

Prepared for  
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Juvenile Justice Programs  
and the  
Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice

# Michigan's Statewide Juvenile Arrest Analysis Report

**Volume One: 2008-2013 Report**

Prepared by  
Public Policy Associates, Incorporated

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**Public Policy Associates, Incorporated** is a public policy research, development, and evaluation firm headquartered in Lansing, Michigan. We serve clients in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors at the national, state, and local levels by conducting research, analysis, and evaluation that supports informed strategic decision making.

119 Pere Marquette Drive, Suite 1C, Lansing, MI 48912-1231,  
(517) 485-4477, Fax 485-4488, [www.publicpolicy.com](http://www.publicpolicy.com)

# Acknowledgments

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This report was commissioned by the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) to obtain and analyze data on juvenile crime in Michigan. It was supported by funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The analysis and recommendations are designed to provide a detailed breakdown of juvenile crime and delinquency in Michigan, as well as the factors behind it. This report will be incorporated as part of Michigan's Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan as required in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Policy development for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Michigan is provided by the MCJJ.

The project team members of Public Policy Associates, Incorporated were Dr. Paul Elam, PPA President, Robb Burroughs, Director of PPA's Safety and Justice Team, Chris Andrews, senior communications consultant, Beka Guluma, project assistant, and Stephanie Price, senior editor.

We hope that policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders find the report useful for making decisions that will reduce juvenile delinquency and improve young people's lives in the state of Michigan and targeted communities.

For additional information, please contact the following people:

- Robb Burroughs at [rburroughs@publicpolicy.com](mailto:rburroughs@publicpolicy.com) or 517-485-4477.
- Melinda Fandel, juvenile justice specialist for the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services' Juvenile Justice Programs, at [fandelm@michigan.gov](mailto:fandelm@michigan.gov).



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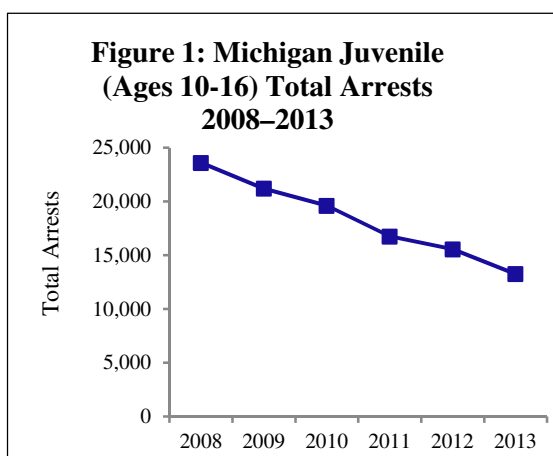
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# Executive Summary

In 2013, there were just over 13,000 arrests of juveniles, ages 10–16, in Michigan.<sup>1</sup> The number of juvenile arrests dropped steadily and sharply between 2008 and 2013. There were more than 10,000 fewer arrests than five years earlier. Figure 1 shows the decline in the number of juvenile arrests from 2008 to 2013.

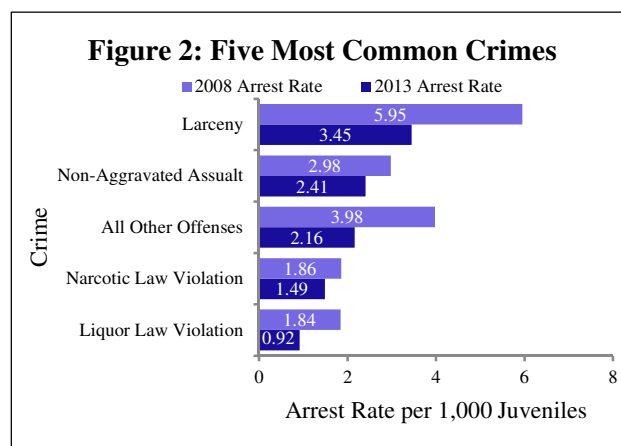


This report provides an examination of juvenile crime in Michigan through an analysis of state and national arrest data from 2008 to 2013. While there are limitations to using arrests as a proxy measure of juvenile crime, the analysis is able to offer insight into trends and patterns of youth contact with the front end of the justice system.

This report is designed to give the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice and other state and local policymakers a deeper understanding of juvenile crime and arrests, the trend lines, and racial, gender, and geographic patterns.

Here are some of the key findings:

- **Juveniles accounted for a very small proportion of all arrests.** The 13,000 juvenile arrests reported by law enforcement agencies in Michigan in 2013 added up to less than 5% of the more than 260,000 arrests reported overall.
- **Violent crimes accounted for a very small proportion of juvenile arrests.** In 2013, less than 8% of juvenile arrests were for violent crimes.
- **Larcenies were the most common type of offense associated with juvenile arrests.** Larcenies led to the most juvenile arrests, accounting for nearly one-quarter of the arrests. Figure 2 shows the juvenile arrest rates for the five most common crimes and the change in rates over the five years of this analysis.



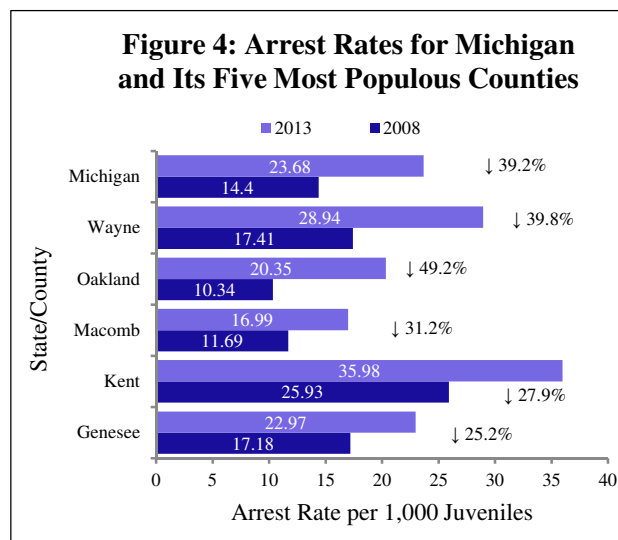
<sup>1</sup> This number does not include arrests for status offenses (e.g., running away).

- **Juvenile arrest rates for property crimes fell more steeply than rates for violent crimes.** The juvenile arrest rate for property crimes dropped nearly 45% from 2008 to 2013, compared with a 38% drop for violent crimes.



- **Racial disproportionality remains a significant issue.** Even though the arrest rates for black youth showed the steepest decline among racial and ethnic groups between 2008 and 2013, black youth were still arrested at more than three times the rate of white youth in 2013. Figure 3 shows the change in arrest rates by race and ethnicity.
- **Males were arrested more often than females.** More than two thirds of juvenile arrests were of males. The difference in arrest prevalence between males and females was most pronounced for violent crimes, where males accounted for eight out of ten arrests.

- **Michigan's largest counties account for the most juvenile arrests.** About 30% of juvenile arrests occurred in the metropolitan Detroit counties of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb. However, the large, urban counties did not necessarily have the highest arrest rates. Figure 4 shows the arrest rates for the five most populous counties as well as how much they declined from 2008 to 2013.
- **Michigan's juvenile arrest rate remained lower than the nationwide rate.** In 2013, the state's juvenile arrest rate was 30% below the nationwide rate and was one of the lowest rates among Midwestern states.



- **Among the broader collection of factors that impact the lives of Michigan's youth, the trends were a mix of positive and negative.** The research literature identifies a number of individual, family, and community factors that have been shown to increase the risk of delinquent behaviors among youth, including poverty, poor academic performance and low school attachment, and rates of child abuse and neglect, among others. While measures of school performance and commitment showed improvements between 2008 and 2013, youth poverty rates and rates of confirmed abuse and neglect increased over the same time period.

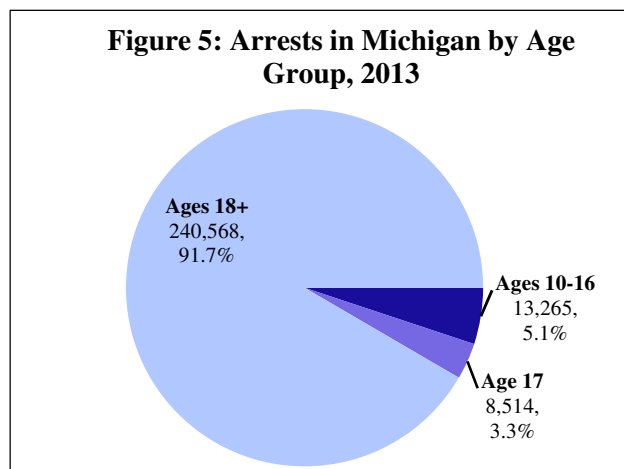


The sections that follow provide greater detail on these findings and other important patterns in Michigan's juvenile arrests, including a point-in-time analysis for calendar year 2013 and analysis of trends from 2008 to 2013.



# Introduction: Why Juvenile Crime Matters

As shown in Figure 5, out of the more than 260,000 arrests reported by law enforcement agencies in Michigan in 2013, only about 13,000 (less than 5%) were arrests of juveniles.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, both the number of juvenile arrests and the proportion of arrests attributed to juveniles have decreased every year since 2008.<sup>3</sup> Although juveniles account for a relatively small and shrinking portion of arrests, the 13,000 juvenile arrests reported in 2013 involved very real and, in some cases, serious consequences for individual victims, communities, families, and the juveniles themselves.



Crimes, regardless of whether committed by a juvenile or an adult, can cause significant physical, economic, and emotional harm to victims. Beyond the harm to individual victims, family members and neighborhood residents may feel unsafe in their homes, on their streets, or in their schools. And the costs of law enforcement and adjudication are substantial as young people are arrested, perhaps incarcerated, and move through the juvenile justice or adult court systems.

Still, crimes committed by juveniles are different from crimes committed by adults, because children and adolescents are different from adults. Based on research conducted over the past couple of decades, there is now solid scientific evidence that throughout adolescence the brain is still developing the physical structures needed to weigh risks and rewards, regulate emotions, and carry out complex decision-making processes when under pressure.<sup>4</sup> From a positive perspective, the still-developing brains of adolescents are naturally more receptive to learning and change. Perhaps the strongest evidence for the adolescent predisposition to change and rehabilitation comes from numerous studies demonstrating that most individuals who commit crimes as children or adolescents do not go on to commit crimes as adults.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Michigan State Police, Michigan Incident Crime Reporting system. Because Michigan automatically prosecutes all 17-year-olds as adults, the juvenile arrest data presented for Michigan in this report include individuals between the ages of 10 and 16, except where noted otherwise. The juvenile arrest data do not include arrests for status offenses.

<sup>3</sup> Michigan State Police Annual Crime Statistics, 2013

<sup>4</sup> Benjamin Chambers & Annie Balck, *Because Kids Are Different: Five Opportunities for Reforming the Juvenile Justice System* (Chicago, IL: John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, December 2014).

<sup>5</sup> Alex R. Piquero et al., *Bulletin 2: Criminal Career Patterns (Study Group on the Transitions between Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime)*, (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, July 2013), 9-12.

However, as adolescents transition to adulthood, the development of more prosocial patterns of thinking and behavior is not inevitable. In fact, most adults involved in criminal activity committed their first crimes as juveniles, and those who were arrested for the first time as adults were more likely to have fewer subsequent arrests than their counterparts who had been arrested as juveniles.<sup>6</sup> In other words, failure to recognize and attend to the developmental needs of youth does have potential long-term impacts on crime and community safety.

Finally, apart from any possible impact on future crime, young people who enter the juvenile justice system often face serious consequences that can challenge their ability to live healthy, productive lives for years to come. For instance, a delinquency adjudication can affect access to public housing and school, limit ability to join the military, and hinder employment opportunities.<sup>7</sup> Research conducted by Public Policy Associates, Inc. shows that in Michigan, young people of color are more likely than whites to enter the juvenile justice system, which is a contributing factor to racial and ethnic inequities later in life.

It is therefore crucial for policymakers and practitioners to understand the dynamics of juvenile crime—its frequency, the prevalence of specific crimes, the geography, and other demographics, including race and gender. It is also instructive to examine the trend lines. These can help inform decisions on:

- How well policies are working, and what changes are likely to improve outcomes.
- What programs should be supported, expanded, or eliminated.
- How and where limited resources should be allocated.

## The Purpose of This Report

This report documents the prevalence of juvenile crime in Michigan through an analysis of arrest data from 2008 to 2013. The data are analyzed by offense type, gender, age, and race for the state as a whole and for each of the 83 counties. The report was prepared for the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Juvenile Justice Programs (JJP), to inform the work of the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) in developing and implementing Michigan's Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, as required under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The information presented throughout the report is designed to help OJJP and MCJJ target limited resources effectively to achieve the state's delinquency prevention and intervention goals. The report is also intended to be a resource for juvenile justice stakeholders and leaders in communities throughout the state as they develop and carry out local strategies for reducing juvenile delinquency.

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 9-12.

<sup>7</sup> National Juvenile Defender Center, *Innovation Brief: Avoiding and Mitigating the Collateral Consequences of a Juvenile Adjudication* (Washington, D.C.: Author, 2013).

## A Note on Methodology<sup>8</sup>

Throughout this analysis, juvenile arrests are used as a proxy measure for juvenile crime. Unless otherwise noted, all arrest data were provided by the Michigan State Police (MSP) using the Michigan Incident Crime Reporting (MICR) system. The use of arrest data is consistent with Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention guidance for conducting a statewide juvenile crime analysis, and the availability of statewide arrest data, in a consistent format over multiple years, allows for identification of trends and patterns of youth contact with the front end of the justice system. However, there are limitations associated with the use of arrest data to measure juvenile crime; therefore, it is important to bear in mind the following key points about arrest data when reviewing the findings provided throughout this report:

- *The number of arrests does not equal the number of crimes.* There are cases where a single crime leads to multiple arrests, as well as cases where multiple crimes result in a single arrest. Furthermore, every crime that is committed does not come to the attention of law enforcement, and every crime that is reported does not result in an arrest. Conversely, individuals are sometimes arrested for crimes they did not commit.
- *Arrest data are impacted by factors other than crime.* Law enforcement agency policies, reporting practices, and/or number of officers can distort arrest data. For instance, decisions to focus law enforcement efforts on particular types of offenses or on certain neighborhoods can alter arrest patterns, even if crime patterns have not changed. Likewise, a drop in the number of officers or fewer agencies reporting data to MSP could drive overall arrest numbers down independent of the level of criminal activity.

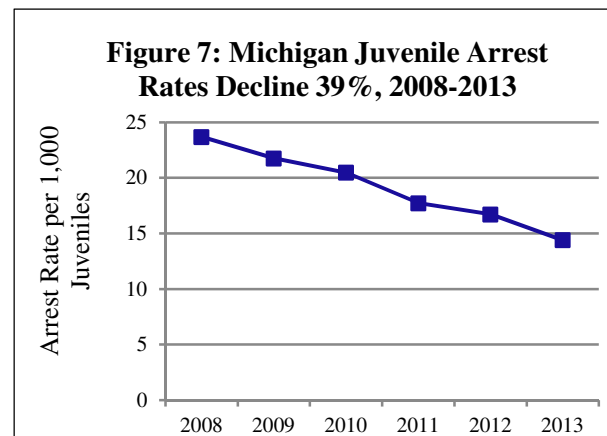
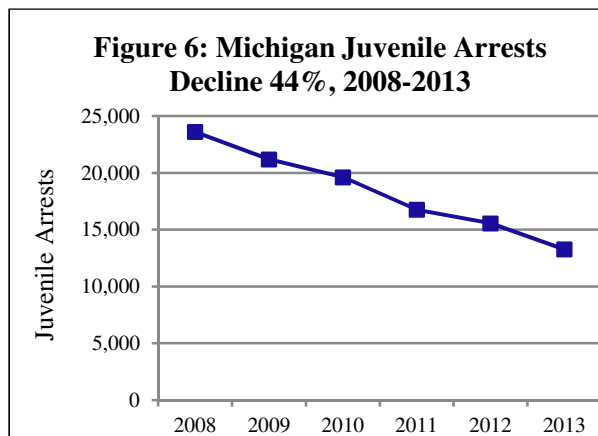
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<sup>8</sup> The use of arrest data for this analysis is described in detail in Appendix A: Methodology.



# Chapter One: Juvenile Arrests Continue to Decline

In 2013, there were 13,265 juvenile arrests in the state.<sup>9</sup> The prevalence of juvenile arrests has declined steadily since 2008. **In 2013, there were more than 10,000 fewer arrests than in 2008, a reduction of 44%.** The 2013 juvenile arrest rate was 14.4 per 1,000 juveniles, a 39% drop since 2008.<sup>10</sup>



<sup>9</sup> Because Michigan automatically prosecutes all 17-year-olds as adults, the juvenile arrest data presented for Michigan in this report include individuals between the ages of 10 and 16, except where noted otherwise. In addition, arrest counts throughout this report do not include arrests for status offenses (e.g., juvenile runaway) or non-offenses (e.g., child protection).

<sup>10</sup> The juvenile arrest rate is calculated by dividing the number of juvenile arrests occurring over a given time period by the population of juveniles during the same time period, then multiplying the result by 1,000. The use of arrest rates allows for more meaningful comparisons of juvenile arrest patterns across population groups of varying sizes. However, because the rate is based on the volume of activity rather than tracking individual youth outcomes, it is not the same as calculating the odds of arrest among juveniles.

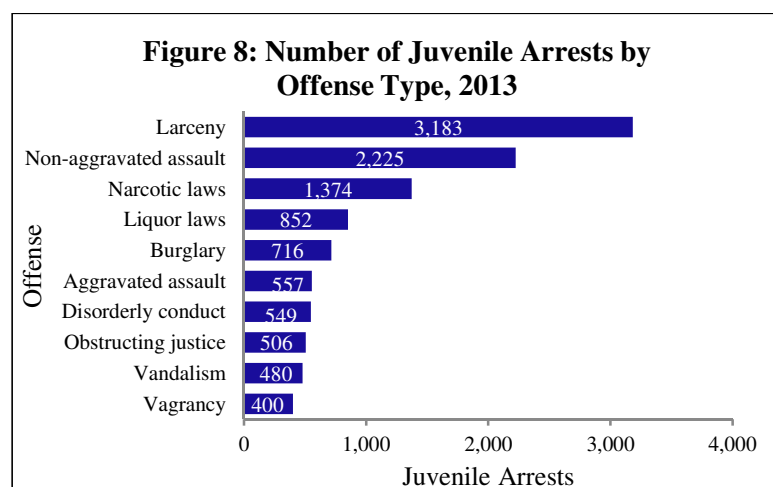
# Juvenile Arrests by Type of Offense

## Larceny Tops the List of Most Prevalent Juvenile Crimes

Throughout the six years examined for this analysis, larceny has remained the most prevalent offense associated with juvenile arrests. In 2013, there were nearly 3,200 juvenile arrests for larceny in the state, accounting for almost one-quarter of all juvenile arrests. The juvenile arrest rate for larceny in 2013 was 3.5 per 1,000 juveniles.

The second most prevalent offense type in 2013 was non-aggravated assault, with 2,225 arrests and an arrest rate of 2.4 per 1,000 juveniles. Other crimes leading to large numbers of juvenile arrests included violations of narcotic laws (1,374), violations of liquor laws (852), and burglary (716).

Figure 8 below shows the number of arrests for the 10 most prevalent offenses among juvenile arrests in 2013.<sup>11</sup>



<sup>11</sup> Tables with additional detailed data on juvenile arrests for the offenses discussed throughout this chapter are available in Appendix C.

### ***There are Fewer Police in Michigan***

*The number of police officers patrolling Michigan communities could be another factor contributing to the reduction in arrests. Police staffing has declined in Michigan for at least 15 years, and the reductions were exacerbated by the steep economic decline of 2008. Michigan had a total of 18,131 state and local police officers in 2013, nearly 1,800 fewer than five years earlier.*

*While widespread, the reductions in police staffing were neither uniform nor universal. In the Detroit area, both Wayne County and Macomb County saw staffing decline sharply (15.6% in Wayne, 12.6% in Macomb). At the other end of the spectrum, several counties actually increased police personnel.*

*The chart below shows the reduction in police personnel.*

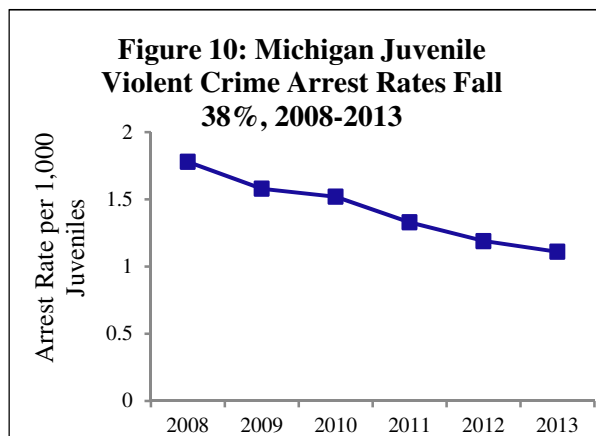
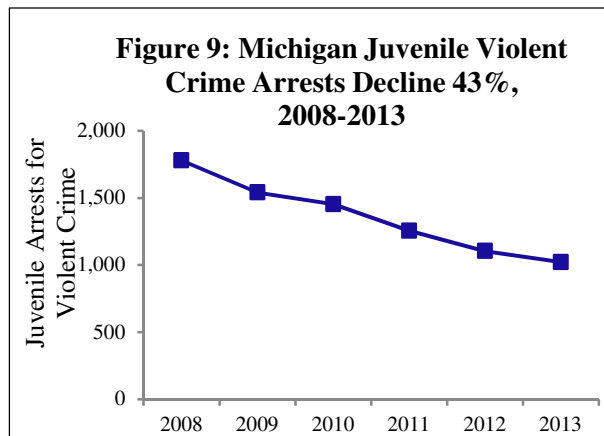


*A table on law enforcement staffing by county is available in Appendix C.*



## Violent Crime Trends

There were 1,022 juvenile arrests for the four index violent crimes in 2013.<sup>12</sup> **Only one in 12 juvenile arrests was for a violent offense in 2013.** The number of juvenile violent crime arrests has fallen every year since 2008, for a cumulative drop of nearly 43%.



- **Aggravated Assault**

The number of arrests for aggravated assault dropped from 996 arrests in 2008 to 557 arrests in 2013, a total decrease of 44% over that time period. In 2013, arrests for aggravated assault among girls increased by one from 2012, but girls remain significantly underrepresented among aggravated assault arrests, accounting for less than 30% of all arrests for aggravated assault in 2013.

**2008-2013 Juvenile Arrest Trend:**

***Violent Crimes***

Aggravated assault	↓	39.5%
Homicide	↓	53.6%
Rape	↓	30.1%
Robbery	↓	38.6%

- **Homicide**

The number of juveniles arrested for homicide in Michigan each year remains very low. There were seven in 2008 and only three in 2013. The highest number over the six years was only 10 arrests in 2009.

- **Rape**

Arrests of juveniles for rape declined from 274 in 2008 to 177 in 2013, a 35% decrease. In 2013, 49% of Michigan's juvenile arrests for rape involved juveniles age 14 or younger. Nationally, youth who are 14 or younger only account for 37% of arrests for rape among 10-16-year-olds.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> The violent index crimes include aggravated assault, homicide, rape, and robbery.

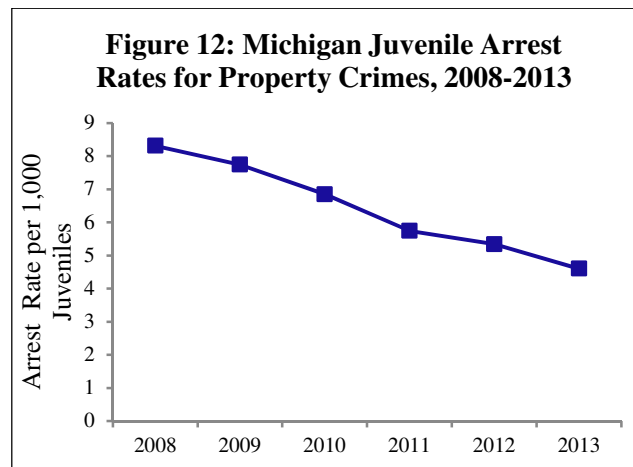
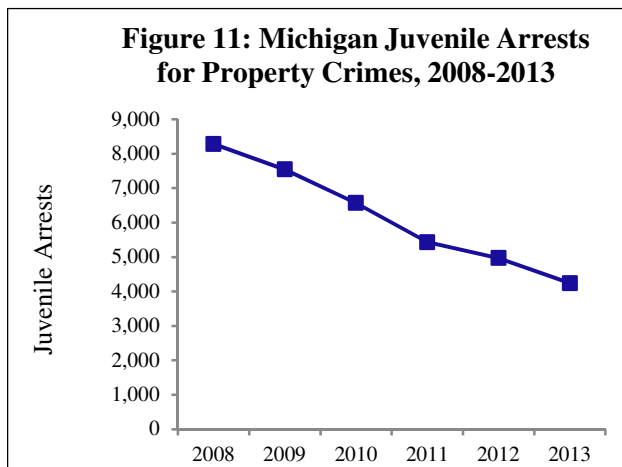
<sup>13</sup> Uniform Crime Report, Crime in the United States, 2013.

- **Robbery**

There were 285 juvenile arrests for robbery in 2013, down from 502 arrests in 2008. Despite the overall downward trend since 2008, robbery was the only type of violent offense for which arrests among juveniles actually increased slightly from 2012 to 2013. Robbery arrest numbers were higher in 2013 for both males and females, as well as for white and black youth.

## Property Crime Trends

Between 2008 and 2013, juvenile arrests for the four property index crimes dropped even more steeply than arrests for violent crimes.<sup>14</sup> The 4,241 arrests of juveniles for property crimes in 2013 still outnumbered arrests for violent crimes by more than four to one but marked a decline of nearly 50% from 2008. The 2013 property crime arrest rate, 4.6 per 1,000 juveniles, was 54.6% below the 2008 rate of 8.3.



- **Arson**

Unlike most other offense types, the number of juvenile arrests for arson increased from 47 in 2012 to 60 in 2013. Even with the slight increase, though, juvenile arrests for arson in 2013 were still down 49% compared to the 117 arrests reported for 2008.

- **Burglary**

In 2013, there were 716 burglary-related juvenile arrests compared to 1,517 in 2008, an overall decreased of 53%.

2008–2013 Juvenile Arrest Trend: Property Crimes		
Arson	↓	44.5%
Burglary	↓	48.9%
Larceny	↓	42.0%
Motor vehicle theft	↓	57.4%

<sup>14</sup> The property index crimes include arson, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

- **Larceny**

As indicated above, larceny has consistently accounted for the largest share of juvenile arrests. In 2013, larceny accounted for 3,183 arrests, or 75% of all property-related juvenile arrests. Seventy-one percent of juvenile arrests for larceny were related to retail fraud-theft (i.e., shoplifting).

The prevalence of larceny-related arrests among girls is particularly notable. Although girls accounted for approximately 10% of 2013 juvenile arrests for burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson combined, they accounted for over 40% of the arrests for larceny.

