	8.38
37139	Pasquotank County	140	9015	15.53

TABLE 35 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
37141	Pender County	135	12065	11.19
37143	Perquimans County	16	2684	5.96
37145	Person County	215	8766	24.53
37147	Pitt County	581	38363	15.14
37149	Polk County	27	3641	7.42
37151	Randolph County	383	34249	11.18
37153	Richmond County	154	11172	13.78
37155	Robeson County	1255	35734	35.12
37157	Rockingham County	311	19772	15.73
37159	Rowan County	612	31841	19.22
37161	Rutherford County	155	14607	10.61
37163	Sampson County	88	16010	5.50
37165	Scotland County	192	8708	22.05
37167	Stanly County	232	13367	17.36
37169	Stokes County	233	9849	23.66
37171	Surry County	204	16823	12.13
37173	Swain County	26	3250	8.00
37175	Transylvania County	70	5599	12.50
37177	Tyrrell County	3	755	3.97
37179	Union County	624	61499	10.15
37181	Vance County	168	11089	15.15
37183	Wake County	3104	243055	12.77
37185	Warren County	24	3974	6.04
37187	Washington County	27	2771	9.74

TABLE 35 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
37189	Watauga County	47	7048	6.67
37191	Wayne County	451	30441	14.82
37193	Wilkes County	184	15065	12.21
37195	Wilson County	334	19637	17.01
37197	Yadkin County	73	8555	8.53
37199	Yancey County	11	3441	3.20
37777		0		

TABLE 36

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - NORTH DAKOTA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
381	Adams County	2	429	4.66
383	Barnes County	51	2257	22.60
385	Benson County	9	2290	3.93
387	Billings County	0	160	0.00
389	Bottineau County	7	1305	5.36
3811	Bowman County	28	731	38.30
3813	Burke County	1	484	2.07
3815	Burleigh County	1295	19342	66.95
3817	Cass County	1059	34328	30.85
3819	Cavalier County	1	772	1.30
3821	Dickey County	33	1212	27.23
3823	Divide County	2	405	4.94
3825	Dunn County	1	862	1.16
3827	Eddy County	0	505	0.00
3829	Emmons County	21	719	29.21
3831	Foster County	6	732	8.20
3833	Golden Valley County	7	431	16.24
3835	Grand Forks County	669	13505	49.54
3837	Grant County	9	421	21.38
3839	Griggs County	11	419	26.25
3841	Hettinger County	6	528	11.36
3843	Kidder County	1	508	1.97

TABLE 36 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3845	La Moure County	9	844	10.66
3847	Logan County	1	407	2.46
3849	McHenry County	5	1300	3.85
3851	McIntosh County	6	533	11.26
3853	McKenzie County	14	2202	6.36
3855	McLean County	61	1948	31.31
3857	Mercer County	57	1849	30.83
3859	Morton County	389	6590	59.03
3861	Mountrail County	33	2121	15.56
3863	Nelson County	11	582	18.90
3865	Oliver County	2	417	4.80
3867	Pembina County	29	1530	18.95
3869	Pierce County	20	962	20.79
3871	Ramsey County	178	2538	70.13
3873	Ransom County	15	1267	11.84
3875	Renville County	10	568	17.61
3877	Richland County	83	3459	24.00
3879	Rolette County	21	4761	4.41
3881	Sargent County	7	854	8.20
3883	Sheridan County	2	193	10.36
3885	Sioux County	1	1610	0.62
3887	Slope County	0	164	0.00
3889	Stark County	200	6002	33.32
3891	Steele County	3	397	7.56

TABLE 36 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3893	Stutsman County	329	4272	77.01
3895	Towner County	14	464	30.17
3897	Traill County	17	1806	9.41
3899	Walsh County	98	2433	40.28
38101	Ward County	540	15144	35.66
38103	Wells County	14	807	17.35
38105	Williams County	147	6396	22.98
38777		0		

TABLE 37

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - OHIO

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
391	Adams County	42	7021	5.98
393	Allen County	857	24770	34.60
395	Ashland County	35	12328	2.84
397	Ashtabula County	455	23052	19.74
399	Athens County	61	9882	6.17
3911	Auglaize County	101	11319	8.92
3913	Belmont County	96	13365	7.18
3915	Brown County	33	10628	3.11
3917	Butler County	1675	91303	18.35
3919	Carroll County	0	6348	0.00
3921	Champaign County	218	9491	22.97
3923	Clark County	621	31743	19.56
3925	Clermont County	689	49534	13.91
3927	Clinton County	86	10117	8.50
3929	Columbiana County	120	22579	5.31
3931	Coshocton County	14	8671	1.61
3933	Crawford County	129	9621	13.41
3935	Cuyahoga County	3222	278355	11.58
3937	Darke County	177	12887	13.73
3939	Defiance County	186	9371	19.85
3941	Delaware County	513	51178	10.02
3943	Erie County	234	16401	14.27

TABLE 37 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3945	Fairfield County	192	37353	5.14
3947	Fayette County	69	6967	9.90
3949	Franklin County	2815	284349	9.90
3951	Fulton County	54	10599	5.09
3953	Gallia County	33	7185	4.59
3955	Geauga County	306	23448	13.05
3957	Greene County	580	34672	16.73
3959	Guernsey County	96	9239	10.39
3961	Hamilton County	2728	187250	14.57
3963	Hancock County	142	17412	8.16
3965	Hardin County	29	7288	3.98
3967	Harrison County	8	3362	2.38
3969	Henry County	60	6832	8.78
3971	Highland County	80	10597	7.55
3973	Hocking County	88	6824	12.90
3975	Holmes County	6	14542	0.41
3977	Huron County	69	15077	4.58
3979	Jackson County	48	7963	6.03
3981	Jefferson County	143	13532	10.57
3983	Knox County	75	14246	5.26
3985	Lake County	990	49343	20.06
3987	Lawrence County	166	14230	11.67
3989	Licking County	284	40374	7.03
3991	Logan County	160	11166	14.33

TABLE 37 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
3993	Lorain County	982	70245	13.98
3995	Lucas County	1447	102147	14.17
3997	Madison County	68	9311	7.30
3999	Mahoning County	711	49229	14.44
39101	Marion County	324	14081	23.01
39103	Medina County	173	42261	4.09
39105	Meigs County	7	5252	1.33
39107	Mercer County	105	10501	10.00
39109	Miami County	690	24303	28.39
39111	Monroe County	11	3052	3.60
39113	Montgomery County	3977	120800	32.92
39115	Morgan County	55	3354	16.40
39117	Morrow County	29	8725	3.32
39119	Muskingum County	400	20282	19.72
39121	Noble County	21	2774	7.57
39123	Ottawa County	97	8301	11.69
39125	Paulding County	3	4722	0.64
39127	Perry County	15	8969	1.67
39129	Pickaway County	153	12801	11.95
39131	Pike County	5	6962	0.72
39133	Portage County	381	32231	11.82
39135	Preble County	152	9886	15.38
39137	Putnam County	21	8797	2.39
39139	Richland County	922	27021	34.12

TABLE 37 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
39141	Ross County	107	17141	6.24
39143	Sandusky County	343	14411	23.80
39145	Scioto County	54	17447	3.10
39147	Seneca County	164	12888	12.73
39149	Shelby County	151	13127	11.50
39151	Stark County	1306	83656	15.61
39153	Summit County	3440	119448	28.80
39155	Trumbull County	493	44597	11.05
39157	Tuscarawas County	160	21398	7.48
39159	Union County	23	13996	1.64
39161	Van Wert County	145	6961	20.83
39163	Vinton County	2	3097	0.65
39165	Warren County	267	57854	4.62
39167	Washington County	91	12532	7.26
39169	Wayne County	172	28693	5.99
39171	Williams County	75	8742	8.58
39173	Wood County	274	26927	10.18
39175	Wyandot County	26	5389	4.82

TABLE 38

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - OKLAHOMA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
401	Adair County	26	5996	4.34
403	Alfalfa County	0	1015	0.00
405	Atoka County	15	3248	4.62
407	Beaver County	1	1419	0.70
409	Beckham County	61	5743	10.62
4011	Blaine County	20	2484	8.05
4013	Bryan County	120	10065	11.92
4015	Caddo County	62	7601	8.16
4017	Canadian County	457	32765	13.95
4019	Carter County	270	12185	22.16
4021	Cherokee County	65	11343	5.73
4023	Choctaw County	17	3672	4.63
4025	Cimarron County	0	569	0.00
4027	Cleveland County	1697	60572	28.02
4029	Coal County	1	1502	0.67
4031	Comanche County	779	31105	25.04
4033	Cotton County	5	1446	3.46
4035	Craig County	53	3261	16.25
4037	Creek County	118	17191	6.86
4039	Custer County	99	6798	14.56
4041	Delaware County	58	8953	6.48
4043	Dewey County	1	1207	0.83

TABLE 38 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4045	Ellis County	2	1005	1.99
4047	Garfield County	283	15409	18.37
4049	Garvin County	56	6729	8.32
4051	Grady County	234	13171	17.77
4053	Grant County	3	1055	2.84
4055	Greer County	4	1143	3.50
4057	Harmon County	2	739	2.71
4059	Harper County	1	911	1.10
4061	Haskell County	2	3174	0.63
4063	Hughes County	17	2957	5.75
4065	Jackson County	73	6768	10.79
4067	Jefferson County	2	1492	1.34
4069	Johnston County	12	2619	4.58
4071	Kay County	552	11467	48.14
4073	Kingfisher County	1	3891	0.26
4075	Kiowa County	7	2127	3.29
4077	Latimer County	6	2525	2.38
4079	Le Flore County	62	11972	5.18
4081	Lincoln County	59	8500	6.94
4083	Logan County	35	10536	3.32
4085	Love County	7	2356	2.97
4087	McClain County	55	9466	5.81
4089	McCurtain County	79	8568	9.22
4091	McIntosh County	4	4177	0.96

TABLE 38 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4093	Major County	3	1873	1.60
4095	Marshall County	15	3830	3.92
4097	Mayes County	53	10383	5.10
4099	Murray County	25	3220	7.76
40101	Muskogee County	160	17428	9.18
40103	Noble County	13	2821	4.61
40105	Nowata County	16	2479	6.45
40107	Okfuskee County	19	2975	6.39
40109	Oklahoma County	5121	188949	27.10
40111	Okmulgee County	147	9578	15.35
40113	Osage County	43	11220	3.83
40115	Ottawa County	48	7957	6.03
40117	Pawnee County	13	3983	3.26
40119	Payne County	218	15183	14.36
40121	Pittsburg County	71	10055	7.06
40123	Pontotoc County	173	9029	19.16
40125	Pottawatomie County	319	17380	18.35
40127	Pushmataha County	18	2490	7.23
40129	Roger Mills County	1	970	1.03
40131	Rogers County	153	22248	6.88
40133	Seminole County	33	6448	5.12
40135	Sequoyah County	115	10161	11.32
40137	Stephens County	121	10701	11.31
40139	Texas County	87	6046	14.39

TABLE 38 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
40141	Tillman County	20	1908	10.48
40143	Tulsa County	2662	156182	17.04
40145	Wagoner County	132	19461	6.78
40147	Washington County	156	12214	12.77
40149	Washita County	8	3006	2.66
40151	Woods County	4	1710	2.34
40153	Woodward County	152	5126	29.65
40777		1		

TABLE 39

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - OREGON

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
411	Baker County	25	3151	7.93
413	Benton County	257	14883	17.27
415	Clackamas County	1319	87579	15.06
417	Clatsop County	155	7408	20.92
419	Columbia County	222	11348	19.56
4111	Coos County	222	11688	18.99
4113	Crook County	193	4176	46.22
4115	Curry County	94	3479	27.02
4117	Deschutes County	1126	36007	31.27
4119	Douglas County	790	21191	37.28
4121	Gilliam County	22	367	59.95
4123	Grant County	14	1357	10.32
4125	Harney County	58	1532	37.86
4127	Hood River County	121	5735	21.10
4129	Jackson County	1680	44225	37.99
4131	Jefferson County	209	5304	39.40
4133	Josephine County	200	16481	12.14
4135	Klamath County	330	14350	23.00
4137	Lake County	19	1432	13.27
4139	Lane County	1844	68645	26.86
4141	Lincoln County	200	7927	25.23
4143	Linn County	925	28004	33.03

TABLE 39 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4145	Malheur County	337	7728	43.61
4147	Marion County	2316	82997	27.90
4149	Morrow County	18	3124	5.76
4151	Multnomah County	1828	152348	12.00
4153	Polk County	443	18163	24.39
4155	Sherman County	9	341	26.39
4157	Tillamook County	160	4936	32.41
4159	Umatilla County	535	20105	26.61
4161	Union County	215	5676	37.88
4163	Wallowa County	15	1243	12.07
4165	Wasco County	212	5785	36.65
4167	Washington County	2493	136687	18.24
4169	Wheeler County	0	244	0.00
4171	Yamhill County	864	24264	35.61
41777		0		

TABLE 40

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
421	Adams County	272	21732	12.52
423	Allegheny County	5417	237223	22.84
425	Armstrong County	164	13528	12.12
427	Beaver County	565	34032	16.60
429	Bedford County	197	10447	18.86
4211	Berks County	2668	95811	27.85
4213	Blair County	569	26316	21.62
4215	Bradford County	197	14032	14.04
4217	Bucks County	2028	138386	14.65
4219	Butler County	515	39753	12.95
4221	Cambria County	689	27344	25.20
4223	Cameron County	18	888	20.27
4225	Carbon County	283	13164	21.50
4227	Centre County	346	24316	14.23
4229	Chester County	1470	121685	12.08
4231	Clarion County	123	7584	16.22
4233	Clearfield County	267	15779	16.92
4235	Clinton County	127	8178	15.53
4237	Columbia County	204	12184	16.74
4239	Crawford County	323	19094	16.92
4241	Cumberland County	847	48907	17.32
4243	Dauphin County	1846	61097	30.21

TABLE 40 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4245	Delaware County	3546	127880	27.73
4247	Elk County	166	6410	25.90
4249	Erie County	1382	62226	22.21
4251	Fayette County	555	26864	20.66
4253	Forest County	3	725	4.14
4255	Franklin County	764	35463	21.54
4257	Fulton County	67	3208	20.89
4259	Greene County	61	7360	8.29
4261	Huntingdon County	149	8868	16.80
4263	Indiana County	225	16293	13.81
4265	Jefferson County	176	9573	18.39
4267	Juniata County	81	5712	14.18
4269	Lackawanna County	756	43112	17.54
4271	Lancaster County	2919	128455	22.72
4273	Lawrence County	346	18632	18.57
4275	Lebanon County	724	31065	23.31
4277	Lehigh County	2169	81741	26.54
4279	Luzerne County	1030	63747	16.16
4281	Lycoming County	788	24093	32.71
4283	McKean County	293	8930	32.81
4285	Mercer County	529	24040	22.00
4287	Mifflin County	232	10704	21.67
4289	Monroe County	833	37602	22.15
4291	Montgomery County	3503	181258	19.33

TABLE 40 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4293	Montour County	34	3879	8.77
4295	Northampton County	1115	63334	17.61
4297	Northumberland County	415	19061	21.77
4299	Perry County	189	10297	18.35
42101	Philadelphia County	21023	344948	60.95
42103	Pike County	229	11966	19.14
42105	Potter County	53	3814	13.90
42107	Schuylkill County	710	29047	24.44
42109	Snyder County	164	8720	18.81
42111	Somerset County	165	14454	11.42
42113	Sullivan County	33	914	36.11
42115	Susquehanna County	133	8631	15.41
42117	Tioga County	123	8639	14.24
42119	Union County	115	8177	14.06
42121	Venango County	234	11253	20.79
42123	Warren County	239	8242	29.00
42125	Washington County	635	42039	15.11
42127	Wayne County	176	9551	18.43
42129	Westmoreland County	993	69814	14.22
42131	Wyoming County	102	5908	17.26
42133	York County	2889	99776	28.95

TABLE 41

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - RHODE ISLAND

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
441	Bristol County	126	9876	12.76
443	Kent County	639	32690	19.55
445	Newport County	394	15696	25.10
447	Providence County	2196	134367	16.34
449	Washington County	409	23962	17.07
44777		0		

TABLE 42

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
451	Abbeville County	59	5534	10.66
453	Aiken County	472	36566	12.91
455	Allendale County	9	2071	4.35
457	Anderson County	539	44602	12.08
459	Bamberg County	61	3297	18.50
4511	Barnwell County	148	5600	26.43
4513	Beaufort County	757	34278	22.08
4515	Berkeley County	948	46899	20.21
4517	Calhoun County	28	3132	8.94
4519	Charleston County	2158	74445	28.99
4521	Cherokee County	72	13468	5.35
4523	Chester County	132	7575	17.43
4525	Chesterfield County	112	10796	10.37
4527	Clarendon County	82	7239	11.33
4529	Colleton County	74	8957	8.26
4531	Darlington County	312	16039	19.45
4533	Dillon County	150	8189	18.32
4535	Dorchester County	342	37521	9.11
4537	Edgefield County	32	5278	6.06
4539	Fairfield County	104	5062	20.55
4541	Florence County	642	33595	19.11
4543	Georgetown County	233	12457	18.70

TABLE 42 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4545	Greenville County	1837	111149	16.53
4547	Greenwood County	548	16301	33.62
4549	Hampton County	50	4734	10.56
4551	Horry County	1329	55733	23.85
4553	Jasper County	31	6019	5.15
4555	Kershaw County	71	14939	4.75
4557	Lancaster County	230	17801	12.92
4559	Laurens County	289	15101	19.14
4561	Lee County	42	3961	10.60
4563	Lexington County	540	64687	8.35
4565	McCormick County	4	1354	2.95
4567	Marion County	146	7710	18.94
4569	Marlboro County	46	5899	7.80
4571	Newberry County	330	8425	39.17
4573	Oconee County	198	15441	12.82
4575	Orangeburg County	169	20762	8.14
4577	Pickens County	287	23852	12.03
4579	Richland County	730	87606	8.33
4581	Saluda County	15	4457	3.37
4583	Spartanburg County	474	69170	6.85
4585	Sumter County	356	27020	13.18
4587	Union County	176	6222	28.29
4589	Williamsburg County	47	7514	6.25
4591	York County	924	58998	15.66

TABLE 43

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
463	Aurora County	0	728	0.00
465	Beadle County	35	4401	7.95
467	Bennett County	46	1148	40.07
469	Bon Homme County	6	1404	4.27
4611	Brookings County	72	6266	11.49
4613	Brown County	420	8610	48.78
4615	Brule County	12	1343	8.94
4617	Buffalo County	4	796	5.03
4619	Butte County	11	2492	4.41
4621	Campbell County	8	237	33.76
4623	Charles Mix County	93	2712	34.29
4625	Clark County	4	819	4.88
4627	Clay County	5	2457	2.04
4629	Codington County	293	6722	43.59
4631	Corson County	8	1387	5.77
4633	Custer County	5	1515	3.30
4635	Davison County	387	4596	84.20
4637	Day County	28	1215	23.05
4639	Deuel County	2	1021	1.96
4641	Dewey County	13	1879	6.92
4643	Douglas County	0	661	0.00
4645	Edmunds County	0	953	0.00

TABLE 43 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4647	Fall River County	29	1252	23.16
4649	Faulk County	0	545	0.00
4651	Grant County	44	1640	26.83
4653	Gregory County	19	970	19.59
4655	Haakon County	2	432	4.63
4657	Hamlin County	31	1812	17.11
4659	Hand County	1	714	1.40
4661	Hanson County	3	1111	2.70
4663	Harding County	1	280	3.57
4665	Hughes County	103	4078	25.26
4667	Hutchinson County	2	1709	1.17
4669	Hyde County	3	314	9.55
4671	Jackson County	5	1033	4.84
4673	Jerauld County	1	451	2.22
4675	Jones County	2	220	9.09
4677	Kingsbury County	10	1193	8.38
4679	Lake County	86	2401	35.82
4681	Lawrence County	128	4587	27.90
4683	Lincoln County	83	14222	5.84
4685	Lyman County	7	1092	6.41
4687	McCook County	1	1460	0.68
4689	McPherson County	1	517	1.93
4691	Marshall County	9	1016	8.86
4693	Meade County	133	6340	20.98

TABLE 43 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4695	Mellette County	14	631	22.19
4697	Miner County	0	547	0.00
4699	Minnehaha County	2238	43744	51.16
46101	Moody County	86	1665	51.65
46103	Pennington County	1701	25281	67.28
46105	Perkins County	1	634	1.58
46107	Potter County	2	479	4.18
46109	Roberts County	152	2932	51.84
46111	Sanborn County	5	486	10.29
46113	Shannon County	0	5332	0.00
46115	Spink County	14	1621	8.64
46117	Stanley County	0	689	0.00
46119	Sully County	0	296	0.00
46121	Todd County	19	3986	4.77
46123	Tripp County	29	1234	23.50
46125	Turner County	12	1986	6.04
46127	Union County	61	3860	15.80
46129	Walworth County	26	1180	22.03
46135	Yankton County	177	4892	36.18
46137	Ziebach County	0	1072	0.00
46777		0		

TABLE 44

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - TENNESSEE

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
471	Anderson County	236	16058	14.70
473	Bedford County	252	12028	20.95
475	Benton County	24	3264	7.35
477	Bledsoe County	17	2582	6.58
479	Blount County	618	26830	23.03
4711	Bradley County	358	22826	15.68
4713	Campbell County	70	8637	8.10
4715	Cannon County	74	2958	25.02
4717	Carroll County	79	6195	12.75
4719	Carter County	74	11300	6.55
4721	Cheatham County	90	9503	9.47
4723	Chester County	37	3871	9.56
4725	Claiborne County	66	6376	10.35
4727	Clay County	25	1565	15.97
4729	Cocke County	83	7489	11.08
4731	Coffee County	206	12792	16.10
4733	Crockett County	73	3526	20.70
4735	Cumberland County	216	10606	20.37
4737	Davidson county	4925	140655	35.01
4739	Decatur County	13	2406	5.40
4741	De Kalb County	79	4255	18.57
4743	Dickson County	185	12198	15.17

TABLE 44 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4745	Dyer County	379	9398	40.33
4747	Fayette County	48	8471	5.67
4749	Fentress County	5	4029	1.24
4751	Franklin County	198	8660	22.86
4753	Gibson County	179	12215	14.65
4755	Giles County	127	6174	20.57
4757	Grainger County	34	4914	6.92
4759	Greene County	106	14145	7.49
4761	Grundy County	5	3073	1.63
4763	Hamblen County	219	14769	14.83
4765	Hamilton County	1093	73576	14.86
4767	Hancock County	11	1395	7.89
4769	Hardeman County	114	5399	21.12
4771	Hardin County	111	5464	20.31
4773	Hawkins County	52	12191	4.27
4775	Haywood County	59	4393	13.43
4777	Henderson County	141	6696	21.06
4779	Henry County	111	6854	16.19
4781	Hickman County	29	5286	5.49
4783	Houston County	24	1941	12.36
4785	Humphreys County	40	4096	9.77
4787	Jackson County	5	2267	2.21
4789	Jefferson County	129	11134	11.59
4791	Johnson County	17	3207	5.30

TABLE 44 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4793	Knox County	1414	95460	14.81
4795	Lake County	39	1268	30.76
4797	Lauderdale County	71	6581	10.79
4799	Lawrence County	87	10499	8.29
47101	Lewis County	52	2706	19.22
47103	Lincoln County	122	7621	16.01
47105	Loudon County	165	10023	16.46
47107	McMinn County	130	11544	11.26
47109	McNairy County	29	5971	4.86
47111	Macon County	134	5598	23.94
47113	Madison County	731	23052	31.71
47115	Marion County	38	6062	6.27
47117	Marshall County	87	7408	11.74
47119	Maury County	650	19608	33.15
47121	Meigs County	3	2440	1.23
47123	Monroe County	91	9986	9.11
47125	Montgomery County	718	50826	14.13
47127	Moore county	23	1347	17.07
47129	Morgan County	17	4422	3.84
47131	Obion County	101	7053	14.32
47133	Overton County	22	5140	4.28
47135	Perry County	11	1743	6.31
47137	Pickett County	0	969	0.00
47139	Polk County	48	3623	13.25

TABLE 44 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
47141	Putnam County	217	15672	13.85
47143	Rhea County	97	7526	12.89
47145	Roane County	73	10807	6.75
47147	Robertson County	186	16971	10.96
47149	Rutherford County	1006	70157	14.34
47151	Scott County	85	5488	15.49
47153	Sequatchie County	27	3248	8.31
47155	Sevier County	394	19926	19.77
47157	Shelby County	9088	242371	37.50
47159	Smith County	19	4569	4.16
47161	Stewart County	20	2939	6.81
47163	Sullivan County	615	31640	19.44
47165	Sumner County	1086	40842	26.59
47167	Tipton County	365	16313	22.37
47169	Trousdale county	72	1845	39.02
47171	Unicoi County	30	3642	8.24
47173	Union County	77	4485	17.17
47175	Van Buren County	28	1129	24.80
47177	Warren County	407	9572	42.52
47179	Washington County	464	24811	18.70
47181	Wayne County	23	3144	7.32
47183	Weakley County	70	6840	10.23
47185	White County	44	5793	7.60
47187	Williamson County	832	55189	15.08

TABLE 44 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
47189	Wilson County	446	29153	15.30

TABLE 45

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - TEXAS

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
481	Anderson County	50	11269	4.44
483	Andrews County	55	4824	11.40
485	Angelina County	124	23133	5.36
487	Aransas County	90	4464	20.16
489	Archer County	8	2002	4.00
4811	Armstrong County	10	433	23.09
4813	Atascosa County	88	13141	6.70
4815	Austin County	44	6987	6.30
4817	Bailey County	17	2213	7.68
4819	Bandera County	23	3725	6.17
4821	Bastrop County	515	19295	26.69
4823	Baylor County	5	764	6.54
4825	Bee County	153	7003	21.85
4827	Bell County	2160	90956	23.75
4829	Bexar County	5304	474703	11.17
4831	Blanco County	18	2241	8.03
4833	Borden County	2	124	16.13
4835	Bosque County	41	4027	10.18
4837	Bowie County	418	22327	18.72
4839	Brazoria County	1589	88504	17.95
4841	Brazos County	902	41251	21.87
4843	Brewster County	22	1921	11.45

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4845	Briscoe County	0	341	0.00
4847	Brooks County	26	2021	12.86
4849	Brown County	131	8812	14.87
4851	Burleson County	46	4084	11.26
4853	Burnet County	250	9678	25.83
4855	Caldwell County	167	9706	17.21
4857	Calhoun County	91	5527	16.46
4859	Callahan County	18	3077	5.85
4861	Cameron County	2348	134297	17.48
4863	Camp County	37	3271	11.31
4865	Carson County	1	1531	0.65
4867	Cass County	93	6824	13.63
4869	Castro County	52	2547	20.42
4871	Chambers County	42	10046	4.18
4873	Cherokee County	157	13177	11.91
4875	Childress County	20	1474	13.57
4877	Clay County	1	2336	0.43
4879	Cochran County	15	863	17.38
4881	Coke County	1	637	1.57
4883	Coleman County	4	1908	2.10
4885	Collin County	2658	232862	11.41
4887	Collingsworth County	0	835	0.00
4889	Colorado County	160	4809	33.27
4891	Comal County	475	26527	17.91

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4893	Comanche County	68	3180	21.38
4895	Concho County	0	531	0.00
4897	Cooke County	145	9557	15.17
4899	Coryell County	272	20411	13.33
48101	Cottle County	1	333	3.00
48103	Crane County	10	1288	7.76
48105	Crockett County	4	981	4.08
48107	Crosby County	12	1700	7.06
48109	Culberson County	3	595	5.04
48111	Dallam County	27	2209	12.22
48113	Dallas County	10615	665841	15.94
48115	Dawson County	44	3268	13.46
48117	Deaf Smith County	124	6207	19.98
48119	Delta County	9	1192	7.55
48121	Denton County	2305	190005	12.13
48123	De Witt County	68	4536	14.99
48125	Dickens County	0	436	0.00
48127	Dimmit County	38	3073	12.37
48129	Donley County	5	709	7.05
48131	Duval County	34	3002	11.33
48133	Eastland County	129	4022	32.07
48135	Ector County	1775	42296	41.97
48137	Edwards County	0	414	0.00
48139	Ellis County	313	42915	7.29

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48141	El Paso County	6169	242318	25.46
48143	Erath County	76	8503	8.94
48145	Falls County	64	3722	17.20
48147	Fannin County	85	7229	11.76
48149	Fayette County	38	5327	7.13
48151	Fisher County	8	784	10.20
48153	Floyd County	18	1806	9.97
48155	Foard County	1	276	3.62
48157	Fort Bend County	2288	180057	12.71
48159	Franklin County	4	2629	1.52
48161	Freestone County	19	4476	4.24
48163	Frio County	54	4316	12.51
48165	Gaines County	72	6384	11.28
48167	Galveston County	1864	74897	24.89
48169	Garza County	3	1217	2.47
48171	Gillespie County	66	4968	13.29
48173	Glasscock County	0	350	0.00
48175	Goliad County	11	1617	6.80
48177	Gonzales County	56	5422	10.33
48179	Gray County	98	5781	16.95
48181	Grayson County	327	28996	11.28
48183	Gregg County	600	31495	19.05
48185	Grimes County	114	5953	19.15
48187	Guadalupe County	318	37642	8.45

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48189	Hale County	137	10367	13.22
48191	Hall County	0	823	0.00
48193	Hamilton County	20	1739	11.50
48195	Hansford County	16	1616	9.90
48197	Hardeman County	3	974	3.08
48199	Hardin County	160	14067	11.37
48201	Harris County	21411	1171782	18.27
48203	Harrison County	244	17061	14.30
48205	Hartley County	2	1270	1.57
48207	Haskell County	2	1202	1.66
48209	Hays County	613	40997	14.95
48211	Hemphill County	0	1247	0.00
48213	Henderson County	129	17707	7.29
48215	Hidalgo County	7639	275469	27.73
48217	Hill County	78	8411	9.27
48219	Hockley County	40	6165	6.49
48221	Hood County	25	10831	2.31
48223	Hopkins County	55	8973	6.13
48225	Houston County	47	4504	10.44
48227	Howard County	292	7776	37.55
48229	Hudspeth County	4	879	4.55
48231	Hunt County	213	21365	9.97
48233	Hutchinson County	124	5824	21.29
48235	Irion County	4	349	11.46

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48237	Jack County	12	1969	6.09
48239	Jackson County	40	3682	10.86
48241	Jasper County	106	8868	11.95
48243	Jeff Davis County	0	343	0.00
48245	Jefferson County	1368	59961	22.81
48247	Jim Hogg County	19	1511	12.57
48249	Jim Wells County	187	11881	15.74
48251	Johnson County	885	41081	21.54
48253	Jones County	25	3561	7.02
48255	Karnes County	53	3044	17.41
48257	Kaufman County	366	29994	12.20
48259	Kendall County	82	8591	9.54
48261	Kenedy County	2	100	20.00
48263	Kent County	1	199	5.03
48265	Kerr County	287	9720	29.53
48267	Kimble County	12	857	14.00
48269	King County	0	62	0.00
48271	Kinney County	15	703	21.34
48273	Kleberg County	260	7938	32.75
48275	Knox County	4	972	4.12
48277	Lamar County	203	11900	17.06
48279	Lamb County	62	4028	15.39
48281	Lampasas County	121	4895	24.72
48283	La Salle County	8	1484	5.39

