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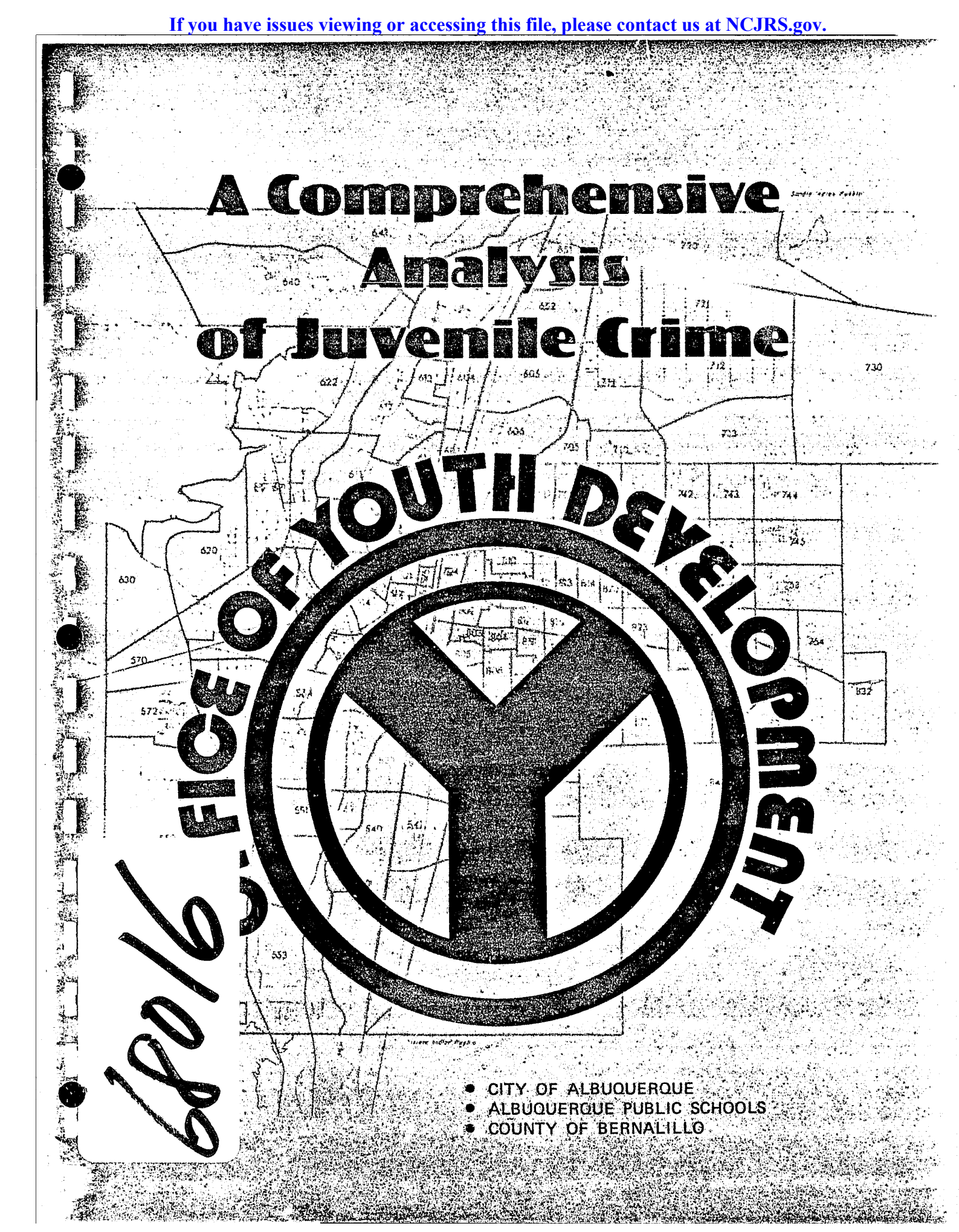
A Comprehensive Analysis of Juvenile Crime



1986

- CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
- ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
- COUNTY OF BERNALILLO

VOLUME II

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME - 1976

Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office

June 15, 1977

City of Albuquerque

P.O. BOX 1293 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

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June 3, 1977

The County of Bernalillo
The City of Albuquerque
The Albuquerque Public Schools

Dear Friends:

I am pleased to submit to you this report on the comprehensive analysis of juvenile crime. The study is one of numerous research and planning efforts developed by the Commission on Youth and its technical unit the Office of Youth Development.

One of the first and most important steps in developing a service system is to identify the problem. The problem in the majority of cases is the by-product of numerous systems, particularly those systems that impact on individuals.

This study is an attempt to identify the major and most significant problem areas in reference to juvenile crime. As opposed to most research studies, proving or disproving a preconceived hypothesis was not the major intent; but rather a critical analysis of available data, with the reader having the right to formulate his own conclusions.

From an operations viewpoint, the study is significant when viewed in relationship to other systems operating within the community. Correlating data from the numerous identified network of systems begins to set the stage for developing and implementing ways to more realistically deal with the problems.

I want to thank the staff of the Office of Youth Development for their long hours of hard work, especially, John Freshman our Research Analyst. His complete dedication to the project enabled us to produce a vital and significant product in a short time and at low cost.

Thank you for your help and continued support.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Sanchez

Robert L. Sanchez, Director
Office of Youth Development

RLS/jm

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

This report is the first step toward developing a comprehensive juvenile offender based information system in the Bernalillo County/ Albuquerque area. Other systems have in the past been involved in attempting to provide accurate and complete juvenile violation data but have been abandoned for various reasons. However, today in those agencies and policy boards that deal with the juvenile crime problem, an increasing awareness is developing that the juvenile crime situation must be given more attention. Manifestation of this commitment has come in several positive forms. One very positive indication of this commitment is the statement recently released by the Metropolitan Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (MCJCC) that identified juveniles (under 18 years of age) and youth (persons 18 to 24 years of age) as their prime target for research and concentration of resources. Another broader indication is the inception of the Youth Commission and the formation of the Office of Youth Development (OYD) as the Commission's technical staff.

These two examples suggest that community leaders are becoming cognizant of the problem facing our youth population. Hopefully, this report will increase the information needed to better serve the youth in this area. By pinpointing heavy concentrations of juvenile arrestees and juvenile crime locations, those resources committed to alleviating the underlying causes of juvenile crime can have a greater impact on reducing this problem.

B. Credit

We wish to thank Captain L. P. Romero, Chief of Detectives, for his support and assistance in developing this report. We are also indebted to Detective Margette Romero, Supervisor of the Juvenile Division and her staff for their cooperation and assistance. The entire staff made every effort in helping to complete this report.

Many persons are responsible for helping to develop this system. Mr. James Jaramillo, former Director of the Urban Observatory, presently the Director of the Community Development Program for the City of Albuquerque, provided various resources and his office's expertise in helping to get this program off the ground. He brought together several technical people, who worked much longer and harder then they first realized to build the computer programs needed in this research. Mary Glen of the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments (MRGCOG) provided the expertise to develop the Ad-Match computer system that takes an address location and places it in the correct geographic division. Mr. Bob Anderson, Director of Government Research at the University of New Mexico, handled the day to day computer crises and provided the expertise that developed the final computer outputs. He and his staff worked long hours to perfect the system in a most timely manner. A special thanks also goes to our volunteer worker Mr. Buck Buchanan, whose graphic ability and unfailing efforts helped us immensely.

The summaries and conclusions stated in this report are based entirely on the factual data derived through the records of the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office (SO). However, all the summaries and conclusions are the sole responsibility of the OYD.

C. Methodology

The most important point to remember concerning the methodology of this report is that it is not a sample. This report deals with the entire universe of juveniles arrested by the SO in 1976. In addition, such statistical procedures such as ensuring randomness, determining sampling size, population variability, accuracy levels sampling distributions and the whole gambit of probability and inference testing between the population and the sample can be disposed of.

This paper was written under the premise that it should be read and utilized by any and all persons who wish to do so. Thus, the analysis of the data was kept at the lowest appropriate level. However, in future reports, when more of the data can be correlated with other variables, statistical measures such as regression correlation will hopefully be used. To do such types of analysis, however, requires an in-depth knowledge of the underlying patterns of the data which this report is intending to uncover.

D. Operationalization of the Variables

1. Source Documents:

The arrest report sheets were used to obtain the information contained in this report. If the information was not complete on these sheets, the juveniles' arrest file was checked to obtain the missing information. If the needed information was not contained in either of the above records, the arrest files from the Records Division were checked to obtain the missing data.

2. Age & Sex:

The age and sex were taken directly off of the source documents. Age 10 and under were coded into one category because of

the low number of arrestees in this age group.

3. Time:

Also coded was the month, the day of the week and the hour of the day the violation was allegedly committed by the juveniles arrested. For some crimes such as a burglary or vandalism, the exact hours are not always coded by the officers on the source document. Many times the juveniles will tell the officers when they committed the crime. In other occasions the time of occurrence must be estimated by the officers.

4. Crime:

The type of crime was taken off the arrest sheets. This report will deal only with the first crime the juvenile was charged with, although some of the arrestees were charged with more than one type of violation. In addition, both the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and this report do not detail multiple counts of a violation. For example, if a juvenile was arrested for eight (8) counts of robbery, both reports would show only one) arrest for robbery and not eight (8) separate arrests.

From the arrest sheets both the UCR and the OYD report placed the violation into the UCR categories. However, for various reasons, some crimes were interpreted differently which resulted in different totals in most categories. For an in-depth discussion of the difference see Section I, E - Comparison of the Uniform Crime Report.

5. Past Charges:

In this study the past charge category will either be, YES - the arrestee has a past charge with the SO or NO - the

arrestee does not have a past charge with the SO. This information will help us point out what group or groups of arrestees show a high level of repeat offenses.

6. Family Status:

In this study the family status category will be either, YES - the arrestee is from a nuclear family or NO - the arrestee is from a non-nuclear family. A nuclear family is one where both natural parents live at the same address as the arrestee. This information will help to assess whether the family situation effects the juvenile arrest situation. Several juvenile justice studies claim that indeed the family situation does effect the juvenile arrest picture.

7. Arrestee Disposition:

This information was broken down into the following categories: counseled and released to parents, case referred to Probation Office, case referred to District Attorney, arrestee sent to All Faiths Home. All but 3% of the arrests had this information. This information will be broken down by the types of violations the arrestee committed.

8. Arrestees' Home Address:

To protect the privacy and confidentiality of the arrestees, their home address was coded to the hundred block. Thus, if the actual arrestee's home address was 1572 Bridge SW, the coded address would be 1500 Bridge SW or if the street number was odd, such as 1571, the coded address would be 1501 Bridge SW.

9. Violation Location Address:

The actual address of the violation was coded except when the arrestee's address was the violation location too. If that situation occurred, then the address was again reduced to the hundred block.

10. Method of Address Analysis:

This study used the Ad-Match computer system that automatically places an address into small geographic divisions called Data Analysis Sub-Zones (DASZ). These sub-zones were originally developed by the MRGCOG and the City Planning Department. These sub-zones can vary in size but came about from a need for a planning unit smaller than a census tract but larger than a census block. There are 411 DASZ's in the metropolitan area and these DASZ's have boundaries coincident with those of the 1970 census tract boundaries.

The 411 DASZ's can be aggregated to 145 Data Analysis Zones (DAZ). The DAZ boundaries were intended to reflect homogeneous neighborhoods and natural boundaries.*

As mentioned above, this computer system can match an address into the correct DASZ and DAZ. However, the address must be correct in order for the computer system to work. Over one man-month was spent fixing addresses that could not be Ad-Matched. Usually, the street name was misspelled or the quadrant was wrong. These types of errors could be fixed readily. However, many corrections had to be made of the incorrect house numbers. These

* This information, taken from the report "Socioeconomic Indicators, 1974 Estimated" published by the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments.

errors took considerably more time to correct. In addition to the other problems, the SO records were hard to correct because often the arresting officer will note the address as an intersection only. An example of this is a violation location of Eubank and Lomas. To correct this, a special map must be used to determine what DASZ the intersection falls in. Then, picking either street, a correct range must be found through the use of an Address Coding Guide. Checking this Guide for Lomas, the correct address may be 8900 Lomas NE. After this process is finished, another problem arises - usually 4 DASZ's meet at a major intersection. This is caused by the fact that DASZ boundaries are usually determined by major streets. Faced with a choice of which of the 4 DASZ's to place a violation in when the address is an intersection is a definite problem. If no other means was available, a DASZ was randomly chosen by a random number table to select the DASZ where the violation occurred. P.O. Box numbers could not be coded in this system either. The standard procedure that is used to code such an address, is to use the Post Office address to which the P.O. Box is assigned.

This study made every effort available to find correct addresses, even to the point of checking SO central records and also checking Juvenile Probation files for correct arrestee addresses. This process indeed paid off as 98.6% of all violation locations and 98.1% of all arrestee home addresses were Ad-Matched. Because of the problem discussed previously concerning the less than totally accurate source

files and the problem of not using the exact home address, there was probably an error rate in the final output of the system. Roughly, the estimated accuracy level for violation locations would be lower than for home address in relation to DAZ's. Again, this stems from the fact that many street intersections were used as violation locations. The estimated accuracy level for violation locations is between 85%-90% and the accuracy level for home addresses is between 90%-95% at the DAZ level. This accuracy level would probably not be signif-cantly lessened when considered at the DASZ level. Since the main problem lay in selecting the right DAZ, selecting the correct DASZ was not a major problem. These problems will have only a very minimal impact with regards to the final analysis results.

E. Comparison with Uniform Crime Report

As already mentioned, this report and the UCR do not classify each arrest in exactly the same general category. This also happened with the Albuquerque Police Department (APD) arrest data. Steps will be taken to lessen this problem before the next coding operation of the 1977 juvenile arrest data.

The totals of the two reports were slightly different. This can be traced to the fact that the UCR does not include traffic and negligence cases while the OYD does.

The separate violation categories were aggregated into eight (8) major violation categories, which are shown in Table A. This was done for several reasons. One reason was that there is no way for the OYD

coding procedures to differentiate between very similar charges such as Aggravated and other Assualts. This resulted in an effort to group like charges in the same category so that the error factor could be reduced. Also, several categories of crimes, such as Gambling or Fraud, have little use in juvenile arrest data. While such charges as Refusing to Obey or Resisting Arrest are much more relevant in the juvenile arrest data. So a different breakdown and grouping aimed specifically for the juvenile arrest data was instituted.

This different breakdown placed all charges relating to disobeying or interfering with an officer in one separate category labeled Resisting. The OYD's All Other Violation category became the residual category for all minor violations that are not committed in large number by juveniles. The category labels are only used to describe the types of crimes and are not to be interpreted literally. An example is the category of ntable violations.

In conclusion, because the report deals with the entire universe of 50 juvenile arrestees for 1976, combined with the high accuracy levels achieved in the geographic analysis, the data presented herein is as accurate as presently possible.

Table A

	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
	UCR	OYD
1. VIOLENT & SEX VIOLATIONS a. Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter b. Manslaughter by Negligence c. Aggravated Assaults d. Other Assaults e. Forcible Rape f. Sex Offenses (except for Forcible Rape and Prositution)	16.7%	13.6%
2. PREVENTABLE VIOLATIONS a. Robbery b. Burglary c. Motor Vehicle Theft d. Vandalism	23.3%	25.3%
3. STEALING VIOLATIONS a. Larceny - Theft	10.2%	8.9%
4. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	9.6%	10.3%
5. LIQUOR VIOLATIONS a. Driving Under the Influence b. Liquor Laws	3.2%	3.4%
6. RESISTING VIOLATIONS a. Disorderly Conduct b. Resisting Arrest c. Escaping d. Failure to Obey e. Criminal Trespassing f. Refusing to Obey	N/A	8.9%
7. ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS a. Arson b. Fraud c. Forgery & Counterfeiting d. Embezzlement e. Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing f. Weapons - Carrying, Possessing, etc. g. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice h. Gambling i. Offenses against Family & Children j. All Other Offenses k. Traffic	16.0%	7.5%
8. CURFEW & RUNAWAY a. Curfew & Loitering b. Runaways	21.0%	22.1%

II. GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE VIOLATION LOCATIONS

A. Introduction

This section of the report will pinpoint the violation location of juvenile crime as reported by 1976 SO records. This type of analysis should prove to be useful to the SO in their efforts to deter juvenile crime. It should also be useful to such outreach units as the Roving Leader Unit, Youth Development, Inc. and other programs that can impact on these centers of violation activity.

In Table 1 the number of violations in each DAZ is presented. It should be noted that when this study uses the word "violation" it is used in a different sense than is commonly believed. Violations usually refer to the number of reported violations. This study, however, defines the number of violations not as the number of reported crimes, but the number of crimes committed in an area for which juveniles were arrested. The number of reported violations was not used because it is impossible to discern in certain crimes whether a juvenile or an adult actually committed the crime. The prime example of this point is a burglary. There is no way to tell the age of the burglar if we deal with reported violations. We also do not use the place of arrest* because that is usually different from the location of the offense. Again, using the example of a burglary, the place of arrest is usually the school or home of the juvenile and such information does not denote where the break-in occurred. Again, a reminder that in the following discussion the number of violations will mean - the number of violations committed in a given area for which juveniles were arrested for allegedly committing them.

*In the case of runaways, the home was often used as the violation location because often the juvenile simply returned home and there was no violation location.

Presented in Table 3 is a list of those DASZ's that lie primarily outside the Albuquerque City limits and within the Bernalillo County boundaries. Since the SO patrols mainly in these areas, the entire picture of the juvenile arrest data for the whole of Bernalillo County will be done in a future report which combines the juvenile arrest data from both the SO and the Albuquerque Police Department.

Also shown are two DAZ maps - Map 1, Greater Albuquerque Area Juvenile Violation Locations, shows the juvenile violation location picture for the whole metropolitan area from the SO records, and Map 2 shows the 5 Major Attractor DAZ's that will be discussed in this section. Both of these maps will help the reader pinpoint the areas under discussion.

B. Major Attractors of Violations

The five DAZ's with the most juvenile violations within their areas are referred to as Major Attractors of juvenile violations. These five DAZ's total 309 or 48% of the total SO juvenile violations.

Each of these Major Attractor DAZ's will be analyzed one by one. Listed below are the major topics that will be discussed on each attractor DAZ:

1. Description of the attractor DAZ boundaries.
2. The general area of Major Attractor DAZ's.
3. The number of violations within the DAZ.
4. The rank of the DAZ in terms of the number of violations.

5. The high school district in which the DAZ is located.

6. Discussion of any concentration of violation at the DASZ level.

7. What types of violations are being committed in the attractor DAZ.

8. A discussion of which DAZ the juveniles, who are committing violations in the attractor DAZ, come from. This information can aid us greatly in plotting the pattern of juvenile crime in the area.

9. A summary of the major points of discussion regarding the above listed topics.

Table 2 lists the Major Attractor areas by DAZ and shows the number of violations per DAZ on a percent breakdown of those violations by the violation categories. The total average percent for each violation category is shown at the bottom of the table. The discussion of each DAZ will deal with what percent above or below the total average each DAZ's separate violation category is. By standardizing on the basis of the totals average, we can immediately perceive which category of violation is prevalent in each DAZ. In addition Map 1A and Table 3A will help the reader interpret the data. Map 1A graphic depicts the juvenile population density and Table 3A displays the actual juvenile population by political entities. Table 3B shows the juvenile population by each DAZ.

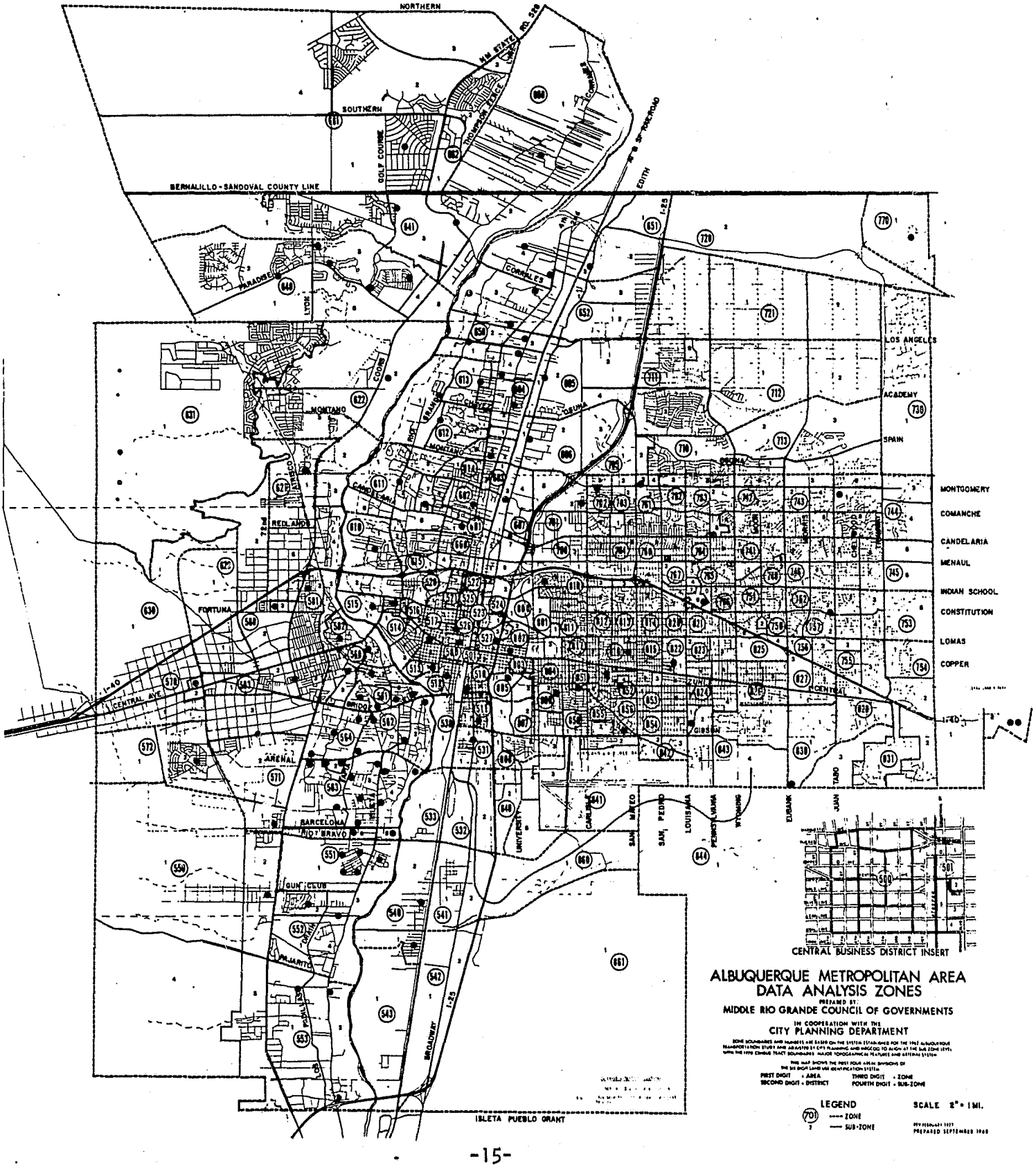
NOTE ON MAPS: There is one slight error found on the odd numbered maps. The maps show a DAZ labeled #831 in the area south of Gibson SE between I-25 and Broadway Blvd. This DAZ should be labeled #531 and not #831 on all odd numbered maps.

