



**Governor's
Commission**
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

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STAFF REPORT
STATISTICAL SERIES I

**A Jurisdiction-Based Description
of the
Maryland Criminal
and
Juvenile Justice System**

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ACQUISITIONS

A JURISDICTION-BASED DESCRIPTION OF THE
MARYLAND CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE
SYSTEM - FY 1977

August, 1978

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

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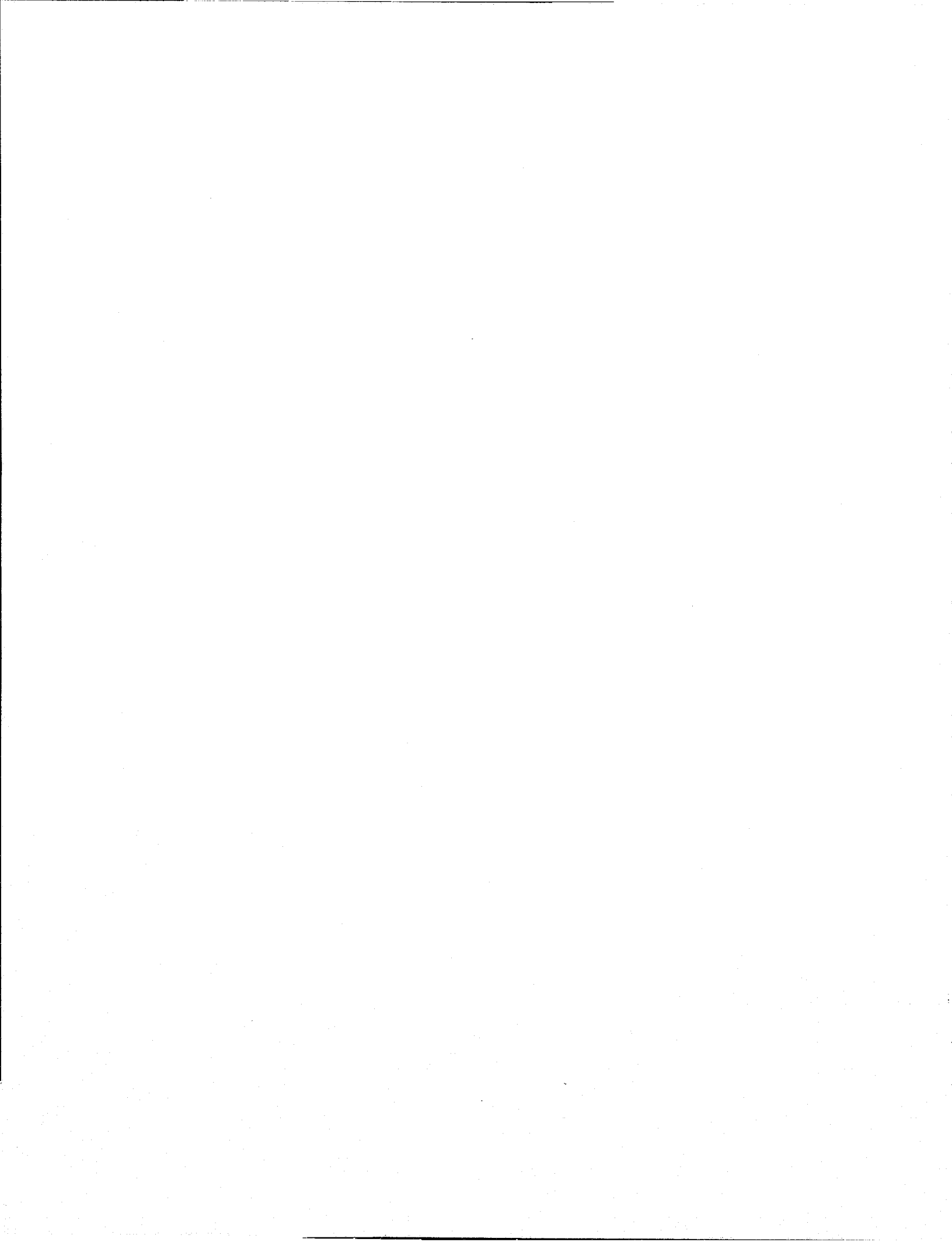
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A JURISDICTION BASED DESCRIPTION OF THE
MARYLAND CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE
SYSTEM - FY 1977

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION - THE NEED FOR DESCRIBING THE EXISTING SYSTEM

Criminal and juvenile justice planning and decision making require in part, the ability to describe the existing system, to identify those problems in need of improvement, to identify and project future needs, and to choose among alternatives the necessary system changes to address these problems and needs. This report represents the first in a series of statistical reports to be prepared and disseminated by the Statistical Analysis Section of the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in an effort to describe the existing Criminal and Juvenile Justice System and to provide a base of information for making more systematic and rational choices about the objectives of criminal and juvenile justice. Among these objectives would be concern for such questions as crime reduction, improvement in the administration of justice, and reduction in the total cost of crime control.

This first report is aimed at providing a description of the existing criminal and juvenile justice system of each jurisdiction in the State. Subsequent reports in this series will expand this existing system description to include projections of the future volume of juvenile and adult arrests, information on the cost of criminal justice processing, and the impact of alternative policies or future criminal and juvenile justice processing.

The criminal and juvenile justice system is a composite of separate agencies involved with one or more activities including prevention, investigations, detection, apprehension, referral, adjudication (both formal and informal), correction, and treatment. These various agencies and their respective activities interact and interrelate with one another. Typically changes that affect one agency reverberate throughout the remaining agencies and influence the manner in which they perform their function. Therefore, while these agencies may be autonomous in terms of administration and fiscal control, they are often influenced by policies and actions taken at the agency level and even more so

by policies and actions at the interagency and intergovernmental level (e.g., judicial, legislative, executive).

One aspect of functional autonomy that has traditionally forced treatment of the criminal and juvenile justice system as many subparts and has retarded analysis of the impact of one agency's policies on another has been the traditional maintenance of data in a manner such that its value, at best could be recognized only when applied to the agency to which the data was collected. This has caused difficulty in obtaining accurate and complete information in a form useful for fully describing the interrelationships and interactions of the agencies composing the criminal justice and juvenile justice system.

The Maryland Governor's Commission has recognized the need for the development of data bases that support not only a given agency's information needs but that support the common information needs of all the agencies composing the criminal and juvenile justice system. In the spring of 1975 the Commission staff in conjunction with the policy guidance provided by the Commission's Information Systems Policy Committee and the full Governor's Commission released a report entitled Maryland State-wide Criminal Justice Information System Master Plan. This information system master plan has provided the policy guidelines by which the Commission has supported a number of grant activities aimed at the development of criminal and juvenile justice information and statistics systems with capabilities for improved operation and management as well as improved planning and evaluation of the criminal and juvenile justice system.

While the development of these data bases is aimed largely at the day-to-day operational and management needs of the criminal and juvenile justice system and their respective agencies these same data bases can be used to enhance the planning and decision-making process through the generation of improved statistics about the respective systems.

The data base development concept is depicted in Figure 1 and is divided between that portion which is principally directed at crime incident, offender, and client based descriptions and that portion which is principally directed at describing the resources and facilities (and associated workloads and costs) necessary to manage and administer the criminal and juvenile justice system.

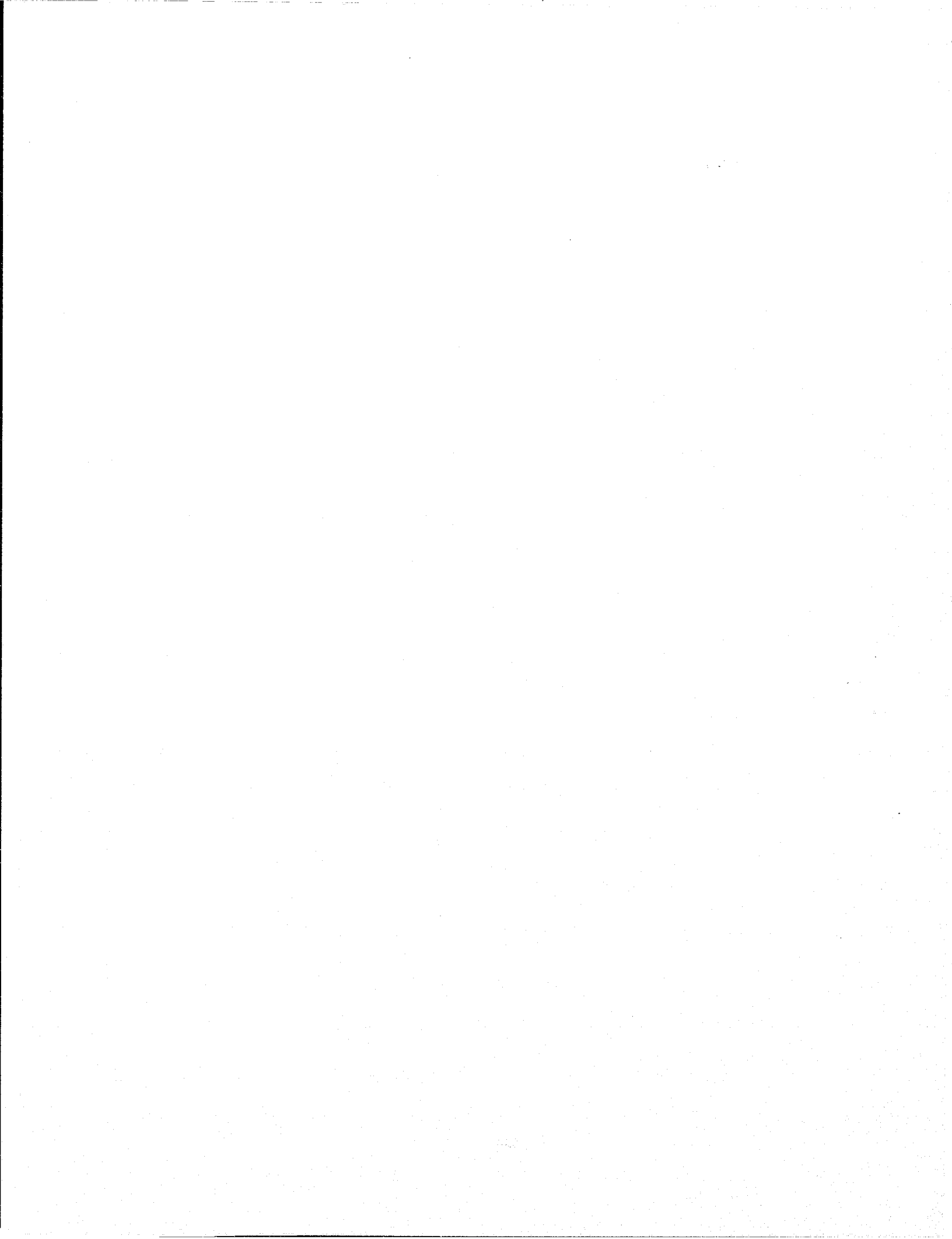
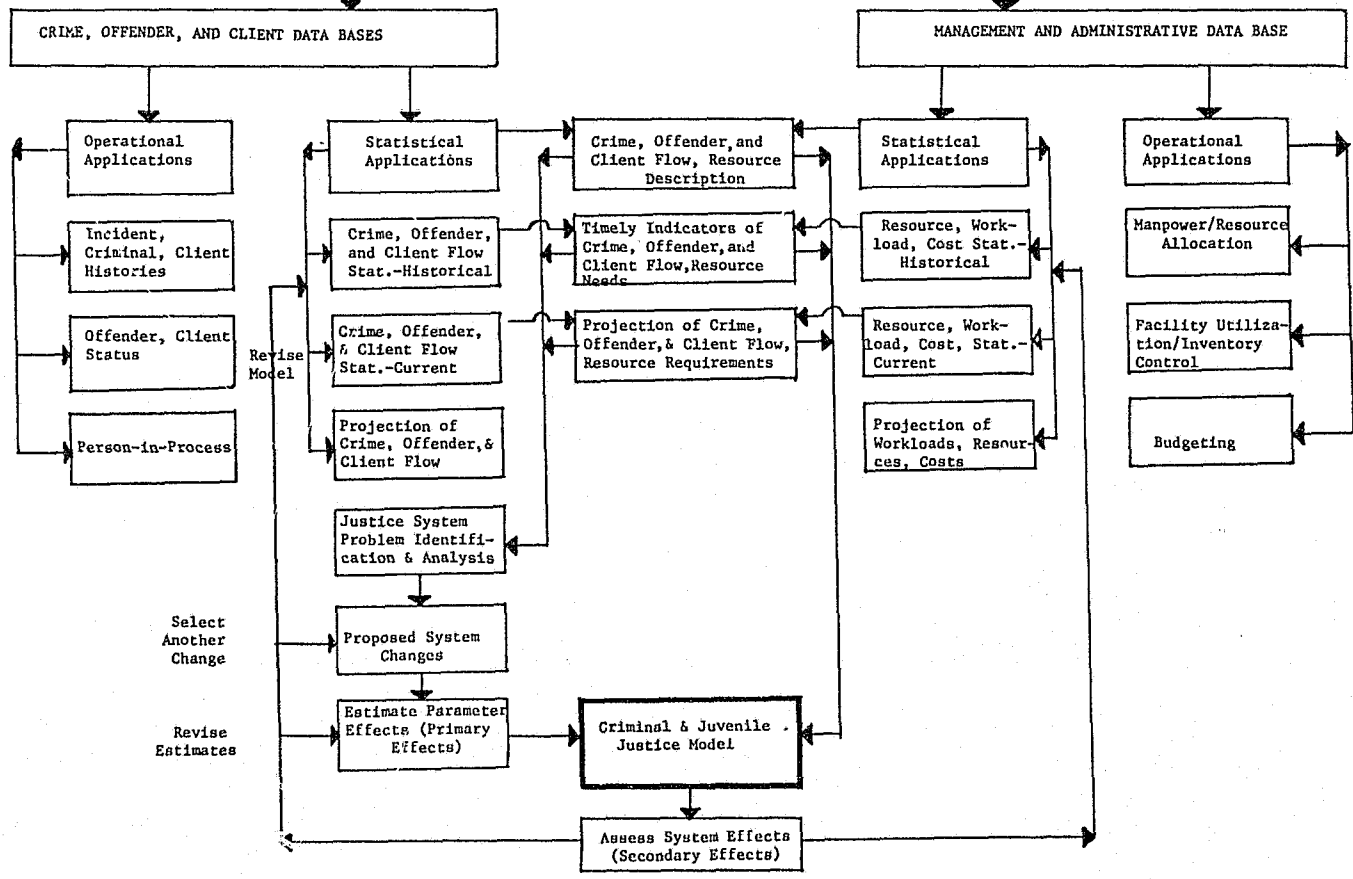


FIGURE 1: STATE-WIDE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT



Within each of the data base groupings two principal types of applications can be derived, those which are operationally oriented and those which are statistically oriented. The statistical applications include the ability to provide historical descriptions of the criminal justice system (e.g., by describing for some prior year(s) the number of crimes and manner in which offenders and clients are processed, including the resources, workloads, and cost associated with crime and offender processing), the ability to provide current indicators of system activity or performance (e.g., providing timely descriptions of new intake, departures, and active client or offender populations for each criminal justice agency), and the ability to project future levels of system activity or need (e.g., providing projections of future volume of offender flow and manner of handling).

By providing a description of the criminal and juvenile justice system in terms of historical patterns of activity and performance, more timely current indicators of system activity and performance, and projected future levels of activity and performance, the criminal and juvenile justice planning and decision making process should be enhanced. The planning process can be further enhanced if this description of the criminal and juvenile justice system can be structured in the form of a quantitative representation of the system or a model.

The Statistical Analysis Section of the Governor's Commission has as one of its tasks responsibility for developing an integrated description of criminal and juvenile justice processing in the State. The Section has prepared and disseminated for two years a quarterly report on indicators of system processing activity and performance entitled "Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems Stats". This paper attempts to integrate the kinds of information shown in the System Stats report into a unified description of the criminal and juvenile justice system of each county in the State and Baltimore City.

The subsequent sections of this report will describe the way in which the various agency information that is currently available on crime, offender and client processing can be used to develop a composite picture or description of each jurisdiction's criminal and juvenile justice system. Some preliminary information on the actual volume and manner of offender and client processing

are described based on FY 1977 data for each jurisdiction. Finally, some preliminary recommendation for the use and extension of this information for improving criminal and juvenile justice planning and decision making are made.



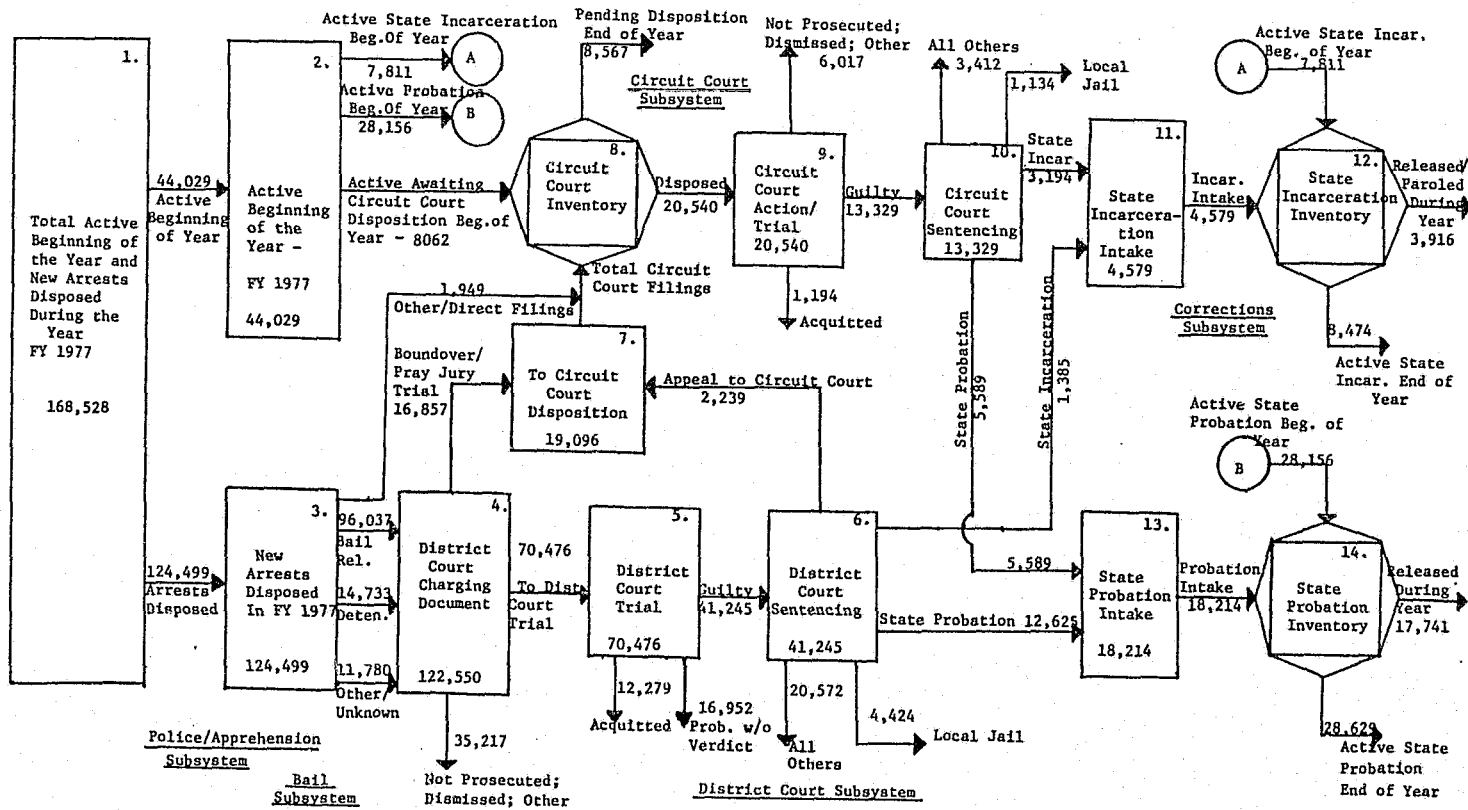
SECTION 2: DESCRIBING THE EXISTING CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS

In order to provide a quantitative description of the criminal and juvenile justice system a decision has to be made about the system attributes which are to be described. One meaningful way to describe criminal and juvenile justice processing is to look at the manner of offender and client processing over some specified period of time (e.g., . . . year). For example, the criminal justice system can be viewed as a group of distinct agencies each with certain functional roles - detection and apprehension, detention, adjudication, corrections - related to crime and offender processing. In its simplest form, an offender after entering the criminal justice system (e.g., upon police apprehension) proceeds from one agency to another and may exit the system at various points along the way (e.g., an acquittal of all charges at the trial stage; expiration of sentence and release from a correctional facility). Therefore, the processing of offenders by the criminal or juvenile justice system can be represented by a flow diagram with various stages (represented by the rectangular or diamond shapes in the flow diagram) and flow paths (represented by connecting paths between the blocks or exiting paths from a block). The stages would typically represent the offender processing points within the criminal or juvenile justice system (e.g., arrest, trial, sentence) and the flow paths would describe the manner in which offenders flow through or exit the stages.

A simplified flow diagram of the Maryland Criminal Justice System is presented in Figure 2 and illustrates the processing of all persons either arrested during the year or active at a point in the criminal justice system during the year. Within each box and along each of the flow paths are numbers which approximate the volume of offenders (for FY 1977) proceeding through each component or along a specific path in the criminal justice system.

Two types of stages are shown in the flow diagram, rectangular and diamond shaped. The rectangular shape stages represent (1) descriptions of the alternative paths defendants or offenders may take to reach the next stage (e.g., the bail and detention flow paths out of Stage 3) or (2) descriptions of decision making points where some defendants or offenders exit the system while other proceeds to the next processing point (e.g., the acquitted and convicted flow-

FIGURE 2: SIMPLIFIED FLOW DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION OF THE MARYLAND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-FY 1977



paths out of Stage 5). The diamond shape stages represent the principal points in criminal justice processing where there is either a queue of defendants awaiting further action (e.g., the number of defendants awaiting Circuit Court action) or where there are a number of offenders who are actively being served (e.g., offenders who are actively serving time in State institutions). The diamond shape stage represents an inventory of defendants or offenders and describes the number awaiting servicing or actively being served at the beginning of a period (e.g., the beginning of the year), the number of new filings or intake for the period (e.g., the year), the number of terminations or releases during the period (e.g., the year), and the number awaiting servicing or actively being served as of the end of the period (e.g., the end of the year).

The Criminal Justice System as described in the flow diagram is made up of five major subsystems: the Police/Apprehension Subsystem, the Bail Subsystem, the District Court Subsystem, the Circuit Court Subsystem, and the Corrections Subsystem. An individual may either enter the criminal justice system as a new arrest, Stage 3 (i.e., Police/Apprehension Subsystem) or may already be active (e.g., awaiting disposition, in a correction facility, or under supervision) as of the beginning of the year, Stage 2. Individuals arrested may be released on some type of bond (e.g., money, property, nominal) or detained until bond is posted or until the case is disposed of by the courts (i.e., Bail Subsystem). Those defendants charged with misdemeanors (or where initial charges have been reduced to a misdemeanor) are disposed of at the District Court (i.e., District Court Subsystem). Those defendants charged with a felony, requesting a jury trial, or appealing a District Court conviction are disposed of at the Circuit Court (i.e., Circuit Court Subsystem). Upon conviction an offender may be sentenced to a State institution (State Incarceration Intake, Stage 11), the Division of Parole and Probation (State Probation Intake, Stage 13), or the local jail or the offender may receive some lessor sentence (e.g., fine, unsupervised probation) (i.e., Corrections Subsystem).

Based on the concepts described above, the Statistical Analysis Section has developed detailed statistical descriptions of the criminal and juvenile justice system for each county in the State and the City of Baltimore for FY 1977. These statistical descriptions have been incorporated into an on-line computer simulation model called JUSSIM, Justice System Interaction Model.

The details of this computerized model, while not described in this paper, are available through other reports and papers either prepared by or available through the Governor's Commission (see Appendix B for a listing of the available papers and reports). Briefly the JUSSIM model allows the user to test the anticipated impact of change (e.g., administrative, legislative, judicial, environmental) on the manner of criminal or juvenile justice processing. The model incorporates the statistical flow diagram description as well as information on the costs and resources (e.g., patrolman, prosecutors, judges, correctional beds) associated with offender processing and allows the user to anticipate the effect of change on processing flow, resource requirements, and costs.*

The next section of this paper looks at the statistical data base that has been developed to describe each jurisdiction's criminal and juvenile justice system (for FY 1977) and discusses the sources of data that were used and the quality of the available data used in developing these descriptions.

*Subsequent reports in this series will look at the costs and resources associated with the Maryland Criminal Justice System for each jurisdiction and will look at the possible impact of change on the criminal justice processing flow, resource requirements, and costs.

SECTION 3: FLOW DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION OF THE MARYLAND CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS

A detailed flow diagram description of the Maryland Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems for FY 1977 appears in Figures 3 and 4. The basic concepts underlying this statistical flow description of crime and adult and juvenile processing were described in the previous section of this report. Figure 3 is a composite description of the justice system providing a complete description of reported crime and adult offender processing (i.e., from arrest through the courts and corrections), while summarizing juvenile client processing. Figure 4 provides a complete description of juvenile client processing from intake through adjudication, disposition, and treatment. The flow descriptions can be broken down into three major processing components and their respective subsystems:

Law Enforcement Component

Offense Subsystem
Apprehension Subsystem

Adult Processing Component

District Court Subsystem
Bail Subsystem
Circuit Court Subsystem
Corrections Subsystem

Juvenile Processing Component

Intake Subsystem
Informal Subsystem
Formal Subsystem
Treatment Subsystem

The flow diagram descriptions as represented in Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the volumes of actual processing activity through the major processing points in criminal and juvenile justice processing for FY 1977. Each of the stages (the rectangular and diamond shaped boxes) are numbered in the upper right hand corner (i.e., circled number). In addition, each of the stage and flow path (i.e., lines from one stage to another or existing a stage) are given names which describe the type of processing activity or manner of processing that is occurring.

In many instances the flowpaths serve only to describe a given attribute (e.g., type of crime, type of law enforcement agency, type of attorney representation, type of charging document) of the flow population at some stage or decision making point in processing. Such flow descriptions are intended to make the overall description of crime and offender and client processing

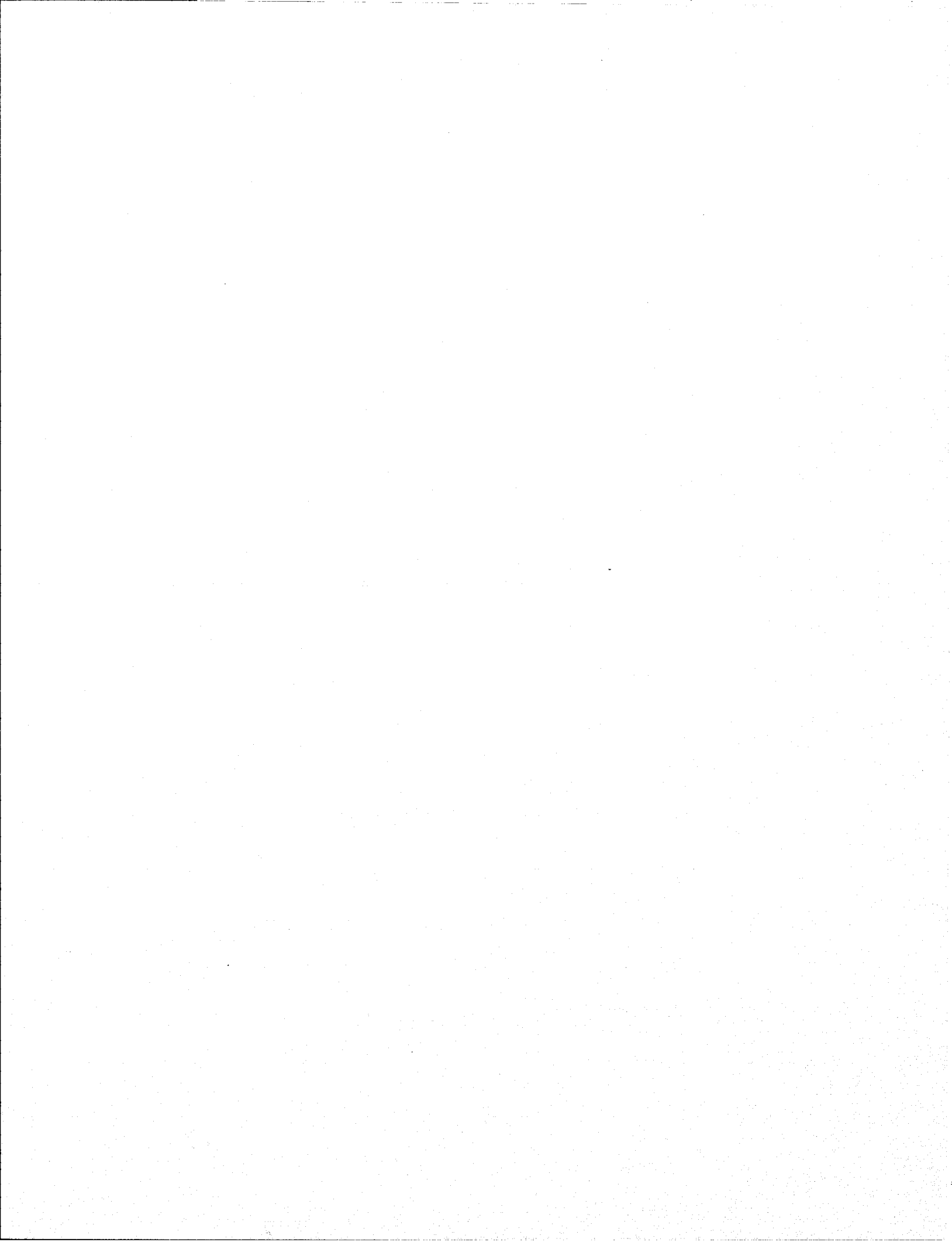


FIGURE 3: STATE-WIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DESCRIPTION - FY 1977

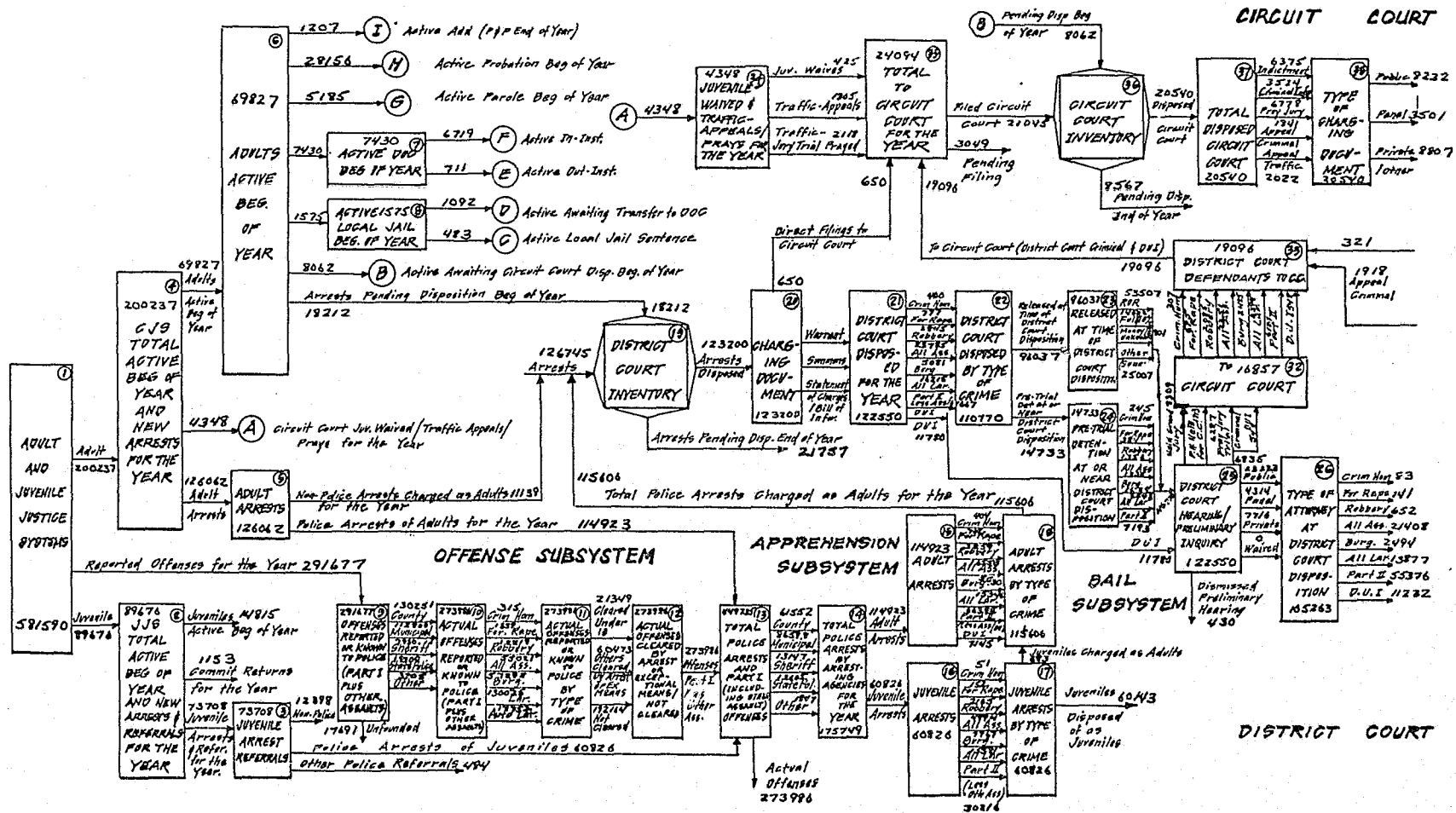
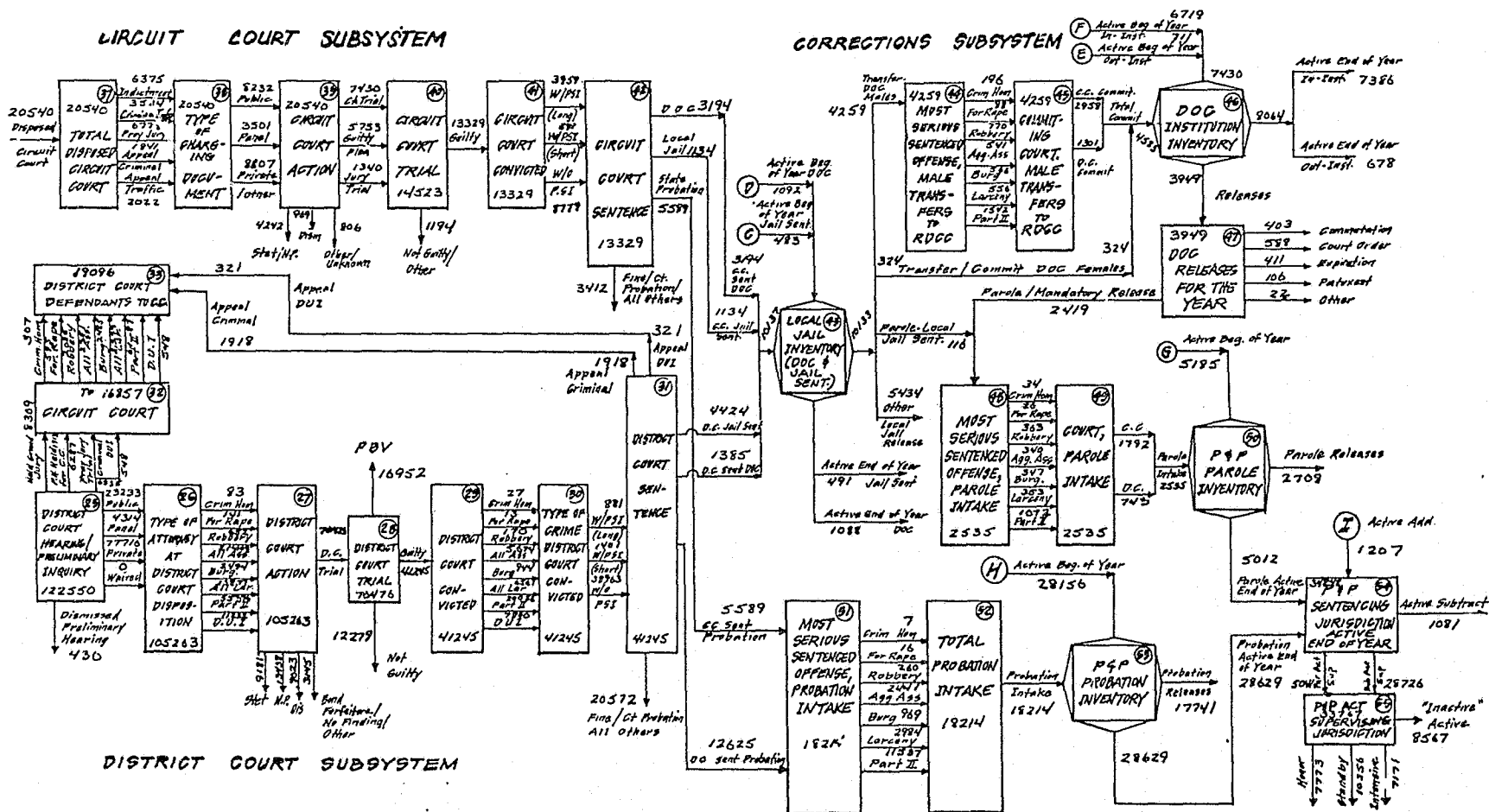


FIGURE 3: (CONTINUED)



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FIGURE 4: STATE-WIDE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DESCRIPTION - FY 1977

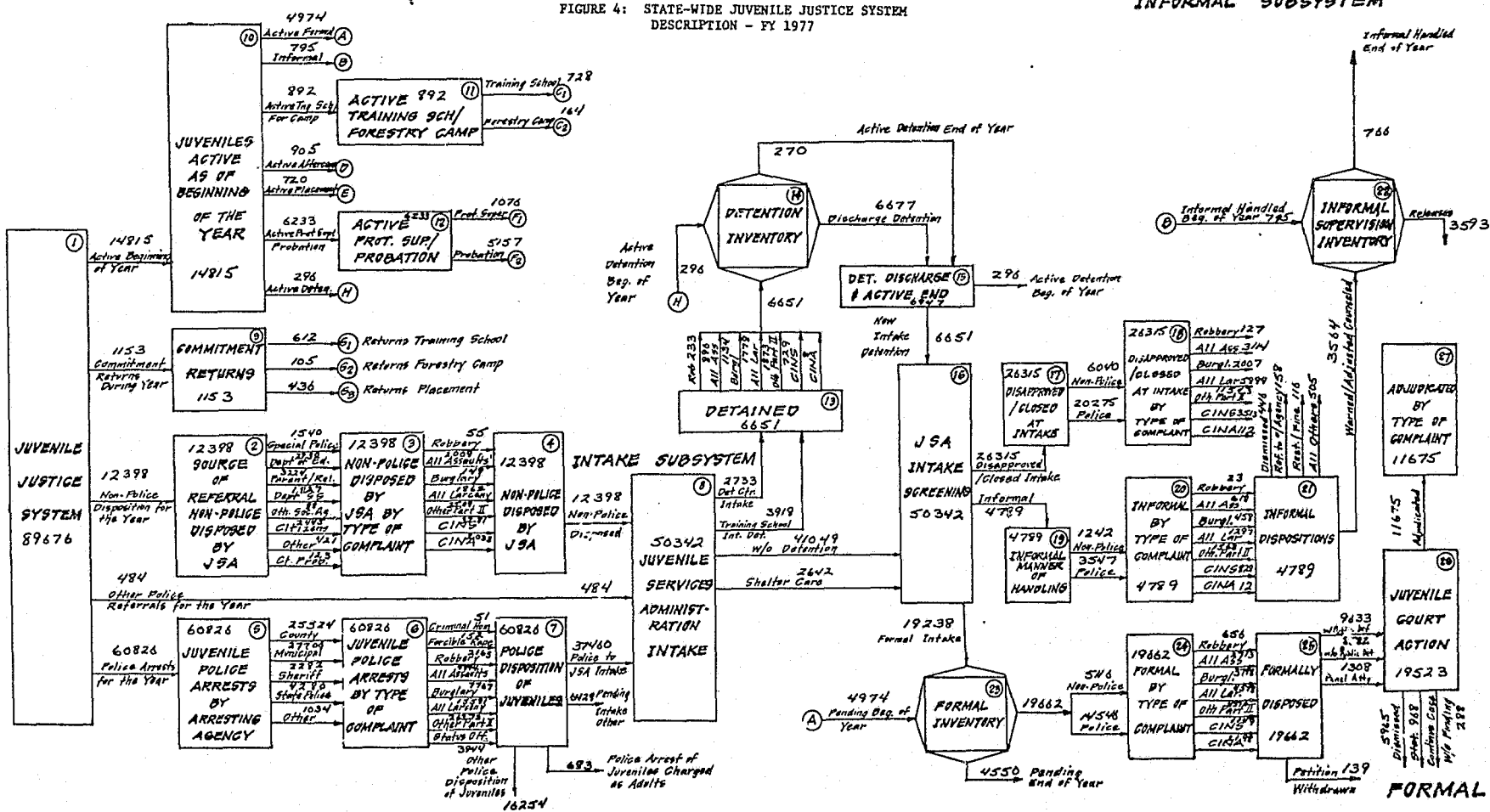
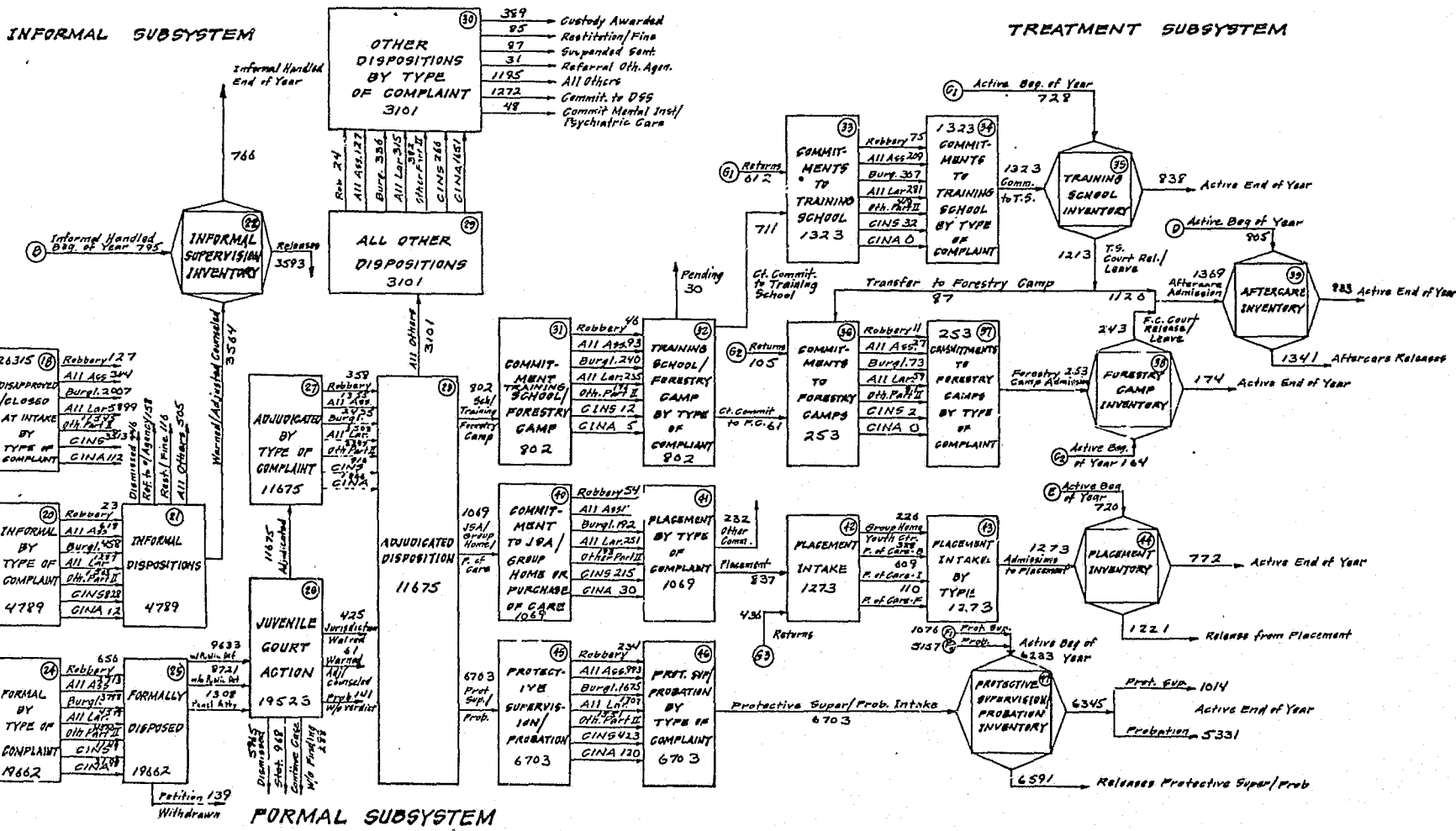


FIGURE 4: (CONTINUED)



richer in detail and understanding. This is particularly true in the instance of the flow descriptions by type of crime which appear at numerous points in the flow description. These crime type descriptions serve as points of comparison in assessing the likelihood, for example, of persons charged with different crimes of penetrating into the various downstream components of the system (e.g., from arrest through the courts to corrections).