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48285	Lavaca County	56	4562	12.28
48287	Lee County	68	3990	17.04
48289	Leon County	7	3761	1.86
48291	Liberty County	233	19270	12.09
48293	Limestone County	104	5490	18.94
48295	Lipscomb County	2	974	2.05
48297	Live Oak County	11	2286	4.81
48299	Llano County	38	3022	12.57
48301	Loving County	0	12	0.00
48303	Lubbock County	2279	69077	32.99
48305	Lynn County	5	1570	3.18
48307	McCulloch County	58	1969	29.46
48309	McLennan County	1265	59818	21.15
48311	McMullen County	0	135	0.00
48313	Madison County	11	2923	3.76
48315	Marion County	17	1962	8.66
48317	Martin County	3	1475	2.03
48319	Mason County	9	839	10.73
48321	Matagorda County	213	9326	22.84
48323	Maverick County	321	18154	17.68
48325	Medina County	58	11600	5.00
48327	Menard County	0	413	0.00
48329	Midland County	1018	40438	25.17
48331	Milam County	94	6157	15.27

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48333	Mills County	10	1093	9.15
48335	Mitchell County	28	1799	15.56
48337	Montague County	30	4440	6.76
48339	Montgomery County	1464	131791	11.11
48341	Moore County	67	7106	9.43
48343	Morris County	19	2950	6.44
48345	Motley County	7	252	27.78
48347	Nacogdoches County	148	15432	9.59
48349	Navarro County	155	12828	12.08
48351	Newton County	0	3186	0.00
48353	Nolan County	153	3807	40.19
48355	Nueces County	2754	88606	31.08
48357	Ochiltree County	63	3418	18.43
48359	Oldham County	3	658	4.56
48361	Orange County	121	20537	5.89
48363	Palo Pinto County	93	6842	13.59
48365	Panola County	59	5838	10.11
48367	Parker County	339	29276	11.58
48369	Parmer County	13	3063	4.24
48371	Pecos County	125	3790	32.98
48373	Polk County	245	9528	25.71
48375	Potter County	1923	33952	56.64
48377	Presidio County	6	2069	2.90
48379	Rains County	1	2294	0.44

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48381	Randall County	137	30922	4.43
48383	Reagan County	6	1047	5.73
48385	Real County	6	585	10.26
48387	Red River County	4	2631	1.52
48389	Reeves County	36	3069	11.73
48391	Refugio County	22	1701	12.93
48393	Roberts County	2	213	9.39
48395	Robertson County	137	4099	33.42
48397	Rockwall County	218	23887	9.13
48399	Runnels County	31	2555	12.13
48401	Rusk County	76	12488	6.09
48403	Sabine County	15	1945	7.71
48405	San Augustine County	13	1822	7.14
48407	San Jacinto County	56	6339	8.83
48409	San Patricio County	360	18058	19.94
48411	San Saba County	6	1237	4.85
48413	Schleicher County	3	992	3.02
48415	Scurry County	17	4351	3.91
48417	Shackelford County	3	800	3.75
48419	Shelby County	45	6919	6.50
48421	Sherman County	3	884	3.39
48423	Smith County	776	54381	14.27
48425	Somervell County	28	2147	13.04
48427	Starr County	561	20689	27.12

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48429	Stephens County	17	2182	7.79
48431	Sterling County	2	294	6.80
48433	Stonewall County	2	325	6.15
48435	Sutton County	15	1027	14.61
48437	Swisher County	29	2035	14.25
48439	Tarrant County	10140	517552	19.59
48441	Taylor County	500	32673	15.30
48443	Terrell County	0	193	0.00
48445	Terry County	16	3319	4.82
48447	Throckmorton County	0	340	0.00
48449	Titus County	70	9695	7.22
48451	Tom Green County	772	26475	29.16
48453	Travis County	6304	256962	24.53
48455	Trinity County	3	2913	1.03
48457	Tyler County	24	4216	5.69
48459	Upshur County	64	9750	6.56
48461	Upton County	6	910	6.59
48463	Uvalde County	71	7526	9.43
48465	Val Verde County	122	14335	8.51
48467	Van Zandt County	77	12382	6.22
48469	Victoria County	649	23621	27.48
48471	Walker County	128	10966	11.67
48473	Waller County	27	10665	2.53
48475	Ward County	33	2992	11.03

TABLE 45 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
48477	Washington County	170	7399	22.98
48479	Webb County	2377	89740	26.49
48481	Wharton County	159	10763	14.77
48483	Wheeler County	0	1456	0.00
48485	Wichita County	776	30054	25.82
48487	Wilbarger County	32	3228	9.91
48489	Willacy County	143	5706	25.06
48491	Williamson County	2535	127661	19.86
48493	Wilson County	158	11299	13.98
48495	Winkler County	9	2178	4.13
48497	Wise County	103	15509	6.64
48499	Wood County	27	8463	3.19
48501	Yoakum County	14	2541	5.51
48503	Young County	56	4352	12.87
48505	Zapata County	34	4808	7.07
48507	Zavala County	36	3658	9.84
48777		0		

TABLE 46

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - UTAH

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
491	Beaver County	39	2107	18.51
493	Box Elder County	300	16669	18.00
495	Cache County	1344	36306	37.02
497	Carbon County	133	5742	23.16
499	Daggett County	0	253	0.00
4911	Davis County	2357	106918	22.04
4913	Duchesne County	208	6498	32.01
4915	Emery County	25	3428	7.29
4917	Garfield County	28	1328	21.08
4919	Grand County	37	2132	17.35
4921	Iron County	310	13788	22.48
4923	Juab County	6	3734	1.61
4925	Kane County	35	1687	20.75
4927	Millard County	73	3964	18.42
4929	Morgan County	7	3408	2.05
4931	Piute County	3	415	7.23
4933	Rich County	8	715	11.19
4935	Salt Lake County	7860	305894	25.70
4937	San Juan County	39	4916	7.93
4939	Sanpete County	259	8057	32.15
4941	Sevier County	148	6415	23.07
4943	Summit County	226	10203	22.15

TABLE 46 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
4945	Tooele County	613	21070	29.09
4947	Uintah County	373	11578	32.22
4949	Utah County	2989	189684	15.76
4951	Wasatch County	26	8490	3.06
4953	Washington County	1007	42437	23.73
4955	Wayne County	5	770	6.49
4957	Weber County	1396	69972	19.95
49777		0		

TABLE 47

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - VERMONT

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
501	Addison County	43	7051	6.10
503	Bennington County	130	7261	17.90
505	Caledonia County	54	6550	8.24
507	Chittenden County	317	30449	10.41
509	Essex County	0	1111	0.00
5011	Franklin County	139	11482	12.11
5013	Grand Isle County	2	1349	1.48
5015	Lamoille County	74	5402	13.70
5017	Orange County	29	5879	4.93
5019	Orleans County	70	5618	12.46
5021	Rutland County	119	11302	10.53
5023	Washington County	98	11894	8.24
5025	Windham County	90	8472	10.62
5027	Windsor County	93	10735	8.66
50999		0		

TABLE 48

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - VIRGINIA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
511	Accomack County	48	7096	6.76
513	Albemarle County	252	21619	11.66
515	Alleghany County	27	3283	8.22
517	Amelia County	13	2767	4.70
519	Amherst County	46	6688	6.88
5111	Appomattox County	3	3344	0.90
5113	Arlington County	320	36052	8.88
5115	Augusta County	34	15078	2.25
5117	Bath County	1	779	1.28
5119	Bedford County	153	14737	10.38
5121	Bland County	0	1178	0.00
5123	Botetourt County	76	7049	10.78
5125	Brunswick County	21	3135	6.70
5127	Buchanan County	39	4322	9.02
5129	Buckingham County	9	3219	2.80
5131	Campbell County	15	11557	1.30
5133	Caroline County	42	6872	6.11
5135	Carroll County	18	5969	3.02
5136	Charles City County	1	1186	0.84
5137	Charlotte County	7	2742	2.55
5141	Chesterfield County	4396	81083	54.22
5143	Clarke County	30	3138	9.56

TABLE 48 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
5145	Craig County	0	1062	0.00
5147	Culpeper County	126	12195	10.33
5149	Cumberland County	7	2123	3.30
5151	Dickenson County	4	3246	1.23
5153	Dinwiddie County	30	5855	5.12
5157	Essex County	12	2337	5.13
5159	Fairfax County	3783	269523	14.04
5161	Fauquier County	53	16252	3.26
5163	Floyd County	14	3257	4.30
5165	Fluvanna County	22	5773	3.81
5167	Franklin County	170	11286	15.06
5169	Frederick County	409	19508	20.97
5171	Giles County	13	3540	3.67
5173	Gloucester County	41	7738	5.30
5175	Goochland County	1	4233	0.24
5177	Grayson County	17	2787	6.10
5179	Greene County	53	4601	11.52
5181	Greensville County	12	2025	5.93
5183	Halifax County	39	7655	5.09
5185	Hanover County	305	23873	12.78
5187	Henrico County	1138	74795	15.21
5189	Henry County	61	10663	5.72
5191	Highland County	2	293	6.83
5193	Isle of Wight County	10	7675	1.30

TABLE 48 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
5195	James City County	292	14618	19.98
5197	King and Queen County	13	1405	9.25
5199	King George County	25	6628	3.77
51101	King William County	21	3816	5.50
51103	Lancaster County	8	1745	4.58
51105	Lee County	2	5065	0.39
51107	Loudoun County	677	101431	6.67
51109	Louisa County	13	7101	1.83
51111	Lunenburg County	28	2410	11.62
51113	Madison County	16	2876	5.56
51115	Mathews County	18	1549	11.62
51117	Mecklenburg County	54	6198	8.71
51119	Middlesex County	3	1691	1.77
51121	Montgomery County	107	15199	7.04
51125	Nelson County	10	2819	3.55
51127	New Kent County	43	4102	10.48
51131	Northampton County	11	2388	4.61
51133	Northumberland County	0	1989	0.00
51135	Nottoway County	14	3186	4.39
51137	Orange County	51	7689	6.63
51139	Page County	27	4973	5.43
51141	Patrick County	3	3432	0.87
51143	Pittsylvania County	45	12656	3.56
51145	Powhatan County	67	5767	11.62

TABLE 48 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
51147	Prince Edward County	25	3900	6.41
51149	Prince George County	76	7962	9.55
51153	Prince William County	2383	122495	19.45
51155	Pulaski County	120	6531	18.37
51157	Rappahannock County	9	1403	6.41
51159	Richmond County	3	1526	1.97
51161	Roanoke County	276	19620	14.07
51163	Rockbridge County	44	4094	10.75
51165	Rockingham County	90	17815	5.05
51167	Russell County	42	5607	7.49
51169	Scott County	10	4337	2.31
51171	Shenandoah County	111	9211	12.05
51173	Smyth County	108	6430	16.80
51175	Southampton County	5	3653	1.37
51177	Spotsylvania County	127	33397	3.80
51179	Stafford County	409	36984	11.06
51181	Surry County	16	1319	12.13
51183	Sussex County	11	1936	5.68
51185	Tazewell County	117	8814	13.27
51187	Warren County	154	8870	17.36
51191	Washington County	107	10596	10.10
51193	Westmoreland County	8	3335	2.40
51195	Wise County	58	8341	6.95
51197	Wythe County	18	5984	3.01

TABLE 48 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
51199	York County	361	16433	21.97
51510	Alexandria City	493	25831	19.09
51515	Bedford City	48	1190	40.34
51520	Bristol City	47	3613	13.01
51530	Buena Vista City	3	1426	2.10
51540	Charlottesville City	138	6633	20.81
51550	Chesapeake City	375	56820	6.60
51560	Clifton Forge City	0	#N/A	#N/A
51570	Colonial Heights City	379	3999	94.77
51580	Covington City	12	1275	9.41
51590	Danville City	172	9430	18.24
51595	Emporia City	80	1414	56.58
51600	Fairfax City	7	5039	1.39
51610	Falls Church City	18	3376	5.33
51620	Franklin City	36	2127	16.93
51630	Fredericksburg City	71	5571	12.74
51640	Galax City	29	1579	18.37
51650	Hampton City	1090	30368	35.89
51660	Harrisonburg City	77	7994	9.63
51670	Hopewell City	67	5576	12.02
51678	Lexington City	10	731	13.68
51680	Lynchburg City	292	15127	19.30
51683	Manassas City	156	11215	13.91
51685	Manassas Park City	44	4485	9.81

TABLE 48 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
51690	Martinsville City	50	3057	16.36
51700	Newport News City	894	43068	20.76
51710	Norfolk City	1590	50259	31.64
51720	Norton City	18	894	20.13
51730	Petersburg City	90	6817	13.20
51735	Poquoson City	36	2751	13.09
51740	Portsmouth City	367	22722	16.15
51750	Radford City	39	2127	18.34
51760	Richmond City	799	39061	20.46
51770	Roanoke City	680	21365	31.83
51775	Salem City	126	4985	25.28
51780	South Boston City	0	0	0
51790	Staunton City	97	4528	21.42
51800	Suffolk City	117	21667	5.40
51810	Virginia Beach City	2249	103955	21.63
51820	Waynesboro City	150	4989	30.07
51830	Williamsburg City	35	1601	21.86
51840	Winchester City	136	6144	22.14

TABLE 49

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - WASHINGTON

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
531	Adams County	171	6609	25.87
533	Asotin County	138	4633	29.79
535	Benton County	1461	48859	29.90
537	Chelan County	257	18203	14.12
539	Clallam County	306	12814	23.88
5311	Clark County	1466	113371	12.93
5313	Columbia County	6	773	7.76
5315	Cowlitz County	652	23805	27.39
5317	Douglas County	201	10469	19.20
5319	Ferry County	1	1469	0.68
5321	Franklin County	527	28959	18.20
5323	Garfield County	4	438	9.13
5325	Grant County	440	27954	15.74
5327	Grays Harbor County	286	15194	18.82
5329	Island County	153	15712	9.74
5331	Jefferson County	101	4179	24.17
5333	King County	5406	424891	12.72
5335	Kitsap County	533	54948	9.70
5337	Kittitas County	124	7476	16.59
5339	Klickitat County	58	4384	13.23
5341	Lewis County	324	16990	19.07
5343	Lincoln County	45	2301	19.56

TABLE 49 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
5345	Mason County	158	12045	13.12
5347	Okanogan County	175	9654	18.13
5349	Pacific County	11	3606	3.05
5351	Pend Oreille County	0	2704	0.00
5353	Pierce County	2667	197707	13.49
5355	San Juan County	10	2315	4.32
5357	Skagit County	616	27153	22.69
5359	Skamania County	14	2395	5.85
5361	Snohomish County	2066	173239	11.93
5363	Spokane County	2005	108347	18.51
5365	Stevens County	42	9993	4.20
5367	Thurston County	1021	58044	17.59
5369	Wahkiakum County	0	727	0.00
5371	Walla Walla County	444	13174	33.70
5373	Whatcom County	824	41881	19.67
5375	Whitman County	68	6867	9.90
5377	Yakima County	1191	74169	16.06
53777		92		

TABLE 50

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - WEST VIRGINIA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
541	Barbour County	9	3514	2.56
543	Berkeley County	292	26255	11.12
545	Boone County	30	5621	5.34
547	Braxton County	8	2912	2.75
549	Brooke County	29	4404	6.58
5411	Cabell County	205	19267	10.64
5413	Calhoun County	11	1522	7.23
5415	Clay County	14	2164	6.47
5417	Doddridge County	5	1555	3.22
5419	Fayette County	17	9545	1.78
5421	Gilmer County	21	1247	16.84
5423	Grant County	15	2405	6.24
5425	Greenbrier County	14	7054	1.98
5427	Hampshire County	15	5073	2.96
5429	Hancock County	66	6081	10.85
5431	Hardy County	11	2809	3.92
5433	Harrison County	67	14970	4.48
5435	Jackson County	7	6417	1.09
5437	Jefferson County	43	12756	3.37
5439	Kanawha County	303	39311	7.71
5441	Lewis County	13	3378	3.85
5443	Lincoln County	41	4884	8.39

TABLE 50 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
5445	Logan County	30	7469	4.02
5447	McDowell County	12	4251	2.82
5449	Marion County	53	11274	4.70
5451	Marshall County	63	6622	9.51
5453	Mason County	11	5789	1.90
5455	Mercer County	67	13042	5.14
5457	Mineral County	23	5709	4.03
5459	Mingo County	10	5709	1.75
5461	Monongalia County	150	15918	9.42
5463	Monroe County	2	2794	0.72
5465	Morgan County	34	3491	9.74
5467	Nicholas County	9	5470	1.65
5469	Ohio County	46	8354	5.51
5471	Pendleton County	13	1397	9.31
5473	Pleasants County	6	1490	4.03
5475	Pocahontas County	9	1528	5.89
5477	Preston County	19	6662	2.85
5479	Putnam County	18	13192	1.36
5481	Raleigh County	238	16631	14.31
5483	Randolph County	33	5628	5.86
5485	Ritchie County	5	2116	2.36
5487	Roane County	44	3140	14.01
5489	Summers County	6	2410	2.49
5491	Taylor County	2	3456	0.58

TABLE 50 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
5493	Tucker County	6	1276	4.70
5495	Tyler County	11	1828	6.02
5497	Upshur County	35	5060	6.92
5499	Wayne County	29	9050	3.20
54101	Webster County	11	1831	6.01
54103	Wetzel County	4	3382	1.18
54105	Wirt County	1	1214	0.82
54107	Wood County	101	18670	5.41
54109	Wyoming County	8	5033	1.59

TABLE 51

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - WISCONSIN

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
551	Adams County	95	3155	30.11
553	Ashland County	253	3613	70.02
555	Barron County	225	9999	22.50
557	Bayfield County	37	2809	13.17
559	Brown County	3432	62142	55.23
5511	Buffalo County	66	2862	23.06
5513	Burnett County	54	2890	18.69
5515	Calumet County	286	12957	22.07
5517	Chippewa County	512	14579	35.12
5519	Clark County	210	10180	20.63
5521	Columbia County	423	12900	32.79
5523	Crawford County	54	3529	15.30
5525	Dane County	4594	107701	42.66
5527	Dodge County	820	18740	43.76
5529	Door County	185	4823	38.36
5531	Douglas County	409	9285	44.05
5533	Dunn County	127	8830	14.38
5535	Eau Claire County	1023	20847	49.07
5537	Florence County	6	728	8.24
5539	Fond du Lac County	1002	22519	44.50
5541	Forest County	146	1911	76.40
5543	Grant County	146	10623	13.74

TABLE 51 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
5545	Green County	257	8681	29.60
5547	Green Lake County	291	4364	66.68
5549	Iowa County	101	5675	17.80
5551	Iron County	13	962	13.51
5553	Jackson County	67	4625	14.49
5555	Jefferson County	859	19405	44.27
5557	Juneau County	229	5541	41.33
5559	Kenosha County	2471	41633	59.35
5561	Kewaunee County	265	4686	56.55
5563	La Crosse County	2430	24226	100.31
5565	Lafayette County	94	4216	22.30
5567	Langlade County	115	4018	28.62
5569	Lincoln County	511	5899	86.62
5571	Manitowoc County	1675	17453	95.97
5573	Marathon County	1275	32226	39.56
5575	Marinette County	316	8253	38.29
5577	Marquette County	17	3024	5.62
5578	Menominee County	0	1368	0.00
5579	Milwaukee County	16900	235371	71.80
5581	Monroe County	580	11590	50.04
5583	Oconto County	110	7962	13.82
5585	Oneida County	384	6360	60.38
5587	Outagamie County	2514	43882	57.29
5589	Ozaukee County	594	19731	30.10

TABLE 51 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
5591	Pepin County	23	1666	13.81
5593	Pierce County	251	8870	28.30
5595	Polk County	139	9871	14.08
5597	Portage County	785	14174	55.38
5599	Price County	109	2544	42.85
55101	Racine County	2546	47202	53.94
55103	Richland County	131	3992	32.82
55105	Rock County	3894	38868	100.19
55107	Rusk County	67	3075	21.79
55109	St. Croix County	486	22754	21.36
55111	Sauk County	1172	14651	79.99
55113	Sawyer County	223	3347	66.63
55115	Shawano County	517	9239	55.96
55117	Sheboygan County	910	26721	34.06
55119	Taylor County	312	4971	62.76
55121	Trempealeau County	100	7106	14.07
55123	Vernon County	139	7910	17.57
55125	Vilas County	128	3687	34.72
55127	Walworth County	1163	23371	49.76
55129	Washburn County	121	3173	38.13
55131	Washington County	1955	31286	62.49
55133	Waukesha County	3240	90582	35.77
55135	Waupaca County	788	11305	69.70
55137	Waushara County	132	4729	27.91

TABLE 51 CONTINUED

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
55139	Winnebago County	1957	35791	54.68
55141	Wood County	1269	16455	77.12
55777		430		

TABLE 52

JUVENILE CRIME RATES BY COUNTY - WYOMING

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
561	Albany County	126	6161	20.45
563	Big Horn County	33	3013	10.95
565	Campbell County	531	13383	39.68
567	Carbon County	177	3598	49.19
569	Converse County	88	3453	25.49
5611	Crook County	12	1655	7.25
5613	Fremont County	337	10359	32.53
5615	Goshen County	103	2729	37.74
5617	Hot Springs County	40	963	41.54
5619	Johnson County	65	1909	34.05
5621	Laramie County	936	22354	41.87
5623	Lincoln County	55	4897	11.23
5625	Natrona County	1071	18649	57.43
5627	Niobrara County	7	439	15.95
5629	Park County	130	5995	21.68
5631	Platte County	35	1739	20.13
5633	Sheridan County	244	6431	37.94
5635	Sublette County	49	2474	19.81
5637	Sweetwater County	443	12195	36.33
5639	Teton County	54	4234	12.75
5641	Uinta County	154	6226	24.73
5643	Washakie County	25	2125	11.76

TABLE 52 CONTINUED

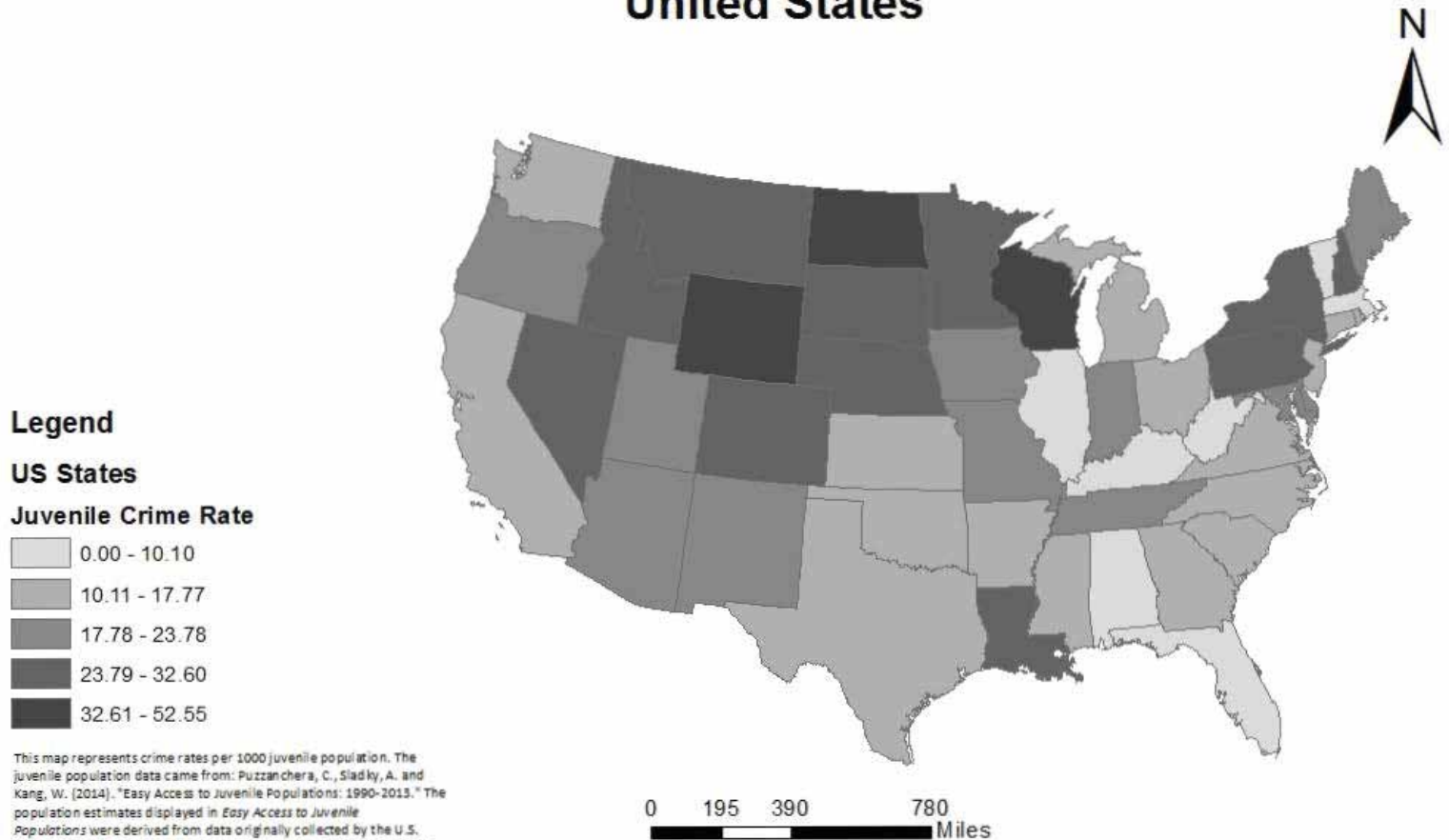
COUNTY CODE	COUNTY NAME	ARRESTS	POPULATION	CRIME RATE
5645	Weston County	60	1545	38.83
56777		0		

APPENDIX D: GIS Maps of Juvenile Crime Rates

INTRODUCTION

For ease of comparison, the data previously presented on the UCR 2012 Juvenile Crime Rates is also being presented using Geographic Information System (GIS) maps. The maps allow for spatial analysis of juvenile crime data. The data entered for the maps is the exact same data presented in Appendix C: UCR Data Tables of Juvenile Crime Rates. Maps are presented for the United States as a whole, as well as all 50 states divided by county.

Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by State United States

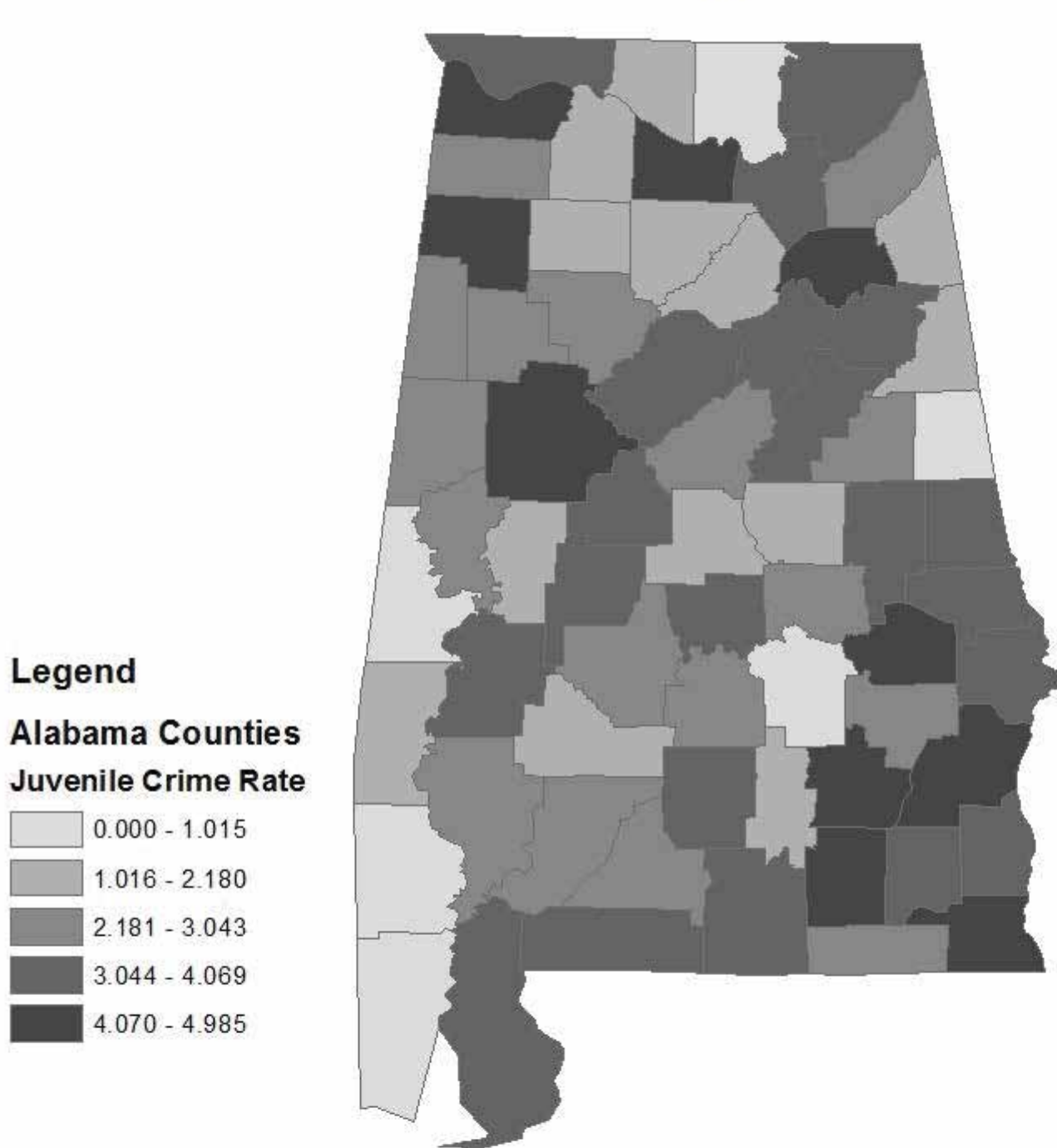


This map represents crime rates per 1000 juvenile population. The juvenile population data came from: Puzanichera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The citation for the 2012 data file is: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). *Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The juvenile crime numbers came from: United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012. ICP5R35019-v1, Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12.