Table 1
Violation Location by DAZ
Source: 1976 Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Juvenile Arrest Data

DAZ	Number of Violations	DAZ	Number of Violations	DAZ	Number of Violations
563	130	612	7	510	1
650	53	605	6	511	1
551	44	512	5	513	1
640	42	526	5	515	1
562	40	527	5	517	1
561	31	583	5	522	1
564	24	763	5	531	1
553	23	601	4	532	1
604	23	611	4	533	1
541	21	622	4	570	1
540	17	660	3	603	1
641	16	580	3	607	1
Tijeras	15	602	3	621	1
552	14	816	3	661	1
560	12	822	3	651	1
852	12	824	3	701	1
571	11	500	2	760	1
761	10	516	2	767	1
550	9	524	2	802	1
606	9	572	2	805	1
744	9	610	2	806	1
755	9	652	2	810	1
582	8	702	2	851	1
613	8	770	2	855	1
581	7	830	2	Missing	10

MAP 1

JUVENILE VIOLATION LOCATIONS

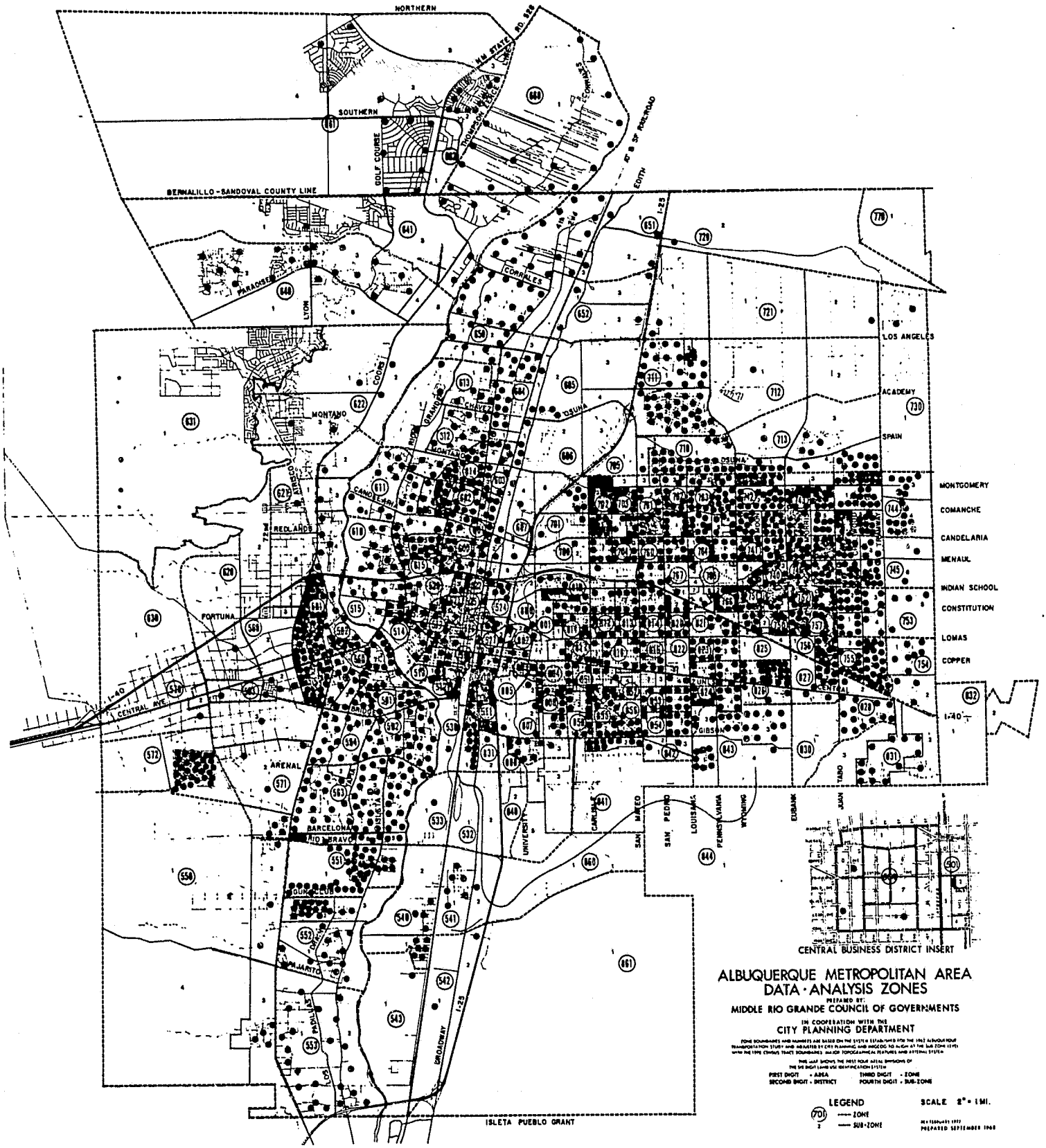


ALBUQUERQUE METROPOLITAN AREA DATA ANALYSIS ZONES

PREPARED BY:
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

LEGEND — ZONE — SUB-ZONE

SCALE 2" = 1 MI.



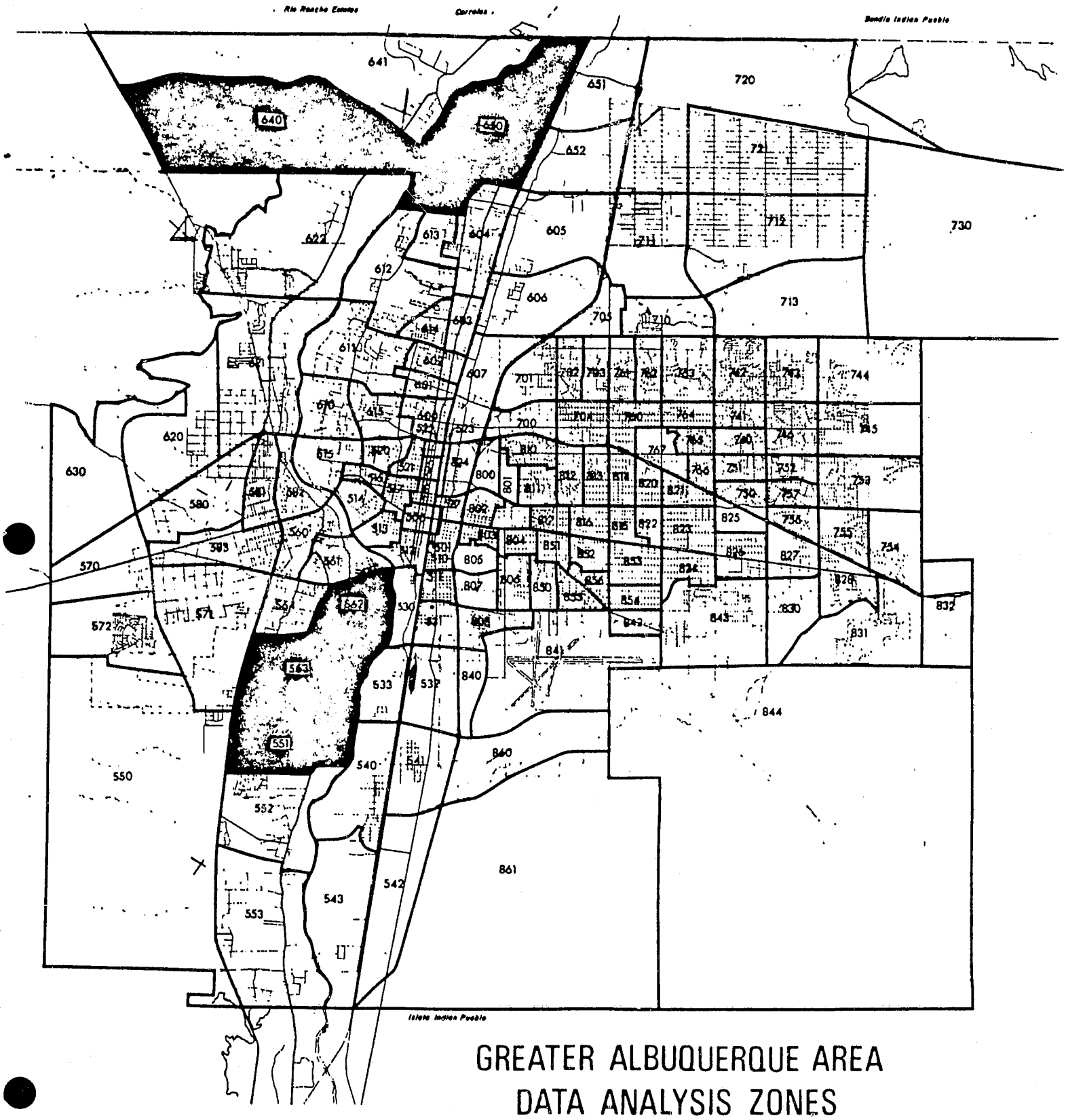
JUVENILE POPULATION DENSITY
1 DOT = 50 JUVENILES AGE 6-17
SOURCE: MIDDLE RIO GRANDE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT; 1976 SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 2
Violation Locations
Source: 1976 Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Juvenile Arrest Data

DAZ	Number of Violations	Percent Violation by DAZ							
		Violent & Sex	Preventable	Stealing	Liquor	Drug	Resisting	All Other	Curfew & Runaway
563	130	14.7%	24.8%	11.6%	1.5%	7.0%	7.0%	10.9%	22.5%
650	53	9.4	35.8	13.2	-0-	-0-	3.8	5.7	32.1
551	44	13.6	18.2	11.4	2.3	9.1	13.6	13.6	18.2
640	42	11.9	31.0	7.1	-0-	14.3	14.3	4.8	16.6
562	40	12.5	40.0	2.5	-0-	5.0	7.5	5.0	27.5
Total Average	N/A	13.4%	25.3%	8.9%	3.4%	10.3%	8.9%	7.5%	22.1%

MAP 2

DAZ'S HAVING OVER 40 JUVENILE VIOLATIONS



GREATER ALBUQUERQUE AREA DATA ANALYSIS ZONES

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Table 3
DASZ's Predominantly Outside Of
Albuquerque City Limits

DASZ	DASZ	DASZ	DASZ
5321	5603	6044	6406
5322	5611	6051	6411
5331	5613	6052	6412
5401	5621	6053	6413
5402	5622	6061	6501
5411	5631	6062	6502
5412	5632	6073	6503
5421	5633	6074	6504
5422	5634	6121	6511
5431	5635	6131	6512
5501	5636	6201	6513
5502	5637	6202	6521
5503	5641	6215	6523
5504	5701	6221	7122
5511	5711	6222	7202
5512	5712	6301	7211
5521	5713	6311	7212
5523	5721	6401	7301
5524	5801	6402	8321
5531	5802	6403	8322
5532	5803	6404	8441
5601	6042	6405	8611
5602	6043		

Table 3A
Population Estimates
Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments
1975 Socio-Economic Indicators
Population - Ages 6-17

1.	Greater Albuquerque Area	91,268
2.	Breakdown of Greater Albuquerque Area	
	*a. Bernalillo County	89,104
	b. City of Albuquerque	71,965
	*c. Bernalillo County (outside of City limits)	17,139
	d. Sandoval County Area in Greater Albuquerque Area	2,164
	Rio Rancho	1,276
	Corrales	888

* Does not include areas in Bernalillo County east or west of the Greater Albuquerque Area

Table 3B

1975 Juvenile Population by DAZ for Greater Albuquerque Area
Ages 6 to 17
Source: Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments

DAZ	POPULATION	DAZ	POPULATION	DAZ	POPULATION
563	3118	512	766	856	342
744	3085	602	766	816	331
711	2396	662	758	550	328
742	2359	740	743	821	328
581	2304	756	736	571	316
746	2183	704	722	817	306
743	2029	612	715	804	297
650	1910	510	699	516	289
763	1869	806	663	621	283
745	1803	764	658	851	282
710	1727	582	656	605	278
702	1662	610	654	541	259
755	1623	750	633	641	255
583	1604	511	627	815	255
572	1556	600	611	607	253
552	1494	820	595	852	253
753	1441	814	582	513	214
611	1308	831	574	802	179
562	1305	855	567	552	166
551	1291	813	563	613	149
757	1234	531	544	803	145
615	1213	811	521	520	127
826	1198	661	518	514	123
843	1149	854	514	527	97
751	1116	810	513	807	95
713	1106	766	507	651	82
553	1091	850	490	720	82
561	1048	828	485	526	80
604	1041	841	468	830	72
823	1034	812	455	500	53
640	1031	540	452	842	49
752	1025	601	447	767	45
760	978	524	444	525	39
560	954	754	420	530	28
761	905	603	409	805	28
660	888	517	408	705	25
564	880	765	407	801	18
762	843	515	386	700	11
703	833	701	385	533	9
824	832	827	377	800	8
853	805	521	376	522	7
614	789	808	374	580	4
741	786	606	343	501	2

DAZ # 563

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Arenal Road SW

SOUTH Rio Bravo Boulevard SW

EAST Rio Grande River

WEST Coors Road SW

GENERAL AREA: South Valley SCHOOL DISTRICT Rio Grande High School

DAZ RANK: First TOTAL DAZ VIOLATIONS 130

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

This area is broken into 7 sub-zones. Sub-zones 1 through 4 lie north of Barcelona Road, while sub-zones 5, 6, and 7 lie to the south. 85% of the violations occurred in sub-zones 1 through 4. Sub-zone 2 encompasses the Rio Grande High School campus and this area accounted for 25 or 19% of the total DAZ's violations. No violations occurred in sub-zone 7.

GEOGRAPHIC ATTRACTION ANALYSIS:

1.) #563 - 66%
2.) #551 - 6%
3.) #553 - 5%
4.) #564 - 4%

The within-district violation rate for this DAZ is very high at 66%. The other significant DAZ's whose juvenile arrestees commit violations in #563 all are in the South Valley area.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

Most of the levels of violation are quite close to the average levels. Stealing violations are 30% above average while Liquor violations are 56% below average. Half of the Violent and Sex violations occur in sub-zone 2, while 56% of the Preventable violations occur in sub-zone 3, which lies between Tapia and Isleta Roads.

SUMMARY:

This DAZ acts as the number one Major Attractor area for juvenile violations in Bernalillo County, exclusive of the City of Albuquerque area. Section II B will show that this area also has the highest number of juvenile arrestees. Most of the violations are occurring in sub-zones 2, 3, and 4, all of which lie north of Barcelona Road SW. The violation pattern follows the average levels closely, except for Stealing violations, which are 30% above average. Sub-zones 2 and 3 are the main areas for Preventable and Violent and Sex violations, respectfully.

DAZ # 650

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Bernalillo County Line

SOUTH Chamisal Rd. NW/El Pueblo Rd. NW

EAST 4th Street NW/Railroad Tracks

WEST Rio Grande River

GENERAL AREA: North Valley/Alameda SCHOOL DISTRICT Valley High School

DAZ RANK: Second TOTAL DAZ VIOLATIONS 53

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

This DAZ is broken into 4 sub-zones, and 95% of the violations took place in sub-zones 3 and 4, which lie north of El Pueblo Road. This DAZ lies in the extreme North Valley area.

GEOGRAPHIC ATTRACTION ANALYSIS:

1.) #650 - 85%

This DAZ has an extremely high within-district violation rate of 85%.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

There were no reported Liquor and Drug violations in this DAZ. Categories significantly above average were Preventable violations, 42%, Stealing violations, 48%, and Curfew and Runaway charges, 45%. Below average were Violent and Sex violations, 30%, and Resisting violations, 57%.

SUMMARY:

This area acts as a Major Attractor for juvenile violations in the North Valley area. A large share, 85%, of the violations are committed by within-area juveniles.
No Liquor or Drug violations were reported committed in this area. Preventable, Stealing, and Curfew and Runaway violations were almost double the average rate. Most of the violations occurred in the middle and northern area of this DAZ.

DAZ # 551

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Rio Bravo Boulevard SW

SOUTH Gun Club Road SW

EAST Rio Grande River

WEST Coors Boulevard SW

GENERAL AREA: South Valley SCHOOL DISTRICT Rio Grande High School

DAZ RANK: Third TOTAL DAZ VIOLATIONS 44

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

Isleta Road divides this DAZ into 2 sub-zones. 82% of this DAZ's violations occurred in sub-zone 1, which lies west of Isleta Boulevard SW.

GEOGRAPHIC ATTRACTION ANALYSIS:

1.) #551 - 55%
2.) #563 - 16%
3.) #553 - 11%

This has a high, 55%, within-district violation level. Other significant areas are #563 to the north, and #553 to the south.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

Above average violation categories are Stealing, 28%, All Other charges, 81%, and Resisting violations, 53%. Below average were Liquor violations, 32%, and Preventable violations, 28%.

SUMMARY:

This DAZ is located in roughly the center of the South Valley area. A great majority of the violations occur west of Isleta Boulevard. Stealing charges, the category of All Other charges, and Resisting charges were all above average in DAZ #551. Juveniles from the nearby areas are committing significant amounts of violations in this DAZ.

DAZ # 640

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Celebecilles Arroyo

SOUTH Alameda Grant Boundary

EAST Rio Grande River

WEST Greater Albuquerque Area Line

GENERAL AREA: Paradise Hills SCHOOL DISTRICT Cibola High School

DAZ RANK: Fourth TOTAL DAZ VIOLATIONS 42

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

This DAZ is divided into 7 sub-zones; however, 98% of the violations occurred in sub-zones 2 and 3. A large portion, 85%, of the violations occurred in sub-zone 3, which includes the Paradise Hills Country Club area.

GEOGRAPHIC ATTRACTION ANALYSIS:

1.) #640 - 52%
2.) #650 - 7%
3.) #662 - 7%

This DAZ has a within-district violation rate of 52%. Other significant areas are #650 to the east and #662 to the north.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

Above average categories include Resisting, 61%, Drugs, 39%, and Preventable violations, 23%. Below average are Curfew and Runaway violations, 27%.

SUMMARY:

The data seems to indicate that this area acts as an attractor of juvenile violations in the North Valley area. The within-district violation level is 52%. The remaining violations were committed by juveniles from a number of different DAZ's. Two of these DAZ's border #640 and add 7% each to the total arrestee's percentage for #640. Above average violations for the Paradise Hills area are Resisting, Drugs, and Preventable violations.

DAZ # 562

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Bridge Boulevard SW

SOUTH Arenal Road SW

EAST Rio Grande River

WEST Tapia Boulevard SW

GENERAL AREA: South Valley SCHOOL DISTRICT Rio Grande High School

DAZ RANK: Fifth TOTAL DAZ VIOLATIONS 40

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

The violation locations are distributed evenly throughout the entire DAZ. This DAZ lies in the northern portion of the South Valley area.

GEOGRAPHIC ATTRACTION ANALYSIS:

1.) #562 - 65%
2.) #563 - 13%

This DAZ has a within-district violation level of 65%. The only other significant area is #563, which is southwest of this area.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

Above average categories included Preventable violations, 58%, and Curfew and Runaway violations at 25%. Below average categories include Stealing, 72%, Drugs, 52%, and Liquor violations, none reported. Over 69% of the Preventable violations were concentrated in sub-zone 1, which includes the western portion of the DAZ.

SUMMARY:

This DAZ is located in the northern part of the South Valley area. The juveniles who are arrested for committing violations in this DAZ reside mainly in the DAZ itself.

III. GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE ARRESTEES' HOME LOCATION

A. Discussion

This section of the report will analyze where the juveniles reside who are arrested by the SO in 1976. This information is important in planning programs that are attempting to reduce juvenile crime involvement. This data could be used to better plan the location of resources to address the juvenile crime problem at the roots - the residence of the arrestee.

An additional use of this arrestees' address data could be in the area of research into the socioeconomic conditions that are most correlated with high crime levels. Thus, such factors as population density, substandard housing, income levels, availability of programs and other relevant factors could be tested.

As discussed previously, the estimated error rate is between 5 and 10 percent at the DAZ level. At the DASZ level this error rate may be slightly higher because we did not use the exact address number. However, by rounding off to the hundred block, protected the confidentiality and privacy of the arrestees. It was believed that slightly less accurate data was well worth the cost of highly confidential records. The data will be analyzed using two separate bases - one basis will be total arrests by DAZ, Section III, the other basis will be percent of juvenile population arrested by DAZ, Section IV.

The first analysis is based entirely on the total number of arrests by the SO of juveniles who live within the DAZ. NOTE: It is important to make clear that the number of arrests does not mean separate juveniles being arrested but only the number of arrests within a DAZ. An example of this would be that of 100 juvenile arrests in DAZ #X. This does not

purport to show that 100 individual juveniles were arrested, but that 100 arrests of juveniles were made in DAZ #X.

B. Geographic Analysis by Total Arrests Per DAZ

Table 4, shows the list of all DAZ's with resident juveniles arrested by the SO in 1976. Following will be a discussion of the DAZ's with the most arrestees. The discussion will deal with all the DAZ's with over 30 arrestees. There are five DAZ's with over 30 arrestees, and this represents 279 or 40% of all arrestees within the Bernalillo County area.

Table 5, shows the breakdown by violation category for these 14 DAZ's that will be discussed. Each DAZ will be analyzed in the same general format that the Violation Location, Section II, was. The exceptions are that the Geographic Attraction will be relabeled Geographic Dispersion to show the pattern of where the juveniles in each DAZ tend to go to commit violations. Map 3 shows the arrestees' home location. Again, 1 dot represents 0-10 arrestees. Map 4 presents the five DAZ's that will be analyzed in this section.