The actual State-wide volume of crime, offender, and client processing for FY 1977 are represented by the numbers which appear on the stages and flowpaths. With the exception of the Offense Subsystem which describes crimes reported to the law enforcement agencies throughout the State, the numbers which appear on the stages and flow paths represent the number of people (e.g., offender or clients) processed. Where the flow description is broken down by type of crime, then the most serious crime or complaint for which the adult or juvenile is being processed is shown. The court disposition flow describes the flow of defendants and tracks the defendant flow based on the most serious disposition received (e.g., if a defendant has two charges one of which is dismissed and the other is found guilty, the defendant would be represented in the flow description as one statistic along the flowpath marked "guilty".) The numbers shown for describing crime, offender, and client processing were derived from manual and automated data bases maintained by the various criminal and juvenile justice agencies.

For each subsystem a brief description follows of the flow described by that subsystem, the sources of data used in describing the subsystem, and the quality of the data used in describing the subsystem. It should be noted that flow descriptions like those shown in Figures 3 and 4 have been developed for FY 1977 for each county and Baltimore City (see Appendix A, Criminal and Juvenile Justice System flow descriptions for each jurisdiction). The data sources discussed below were used in developing each of the jurisdiction flow descriptions.

- I. Law Enforcement Component - The component is made up of the Offense Subsystem and the Apprehension Subsystem.

A. Offense Subsystem

1. Flow Description - The offense subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 9,10,11, 12, and 13 (in part). These stages describe the total number of Part I* (including other assaults) offenses reported or known to the police for FY 1977 and the portion that were unfounded. The actual offenses reported or known by the police are described by the type of law enforcement agency to which the offense was reported (flowpaths from stage 9) and are broken down by the type of actual offense reported (flowpaths from stage 10). The flowpaths out of stage 11 describe the number of actual offenses cleared by arrest for FY 1977 (including the portion cleared by the arrest of persons under 18 years of age).
2. Data Sources - The data used to develop the offense subsystem description was derived from the automated report entitled "Return of Offenses Known to Police" prepared by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Criminal Records Central Repository of the Maryland State Police. This report is prepared through the compilation of individual monthly reports submitted to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section by law enforcement agencies throughout the State.
3. Data Quality - The development of an improved State-wide Uniform Crime Reporting capability has been supported by the Governor's Commission grant activity over the last three to four years and the reporting is believed to be with few exceptions complete and accurate.

B. Apprehension Subsystem

1. Flow Description - The Apprehension Subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 13 (in part), 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. The adult and juvenile arrests which are described in this subsystem are initiated by the flowpaths out of Stages 3 and 5 and into Stage 13 of the flow description. The Apprehension Subsystem describes the total number of law enforcement agency arrests for all criminal offenses (including driving under the influence). The flowpaths from the Apprehension Subsystem stages describe the type of law enforcement agency making the arrests (flowpaths from Stage 13 to Stage 14), whether or not the arrests were of adults or juveniles (flowpaths from Stage 14 to Stages 15 and 16 respectively), and the most serious type of crime for which the adults and juveniles were arrested (the flowpaths from Stages 15 and 16 respectively).
2. Data Sources - The data used to develop the law enforcement Apprehension Subsystem description was derived from the automated "Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested Under/Over 18" report prepared by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Criminal Records Central Repository of the Maryland State Police. This report is prepared through the compilation of monthly reports submitted to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section by law enforcement agencies throughout the State.

*Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

3. Data Quality - The reporting of arrest information under the States Uniform Crime Reporting program is believed to be with few exceptions complete and accurate.

II. Adult Processing Component - This component is made up of the District Court Subsystem, the Bail Subsystem, the Circuit Court Subsystem, and the Corrections Subsystem.

A. District Court Subsystem and Bail Subsystem

1. Flow Description - The District Court Subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 19-21 and 25-33 with the Bail Subsystem represented by Stages 22-24. The District Court Subsystem is initiated by the flow of defendants from non-police arrests (the flowpath out of Stage 5 to Stage 19) and police arrests (the flowpath out of Stage 18 to Stage 19).

Stage 19 is the inventory of District Court defendant cases for FY 1977 showing the number of arrest pending disposition as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 6 to Stage 19), the new arrests entering the District Court during the FY 1977 (flowpaths from Stages 5 and 18 to Stage 19), the defendant cases disposed of during FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 19 to Stage 20) and the number of arrests pending disposition as of the end of FY 1977 (the flowpath exiting Stage 19).

The flowpaths out of Stage 21 show the distribution of total defendants disposed of at the District Court by type of crime. Skipping over the Bail Subsystem stages (Stages 22, 23 and 24) for the moment, Stage 25, distinguishes between those defendants proceeding to District Court disposition and those dismissed at preliminary hearing or proceeding to the Circuit Court for disposition (i.e., held for grand jury, preliminary hearing and held for the Circuit Court, and pray jury trial-criminal and driving under the influence).

The flowpaths out of Stage 25 to Stage 26 show the type of attorney representation for District Court defendants disposed of in FY 1977 and the flowpaths out of Stage 26 show the number of defendants disposed of at the District Court level by the most serious type of crime for which they were originally charged. Stages 27 and 28 show District Court dispositions of defendant cases (i.e., stet, nolle prossed, dismissed, bond forfeiture/no finding/other, probation before verdict or judgement, not guilty). Stage 29 shows total defendants convicted and the flowpaths from Stage 29 to Stage 30 show the number of convicted defendants by the most serious type of crime for which they were originally charged. The flowpaths out of Stage 30 show the number of those convicted who received pre-sentence investigations and the flowpaths out of Stage 31 show District Court sentences including those who appealed (both criminal and driving under the influence) their District Court conviction or sentence to the Circuit Court (i.e., flowpaths from Stage 31 to Stage 33). Stage 33 represents total defendants from the District Court proceeding to the Circuit Court for disposition.

Stages 22, 23, and 24 provide a brief description of the Bail Subsystem at the District Court level. Those defendants released at the time of District Court disposition are represented by the flowpath out of Stage 22 to Stage 23, while those detained at or near the time of District Court disposition are represented by the flowpath out of Stage 22 to Stage 24. It should be noted that Stages 23 and 24 represent only criminal defendants (i.e., no motor vehicle including driving under the influence). In addition, the Stage 24 detention population is not intended to include those defendants detained who shortly thereafter post bond or those defendants detained who after a bail review are released or post bond. The flowpaths out of Stage 23 describe the type of bail release. The "other" release flowpath out of Stage 23 includes the District Court cases where the arrest is via a summons and no bail release actually occurs. The flowpaths out of Stage 24 describe the "detained" defendants by the most serious type of crime for which they were originally charged.

2. Data Sources - The principal source of data for describing the District Court and Bail Subsystems was the automated data file maintained by the District Court on all disposed criminal defendant cases. Each defendant processed by the District Court receives a case jacket (i.e., a manila folder). The cover or face of this defendant case jacket represented a data collection form from which the automated criminal defendant case record was created. As the defendant proceeded through the various decision making points (e.g., initial bail setting, preliminary hearing, trial) of the District Court process the jacket face was manually completed. Once the defendant received a final disposition on the defendant case charge(s), a copy of the jacket face was made and a keypunched defendant case record created.*

The principal data elements maintained on the defendant case record are the District Court district and subdistrict (i.e., where the defendant case is tried); certain defendant arrest related data elements (e.g., data of arrest/summons, type of charging document); data concerning the defendant's initial appearance (e.g., bail set); data with regard to any bail review, preliminary inquiry, or preliminary hearing; and disposition and trial related data (e.g., charge(s), disposition, date(s)).

In order to develop the flow description of both the District Court bail and disposition process those defendant case records for defendants disposed of in FY 1977 were analyzed.

Since the automated criminal defendant case record does not include information on persons arrested for driving under the influence and since arrests for this offense are included in the Apprehension Subsystem, the District Court "11-902 Report" and "Appeals Report" for FY 1977 had to be used to describe defendant processing for this offense. The flow description

*This automated file has been upgraded effective January 1, 1978 to meet the expanded requirements for reporting complete, accurate, and timely court disposition information to the State's Criminal Records Central Repository as mandated by the Criminal Justice Information System Act. This systems upgrade has been supported through a Governor's Commission grant and second year funding of this grant (initiated 2/1/78) is to provide an expanded statistical capability for this upgraded system.

on panel attorney and public defender representation (i.e., flowpaths from Stage 25 to Stage 26) were derived from the FY 1977 Report of the Office of the Public Defender and from records supplied by the Deputy Public Defender. (This information was only available by Public Defender districts and where a District includes more than one county estimates of the number of clients represented in the County were calculated based on the total defendants disposed for the County as a percent of the total for the District).

The flow description on offenders receiving a presentence investigation, (i.e., flowpaths from Stage 30 to Stage 31) were derived from a report from the Division of Parole and Probation's automated investigation system. This report describes the number and type of investigations conducted by the Division of Parole and Probation by type of court (e.g., District Court, Circuit Court) and by court location.*

3. Data Quality - The sources of information used to describe the District Court and Bail Subsystems appear to be generally good. The District Court data was largely consistent with the volume of defendant cases that one would expect based on the volume of reported adult arrests from the Uniform Crime Reports. By using the law enforcement arrest data and by knowing from the District Court data base the portion of defendants disposed in FY 1977 who were actually arrested in FY 1977, the defendant flow through the District Court Inventory, Stage 19, was estimated. All other District Court flows (with the exception of attorney and pre-sentence investigation flows) are based on the actual analysis of the automated District Court defendant case records.** Since the District Court information on bail and detention is collected but not used directly by the court in any of its internal agency reports, it may not be as complete and accurate for all jurisdictions as the information describing District Court defendant case dispositions. The information supplied by the Public Defender's Office on the number of public defender and panel attorney represented clients appears to be consistent with the District Court information. The Division of Parole and Probation information on pre-sentence information is not inconsistent with the volume of defendants convicted as derived from the District Court data base.

B. Circuit Court Subsystem

1. Flow Description - The Circuit Court Subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 34-42. The Circuit Court Subsystem as represented in the flow description is composed of an estimate of defendants who are direct filings to the Circuit Court (from Stage 20), defendants from the District Court (from Stage 33), as well as juveniles waived and traffic appeals and traffic pray jury trials (from Stage 34). Not included in this flow description are non-support and post-conviction defendant cases processed at the Circuit Court level.

Stage 36 is the inventory of Circuit Court defendant cases for FY 1977 showing the number of estimated defendants pending or waiting disposition as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath out of Stage 6 to Stage 36), the number of new Circuit Court defendant filings during FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 35 to Stage 36), the number of Circuit Court defendant terminations during FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 36 to Stage 37), and the number of Circuit Court defendants pending disposition as of the end of FY 1977 (the flowpath existing Stage 36). The flowpaths out of Stage 37 describe the type of charging document for defendant cases disposed of in FY 1977 and the flowpaths out of Stage 38 describe the type of attorney representation for the disposed Circuit Court defendant cases.

*The flow description includes only pre-sentence investigations which comprise only about 63% of all investigations performed by the Division of Parole and Probation.

**See pages 56-75 of reference 2, Appendix B, for a detailed description of how the District Court automated records can be analyzed.

Stages 39 and 40 show Circuit Court dispositions of defendant cases (i.e., stet/nolle prosequi, dismissed, other/unknown, not guilty, guilty). Stage 41 shows the number of defendants convicted and the flowpaths out of Stage 41 show the number of those convicted who receive pre-sentence investigations. The flowpaths out of Stage 42 show the sentences received by the convicted defendants.

2. Data Sources - The principal source of data for describing the Circuit Court Subsystem was the automated Maryland Judicial Information System. This system was initiated through a Governor's Commission grant in August of 1974. This system collects information on the four types of cases processed by the Circuit Courts (criminal, juvenile, law, and equity). The data reporting forms were designed for each of the different docket entry types and are filled out by each Circuit Court Clerk's Office for each docket entry. A set of two forms are used for each type of docket entry. One form, the Header Record, is used when the Docket entry is initially opened. The other form the Master Record, is used when the docket entry is closed or terminated.

In the case of the criminal forms, the Header Record (serves) to notify the Administrative Office of the Courts that a criminal docket has been filed or initiated. Included on the Master Record is the docket number, the date filed, and the type of charging document (i.e., indictment, criminal information, prayer jury trial, appeal-criminal and traffic, non-support, and post-conviction). The Master Record is completed when the docket has been disposed of and is forwarded to the Administrative Office of the Courts to notify them that the docket has been closed or terminated. The Master Record includes the plea, disposition (e.g., stet, nolle prosequi, dismissed, not guilty, guilty), and type of trial (court trial, jury trial) where a trial has occurred.*

From the Master and Header records an automated data base is maintained from which a monthly "Criminal Statistical Analysis Report" is generated describing for each jurisdiction the number of filings and terminations by charging document, the disposition of terminated docket entries, and the beginning and ending inventory (for the month) of docket entries awaiting disposition. It is this monthly report cumulated over FY 1977 that served as the data base for describing the Circuit Court Subsystem for all jurisdictions with the exception of Baltimore City and Baltimore County. In Baltimore City similar statistics supplied from the Supreme Bench automated criminal case scheduling system supplemented by manual statistics from the Criminal Court Assignment Office and the State's Attorney's Office were used. In Baltimore County manual defendant disposition statistics provided by the State's Attorney's Office were felt to be a more reliable indicator of defendant processing and were used.

*As originally designed the criminal portion of the automated Maryland Judicial Information System was intended to be a docket management and statistical system and thus did not include information that uniquely identified the defendant. As a result of the requirements for court disposition reporting in support of criminal history record information, this statistical system has been expanded to include data that would uniquely identify the individual as well as provide specific information on the criminal charges (including counts) against the defendant and the corresponding court disposition and (where guilty) court sentencing information. The expanded system was implemented effective January 1, 1978 and should provide a base for improved statistics.

The flow descriptions on public defender and panel attorney representation (i.e., flowpaths from Stage 38 to Stage 39) were derived from the FY 1977 Report of the Office of the Public Defender and from records supplied by the Deputy Public Defender. (This information was only available by Public Defender districts and where a District includes more than one county estimates of the number of clients represented in the County were calculated based on the total defendants disposed for the County as a percent of the total of the District).

The flow description of offenders receiving pre-sentence investigations (i.e., flowpaths from Stage 41 to Stage 42) were derived from a report generated from the Division of Parole and Probation automated investigation system. This report describes the number and type of investigations conducted by the Division of Parole and Probation by type of court (e.g., District Court, Circuit Court) and by court location.*

3. Data Quality - The Circuit Court data on docket filings and terminations did not fully meet the information needs of the flow diagram description of Circuit Court defendant processing. The definition of what constitutes a Circuit Court criminal docket varies among the jurisdictions of the State. A docket may be used to represent each charge against a defendant or all charges in a case against a defendant or all charges on all defendants in the same case or some combination of the above. Therefore, since a single docket did not represent all the charges against a single defendant resulting from an arrest, the criminal docket processing statistics as provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts were not fully compatible with the type of defendant oriented processing flow as represented in the flow diagram description.

As a result of this data disparity, District Court data (available on a defendant case basis) describing the number of defendants bound over to the Circuit Court (i.e., as represented by Stage 33 of the model), Juvenile Services Administration data on juveniles waived (as represented at Stage 34), District Court data on traffic (less driving under the influence) appeals and jury trials prayed (i.e., as represented by Stage 34), and data on juveniles charged as adults at arrest (as represented by the flowpath from Stage 20 to Stage 35) were used as the basis for estimating total defendant input into the Circuit Court (Stage 35) for FY 1977. The Circuit Court docket data for each jurisdiction was then compared to this defendant data and the docket data on filings, terminations, and dispositions was adjusted to derive an approximation of defendant flow.

As noted previously, reasonably good defendant oriented data was available from other sources for Baltimore City and Baltimore County and this data was also used as a basis to assist in adjusting the docket oriented statistics to reflect defendant processing (particularly in the larger jurisdictions). In a number of the smaller jurisdictions, the docket statistics matched the defendant flow estimates derived from the District Court and other agency statistics and, therefore, little or no adjustment of the docket processing statistics was required to reflect defendant processing.

*The flow description includes only pre-sentence investigations which comprise only about 63% of all investigations performed by the Division of Parole and Probation.

It should also be noted that the Circuit Court docket statistics do not include information on actual sentences received by convicted defendants (i.e., flowpaths out of Stage 42). As will be explained in the description of the Corrections Subsystem these flowpaths had to be estimated based on other data sources. It is anticipated that the expanded data on Circuit Court criminal dockets that is now being collected to meet the requirements for court disposition reporting to the Criminal Records Central Repository in support of criminal history record information, will result in the ability to generate improved Circuit Court criminal processing statistics including sentence information.

The two other data sources used in describing the Circuit Court Subsystem, i.e., the attorney representation information from the Public Defender's Office and the pre-sentence information from the Division of Parole and Probation appear to be consistent with the requirements of the flow description. To a large extent, this data is supportive of the adjustments that were made to the Circuit Court docket statistics to generate estimated Circuit Court defendant processing.

- C. Corrections Subsystem - The Corrections Subsystem is composed of five subcomponents: Local Jail and Corrections, Division of Correction, State Parole, State Probation, and Supervising Jurisdiction. Each of these subcomponents and their interrelationships are described separately below.

1. Local Jail and Local Corrections

- a. Flow Description - The Local Jail and Local Corrections subcomponent of the Corrections Subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 8 and 43. This component represents only those local jail inmates who have been convicted and received a local jail sentence as well as those offenders sentenced to the Division of Correction and housed in the local jail awaiting transfer to the State (i.e., does not include pre-trial detainees or post-trial offenders awaiting pre-sentence investigation). Stage 43 is the inventory of local jail inmates for FY 1977 showing the number of inmates in the jail or local correctional facility who are either serving local jail sentences or awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction as of the beginning of fiscal year 1977 (flowpaths out of Stage 8 to Stage 43), the number of new inmates sentenced to the local jail or the Division of Correction during FY 1977 (flowpaths from Stages 31 and 42 respectively to Stage 43), the number of inmates transferred to the Division of Correction, paroled, or released during FY 1977, (e.g., flowpaths from Stage 43 to Stages 44, 46, and 48), and the number of local jail sentenced and Division of Correction inmates awaiting transfer who are actively housed in the jail as of the end of FY 1977 (i.e., exit flowpaths from Stage 43). In order to simplify the flow description, it is assumed that all inmates sentenced to the Division of Correction by the Courts proceed through the local jail or correctional facility (if only instantaneously) before they are transferred to the Division of Correction.

- b. Data Sources - Multiple sources of data were used in an effort to describe the Local Jail and Corrections subcomponent. Information on the number of inmates active in the jail either serving local sentences or awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction (i.e., as of the beginning of FY 1977 and as of the end of FY 1977) was obtained from the State Jail Inspector's monthly jail statistical report. Information on the number of District Court criminal offenders sentenced to the local jail (i.e., the "D.C. Jail Sent." flowpath from Stage 31 to Stage 43) was estimated based on District Court sentencing information. (District Court data included the original sentence information, but did not indicate whether or not the sentence was subsequently appealed to the Circuit Court. This information, thus, had to be adjusted downward to reflect the portion of those sentenced to local jails who subsequently appealed their sentence).

Division of Correction sentence information from Stages 31 and 42 to Stage 43 was estimated using Division of Correction information on actual commitments received by the Division's Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center for inmates (as represented by the flowpaths out of Stage 45) and the Female Reception Center intake. Using this information and the jail information on the number of inmates awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction (as of the beginning and end of FY 1977) the new court commitments to the Division of Correction were estimated.

Limited information was available for estimating those sentenced by the Circuit Court to local jail sentences. The criminal segment of the Maryland Judicial Information System did not include the sentences of those found guilty.* Some limited information from the Governor's Commission FY 1977 "Jail Survey" was available on locally sentenced offenders. This information was used to assist in making rough estimates of the number of locally sentenced offenders from the Circuit Court to the local jail.

- c. Data Quality - The data obtained from the State Jail Inspections monthly report on the number of active inmates receiving local sentences and awaiting transfer to State institutions is believed to be reasonably accurate. District Court information on locally sentenced offenders is probably accurate but since it does not reflect the portion that subsequently appeal their conviction and/or sentence to the Circuit Court, the flow information as represented in the flow diagram is only an estimate. The Division of Correction information on male commitments is felt to be reasonably accurate (female commitment figures were only available State-wide and were distributed among the jurisdictions based on the male commitment figures). Therefore, the court commitment figures (i.e., from Stages 31 and 42) to the Division of Correction should be reasonably good. Since

*The criminal portion of this system has been modified (effective January 1, 1978) for Criminal Justice Information System reporting purposes and does include sentence information. Therefore, this type of information should begin to be available for statistical analysis.

the sources of data on "Local Jail" commitments from the Circuit Court (i.e., Stage 42) were very limited, this figure is believed to be at best only a rough estimate of actual Circuit Court local jail commitments.

2. Division of Correction

- a. Flow Description - The Division of Correction subcomponent of the Correction's Subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 7, 44-47. The Division of Correction subcomponent describes for FY 1977 the processing of inmates housed in State correctional facilities. Stage 44 shows total male, new commitments to the Division of Correction and the flowpaths out of Stages 44 and 45 describe these commitments by type of crime (i.e., most serious crime for which committed) and by sentencing court (i.e., District or Circuit) respectively. Stage 46 is the inventory of Division of Correction inmates for FY 1977, showing the number of inmates actively serving sentences in State facilities as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpaths out of Stage 7 to Stage 46), the number of new commitments received at State institutions during FY 1977 (i.e., flowpaths from Stages 43 and 45 directly to Stage 46), the number of inmates released from State institutions during FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 46 to 47), and the number of inmates active in State institutions as of the end of FY 1977 (the exiting flowpaths from Stage 46).

Stage 47 describes the manner of release for inmates leaving State institutions for FY 1977. The male and female commitments (i.e., flow from Stages 43 and 45 directly to Stage 46) does not include other intake into the State institutions (e.g., returns from parole, probation, Patuxent, Clifton Perkins, escapes). The releases from Stage 46 (i.e., flowpath from Stage 46 to 47) does not include other departures, (e.g., escapes, releases to Clifton Perkins, interstate transfer)*.

The active beginning and ending Division of Correction institution populations are composed of active "in-institution" and active "out-institution" flows. The "in-institution" active populations represent the actual number of inmates physically in the State institutions as of the beginning and end of FY 1977. The "out-institution" population represents the difference between the actual inmate population and the inmate population as it appears on the automated Division of Correction file (plus the female active population). This "out-institution" population includes escapes as well as other inmates which for one reason or another are still shown as active on the automated file.

- b. Data Sources - The principal data sources used to describe the Division of Correction subcomponent were the automated and manual reports of the Division of Correction. The flow description of new, male commitments through Stages 44 and 45 was based on the automated "Intake, Discharge and Current Population by Jurisdiction (Sentencing), Court, Race, Offense, and Age Group" report. The female transfer/commitments were based on a manual count (since this was only a State-wide figure, the female commitments were distributed by jurisdiction based on the male commitment figures). The active populations as of the beginning and end of the fiscal year were derived from the above automated report

*Data to support a description of the other intake and other departure flows was not available in sufficient detail to be included in the flow description for each jurisdiction. Since the other intake flow about equals the other departure flow it does not greatly affect the beginning and ending active population.

plus State-wide figures on the actual number of physically active (in-institution) inmates, (both males and females).

The number of releases were based on figures derived from the above automated report (again female releases were only available from a State-wide, manual count and were distributed by jurisdiction based on the automated report figures on male releases). The portion of inmates released via parole/mandatory release (i.e., flowpath from Stage 47 to Stage 48) were based on a Division of Parole and Probation automated report on parole intake, discharge, and current population by jurisdiction (sentencing). Information on the other forms of inmate release (i.e., flowpaths from Stage 47) were available Stage-wide from the Division of Correction automated "Intake and Departure" report (estimates of these releases by jurisdiction were derived based on the State-wide distribution for these releases).

- c. Data Quality - The Division of Correction manual reports used in completing this description are felt to be of good quality. The automated Division of Correction report information on active population is generally felt to be of satisfactory quality with the intake and release data of good quality.* Since the existing automated system does not include the female institution population estimates describing female inmate movement by jurisdiction were made using available information on male inmates by jurisdiction and parole (male and female) intake by jurisdiction. The Division of Parole and Probation automated report describing the parole intake is felt to be of good quality.

3. State Parole

- a. Flow Description - The State Parole subcomponent of the Corrections Subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 48, 49, and 50. This subcomponent represents for FY 1977 the processing of State Parole offenders (by sentencing jurisdiction). Stage 48 shows total parole intake (including mandatory release) into the Division of Parole and Probation for FY 1977 and the flowpaths out of Stages 48 and 49 describe the parole offender intake by type of crime (i.e., most serious crime for which paroled) and by original sentencing court (i.e., District or Circuit) respectively. Stage 50 is the inventory of State Parole offenders for FY 1977, showing the number of parolees actively on supervision as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpaths out of Stage 6 to Stage 50), the number of new parole intake during the course of FY 1977 (flowpaths from Stage 49 to Stage 50), the number of parolees, released in FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 50), and the number of parolees actively on supervision (by sentencing jurisdiction) as of the end of FY 1977 (flowpath out of Stage 50 to Stage 54).
- b. Data Source - The source of data used to describe the State Parole component was the Division of Parole and Probation's automated "Intake, Discharge, and Current Population by Sex, Jurisdiction (sentencing), Race, Offense, and Age" report for FY 1977.
- c. Data Quality - The Division of Parole and Probation automated system used to generate the data to describe the State Parole component is generally felt to be of satisfactory to good quality. The parole intake description should be of good quality. Due to field delays in reporting parolee status changes, the active population may tend to be larger than the parolee population actively under supervision.

*The Governor's Commission has been funding since December of 1976 a Correctional Quality Control Project designed to improve the quality of the existing automated Division of Correction system as maintained on MILES (Maryland Interagency Law Enforcement System). In addition, the Division of Correction under a LEAA discretionary grant, is nearing completion (fall, 1978) of an improved automated system, OBSCIS (Offender Based State Correction Information System).

4. State Probation

- a. Flow Description - The State Probation sub-component of the Corrections Subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 51, 52, and 53. This component represents for FY 1977 the processing of State probationers (by sentencing jurisdiction).^{*} The flowpaths into Stage 51 show probation intake for FY 1977 as a function of District and Circuit Court sentencing. The flowpaths out of Stage 51 and into Stage 52 describe the probation offender intake by type of crime (i.e., most serious crime for which sentenced to probation). Stage 53 is the inventory of State Probation offenders for FY 1977, showing the number of probationers actively on supervision as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath out of Stage 6 to Stage 53), the new probation intake during the course of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 52 to 53), the number of probationers released during FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 53), and the number of probationers actively on supervision as of the end of FY 1977 (flowpath out of Stage 53 to Stage 54).
- b. Data Sources - The source of data used to describe the State Probation subcomponent (including the probation sentencing flowpaths from Stages 31 and 42 to Stage 51) was the Division of Parole and Probation's automated "Intake, Discharge, and Current Population by Sex, Jurisdiction (sentencing), Race, Offense, and Age" for FY 1977.
- c. Data Quality - The Division of Parole and Probation automated system used to generate the data to describe the State Probation component is generally felt to be of satisfactory to good quality. The probation intake description should be of good quality. Due to delays in reporting probationer status changes the active population may tend to be larger than the probationer population actively under supervision.

5. Supervising Jurisdiction

- a. Flow Description - The Supervisory Jurisdiction subcomponent of the Corrections Subsystem is shown in the Figure 3 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 54 and 55. While the State Parole and State Probation subcomponents of the Corrections Subsystem described the parole and probation supervisory caseload based on the sentencing jurisdiction of the offender, this subcomponent describes the supervisory caseload based on the jurisdiction actually supervising the offender. Stage 54 has as input flows the number of active parolees and probationers as of the end of FY 1977 (based on sentencing jurisdiction). The "Active Add" input flowpath from Stage 6 represents any additional cases supervised by that jurisdiction (i.e., where a jurisdiction is supervising more cases than it actually is responsible for having sentenced via the courts). The "Active Subtract" output flowpath from Stage 54 represents a decrease in cases supervised by that jurisdiction (i.e., where a jurisdiction is supervising less cases than it actually is responsible for having sentenced via the courts). For any single jurisdiction description either the "Active Add" or the "Active Subtract" flowpath equals zero (see Appendix A flow descriptions for each jurisdiction).

The flowpaths from Stage 54 to 55 show the number of parole and probation cases actively supervised within the jurisdiction. Stage 55 shows the number of active cases (i.e., cases shown as active on the automated system) by supervising jurisdiction as of the end of FY 1977. The flowpaths exiting Stage 55 show

^{*}The State probation population described includes only intra-State criminal cases and does not include jail work release, inter-State, and domestic relation cases.

the breakdown of the active caseload by honor, standby, and intensive supervision as of the end of FY 1977. The "inactive" active flowpath is the difference between those cases shown as active on the automated system and those shown as actively being supervised by that jurisdiction based on manual caseload figures. The "inactive" active is said to include duplicate cases (i.e., offenders active on more than one parole and probation sentence), delinquent cases, and cases that are really inactive but have not been deleted from the automated file.

- b. Data Sources - The source of data used to describe the flowpaths in and out of Stage 54 are two automated reports prepared from the Division of Parole and Probation's automated system. One report describes the parole and probation current population by sentencing jurisdiction and the other describes the parole and probation current population by supervising jurisdiction. The flowpaths exiting Stage 55 which describe the type of supervision (i.e., honor, standby, intensive) are derived from a manual report tabulated by the Division of Parole and Probation.
- c. Data Quality - The automated data on the active caseload is thought to be of satisfactory quality but may include certain active cases that are no longer really active and have not been removed from the automated file. The manual report on the active caseload is thought to be reliable.

III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT - This component is made up of the Intake Subsystem, the Informal Subsystem, the Formal Subsystem, and the Treatment Subsystem. The Juvenile Processing Component is summarized in Stages 2,3,16, and 17 of the Figure 3 flow diagram and is shown in detail in the Figure 4 flow diagram.

A. Intake Subsystem

- 1. Flow Description - The Intake Subsystem is shown in the Figure 4 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 2-8 and 13-16. Stages 5-7 describe the arrest of juveniles by law enforcement agencies for FY 1977. Stage 5 shows the total number of reported law enforcement arrests of juveniles for FY 1977 and the flowpaths exiting Stage 5 show the type of law enforcement agency making the arrest. The flowpaths exiting Stage 6 show a breakdown of juvenile arrests as a function of the most serious type of crime for which the juvenile was arrested. The flowpaths out of Stage 7 show the number of law enforcement arrests of juveniles referred to Juvenile Services Administration Intake (flowpath from Stage 7 to Stage 8), the number of juveniles (i.e., under 18 years of age) charged as adults at the point of arrest, and the number of juvenile arrests receiving some other law enforcement agency disposition (e.g., released to parents, referred to other agencies).

The flowpath from Stage 1 to Stage 8 represents other police referrals. This describes the situation which occurred in a few jurisdictions where law enforcement reported arrests referred to the Juvenile Services Administration for FY 1977 were less than the number of police referrals that the Juvenile Services Administration statistics indicated were disposed of in FY 1977.

Stages 2 through 4 describe non-police initiated referrals that were disposed of by juvenile services in FY 1977. The flowpaths exiting Stage 2 describe the source of referral and the flowpaths exiting Stage 3 describe the major or most serious type of complaint for which the juvenile was referred.

Stage 8 represents the combined police and non-police referrals for FY 1977. The flowpaths out of Stage 8 indicate whether or not the juvenile was detained and shows those detained either in the Children's Detention Center or in training schools (flowpaths from Stage 8 to Stage 13), those placed in shelter care (flowpath from Stage 8 to Stage 16), and those without detention (flowpath from Stage 8 to Stage 16).

Stages 13, 14, and 15 describe the juvenile detention population. The flowpaths out of Stage 13 show the major complaint for those juveniles detained. Stage 14 is an inventory of the juvenile detention population showing the number of juveniles actively being detained as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 14), the new detention intake for FY 1977 (flowpaths from Stage 13 to Stage 14), the discharges from detention for FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 14 to Stage 15), and the number of juveniles actively detained as of the end of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 14 to Stage 15). Stage 15 is intended only to again denote which portion of the total intake (i.e., Stage 16) is composed of persons who were detained.

2. Data Sources - Two principal data sources were used to describe the Intake Subsystem, the Uniform Crime Reports on arrests as reported by law enforcement agencies to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Maryland State Police and automated batch reports prepared from the Juvenile Services Administration's juvenile case disposition reporting system.

The information on juvenile police arrests by type of arresting agency (Stage 5), type of complaint (Stage 6), and type of law enforcement disposition (Stage 7) was obtained from the Uniform Crime Report entitled "Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested Under 18". As shown in this report, the law enforcement disposition for juveniles referred to the Juvenile Services Administration is entitled "referred to juvenile court or probation department". A comparison of the police disposition data with Juvenile Services Administration data on police referrals disposed of for FY 1977 indicates that law enforcement agencies are using at least two different interpretations of the meaning of this disposition. Most agencies appear to interpret this disposition to mean referral to Juvenile Services intake (i.e., as represented by Stage 8). However, some agencies appear to be interpreting this disposition to mean referral for formal court processing only (i.e., flowpath from Stage 16 to Stage 23). As a result of this apparent misinterpretation, Juvenile Services Administration information on police referrals was also used in deriving estimates of the flow from Stage 7 to Stage 8.

The remaining portions of the Intake Subsystem was described using information provided by the Juvenile Services Administration. The Juvenile Services Administration currently maintains an automated batch system on its juvenile clients. The system is supported by the submission by field staff of manual source documents which describe elements of juvenile processing (i.e., intake and disposition, detention, training school, and probation and aftercare supervision).* Batch statistical reports generated from this system

* The Governor's Commission has been funding, since June, 1977, a grant to the Juvenile Services Administration for development of an improved automated juvenile information system to provide more timely, complete, and accurate information on juvenile case tracking, referral histories, and treatment services.

supplemented by monthly figures supplied by the Juvenile Services Administration's monthly statistical report are the principal data sources used in the flow diagram description.

The flow description on non-police referrals through Stages 2, 3, and 4 were derived from an automated report entitled "Referral Source and Manner of Handling of Juveniles". The flow of detained juveniles into and out of Stage 13 was derived from two automated reports entitled "Admission to Maryland Detention Centers by Major Reason by County" and "Detention to Maryland Training Schools by Major Reason by County". Information on the number of juveniles actively detained in juvenile detention centers and training schools as of the beginning and end of FY 1977 (i.e., Stage 14) was taken from the Juvenile Services Administration's monthly statistical report (i.e., Table 15) for the months of June, 1976 and June, 1977 respectively. Information on the number of juveniles receiving shelter care (i.e., flowpath Stage 8 to Stage 16) was obtained from a batch report entitled "Community Based Referrals - Facility by Service Level by County" for FY 1977.

3. Data Quality - As noted previously, some apparent discrepancies in the law enforcement reporting of juvenile dispositions (e.g., referred to juvenile services, released to parents, released to other agency) makes it more difficult to assess how consistent the reporting is between the two data sources. In addition, since juvenile services is the only real source of data on juvenile client processing (i.e., from the point of intake) it is difficult to fully assess the completeness and accuracy of the reporting. The Juvenile Services Administration is in the process of implementing an improved automated juvenile information system which should encourage more timely, complete, and accurate reporting.

B. Informal Subsystem

1. Flow Description - The Informal Subsystem is shown in the Figure 4 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 17-22. The Informal Subsystem represents that portion of the juvenile clients where the decision made at intake is to recommend against formal petitioning and processing of the juvenile by the juvenile courts. Stages 17 and 18 represent that portion of juvenile intake where the complaint(s) against the juveniles are disapproved or closed at intake and no further action or intervention is taken. The flowpaths out of Stage 17 show the number of closed juvenile cases referred by non-police and police sources respectively and the flowpaths out of Stage 18 show the major complaint for which these juveniles were originally referred.

Stages 19-22 represent those juveniles where an informal adjustment of the complaint against the juvenile is made at intake. The flowpaths out of Stage 19 show the number of these informal juvenile cases referred by non-police and police sources respectively and the flowpaths out of Stage 20 show the major complaint for which these juveniles were originally referred. The flowpaths out of Stage 21 show the disposition of the informal cases and the number who are placed on informal supervision (i.e., flow from Stage 21 to Stage 22). Stage 22 represents the Informal Supervision Inventory and shows the number of informal juveniles handled as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 22), the intake of informal supervised juveniles during FY 1977 (flowpaths from Stage 21 to Stage 22), the number of releases from informal supervision during FY 1977, (exiting flowpath from Stage 22), and the number of informal juveniles handled as of the end of FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 22).

2. Data Sources - All data used to describe the Informal Subsystem was derived from reports of the Juvenile Services Administration. Information for describing the flow through Stages 17, 18, 19, and 20 was derived from the computerized batch report entitled "Referral Source and Manner of Handling of Juveniles". Information on the disposition of the informal juvenile cases was derived from the computerized batch report entitled "Disposition Code by Age, by Region and County-Informal Cases". Information on the number of informally supervised juvenile cases as of the beginning and end of FY 1977 (i.e., Stage 22), was taken from the Juvenile Services Administration monthly statistical report (i.e., Table 6) for the months of June, 1976 and June, 1977 respectively.
3. Data Quality - The quality of data used to describe the informal disposition of juvenile cases appears to be reasonable. Since juvenile services is the only real source of data describing juvenile client processing through the Informal Subsystem it is difficult to fully assess the accuracy and completeness of the information. The Juvenile Services Administration is in the process of implementing an improved automated juvenile information system which should encourage more timely, complete, and accurate reporting.

C. Formal Subsystem

1. Flow Description - The Formal Subsystem is shown in the Figure 4 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 23-31, 40 and 45. The Formal Subsystem represents that portion of the juvenile clients received at intake, where a petition is subsequently filed. This Subsystem describes the adjudication and disposition process of the juvenile court.

Stage 23 represents the inventory of juvenile cases handled by the court and shows the number of juveniles awaiting court disposition as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 23), the number of formal juvenile clients referred for formal processing in FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 16 to Stage 23), the number of juvenile clients disposed of formally for FY 1977 (flowpaths from Stage 23 to Stage 24), and the number of juvenile clients awaiting formal disposition as of the end of FY 1977 (flowpath exiting Stage 23). The flowpaths from Stage 23 to Stage 24 show the number of formally disposed clients referred by non-police and police sources and the flowpaths out of Stage 24 show the major complaint (at time of referral) against those juveniles processed formally.

Stage 25 shows the number of juveniles where the petition is subsequently withdrawn as well as the number of juveniles proceeding to adjudication and the type of attorney representation. Stage 26 shows the various findings at the adjudicatory hearing including the number of juveniles where the complaint is sustained and a disposition is to occur (flowpath from Stage 26 to Stage 27). The flowpaths exiting Stage 27 show for those adjudicated juveniles the major complaint (at time of referral).

The flowpaths out of Stage 28 describe the four major groupings of dispositions: placement on probation or protective supervision (probation for children in need of supervision), commitment to Juvenile Services Administration for placement (includes placement to group homes, purchase of care, training schools), commitment to training school/forestry camp, and all other dispositions. The flowpaths exiting Stages 29, 31, 40, and 45 show the major complaint (at time of referral) for those juveniles within each of the respective dispositional groupings. The flowpaths exiting Stage 30 describe the individual dispositions received within the "all other" disposition grouping.

2. Data Sources - Three sources of data were used in describing the Formal Subsystem: Administrative Office of the Courts statistics on juvenile court processing, Office of the Public Defender statistics on public defender and panel attorney representation of juvenile cases, and Juvenile Services Administration data on juvenile client cases disposed of formally.

The Administrative Office of the Courts maintains as part of its automated Maryland Judicial Information System, information on juvenile petition filings and terminations and the active petition caseload for each jurisdiction in the State. The data reporting mechanism is essentially the same as that described previously for reporting on criminal docket filings and terminations. From the manual juvenile Master and Header records submitted by the Clerk of Court on each petition an automated data base is maintained. This automated data is used to generate a monthly "Juvenile Statistical Analysis Report" describing for each jurisdiction the number of petition filings and terminations for the month, and the beginning and ending inventory of juvenile petitions awaiting court action. This monthly statistical report (cumulated over FY 1977) served as the data base for assisting in describing the formal juvenile case processing inventory (Stage 23).

The information on the number of public defender and panel attorney represented juvenile cases was obtained from the FY 1977 Annual Report of the Office of the Public Defender and from records supplied by the Deputy Public Defender (this information was only available by Public Defender Districts and where a District includes more than one county, estimates of the number of clients in the county were calculated based on the total formally adjudicated juveniles for the county as a percent of the total for the District).

All the other information needed to describe the Formal Subsystem (i.e., flowpaths from Stage 23 to Stage 24 and the flow through Stages 25-31, 40 and 45) was obtained from the Juvenile Services Administrations automated data base. Specifically, the information on formal juvenile processing and the resulting adjudication and disposition was obtained from the computerized batch reports entitled "Disposition Code by Age, by Region and County - Formal Cases" and "Disposition by Major Reason".

3. Data Quality - The Administrative Office of the Courts data on juvenile petition filings and terminations did not fully meet the information needs of the flow description. The flow description as represented in Figure 4 tracks the processing of juveniles. The Administrative Office of the Courts data, however, describes juvenile petitions (i.e., the charging document). The juvenile petitions may represent all complaints against the juvenile resulting from the same referral (i.e., consistent with the juvenile tracking description as shown in the flow diagram). However, in some jurisdictions, separate petitions are prepared for each complaint or incident against the juvenile resulting from the same referral. As a result, the Administrative Office of the Court Statistics may overstate the actual number of juveniles processed by the courts in some jurisdictions.

The Administrative Office of the Courts data on juvenile petition processing, however, provided some insight into the number of petitions awaiting adjudication that was not available through the Juvenile Services Administration data base. Therefore, Juvenile Services data on formal juvenile clients disposed was compared to Administrative Office of the Courts data on juvenile petitions terminated (i.e., disposed) to develop a ratio by which the formal processing inventory (as represented by Stage 23) could be estimated on a "client" as opposed to a "petition" basis.

The rest of the Formal Subsystem flow description is based on Juvenile Services Administration data with the exception of the type of attorney representation information (flowpaths from Stage 25 to 26). The Office of the Public Defender information on the number of juveniles represented is on a client basis and is not inconsistent with the Juvenile Services Administration Information on juveniles formally processed.

