

A profile of the Kansas juvenile offender and his role in major crime



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A PROFILE OF THE KANSAS JUVENILE OFFENDER
AND HIS ROLE IN MAJOR CRIME

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represent the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice or
the State of Kansas.

SUMMARY

This is a preliminary report based primarily on arrest data through the period 1970 to 1976. The report shows:

More than 92 percent of the arrests for major crimes during 1970 through 1976 were of persons between 11 and 44 years of age. This group comprises less than half of the state's population and has been called the Net Crime Risk Population (NCRP).

Juveniles will make up a decreasing percent of the NCRP as we approach the 1980's. This group will remain stable at approximately 51 percent male, but the percent of white juveniles is decreasing slightly.

The Metropolitan Area, Johnson, Shawnee, Sedgwick and Wyandotte counties, constitute 42.4 percent of the juvenile NCRP and 65 percent of the juvenile arrests for major crimes.

Sixteen year olds account for more arrests for major crimes in Kansas than any other age group. There is a definite correlation between aging and frequency of arrests.

Although juveniles account for approximately 50 percent of the arrests for major crimes, it appears that they are actually committing less than 20 percent.

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INTRODUCTION

Proceeding on the premise that our ability to cope with a problem is enhanced by a more complete understanding of the problem, this report will attempt to answer several significant questions about the juvenile offender in the State of Kansas. It will present a statistical profile of the juvenile offender which compares that individual with his peer group rather than the population as a whole. Through analysis of available historical data, we will identify the youthful offender by age, sex and ethnic background. By projecting this information, we will attempt to show the trends in juvenile crime in the future and to identify specific problem areas.

This report has been compiled primarily from data contained in previously published documents but differs from them in its approach to the juvenile role. The development of criterion for measuring crime potential and the tracing of the chronological group through an aging process allows more freedom of analysis than previous methods. The demographic separation of the state into metropolitan and rural areas provides a closer look at the juvenile in his particular environment.

The time period chosen for this study was 1970 through 1976. The year 1970 was chosen as a base year because it was a census year and adequate data was available in the required categories. The ending year, 1976, was chosen since it was the most current data available. For the purpose of this report therefore the years 1970 through 1976 inclusive shall be referred to as the study period. Any deviation from this study period will be appropriately annotated.

USE OF THE NET CRIME RISK POPULATION

The demographic composition of Kansas varies greatly among the geographic areas of the state. What may be used as a basis for statistical inference in one area may be completely irrelevant in another. What is needed, therefore, is a basis for comparing the actual crime situation in different areas with the potential for crime in that area.

In order to accomplish this, an analysis was made of the total number of arrests for major offenses in Kansas from 1970 through 1974. These major offenses, which we shall define as Class I offenses, include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft.

These arrest figures were then plotted by age groups to determine the extent of Class I arrest involvement in each group. Using two standard deviations from the mean as a basis, (94.5 percent of the population on a normal curve), an attempt was made to isolate the Class I arrest activity to a specific age group for study.

From figure 1 on the following page, it may be seen that persons between 11 and 44 years of age accounted for 92.6 percent, (approximately two standard deviations), of the total arrests for Class I offenses during the period. Based on the 1970 census figures this group constituted only 48.4 percent of the state population. The group aged 10 and under represented 3.6 percent of the Class I arrests and 19.3 percent of the population while the group 45 and over represented 3.8 percent of the Class I arrests and 32.3 percent of the population.

CLASS I ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP 1970-1974 IN THOUSANDS

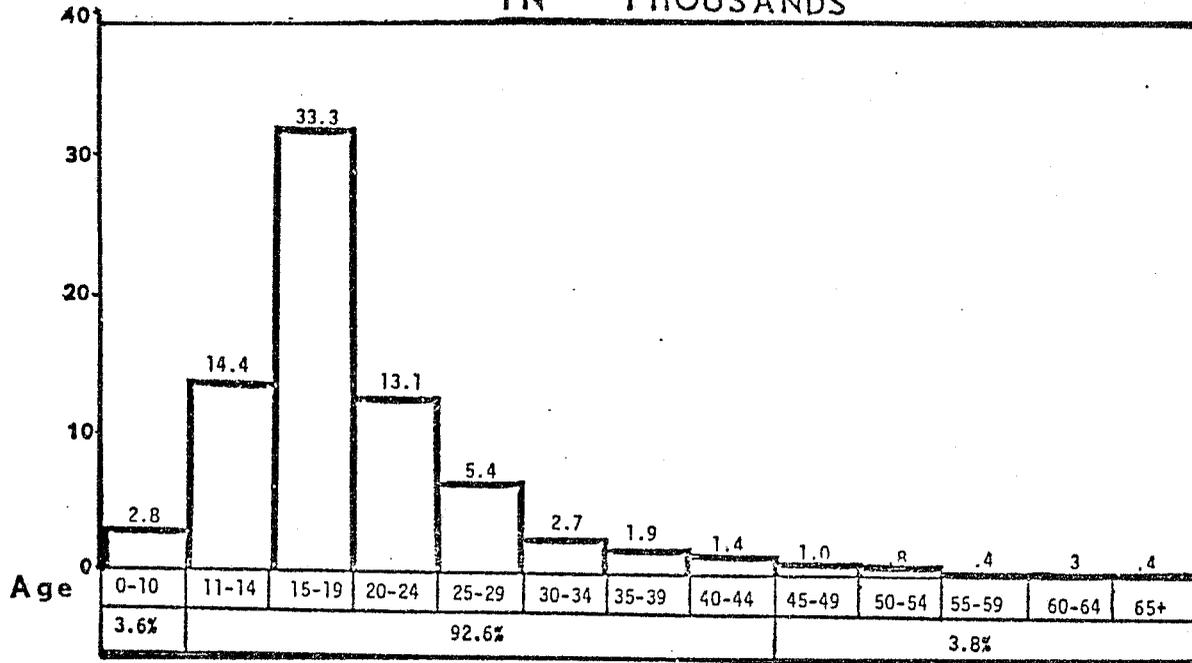


Figure 1

By refining our population figures to exclude those persons younger than 11 and older than 44 we arrive at a Net Crime Risk Population (NCRP) which is the portion of the population containing those persons most likely to be arrested for a major crime.

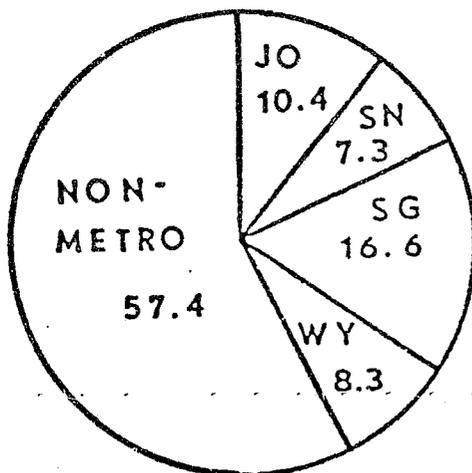
THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE JUVENILE IN KANSAS

The 1970 population of Kansas as shown in the U.S. Census report was 2,246,578 of which 746,354 or 33.2 percent were under the age of 18. The juvenile population was 51.0 percent male and 93.3 percent white.

If we further refine these population figures by adjusting for those not considered a high crime risk, we find that the Net Crime Risk Population (NCRP) for Kansas in 1970 was only 1,087,238 of which 311,942 or 28.7 percent were under 18 years of age. Within this group, 51.1 percent were males and 93.9 percent were white. It is also significant that 132,248 or 42.4 percent of the juvenile NCRP lived in the four major population counties of Johnson (JO), Sedgwick (SG), Shawnee (SN), and Wyandotte (WY). The 57.6 percent of the juveniles shown as Non-metropolitan includes all other Kansas counties. (See figure 2)