MAP 3

JUVENILE ARRESTEES' HOME LOCATION

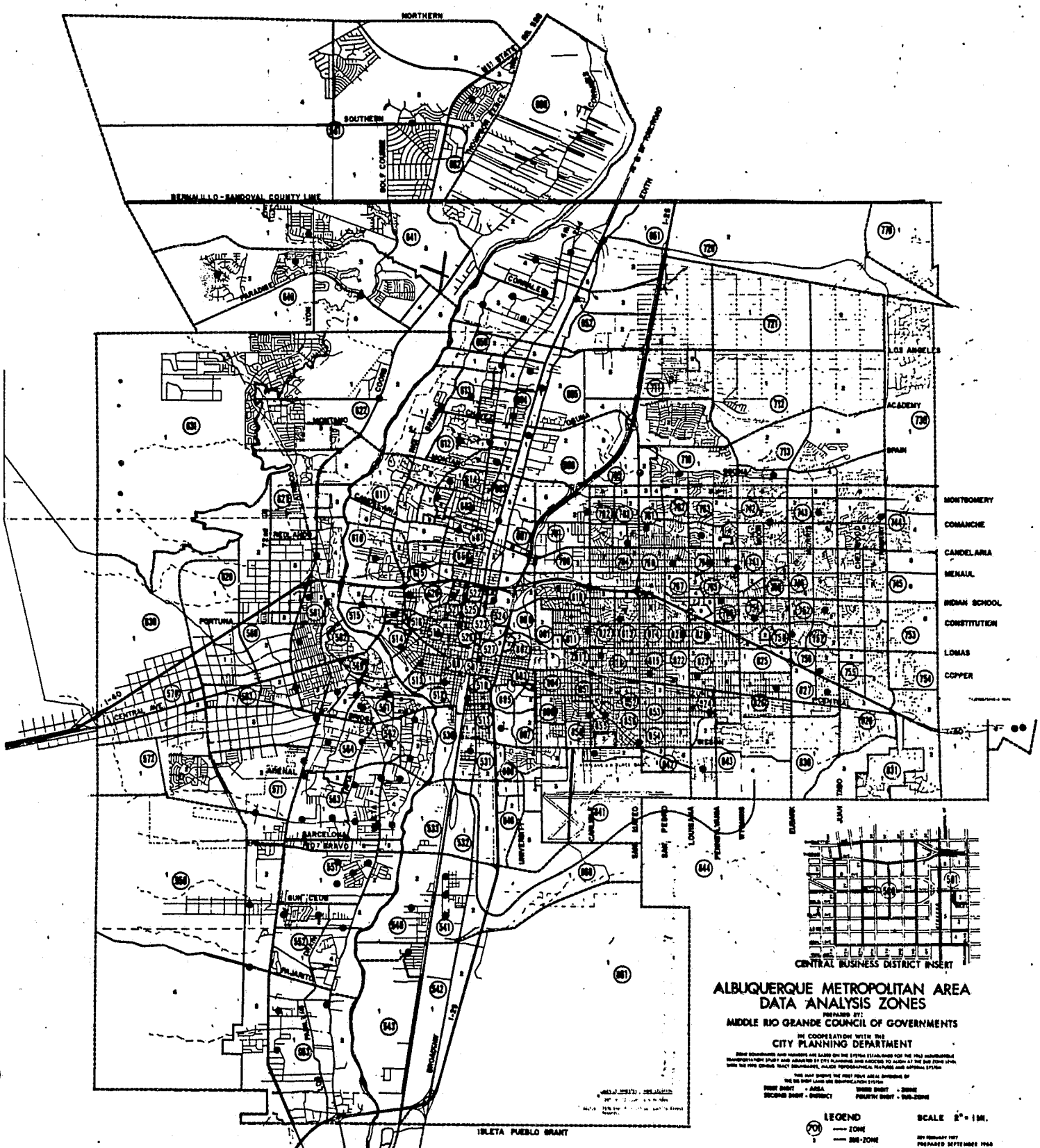


Table 4
Arrestees' Home Location by DAZ
Source: 1976 Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Juvenile Arrest Data

DAZ	Number of Arrests	DAZ	Number of Arrests	DAZ	Number of Arrests
563	119	610	4	607	1
650	55	641	4	611	1
551	39	651	4	614	1
553	33	661	4	621	1
562	33	662	4	622	1
564	28	710	4	703	1
604	28	521	3	705	1
640	27	526	3	711	1
541	23	766	3	713	1
561	21	813	3	741	1
552	20	823	3	743	1
540	16	824	3	751	1
550	16	856	3	752	1
Tijeras	14	515	2	756	1
581	12	517	2	757	1
560	11	601	2	760	1
606	10	603	2	763	1
571	9	615	2	764	1
605	9	702	2	806	1
660	8	742	2	807	1
512	8	744	2	812	1
583	7	761	2	815	1
612	7	826	2	816	1
652	7	843	2	817	1
613	6	513	1	821	1
510	5	514	1	827	1
516	5	520	1	841	1
600	5	524	1	854	1
602	5	531	1	855	1
572	4	582	1	Missing	13

Table 4A
Out-of-Town Arrestee Home Location

Pueblos	3
Santa Fe	1
[1]Northern New Mexico	3
[2]Southern New Mexico	4
[3]Western States	1
	12

1 Northern New Mexico - All locations not delineated north of I-40

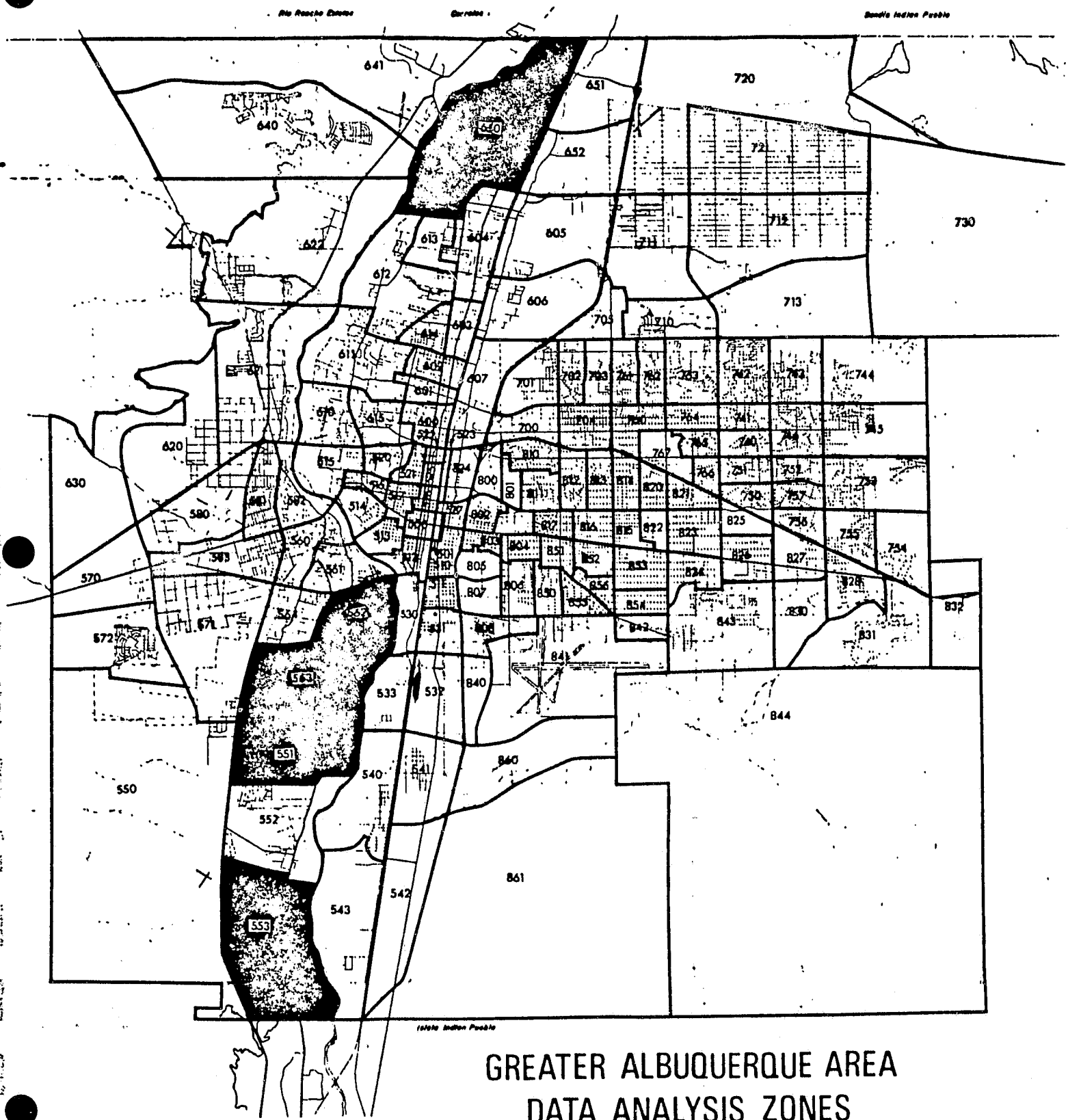
2 Southern New Mexico - All locations not delineated south of I-40

3 Western States - All states west of Mississippi River

Table 5
Categorized Violations for Arrestee Home Location
Source: 1976 Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Juvenile Arrest Data

DAZ	Number of Arrests	Percent Violation Per Category							
		Violent & Sex	Preven-table	Stealing	Liquor	Drugs	Resis-ting	All Other	Curfew & Runaway
563	119	13.4%	27.7%	16.0%	-0-	3.4%	5.9%	8.4%	25.2%
650	55	7.3	29.1	16.4	-0-	1.8	9.1	3.6	32.3
551	39	15.4	20.5	10.3	5.1	5.1	10.3	12.8	20.5
553	33	9.1	12.1	3.0	6.1	3.0	18.2	9.1	39.4
562	33	12.1	21.2	12.1	3.0	6.1	6.1	3.0	36.4
Total Average	N/A	13.4%	25.3%	8.9%	3.4%	10.3%	8.9%	7.5%	22.1%

MAP 4
PAZ'S HAVING OVER 30 JUVENILE ARRESTEES



GREATER ALBUQUERQUE AREA
DATA ANALYSIS ZONES

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

DAZ # 563

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Arenal Road SW

SOUTH Rio Bravo Boulevard SW

EAST Rio Grande River

WEST Coors Road SW

GENERAL AREA: South Valley SCHOOL DISTRICT: Rio Grande High School

DAZ RANK: First POPULATION: 3118 TOTAL DAZ ARRESTS: 119

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

This area is broken up into 7 sub-zones. Sub-zones 1 through 4 lie north of Barcelona Road, while zones 5, 6, and 7 lie to the south. Sub-zones 1 through 4 contain almost 90% of the arrestees' home locations.

GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION ANALYSIS:

1.) #563 - 75%
2.) #551 - 6%

Most of the violations committed by arrestees from DAZ #563 are committed in the same area: 75%. The only other significant area of violations is #551, which is south of this area.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

Stealing at 75% over average is the only category significantly above average. Below average are Liquor violations (none reported), and Drug violations, 67%.

SUMMARY:

This DAZ has the most juvenile arrestees reported by the Sheriff's Office. Most of the arrestees reside north of Barcelona Road SW and commit most of their violations within the DAZ. Drug and Liquor violations are far below average while Stealing violations are far above average.

DAZ # 650

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Bernalillo County Line

SOUTH Chamisal Rd. NW/El Pueblo Rd. NW

EAST 4th Street NW/Railroad Tracks

WEST Rio Grande River

GENERAL AREA: North Valley/Alameda SCHOOL DISTRICT: Valley High School

DAZ RANK: 2nd POPULATION: 1910 TOTAL DAZ ARRESTS: 55

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

This DAZ is divided into 4 sub-zones. Sub-zones 1 and 2 lie south of El Pueblo Road NW and have virtually no arrestees in their area.

GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION ANALYSIS:

1.) #650 - 82%
2.) #641 - 4%
3.) #652 - 4%

The within-district violations are extremely high at 82%. The other areas of significant violations are #641 to the west and #652 to the east.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

The categories of Stealing, 77%, and Curfew and Runaway violations, 47%, were significantly above the average percentages for these violations. Below average were Liquor violations, none reported, Drug violations, 82%, and Violent and Sex violations, 45%.

SUMMARY:

Most of the arrestees live in the northern and middle sub-zones of this DAZ. The geographic dispersion pattern exhibits a very high degree of within-DAZ violations, 82%. Stealing violations are considerably above average while Liquor, Drugs, and Violent and Sex violations are far below average.

DAZ # 551

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Rio Bravo Blvd. SW

SOUTH Gun Club Road SW

EAST Rio Grande River

WEST Coors Boulevard SW

GENERAL AREA: South Valley SCHOOL DISTRICT: Rio Grande High School

DAZ RANK: Third POPULATION: 1291 TOTAL DAZ ARRESTS: 39

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

Isleta Road divides this DAZ into 2 sub-zones. 97% of the violations were committed by arrestees residing in sub-zone 1, which is west of Isleta Road SW. This DAZ lies directly south of the major area of arrestees - DAZ #563.

GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION ANALYSIS:

1.) #551 - 62%
2.) #563 - 5%

This area has a wider geographic dispersion pattern when compared to the other DAZ's. Only 62% of the violations are committed within the DAZ while 5% are committed in #563 which lies directly to the north of this area.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

All categories are roughly the same as the average percentages for each category. However, Drug violations are 52% below normal.

SUMMARY:

The arrestees of this district are concentrated in the area west of Isleta Road SW. The juvenile arrestees of #551 have a slightly wider dispersion pattern, but the majority still commit violations within the DAZ. The violation pattern for this DAZ closely follows the average levels for each category except that Drug violations are 52% below average.

DAZ # 553

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Pajarito Road SW

SOUTH Isleta Grant Boundary

EAST Rio Grande River

WEST Coors Boulevard SW

GENERAL AREA: South Valley SCHOOL DISTRICT: Rio Grande High School

DAZ RANK: Fourth (Tie) POPULATION: 1091 TOTAL DAZ ARRESTS: 33

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

This area is divided into 2 sub-zones by Los Padillas Road SW. 60% of the arrestees live in sub-zone 2. This DAZ lies in the extreme South Valley area and borders the Isleta Pueblo Grant line.

GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION ANALYSIS:

1.) #553 - 61%
2.) #563 - 18%
3.) #551 - 15%

The juvenile arrestees in this DAZ committed almost all, 94%, of their violations in the three DAZ's shown above. Within-district violations accounted for 61%. Both of the significant DAZ's lie north of #553.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

The level of Resisting charges in this DAZ is 105% above normal. Also, Liquor, 44%, and Curfew and Runaway violations, 38%, were above average. Below average were Drug charges, 71%, Stealing violations, 68%, Preventable violations, 52%, and Violent and Sex violations, 32%.

SUMMARY:

The arrestees of this DAZ are spread quite evenly throughout the DAZ. The patterns of dispersion show that almost all of this DAZ's juveniles commit their violations in only three DAZ's. Serious violations such as Violent and Sex charges, Preventables and Stealing violations are below average. However, Resisting charges are double the average rate.

DAZ # 562

BOUNDARIES:

NORTH Bridge Boulevard SW

SOUTH Arenal Road SW

EAST Rio Grande River

WEST Tapia Boulevard SW

GENERAL AREA: South Valley SCHOOL DISTRICT: Rio Grande High School

DAZ RANK: Fourth (Tie) POPULATION: 1305 TOTAL DAZ ARRESTS: 33

DASZ BREAKDOWN:

This DAZ is broken into 2 sub-zones, and 60% of the arrestees live in the eastern half of the DAZ. This DAZ is located in the northern portion of the South Valley area.

GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION ANALYSIS:

1.) #562 - 79%

This DAZ has a 79% within-DAZ violation level. The 21% is distributed among other DAZ's without a significant concentration pattern.

CATEGORIZED VIOLATION ANALYSIS:

Curfew and Runaway violations are 66% above average, while Drug charges are 41% below average.

SUMMARY:

A high level of within-district violations and a high level of Curfew and Runaway violations characterize the violation pattern of this DAZ's arrestees.

IV. JUVENILE ARREST RATE ANALYSIS

The arrest rates for the DAZ's were determined by dividing the number of arrests in each DAZ by the 1975 estimates for population, ages 6 to 17, for each DAZ. These population estimates are derived from the MRGCOG and are presently the best estimates for population for the Bernalillo County area.* Since very few of the juvenile arrestees are in the age range of 0 to 5, the population range of 6 to 17 was used as the base upon which to formulate the arrest rates. Table 6, shows the population, ages 6 to 17, by DAZ for the Greater Albuquerque Area and Table 7, shows the arrest rate by DAZ.

There are several key qualifications that must be kept in mind when analyzing this data, and these are listed below:

1. The arrest rate is again not the number of separate juveniles arrested but rather the number of arrests within the DAZ.

2. In order to be analyzed on the basis of arrest rate by the SO data, a DAZ must meet several qualifications. These qualifications are listed below:

    a. A DAZ must be within the Bernalillo County boundaries, but must also primarily lie outside the City of Albuquerque limits. (See Table 3 for a list of these DAZ's.)

    b. A DAZ must have a population of over 80 juveniles in the age range of 6-17 to be significant. DAZ's with populations of less than 80 juveniles tend to have an excess of variability in their arrest rates.

    The arrest rate section will be presented in two parts. The first section will present an arrest rate

*For a detailed discussion of the various estimates and estimators, refer to the Office of Youth Development's first Annual Report of Activities, March 29, 1977.

using only the SO arrest records for those DAZ's lying outside the City limits. Table 6 lists the DAZ's by their arrest rate using only the SO data.

The second section will present an arrest rate which combines the number of arrests from both the SO and the APD arrest records for those DAZ's outside the City limits. This was done because a large number of juveniles residing in the County area are being arrested by the APD within the City limits. Thus, by combining the two records a more accurate picture of the arrest rate situation can be illustrated. Table 7 lists the DAZ's by their arrest rate using the combined data.

A. Arrest Rate - SO Arrest Data

Using only the SO arrest data, Table 6 presents the arrest rates by DAZ. Map 5 shows the SO arrest rate for all DAZ's in the metro area. One dot represents a 1.0 arrest rate within a given DAZ. Again, because the SO dealt with City residents primarily through APS for a period of time in 1976, there will be some data within the City limits. However, the majority of the dots are concentrated in the North and South Valley areas.

In reviewing the highest arrest rate areas, Table 6 shows that some of the North Valley areas have high arrest rates. Previously this report dealt with the violation location and the residence of the arrestee. Both these sections showed that the South Valley had most of the violations and arrestees except for DAZ #650 in the North Valley. However, three out of the five DAZ's with a high arrest rate are located in the North Valley area. Map 6 illustrates the concentrations of the five DAZ's with the highest arrest rates.

MAP 5

JUVENILE ARREST RATE

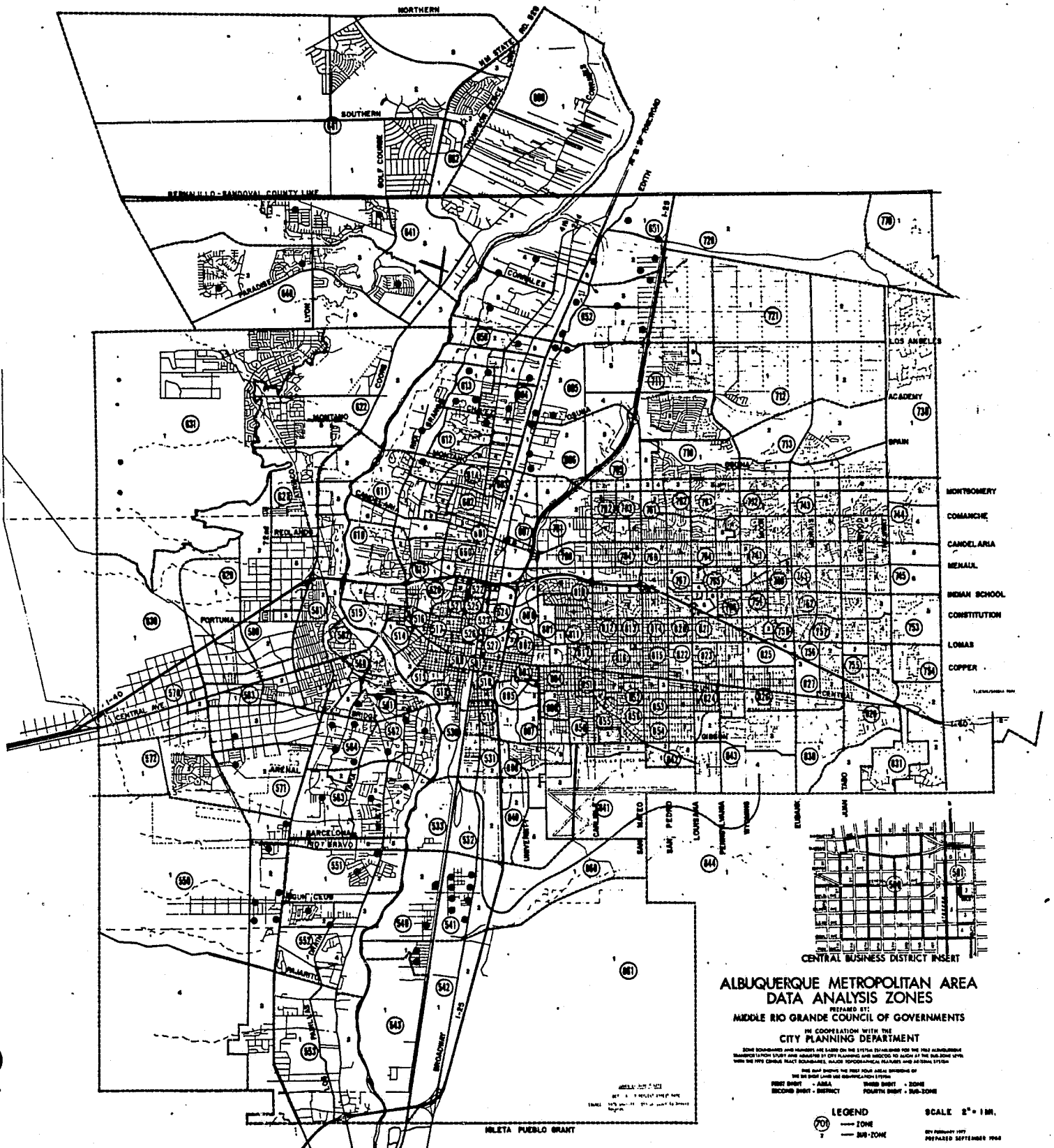


Table 6
Juvenile Arrest Rates by DAZ
Source: 1976 Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office
Juvenile Arrest Data