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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Alabama



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0 20 40 80
Miles

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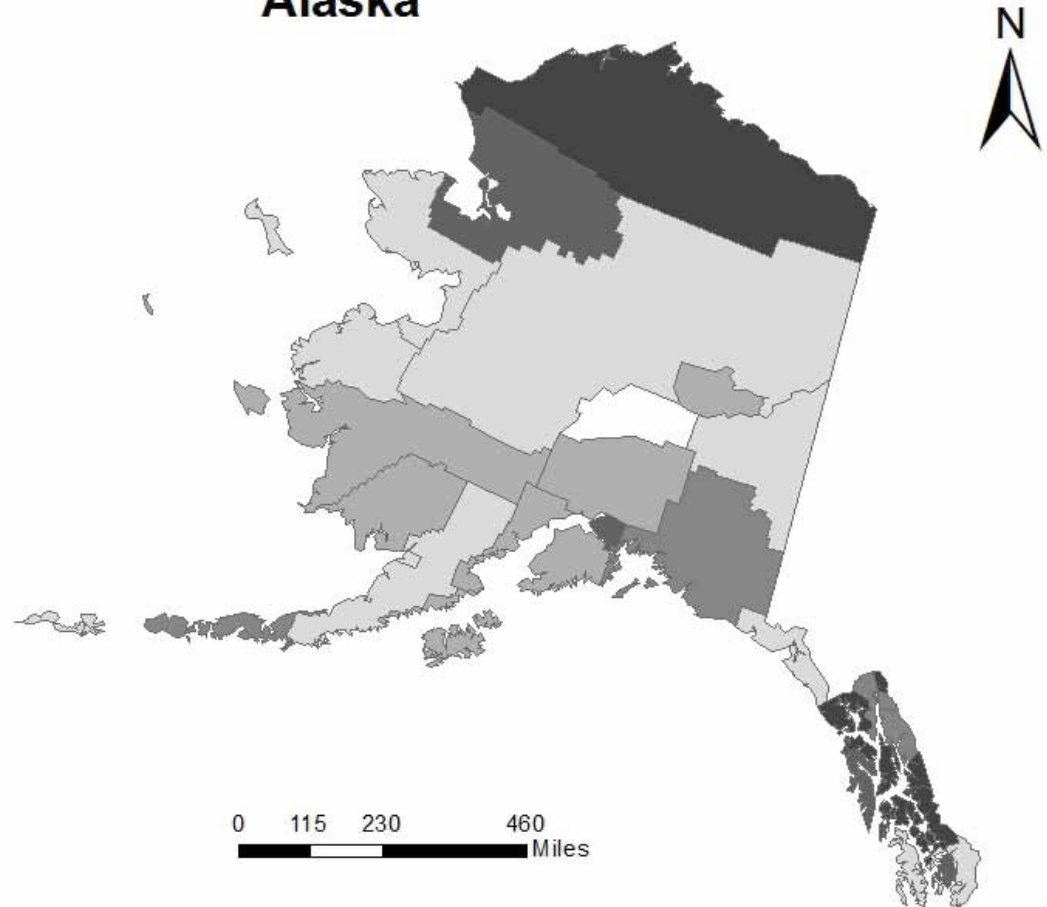


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Alaska

Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

0.00 - 3.51
3.52 - 9.61
9.62 - 17.50
17.51 - 22.75
22.76 - 60.31



This map represents crime rates per 1000 juvenile population. The juvenile population data came from: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The citation for the 2012 data file is: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). *Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The juvenile crime numbers came from: United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012. ICPSR35019-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12.

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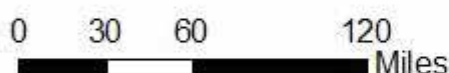
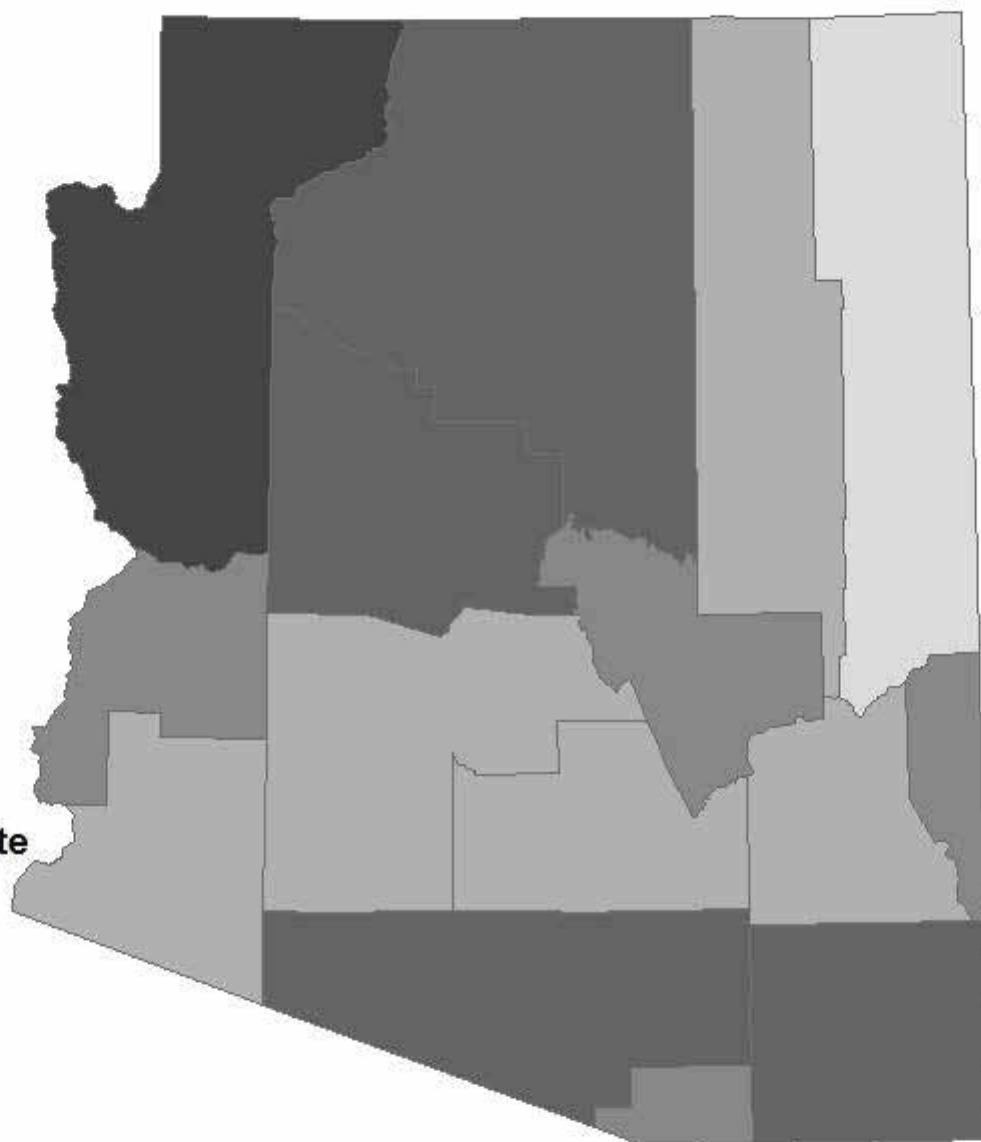
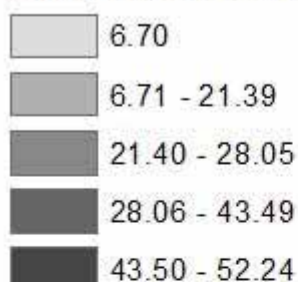


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Arizona



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



This map represents crime rates per 1000 juvenile population. The juvenile population data came from: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The citation for the 2012 data file is: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). *Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The juvenile crime numbers came from: United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012. ICPSR35019-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12.

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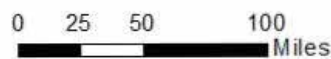
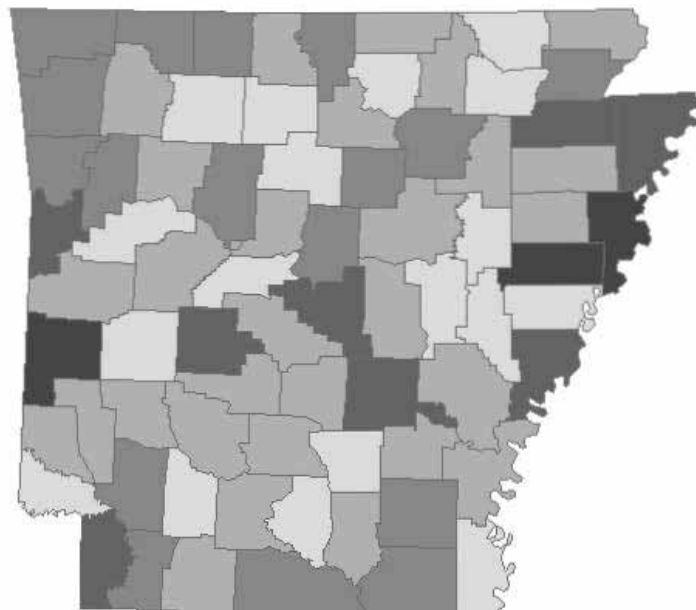
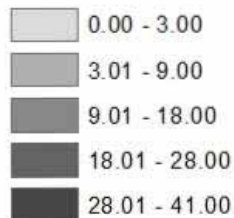


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Arkansas



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

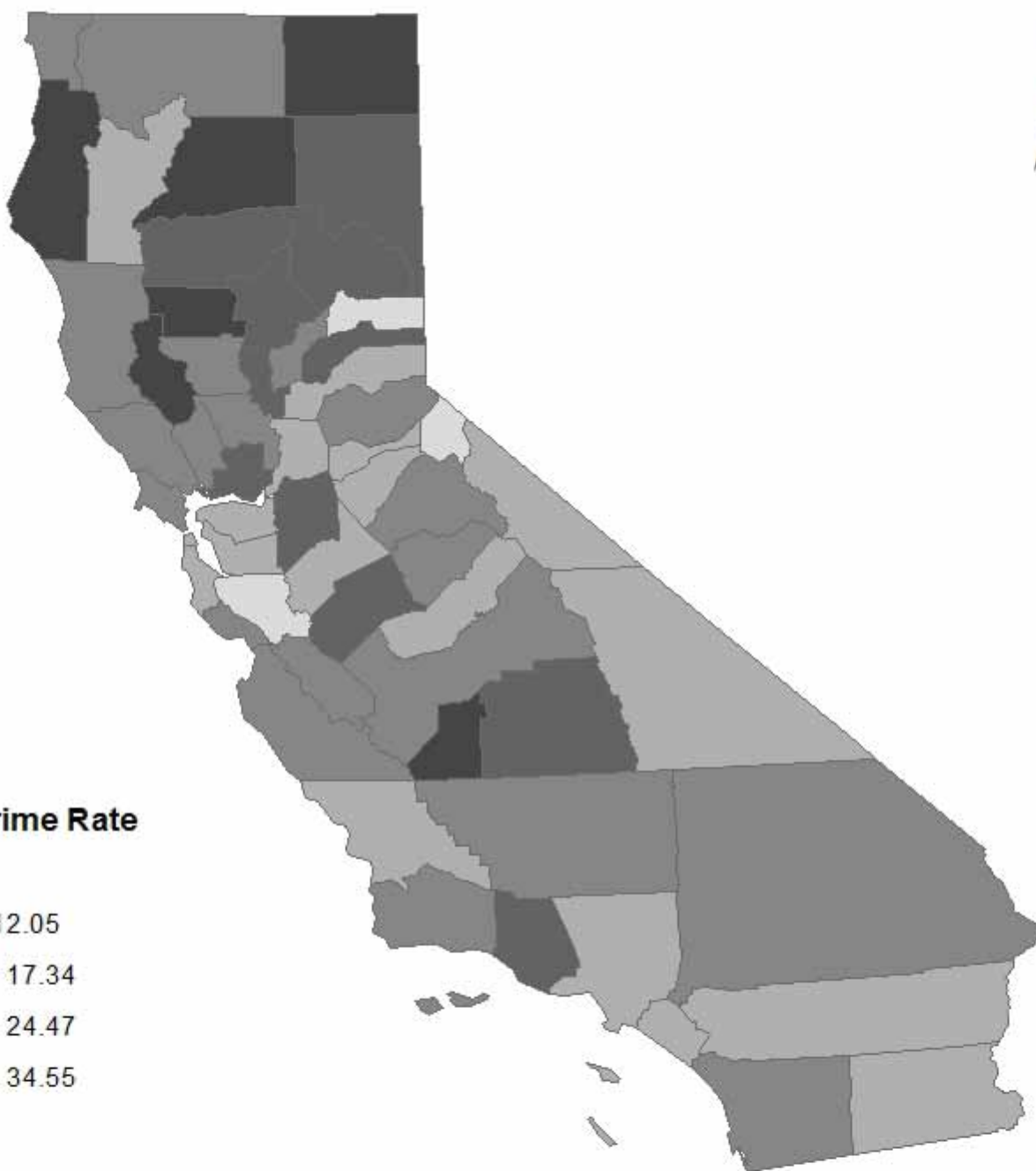


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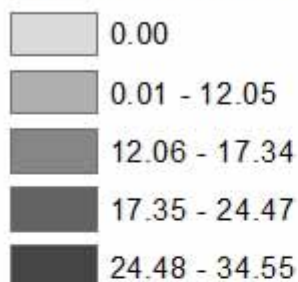
This map represents crime rates per 1000 juvenile population. The juvenile population data came from: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The citation for the 2012 data file is: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). *Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The juvenile crime numbers came from: United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012. ICP5R35019-v1, Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12.

Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County California



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



0 45 90 180
Miles

This map represents crime rates per 1000 juvenile population. The juvenile population data came from: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The citation for the 2012 data file is: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). *Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The juvenile crime numbers came from: United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012. ICPSR35019-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12.

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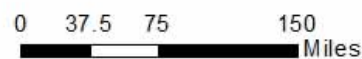
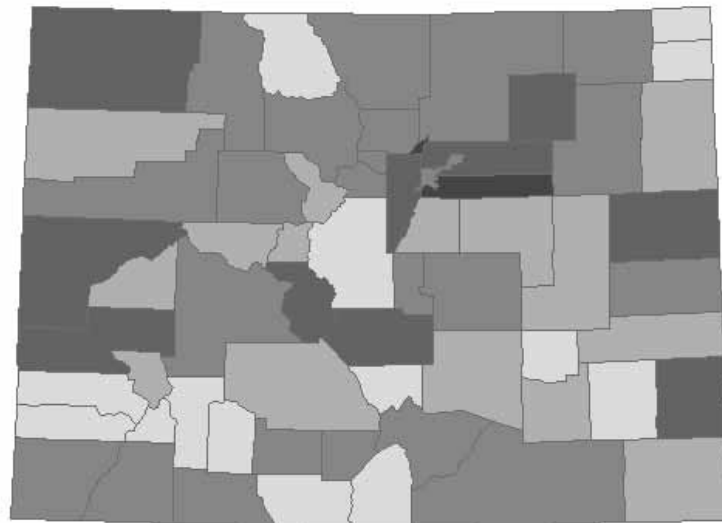
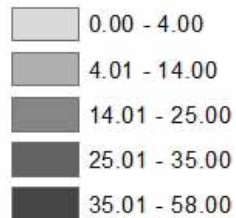


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Colorado



Legend

Crime Rate

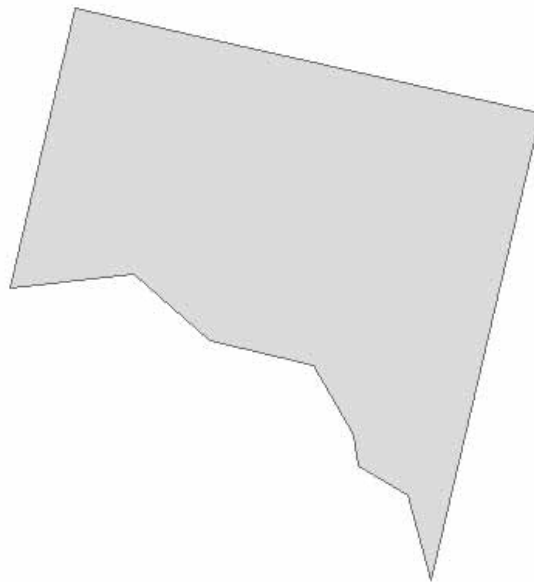


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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County District of Columbia



Legend

CrimeRate

3.75

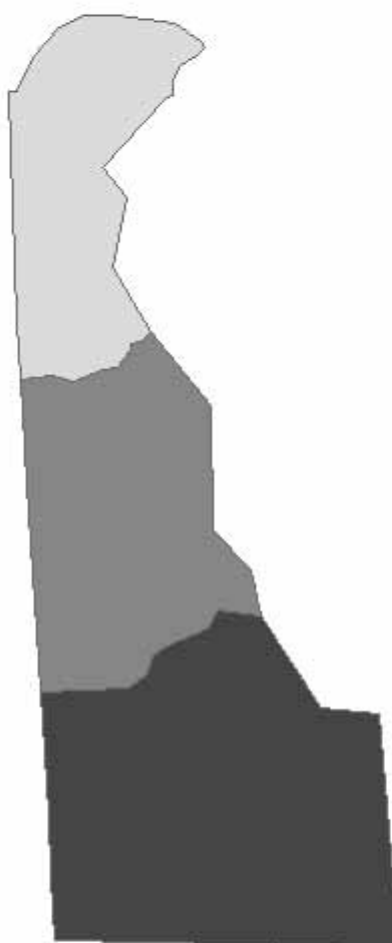
0 1.5 3 6 Miles

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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Delaware



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



0 5 10 20
Miles

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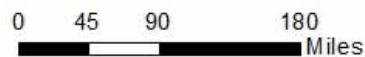
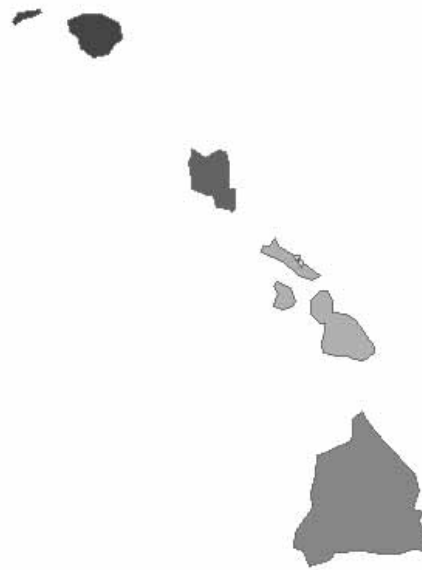
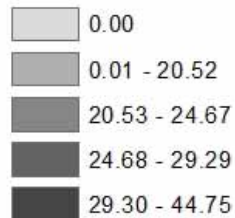


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Hawaii



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Florida



Legend

 Florida counties

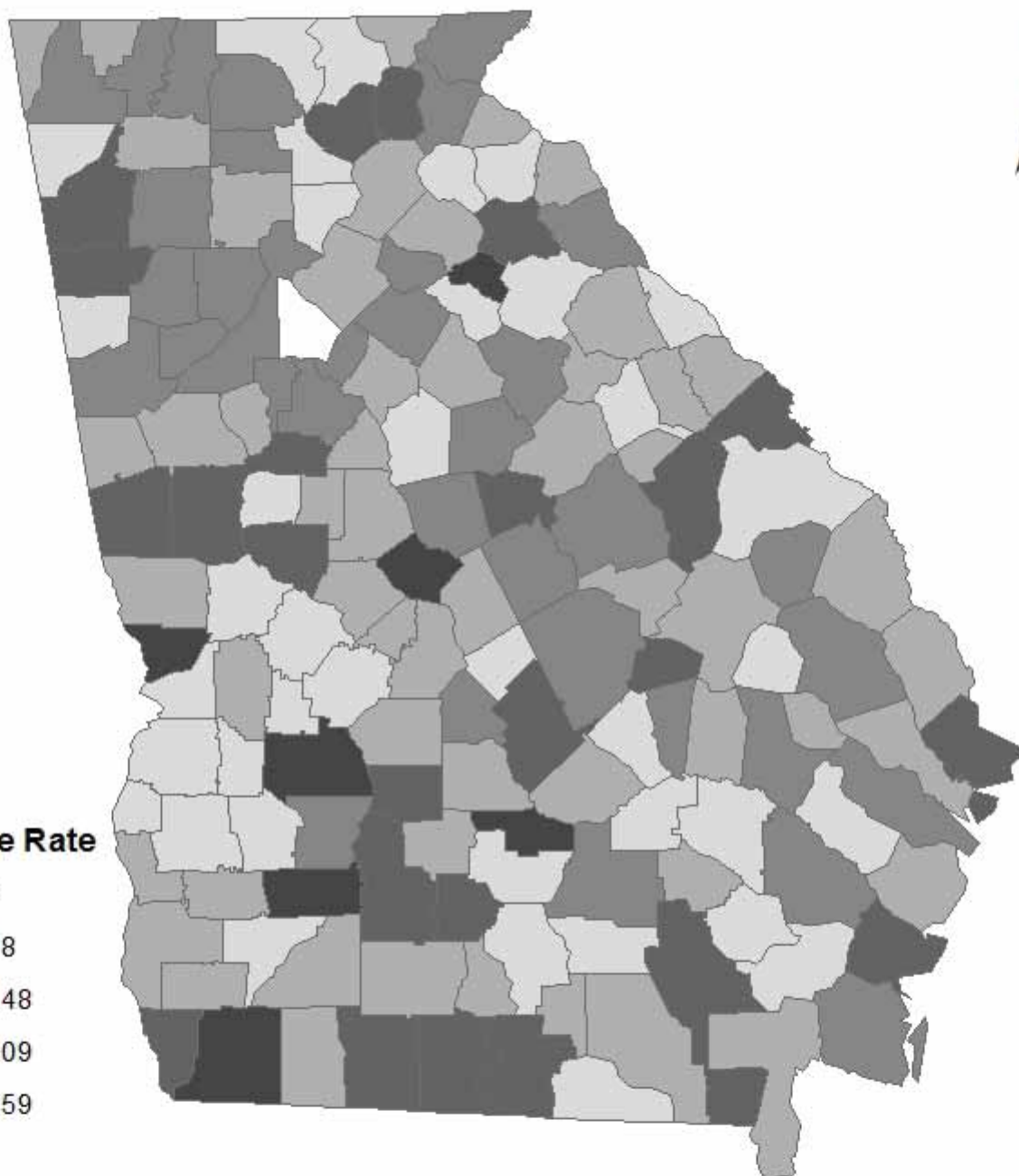
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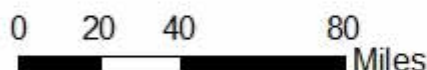
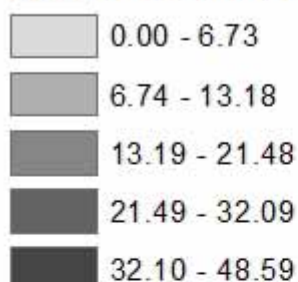


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Georgia



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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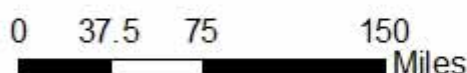
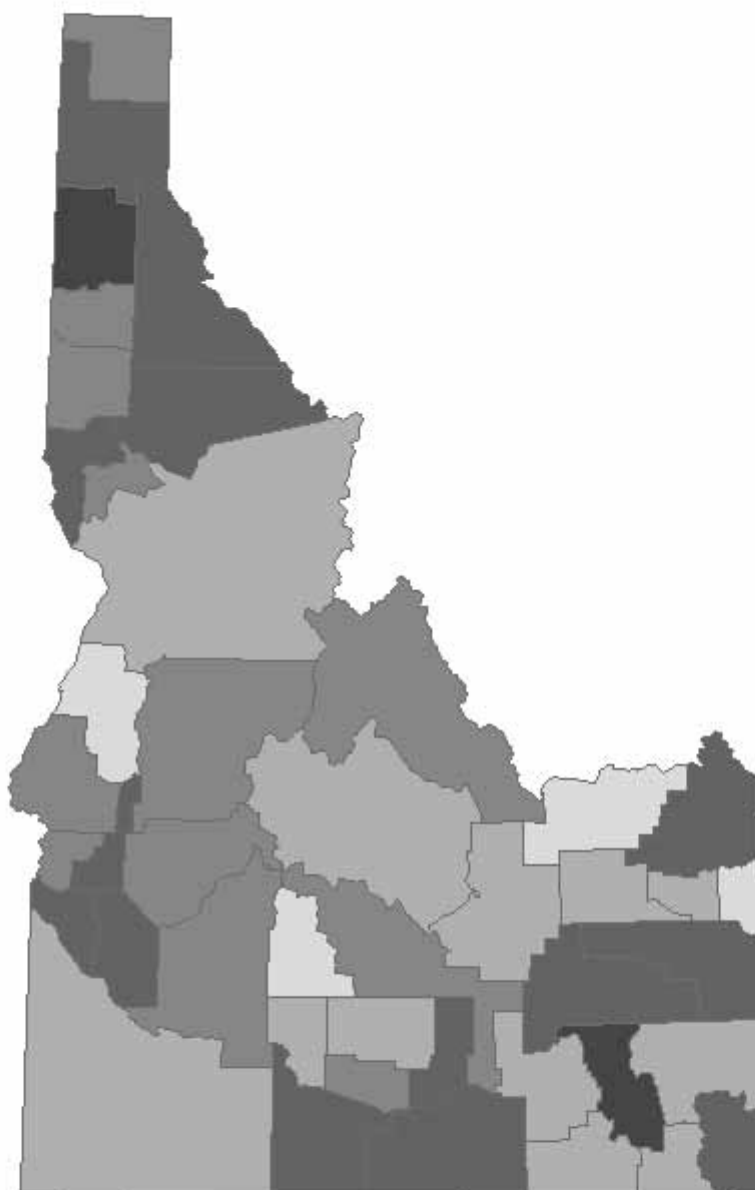
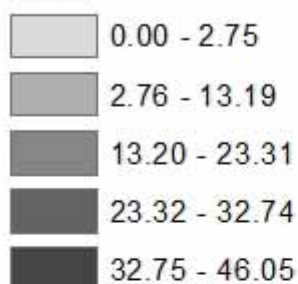


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Idaho



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

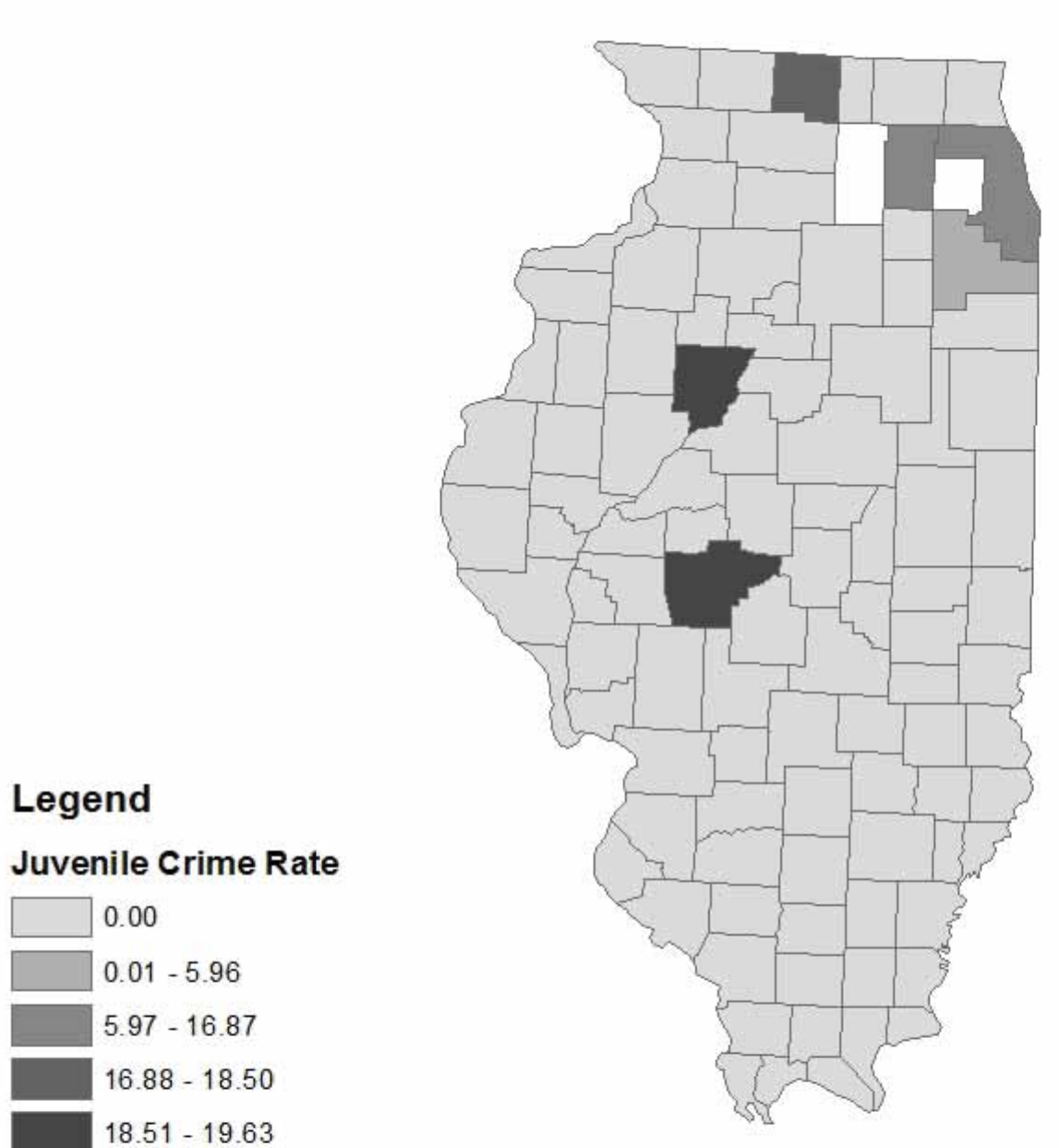


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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Illinois