It is difficult to fully assess the quality of the Juvenile Services Administration information since no comparable statistics (i.e., on a client based accounting) are available. It should be noted that the juvenile client oriented statistics on formal processing do not include juveniles who are actively receiving treatment and who receive a subsequent court hearing without proceeding through juvenile intake. This further complicates any effort to assess the reliability and comparability of statistics maintained by the courts and the Juvenile Services Administration.

- D. Treatment Subsystem - The Treatment Subsystem is composed of three subcomponents: Commitment, Placement, and Supervision. Each of these subcomponents and their interrelationships are described separately below.

1. Commitments

- a. Flow Description - The Commitment Subcomponent of the Treatment Subsystem is shown in the Figure 4 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 32-39. This subcomponent represents the processing of juveniles committed to training schools and forestry camps for FY 1977. Stage 32 represents the number of commitments of juveniles to training schools and forestry camps as a result of formal court processing for FY 1977 (includes commitments as a result of new intake and formal adjudication, does not include commitments as a result of returns from other sentences or commitments from other placement). The flowpaths exiting Stage 32 show court commitments to training schools (Stage 33) and forestry camps (Stage 36) respectively as well as the small number (estimated) of juveniles pending actual commitment. The "return" flowpaths into Stages 33 and 36 (from Stage 9) represent other commitments resulting, for example, from court ordered returns from other types of treatment, commitments where the original disposition was commitment to Juvenile Services for placement (i.e., the exiting flowpath from Stage 41 entitled "Other Commitment"), and returns from leave.

Stage 33 represents total commitments to training schools for FY 1977 and the flowpaths from Stage 33 to Stage 34 show the major complaint for which the juvenile was committed. Stage 35 is an inventory of training school juvenile processing for FY 1977 and shows the number of juveniles actively under care as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 11 to Stage 35), the total commitments (admissions and returns) to training schools for FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 34 to Stage 35), the number of transfers to forestry camps and releases to aftercare for FY 1977 (the respective flowpaths from Stage 35 to Stages 36 and 39), and the number actively under care as of the end of FY 1977 (the flowpath exiting Stage 35).

Stage 36 represents total commitments (admissions, returns, and transfers) to Forestry Camps for FY 1977. The flowpaths from Stage 36 to Stage 37 show the major complaint for which the juvenile was committed. Stage 38 is an inventory of forestry camp juvenile processing for FY 1977 and shows the number of juveniles actively under care as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 11 to Stage 38) the total commitments (admissions, returns, and transfers) to forestry camps for FY 1977, the number of releases to aftercare for FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 38 to Stage 39), and the number of juveniles actively under care as of the end of FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 38).

Stage 39 represents an inventory of juveniles receiving community based aftercare services (i.e., post commitment, community based supervision) for FY 1977. The admissions or intake to community aftercare is from training school and forestry camp releases (i.e., flowpaths from Stages 35 and 38 to Stage 39). Stage 39 shows the number of active community aftercare cases as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 39), the admissions during the year (from stages 35 and 38 to Stage 39), releases from aftercare for FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 39), and the number of active community aftercare cases as of the end of FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 39).

- b. Data Sources - The data sources used to describe the Commitment Subcomponent of the Treatment Subsystem are batch reports prepared from the Juvenile Services Administration's automated juvenile client data base as well as tables appearing in the Juvenile Services Administration's monthly statistical report. The court commitments flowpaths from Stage 32 to Stage 33 and Stage 36 respectively were based on information derived from the batch report entitled "Disposition by Major Reason". The total commitments to training schools (i.e., flow at Stage 33 and the flowpaths from Stage 33 to Stage 34) were based on information derived from the batch report entitled "Commitments to Maryland Training Schools by Major Reason by County". The "returns" flowpath into Stage 33 was estimated based on the difference between the data derived from the above two automated reports. The number of juveniles actively committed to training schools at the beginning and end of FY 1977 (i.e., Stage 35) was derived from the Juveniles Services Administration's monthly statistical report (Table 15) for the months of June, 1976 and June, 1977 respectively. The releases from forestry camps were estimated using the above monthly statistical reports (Tables 10 and 14) for the months July, 1976 through June, 1977 (i.e., FY 1977).

The total commitments to forestry camps (i.e., flow at Stage 36 and the flowpaths from Stage 36 to Stage 37) were based on information derived from the batch report entitled "Commitments to Maryland Training Schools (includes forestry camps) by Major Reason by County". The "returns" flowpath into Stage 36 was estimated based on the difference between the data derived from the above report and the batch report on court dispositions ("Disposition by Major Reason") used to derive the flowpath description from Stage 32 to Stage 36. The number of juveniles actively committed to forestry camps at the beginning and end of FY 1977 (i.e., Stage 38) was derived from the Juvenile Services Administration's monthly statistical report (Table 15) for the months of June, 1976 and June, 1977 respectively. The releases from forestry camps were estimated using the above monthly statistical reports (Tables 10 and 14) for the months July, 1976 through June, 1977 (i.e., FY 1977).

Finally, the number of juveniles actively receiving community aftercare services as of the beginning and end of FY 1977 (i.e., Stage 39) was derived from the Juvenile Services Administration's monthly statistical report (Table 6) for the months of June, 1976 and June, 1977 respectively.

- c. Data Quality - The data used to describe the Commitment Subcomponent of the Treatment Subsystem is based on court disposition and institution data on admissions, releases, and returns, as reported to the Juvenile Services Administration and maintained on their automated batch reporting system. Some apparent disparities exist between the data received on court dispositions and the institutions and admission information received from the institutions. Most of this disparity is apparently due to the fact that the institution admissions also include "returns" (e.g., institutional transfers, commitment or recommitment of actively processed juveniles not processed through intake and therefore not counted in the court disposition statistics). Since the exiting juvenile data base is not a complete tracking of juvenile movement the flow description as represented in Figure 4 is the best estimate of processing flow that can be readily made at this time.*

2. Placement

- a. Flow Description - The Placement Subcomponent of the Treatment subsystem is shown in the Figure 4 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 41-44. Stage 41 shows the number of court dispositions where there was a commitment to the Juvenile Services Administration for placement or a court ordered placement to a group home or purchase of care facility. A portion of these commitments actually result in institution commitments (i.e., training schools and forestry camps) and are represented by the exit flowpath "Other Commitment" from Stage 41. The remaining juveniles from Stage 41 proceed to Stage 42 for placement in group home or purchase of care facilities.

Stage 42 represents placement intake and includes new court placements (i.e., from Stage 41) as well as returns. The "returns" flowpath into Stage 42 from Stage 9 represents other placements resulting, for example, from court ordered returns from other types of treatment, transfers, and returns from leave. The flowpaths from Stage 42 to Stage 43 show the number of placements by type (i.e., group home and purchase of care). The purchase of care placements are described by the level of service provided the juvenile: B-basic, I-intermediate, and F-full.

Stage 44 is an inventory of juvenile placements for FY 1977 and shows the number of juveniles actively under care in placement facilities as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 44), the number of admissions to placement during FY 1977 (flowpath from Stage 43 to Stage 44), the number of juveniles released from placement during FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 44), and the number of juveniles actively under care in placement facilities as of the end of FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 44).

*Juvenile Services is currently implementing an improved automated juvenile information system which should provide a more complete description of juvenile processing.

- b. Data Sources - The data sources used to describe the placement subcomponent of the Treatment Subsystem were batch reports prepared from the Juvenile Services Administration's automated juvenile client data base as well as tables appearing in the Juvenile Services Administration's monthly statistical report. The court placement flow at Stage 41 was based on information derived from the batch report entitled "Disposition by Major Reason". The total placement intake at Stage 42 and the flowpaths from Stage 42 to Stage 43 were based on information derived from the batch reports entitled "Group Home and Purchase of Care Referrals" and "Commitments to Maryland Training Schools by Major Reason by County (House of Good Shepherd commitments only)". The FY 1977 active beginning and ending inventories of juveniles in placement facilities (i.e., at Stage 44) were derived from the monthly statistical report (Table 7) for the months of June, 1976 and June, 1977 respectively, as well as manual records supplied by the Juvenile Services Administration on active placements by jurisdiction as of June, 1976 and June, 1977.
- c. Data Quality - The data used to describe the Placement component of the Treatment Subsystem is based on court disposition data as well as placement facilities admissions, releases, and active population as reported to the Juvenile Services Administration. Court data on placements is not complete (Stage 41) since the court disposition "commitments to juvenile services for placement" results in placements as well as commitments to other juvenile institutions. In addition, the court dispositions do not include "returns" (i.e., placement of juveniles not processed through intake and therefore not counted in court disposition statistics, transfers, and other returns). Since the exiting juvenile data base is not a complete tracking of juvenile movement, the flow description as represented in Figure 4 is the best estimate of processing flow that can be readily made at this time.*

3. Supervision

- a. Flow Description - The Supervision Subcomponent of the Treatment Subsystem is shown in the Figure 4 flow diagram and is represented by Stages 46 and 47. This subcomponent represents the processing of juveniles under supervision for FY 1977. Stage 46 represents the number of court dispositions of juveniles to probation and protective supervision (probation for children in need of supervision). Stage 47 is an inventory of supervision processing for FY 1977 and shows the number of juveniles actively under supervision (both on probation and protective supervision) as of the beginning of FY 1977 (flowpaths from Stage 12 to Stage 47), the intake of juveniles during 1977 (flowpath from Stage 46 to 47), the number of releases of juveniles from supervision during FY 1977 (exiting flowpath from Stage 47), and the number of juveniles actively under supervision (both on probation and protective supervision) as of the end of FY 1977.
- b. Data Sources - Information on the number of court dispositions for FY 1977 to probation and protective supervision was derived from the automated Juvenile Services Administration reports entitled "Disposition by Major Reason" and "Disposition Code by Age by Region and County". Information on the number of juveniles actively on probation and protective supervision as of the beginning and end of FY 1977 was derived from the monthly statistical report (Table 6) of the Juvenile Services Administration for the months of June, 1976 and June, 1977 respectively.
- c. Data Quality - The supervision subcomponent description is as accurate as can readily be made at this time using available Juvenile Services Administration data sources.

*As noted previously, Juvenile Services is currently implementing an improved automated juvenile information system which should provide a more complete description of juvenile processing.

SECTION 4: JURISDICTION COMPARISON OF OFFENSE, OFFENDER, AND CLIENT PROCESSING -
ACTIVITY FLOWS

Flow diagrams like those described in the previous section of this report have been developed for Baltimore City and the twenty-three counties of the State. The flow diagrams for each jurisdiction describing FY 1977 law enforcement offenses and apprehensions as well as the adult and juvenile justice processing components are shown in Appendix A.

These composite descriptions of offense, offender, and client processing can be used to develop indicators of the volume and manner of criminal and juvenile justice processing within the State.

One way of comparing processing across the jurisdictions is to simply look at the volume of processing at certain points (i.e., the stages and flowpaths) of the flow diagram descriptions. Listed below are some of the "Activity Flows" which can be derived from the flow diagram descriptions for each jurisdiction. For each of the "activity flows" the stage(s) or flowpath(s) which references the processing volume is listed along with the corresponding State-wide numerical value for the "activity flow".

Table 1, which follows this listing, shows these same "activity flows" for the various jurisdictions (grouped into the twelve District Court districts). In addition, to the numerical value for the "activity flow", this value as a percent of the total State-wide volume for the "activity flow" is shown. The "activity flows" for any jurisdiction not specifically shown in Table 1 can be determined by using the respective jurisdiction flow diagrams as shown in Appendix A.

I. Law Enforcement Component Activity Flows (Figure 3 flow diagram)

A. Offense Subsystem Activity Flows

1. Total Number of Offenses Reported or Known to Police - Flow at Stage 9, i.e., 291,677.
2. Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to County Police - Flowpath "County" from Stage 9 to Stage 10, i.e., 130,251.

3. Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to Municipal Police - Flowpath "Municipal" from Stage 9 to Stage 10, i.e., 112,800.
4. Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to Sheriff - Flowpath "Sheriff" from Stage 9 to Stage 10, i.e., 7,930.
5. Total Number of Offenses Reported or Known to State Police - Flowpath "State Police" from Stage 9 to Stage 10, i.e., 19,300.
6. Total Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to the Police - Flow at Stage 10, i.e., 273,986.
7. Number of Actual Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means - Sum of flowpaths "Cleared Under 18" and "Others Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means" (flowpaths from Stage 11 to Stage 12), i.e., 81,822.

B. Apprehension Subsystem Activity Flows

1. Total Law Enforcement Arrests - Flow at Stage 14, i.e., 175,749.
2. Total Arrests County Police - Flowpath "County" from Stage 13 to Stage 14, i.e., 61,552.
3. Total Arrests Municipal Police - Flowpath "Municipal" from Stage 13 to Stage 14, i.e., 86,598.
4. Total Arrests Sheriff - Flowpath "Sheriff" from Stage 13 to Stage 14, i.e., 13,147.
5. Total Arrests State Police - Flowpath "State Police" from Stage 13 to Stage 14, i.e., 12,605.
6. Total Adult Arrests - Flow at Stage 15, i.e., 114,923.
7. Total Juvenile Arrests - Flow at Stage 16, i.e., 60,826.

II. Adult Processing Component Activity Flows (Figure 3 Flow Diagram)

A. District Court Subsystem and Bail Subsystem Activity Flows

1. Total District Court Disposed for the Year - Flow at Stage 21, i.e., 122,550.
2. Defendants Detained at or Near District Court Disposition (criminal only, no traffic) - Flow at Stage 24, i.e., 14,733.
3. Defendants to Circuit Court (Indictable, Pray Jury Trial, Appeals) - Flow at Stage 33, i.e., 19,096.
4. Pray Jury to Circuit Court - Sum of flowpaths "Pray Jury Trial - Criminal" and "Pray Jury Trial - DUI" from Stage 25 to Stage 32, i.e., 6,835.
5. Defendants Disposed at District Court - Flow at Stage 26, i.e., 105,263.
6. Defendants Disposed at District Court with Public Defender or Panel Attorney - Sum of flowpaths "Public" and "Panel" from Stage 25 to Stage 26, i.e., 27,547.

7. Defendants Disposed at District Court and Receiving Guilty or Probation before Verdict/Judgement - Sum of flowpaths "PBV" and "Guilty" from Stage 28, i.e., 58,197.
8. Defendants Guilty at District Court who Appeal to Circuit Court - Sum of flowpaths "Appeal Criminal" and "Appeal DUI" from Stage 31 to Stage 33, i.e., 2,239.

B. Circuit Court Subsystem Activity Flows*

1. Total Circuit Court Defendants Disposed for the Year - Flow at Stage 37, i.e., 20,500.
2. Circuit Court Defendants Pending Disposition End of Year - Flowpath "Pending Disposition End of Year" (exiting Stage 36), i.e., 8,567.
3. Defendants Disposed at Circuit Court with Public Defender or Panel Attorney - Sum of flowpaths "Public" and "Panel" from Stage 38 to Stage 39, i.e., 11,733.
4. Defendants Disposed by Jury Trial - Flowpath "Jury Trial" from Stage 39 to Stage 40, i.e., 1,340.
5. Defendants Disposed at Circuit Court and Guilty - Flow at Stage 41, i.e., 13,329.

C. Corrections Subsystem Activity Flows

1. New Court Commitments to State Corrections - Sum of flowpaths "DOC" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) and "D.C. Sent. DOC" (from Stage 31 to Stage 43), i.e., 4,579.
2. State Proportion Intake to the Division of Parole and Probation - Flow at Stage 51, i.e., 18,214.
3. Sentenced to Local Jail and Local Correctional Facilities** - Sum of flowpaths "Local Jail" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) and "D.C. Jail Sent." (from Stage 31 to Stage 43), i.e., 5,558.
4. State Parole Intake to the Division of Parole and Probation - Flow at Stage 48, i.e., 2,535.
5. Active State Inmate Population as of the End of the Year in State Institutions and Local Jails - Sum of flowpaths "Active End of Year In-Institution" (exiting flowpath from Stage 46) and "Active End of Year DOC" (exiting flowpath from Stage 43), i.e., 8,474.

*As noted in Section 3.II.B.3. of this report, the Circuit Court defendant flow descriptions were estimated based on best available data (primarily from the District and Circuit Courts). The activity flows, therefore, are best estimates given the quality of data currently available.

**As noted in Section 3.II.C.1. of this report the number of local jail sentenced offenders was estimated. This activity flow, therefore, is only an approximation based on the limited data available.

6. Active State Probation Population (Sentencing Jurisdiction) End of Year - Flowpath "Probation Active End of Year" from Stage 53 to Stage 54, i.e., 28,629.
 7. Active Local Jail Sentence Population End of Year - Flowpath "Active End of Year Jail Sent." (exiting flowpath from Stage 43), i.e., 491.
 8. Active State Parole Population (Sentencing Jurisdiction) End of Year - Flowpath "Parole Active End of Year" from Stage 50 to Stage 54, i.e., 5,01 .
 9. Active State Supervision (Parole and Probation) by Supervising Jurisdiction - Sum of flowpaths "Honor", "Standby", "Intensive", from Stage 55, i.e., 25,200.
- D. Overall Adult System Activity Flows
1. Total Adults Active (Awaiting Court Disposition /In Corrections) as of Beginning of Year - Flow at Stage 6, i.e., 69,827.
 2. Total Adults Active Beginning of Year and New Arrests for the Year - Flow at Stage 4, i.e., 200,237.
- III. Juvenile Processing Component Activity Flows (Figure 4 Flow Diagram)
- A. Intake Subsystem Activity Flows
1. Total Intake to Juvenile Services Administration - Flow at Stage 8, i.e., 50,342.
 2. Non-Police Disposed by Juvenile Services Administration - Flow at Stage 4, i.e., 12,398.
 3. Juveniles Detained At Intake - Flow at Stage 13, i.e., 6,651.
 4. Juveniles Receiving Emergency Shelter Care at Intake - Flowpath "Shelter Care" from Stage 8 to Stage 16, i.e., 2,642.
- B. Informal Subsystem Activity Flows
1. Juvenile Cases Disapproved/Closed at Intake - Flow at Stage 17, i.e., 26,315.
 2. Juvenile Cases Handled Informally at Intake - Flow at Stage 19, i.e., 4,789.
- C. Formal Subsystem Activity Flows
1. Juvenile Cases Handled Formally - Flow at Stage 24, i.e., 19,662.
 2. Juveniles Awaiting Formal Court Disposition End of Year*- Flowpath "Pending End of Year" (flowpath exiting Stage 23), i.e., 4,550.
 3. Juveniles Processed Formally and Represented by a Public Defender or Panel Attorney - Sum of flowpaths "W/Public Defender" and "Panel Attorney" (flowpaths from Stage 25 to Stage 26), i.e., 10,941.
 4. Juvenile Processed Formally and Receiving an Adjudicated Disposition - Flow at Stage 28, i.e., 11,675.
 5. Adjudicated Juveniles Committed to Juvenile Institutions/Placement - Sum of flows at Stage 31 and Stage 40, i.e., 1,871.
 6. Adjudicated Juveniles Receiving Supervision (Probation/Protective Supervision) - Flow at Stage 45, i.e., 6,703.

*As noted in Section 3.III.C. of this report the number of juveniles pending formal disposition was estimated based on best available data from the Administrative Office of the Courts. This activity flow is only an approximation based on the limited data available.

7. Adjudicated Juveniles Receiving "Other" Disposition - Flow at Stage 29, i.e., 3,101.

D. Treatment Subsystem Activity Flows

1. Total Commitments (Admissions) to Training Schools - Flow at Stage 34, i.e., 1,323.
2. Total Commitments (Admissions) to Forestry Camps - Flow at Stage 36, i.e., 253.
3. Total Admissions to Placement (Group Home/Purchase of Care) Facilities - Flow at Stage 43, i.e., 1,273.
4. Juveniles Active End of Year in Training Schools - Flowpath "Active End of Year" exiting Stage 35, i.e., 838.
5. Juveniles Active End of Year in Forestry Camps - Flowpath "Active End of Year" exiting Stage 38, i.e., 174.
6. Juveniles Active End of Year in Placement Facilities - Flowpath "Active End of Year" exiting Stage 44, i.e., 772.
7. Juveniles Active End of Year on Supervision (Probation/Protective Supervision) - "Active End of Year" exiting Stage 47, i.e., 6,345.
8. Juveniles Active End of Year on Community Based Aftercare - Flowpath entitled "Active End of Year" exiting Stage 39, i.e., 933.

E. Overall Juvenile System Activity Flows

1. Total Juveniles Active (Awaiting Formal Disposition, In Institutions, on Supervision) as of Beginning of Year - Flow at Stage 10, i.e., 14,815.
2. Total Juveniles Active Beginning of Year, Returns, Non-Police Referrals, and Police Arrests for the Year - Flow at Stage 1, i.e., 89,676.

TABLE 1: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADULT AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ACTIVITY FLOWS FY 1977
 I. LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	A. Offense Subsystem Activity Measures						
	1. Total Number of Offenses Reported or Known to Police	2. Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to County Police	3. Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to Municipal Police	4. Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to Sheriff	5. Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to State Police	6. Total Number of Actual Offenses Reported or Known to the Police	7. Number of Actual Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means
1. Baltimore City	88,283 (30.3%)	0	86,447 (76.6%)	12 (0.2%)	1 (0.01%)	87,344 (31.9%)	32,334 (39.5%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	8,286 (2.8%)	0	4,710 (4.2%)	722 (9.1%)	2,057 (10.7%)	7,694 (2.8%)	2,360 (2.9%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	6,208 (2.1%)	0	2,022 (1.8%)	778 (9.8%)	2,542 (13.2%)	5,342 (1.9%)	1,616 (2.0%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	5,741 (2.0%)	0	176 (0.2%)	3,514 (44.3%)	1,847 (9.6%)	5,556 (2.0%)	1,753 (2.1%)
5. Prince George's	54,816 (18.8%)	41,722 (32.0%)	5,214 (4.6%)	5 (0.06%)	1,526 (7.9%)	50,090 (18.3%)	10,084 (12.3%)
6. Montgomery	32,520 (11.1%)	24,083 (18.5%)	1,204 (1.1%)	3 (0.03%)	185 (1.0%)	25,609 (9.3%)	6,732 (8.2%)
7. Anne Arundel	22,427 (7.7%)	15,604 (12.0%)	2,654 (2.4%)	0	1,619 (8.4%)	20,073 (7.3%)	5,503 (6.7%)
8. Baltimore Co.	46,378 (15.9%)	43,730 (33.6%)	368 (0.3%)	0	1,552 (8.0%)	46,225 (16.9%)	13,966 (17.1%)
9. Harford	7,010 (2.4%)	0	2,763 (2.4%)	1,742 (22.0%)	2,332 (12.1%)	6,837 (2.5%)	2,075 (2.5%)
10. Carroll, Howard	8,407 (2.9%)	5,112 (3.9%)	517 (0.5%)	1 (0.01%)	2,304 (11.9%)	7,934 (2.9%)	2,385 (2.9%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	8,374 (2.9%)	0	5,188 (4.6%)	718 (9.1%)	2,293 (11.9%)	8,199 (3.0%)	1,975 (2.4%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	3,227 (1.1%)	0	1,537 (1.4%)	435 (5.5%)	1,042 (5.4%)	3,083 (1.1%)	1,039 (1.3%)
State-wide	291,677	130,251	112,800	7,930	19,300	273,986	81,822

() = % of Column Total

TABLE 1 (Continued)
I. LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

B. Apprehension Subsystem Activity Flows

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Total Law Enforcement Arrests	2. Total Arrests County Police	3. Total Arrests Municipal Police	4. Total Arrests Sheriff	5. Total Arrests State Police	6. Total Adult Arrests	7. Total Juvenile Arrests
1. Baltimore City	68,990 (39.3%)	0	68,073 (78.6%)	526 (4.0%)	111 (0.9%)	47,869 (41.7%)	21,121 (34.7%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	6,599 (3.8%)	0	3,845 (4.4%)	1,584 (12.0%)	1,064 (8.4%)	4,958 (4.3%)	1,641 (2.7%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	5,161 (2.9%)	0	1,699 (2.0%)	1,908 (14.5%)	1,554 (12.3%)	3,663 (3.2%)	1,498 (2.5%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	5,097 (2.9%)	0	108 (0.1%)	3,211 (24.4%)	1,777 (14.1%)	3,279 (2.9%)	1,818 (3.0%)
5. Prince George's	24,979 (14.2%)	18,128 (29.5%)	2,864 (3.3%)	1,997 (15.2%)	1,012 (8.0%)	13,297 (11.6%)	11,692 (19.2%)
6. Montgomery	15,344 (8.7%)	14,142 (23.0%)	620 (0.7%)	184 (1.4%)	132 (1.0%)	9,439 (8.2%)	5,905 (9.7%)
7. Anne Arundel	13,297 (7.6%)	9,044 (14.7%)	2,713 (3.1%)	97 (0.7%)	1,352 (10.7%)	9,286 (8.1%)	4,011 (6.6%)
8. Baltimore Co.	18,031 (10.3%)	17,164 (27.9%)	19 (0.02%)	46 (0.3%)	76 (0.6%)	10,607 (9.2%)	7,424 (12.2%)
9. Harford	4,901 (2.8%)	0	1,451 (1.7%)	2,489 (18.9%)	961 (7.6%)	3,324 (2.9%)	1,577 (2.6%)
10. Carroll, Howard	5,614 (3.2%)	3,074 (5.0%)	570 (0.7%)	88 (0.7%)	1,882 (15.9%)	3,810 (3.3%)	1,804 (3.0%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	5,550 (3.2%)	0	3,541 (4.1%)	618 (4.7%)	1,391 (11.0%)	3,962 (3.4%)	1,588 (2.6%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	2,186 (1.2%)	0	1,095 (1.3%)	399 (3.0%)	600 (4.8%)	1,429 (1.2%)	757 (1.2%)
State-wide	175,749	61,552	86,598	13,147	12,605	114,923	60,826

() = % of Column Total

TABLE 1 (Continued)
 II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

A. District Court Subsystem and Bail Subsystem Activity Flows

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPING:	1. Total District Court Disposed for the Year	2. Defendants Detained at or Near District Court Disposition	3. Defendants to Circuit Court (Indictable, Pray Jury Trial, Appeals)	4. Pray Jury to Circuit Court	5. Defendants Disposed at District Court	6. Defendants Disposed at District Court with Public Defender or Panel Attorney	7. Defendants Disposed at District Court and Receiving Guilty or Probation before Verdict/Judgment	8. Defendants Guilty at District Court who Appeal to Circuit Court
1. Baltimore City	49,948 (40.8%)	7,786 (52.8%)	8,737 (45.8%)	4,489 (65.7%)	42,089 (40.0%)	11,062 (40.2%)	23,803 (40.9%)	1,064 (47.5%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	5,911 (4.8%)	685 (4.6%)	1,126 (5.9%)	284 (4.2%)	4,889 (4.6%)	924 (3.4%)	2,583 (4.4%)	111 (5.0%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	3,554 (2.9%)	432 (2.9%)	586 (3.1%)	122 (1.8%)	3,018 (2.9%)	479 (1.7%)	1,683 (2.9%)	58 (2.6%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	3,778 (3.1%)	265 (1.8%)	412 (2.2%)	83 (1.2%)	3,419 (3.2%)	936 (3.4%)	1,836 (3.2%)	53 (2.4%)
5. Prince George's	16,158 (13.2%)	1,784 (12.1%)	1,954 (10.2%)	336 (4.9%)	14,307 (13.6%)	4,120 (15.0%)	8,661 (14.9%)	130 (5.8%)
6. Montgomery	8,679 (7.1%)	1,168 (7.9%)	957 (5.0%)	269 (3.9%)	7,823 (7.4%)	2,444 (8.9%)	2,982 (5.1%)	101 (4.5%)
7. Anne Arundel	9,472 (7.7%)	582 (4.0%)	1,090 (5.7%)	222 (3.2%)	8,550 (8.1%)	2,079 (7.5%)	5,228 (9.0%)	172 (7.7%)
8. Baltimore Co.	11,513 (9.4%)	826 (5.6%)	2,065 (10.8%)	464 (6.8%)	9,473 (9.0%)	2,579 (9.4%)	4,646 (8.0%)	194 (8.7%)
9. Harford	2,836 (2.3%)	259 (1.8%)	450 (2.4%)	179 (2.6%)	2,424 (2.3%)	586 (2.1%)	1,408 (2.4%)	40 (1.8%)
10. Carroll, Howard	3,743 (3.1%)	197 (1.3%)	793 (4.2%)	151 (2.2%)	3,119 (3.0%)	906 (3.3%)	1,833 (3.1%)	171 (7.6%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	4,612 (3.8%)	552 (3.7%)	597 (3.1%)	200 (2.9%)	4,067 (3.9%)	822 (3.0%)	2,319 (4.0%)	70 (3.1%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	2,346 (1.9%)	197 (1.3%)	329 (1.7%)	36 (0.5%)	2,085 (2.0%)	610 (2.2%)	1,215 (2.1%)	75 (3.3%)
State-wide	122,550	14,733	19,096	6,835	105,263	27,547	58,197	2,239

() = % of Column Total

TABLE 1 (Continued).

II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

B. Circuit Court Subsystem Activity Flows*

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1.Total Circuit Court Defendants Disposed for the Year	2.Circuit Court Defendants Pending Disposition End of Year	3.Defendants Disposed at Circuit Court with Public Defender or Panel Attorney	4.Defendants Disposed by Jury Trial	5.Defendants Disposed at Circuit Court and Guilty
1. Baltimore City	8,528 (41.5%)	3,344 (39.0%)	5,833 (49.7%)	420 (31.3%)	5,553 (41.7%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	1,101 (5.4%)	643 (7.5%)	526 (4.5%)	58 (4.3%)	614 (4.6%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	762 (3.7%)	236 (2.8%)	288 (2.5%)	130 (9.7%)	470 (3.5%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	439 (2.1%)	176 (2.1%)	285 (2.4%)	72 (5.4%)	286 (2.1%)
5. Prince George's	2,158 (10.5%)	1,080 (12.6%)	1,244 (10.6%)	191 (14.3%)	1,414 (10.6%)
6. Montgomery	1,287 (6.3%)	770 (9.0%)	819 (7.0%)	154 (11.5%)	874 (6.6%)
7. Anne Arundel	1,420 (6.9%)	458 (5.3%)	956 (8.1%)	33 (2.5%)	907 (6.8%)
8. Baltimore Co.	2,386 (11.6%)	593 (6.9%)	571 (4.9%)	87 (6.5%)	1,632 (12.2%)
9. Harford	506 (2.5%)	267 (3.1%)	281 (2.4%)	62 (4.6%)	320 (2.4%)
10. Carroll, Howard	830 (4.0%)	700 (8.2%)	388 (3.3%)	37 (2.8%)	538 (4.0%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	809 (3.9%)	154 (1.8%)	393 (3.3%)	70 (5.2%)	511 (3.8%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	314 (1.5%)	146 (1.7%)	149 (1.3%)	26 (1.9%)	210 (1.6%)
State-wide	20,540	8,567	11,733	1,340	13,329

() = % of Column Total

*As noted in Section 3.II.B.3. of this report, the Circuit Court defendant flow data was estimated based on best available data (primarily from the District and Circuit Courts). The activity flows, therefore, are best estimates given the quality of data currently available.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

C. Corrections Subsystem Activity Flows

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. New Court Commitments to State Corrections	2. State Probation Intake to the Division of Parole and Probation	3. Sentenced to Local Jail and Local Correctional Facilities*	4. State Parole Intake to the Division of Parole and Probation	5. Active State Inmate Population as of End of Year in State Institutions and Local Jails	6. Active State Probation Population (Sentencing Jurisdiction) End of Year	7. Active Local Jail Sentence Population End of Year	8. Active State Parole Population (Sentencing Jurisdiction) End of Year
1. Baltimore City	2,774 (60.6%)	7,641 (42.0%)	1,305 (23.5%)	1,512 (59.6%)	5,102 (60.2%)	12,596 (44.0%)	35 (7.1%)	2,935 (58.6%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	156 (3.4%)	769 (4.2%)	359 (6.5%)	126 (5.0%)	299 (3.5%)	1,268 (4.4%)	40 (8.1%)	277 (5.5%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	121 (2.6%)	914 (5.0%)	293 (5.3%)	74 (2.9%)	233 (2.7%)	1,309 (4.6%)	53 (10.8%)	164 (3.3%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	95 (2.1%)	410 (2.3%)	139 (2.5%)	58 (2.3%)	188 (2.2%)	686 (2.4%)	19 (3.9%)	109 (2.2%)
5. Prince George's	596 (13.0%)	1,880 (10.3%)	1,188 (21.4%)	182 (7.2%)	1,098 (13.0%)	3,460 (12.1%)	22 (4.5%)	473 (9.4%)
6. Montgomery	137 (3.0%)	1,537 (8.4%)	345 (6.2%)	114 (4.5%)	209 (2.5%)	2,105 (7.4%)	115 (23.4%)	160 (3.2%)
7. Anne Arundel	120 (2.6%)	913 (5.0%)	430 (7.7%)	96 (3.8%)	266 (3.1%)	1,570 (5.5%)	47 (9.6%)	214 (4.3%)
8. Baltimore Co.	347 (7.6%)	1,918 (10.5%)	324 (5.8%)	187 (7.4%)	647 (7.6%)	2,899 (10.1%)	49 (10.0%)	334 (6.7%)
9. Harford	24 (0.5%)	350 (1.9%)	220 (4.0%)	38 (1.5%)	76 (0.9%)	467 (1.6%)	32 (6.5%)	62 (1.2%)
10. Carroll, Howard	90 (2.0%)	966 (5.3%)	192 (3.5%)	51 (2.0%)	143 (1.7%)	1,256 (4.4%)	18 (3.7%)	94 (1.9%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	84 (1.8%)	710 (3.9%)	579 (10.4%)	71 (2.8%)	141 (1.7%)	783 (2.7%)	54 (11.0%)	129 (2.6%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	35 (0.8%)	206 (1.1%)	184 (3.3%)	26 (1.0%)	72 (0.8%)	230 (0.8%)	7 (1.4%)	61 (1.2%)
State-wide	4,579	18,214	5,558	2,535	8,474	28,629	491	5,012

() = % of Column Total

*As noted in Section 3.II.C.1. of this report the number of local jail sentenced offenders was estimated. This activity flow, therefore, is only an approximation based on the limited data available.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	C. Correction Subsystem Activity Flows Continued				D. Overall Adult Processing Component Activity Flows	
	9. Active State Supervision (Parole and Probation) by Supervising Jurisdiction				1. Total Adults Active (Awaiting Court Disposition in Corrections) as of Beginning of Year	2. Total Adults Active Beginning of Year and New Arrests for the Year
1. Baltimore City	10,538 (41.8%)				28,495 (40.8%)	80,647 (40.3%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	1,195 (4.7%)				3,105 (4.4%)	9,270 (4.6%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	1,124 (4.5%)				2,406 (3.4%)	6,542 (3.3%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	645 (2.6%)				1,547 (2.2%)	5,686 (2.8%)
5. Prince George's	3,340 (13.3%)				10,062 (14.4%)	26,978 (13.5%)
6. Montgomery	1,995 (7.9%)				6,314 (9.0%)	15,940 (8.0%)
7. Anne Arundel	1,485 (5.9%)				3,914 (5.6%)	13,895 (6.9%)
8. Baltimore Co.	2,470 (9.8%)				7,054 (10.1%)	19,126 (9.5%)
9. Harford	530 (2.1%)				1,285 (1.8%)	4,890 (2.4%)
10. Carroll, Howard	874 (3.5%)				2,761 (4.0%)	7,166 (3.6%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	732 (2.9%)				2,017 (2.9%)	6,826 (3.4%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	272 (1.1%)				867 (1.2%)	3,271 (1.6%)
State-wide	25,200				69,827	200,237

() = % of Column Total

TABLE I (Continued)

III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	A. Intake Subsystem Activity Flows				B. Informal Subsystem Activity Flows	
	1.Total Intake To Juvenile Services Administration	2.Non-Police Disposed By Juvenile Services Administration	3.Juveniles Detained At Intake	4.Juveniles Receiving Emergency Shelter Care at Intake	1.Juvenile Cases Disapproved/Closed at Intake	2.Juvenile Cases Handled Informally at Intake
1. Baltimore City	18,190 (36.1%)	4,902 (39.5%)	2,498 (37.6%)	712 (26.9%)	9,007 (34.2%)	1,486 (31.0%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	1,353 (2.7%)	137 (1.1%)	49 (0.7%)	11 (0.4%)	816 (3.1%)	54 (1.1%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	1,191 (2.4%)	321 (2.6%)	150 (2.3%)	61 (2.3%)	580 (2.2%)	145 (30.0%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	2,034 (4.0%)	216 (1.7%)	231 (3.5%)	92 (3.5%)	1,017 (3.9%)	255 (5.3%)
5. Prince George's	8,793 (17.5%)	4,162 (33.6%)	1,992 (30.0%)	917 (34.7%)	4,104 (15.6%)	813 (17.0%)
6. Montgomery	3,092 (6.1%)	368 (3.0%)	703 (10.6%)	401 (15.2%)	2,112 (8.0%)	385 (8.0%)
7. Anne Arundel	5,233 (10.4%)	857 (6.9%)	414 (6.2%)	192 (7.3%)	2,399 (9.1%)	902 (18.8%)
8. Baltimore Co.	5,065 (10.1%)	205 (1.7%)	227 (3.4%)	127 (4.8%)	3,303 (12.6%)	441 (9.2%)
9. Harford	1,250 (2.5%)	211 (1.7%)	79 (1.2%)	9 (0.3%)	690 (2.6%)	58 (1.2%)
10. Carroll, Howard	1,710 (3.4%)	274 (2.2%)	183 (2.8%)	66 (2.5%)	1,173 (4.5%)	29 (0.6%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	1,745 (3.5%)	405 (3.3%)	102 (1.5%)	29 (1.1%)	1,042 (4.0%)	197 (4.1%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	686 (1.4%)	340 (2.7%)	23 (0.3%)	25 (0.9%)	72 (0.3%)	24 (0.5%)
State-wide	50,342	12,398	6,651	2,642	26,315	4,789

() = % of Column Total

TABLE 1 (Continued)

III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

C. Formal Subsystem Activity Flows							
JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Juvenile Cases Handled Formally	2. Juveniles Awaiting Formal Court Dispositions End of Year*	3. Juveniles Processed Formally & Rep. by Public Defender or Panel Attorney	4. Juveniles Processed Formally and Receiving an Adjudicated Disposition	5. Adjudicated Juveniles Committed to Juvenile Institutions/Placement	6. Adjudicated Juveniles Receiving Supervision (Probation/Protective Supervision)	7. Adjudicated Juveniles Receiving "Other" Disposition
1. Baltimore City	8,369 (42.6%)	1,062 (23.3%)	7,395 (67.6%)	4,548 (39.0%)	1,010 (54.0%)	3,074 (45.9%)	464 (14.6%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	498 (2.5%)	105 (2.3%)	224 (2.0%)	317 (2.7%)	49 (2.6%)	195 (2.9%)	73 (2.4%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	493 (2.5%)	92 (2.0%)	153 (1.4%)	370 (3.2%)	66 (3.5%)	141 (2.1%)	163 (5.3%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	705 (3.6%)	167 (3.7%)	284 (2.6%)	524 (4.5%)	54 (2.9%)	341 (5.1%)	129 (4.2%)
5. Prince George's	3,869 (19.7%)	486 (10.7%)	1,267 (11.6%)	1,988 (17.0%)	202 (10.8%)	1,229 (18.3%)	557 (18.0%)
6. Montgomery	680 (3.5%)	539 (11.8%)	430 (3.9%)	454 (3.9%)	64 (3.4%)	231 (3.4%)	159 (5.1%)
7. Anne Arundel	1,734 (8.6%)	969 (21.3%)	178 (1.6%)	1,194 (10.2%)	76 (4.1%)	371 (5.5%)	747 (24.1%)
8. Baltimore Co.	1,281 (6.5%)	525 (11.5%)	428 (3.9%)	877 (7.5%)	129 (6.9%)	452 (6.7%)	296 (9.5%)
9. Harford	491 (2.5%)	253 (5.6%)	176 (1.6%)	342 (2.9%)	39 (2.1%)	212 (3.2%)	91 (2.9%)
10. Carroll, Howard	527 (2.7%)	143 (3.1%)	190 (1.7%)	310 (2.7%)	42 (2.2%)	179 (2.7%)	89 (2.9%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	467 (2.4%)	146 (3.2%)	134 (1.2%)	336 (2.9%)	71 (3.8%)	111 (1.7%)	154 (5.0%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	548 (2.8%)	63 (1.4%)	82 (0.7%)	415 (3.6%)	69 (3.7%)	167 (2.5%)	179 (5.8%)
State-wide	19,662	4,550	10,941	11,675	1,871	6,703	3,101

() = % of column total

*As noted in Section 3.III.C. of this report the number of juveniles pending formal disposition was estimated based on best available data from the Administrative Office of the Courts. This activity flow is only an approximation based on the limited data available.