1970 NCRP DISTRIBUTION

Total



Juvenile

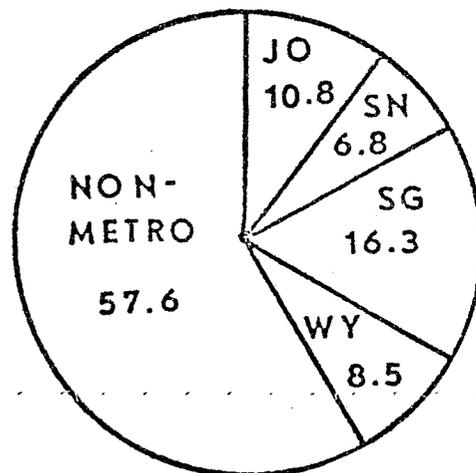
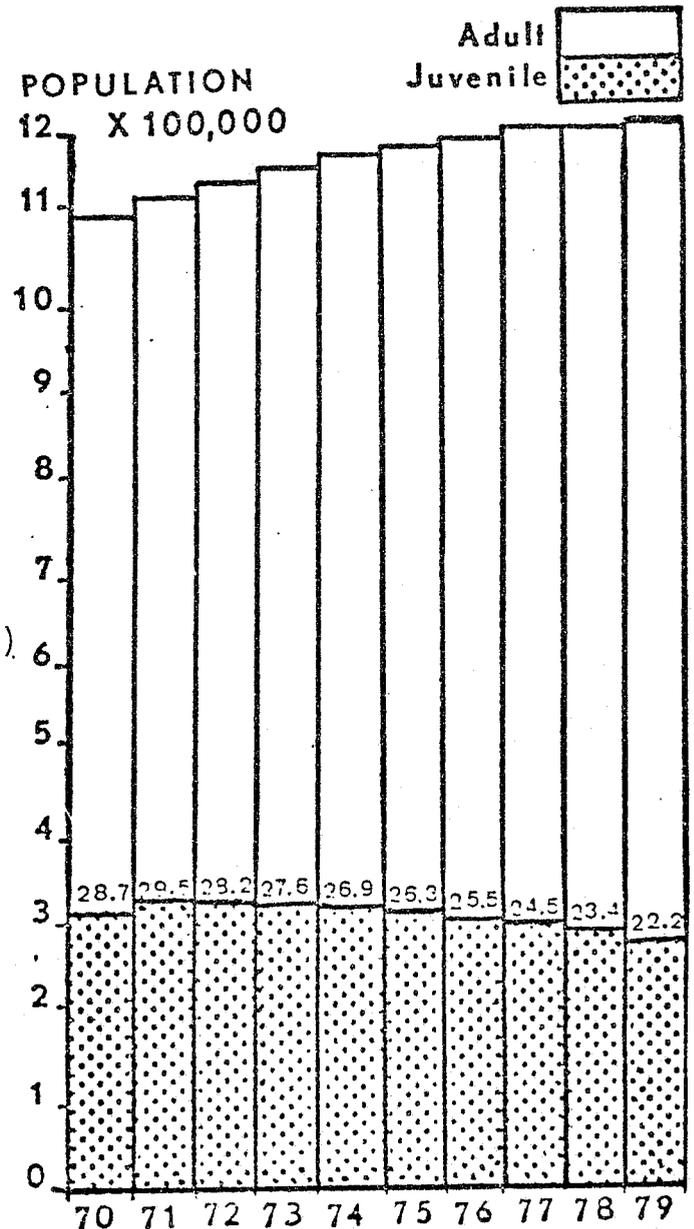


Figure 2

By extrapolating the 1970 census figures using an annual juvenile death rate of 0.04 percent (Kansas State Department of Health and Environment 1970-1975) and an average out migration rate of 0.4 percent per year (Future of Kansas, Kansas Population 1975), an increase is shown in the NCRP from 1,085,282 in 1970 to 1,139,490 in 1974 with an estimated 1,174,222 in 1979. This is a rise

of approximately 8.2 percent over the 10 years. The juvenile NCRP indicated a slight increase at the beginning of the decade but has shown a decrease since 1972. Declining from 311,942 in 1970 to 308,772 in 1974, the 11-17 year age group should drop to 260,364 or 22.2 percent of the total NCRP by 1979. (See figure 3)

By applying the above mentioned methodology to the sex and race data from the 1970 census figures it is concluded that the juvenile population should remain approximately 51 percent male but the percentage of white in this group should decrease slightly from 93.9 percent to 92.7 percent for the state.



KANSAS
NCRP 1970-1979

Figure 3

According to a study published by the Division of State Planning and Research, (Future of Kansas, Kansas Population 1975), the out migration from the major metropolitan areas of Kansas will average .94 percent per year or more than twice the state rate. By applying this factor to the 1970 census figures for the four large population counties of Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte and subtracting out those persons under 11 and over 44, a trend was established for the Metropolitan NCRP as shown in figure 4.

The total Metropolitan NCRP rose from 462,950 in 1970 to an estimated 479,573 in 1979 for a 10 year increase of 3.6 percent as compared to an 8.2 percent for the state. During the same period the Metropolitan Juvenile NCRP decreased by 16.0 percent. By 1979 the juvenile will make up only 23.2 percent of the Metropolitan NCRP as compared to 28.6 percent in 1970. (See figure 4).

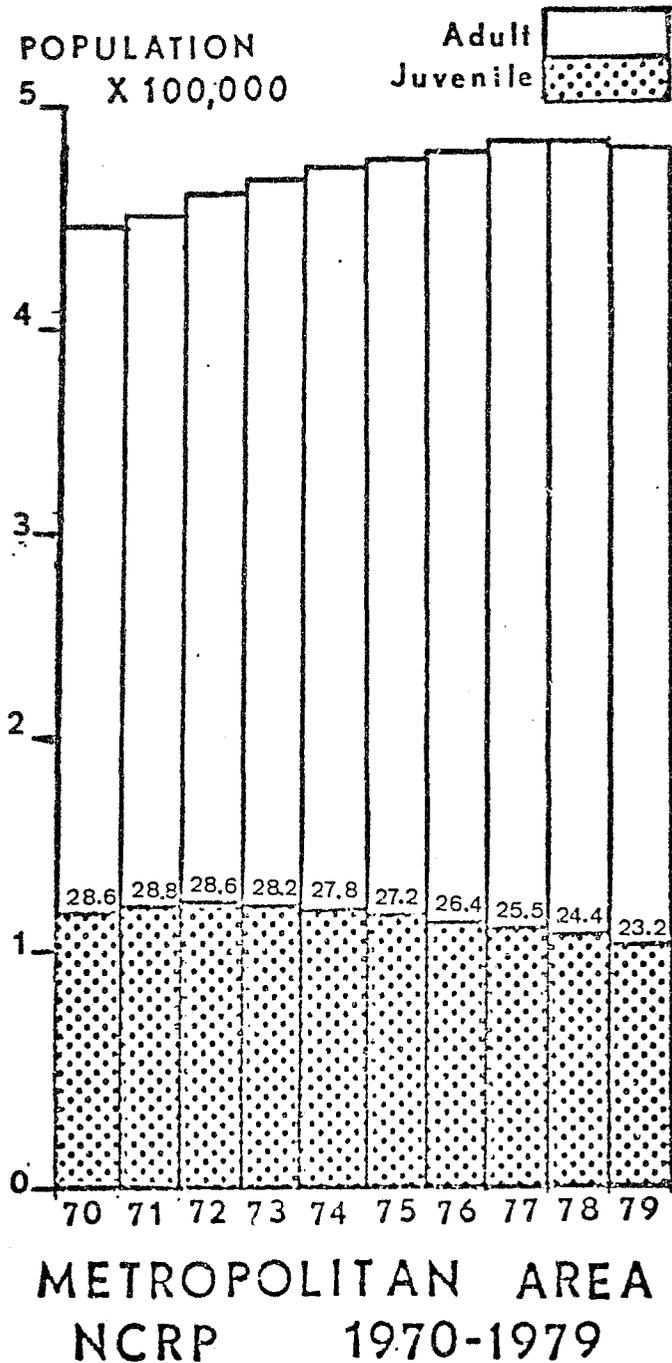


Figure 4

Again, by applying the death rate and migration factors to the 1970 Census figures for race and sex for the four metropolitan counties it can be shown that the percentage of males remained steady at 50.7 percent while the percentage of whites dropped from 89.7 to 88.4 over the ten year period.

According to figures provided by the Kansas Department of Education, (see figure 5), school enrollment figures for the 1970 - 1971 school year through the 1976 - 1977 school year showed a slight but steady downward trend. The grades 9-12 group decreased statewide by 3.7 percent while the enrolled student dropout rate increased from 37.81 to 56.01 per thousand. Males within this group showed the highest increase.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT & DROPOUT RATES GRADES 9-12

SCHOOL YEAR	DROPOUTS			BEGINNING ENROLLMENT			DROPOUT RATE (per 1,000)		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE*	FEMALE*	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1970-1971	5,912	3,595	2,317	156,365	79,973	76,392	37.81	44.95	30.33
1971-1972	6,290	3,728	2,562	157,344	80,620	76,724	39.98	46.24	33.39
1972-1973	6,921	3,983	2,938	156,015	79,932	76,083	44.36	49.83	38.62
1973-1974	7,719	4,459	3,260	115,128	79,355	75,773	49.76	56.19	43.02
1974-1975	6,977	3,961	3,016	153,361	78,214	75,147	45.49	50.64	40.13
1975-1976	6,782	3,880	2,902	152,397	77,449	74,948	44.50	50.10	38.72
1976-1977	8,434	4,917	3,517	150,569	76,557	74,012	56.01	64.23	47.52
Average	7,005	4,075	2,930	155,454	78,871	76,583	45.35	51.67	38.77

*Sex Breakdown of Enrollment is estimated

Figure 5

During this same period the dropout rate for enrolled students in the four metropolitan counties rose from 48.5 per thousand in the 1970-1971 school year to 74.2 per thousand in the 1976-1977 school year. Wyandotte County had the highest rate with an average of 83.6 per thousand. (See figure 6)

SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES

GRADES 9-12

SCHOOL YEAR	METRO	N-METRO	JO	SE	SH	WY
1970-1971	48.5	30.7	39.3	45.7	56.5	59.9
1971-1972	51.2	32.5	40.0	32.9	53.3	100.5
1972-1973	57.4	35.6	36.3	60.4	78.3	64.2
1973-1974	69.3	36.5	38.9	83.9	72.1	81.5
1974-1975	59.7	36.0	45.4	42.8	75.5	99.2
1975-1976	54.4	37.9	31.7	52.2	61.1	85.1
1976-1977	74.2	44.1	35.5	89.1	84.0	95.3

Figure 6

To summarize, the juvenile population in Kansas is declining throughout the state but the rate is slower in the major population areas. The percentage of white juveniles is decreasing more rapidly in the metropolitan counties than in the rest of the state. School enrollments are decreasing and the drop-out rates are on the increase. These trends should continue into the 1980's unless a major migratory force intervenes.