**2013 Juvenile Property Crime Arrests, by Gender**

	Female	Male
Arson	9	51
Burglary	61	655
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,840</b>
Motor vehicle theft	42	240

- **Motor Vehicle Theft**

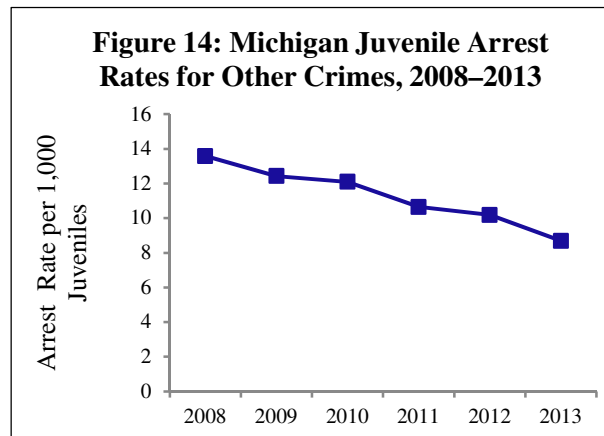
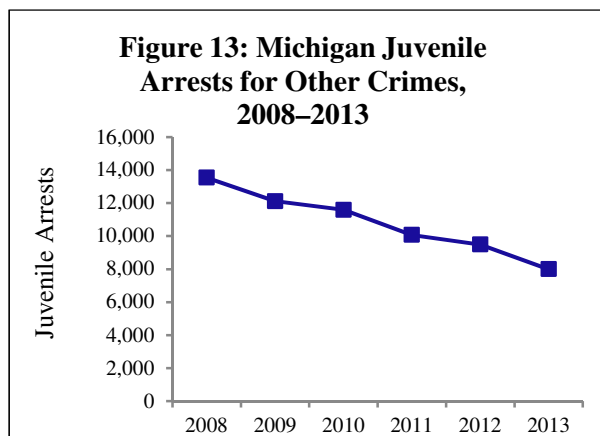
Arrests for motor vehicle theft decreased by 61% from 716 arrests in 2008 to 282 in 2013. Among the property crimes, motor vehicle theft is the only type of offense for which arrests of Black youth have consistently outnumbered arrests of white youth.

**Table 1: Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft, by Race, 2008–2013**

Race	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Black	507	384	294	215	205	175
White	196	147	127	103	100	104

## Other (Non-Index) Crime Trends

The combined number of juvenile arrests for the remaining offense types has also fallen steadily from 2008 to 2013, decreasing by 41% overall.<sup>15</sup>



<sup>15</sup> For this analysis, non-index crimes included disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, embezzlement, child abuse/neglect, forgery, fraud, violations of gambling laws, violations of drug and alcohol laws, negligent manslaughter, non-aggravated assault, prostitution and common vice, sex offenses (other than rape), stolen property, vandalism, weapons offenses, and other offenses not listed (excluding traffic violations and status offenses).

Due to the wide variety of offense types included among the other (non-index) crimes, the prevalence of juvenile arrests varies substantially among the individual crimes in this category. Therefore, this section highlights trends identified among the crimes with the highest number of juvenile arrests.

- **Non-Aggravated Assault**

Among the offense types listed in the “other” category, non-aggravated assault has accounted for the highest number of juvenile arrests each year from 2008 to 2013. Over that time period, juvenile arrests for non-aggravated assault decreased from 2,974 in 2008 to 2,225 in 2013. Along with larceny and liquor law violations, non-aggravated assault is one of the few offense types for which girls make up a significant proportion of the juveniles arrested. In 2013, 41% of juvenile arrests for non-aggravated assault involved females.

<b>2008-2013 Juvenile Arrest Trend:</b>		
<i>Other Crimes</i>		
Non-aggravated assault	↓	25.2%
Narcotic laws	↓	26.0%
Liquor laws	↓	53.5%
Disorderly conduct	↓	42.8%

- **Narcotic Law and Liquor Law Violations**

Between 2008 and 2013, arrests of juveniles for narcotic laws violations dropped from 1,856 to 1,374. Juvenile arrests for liquor laws violations dropped from 1,833 to 852 over the same period.

## Chapter Two: Comparing Michigan to Other States

In order to provide some additional context for Michigan's juvenile arrest data, this section presents data compiled annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on juvenile arrests throughout the country.<sup>16</sup> It is important to note that, as with all arrest data, these data are impacted by numerous variables other than the level of criminal activity among juveniles, including differences in law enforcement practice and reporting standards. As a result, using these data alone to rank jurisdictions on prevalence of juvenile crime or draw other direct comparisons between jurisdictions is not possible. Instead, the comparisons to other states included in this section are intended to provide more insight into juvenile arrest patterns in Michigan than would be possible by looking only at data from Michigan.

It is also important to note that, although state law defines 17 as the age of criminal responsibility in Michigan, the FBI data follow the majority of states and define 18 as the age of criminal responsibility. Therefore, in order to increase the comparability of Michigan's data with the available data from other states, unlike other parts of the report, the Michigan juvenile arrest data presented in this section include 17-year-olds.

### ***Michigan Law Excludes Seventeen-Year-Olds from Juvenile Justice System***

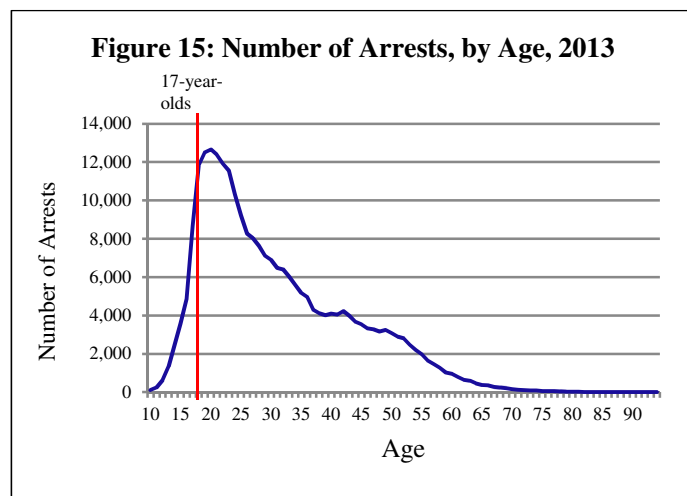
*Michigan is one of only 10 states in which 17-years-olds accused of committing a crime are automatically prosecuted as adults. In recent years, numerous stakeholder groups, including Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice, have voiced support for raising Michigan's age of criminal responsibility from 17 to 18. While an in-depth analysis of the potential impacts of changing the age of criminal responsibility is beyond the scope of this report, the data collected for this analysis do show that Michigan's exclusion of 17-year-olds from the juvenile justice system impacts a substantial number of youth.*

*Figure 15 shows the number of arrests in Michigan in 2013 by age of the individuals arrested. The Michigan data are consistent with numerous empirical studies showing that the prevalence of criminal activity rises sharply among teens, reaching its peak somewhere between ages 15 and 19, then declines steadily starting in the early 20s.<sup>17</sup>*

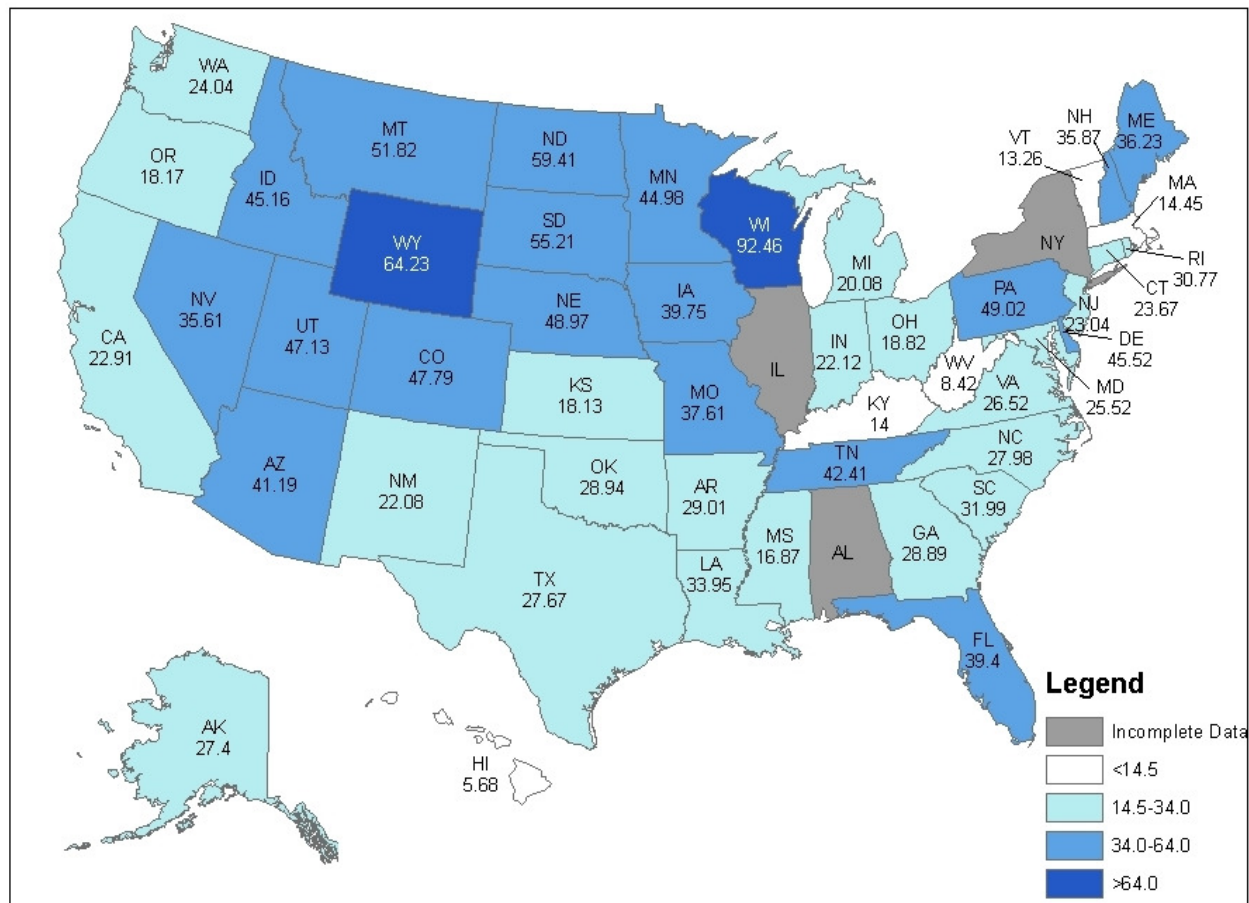
<sup>16</sup> Law enforcement agencies in most states, including Michigan, report crime arrest data to the FBI through their state Uniform Crime Report (UCR) or National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) programs. The FBI compiles state-by-state data to produce *Crime in the United States*, an annual Web-based summary of crime data from across the country. Except where noted otherwise, the data from other states presented in this chapter are from *Crime in the United States, 2013*, available at <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/cius-home>.

<sup>17</sup> Jeffery T. Ulmer and Darrell Steffensmeier, "The Age and Crime Relationship," *The Nurture Versus Biosocial Debate in Criminology; On Origins of Criminal Behavior and Criminality*, Kevin M. Beaver, James C. Barnes, & Brian Boutwell, eds. (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2015), 377-396.

*If, like most other states, Michigan required that 17-year-olds be processed initially in the juvenile justice system, the number of juvenile arrests reported statewide in 2013 would have increased by 65 percent, or 8,671 arrests. The overall juvenile arrest rate would have increased from 14.4 to 20.6 arrests for every 1,000 juveniles. On the other hand, thousands of 17-year-olds would have been diverted from the adult corrections system and may have had access to developmentally-appropriate services and programming from which they are currently excluded.*

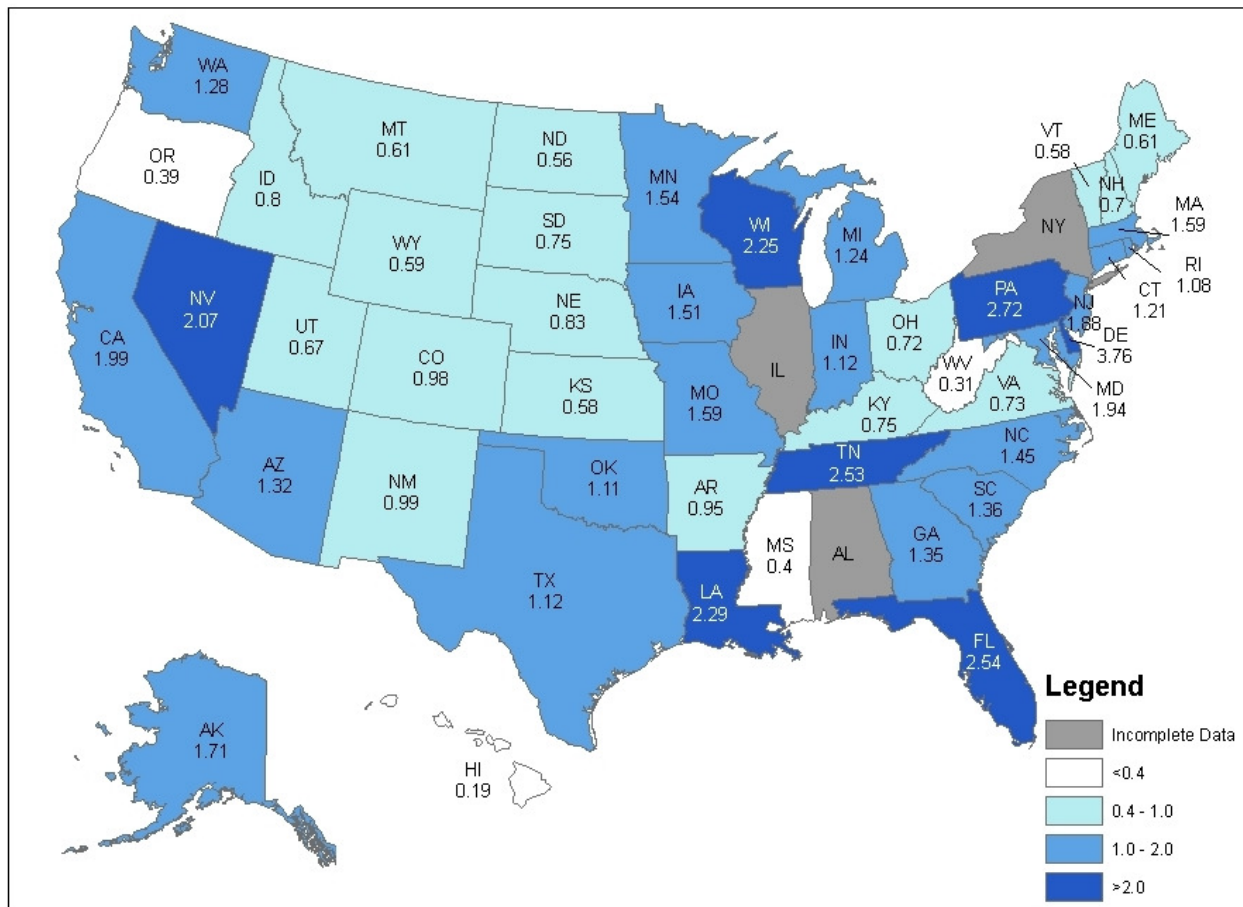


# Michigan's Juvenile Arrest Rates Remained Below the Nationwide Rate



**Map 1. Overall Juvenile Arrest Rates, by State, 2013**

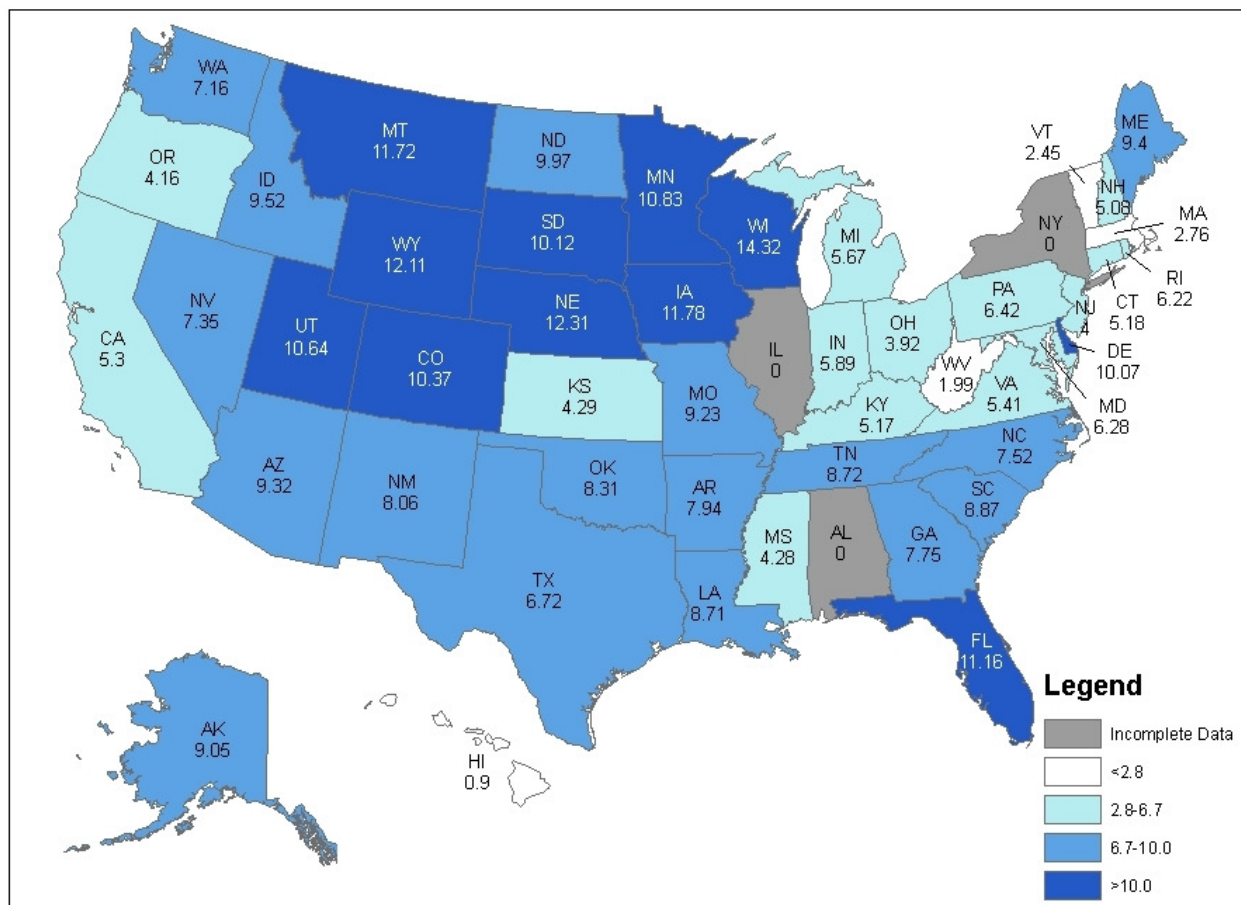
In 2008, Michigan's overall juvenile arrest rate (31.25) was 39% below the nationwide rate (51.36). In 2013, Michigan's rate (20.08) remained 30% below the nationwide rate (28.59) and was among the lowest rates reported in the Midwest.



**Map 2. Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes, by State, 2013**

Although Michigan's juvenile arrest rate for violent crime did not drop as steeply as the nationwide rate between 2008 and 2013, Michigan's 2013 rate (1.24) remained 15% below the nationwide rate (1.46). In 2008, Michigan's juvenile arrest rate for violent crime (1.90) was 22% below the nationwide rate (2.43).





**Map 3. Juvenile Arrest Rates for Property Crimes, by State, 2013**

The pattern for property crime arrests was similar to violent crime arrests. In 2008, Michigan's juvenile arrest rate for property crimes (9.01) was 19% below the nationwide rate (11.11). In 2013, Michigan's rate (5.67) remained 14% below the nationwide rate (6.61).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Additional juvenile arrest data broken down by state are provided in Appendix C.

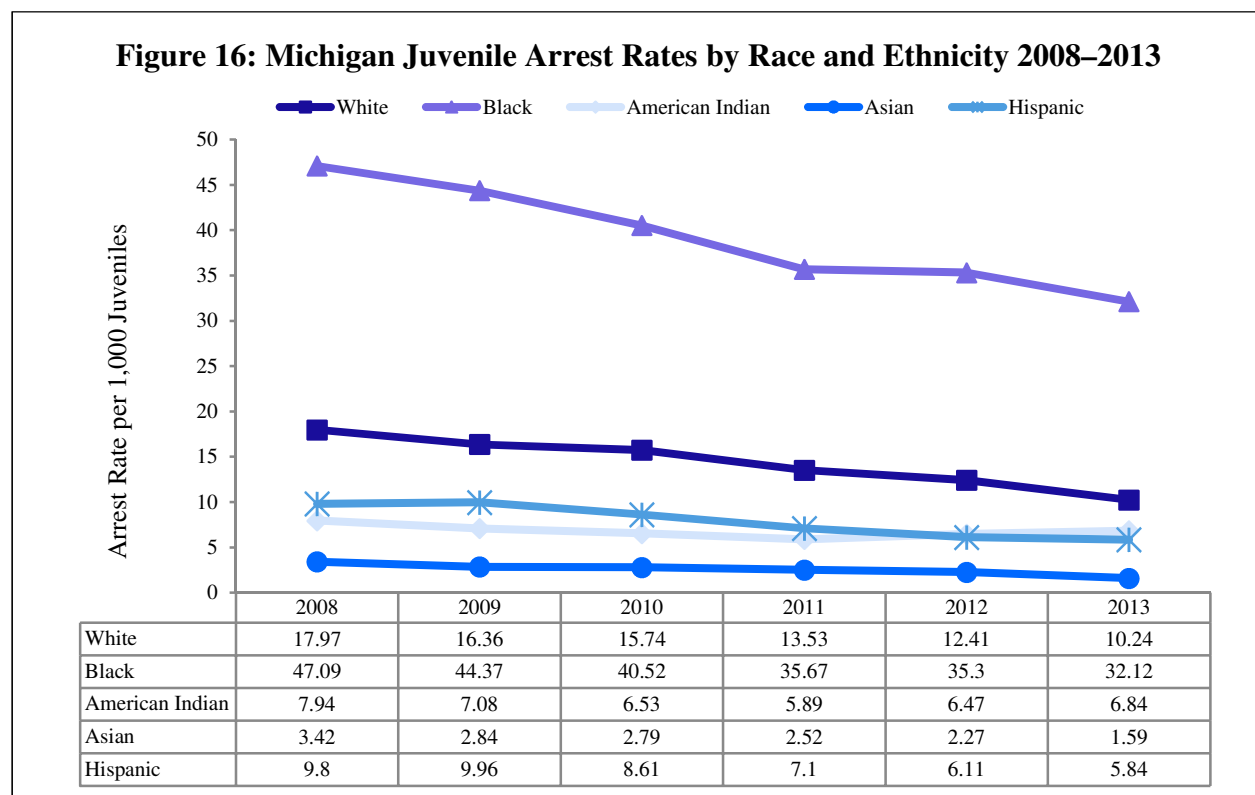


# Chapter Three: Demographic Trends Among Michigan's Juvenile Arrests

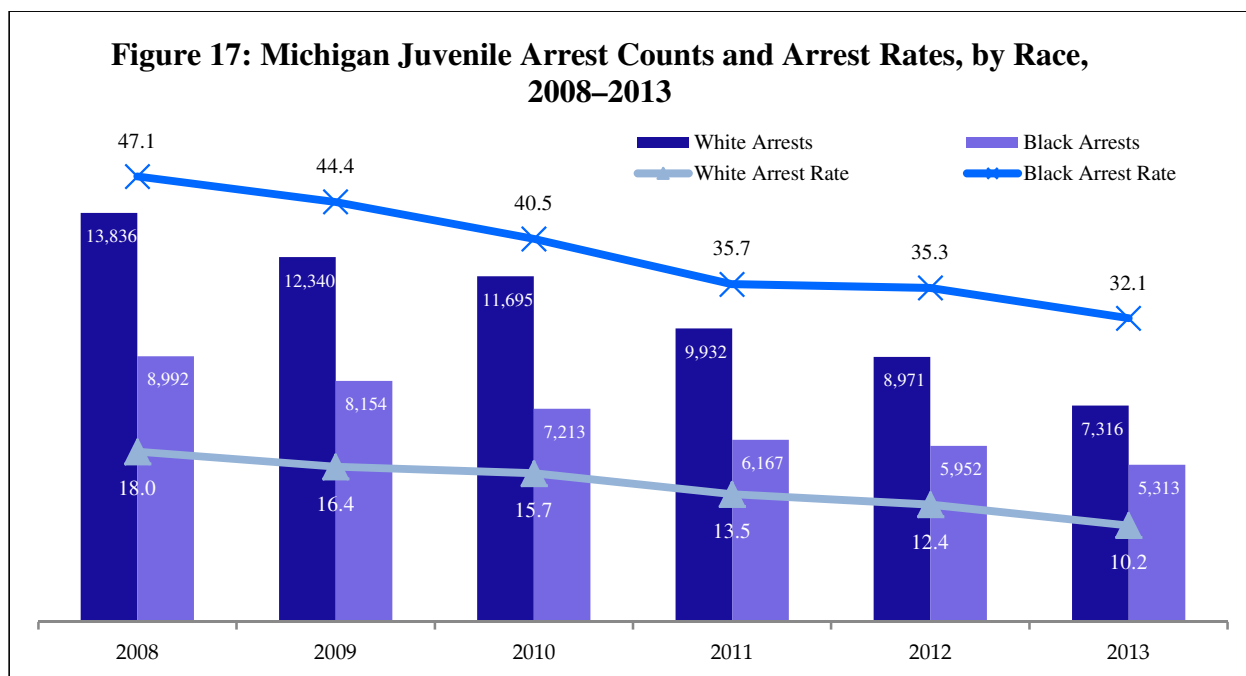
In order to develop effective strategies for reducing the number of juveniles who come into contact with the justice system, it is important to develop a better understanding of the characteristics of the juveniles who have been arrested. Therefore, chapter three explores variations in juvenile arrest patterns and trends based on several key demographic factors, including race and ethnicity, gender, and geography.

## Race and Ethnicity Trends

Between 2008 and 2013, the juvenile arrest rate declined for all of the racial and ethnic groups tracked. Although the arrest rate among black youth showed the steepest decline, it remains three times higher than the arrest rate among white youth. The arrest rates for each racial and ethnic group are displayed in Figure 16.



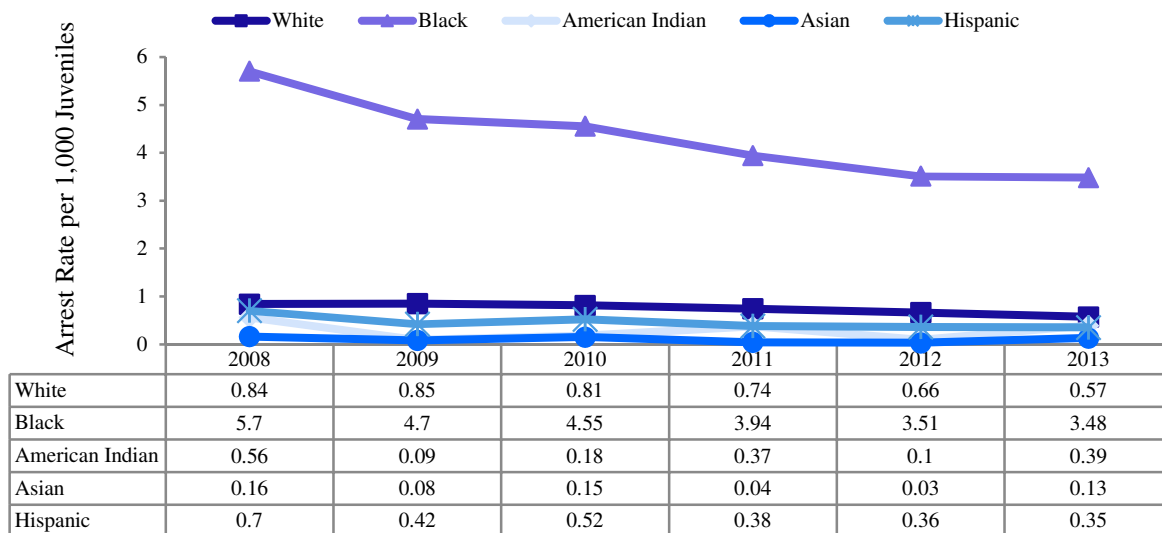
It is important to note, though, that white youth still accounted for the highest number of juvenile arrests. Figure 17 shows both the volume of arrests and arrest rates for white and black youth from 2008 to 2013.