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0 30 60 120
Miles

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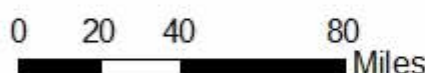
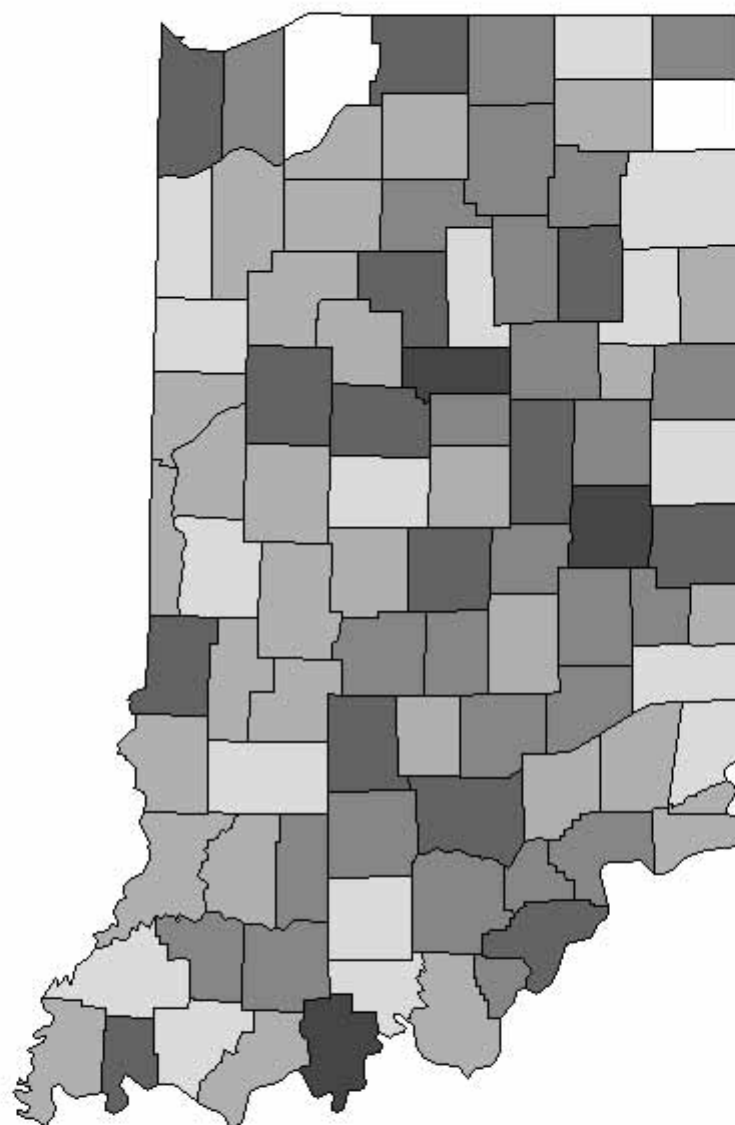
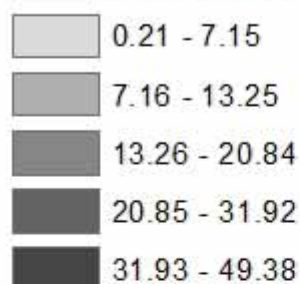


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Indiana



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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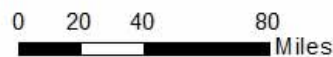
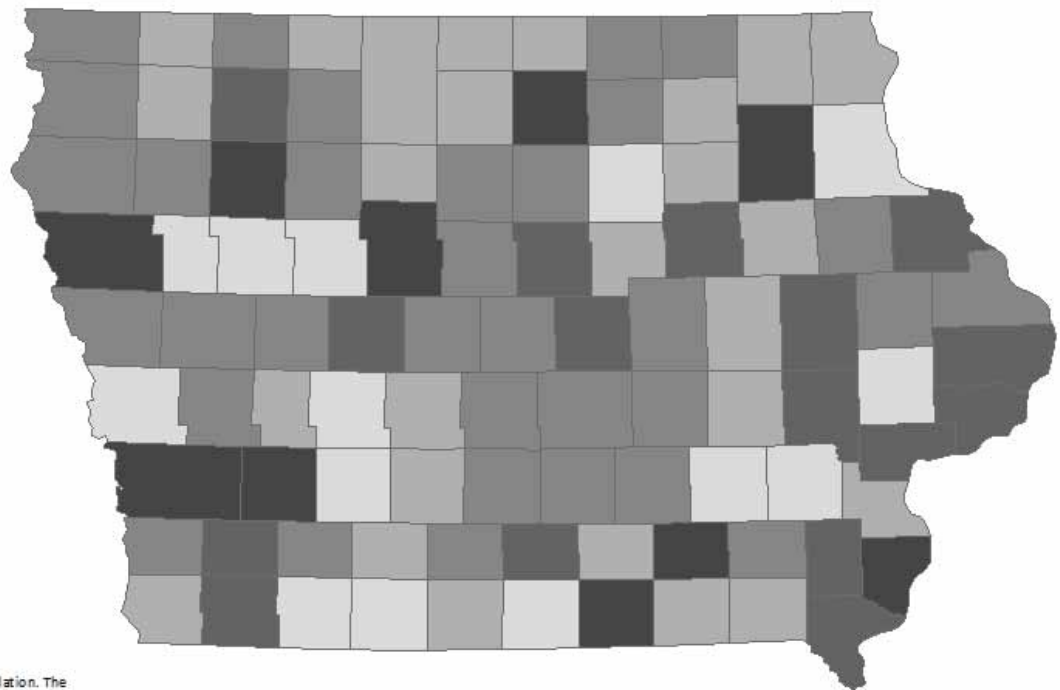
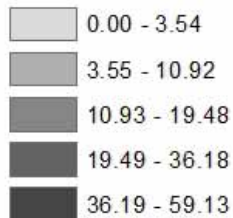


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Iowa



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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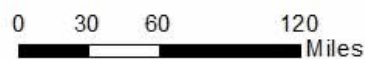
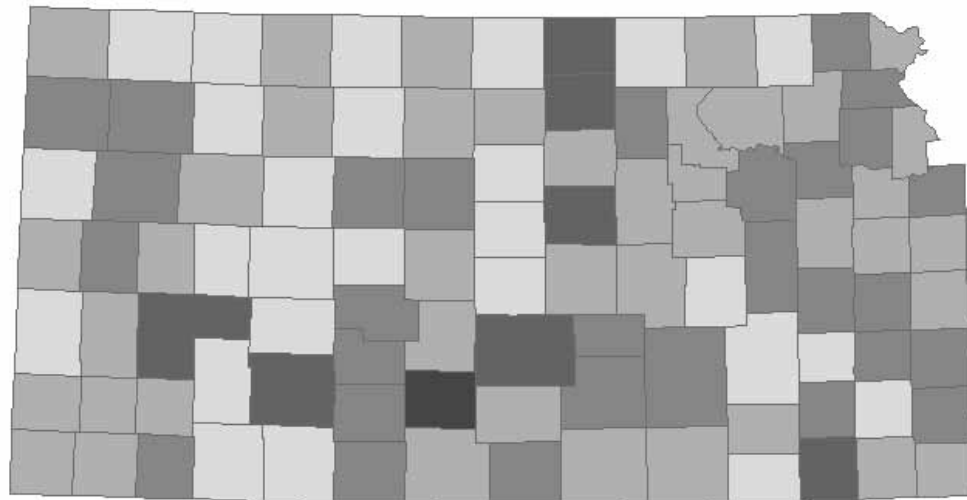
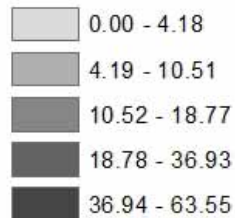


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Kansas



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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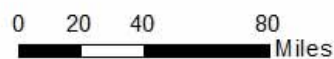
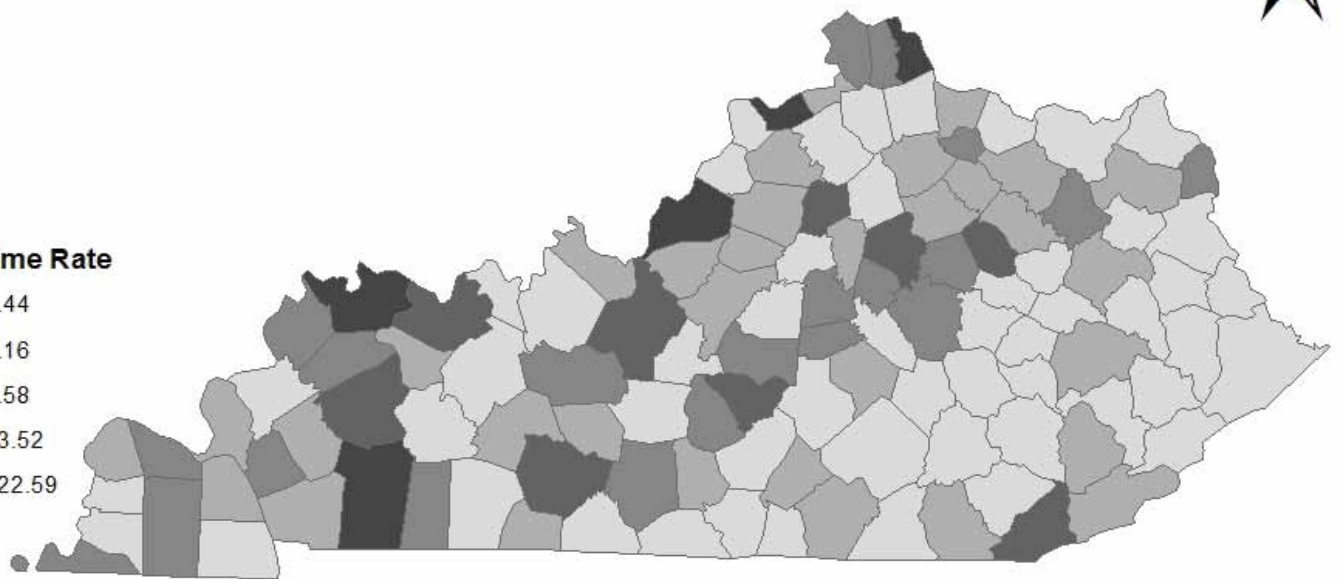
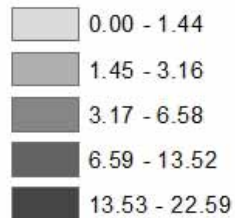
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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Kentucky



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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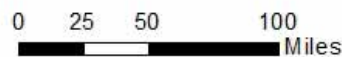
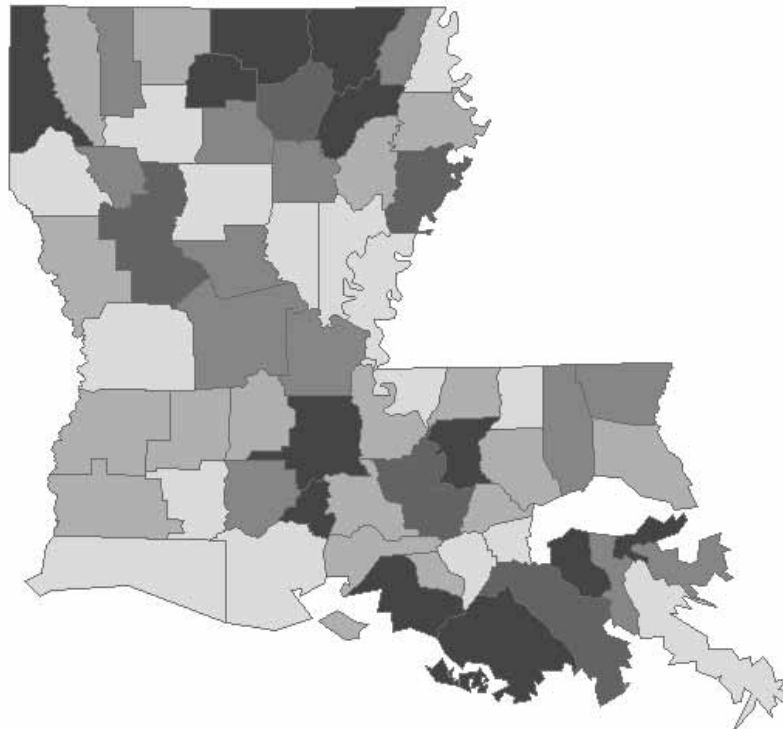
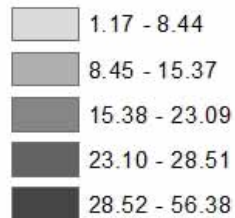


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Louisiana



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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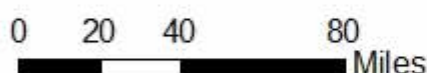
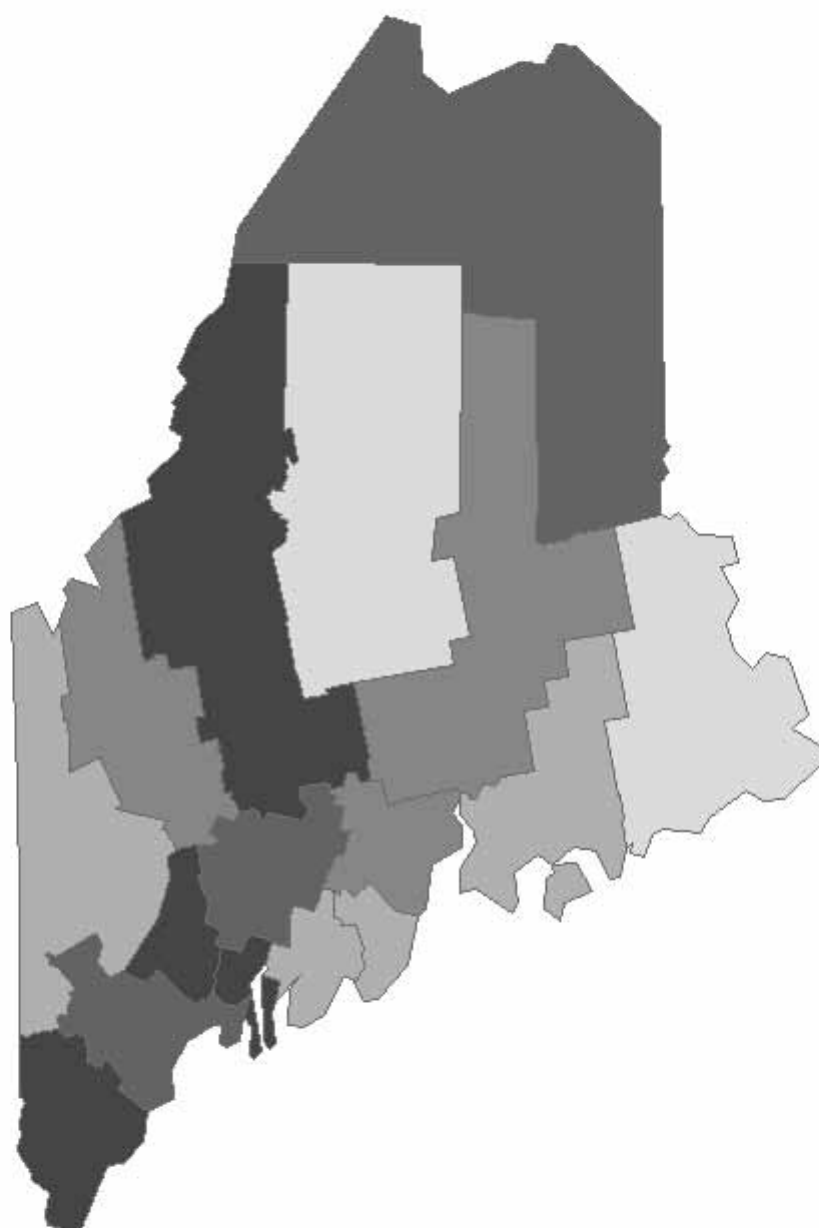
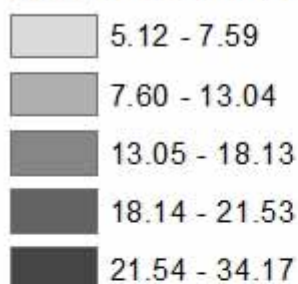


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Maine



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

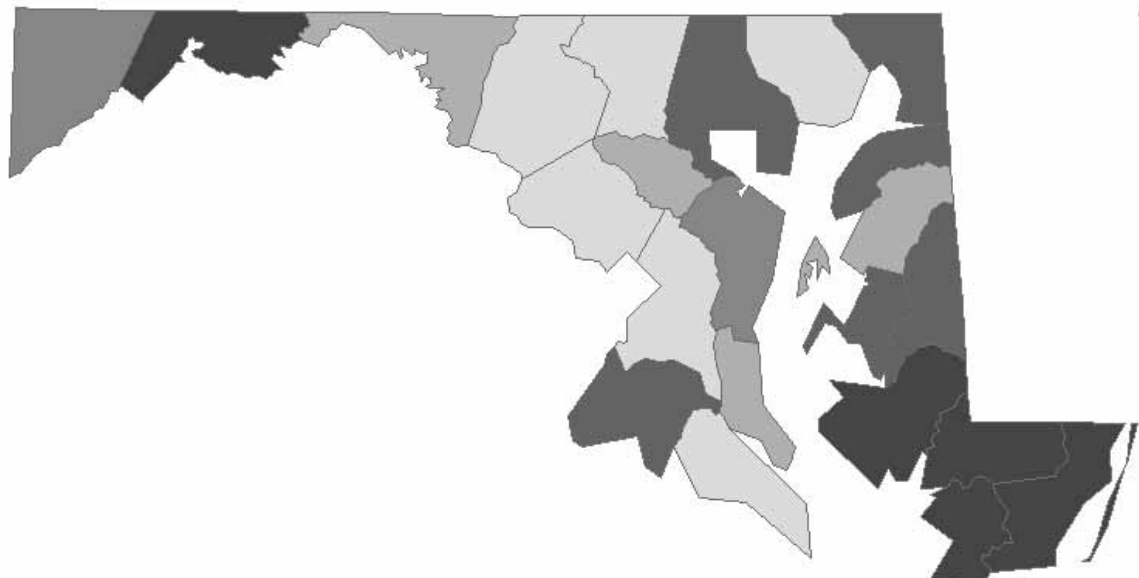


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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Maryland



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

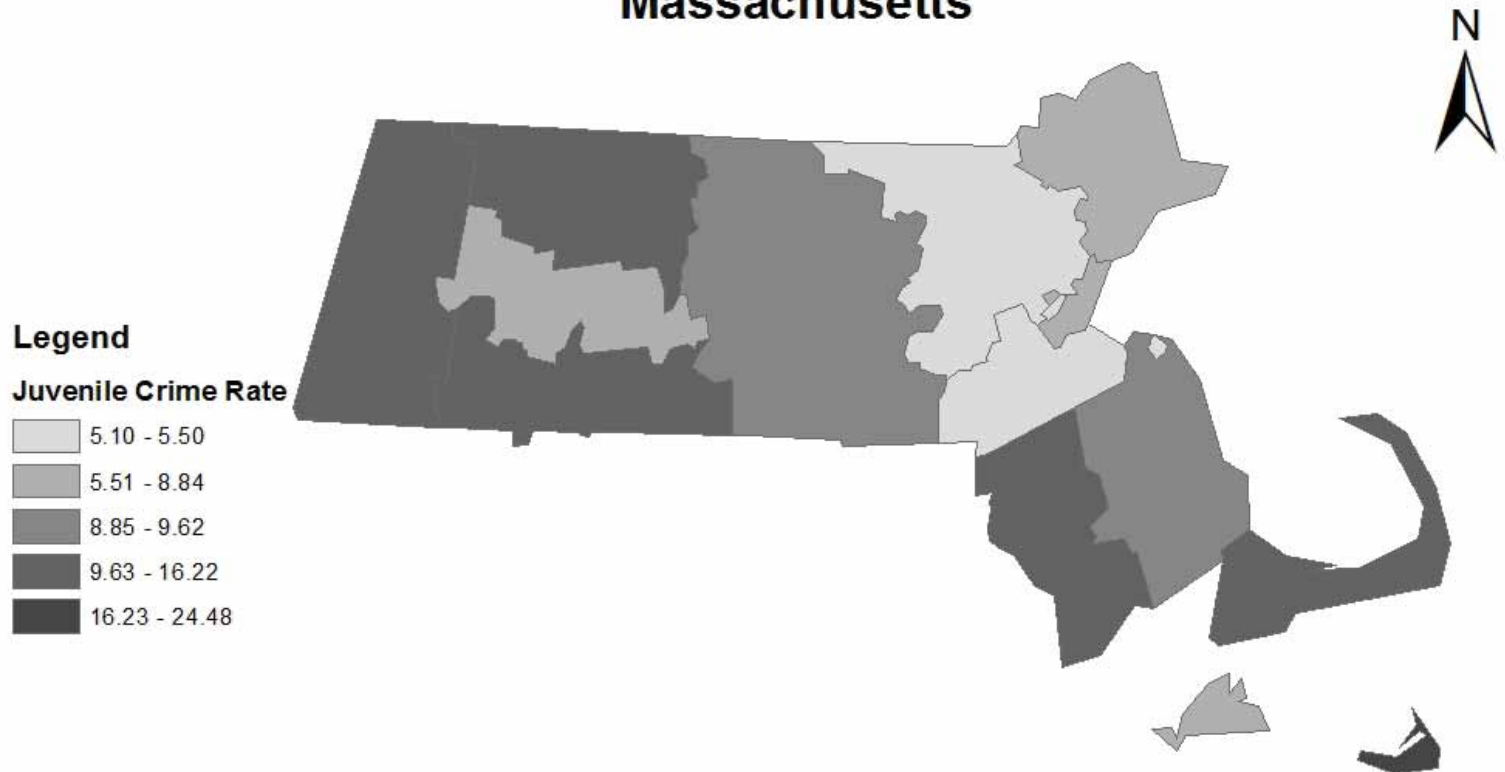
10.98 - 14.42
14.43 - 18.98
18.99 - 23.75
23.76 - 33.45
33.46 - 59.27

0 15 30 60 Miles

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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Massachusetts



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0 10 20 40
Miles

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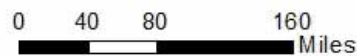
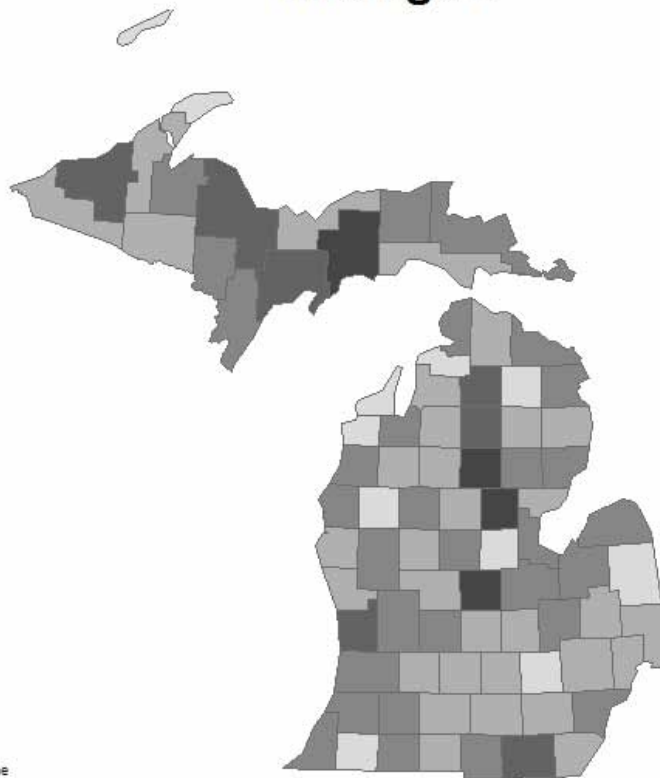
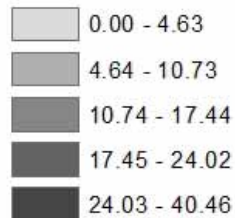


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Michigan



Legend

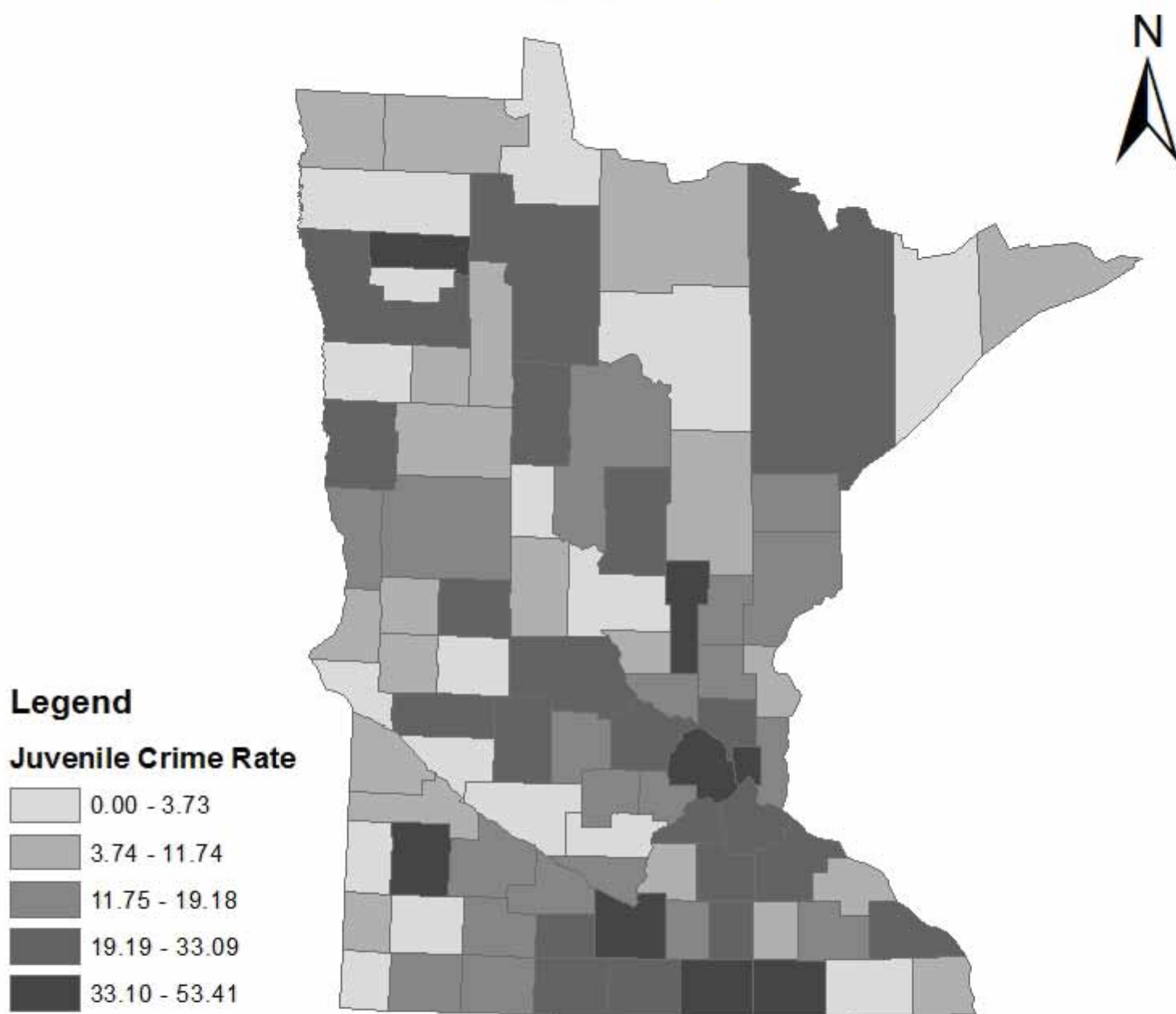
Juvenile Crime Rate



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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Minnesota



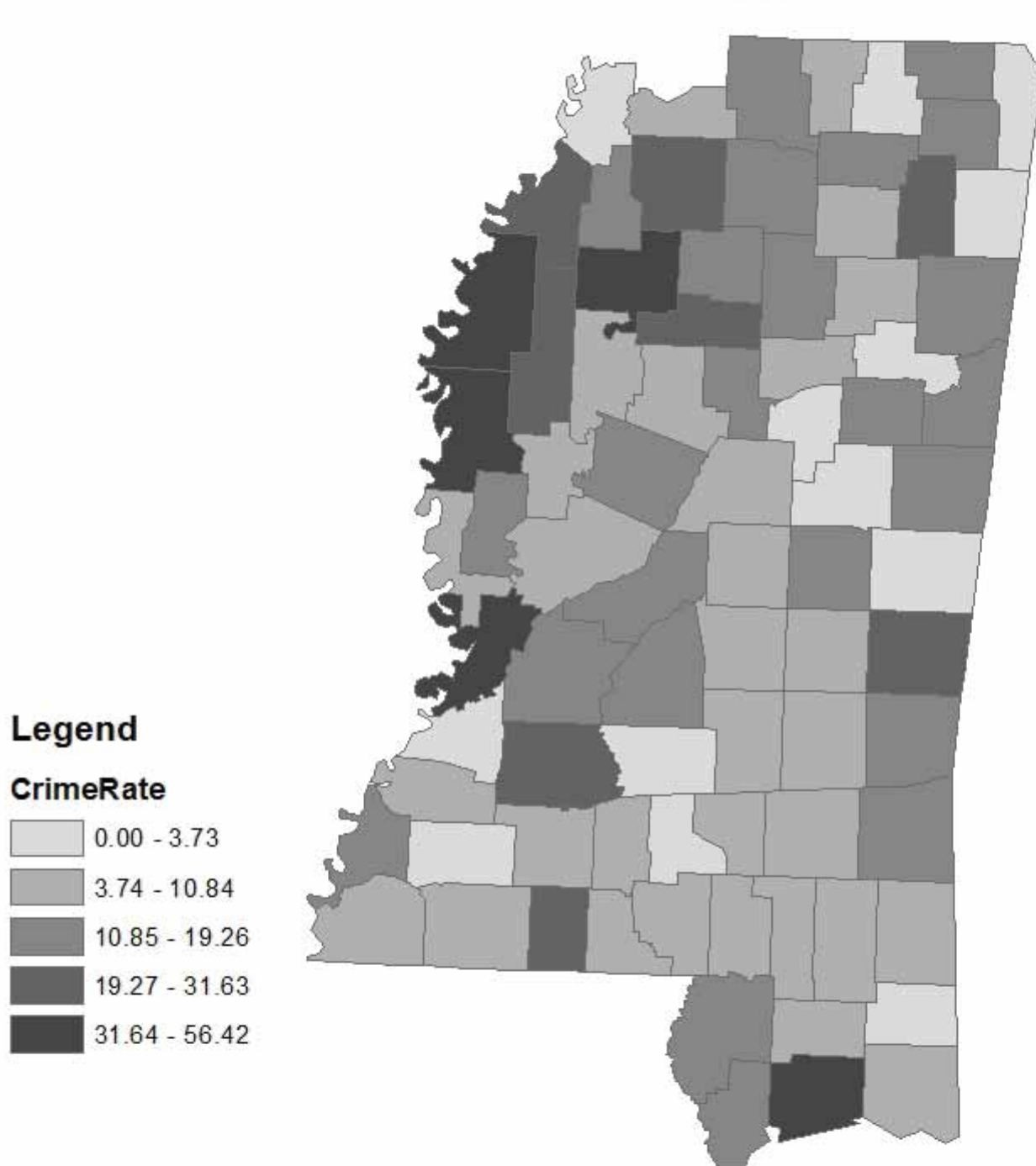
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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Mississippi