TABLE I (Continued)
 III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

D. Treatment Subsystem Activity Flows

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Total Commitments (Admissions) to Training Schools	2. Total Commitments (Admissions) to Forestry Camps	3. Total Admissions to Placement (Group Home/Purchase of Care) Facilities	4. Juveniles Active End of Year in Training Schools	5. Juveniles Active End of Year in Forestry Camps	6. Juveniles Active End of Year in Placement Facilities	7. Juveniles Active End of Year on Supervision (Probation/Protective Super.)	8. Juveniles Active End of Year on Community Based Aftercare
1. Baltimore City	794 (60.0%)	50 (19.8%)	472 (37.1%)	520 (62.1%)	28 (16.1%)	245 (31.7%)	1,977 (31.2%)	506 (54.2%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	46 (3.5%)	3 (1.2%)	27 (2.1%)	14 (1.7%)	3 (1.7%)	22 (2.8%)	155 (2.4%)	11 (1.2%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	48 (3.6%)	15 (5.9%)	53 (4.2%)	31 (3.7%)	9 (5.2%)	41 (5.3%)	202 (3.2%)	49 (5.3%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	40 (3.0%)	14 (5.5%)	46 (3.6%)	24 (2.9%)	7 (4.0%)	29 (3.8%)	258 (4.1%)	63 (6.8%)
5. Prince George's	106 (8.0%)	55 (21.7%)	205 (16.1%)	78 (9.3%)	38 (21.8%)	126 (16.3%)	1,475 (23.2%)	139 (14.9%)
6. Montgomery	49 (3.7%)	47 (18.6%)	142 (11.2%)	31 (3.7%)	28 (16.1%)	85 (11.0%)	619 (9.8%)	37 (4.0%)
7. Anne Arundel	23 (1.7%)	23 (9.1%)	102 (8.0%)	15 (1.8%)	20 (11.5%)	66 (8.5%)	611 (9.6%)	5 (0.5%)
8. Baltimore Co.	80 (6.0%)	5 (2.0%)	87 (6.8%)	49 (5.8%)	2 (1.1%)	65 (8.4%)	286 (4.5%)	54 (5.8%)
9. Harford	32 (2.4%)	2 (0.8%)	33 (2.6%)	16 (1.9%)	1 (0.6%)	23 (3.0%)	220 (3.5%)	22 (2.4%)
10. Carroll, Howard	16 (1.2%)	9 (3.6%)	45 (3.5%)	16 (1.9%)	9 (5.2%)	29 (3.8%)	220 (3.5%)	11 (1.2%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	44 (3.3%)	16 (6.3%)	31 (2.4%)	34 (4.1%)	19 (10.9%)	20 (2.6%)	188 (3.0%)	27 (2.9%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	45 (3.4%)	14 (5.5%)	30 (2.4%)	10 (1.2%)	10 (5.7%)	21 (2.7%)	134 (2.1%)	9 (1.0%)
State-wide	1,323	253	1,273	838	174	772	6,345	933

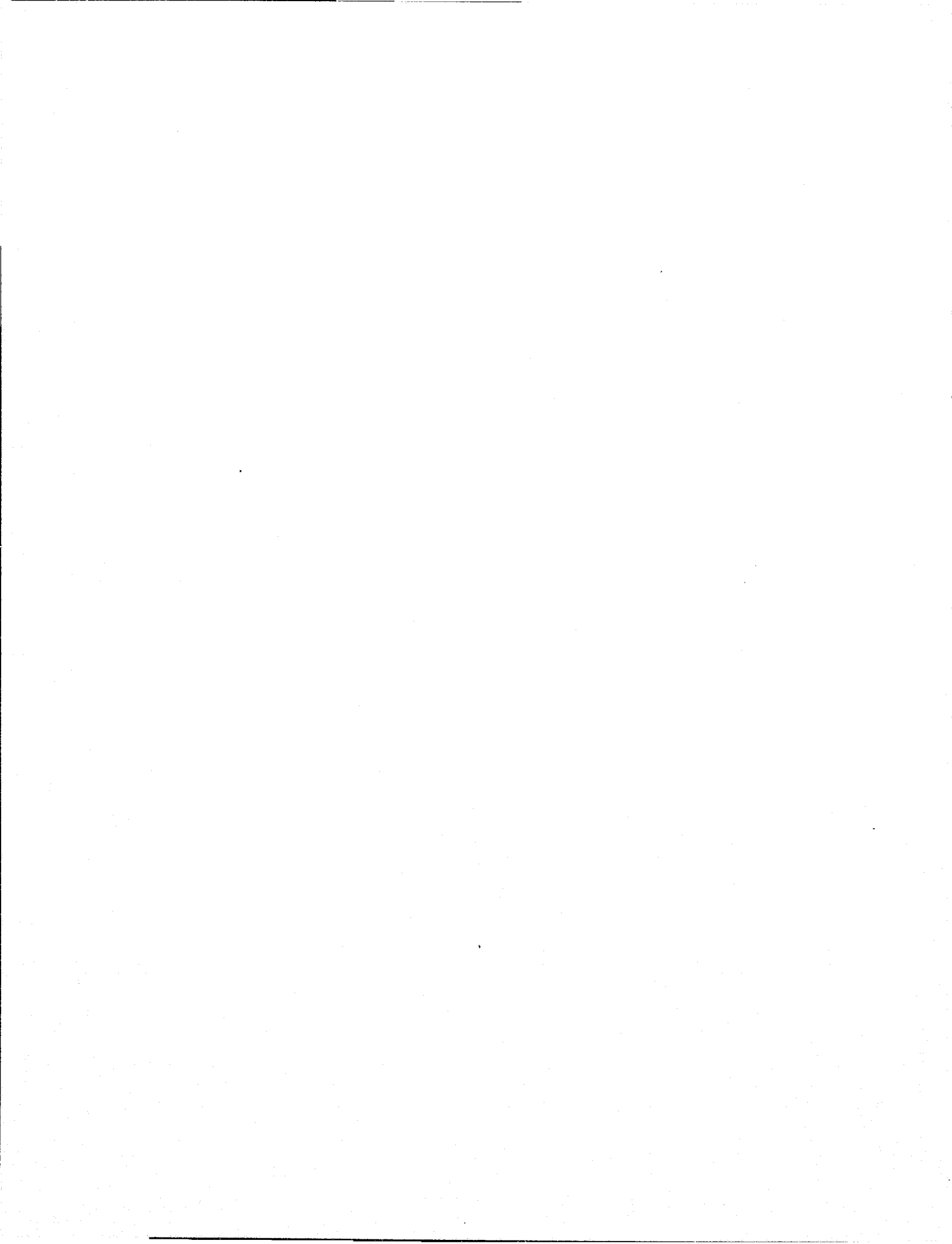
() = % of Column Total

TABLE I (Continued)
 III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY FLOWS (FY 1977)

E. Overall Juvenile Justice Component Activity Flows

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Total Juveniles Active (Awaiting Formal Disposition in Institution, on Supervision) Beg. of Year	2. Total Juveniles Active Beg. of Year, Returns, Non-police Referrals & Police Arrests for the Year
1. Baltimore City	5,152 (34.8%)	31,689 (35.3%)
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	366 (2.5%)	2,173 (2.4%)
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	491 (3.3%)	2,415 (2.7%)
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	565 (3.8%)	2,677 (3.0%)
5. Prince George's	2,541 (17.2%)	18,542 (20.7%)
6. Montgomery	1,635 (11.0%)	8,065 (9.0%)
7. Anne Arundel	1,420 (9.6%)	6,751 (7.5%)
8. Baltimore Co.	1,066 (7.2%)	8,738 (9.7%)
9. Harford	517 (3.5%)	2,333 (2.6%)
10. Carroll, Howard	402 (2.7%)	2,509 (2.8%)
11. Frederick, Wash.	465 (3.1%)	2,476 (2.8%)
12. Allegany, Garrett	195 (1.3%)	1,308 (1.5%)
State-wide	14,815	89,676

() = % of Column Total



SECTION 5: JURISDICTION COMPARISON OF OFFENSE, OFFENDER, AND CLIENT PROCESSING -
ACTIVITY RATES

Another way of comparing processing across the jurisdictions is to look at the volume of processing at a certain point (i.e., stage and/or flowpath) in the flow description and compare that to the processing at another point in the flow description for the same jurisdiction. These processing comparisons can be thought of as "activity rates" and can be represented in the form of a percentage (percent of adult arrests to total arrests, e.g., 65.4%) or a ratio (ratio of Circuit Court defendants disposed to defendant filings, e.g., .976).

Using the "activity flow" measures like those described in the previous section, a number of "activity rates" have been defined for the various components and subsystems of the adult and juvenile justice flow descriptions. These "activity rates" are listed below along with a brief explanation of their meaning, how they were calculated using the flow diagram descriptions, and the resulting State-wide calculated numerical value as derived from Figures 3 and 4.

Table 2, which follows this listing, shows these same "activity rates" for the various jurisdictions (grouped into the twelve District Court districts). The "activity rates" for any jurisdiction not specifically shown in Table 2 can be determined by using the respective jurisdiction flow diagrams as shown in Appendix A.

Some caution should be taken in comparing the activity rates of the various jurisdictions. Variation in some rates between the jurisdictions may be the result of factors that are not fully explained by the flow description (e.g., the severity of the crimes against the offender, prior criminal history of the offender population, socio-economic characteristics of the offender population). In addition, the processing rates may be influenced by the fact that the quality of data and data reporting may not always be uniform across the jurisdictions.

- I. Law Enforcement Component Activity Rates (Figure 3 Flow Diagram)
 - A. Offense Subsystem Activity Rates
 1. Percent of Reported Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means - Indicator of the portion of actual offenses (i.e., Part I including other assaults) reported to the law enforcement

agencies which have been "solved" through arrest or other action.

- a. Calculation - Sum of the flowpaths "Cleared Under 18" and "Others Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means" (flowpaths from Stage 11 to Stage 12) divided by the total flow at Stage 11.
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{81,822}{273,986} = 29.9\%$
2. Offenses Cleared by Arrest of Persons Under 18 - Indicator of the percentage of the total actual offenses cleared that were cleared by the arrest of juveniles.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath "Cleared Under 18" (flowpath from Stage 11 to Stage 12) divided by the sum of the flowpaths "Cleared Under 18" and "Others Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means" (flowpaths from Stage 11 to Stage 12).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{21,349}{81,822} = 26.1\%$
3. Ratio of Total Offenses Cleared to Total Arrests (for these same offenses) - Indicator of the average number of offenses cleared by an arrest.
- a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths "Cleared Under 18" and "Others Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means" (flowpaths from Stage 11 to Stage 12) divided by Total Police Arrests (at Stage 14) less the adult arrests for the Part II offenses (less other assaults) and driving under the influence (DUI) from Stages 15 and the juvenile arrests for the Part II offenses (less other assaults) from Stage 16.
 - b. Calculated Value (Statewide) - $\frac{81,822}{72,003} = 1.136$
4. Ratio of Total "Juvenile" Offenses Cleared to Total Juvenile Arrests (for these same offenses) - Indicator of the average number of offenses cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Cleared Under 18" (flowpath from Stage 11 to Stage 12) divided by Total Juvenile Arrests less juvenile arrests for Part II offenses (less other assaults) from Stage 16.
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{21,349}{30,610} = .697$
- B. Apprehension Subsystem Activity Rates
1. Percent of Total Arrests, Arrests of Adults - Indicator of portion of total arrests which are arrests of persons over 18.
- a. Calculation - The flow at Stage 15 (Adult Arrests) divided by the flow at Stage 14 (Total Police Arrests).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{114,923}{175,749} = 65.4\%$

2. Percent of Total Adult Arrests, Arrests for Part I Offenses (includes other assaults) - Indicator of portion of total adult arrests which are arrests for the Part I (includes other assaults) offense category (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, all assaults, burglary, all larceny (includes motor vehicle theft)).
 - a. Calculation - The sum of the Part I adult arrest flowpaths from Stage 15 to Stage 18 divided by total adult arrests (flow at Stage 15).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{41,393}{114,923} = 36.0\%$

3. Percent of Total Juvenile Arrests, Arrests for Part I (includes other assaults) - Indication of portion of total juvenile arrests which are arrests for the Part I (includes other assaults) offense category (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, all assaults, burglary, all larceny (includes motor vehicle theft)).
 - a. Calculation - The sum of the Part I juvenile arrest flowpaths from Stage 16 to Stage 17 divided by total juvenile arrests (flow at Stage 16).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{30,610}{60,826} = 50.3\%$

4. Percent of Adult Part I Arrests, Arrests for "Person-to-Person" Crimes (includes all assaults) - Indicator of portion of adult Part I arrests (includes other assaults) which are arrests for criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and all assaults.
 - a. Calculation - The sum of the Part I adult arrest flowpaths for criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and all assaults (flowpaths from Stage 15 to Stage 18) divided by the sum of the Part I adult arrest flowpaths (flowpaths from Stage 15 to Stage 18).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{20,517}{41,393} = 49.6\%$

5. Percent of Juvenile Part I Arrests, Arrests for "Person-to-Person" Crimes (includes all assaults) - Indicator of portion of juvenile Part I arrests (includes other assaults) which are arrests for criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and all assaults.
 - a. Calculation - The sum of the Part I juvenile arrest flowpaths for criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and all assaults (flowpaths from Stage 16 to Stage 17) divided by the sum of the Part I juvenile arrest flowpaths (flowpaths from Stage 16 to Stage 17).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{7,262}{30,610} = 23.7\%$

II. Adult Processing Component Activity Rates (Figure 3 Flow Diagram)

A. District Court Subsystem and Bail Subsystem Activity Rates

1. Ratio of Arrests Pending Disposition End of Year (FY 77) to Arrests Disposed - Indicator of relative proportion of defendants awaiting court disposition (District Court); also may be an estimate of the portion of a year that would be required to dispose of these arrests based on the number of defendants disposed during the past year. For example, a value of .250 would mean the number of defendants pending disposition is 25% of the number of defendants disposed for the year. At last years rate of disposing of defendants it would take 25 % of a year or approximately 91 days to dispose of the defendants pending disposition (assuming no new defendants entering the system).
 - a. Calculation - The flowpath entitled "Arrests Pending Disposition End of Year" (exiting flowpath from Stage 19) divided by the flowpath entitled "Arrests Disposed" (flowpath from Stage 19 to Stage 20).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{21,757}{123,200} = .177$

2. Percent of Defendants Detained at or Near District Court Disposition - Indicator of the portion of defendants (criminal only) who are detained at or near the time of District Court disposition (does not include defendants detained who shortly thereafter post bond or defendants released after bail review).
 - a. Calculation - The flow at Stage 24 ("Pre-trial Detention at or Near District Court Disposition") divided by the flow at Stage 22 (total criminal defendants not including driving under the influence).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{14,733}{110,770} = 13.3\%$

3. Percent of Defendants Released on ROR - Indicator of the portion of defendants (criminal only) released by the District Court on ROR at or near the time of District Court disposition.
 - a. Calculation - The flowpath entitled "ROR" (flowpath from Stage 23 to Stage 25) divided by the flow at Stage 22 (total criminal defendants not including driving under the influence).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{53,507}{110,770} = 48.3\%$

4. Percent of District Court Defendants to Circuit Court - Indicator of portion of defendant caseload boundover to Circuit Court (indictable offenses) or praying a jury trial from the District Court to the Circuit Court.
 - a. Calculation - The total flow at Stage 32 ("To Circuit Court") divided by the total flow at Stage 25 (total District Court defendant cases).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{16,857}{122,550} = 13.8\%$

5. "Indictable" Defendants as a Percent of Total to Circuit Court - Indicator of "indictable" portion of total District Court defendant caseload to Circuit Court (i.e., indictable defendants, pray jury trial defendants and appeal from District Court defendants).
- a. Calculation - The flowpaths "Held for Grand Jury" and "Preliminary Hearing Held for Circuit Court" (from Stage 25 to Stage 32) divided by the total flow at Stage 33 ("District Court Defendants to Circuit Court").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{10,022}{19,096} = 52.5\%$
6. "Pray Jury" Defendants as a Percent of Total to Circuit Court - Indicator of "pray jury" portion of total District Court defendant caseload to Circuit Court (i.e., indictable defendants, pray jury trial defendants, and appeal from District Court defendants).
- a. Calculation - The flowpaths entitled "Pray Jury Trial - Criminal" and "Pray Jury Trial - DUI" (from Stage 25 to Stage 32) divided by the total flow at Stage 33 ("District Court Defendants to Circuit Court").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{6,835}{19,096} = 35.8\%$
7. "Appeal" Defendants as a Percent of Total to Circuit Court - Indicator of "appeal" portion of total District Court defendant caseload to Circuit Court (i.e., indictable defendants, pray jury trial defendants, and appeal from District Court defendants).
- a. Calculation - The flowpaths entitled "Appeal Criminal" and "Appeal-DUI" (from Stage 31 to Stage 33) divided by total flow at Stage 33 ("District Court Defendants to Circuit Court").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{2,239}{19,096} = 11.7\%$
8. Part I Offenders as a Percent of Defendants to Circuit Court - Indicator of portion of "indictable" and "pray jury trial" defendants charged with a Part I (including all assaults) offense (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, all assaults, burglary, all larceny (includes motor vehicle theft)).
- a. Calculation - Sum of Part I crime type flowpaths (from Stage 32 to Stage 33) divided by total flow at Stage 32 ("To Circuit Court").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{10,122}{16,857} = 60.0\%$
9. Part I Offenders as a Percent of Defendants to District Court - Indicator of portion of defendants disposed of at the District Court level charged with a Part I (including all assaults) offense (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, all assaults, burglary, all larceny (includes motor vehicle theft)).
- a. Calculation - Sum of Part I crime type flowpaths (from Stage 26 to Stage 27) divided by total flow at Stage 27 (District Court disposed).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{38,655}{105,261} = 36.7\%$

10. Public/Panel Attorney Representation as a Percent of District Court Disposed - Indicator of portion of defendant cases disposed at the District Court represented by the Office of the Public Defender (includes staff and panel attorneys).
- a. Calculation - Sum of "Public" and "Panel" flowpaths (from Stage 25 to Stage 26) divided by total flow at Stage 26 (District Court disposed).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{27,547}{105,263} = 26.2\%$
11. Guilty/PBV as a Percent of District Court Disposed - Indicator of portion of defendant cases disposed of at the District Court where the disposition was guilty or probation before verdict or judgement.
- a. Calculation - Sum of "Guilty" and "PBV" flowpaths (from Stage 28) divided by total flow at Stage 27 ("District Court Action").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{58,197}{105,263} = 55.3\%$
12. Guilty/PBV as a Percent of Total to "Trial" - Indicator of portion of those to District Court "trial" that are found or plead guilty or receive a verdict of probation before verdict or judgement.
- a. Calculation - "Guilty" and "PBV" flowpaths (from Stage 28) divided by the total flow at Stage 28 ("District Court Trial").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{58,197}{70,476} = 82.6\%$
13. Percent of District Court Convicted Who Appeal - Indicator of portion of those defendants convicted at the District Court who subsequently appeal their conviction and/or sentence to the Circuit Court.
- a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths entitled "Appeal Criminal" and "Appeal - DUI" (from Stage 31 to Stage 33) divided by the total flow at Stage 31 ("District Court Sentence").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{2,239}{41,245} = 5.4\%$
- B. Circuit Court Subsystem Activity Rates*
- 1 Ratio of Circuit Court Defendants Disposed to Defendant Filings - Indicator of whether the Circuit Court is disposing of defendant cases more quickly (ratio greater than 1) or less quickly (ratio less than 1) than new defendant cases are being filed.
- a. Calculation - The flowpath entitled "Disposed Circuit Court" (from Stage 36 to Stage 37) divided by the flowpath entitled "Filed Circuit Court" (from Stage 35 to Stage 36).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{20,540}{21,045} = .976$

*As noted in Section 3.II.B.3. of this report, the Circuit Court defendant flow descriptions were estimated based on the best available data (primarily from the District and Circuit Courts). The activity rates, therefore, are best estimates given the quality of data currently available.

2. Ratio of Circuit Court Defendants Pending Disposition End of Year (FY 77) to Defendants Disposed - Indicator of relative proportion of defendants awaiting Circuit Court disposition; also may be an estimate of the portion of a year that would be required to dispose of these defendants based on the number of Circuit Court defendants disposed during the past year. For example, a value of .500 would mean the number of defendants pending disposition is 50% of the number of defendants disposed for the year. At last years rate of disposing of defendants it would take 50% of a year or approximately 183 days to dispose of the defendants pending disposition (assuming no new defendants entering the system).
- Calculation - The flowpath entitled "Pending Disposition End of Year" (exiting flowpath from Stage 36) divided by the flowpath entitled "Disposed Circuit Court" (flowpath from Stage 36 to Stage 37).
 - Calculated Value - $\frac{8,567}{20,540} = .417$
3. Public/Panel Attorney Representation as a Percent of Circuit Court Disposed - Indicator of portion of defendant cases disposed at the Circuit Court represented by the Office of the Public Defender (includes staff and panel attorney's).
- Calculation - Sum of "Public" and "Panel" flowpaths (from Stage 38 to Stage 39) divided by the total flow at Stage 37 ("Total Disposed Circuit Court").
 - Calculated Value - $\frac{11,733}{20,540} = 57.1\%$
4. "Guilty" as a Percent of Circuit Court Disposed - Indicator of the portion of defendant cases disposed of at the Circuit Court where the disposition was guilty (includes probation before verdict or judgement).
- Calculation - Flow at Stage 41 ("Circuit Court Convicted") divided by flow at Stage 39 ("Circuit Court Action").
 - Calculated Value - $\frac{13,329}{20,540} = 64.9\%$
5. "Guilty" as a Percent of Total Guilty and Not Guilty - Indicator of portion of those to Circuit Court "trial" that are found or plead guilty (includes probation before verdict or judgement).
- Calculation - "Guilty" flowpath (from Stage 40 to Stage 41) divided by the total flow of Stage 40 ("Circuit Court Trial").
 - Calculated Value - $\frac{13,329}{14,523} = 91.8\%$
6. Jury Trial as a Percent of Total to Trial - Indicator of the portion of Circuit Court defendant to trial (includes guilty pleas) where there is a jury trial.
- Calculation - "Jury Trial" flowpath (from Stage 39 to Stage 40) divided by the total flow at Stage 40 ("Circuit Court Trial").
 - Calculated Value - $\frac{1,340}{14,523} = 9.2\%$

C. Corrections Subsystem Activity Rates

1. Sentenced to State Incarceration as a Percent of Total Convicted (District and Circuit Courts) - Indicator of portion of defendants convicted (District and Circuit Courts combined) receiving sentences of incarceration to a State institution.
 - a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths "DOC" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) and "D.C. Sent. DOC" (from Stage 31 to Stage 43) divided by the sum of the total flow at Stage 31 ("District Court Sentence") and Stage 42 ("Circuit Court Sentence").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{4,579}{54,574} = 8.4\%$
2. Sentenced to State Probation as a Percent of Total Convicted (District and Circuit Courts) - Indicator of portion of defendants convicted (District and Circuit Courts combined) receiving sentences of probation to the State's Division of Parole and Probation.
 - a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths "State Probation" (from Stage 42 to Stage 51) and "DC Sent. Probation" (from Stage 31 to Stage 51) divided by the sum of the total flows at Stage 31 ("District Court Sentence") and Stage 42 ("Circuit Court Sentence").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{18,214}{54,574} = 33.4\%$
3. Sentenced to Local Jail as a Percent of Total Convicted (District and Circuit Court)* - Indicator of portion of defendants convicted (District and Circuit Courts combined) receiving sentences of incarceration to local jail or local correctional facilities.
 - a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths "Local Jail" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) and "D.C. Jail Sent." (from Stage 31 to Stage 43) divided by the sum of the total flows at Stage 31 ("District Court Sentence") and Stage 42 ("Circuit Court Sentence").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{5,558}{54,574} = 10.2\%$
4. Ratio of Active State Inmate Population End of Year (FY 77) to Offenders Sentenced to State Incarceration During the Year - Indicator of relative ratio of active inmates to new court commitments; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected inmate incarceration (in years) prior to release for inmates sentenced to State corrections.
 - a. Calculation - Sum of the flowpaths "Active End of Year DOC" (exiting flowpath from Stage 43) and "Active End of Year In-Institution" (exiting flowpath from Stage 46) divided by the sum of the flowpaths "DOC" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) and "D.C. Sent. DOC" (from Stage 31 to Stage 43).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{8,474}{4,579} = 1.851$

*As noted in Section 3.II.C.1. of this report the number of local jail sentenced offenders was estimated. This activity rate, therefore, is only an approximation based on the limited data currently available.

5. Ratio of Active State Probation Population End of Year (FY 77) to Offenders Sentenced to State Probation During the Year - Indicator of relative ratio of active probationers to new probation intake; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected offender stay on supervision (in years) for offenders sentenced to State Probation.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Probation Active End of Year" (from Stage 53 to Stage 54) divided by the total flow at Stage 52 ("Total Probation Intake").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{28,629}{18,214} = 1.572$
6. Ratio of Active State Parole Population End of Year (FY 77) to Offender Intake to State Parole During the Year - Indicator of relative ratio of active parolees to new parole intake; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected offender stay on supervision (in years) for offenders sentenced to State Parole.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Parole Active End of Year" (from Stage 50 to Stage 54) divided by the total flow at Stage 49 (parole intake).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{5,012}{2,535} = 1.977$
7. Ratio of Active Local Jail Sentenced Inmates End of Year (FY 77) to Offenders Sentenced to Local Jail During the Year* - Indicator of relative ratio of active locally sentenced inmates to new local sentence commitments; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected inmate incarceration (in years) for inmates sentenced to local jail or correctional facilities.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Active End of Year Jail Sent." (exiting flowpath from Stage 43) divided by the sum of the flowpaths "Local Jail" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) and "D.C. Jail Sent." (from Stage 31 to Stage 43).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{491}{5,558} = .088$
8. State Inmates Active in Local Jail End of the Year (FY 77) as a Percent of Total Active State Inmates End of Year (FY 77) - Indicator of percentage of total State inmates that are housed in local jails and correctional facilities as of the end of the year.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Active End of Year DOC" (exiting flowpath from Stage 43) divided by the sum of the flowpaths "Active End of Year DOC" (exiting flowpath from Stage 43) and "Active End of Year In-Institution" (exiting flowpath from Stage 46).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{1,088}{8,474} = 12.8\%$

*Due to estimates made in determining the number of locally sentenced inmates, this activity rate is only an approximation based on the limited data currently available.

9. Parole/Mandatory Release as a Percent of Total DOC Releases - Indicator of percentage of releases from State institutions where the release is via parole or mandatory release.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Parole/Mandatory Release" (flowpath from Stage 47 to Stage 48) divided by the total flow at Stage 47 ("DOC Releases for the Year").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{2,419}{3,949} = 61.3\%$
10. Male Inmates Committed to DOC for Part I Offenses as a Percent of Total Male Commitments - Indicator of percentage of new male commitments to the Division of Correction where the committing charge(s) included a Part I Offense (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny).
- a. Calculation - Flowpaths from Stage 44 to Stage 45 for the Part I offenses divided by the total flow at Stage 44 (total male commitments).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{2,717}{4,259} = 63.8\%$
11. State Parole Intake for Part I Offenses as a Percent of Total State Parole Intake - Indicator of percentage of parole intake to Division of Parole and Probation where the committing charge(s) included a Part I offense (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny).
- a. Calculation - Flowpaths from Stage 48 to Stage 49 for the Part I offenses divided by the total flow at Stage 48 (total parole intake).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{1,463}{2,535} = 57.7\%$
12. State Probation Intake for Part I Offenses as a Percent of Total State Probation Intake - Indicator of percentage of probation intake to Division of Parole and Probation where the committing charge(s) included a Part I offense (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny).
- a. Calculation - Flowpaths from Stage 51 to Stage 52 for the Part I offenses divided by the total flow of Stage 52 (total probation intake).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{6,677}{18,214} = 36.7\%$
13. Percent of Actively Supervised Cases, Intensive Cases - Indicator of percentage of actively supervised parole and probation cases where the case is an intensively supervised case.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Intensive" (exiting flowpath from Stage 55) divided by the sum of the flowpaths "Honor", "Standby", and "Intensive" (exiting flowpaths from Stage 55).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{7,171}{25,200} = 28.5\%$

D. Overall Adult System Activity Rates

1. Total Convicted/PBV (District and Circuit Court) as a Percent of Total Arrests Disposed - Indicator of portion of total defendants disposed who are subsequently convicted or received probation before verdict/judgement.
 - a. Calculation - Sum of flows at Stage 31 ("District Court Sentence"), Stage 42 ("Circuit Court Sentence") and the flowpath "PBV" (exiting Stage 28) divided by the number of arrests disposed (flowpath from Stage 19 to Stage 20).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{71,526}{123,200} = 58.1\%^*$
2. Sentenced to State Institutions as a Percent of Total Arrests Disposed - Indicator of portion of total defendants disposed who are subsequently convicted and sentenced to State incarceration.
 - a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths "DOC" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) and "D.C. Sent. DOC" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) divided by the number of arrests disposed (flowpath from Stage 19 to Stage 20).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{4,579}{123,200} = 3.7\%$
3. Sentenced to State Probation as a Percent of Total Arrests Disposed - Indicator of portion of total defendants disposed who are subsequently convicted and sentenced to State Probation.
 - a. Calculation - Flow at State 51 (probation intake) divided by the number of arrests disposed (flowpath from Stage 19 to Stage 20).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{18,214}{123,200} = 14.8\%$
4. Sentenced to Local Jail as a Percent of Total Arrests Disposed** - Indicator of portion of total defendants disposed, who are subsequently convicted and sentenced to a local jail or correctional facility.
 - a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths "Local Jail" (from Stage 42 to Stage 43) and "D.C. Jail Sent." (from Stage 31 to Stage 43) divided by the number of arrests disposed (flowpath from Stage 19 to Stage 20).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{5,558}{123,200} = 4.5\%$
5. Ratio of Adults Active Beginning of Year to Total Adult CJS Processing - Indicator of relative proportion of "offenders" processed who are active in the system; also may be an indicator of what portion of "offenders" are actively awaiting processing or being processed (one might interpret a higher proportion as an indicator of the severity of the "offender" population or severity with which the "offender" population is being processed; the proportion might also be thought of as a "retention" rate for the adult system).

*Excluding probation before verdict/judgement as a conviction would result in a calculated value of $\frac{54,574}{123,200} = 44.3\%$

**As noted previously, the number of local jail sentenced offenders was estimated. This activity rate, therefore, is only an approximation based on the limited data currently available.

- a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 6 ("Adults Active Beginning of Year") divided by flow at Stage 4 ("CJS Total Active Beginning of Year and New Arrests for the Year").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{69,827}{200,237} = .349$
6. Percentage of Active Pending Disposition to Total Adults Active (Beginning of Year) - Indicator of the percentage of the "active" population represented by "offenders" awaiting disposition, also an indicator of relative proportion of active population which is awaiting disposition versus active on supervision or in corrections.
- a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths entitled "Active Awaiting Circuit Court Disposition Beg. of Year" and "Arrests Pending Disposition Beg. of Year" (flowpaths from Stage 6 to Stages 36 and 19 respectively) divided by the total flow at Stage 6 ("Adults Active Beginning of Year").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{26,274}{69,827} = 37.6\%$
7. Percentage of Active Incarceration to Total Incarcerated and Supervised Adults Active (Beginning of Year) - Indicator of percentage of total active population either incarcerated or on supervision represented by inmates active in Stage institutions and local jails and correctional facilities.
- a. Calculation - Sum of flows at Stage 7 ("Active DOC Beg. of Year") and Stage 8 ("Active Local Jail Beg. of Year") divided by the total flow at Stage 6 ("Adults Active Beginning of Year") less the flowpaths "Active Awaiting Circuit Court Disposition Beg. of Year" (from Stage 6 to Stage 36), "Arrests Pending Disposition Beginning of Year" (from Stage 6 to Stage 19), and "Active Add" (from Stage 6 to Stage 54).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{9,005}{42,346} = 21.3\%$
8. Percentage of Active Supervision to Total Incarcerated and Supervised Adults Active (Beginning of Year) - Indicator of percentage of active population represented by offenders actively under supervision by the Division of Parole and Probation.
- a. Calculation - Sum of flowpaths "Active Probation Beginning of Year" and "Active Parole Beginning of Year" (flowpaths from Stage 6 to Stages 53 and 50 respectively) divided by total flow at Stage 6 ("Adults Active Beginning of Year") less the flowpaths "Active Awaiting Circuit Court Disposition Beg. of Year" (from Stage 6 to Stage 36), "Arrests Pending Disposition Beginning of Year" (from Stage 6 to Stage 19), and "Active Add" (from Stage 6 to Stage 54).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{33,341}{42,346} = 78.7\%$

III. Juvenile Processing Component Activity Rates - (Figure 4 Flow Diagram)

A. Intake Subsystem Activity Rates

1. Percent of Law Enforcement Arrests of Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Services Intake* - Indicator of the portion of reported law enforcement arrests of juveniles which are referred to Juvenile Services intake for processing.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Police to JSA Intake" (flowpath from Stage 7 to Stage 8) divided by total flow at Stage 7 (juvenile police arrests).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{37,460}{60,826} = 61.6\%$
2. Non-Police Referrals as a Percent of Total Intake - Indicator of the portion of Juvenile Services intake which is non-police initiated.
 - a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 4 ("Non-Police Disposed by JSA") divided by flow at Stage 8 ("Juvenile Services Administration Intake").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{12,398}{50,342} = 24.6\%$
3. Percent of Juvenile Services Intake Detained - Indicator of portion of Juvenile Service intake detained either in juvenile detention or training schools facilities.
 - a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 13 ("Detained") divided by flow at State 8 ("Juvenile Services Administration Intake").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{6,651}{50,342} = 13.2\%$
4. Ratio of Active Detention Population End of Year (FY 77) to Juveniles Detained During the Year - Indicator of relative proportion of active detentioners to new detentions; also may be an indicator or rough approximator of the average length of expected stay in custody (in fraction of a year) for juveniles detained.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Active Detention End of Year" (flowpath exiting Stage 14) divided by the flow at Stage 13 ("Detained").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{270}{6,651} = .041$
5. Percent of Juvenile Services Intake Placed in Shelter Care - Indicator of portion of Juvenile Services intake placed in emergency shelter care facilities prior to adjudication or disposition.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Shelter Care" (flowpath from Stage 8 to Stage 16) divided by total flow at Stage 8 ("Juvenile Services Administration Intake").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{2,642}{50,342} = 5.2\%$

*As noted in Section 3.III.A.2. of this report the number of police arrests of juveniles referred to Juvenile Services intake was estimated. This activity rate, therefore, is only an approximation based on the limited data currently available.

B. Informal Subsystem Activity Rates

1. Percent of Total Intake Disapproved or Closed - Indicator of portion of Juvenile Services intake where the complaint against the juvenile is disapproved or closed at intake and no further action is taken.
 - a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 17 ("Disapproved/Closed at Intake") divided by the flow at Stage 16 ("JSA Intake Screening").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{26,315}{50,342} = 52.3\%$
2. Percent of Disapproved/Closed Cases Police Referrals - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases disapproved or closed at intake where the referral source was the police as opposed to a non-police source of referral.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Police" (flowpath from Stage 17 to Stage 18) divided by flow at Stage 17 ("Disapproved/Closed at Intake").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{20,275}{26,315} = 77.0\%$
3. Percent of Disapproved/Closed Cases Delinquent - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases disapproved or closed at intake where the major complaint against the juvenile was a delinquent act (i.e., robbery, all assaults, burglary, all larceny, all UCR Part II offenses).
 - a. Calculation - Delinquent flowpaths exiting Stage 18 divided by the total flow at Stage 18 (total disapproved/closed).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{22,690}{26,315} = 86.2\%$
4. Percent of Disapproved/Closed Cases CINS - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases disapproved or closed at intake where the major complaint against the juvenile was a CINS (child in need of supervision, e.g., truant, runaway, ungovernable) act.
 - a. Calculation - "CINS" flowpath exiting Stage 18 divided by the total flow at Stage 18 (total disapproved/closed).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{3,513}{26,315} = 13.3\%$
5. Percent of Total Intake Informally Processed - Indicator of portion of Juvenile Services intake where the complaint against the juvenile is informally processed without court interaction.
 - a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 19 ("Informal Manner of Handling") divided by flow at Stage 16 ("JSA Intake Screening").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{4,789}{50,342} = 9.5\%$
6. Percent of Informal Cases Police Referrals - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases informally handled at intake where the referral source was the police as opposed to a non-police source of referral.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Police" (flowpath from Stage 19 to Stage 20) divided by flow at Stage 19 ("Informal Manner of Handling").

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{3,547}{4,789} = 74.1\%$

7. Percent of Informal Cases Delinquent - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases processed informally where the major complaint against the juvenile was a delinquent act (i.e., robbery, all assaults, burglary, all larceny, all UCR Part II Offenses)

a. Calculation - Delinquent flowpaths (from Stage 20 to Stage 21) divided by the total flow at Stage 20 (total informal).

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{3,949}{4,789} = 82.5\%$

8. Percent of Informal Cases CINS - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases processed informally where the major complaint against the juvenile was a CINS (child in need of supervision, e.g., truant, runaway, ungovernable) act.

a. Calculation - "CINS" flowpath from Stage 20 to Stage 21 divided by the total flow at Stage 20 (total informal).

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{828}{4,789} = 17.3\%$

C. Formal Subsystem Activity Rates

1. Ratio of Active Awaiting Formal Adjudication End of Year (FY 77) to Total Formally Disposed for the Year* - Indicator of relative proportion of juveniles awaiting court action; also may be an estimator of the portion of a year that would be required to dispose of these juveniles based on the number of juveniles disposed formally during the past year. For example, a value of .250 would mean the number of juveniles pending disposition is 25% of the number of juveniles disposed for the year. At last years rate of disposing of juveniles it would take 25% of a year or approximately 91 days to dispose of the juveniles pending disposition (assuming no new juveniles entering the system).

a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Pending End of Year" (exiting flowpath from Stage 23) divided by the flow at Stage 24 (formally disposed).

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{4,550}{19,662} = .231$

2. Percent of Total Intake Processed Formally - Indicator of portion of Juvenile Services intake where the complaint against the juvenile is referred for formal court processing.

a. Calculation - Flowpaths entitled "Formal Intake" (flowpath from Stage 16 to Stage 23) divided by the total flow at Stage 23 ("JSA Intake Screening").

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{19,238}{50,342} = 38.2\%$

3. Percent of Formal Cases Police Referrals - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases formally disposed where the referral source was the police as opposed to a non-police source of referral.

a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Police" (flowpath from Stage 23 to Stage 24) divided by flow at Stage 24 (formally disposed).

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{14,546}{19,662} = 74.0\%$

*As noted in Section 3.III.C.2. and 3.5f of this report, the Juvenile Court inventory of backlogged cases was estimated based on best available data from the Administrative Office of the Courts. This activity rate, therefore, is only an estimate given the quality of data currently available.



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1 OF 4

4. Percent of Formal Cases Delinquent - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases processed formally where the major complaint against the juvenile was a delinquent act (i.e., robbery, all assaults, burglary, all larceny, all UCR Part II offenses).
 - a. Calculation - Delinquent flowpaths (from Stage 24 to Stage 25) divided by the total flow at Stage 24 (formally disposed).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{16,315}{19,662} = 83.0\%$

5. Percent of Formal Cases CINS - Indicator of portion of juvenile cases processed formally where the major complaint against the juvenile was a CINS (Child in Need of Supervision - e.g., truant, runaway, ungovernable) act.
 - a. Calculation - "CINS" flowpath from Stage 24 to Stage 25 divided by the total flow at Stage 24 (formally disposed).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{1,149}{19,662} = 5.8\%$

6. Public/Panel Attorney Representation as a Percent of Processed Formally - Indicator of portion of juveniles formally disposed represented by the Office of the Public Defender (includes staff and panel attorneys).
 - a. Calculation - Sum of "w/Public Defender" and "Panel Attorney" flowpaths (from Stage 25 to Stage 26) divided by total formally disposed (flow at Stage 25).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{10,941}{19,662} = 55.6\%$

7. Percent of Juvenile Court Cases Where Jurisdiction is Waived - Indicator of portion of juvenile court cases where the juvenile court's jurisdiction over the complaint(s) against the juvenile are waived in favor of adult processing.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath exiting Stage 26 entitled "Jurisdiction Waived" divided by the total flow at Stage 26 ("Juvenile Court Action")
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{425}{19,523} = 2.2\%$

8. Percent of Juvenile Court Cases Adjudicated - Indicator of portion of juvenile court cases where the complaint(s) against the juvenile is sustained and an adjudicated disposition follows.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Adjudicated" (flowpath from Stage 26 to Stage 27) divided by total flow at Stage 26 ("Juvenile Court Action").
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{11,675}{19,523} = 59.8\%$

9. Percent Adjudicated Where Court Sentence is to Training School/Forestry Camp - Indicator of portion of adjudicated juveniles committed to a training school or forestry camp (does not include juveniles committed to juvenile services for placement and subsequently committed to training schools/forestry camps as well as other admissions to training schools, forestry camps, e.g., returns from leave, commitment after hearing).

a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 31 ("Commitment Training School/Forestry Camp") divided by flow at Stage 28 ("Adjudicated Disposition").

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{802}{11,675} = 6.9\%$

10. Percent Adjudicated Where Court Sentence is Commitment to JSA/Placement - Indicator of portion of adjudicated juveniles committed to Juvenile Services for placement (includes some juveniles subsequently committed to training schools/forestry camps) as well as juveniles committed to group home and purchase of care placements (does not include admissions to placement facilities resulting from returns, e.g., returns from leave, placement after rehearing).

a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 40 ("Commitment to JSA/Group Home or Purchase of Care") divided by the flow at Stage 28 ("Adjudicated Disposition").

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{1,069}{11,675} = 9.2\%$

11. Percent Adjudicated Where Court Sentence is Supervision - Indicator of portion of adjudicated juveniles placed on probation or protective supervision (probation for CINS).

a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 45 ("Protective Supervision/Probation") divided by the flow at Stage 28 ("Adjudicated Disposition").

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{6,703}{11,675} = 57.4\%$

12. Percent Adjudicated Where Court Sentence is "All Other" Dispositions - Indicator of portion of adjudicated juveniles receiving other dispositions, e.g., restitution/fine, custody awarded, referral other agency, suspended sentence.

a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 29 ("All Other Dispositions") divided by the flow at Stage 28 ("Adjudicated Disposition").

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{3,101}{11,675} = 26.6\%$

D. Treatment Subsystem Activity Rates

1. Ratio of Active Training School Population End of Year (FY 77) to Total Commitments to Training Schools During the Year - Indicator of relative ratio of active training school commitments to total commitments; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected stay (in years) for juveniles admitted to training schools.

a. Calculation - Flowpath "Active End of Year" (flowpath exiting Stage 35) divided by the flowpath "Commitment to Training School" (Flowpath from Stage 34 to Stage 35).

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{838}{1,323} = .633$

2. Ratio of Active Forestry Camp Population End of Year (FY 77) to Total Admissions to Forestry Camp for the Year - Indicator of relative ratio of active forestry camp admissions; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected stay (in years) for juveniles admitted to forestry camps.

a. Calculation - Flowpath "Active End of Year" (flowpath exiting Stage 38) divided by the flowpath "Forestry Camp Admissions" (flowpath from Stage 37 to Stage 38).

b. Calculated Value - $\frac{174}{253} = .688$

3. Ratio of Active Aftercare Inventory End of Year (FY 77) to Total Aftercare Admissions for the Year - Indicator of relative ratio of active community aftercare cases under supervision to total community aftercare admissions; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected aftercare stay (in years) for juveniles placed on community aftercare.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath "Active End of Year" (flowpath exiting Stage 39) divided by the aftercare admission flow into Stage 39 (flowpaths from Stage 35 and 38 to Stage 39 respectfully).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{933}{1,369} = .682$

4. Ratio of Active Placements End of Year (FY 77) to Total Placement Admissions for the Year - Indicator of relative ratio of the active placement facility population to total admissions to placement facilities; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected placement stay (in years) for juveniles admitted to placement (group home, purchase of care) facilities.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpath "Active End of Year" (flowpath exiting Stage 44) divided by the flowpath entitled "Admissions to Placement" (flowpath from Stage 43 to Stage 44).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{772}{1,273} = .606$

5. Ratio of Active Supervision End of Year (FY 77) to Total Supervision Intake for the Year - Indicator of relative ratio of active juveniles on probation/protective supervision to total intake to probation/protective supervision; also may be an indicator or rough approximation of the average length of expected stay on supervision (in years) for juveniles placed on supervision.
 - a. Calculation - Flowpaths "Active End of Year" (flowpaths exiting Stage 47) divided by the flowpath entitled "Protective Supervision/ Probation Intake" (from Stage 46 to Stage 47).
 - b. Calculated Value - $\frac{6,345}{6,703} = .947$

E. Overall Juvenile System Activity Rates

1. Formally Adjudicated Juvenile as a Percent of Total Juveniles Disposed by JSA - Indicator of portion of juveniles formally adjudicated as a percent of total juveniles disposed (i.e., formal, informal, and disapproved/closed at intake) by the Juvenile Services Administration.
 - a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 28 ("Adjudicated Disposition") divided by the Sum of the flows at Stage 18 (disapproved closed at intake), Stage 20 (informal disposed) and Stage 24 (formally disposed).
 - b. Calculated Value $\frac{11,675}{50,766} = 23.0\%$

2. Formally Adjudicated Juveniles as a Percent of Total Juvenile Arrests and Referrals - Indicator of portion of juveniles formally adjudicated as a percent of total juvenile arrests by law enforcement agencies and non-police referrals to the Juvenile Services Administration.