BASIS FOR METRO VS NON-METRO CATEGORY

Most data in Kansas lends itself to a "two Kansas" theory of demographic analysis since a major portion of the population resides within a few counties. In developing the juvenile profile, some division of data was necessary to highlight any significant differences between the rural areas and the more densely populated areas. Some division was also needed to make the data more manageable. In keeping with this theory, data contained in this juvenile profile was grouped in the following manner.

Data was extracted separately for Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties. Where significant trends or facts were discovered in the four counties, they have been highlighted in the analysis. In all other instances, we have grouped the Net Crime Risk Population, arrest and reported crime data from these four counties into one category and titled it as the metropolitan area. All other counties were categorized as the non-metropolitan area.

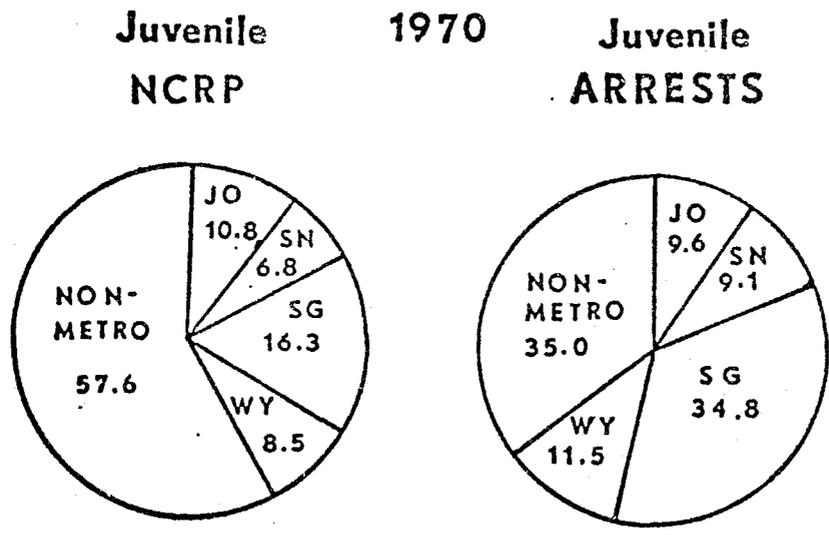


Figure 7

Under this method of categorization, we found that the 1970 juvenile NCRP in the metropolitan area was 42.4 percent of the state total. However, this same metropolitan group accounted for 65.0 percent of the total juvenile arrests in the State, (See figure 7). Perhaps of even greater significance was the discovery that while the metropolitan juvenile accounts for only 12.2 percent of the total NCRP, this one group accounted for 34.6 percent of the total Class I arrests in 1970. (See figure 8)

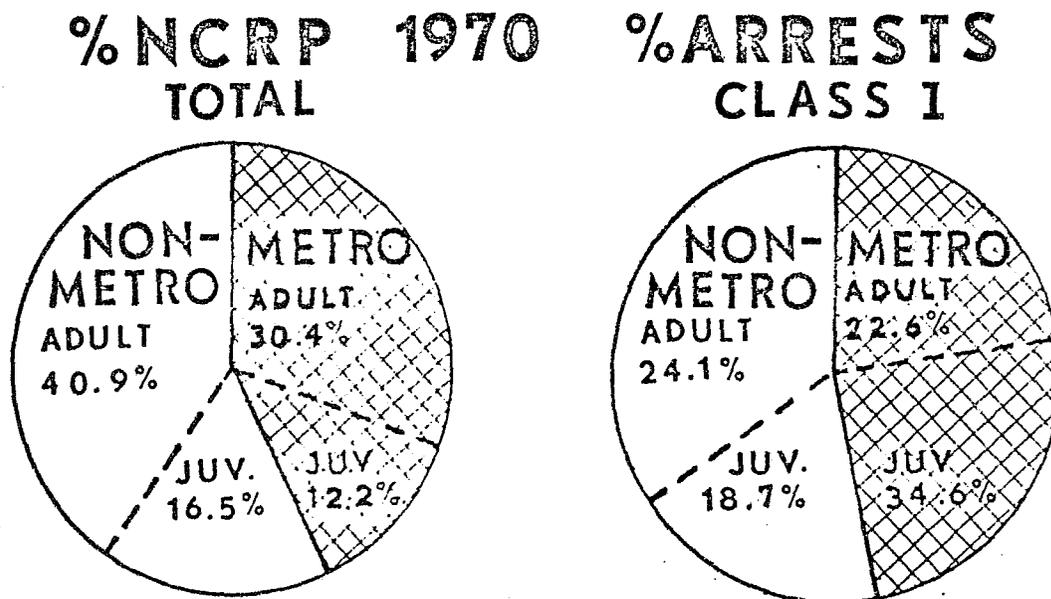


Figure 8

METRO VS NON-METRO TRACK

What happens as a juvenile offender ages and moves out of the juvenile system into young adulthood? Does the fact they will be treated as adults at age eighteen act as a deterrent to criminal activity? Do they discontinue criminal activity as they mature and move out into society, or just get wiser and are more difficult to apprehend?

These are difficult questions to answer with certainty as the data required are often non-existent or, at best, incomplete. However, by using available data and subjective data analysis, an attempt to gain an insight into these questions and highlight problem areas for future study and planning can be accomplished.

By extracting data on specific chronological periods, we have grouped the juvenile arrestee into aging categories. In doing this, one major assumption was made. This being that by blocking out a specific group, i.e., those that were 15 in 1970, and tracking it through a time span, it will exhibit the groups' characteristics as aging takes place. Furthermore, these characteristics can be analyzed to develop trends, or examine the relationship between aging and criminal activity so far as arrests are concerned.

In completing this sample, those groups who were 15, 16 or 17 in 1970 were utilized, (see figure 9). The Class I arrest rate per 1,000 population for each of the three groups was tracked through the study period, by total and individual crime. Additionally, a five year track (1970-74) was compiled to reveal any significant differences between metropolitan and non-metropolitan characteristics, (see figure 11). Both of the tracks were divided into male and female categories, and individual crimes as well as statewide totals were compiled.