DAZ	JUVENILE ARREST RATE	# OF SO ARRESTS	POPULATION 6-17	DAZ	JUVENILE ARREST RATE	# OF SO ARRESTS	POPULATION 6-17
541	8.9%	23	259	640	2.6%	27	1031
*652	6.9%	7	101	*561	2.5%	17	676
550	4.9%	16	328	562	2.5%	33	1305
651	4.9%	4	82	641	1.6%	4	255
613	4.0%	6	149	560	1.2%	11	954
563	3.8%	119	3118	*552	1.1%	8	752
540	3.5%	16	452	*607	1.0%	1	98
564	3.2%	28	880	533	0	0	9
*605	3.2%	9	278	542	0	0	3
551	3.0%	39	1291	543	0	6	14
553	3.0%	33	1091	580	0	0	4
*606	2.9%	10	343	621	0	0	61
650	2.9%	55	1910	*720	0	0	4
571	2.8%	9	316	721	0	0	1
*612	2.8%	7	253	730	0	0	95
604	2.7%	28	1026				

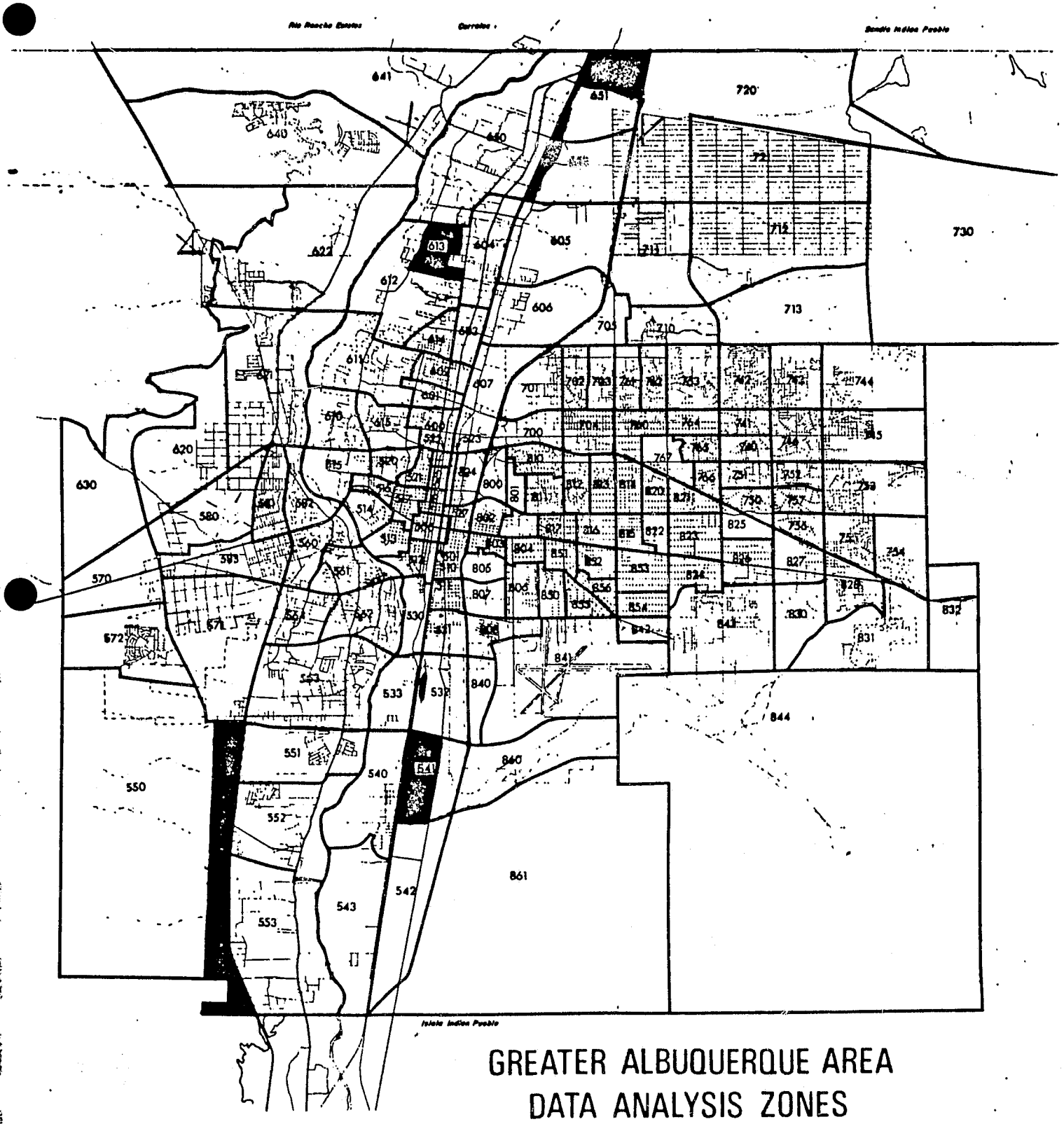
* These DAZ's have some portion of their area within both the Albuquerque City limits and the Bernalillo County area.

1. The number of juvenile arrests refer only to those juvenile arrestees living outside of the Albuquerque City limits but within the Bernalillo County's portion of the Greater Albuquerque Area.

2. Population 6-17, refers to only those persons in this age group residing within the Bernalillo County's portion of the Greater Albuquerque Area and outside the Albuquerque City limits.

MAP 6

DAZ'S HAVING OVER A 4.0% ARREST RATE



GREATER ALBUQUERQUE AREA DATA ANALYSIS ZONES

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

B. Combined Arrest Rate - SO and APD for County Areas

The combined totals of both the SO and the APD juvenile arrest records show no significant changes in the arrest patterns in the County areas. Table 7 displays the Combined Arrest Rate and the Combined Number of Arrests for the DAZ's lying primarily outside the City limits. Although the rates become higher with the addition of the APD arrests, the basic order of the DAZ's in regards to the arrest rate does not change. The same holds true for the number of arrests. Map 7 outlines the top five combined arrest rate DAZ's within the county area.

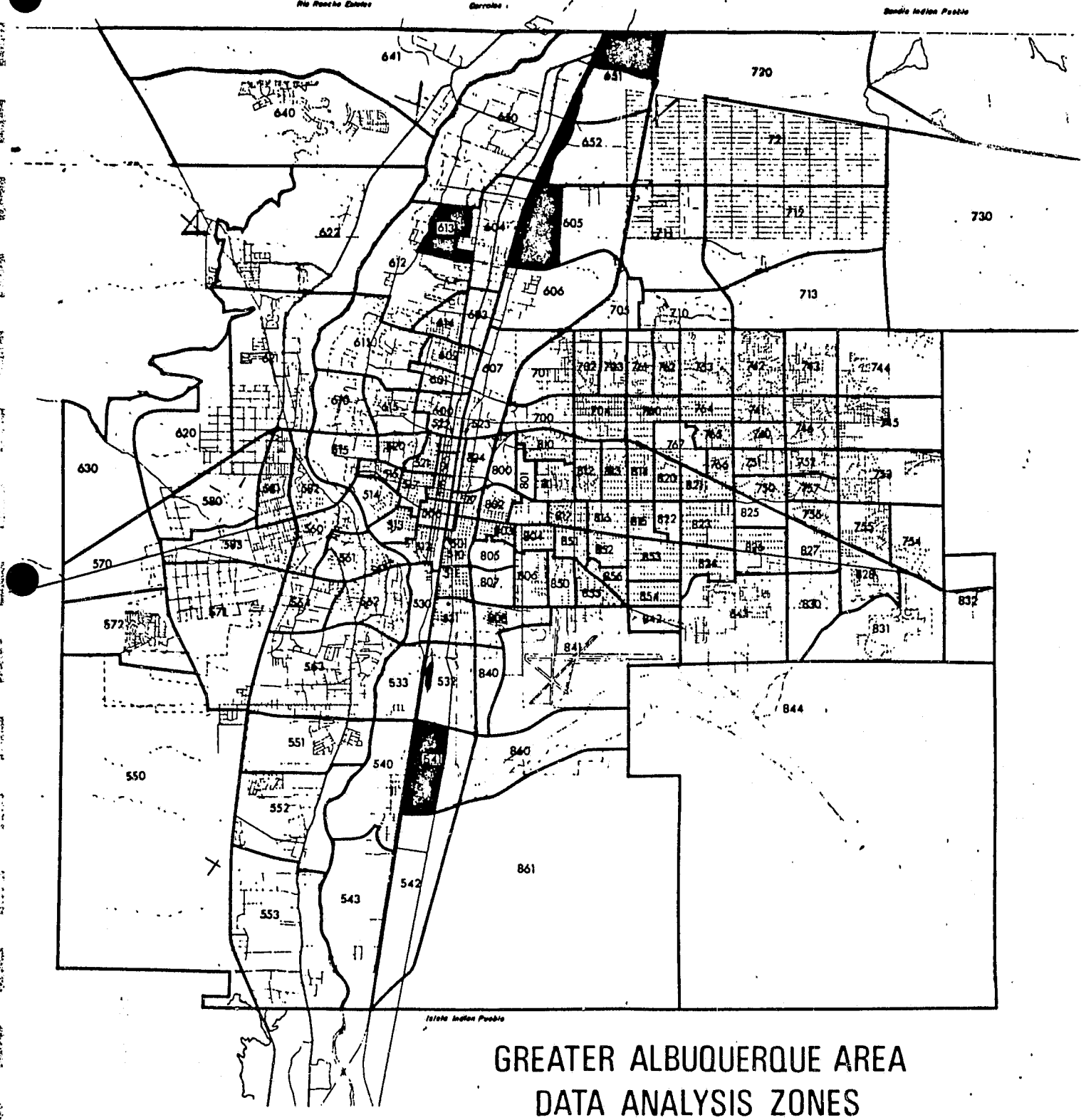
Table 7
Combined Juvenile Arrest Rate by DAZ
Sources: 1976 Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office and
1976 City of Albuquerque Police Department's Arrest Data

DAZ	COMBINED ARREST RATE	COMBINED NUMBER OF ARRESTS	POPULATION AGE 6-17
651	14.6%	12	82
541	13.5%	35	259
*652	8.9%	9	101
*605	8.6%	24	278
613	8.1%	12	149
*607	7.1%	7	98
540	7.1%	32	452
563	7.0%	218	3118
*561	7.0%	30	676
606	7.0%	24	343
562	6.9%	90	1305
*612	6.7%	17	253
*552	6.6%	50	752
*604	6.4%	66	1026
551	6.2%	80	1291
564	6.1%	54	880
550	5.8%	19	328
553	5.3%	58	1091
571	5.1%	16	316
560	5.0%	48	954
650	5.0%	96	1910
641	2.0%	5	255

* These DAZ's have some portion of their area within both the Albuquerque City limits and the Bernalillo County Area.

1. The number of juvenile arrests refer only to those juvenile arrestees living outside of the Albuquerque City limits but within the Bernalillo County's portion of the Greater Albuquerque Area.
2. Population 6-17 refers to only those persons in this age group residing outside of the Albuquerque City limits but within the Bernalillo County's portion of the Greater Albuquerque Area.

MAP 7
DAZ'S HAVING OVER AN 8.0% COMBINED ARREST RATE



GREATER ALBUQUERQUE AREA
DATA ANALYSIS ZONES

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

V. ARRESTEES' CHARACTERISTICS

This section will detail the age and sex of the arrestees in relation to the violation categories. Also such areas as family background, prior arrest records, and the disposition of the case are discussed.

A. Age of Arrestee

Graph 1 shows the age breakdown of the juveniles arrested by the SO in 1976. It should be noted that all ages 10 and under are aggregated in the 10 year old category because of the low number of arrestees in this age range.

The age with the most arrestees is 16 with 25.2% of the total arrestees. The 15 year old age group is next with 22.5% followed by the 17 year old age group with 19.3%. The younger categories, 10-12 years old, have far less arrestees.

B. Age of Arrestee by Sex of Arrestee

Graph 2 presents the age and sex of the arrestees. Graph 2 shows that males make up the highest percentage of arrestees in the 10 year old age group with 90%. Also males make up the lowest percentage of arrestees in the 13 year old age group with 64.9%. There is no discernible pattern evident in this relationship between age and sex.

C. Age by Violation Category

Violent & Sex Violations

Graph 3 shows that the 16 year old age group leads the age categories who were arrested for Violent & Sex violations with 33.7%. The three youngest age groups, 10, 11 and 12 up only 9.4% of the total arrests yet in this violation category they make up 16.9%.

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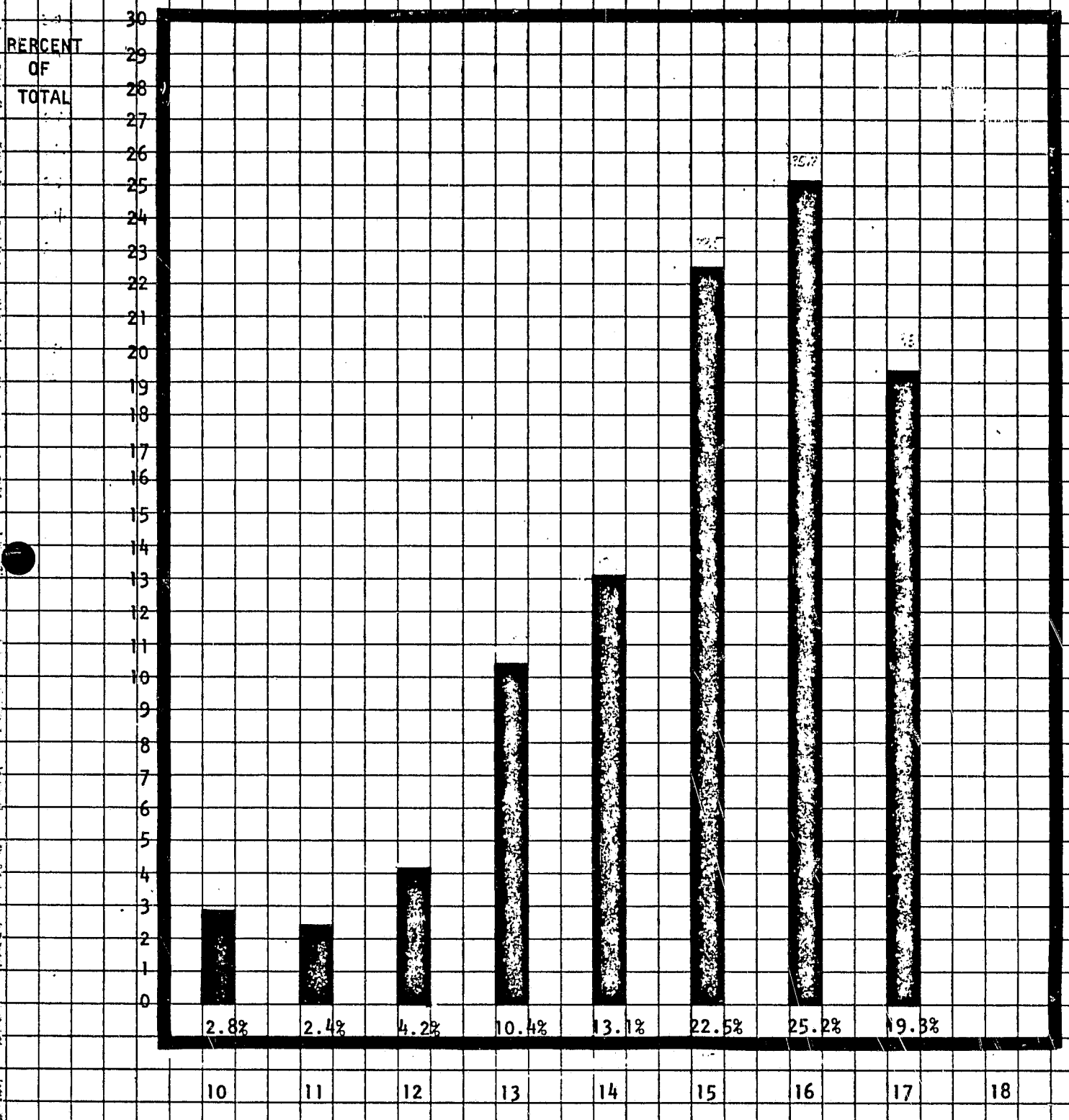
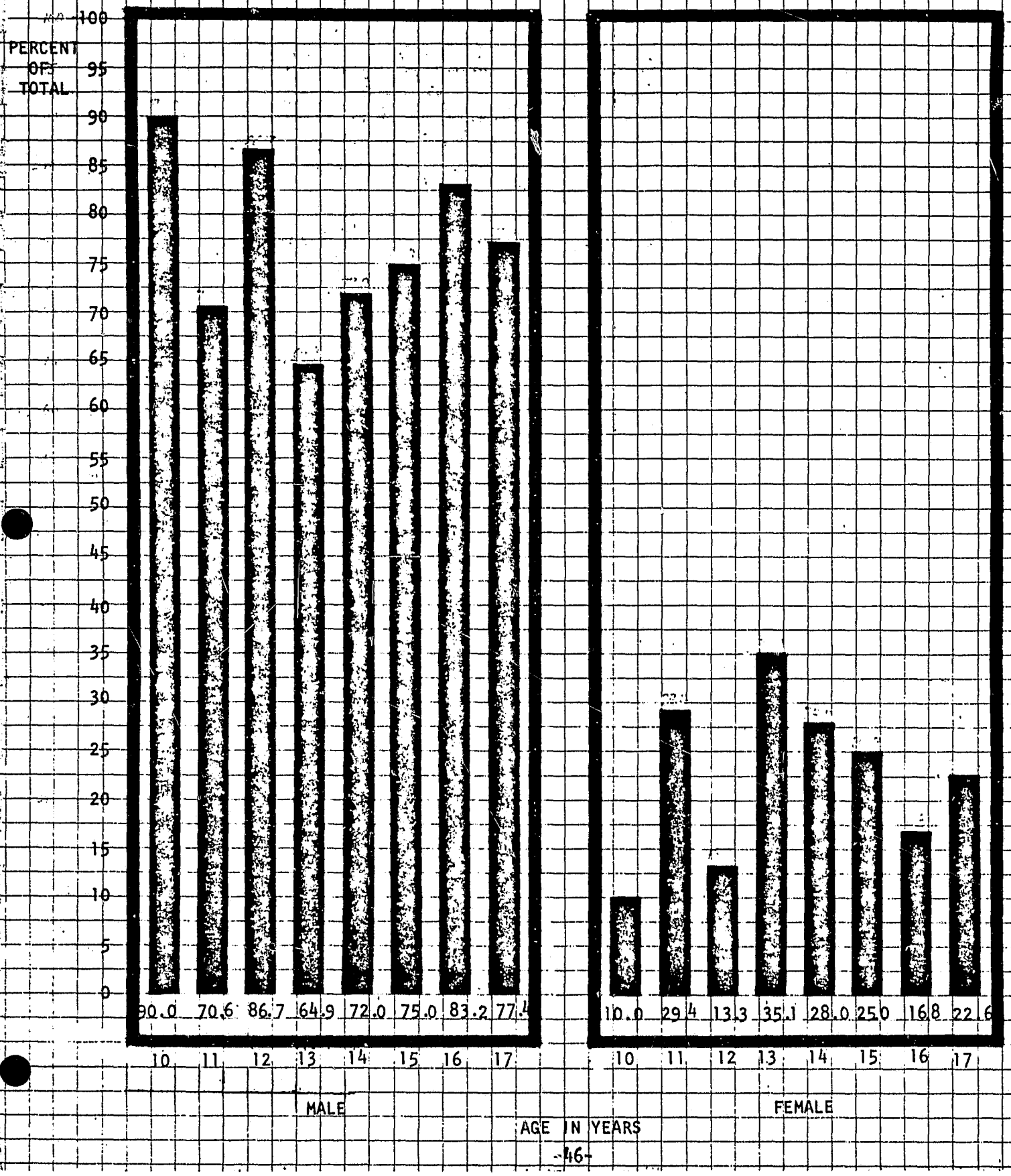
GRAPH 1 - AGE OF ARRESTEE

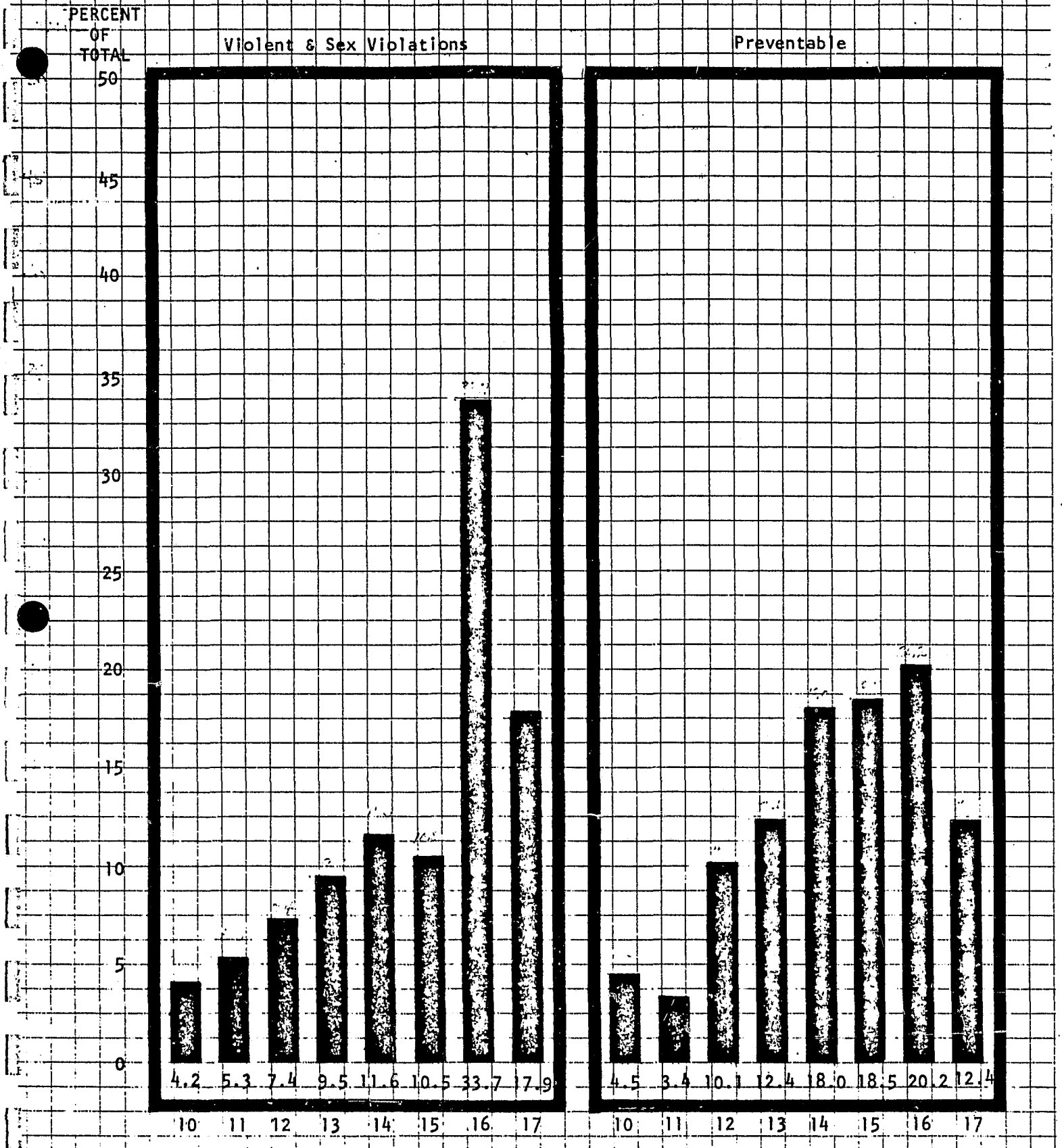


GRAPH 2 - ARRESTEE BY AGE AND SEX



GRAPH 3

AGE BY VIOLATION



Preventable Violations

The three youngest age groups, again, make up a high percentage, 18%, of the total of Preventable violations. The older age groups 17, 16, 15 are below average in this category.