- a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 28 ("Adjudicated Disposition") divided by the sum of the flows at Stage 2 ("Source of Referral Non-Police Disposed by JSA"), the flowpath from Stage 1 to Stage 8 ("Other Police Referrals for the Year"), and Stage 5 ("Juvenile Police Arrests by Arresting Agency").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{11,675}{73,708} = 15.8\%$
3. Ratio of Juveniles Active as of Beginning of Year to Total Juvenile Justice System Processing - Indicator of relative proportion of juvenile clients processed who are active in the system; also may be an indicator of what portion of juveniles are actively awaiting processing or being processed (one might interpret a higher proportion as an indicator of the severity of juvenile processing or severity with which juveniles are being processed); the proportion might also be thought of as a "retention" rate for the juvenile system.
- a. Calculation - Flow at Stage 10 ("Juvenile Active as of the beginning of the Year") divided by flow at Stage 1 ("Juvenile Justice System").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{14,815}{89,676} = .165$
4. Percentage of Active Pending Formal Disposition to Total Juveniles Active as of Beginning of Year - Indicator of the percentage of active juvenile population represented by juveniles awaiting formal court processing; also an indicator of relative proportion of active population which is awaiting formal disposition versus actively receiving care or treatment.
- a. Calculation - Flowpath entitled "Active Formal" (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 23) divided by the flow at Stage 10 ("Juveniles Active as of Beginning of the Year").
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{4,974}{14,815} = 33.6\%$
5. Percentage of Active in Institution/Placement to Total Juveniles Active (less pending disposition) at the Beginning of Year - Indicator of percentage of active juvenile population (less juveniles pending formal court disposition) represented by juveniles active in State training schools, forestry camps, placement facilities, and detention facilities.
- a. Calculation - Sum of the flow at Stage 11 ("Active Training School/Forestry Camp"), the flowpath "Active Placement" (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 44), and the flowpath "Active Detention" (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 14) divided by the flow at Stage 10 ("Juveniles Active as of Beginning of the Year") less the flowpath "Active Formal" (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 23).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{1,908}{9,841} = 19.4\% *$

*Excluding those actively detained, the activity rate would be $1,612/9,545=16.9\%$

6. Percentage of Active under Supervision/Aftercare to Total Juveniles Active (less pending disposition) at the Beginning of Year - Indication of percentage of active juvenile population (less juveniles pending formal court disposition) represented by offenders actively on supervision (formal and informal) and on community aftercare.
- a. Calculation - Sum of flowpath "Informal" (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 22), the flowpath "Active Aftercare" (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 39), and the flow at Stage 12 ("Active Protective Supervision/Probation") divided by the flow at Stage 10 ("Juveniles Active as of the Beginning of the Year") less the flowpath "Active Formal" (flowpath from Stage 10 to Stage 23).
- b. Calculated Value - $\frac{7,933}{9,841} = 80.6\%$

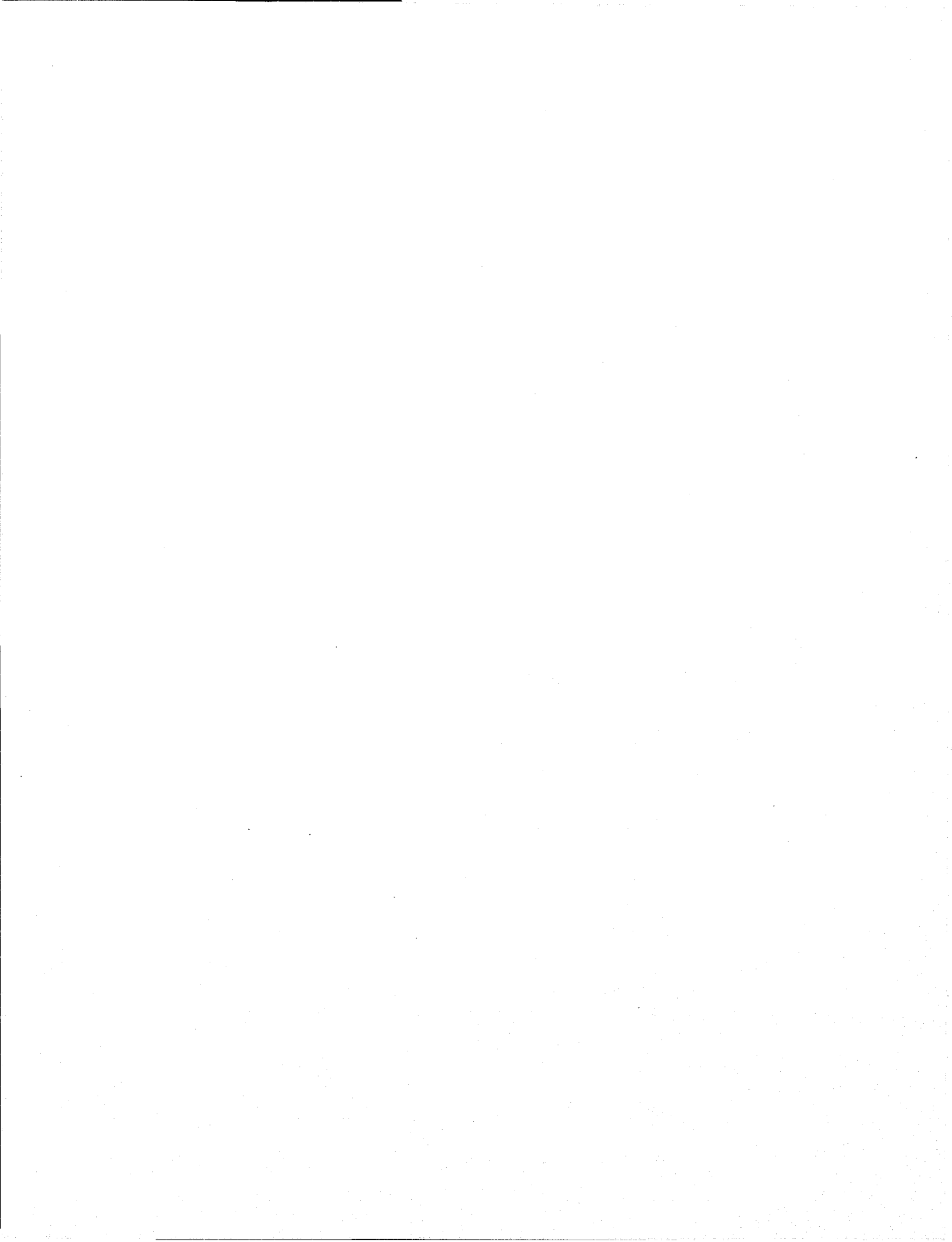


TABLE 2: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADULT AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ACTIVITY RATES - FY 1977

I. LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

A. Offense Subsystem Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Percent of Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means	2. Offenses Cleared by Arrest of Persons Under 18	3. Ratio of Total Offenses Cleared to Arrests	4. Ratio of Total "Juvenile" Offenses Cleared to Total Juvenile Arrests
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{32334}{87344} = 37.0\%$	$\frac{7092}{32334} = 21.9\%$	$\frac{32334}{26895} = 1.202$	$\frac{7092}{11113} = .638$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{2360}{7694} = 30.7\%$	$\frac{496}{2360} = 21.0\%$	$\frac{2360}{2516} = .938$	$\frac{496}{703} = .706$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{1616}{5342} = 30.3\%$	$\frac{391}{1616} = 24.2\%$	$\frac{1616}{1830} = .883$	$\frac{391}{512} = .764$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{1753}{5556} = 31.6\%$	$\frac{645}{1753} = 36.8\%$	$\frac{1753}{2121} = .826$	$\frac{645}{844} = .764$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{10084}{50090} = 20.1\%$	$\frac{3854}{10084} = 38.2\%$	$\frac{10084}{11648} = .866$	$\frac{3854}{5939} = .649$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{6732}{25609} = 26.3\%$	$\frac{2084}{6732} = 31.0\%$	$\frac{6732}{5785} = 1.164$	$\frac{2084}{2630} = .792$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{5503}{20073} = 27.4\%$	$\frac{1407}{5503} = 25.6\%$	$\frac{5503}{5118} = 1.075$	$\frac{1407}{2025} = .695$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{13966}{46225} = 30.2\%$	$\frac{3216}{13966} = 23.0\%$	$\frac{13966}{8848} = 1.578$	$\frac{3216}{4121} = .780$
9. Harford	$\frac{2075}{6837} = 30.3\%$	$\frac{663}{2075} = 32.0\%$	$\frac{2075}{2089} = .993$	$\frac{663}{876} = .757$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{2385}{7934} = 30.1\%$	$\frac{705}{2385} = 30.0\%$	$\frac{2385}{2053} = 1.162$	$\frac{705}{806} = .875$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{1975}{8199} = 24.1\%$	$\frac{544}{1975} = 27.5\%$	$\frac{1975}{2114} = .934$	$\frac{544}{740} = .735$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{1039}{3083} = 33.7\%$	$\frac{252}{1039} = 24.3\%$	$\frac{1039}{986} = 1.054$	$\frac{252}{301} = .837$
State-wide	$\frac{81822}{273986} = 29.9\%$	$\frac{21349}{81822} = 26.1\%$	$\frac{81822}{72003} = 1.136$	$\frac{21349}{30610} = .697$

TABLE 2 (Continued)

I. LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

B. Apprehension Subsystem Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Percent of Total Arrests, Arrests of Adults	2. Percent of Total Adult Arrests, Arrests for Part I and Other Assaults	3. Percent of Total Juvenile Arrests, Arrests for Part I and Other Assaults	4. Percent of Adult Part I Arrests, Arrests for "Person-to-Person" Crimes	5. Percent of Juvenile Part I Arrests, Arrests for "Person-to-Person" Crimes
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{47869}{68990} = 69.4\%$	$\frac{15782}{47869} = 33.0\%$	$\frac{11113}{21121} = 52.6\%$	$\frac{8689}{15782} = 55.1\%$	$\frac{3265}{11113} = 29.4\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{4958}{6599} = 75.1\%$	$\frac{1812}{4958} = 36.5\%$	$\frac{703}{1641} = 42.8\%$	$\frac{958}{1812} = 52.9\%$	$\frac{95}{703} = 13.5\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{3663}{5161} = 71.0\%$	$\frac{1318}{3663} = 36.0\%$	$\frac{512}{1498} = 34.2\%$	$\frac{808}{1318} = 61.3\%$	$\frac{111}{512} = 21.7\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{3279}{5097} = 64.3\%$	$\frac{1277}{3279} = 38.9\%$	$\frac{844}{1818} = 46.4\%$	$\frac{837}{1277} = 65.5\%$	$\frac{193}{844} = 22.9\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{13297}{24979} = 53.2\%$	$\frac{5709}{13297} = 42.9\%$	$\frac{5939}{11682} = 50.8\%$	$\frac{1992}{5709} = 34.9\%$	$\frac{1235}{5939} = 20.8\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{9439}{15344} = 61.5\%$	$\frac{3155}{9439} = 33.4\%$	$\frac{2630}{5905} = 44.5\%$	$\frac{1155}{3155} = 36.6\%$	$\frac{428}{2630} = 16.3\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{9286}{13297} = 69.8\%$	$\frac{3093}{9286} = 33.3\%$	$\frac{2025}{4011} = 50.5\%$	$\frac{1653}{3093} = 53.4\%$	$\frac{493}{2025} = 24.3\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{10607}{18031} = 58.8\%$	$\frac{4727}{10607} = 44.6\%$	$\frac{4121}{7424} = 55.5\%$	$\frac{1906}{4727} = 40.3\%$	$\frac{1112}{4121} = 27.0\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{3324}{4901} = 67.8\%$	$\frac{1213}{3324} = 36.5\%$	$\frac{876}{1577} = 55.5\%$	$\frac{662}{1213} = 54.6\%$	$\frac{78}{876} = 8.9\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{3810}{5614} = 67.9\%$	$\frac{1247}{3810} = 32.7\%$	$\frac{806}{1804} = 44.7\%$	$\frac{605}{1247} = 48.5\%$	$\frac{126}{806} = 15.6\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{3962}{5614} = 71.4\%$	$\frac{1374}{3962} = 34.7\%$	$\frac{740}{1588} = 46.6\%$	$\frac{822}{1374} = 59.8\%$	$\frac{104}{740} = 14.1\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{1429}{2186} = 65.4\%$	$\frac{686}{1429} = 48.0\%$	$\frac{301}{757} = 39.8\%$	$\frac{430}{686} = 62.7\%$	$\frac{22}{301} = 7.3\%$
State-wide	$\frac{114923}{175749} = 65.4\%$	$\frac{41393}{114923} = 36.0\%$	$\frac{30610}{60826} = 50.3\%$	$\frac{20517}{41393} = 49.6\%$	$\frac{7262}{30610} = 23.7\%$

TABLE 2 (Continued)

II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

A. District Court Subsystem and Bail Subsystem Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Ratio of Arrests Pending Disposition End of Year (FY77) to Arrests Disposed	2. Percent of Defendants Detained at or Near District Court Disposition	3. Percent of Defendants Released on ROR	4. Percent of District Court Defendants to Circuit Court	5. "Indictable" Defendants as a Percent of Total to Circuit Court	6. "Pray Jury" Defendants as a Percent of Total to Circuit Court	7. "Appeal" Defendants as a Percent of Total to Circuit Court	8. Part I Offenses as a Percent of Defendants to Circuit Court
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{4058}{50346} = .081$	$\frac{7786}{46594} = 16.7\%$	$\frac{21417}{46594} = 46.0\%$	$\frac{7673}{49948} = 15.4\%$	$\frac{3184}{8737} = 36.4\%$	$\frac{4489}{8737} = 51.4\%$	$\frac{1064}{8737} = 12.2\%$	$\frac{4580}{7673} = 59.7\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{763}{5918} = .129$	$\frac{685}{5452} = 12.6\%$	$\frac{1986}{5452} = 36.4\%$	$\frac{1015}{5911} = 17.2\%$	$\frac{731}{1126} = 64.9\%$	$\frac{284}{1126} = 25.2\%$	$\frac{111}{1126} = 9.9\%$	$\frac{669}{1015} = 65.9\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{944}{3567} = .265$	$\frac{432}{3252} = 13.3\%$	$\frac{1322}{3252} = 40.7\%$	$\frac{528}{3554} = 14.9\%$	$\frac{406}{586} = 69.3\%$	$\frac{122}{586} = 20.8\%$	$\frac{58}{586} = 9.9\%$	$\frac{317}{528} = 60.0\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{752}{3778} = .199$	$\frac{265}{3038} = 8.7\%$	$\frac{1600}{3038} = 52.7\%$	$\frac{359}{3778} = 9.5\%$	$\frac{276}{412} = 67.0\%$	$\frac{83}{412} = 20.1\%$	$\frac{53}{412} = 12.9\%$	$\frac{231}{359} = 64.3\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{4400}{16289} = .270$	$\frac{1784}{13904} = 12.8\%$	$\frac{7241}{13904} = 52.1\%$	$\frac{1824}{16158} = 11.3\%$	$\frac{1488}{1954} = 76.2\%$	$\frac{336}{1954} = 17.2\%$	$\frac{130}{1954} = 6.7\%$	$\frac{1234}{1824} = 67.7\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{3628}{8697} = .417$	$\frac{1168}{7842} = 14.9\%$	$\frac{3588}{7842} = 45.8\%$	$\frac{856}{8679} = 9.9\%$	$\frac{587}{957} = 61.3\%$	$\frac{269}{957} = 28.1\%$	$\frac{101}{957} = 10.6\%$	$\frac{526}{856} = 61.4\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{1667}{9495} = .176$	$\frac{582}{8052} = 7.2\%$	$\frac{5336}{8052} = 66.3\%$	$\frac{918}{9472} = 9.7\%$	$\frac{696}{1090} = 63.9\%$	$\frac{222}{1090} = 20.4\%$	$\frac{172}{1090} = 15.8\%$	$\frac{477}{918} = 52.0\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{2223}{11561} = .192$	$\frac{826}{10772} = 7.7\%$	$\frac{5446}{10772} = 50.6\%$	$\frac{1871}{11513} = 16.3\%$	$\frac{1407}{2065} = 68.1\%$	$\frac{464}{2065} = 22.5\%$	$\frac{194}{2065} = 9.4\%$	$\frac{1074}{1871} = 57.4\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{994}{2836} = .350$	$\frac{259}{2565} = 10.1\%$	$\frac{1018}{2565} = 39.7\%$	$\frac{410}{2836} = 14.5\%$	$\frac{231}{450} = 51.3\%$	$\frac{179}{450} = 39.8\%$	$\frac{40}{450} = 8.9\%$	$\frac{258}{410} = 62.9\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{1297}{3747} = .346$	$\frac{197}{3110} = 6.3\%$	$\frac{1720}{3110} = 55.3\%$	$\frac{622}{3743} = 16.6\%$	$\frac{471}{793} = 59.4\%$	$\frac{151}{793} = 19.0\%$	$\frac{171}{793} = 21.6\%$	$\frac{349}{622} = 56.1\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{722}{4616} = .156$	$\frac{552}{4094} = 13.5\%$	$\frac{2050}{4094} = 50.1\%$	$\frac{527}{4612} = 11.4\%$	$\frac{327}{597} = 54.8\%$	$\frac{200}{597} = 33.5\%$	$\frac{70}{597} = 11.7\%$	$\frac{274}{527} = 52.0\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{309}{2350} = .131$	$\frac{197}{2095} = 9.4\%$	$\frac{783}{2095} = 37.4\%$	$\frac{254}{2346} = 10.8\%$	$\frac{218}{329} = 66.3\%$	$\frac{36}{329} = 10.9\%$	$\frac{75}{329} = 22.8\%$	$\frac{133}{254} = 52.4\%$
State-wide	$\frac{21757}{123200} = .177$	$\frac{14733}{110770} = 13.3\%$	$\frac{53507}{110770} = 48.3\%$	$\frac{16857}{122550} = 13.8\%$	$\frac{10022}{19096} = 52.5\%$	$\frac{6835}{19096} = 35.8\%$	$\frac{2239}{19096} = 11.7\%$	$\frac{10122}{16857} = 60.0\%$

TABLE 2 (Continued)
 II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

A. District Court Subsystem and Bail Subsystem Activity Rates (Continued)

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	9. Part I Offenders as a Percent of Defendants to District Court	10. Public/Panel Attorney Representation as a Percent of District Court Disposed	11. Guilty/PBV as a Percent of District Court Disposed	12. Guilty/PBV as a Percent of Total to Trial	13. Percent of District Court Convicted who Appeal
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{13371}{42089} = 31.8\%$	$\frac{11062}{42089} = 26.3\%$	$\frac{23803}{42089} = 56.6\%$	$\frac{23803}{27979} = 85.1\%$	$\frac{1064}{17194} = 6.2\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{1575}{4889} = 32.2\%$	$\frac{924}{4889} = 18.9\%$	$\frac{2583}{4889} = 52.8\%$	$\frac{2583}{3090} = 83.6\%$	$\frac{111}{2037} = 5.4\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{1238}{3018} = 41.0\%$	$\frac{479}{3018} = 15.9\%$	$\frac{1683}{3018} = 55.8\%$	$\frac{1683}{2145} = 78.5\%$	$\frac{58}{1359} = 4.3\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{1199}{3419} = 35.1\%$	$\frac{936}{3419} = 27.4\%$	$\frac{1836}{3419} = 53.7\%$	$\frac{1836}{2017} = 91.0\%$	$\frac{53}{1742} = 3.0\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{6049}{14307} = 42.3\%$	$\frac{4120}{14307} = 28.8\%$	$\frac{8661}{14307} = 60.5\%$	$\frac{8661}{11024} = 78.6\%$	$\frac{130}{5903} = 2.2\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{2964}{7823} = 37.9\%$	$\frac{2444}{7823} = 31.2\%$	$\frac{2982}{7823} = 38.1\%$	$\frac{2982}{3688} = 80.9\%$	$\frac{101}{1598} = 6.3\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{3244}{8550} = 37.9\%$	$\frac{2079}{8550} = 24.3\%$	$\frac{5228}{8550} = 61.1\%$	$\frac{5228}{6423} = 81.4\%$	$\frac{172}{3365} = 5.1\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{4894}{9473} = 51.7\%$	$\frac{2579}{9473} = 27.2\%$	$\frac{4646}{9473} = 49.0\%$	$\frac{4646}{5747} = 80.8\%$	$\frac{194}{2609} = 7.4\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{834}{2424} = 34.4\%$	$\frac{586}{2424} = 24.2\%$	$\frac{1408}{2424} = 58.1\%$	$\frac{1408}{1812} = 77.7\%$	$\frac{40}{1040} = 3.8\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{1082}{3119} = 34.7\%$	$\frac{906}{3119} = 29.0\%$	$\frac{1833}{3119} = 58.8\%$	$\frac{1833}{2205} = 83.1\%$	$\frac{171}{1618} = 10.6\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{1370}{4067} = 33.7\%$	$\frac{822}{4067} = 20.2\%$	$\frac{2319}{4067} = 57.0\%$	$\frac{2319}{2806} = 82.6\%$	$\frac{70}{1753} = 4.0\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{835}{2085} = 40.0\%$	$\frac{610}{2085} = 29.3\%$	$\frac{1215}{2085} = 58.3\%$	$\frac{1215}{1540} = 78.9\%$	$\frac{75}{1027} = 7.3\%$
State-wide	$\frac{38655}{105263} = 36.7\%$	$\frac{27547}{105263} = 26.2\%$	$\frac{58197}{105263} = 55.3\%$	$\frac{58197}{70476} = 82.6\%$	$\frac{2239}{41245} = 5.4\%$

TABLE 2 (Continued)

II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

B. Circuit Court Subsystem Activity Rates*

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Ratio of Circuit Court Defendants Disposed to Defendant Filings	2. Ratio of Circuit Court Defendants Pending Disposition End of Year to Defendants Disposed	3. Public/Panel Attorney Representation as a Percent of Circuit Court Disposed	4. "Guilty" as a Percent of Circuit Court Disposed	5. "Guilty" as a Percent of Total Guilty and Not Guilty	6. Jury Trial as a Percent of Total to Trial (Includes Guilty Pleas)
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{8528}{8813} = .968$	$\frac{3344}{8528} = .392$	$\frac{5833}{8528} = 68.4\%$	$\frac{5553}{8528} = 65.1\%$	$\frac{5553}{5996} = 92.6\%$	$\frac{420}{5996} = 7.0\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{1101}{1279} = .861$	$\frac{643}{1101} = .584$	$\frac{526}{1101} = 47.8\%$	$\frac{614}{1101} = 55.8\%$	$\frac{614}{690} = 89.0\%$	$\frac{58}{690} = 8.4\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{762}{725} = 1.051$	$\frac{236}{762} = .310$	$\frac{288}{762} = 37.8\%$	$\frac{470}{762} = 61.7\%$	$\frac{470}{548} = 85.8\%$	$\frac{130}{548} = 23.7\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{439}{488} = .900$	$\frac{176}{439} = .401$	$\frac{285}{439} = 64.9\%$	$\frac{286}{439} = 65.1\%$	$\frac{286}{309} = 92.6\%$	$\frac{72}{309} = 23.3\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{2158}{2375} = .909$	$\frac{1080}{2158} = .500$	$\frac{1244}{2158} = 57.6\%$	$\frac{1414}{2158} = 65.5\%$	$\frac{1414}{1492} = 94.8\%$	$\frac{191}{1492} = 12.8\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{1287}{1162} = 1.108$	$\frac{770}{1287} = .598$	$\frac{819}{1287} = 63.6\%$	$\frac{874}{1287} = 67.9\%$	$\frac{874}{937} = 93.3\%$	$\frac{154}{937} = 16.4\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{1420}{1406} = 1.010$	$\frac{458}{1420} = .323$	$\frac{956}{1420} = 67.3\%$	$\frac{907}{1420} = 63.9\%$	$\frac{907}{957} = 94.8\%$	$\frac{33}{957} = 3.4\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{2386}{2201} = 1.084$	$\frac{593}{2386} = .249$	$\frac{571}{2386} = 23.9\%$	$\frac{1632}{2386} = 68.4\%$	$\frac{1632}{1835} = 88.9\%$	$\frac{87}{1835} = 4.7\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{506}{568} = .891$	$\frac{267}{506} = .528$	$\frac{281}{506} = 55.5\%$	$\frac{320}{506} = 63.2\%$	$\frac{320}{358} = 89.4\%$	$\frac{62}{358} = 17.3\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{830}{994} = .835$	$\frac{700}{830} = .843$	$\frac{388}{830} = 46.7\%$	$\frac{538}{830} = 64.8\%$	$\frac{538}{611} = 88.1\%$	$\frac{37}{611} = 6.1\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{809}{740} = 1.093$	$\frac{154}{809} = .190$	$\frac{393}{809} = 48.6\%$	$\frac{511}{809} = 63.2\%$	$\frac{511}{553} = 92.4\%$	$\frac{70}{553} = 12.7\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{314}{294} = 1.068$	$\frac{146}{314} = .465$	$\frac{149}{314} = 47.5\%$	$\frac{210}{314} = 66.9\%$	$\frac{210}{237} = 88.6\%$	$\frac{26}{237} = 11.0\%$
State-wide	$\frac{20540}{21045} = .976$	$\frac{8567}{20540} = .417$	$\frac{11733}{20540} = 57.1\%$	$\frac{13329}{20540} = 64.9\%$	$\frac{13329}{14525} = 91.8\%$	$\frac{1340}{14521} = 9.2\%$

*As noted in Section 3.II.B.3. of this report, the Circuit Court defendant flow descriptions were estimated based on the best available data (primarily from the District and Circuit Courts). The activity rates, therefore, are best estimates given the quality of data currently available.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

C. Corrections Subsystem Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Sentenced to State Incarceration as a Percent of Total Convicted (District and Circuit Courts)	2. Sentenced to State Probation as a Percent of Total Convicted (District and Circuit Courts)	3. Sentenced to Local Jail as a Percent of Total Convicted (District and Circuit Courts)	4. Ratio of Active State Inmate Population End of Year to Offenders Sentenced to State Incar. Dur. Year	5. Ratio of Act. State Prob. Pop. End of Year to Offenders Sent. to State Probation during the Year	6. Ratio of Act. State Parole Pop. End of Year to Offenders Intake to State Parole During the Year	7. Ratio of Act. Local Jail Sentenced Inmate End of Year to Offenders Sent. to Local Jail During the Year*	8. State Inmates Active in Local Jail End of Year as a Percent of Total Act. State Inmates End of Year
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{2774}{22747} = 12.2\%$	$\frac{7641}{22747} = 33.6\%$	$\frac{1305}{22747} = 5.7\%$	$\frac{5102}{2774} = 1.839$	$\frac{12596}{7641} = 1.648$	$\frac{2935}{1512} = 1.941$	$\frac{35}{1305} = .027$	$\frac{746}{5102} = 14.6\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{156}{2651} = 5.9\%$	$\frac{769}{2651} = 29.0\%$	$\frac{359}{2651} = 13.5\%$	$\frac{299}{156} = 1.917$	$\frac{1268}{769} = 1.649$	$\frac{277}{126} = 2.198$	$\frac{40}{359} = .111$	$\frac{7}{299} = 2.3\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{121}{1829} = 6.6\%$	$\frac{914}{1829} = 50.0\%$	$\frac{293}{1829} = 16.0\%$	$\frac{233}{121} = 1.926$	$\frac{1309}{914} = 1.432$	$\frac{164}{74} = 2.216$	$\frac{53}{293} = .181$	$\frac{10}{233} = 4.3\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{95}{2028} = 4.7\%$	$\frac{410}{2028} = 20.2\%$	$\frac{139}{2028} = 6.9\%$	$\frac{188}{95} = 1.979$	$\frac{686}{410} = 1.673$	$\frac{109}{58} = 1.879$	$\frac{19}{139} = .137$	$\frac{12}{188} = 6.4\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{596}{7317} = 8.1\%$	$\frac{1880}{7317} = 25.7\%$	$\frac{1188}{7317} = 16.2\%$	$\frac{1098}{596} = 1.842$	$\frac{3460}{1880} = 1.840$	$\frac{473}{182} = 2.599$	$\frac{22}{1188} = .019$	$\frac{192}{1098} = 17.5\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{137}{2472} = 5.5\%$	$\frac{1537}{2472} = 62.2\%$	$\frac{345}{2472} = 14.0\%$	$\frac{209}{137} = 1.526$	$\frac{2105}{1537} = 1.370$	$\frac{160}{114} = 1.404$	$\frac{115}{345} = .333$	$\frac{21}{209} = 10.0\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{120}{4272} = 2.8\%$	$\frac{913}{4272} = 21.4\%$	$\frac{430}{4272} = 10.1\%$	$\frac{266}{120} = 2.217$	$\frac{1570}{913} = 1.720$	$\frac{214}{96} = 2.229$	$\frac{47}{430} = .109$	$\frac{29}{266} = 10.9\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{347}{4241} = 8.2\%$	$\frac{1918}{4241} = 45.2\%$	$\frac{324}{4241} = 7.6\%$	$\frac{647}{347} = 1.865$	$\frac{2899}{1918} = 1.511$	$\frac{334}{187} = 1.786$	$\frac{49}{324} = .151$	$\frac{38}{647} = 5.9\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{24}{1360} = 1.8\%$	$\frac{350}{1360} = 25.7\%$	$\frac{220}{1360} = 16.2\%$	$\frac{76}{24} = 3.167$	$\frac{467}{350} = 1.334$	$\frac{62}{38} = 1.632$	$\frac{32}{220} = .145$	$\frac{2}{76} = 2.6\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{90}{2156} = 4.2\%$	$\frac{966}{2156} = 44.8\%$	$\frac{192}{2156} = 8.9\%$	$\frac{143}{90} = 1.589$	$\frac{1256}{966} = 1.300$	$\frac{94}{51} = 1.843$	$\frac{18}{192} = .094$	$\frac{3}{143} = 2.1\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{84}{2264} = 3.7\%$	$\frac{710}{2264} = 31.4\%$	$\frac{579}{2264} = 25.6\%$	$\frac{141}{84} = 1.679$	$\frac{783}{710} = 1.103$	$\frac{129}{71} = 1.817$	$\frac{54}{579} = .093$	$\frac{16}{141} = 11.3\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{35}{1237} = 2.8\%$	$\frac{206}{1237} = 16.7\%$	$\frac{184}{1237} = 14.9\%$	$\frac{72}{35} = 2.057$	$\frac{230}{206} = 1.117$	$\frac{61}{26} = 2.346$	$\frac{7}{184} = .038$	$\frac{12}{72} = 16.7\%$
State-wide	$\frac{4579}{54574} = 8.4\%$	$\frac{18214}{54574} = 33.4\%$	$\frac{5558}{54574} = 10.2\%$	$\frac{8474}{4579} = 1.851$	$\frac{28629}{18214} = 1.572$	$\frac{5012}{2535} = 1.977$	$\frac{491}{5558} = .088$	$\frac{1088}{8474} = 12.8\%$

*As noted in Section 3.II.C.1. of this report the number of local jail sentenced offenders was estimated. This activity rate, therefore, is only an approximation based on the limited data currently available.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	C. Corrections Subsystem Activity Rates (Continued)				
	9. Parole/Mandatory Release as a Percent of Total DOC Releases	10. Male Inmates Committed to DOC for Part I Offenses as a Percent of Total Male Commitments	11. State Parole Intake for Part I Offenses as a Percent of Total State Parole Intake	12. State Probation Intake for Part I Offenses as a Percent of Total State Probation Intake	13. Percent of Activity Supervised Cases, Intensive Cases
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{1512}{2506} = 60.3\%$	$\frac{1646}{2581} = 63.8\%$	$\frac{899}{1512} = 59.5\%$	$\frac{2638}{7641} = 34.5\%$	$\frac{3592}{10538} = 34.1\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{116}{160} = 72.5\%$	$\frac{101}{152} = 66.4\%$	$\frac{82}{126} = 65.1\%$	$\frac{358}{769} = 46.6\%$	$\frac{453}{1195} = 37.9\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{71}{108} = 65.7\%$	$\frac{76}{121} = 62.8\%$	$\frac{37}{74} = 50.0\%$	$\frac{356}{914} = 38.9\%$	$\frac{378}{1124} = 33.6\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{58}{111} = 52.3\%$	$\frac{47}{94} = 50.0\%$	$\frac{24}{58} = 41.4\%$	$\frac{159}{410} = 38.8\%$	$\frac{93}{645} = 14.4\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{182}{398} = 45.7\%$	$\frac{324}{479} = 67.6\%$	$\frac{103}{182} = 56.6\%$	$\frac{726}{1880} = 38.6\%$	$\frac{710}{3340} = 21.3\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{66}{77} = 85.7\%$	$\frac{91}{140} = 65.0\%$	$\frac{51}{114} = 44.7\%$	$\frac{599}{1537} = 39.0\%$	$\frac{469}{1995} = 23.5\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{89}{128} = 69.5\%$	$\frac{68}{109} = 62.4\%$	$\frac{64}{96} = 66.7\%$	$\frac{367}{913} = 40.2\%$	$\frac{315}{1485} = 21.2\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{176}{257} = 68.5\%$	$\frac{231}{357} = 64.7\%$	$\frac{108}{187} = 57.8\%$	$\frac{765}{1918} = 40.0\%$	$\frac{595}{2470} = 24.1\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{23}{27} = 85.2\%$	$\frac{20}{27} = 74.1\%$	$\frac{26}{38} = 68.4\%$	$\frac{171}{350} = 48.9\%$	$\frac{116}{530} = 21.9\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{49}{71} = 69.0\%$	$\frac{52}{87} = 59.8\%$	$\frac{25}{51} = 49.0\%$	$\frac{280}{966} = 29.0\%$	$\frac{157}{874} = 18.0\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{56}{73} = 76.7\%$	$\frac{41}{83} = 49.4\%$	$\frac{31}{71} = 43.7\%$	$\frac{183}{710} = 25.8\%$	$\frac{187}{732} = 25.5\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{21}{33} = 63.6\%$	$\frac{20}{29} = 69.0\%$	$\frac{13}{26} = 50.0\%$	$\frac{75}{206} = 36.4\%$	$\frac{106}{272} = 39.0\%$
State-wide	$\frac{2419}{3949} = 61.3\%$	$\frac{2717}{4259} = 63.8\%$	$\frac{1463}{2535} = 57.7\%$	$\frac{6677}{18214} = 36.7\%$	$\frac{7171}{25200} = 28.5\%$

TABLE 2 (Continued)

II. ADULT PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

D. Overall Adult Processing Component Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Total Convicted/PBV (District and Circuit Court) as a Percent of Total Arrests Disposed	2. Sentenced to State Institutions as a Percent of Total Arrests Disposed	3. Sentenced to State Probation as a Percent of Total Arrests Disposed	4. Sentenced to Local Jail as a Percent of Total Arrests Disposed*	5. Ratio of Adults Active Beginning of Year to Total Adult CJS Processing	6. Percentage of Active Pending Disposition to Total Adults Active (Beginning of Year)	7. Percentage of Active Incarceration to Total Incarcerated & Supervised Adults Active (Beginning of Year)	8. Percentage of Active Super. to Total Incarcerated & Supervised Adults Active (Beginning of Year)
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{29356}{50346} = 58.3\%$	$\frac{2774}{50346} = 5.5\%$	$\frac{7641}{50346} = 15.2\%$	$\frac{1305}{50346} = 2.6\%$	$\frac{28495}{80647} = .353$	$\frac{7015}{28495} = 24.6\%$	$\frac{5297}{20737} = 25.5\%$	$\frac{15440}{20737} = 74.5\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{3197}{5918} = 54.0\%$	$\frac{156}{5918} = 2.6\%$	$\frac{769}{5918} = 13.0\%$	$\frac{359}{5918} = 6.1\%$	$\frac{3105}{9270} = .335$	$\frac{1141}{3105} = 36.7\%$	$\frac{379}{1908} = 19.9\%$	$\frac{1529}{1908} = 80.1\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{2153}{3567} = 60.4\%$	$\frac{121}{3567} = 3.4\%$	$\frac{914}{3567} = 25.6\%$	$\frac{293}{3567} = 8.2\%$	$\frac{2406}{6542} = .368$	$\frac{771}{2406} = 32.0\%$	$\frac{303}{1621} = 18.7\%$	$\frac{1318}{1621} = 81.3\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{2122}{3778} = 56.2\%$	$\frac{95}{3778} = 2.5\%$	$\frac{410}{3778} = 10.9\%$	$\frac{139}{3778} = 3.7\%$	$\frac{1547}{5686} = .272$	$\frac{593}{1547} = 38.3\%$	$\frac{226}{934} = 24.2\%$	$\frac{708}{934} = 75.8\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{10075}{16289} = 61.9\%$	$\frac{596}{16289} = 3.7\%$	$\frac{1880}{16289} = 11.5\%$	$\frac{1188}{16289} = 7.3\%$	$\frac{10062}{26978} = .373$	$\frac{4795}{10062} = 47.7\%$	$\frac{1004}{5251} = 19.1\%$	$\frac{4247}{5251} = 80.9\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{3856}{8697} = 44.3\%$	$\frac{137}{8697} = 1.6\%$	$\frac{1537}{8697} = 17.7\%$	$\frac{345}{8697} = 4.0\%$	$\frac{6314}{15940} = .396$	$\frac{3776}{6314} = 59.8\%$	$\frac{240}{2338} = 10.3\%$	$\frac{2098}{2338} = 89.7\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{6135}{9495} = 64.6\%$	$\frac{120}{9495} = 1.3\%$	$\frac{913}{9495} = 9.6\%$	$\frac{430}{9495} = 4.5\%$	$\frac{3914}{13895} = .282$	$\frac{1923}{3914} = 49.1\%$	$\frac{336}{1991} = 16.9\%$	$\frac{1655}{1991} = 83.1\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{6278}{11561} = 54.3\%$	$\frac{347}{11561} = 3.0\%$	$\frac{1918}{11561} = 16.6\%$	$\frac{324}{11561} = 2.8\%$	$\frac{7054}{19126} = .369$	$\frac{2914}{7054} = 41.3\%$	$\frac{681}{4140} = 16.4\%$	$\frac{3459}{4140} = 83.6\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{1728}{2836} = 60.9\%$	$\frac{24}{2836} = 0.8\%$	$\frac{350}{2836} = 12.3\%$	$\frac{220}{2836} = 7.8\%$	$\frac{1285}{4890} = .263$	$\frac{547}{1285} = 42.6\%$	$\frac{114}{642} = 17.8\%$	$\frac{528}{642} = 82.2\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{2371}{3747} = 63.3\%$	$\frac{90}{3747} = 2.4\%$	$\frac{966}{3747} = 25.8\%$	$\frac{192}{3747} = 5.1\%$	$\frac{2761}{7166} = .385$	$\frac{1413}{2761} = 51.2\%$	$\frac{156}{1347} = 11.6\%$	$\frac{1191}{1347} = 88.4\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{2830}{4616} = 61.3\%$	$\frac{84}{4616} = 1.8\%$	$\frac{710}{4616} = 15.4\%$	$\frac{579}{4616} = 12.5\%$	$\frac{2017}{6826} = .295$	$\frac{909}{2017} = 45.1\%$	$\frac{185}{1058} = 17.5\%$	$\frac{873}{1058} = 82.5\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{1425}{2350} = 60.6\%$	$\frac{35}{2350} = 1.5\%$	$\frac{206}{2350} = 8.8\%$	$\frac{184}{2350} = 7.8\%$	$\frac{867}{3271} = .265$	$\frac{477}{867} = 55.0\%$	$\frac{84}{379} = 22.2\%$	$\frac{295}{379} = 77.8\%$
State-wide	$\frac{71526}{123200} = 58.1\%$	$\frac{4579}{123200} = 3.7\%$	$\frac{18214}{123200} = 14.8\%$	$\frac{5558}{123200} = 4.5\%$	$\frac{69827}{200237} = .349$	$\frac{26274}{69827} = 37.6\%$	$\frac{9005}{42346} = 21.3\%$	$\frac{33341}{42346} = 78.7\%$

*As noted in Section 3.II.C.1. of this report the number of local jail sentenced offenders was estimated. This activity rate, therefore, is only an approximation based on the limited data currently available.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

A. Intake Subsystem Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Percent of Law Enforcement Arrests of Juveniles Referred To Juvenile Services Intake*	2. Non-Police Referrals as a Percent of Total-Intake	3. Percent of Juvenile Services Intake Detained	4. Ratio of Act-ives Detention Population End of Year (FY77) To Juveniles De-tained During the Year	5. Percent of Juvenile Ser-vices Intake Placed in Shelter Care
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{13288}{21121} = 62.9\%$	$\frac{4902}{18190} = 26.9\%$	$\frac{2498}{18190} = 13.7\%$	$\frac{48}{2498} = .019$	$\frac{712}{18190} = 3.9\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{1216}{1641} = 74.1\%$	$\frac{137}{1353} = 10.1\%$	$\frac{49}{1353} = 3.6\%$	$\frac{6}{49} = .122$	$\frac{11}{1353} = 0.8\%$
3. Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{817}{1498} = 54.5\%$	$\frac{321}{1191} = 27.0\%$	$\frac{150}{1191} = 12.6\%$	$\frac{18}{150} = .120$	$\frac{61}{1191} = 5.1\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{1789}{1818} = 98.4\%$	$\frac{216}{2034} = 10.6\%$	$\frac{231}{2034} = 11.4\%$	$\frac{24}{231} = .104$	$\frac{92}{2034} = 4.5\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{4631}{11682} = 39.6\%$	$\frac{4162}{8793} = 47.3\%$	$\frac{1992}{8793} = 22.7\%$	$\frac{80}{1992} = .040$	$\frac{917}{8793} = 10.4\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{2724}{5905} = 46.1\%$	$\frac{368}{3092} = 11.9\%$	$\frac{703}{3092} = 22.7\%$	$\frac{1}{703} = .001$	$\frac{401}{3092} = 13.0\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{3974}{4011} = 99.1\%$	$\frac{857}{5233} = 16.4\%$	$\frac{414}{5233} = 7.9\%$	$\frac{21}{414} = .051$	$\frac{192}{5233} = 3.7\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{4860}{7424} = 65.5\%$	$\frac{205}{5065} = 4.0\%$	$\frac{227}{5065} = 4.5\%$	$\frac{15}{227} = .066$	$\frac{127}{5065} = 2.5\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{1039}{1577} = 65.9\%$	$\frac{211}{1250} = 16.9\%$	$\frac{79}{1250} = 6.3\%$	$\frac{20}{79} = .253$	$\frac{9}{1250} = 0.7\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{1436}{1804} = 79.6\%$	$\frac{274}{1710} = 16.0\%$	$\frac{183}{1710} = 10.7\%$	$\frac{17}{183} = .093$	$\frac{66}{1710} = 3.9\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{1340}{1588} = 84.4\%$	$\frac{405}{1745} = 23.2\%$	$\frac{102}{1745} = 5.8\%$	$\frac{19}{102} = .186$	$\frac{29}{1745} = 1.7\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{346}{757} = 45.7\%$	$\frac{340}{686} = 49.6\%$	$\frac{23}{686} = 3.4\%$	$\frac{1}{23} = .043$	$\frac{25}{686} = 3.6\%$
State-wide	$\frac{97460}{60826} = 61.6\%$	$\frac{12398}{50342} = 24.6\%$	$\frac{6651}{50342} = 13.2\%$	$\frac{270}{6651} = .041$	$\frac{2642}{50342} = 5.2\%$

*As noted in Section 3.III.A.2 of this report the number of police arrests of juveniles referred to Juvenile Services intake was estimated. This activity rate, therefore, is only an approximation based on the limited data currently available.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