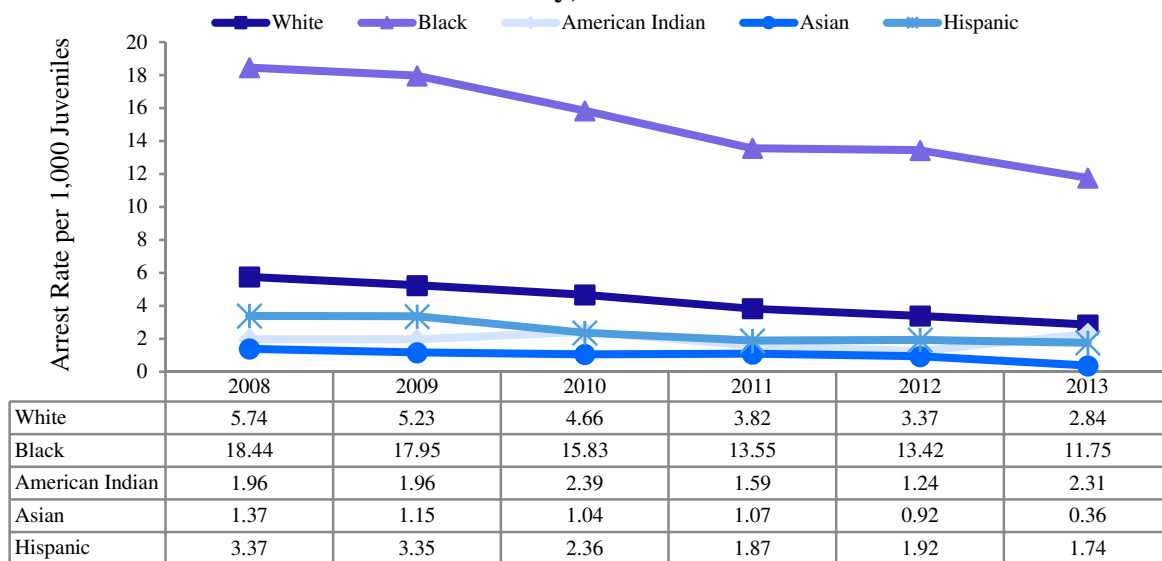
The race and ethnicity trends were similar for violent crime arrest rates and property crime arrest rates. In both cases, the arrest rates among black youth decreased more than the rates for any other group. Yet, in 2013, black youth were still six times more likely than white youth to be arrested for a violent crime and almost seven times more likely to be arrested for a property crime.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Additional detailed trend data by race are included in Appendix C.

**Figure 18: Michigan Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes, by Race and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**



**Figure 19: Michigan Juvenile Arrest Rates for Property Crimes, by Race and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**



Overall, the Michigan data are generally consistent with national data showing that young people of color are substantially more likely to enter the juvenile justice system than their white peers.<sup>20</sup> Growing attention to these long-standing disparities resulted in Congress expanding the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act when the act was reauthorized in 2002. The current law requires states participating in the Formula Grants Program to address “juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.”<sup>21</sup> The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Juvenile Justice Programs Office and the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice have made it a priority to better understand these trends and develop policies and practices to reduce racial and ethnic disproportionality and ensure that all children and youth are treated fairly and equitably.<sup>22</sup>

Despite modest improvements, the persistence of disproportionately high rates of contact with the justice system among youth of color points to the importance of maintaining a focus on efforts to understand and address the causes of minority overrepresentation within the juvenile justice system.

## Gender Trends

Among Michigan juveniles, males are arrested far more often than females. In 2013, males accounted for 51% of the juvenile population (ages 10–16) in Michigan but accounted for seven out of ten juvenile arrests overall, including eight out of ten violent crime arrests, and nearly two-thirds of property crime arrests. Overall, males were arrested nearly 9,300 times, compared with

### Hispanic Youth Likely Undercounted Among Arrest Data

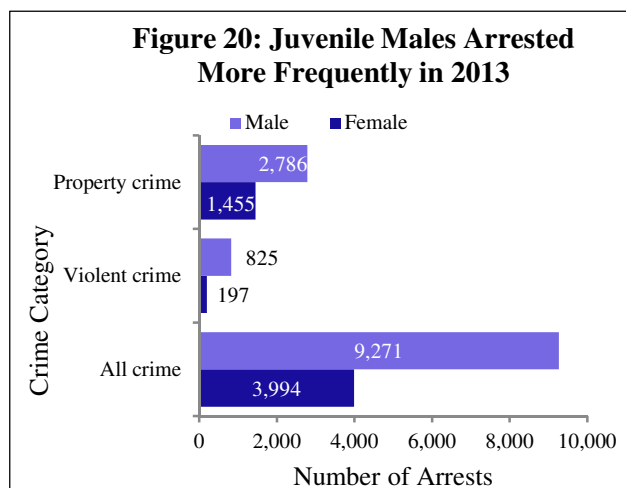
It is important to note that the accuracy of the race and ethnicity data presented in this report is impacted by variations in how race and ethnicity data are collected and reported among different law enforcement agencies and jurisdictions. In particular, the handling of Hispanic ethnicity is often problematic. Because Hispanic ethnicity can cross multiple races, a juvenile should be asked, first, if he or she is Hispanic and, second, how he or she identifies racially, including an option for more than one race selection. However, research has shown that, due to a lack of consistency across jurisdictions and agencies, data collection in Michigan and most states is inadequate for identifying the actual extent of contact with the justice system among Hispanic youth. (Villarruel, 2002) For example, if at the time of arrest a juvenile of Hispanic ethnicity is identified as white first, and there is no follow-up question to ask about Hispanic origin, the arrest count for Hispanic youth will not include that case. The data-collection deficiencies make it difficult to determine the actual picture of Hispanic juvenile arrests in Michigan, as well as nationally. However, evidence suggests that Hispanic youth are, in fact, overrepresented at key contact points throughout the juvenile justice system, including arrest, adjudication, and commitment to secure placement. (Villarruel, 2002)

<sup>20</sup> Charles Puzzanchera & Sarah Hockenberry, *National Disproportionate Minority Contact Databook* (Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2015), accessed April 20, 2015 from <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/dmcd/b/>

<sup>21</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act of 1974.

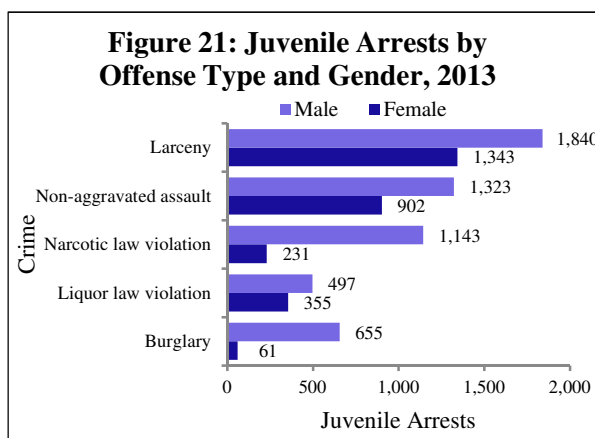
<sup>22</sup> Although this report only addresses arrests, DHS and the MCJJ have collected and reported substantial amounts of information by race/ethnicity on the MCJJ Web site concerning juvenile diversion, detention, petitions, court adjudication, disposition, residential placement, and waiver to adult court. These data have been analyzed by the Michigan Coalition for Racial Equity in Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare. More information on its report and recommendations is available here <http://www.publicpolicy.com/REC%20Report%20FINAL.pdf>. A closer look at the data can also be found using in interactive tool on the MCJJ Web site, [www.michigancommitteeonjuvenilejustice.com](http://www.michigancommitteeonjuvenilejustice.com).

fewer than 4,000 arrests for females. The pattern of arrests by gender for juveniles in Michigan was consistent with the pattern nationwide, where males accounted for 71% of all juvenile arrests.<sup>23</sup> Figure 20 shows the number of arrests reported in 2013, by gender, for the major crime categories.



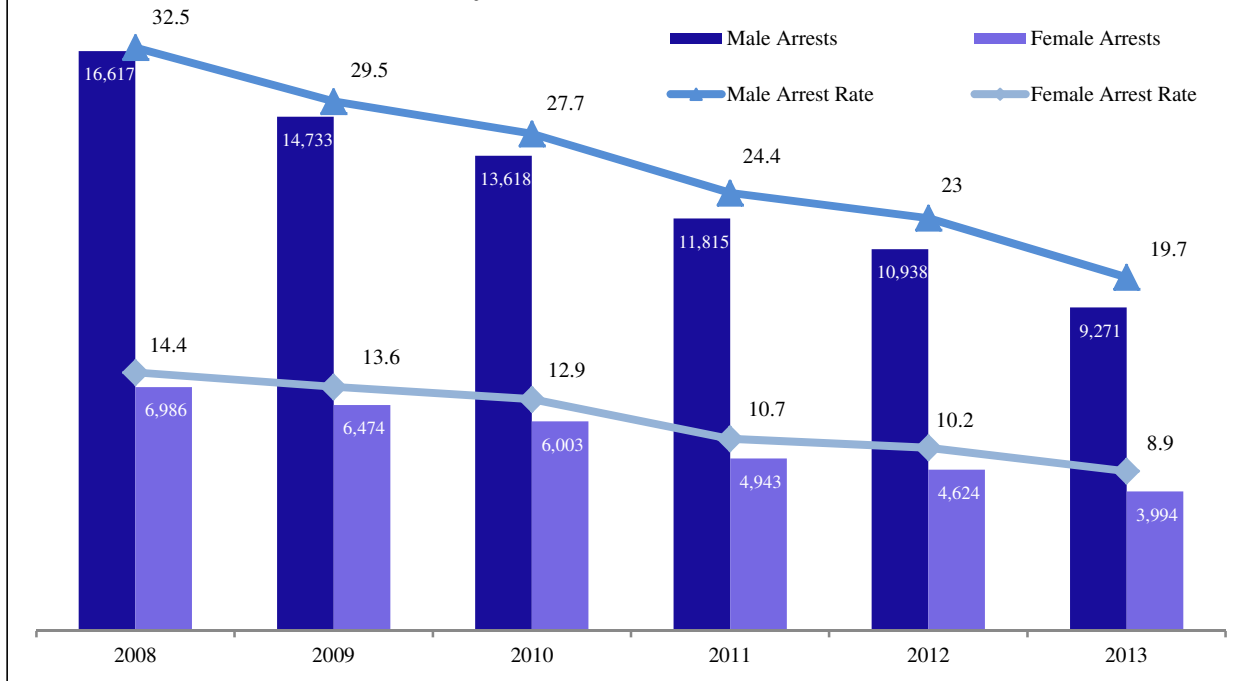
Among the five most common crimes for juvenile arrests in 2013, males were arrested more frequently than females in every category. The number of arrests for males and females in each of these categories is shown in Figure 21. The largest difference in the number of arrests between males and females was in the category of narcotic laws violations, for which males were arrested 1,143 times, compared to 231 arrests for females. Proportionally, though, the largest gap was among arrests for burglary, where males outnumbered females by more than ten to one.

Between 2008 and 2013, the number of arrests and arrest rates declined more sharply for boys, but, as Figure 22 demonstrates, the numbers declined significantly for both groups.



<sup>23</sup> FBI's *Crime in the United States* 2013 report.

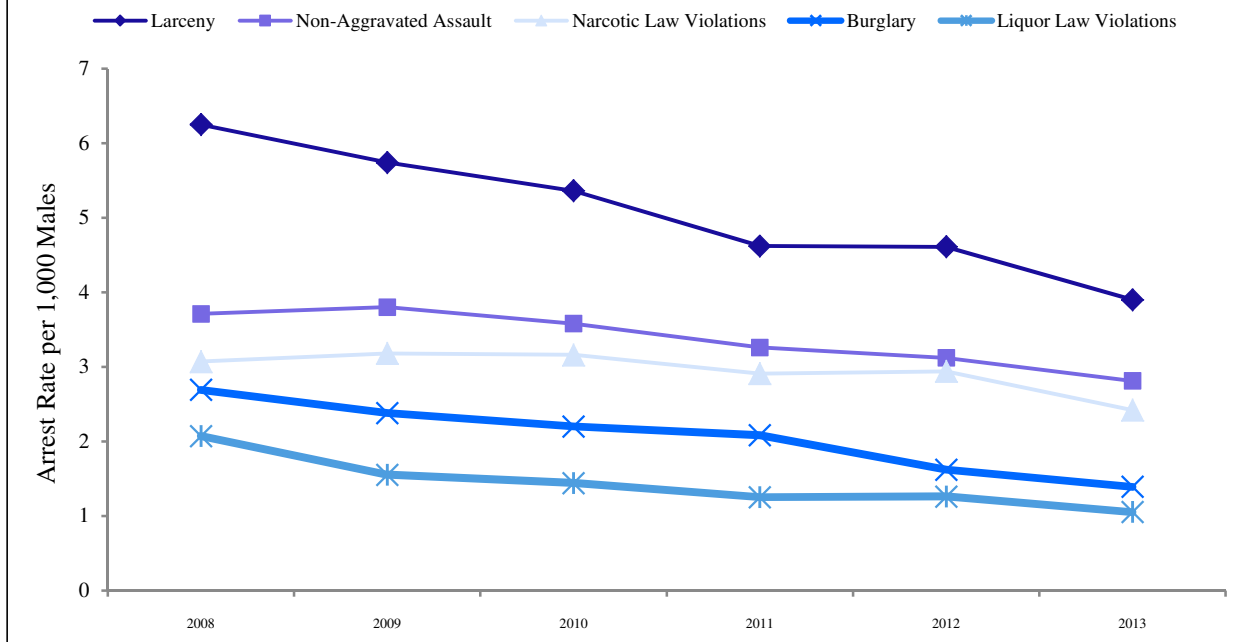
**Figure 22: Michigan Juvenile Arrest Counts and Arrest Rates, by Gender, 2008–2013**



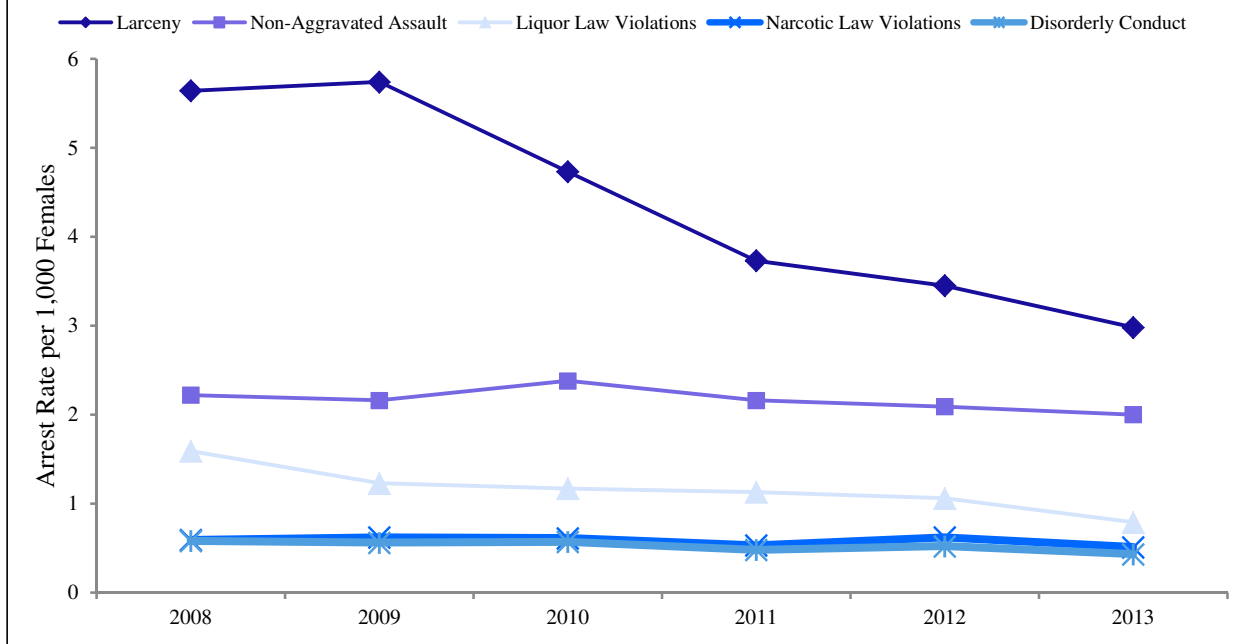
Taking a closer look at arrest rate trends for the most common crime categories for males and females, as illustrated Figure 23 and Figure 24, respectively, reveals additional differences between the two groups. Among males, arrests rates decreased noticeably in all five of the most common categories. Among females, though, other than significant drops in the arrest rates for larceny and, to a lesser extent, liquor law violations, most of the arrest rates remained fairly stable over the five-year period. On the one hand, the absence of more sizeable arrest rate decreases among females may be partially explained by the fact that arrest rates for several of the crime categories were already quite low in 2008. However, the decline in arrest rates among males is clear, even for the crime categories that started with relatively low rates in 2008 (i.e., burglary and liquor law violations). The differences at least raise the question of whether or not prevention and intervention strategies are effectively targeting the needs of females.



**Figure 23: Top Five Offense Categories for Males, 2008–2013**



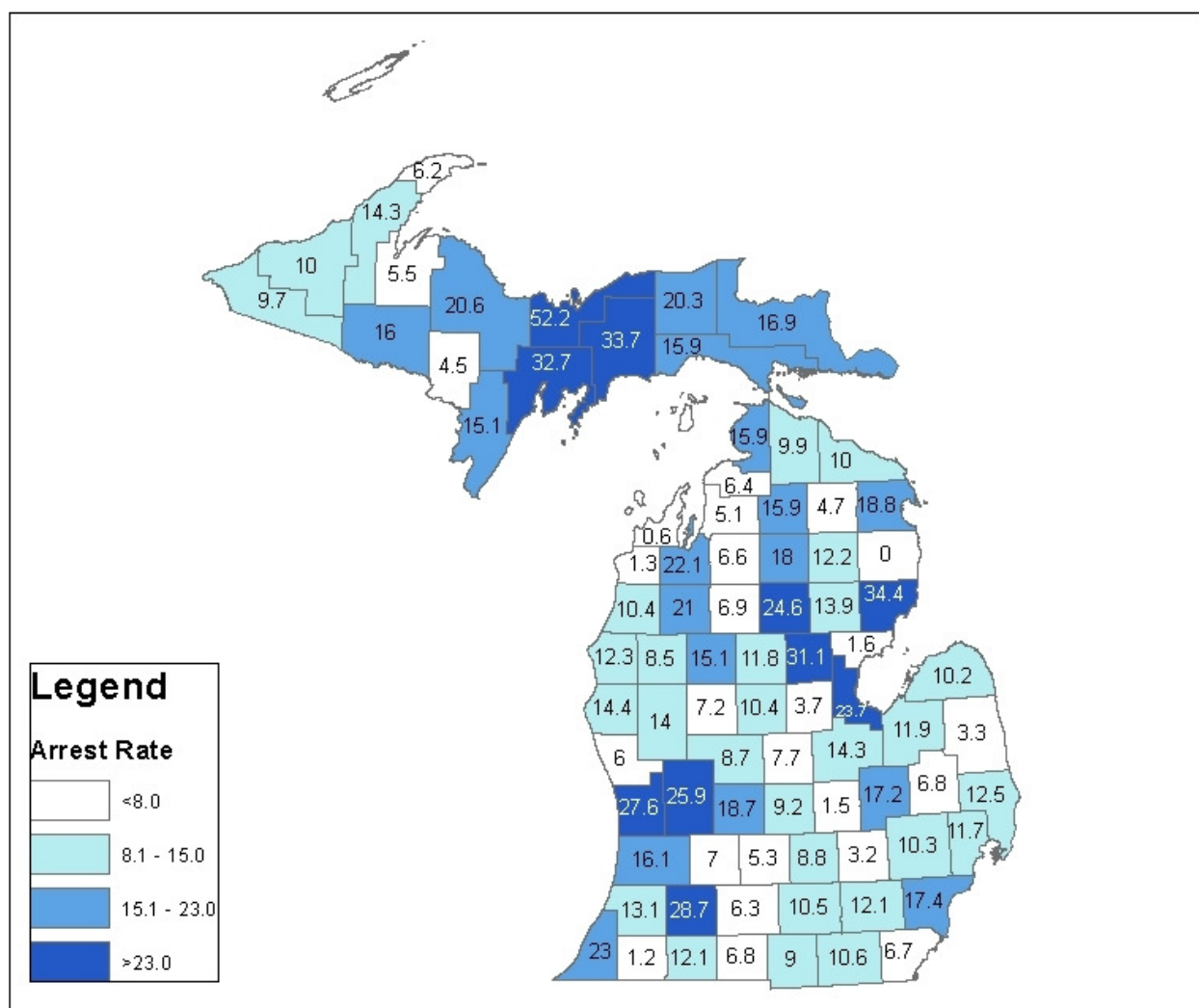
**Figure 24: Top Five Offense Categories for Females, 2008–2013**



Not surprisingly, most of Michigan's 2013 juvenile arrests occurred in the counties where the highest numbers of young people live. Wayne County, Michigan's largest county, recorded over 3,000 juvenile arrests in 2013, nearly twice as many as any other county. Furthermore, the three counties that encompass the bulk of the Detroit metropolitan area (i.e., Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties) accounted for 38% of all juvenile arrests in Michigan.



28



**Map 5. Michigan Counties with Highest Arrest Rates, 2013**

## County Arrest Trends

As mentioned above, the counties with the highest number of juvenile arrests are the counties with the largest populations of juveniles. The 10 counties with the most juvenile arrests in 2013 are listed in Table 2. Combined, these 10 counties accounted for 62% of Michigan's juvenile population and 73% of the state's juvenile arrests in 2013. As shown in Table 2, the number of juvenile arrests decreased between 2008 and 2013 for all 10 counties.

**Table 2: Counties with Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests, 2013**

	2013 Juvenile Arrests	2013 Juvenile Arrest Rate	2008–2013 Juvenile Arrest Change
Wayne	3,012	17.41	↓ 49%
Kent	1,580	25.93	↓ 30%
Oakland	1,202	10.34	↓ 51%
Macomb	845	11.69	↓ 39%
Ottawa	766	27.55	↓ 35%
Genesee	695	17.18	↓ 33%
Kalamazoo	646	28.66	↓ 45%
Washtenaw	340	12.08	↓ 45%
Berrien	322	22.97	↓ 37%
Saginaw	257	14.33	↓ 44%

Because a difference of only a few arrests can lead to dramatic changes in the arrest rate for counties with small juvenile populations, comparing county arrest rates for a single year can be misleading. Instead, it may be more informative to look at the pattern of arrest rates over a longer period of time. Table 3 shows the 10 counties with the highest average annual arrest rates from 2008 to 2013.

### A Cautionary Note Regarding Arrest Rates Among Counties With Low Juvenile Populations

In counties with very small juvenile populations, a difference of even one or two arrests can lead to sizeable shifts in the arrest rate. Therefore, when comparing arrest rates between counties or examining changes in a county's arrest rate over time, it is important to consider each rate within the context of the overall volume of arrests and size of the juvenile population.

**Table 3: Counties with Highest Average Juvenile Arrest Rates 2008–2013**

	2008–2013 Average Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000	2013 Juvenile Arrest Rate	2008–2013 Juvenile Arrest Rate Change	
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>19.12</i>	<i>14.4</i>	↓	9.28
Roscommon	51.15	24.55	↓	51.52
Gladwin	50.59	31.07	↓	36.01
Luce	44.70	20.27	↓	72.84
Schoolcraft	42.18	33.74	↓	9.62
Ottawa	37.15	27.55	↓	14.47
Kalamazoo	35.72	28.66	↓	23.76
Delta	32.84	32.65	↓	6.08
Kent	30.54	25.93	↓	10.05
Otsego	30.27	15.87	↓	31.47
Iosco	29.69	34.37	↓	4.46

When looking at the proportion of arrests attributed to each offense category over the six-year period for each of the counties listed above, several patterns emerge. First, compared to the statewide breakdown of arrests by offense, the proportion of arrests that falls within the “all other offenses” category tends to be higher among these counties. For instance:

- In Ottawa County, the category of obstructing justice accounted for 14% of arrests, compared to 3% statewide.
- A quarter of arrests in Schoolcraft County, 13% of arrests in Gladwin County, and 8% of arrests in Roscommon County were for non-specified health and safety violations. Similar offenses accounted for only 3% of arrests statewide.
- Vagrancy accounted for nearly 10% of arrests in both Kalamazoo County and Gladwin County but only 4% of arrests statewide.

Compared to other crimes, the number of arrests for the offenses listed above may be more strongly influenced by variations in local law enforcement priorities and policing practices. In other words, the higher juvenile arrest rates among many of the counties listed in Table 3, particularly the smaller counties, may be as much the result of unique local policies as unique behavior among local youth.

In addition, liquor law violations accounted for a larger share of arrests among many of the counties listed, including Roscommon, Gladwin, Luce, Schoolcraft, Delta, Otsego, and Iosco. Without more detailed local data, it is again difficult to determine whether the higher rates of alcohol-related arrests in these counties are more related to law enforcement practice or youth behavior. Either way, efforts to better understand and address the causes for the

disproportionately high number of alcohol-related arrests could help reduce the high overall juvenile arrest rates in these counties.

Finally, it is notable that the data from Kent County do not follow either of the patterns described above. The proportions of juvenile arrests in Kent County connected with the “all other offenses” category and liquor law offenses are, in fact, lower than statewide proportions. Instead, nearly 40% of arrests from 2008 to 2013 were for some form of larceny. Statewide, the proportion was 25% over the same time period.

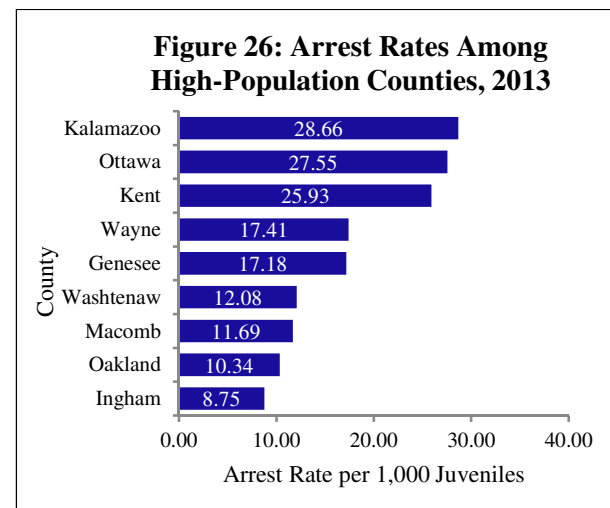
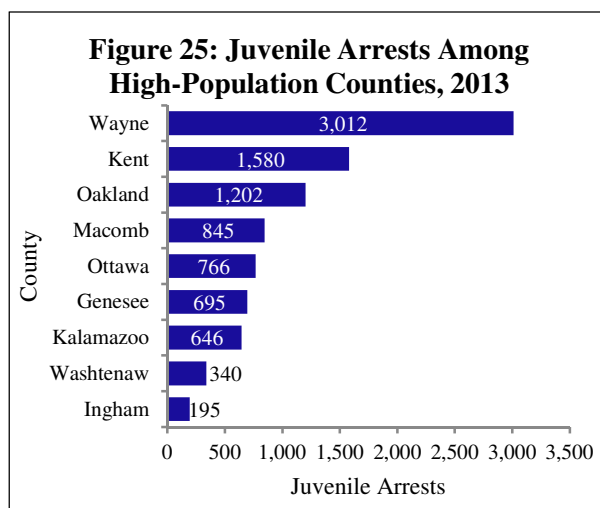
## Arrest Rates by County Population

In order to look more closely at juvenile arrest rates among counties of varying size, this report divides counties into three categories by size of juvenile population in 2013:

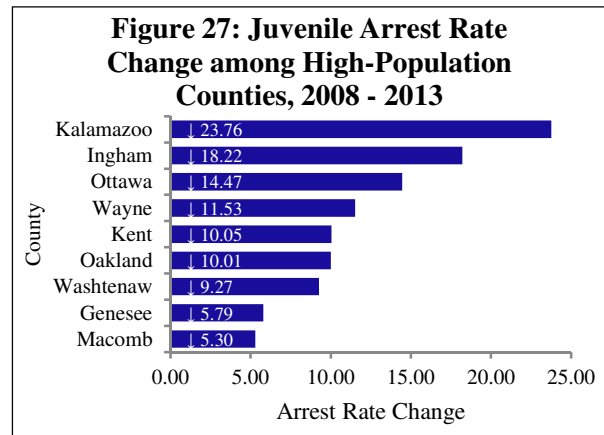
- Counties with more than 20,000 juveniles
- Counties with juvenile populations between 2,000 and 20,000
- Counties with fewer than 2,000 juveniles.