SEVEN YEAR CLASS I ARREST TRACK

MALE & FEMALE AGES 15, 16 or 17 in 1970

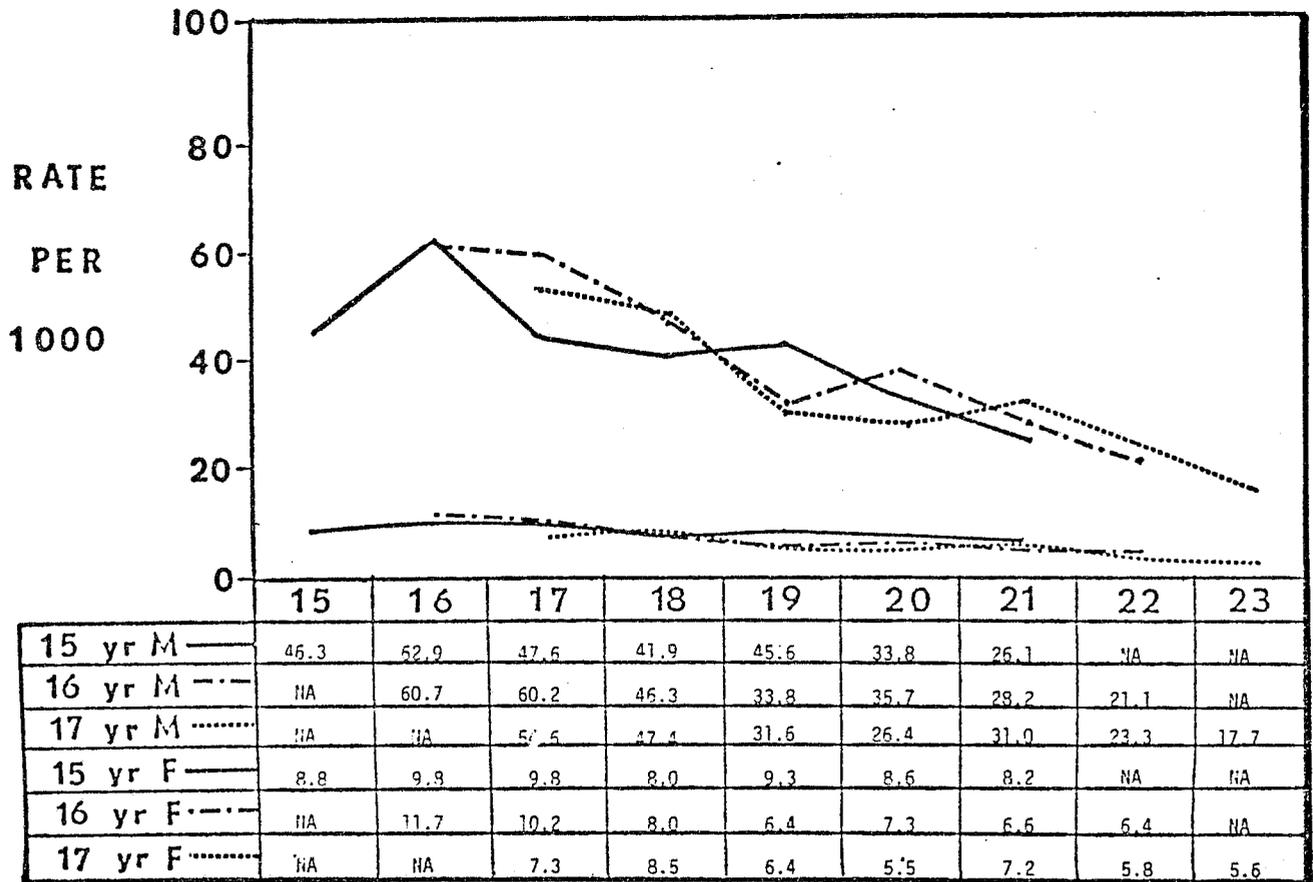


Figure 9

Analyzing state arrest trends for these three groups throughout the study period reveals a steadily decreasing arrest rate. Using 18 years as a reference point, the male rate drops by 60.8 percent in the following five years. Using the same reference point for females reveals a corresponding drop of 31.4 percent. However, there is very little fluctuation in the rate for females beyond the 18 year point, (8.5 per thousand to 5.6 per thousand). Conversely, there was a large fluctuation among male rates with a high of 47.4 per thousand and a low of 17.7 per thousand. The total state arrest data indicate that as each group ages, there is less probability of arrest for a Class I offense. Whether this is caused by a lessening of activity or an increase in proficiency is still unknown.

SEVEN YEAR LARCENY ARREST TRACK

MALE & FEMALE AGES 15, 16 or 17 in 1970

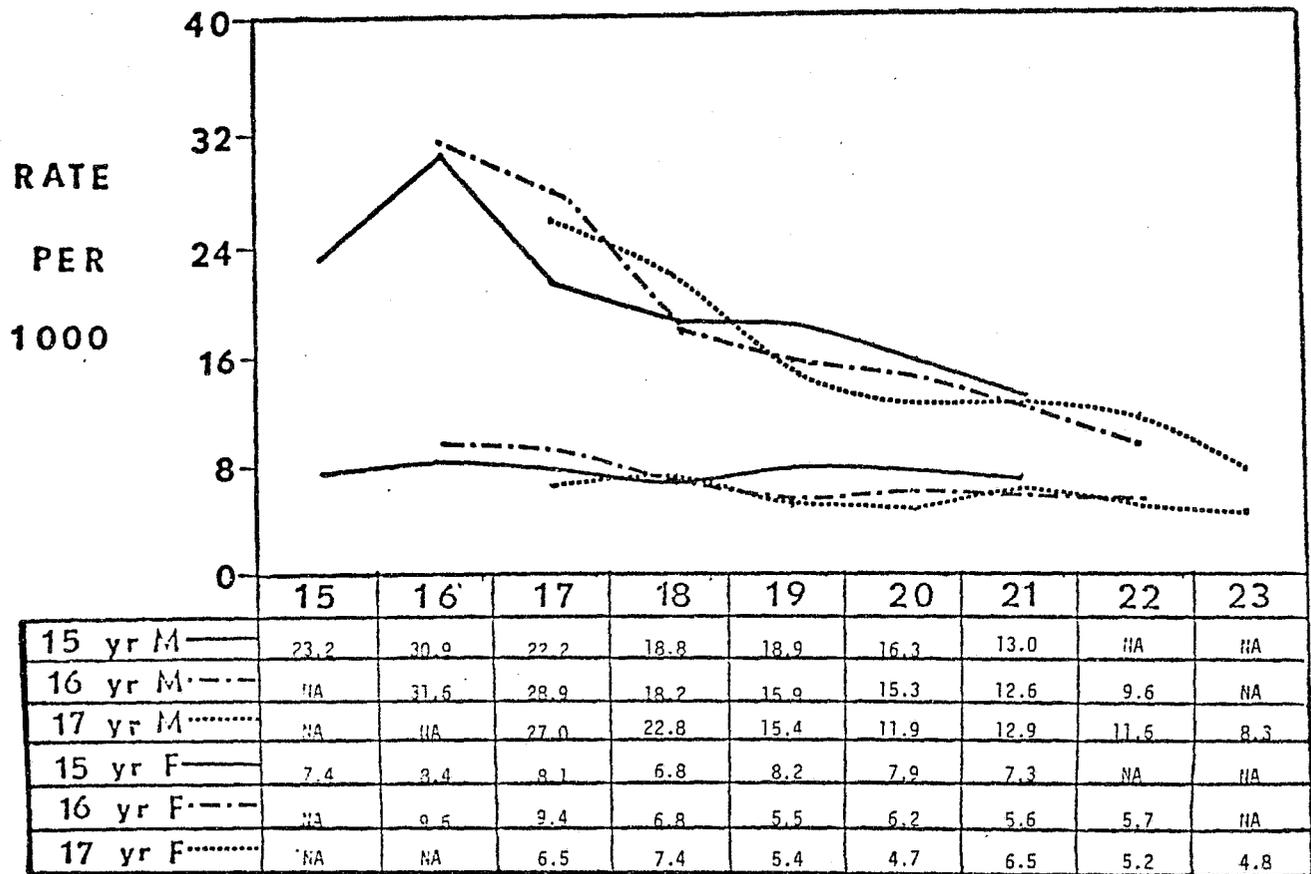


Figure 10

Arrest trend analysis for the individual crimes of rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft seem to follow the same general tendency shown by state total data. Larceny was analyzed individually because 60.3 percent of the Class I juvenile arrests during the study period were for this offense, (see figure 10). Analytical statements for larceny would be identical to those already made for the overall state trends.

Looking at the arrest data from a specific age standpoint within the groups revealed no significant variations. The arrest rate for a 16, 18 or 21 year old from all three groups is nearly identical.