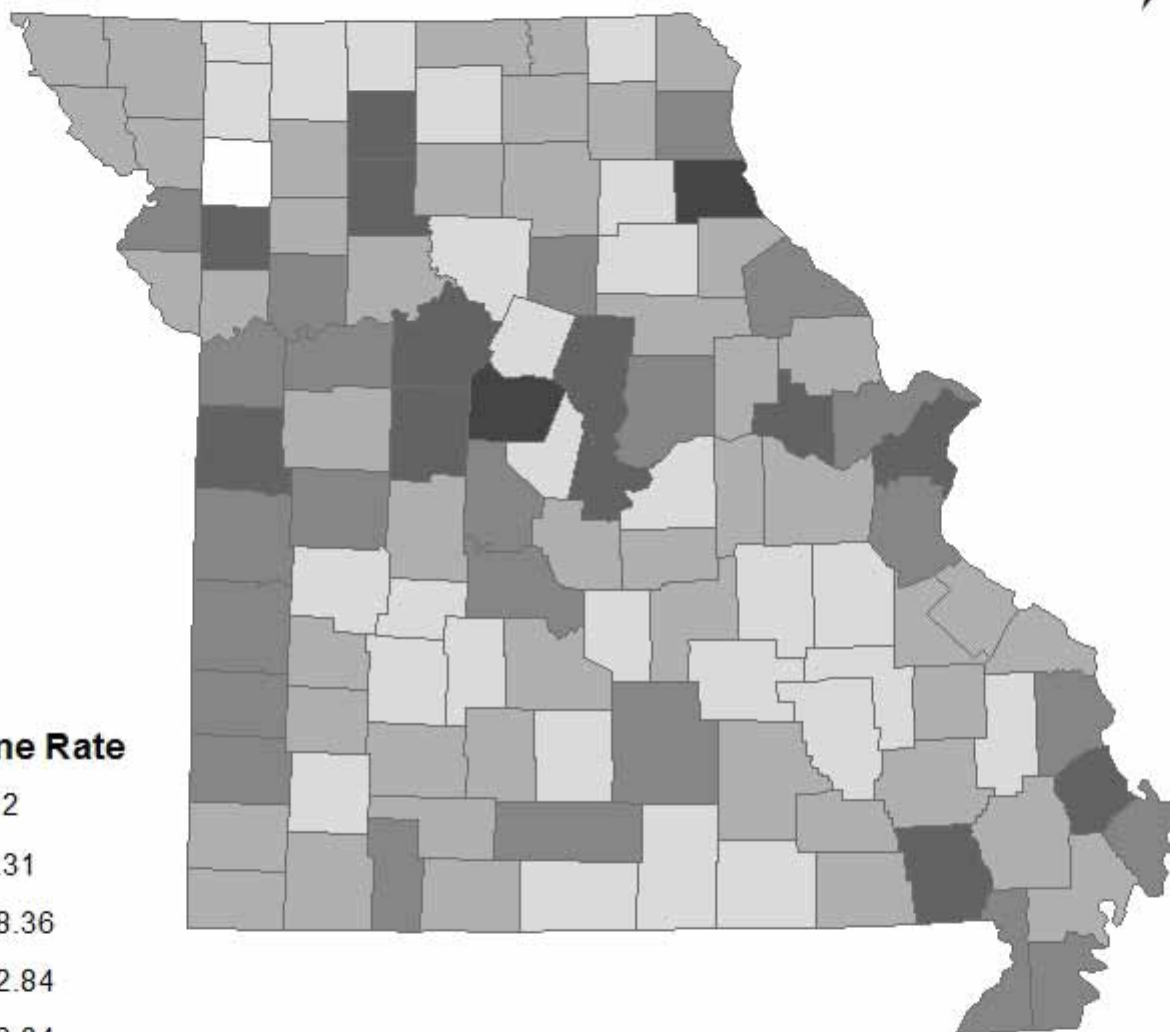
0 20 40 80
Miles

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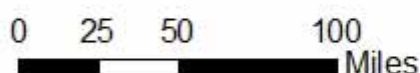
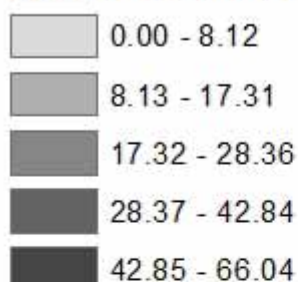


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Missouri



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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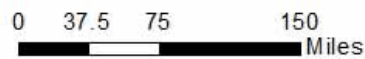
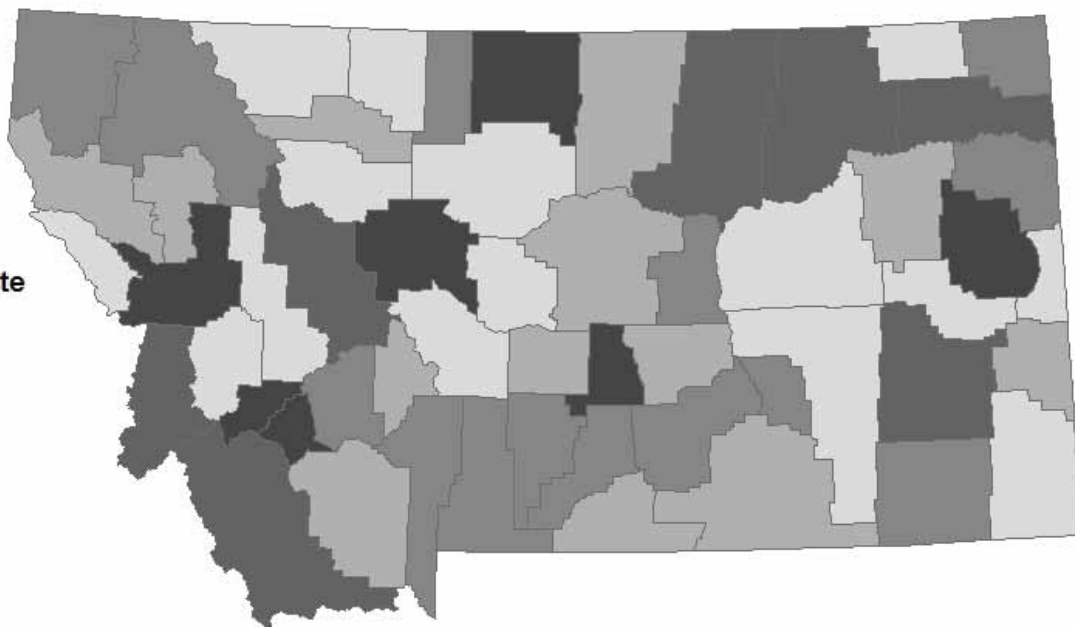
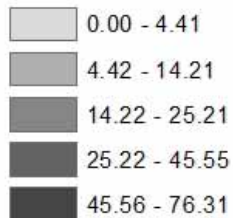


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Montana



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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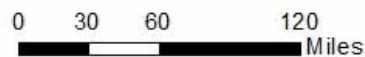
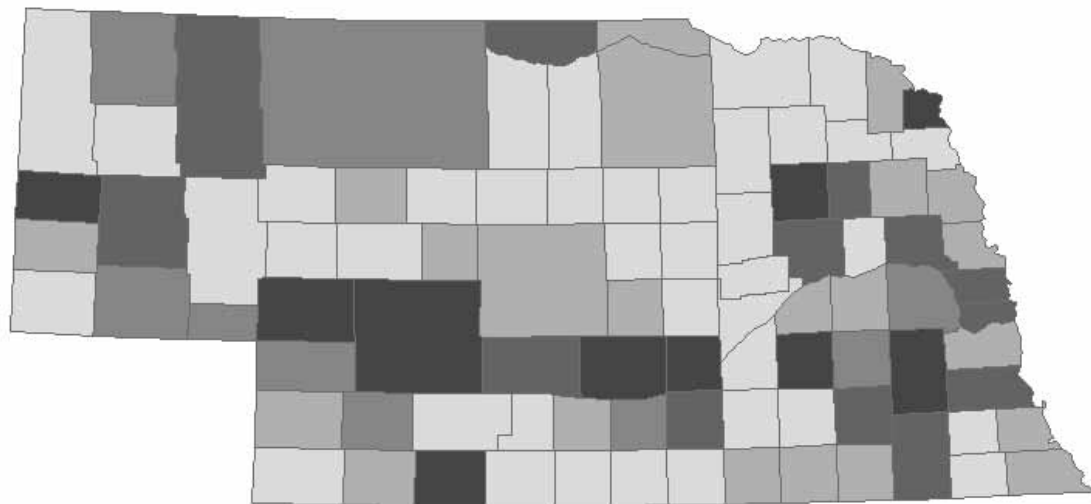
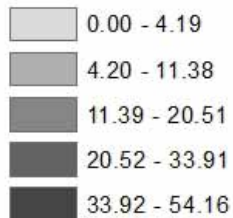


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Nebraska



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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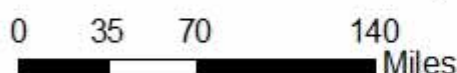
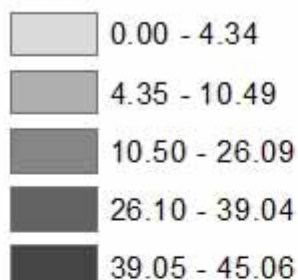


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Nevada



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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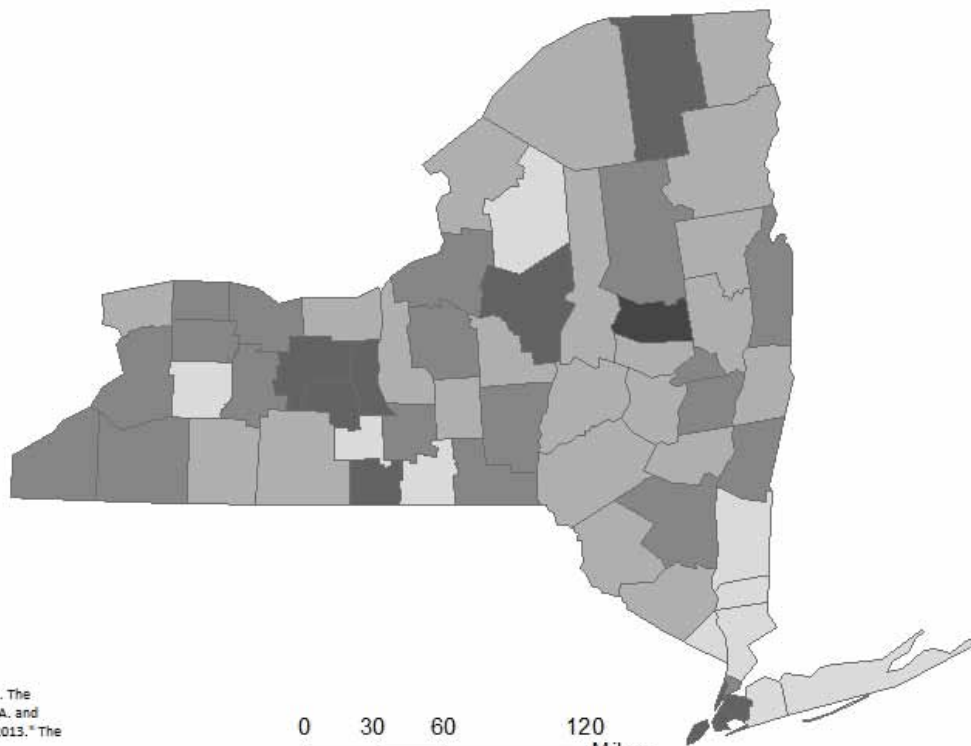
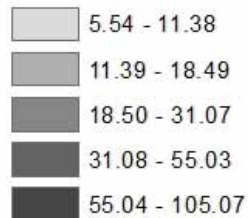


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County New York



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



0 30 60 120 Miles

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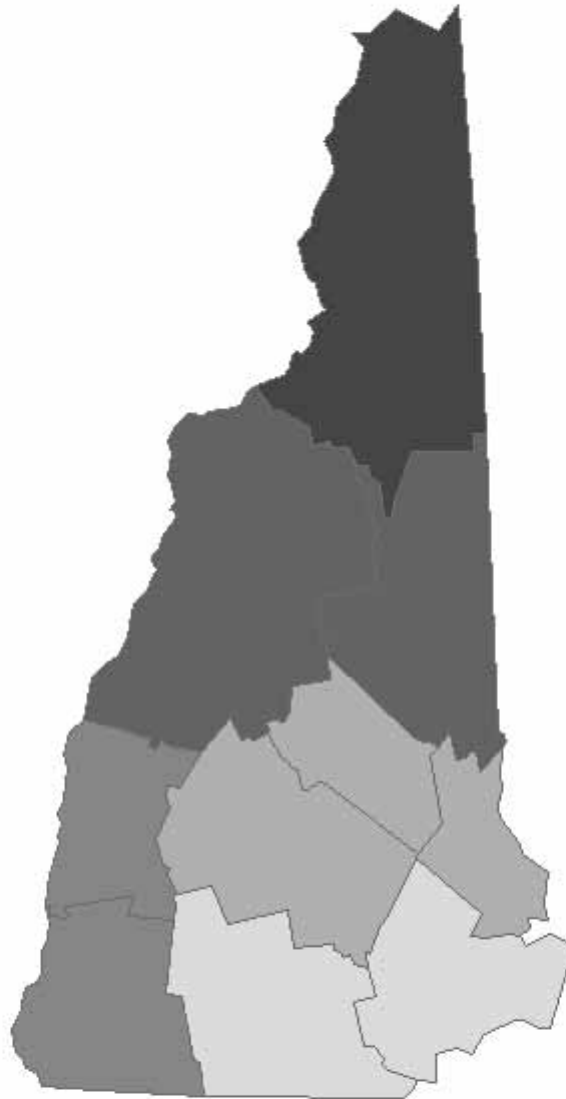
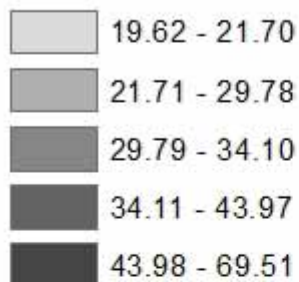
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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County New Hampshire



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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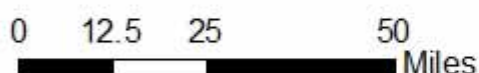
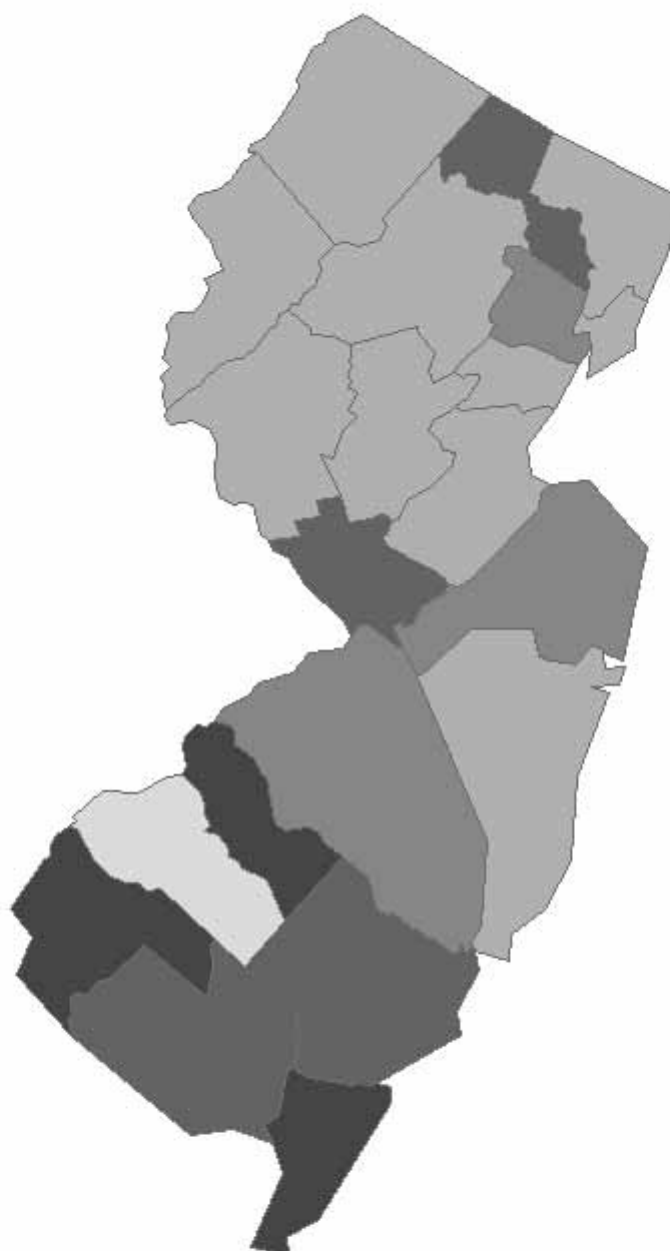
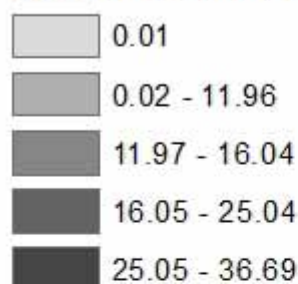


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County New Jersey



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

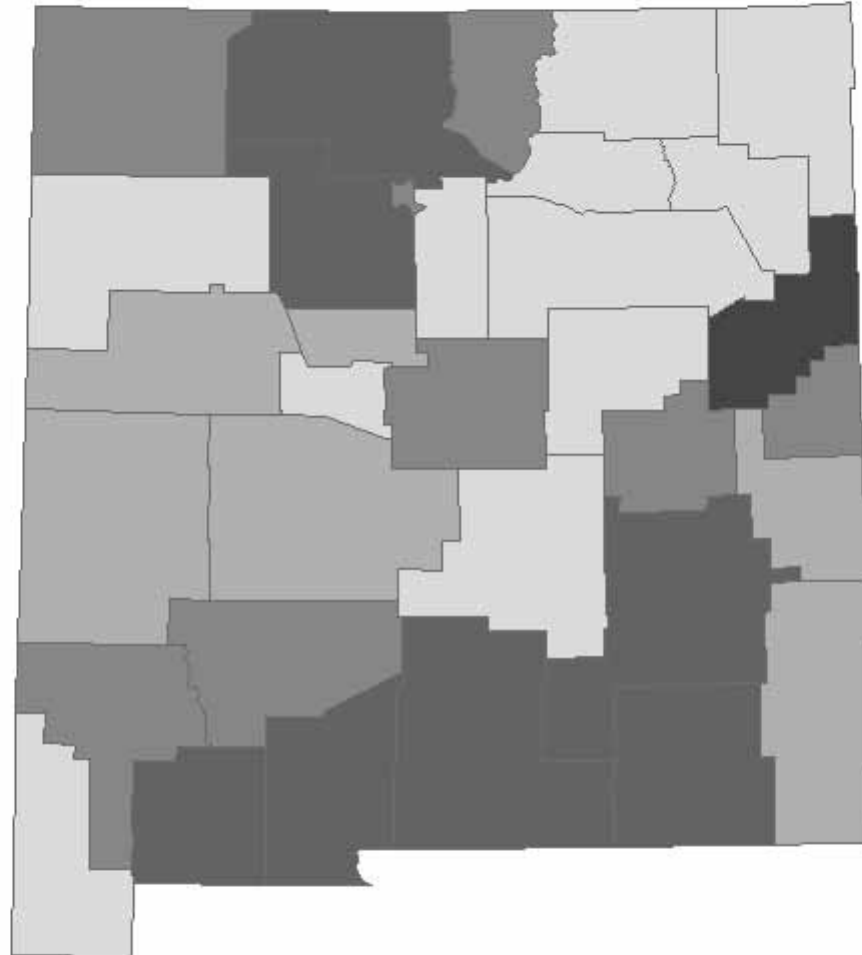


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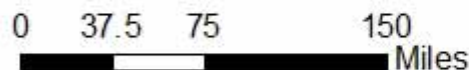
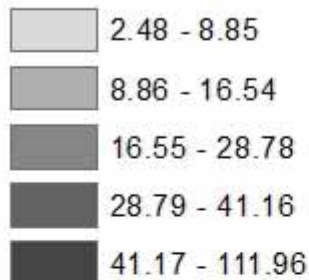


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County New Mexico



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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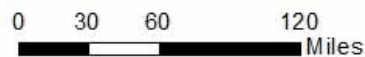
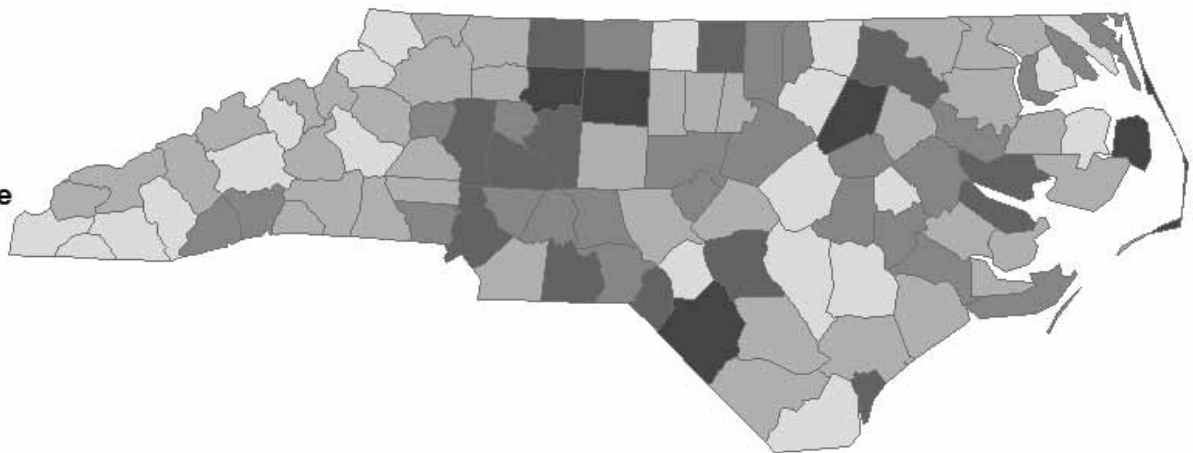
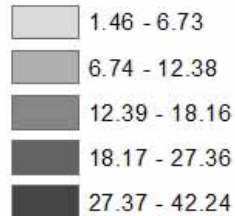


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County North Carolina



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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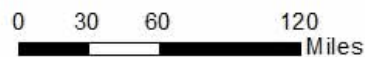
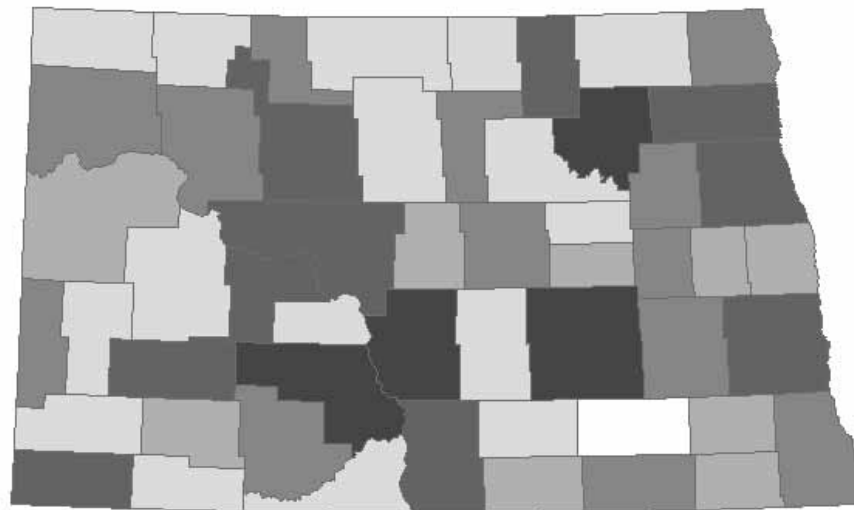
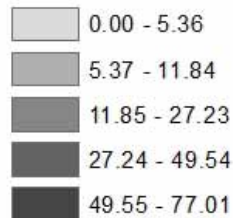


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County North Dakota



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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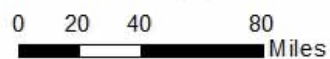
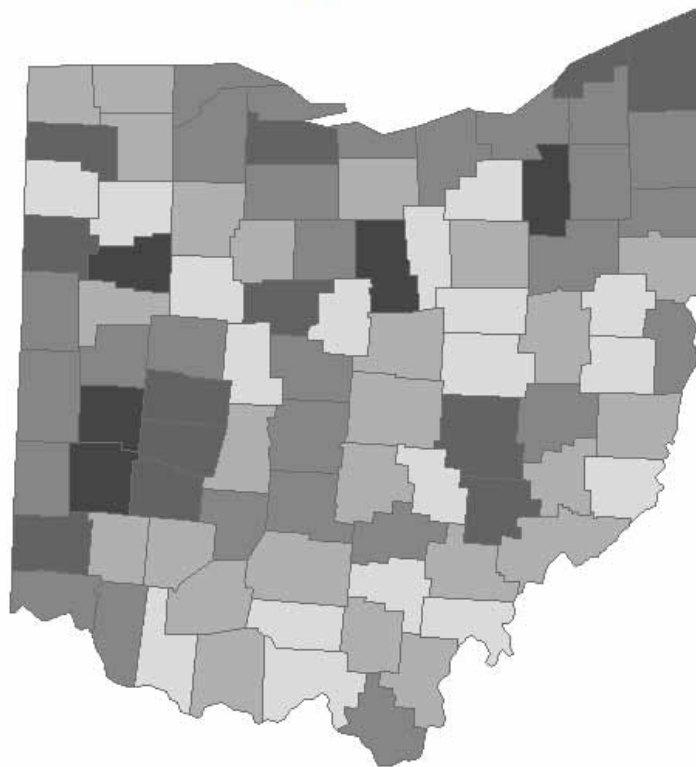
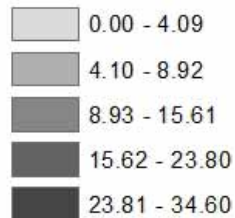
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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Ohio



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

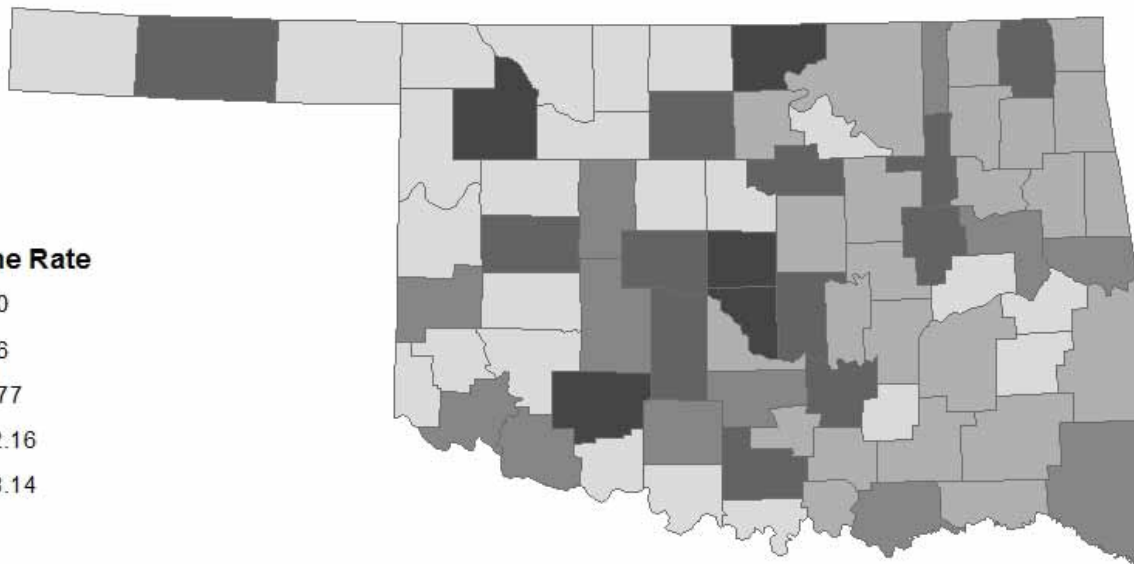


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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Oklahoma



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

0.00 - 3.50
3.51 - 7.76
7.77 - 12.77
12.78 - 22.16
22.17 - 48.14

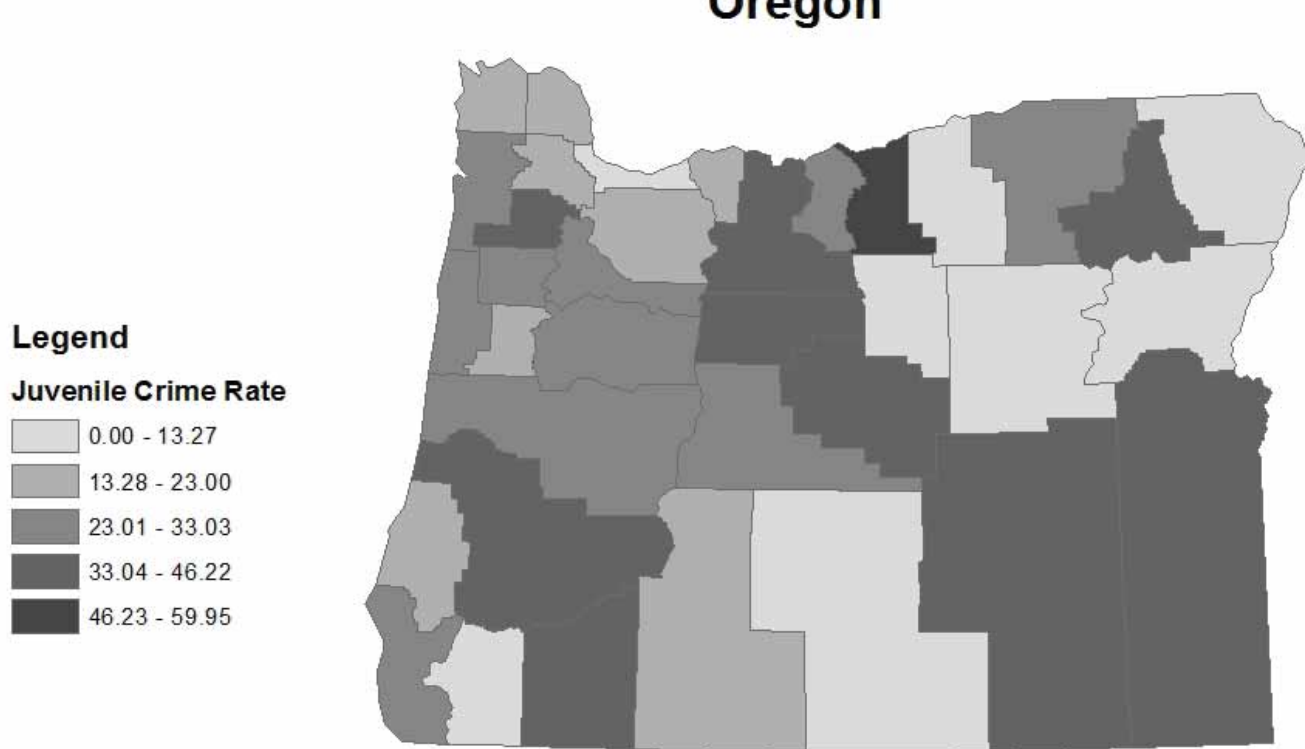
0 30 60 120
Miles

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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Oregon