### High-Population Counties (Over 20,000 Juveniles)

The 2013 juvenile arrest counts for the nine counties with juvenile populations over 20,000 are shown in Figure 25. The juvenile arrest rates for the nine counties are shown in Figure 26. Five of the counties had juvenile arrest rates above the statewide rate of 14.4, and four had rates below it.



Although Kalamazoo County's juvenile arrest rate remained the highest among the nine counties in 2013, the county showed the steepest overall decline in arrest rates between 2008 and 2013. Figure 27 shows the difference between the 2008 and 2013 arrest rates among high-population counties.



### Medium-Population Counties (2,000-20,000 Juveniles)

In 2013, there were 50 counties that fell in the medium-population category. As with the high-population counties, there were substantial variations in juvenile arrest rates among these counties in 2013. It is notable that Livingston County, with the largest juvenile population among counties in this category, had the third-lowest arrest rate, at 3.17.

Figure 28 shows the 10 medium-population counties with the highest arrest rates and Figure 29 shows the 10 with the lowest arrest rates.

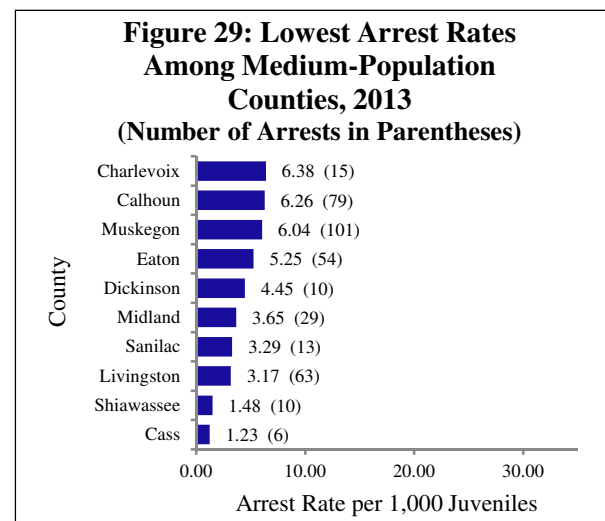
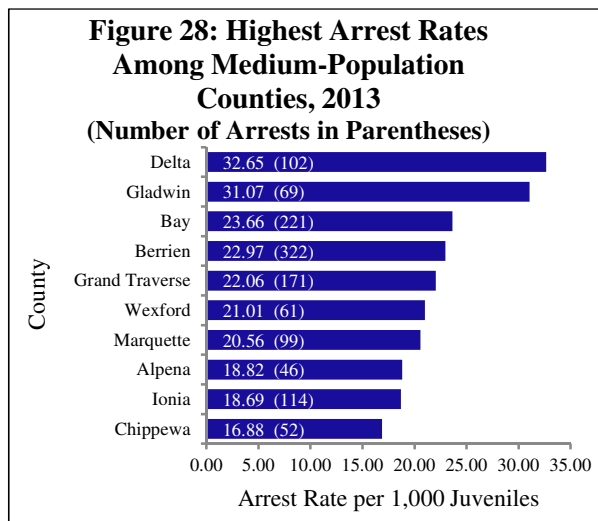
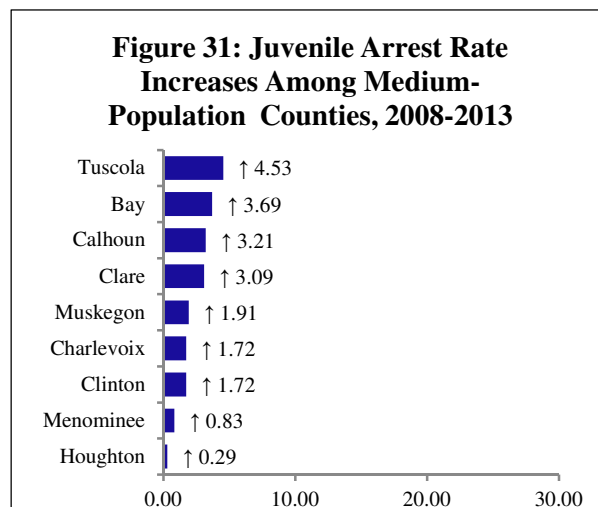
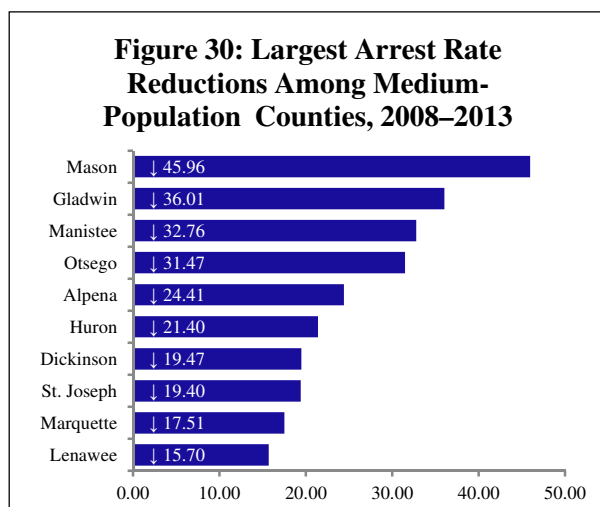


Figure 30 below shows the 10 medium-population counties with the largest arrest rate reductions.

Despite the overall reduction in statewide arrest rates between 2008 and 2013, the juvenile arrest rates in nine medium-population counties actually increased. Among these nine counties, shown in Figure 31, only Bay County had a juvenile arrest rate (23.66) that was well above the statewide average (14.4).



### Low-Population Counties (Fewer than 2,000 Juveniles)

In 2013, 24 counties had juvenile populations of less than 2,000. While 16 of the 24 counties had juvenile arrest rates below the statewide rate, three counties—Alger, Iosco, and Schoolcraft—had arrest rates of more than twice the statewide rate. Figure 32 and Figure 33 below show the 10 low-population counties with the highest arrest rates and the 10 with the lowest arrest rates.

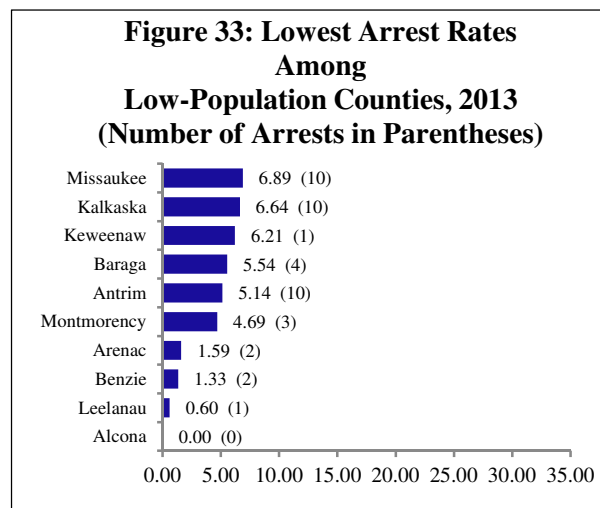
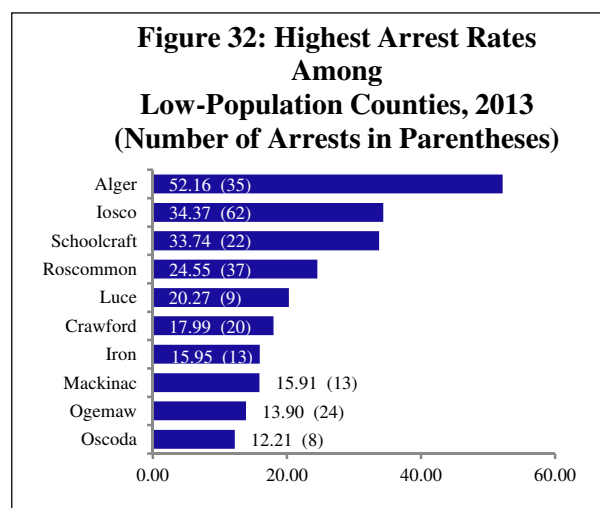
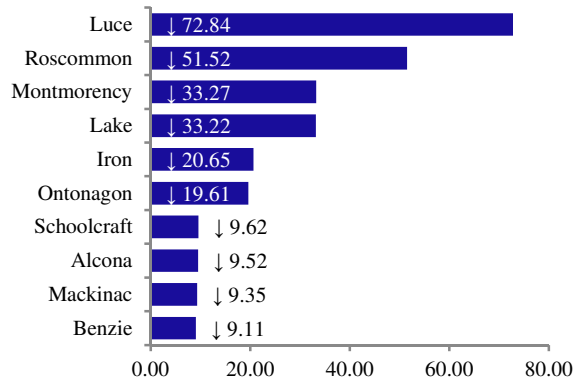


Figure 34 shows the counties with the largest juvenile arrest rate reductions between 2008 and 2013.

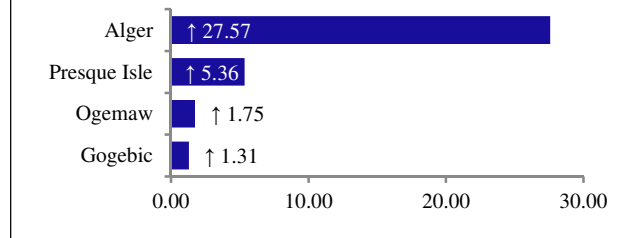
Figure 35 shows the four low-population counties in which arrest rates increased between 2008 and 2013. Of these four counties, only one—Alger County—had an arrest rate (52.16) above the statewide rate.



**Figure 34: Largest Arrest Rate Reductions Among Low-Population Counties, 2008–2013**



**Figure 35: Juvenile Arrest Rate Increases Among Low-Population Counties, 2008–2013**





# Chapter Four: The Context of Juvenile Crime—Factors That Influence Risk and Need

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The final chapter examines a variety of factors that influence the context in which Michigan's youth grow and develop. In particular, the report focuses on a selection of the individual, family, and community factors demonstrated through previous research to increase the risk of delinquent behaviors, including:

- Poverty<sup>24</sup>
- Poor academic performance<sup>25</sup> and low school attachment<sup>26</sup>
- Abuse and neglect<sup>27</sup>

It is important to note that the information presented in this section is not intended as a causal analysis—determining the extent to which any of the factors discussed here have actually shaped the juvenile arrest trends and patterns presented in previous chapters of the report is beyond the scope of this analysis. Regardless of the strength of their influence on causing delinquency, though, all of these factors are important for understanding needs of youth throughout the state, including those who enter the juvenile justice system. Therefore, the data presented below on statewide trends and county-level prevalence can still help inform the selection of prevention and intervention strategies at the state and local levels.

## Poverty

The percentage of Michigan children living in families with income at or below the federal poverty level increased over the study period. As shown in Figure 36 below, in 2008, 19% of Michigan children lived in poverty; in 2013, the number had increased to 24%.<sup>28</sup> The rise in the percentage of Michigan children living in areas of concentrated poverty was even more dramatic.

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<sup>24</sup> Gail A. Wasserman et al., *Risk and Protective Factors of Child Delinquency* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, April 2003).

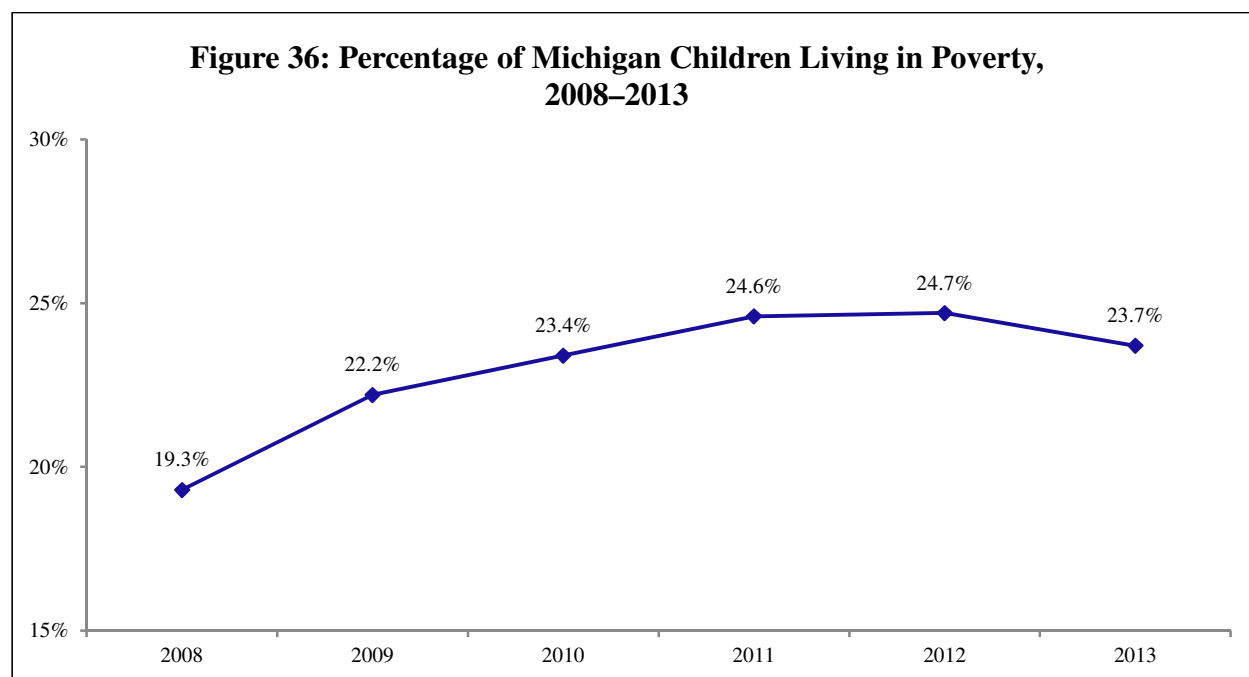
<sup>25</sup> Eugene Maguin and Rolf Loeber, "Academic Performance and Delinquency," *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, Vol 20, Michael Tonry, ed. (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1996), 145-264.

<sup>26</sup> Wasserman, *Risk and Protective Factors*, 8.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., 5.

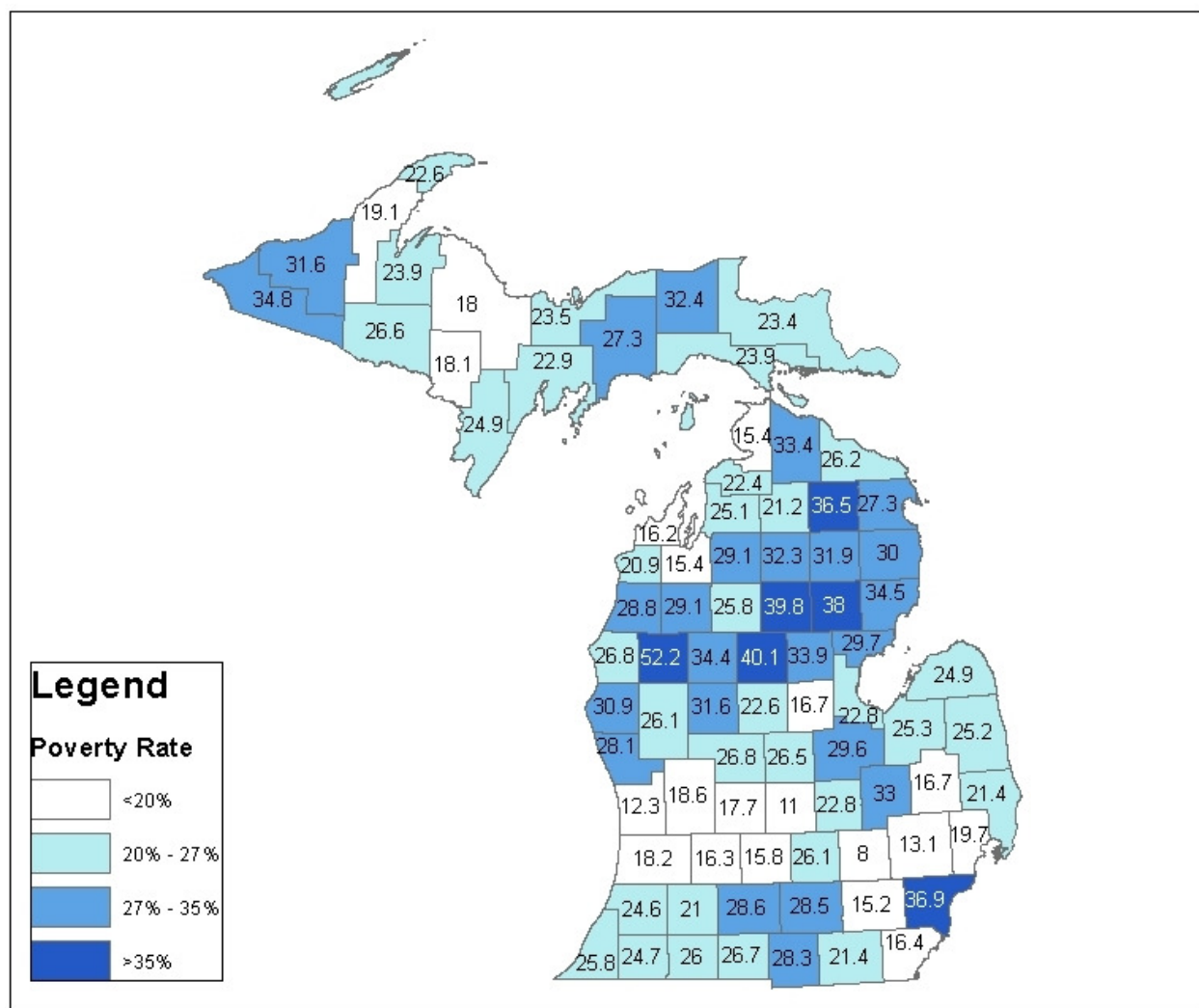
<sup>28</sup> "Children in Poverty," Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, last modified September 2014, accessed May 15, 2015, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty-100-percent-poverty?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/2/24/false/36,868,867,133,38/any/321,322>.

In 2013, 17% of Michigan children lived in areas of concentrated poverty, compared to just 8% in 2000.<sup>29</sup>



Map 6 shows the prevalence, by county, of children living below the poverty threshold in 2013. Poverty is commonly perceived to be an urban problem, and, indeed, the state’s largest urban county, Wayne County, is among the counties with the highest percentage of youth living in poverty. However, most of the counties showing the highest rates of youth poverty were the largely rural counties in the northern half of the state’s Lower Peninsula.

<sup>29</sup> “Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty,” Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, last modified December 2014, accessed May 15, 2015, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>. Areas of concentrated poverty are defined as neighborhoods where 30% or more of the residents have income at or below the federal poverty line.

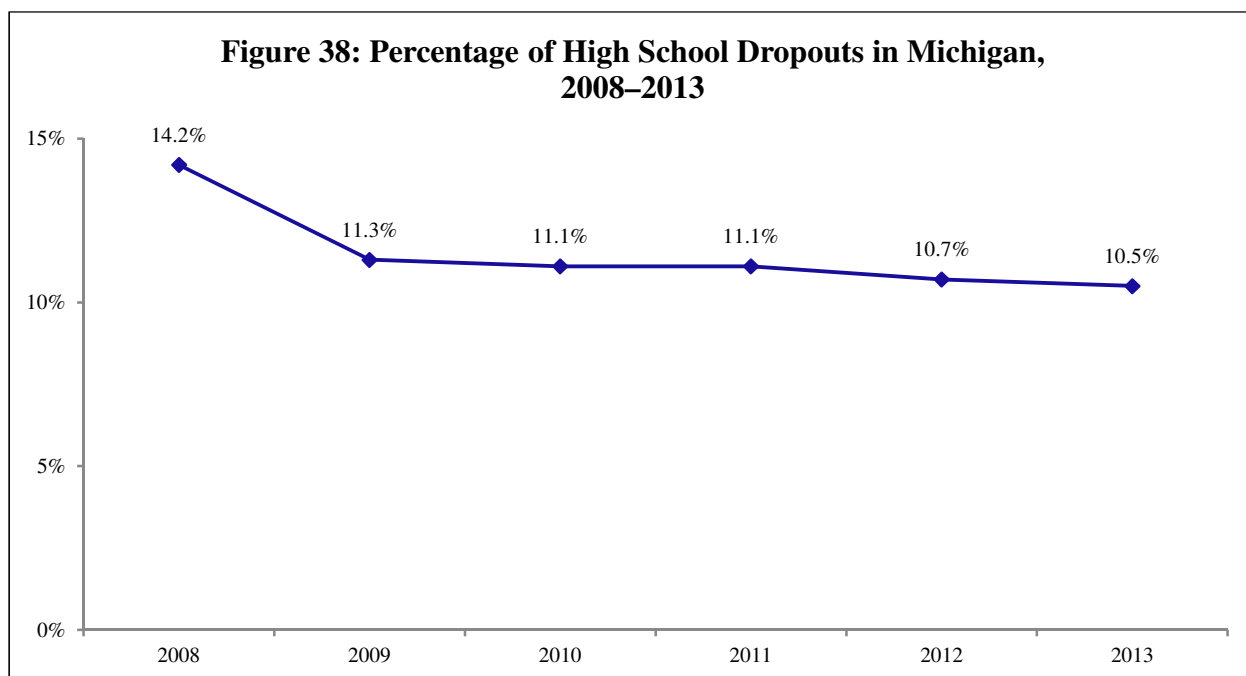
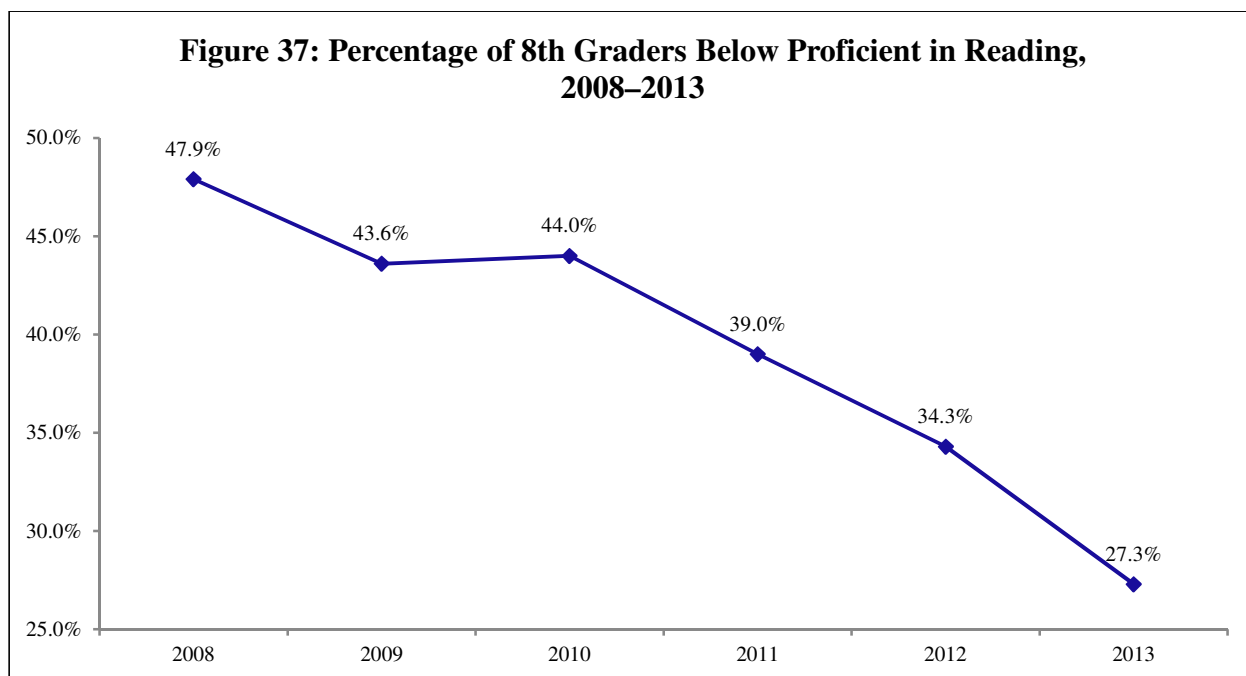


**Map 6. Percentage of Youth (ages 0-17) Living in Poverty, by County, 2013<sup>30</sup>**

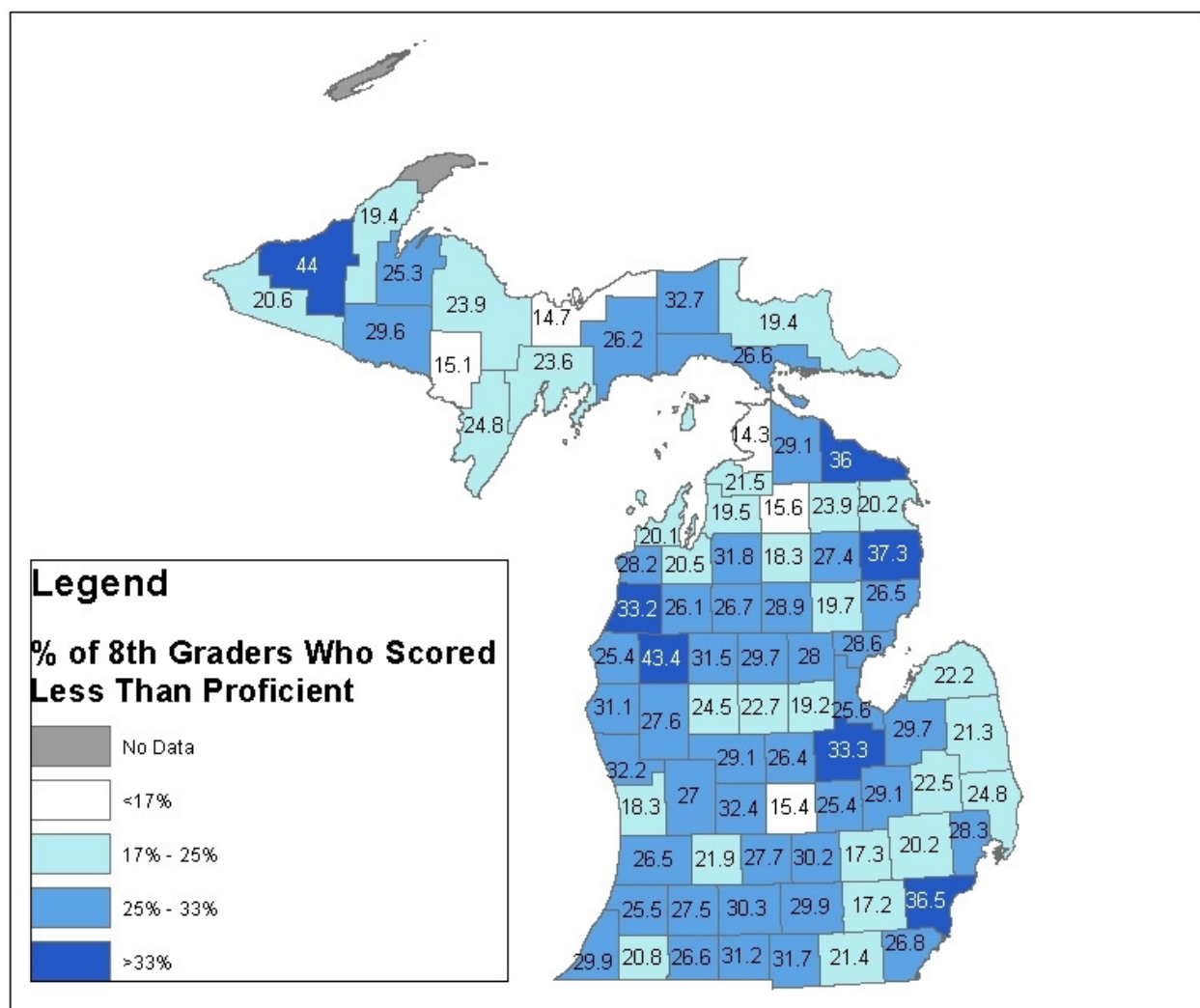
## Education

For this analysis, two indicators were selected as proxies for poor academic performance and low school attachment—the percentage of eighth graders scoring below proficiency on reading tests and the percentage of students dropping out prior to completing high school. As illustrated Figure 37 and Figure 38 below, trend data suggest that the prevalence of youth experiencing these education-related risk factors has been decreasing.