FIVE YEAR CLASS I ARREST TRACK METRO vs NON-METRO

MALE & FEMALE AGES 15, 16 or 17 in 1970

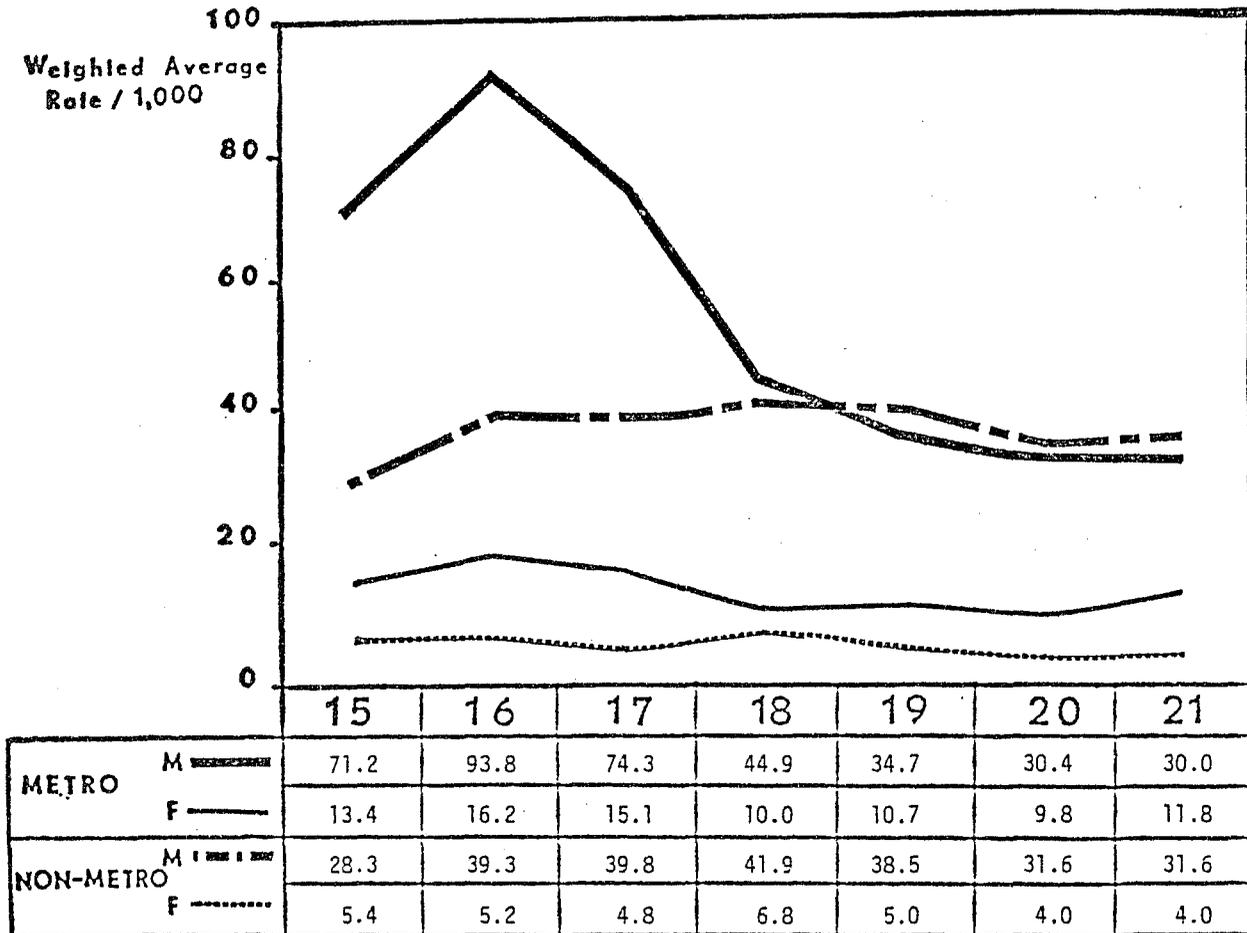


Figure 11

Analysis of the metropolitan and non-metropolitan tracks reveals that the 16 year old juvenile, male (93.8 per thousand arrest rate) or female (16.2 per thousand arrest rate), in the metropolitan area is arrested more than any other age group. This holds true with all crime except auto theft, which has a higher incidence at age 15.

The metropolitan and non-metropolitan arrest rate curves for the sample groups, male and female, show a tendency to converge at age 18. This tendency is influenced by a rapidly declining male arrest rate in the

metropolitan areas. Beyond age 18, the curves show that males have about a 50/50 chance of being arrested in either metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas. The characteristics of the female groups tracked were generally stable through age 18. However, beyond age 18, the female is arrested in the metropolitan area at twice the rate of the non-metropolitan area. For the metropolitan area arrestees, it would appear that reaching the age of legal adulthood may act as a deterrent to criminal activity. This holds true for the non-metropolitan group, but to a lesser degree.

The overall picture gained through this analysis indicates a definite relationship between aging and arrest rates in reference to the juvenile. Also, the sixteen year old youth, particularly in metropolitan areas, presents the major problem in criminal arrests for Class I offenses.

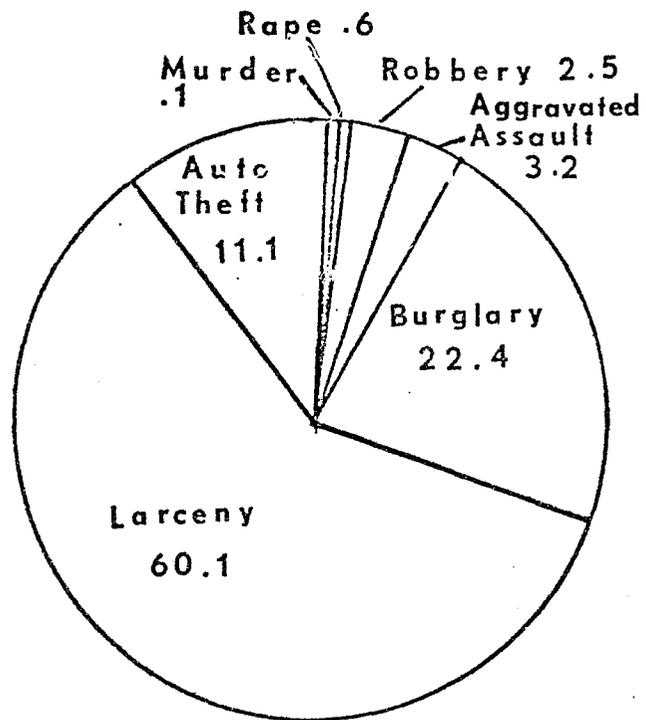
THE KANSAS JUVENILE AND MAJOR CRIMES

Although the juvenile will make up a smaller portion of the Kansas NCRP as we approach the 1980's, his involvement in arrests for major crimes will remain significant. We shall not concern ourselves in this study with the crimes of murder or negligent manslaughter since their incidence rate is quite low. We shall, however, concentrate on the remaining Class I crimes; rape,

robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft; and how they effect the lives of the Kansas juvenile, (see figure 12).

The reader should be aware, at this point, there is no direct correlation between arrests and crimes reported on an individual basis. The number of crimes committed by an individual does not directly reflect the number of times that individual is arrested.

Therefore, the offenders who are arrested are not a true representation of those committing crimes. There is further disparity in the fact that adequate data are not available on juvenile recidivism. Therefore, the involvement



**DISTRIBUTION OF
JUVENILE CLASS 1 ARRESTS
1970 - 1974**

Figure 12

of the individual juvenile in major crimes may not be as widespread as figures would indicate.

With better than 75 percent of the Class I crime not being cleared by arrest, it is difficult to determine the age, race, sex, and other characteristics of those actually committing the crimes. However, it seems reasonable to assume that a juvenile's chances of being apprehended for the commission of an offense are far greater than those of an adult, simply because of their relative experience and knowledge. Evidence of this is seen in the tracking of various age groups. These tracks reveal a decreasing arrest rate as the age of the offender increases. Some of this decrease could be a result of a lessening of criminal activity, but it is more likely accounted for by an increasing proficiency.

During the study period, there were 609,319 reported Class I offenses in Kansas. These resulted in the arrest of 114,084 individuals, which is an arrest to crime ratio of 1-5. Of those arrested, 50.3 percent or 57,415 were juveniles with the percentage decreasing from 53.2 percent in 1970 to 47.2 in 1976.

During the study period, there was a total of 533,912 burglary and larceny offenses reported, making up 87.6 percent of all reported Class I offenses. For burglary and larceny there were 89,832 arrests; 48,606 juvenile, and 41,226 adult. The arrest to crime ratio being approximately 1-6 or 17 percent.

The 1970 census shows there were 1,087,238 Kansans between the ages of 11 and 44. Of these, 311,942 were juveniles and 775,296 adults, a percentage breakdown of 28.7 percent juvenile to 71.3 percent adult.

With the juveniles accounting for 28.7 percent of the NCRP and over 50 percent of the arrests, a question remains as to what percentage of the reported Class I offenses are committed by juveniles.

In investigating the arrest/crime relationship further, it is helpful to consider arrest/crime ratios for each of the Class I offenses. These ratios vary dependent on the type of offense. Burglary and larceny maintain arrest/crime ratios of between 16 to 20 per 100, while the arrest/crime ratio for forcible rape is generally greater than 50 per 100. Robbery and aggravated assault ratios are approximately 35 and 40 per 100 respectively.

The juvenile arrest/crime ratios for the various Class I crimes are not dependent on the type of crime but are fairly consistent at 10 juvenile arrests per 100 crimes reported. Even though the overall clearance rates for robbery and aggravated assault are much higher than those for burglary and larceny, the juvenile arrest/crime ratios show only a slight difference. This indicates that the juvenile offender has an equal chance of being apprehended regardless of the offense.

The adult arrest/crime ratios, unlike those of the juvenile, do reflect the variations of clearance rates among the different crimes. As can be seen in figure 13 on the following page, the coefficient of correlation between the adult arrest/crime ratios and the overall arrest/crime ratios is significantly high, $r = .98$. This indicates a direct correlation between clearances per 100 reported crimes and adult arrests per 100 reported crimes. As the clearance rate increases, the number of adults arrested per 100 reported crimes increases correspondingly. As the clearance rate decreases, the adult/arrest

ratio decreases. However, the number of juvenile arrests per 100 reported crimes remains statistically constant independent of the clearance rates. This implies that most uncleared crimes are being committed by adults.