B. Informal Subsystem Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Percent of Total Intake Disapproved or Closed	2. Percent of Disapproved/Closed Cases Police Referrals	3. Percent of Disapproved/Closed Cases Delinquent	4. Percent of Disapproved/Closed Cases CINS	5. Percent of Total Intake Informally Processed	6. Percent of Informal Cases Police Referrals	7. Percent of Informal Cases Delinquent	8. Percent of Informal Cases CINS
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{9007}{18190} = 49.5\%$	$\frac{6222}{9007} = 69.1\%$	$\frac{7968}{9007} = 88.5\%$	$\frac{1018}{9007} = 11.3\%$	$\frac{1486}{18190} = 8.2\%$	$\frac{822}{1486} = 55.3\%$	$\frac{1024}{1486} = 68.9\%$	$\frac{462}{1486} = 31.1\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{816}{1353} = 60.3\%$	$\frac{775}{816} = 95.0\%$	$\frac{669}{816} = 82.0\%$	$\frac{147}{816} = 18.0\%$	$\frac{54}{1353} = 4.0\%$	$\frac{51}{54} = 94.4\%$	$\frac{53}{54} = 98.1\%$	$\frac{1}{54} = 1.9\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{580}{1191} = 48.7\%$	$\frac{445}{580} = 76.7\%$	$\frac{526}{580} = 90.7\%$	$\frac{54}{580} = 9.3\%$	$\frac{145}{1191} = 12.2\%$	$\frac{119}{145} = 82.1\%$	$\frac{124}{145} = 85.5\%$	$\frac{17}{145} = 11.7\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{1017}{2034} = 50.0\%$	$\frac{930}{1017} = 91.4\%$	$\frac{753}{1017} = 74.0\%$	$\frac{257}{1017} = 25.2\%$	$\frac{255}{2034} = 12.5\%$	$\frac{223}{255} = 87.5\%$	$\frac{162}{255} = 63.5\%$	$\frac{90}{255} = 35.3\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{4104}{8793} = 46.7\%$	$\frac{2010}{4104} = 49.0\%$	$\frac{3400}{4104} = 82.8\%$	$\frac{694}{4104} = 16.9\%$	$\frac{813}{8793} = 9.2\%$	$\frac{459}{813} = 56.5\%$	$\frac{731}{813} = 89.9\%$	$\frac{82}{813} = 10.1\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{2112}{3092} = 68.3\%$	$\frac{1928}{2112} = 91.3\%$	$\frac{1687}{2112} = 80.0\%$	$\frac{425}{2112} = 20.1\%$	$\frac{385}{3092} = 12.5\%$	$\frac{374}{385} = 97.1\%$	$\frac{301}{385} = 78.2\%$	$\frac{23}{385} = 6.0\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{2399}{5233} = 45.8\%$	$\frac{2180}{2399} = 90.9\%$	$\frac{2195}{2399} = 91.5\%$	$\frac{204}{2399} = 8.5\%$	$\frac{902}{5233} = 17.2\%$	$\frac{861}{902} = 95.5\%$	$\frac{865}{902} = 95.9\%$	$\frac{37}{902} = 4.1\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{3303}{5065} = 65.2\%$	$\frac{3259}{3303} = 98.7\%$	$\frac{2880}{3303} = 87.2\%$	$\frac{361}{3303} = 10.9\%$	$\frac{441}{5065} = 8.7\%$	$\frac{419}{441} = 95.0\%$	$\frac{361}{441} = 81.9\%$	$\frac{76}{441} = 17.2\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{690}{1250} = 55.2\%$	$\frac{613}{690} = 88.8\%$	$\frac{611}{690} = 88.6\%$	$\frac{79}{690} = 11.4\%$	$\frac{58}{1250} = 4.6\%$	$\frac{54}{58} = 93.1\%$	$\frac{55}{58} = 94.8\%$	$\frac{3}{58} = 5.2\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{1173}{1710} = 68.6\%$	$\frac{1033}{1173} = 88.1\%$	$\frac{1062}{1173} = 90.5\%$	$\frac{110}{1173} = 9.4\%$	$\frac{29}{1710} = 1.7\%$	$\frac{24}{29} = 82.8\%$	$\frac{26}{29} = 89.7\%$	$\frac{3}{29} = 10.3\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{1042}{1745} = 59.7\%$	$\frac{842}{1042} = 80.8\%$	$\frac{881}{1042} = 84.5\%$	$\frac{150}{1042} = 14.4\%$	$\frac{197}{1745} = 11.3\%$	$\frac{132}{197} = 67.0\%$	$\frac{175}{197} = 88.8\%$	$\frac{22}{197} = 11.2\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{72}{686} = 10.5\%$	$\frac{38}{72} = 52.8\%$	$\frac{58}{72} = 80.6\%$	$\frac{14}{72} = 19.4\%$	$\frac{24}{686} = 3.5\%$	$\frac{9}{24} = 37.5\%$	$\frac{12}{24} = 50.0\%$	$\frac{12}{24} = 50.0\%$
State-wide	$\frac{26315}{50342} = 52.3\%$	$\frac{20275}{26315} = 77.0\%$	$\frac{22690}{26315} = 86.2\%$	$\frac{3513}{26315} = 13.3\%$	$\frac{4789}{50342} = 9.5\%$	$\frac{3547}{4789} = 74.1\%$	$\frac{3949}{4789} = 82.5\%$	$\frac{828}{4789} = 17.3\%$

TABLE 2 (Continued)

III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

C. Formal Subsystem Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Ratio Active Awaiting Formal Adjudication End of Year To Total Formally Disposed for the Year*	2. Percent of Total Intake Processed Formally	3. Percent of Formal Cases Police Referrals	4. Percent of Formal Cases Delinquent	5. Percent of Formal Cases CINS	6. Public/Panel Attorney Representation as a Percent of Processed Formally	7. Percent of Juvenile Court Cases Where Jurisdiction is Waived	8. Percent of Juvenile Court Cases Adjudicated
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{1062}{8369} = .127$	$\frac{7697}{18190} = 42.3\%$	$\frac{6916}{8369} = 82.6\%$	$\frac{7647}{8369} = 91.4\%$	$\frac{279}{8369} = 3.3\%$	$\frac{7395}{8369} = 88.4\%$	$\frac{231}{8338} = 2.8\%$	$\frac{4548}{8338} = 54.5\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{105}{498} = .211$	$\frac{483}{1353} = 35.7\%$	$\frac{405}{498} = 81.3\%$	$\frac{413}{498} = 82.9\%$	$\frac{12}{498} = 2.4\%$	$\frac{224}{498} = 45.0\%$	$\frac{70}{497} = 14.1\%$	$\frac{317}{497} = 63.8\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{92}{493} = .187$	$\frac{466}{1191} = 39.1\%$	$\frac{333}{493} = 67.5\%$	$\frac{358}{493} = 72.6\%$	$\frac{19}{493} = 3.9\%$	$\frac{153}{493} = 31.0\%$	$\frac{30}{486} = 6.2\%$	$\frac{370}{486} = 76.1\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{167}{705} = .237$	$\frac{762}{2034} = 37.5\%$	$\frac{608}{705} = 86.2\%$	$\frac{587}{705} = 83.3\%$	$\frac{40}{705} = 5.7\%$	$\frac{284}{705} = 40.3\%$	$\frac{13}{680} = 1.9\%$	$\frac{524}{680} = 77.1\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{486}{3869} = .126$	$\frac{3876}{8793} = 44.1\%$	$\frac{2155}{3869} = 55.7\%$	$\frac{3121}{3869} = 80.7\%$	$\frac{283}{3869} = 7.3\%$	$\frac{1267}{3869} = 32.7\%$	$\frac{12}{3869} = 0.3\%$	$\frac{1988}{3869} = 51.4\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{539}{680} = .793$	$\frac{595}{3092} = 19.2\%$	$\frac{507}{680} = 74.6\%$	$\frac{458}{680} = 67.4\%$	$\frac{70}{680} = 10.3\%$	$\frac{430}{680} = 63.2\%$	$\frac{2}{662} = 0.3\%$	$\frac{454}{662} = 68.6\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{969}{1734} = .559$	$\frac{1932}{5233} = 36.9\%$	$\frac{1137}{1734} = 65.6\%$	$\frac{1196}{1734} = 69.0\%$	$\frac{230}{1734} = 13.3\%$	$\frac{178}{1734} = 10.3\%$	$\frac{2}{1707} = 0.1\%$	$\frac{1194}{1707} = 69.9\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{525}{1281} = .410$	$\frac{1321}{5065} = 26.1\%$	$\frac{1142}{1281} = 89.1\%$	$\frac{1067}{1281} = 83.3\%$	$\frac{60}{1281} = 4.7\%$	$\frac{428}{1281} = 33.4\%$	$\frac{21}{1276} = 1.6\%$	$\frac{877}{1276} = 68.7\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{253}{491} = .515$	$\frac{502}{1250} = 40.2\%$	$\frac{361}{491} = 73.5\%$	$\frac{365}{491} = 74.3\%$	$\frac{52}{491} = 10.6\%$	$\frac{176}{491} = 35.8\%$	$\frac{2}{487} = 0.4\%$	$\frac{342}{487} = 70.2\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{143}{527} = .271$	$\frac{398}{1710} = 29.7\%$	$\frac{398}{527} = 75.5\%$	$\frac{418}{527} = 79.3\%$	$\frac{31}{527} = 5.9\%$	$\frac{190}{527} = 36.1\%$	$\frac{5}{526} = 1.0\%$	$\frac{310}{526} = 58.9\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{146}{467} = .313$	$\frac{506}{1745} = 29.0\%$	$\frac{327}{467} = 70.0\%$	$\frac{374}{467} = 80.1\%$	$\frac{20}{467} = 4.3\%$	$\frac{134}{467} = 28.7\%$	$\frac{28}{461} = 6.1\%$	$\frac{336}{461} = 72.9\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{63}{548} = .115$	$\frac{590}{686} = 86.0\%$	$\frac{257}{548} = 46.9\%$	$\frac{311}{548} = 56.8\%$	$\frac{53}{548} = 9.7\%$	$\frac{82}{548} = 15.0\%$	$\frac{9}{534} = 1.7\%$	$\frac{415}{534} = 77.7\%$
State-wide	$\frac{4550}{19662} = .231$	$\frac{19238}{50342} = 38.2\%$	$\frac{14546}{19662} = 74.0\%$	$\frac{16315}{19662} = 83.0\%$	$\frac{1149}{19662} = 5.8\%$	$\frac{10941}{19662} = 55.6\%$	$\frac{425}{19523} = 2.2\%$	$\frac{11675}{19523} = 59.8\%$

*As noted in Section 3.III.C.2 and 3 of this report, the Juvenile Court inventory of backlogged cases was estimated based on best available data from the Administrative Office of the Courts. This activity rate, therefore, is only an estimate given the quality of data currently available.

TABLE 2 (Continued)
 III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

C. Formal Subsystem Activity Rates (Continued)

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	9. Percent Adjudicated Where Court Sentence Is To Training School/Forestry Camp	10. Percent Adjudicated Where Court Sentence Is Commitment To JSA/Placement	11. Percent Adjudicated Where Court Sentence Is Supervision	12. Percent Adjudicated Where Court Sentence Is "All Other" Dispositions
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{308}{4548} = 6.8\%$	$\frac{702}{4548} = 15.4\%$	$\frac{3074}{4548} = 67.6\%$	$\frac{464}{4548} = 10.2\%$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{35}{317} = 11.0\%$	$\frac{14}{317} = 4.4\%$	$\frac{195}{317} = 61.5\%$	$\frac{73}{317} = 23.0\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{43}{370} = 11.6\%$	$\frac{23}{370} = 6.2\%$	$\frac{141}{370} = 38.1\%$	$\frac{163}{370} = 44.1\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{41}{524} = 7.8\%$	$\frac{13}{524} = 2.5\%$	$\frac{341}{524} = 65.1\%$	$\frac{129}{524} = 24.6\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{125}{1988} = 6.3\%$	$\frac{77}{1988} = 3.9\%$	$\frac{1229}{1988} = 61.8\%$	$\frac{557}{1988} = 28.0\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{32}{454} = 7.0\%$	$\frac{32}{454} = 7.0\%$	$\frac{231}{454} = 50.9\%$	$\frac{159}{454} = 35.0\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{0}{1194} = 0.0\%$	$\frac{76}{1194} = 6.4\%$	$\frac{371}{1194} = 31.1\%$	$\frac{747}{1194} = 62.6\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{79}{877} = 9.0\%$	$\frac{50}{877} = 5.7\%$	$\frac{452}{877} = 51.5\%$	$\frac{296}{877} = 33.8\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{22}{342} = 6.4\%$	$\frac{17}{342} = 5.0\%$	$\frac{212}{342} = 62.0\%$	$\frac{91}{342} = 26.6\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{19}{310} = 6.1\%$	$\frac{23}{310} = 7.4\%$	$\frac{179}{310} = 57.7\%$	$\frac{89}{310} = 28.7\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{51}{336} = 15.2\%$	$\frac{20}{336} = 6.0\%$	$\frac{111}{336} = 33.0\%$	$\frac{154}{336} = 45.8\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{47}{415} = 11.3\%$	$\frac{22}{415} = 5.3\%$	$\frac{167}{415} = 40.2\%$	$\frac{179}{415} = 43.1\%$
State-wide	$\frac{802}{11675} = 6.9\%$	$\frac{1069}{11675} = 9.2\%$	$\frac{6703}{11675} = 57.4\%$	$\frac{3101}{11675} = 26.6\%$

TABLE 2 (Continued)
 III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

D. Treatment Subsystem Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Ratio of Active Training School Pop. End of Yr. To Total Commitments To Trng. Schools During the Year	2. Ratio of Active Forestry Camp Pop. End of Yr. To Total Admissions To Forestry Camps During the Year	3. Ratio of Active Aftercare Inventory End of Yr. To Total Aftercare Admissions For the Year	4. Ratio of Active Placements End of Yr. To Total Placement Admissions For the Year	5. Ratio of Active Supervision End of Yr. To Total Supervision Intake For the Year
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{520}{794} = .655$	$\frac{28}{50} = .560$	$\frac{506}{776} = .652$	$\frac{245}{472} = .519$	$\frac{1977}{3074} = .643$
2. Dor., Somer., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{14}{46} = .304$	$\frac{3}{3} = 1.000$	$\frac{11}{52} = .212$	$\frac{22}{27} = .815$	$\frac{155}{195} = .795$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{31}{48} = .646$	$\frac{9}{15} = .600$	$\frac{49}{46} = 1.065$	$\frac{41}{53} = .774$	$\frac{202}{141} = 1.433$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{24}{40} = .600$	$\frac{7}{14} = .500$	$\frac{63}{40} = 1.575$	$\frac{29}{46} = .630$	$\frac{258}{341} = .757$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{78}{106} = .736$	$\frac{38}{55} = .691$	$\frac{139}{140} = .993$	$\frac{126}{205} = .615$	$\frac{1475}{1229} = 1.200$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{31}{49} = .633$	$\frac{4}{47} = .596$	$\frac{37}{66} = .561$	$\frac{85}{142} = .599$	$\frac{619}{231} = 2.680$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{15}{23} = .652$	$\frac{20}{23} = .870$	$\frac{5}{30} = .167$	$\frac{66}{102} = .647$	$\frac{611}{372} = 1.647$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{49}{80} = .613$	$\frac{2}{5} = .400$	$\frac{54}{83} = .651$	$\frac{65}{87} = .747$	$\frac{286}{452} = .633$
9. Harford	$\frac{16}{32} = .500$	$\frac{1}{2} = .500$	$\frac{22}{30} = .733$	$\frac{23}{33} = .697$	$\frac{220}{212} = 1.038$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{16}{16} = 1.000$	$\frac{9}{9} = 1.000$	$\frac{11}{13} = .846$	$\frac{29}{45} = .644$	$\frac{220}{179} = 1.229$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{34}{44} = .773$	$\frac{19}{16} = 1.188$	$\frac{27}{42} = .643$	$\frac{20}{31} = .645$	$\frac{188}{111} = 1.694$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{10}{45} = .222$	$\frac{10}{14} = .714$	$\frac{9}{51} = .176$	$\frac{21}{30} = .700$	$\frac{134}{164} = .802$
State-wide	$\frac{838}{1323} = .633$	$\frac{174}{253} = .688$	$\frac{933}{1369} = .682$	$\frac{772}{1273} = .606$	$\frac{6345}{6703} = .947$

TABLE 2 (Continued)
 III. JUVENILE PROCESSING COMPONENT ACTIVITY RATES (FY 1977)

E. Overall Juvenile Justice Component Activity Rates

JURISDICTIONAL GROUPINGS	1. Formally Adjudicated Juveniles as a Percent of Total Juveniles Disposed by JSA	2. Formally Adjudicated Juveniles as a Percent of Total Juvenile Arrests & Referrals	3. Ratio of Juveniles Active as of Beginning of Year to Total Juvenile Justice System Processing	4. Percentage of Active Pending Formal Disposition to Total Juveniles Active as of Beginning of Year	5. Percentage of Active In Institution/Placement to Total Juveniles Active (less pending dis.) at the Beg. of Year	6. Percentage of Active Under Supervision/Aftercare to Total Juveniles Active (less pend. dis.) at Beg. of Year
1. Baltimore City	$\frac{4548}{18862} = 24.1\%$	$\frac{4548}{26023} = 17.5\%$	$\frac{5152}{31689} = .163$	$\frac{1734}{5152} = 33.7\%$	$\frac{793}{3418} = 23.2\%$	$\frac{2625}{3418} = 76.8\%$
2. Dor., Sower., Wic. Worcester	$\frac{317}{1368} = 23.2\%$	$\frac{317}{1778} = 17.8\%$	$\frac{366}{2173} = .168$	$\frac{120}{366} = 32.8\%$	$\frac{59}{246} = 24.0\%$	$\frac{187}{246} = 76.0\%$
3. Caro., Cecil, Kent, Q. Anne's, Talbot	$\frac{370}{1218} = 30.4\%$	$\frac{370}{1872} = 19.8\%$	$\frac{491}{2415} = .203$	$\frac{119}{491} = 24.2\%$	$\frac{71}{372} = 19.1\%$	$\frac{301}{372} = 80.9\%$
4. Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's	$\frac{524}{1977} = 26.5\%$	$\frac{524}{2063} = 25.4\%$	$\frac{565}{2677} = .211$	$\frac{110}{565} = 19.5\%$	$\frac{65}{455} = 14.3\%$	$\frac{390}{455} = 85.7\%$
5. Prince George's	$\frac{1988}{8786} = 22.6\%$	$\frac{1988}{15844} = 12.5\%$	$\frac{2541}{18542} = .137$	$\frac{479}{2541} = 18.9\%$	$\frac{301}{2062} = 14.6\%$	$\frac{1761}{2062} = 85.4\%$
6. Montgomery	$\frac{454}{3177} = 14.3\%$	$\frac{454}{6273} = 7.2\%$	$\frac{1635}{8065} = .203$	$\frac{624}{1635} = 38.2\%$	$\frac{154}{1011} = 15.2\%$	$\frac{857}{1011} = 84.8\%$
7. Anne Arundel	$\frac{1194}{5035} = 23.7\%$	$\frac{1194}{5270} = 22.7\%$	$\frac{1420}{6751} = .210$	$\frac{771}{1420} = 54.3\%$	$\frac{103}{649} = 15.9\%$	$\frac{546}{649} = 84.1\%$
8. Baltimore Co.	$\frac{877}{5025} = 17.5\%$	$\frac{877}{7629} = 11.5\%$	$\frac{1066}{8738} = .122$	$\frac{485}{1066} = 45.5\%$	$\frac{132}{581} = 22.7\%$	$\frac{449}{581} = 77.3\%$
9. Harford	$\frac{342}{1239} = 27.6\%$	$\frac{342}{1788} = 19.1\%$	$\frac{517}{2333} = .222$	$\frac{242}{517} = 46.8\%$	$\frac{52}{275} = 18.9\%$	$\frac{223}{275} = 81.1\%$
10. Carroll, Howard	$\frac{310}{1729} = 17.9\%$	$\frac{310}{2078} = 14.9\%$	$\frac{402}{2509} = .160$	$\frac{162}{402} = 40.3\%$	$\frac{49}{240} = 20.4\%$	$\frac{191}{240} = 79.6\%$
11. Frederick, Wash.	$\frac{336}{1706} = 19.7\%$	$\frac{336}{1993} = 16.9\%$	$\frac{465}{2476} = .188$	$\frac{107}{465} = 23.0\%$	$\frac{77}{358} = 21.5\%$	$\frac{281}{358} = 78.5\%$
12. Allegany, Garrett	$\frac{415}{644} = 64.4\%$	$\frac{415}{1097} = 37.8\%$	$\frac{195}{1308} = .149$	$\frac{21}{195} = 10.8\%$	$\frac{52}{174} = 29.9\%$	$\frac{122}{174} = 70.1\%$
State-wide	$\frac{11675}{50766} = 23.0\%$	$\frac{11675}{73708} = 15.8\%$	$\frac{14815}{89676} = .165$	$\frac{4974}{14815} = 33.6\%$	$\frac{1908}{9841} = 19.4\%$	$\frac{7933}{9841} = 80.6\%$

SECTION 6: SUMMARY

This report has provided a description of the Adult and Juvenile Justice Systems of the various jurisdictions of the State for FY 1977. This type of description of criminal and juvenile justice processing provides a framework for assessing the volume and manner of offense, offender and client processing. The jurisdiction flow descriptions should also be of assistance in the more rational identification of system needs, the establishment of objectives for system improvement and the selection among alternative of actions intended to meet these objectives.

This report represents the first in a series of reports to be prepared and disseminated by the Governor's Commission's Statistical Analysis Section in an effort to provide more useful satistical data to criminal and juvenile justice decision-makers and planners as well as other State and local governmental officials with an interest in criminal and juvenile justice processing. Subsequent reports in this series will expand this statistical description. Among the reports that are currently anticipated are:

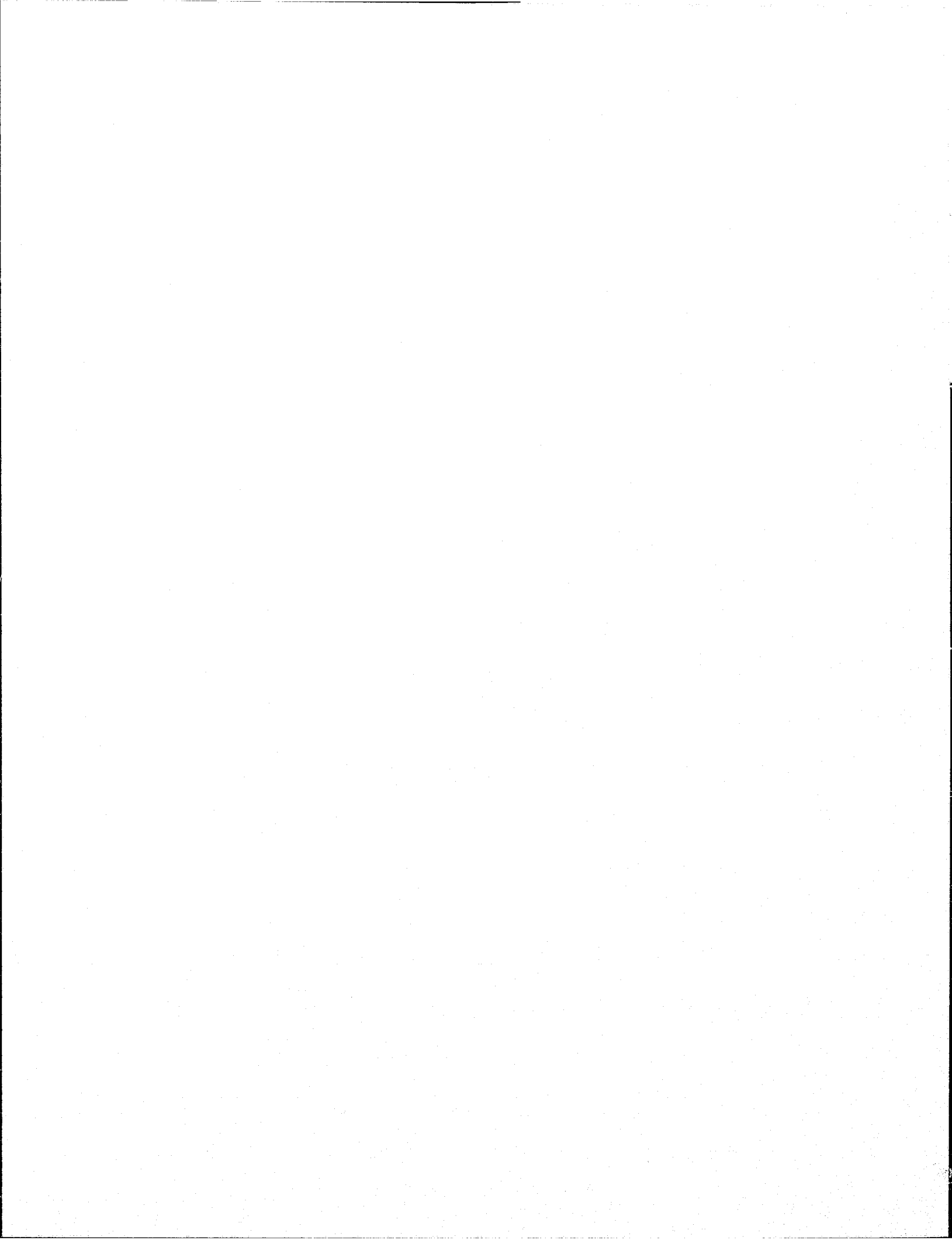
1. Projections through the year 1990 of adult and juvenile arrests for each jurisdiction.
2. An analysis for FY 1977 of the costs and associated resources (e.g., law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, State and local correctional beds, parole and probation officers) associated with criminal justice processing for each jurisdiction.
3. Projections of the future volume of criminal justice processing and the associated costs and resources given alternative policy considerations.

In addition to these reports the Statistical Analysis Section will continue to produce on a quarterly basis the criminal and juvenile justice SYSTEM STATS report. By providing a base of information describing the exiting criminal and juvenile justice systems in terms of historical patterns of activity and performance (e.g., as represented by this report), more timely current indicators of system activity and performance, (e.g., as represented by the SYSTEM STATS REPORT) and projections of anticipated future levels of activity and performance the planning, programming, and budgeting process of the criminal and juvenile justice system and its agencies should be enhanced. In addition,

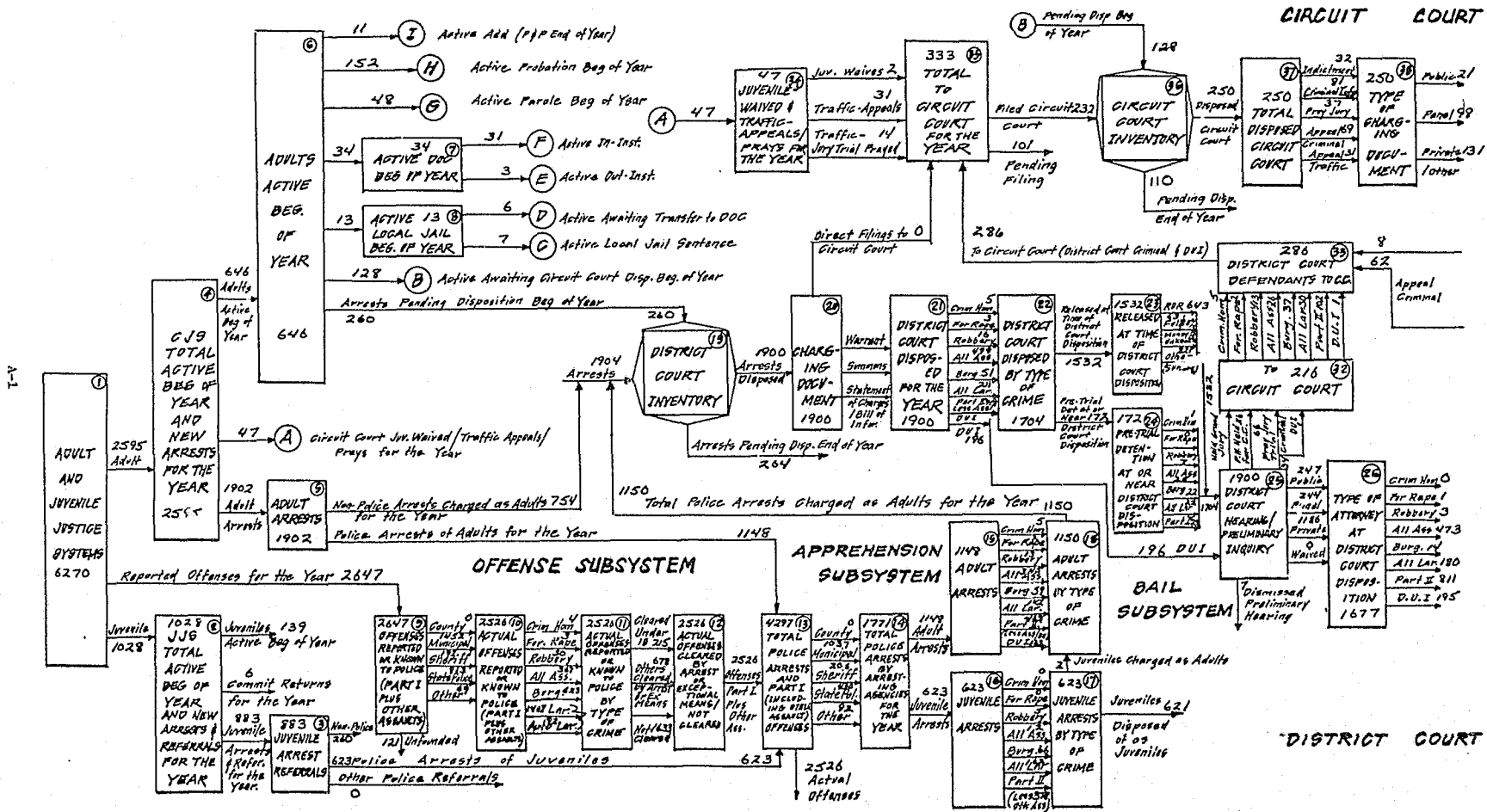
this kind of information should enable criminal and juvenile justice agencies to better assess the impact on agency requirements of change, i.e., due to executive agency policies, legislative action, court decisions, and other external influences (e.g., demographic changes in an areas population).

APPENDIX A - Flow Diagrams of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems for
the Jurisdictions of Maryland - FY 1977

<u>JURISDICTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Allegany	A- 1
Anne Arundel	A- 5
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Caroline	A-17
Carroll	A-21
Cecil	A-25
Charles	A-29
Dorchester	A-33
Frederick	A-37
Garrett	A-41
Harford	A-45
Howard	A-49
Kent	A-53
Montgomery	A-57
Prince George's	A-61
Queen Anne's	A-65
St. Mary's	A-69
Somerset	A-73
Talbot	A-77
Washington	A-81
Wicomico	A-85
Worcester	A-89
Baltimore City	A-93

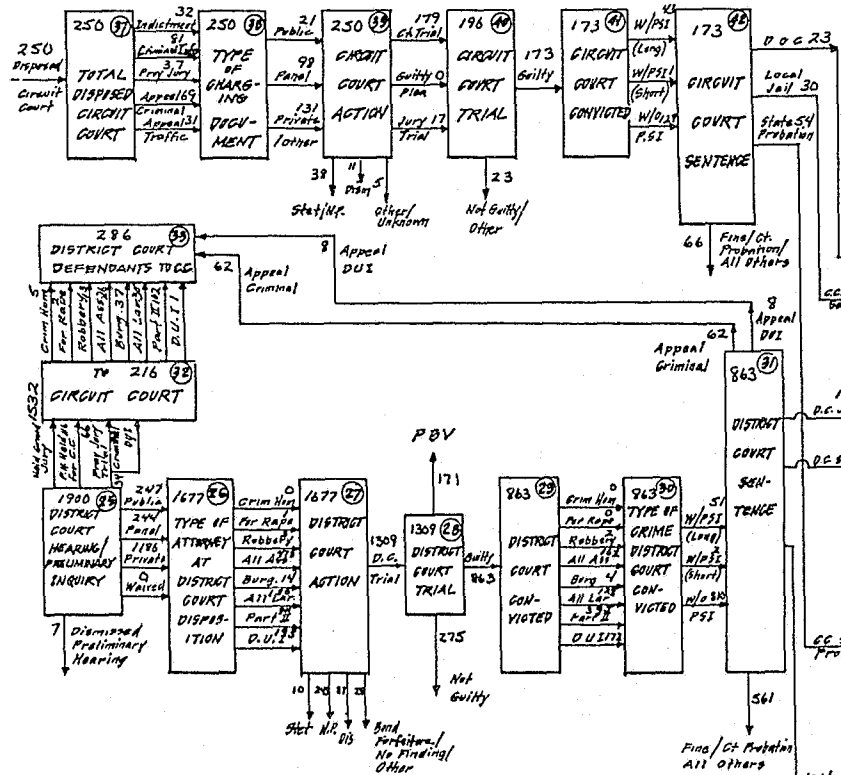


ALLEGANY COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977



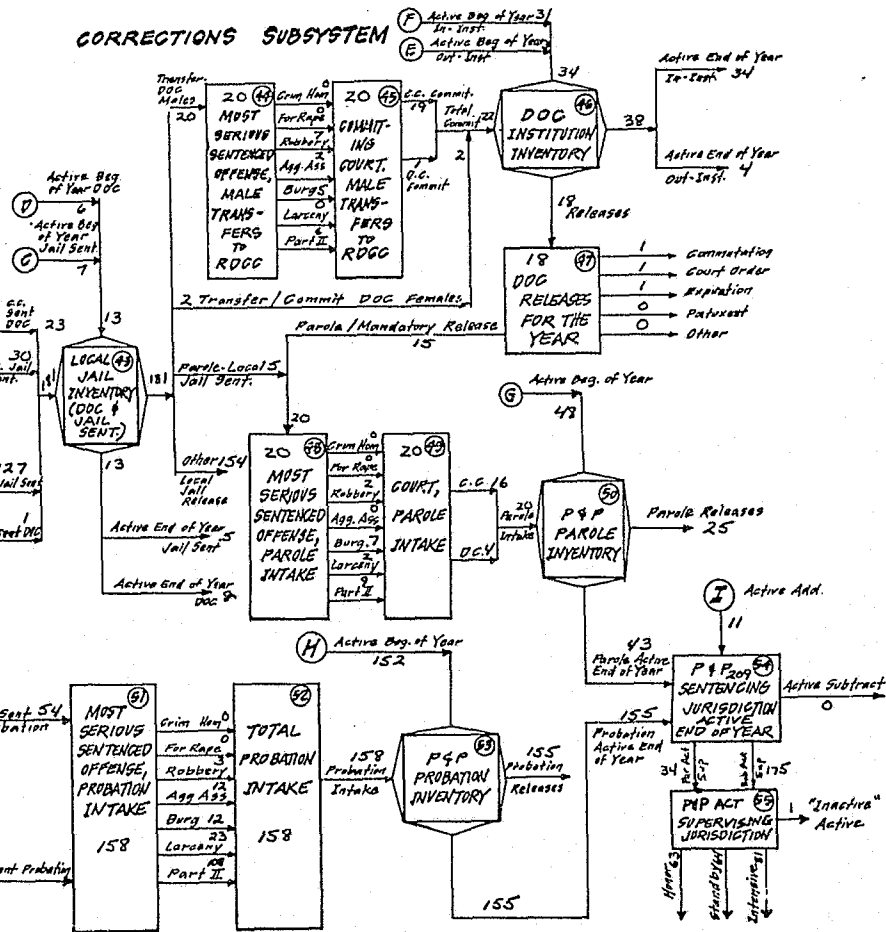
ALLEGANY COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't.)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM

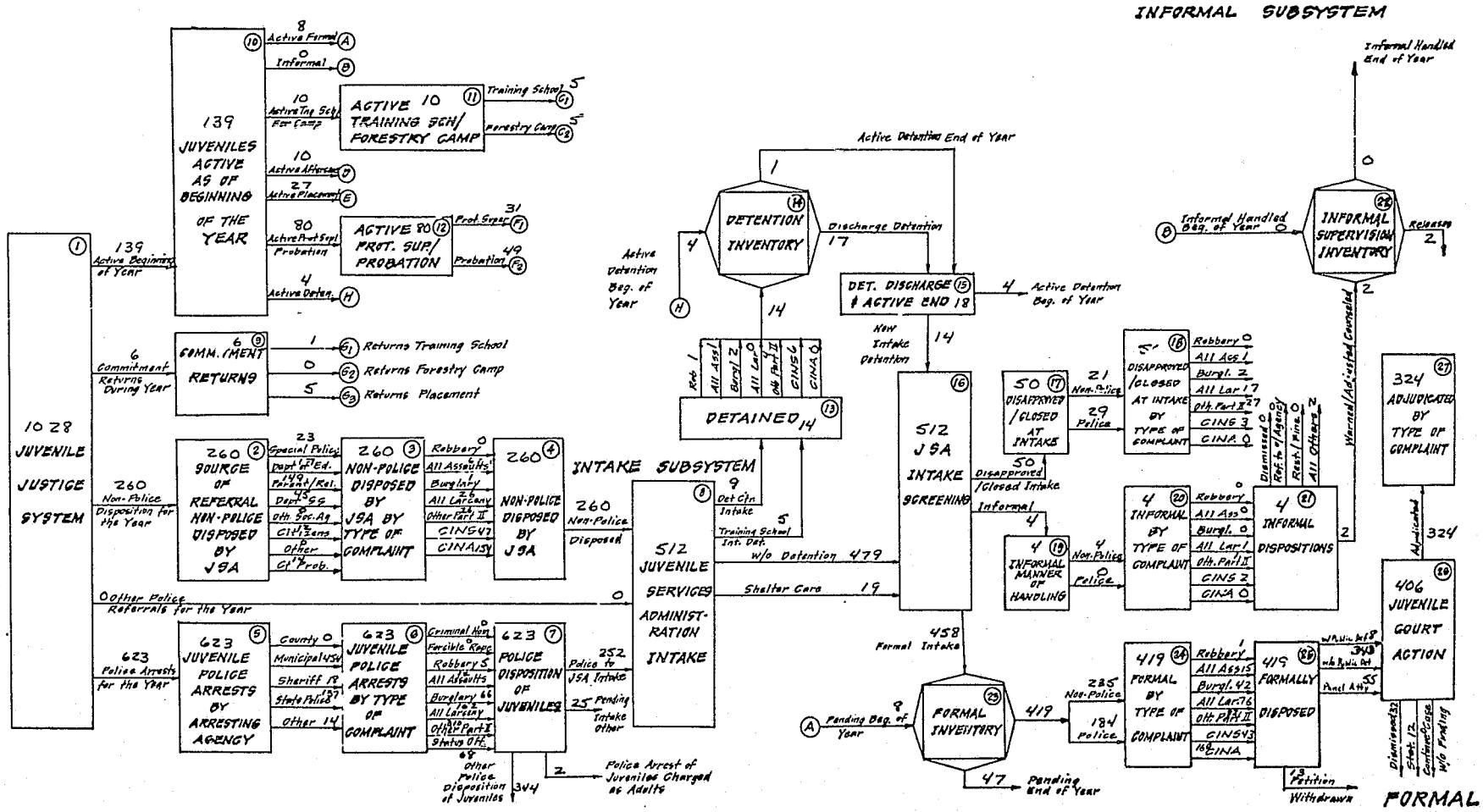


DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



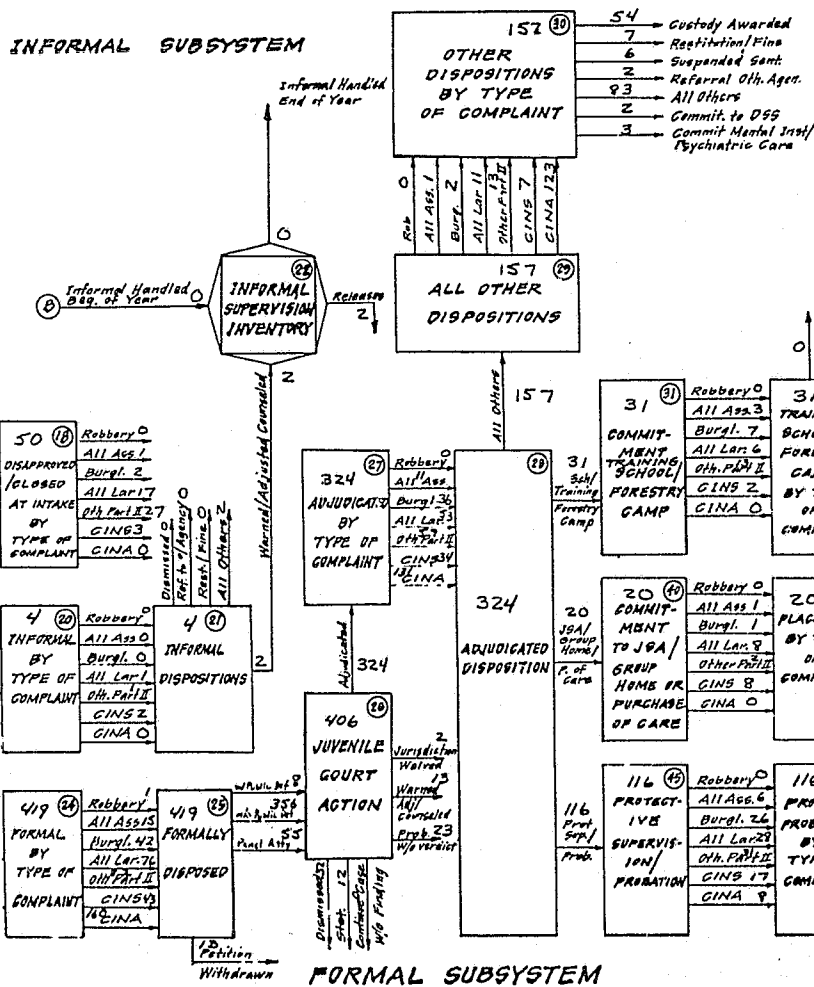
3-5



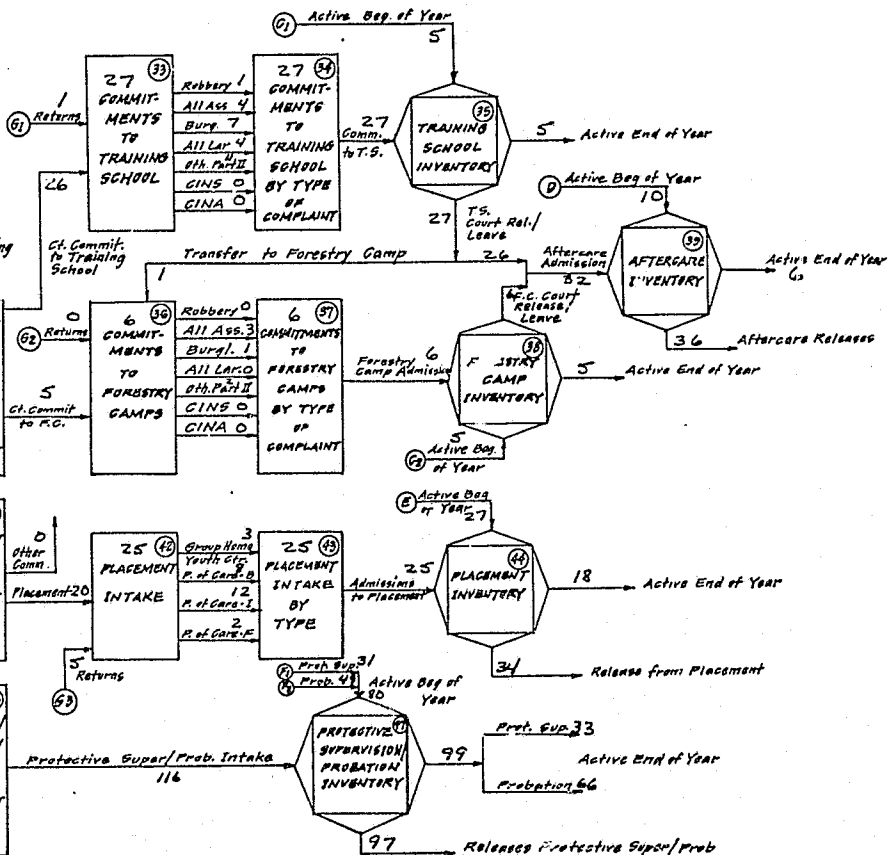
FORMAL

ALLEGANY COUNTY JUVENILE
JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

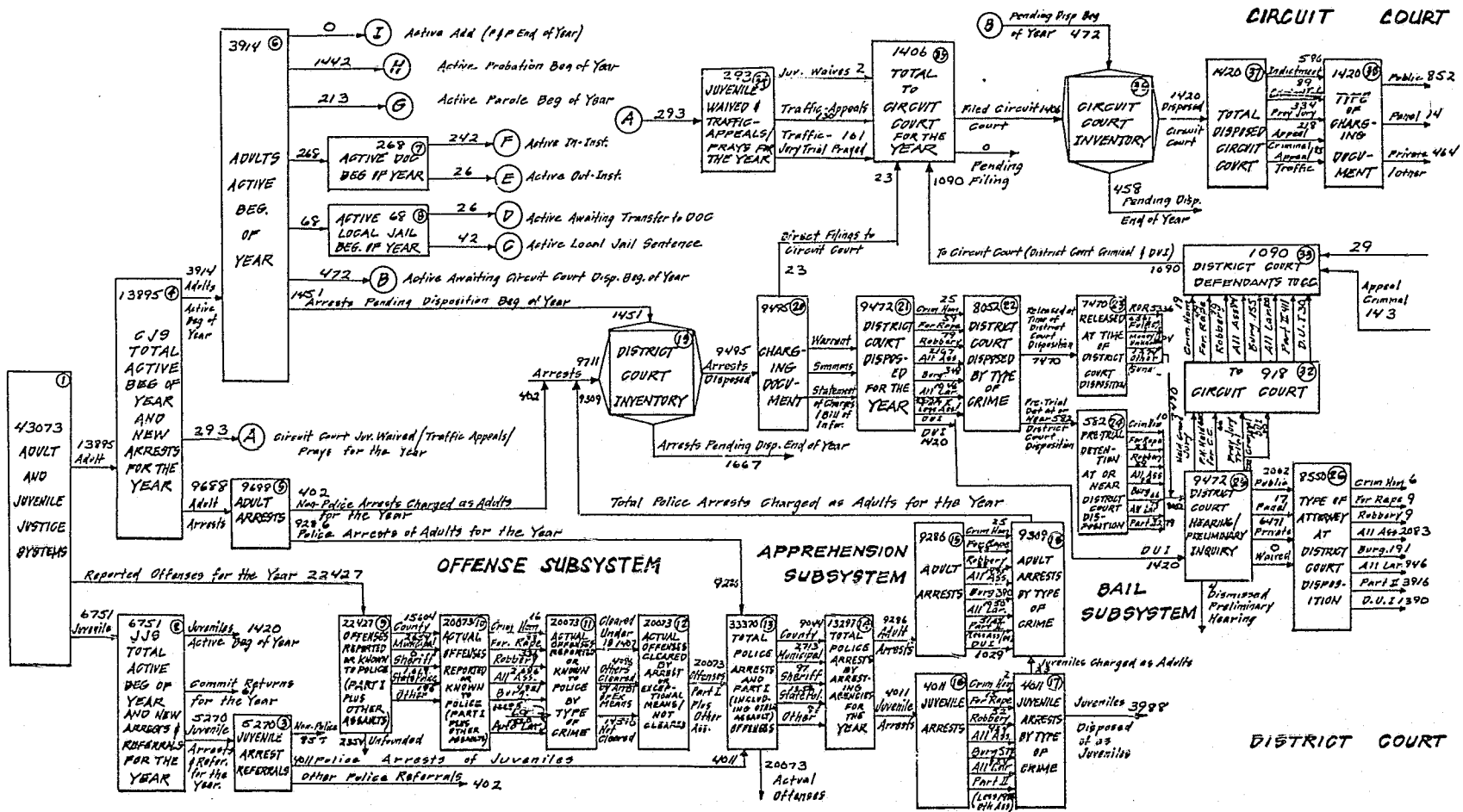


TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



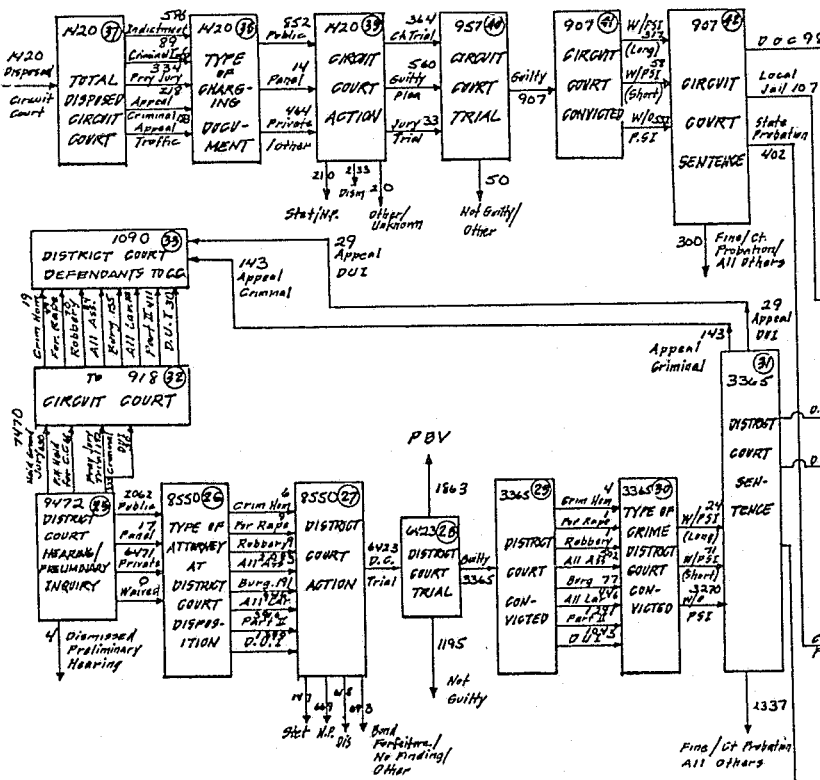
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-5