<sup>30</sup> “Children in Poverty,” Kids Count Data Center, accessed May 15, 2015, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty-100-percent-poverty?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/2/24/false/36,868,867,133,38/any/321,322>.

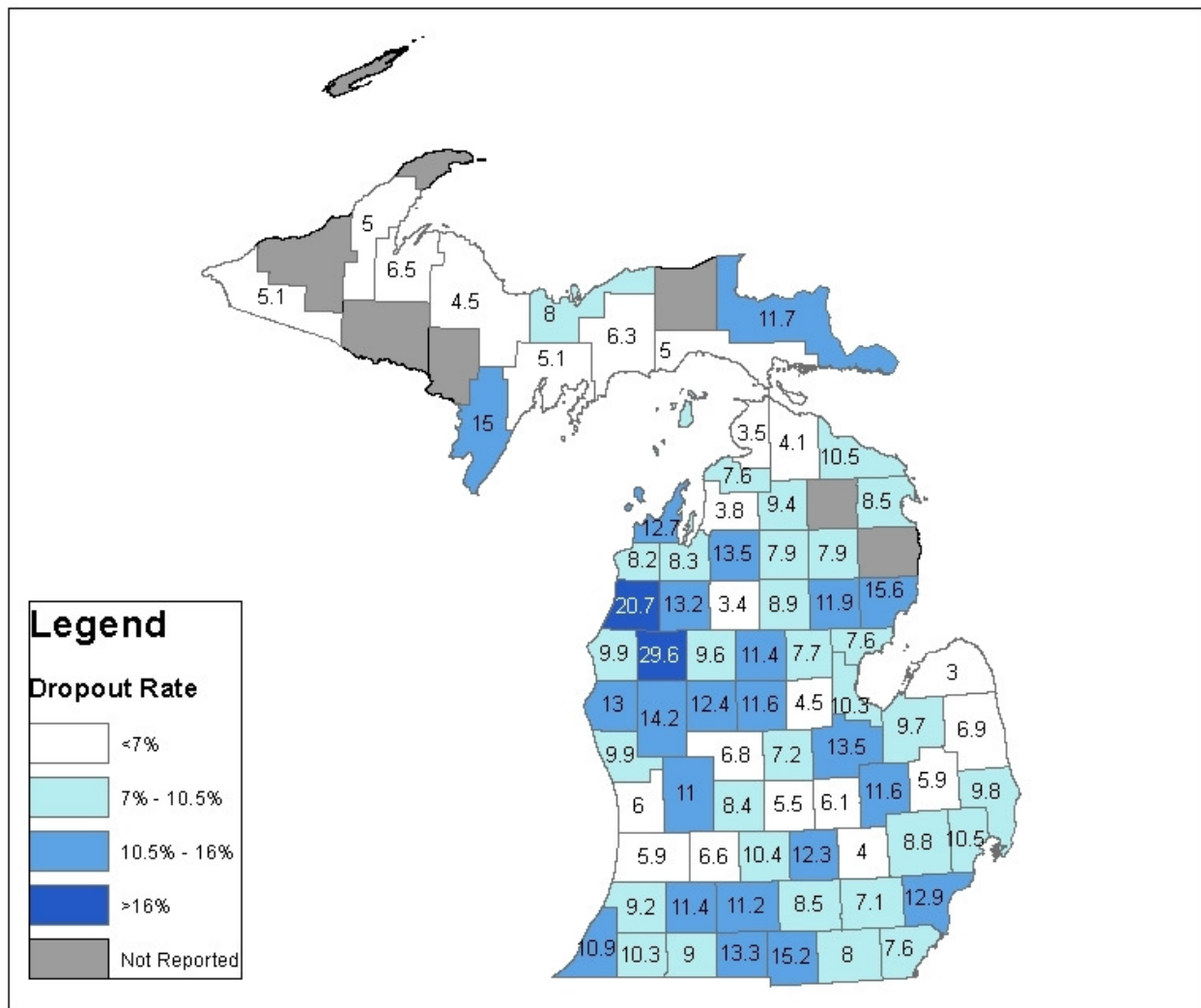


Map 7 shows the prevalence, by county, of eighth graders scoring below proficiency on reading tests in 2013, and Map 8 shows the prevalence, by county, of students who dropped out prior to completing high school. While prevalence does not appear to be concentrated in particular regions of the state, there are two counties—Manistee and Lake—show a very high prevalence for both factors.



**Map 7. Eighth Grade Reading Proficiency, by County, 2013<sup>31</sup>**

<sup>31</sup> Michigan Department of Education, Center for Educational Performance Information, [www.mischooldata.org](http://www.mischooldata.org). The numbers indicate the percentage of 8<sup>th</sup>-grade test takers who did not meet proficiency standards on the reading portion of the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) test.



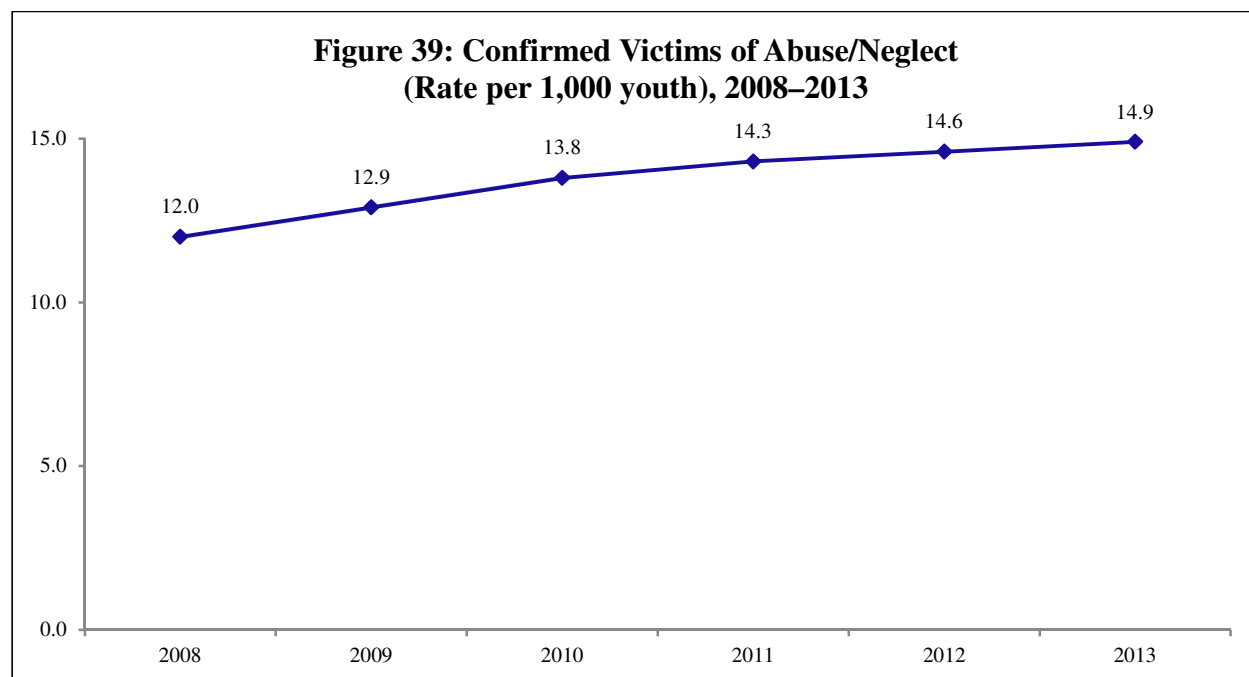
**Map 8. High School Dropout Rate, by County, 2013<sup>32</sup>**

<sup>32</sup> “High School Dropouts,” Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, accessed May 15, 2015, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5877-high-school-dropouts?loc=24&loct=5#detailed/5/3744-3826/false/36,868,867,133.38/any/12490,13115>. The numbers indicate the percentage of students in the four-year cohort who have not graduated and either have left school permanently or whose whereabouts are unknown.



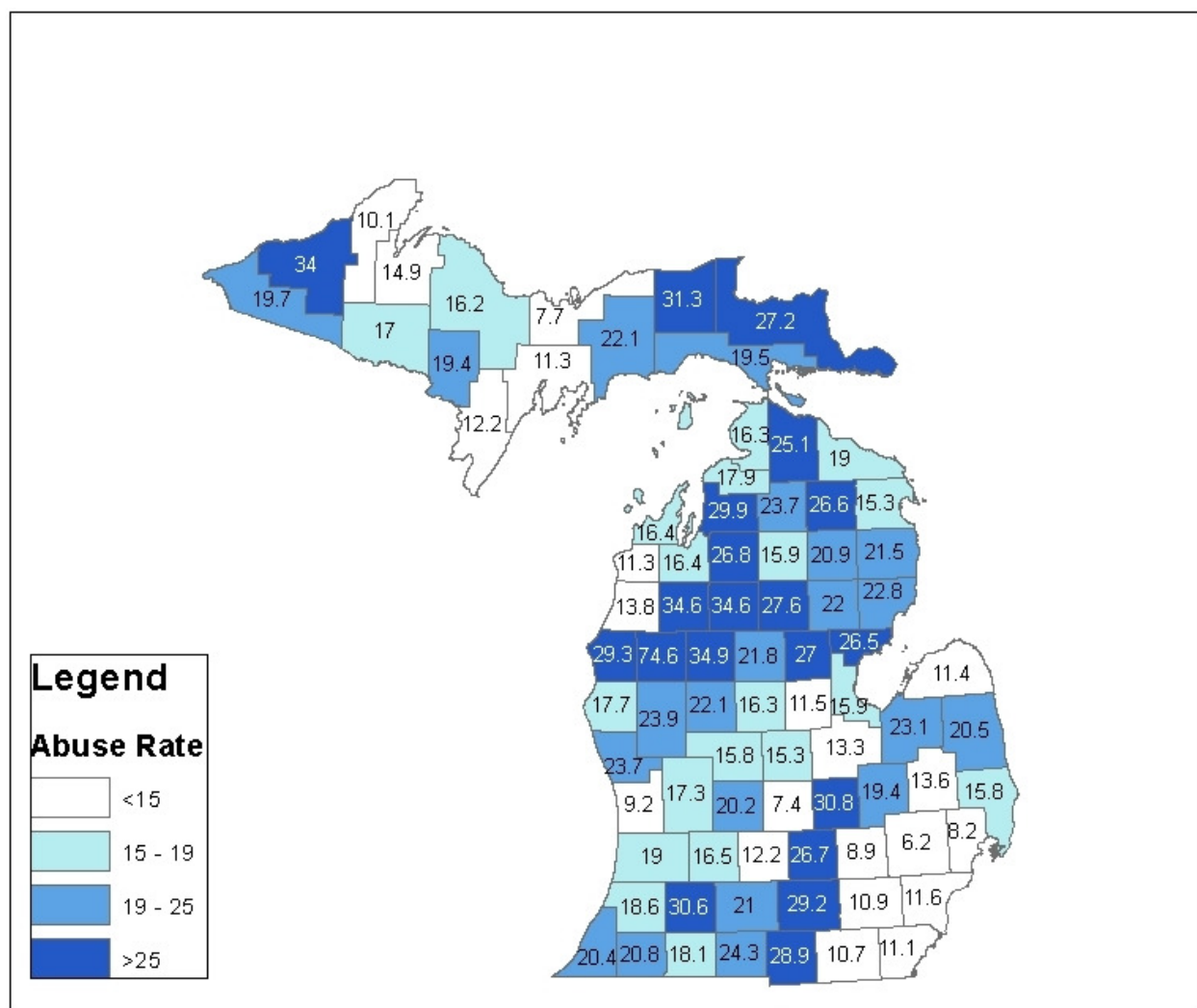
## Abuse and Neglect

As shown in Figure 39, the statewide rate of confirmed victims of abuse and/or neglect increased between 2008 and 2013. In 2008, 12 out of every 1,000 children in Michigan were confirmed victims. In 2013, the rate had increased to 15 per 1,000 children.<sup>33</sup>



Map 9 shows the prevalence of confirmed abuse and/or neglect victimization, by county, in 2013. Similar to poverty rates, many of the counties with the highest rates of abuse and/or neglect are located in the northern half of the Lower Peninsula, while the more urban counties in southeastern Michigan show relatively low rates. However, it is important to note that factors other than the prevalence of child maltreatment may have influenced these rates. For instance, resources for detecting and investigating potential abuse may be spread thinner in counties with larger youth populations. Additional data collection and analysis would be necessary to determine whether or not the relative prevalence of actual instances of abuse and/or neglect among counties was consistent with the prevalence of confirmed victimization illustrated in the map below.

<sup>33</sup> “Confirmed Victims of Abuse and/or Neglect, Ages 0-17,” Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, accessed May 15, 2015, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/1676-confirmed-victims-of-abuse-and-or-neglect-ages-0-17?loc=24&loc=2#detailed/2/any/false/36,868,867,133,38/any/3559,13162>.



**Map 9. Rate of Confirmed Abuse and/or Neglect Victims (ages 0-17), by County, 2013<sup>34</sup>**

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

# Appendix A: Methodology

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The Michigan juvenile arrest data used in this report came from the Michigan law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data each year from 2008–2013 to the Michigan State Police using the Michigan Incident Crime Reporting system (MICR). The annual data used for analysis do not include information from agencies that filed no reports or partial reports for the year.

It is important to know that these data represent the number of arrests, not the number of individuals arrested or the number of crimes. Some individuals were arrested more than once in 2013 and were therefore counted multiple times. The data do not take into account crimes that were unreported or did not lead to arrests.

Law enforcement agencies in Michigan and most other states, as well as Washington, D.C., regularly forward arrest data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) through their state Uniform Crime Report (UCR) or National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Programs. Michigan's MICR system functions as a liaison between local agencies and the FBI and reports incident-based data via NIBRS. Law enforcement agencies tabulate the number of Index and Non-index offenses based on records of all reports of crime received from victims, police officers who discover infractions, or other sources.

For this report, the authors compiled MICR, and U.S. Census data for the state and for each of its 83 counties. By analyzing 2013 U.S. Census data with MICR data for all 83 counties, arrest rates were produced for the state and for each county. These juvenile arrest rates (per 1,000 juveniles) allow a comparison of juvenile crime arrests across counties with varying population sizes that is more meaningful than solely looking at number of arrests. The analysis also examined the arrest-rate trends from 2008 to 2013 for many offenses, including violent crimes and property crimes, and compared patterns across counties, as well as demographic groups, including gender, age, race, and ethnicity.

Only criminal offenses were considered for this report. Traffic violations (except for driving under the influence of liquor or drugs) and status offenses (violation of truancy, runaway, curfew, or incorrigibility laws) were not included in this arrest analysis.<sup>35</sup>

It is important to note that MICR data count one arrest for each separate instance (date) when a person is arrested. Because individuals could be arrested more than once during a year, the data represent the number of arrests rather than the actual number of individuals arrested in that year.

Under Michigan's statute, an individual is considered an adult at 17 years of age. For the purposes of national data collected through the UCR or NIBRS, though, individuals under 18 years of age are considered juveniles. Therefore, except when specifically examining Michigan

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<sup>35</sup> Definitions for the various offense types analyzed are included in Appendix 2B.

in the context of national or regional crime data, this analysis did not include 17-year-olds among juveniles.

For the purposes of this report, racial and ethnic categories “represent a social-political construct designed for collecting data on race and ethnicity of broad population groups in this country, and are not anthropologically or scientifically based.” To collect standardized race and ethnicity data for the census, to enforce civil rights laws, and for other purposes, the federal government has established “a common language to promote uniformity and comparability for data on race and ethnicity for the specified population groups.”<sup>36</sup>

The “Hispanic” designation is often confusing with many jurisdictions reporting information about Hispanics as though it is a racial category. Hispanics represent multiple races based on national origin. Best practice incorporates two separate questions to collect race/ethnicity information. First, the juvenile should be asked if he or she is Hispanic, and second, the juvenile should be asked how he or she identifies racially, including an option for more than one race selection.

However, the FBI does not require jurisdictions to report data in this manner. Therefore, arrest data for Hispanic juveniles are often inaccurate. In some cases, a police officer may identify a juvenile as Hispanic based on his or her appearance. In other situations, if a Hispanic juvenile is identified as white and there is no separate category for Hispanic origin, it is difficult to determine the actual picture of Hispanic juvenile arrests in Michigan or nationally.

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<sup>36</sup> Patricia Torbet, Hunter Hurst, Jr., and Mark Soler, “Guidelines for Collecting and Recording the Race and Ethnicity of Juveniles in Conjunction with Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Reporting to the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission,” *Juvenile and Family Court Journal* 58v2 (April 2007): 51-58.

# Appendix B: Glossary

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Some of the crime definitions used in this report may vary from Michigan Penal Code definitions since the data Michigan collects through the Michigan Incident Crime Reporting system (MICR) system for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is required to be standard data from state-to-state to assess individual state and national crime patterns. An explanation of key concepts used throughout this report and how they relate to one another is provided below.

**Aggravated assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded; however, the use of one's hands or other non-weapon resulting in a severe or aggravated injury is an aggravated assault for MICR purposes.

**All other offenses:** All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Index or Non-index offenses, except traffic violations. The "all other offenses" category includes drunkenness, vagrancy, and loitering, but does not include status offenses such as curfew or runaway violations.

**Arrest:** For the purposes of this report, a juvenile is considered "arrested" for an offense if there is an official record of the arrest reported in the MICR system.

**Arrest Rate:** A measurement of the frequency of arrests that takes population into account. In this report, juvenile arrest rates represent the number of crimes committed per year per 1,000 juveniles in the county, state, or nation.

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

**Burglary (breaking or entering):** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included. Breaking and entering into motor vehicles is included under larceny, not burglary.

**Disorderly conduct:** An offense involving behavior that disturbs the peace or tranquility of the community in general.

**Driving under the influence:** Driving or operating any vehicle while under the influence of liquor or drugs.

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

**Embezzlement:** The illegal taking, misapplying, or misappropriating of money or other things of value that have been entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

**Forcible rape:** The carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against his or her will, or where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Forgery and counterfeiting:** The making, altering, or possessing with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

**Fraud:** The conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. “Confidence games” and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

**Gambling:** Unlawfully engaging in playing, operating, or assisting in operating a game of chance for money or some other stake.

**Homicide:** The willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded from this category.

**Index crime:** Includes eight offenses (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) chosen because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence to serve as indicators of crime. Aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder, and robbery are classified as violent crimes while arson, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft are classified as property crimes.

**Juvenile:** In Michigan, a juvenile under 17 years of age. For FBI purposes, a juvenile is a person under 18 years of age. For this report, offenses are reported for juveniles ages 10–16 unless another age range is specified.

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

**Liquor law violations:** Unlawfully acquiring, manufacturing, transporting, selling, or possessing intoxicating alcoholic liquor. This category does not include driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are excluded.

**MICR:** Michigan Incident Crime Reporting is Michigan’s incident-based reporting system in which data are collected on each single crime occurrence. The MICR data are provided to the FBI for state comparisons in national reports.

**Motor vehicle theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category. “Joyriding” is included in this classification. Carjacking is not included in this classification; it is classified as a robbery.

**Narcotic laws:** The unlawful possession, use, sale, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

**Negligent manslaughter:** Deaths determined by police investigation to be primarily caused by gross negligence (except motor vehicle accidents which are included in the category “All Other Offenses”).

**Non-aggravated assault:** Assaults and attempted assaults that are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim. Stalking, intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included.

**Non-index crime:** These include negligent manslaughter, non-aggravated assault, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution and common law vice, sex offenses, narcotics laws, gambling, offenses against family and children, driving under the influence, liquor laws, disorderly conduct, and all other crimes not listed here or in index crimes.

**Offenses against family and children:** Any nonviolent offense by a family member (or legal guardian) that threatens the unity of the family or the physical welfare, economic welfare, or morals of other family members that is not classifiable as other offenses, such as assault or forcible rape.

**Property crimes:** Consists of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victim. Arson is included in this category in this report.

**Prostitution and common law vice:** Illegal activities related to normal or deviate, heterosexual or homosexual, sexual acts for profit or gain.

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

**Sex offenses:** Illegal acts done for sexual stimulation or gratification, or involving display or exposure of sexual organs. Attempts are included. Forcible rape and prostitution are not included in this classification.

**Stolen property:** The buying, receiving, or possessing of personal property of another which has been criminally taken. Attempts are included.

**Uniform Crime Reports (UCR):** Uniform Crime Reporting is a city, county, state, and federal law enforcement program that provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of crime information by law enforcement agencies throughout the county. This term also refers to the summary system of reporting.

**Vagrancy:** The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

**Vandalism:** The willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having control. Attempts are included.

**Violent crimes:** Homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault are the four index crimes that comprise the violent crime category. All violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

**Weapons:** The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms or other deadly weapons. Attempts are included.



# Appendix C: Data Tables

## National and Regional Context, 2013

**Table C-1: Juvenile Proportion of Population, Arrests, and Property Crimes, by State, 2013**

State	Total Population	Juvenile (7–17) Population	% of Population That Was Juvenile	Total Arrests	Juvenile (under 18) Arrests	% of Arrests That Were Juveniles	% of Property Crimes Committed by Juveniles
<i>United States</i>	316,128,839	45,453,796	14.38%	9,967,973	947,197	9.50%	15.83%
Alabama <sup>37</sup>	4,833,722	690,225	14.28%	2,119	175	8.26%	14.91%
Alaska	735,132	111,455	15.16%	29,568	2,211	7.48%	18.22%
Arizona	6,626,624	998,648	15.07%	279,551	29,861	10.68%	15.93%
Arkansas	2,959,373	436,320	14.74%	138,054	9,197	6.66%	15.13%
California	38,332,521	5,631,393	14.69%	1,212,801	94,067	7.76%	15.58%
Colorado	5,268,367	760,950	14.44%	230,910	26,158	11.33%	19.68%
Connecticut	3,596,080	510,150	14.19%	95,685	8,960	9.36%	12.77%
Delaware	925,749	124,492	13.45%	37,321	4,113	11.02%	12.29%
Florida	19,552,860	2,498,734	12.78%	904,135	72,304	8.00%	16.65%
Georgia	9,992,167	1,538,640	15.40%	323,435	32,285	9.98%	17.32%
Hawaii	1,404,054	181,489	12.93%	9,556	740	7.74%	8.67%
Idaho	1,612,136	264,949	16.43%	61,668	8,633	14.00%	27.19%
Illinois <sup>38</sup>	12,882,135	1,889,115	14.66%	120,760	20,391	16.89%	22.78%
Indiana	6,570,902	987,852	15.03%	129,146	15,960	12.36%	19.57%
Iowa	3,090,416	446,579	14.45%	101,402	12,888	12.71%	24.70%
Kansas	2,893,957	440,875	15.23%	78,182	5,784	7.40%	18.98%
Kentucky	4,395,295	624,553	14.21%	178,212	6,364	3.57%	10.45%
Louisiana	4,625,470	676,281	14.62%	149,789	16,666	11.13%	15.09%
Maine	1,328,302	168,018	12.65%	49,548	4,492	9.07%	15.05%
Maryland	5,928,814	826,990	13.95%	168,692	15,429	9.15%	18.28%
Massachusetts	6,692,824	878,060	13.12%	135,362	9,366	6.92%	9.07%
Michigan	9,895,622	1,430,474	14.46%	251,825	21,241	8.43%	18.74%
Minnesota	5,420,380	785,764	14.50%	158,799	25,554	16.09%	21.48%
Mississippi	2,991,207	452,712	15.13%	72,824	5,549	7.62%	15.67%
Missouri	6,044,171	863,637	14.29%	276,973	23,652	8.54%	14.41%
Montana	1,015,165	136,902	13.49%	30,089	5,152	17.12%	24.35%
Nebraska	1,868,516	280,578	15.02%	69,957	9,858	14.09%	24.82%
Nevada	2,790,136	406,721	14.58%	122,498	10,509	8.58%	15.58%

<sup>37</sup> Limited 2013 arrest data were reported to the FBI from Alabama.

<sup>38</sup> Limited 2013 arrest data were reported to the FBI from Illinois.

**Table C-1: Juvenile Proportion of Population, Arrests,  
and Property Crimes, by State, 2013**

State	Total Population	Juvenile (7–17) Population	% of Population That Was Juvenile	Total Arrests	Juvenile (under 18) Arrests	% of Arrests That Were Juvéniles	% of Property Crimes Committed by Juvéniles
New Hampshire	1,323,459	177,074	13.38%	44,554	4,736	10.63%	12.85%
New Jersey	8,899,339	1,268,134	14.25%	302,955	21,459	7.08%	11.97%
New Mexico	2,085,287	310,292	14.88%	65,526	4,951	7.56%	16.75%
New York <sup>39</sup>	19,651,127	2,606,013	13.26%	300,442	26,195	8.72%	12.36%
North Carolina	9,848,060	1,413,892	14.36%	395,015	28,760	7.28%	12.39%
North Dakota	723,393	94,552	13.07%	30,642	4,003	13.06%	22.80%
Ohio	11,570,808	1,667,176	14.41%	224,248	23,051	10.28%	13.53%
Oklahoma	3,850,568	573,500	14.89%	125,534	11,971	9.54%	18.46%
Oregon	3,930,065	530,571	13.50%	54,323	7,042	12.96%	17.08%
Pennsylvania	12,773,801	1,702,919	13.33%	413,486	61,442	14.86%	13.18%
Rhode Island	1,051,511	136,197	12.95%	30,598	3,083	10.08%	17.35%
South Carolina	4,774,839	662,999	13.89%	181,016	15,418	8.52%	13.92%
South Dakota	844,877	123,438	14.61%	35,061	4,868	13.88%	27.02%
Tennessee	6,495,978	923,454	14.22%	371,938	28,585	7.69%	12.81%
Texas	26,448,193	4,299,011	16.25%	931,814	85,922	9.22%	16.21%
Utah	2,900,872	536,676	18.50%	131,389	17,991	13.69%	22.25%
Vermont	626,630	78,995	12.61%	13,418	779	5.81%	7.24%
Virginia	8,260,405	1,142,475	13.83%	321,040	21,995	6.85%	12.06%
Washington	6,971,406	969,202	13.90%	189,806	16,939	8.92%	13.97%
West Virginia	1,854,304	237,020	12.78%	49,225	1,463	2.97%	5.01%
Wisconsin	5,742,713	817,415	14.23%	305,446	55,187	18.07%	23.18%
Wyoming	582,658	82,730	14.20%	31,636	3,798	12.01%	23.46%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2013, [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table\\_69\\_arrest\\_by\\_state\\_2013.xls](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table_69_arrest_by_state_2013.xls), accessed January 14, 2015; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

<sup>39</sup> No 2013 arrest data were provided for the New York City Police Department.