ADULT ARRESTS PER CRIME VS. TOTAL ARRESTS PER CRIME

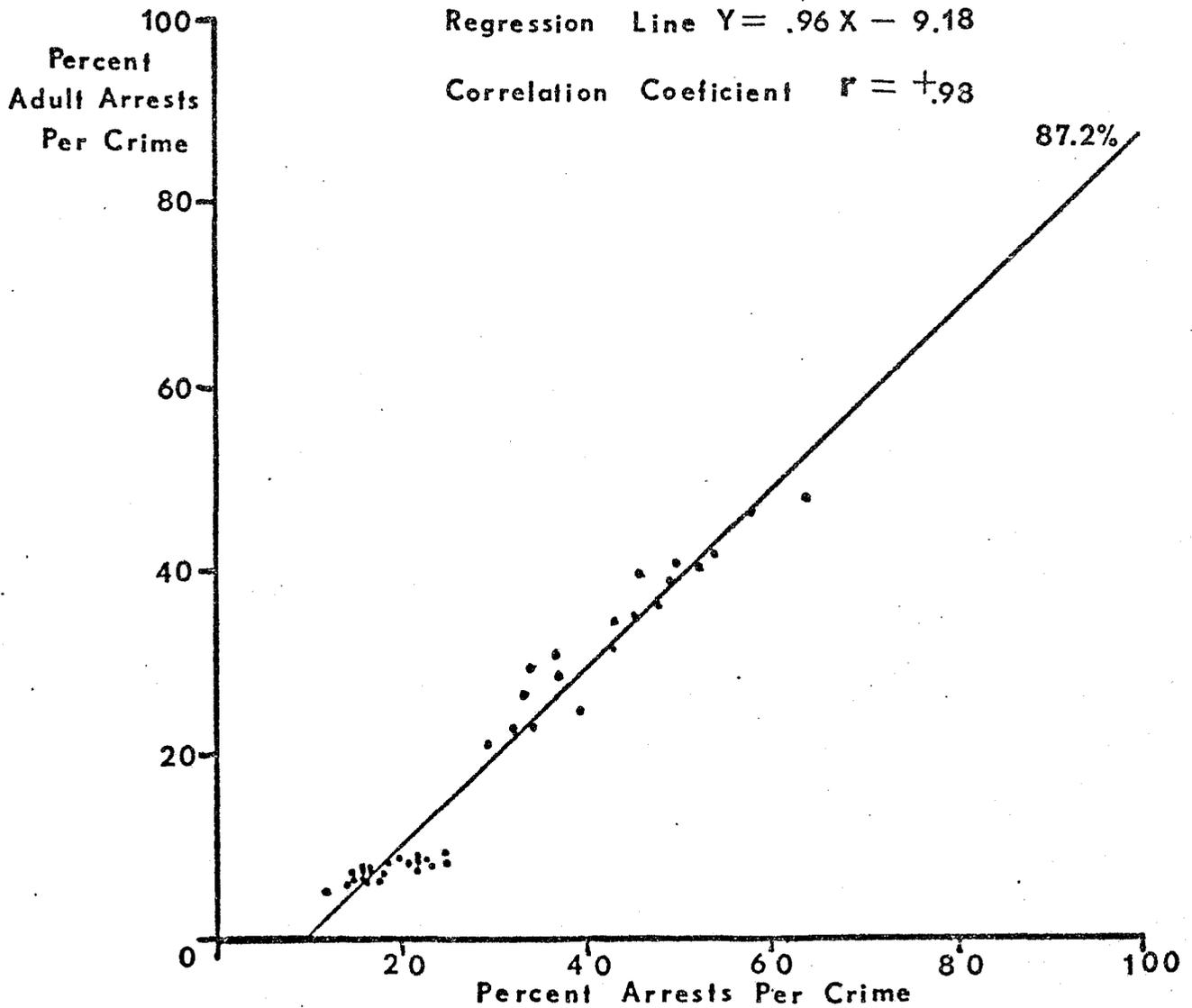


Figure 13

Assuming that the high correlation between the overall arrest/crime ratios and the adult arrest/crime ratios is a result of juvenile crime being cleared at a greater rate than the adult crime, juveniles are committing less than the 50 percent of the crime arrest figures alone would indicate. In fact, extrapolating the linear regression line to 100 arrests per 100 crimes, indicates that 87 percent of the crime is being committed by adults.

The linear regression analysis does not prove that juveniles are committing a low percentage of the Class I offenses, but does support such a theory, which is worthy of a great deal more investigation.

FORCIBLE RAPE PROFILE

Because of the nature of the crime, it is difficult to compile accurate and meaningful statistics on forcible rape. Victimization surveys compiled by the U. S. Department of Justice on such cities as Washington, Pittsburg, Boston and San Francisco (July, 1977) indicate less than 20 percent of the forcible rape incidents are reported to the police. The number of Kansas reported cases varied from 304 in 1970 to 428 in 1974, but from available data it cannot be definitely determined whether this represents an actual increase in incidents of rape or an increased willingness on the part of the victim to report the offense. The rate of reported offenses cleared by arrests during this period was 61.0 percent.

**RAPE
NCRP ARRESTS BY RACE GROUP**

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
1970	14	0	17	40	8	9	25	17	64	66	56	9	120	75
1971	7	0	23	28	5	15	15	15	50	58	56	27	106	85
1972	12	0	9	25	12	3	18	10	51	38	79	32	130	70
1973	3	0	12	22	5	6	25	13	45	41	49	40	94	81
1974	13	3	14	44	22	12	21	19	70	78	64	20	134	98
1975*													131	69
1976*													102	63
Totals	49	3	75	159	52	45	104	74	290	281	304	128	524	309**

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available
 **Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 14

Analysis of arrest data, however, indicates that forcible rape is not primarily a juvenile problem. During the study period, only 21.2 percent of those arrested and charged with forcible rape were juveniles. This is not considered disproportionate to their percentage of the NCRP.

Of those juveniles so charged, approximately 50.3 percent were white as compared with 67.1 percent white in the adult arrests. Because of the low non-white population in the state, the arrest rate for non-white males varied from 12 to 15 times higher than for white males over the reporting period.

RAPE JUVENILE ARRESTS BY POPULATION AREA

YEAR	JO	WY	SN	SG	Metro	Non-Metro	State
1970	10	23	1	10	44	5	49
1971	2	18	0	10	30	4	34
1972	4	13	1	11	29	17	46
1973	0	10	1	8	19	3	22
1974	6	21	9	2	38	16	54
1975*							38
1976*							22
Totals	22	85	12	41	160	45	205**

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available

**Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 15

From figure 15 it can be seen that the four metropolitan counties account for 78.4 percent of the rape arrests with Wyandotte County contributing more than half of these. The clearance rate for rape cases

was lower in the metropolitan areas than in the rural areas.

The juvenile suspect arrested for rape is, by definition, male and his chances of being white or non-white are approximately equal. There is better than a 3 out of 4 chance that he will be arrested in one of the metropolitan areas and a 40 percent chance that it will be Wyandotte County. The most common age is 17, but the median age has declined from 16.0 years in 1970 to 15.1 years in 1976.

ROBBERY PROFILE

Although the percentage of robbery cases which are reported to the police is higher than that of forcible rape, the clearance rate is much lower. Of the 11,130 robberies reported in Kansas from 1970 through 1975, only 3,744 or 33.7 percent were cleared. The number of cases showed a significant increase in 1974, but the 1975 and 1976 statistics did not continue this trend. The overall increase from 1,684 reported cases in 1970 to 1,960 reported cases in 1976, indicated a significant but not alarming rise in robbery crimes.

ROBBERY NCRP ARRESTS BY RACE GROUP

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
1970	15	2	44	96	24	48	64	128	147	274	111	84	258	358
1971	16	0	35	97	35	34	70	103	156	234	126	73	282	307
1972	15	6	39	80	27	44	75	82	156	212	92	79	248	291
1973	10	1	37	62	24	53	81	105	152	221	125	110	277	331
1974	45	5	52	186	40	65	125	144	262	400	136	104	398	504
1975*													337	368
1976*													296	282
Totals	101	14	207	521	150	244	415	562	873	1,341	590	450	1,463	1,791

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available.

**Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 16

Robbery arrests among the non-white population, however, is an extremely serious problem. Although this segment comprises less than 6 percent

of the NCRP, it is contributing more than half of all the arrests for robbery. As shown in figure 16, in the four major population counties, 61.0 percent of the robbery arrests from 1970 through 1974, were non-white. The rural areas showed only 43.3 percent non-white arrests for robbery over the same period, but smaller percentage of non-whites in these areas merely reinforces the seriousness of the problem. It is felt that mobility plays an important part in rural robberies, however, insufficient data are available to substantiate this assumption.