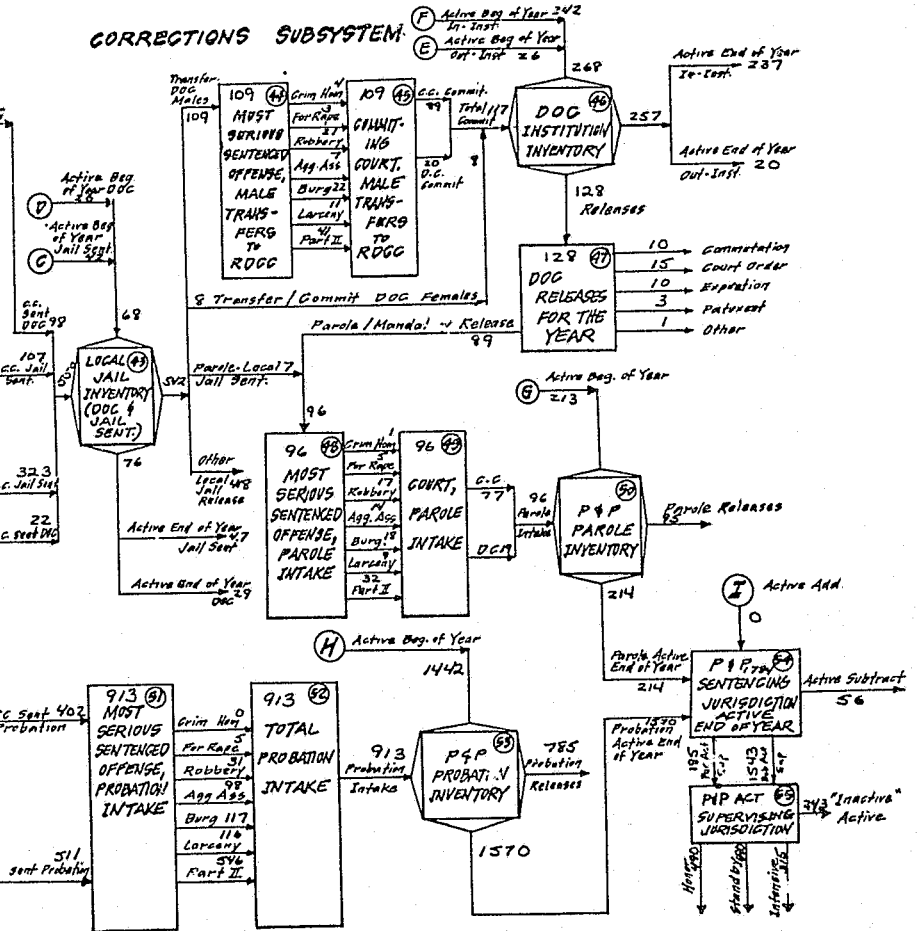
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



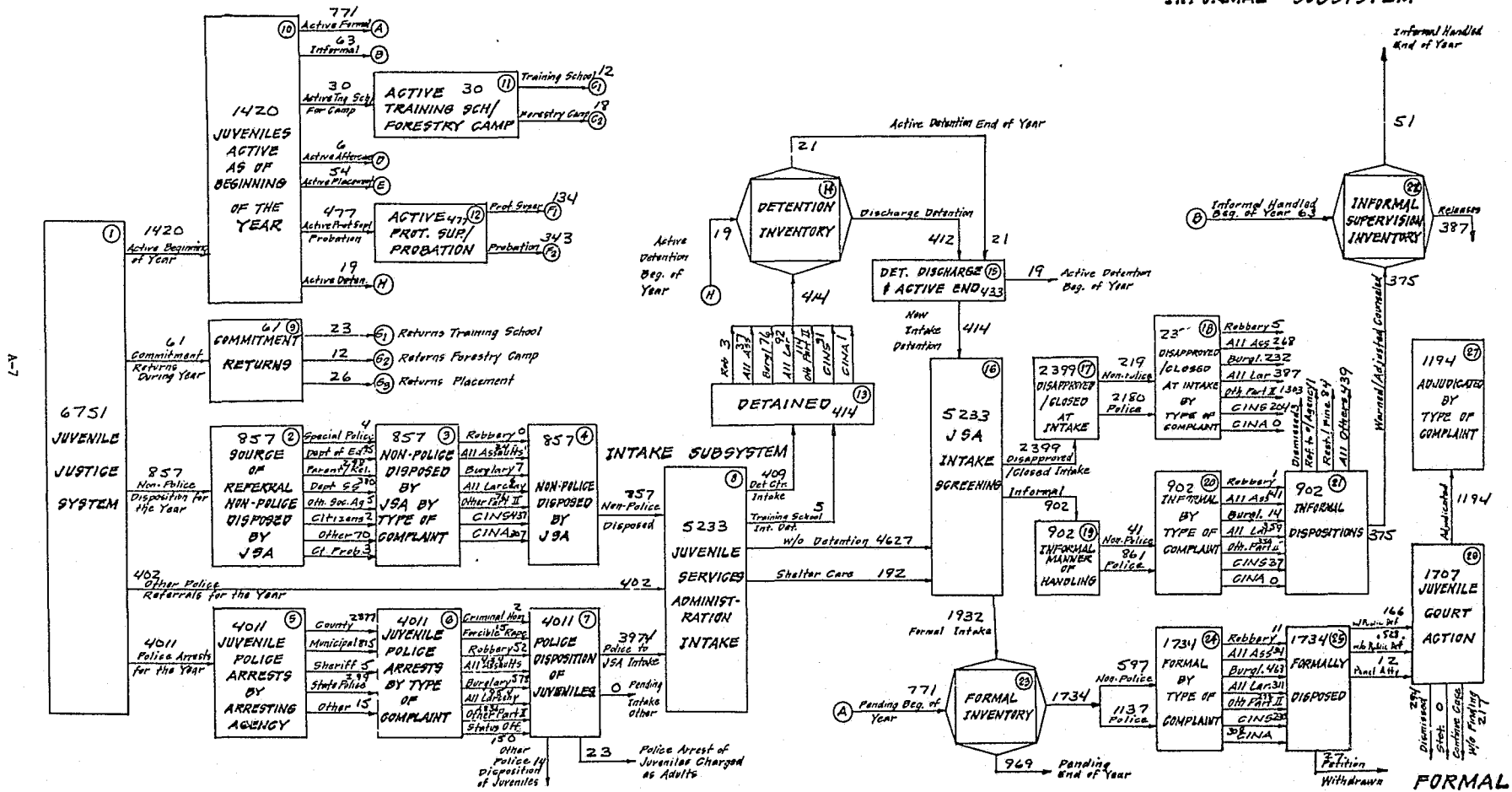
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

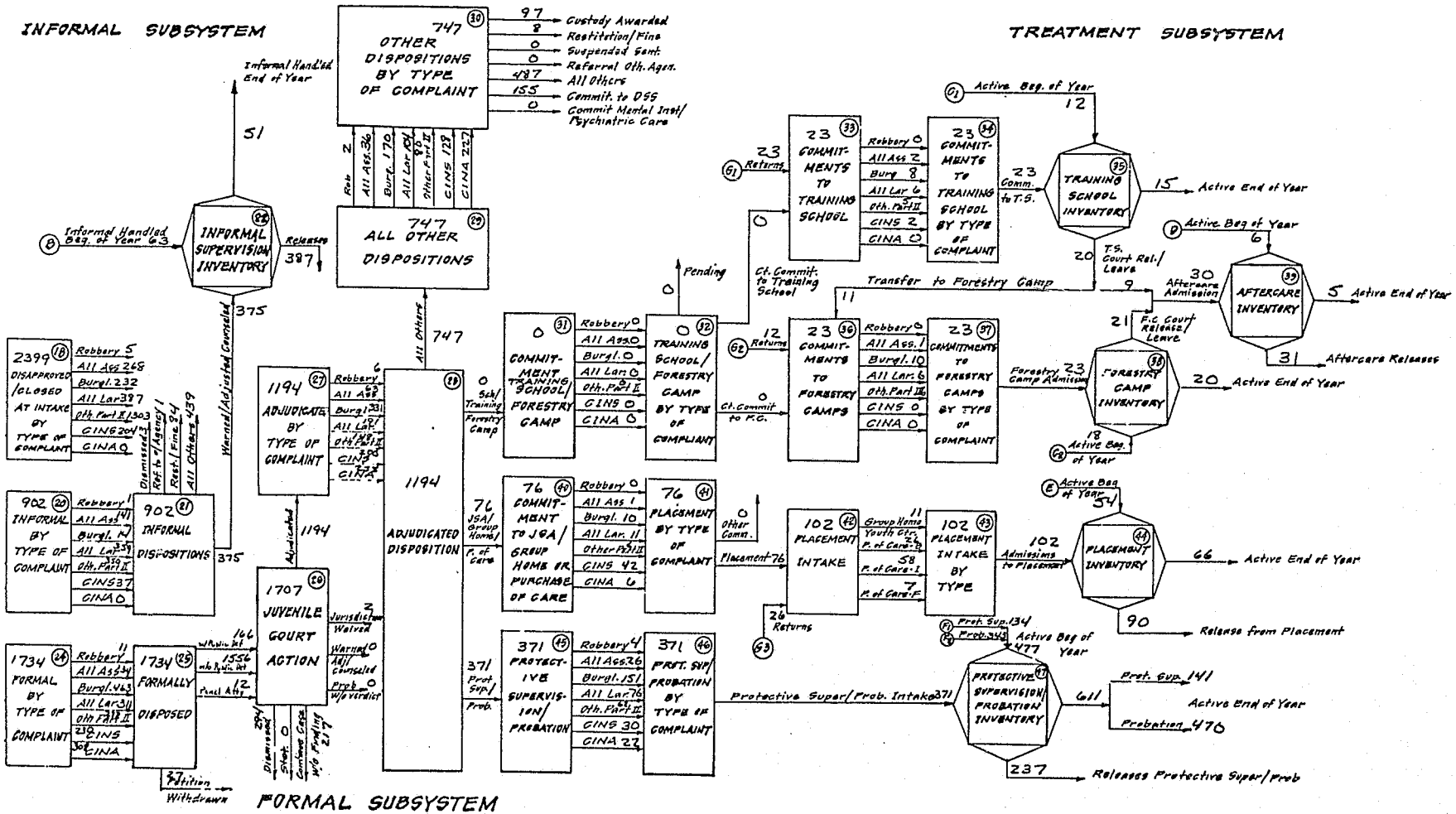
INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

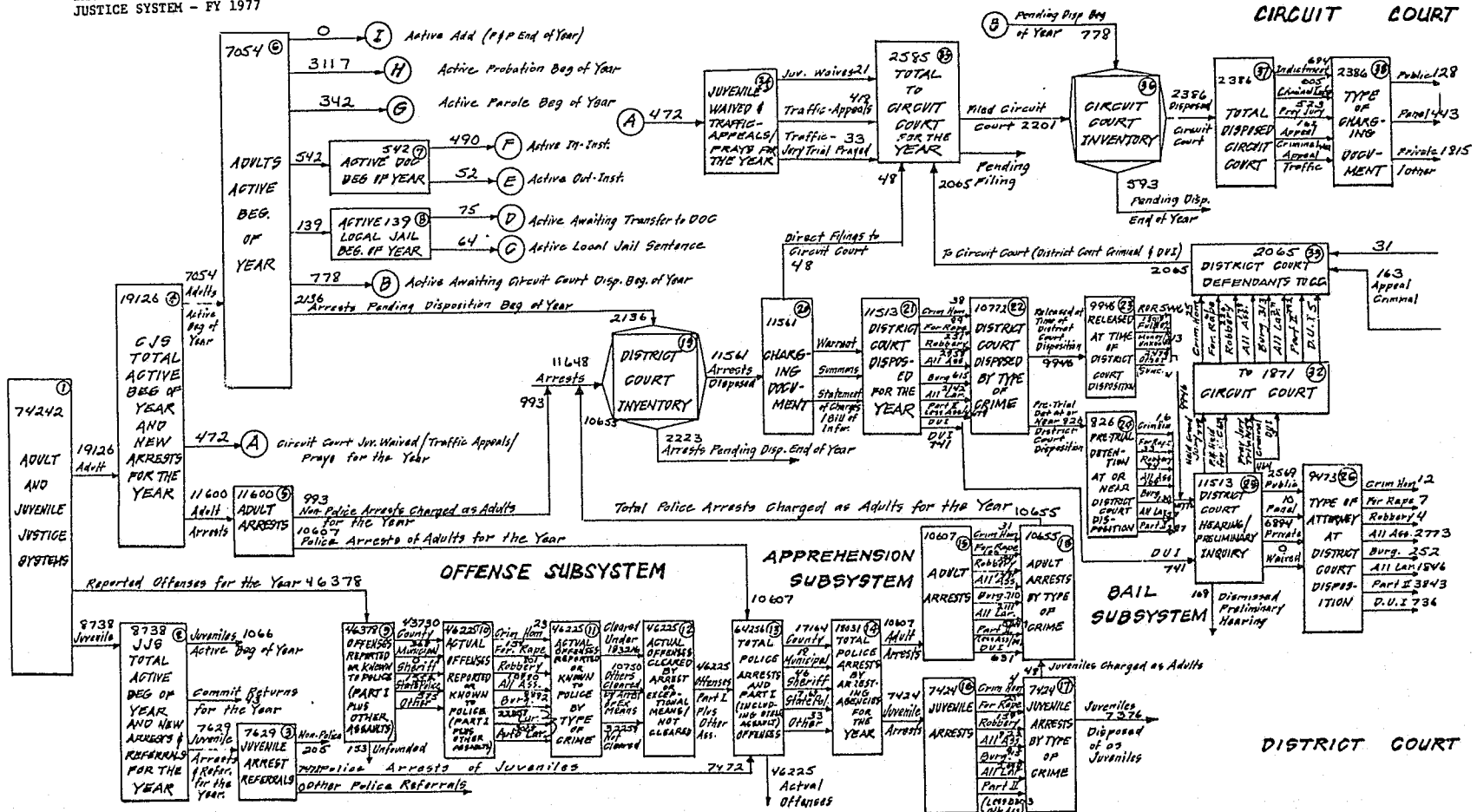
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



8-Y

BALTIMORE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

6-Y

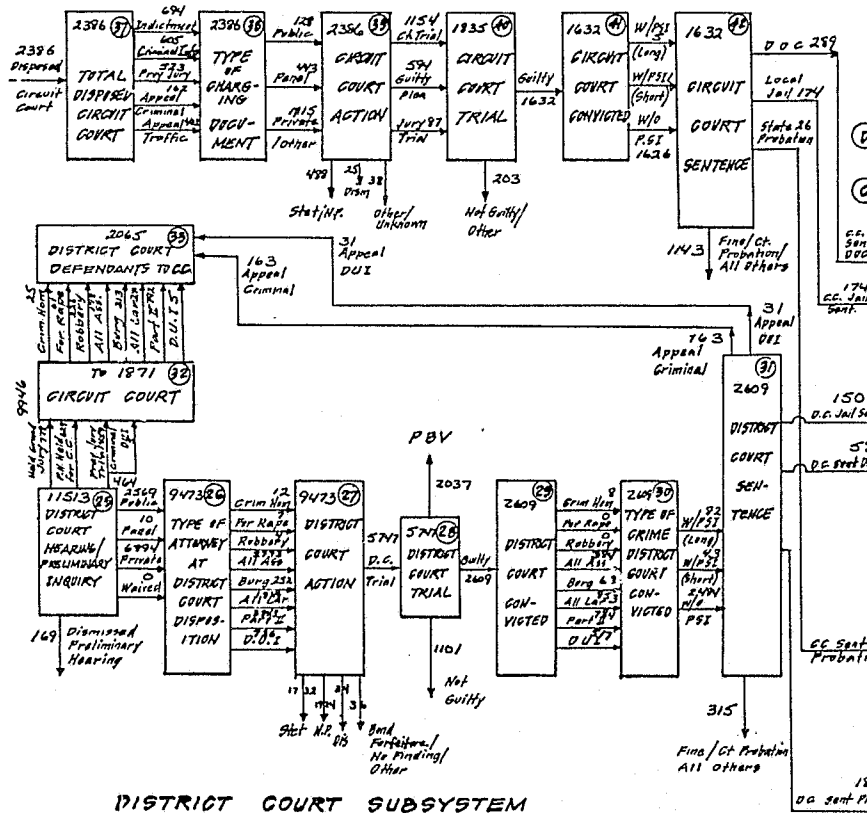


CIRCUIT COURT

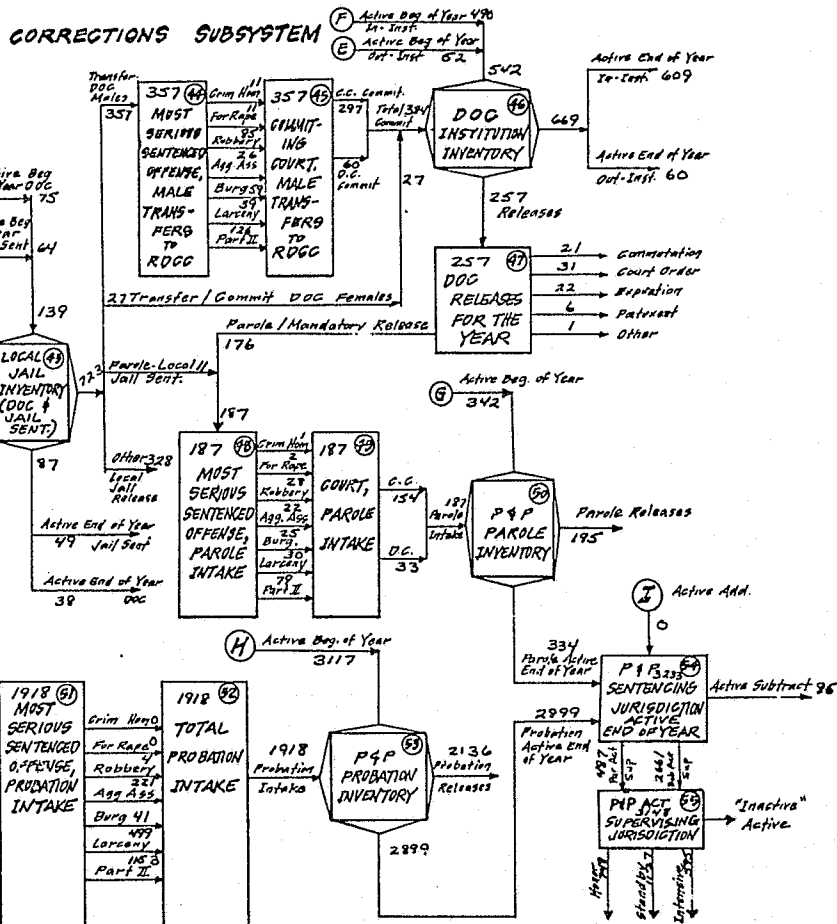
DISTRICT COURT

BALTIMORE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



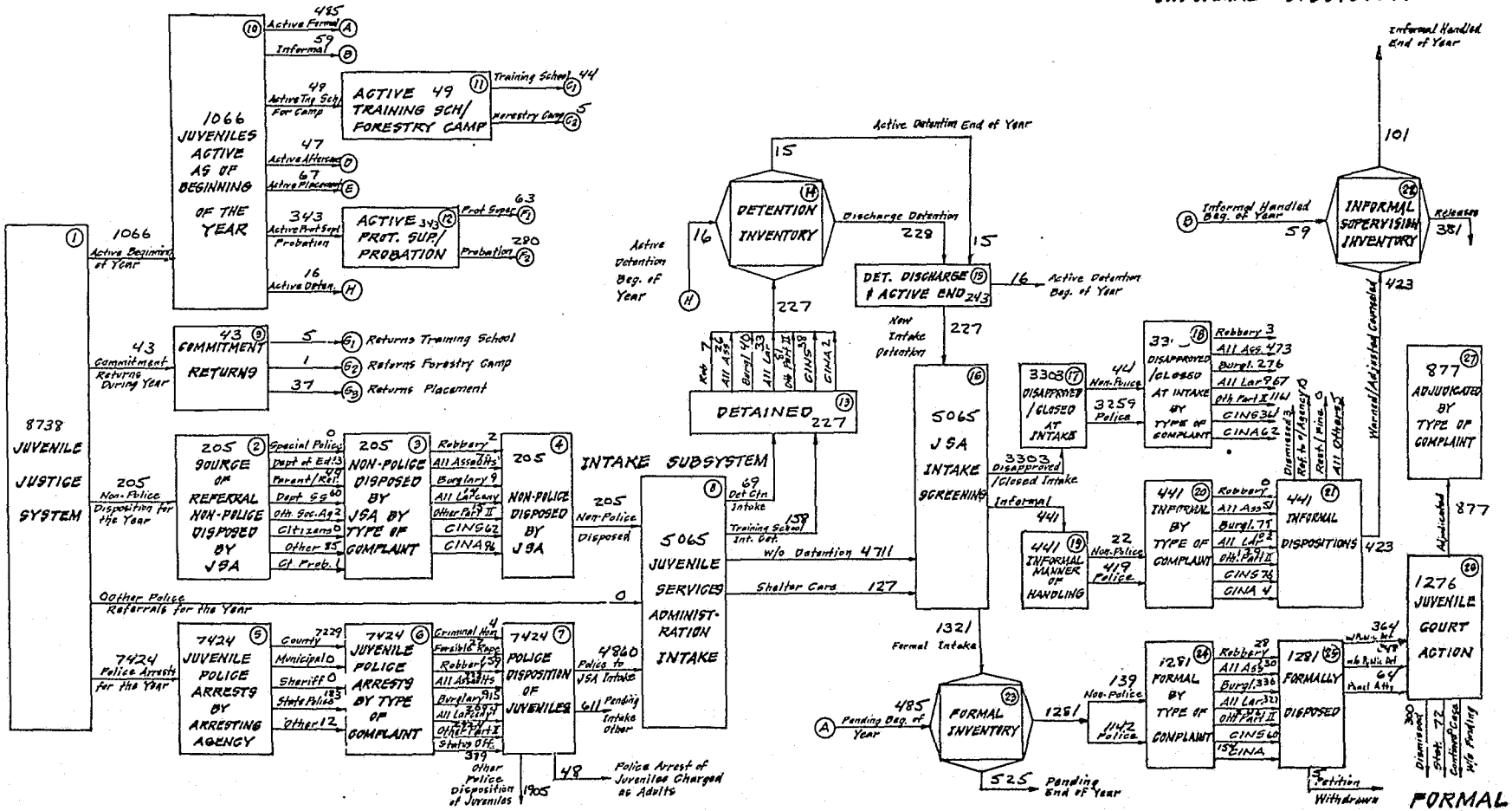
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



01-V

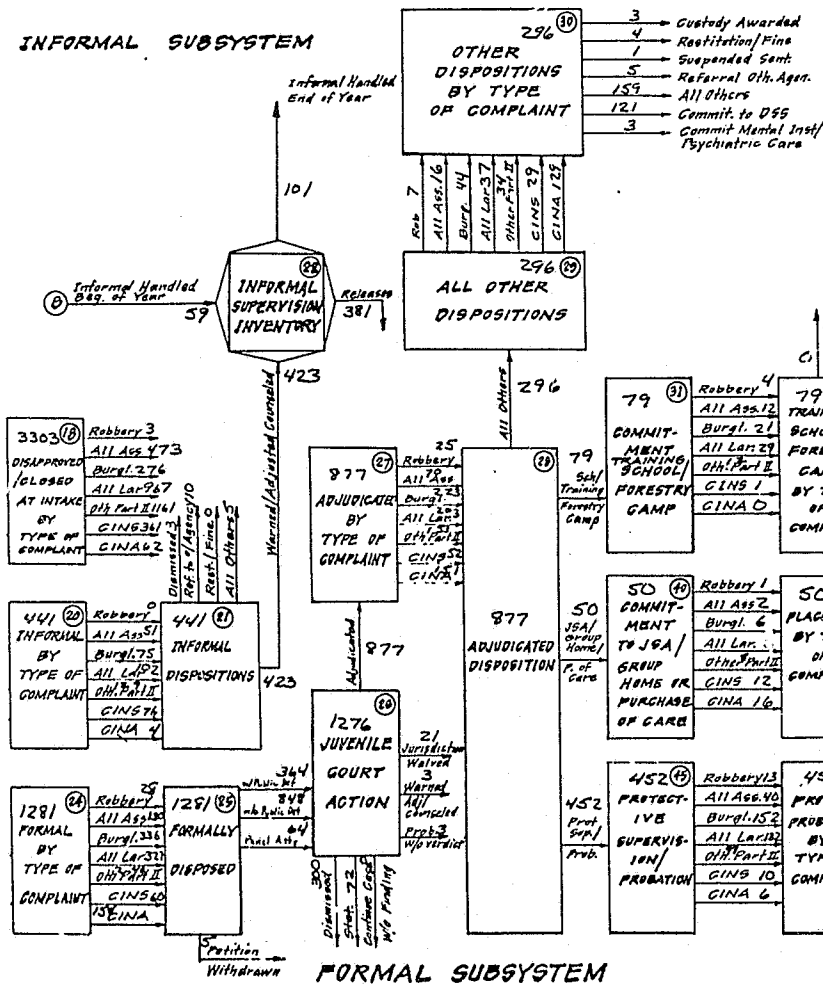
BALTIMORE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

II-Y

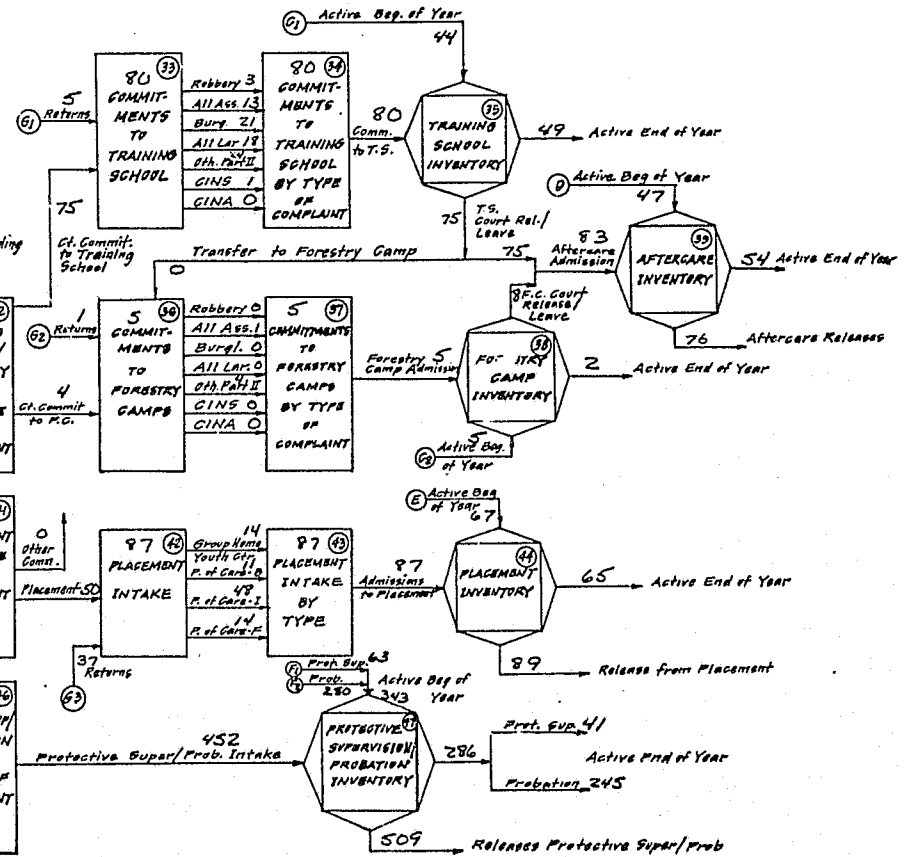


BALTIMORE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Cor't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



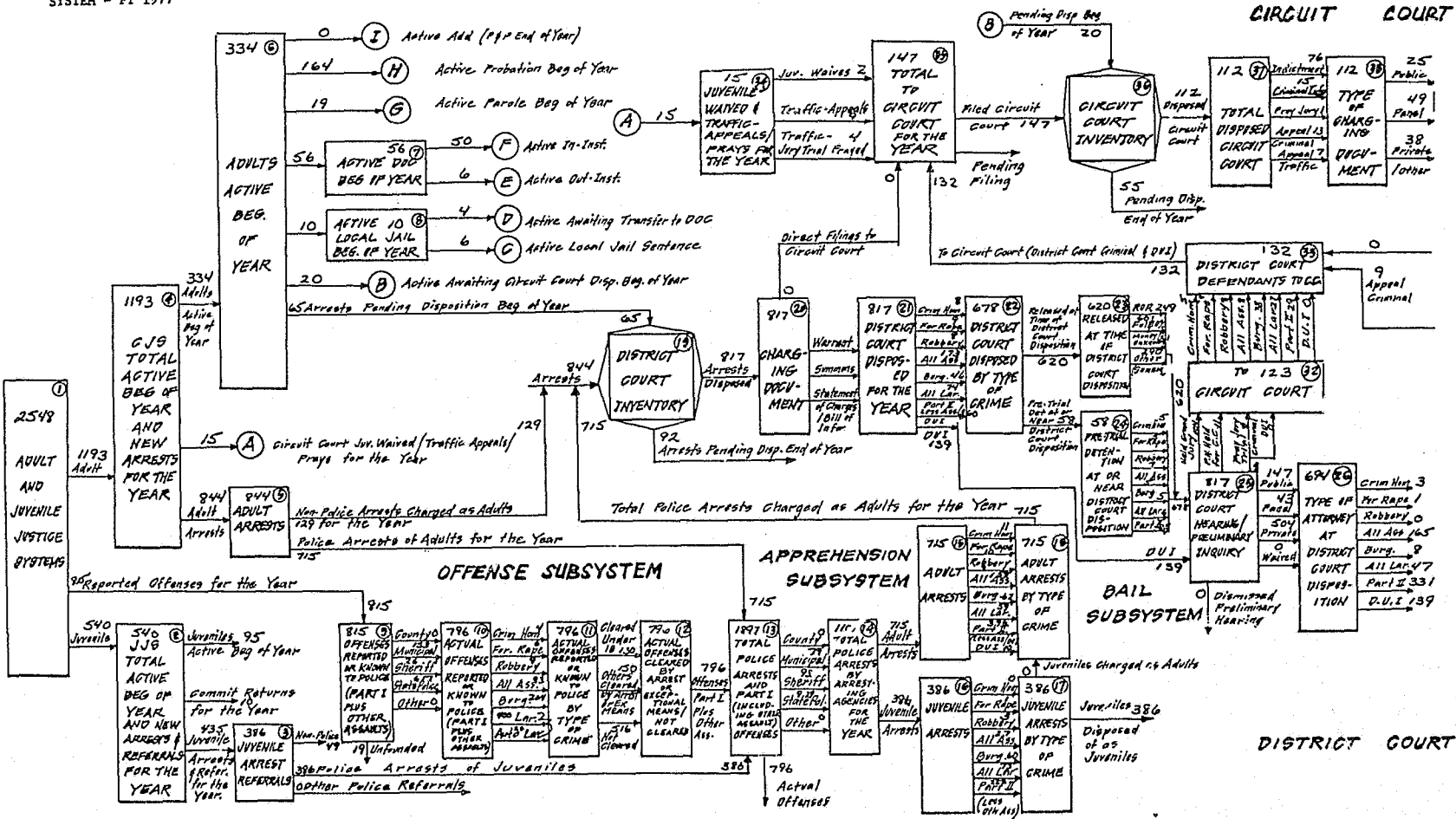
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



A-12

CALVERT COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

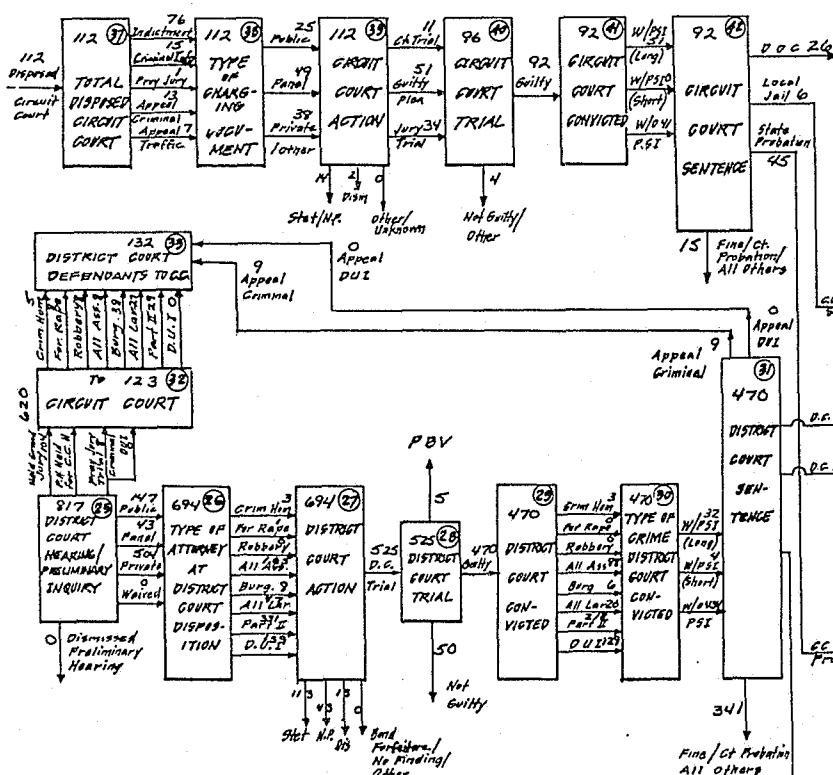
A-13



DISTRICT COURT

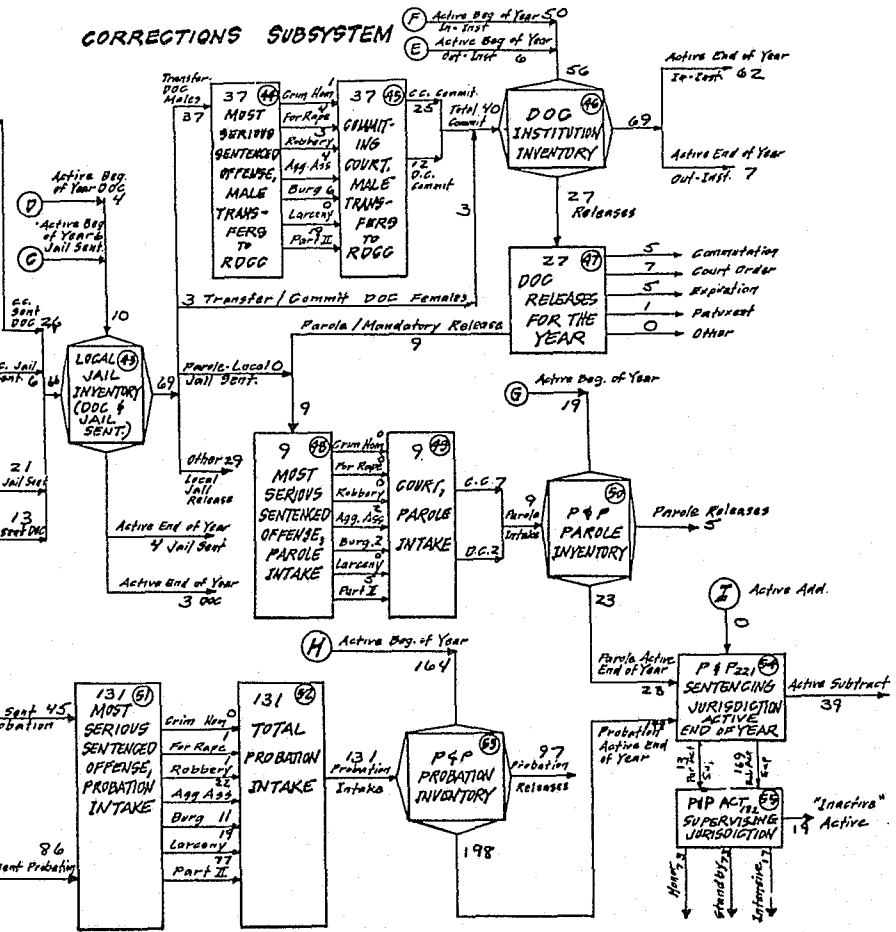
CALVERT COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

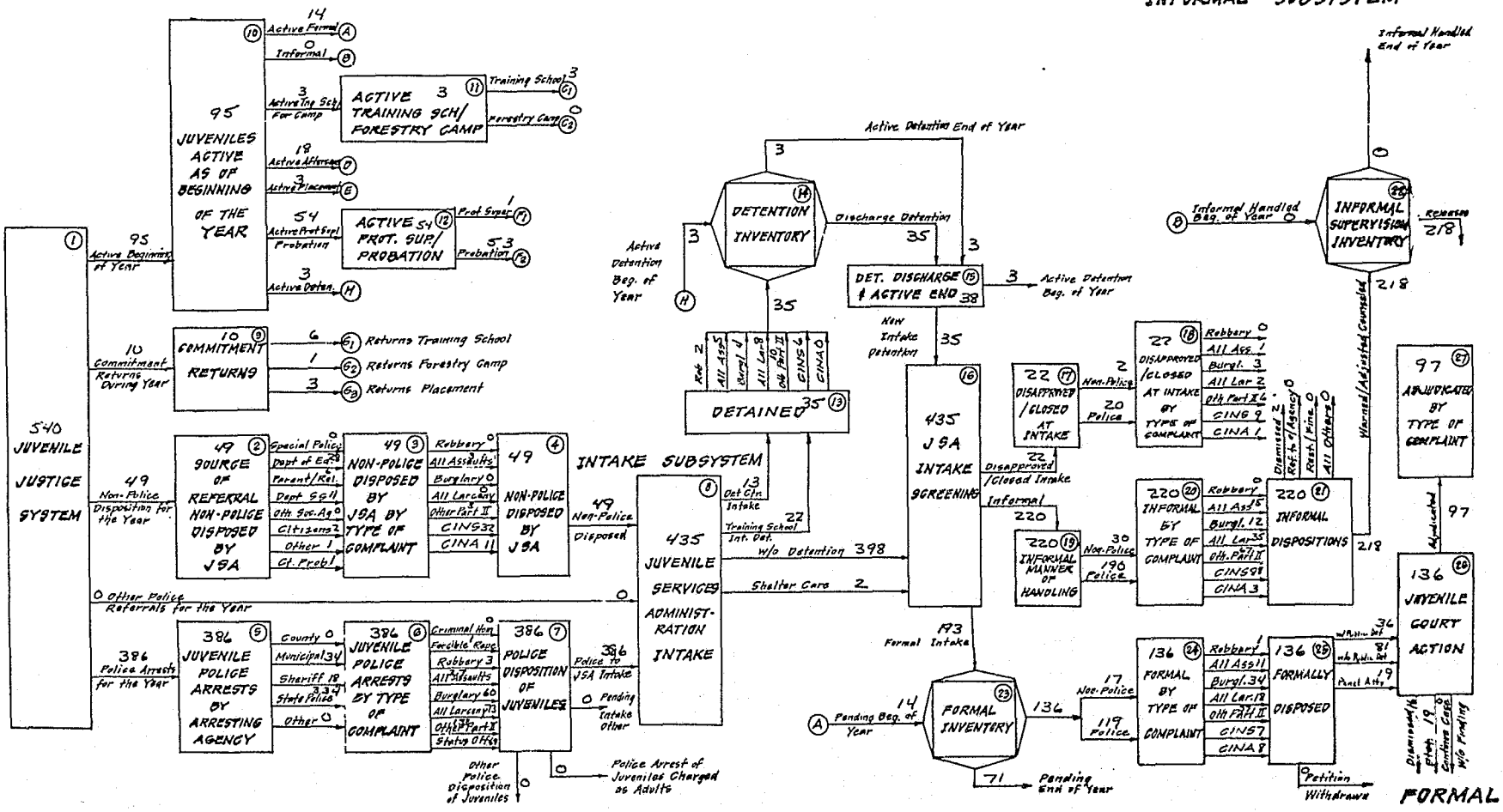
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