**Table C-2: Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests by State, Ranked by Arrest Rate, 2013**

State	Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>United States</i>	<i>48,314</i>	<i>1.46</i>
1. Delaware	340	3.76
2. Pennsylvania	3,414	2.72
3. Florida	4,663	2.54
4. Tennessee	1,705	2.53
5. Louisiana	1,122	2.29
6. Wisconsin	1,344	2.25
7. Nevada	610	2.07
8. California	8,170	1.99
9. Maryland	1,172	1.94
10. New Jersey	1,748	1.88
11. Alaska	138	1.71
12. Massachusetts	1,028	1.59
13. Missouri	1,002	1.59
14. Minnesota	877	1.54
15. Iowa	488	1.51
16. Illinois <sup>40</sup>	2,073	1.50
17. North Carolina	1,487	1.45
18. South Carolina	656	1.36
19. Georgia	1,510	1.35
20. Arizona	955	1.32
21. Washington	903	1.28
22. Michigan	1,317	1.24
23. Connecticut	457	1.21
24. Indiana	806	1.12
25. Texas	3,491	1.12
26. Oklahoma	460	1.11
27. Rhode Island	108	1.08
28. New Mexico	223	0.99
29. Colorado	539	0.98
30. Arkansas	302	0.95
31. New York <sup>41</sup>	1,817	0.95

<sup>40</sup> Limited 2013 arrest data were reported to the FBI from Illinois.

<sup>41</sup> No 2013 arrest data were provided for the New York City Police Department.

**Table C-2: Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests by State, Ranked by Arrest Rate, 2013**

State	Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
32. Nebraska	167	0.83
33. Idaho	153	0.80
34. Kentucky	339	0.75
35. South Dakota	66	0.75
36. Virginia	604	0.73
37. Ohio	878	0.72
38. New Hampshire	92	0.70
39. Utah	257	0.67
40. Maine	76	0.61
41. Montana	61	0.61
42. Wyoming	35	0.59
43. Kansas	186	0.58
44. Vermont	34	0.58
45. North Dakota	38	0.56
46. Mississippi	131	0.40
47. Oregon	151	0.39
48. West Virginia	54	0.31
49. Hawaii	25	0.19
50. Alabama <sup>42</sup>	6	0.01

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2013, [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table\\_69\\_arrest\\_by\\_state\\_2013.xls](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table_69_arrest_by_state_2013.xls), accessed January 14, 2015; "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013," C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

<sup>42</sup> Limited 2013 arrest data were reported to the FBI from Alabama.

**Table C-3: Juvenile Property Crime Arrests by State, Ranked by Arrest Rate, 2013**

State	Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>United States</i>	219,078	6.61
1. Wisconsin	8,546	14.32
2. Nebraska	2,477	12.31
3. Wyoming	716	12.11
4. Iowa	3,820	11.78
5. Montana	1,165	11.72
6. Florida	20,479	11.16
7. Minnesota	6,154	10.83
8. Utah	4,062	10.64
9. Colorado	5,673	10.37
10. South Dakota	892	10.12
11. Delaware	910	10.07
12. North Dakota	672	9.97
13. Idaho	1,819	9.52
14. Maine	1,166	9.40
15. Arizona	6,755	9.32
16. Missouri	5,802	9.23
17. Alaska	730	9.05
18. South Carolina	4,277	8.87
19. Tennessee	5,878	8.72
20. Louisiana	4,274	8.71
21. Oklahoma	3,438	8.31
22. New Mexico	1,806	8.06
23. Arkansas	2,516	7.94
24. Georgia	8,661	7.75
25. North Carolina	7,729	7.52
26. Nevada	2,170	7.35
27. Washington	5,049	7.16
28. Texas	20,849	6.72
29. Pennsylvania	8,045	6.42
30. Maryland	3,797	6.28
31. Rhode Island	623	6.22
32. Indiana	4,251	5.89
33. Michigan	6,003	5.67
34. Virginia	4,490	5.41
35. California	21,758	5.30
36. Connecticut	1,959	5.18
37. Kentucky	2,351	5.17
38. New Hampshire	671	5.08
39. Kansas	1,368	4.29

**Table C-3: Juvenile Property Crime Arrests by State, Ranked by Arrest Rate, 2013**

State	Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
40. Mississippi	1,407	4.28
41. Oregon	1,613	4.16
42. New Jersey	3,723	4.00
43. Ohio	4,801	3.92
44. New York <sup>43</sup>	7,370	3.84
45. Illinois <sup>44</sup>	3,825	2.77
46. Massachusetts	1,789	2.76
47. Vermont	144	2.45
48. West Virginia	346	1.99
49. Hawaii	117	0.90
50. Alabama <sup>45</sup>	102	0.20

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2013, [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table\\_69\\_arrest\\_by\\_state\\_2013.xls](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table_69_arrest_by_state_2013.xls), accessed January 14, 2015; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

<sup>43</sup> No 2013 arrest data were provided for the New York City Police Department.

<sup>44</sup> Limited 2013 arrest data were reported to the FBI from Illinois.

<sup>45</sup> Limited 2013 arrest data were reported to the FBI from Alabama.

**Table C-4: Regional Juvenile Violent Crime, 2013**

State	Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>United States</i>	48,314	1.46
1. Illinois <sup>46</sup>	2,073	1.50
2. Indiana	806	1.12
3. Iowa	488	1.51
4. Michigan	1,317	1.24
5. Minnesota	877	1.54
6. Ohio	878	0.72
7. Wisconsin	1,344	2.25

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2013, [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table\\_69\\_arrest\\_by\\_state\\_2013.xls](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table_69_arrest_by_state_2013.xls), accessed January 14, 2015; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-5: Regional Juvenile Property Crime, 2013**

State	Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>United States</i>	219,078	6.61
1. Illinois <sup>46</sup>	3,825	2.77
2. Indiana	4,251	5.89
3. Iowa	3,820	11.78
4. Michigan	6,003	5.67
5. Minnesota	6,154	10.83
6. Ohio	4,801	3.92
7. Wisconsin	716	14.32

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2013, [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table\\_69\\_arrest\\_by\\_state\\_2013.xls](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table_69_arrest_by_state_2013.xls), accessed January 14, 2015; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

<sup>46</sup> Limited 2013 arrest data were reported to the FBI from Illinois.

# Michigan Analysis, 2013

**Table C-6: Statewide Adult and Juvenile Arrest Comparison, 2013**

County	Juvenile (10–16) Population	Juvenile Percentage of Total (Age 10+) Population	Juvenile (10–16) Arrests	Juvenile (10–16) Arrest Rate per 1,000	Juvenile Percentage of Total Arrests	Age 17 Population	Age 17 Arrests	Age 17 Arrest Rate per 1,000	Age 18 & Over Population	Age 18+ Arrests	Age 18+ Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>921,334</i>	<i>10.58%</i>	<i>13,265</i>	<i>14.40</i>	<i>5.06%</i>	<i>136,731</i>	<i>8,541</i>	<i>62.47</i>	<i>7,650,421</i>	<i>240,568</i>	<i>31.45</i>
Alcona	644	6.51%	0	0.00	0.00%	100	4	40.00	9,151	168	18.36
Alger	671	7.61%	35	52.16	12.77%	97	8	82.47	8,050	231	28.70
Allegan	11,775	12.05%	189	16.05	4.64%	1,674	110	65.71	84,279	3,772	44.76
Alpena	2,444	9.34%	46	18.82	4.99%	346	21	60.69	23,386	855	36.56
Antrim	1,945	9.24%	10	5.14	2.79%	293	5	17.06	18,817	343	18.23
Arenac	1,257	8.97%	2	1.59	0.40%	191	8	41.88	12,571	490	38.98
Baraga	722	9.19%	4	5.54	2.50%	98	1	10.20	7,035	155	22.03
Barry	5,863	11.24%	41	6.99	3.20%	868	27	31.11	45,428	1,215	26.75
Bay	9,342	9.86%	221	23.66	6.78%	1,346	100	74.29	84,080	2,937	34.93
Benzie	1,501	9.51%	2	1.33	1.20%	209	5	23.92	14,068	159	11.30
Berrien	14,019	10.30%	322	22.97	5.44%	2,058	164	79.69	119,995	5,431	45.26
Branch	4,107	10.83%	28	6.82	2.37%	566	33	58.30	33,253	1,119	33.65
Calhoun	12,613	10.68%	79	6.26	1.80%	1,938	124	63.98	103,526	4,196	40.53
Cass	4,893	10.59%	6	1.23	0.92%	733	16	21.83	40,567	633	15.60
Charlevoix	2,352	10.04%	15	6.38	2.20%	347	12	34.58	20,722	654	31.56
Cheboygan	2,031	8.69%	20	9.85	2.23%	348	25	71.84	20,998	853	40.62
Chippewa	3,081	8.86%	52	16.88	5.29%	477	32	67.09	31,205	899	28.81
Clare	2,366	8.70%	28	11.83	2.61%	397	35	88.16	24,429	1,011	41.39
Clinton	7,605	11.24%	70	9.20	5.48%	1,166	61	52.32	58,880	1,146	19.46
Crawford	1,112	8.82%	20	17.99	2.65%	192	11	57.29	11,297	723	64.00
Delta	3,124	9.48%	102	32.65	7.77%	459	55	119.83	29,366	1,155	39.33
Dickinson	2,247	9.58%	10	4.45	3.42%	340	17	50.00	20,869	265	12.70
Eaton	10,289	10.70%	54	5.25	2.76%	1,567	92	58.71	84,283	1,812	21.50
Emmet	3,017	10.19%	48	15.91	3.70%	475	36	75.79	26,105	1,214	46.50
Genesee	40,448	11.13%	695	17.18	4.38%	5,974	436	72.98	316,870	14,735	46.50
Gladwin	2,221	9.63%	69	31.07	6.71%	298	47	157.72	20,548	912	44.38

**Table C-6: Statewide Adult and Juvenile Arrest Comparison, 2013**

County	Juvenile (10–16) Population	Juvenile Percentage of Total (Age 10+) Population	Juvenile (10–16) Arrests	Juvenile (10–16) Arrest Rate per 1,000	Juvenile Percentage of Total Arrests	Age 17 Population	Age 17 Arrests	Age 17 Arrest Rate per 1,000	Age 18 & Over Population	Age 18+ Arrests	Age 18+ Arrest Rate per 1,000
Gogebic	1,034	7.10%	10	9.67	3.57%	182	5	27.47	13,340	265	19.87
Grand Traverse	7,752	9.71%	171	22.06	5.06%	1,165	100	85.84	70,930	3,111	43.86
Gratiot	3,653	9.75%	28	7.66	3.31%	496	19	38.31	33,333	800	24.00
Hillsdale	4,326	10.63%	39	9.02	2.77%	651	29	44.55	35,715	1,338	37.46
Houghton	2,945	9.16%	42	14.26	7.42%	407	18	44.23	28,794	506	17.57
Huron	2,754	9.47%	28	10.17	4.26%	428	13	30.37	25,899	617	23.82
Ingham	22,283	8.90%	195	8.75	2.39%	3,293	136	41.30	224,718	7,830	34.84
Ionia	6,098	10.88%	114	18.69	6.61%	920	45	48.91	49,055	1,566	31.92
Iosco	1,804	7.79%	62	34.37	5.95%	279	30	107.53	21,069	950	45.09
Iron	815	7.74%	13	15.95	5.10%	125	4	32.00	9,588	238	24.82
Isabella	4,787	7.53%	50	10.44	1.72%	650	57	87.69	58,169	2,800	48.14
Jackson	14,823	10.48%	155	10.46	3.63%	2,246	130	57.88	124,417	3,988	32.05
Kalamazoo	22,543	9.99%	646	28.66	7.71%	3,198	297	92.87	199,840	7,438	37.22
Kalkaska	1,507	9.90%	10	6.64	1.46%	224	16	71.43	13,490	657	48.70
Kent	60,927	11.42%	1,580	25.93	9.93%	8,775	578	65.87	463,869	13,751	29.64
Keweenaw	161	8.07%	1	6.21	7.14%	31	0	0.00	1,803	13	7.21
Lake	828	7.96%	7	8.45	2.66%	139	0	0.00	9,433	256	27.14
Lapeer	8,886	11.28%	60	6.75	2.60%	1,400	88	62.86	68,508	2,163	31.57
Leelanau	1,669	8.39%	1	0.60	0.48%	259	0	0.00	17,960	206	11.47
Lenawee	9,065	10.34%	96	10.59	7.68%	1,354	44	32.50	77,233	1,110	14.37
Livingston	19,851	12.13%	63	3.17	3.13%	2,994	81	27.05	140,819	1,866	13.25
Luce	444	7.53%	9	20.27	5.63%	72	3	41.67	5,382	148	27.50
Mackinac	817	8.07%	13	15.91	3.69%	130	12	92.31	9,182	327	35.61
Macomb	79,289	10.48%	845	10.66	4.71%	11,960	677	56.61	665,601	16,408	24.65
Manistee	2,014	9.01%	21	10.43	2.31%	281	38	135.23	20,067	852	42.46
Marquette	4,816	7.90%	99	20.56	4.72%	727	74	101.79	55,417	1,923	34.70
Mason	2,350	9.24%	29	12.34	3.29%	333	23	69.07	22,740	829	36.46
Mecosta	3,467	8.93%	25	7.21	1.32%	475	46	96.84	34,893	1,828	52.39
Menominee	2,047	9.53%	31	15.14	4.18%	315	21	66.67	19,107	689	36.06
Midland	7,947	10.70%	29	3.65	3.57%	1,202	21	17.47	65,115	762	11.70

**Table C-6: Statewide Adult and Juvenile Arrest Comparison, 2013**

County	Juvenile (10–16) Population	Juvenile Percentage of Total (Age 10+) Population	Juvenile (10–16) Arrests	Juvenile (10–16) Arrest Rate per 1,000	Juvenile Percentage of Total Arrests	Age 17 Population	Age 17 Arrests	Age 17 Arrest Rate per 1,000	Age 18 & Over Population	Age 18+ Arrests	Age 18+ Arrest Rate per 1,000
Missaukee	1,452	11.00%	10	6.89	2.36%	202	15	74.26	11,543	399	34.57
Monroe	14,696	11.06%	98	6.67	3.59%	2,198	54	24.57	116,019	2,577	22.21
Montcalm	6,094	10.97%	53	8.70	3.15%	924	61	66.02	48,541	1,570	32.34
Montmorency	639	7.38%	3	4.69	1.68%	93	2	21.51	7,930	174	21.94
Muskegon	16,730	11.24%	101	6.04	2.94%	2,304	99	42.97	129,815	3,241	24.97
Newaygo	4,647	11.04%	65	13.99	6.65%	727	43	59.15	36,717	869	23.67
Oakland	116,299	10.68%	1,202	10.34	4.85%	17,494	1,100	62.88	955,043	22,463	23.52
Oceana	2,501	10.96%	36	14.39	3.32%	355	23	64.79	19,955	1,025	51.37
Ogemaw	1,726	9.00%	24	13.90	1.90%	270	40	148.15	17,183	1,199	69.78
Ontonagon	399	6.74%	4	10.03	4.44%	70	10	142.86	5,447	76	13.95
Osceola	2,314	11.35%	35	15.13	5.91%	341	13	38.12	17,738	544	30.67
Oscoda	655	8.67%	8	12.21	3.40%	125	2	16.00	6,771	225	33.23
Otsego	2,206	10.32%	35	15.87	3.75%	333	28	84.08	18,830	871	46.26
Ottawa	27,808	11.78%	766	27.55	9.44%	4,053	300	74.02	204,120	7,047	34.52
Presque Isle	1,003	8.33%	10	9.97	4.74%	135	3	22.22	10,901	198	18.16
Roscommon	1,507	6.83%	37	24.55	3.70%	235	31	131.91	20,325	931	45.81
Saginaw	17,929	10.34%	257	14.33	3.75%	2,641	197	74.59	152,858	6,391	41.81
Saint Clair	15,346	10.79%	192	12.51	6.15%	2,307	96	41.61	124,615	2,833	22.73
Saint Joseph	6,029	11.49%	73	12.11	6.64%	830	36	43.37	45,608	990	21.71
Sanilac	3,957	10.69%	13	3.29	2.93%	618	14	22.65	32,444	417	12.85
Schoolcraft	652	8.73%	22	33.74	10.73%	110	9	81.82	6,708	174	25.94
Shiawassee	6,764	11.05%	10	1.48	0.51%	1,093	52	47.58	53,345	1,903	35.67
Tuscola	5,035	10.41%	60	11.92	4.32%	848	40	47.17	42,490	1,288	30.31
Van Buren	7,478	11.38%	98	13.11	3.36%	1,087	79	72.68	57,127	2,744	48.03
Washtenaw	28,154	8.91%	340	12.08	3.93%	4,274	228	53.35	283,624	8,083	28.50
Wayne	173,019	11.21%	3,012	17.41	5.66%	25,352	1,825	71.99	1,344,465	48,402	36.00
Wexford	2,904	10.25%	61	21.01	3.53%	444	51	114.86	24,995	1,616	64.65

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.



**Table C-7: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	13,265	14.40	
1. Wayne	3,012	17.41	19
2. Kent	1,580	25.93	8
3. Oakland	1,202	10.34	46
4. Macomb	845	11.69	41
5. Ottawa	766	27.55	7
6. Genesee	695	17.18	20
7. Kalamazoo	646	28.66	6
8. Washtenaw	340	12.08	38
9. Berrien	322	22.97	11
10. Saginaw	257	14.33	29

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed December 24, 2014, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-8: Statewide Juvenile Arrest Rates Ranked by Number of Arrests, 2013**

County	Population	Arrests	Arrest Rate Per 1,000
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>921,334</i>	<i>13,265</i>	<i>14.40</i>
1. Wayne	173,019	3,012	17.41
2. Kent	60,927	1,580	25.93
3. Oakland	116,299	1,202	10.34
4. Macomb	72,289	845	11.69
5. Ottawa	27,808	766	27.55
6. Genesee	40,448	695	17.18
7. Kalamazoo	22,543	646	28.66
8. Washtenaw	28,154	340	12.08
9. Berrien	14,019	322	22.97
10. Saginaw	17,929	257	14.33
11. Bay	9,342	221	23.66
12. Ingham	22,283	195	8.75
13. Saint Clair	15,346	192	12.51
14. Allegan	11,775	189	16.05
15. Grand Traverse	7,752	171	22.06
16. Jackson	14,823	155	10.46
17. Ionia	6,098	114	18.69
18. Delta	3,124	102	32.65
19. Muskegon	16,730	101	6.04
20. Marquette	4,816	99	20.56
21. Van Buren	7,478	98	13.11
22. Monroe	14,696	98	6.67
23. Lenawee	9,065	96	10.59
24. Calhoun	12,613	79	6.26
25. Saint Joseph	6,029	73	12.11
26. Clinton	7,605	70	9.20
27. Gladwin	2,221	69	31.07
28. Newaygo	4,647	65	13.99
29. Livingston	19,851	63	3.17
30. Iosco	1,804	62	34.37
31. Wexford	2,904	61	21.01
32. Tuscola	5,035	60	11.92
33. Lapeer	8,886	60	6.75
34. Eaton	10,289	54	5.25
35. Montcalm	6,094	53	8.70
36. Chippewa	3,081	52	16.88
37. Isabella	4,787	50	10.44
38. Emmet	3,017	48	15.91
39. Alpena	2,444	46	18.82
40. Houghton	2,945	42	14.26
41. Barry	5,863	41	6.99
42. Hillsdale	4,326	39	9.02
43. Roscommon	1,507	37	24.55
44. Oceana	2,501	36	8.05
45. Otsego	2,206	35	15.87
46. Osceola	2,314	35	15.13

**Table C-8: Statewide Juvenile Arrest Rates Ranked by Number of Arrests, 2013**

County	Population	Arrests	Arrest Rate Per 1,000
47. Alger	671	35	52.16
48. Menominee	2,047	31	15.14
49. Midland	7,947	29	3.65
50. Mason	2,350	29	12.34
51. Huron	2,754	28	10.17
52. Gratiot	3,653	28	7.66
53. Clare	2,366	28	11.83
54. Branch	4,107	28	6.82
55. Mecosta	3,467	25	7.21
56. Ogemaw	1,726	24	13.90
57. Schoolcraft	652	22	33.74
58. Manistee	2,014	21	10.43
59. Crawford	1,112	20	17.99
60. Cheboygan	2,031	20	9.85
61. Charlevoix	2,352	15	6.38
62. Sanilac	3,957	13	3.29
63. Mackinac	817	13	15.91
64. Iron	815	13	15.95
65. Shiawassee	6,764	10	1.48
66. Presque Isle	1,003	10	9.97
67. Missaukee	1,452	10	6.89
68. Kalkaska	1,507	10	6.64
69. Gogebic	1,034	10	9.67
70. Dickinson	2,247	10	4.45
71. Antrim	1,945	10	5.14
72. Luce	444	9	20.27
73. Oscoda	655	8	12.21
74. Lake	828	7	8.45
75. Cass	4,893	6	1.23
76. Ontonagon	399	4	10.03
77. Baraga	722	4	5.54
78. Montmorency	639	3	4.69
79. Benzie	1,501	2	1.33
80. Arenac	1,257	2	1.59
81. Leelanau	1669	1	0.60
82. Keweenaw	161	1	6.21
83. Alcona	644	0	0.00

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed December 24, 2014, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-9: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2013**

County	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000
1. Alger	919	463	456	35	52.16
2. Iosco	2,507	1,265	1,242	62	34.37
3. Schoolcraft	915	481	434	22	33.74
4. Delta	4,367	2,268	2,099	102	32.65
5. Gladwin	2,972	1,513	1,459	69	31.07
6. Kalamazoo	32,143	16,484	15,659	646	28.66
7. Ottawa	39,403	20,091	19,312	766	27.55
8. Kent	87,380	44,723	42,657	1,580	25.93
9. Roscommon	2,092	1,066	1,026	37	24.55
10. Bay	13,173	6,811	6,362	221	23.66

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-10: Ten Michigan Counties With the Lowest Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2013**

County	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000
83. Alcona	865	462	403	0	0.00
82. Leelanau	2,303	1,183	1,120	1	0.60
81. Cass	6,768	3,488	3,280	6	1.23
80. Benzie	2,082	1,088	994	2	1.33
79. Shiawassee	9,326	4,765	4,561	10	1.48
78. Arenac	1,736	864	872	2	1.59
77. Livingston	27,027	13,955	13,072	63	3.17
76. Sanilac	5,535	2,754	2,781	13	3.29
75. Midland	11,058	5,586	5,472	29	3.65
74. Dickinson	3,101	1,563	1,538	10	4.45

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-11: Juvenile Arrest Rates, All Michigan Counties, 2013**  
**Ranked Highest to Lowest**

County	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,293,743</i>	<i>661,838</i>	<i>631,905</i>	<i>13,265</i>	<i>14.40</i>
1. Alger	919	463	456	35	52.16
2. Iosco	2,507	1,265	1,242	62	34.37
3. Schoolcraft	915	481	434	22	33.74
4. Delta	4,367	2,268	2,099	102	32.65
5. Gladwin	2,972	1,513	1,459	69	31.07
6. Kalamazoo	32,143	16,484	15,659	646	28.66
7. Ottawa	39,403	20,091	19,312	766	27.55
8. Kent	87,380	44,723	42,657	1,580	25.93
9. Roscommon	2,092	1,066	1,026	37	24.55
10. Bay	13,173	6,811	6,362	221	23.66
11. Berrien	19,839	10,311	9,528	322	22.97
12. Grand Traverse	10,942	5,513	5,429	171	22.06
13. Wexford	4,223	2,149	2,074	61	21.01
14. Marquette	6,811	3,494	3,317	99	20.56
15. Luce	635	336	299	9	20.27
16. Alpena	3,378	1,706	1,672	46	18.82
17. Ionia	8,659	4,391	4,268	114	18.69
18. Crawford	1,557	786	771	20	17.99
19. Wayne	243,304	123,898	119,406	3,012	17.41
20. Genesee	56,766	29,007	27,759	695	17.18
21. Chippewa	4,317	2,176	2,141	52	16.88
22. Allegan	16,530	8,528	8,002	189	16.05
23. Iron	1,115	549	566	13	15.95
24. Emmet	4,178	2,161	2,017	48	15.91
25. Mackinac	1,134	624	510	13	15.91
26. Otsego	3,043	1,529	1,514	35	15.87
27. Menominee	2,810	1,445	1,365	31	15.14
28. Osceola	3,259	1,714	1,545	35	15.13
29. Saginaw	25,174	12,880	12,294	257	14.33
30. Houghton	4,242	2,147	2,095	42	14.26
31. Newaygo	6,527	3,327	3,200	65	13.99
32. Ogemaw	2,370	1,191	1,179	24	13.90
33. Van Buren	10,513	5,385	5,128	98	13.11
34. Saint Clair	21,325	10,924	10,401	192	12.51
35. Mason	3,377	1,775	1,602	29	12.34
36. Oscoda	917	494	423	8	12.21
37. Saint Joseph	8,644	4,410	4,234	73	12.11
38. Washtenaw	40,085	20,572	19,513	340	12.08
39. Tuscola	6,997	3,617	3,380	60	11.92
40. Clare	3,348	1,747	1,601	28	11.83
41. Macomb	110,757	56,993	53,764	845	11.69
42. Lenawee	12,635	6,559	6,076	96	10.59
43. Jackson	20,833	10,691	10,142	155	10.46
44. Isabella	6,890	3,434	3,456	50	10.44

**Table C-11: Juvenile Arrest Rates, All Michigan Counties, 2013**  
**Ranked Highest to Lowest**

County	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000
45. Manistee	2,749	1,378	1,371	21	10.43
46. Oakland	161,969	82,842	79,127	1,202	10.34
47. Huron	3,758	1,906	1,852	28	10.17
48. Ontonagon	545	287	258	4	10.03
49. Presque Isle	1,356	654	702	10	9.97
50. Cheboygan	2,851	1,446	1,405	20	9.85
51. Gogebic	1,436	750	686	10	9.67
52. Clinton	10,737	5,465	5,272	70	9.20
53. Hillsdale	6,070	3,091	2,979	39	9.02
54. Ingham	31,828	16,322	15,506	195	8.75
55. Montcalm	8,566	4,371	4,195	53	8.70
56. Lake	1,162	569	593	7	8.45
57. Oceana	3,605	1,826	1,779	36	8.05
58. Gratiot	5,035	2,618	2,417	28	7.66
59. Mecosta	4,845	2,454	2,391	25	7.21
60. Barry	8,189	4,159	4,030	41	6.99
61. Missaukee	2,035	1,063	972	10	6.89
62. Branch	5,892	3,048	2,844	28	6.82
63. Lapeer	12,218	6,341	5,877	60	6.75
64. Monroe	20,357	10,361	9,996	98	6.67
65. Kalkaska	2,144	1,101	1,043	10	6.64
66. Charlevoix	3,237	1,642	1,595	15	6.38
67. Calhoun	17,860	9,131	8,729	79	6.26
68. Keweenaw	217	105	112	1	6.21
69. Muskegon	23,580	12,010	11,570	101	6.04
70. Baraga	1,010	507	503	4	5.54
71. Eaton	14,112	7,218	6,894	54	5.25
72. Antrim	2,717	1,368	1,349	10	5.14
73. Montmorency	857	469	388	3	4.69
74. Dickinson	3,101	1,563	1,538	10	4.45
75. Midland	11,058	5,586	5,472	29	3.65
76. Sanilac	5,535	2,754	2,781	13	3.29
77. Livingston	27,027	13,955	13,072	63	3.17
78. Arenac	1,736	864	872	2	1.59
79. Shiawassee	9,326	4,765	4,561	10	1.48
80. Benzie	2,082	1,088	994	2	1.33
81. Cass	6,768	3,488	3,280	6	1.23
82. Leelanau	2,303	1,183	1,120	1	0.60
83. Alcona	865	462	403	0	0.00