0 30 60 120 Miles

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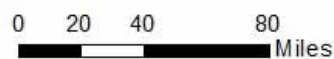
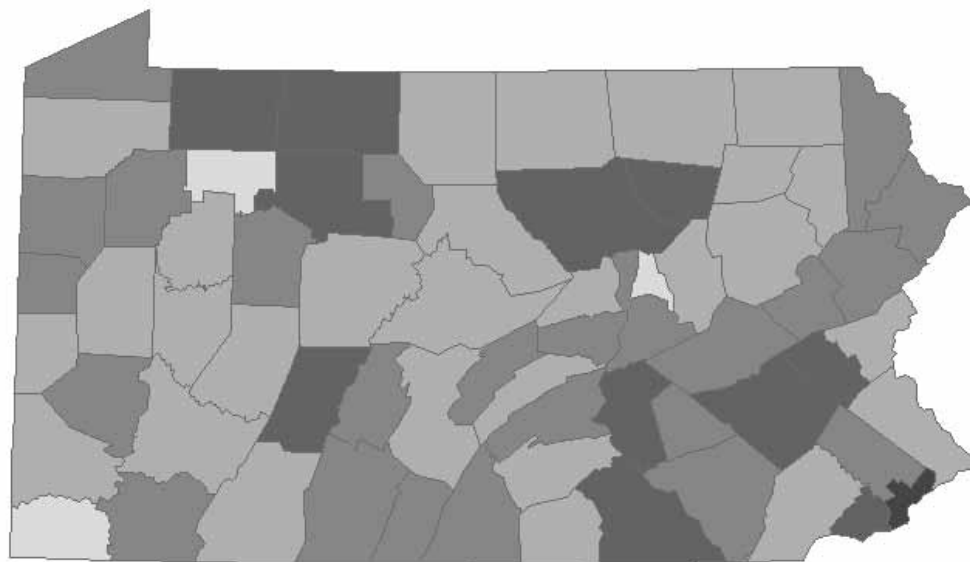
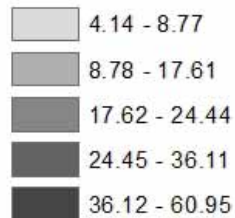


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Pennsylvania



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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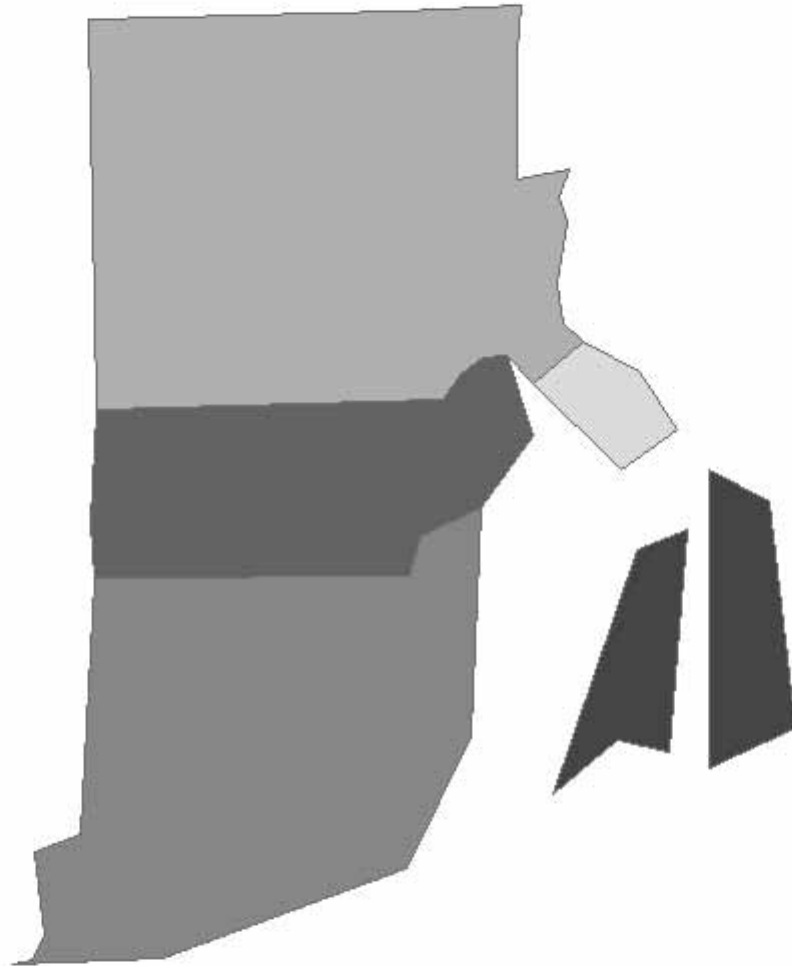
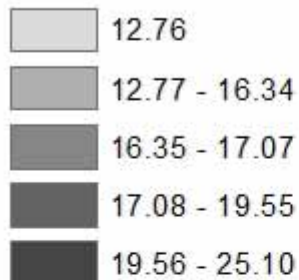


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Rhode Island



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

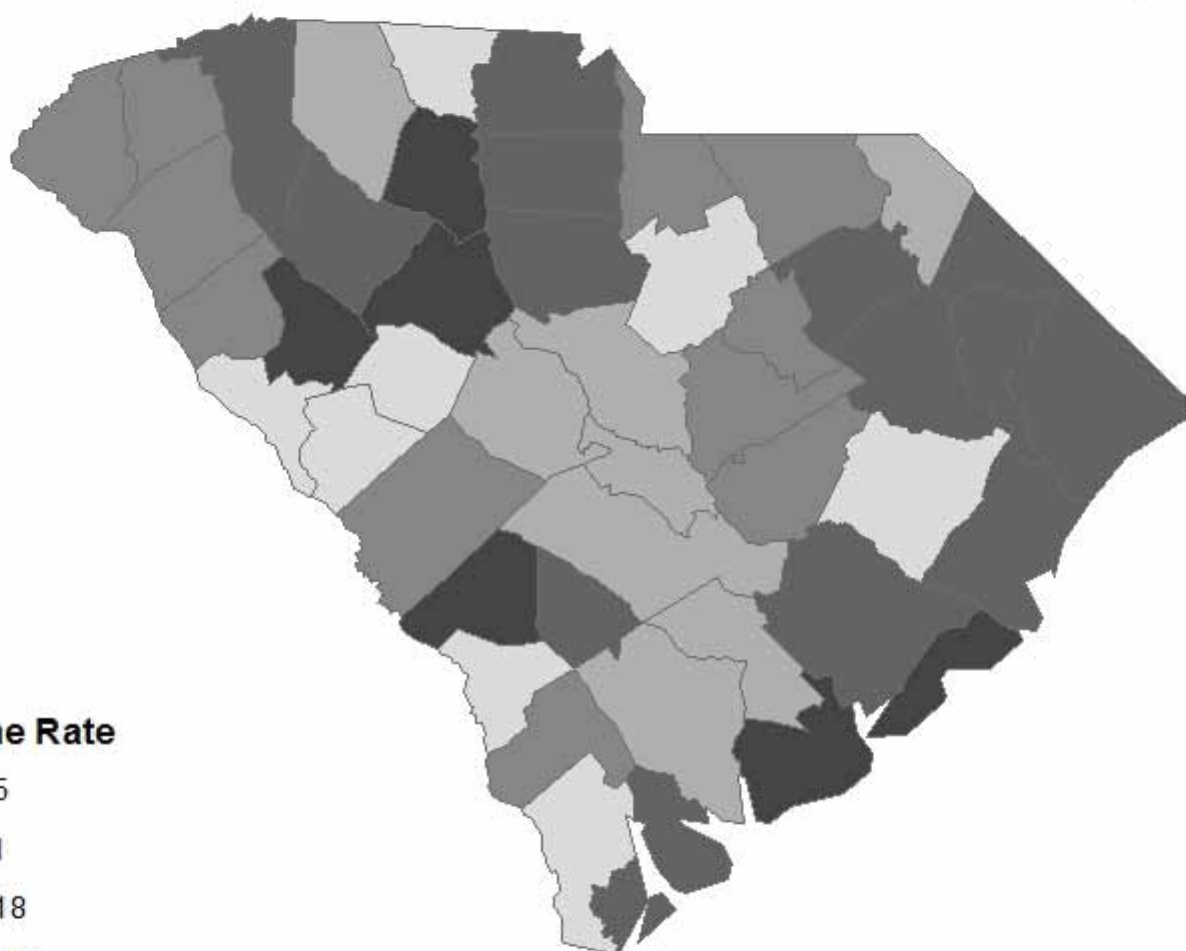


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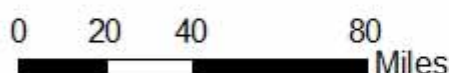
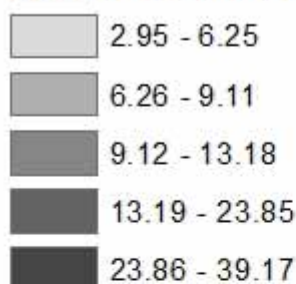


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County South Carolina



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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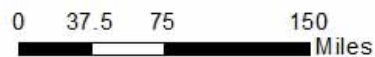
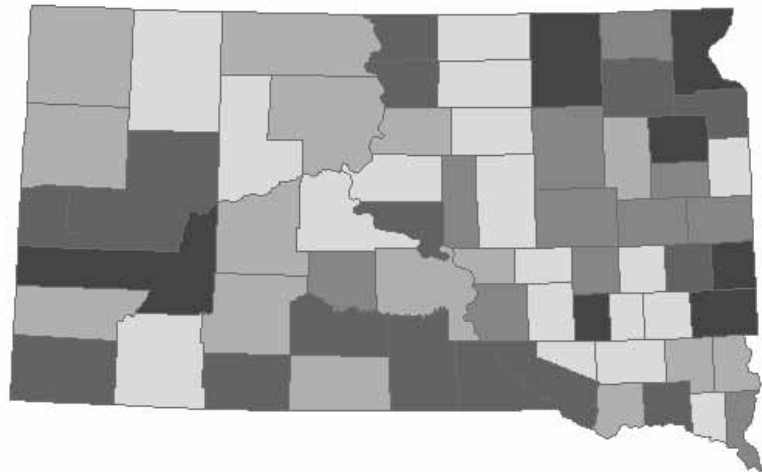
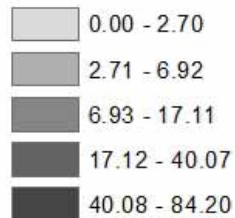


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County South Dakota



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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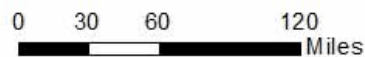
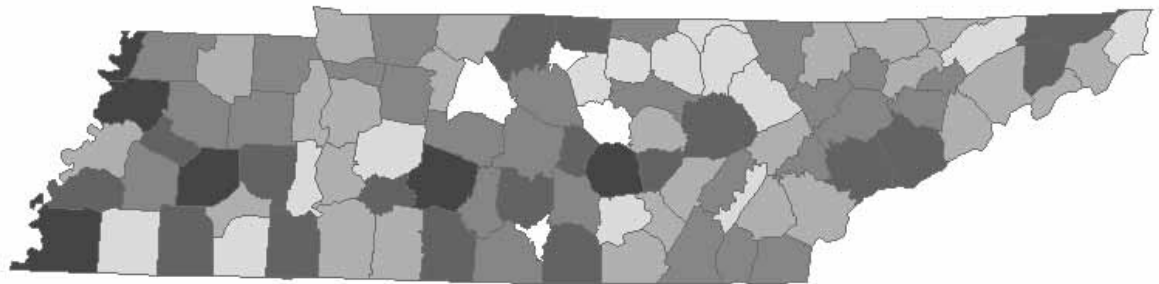
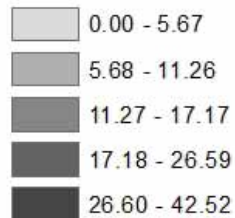


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Tennessee



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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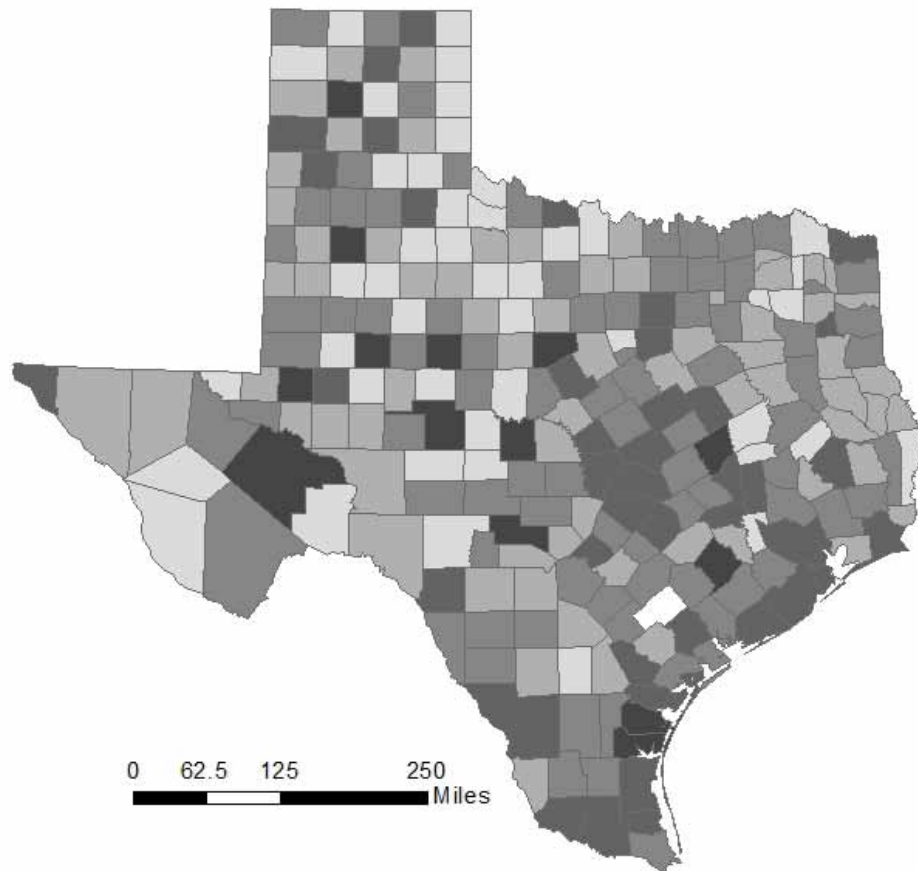
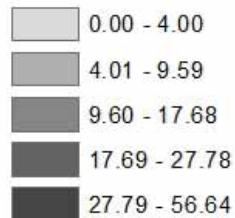


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Texas



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



0 62.5 125 250
Miles

This map represents crime rates per 1000 juvenile population. The juvenile population data came from: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The citation for the 2012 data file is: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). *Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The juvenile crime numbers came from: United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012. ICPSR35019-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12.

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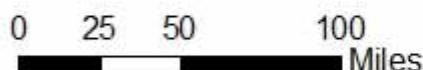
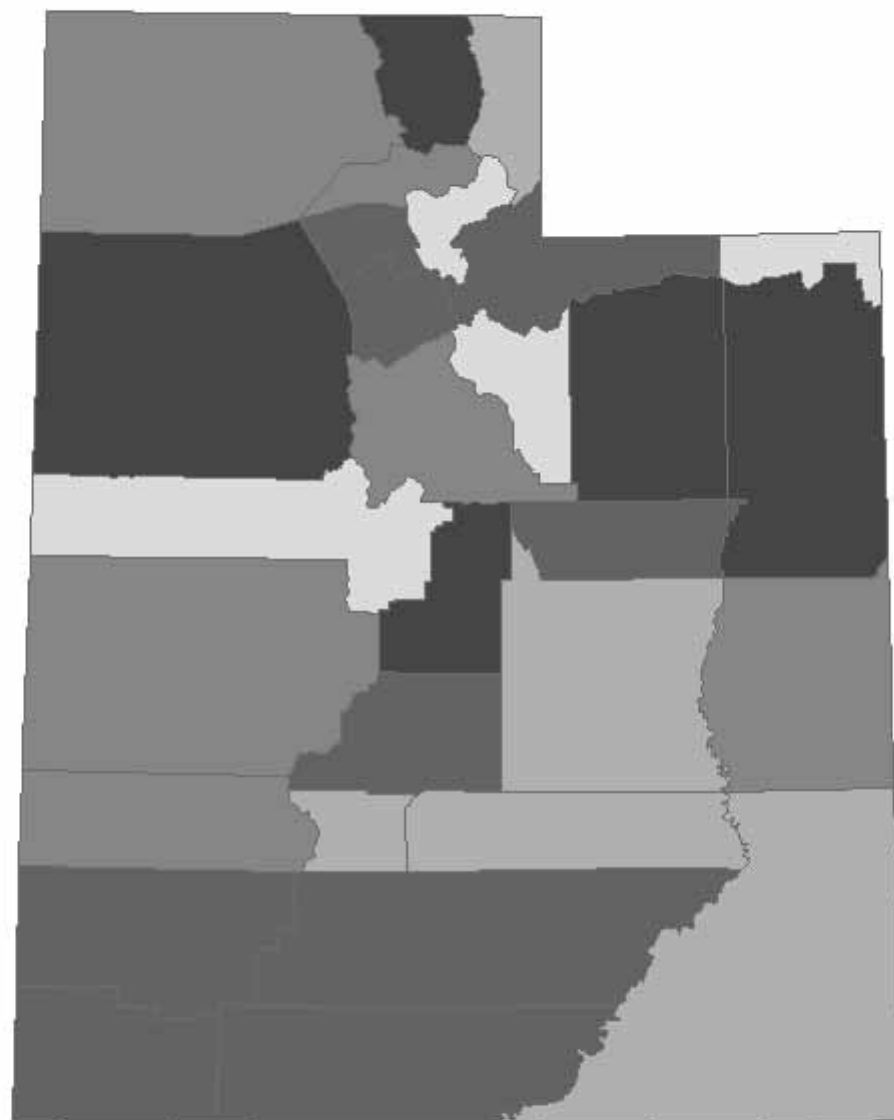
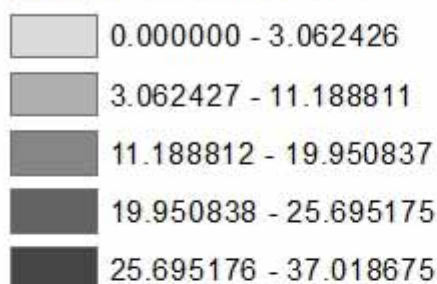


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Utah



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

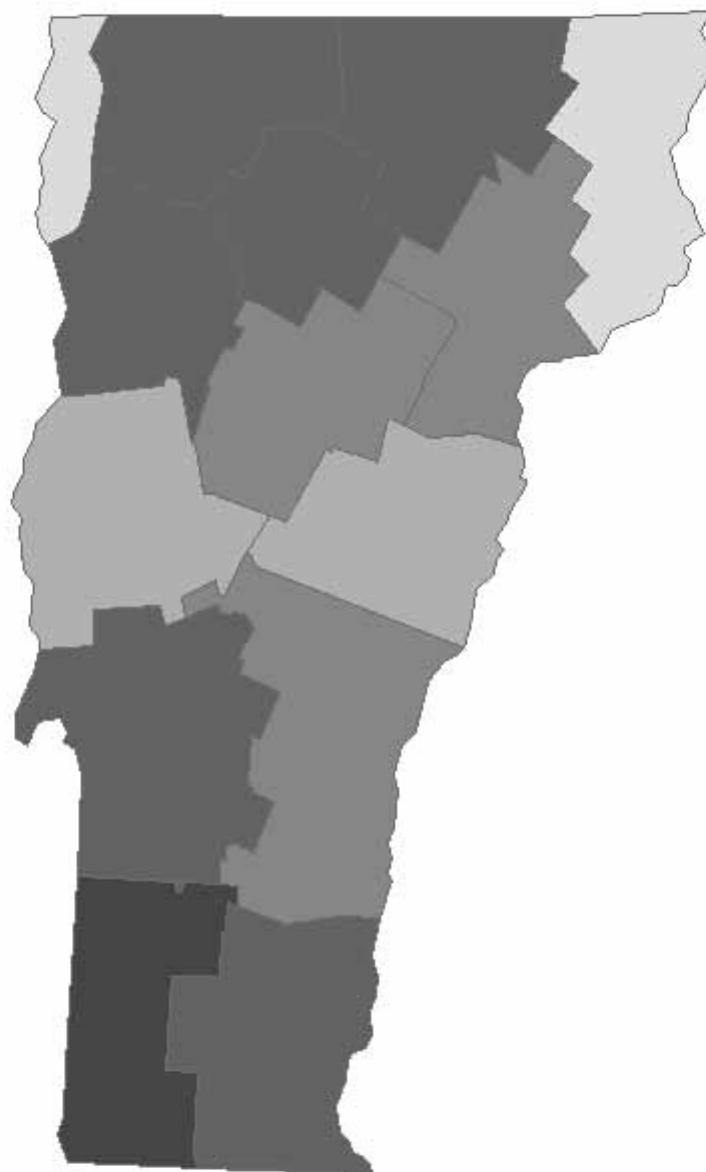


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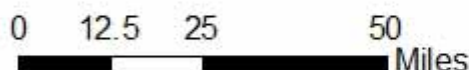
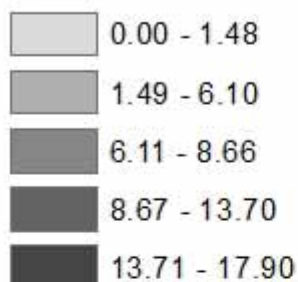


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Vermont



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



This map represents crime rates per 1000 juvenile population. The juvenile population data came from: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The citation for the 2012 data file is: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). *Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The juvenile crime numbers came from: United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012. ICPSR35019-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12.

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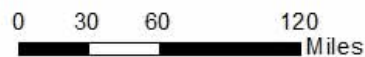
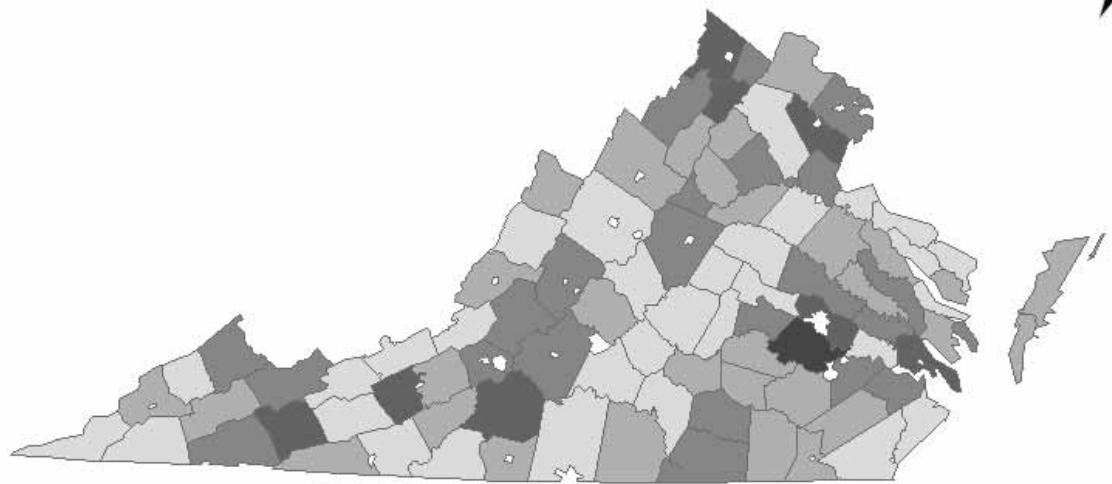
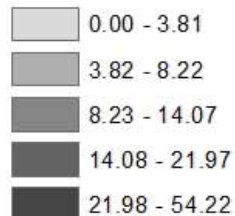


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Virginia



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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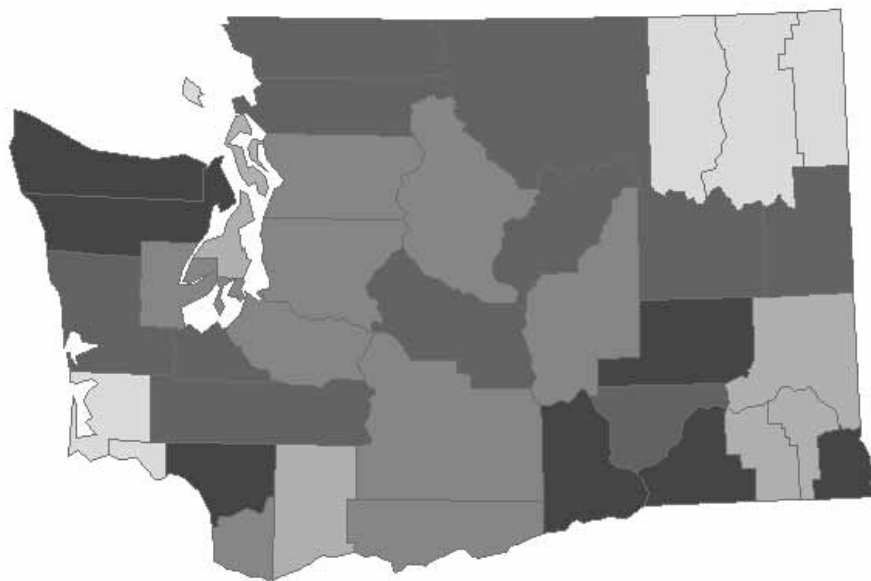
Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Washington



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

	0.00 - 4.32
	4.33 - 9.90
	9.91 - 16.06
	16.07 - 22.69
	22.70 - 33.70



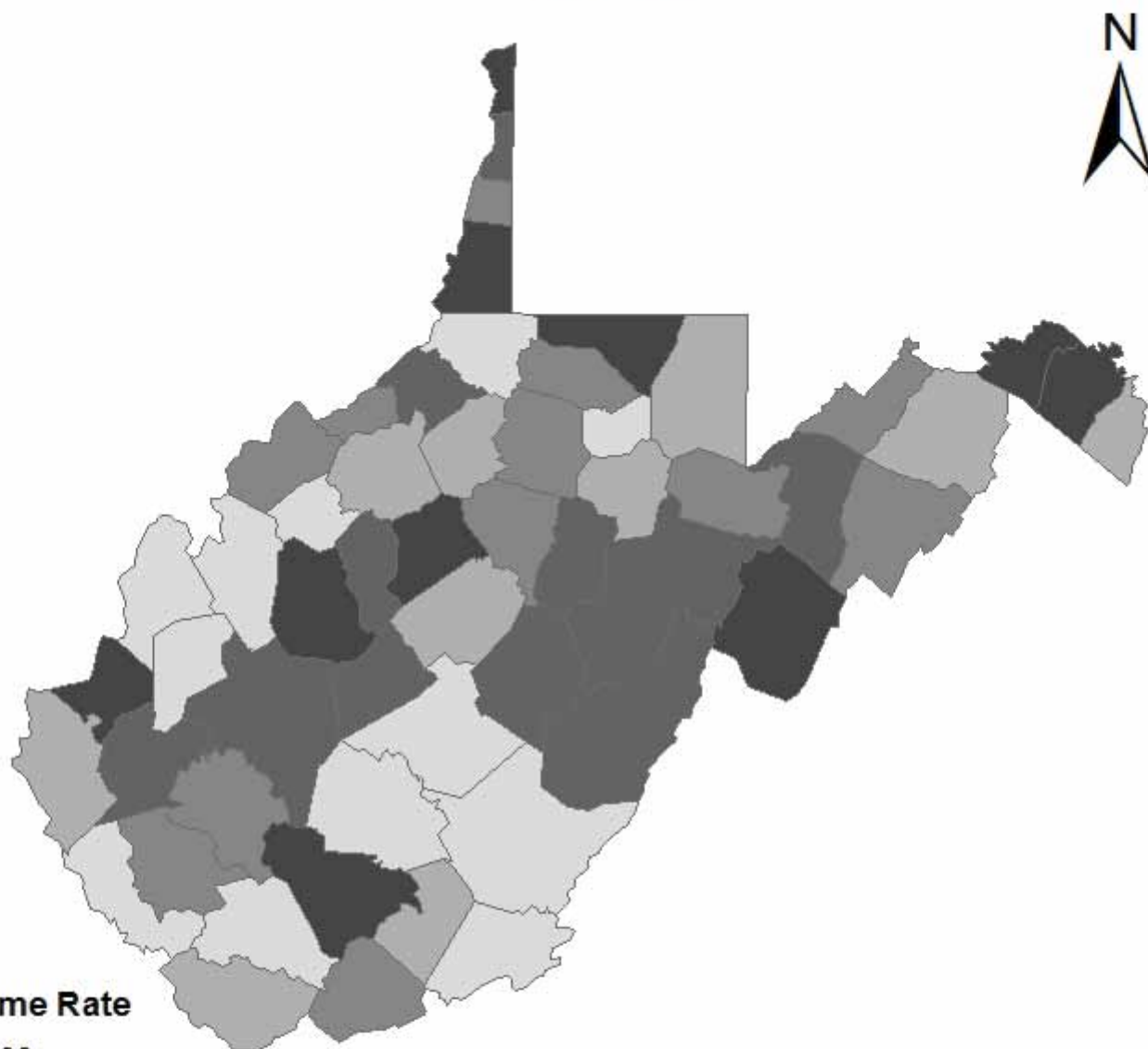
0 30 60 120
Miles

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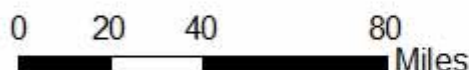
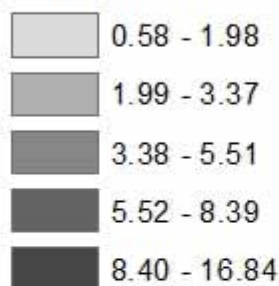
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Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County West Virginia



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate

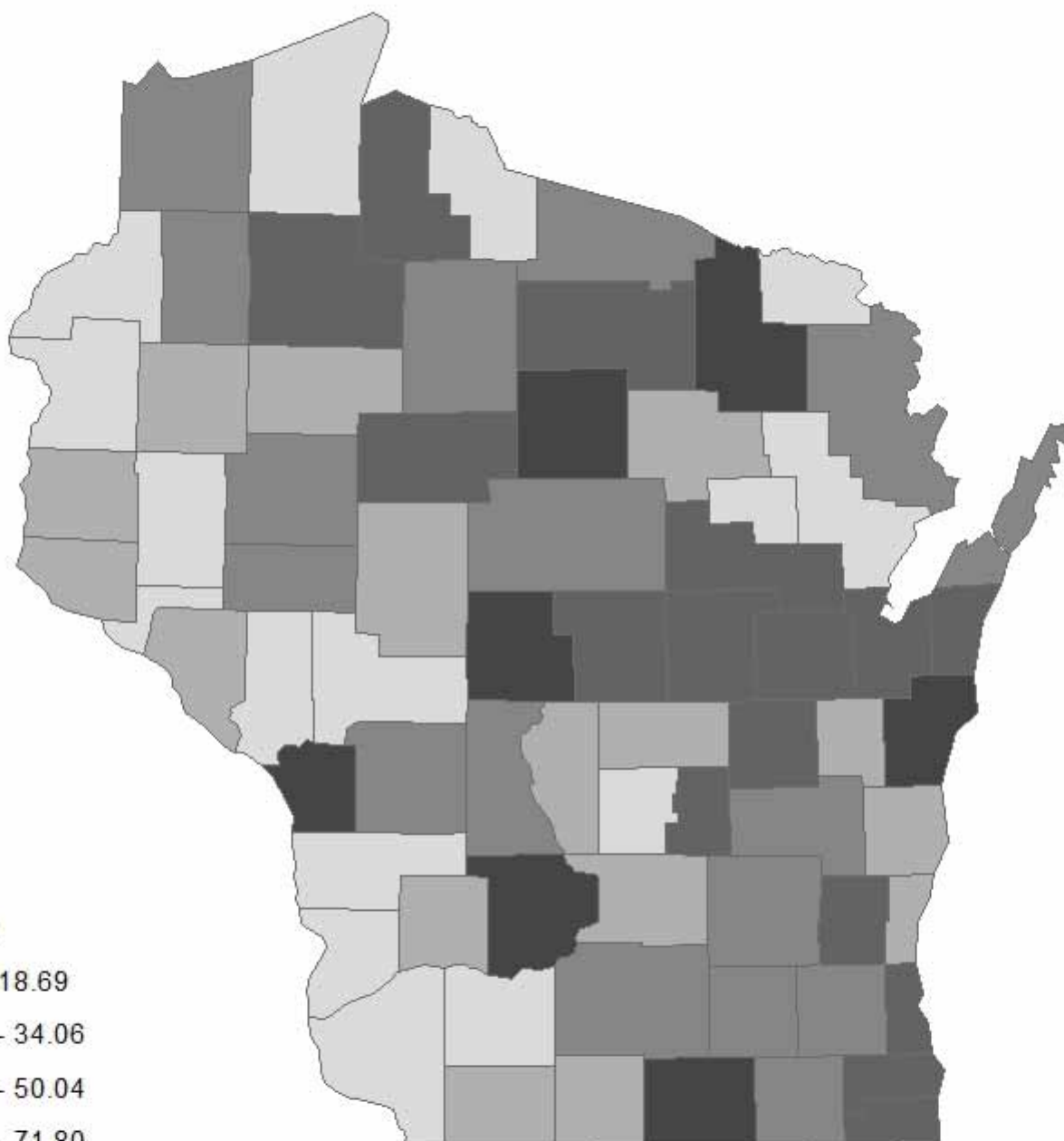


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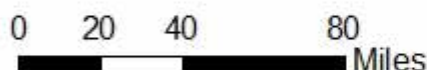
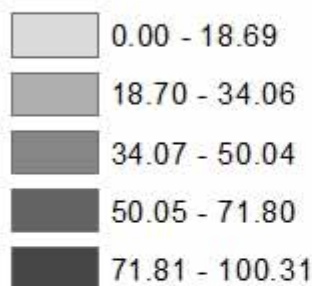


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Wisconsin



Legend

CrimeRate



This map represents crime rates per 1000 juvenile population. The juvenile population data came from: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." The population estimates displayed in *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The citation for the 2012 data file is: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). *Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex*. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The juvenile crime numbers came from: United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2012. ICPSR35019-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-06-12.