Stealing Violations

The 14 and 15 year old age groups tend to be arrested for Stealing violations in above the total average percentages. For the first time the 15 year old vs the 16 year old age group has the most arrestees.

Liquor Violations

Graph 3 shows that Liquor violations are very heavily concentrated in the 15, 16 and 17 year old age groups. These three age groups account for 95.8% of all arrestees.

Drug Violations

Drug violations tend to follow the same pattern as Liquor violations in that most of the arrestees are in the 15 to 17 year old age group. Graph 3 indicates that 94.6% of the arrestees for Drug violations fall in the 15 to 17 year old category.

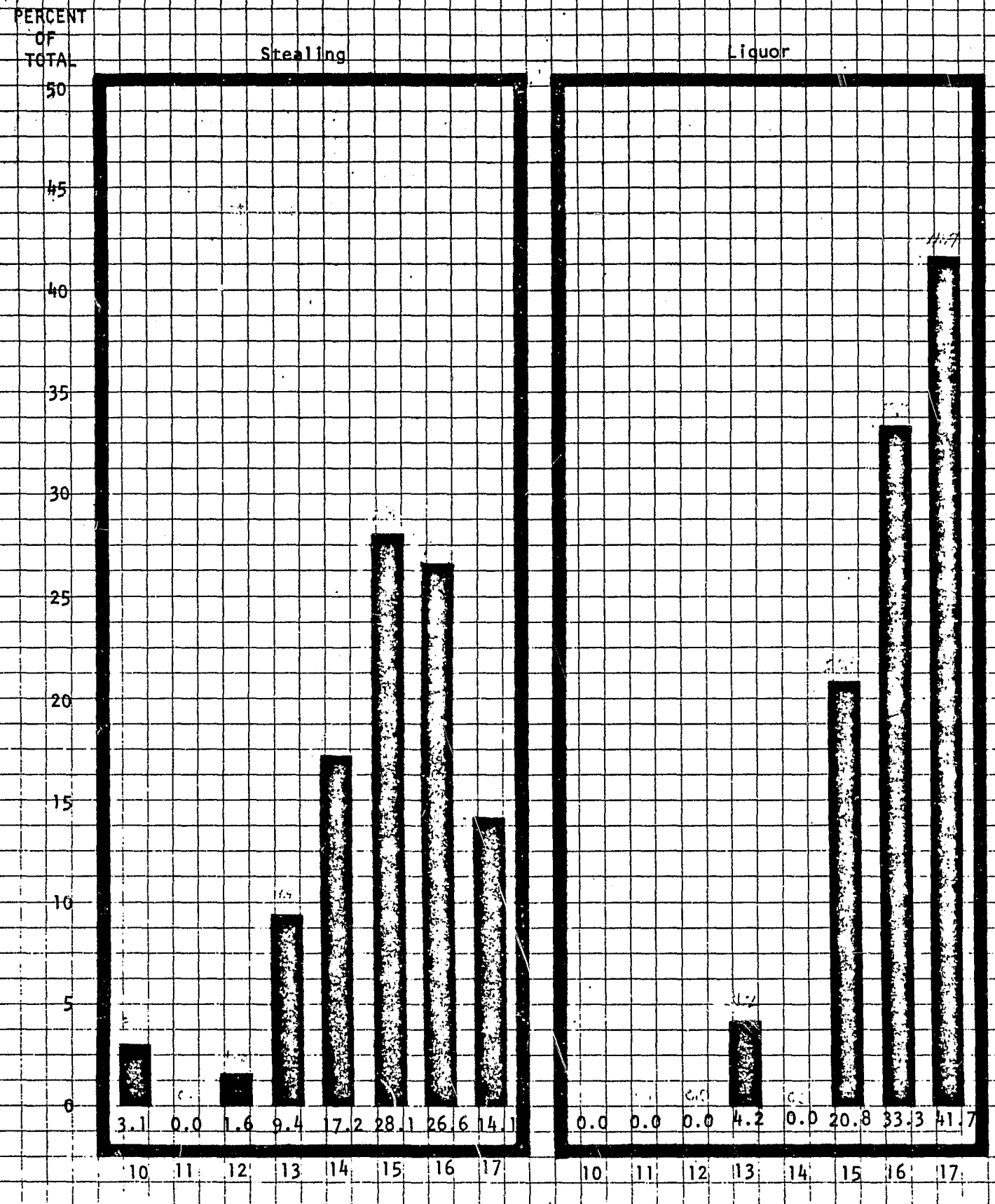
Resisting

Resisting violations also concentrated in the 15 to 17 year old age group. Graph 3 shows that 84.3% of all Resisting arrests were in the 15 to 17 year old age group.

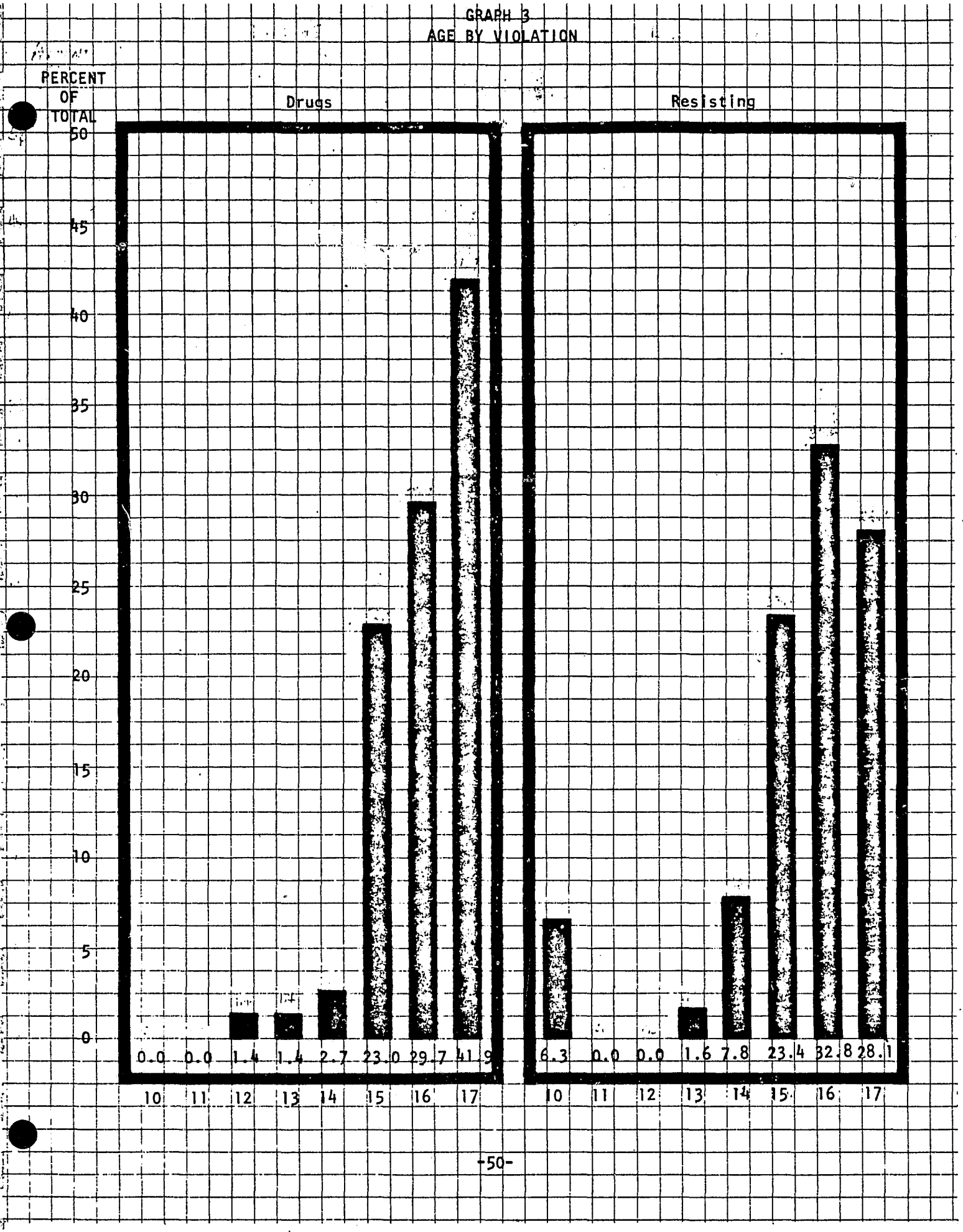
Curfew & Runaway Violations

Graph 3 shows that these arrestees are concentrated

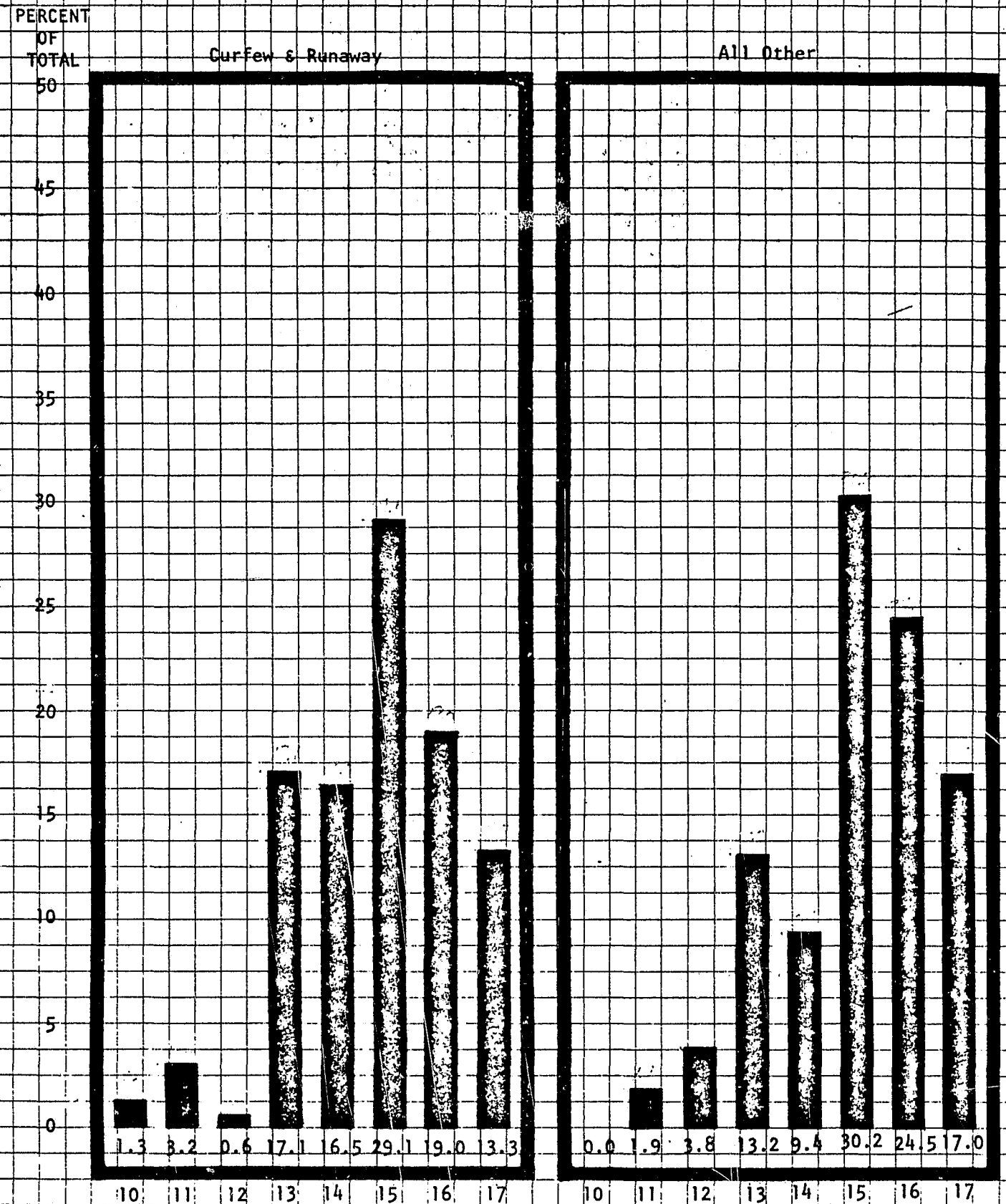
GRAPH 3
AGE BY VIOLATION



GRAPH 3
AGE BY VIOLATION



GRAPH 3
AGE BY VIOLATION



in ages 13 to 17. The 15 year old age group is the highest with 29.1%. The 13 year old age group is the highest above average at 64%.

All Other

The 15 year old category was the highest with 30.2%, which is 34% above average.

D. Sex of Arrestees

Graph 4 illustrates the breakdown of the arrestees by their sex. The males totaled 76.9% while the females made up only 23.1% of all arrestees.

E. Sex of Arrestee by Violation Category

The male arrestees made up over 80% of all arrests in all violation categories except Curfew & Runaway violations as shown in Graph 5. Females made up 69.6% of all arrestees in the Curfew & Runaway category. The Female arrestees were lowest in the Drug, 5.4%, Resisting, 6.3%, and Preventable, 6.6%, violation categories.

F. Percent of Arrestees with Nuclear Families

A nuclear family is defined in this research as being - a family with both natural parents living at the same location as the arrestee. Thus, if one of the parents is, dead, if the parents are divorced, if they are foster parents, or if the arrestee does not live with his natural parents, the family is considered non-nuclear.

Of the 687 or 96% of the total arrest records which showed this information, 68.4% of the arrestees came from nuclear families and 31.6% came from non-nuclear families.

G. Past Charges

This information was coded as, YES - the arrestee does have a prior

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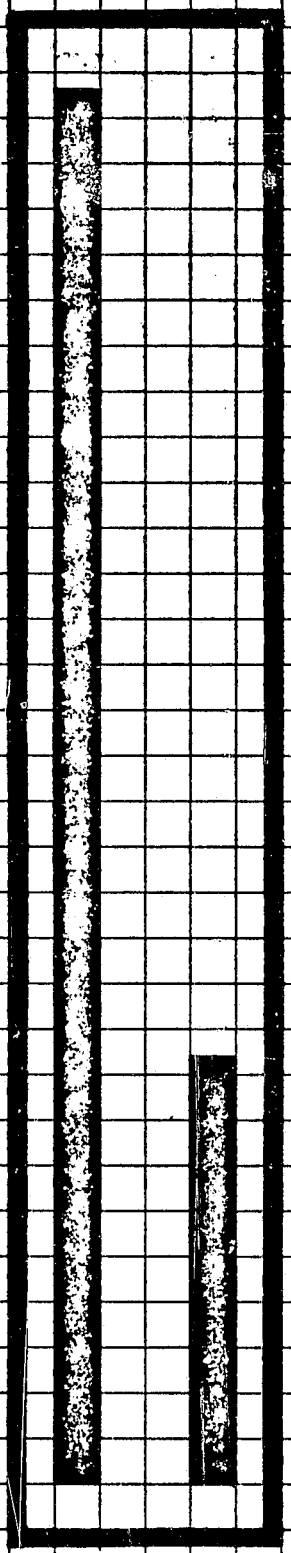
GRAPH A
SEX OF ARRESTEE

PERCENT OF TOTAL

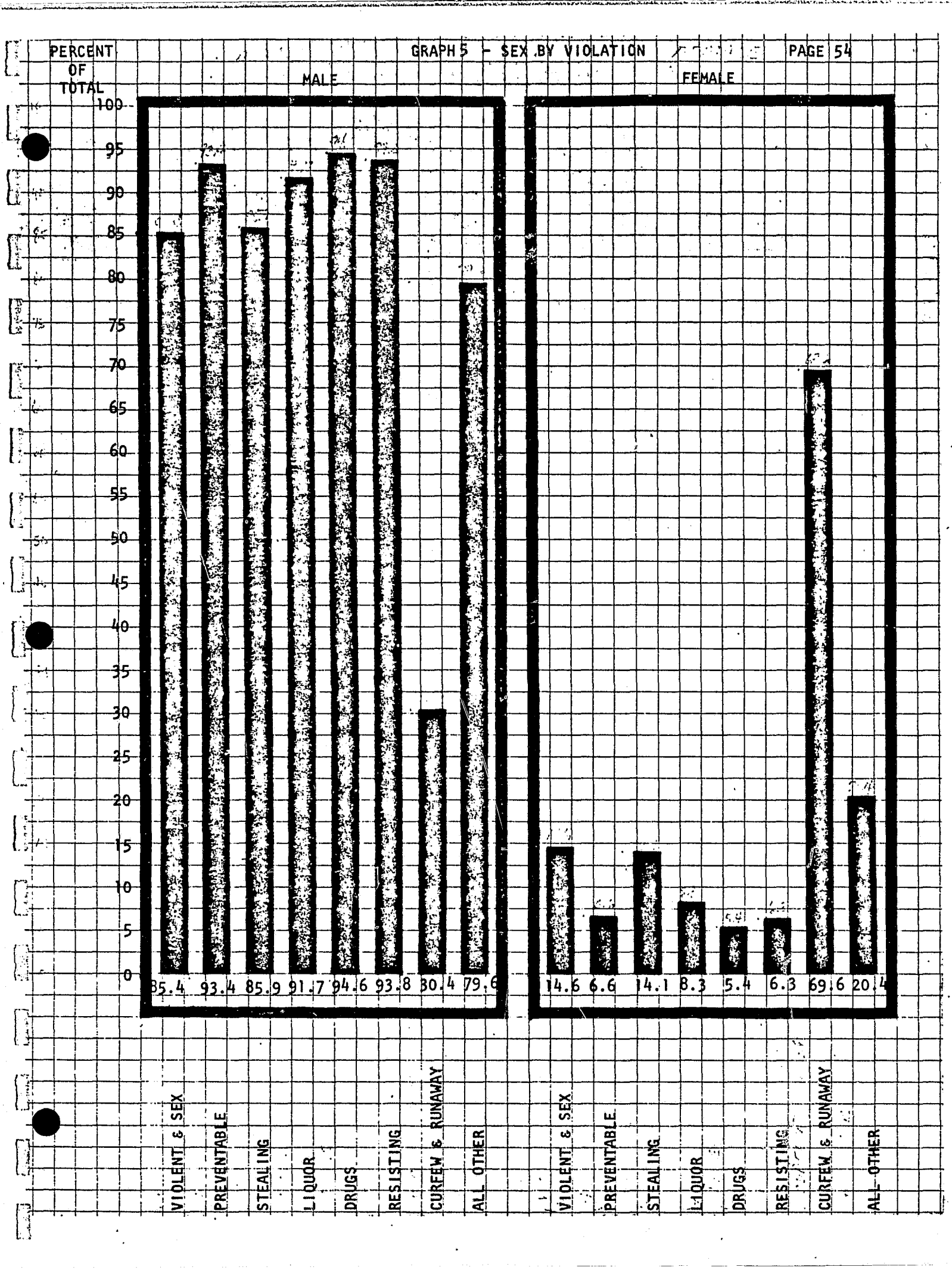
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0



MALE FEMALE

76.9% 23.1%

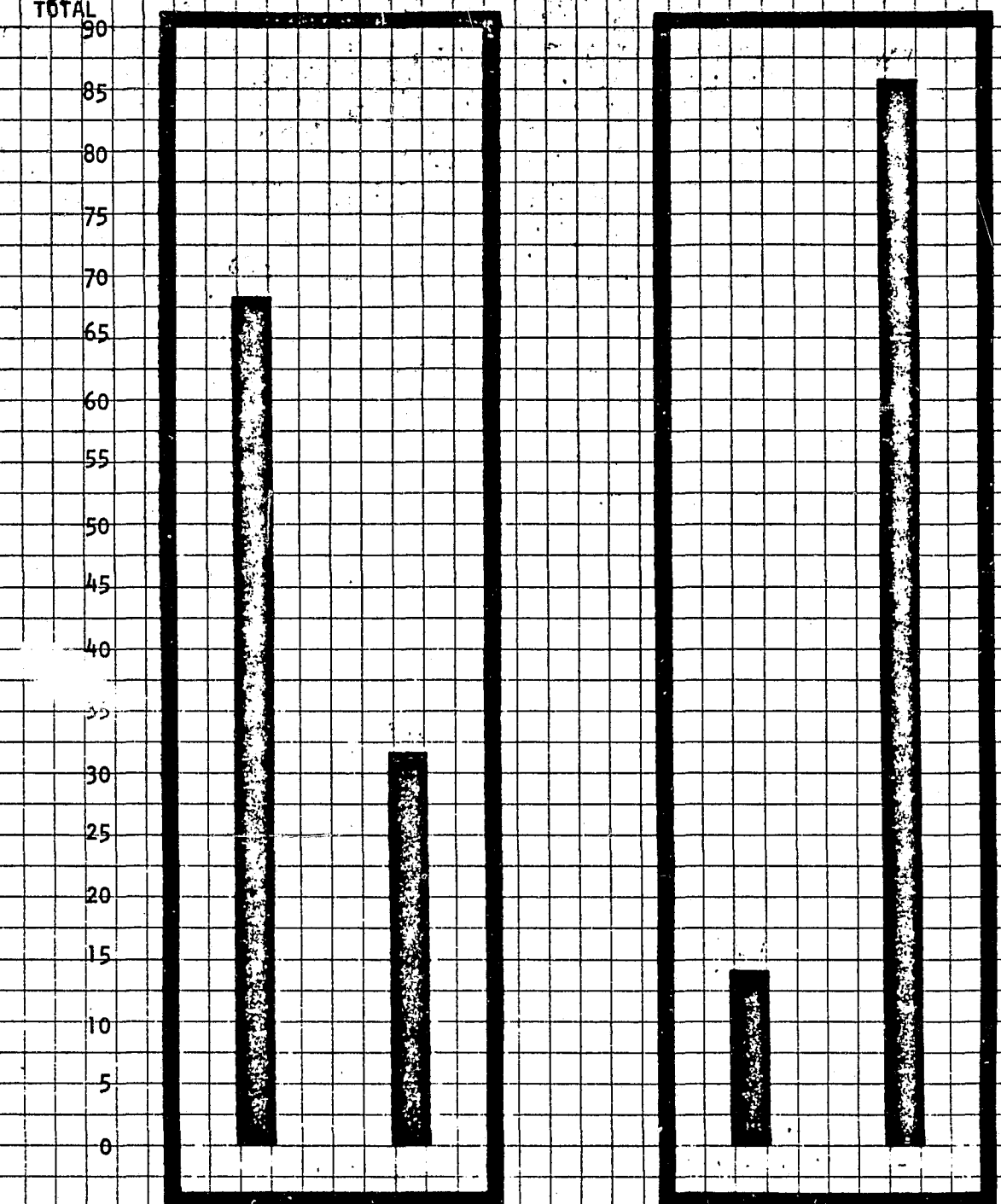
GRAPH 5 - SEX BY VIOLATION



GRAPH 6

PERCENT OF ARRESTEES FROM NUCLEAR OR NON-NUCLEAR FAMILIES

PERCENT OF ARRESTEES WITH PRIOR OR NO PRIOR CHARGES



NUCLEAR	NON-NUCLEAR	PRIOR CHARGES	NO PRIOR CHARGES
68.4%	31.6%	14.1%	85.9%

arrest record with the SO or NO - the arrestee does not have a prior arrest record with the SO. Of the total arrests, 519 or 74% had this information. The majority, 85.9% had no prior record while 14.1% did indeed have prior records.