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-12: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rate – Ranked by Juvenile Population, 2013**

County	Population	Arrest Rate per 1,000	Arrests
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>921,334</i>	<i>14.40</i>	<i>13,265</i>
1. Wayne	173,019	17.41	3,012
2. Oakland	116,299	10.34	1,202
3. Macomb	72,289	11.69	845
4. Kent	60,927	25.93	1,580
5. Genesee	40,448	17.18	695
6. Washtenaw	28,154	12.08	340
7. Ottawa	27,808	27.55	766
8. Kalamazoo	22,543	28.66	646
9. Ingham	22,283	8.75	195
10. Livingston	19,851	3.17	63
11. Saginaw	17,929	14.33	257
12. Muskegon	16,730	6.04	101
13. Saint Clair	15,346	12.51	192
14. Jackson	14,823	10.46	155
15. Monroe	14,696	6.67	98
16. Berrien	14,019	22.97	322
17. Calhoun	12,613	6.26	79
18. Allegan	11,775	16.05	189
19. Eaton	10,289	5.25	54
20. Bay	9,342	23.66	221
21. Lenawee	9,065	10.59	96
22. Lapeer	8,886	6.75	60
23. Midland	7,947	3.65	29
24. Grand Traverse	7,752	22.06	171
25. Clinton	7,605	9.20	70
26. Van Buren	7,478	13.11	98
27. Shiawassee	6,764	1.48	10
28. Ionia	6,098	18.69	114
29. Montcalm	6,094	8.70	53
30. Saint Joseph	6,029	12.11	73
31. Barry	5,863	6.99	41
32. Tuscola	5,035	11.92	60
33. Cass	4,893	1.23	6
34. Marquette	4,816	20.56	99
35. Isabella	4,787	10.44	50
36. Newaygo	4,647	13.99	65
37. Hillsdale	4,326	9.02	39
38. Branch	4,107	6.82	28
39. Sanilac	3,957	3.29	13
40. Gratiot	3,653	7.66	28
41. Mecosta	3,467	7.21	25
42. Delta	3,124	32.65	102
43. Chippewa	3,081	16.88	52
44. Emmet	3,017	15.91	48
45. Houghton	2,945	14.26	42
46. Wexford	2,904	21.01	61
47. Huron	2,754	10.17	28

**Table C-12: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrest Rate – Ranked by Juvenile Population, 2013**

County	Population	Arrest Rate per 1,000	Arrests
48. Oceana	2,501	8.05	36
49. Alpena	2,444	18.82	46
50. Clare	2,366	11.83	28
51. Charlevoix	2,352	6.38	15
52. Mason	2,350	12.34	29
53. Osceola	2,314	15.13	35
54. Dickinson	2,247	4.45	10
55. Gladwin	2,221	31.07	69
56. Otsego	2,206	15.87	35
57. Menominee	2,047	15.14	31
58. Cheboygan	2,031	9.85	20
59. Manistee	2,014	10.43	21
60. Antrim	1,945	5.14	10
61. Iosco	1,804	34.37	62
62. Ogemaw	1,726	13.90	24
63. Leelanau	1,669	0.60	1
64. Roscommon	1,507	24.55	37
65. Kalkaska	1,507	6.64	10
66. Benzie	1,501	1.33	2
67. Missaukee	1,452	6.89	10
68. Arenac	1,257	1.59	2
69. Crawford	1,112	17.99	20
70. Gogebic	1,034	9.67	10
71. Presque Isle	1,003	9.97	10
72. Lake	828	8.45	7
73. Mackinac	817	15.91	13
74. Iron	815	15.95	13
75. Baraga	722	5.54	4
76. Alger	671	52.16	35
77. Oscoda	655	12.21	8
78. Schoolcraft	652	33.74	22
79. Alcona	644	0.00	0
80. Montmorency	639	4.69	3
81. Luce	444	20.27	9
82. Ontonagon	399	10.03	4
83. Keweenaw	161	6.21	1

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,”

C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed December 24, 2014,

<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-13: Juvenile Arrest Rate by Offense and County Groups, Based on Size of Juvenile Population, 2013**

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Arrest Rate per 1,000 in Small Counties</b>	<b>Arrest Rate per 1,000 in Medium Counties</b>	<b>Arrest Rate per 1,000 in Large Counties</b>
All juvenile crimes	12.70	11.26	16.26
Violent crimes	0.92	0.79	1.30
Property crimes	2.44	3.19	5.50
Aggravated assault	0.52	0.48	2.26
All other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	2.56	1.96	0.07
Arson	0.00	0.06	0.87
Burglary	0.96	0.60	0.81
Disorderly conduct	0.04	0.27	0.04
Driving under influence alcohol/narcotics	0.44	0.08	0.00
Embezzlement	0.00	0.00	0.03
Family & children	0.04	0.01	0.02
Forgery/counterfeiting	0.00	0.00	0.04
Fraud	0.00	0.05	0.01
Gambling laws	0.00	0.00	0.01
Homicide	0.00	0.00	4.23
Larceny	1.44	2.25	0.79
Liquor laws	1.28	1.13	0.33
Motor vehicle theft	0.04	0.28	1.65
Narcotic laws	1.32	1.22	0.00
Negligent manslaughter	0.00	0.00	2.73
Non-aggravated assault	1.96	1.90	0.00
Prostitution & common law vice	0.00	0.00	0.16
Rape	0.40	0.23	0.45
Robbery	0.00	0.08	0.03
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	0.12	0.03	0.15
Stolen property	0.00	0.04	0.52
Vandalism	1.44	0.45	0.39
Weapons	0.12	0.14	2.26

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16.

**Table C-14: Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests in Michigan, 2013  
Ranked by Rate**

County	Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,022</i>	<i>1.11</i>
1. Oscoda	4	6.11
2. Oceana	8	3.20
3. Gogebic	3	2.90
4. Gladwin	6	2.70
5. Roscommon	4	2.65
6. Hillsdale	8	1.85
7. Bay	17	1.82
8. Wayne	310	1.79
9. Kent	108	1.77
10. Saint Joseph	10	1.66
11. Genesee	64	1.58
12. Montmorency	1	1.56
13. Kalamazoo	34	1.51
14. Saginaw	27	1.51
15. Berrien	21	1.50
16. Alger	1	1.49
17. Montcalm	9	1.48
18. Ottawa	40	1.44
19. Emmet	4	1.33
20. Branch	5	1.22
21. Mackinac	1	1.22
22. Iosco	2	1.11
23. Allegan	13	1.10
24. Ingham	24	1.08
25. Isabella	5	1.04
26. Antrim	2	1.03
27. Jackson	15	1.01
28. Delta	3	0.96
29. Muskegon	15	0.90
30. Lenawee	8	0.88
31. Mecosta	3	0.87
32. Macomb	62	0.86
33. Barry	5	0.85
34. Mason	2	0.85
35. Washtenaw	24	0.85
36. Arenac	1	0.80
37. Tuscola	4	0.79
38. Monroe	11	0.75
39. Calhoun	9	0.71
40. Missaukee	1	0.69
41. Wexford	2	0.69
42. Houghton	2	0.68
43. Benzie	1	0.67
44. Newaygo	3	0.65
45. Oakland	76	0.65
46. Midland	5	0.63

**Table C-14: Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests in Michigan, 2013  
Ranked by Rate**

County	Violent Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
47. Marquette	3	0.62
48. Saint Clair	9	0.59
49. Ogemaw	1	0.58
50. Gratiot	2	0.55
51. Manistee	1	0.50
52. Cheboygan	1	0.49
53. Ionia	3	0.49
54. Menominee	1	0.49
55. Otsego	1	0.45
56. Clare	1	0.42
57. Alpena	1	0.41
58. Clinton	3	0.39
59. Huron	1	0.36
60. Van Buren	2	0.27
61. Sanilac	1	0.25
62. Lapeer	2	0.23
63. Eaton	2	0.19
64. Shiawassee	1	0.15
65. Livingston	2	0.10
66. Alcona	0	0.00
67. Baraga	0	0.00
68. Cass	0	0.00
69. Charlevoix	0	0.00
70. Chippewa	0	0.00
71. Crawford	0	0.00
72. Dickinson	0	0.00
73. Grand Traverse	0	0.00
74. Iron	0	0.00
75. Kalkaska	0	0.00
76. Keweenaw	0	0.00
77. Lake	0	0.00
78. Leelanau	0	0.00
79. Luce	0	0.00
80. Ontonagon	0	0.00
81. Osceola	0	0.00
82. Presque Isle	0	0.00
83. Schoolcraft	0	0.00

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.



**Table C-15: Top Ten Offenses  
by Number of Juvenile Arrests in Michigan, 2013**

Offense	Arrest Totals	Percentage of Total Arrests
<i>Total juvenile arrests</i>	<i>13,265</i>	<i>100%</i>
1. Larceny	3,183	23.99%
2. Non-aggravated assault	2,225	16.77%
3. All other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,990	15.00%
4. Narcotic laws	1,374	10.35%
5. Liquor laws	852	6.42%
6. Burglary	716	5.39%
7. Aggravated assault	557	4.19%
8. Disorderly conduct	549	4.14%
9. Vandalism	480	3.62%
10. Robbery	285	2.15%

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16.

## Juvenile Arrest Prevalence, by County, by Offense

**Table C-16: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Homicide in Michigan Counties, 2013**

County	Arrests for Homicide	Arrest Rate for Homicide per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.00</i>	
1. Wayne	2	0.01	19
2. Genesee	1	0.02	20

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-17: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Rape, 2013**

County	Rape Arrests	Rape Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	177	0.19	
1. Kent	28	0.46	8
2. Wayne	18	0.10	19
3. Oakland	16	0.14	46
4. Ottawa	12	0.43	7
5. Allegan	9	0.76	22
6. Genesee	6	0.15	20
7. Hillsdale	6	1.39	53
8. Macomb	6	0.08	41
9. Oceana	6	2.40	57
10. Montcalm	5	0.82	55

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-18: Nine Michigan Counties With the Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Robbery, 2013**

County	Robbery Arrests	Robbery Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	285	0.31	
1. Wayne	155	0.90	19
2. Oakland	30	0.26	46
3. Kent	20	0.33	8
4. Macomb	17	0.24	41
5. Genesee	16	0.40	20
6. Ingham	11	0.49	54
7. Saginaw	10	0.56	29
8. Kalamazoo	7	0.31	6
9. Bay	4	0.43	10

Note: There was a six-way tie for tenth ranking among Berrien, Calhoun, Jackson, Midland, Saint Joseph, and Washtenaw Counties with two arrests each.

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-19: Ten Michigan Counties With the  
Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault Arrests</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault Arrests per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>0.60</i>	
1. Wayne	135	0.78	19
2. Kent	60	0.98	8
3. Genesee	41	1.01	20
4. Macomb	39	0.54	41
5. Oakland	30	0.26	46
6. Ottawa	27	0.97	7
7. Kalamazoo	24	1.06	6
8. Washtenaw	20	0.71	38
9. Berrien	15	1.07	11
10. Saginaw	15	0.84	29

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-20: Juvenile Property Crime Arrests in Michigan, 2013  
Ranked by Rate**

County	Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>4,241</i>	<i>4.60</i>
1. Alger	17	25.34
2. Delta	37	11.84
3. Kent	687	11.28
4. Kalamazoo	228	10.11
5. Wexford	25	8.61
6. Marquette	40	8.31
7. Schoolcraft	5	7.67
8. Ionia	42	6.89
9. Luce	3	6.76
10. Iosco	12	6.65
11. Berrien	89	6.35
12. Chippewa	19	6.17
13. Otsego	13	5.89
14. Alpena	14	5.73
15. Van Buren	42	5.62
16. Wayne	961	5.55
17. Washtenaw	149	5.29
18. Saint Clair	81	5.28
19. Bay	49	5.25
20. Ottawa	145	5.21
21. Saginaw	92	5.13
22. Genesee	199	4.92
23. Grand Traverse	38	4.90
24. Saint Joseph	28	4.64
25. Newaygo	20	4.30
26. Isabella	20	4.18
27. Macomb	299	4.14
28. Houghton	12	4.07
29. Mecosta	14	4.04
30. Presque Isle	4	3.99
31. Oakland	434	3.73
32. Jackson	52	3.51
33. Ogemaw	6	3.48
34. Hillsdale	14	3.24
35. Tuscola	14	2.78
36. Gladwin	6	2.70
37. Emmet	8	2.65
38. Roscommon	4	2.65
39. Calhoun	33	2.62
40. Lapeer	23	2.59
41. Mason	6	2.55
42. Lenawee	23	2.54
43. Ontonagon	1	2.51
44. Allegan	26	2.21
45. Kalkaska	3	1.99
46. Manistee	4	1.99

**Table C-20: Juvenile Property Crime Arrests in Michigan, 2013  
Ranked by Rate**

County	Property Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrest Rate per 1,000
47. Menominee	4	1.95
48. Crawford	2	1.80
49. Ingham	40	1.80
50. Muskegon	28	1.67
51. Oceana	4	1.60
52. Monroe	22	1.50
53. Cheboygan	3	1.48
54. Branch	6	1.46
55. Eaton	15	1.46
56. Huron	4	1.45
57. Baraga	1	1.39
58. Missaukee	2	1.38
59. Gratiot	5	1.37
60. Livingston	26	1.31
61. Charlevoix	3	1.28
62. Iron	1	1.23
63. Clinton	9	1.18
64. Barry	6	1.02
65. Sanilac	4	1.01
66. Montcalm	6	0.98
67. Dickinson	2	0.89
68. Shiawassee	4	0.59
69. Antrim	1	0.51
70. Osceola	1	0.43
71. Clare	1	0.42
72. Midland	1	0.13
73. Alcona	0	0.00
74. Arenac	0	0.00
75. Benzie	0	0.00
76. Cass	0	0.00
77. Gogebic	0	0.00
78. Keweenaw	0	0.00
79. Lake	0	0.00
80. Leelanau	0	0.00
81. Mackinac	0	0.00
82. Montmorency	0	0.00
83. Oscoda	0	0.00

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-21: Ten Michigan Counties With the  
Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Burglary, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Burglary Arrests</b>	<b>Burglary Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>0.78</i>	
1. Wayne	174	1.01	19
2. Kent	78	1.28	8
3. Oakland	61	0.52	46
4. Macomb	45	0.62	41
5. Genesee	42	1.04	20
6. Kalamazoo	28	1.24	6
7. Washtenaw	28	0.99	38
8. Ottawa	27	0.97	7
9. Ionia	20	3.28	17
10. Saginaw	16	0.89	29

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-22: Ten Michigan Counties With the  
Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Larceny, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Larceny Arrests</b>	<b>Larceny Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>3,183</i>	<i>3.45</i>	
1. Wayne	654	3.78	19
2. Kent	581	9.54	8
3. Oakland	362	3.11	46
4. Macomb	237	3.28	41
5. Kalamazoo	191	8.47	6
6. Genesee	142	3.51	20
7. Washtenaw	120	4.26	38
8. Ottawa	109	3.92	7
9. Berrien	78	5.56	11
10. Saint Clair	65	4.24	34

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-23: Eleven Michigan Counties With the Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Thefts, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle Theft Arrests</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle Theft Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>0.31</i>	
1. Wayne	116	0.67	19
2. Kent	19	0.31	8
3. Macomb	12	0.17	41
4. Saginaw	12	0.67	29
5. Genesee	11	0.27	20
6. Kalamazoo	9	0.40	6
7. Oakland	9	0.08	46
8. Ingham	8	0.36	54
9. Van Buren	8	1.07	33
10. Bay	7	0.75	10
11. Jackson	7	0.47	43

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-24: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Arson, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Arson Arrests</b>	<b>Arson Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>0.07</i>	
1. Wayne	17	0.10	19
2. Kent	9	0.15	8
3. Ionia	6	0.98	17
4. Macomb	5	0.07	41
5. Genesee	4	0.10	20
6. Monroe	3	0.20	64
7. Ottawa	3	0.11	7
8. Saint Joseph	3	0.50	37
9. Livingston	2	0.10	77
10. Oakland	2	0.02	46

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-25: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Non-Aggravated Assaults, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Non-Aggravated Assault Arrests</b>	<b>Non-Aggravated Assault Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	2,225	2.41	
1. Wayne	461	2.66	19
2. Kent	320	5.25	8
3. Oakland	159	1.37	46
4. Kalamazoo	151	1.51	6
5. Macomb	142	1.96	41
6. Ottawa	140	5.03	7
7. Genesee	110	2.72	20
8. Allegan	56	4.76	22
9. Washtenaw	48	1.70	38
10. Bay	45	4.82	10

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-26: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Forgery and Counterfeiting in Michigan Counties, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Forgery and Counterfeiting Arrests</b>	<b>Forgery and Counterfeiting Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	9	0.01	
1. Oakland	5	0.04	46
2. Macomb	3	0.04	41
3. Washtenaw	1	0.04	38

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-27: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Fraud in Michigan Counties, 2013**

County	Fraud Arrests	Fraud Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	37	0.04	
1. Wayne	9	0.05	19
2. Bay	5	0.54	10
3. Kent	5	0.08	8
4. Cass	2	0.41	81
5. Gratiot	2	0.55	58
6. Mecosta	2	0.58	59
7. Ottawa	2	0.07	7
8. Washtenaw	2	0.07	38

Note: There was an 8-way tie for ninth ranking among Grand Traverse, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Mason, Oakland, Saginaw, and Wexford Counties with one arrest each.

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-28: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Embezzlement in Michigan Counties, 2009**

County	Embezzlement Arrests	Embezzlement Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	2	0.00	
1. Genesee	1	0.02	20
2. Grand Traverse	1	0.13	12

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.



**Table C-29: Ten Michigan Counties With the  
Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Stolen Property, 2009**

County	Stolen Property Arrests	Stolen Property Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	98	0.11	
1. Wayne	21	0.12	19
2. Kent	19	0.31	8
3. Oakland	12	0.10	46
4. Ottawa	10	0.36	7
5. Genesee	9	0.22	20
6. Ingham	6	0.27	54
7. Macomb	4	0.06	41
8. Saint Joseph	3	0.50	37
9. Washtenaw	3	0.11	38
10. Kalamazoo	2	0.09	6

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-30: Ten Michigan Counties With the  
Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Vandalism, 2013**

County	Vandalism Arrests	Vandalism Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	480	0.52	
1. Wayne	93	0.54	19
2. Kent	42	0.69	8
3. Oakland	34	0.29	46
4. Iosco	30	16.63	2
5. Macomb	29	0.40	41
6. Ottawa	28	1.01	7
7. Washtenaw	27	0.96	38
8. Kalamazoo	23	1.02	6
9. Genesee	17	0.42	20
10. Jackson	16	1.08	43

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-31: Ten Michigan Counties With the  
Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Weapons Violations, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Weapons Arrests</b>	<b>Weapons Violations Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>0.29</i>	
1. Wayne	127	0.73	19
2. Kent	24	0.39	8
3. Ottawa	21	0.76	7
4. Genesee	18	0.45	20
5. Macomb	13	0.18	41
6. Oakland	12	0.10	46
7. Saginaw	8	0.45	29
8. Kalamazoo	5	0.22	6
9. Berrien	4	0.29	11
10. Marquette	3	0.62	14

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-32: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Prostitution  
and Common Law Vice in Michigan Counties, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Prostitution and Common Law Vice Arrests</b>	<b>Prostitution and Common Law Vice Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.00</i>	
1. Hillsdale	1	0.23	53
2. Wayne	1	0.01	19

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-33: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Sex Offenses in Michigan Counties, 2013**

County	Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution) Arrests	Sex Offenses Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0.03</i>	
1. Kent	9	0.15	8
2. Alger	3	4.47	1
3. Gladwin	2	0.90	5
4. Macomb	2	0.03	41
5. Muskegon	2	0.12	69
6. Wayne	2	0.01	19

Note: There was a 10-way tie for tenth ranking among Clinton, Houghton, Kalamazoo, Marquette, Oakland, Osceola, Ottawa, Saint Clair, Saint Joseph, and Tuscola Counties with one arrest each.

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified December 10, 2010, accessed February 17, 2011, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-34: Top Eleven Michigan Counties  
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Narcotic Law Violations, 2013**

County	Narcotic Law Violations Arrests	Narcotic Law Violations Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,374</i>	<i>1.49</i>	
1. Wayne	236	1.36	19
2. Oakland	174	1.50	46
3. Kent	148	2.43	8
4. Macomb	134	1.85	41
5. Genesee	89	2.20	20
6. Ottawa	81	2.91	7
7. Kalamazoo	41	1.82	6
8. Berrien	34	2.43	11
9. Washtenaw	31	1.10	38
10. Allegan	28	2.38	22
11. Grand Traverse	28	3.61	12

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-35: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Gambling in Michigan Counties, 2013**

County	Gambling Laws Arrests	Gambling Laws Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	3	0.00	
1. Wayne	2	0.01	19
2. Kalamazoo	1	0.04	6

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-36: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Offenses Against Family and Children in Michigan Counties, 2013**

County	Family and Children Violations Arrests	Family & Children Violations Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	22	0.02	
1. Genesee	7	0.17	20
2. Wayne	6	0.03	19
3. Oakland	2	0.02	46
4. Alpena	1	0.41	16
5. Hillsdale	1	0.23	53
6. Huron	1	0.36	47
7. Kent	1	0.02	8
8. Marquette	1	0.21	14
9. Ogemaw	1	0.58	32
10. Ottawa	1	0.04	7

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-37: Number of Juvenile Arrests for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Narcotics in Michigan Counties, 2013**

County	Driver Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics Arrests	DUI Alcohol/Narcotics Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	59	0.06	
1. Iron	7	8.59	23
2. Macomb	7	0.10	41
3. Oakland	6	0.05	46
4. Wayne	4	0.02	19

Note: There was a 10-way tie for fifth ranking among Bay, Clare, Grand Traverse, Ingham, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Livingston, Marquette, Saint Clair, and Wexford Counties with two arrests each.

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-38: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest Number of Juvenile Arrests for Liquor Law Violations, 2013**

County	Liquor Law Violations Arrests	Liquor Law Violations Arrest Rate per 1,000	Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)
<i>Michigan</i>	852	0.92	
1. Oakland	130	1.12	46
2. Kent	72	1.18	8
3. Ottawa	61	2.19	7
4. Wayne	50	0.29	19
5. Genesee	36	0.89	20
6. Allegan	35	2.97	22
7. Macomb	33	0.46	41
8. Grand Traverse	30	3.87	12
9. Ingham	28	1.26	54
10. Clinton	25	3.29	52

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-39: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest  
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Disorderly Conduct, 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>Disorderly Conduct Arrests</b>	<b>Disorderly Conduct Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>0.60</i>	
1. Wayne	208	1.20	19
2. Genesee	66	1.63	20
3. Kalamazoo	50	2.22	6
4. Oakland	35	0.30	46
5. Ottawa	35	1.26	7
6. Macomb	33	0.46	41
7. Berrien	24	1.71	11
8. Kent	24	0.39	8
9. Saint Clair	11	0.72	34
10. Ingham	9	0.40	54

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-40: Ten Michigan Counties With the Highest  
Number of Juvenile Arrests for “All Other Offenses” 2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>“Other” Offenses (Includes Drunkenness and Vagrancy) Arrests</b>	<b>“Other” Offenses Arrest Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>Overall Crime Arrest Rate – County Rank (Out of 83)</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>1,990</i>	<i>2.16</i>	
1. Wayne	521	3.01	19
2. Ottawa	200	7.19	7
3. Oakland	121	1.04	46
4. Kent	120	1.97	8
5. Berrien	92	6.56	11
6. Kalamazoo	87	3.86	6
7. Macomb	84	1.16	41
8. Genesee	79	1.95	20
9. Bay	71	7.60	10
10. Saginaw	67	3.74	29

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 14, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

## Statewide Juvenile Arrests by Gender and Race, 2013

**Table C-41: Statewide Juvenile Arrests by Gender, 2013**

Offense	Number of Arrests for Males	Percentage of Juvenile Male Arrests	Number of Arrests for Females	Percentage of Juvenile Female Arrests
Aggravated assault	394	4.25%	163	4.08%
All other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,486	16.03%	504	12.62%
Arson	51	0.55%	9	0.23%
Burglary	655	7.07%	61	1.53%
Disorderly conduct	355	3.83%	194	4.86%
Driving under the influence of alcohol/narcotics	35	0.38%	24	0.60%
Embezzlement	1	0.01%	1	0.03%
Family & children	14	0.15%	8	0.20%
Forgery/counterfeiting	7	0.08%	2	0.05%
Fraud	30	0.32%	7	0.18%
Gambling laws	3	0.03%	0	0.00%
Homicide	3	0.03%	0	0.00%
Larceny	1,840	19.85%	1,343	33.63%
Liquor laws	497	5.36%	355	8.89%
Motor vehicle theft	240	2.59%	42	1.05%
Narcotic laws	1,143	12.33%	231	5.78%
Negligent manslaughter	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Non-aggravated assault	1,323	14.27%	902	22.58%
Prostitution & common law vice	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
Rape	168	1.81%	9	0.23%
Robbery	260	2.80%	25	0.63%
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	26	0.28%	4	0.10%
Stolen property	84	0.91%	14	0.35%
Vandalism	419	4.52%	61	1.53%
Weapons	237	2.56%	33	0.83%

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16

**Table C-42: Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2013**

<b>Offense</b>	<b>White Arrests</b>	<b>Black Arrests</b>	<b>American Indian/Alaska Native Arrests</b>	<b>Asian/ Pacific Islander Arrests</b>	<b>Unknown Race Arrests</b>
Aggravated assault	255	283	3	2	14
All other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,096	798	13	11	72
Arson	43	17	0	0	0
Burglary	342	341	3	0	30
Disorderly conduct	172	368	0	1	8
Driving under the influence of alcohol/narcotics	54	2	3	0	0
Embezzlement	1	1	0	0	0
Family & children	13	8	0	1	0
Forgery/counterfeiting	2	7	0	0	0
Fraud	24	13	0	0	0
Gambling laws	0	3	0	0	0
Homicide	0	3	0	0	0
Larceny	1,542	1,411	21	11	198
Liquor laws	743	56	14	4	35
Motor vehicle theft	104	175	0	0	3
Narcotic laws	992	325	5	3	49
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Non-aggravated assault	1,279	863	4	12	67
Prostitution & common law vice	1	1	0	0	0
Rape	122	38	0	2	15
Robbery	31	252	1	0	1
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	21	6	0	0	3
Stolen property	36	60	0	0	2
Vandalism	332	130	3	1	14
Weapons	111	152	1	1	5

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2013, ages 10–16



# Statewide Juvenile Arrest Trends by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2008–2013

**Table C-43: Statewide Juvenile Population, Ages 10–16, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**

	<b>2008 Juvenile Population</b>	<b>2009 Juvenile Population</b>	<b>2010 Juvenile Population</b>	<b>2011 Juvenile Population</b>	<b>2012 Juvenile Population</b>	<b>2013 Juvenile Population</b>	<b>2008–2013 Juvenile Population Change +/-</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	996,920	975,116	958,701	945,775	931,556	921,334	-75,586
Male	511,694	500,239	491,562	484,474	476,672	471,362	-40,332
Female	485,226	474,877	467,139	461,301	454,884	449,972	-35,254
White	769,772	754,503	742,892	734,019	722,980	714,794	-54,978
Black	190,969	183,779	178,026	172,896	168,589	165,397	-25,572
American Indian/Alaska Native	10,710	10,737	10,869	10,705	10,514	10,381	-329
Asian/Pacific Islander	25,469	26,097	26,914	28,155	29,473	30,762	5,293
Hispanic	58,388	59,618	61,565	62,939	64,436	65,959	7,571

Source: “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 20, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-44: Statewide Juvenile Arrests, Ages 10–16, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**

	2008 Arrests	2009 Arrests	2010 Arrests	2011 Arrests	2012 Arrests	2013 Arrests	2008–2013 Arrest Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	23,603	21,207	19,621	16,758	15,562	13,265	-10,338
Male	16,617	14,733	13,618	11,815	10,938	9,271	-7,346
Female	6,986	6,474	6,003	4,943	4,624	3,994	-2,992
White	13,836	12,340	11,695	9,932	8,971	7,316	-6,520
Black	8,992	8,154	7,213	6,167	5,952	5,313	-3,679
American Indian/Alaska Native	85	76	71	63	68	71	-14
Asian/Pacific Islander	87	74	75	71	67	49	-38
Hispanic	572	594	530	447	394	385	-187

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2008–2013, ages 10–16.