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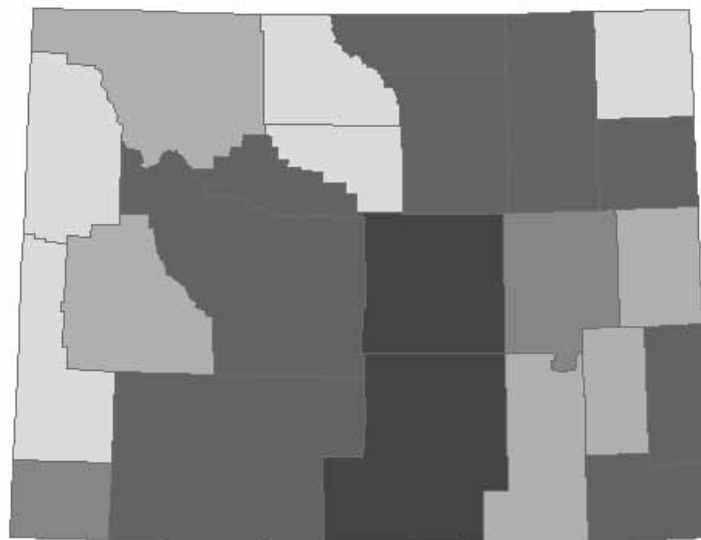
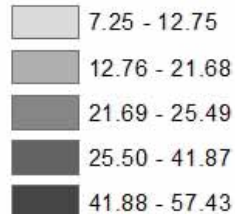


Map of Juvenile Crime Rates by County Wyoming



Legend

Juvenile Crime Rate



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APPENDIX E: NIBRS Data Tables on Juvenile Crime

INTRODUCTION

NIBRS data included for analysis in this report were obtained through ICPSR from the National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2012: Extract Files (ICPSR 35036). Extract files are separated into different segment levels to organize the data. The primary segment levels are: administrative, offense, property, victim, offender, and arrestee. The arrestee level file was utilized to obtain information on juveniles arrested in 2012. For the purposes of this analysis, and to remain consistent with the UCR data reported, the arrestee level files were utilized. As mentioned previously, information on arrestees is considered the most valid measure of juvenile offending. This is particularly salient when using NIBRS data, as the data are collected for each crime incident or occurrence. However, each known occurrence may have more than one perpetrator.

The analysis focused on the Group A offenses for which extensive data about each incident was present. For the tables presented here, the data file was split and only files with offenders under the age of 18 were included. The 2012 NIBRS arrestee level extract file contains 3,346,986 cases or arrestees. That file was then split and juvenile records (individuals under the age of 18) were saved to a separate data file. The resulting data for analysis included 361,782 cases. While this is not a representative sample of juveniles in the US, the data provide deeper insight into the problem of juvenile crime.

TABLE 53

AGE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS – NIBRS 2012

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Missing	2212	.6
1	21	.0
2	5	.0
3	6	.0
4	15	.0
5	31	.0
6	80	.0
7	171	.0
8	373	.1
9	789	.2
10	2208	.6
11	5480	1.5
12	14286	3.9
13	28982	8.0
14	48287	13.3
15	68246	18.9
16	86334	23.9
17	104256	28.8
Total	361782	100.0

TABLE 54

SEX OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS – NIBRS 2012

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Female	114255	31.6
Male	247527	68.4
Total	361782	100.0

TABLE 55

RACE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS – NIBRS 2012

RACE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Missing	6410	1.8
White	237751	65.7
Black or African American	106818	29.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	7031	1.9
Asian	3772	1.0
Total	361782	100.0

TABLE 56

ETHNICITY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS – NIBRS 2012

ETHNICITY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Undetermined	31884	8.8
Unknown/Missing/DNR	41780	11.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	244980	67.7
Hispanic or Latino	43138	11.9
Total	361782	100.0

TABLE 57

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS – NIBRS 2012

OFFENSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
NA Window/Grp B Record	141679	39.2
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	135	.0
Negligent Manslaughter	17	.0
Kidnaping/Abduction	354	.1
Forcible Rape	851	.2
Forcible Sodomy	541	.1
Sexual Assault With An Object	123	.0
Forcible Fondling	1762	.5
Robbery	4097	1.1
Aggravated Assault	8049	2.2
Simple Assault	46257	12.8
Intimidation	6087	1.7
Arson	1282	.4
Extortion/Blackmail	19	.0
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	12455	3.4

TABLE 57 CONTINUED

OFFENSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Pocket-picking	145	.0
Purse-snatching	134	.0
Shoplifting	43559	12.0
Theft From Building	5214	1.4
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	112	.0
Theft From Motor Vehicle	4438	1.2
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	285	.1
All Other Larceny	10811	3.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	3185	.9
Counterfeiting/Forgery	342	.1
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	683	.2
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	297	.1
Impersonation	318	.1
Welfare Fraud	1	.0
Wire Fraud	9	.0
Embezzlement	196	.1
Stolen Property Offenses	2074	.6

TABLE 57 CONTINUED

OFFENSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	15510	4.3
Drug/Narcotic Violations	39246	10.8
Drug Equipment Violations	6163	1.7
Incest	96	.0
Statutory Rape	257	.1
Pornography/Obscene Material	303	.1
Betting/Wagering	81	.0
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	18	.0
Gambling Equipment Violations	8	.0
Sports Tampering	2	.0
Prostitution	69	.0
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	16	.0
Bribery	7	.0
Weapon Law Violations	4495	1.2
Total	361782	100.0

TABLE 58

*OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS: TIME OF DAY – NIBRS
2012*

TIME OF DAY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Unknown/Missing/DNR	4954	1.4
NA Window/Grp B Record	141998	39.2
Midnight – 12:59 a.m.	8449	2.3
1 a.m. – 1:59 a.m.	4933	1.4
2 a.m. – 2:59 a.m.	3605	1.0
3 a.m. – 3:59 a.m.	2619	.7
4 a.m. – 4:59 a.m.	1563	.4
5 a.m. – 5:59 a.m.	1152	.3
6 a.m. – 6:59 a.m.	1567	.4
7 a.m. – 7:59 a.m.	5104	1.4
8 a.m. – 8:59 a.m.	8401	2.3
9 a.m. – 9:59 a.m.	8103	2.2
10 a.m. – 10:59 a.m.	9214	2.5
11 a.m. – 11:59 a.m.	10796	3.0
Noon – 12:59 p.m.	13474	3.7
1 p.m. – 1:59 p.m.	12973	3.6
2 p.m. – 2:59 p.m.	14710	4.1
3 p.m. – 3:59 p.m.	16381	4.5

TABLE 58 CONTINUED

TIME OF DAY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
4 p.m. – 4:59 p.m.	15026	4.2
5 p.m. – 5:59 p.m.	14056	3.9
6 p.m. – 6:59 p.m.	13430	3.7
7 p.m. – 7:59 p.m.	12430	3.4
8 p.m. – 8:59 p.m.	11786	3.3
9 p.m. – 9:59 p.m.	9638	2.7
10 p.m. – 10:59 p.m.	8388	2.3
11 p.m. – 11:59 p.m.	7032	1.9
Total	361782	100.0

TABLE 59

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS BY TIME OF DAY – NIBRS 2012

OFFENSE	TIME OF DAY										
	11am -	12pm -	1pm -	2pm -	3pm -	4pm -	5pm -	6pm -	7pm -	8pm -	9pm -
	11:59am	12:59pm	1:59pm	2:59pm	3:59pm	4:59pm	5:59pm	6:59pm	7:59pm	8:59pm	9:59pm
Murder/ Nonnegligent Manslaughter	4	5	2	5	3	2	6	8	5	14	16
	3.0%	3.7%	1.5%	3.7%	2.2%	1.5%	4.4%	5.9%	3.7%	10.4%	11.9%
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Kidnaping/ Abduction	12	15	16	18	41	20	16	20	22	33	14
	3.4%	4.2%	4.5%	5.1%	11.6%	5.6%	4.5%	5.6%	6.2%	9.3%	4.0%
Forcible Rape	36	53	28	37	39	43	42	60	29	29	30
	4.2%	6.2%	3.3%	4.3%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	7.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
Forcible Sodomy	14	42	22	35	28	33	30	26	30	25	15
	2.6%	7.8%	4.1%	6.5%	5.2%	6.1%	5.5%	4.8%	5.5%	4.6%	2.8%

TABLE 59 CONTINUED

	11am - 11:59am	12pm - 12:59pm	1pm - 1:59pm	2pm - 2:59pm	3pm - 3:59pm	4pm - 4:59pm	5pm - 5:59pm	6pm - 6:59pm	7pm - 7:59pm	8pm - 8:59pm	9pm - 9:59pm
Sexual Assault With An Object	3	6	10	5	8	7	7	2	4	6	6
	2.4%	4.9%	8.1%	4.1%	6.5%	5.7%	5.7%	1.6%	3.3%	4.9%	4.9%
Forcible Fondling	104	132	111	110	113	86	89	69	57	74	51
	5.9%	7.5%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%	4.9%	5.1%	3.9%	3.2%	4.2%	2.9%
Robbery	102	152	143	230	314	266	273	289	341	328	307
	2.5%	3.7%	3.5%	5.6%	7.7%	6.5%	6.7%	7.1%	8.3%	8.0%	7.5%
Aggravated Assault	369	403	438	501	656	568	567	565	535	544	415
	4.6%	5.0%	5.4%	6.2%	8.2%	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	5.2%
Simple Assault	2990	3466	2916	3606	4008	2950	2517	2563	2414	2400	2067
	6.5%	7.5%	6.3%	7.8%	8.7%	6.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.2%	5.2%	4.5%
Intimidation	365	430	404	432	464	399	331	369	315	290	260
	6.0%	7.1%	6.6%	7.1%	7.6%	6.6%	5.4%	6.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%

TABLE 59 CONTINUED

	11am - 11:59am	12pm - 12:59pm	1pm - 1:59pm	2pm - 2:59pm	3pm - 3:59pm	4pm - 4:59pm	5pm - 5:59pm	6pm - 6:59pm	7pm - 7:59pm	8pm - 8:59pm	9pm - 9:59pm
Arson	61	57	70	71	67	116	118	110	88	50	47
	4.8%	4.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.2%	9.0%	9.2%	8.6%	6.9%	3.9%	3.7%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	601	741	543	633	685	641	687	589	630	456	458
	4.8%	5.9%	4.4%	5.1%	5.5%	5.1%	5.5%	4.7%	5.1%	3.7%	3.7%
Pocket-picking	7	5	10	21	22	8	5	7	5	5	4
	4.8%	3.4%	6.9%	14.5%	15.2%	5.5%	3.4%	4.8%	3.4%	3.4%	2.8%
Purse-snatching	4	10	4	12	16	9	8	14	15	10	5
	3.0%	7.5%	3.0%	9.0%	11.9%	6.7%	6.0%	10.4%	11.2%	7.5%	3.7%
Shoplifting	1299	2291	2967	3668	4839	5519	5164	4702	3730	2923	1437
	3.0%	5.3%	6.8%	8.4%	11.1%	12.7%	11.9%	10.8%	8.6%	6.7%	3.3%

TABLE 59 CONTINUED

	11am - 11:59am	12pm - 12:59pm	1pm - 1:59pm	2pm - 2:59pm	3pm - 3:59pm	4pm - 4:59pm	5pm - 5:59pm	6pm - 6:59pm	7pm - 7:59pm	8pm - 8:59pm	9pm - 9:59pm
Theft From Building	356	464	402	417	410	310	265	190	165	188	127
	6.8%	8.9%	7.7%	8.0%	7.9%	5.9%	5.1%	3.6%	3.2%	3.6%	2.4%
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	3	12	3	10	3	3	14	4	3	1	7
	2.7%	10.7%	2.7%	8.9%	2.7%	2.7%	12.5%	3.6%	2.7%	.9%	6.3%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	101	128	102	109	122	125	129	192	167	214	235
	2.3%	2.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	4.3%	3.8%	4.8%	5.3%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1	11	7	5	11	4	18	5	6	22	13
	.4%	3.9%	2.5%	1.8%	3.9%	1.4%	6.3%	1.8%	2.1%	7.7%	4.6%
All Other Larceny	586	743	664	839	875	750	711	626	514	428	352
	5.4%	6.9%	6.1%	7.8%	8.1%	6.9%	6.6%	5.8%	4.8%	4.0%	3.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	84	124	97	107	131	120	139	118	145	130	164
	2.6%	3.9%	3.0%	3.4%	4.1%	3.8%	4.4%	3.7%	4.6%	4.1%	5.1%

TABLE 59 CONTINUED

	11am - 11:59am	12pm - 12:59pm	1pm - 1:59pm	2pm - 2:59pm	3pm - 3:59pm	4pm - 4:59pm	5pm - 5:59pm	6pm - 6:59pm	7pm - 7:59pm	8pm - 8:59pm	9pm - 9:59pm
Counterfeiting/ Forgery	17	26	13	12	28	25	14	18	8	15	11
	5.0%	7.6%	3.8%	3.5%	8.2%	7.3%	4.1%	5.3%	2.3%	4.4%	3.2%
False Pretenses/Swindle/ Confidence Game	19	36	31	41	38	51	57	44	32	42	34
	2.8%	5.3%	4.5%	6.0%	5.6%	7.5%	8.3%	6.4%	4.7%	6.1%	5.0%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	6	29	13	15	31	11	15	14	9	10	12
	2.0%	9.8%	4.4%	5.1%	10.4%	3.7%	5.1%	4.7%	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%
Impersonation	12	9	8	14	11	10	12	12	12	19	16
	3.8%	2.8%	2.5%	4.4%	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	6.0%	5.0%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wire Fraud	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

TABLE 59 CONTINUED

	11am - 11:59am	12pm - 12:59pm	1pm - 1:59pm	2pm - 2:59pm	3pm - 3:59pm	4pm - 4:59pm	5pm - 5:59pm	6pm - 6:59pm	7pm - 7:59pm	8pm - 8:59pm	9pm - 9:59pm
Embezzlement	5	16	5	9	9	9	13	14	11	15	11
	2.6%	8.2%	2.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	6.6%	7.1%	5.6%	7.7%	5.6%
Stolen Property Offenses	67	97	118	95	123	109	117	103	104	104	99
	3.2%	4.7%	5.7%	4.6%	5.9%	5.3%	5.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%
Destruction/Damage /Vandalism of Property	578	759	703	798	949	949	921	918	918	1010	755
	3.7%	4.9%	4.5%	5.1%	6.1%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	6.5%	4.9%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	2321	2427	2446	2195	1784	1463	1336	1369	1676	1896	2197
	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	5.6%	4.5%	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%	4.3%	4.8%	5.6%
Drug Equipment Violations	347	371	317	311	233	231	221	217	228	269	288
	5.6%	6.0%	5.1%	5.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	4.4%	4.7%
Incest	3	8	4	3	7	2	2	6	4	5	1
	3.1%	8.3%	4.2%	3.1%	7.3%	2.1%	2.1%	6.3%	4.2%	5.2%	1.0%

TABLE 59 CONTINUED

	11am - 11:59am	12pm - 12:59pm	1pm - 1:59pm	2pm - 2:59pm	3pm - 3:59pm	4pm - 4:59pm	5pm - 5:59pm	6pm - 6:59pm	7pm - 7:59pm	8pm - 8:59pm	9pm - 9:59pm
Statutory Rape	13	14	14	14	20	10	12	10	5	16	10
	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	7.8%	3.9%	4.7%	3.9%	1.9%	6.2%	3.9%
Pornography/ Obscene Material	7	31	23	26	23	3	8	16	10	3	3
	2.3%	10.2%	7.6%	8.6%	7.6%	1.0%	2.6%	5.3%	3.3%	1.0%	1.0%
Betting/Wagering	7	13	1	5	12	9	4	6	6	3	2
	8.6%	16.0%	1.2%	6.2%	14.8%	11.1%	4.9%	7.4%	7.4%	3.7%	2.5%
Operating/ Promoting/Assisting Gambling	0	2	0	3	3	1	0	2	2	0	0
	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	5.6%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Gambling Equipment Violations	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%
Sports Tampering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

TABLE 59 CONTINUED

	11am - 11:59am	12pm - 12:59pm	1pm - 1:59pm	2pm - 2:59pm	3pm - 3:59pm	4pm - 4:59pm	5pm - 5:59pm	6pm - 6:59pm	7pm - 7:59pm	8pm - 8:59pm	9pm - 9:59pm
Prostitution	1	3	2	0	3	4	10	4	6	9	3
	1.4%	4.3%	2.9%	0.0%	4.3%	5.8%	14.5%	5.8%	8.7%	13.0%	4.3%
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bribery	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violations	290	341	316	295	248	155	174	146	178	196	164
	6.5%	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	5.5%	3.4%	3.9%	3.2%	4.0%	4.4%	3.6%
Total	10796	13474	12973	14710	16381	15026	14056	13430	12430	11786	9638
	3.0%	3.7%	3.6%	4.1%	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%	2.7%

TABLE 60

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS: LOCATION – NIBRS 2012

LOCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
NA Window/Grp B Record	141998	39.2
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	682	.2
Bank/Savings and Loan	155	.0
Bar/Nightclub	300	.1
Church/Synagogue/Temple	638	.2
Commercial/Office Building	2041	.6
Construction Site	134	.0
Convenience Store	2845	.8
Department/Discount Store	30709	8.5
Drug Store/Drs Office/Hospital	990	.3
Field/Woods	2725	.8
Government/Public Building	2080	.6
Grocery/Supermarket	7323	2.0
Highway/Road/Alley	31506	8.7
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	840	.2
Jail/Prison	759	.2
Lake/Waterway	203	.1
Liquor Store	169	.0
Parking Lot/Garage	8140	2.2

TABLE 60 CONTINUED

LOCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Rental Stor. Facil.	182	.1
Residence/Home	60820	16.8
Restaurant	1097	.3
School/College	24563	6.8
Service/Gas Station	889	.2
Specialty Store (TV, Fur, Etc.)	4468	1.2
Other/unknown	11377	3.1
Abandoned/condemned structure	43	.0
Amusement park	93	.0
Arena/stadium/fairgrounds/coliseum	79	.0
ATM separate from bank	8	.0
Auto dealership new/used	59	.0
Camp/campground	224	.1
Daycare facility	18	.0
Dock/wharf/freight/modal terminal	6	.0
Farm facility	32	.0
Gambling facility/casino/race track	3	.0
Industrial site	77	.0
Military installation	6	.0
Park/playground	1643	.5
Rest area	121	.0

TABLE 60 CONTINUED

LOCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
School--college/university	799	.2
School--elementary/secondary	19710	5.4
Shelter--mission/homeless	14	.0
Shopping mall	1207	.3
Tribal lands	7	.0
Total	361782	100.0

TABLE 61

WEAPONS USED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS: LOCATION – NIBRS 2012

WEAPON	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Undetermined	153216	42.4
Unknown/Missing/DNR	1396	.4
NA Window/Grp B Record	141998	39.2
Firearm (type not stated)	631	.2
Firearm-automatic	37	.0
Handgun	2722	.8
Handgun-automatic	254	.1
Rifle	181	.1
Rifle-automatic	14	.0
Shotgun	190	.1
Shotgun-automatic	3	.0
Other Firearm	428	.1
Other Firearm-automatic	6	.0
Knife/Cutting Instrument	4233	1.2
Blunt Object	1479	.4
Motor Vehicle	166	.0
Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)	45121	12.5
Poison (include gas)	14	.0
Explosives	113	.0
Fire/Incendiary Device	83	.0

TABLE 61 CONTINUED

WEAPON	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	20	.0
Asphyxiation	42	.0
Other	4277	1.2
None	5158	1.4
Total	361782	100.0

TABLE 62

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS BY AGE – NIBRS 2012

OFFENSE	AGE			TOTAL
	Under 11	11 to 13	14 to 17	
NA Window/Grp B Record	2072	15860	123747	141679
	1.5%	11.2%	87.3%	100.0%
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	5	130	135
	0.0%	3.7%	96.3%	100.0%
Negligent Manslaughter	0	3	14	17
	0.0%	17.6%	82.4%	100.0%
Kidnaping/Abduction	5	28	321	354
	1.4%	7.9%	90.7%	100.0%
Forcible Rape	9	186	656	851
	1.1%	21.9%	77.1%	100.0%
Forcible Sodomy	21	181	339	541
	3.9%	33.5%	62.7%	100.0%
Sexual Assault With An Object	2	36	85	123
	1.6%	29.3%	69.1%	100.0%
Forcible Fondling	48	599	1115	1762
	2.7%	34.0%	63.3%	100.0%
Robbery	17	299	3781	4097
	.4%	7.3%	92.3%	100.0%

TABLE 62 CONTINUED

	Under 11	11 to 13	14 to 17	TOTAL
Aggravated Assault	228	1401	6420	8049
	2.8%	17.4%	79.8%	100.0%
Simple Assault	1012	9529	35716	46257
	2.2%	20.6%	77.2%	100.0%
Intimidation	128	1275	4684	6087
	2.1%	20.9%	77.0%	100.0%
Arson	114	429	739	1282
	8.9%	33.5%	57.6%	100.0%
Extortion/Blackmail	0	8	11	19
	0.0%	42.1%	57.9%	100.0%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	239	1709	10507	12455
	1.9%	13.7%	84.4%	100.0%
Pocket-picking	3	21	121	145
	2.1%	14.5%	83.4%	100.0%
Purse-snatching	4	15	115	134
	3.0%	11.2%	85.8%	100.0%
Shoplifting	507	6040	37012	43559
	1.2%	13.9%	85.0%	100.0%
Theft From Building	88	1078	4048	5214
	1.7%	20.7%	77.6%	100.0%

TABLE 62 CONTINUED

	Under 11	11 to 13	14 to 17	TOTAL
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	3	24	85	112
	2.7%	21.4%	75.9%	100.0%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	19	371	4048	4438
	.4%	8.4%	91.2%	100.0%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1	27	257	285
	.4%	9.5%	90.2%	100.0%
All Other Larceny	218	2022	8571	10811
	2.0%	18.7%	79.3%	100.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	245	2922	3185
	.6%	7.7%	91.7%	100.0%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	18	16	308	342
	5.3%	4.7%	90.1%	100.0%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	12	54	617	683
	1.8%	7.9%	90.3%	100.0%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	6	29	262	297
	2.0%	9.8%	88.2%	100.0%
Impersonation	5	13	300	318
	1.6%	4.1%	94.3%	100.0%
Welfare Fraud	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%

TABLE 62 CONTINUED

	Under 11	11 to 13	14 to 17	TOTAL
Wire Fraud	1	3	5	9
	11.1%	33.3%	55.6%	100.0%
Embezzlement	4	3	189	196
	2.0%	1.5%	96.4%	100.0%
Stolen Property Offenses	14	164	1896	2074
	.7%	7.9%	91.4%	100.0%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	544	3305	11661	15510
	3.5%	21.3%	75.2%	100.0%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	406	2498	36342	39246
	1.0%	6.4%	92.6%	100.0%
Drug Equipment Violations	37	316	5810	6163
	.6%	5.1%	94.3%	100.0%
Incest	2	34	60	96
	2.1%	35.4%	62.5%	100.0%
Statutory Rape	0	32	225	257
	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
Pornography/Obscene Material	5	52	246	303
	1.7%	17.2%	81.2%	100.0%
Betting/Wagering	0	1	80	81
	0.0%	1.2%	98.8%	100.0%

TABLE 62 CONTINUED

	Under 11	11 to 13	14 to 17	TOTAL
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	0	0	18	18
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
3Gambling Equipment Violations	1	3	4	8
	12.5%	37.5%	50.0%	100.0%
Sports Tampering	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Prostitution	2	3	64	69
	2.9%	4.3%	92.8%	100.0%
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0	16	16
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Bribery	1	0	6	7
	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%	100.0%
Weapon Law Violations	97	830	3568	4495
	2.2%	18.5%	79.4%	100.0%
Total Violations	5911	48748	307123	361782
	1.6%	13.5%	84.9%	100.0%

TABLE 63

JUVENILE OFFENDERS: SEX BY AGE – NIBRS 2012

SEX	AGE			TOTAL
	Under 11	11 to 13	14 to 17	
Female	1394	15897	96964	114255
	1.2%	13.9%	84.9%	100.0%
Male	4517	32851	210159	247527
	1.8%	13.3%	84.9%	100.0%
Total	5911	48748	307123	361782
	1.6%	13.5%	84.9%	100.0%

TABLE 64

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS BY RACE – NIBRS 2012

OFFENSE	RACE				ETHNICITY
	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
NA Window/Grp B Record	95358	38134	3780	1497	18374
	67.3%	26.9%	2.7%	1.1%	13.0%
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	55	75	4	0	19
	40.7%	55.6%	3.0%	0.0%	14.1%
Negligent Manslaughter	11	5	0	0	2
	64.7%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%
Kidnaping/Abduction	216	119	5	7	47
	61.0%	33.6%	1.4%	2.0%	13.3%
Forcible Rape	561	252	8	9	92
	65.9%	29.6%	.9%	1.1%	10.8%
Forcible Sodomy	353	169	4	5	34
	65.2%	31.2%	.7%	.9%	6.3%
Sexual Assault With An Object	101	18	1	1	16
	82.1%	14.6%	.8%	.8%	13.0%
Forcible Fondling	1285	397	21	14	197
	72.9%	22.5%	1.2%	.8%	11.2%
Robbery	943	3058	30	36	320
	23.0%	74.6%	.7%	.9%	7.8%

TABLE 64 CONTINUED

	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Aggravated Assault	4546	3213	104	75	943
	56.5%	39.9%	1.3%	.9%	11.7%
Simple Assault	26955	17692	652	349	4829
	58.3%	38.2%	1.4%	.8%	10.4%
Intimidation	3804	2113	37	44	435
	62.5%	34.7%	.6%	.7%	7.1%
Arson	988	256	12	7	129
	77.1%	20.0%	.9%	.5%	10.1%
Extortion/Blackmail	13	4	0	1	5
	68.4%	21.1%	0.0%	5.3%	26.3%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	7098	4944	117	123	1231
	57.0%	39.7%	.9%	1.0%	9.9%
Pocket-picking	74	66	1	2	21
	51.0%	45.5%	.7%	1.4%	14.5%
Purse-snatching	48	84	2	0	16
	35.8%	62.7%	1.5%	0.0%	11.9%
Shoplifting	27164	14094	785	662	4778
	62.4%	32.4%	1.8%	1.5%	11.0%

TABLE 64 CONTINUED

	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Theft From Building	3407	1596	70	71	545
	65.3%	30.6%	1.3%	1.4%	10.5%
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	63	46	1	0	16
	56.3%	41.1%	.9%	0.0%	14.3%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	3259	982	93	43	436
	73.4%	22.1%	2.1%	1.0%	9.8%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	223	53	3	4	54
	78.2%	18.6%	1.1%	1.4%	18.9%
All Other Larceny	7186	3121	184	122	1234
	66.5%	28.9%	1.7%	1.1%	11.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1865	1157	76	49	378
	58.6%	36.3%	2.4%	1.5%	11.9%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	237	92	3	1	56
	69.3%	26.9%	.9%	.3%	16.4%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	392	243	29	7	45
	57.4%	35.6%	4.2%	1.0%	6.6%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	223	71	1	1	14
	75.1%	23.9%	.3%	.3%	4.7%

TABLE 64 CONTINUED

	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Impersonation	193	121	0	2	49
	60.7%	38.1%	0.0%	.6%	15.4%
Welfare Fraud	0	0	1	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wire Fraud	7	0	2	0	1
	77.8%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%
Embezzlement	129	61	1	3	11
	65.8%	31.1%	.5%	1.5%	5.6%
Stolen Property Offenses	966	1048	31	13	218
	46.6%	50.5%	1.5%	.6%	10.5%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	11661	3238	227	100	1987
	75.2%	20.9%	1.5%	.6%	12.8%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	29986	7665	556	398	4987
	76.4%	19.5%	1.4%	1.0%	12.7%
Drug Equipment Violations	5370	486	144	54	980
	87.1%	7.9%	2.3%	.9%	15.9%
Incest	77	13	3	1	2
	80.2%	13.5%	3.1%	1.0%	2.1%

TABLE 64 CONTINUED

	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Statutory Rape	189	53	4	5	31
	73.5%	20.6%	1.6%	1.9%	12.1%
Pornography/Obscene Material	255	40	0	3	18
	84.2%	13.2%	0.0%	1.0%	5.9%
Betting/Wagering	3	78	0	0	0
	3.7%	96.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	1	17	0	0	0
	5.6%	94.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gambling Equipment Violations	0	7	0	0	0
	0.0%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sports Tampering	0	2	0	0	0
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	26	40	0	1	6
	37.7%	58.0%	0.0%	1.4%	8.7%
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	7	9	0	0	2
	43.8%	56.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
Bribery	6	1	0	0	1
	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%

TABLE 64 CONTINUED

	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Weapon Law Violations	2447	1885	39	62	579
	54.4%	41.9%	.9%	1.4%	12.9%
Total	237751	106818	7031	3772	43138
	65.7%	29.5%	1.9%	1.0%	11.9%

APPENDIX F: Monitoring the Future Data Tables on Juvenile Substance Use

INTRODUCTION

The data for Monitoring the Future are collected through annual surveys of nationally representative samples. Surveys are administered to students in a classroom setting, and participation is voluntary. For each grade, students are randomly assigned to complete surveys containing core questions, as well as a specific subset of topical questions. This means that not all questions may be asked of all students during one survey year. However, all students complete the core questions.