ROBBERY JUVENILE ARRESTS BY POPULATION AREA

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1970	10	0	41	0	23	0	63	4	137	4	30	5	167	9
1971	7	0	47	1	19	0	73	7	146	8	51	5	197	13
1972	2	0	53	1	5	0	65	10	125	11	27	4	152	15
1973	3	0	29	5	33	0	51	13	116	18	46	2	162	20
1974	26	2	68	10	13	0	38	4	145	16	41	2	186	18
1975*													170	24
1976*													128	23
Totals	48	2	238	17	93	0	290	38	669	57	195	18	864	75**

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available
 **Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 17

Juvenile involvement in robbery, as indicated by arrest data, is not disproportionate to the juvenile NCRP. During the study period, juveniles accounted for 28.8 percent of the arrests for robbery, while making up 27.5 percent of the NCRP. Some disparity does appear in figure 17, however, in the metropolitan areas which account for 77.3 percent of the juvenile robbery arrests from approximately 42.4 percent of the juvenile NCRP.

Female arrests for robbery were greater among juveniles than adults. Approximately 10 percent of the juvenile robbery arrests were female as compared to 6.1 percent of the adults. The significant fact here is that robbery arrests among female juveniles are on the increase in the metropolitan areas. In 1970, (see figure 17), only 3.6 percent of the juvenile robbery arrests were females while in 1973, 15.5 percent were females. Non-metropolitan areas have shown a decrease during the same period.

The median age for juveniles arrested for robbery in Kansas during the study period, was 15.4 years for males and 15.3 years for females. The male median has remained nearly the same, while the females have increased from 13.9 years in 1970 to 16.0 in 1976. The modal age is 16 years for both male and female. Both males and females arrested in metropolitan counties averaged .25 years younger than their rural counterparts. The modal age for non-metropolitan areas was 17 for males and 14 for females; whereas, 16 years was the modal age in the cities for both males and females.

The juvenile arrested for robbery in Kansas most probably will be 16 years old and will have a 3 out of 4 chance of being arrested in one of the four major population counties, most probably Wyandotte

or Sedgwick. If he is arrested in one of these metropolitan areas, he probably will be non-white (61 percent) and that probability is increasing. He usually will be male, but the chances of being female are also increasing.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT PROFILE

Reported cases of aggravated assault in Kansas have risen significantly from 2,284 in 1970 to 3,868 in 1976, and the high number of clearances to arrests, (3 clearances for every 2 arrests), would indicate that many of those arrested have committed multiple offenses. Although the clearance rate for this crime is high (66 percent to 70 percent), the situation is still serious.

ASSAULT - NCRP ARRESTS BY RACE GROUP

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
1970	83	9	52	66	84	66	100	85	319	226	371	132	690	358
1971	107	10	61	57	162	68	108	78	438	213	409	155	847	368
1972	119	4	60	78	78	58	82	88	339	228	497	165	836	393
1973	110	1	88	100	87	57	98	74	383	232	455	153	838	385
1974	134	5	113	186	45	41	114	96	406	328	511	166	917	494
1975*													984	422
1976*													883	404
Totals	553	29	374	487	456	290	502	421	1,885	1,227	2,243	771	4,128	1,998 **

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available

**Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 18

As shown in figure 18, arrests for aggravated assault during the study period were equally distributed between metropolitan and rural areas. Arrests of whites outnumbered non-whites two to one, but arrest rates were 12 times higher for non-whites due to their small percentage of the NCRP.

Metropolitan areas showed a higher percent of non-whites arrests than did rural areas probably due to higher concentration. Arrest rates were slightly lower for rural non-whites. Mobility again becomes a significant factor and it is difficult to tie each arrest to a county or residence.

ASSAULT JUVENILE ARRESTS BY POPULATION AREA

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1970	40	0	11	0	49	2	50	17	150	19	58	0	208	19
1971	48	6	16	3	93	26	29	11	186	46	41	7	227	53
1972	46	2	26	3	30	6	55	12	157	23	79	8	236	37
1973	42	5	37	7	32	3	21	3	132	18	70	16	202	34
1974	51	7	71	17	12	2	30	5	164	31	75	8	239	39
1975*													187	34
1976*													201	36
Totals	227	20	161	30	216	39	185	48	789	137	323	39	1,112	176**

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available
 **Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 19

Juveniles accounted for only 1,746 or 19.8 percent of the 8,819 arrests for aggravated assault in Kansas during the study period while comprising 27.5 percent of the NCRP, (see figure 19). Therefore, from arrest data only, it could be deduced this crime is less a problem among juveniles than adults. Victimization surveys compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice on such cities as Washington, Pittsburg, Boston and San Francisco (July, 1977), however, indicate much of the

unreported crime in this area is committed by juveniles against juveniles. Juvenile involvement in aggravated assault, therefore, would appear to be more serious than arrest data would indicate.

The metropolitan counties produced 926 or 71.9 percent of all juvenile arrests for aggravated assault in Kansas from 1970 through 1974, which is disproportionate to the percent of the juvenile NCRP residing in these counties. This percentage has varied from a high of 82.8 percent in 1971, to a low of 63.5 percent in 1973, but is generally declining.

Further analysis of the arrest data shows a surprisingly high percent of female arrests for assault, (see figure 19). Of the 1,746 arrests from 1970 through 1976, 14.1 percent, or 246 were female. This percent ranged from 10.7 percent in the rural areas to 14.8 percent in the larger population counties.

Female arrests, primarily in the metropolitan areas, have risen from 11.2 percent in 1970 to 15.9 percent in 1974 and preliminary examination of the 1975 and 1976 data show a continuation of this trend.

The median age of juveniles arrested for aggravated assault during this period was 15.2 years for males and 14.7 for females. Males in the metropolitan areas averaged .15 years younger than their rural counterparts while females averaged .30 years older. The modal age was 17 for males and 14 for females in all areas.

The average male juvenile arrested for aggravated assault probably will be 17 years old and have two chances out of three of being white. It is equally probable that he will be arrested in a metropolitan area and that, based on the clearance/arrest ratio, he will be charged with more than one assault. Females probably will be 13 or 14 years old and have a higher probability of being non-white.

BURGLARY PROFILE

Between 1970 and 1975, the number of reported cases of burglary in Kansas rose from 19,426 to 30,081 with only a slight drop to 29,724 in 1976. This is an increase of 54.5 percent in a six year period. The clearance rate for burglary has averaged only 21.8 percent and the clearance/arrest ratio of 4 clearances for every 3 arrests would again indicate multiple offenses for most arrestees.

BURGLARY NCRP ARRESTS BY RACE GROUP

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
1970	168	2	242	249	186	80	544	305	1,140	636	1,192	139	2,332	775
1971	201	1	245	232	179	63	598	302	1,223	598	1,467	236	2,690	834
1972	165	5	231	212	173	86	587	277	1,156	580	1,409	219	2,565	799
1973	231	1	209	162	215	101	438	228	1,093	492	1,717	214	2,810	706
1974	250	5	276	276	277	126	637	263	1,440	670	2,003	213	3,443	833
1975*													4,318	976
1976*													2,874	680
Totals	1,015	14	1,203	1,131	1,030	456	2,804	1,375	6,052	2,976	7,788	1,021	13,840	3,997**

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available

**Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 20

An analysis of those persons arrested for burglary during this period indicate that slightly over half (50.6 percent) of all burglary arrests in Kansas occurred in the four major population counties. This percentage is disproportionate to the percent of NCRP these counties represent. Within

the metropolitan area, 67.0 percent of the arrests for burglary were of whites as compared with 88.4 percent in rural areas and these ratios have remained fairly stable through the study period, (see figure 20). Although whites contributed over 75 percent of the burglary arrests, the arrest rate for non-whites was much higher due to their small contribution to the overall NCRP.

BURGLARY JUVENILE ARRESTS BY POPULATION AREA

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1970	101	9	261	7	120	11	463	26	845	53	556	25	1,501	78
1971	128	5	270	14	78	2	561	32	1,037	53	764	22	1,801	75
1972	112	3	255	13	72	8	529	40	968	64	670	44	1,638	108
1973	149	7	169	10	106	0	368	18	792	35	871	42	1,663	77
1974	163	11	347	13	172	12	369	22	1,051	58	927	54	1,978	112
1975*													2,134	146
1976*													1,652	96
Totals	653	35	1,302	57	548	33	2,290	138	4,793	263	3,783	187	3,581	450 **

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available

**Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 21

Although juveniles averaged less than 27.5 percent of the NCRP during the 1970 through 1974 period, 9,031 or 50.6 percent of the 17,837 burglary arrests were juveniles. From figure 21 it can be seen that the metropolitan areas which contain approximately 42 percent of the juvenile NCRP accounted for 5,056 or 56.0 percent of the burglary arrests for the entire juvenile NCRP. Since many of the reported

burglaries in rural areas result in arrests of non-local persons, it is suspected that involvement of the city juvenile is much more widespread than arrest data would indicate due to the mobility factor. Sedgwick County reported the highest burglary arrest rate for male juveniles four out of the five years studied and the highest female rate two years out of five.