VI. TIME ANALYSIS

Monthly

Graph 7 shows the month in which the alleged violation, for which the arrestee was arrested, occurred. The months of February, March and April appeared to be the period of time when a high rate of violations occurred. Of the total violations, 38.2%, occurred in this three month period, which is 41.4% above average on a monthly basis. The period of October through December seems to be a very low period. Only 11.8% of the total violations occurred in this three month period, which is 52.6% below average.

Each violation category will be analyzed by the time of day and day of the week the violation occurred.

Violent & Sex Violations

These violations tended to be concentrated in the two-hour period from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. with 24.4% of the total of these violations occurring then. Another period of concentration appears to be from 5:00 to 11:00 p.m. with 47.4% during this 6 hour span.

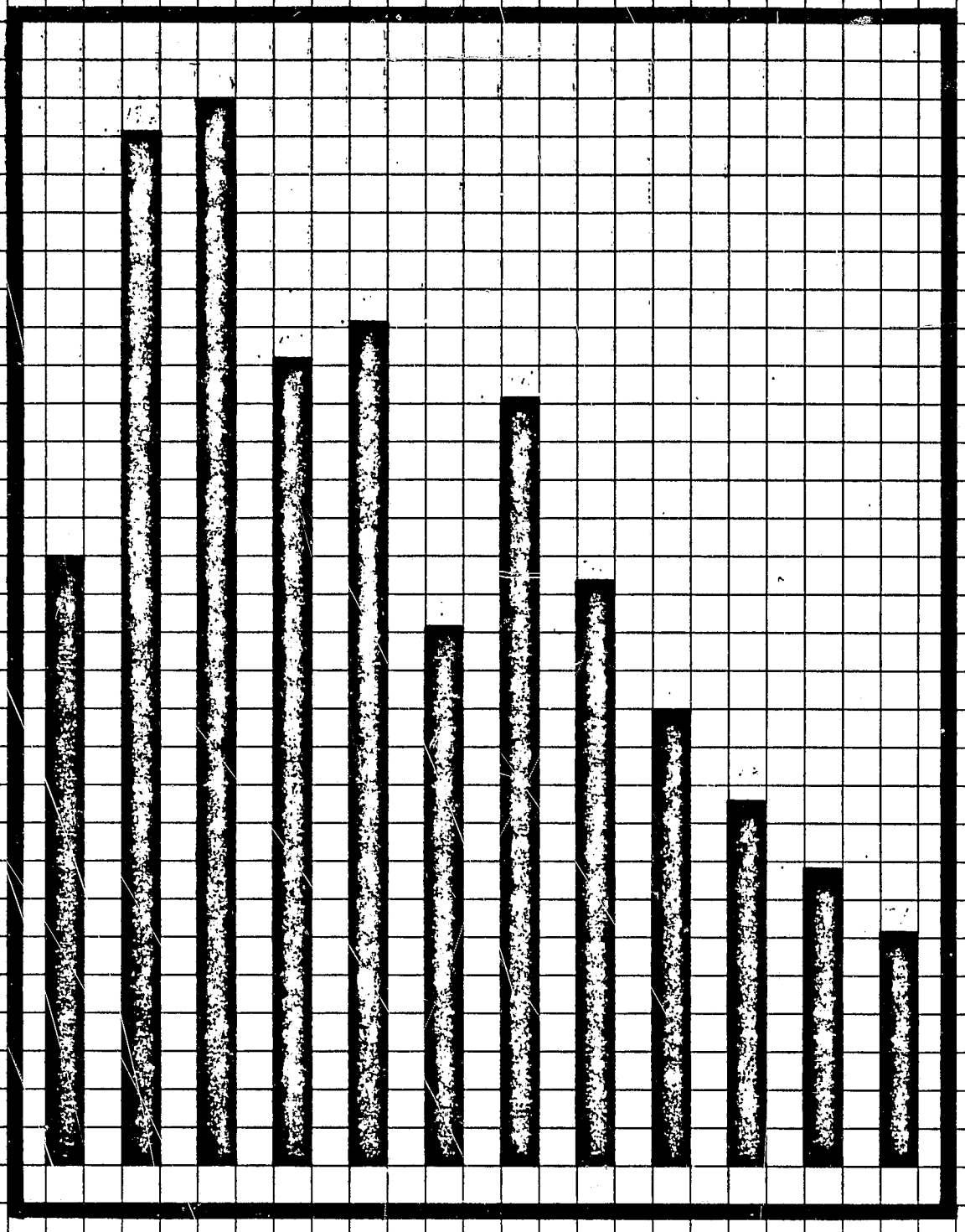
NOTE: The graphs dealing with the hours of are grouped into 12 two-hour segments which are shown below:

SEGMENT	HOUR	SEGMENT	HOUR
1	1:00-3:00 a.m.	7	1:00-3:00 p.m.
2	3:00-5:00 a.m.	8	3:00-5:00 p.m.
3	5:00-7:00 a.m.	9	5:00-7:00 p.m.
4	7:00-9:00 a.m.	10	7:00-9:00 p.m.
5	9:00-11:00 a.m.	11	9:00-11:00 p.m.
6	11:00-1:00 p.m.	12	11:00-1:00 a.m.

GRAPH 7

PERCENT OF TOTAL

MONTH OF VIOLATION



JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
8.0	13.6	14.0	10.6	11.1	7.1	10.1	7.7	6.0	4.8	3.9	3.1

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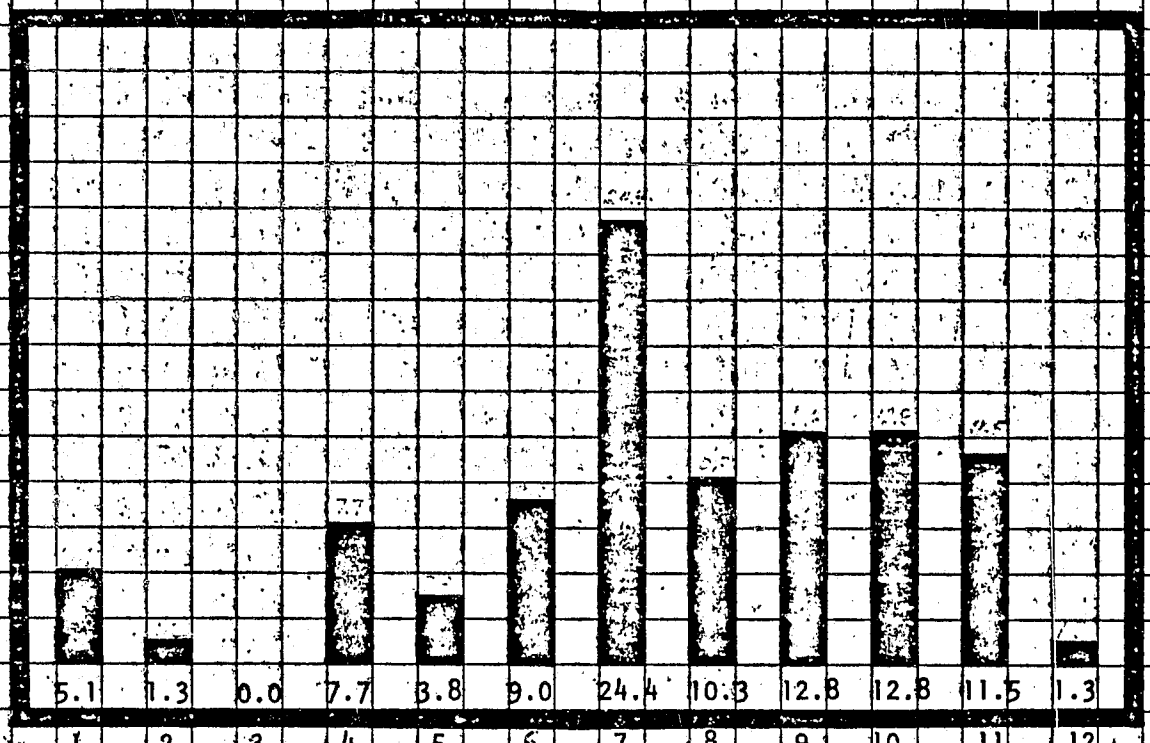
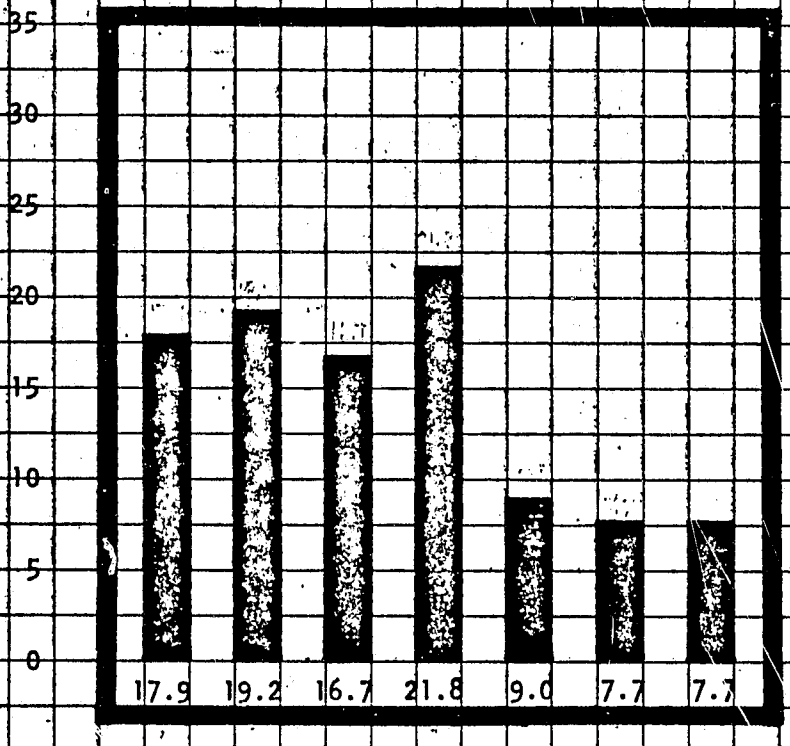
GRAPH 8

VIOLENT & SEX CRIMES

Hour of Day



Day of Week



The four days other than Friday, Saturday and Sunday appear to be most active for these.

Preventable

Preventable violations tend to be concentrated in the two-hour period from 7:00-9:00 p.m. with 15.9%. Mondays appear to be the highest day with 19.1%; however, the other days are roughly the same.

Stealing

Graph 8 shows that Stealing violations are heavily concentrated in three major two-hour periods. The heavier concentrations are in the 4 hour span between 3:00-5:00 p.m. and 5:00-7:00 p.m., which reflects 47% of the total. The other major period is from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., or the lunch period, which accounts for 17.6% of the total. Combined, these 6 hours account for over 64% of the Stealing violations.

Wednesdays and Saturdays account for 41.2% of the violations. Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays all have 13.7% of the violation.

Liquor

The Liquor violations tend to have two periods of concentration. Graph 8 indicates that the period between 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. accounted for almost 23% of the total violations. The other period of concentration is between 9:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. This 4 hour period accounted for almost

32% of all Liquor violations.

The Liquor violations are highly concentrated on Fridays with 36.4% of all violations. Tuesday was the second highest day with 22.7% of the Liquor violations.

Drug Violations

The Drug violations are also very concentrated in the 11:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. period with over 50% of the violations occurring then. Graph 8 shows that the two-hour periods both before and after the lunch hour period are the next highest periods. From 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. accounts for 10.1%, and 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. accounts for 11.6% of the Drug violations.

The Drug violations are concentrated on Tuesdays with 27.5% and Fridays with 23.2%. Together over 50% of the total Drug violations are occurring on these two days.

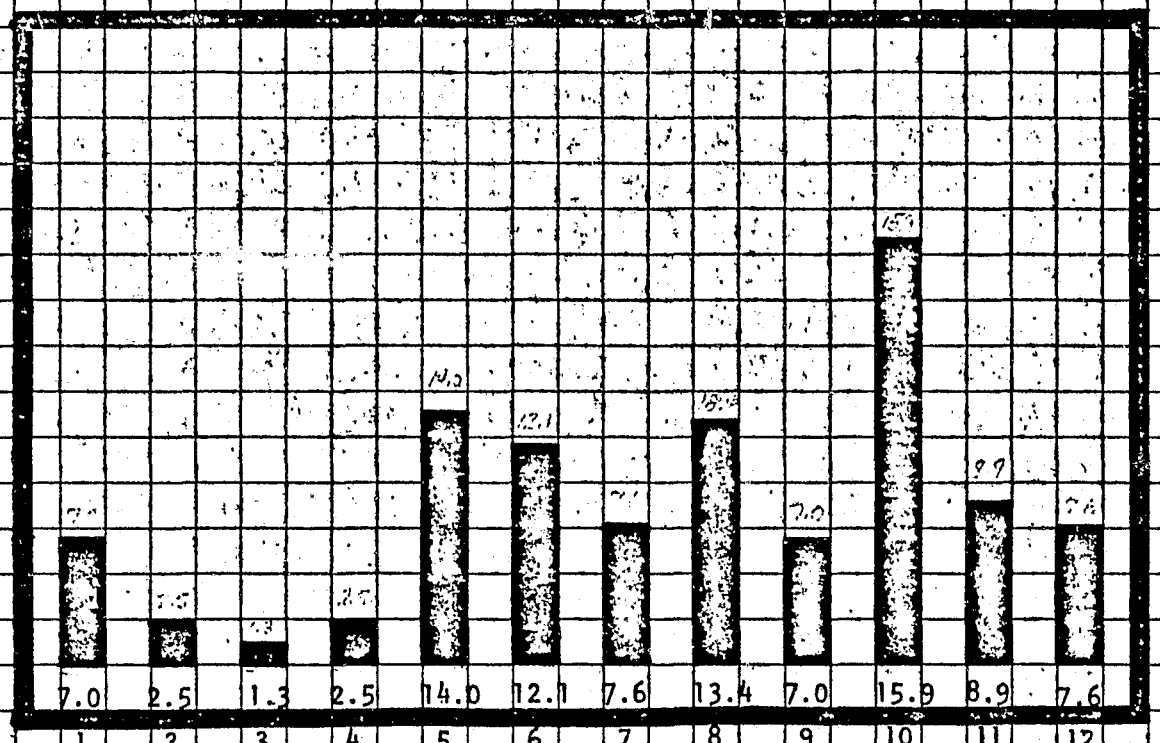
Resisting Violations

Graph 8 shows that the Resisting violations tend to follow the pattern established by the Liquor violations. This pattern shows a concentration in the late hours of the evening and a concentration during the lunch time period. At night the Resisting charges are concentrated in a 4 hour period from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., which accounts for 36.9% of the total violations.

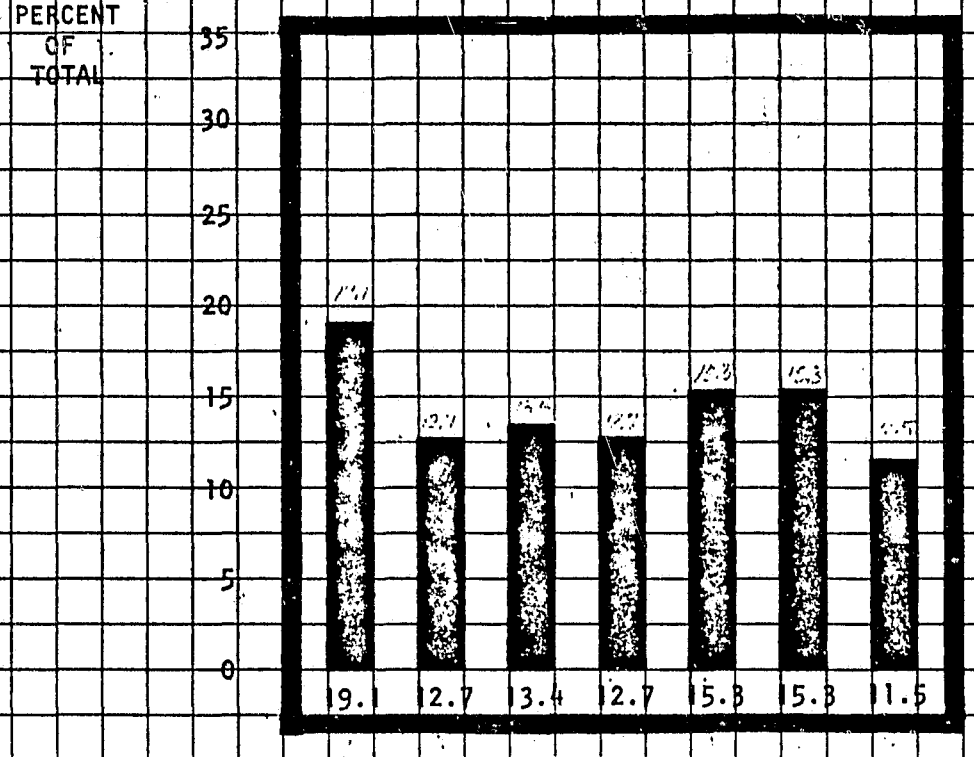
GRAPH B

PREVENTABLE

Hour of Day



Day of Week



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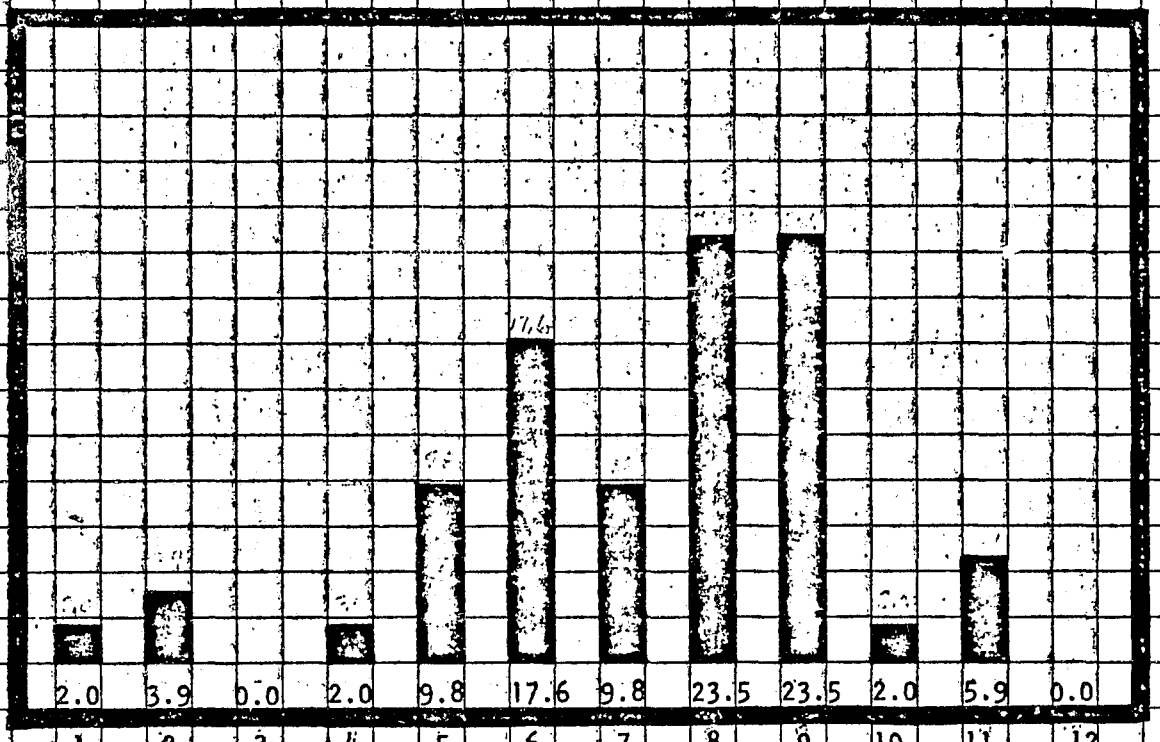
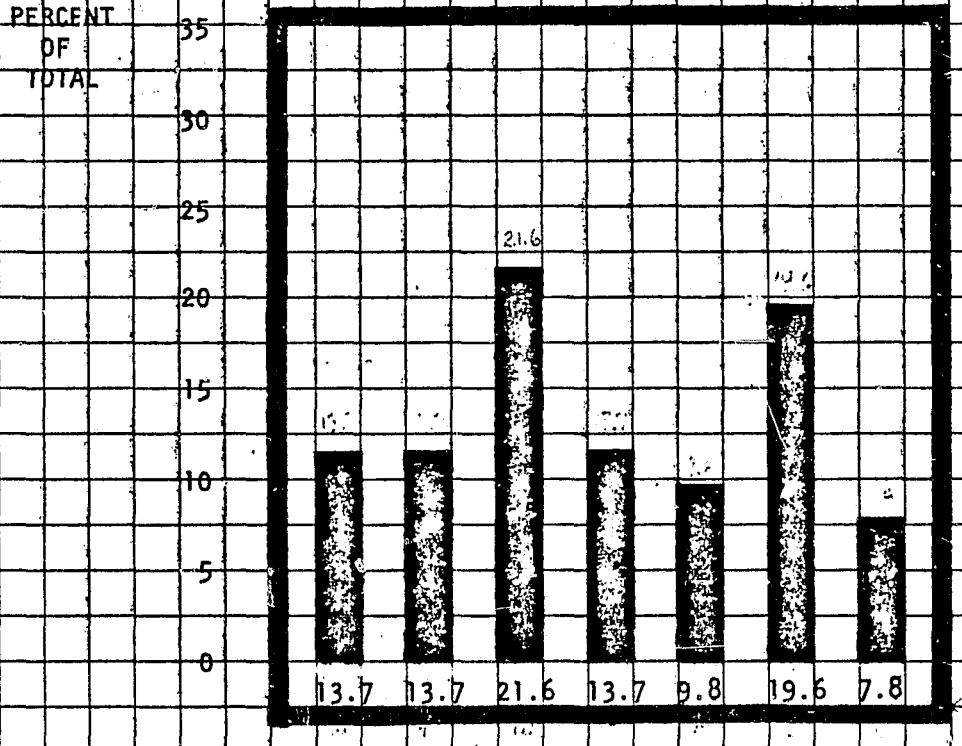
GRAPH 8

