



## NEGATIVE OUTCOMES

# Juvenile Arrests

### INDICATOR

Rate of arrests for all classes of crime, including violent, drug, gambling and larceny crimes, in youth under 18, per 1,000.

**Numerator**      Number of youth arrested for any offense

**Denominator**    Youth under 18, per 1,000

### DESCRIPTION

This metric is the rate of arrests for 43 offenses including violent, drug, gambling and larceny crimes among the population under 18 year olds.

YEAR:		2016	
WI	US	Best	Worst
32.5*	10.0	2.8	32.5
per 1,000		WV	WI
PAST YEAR:		2015	
WI	US		
33.9*	10.5		

\* Indicates a statistically significant difference from the US value at p<0.05.

### IMPORTANCE

Juvenile arrest rates are used as a measure of a long-term negative outcome for children facing adversity. Taking into account the risk/resilience model, we see that over 90% of youth involved in juvenile justice have at least one traumatic experience (Abram, 2004), and 65 to 70% experience mental illness (NCSL, 2011). The impact of an arrest itself can lead to, or exacerbate, mental illness (Lambie, 2013). Youth are arrested in Wisconsin at the highest rate in the nation, with over three per hundred youth having been arrested in 2016. Under one percent of these arrests end in detention or incarceration, however. For more information about arrests in children under 18, see [FACT SHEET: Youth Justice](#).

### LIMITATIONS

- The OCMH dashboard from 2016 included only arrests for youth between 10 and 18 years old; the 2017 dashboard includes arrests for all youth under 18 and updated data.
- Data come from the US Department of Justice's voluntary Uniform Crime Reporting program, which does not include Florida. Uniform Crime Reporting data are generally regarded as valid and reliable as a measure. However, it may underestimate overall criminal behavior, particularly for non-violent crimes, as it only captures activities that are confirmed by law enforcement.

### ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

#### Wisconsin Analyses

Arrest Type	% of Arrests
Disorderly Conduct	19%
Drug Abuse	8%
Larceny	12%
Property Crime	15%
Violent Crime	3%

#### National Analyses

Arrest Type	% of Arrests
Disorderly Conduct	7%
Drug Abuse	11%
Larceny	16%
Property Crime	22%
Violent Crime	6%

### SOURCE

Abram, Karen M., et al. (2004). Posttraumatic stress disorder and trauma in youth in juvenile detention. Archives of General Psychiatry, 61(4), 403-410.  
 Lambie, Ian, and Isabel Randell. (2013). The impact of incarceration on juvenile offenders. Clinical Psychology Review, 33(3), 448-459.  
 NCSL. (2011). Juvenile Justice Guidebook for Legislators. Published November 2011, retrieved from <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/cj/jjguidebook-mental.pdf>.  
 United States Department of Justice. (2015). Table 69: Arrests by State, 2015 and 2016 [Data table]. Retrieved from [https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-69/table\\_69\\_arrest\\_by\\_state\\_2015.xls](https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-69/table_69_arrest_by_state_2015.xls).