The number of female arrests for burglary is quite low, ranging from 5.5 percent for metropolitan areas to 4.9 percent for rural counties. Arrest activity among female juveniles in rural areas, however, has risen from a low of 22 in 1971 to a high of 54 in 1974.

The median age for juveniles arrested for burglary during the period studied was 14.8 for males and 14.2 for females in the metropolitan areas. Rural area juveniles arrested were approximately .25 years older in both sexes. The most common age for metropolitan juveniles was 13-14 for males and females, while in rural areas the males were mostly 17 years old.

For each 100 juvenile suspects arrested for burglary in Kansas, 50.6 will be arrested in one of the four major population counties; most likely Sedgwick, (see figure 21). There will be a better than 75 percent chance that the arrestee will be male, and on the basis of the clearance/arrest ratio will probably have committed other burglaries.

LARCENY PROFILE

Of the six major crimes considered in this report, larceny has the greatest impact on our society. It comprises 61.4 percent of all reported major crimes in Kansas in 1976 and 59.0 percent over the past seven years. Although reported larcenies declined from 46,208 in 1970 to a low of 43,558 in 1973, they increased by 51.3 percent during the next three years to a high of 65,889 in 1976.

A portion of the increase can be attributed to a change in reporting procedures which included all theft rather than just grand larceny. This included shoplifting under \$50.00 which was previously reported as a Class II offense. Also, the increased requirement for reporting minor larceny in order to satisfy insurance requirements has added to the number of reports. This does not belie the fact that larceny is on the increase.

LARCENY NCRP ARRESTS BY RACE GROUP

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
1970	688	44	321	331	572	212	1,597	842	3,170	1,429	3,005	440	6,183	1,869
1971	720	62	342	399	578	222	1,531	826	3,171	1,571	2,910	422	6,081	1,993
1972	893	58	368	471	481	181	1,428	772	3,170	1,482	2,716	506	5,886	1,988
1973	702	27	418	560	474	238	1,258	562	2,852	1,387	3,212	494	6,064	1,881
1974	1,066	49	700	805	668	252	1,979	852	4,413	1,964	4,080	585	8,493	2,549
1975*													8,023	2,711
1976*													7,839	2,475
Totals	10,659	240	2,149	2,566	2,773	1,105	7,793	3,922	16,784	7,833	15,923	2,447	32,707	10,230

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available

**Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 22

The clearance rate for larceny during the five year period from 1970 through 1974, ranged from 20.5 percent to 20.0 percent. During this same period there were 115 incidents cleared for every 100 arrests.

LARCENY JUVENILE ARRESTS BY POPULATION AREA

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1970	358	99	236	67	292	111	1,119	444	2,005	721	1,251	279	3,256	1,000
1971	331	135	312	90	276	106	1,199	479	2,118	810	1,144	220	3,262	1,030
1972	375	166	281	125	207	102	1,052	409	1,915	802	1,049	305	2,964	1,107
1973	311	102	305	165	213	88	693	409	1,522	764	1,165	416	2,687	1,180
1974	439	201	399	276	276	112	1,022	757	2,136	1,346	1,547	478	3,683	1,824
1975*													3,616	1,576
1976*													3,224	1,497
Totals	1,814	703	1,533	723	1,264	519	5,085	2,498	9,696	4,443	5,156	1,698	15,852	6,141**

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available
 **Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 23

A total of 42,987 arrests for larceny were made in Kansas from 1970 through 1974 of which 24,617 or 57.3 percent were in the four major urban counties. This figure is considerably higher than their percentage of the NCRP. Figure 22 shows that over 68 percent of the metropolitan area arrests were white, while whites accounted for 86.7 percent of the non-metropolitan area larceny arrests. This is fairly consistent with other major crimes and reflects a very high arrest rate among non-whites in both areas. Females contributed 7,671 or 34.2 percent of the larceny arrests in metropolitan areas and 3,508 or 21.0 percent in rural counties, (see figure 23).

Juveniles accounted for 21,993 or 56.2 percent of all larceny arrests in Kansas from 1970 through 1974. Over 64 percent of these occurred in the metropolitan counties which contained only 42.4 percent of the juvenile NCRP. The juveniles arrested in the metropolitan areas made up 36.1 percent of total arrests in the state during that period.

Female juveniles are involved in larceny arrests considerably more than in any other major crime. Figure 23 shows they contributed 31.0 percent of the arrests in metropolitan areas and 21.6 percent in rural areas. Overall state involvement of the female juvenile has increased only slightly since 1970, but their involvement in the large city areas has increased from 26.4 percent in 1970 to 38.6 percent in 1974. It is possible the inclusion of minor shoplifting has contributed greatly to this problem.

The median age for larceny arrestees during the study period was 14.7 for male juveniles and 14.6 for females. Those arrested in rural areas averaged only .2 years older than those arrested in the metropolitan areas. The modal age was 13 to 14 for both areas.

The average juvenile arrested for larceny in Kansas has a 75 percent chance of being white and a 2 out of 3 chance of being male. More than 6 of every 10 will be arrested in one of the four metropolitan counties. They probably will be 13 to 14 years old and usually will be charged with only one offense.

AUTO THEFT PROFILE

Auto theft, unlike most major crimes in Kansas, has shown a slight decline in the number of reported cases over the past few years. From a high of 5,728 in 1970 we have dropped to 5,271 in 1976. It is possible the anti-theft measures instituted by the auto industry have had a considerable deterrent effect on auto theft over this period.

During the period 1970 through 1974, the clearance rate for auto thefts in Kansas ranged from 26.7 percent in 1970 to a high of 39.3 percent in 1973. The 1973 figure was more than 10 percent higher than the next highest year and the clearance to arrest rate jumped from 1.2 to 1.9.

AUTO THEFT NCRP ARRESTS BY RACE GROUP

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
1970	67	4	128	139	62	23	211	114	468	280	493	71	961	351
1971	113	2	101	113	50	9	273	106	537	230	524	80	1,061	310
1972	89	4	63	111	36	17	209	74	397	206	527	89	924	295
1973	84	6	72	79	35	5	157	58	348	148	527	51	875	199
1974	78	1	129	90	58	11	194	64	459	166	502	56	961	222
1975*													1,097	203
1976*													963	199
Total	431	17	493	532	241	65	1,044	416	2,209	1,030	2,573	347	4,782	1,377

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available
 **Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 24

Figure 24 shows that of the 6,159 arrests for auto theft in Kansas from 1970 through 1974, 3,239 or 52.6 percent were made in the four large population counties. This is more than proportionate to their percent of NCRP.

Analysis of auto theft arrests by race over this period indicate that 68.2 percent of those arrested in the metropolitan areas were white as compared to 88.1 percent for the rural areas. Female arrests in these two areas contributed 6.1 percent and 7.5 percent respectively.

AUTO THEFT JUVENILE ARRESTS BY POPULATION AREA

YEAR	JO		WY		SN		SG		Metro		Non-Metro		State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1970	49	4	162	7	35	0	250	12	469	23	245	24	741	47
1971	81	5	119	9	35	3	298	18	533	35	296	13	829	48
1972	71	0	111	5	29	3	191	22	402	30	307	33	709	63
1973	60	6	73	6	21	2	142	6	296	20	271	31	567	51
1974	52	7	117	7	31	2	166	22	366	38	250	27	616	65
1975*													747	63
1976*													690	57
Totals	313	22	582	34	151	10	1,047	80	2,093	146	1,369	128	3,462	274

*1975-1976 state totals only, county figures not yet available
 **Does not include 1975-1976 state totals

Figure 25

During the study period, juveniles accounted for 61.8 percent of all arrests for auto theft. This rate of juveniles to adult

arrests is considerably higher than for any other Class I offense. Juveniles were arrested at a rate of 14.3 per 100 reported auto thefts. This is the highest arrest per crime rate and would indicate, at least from the arrest data, that juveniles are responsible for a greater percent of auto thefts than for any other Class I crime.

Of the 3,736 juvenile arrests for auto theft 60.0 percent were in the metropolitan areas, (see figure 25). Only 6.5 percent of the metropolitan juvenile arrests were female while the rural areas contributed 9.3 percent.

The median age for juveniles arrested for auto theft in Kansas for 1970 through 1974 was 15.2 years for males and 14.9 for females. The modal age was 15 years.

The average juvenile arrested for auto theft in Kansas is 15 years of age and has a 3 in 4 chance of being white. There is a 90.0 percent probability he will be male, and 6 chances out of 10 will be arrested in one of the four major population counties.



END