STEALING

Hour of Day



Day of Week



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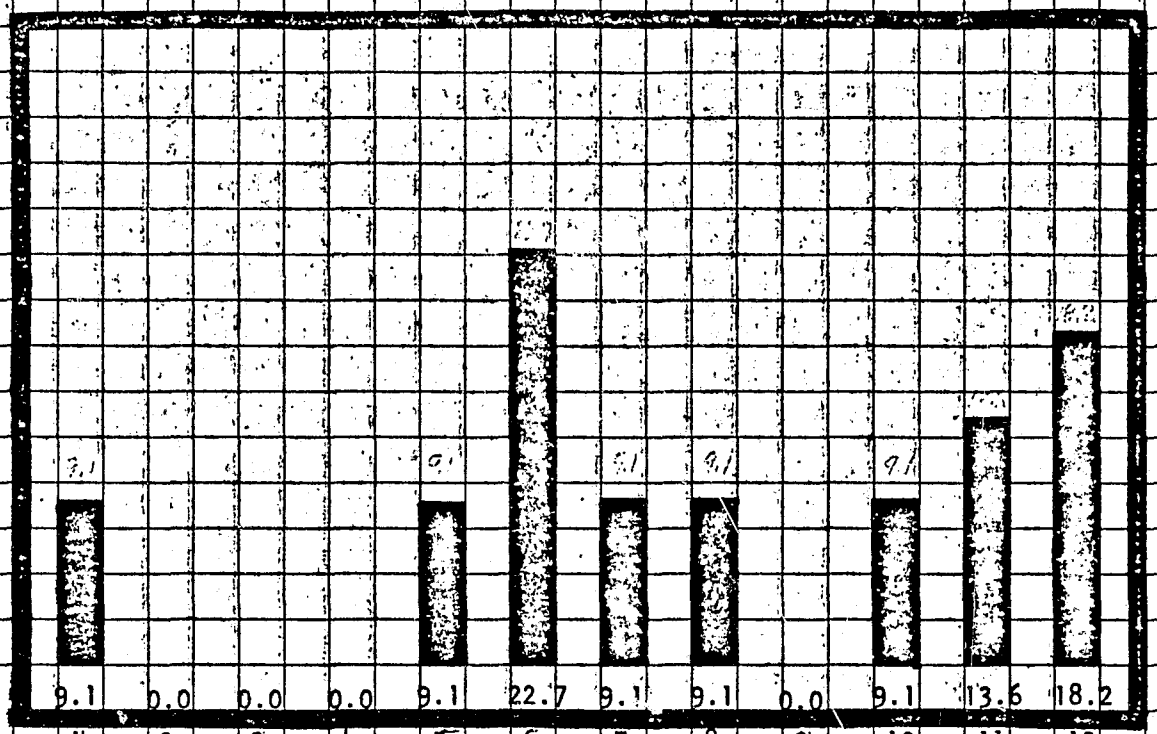
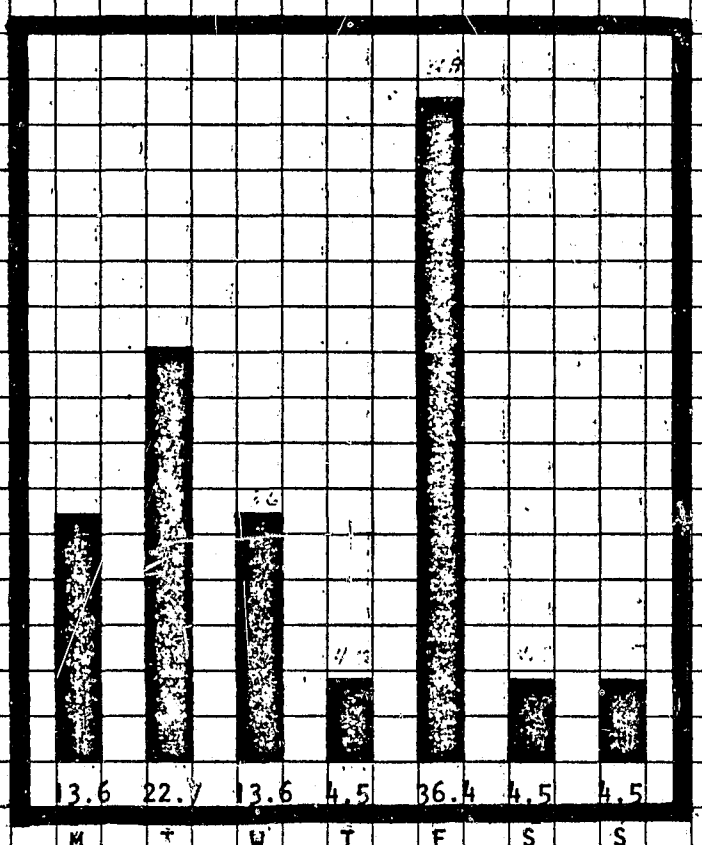
GRAPH 8
LIQUOR

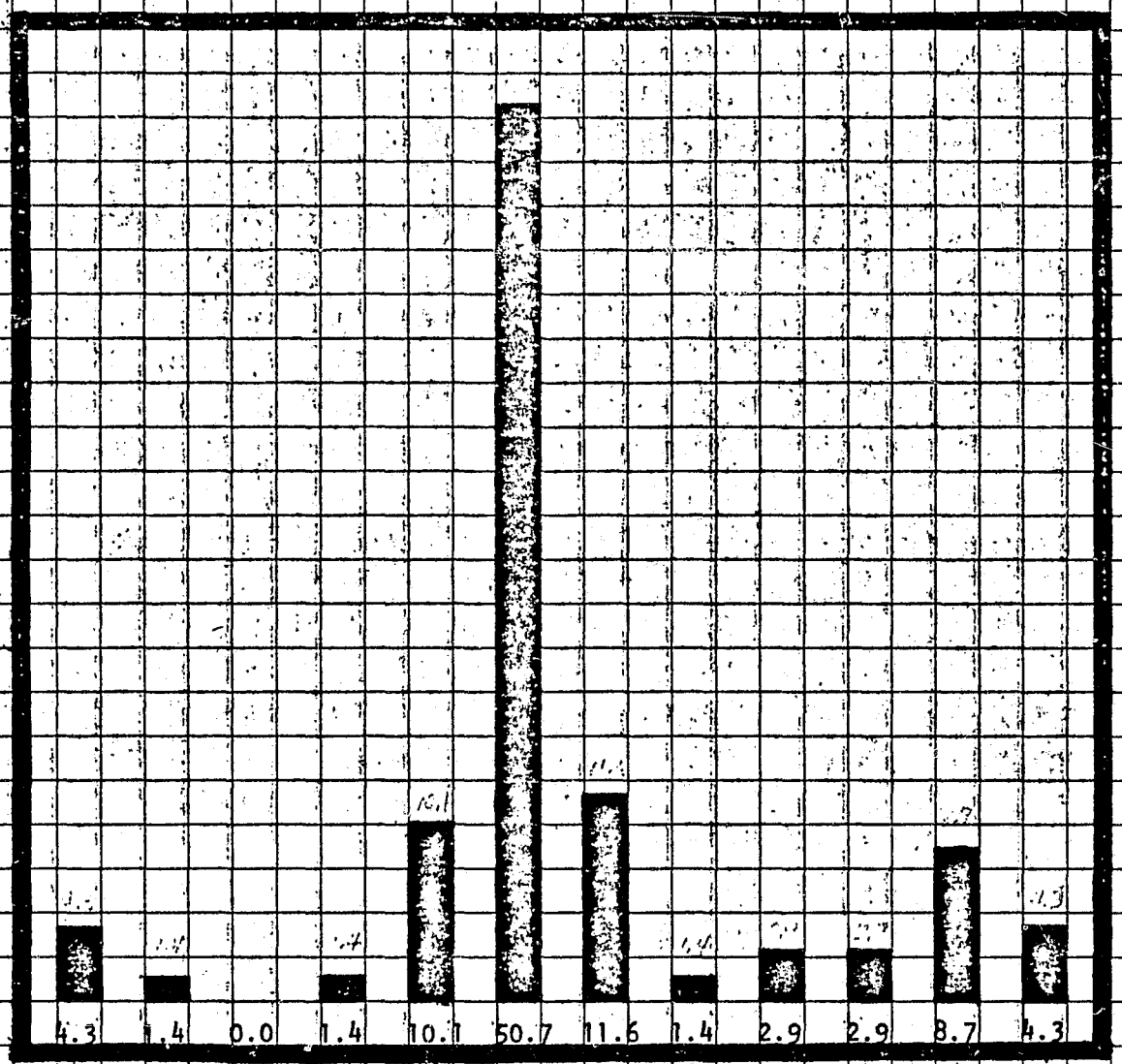
Hour of Day

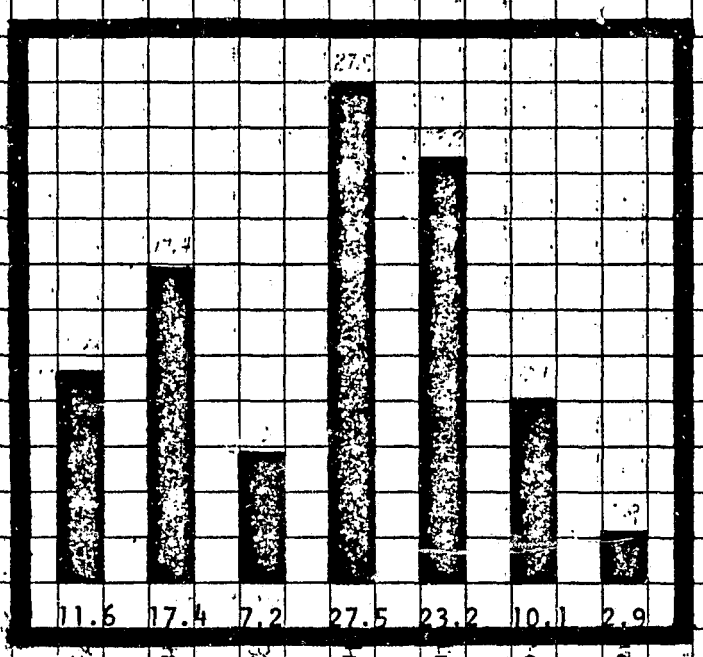


Day of Week



GRAPH 8
DRUGS





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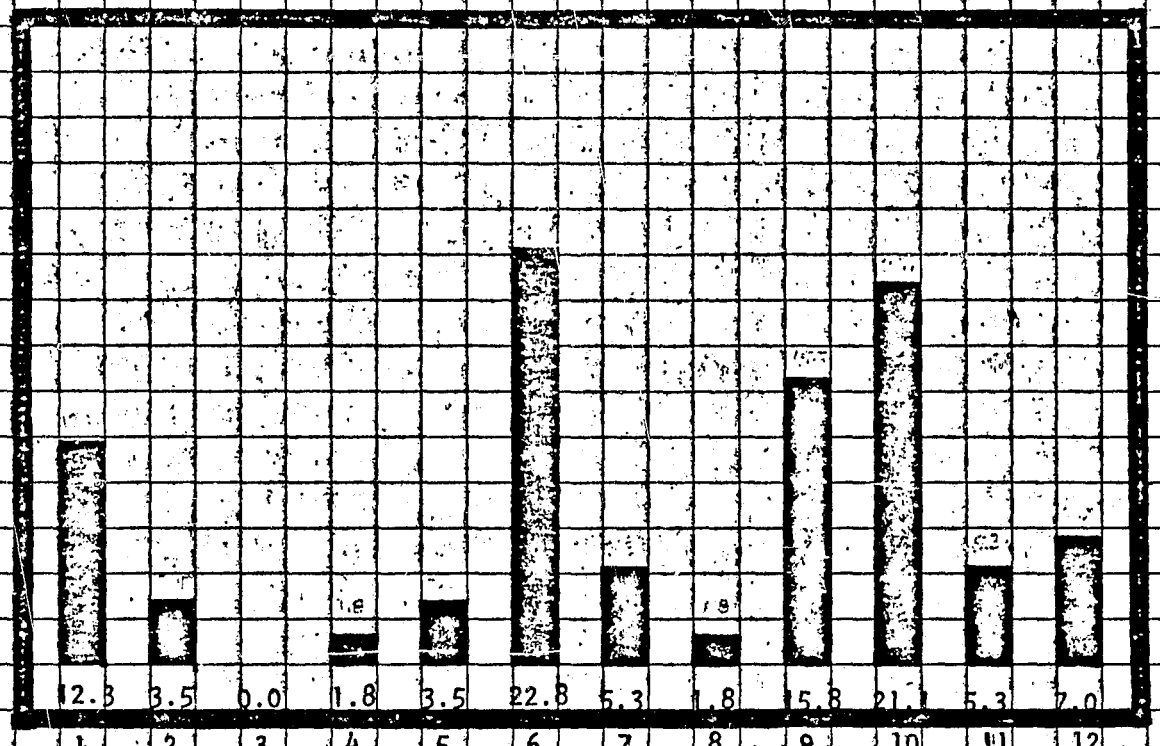
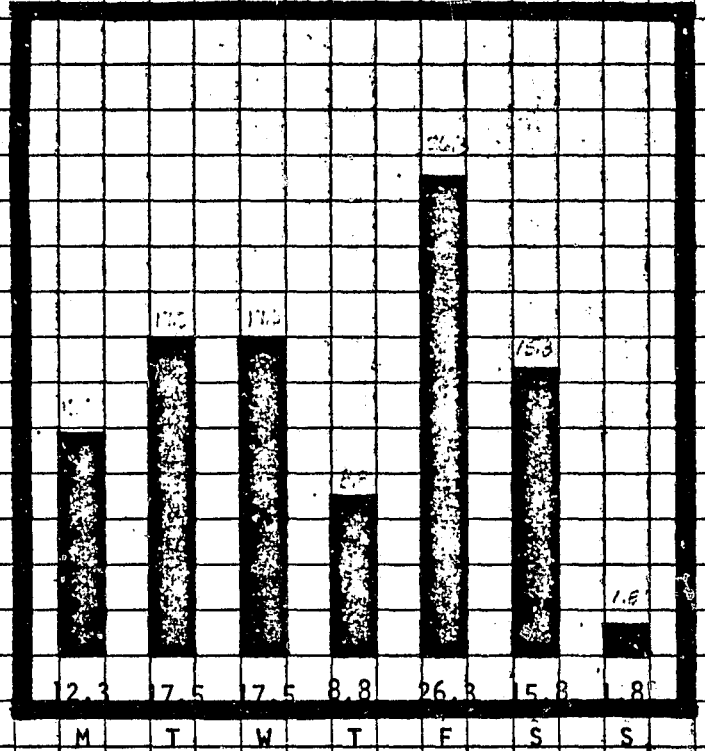
GRAPH 8
RESISTING

Hour of Day



Day of Week



Also, the after curfew period of 1:00 a.m. to 3:00 a.m. is fairly high with 12.3%. The noon time period, 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., shows 22.8% of the violations.

Fridays and Saturdays tend to be the concentrated days of the week for Resisting violations. Fridays have the highest level with 26.3%. Saturdays have a high level of 15.8%.

Curfew & Runaway Violations

Time for this category is often not applicable in the case of Runaway violations. Curfew violations probably accounted for most of the concentration in the 9:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. time period. Saturdays, 20.8%, Sundays, 16.7% and Mondays 25%, had the greatest concentration of these violations.

All Other Charges

Graph 8 shows that the period after school lets out, 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. is the highest period, 23.1%, for these violations. Also, the period of 9:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. is high at 19.2%. Fridays, 34.6% and Sundays 23.1% are the highest days of the week.

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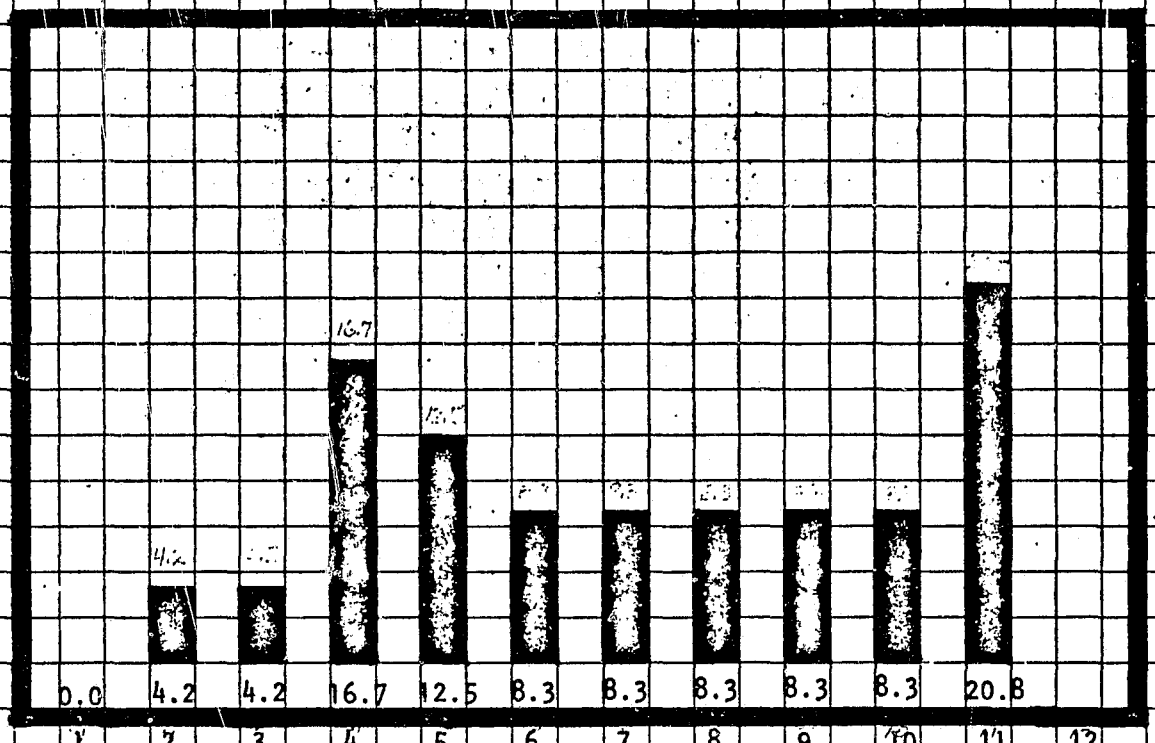
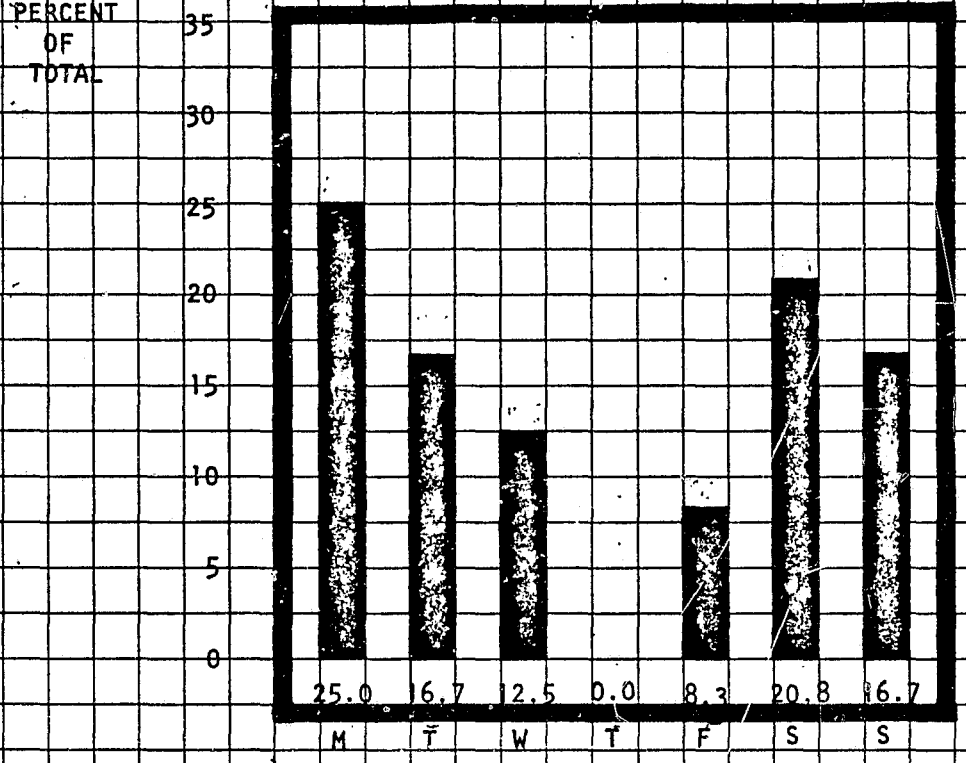
GRAPH 8