The 2013 MTF survey included 41,700 students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades from 389 secondary schools across the nation. The last complete data file of raw MTF data was from the 2012 survey administration. Since that time, the 2013 MTF survey has been completed. Summary statistics from the data are available on the MTF website. Data for the 2013 tables were modified from the following publication:

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Miech, R. A., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2014). Monitoring the Future national results on drug use: 1975-2013: Overview, Key Findings on Adolescent Drug Use. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan.

TABLE 65

*LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE FOR GRADES 8, 10, AND 12
COMBINED*

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Any Illicit Drug	34.1	35.8	1.7
Any illicit Drug other than Marijuana	15.5	16.2	0.7
Any illicit drug including inhalants	37.9	39.1	1.2
Marijuana/Hashish	30.7	32	1.3
Inhalants	10	8.9	-1.1
Hallucinogens	5	5	0
LSD	2.5	2.6	0.1
Hallucinogens other than LSD	4.3	4.1	-0.2
Ecstasy (MDMA)	4.6	4.7	0.1
Cocaine	3.3	3.1	-0.2
Crack	1.5	1.5	0
Other Cocaine	2.9	2.7	-0.2
Heroin	1	1	0
With a Needle	0.6	0.7	0
Without a needle	0.7	0.7	0
Amphetamines	8.3	8.1	-0.2
Methamphetamines	1.6	1.5	-0.1
Tranquilizers	5.8	5.2	-0.6
Alcohol	50	48.4	-1.6
Been Drunk	32.8	31.7	-1.2
Flavored alcoholic beverages	42.7	41.1	-1.7

TABLE 65 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Cigarettes	27	25.6	-1.4
Smokeless tobacco	13.5	12.8	-0.7
Steroids	1.4	1.5	0.1

Note. Entries are percentages

TABLE 66

TRENDS IN LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF USE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN GRADES 8, 10, AND 12

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Any illicit drug			
8th grade	18.5	20.3	1.8
10th grade	36.8	38.8	2
12th grade	49.1	50.4	1.3
Any illicit drug other than Marijuana			
8th grade	8.7	9.3	0.6
10th grade	14.9	15.7	0.8
12th grade	24.1	24.7	0.7
Any illicit drug including Inhalants			
8th grade	25.1	25.7	0.6
10th grade	40	41.3	1.4
12th grade	50.3	52	1.7
Marijuana/Hashish			
8th grade	15.2	16.5	1.3
10th grade	33.8	35.8	2.1
12th grade	45.2	45.5	0.3
Inhalants			
8th grade	11.8	10.8	-1
10th grade	9.9	8.7	-1.2
12th grade	7.9	6.9	-1

TABLE 66 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Hallucinogens			
8th grade	2.8	2.5	-0.3
10th grade	5.2	5.4	0.2
12th grade	7.5	7.6	0.1
LSD			
8th grade	1.3	1.4	0.1
10th grade	2.6	2.7	0.1
12th grade	3.8	3.9	0.1
Hallucinogens			
8th grade	2.3	1.9	-0.4
10th grade	4.5	4.4	0
12th grade	6.6	6.4	-0.2
PCP			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	1.6	1.3	-0.3
Ecstasy (MDMA)			
8th grade	2	1.8	-0.2
10th grade	5	5.7	0.7
12th grade	7.2	7.1	-0.1

TABLE 66 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Cocaine			
8th grade	1.9	1.7	-0.2
10th grade	3.3	3.3	0
12th grade	4.9	4.5	-0.4
Crack			
8th grade	1	1.2	0.1
10th grade	1.4	1.5	0
12th grade	2.1	1.8	-0.3
Other Cocaine			
8th grade	1.6	1.4	-0.2
10th grade	3	2.9	-0.1
12th grade	4.4	4.2	-0.2
Heroin			
8th grade	0.8	1	0.1
10th grade	1.1	1	0
12th grade	1.1	1	-0.1
With a needle			
8th grade	0.6	0.6	0
10th grade	0.7	0.7	0
12th grade	0.7	0.7	0

TABLE 66 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Without a needle			
8th grade	0.5	0.5	0.1
10th grade	0.8	0.7	-0.1
12th grade	0.8	0.9	0.1
Narcotics other than Heroin			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	12.2	11.1	-1.1
Amphetamines			
8th grade	4.5	4.2	-0.3
10th grade	8.9	8.1	-0.8
12th grade	12	12.4	0.3
Methamphetamines			
8th grade	1.3	1.4	0
10th grade	1.8	1.6	-0.2
12th grade	1.7	1.5	-0.2
Crystal Methamphetamines (Ice)			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	1.7	2	0.3

TABLE 66 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Sedatives (Barbiturates)			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	6.9	7.5	0.6
Methaqualone			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	0.8		
Tranquilizers			
8th grade	3	2.9	-0.1
10th grade	6.3	5.5	-0.8
12th grade	8.5	7.7	-0.8
Any prescription drug			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	21.2	21.5	0.3
Rohypnol			
8th grade	1	0.7	-0.3
10th grade	0.8	1.1	0.4
12th grade			

TABLE 66 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Alcohol (Any Use)			
8th grade	29.5	27.8	-1.7
10th grade	54	52.1	-1.8
12th grade	69.4	68.2	-1.2
Flavored Alcoholic Beverages			
8th grade	23.5	21.9	-1.6
10th grade	46.7	44.9	-1.8
12th grade	60.5	58.9	-1.7
Cigarettes (Any Use)			
8th grade	15.5	14.8	-0.8
10th grade	27.7	25.7	-2.1
12th grade	39.5	38.1	-1.4
Smokeless Tobacco			
8th grade	8.1	7.9	-0.2
10th grade	15.4	14	-1.5
12th grade	17.4	17.2	-0.2
Steroids			
8th grade	1.2	1.1	-0.1
10th grade	1.3	1.3	0
12th grade	1.8	2.1	0.3

TABLE 67

*TRENDS OF ANNUAL PREVALENCE OF USE OF VARIOUS DRUGS FOR GRADES
8, 10, AND 12 COMBINED*

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Any illicit drug	27.1	28.4	1.3
Any illicit drug other than Marijuana	10.8	11	0.2
Any illicit drug including inhalants	29	30.2	1.2
Marijuana/Hashish	24.7	25.8	1.1
Synthetic Marijuana	8	6.4	-1.6
Inhalants	4.5	3.8	-0.7
Hallucinogens	3.2	3.1	-0.1
LSD	1.6	1.6	0
Hallucinogens other than LSD	2.7	2.5	-0.3
Ecstasy (MDMA)	2.5	2.8	0.3
Salvia	2.7	2.3	-0.4
Cocaine	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Crack	0.9	0.8	0
Other cocaine	1.7	1.5	-0.1
Heroin	0.6	0.6	0
With a needle	0.4	0.4	0
Without a needle	0.4	0.4	0
OxyContin	2.9	2.9	0.1
Vicodin	4.3	3.7	-0.6
Amphetamines	5.6	5.7	0
Ritalin	1.7	1.7	0

TABLE 67 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Adderall	4.4	4.4	-0.1
Methamphetamines	1	1	0
Bath salts (synthetic stimulants)	0.9	0.9	0
Tranquilizers	3.7	3.3	-0.4
OTC Cough/Cold Medicines	4.4	4	-0.4
Rohypnol	0.7	0.6	-0.1
GHB			
Ketamine			
Alcohol	44.3	42.8	-1.5
 Been drunk	26.4	25.4	-0.9
 Flavored alcoholic beverages	32.5	31.3	-1.3
 Alcoholic beverages containing caffeine	18.6	16.6	-2
Dissolvable tobacco products	1.4	1.4	0
Sinus	5.6	4.8	-0.8
Steroids	0.9	0.9	0.1

Note. Entries are percentages

TABLE 68

*TRENDS IN 30-DAY PREVALENCE OF USE OF VARIOUS DRUGS FOR GRADES
8, 10 AND 12 COMBINED*

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Any Illicit Drug	16.8	17.4	0.7
Any illicit Drug other than Marijuana	5.2	5.4	0.3
Any illicit drug including inhalants	17.6	18.5	0.8
Marijuana/Hashish	15.1	15.6	0.4
Inhalants	1.7	1.5	-0.1
Hallucinogens	1.1	1.1	0
LSD	0.5	0.6	0.1
Hallucinogens other than LSD	0.9	0.8	-0.1
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.8	1	0.2
Cocaine	0.8	0.8	0
Crack	0.4	0.4	0
Other Cocaine	0.7	0.6	0
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0
With a Needle	0.2	0.2	0
Without a needle	0.2	0.2	0
Amphetamines	2.5	2.7	0.2
Methamphetamines	0.5	0.4	-0.2
Tranquilizers	1.5	1.5	0
Alcohol	25.9	24.3	-1.6
Been Drunk	14.7	13.5	-1.2
Flavored alcoholic beverages	14.9	14	-0.9

TABLE 68 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Cigarettes	10.6	9.6	-1
Smokeless tobacco	5.6	5.7	0.1
Steroids	0.5	0.6	0

Note. Entries are percentages

TABLE 69

*TRENDS IN DAILY PREVALENCE OF USE OF VARIOUS DRUGS FOR GRADES 8,
10 AND 12 COMBINED*

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Marijuana	3.6	3.7	0.2
Alcohol	1.2	1.1	-0.2
5+ drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	14.3	13.2	-1.1
Been drunk	0.6	0.5	-0.1
Cigarettes	5.2	4.7	-0.5
1/2 pack+ /day	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Smokeless tobacco	1.9	1.7	-0.1

Note. Entries are percentages

TABLE 70

TRENDS IN ANNUAL PREVALENCE OF USE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN GRADES 8, 10, AND 12

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Any illicit drug			
8th grade	13.4	14.9	1.5
10th grade	30.1	31.8	1.6
12th grade	39.7	40.3	0.6
Any illicit drug other than Marijuana			
8th grade	5.5	5.8	0.3
10th grade	10.8	10.9	0
12th grade	17	17.3	0.3
Any illicit drug including Inhalants			
8th grade	17	17.5	0.5
10th grade	31.5	33	1.5
12th grade	40.2	41.8	1.7
Marijuana/Hashish			
8th grade	11.4	12.7	1.2
10th grade	28	29.8	1.8
12th grade	36.4	36.4	0
Synthetic Marijuana			
8th grade	4.4	4	-0.4
10th grade	8.8	7.4	-1.3
12th grade	11.3	7.9	-3.4

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Inhalants			
8th grade	6.2	5.2	-1.1
10th grade	4.1	3.5	-0.6
12th grade	2.9	2.5	-0.4
Hallucinogens			
8th grade	1.6	1.6	0
10th grade	3.5	3.4	-0.1
12th grade	4.8	4.5	-0.3
LSD			
8th grade	0.8	1	0.2
10th grade	1.7	1.7	-0.1
12th grade	2.4	2.2	-0.2
Hallucinogens other than LSD			
8th grade	1.3	1.2	-0.1
10th grade	3	2.7	-0.3
12th grade	4	3.7	-0.4
PCP			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	0.9	0.7	-0.2

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Ecstasy (MDMA)			
8th grade	1.1	1.1	0
10th grade	3	3.6	0.6
12th grade	3.8	4	0.2
Salvia			
8th grade	1.4	1.2	-0.2
10th grade	2.5	2.3	-0.2
12th grade	4.4	3.4	-1
Cocaine			
8th grade	1.2	1	-0.2
10th grade	2	1.9	-0.1
12th grade	2.7	2.6	-0.1
Crack			
8th grade	0.6	0.6	0
10th grade	0.8	0.8	0.1
12th grade	1.2	1.1	-0.2
Other Cocaine			
8th grade	1	0.8	-0.2
10th grade	1.8	1.6	-0.2
12th grade	2.4	2.4	0

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Heroin			
8th grade	0.5	0.5	0
10th grade	0.6	0.6	0
12th grade	0.6	0.6	-0.1
With a needle			
8th grade	0.4	0.3	0
10th grade	0.4	0.5	0.1
12th grade	0.4	0.4	0
Without a needle			
8th grade	0.3	0.3	0.1
10th grade	0.4	0.4	-0.1
12th grade	0.4	0.4	0.1
Narcotics other than Heroin			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	7.9	7.1	-0.8
OxyContin			
8th grade	1.6	2	0.4
10th grade	3	3.4	0.4
12th grade	4.3	3.6	-0.7

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Vicodin			
8th grade	1.3	1.4	0
10th grade	4.4	4.6	0.2
12th grade	7.5	5.3	-2.2
Amphetamines			
8th grade	2.9	2.6	-0.3
10th grade	6.5	5.9	-0.6
12th grade	7.9	8.7	0.8
Ritalin			
8th grade	0.7	1.1	0.4
10th grade	1.9	1.8	-0.1
12th grade	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Adderall			
8th grade	1.7	1.8	0.1
10th grade	4.5	4.4	-0.1
12th grade	7.6	7.4	-0.3
Methamphetamines			
8th grade	1	1	0
10th grade	1	1	0
12th grade	1.1	0.9	-0.2

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Crystal Methamphetamines			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	0.8	1.1	0.3
Bath Salts			
8th grade	0.8	1	0.1
10th grade	0.6	0.9	0.3
12th grade	1.3	0.9	-0.4
Sedatives (Barbiturates)			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	4.5	4.8	0.3
Methaqualone			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	0.4		
Tranquilizers			
8th grade	1.8	1.8	0
10th grade	4.3	3.7	-0.6
12th grade	5.3	4.6	-0.7

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Any Prescription Drug			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	14.8	15	0.2
OTC Cough/Cold Medicines			
8th grade	3	2.9	-0.1
10th grade	4.7	4.3	-0.5
12th grade	5.6	5	-0.5
Rohypnol			
8th grade	0.4	0.4	0
10th grade	0.5	0.6	0.1
12th grade	1.5	0.9	-0.6
GHB			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	1.4	1	-0.4
Ketamine			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	1.5	1.4	-0.1

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Alcohol (Any Use)			
8th grade	23.6	22.1	-1.5
10th grade	48.5	47.1	-1.4
12th grade	63.5	62	-1.5
Been Drunk			
8th grade	8.6	8.4	-0.1
10th grade	28.2	27.1	-1.2
12th grade	45	43.5	-1.6
Flavored Alcoholic Beverages			
8th grade	17	15.7	-1.3
10th grade	37.8	35.6	-2.2
12th grade	44.4	44.2	-0.2
Alcoholic Beverages Containing Caffeine			
8th grade	10.9	10.2	-0.7
10th grade	19.7	16.9	-2.8
12th grade	26.4	23.5	-2.8
Kreteks			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	3	1.6	-1.4

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Tobacco using a Hookah			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	18.3	21.4	3.1
Small cigars			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	19.9	20.4	0.5
Dissolvable Tobacco Products			
8th grade	1	1.1	0.1
10th grade	1.6	1.2	-0.4
12th grade	1.6	1.9	0.2
Snus			
8th grade	2.4	2	-0.4
10th grade	6.9	5.2	-1.7
12th grade	7.9	7.7	-0.2
Steroids			
8th grade	0.6	0.6	0
10th grade	0.8	0.8	0
12th grade	1.3	1.5	0.2

Note. Entries are percentages

TABLE 71

TRENDS IN 30-DAY PREVALENCE OF USE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN GRADES 8, 10, AND 12

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Any illicit drug			
8th grade	7.7	8.5	0.9
10th grade	18.6	19.4	0.8
12th grade	25.2	25.5	0.3
Any illicit drug other than Marijuana			
8th grade	2.6	3.3	0.6
10th grade	5	5.1	0.1
12th grade	8.4	8.4	-0.1
Any illicit drug including Inhalants			
8th grade	9.5	9.9	0.3
10th grade	19.3	20.1	0.8
12th grade	25.2	26.6	1.4
Marijuana/Hashish			
8th grade	6.5	7	0.5
10th grade	17	18	0.9
12th grade	22.9	22.7	-0.2
Inhalants			
8th grade	2.7	2.3	-0.4
10th grade	1.4	1.3	-0.1
12th grade	0.9	1	0.1

TABLE 71 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Hallucinogens			
8th grade	0.6	0.8	0.1
10th grade	1.2	1.1	-0.1
12th grade	1.6	1.4	-0.2
LSD			
8th grade	0.3	0.5	0.1
10th grade	0.5	0.6	0
12th grade	0.8	0.8	0
Hallucinogens other than LSD			
8th grade	0.5	0.5	0
10th grade	0.9	0.8	-0.1
12th grade	1.3	1	-0.3
PCP			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	0.5	0.4	-0.2
Ecstasy (MDMA)			
8th grade	0.5	0.5	0
10th grade	1	1.2	0.2
12th grade	0.9	1.5	0.5

TABLE 71 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Cocaine			
8th grade	0.5	0.5	0
10th grade	0.8	0.8	0
12th grade	1.1	1.1	0
Crack			
8th grade	0.3	0.3	0.1
10th grade	0.4	0.4	0
12th grade	0.6	0.6	0
Other Cocaine			
8th grade	0.3	0.3	0
10th grade	0.7	0.7	0
12th grade	1	0.9	-0.1
Heroin			
8th grade	0.2	0.3	0
10th grade	0.4	0.3	-0.1
12th grade	0.3	0.3	0
With a needle			
8th grade	0.2	0.2	0
10th grade	0.2	0.2	0
12th grade	0.3	0.2	0

TABLE 71 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Without a needle			
8th grade	0.1	0.2	0.1
10th grade	0.2	0.2	-0.1
12th grade	0.2	0.2	0.1
Narcotics other than Heroin			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	3	2.8	-0.3
Amphetamines			
8th grade	1.3	1.4	0.1
10th grade	2.8	2.8	0
12th grade	3.3	4.1	0.8
Methamphetamines			
8th grade	0.5	0.4	-0.1
10th grade	0.6	0.4	-0.2
12th grade	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Crystal Methamphetamines (Ice)			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	0.4	0.8	0.4

TABLE 71 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Sedatives (Barbiturates)			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	2	2.2	0.2
Methaqualone			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	0.3		
Tranquilizers			
8th grade	0.8	0.9	0.2
10th grade	1.7	1.6	-0.1
12th grade	2.1	2	-0.1
Any prescription drug			
8th grade			
10th grade			
12th grade	7	7	0.1
Rohypnol			
8th grade	0.1	0.1	0
10th grade	0.2	0.1	-0.1
12th grade			

TABLE 71 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Alcohol (Any Use)			
8th grade	11	10.2	-0.8
10th grade	27.6	25.7	-1.9
12th grade	41.5	39.2	-2.3
Been Drunk			
8th grade	3.6	3.5	-0.1
10th grade	14.5	12.8	-1.6
12th grade	28.1	26	-2.1
Flavored Alcoholic Beverages			
8th grade	7.6	6.3	-1.3
10th grade	16.3	15.5	-0.7
12th grade	21.8	21	-0.7
Cigarettes (Any Use)			
8th grade	4.9	4.5	-0.5
10th grade	10.8	9.1	-1.7
12th grade	17.1	16.3	-0.9
Smokeless Tobacco			
8th grade	2.8	2.8	0.1
10th grade	6.4	6.4	0
12th grade	7.9	8.1	0.2

TABLE 71 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Steroids			
8th grade	0.3	0.3	0
10th grade	0.4	0.4	0
12th grade	0.9	1	0.1

Note. Entries are percentages

TABLE 72

*TRENDS IN 30-DAY PREVALENCE OF DAILY USE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN
GRADES 8, 10, AND 12*

	2012	2013	CHANGE
Marijuana/Hashish Daily			
8th grade	1.1	1.1	0
10th grade	3.5	4	0.5
12th grade	6.5	6.5	0
Alcohol (Any Daily Use)			
8th grade	0.3	0.3	-0.1
10th grade	1	0.9	-0.1
12th grade	2.5	2.2	-0.4
Been Drunk Daily			
8th grade	0.1	0.1	0
10th grade	0.4	0.3	-0.1
12th grade	1.5	1.3	-0.1
5+ Drinks in a Row in Last 2 weeks			
8th grade	5.1	5.1	0
10th grade	15.6	13.7	-1.9
12th grade	23.7	22.1	-1.6
Cigarettes (Any Daily Use)			
8th grade	1.9	1.8	-0.1
10th grade	5	4.4	-0.5
12th grade	9.3	8.5	-0.8

TABLE 72 CONTINUED

	2012	2013	CHANGE
1/2 Pack+/Day			
8th grade	0.6	0.7	0.1
10th grade	1.5	1.5	0
12th grade	4	3.4	-0.6
Smokeless Tobacco Daily			
8th grade	0.5	0.5	0
10th grade	2	1.9	-0.2
12th grade	3.2	3	-0.2

Note. Entries are percentages

APPENDIX G: Creation of a Crime Reduction Metric

CALCULATION OF THE COST OF CRIME

When calculating the cost of crime or the associated benefits achieved with a reduction in crime, researchers have neither agreed upon the scope of benefits that should be considered nor the appropriate methodology to estimate these benefits. When reporting on victim cost it is recommended that tangible and intangible costs are reported separately. The two predominant methods currently used are the bottom-up approach and the willingness to pay approach.

The **bottom-up approach** is the most popular method for computing the costs of crime, and relies on a formula that adds up the victim-related costs (lost productivity, pain and suffering, lost quality of life), the criminal justice-related costs (police, courts, and corrections), and the loss of earnings potential for the offenders incarcerated.

- Miller, Cohen, and Wiersema (1996) estimated the cost of crime based on victim costs (out-of-pocket expenses such as medical bills and property loss; reduced productivity at work, home, or school; and nonmonetary loss such as fear, pain, suffering, and lost quality of life). The authors supplement data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for victim cost estimation. Monetary values of intangible losses were calculated based on a review of prior research. The study does not include costs associated with operating the criminal justice system or cost to reduce the risk of victimization.
- Cohen (1998) developed a theoretical framework to measure the cost of crime which has been used as a foundation for most of the more contemporary studies monetizing the cost of crime. Cohen estimates lifetime costs imposed by a career criminal, characterized as being as a chronic juvenile offender. Cohen's calculation of lifetime costs include: the mean number of offenses; victim costs of crime; costs of criminal justice investigation, arrest, adjudication; cost of incarceration; average days served; discount rate; opportunity cost of offender's time; crime type; and year.
- Anderson (1999) expanded the scope of previous cost estimates of crime by including not only the expenses of the legal system, victim losses, and crime-prevention agencies; but also the opportunity costs of victims', criminals', and prisoners' time, the fear of being victimized, and the cost of private deterrence.
- Miller, Fisher, and Cohen (2001) illustrated the cost of crime by estimating both victim and perpetrator costs. Costs to victims included: medical care costs, future earnings, public program costs, property damage loss, and loss to quality of life. Perpetrator costs included: probation costs, detention costs, residential treatment program costs, alternative placement costs, and incarceration costs.

- McCollister, French, and Fang (2010) calculated the cost to society of various criminal acts by estimating tangible and intangible losses. They incorporated the cost-of-illness and the jury compensation methods in their cost estimation. To calculate total cost, the authors combined measurements of tangible costs (victim costs, criminal justice system costs, and crime career costs) and intangible costs (pain and suffering costs, risk-of-homicide costs). This study provides the most current estimate of victim costs.

The **willingness to pay approach** or the top-down approach estimates the costs of crime based on the public's willingness to pay (WTP) for crime reductions.

- Cohen, Rust, Steen, and Tidd (2004) adapt the contingent valuation method to estimate the public's willingness to pay for crime control programs. The authors identify the need to include nonmarket goods such as reduced pain and suffering and reduced fear to the calculation of the cost of crime. To develop a measure of the cost of crime, respondents were asked if they would be willing to vote for a proposal that required each household in their community to pay a certain amount to be used to prevent one in ten crimes in their community. The respondents were asked randomly about three crimes and given random amounts they would be willing to pay for the reductions. They then described a procedure to develop a costs per crime based on willingness to pay, number of crimes, and number of households.
- Nagin, Piquero, Scott, and Steinberg (2006) use the contingent valuation method to compare a respondents' willingness to pay (WTP) for competing policy alternatives in response to serious juvenile crime: incarceration and rehabilitation. The authors use estimates of the yearly costs per offender of incarceration and of rehabilitation programs, and estimates of the number of young offenders incarcerated to calculate a cost-benefit ratio for incarceration and rehabilitation.
- Cohen and Piquero (2009) estimate the cost of crimes for a high risk youth. The authors begin by estimating the number of police contacts and number of offenses. Next, they estimate victim costs, criminal justice costs (police, courts, prisons), and costs to the offender due to lost productivity during incarceration. To estimate bottom-up costs Cohen and Piquero slightly adjust the victim costs proposed by Miller et al. (1996), use the method of calculating criminal justice related costs proposed by Cohen (1998), and the method of calculating opportunity costs of a criminal time which incarcerated proposed by Cohen (1998). To estimate WTP costs, the authors update estimates of costs developed by Cohen et al. (2004). Present values are then calculated based on age 8 at a 2% discount rate.
- Cohen, Piquero, and Jennings (2010) estimate both the bottom-up and WTP costs for 14 different offenses in a random sample of the Second Philadelphia Birth Cohort. In all cases the WTP costs exceeded the bottom-up estimates. They also examined the bottom-up and WTP costs associated with four different offending trajectories: a non-offending group, a low-rate chronic group, an adolescent-peaked group, and a high-rate chronic group. The research found significantly higher monetary costs associated with of the high-rate chronic group.

PROGRAM COSTS AND BENEFITS

The basic premise behind cost-benefit analysis is simple: calculate the costs and benefits associated with a program, subtract the costs from the benefits and determine the economic profitability of the program. Although in principle this seems simple, in most cases the costs and benefits can be difficult to measure. Albeit these challenges, cost-benefit analyses have examined afterschool and delinquency prevention programs.

- Beckett (2008) calculates annual cost per participant in 18 different afterschool programs, estimated number of annual hours of services provided, and cost per hour per child. Also included is a description of what costs are included in the cost estimate for each program.
- Grossman, Lind, Hayes, McMaken, and Gersick (2009) provide detailed information on the out-of-pocket expenditures as well as the value of in-kind resource contributions for afterschool programs. The authors reviewed data from 111 programs in six cities with differing focus, content, location, staffing, management, and hours of operation.
- Brown, Frates, Rudge, and Tradewell (2002) analyzed the cost and benefits of The After School and Education Safety Act of 2002 in California. Per student costs were calculated based on the per day grant amount awarded from the state plus the 50 percent local match requirement. The authors calculate present value for costs and benefits using a 4% discount rate to adjust for the nine year program duration. Program effects were estimated in the areas of reduced child care costs, increased schooling costs, improved school performance, increased compensation, reduced crime, costs, and reduced welfare costs.
- Goldschmidt and Huang (2007) conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the LA's BEST afterschool program. Cost estimates were developed based on actual program costs and the opportunity costs associated with volunteers assisting the programs. The authors use Cohen's (1998) estimates of benefits related to avoiding juvenile crime.
- Lipsey (1984) calculates the cost savings of delinquency prevention programs based on the use of a benefit-cost ratio. Lipsey calculates the benefit-cost ratio as the product of: the delinquency risk factor, the program success rate, and the ratio of the average savings from preventing delinquency to the average costs of prevention treatment.
- Aos, Phipps, Barnoski, and Lieb (2001) evaluated the costs and benefits of early childhood programs, middle childhood and adolescent programs, juvenile offender programs, and adult offender programs. As the first step, the authors reviewed over 400 research studies published in the last 25 years that measure the outcome of criminality. Next the authors conducted an economic analysis that estimated the benefits to both taxpayers and crime victims; including net present values, benefit-to-cost ratios, and rates of return on investment for a range of programs options.
- Aos, Lieb, Mayfield, Miller, and Pennucci (2004) expanded their prior cost-benefit analyses of the costs and benefits of pre-kindergarten education programs, child welfare/home visitation programs, youth development programs, mentoring programs, youth substance prevention programs, teen pregnancy prevention programs, and juvenile offender programs to examine and monetize education outcomes, substance abuse outcomes, teen pregnancy outcomes, and child abuse and neglect outcomes, in addition to criminal outcomes. The authors began by conducting a literature review by gathering evaluations of programs conducted since 1970. The articles were screened for

quality and the average effect of each program on the seven outcomes of interest was calculated. The authors then constructed a benefit-cost model to assign monetary values to any observed changes in education, crime, substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, teen pregnancy, and public assistance outcomes.

- Aos and Drake (2013) updated prior cost-benefit analyses of evidence-based programs that reduce crime. They include prevention, juvenile justice, and adult corrections programs. The authors began by using a meta-analytic framework to assess prior evaluations and to calculate an average expected effect of a policy on a particular outcome of interest and an estimate of the margin of error for that effect. The authors then calculate monetary estimates from three perspectives: the benefits and costs to program participants; those received by taxpayers; and those received by other people in society. Finally, to assess the riskiness of the conclusions, a Monte Carlo simulation, to determine the odds that a particular policy option will at least break even, is conducted.
- Roman, Sundquist, Butts, Chalfin, and Tidd (2010) conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the Reclaiming Futures program. In their analysis they estimated the reduction in juvenile criminality and the cost effectiveness of the program resulting from the reduction in juvenile criminality. The authors measured program costs through a review of budgets and interviews with staff. Benefits were measured by calculating the cost of crime based on the framework developed by Cohen (1998) and by estimating the change in offending as a result of the program.
- Damooei and Damooei (2011) evaluated the economic impact of the Boys and Girls Clubs to the State of California. They measured the impact of the Clubs on increased high school graduation rates, reduction in teenage pregnancies and births, reduced juvenile criminal activity, reduction in substance abuse (with emphasis on underage drinking), improved prospects for working parents, and a statewide output stimulus through productivity of budget, capital expenditures and volunteer labor. Cost were measured by examining direct club expenditures.
- Henrichson and Galgano (2013) provide instruction on how to calculate marginal costs for criminal justice programs and policies. They give an overview of the marginal costs used in cost-benefit analysis of criminal justice program and policies and provide a summary of the methods to calculate these costs. The authors also discuss how to calculate marginal costs in specific segments of the criminal justice system.
- Matthies (2014) discusses the methodological challenges faced when performing cost-benefit analyses of justice-system programs. He addresses five topics: selecting perspectives to include in justice-related CBAs; predicting and measuring the impacts of justice initiatives; monetizing justice initiatives; dealing with uncertainty; and making cost-benefit studies clear and accessible.

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