**Table C-45: Statewide Juvenile Arrest Rate, Ages 10–16, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**

	2008 Arrest Rate	2009 Arrest Rate	2010 Arrest Rate	2011 Arrest Rate	2012 Arrest Rate	2013 Arrest Rate	2008–2013 Arrest Rate Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	23.68	21.75	20.47	17.72	16.71	14.40	-9.28
Male	32.47	29.45	27.70	24.39	22.95	19.67	-12.81
Female	14.40	13.63	12.85	10.72	10.17	8.88	-5.52
White	17.97	16.36	15.74	13.53	12.41	10.24	-7.74
Black	47.09	44.37	40.52	35.67	35.30	32.12	-14.96
American Indian/Alaska Native	7.94	7.08	6.53	5.89	6.47	6.84	-1.10
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.42	2.84	2.79	2.52	2.27	1.59	-1.82
Hispanic	9.80	9.96	8.61	7.10	6.11	5.84	-3.96

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2008–2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 20, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-46: Statewide Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests, Ages 10–16, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**

	2008 Arrests	2009 Arrests	2010 Arrests	2011 Arrests	2012 Arrests	2013 Arrests	2008–2013 Arrest Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	3,248	2,780	2,618	2,283	2,023	1,847	
Male	1,779	1,541	1,453	1,255	1,104	1,022	-757
Female	1,469	1,239	1,165	1,028	919	825	-644
White	310	302	288	227	185	197	-113
Black	644	644	602	543	479	408	-236
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,088	864	810	682	591	576	-512
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	1	2	4	1	4	-2
Hispanic	4	2	4	1	1	4	0

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2008–2013, ages 10–16.

**Table C-47: Statewide Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10–16, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**

	2008 Arrest Rate	2009 Arrest Rate	2010 Arrest Rate	2011 Arrest Rate	2012 Arrest Rate	2013 Arrest Rate	2008–2013 Arrest Rate Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	1.78	1.58	1.52	1.33	1.19	1.11	-0.67
Male	2.87	2.48	2.37	2.12	1.93	1.75	-1.12
Female	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.49	0.41	0.44	-0.2
White	0.84	0.85	0.81	0.74	0.66	0.57	-0.27
Black	5.7	4.7	4.55	3.94	3.51	3.48	-2.21
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.56	0.09	0.18	0.37	0.1	0.39	-0.17
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.16	0.08	0.15	0.04	0.03	0.13	-0.03
Hispanic	0.7	0.42	0.52	0.38	0.36	0.35	-0.35

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2008–2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 20, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-48: Statewide Juvenile Property Crime Arrests, Ages 10–16, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**

	2008 Arrests	2009 Arrests	2010 Arrests	2011 Arrests	2012 Arrests	2013 Arrests	2008–2013 Arrest Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	8,285	7,546	6,568	5,430	4,970	4,241	-4,044
Male	5,325	4,641	4,194	3,575	3,270	2,786	-2,539
Female	2,960	2,905	2,374	1,855	1,700	1,455	-1,505
White	4,415	3,945	3,459	2,804	2,440	2,031	-2,384
Black	3,521	3,299	2,819	2,343	2,263	1,944	-1,577
American Indian/Alaska Native	21	21	26	17	13	24	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	30	28	30	27	11	-24
Hispanic	197	200	145	118	124	115	-82

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2008–2013, ages 10–16.

**Table C-49: Statewide Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10–16, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2008–2013**

	2008 Arrest Rate	2009 Arrest Rate	2010 Arrest Rate	2011 Arrest Rate	2012 Arrest Rate	2013 Arrest Rate	2008–2013 Arrest Rate Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	8.31	7.74	6.85	5.74	5.34	4.6	-3.71
Male	10.41	9.28	8.53	7.38	6.86	5.91	-4.5
Female	6.1	6.12	5.08	4.02	3.74	3.23	-2.87
White	5.74	5.23	4.66	3.82	3.37	2.84	-2.89
Black	18.44	17.95	15.83	13.55	13.42	11.75	-6.68
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.96	1.96	2.39	1.59	1.24	2.31	0.35
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.37	1.15	1.04	1.07	0.92	0.36	-1.02
Hispanic	3.37	3.35	2.36	1.87	1.92	1.74	-1.63

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System, 2008–2013, ages 10–16; “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 20, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

# Juvenile Arrest Trends by County, 2008–2013

**Table C-50: Statewide and County Juvenile Population, Ages 10–16, 2008–2013**

County	2008 Population	2009 Population	2010 Population	2011 Population	2012 Population	2013 Population	2008–2013 Population Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	996,920	975,116	958,701	945,775	931,556	921,334	-75,586
Alcona	840	808	743	716	632	644	-196
Alger	732	700	699	705	688	671	-61
Allegan	12,226	12,036	11,941	11,904	11,819	11,775	-451
Alpena	2,637	2,629	2,556	2,516	2,473	2,444	-193
Antrim	2,171	2,081	2,083	1,958	1,967	1,945	-226
Arenac	1,404	1,399	1,373	1,314	1,284	1,257	-147
Baraga	794	783	772	763	743	722	-72
Barry	6,346	6,171	6,045	5,940	5,899	5,863	-483
Bay	10,113	9,874	9,617	9,494	9,364	9,342	-771
Benzie	1,532	1,470	1,475	1,485	1,503	1,501	-31
Berrien	15,233	14,947	14,738	14,584	14,297	14,019	-1,214
Branch	4,407	4,319	4,236	4,179	4,162	4,107	-300
Calhoun	13,424	13,230	13,126	12,968	12,746	12,613	-811
Cass	5,398	5,249	5,192	5,191	5,045	4,893	-505
Charlevoix	2,576	2,490	2,444	2,420	2,389	2,352	-224
Cheboygan	2,388	2,362	2,243	2,169	2,107	2,031	-357
Chippewa	3,183	3,119	3,214	3,224	3,154	3,081	-102
Clare	2,745	2,697	2,641	2,561	2,461	2,366	-379
Clinton	7,886	7,873	7,811	7,743	7,716	7,605	-281
Crawford	1,326	1,247	1,194	1,173	1,151	1,112	-214
Delta	3,150	3,121	3,147	3,138	3,135	3,124	-26
Dickinson	2,592	2,507	2,369	2,289	2,262	2,247	-345
Eaton	10,932	10,745	10,663	10,607	10,418	10,289	-643
Emmet	3,231	3,201	3,178	3,180	3,063	3,017	-214
Genesee	45,490	44,130	43,180	42,228	41,140	40,448	-5,042
Gladwin	2,236	2,228	2,234	2,254	2,177	2,221	-15
Gogebic	1,196	1,139	1,138	1,106	1,079	1,034	-162
Grand Traverse	8,051	7,879	7,753	7,758	7,695	7,752	-299
Gratiot	3,835	3,761	3,712	3,678	3,636	3,653	-182
Hillsdale	4,623	4,512	4,546	4,471	4,401	4,326	-297

**Table C-50: Statewide and County Juvenile Population, Ages 10–16, 2008–2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>2008 Population</b>	<b>2009 Population</b>	<b>2010 Population</b>	<b>2011 Population</b>	<b>2012 Population</b>	<b>2013 Population</b>	<b>2008–2013 Population Change +/-</b>
Houghton	2,934	2,940	2,908	2,926	2,944	2,945	11
Huron	3,009	2,993	2,973	2,920	2,827	2,754	-255
Ingham	23,763	23,276	22,880	22,747	22,456	22,283	-1,480
Ionia	6,528	6,371	6,246	6,212	6,150	6,098	-430
Iosco	2,163	2,041	1,987	1,949	1,865	1,804	-359
Iron	929	916	858	848	797	815	-114
Isabella	4,796	4,751	4,730	4,750	4,716	4,787	-9
Jackson	15,849	15,400	15,277	15,093	14,967	14,823	-1,026
Kalamazoo	22,224	22,169	22,296	22,417	22,619	22,543	319
Kalkaska	1,667	1,572	1,578	1,575	1,497	1,507	-160
Kent	62,361	61,787	61,498	61,175	61,042	60,927	-1,434
Keweenaw	157	157	153	168	167	161	4
Lake	936	926	887	868	841	828	-108
Lapeer	10,050	9,658	9,422	9,212	9,071	8,886	-1,164
Leelanau	1,966	1,931	1,831	1,739	1,644	1,669	-297
Lenawee	10,157	9,821	9,671	9,465	9,209	9,065	-1,092
Livingston	20,922	20,789	20,610	20,430	20,121	19,851	-1,071
Luce	537	491	482	460	437	444	-93
Mackinac	950	922	904	870	829	817	-133
Macomb	80,952	80,447	80,077	79,758	79,435	79,289	-1,663
Manistee	2,107	2,000	1,977	1,962	1,965	2,014	-93
Marquette	5,043	4,992	4,956	4,903	4,869	4,816	-227
Mason	2,676	2,623	2,571	2,520	2,421	2,350	-326
Mecosta	3,479	3,454	3,427	3,475	3,431	3,467	-12
Menominee	2,236	2,204	2,195	2,166	2,102	2,047	-189
Midland	8,893	8,640	8,362	8,223	8,052	7,947	-946
Missaukee	1,603	1,528	1,481	1,477	1,423	1,452	-151
Monroe	16,332	15,938	15,688	15,374	15,056	14,696	-1,636
Montcalm	6,581	6,453	6,341	6,279	6,105	6,094	-487
Montmorency	764	716	732	709	676	639	-125
Muskegon	17,930	17,425	17,011	16,702	16,590	16,730	-1,200
Newaygo	5,351	5,109	4,993	4,877	4,725	4,647	-704
Oakland	120,738	119,463	118,398	118,313	117,234	116,299	-4,439
Oceana	2,775	2,704	2,614	2,592	2,530	2,501	-274

**Table C-50: Statewide and County Juvenile Population, Ages 10–16, 2008–2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>2008 Population</b>	<b>2009 Population</b>	<b>2010 Population</b>	<b>2011 Population</b>	<b>2012 Population</b>	<b>2013 Population</b>	<b>2008–2013 Population Change +/-</b>
Ogemaw	1,975	1,938	1,883	1,831	1,744	1,726	-249
Ontonagon	506	497	494	448	410	399	-107
Osceola	2,531	2,426	2,390	2,379	2,352	2,314	-217
Oscoda	768	747	718	706	694	655	-113
Otsego	2,387	2,275	2,228	2,230	2,243	2,206	-181
Ottawa	28,103	27,925	27,745	27,819	27,832	27,808	-295
Presque Isle	1,085	1,035	1,021	996	998	1,003	-82
Roscommon	1,814	1,733	1,656	1,608	1,575	1,507	-307
Saginaw	20,169	19,580	19,152	18,698	18,343	17,929	-2,240
Saint Clair	17,146	16,728	16,249	15,913	15,555	15,346	-1,800
Saint Joseph	6,411	6,312	6,236	6,156	6,014	6,029	-382
Sanilac	4,535	4,311	4,255	4,160	4,039	3,957	-578
Schoolcraft	761	771	756	737	692	652	-109
Shiawassee	7,649	7,461	7,324	7,167	7,048	6,764	-885
Tuscola	5,958	5,737	5,533	5,383	5,185	5,035	-923
Van Buren	8,238	8,212	8,026	7,892	7,631	7,478	-760
Washtenaw	28,803	28,674	28,483	28,355	28,130	28,154	-649
Wayne	202,832	194,330	187,379	181,385	176,669	173,019	-29,813
Wexford	3,194	3,110	3,096	3,042	2,983	2,904	-290

Source: “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 20, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

**Table C-51: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrests, Ages 10–16, 2008–2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>2008 Arrests</b>	<b>2009 Arrests</b>	<b>2010 Arrests</b>	<b>2011 Arrests</b>	<b>2012 Arrests</b>	<b>2013 Arrests</b>	<b>2008–2013 Arrests Change +/-</b>
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>23,603</i>	<i>21,207</i>	<i>19,621</i>	<i>16,758</i>	<i>15,562</i>	<i>13,265</i>	<i>-10,338</i>
Alcona	8	10	2	4	4	0	-8
Alger	18	17	13	13	12	35	17
Allegan	232	233	226	232	201	189	-43
Alpena	114	90	58	94	26	46	-68
Antrim	14	24	20	17	12	10	-4
Arenac	8	3	17	10	4	2	-6
Baraga	9	6	2	4	0	4	-5
Barry	123	90	66	60	51	41	-82
Bay	202	269	236	174	240	221	19
Benzie	16	14	7	8	10	2	-14
Berrien	512	356	375	161	333	322	-190
Branch	33	39	23	25	19	28	-5
Calhoun	41	61	61	82	88	79	38
Cass	57	72	13	5	7	6	-51
Charlevoix	12	17	10	7	1	15	3
Cheboygan	30	25	26	26	17	20	-10
Chippewa	82	128	79	74	57	52	-30
Clare	24	13	21	57	12	28	4
Clinton	59	62	51	42	55	70	11
Crawford	24	11	33	21	36	20	-4
Delta	122	96	98	95	105	102	-20
Dickinson	62	30	7	10	10	10	-52
Eaton	61	62	73	72	58	54	-7
Emmet	63	67	47	46	43	48	-15
Genesee	1,045	967	938	871	869	695	-350
Gladwin	150	129	122	111	95	69	-81
Gogebic	10	12	19	13	13	10	0



**Table C-51: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrests, Ages 10–16, 2008–2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>2008 Arrests</b>	<b>2009 Arrests</b>	<b>2010 Arrests</b>	<b>2011 Arrests</b>	<b>2012 Arrests</b>	<b>2013 Arrests</b>	<b>2008–2013 Arrests Change +/-</b>
Grand Traverse	278	244	228	187	185	171	-107
Gratiot	45	38	38	43	29	28	-17
Hillsdale	79	54	58	71	110	39	-40
Houghton	41	50	38	29	25	42	1
Huron	95	64	46	38	66	28	-67
Ingham	641	420	336	278	292	195	-446
Ionia	162	141	146	158	136	114	-48
Iosco	84	49	65	47	45	62	-22
Iron	34	26	10	6	7	13	-21
Isabella	122	120	100	52	83	50	-72
Jackson	251	168	211	105	156	155	-96
Kalamazoo	1,165	931	861	615	569	646	-519
Kalkaska	17	19	11	8	17	10	-7
Kent	2,244	2,161	1,872	1,738	1,680	1,580	-664
Keweenaw	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Lake	39	23	13	16	5	7	-32
Lapeer	129	106	105	94	83	60	-69
Leelanau	3	5	1	1	7	1	-2
Lenawee	267	242	313	285	268	96	-171
Livingston	191	148	91	71	83	63	-128
Luce	50	14	31	18	10	9	-41
Mackinac	24	20	16	25	12	13	-11
Macomb	1,375	1,296	1,416	1,045	962	845	-530
Manistee	91	92	67	43	26	21	-70
Marquette	192	160	145	129	136	99	-93
Mason	156	113	132	17	15	29	-127
Mecosta	32	36	34	19	27	25	-7
Menominee	32	15	53	5	7	31	-1
Midland	35	11	19	12	16	29	-6
Missaukee	16	18	11	12	5	10	-6

**Table C-51: Statewide and County Juvenile Arrests, Ages 10–16, 2008–2013**

County	2008 Arrests	2009 Arrests	2010 Arrests	2011 Arrests	2012 Arrests	2013 Arrests	2008–2013 Arrests Change +/-
Monroe	288	183	228	241	151	98	-190
Montcalm	137	184	148	139	27	53	-84
Montmorency	29	8	11	10	0	3	-26
Muskegon	74	105	130	111	122	101	27
Newaygo	78	76	114	109	69	65	-13
Oakland	2,457	2,167	1,887	1,874	1,672	1,202	-1,255
Oceana	52	41	42	35	24	36	-16
Ogemaw	24	36	96	58	33	24	0
Ontonagon	15	17	17	11	11	4	-11
Osceola	43	42	51	29	35	35	-8
Oscoda	10	9	19	11	4	8	-2
Otsego	113	76	60	51	79	35	-78
Ottawa	1,181	1,188	1,228	920	931	766	-415
Presque Isle	5	18	23	13	8	10	5
Roscommon	138	63	63	110	100	37	-101
Saginaw	459	425	394	395	350	257	-202
Saint Clair	268	326	263	272	224	192	-76
Saint Joseph	202	137	109	107	140	73	-129
Sanilac	70	69	31	35	9	13	-57
Schoolcraft	33	32	41	24	33	22	-11
Shiawassee	56	24	34	16	14	10	-46
Tuscola	44	53	57	74	83	60	16
Van Buren	214	182	159	178	140	98	-116
Washtenaw	615	479	490	385	412	340	-275
Wayne	5,870	5,471	4,733	3,951	3,393	3,012	-2,858
Wexford	106	109	82	97	58	61	-45

Source: “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 20, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

# Michigan Law Enforcement Trends, 2008–2013

**Table C-52: Michigan Law Enforcement Officers by County, 2008–2013**

County	2008 Total Officers	2009 Total Officers	2010 Total Officers	2011 Total Officers	2012 Total Officers	2013 Total Officers	2008–2013 Officer Population Change +/-
<i>Michigan</i>	<i>19,906</i>	<i>19,625</i>	<i>18,925</i>	<i>18,550</i>	<i>18,255</i>	<i>18,131</i>	<i>-1,775</i>
Alcona	16	17	17	18	16	14	-2
Alger	16	19	19	18	16	14	-2
Allegan	138	140	144	146	138	139	1
Alpena	36	36	34	34	38	38	2
Antrim	40	40	39	38	38	42	2
Arenac	14	17	19	19	18	18	4
Baraga	21	20	19	20	19	19	-2
Barry	62	64	63	62	65	71	9
Bay	119	121	111	110	110	107	-12
Benzie	21	20	20	19	19	18	-3
Berrien	322	328	323	342	335	327	5
Branch	63	61	58	62	59	63	0
Calhoun	265	268	272	263	256	265	0
Cass	76	77	79	78	85	86	10
Charlevoix	45	47	46	45	42	43	-2
Cheboygan	51	47	51	55	55	59	8
Chippewa	80	75	77	82	92	92	12
Clare	47	44	46	49	43	43	-4
Clinton	93	90	92	90	93	95	2
Crawford	29	30	31	33	30	30	1
Delta	62	58	59	58	58	57	-5
Dickinson	66	62	63	60	57	56	-10
Eaton	146	148	144	143	146	144	-2
Emmet	59	58	58	61	63	61	2
Genesee	756	730	629	626	621	636	-120
Gladwin	29	28	29	33	32	32	3
Gogebic	38	38	37	36	38	39	1
Grand Traverse	99	100	96	99	92	95	-4

**Table C-52: Michigan Law Enforcement Officers by County, 2008–2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>2008 Total Officers</b>	<b>2009 Total Officers</b>	<b>2010 Total Officers</b>	<b>2011 Total Officers</b>	<b>2012 Total Officers</b>	<b>2013 Total Officers</b>	<b>2008–2013 Officer Population Change +/-</b>
Gratiot	55	57	61	59	59	62	7
Hillsdale	70	65	64	66	68	68	-2
Houghton	70	76	73	71	76	83	13
Huron	140	137	136	135	129	133	-7
Ingham	2,299	2,203	2,113	2,007	2,031	2,041	-258
Ionia	68	67	64	70	66	69	1
Iosco	22	22	23	23	22	22	0
Iron	29	27	28	28	29	26	-3
Isabella	91	90	83	86	82	80	-11
Jackson	200	199	189	180	179	189	-11
Kalamazoo	524	515	508	503	510	497	-27
Kalkaska	30	29	27	27	24	24	-6
Kent	839	818	812	804	789	794	-45
Keweenaw	9	10	13	13	10	10	1
Lake	21	20	18	20	21	21	0
Lapeer	123	125	121	118	117	119	-4
Leelanau	32	28	28	28	29	28	-4
Lenawee	139	137	138	132	132	128	-11
Livingston	178	174	176	175	175	170	-8
Luce	4	5	5	5	4	4	0
Mackinac	24	22	25	30	24	24	0
Macomb	1,232	1,218	1,175	1,127	1,093	1,077	-155
Manistee	32	35	35	35	50	49	17
Marquette	103	109	108	109	115	113	10
Mason	39	40	39	43	46	44	5
Mecosta	66	66	63	63	57	56	-10
Menominee	41	44	45	45	46	42	1
Midland	97	94	90	88	90	96	-1
Missaukee	17	16	15	16	17	18	1
Monroe	165	165	146	146	156	154	-11
Montcalm	65	68	64	65	65	69	4
Montmorency	14	15	13	16	15	17	3

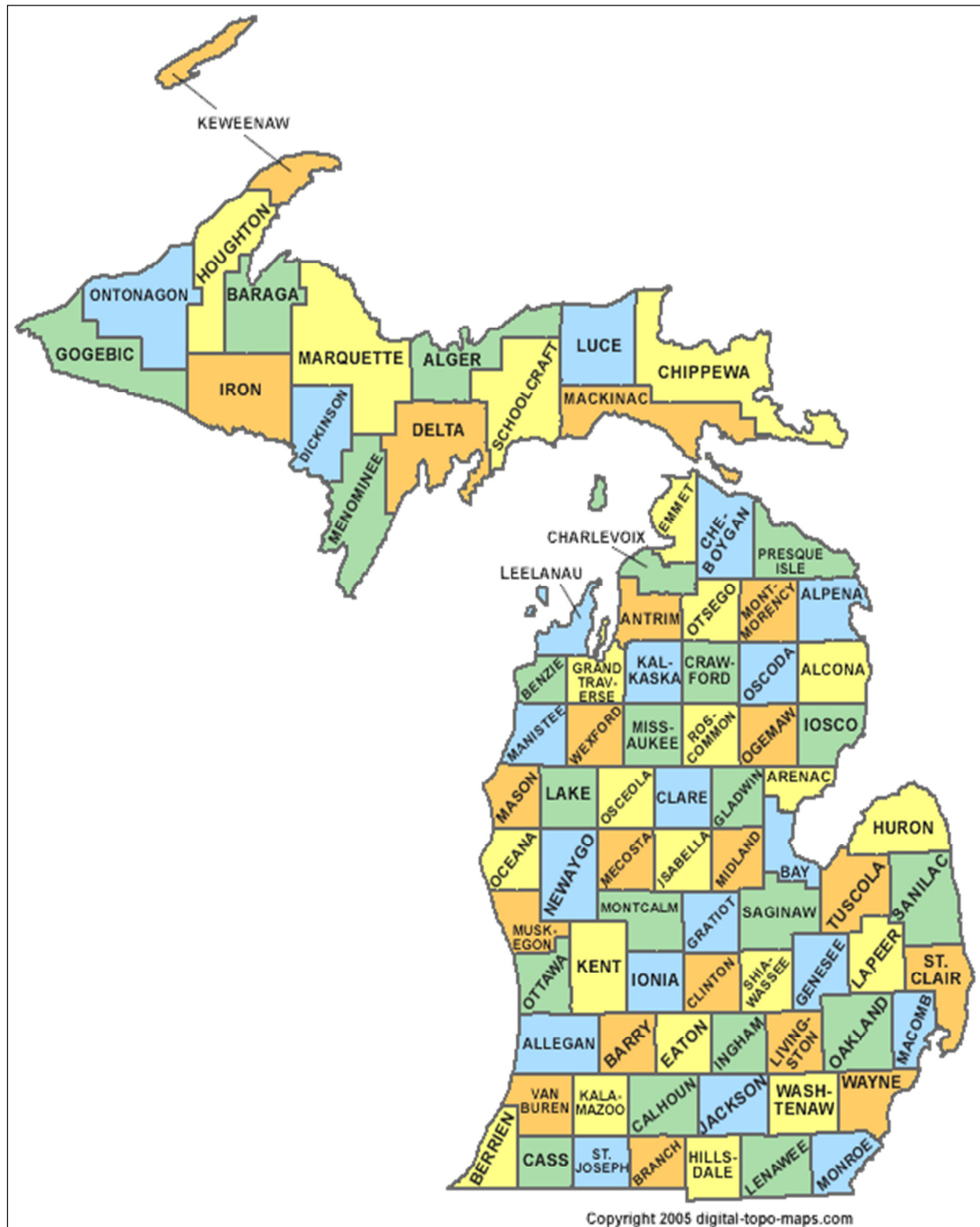
**Table C-52: Michigan Law Enforcement Officers by County, 2008–2013**

<b>County</b>	<b>2008 Total Officers</b>	<b>2009 Total Officers</b>	<b>2010 Total Officers</b>	<b>2011 Total Officers</b>	<b>2012 Total Officers</b>	<b>2013 Total Officers</b>	<b>2008–2013 Officer Population Change +/-</b>
Muskegon	270	256	255	253	268	268	-2
Newaygo	73	75	74	76	66	70	-3
Oakland	2,141	2,126	2,008	1,964	1,956	1,964	-177
Oceana	63	68	68	62	60	62	-1
Ogemaw	39	41	36	31	28	27	-12
Ontonagon	9	9	9	8	8	8	-1
Osceola	37	36	33	35	33	35	-2
Oscoda	11	12	12	14	14	13	2
Otsego	24	21	24	24	22	21	-3
Ottawa	254	254	254	250	251	253	-1
Presque Isle	22	22	21	21	21	20	-2
Roscommon	49	52	55	56	56	50	1
Saginaw	305	308	318	304	291	275	-30
Saint Clair	208	205	204	207	200	209	1
Saint Joseph	86	86	87	86	91	93	7
Sanilac	79	72	81	80	83	84	5
Schoolcraft	13	18	15	15	16	12	-1
Shiawassee	114	122	116	115	115	118	4
Tuscola	92	90	87	83	81	81	-11
Van Buren	134	133	129	134	135	133	-1
Washtenaw	415	383	383	381	390	384	-31
Wayne	5,779	5,715	5,443	5,279	5,028	4,880	-899
Wexford	42	42	40	40	42	41	-1

Source: “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2013,” C. Puzzanchera, A. Sladky, and W. Kang, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, last modified August 1, 2014, accessed January 20, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.



## Appendix D: Map of Michigan Counties\_\_



Map D-1