CURFEW & RUNAWAY





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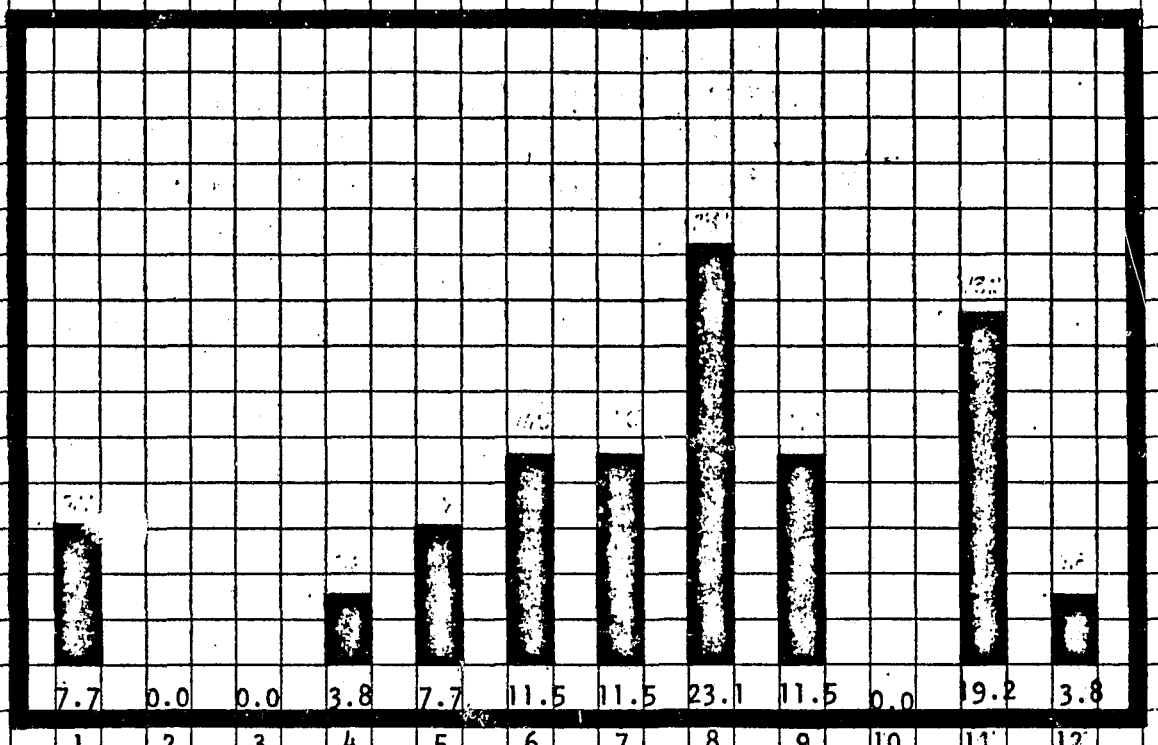
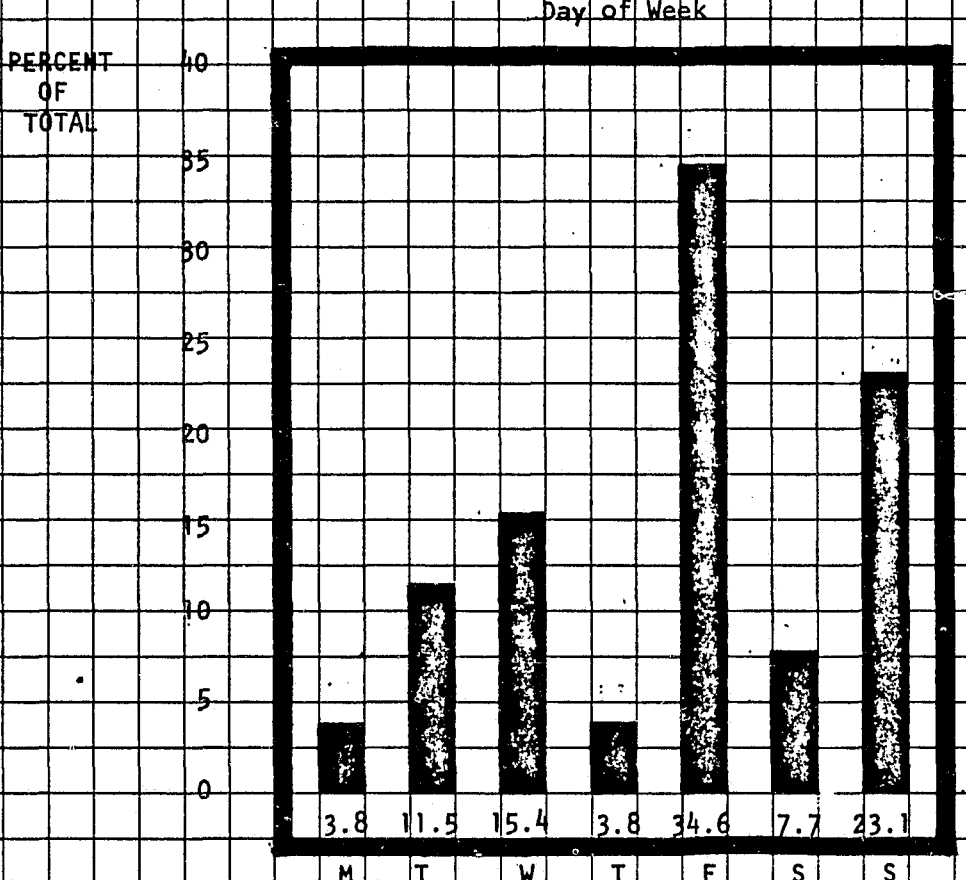
GRAPH 8
ALL OTHER





VII. ARRESTEES' DISPOSITION

The arrestees' disposition was coded into the following categories - counseled and released to parents by the SO, sent to the Juvenile Probation Office for a formal disposition, sent to the District Attorney's Office for possible prosecution, and sent to the All Faiths Home. Table 8 shows the disposition of the arrests with such information. Nearly all, 97%, of the arrests had the disposition information. As Table 8 displays, over 75% of the arrests were counseled and released to the parents by the SO. Almost 24% of the arrests were sent to the Juvenile Probation Office while only 0.3% were sent to both the District Attorney and the All Faiths Home.

Table 8 also presents this breakdown of the disposition by the violation category. Referring back to Table 2, which shows the total average by violation category, we can determine if the percentages in Table 8 are above or below average. Above average violation categories that were counseled and released are Curfew & Runaways 31%, Liquor 32%, Resisting violations 27%, and Drugs 17%. Below average were Preventable and Stealing, 25% each, Violent & Sex 19%, and All Other 12%.

Above average violation categories for those arrests sent to Juvenile Probation are Preventable 87%, Violent & Sex violations 67% and All Other 20%. Below average are Curfew & Runaway 84%, Resisting 60%, Drugs 42%, Stealing 12% and Liquor, no arrests sent to Probation.

Thus, Curfew & Runaway, Resisting and Liquor were counseled and released in above average percentages. Also, Violent & Sex violations, Preventable and Stealing charges were sent to Probation in above average percentages.

All of the arrests sent to the District Attorney's Office were in the Preventable violation category and all of the arrests sent to the All Faiths Home were in either the Drug or Curfew & Runaway violation category.

Table 8
Disposition of Arrestees
Source: 1976 Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office

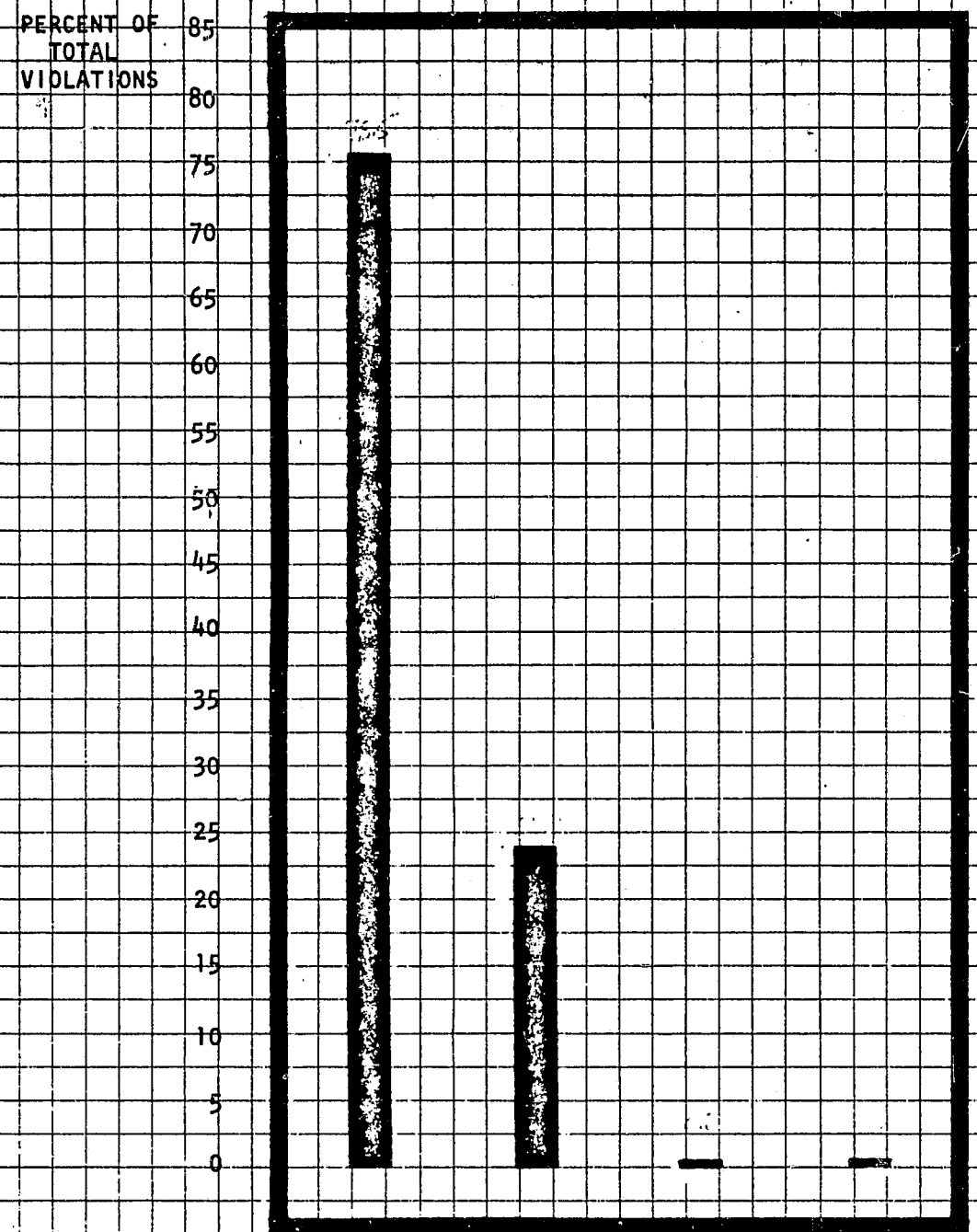
Total Violations	
Released to Parents	75.5%
Sent to Probation	23.9%
Sent to District Attorney	.3%
Sent to All Faiths Home	.3%
	100.0%

Arrestee Disposition by Violation Category

Violation	Released to Parents	Probation	District Attorney	All Faiths Home
Violent & Sex	10.8%	22.4%	-	-
Preventable	19.0	47.4	100.0%	-
Stealing	6.7	7.8	-	-
Liquor	4.5	-	-	-
Drugs	12.1	6.0	-	50.0%
Resisting	11.3	3.6	-	-
All Other	6.6	9.0	-	-
Curfew & Runaway	29.0	3.6	-	50.0
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

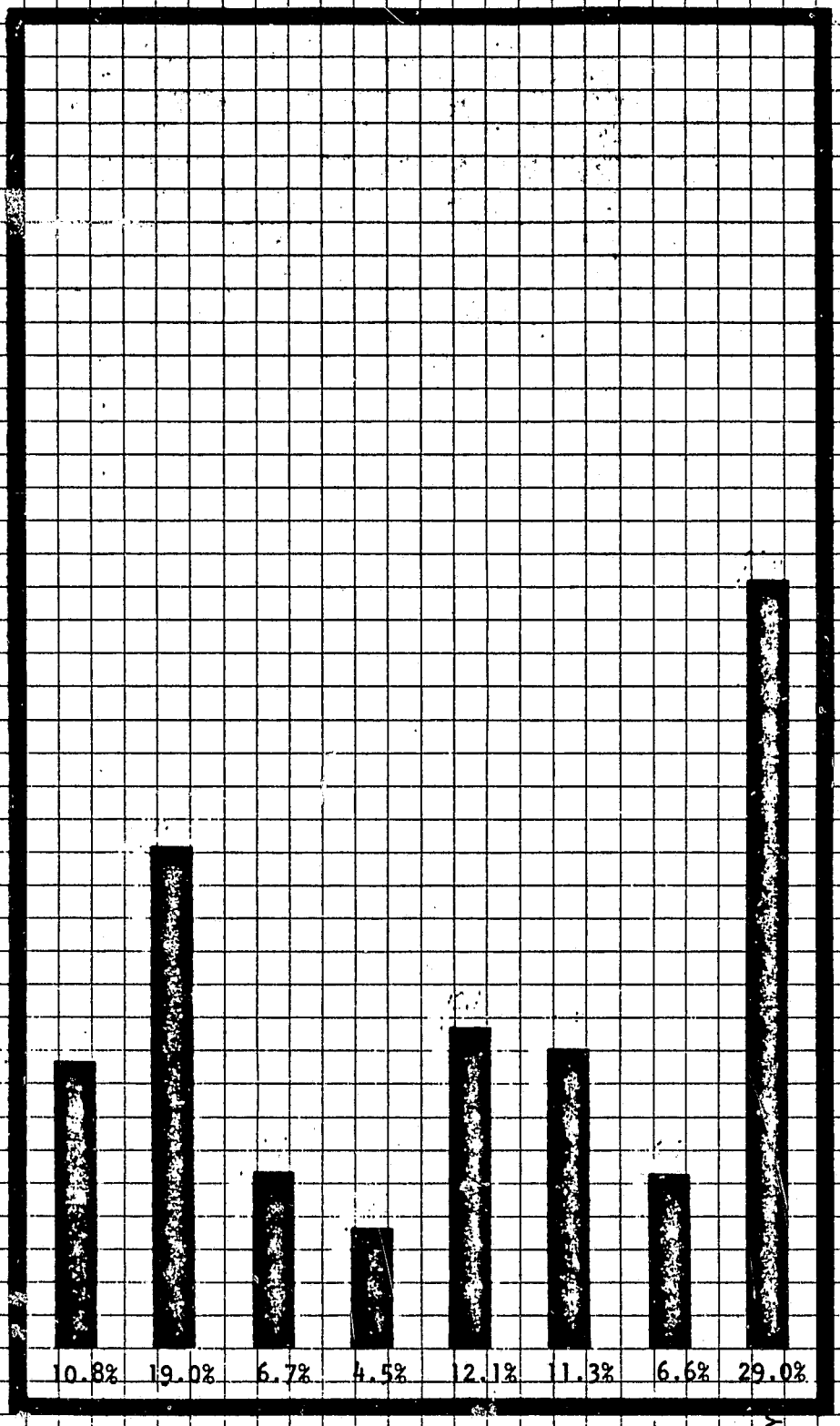
Graph 9

DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEES



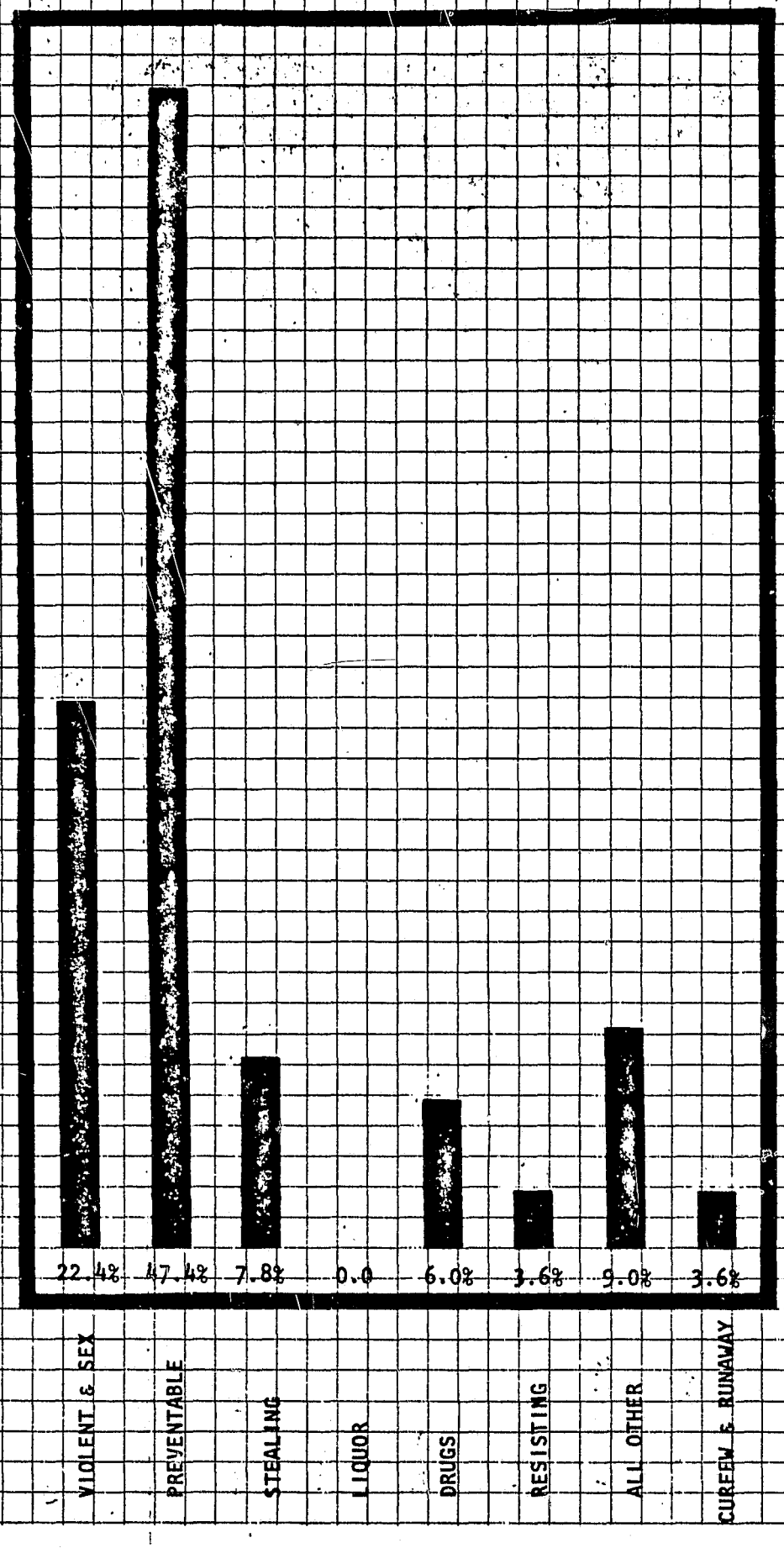
Graph 10

RELEASED TO PARENTS

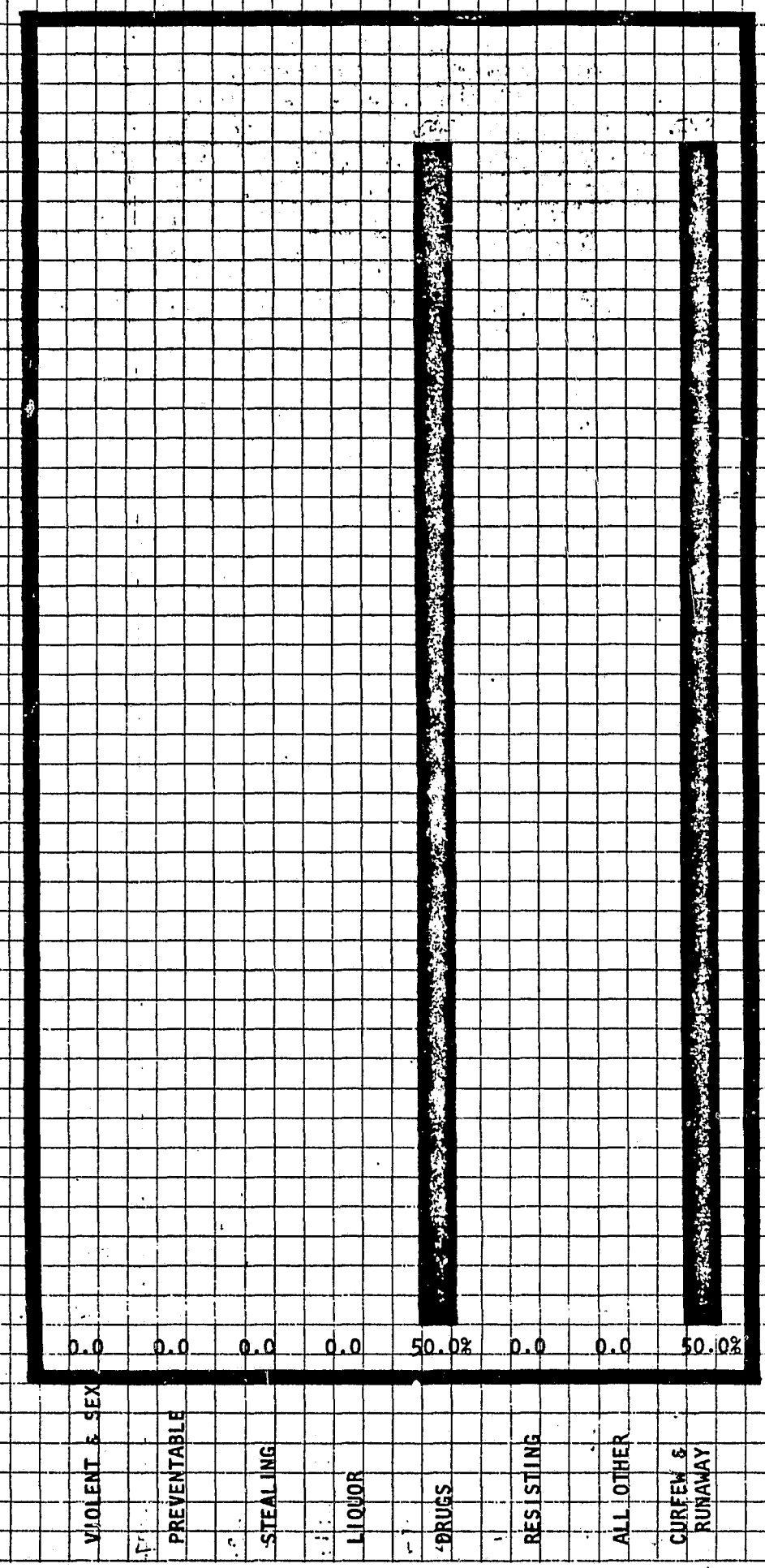


Graph 11

TO PROBATION



Graph 12
TO ALL FAITHS HOME



END