91-4

CALVERT COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

51-4



INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

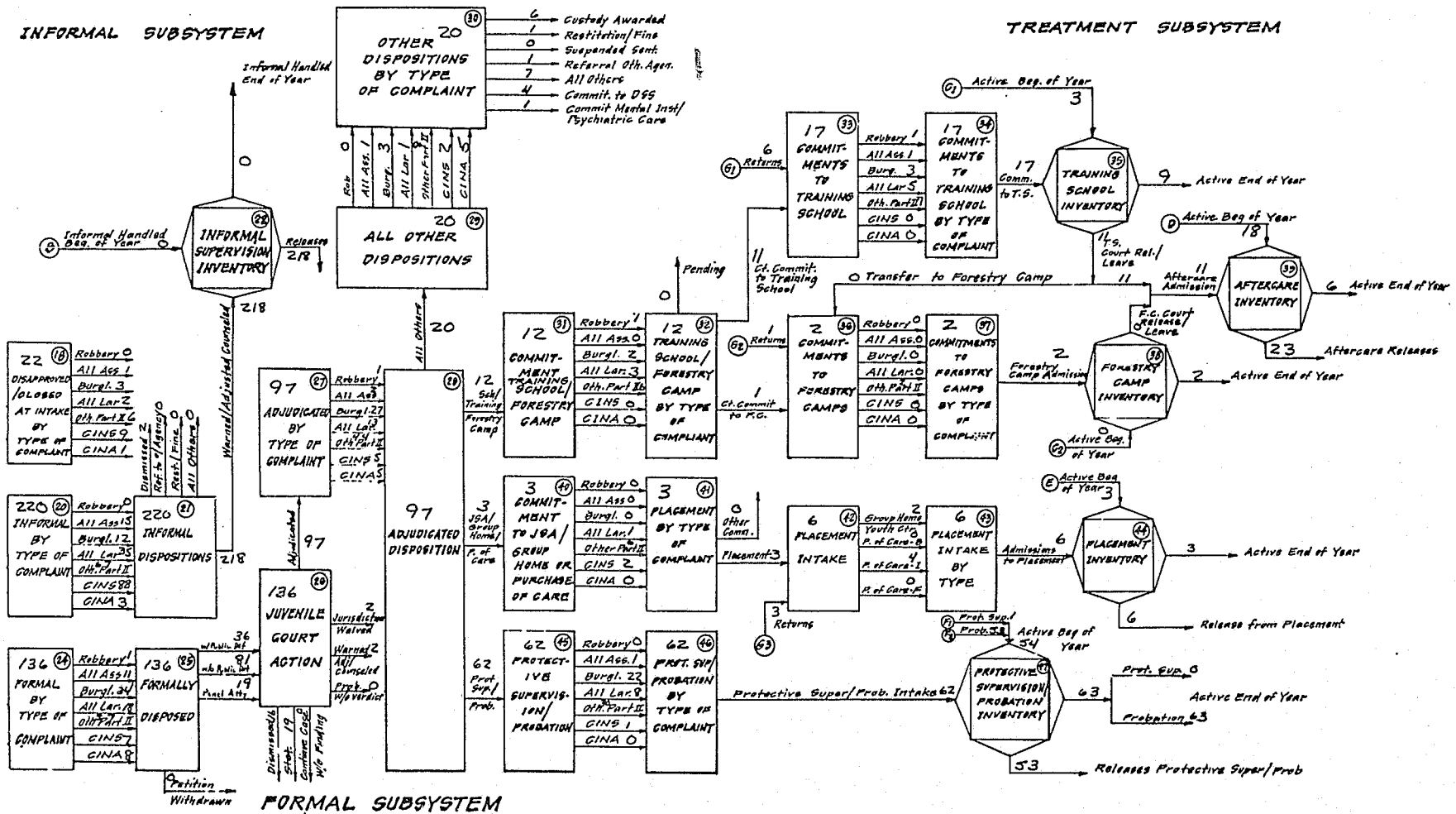
FORMAL

CALVERT COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

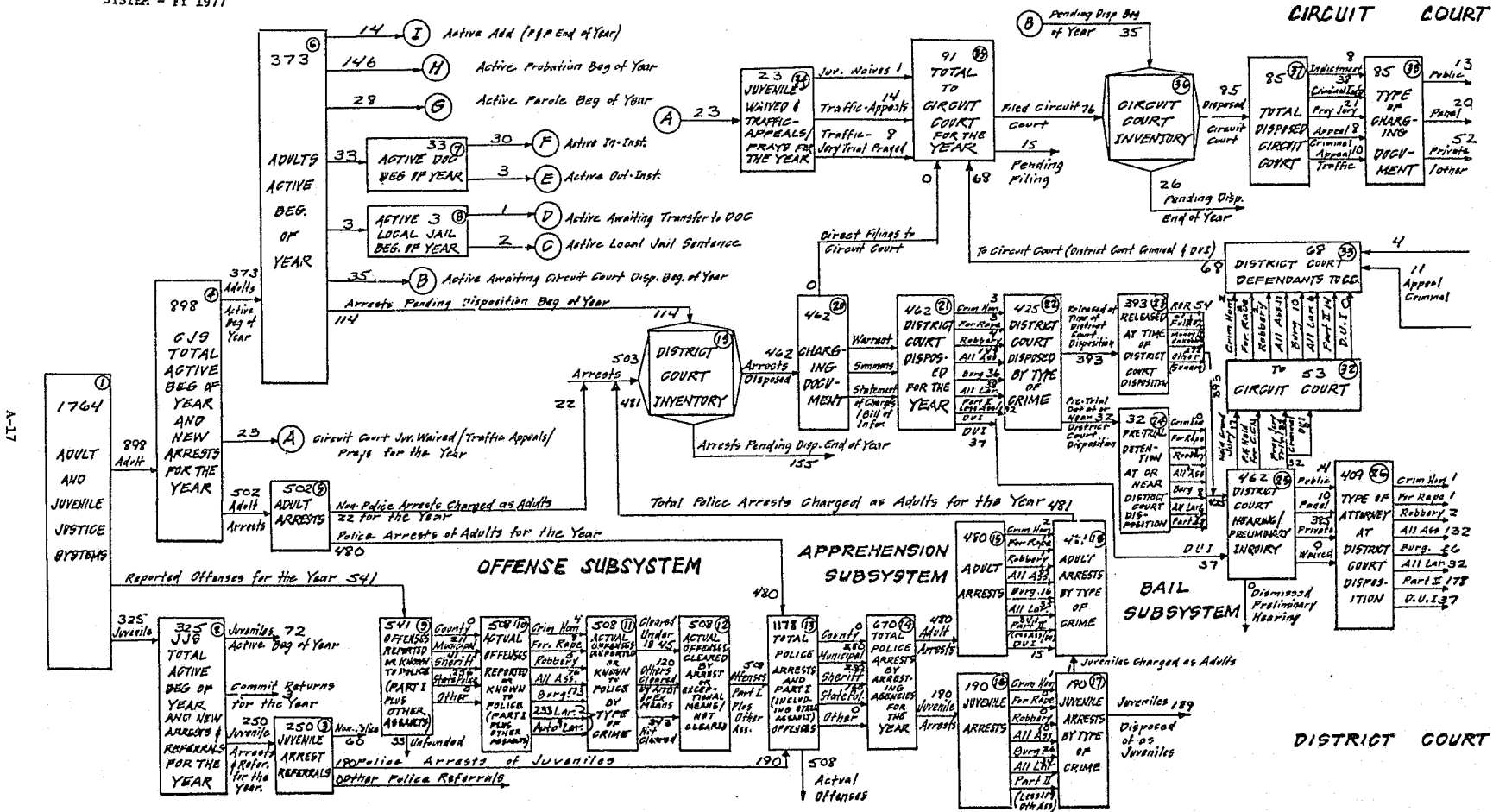
INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM

A-16



CAROLINE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977



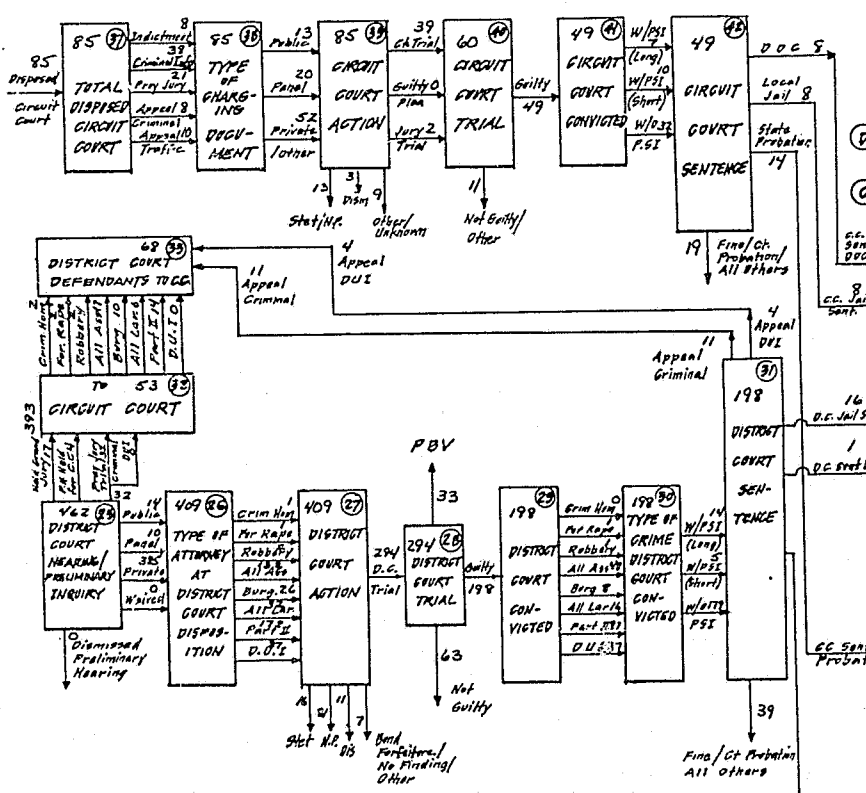
4-17

CIRCUIT COURT

DISTRICT COURT

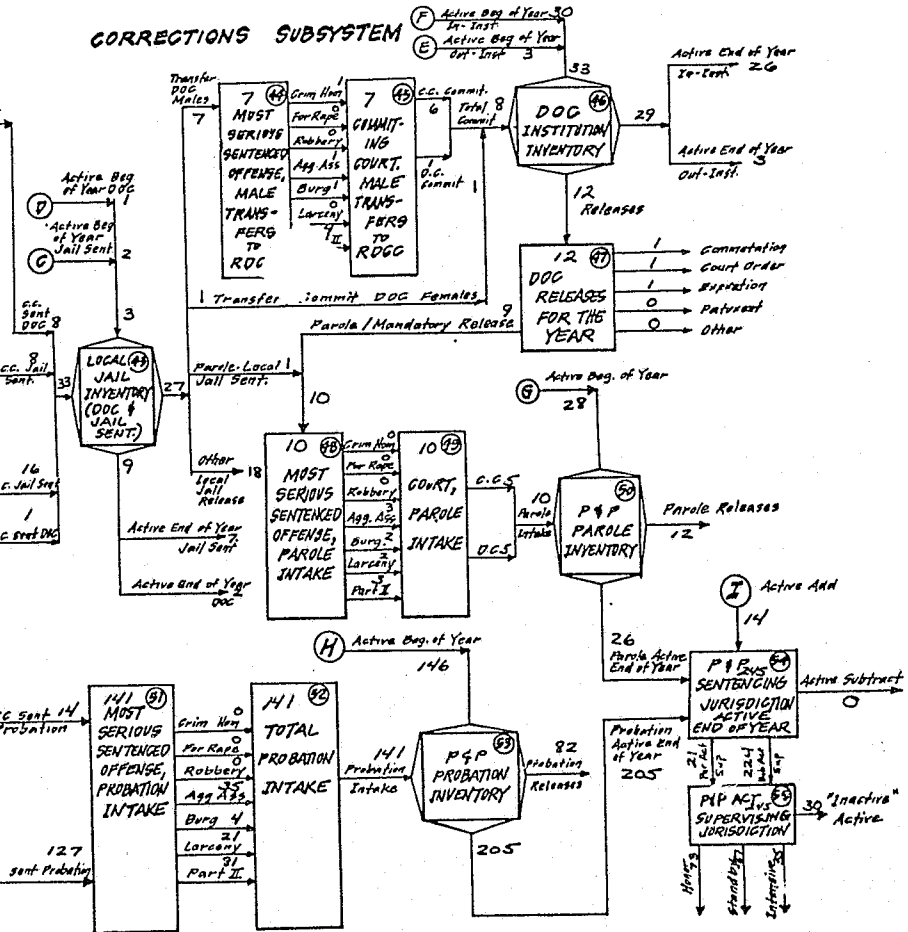
CAROLINE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



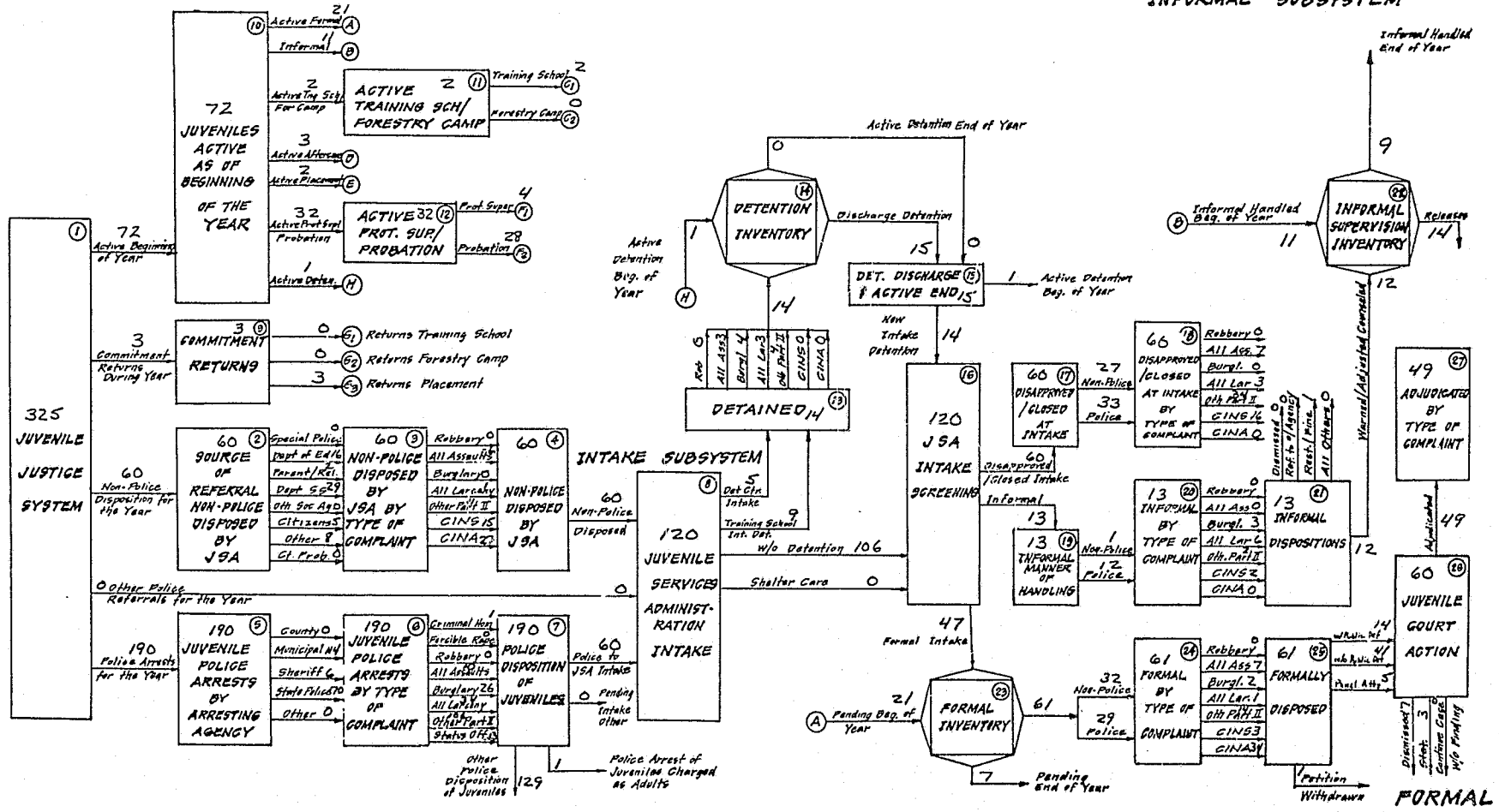
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



CAROLINE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-19

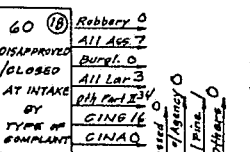
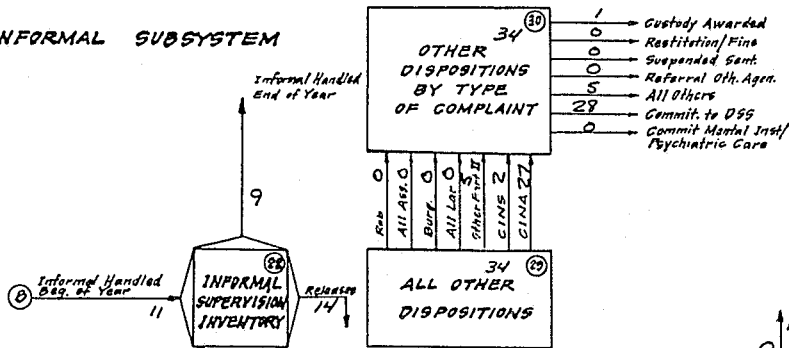


INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

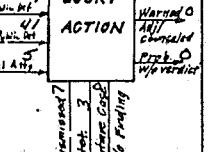
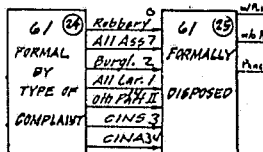
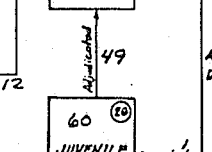
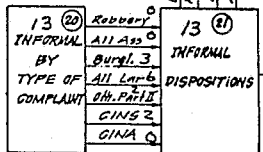
FORMAL

CAROLINE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

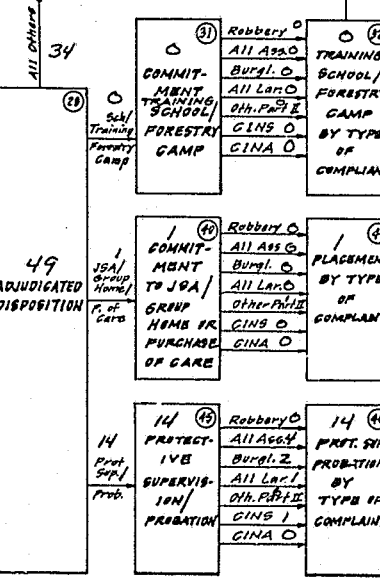


A-20

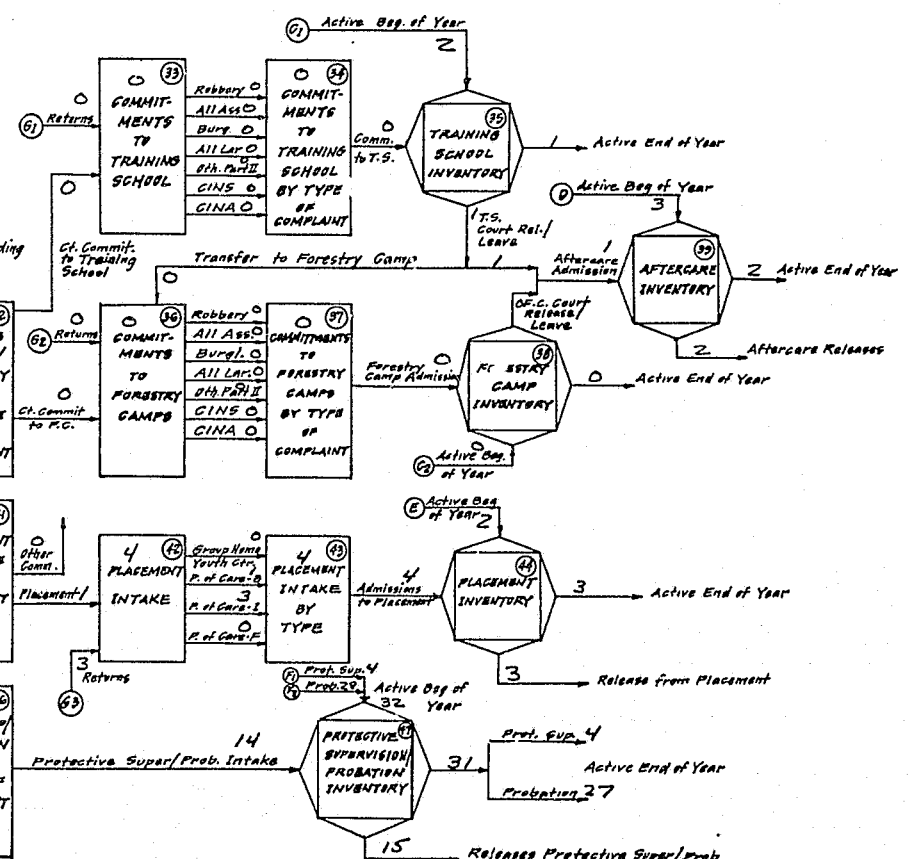


Petition Withdrawn

FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

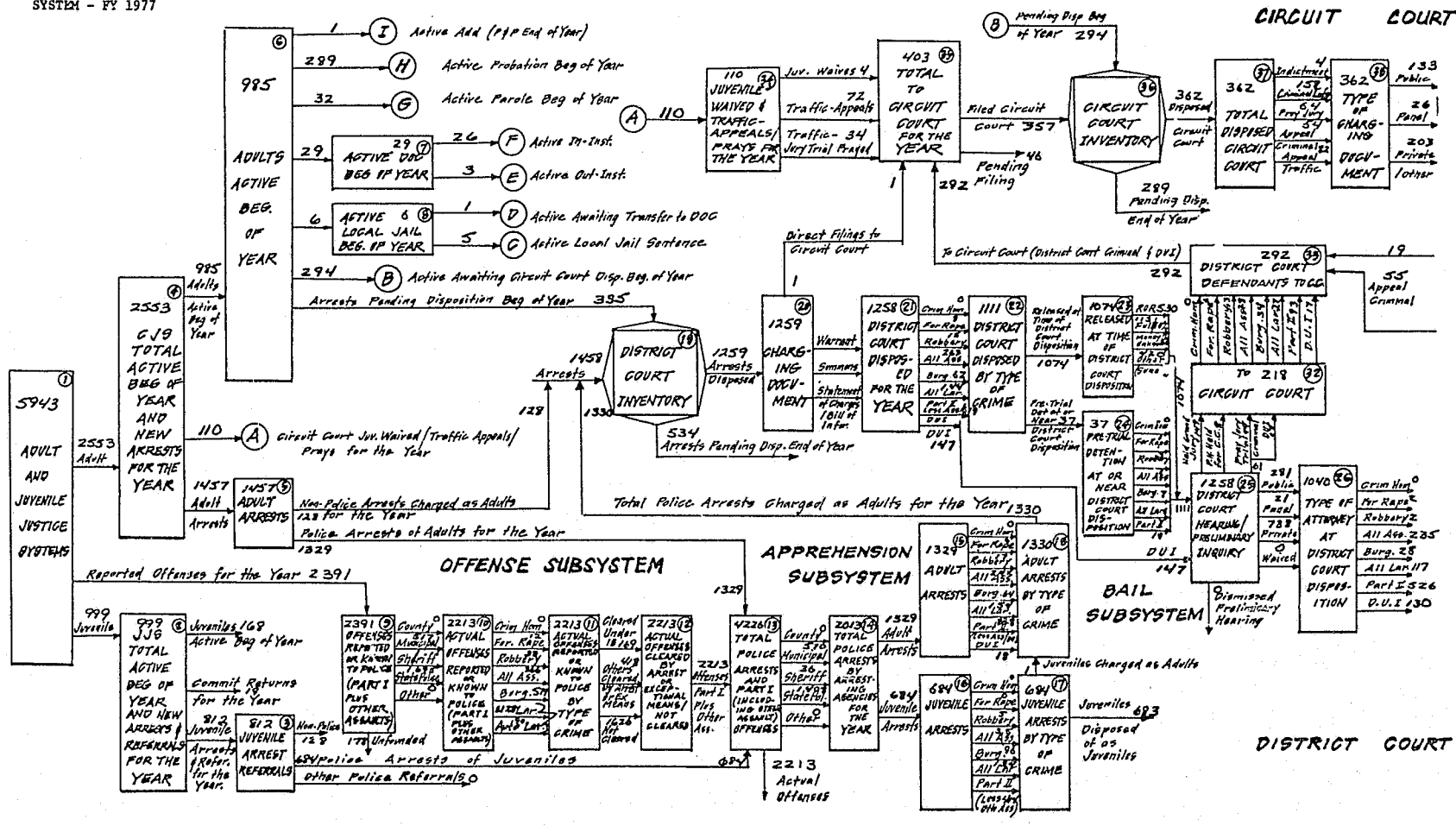


TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



CARROLL COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-21



CIRCUIT COURT

DISTRICT COURT

985
ADULTS
ACTIVE
BEG.
OF
YEAR

2553
TOTAL
ACTIVE
BEG OF
YEAR
AND
NEW
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

5943
ADULT
AND
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEMS

999
TOTAL
ACTIVE
BEG OF
YEAR
AND
NEW
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

2391
TOTAL
POLICE
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

1329
TOTAL
POLICE
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

1330
TOTAL
ADULT
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

684
TOTAL
JUVENILE
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

1040
TOTAL
ADULT
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

110
JUVENILE
WAIVED
&
TRAFFIC-
APPEALS/
PRAYS FOR
THE YEAR

403
TOTAL
TO
CIRCUIT
COURT
FOR THE
YEAR

362
TOTAL
DISPOSED
CIRCUIT
COURT

362
TOTAL
DISPOSED
CIRCUIT
COURT

153
Public
26
Panel
203
Private
107
Other

1259
CHARGE-
ING
DOCU-
MENT

1258
DISTRICT
COURT
DISPOS-
ED
FOR THE
YEAR

1074
RELEAS-
ED AT
TIME OF
DISPOS-
ITION

292
DISTRICT
COURT
DEFENDANTS
TO GC

19
Appeal
Criminal

1458
Arrests

1330
Total Police Arrests Charged as Adults for the Year

1074
AT TIME OF
DISPOS-
ITION

292
DISTRICT
COURT
DEFENDANTS
TO GC

1040
TOTAL
ADULT
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

1329
TOTAL
POLICE
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

1329
TOTAL
ADULT
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

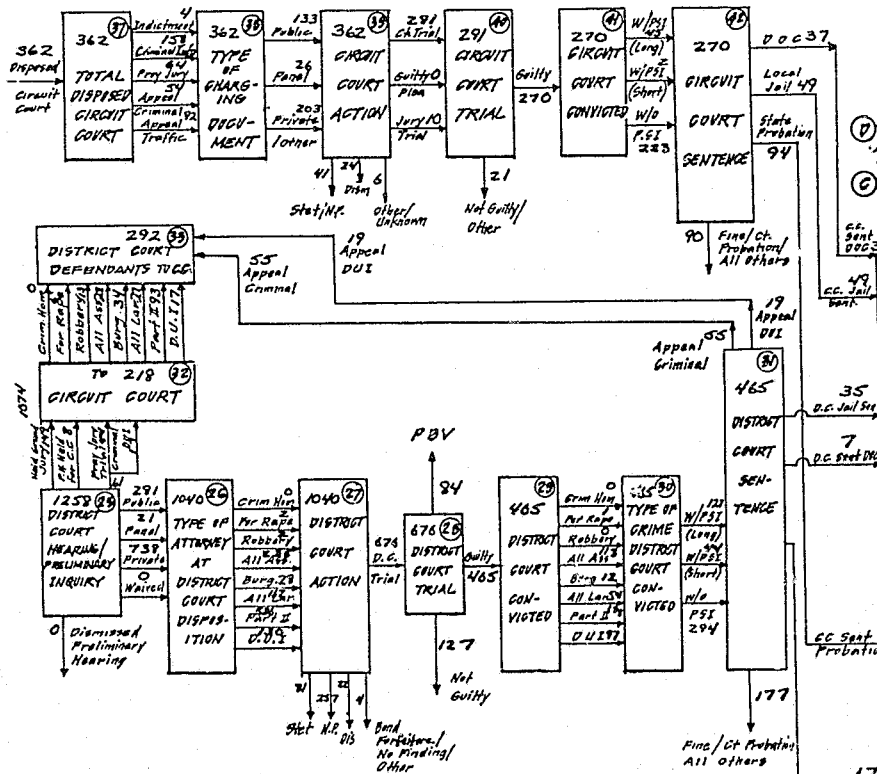
684
TOTAL
JUVENILE
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

1040
TOTAL
ADULT
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

1040
TOTAL
ADULT
ARRESTS
FOR THE
YEAR

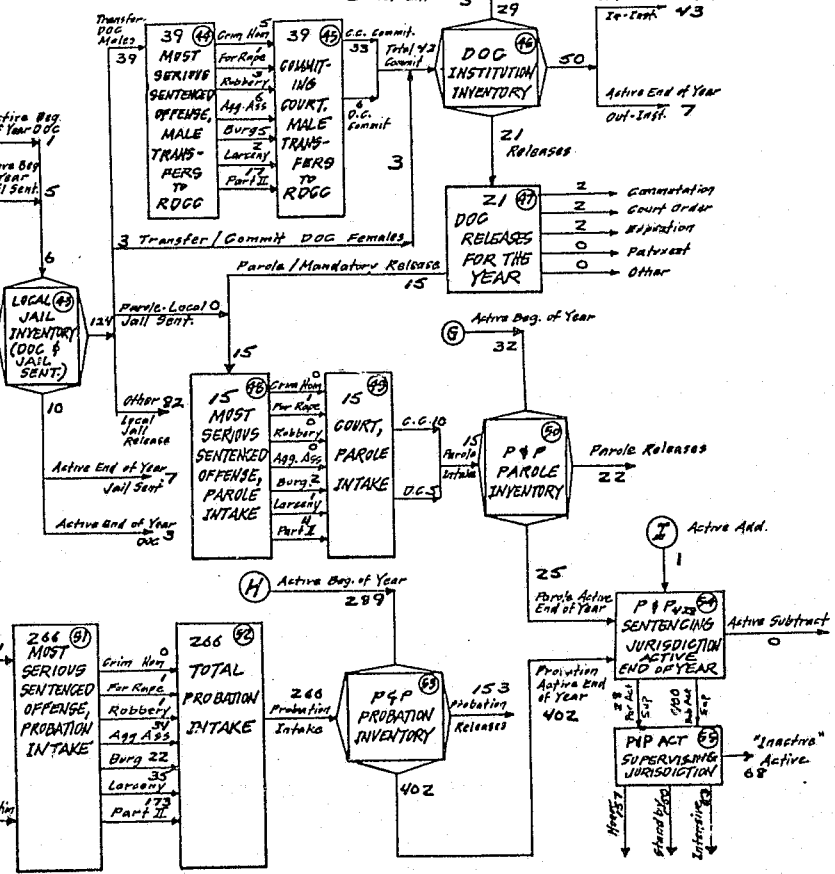
CARROLL COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

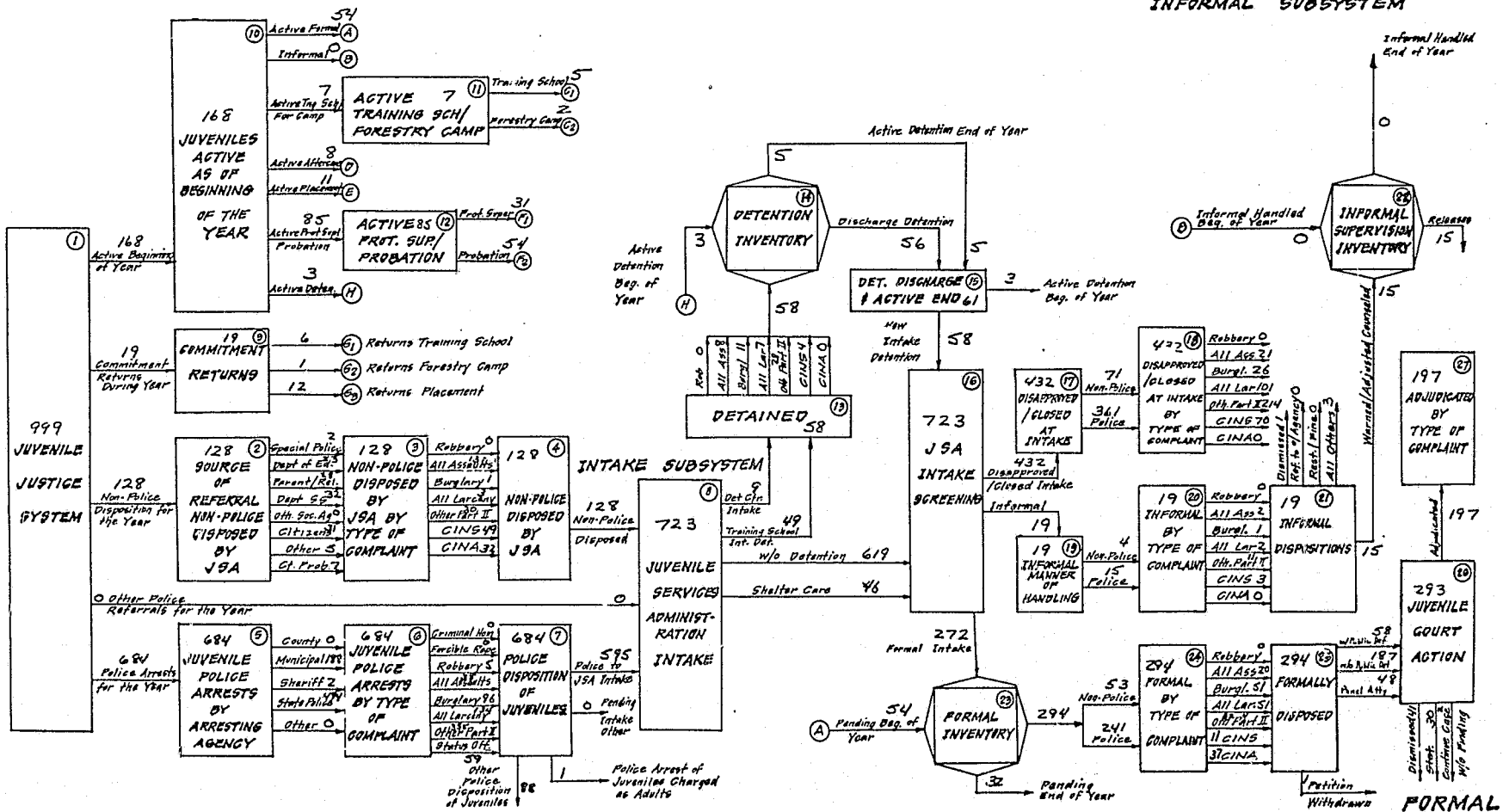
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



A-22

CARROLL COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-23

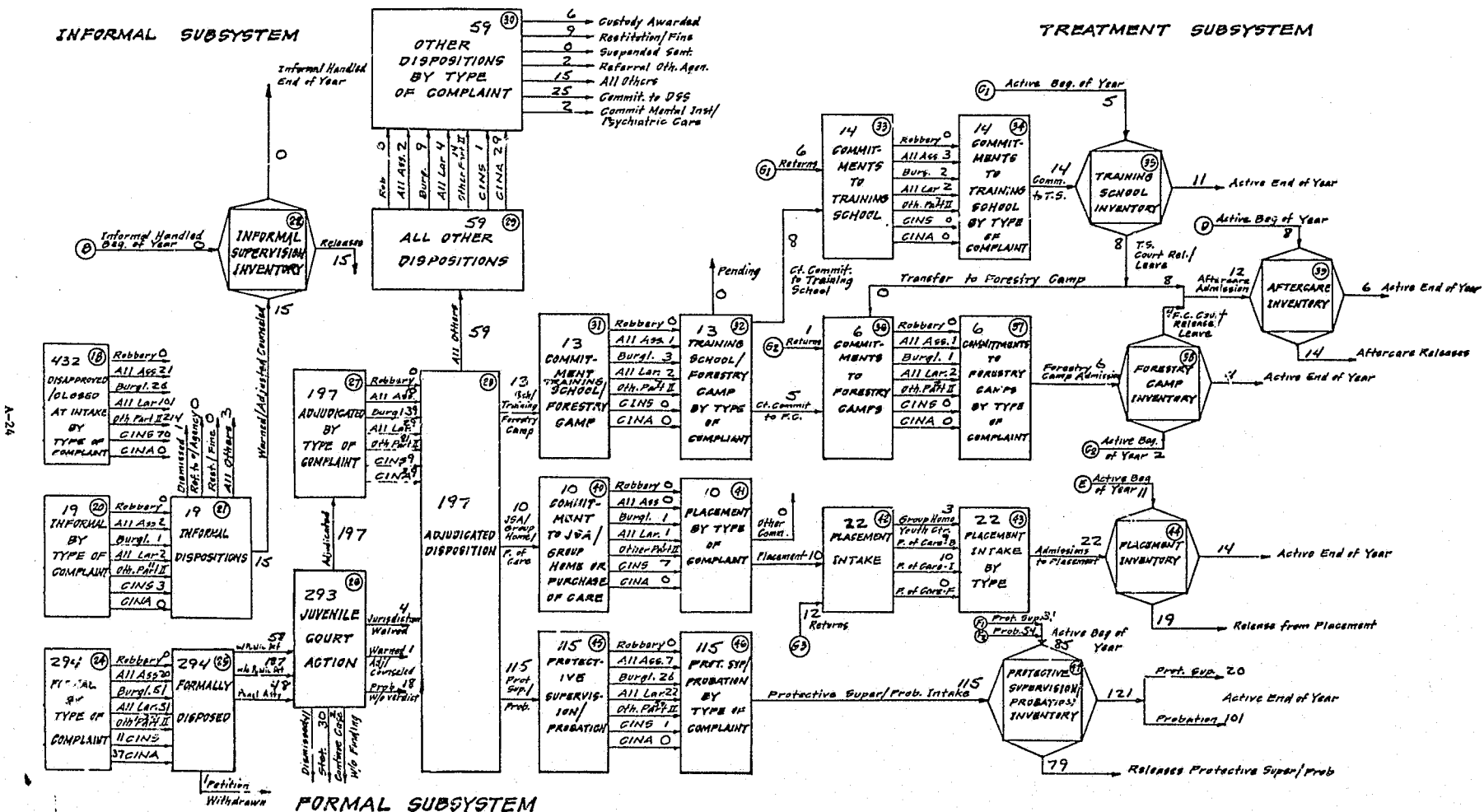


FORMAL

CARROLL COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

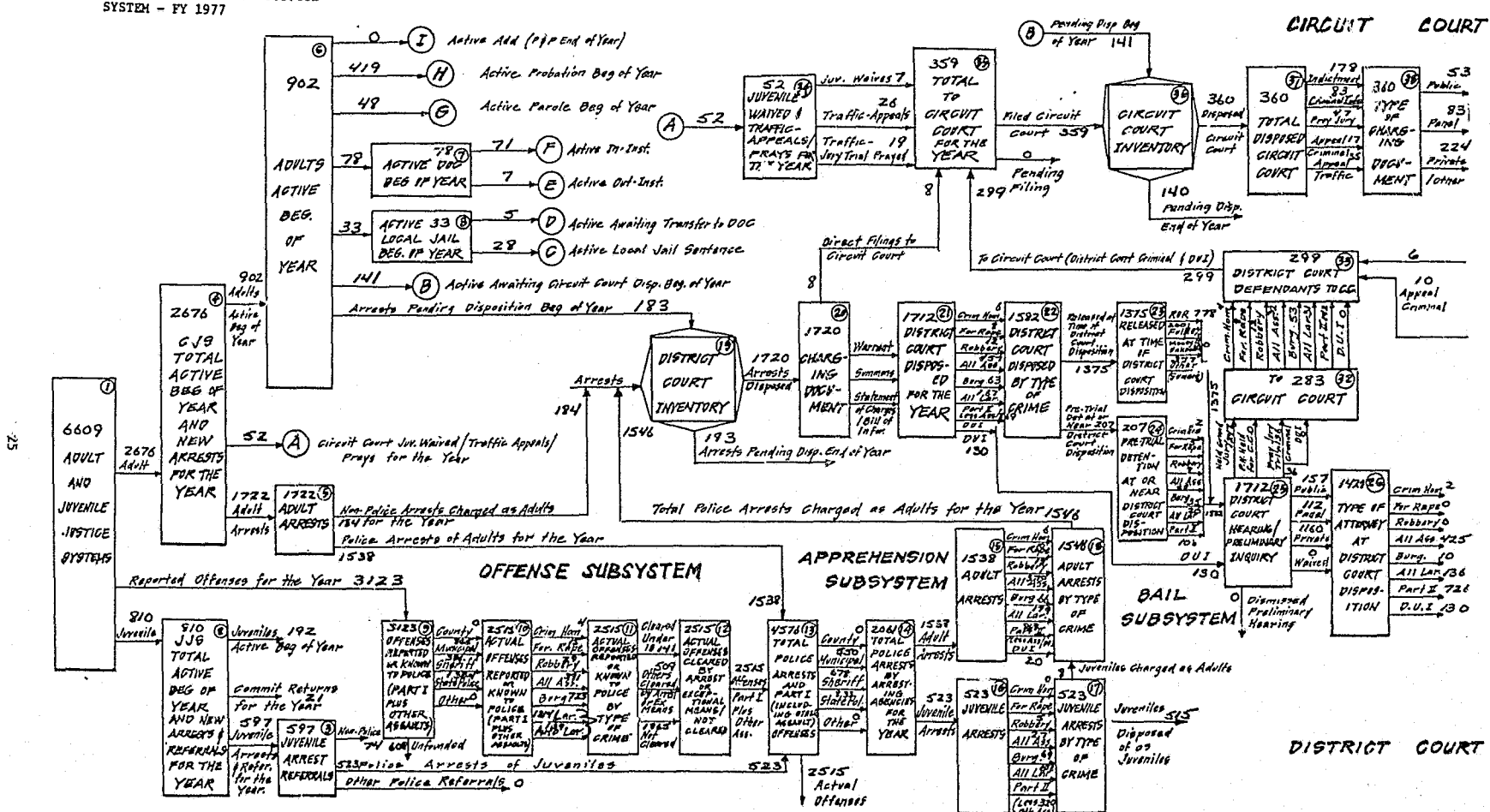
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



A-24

FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

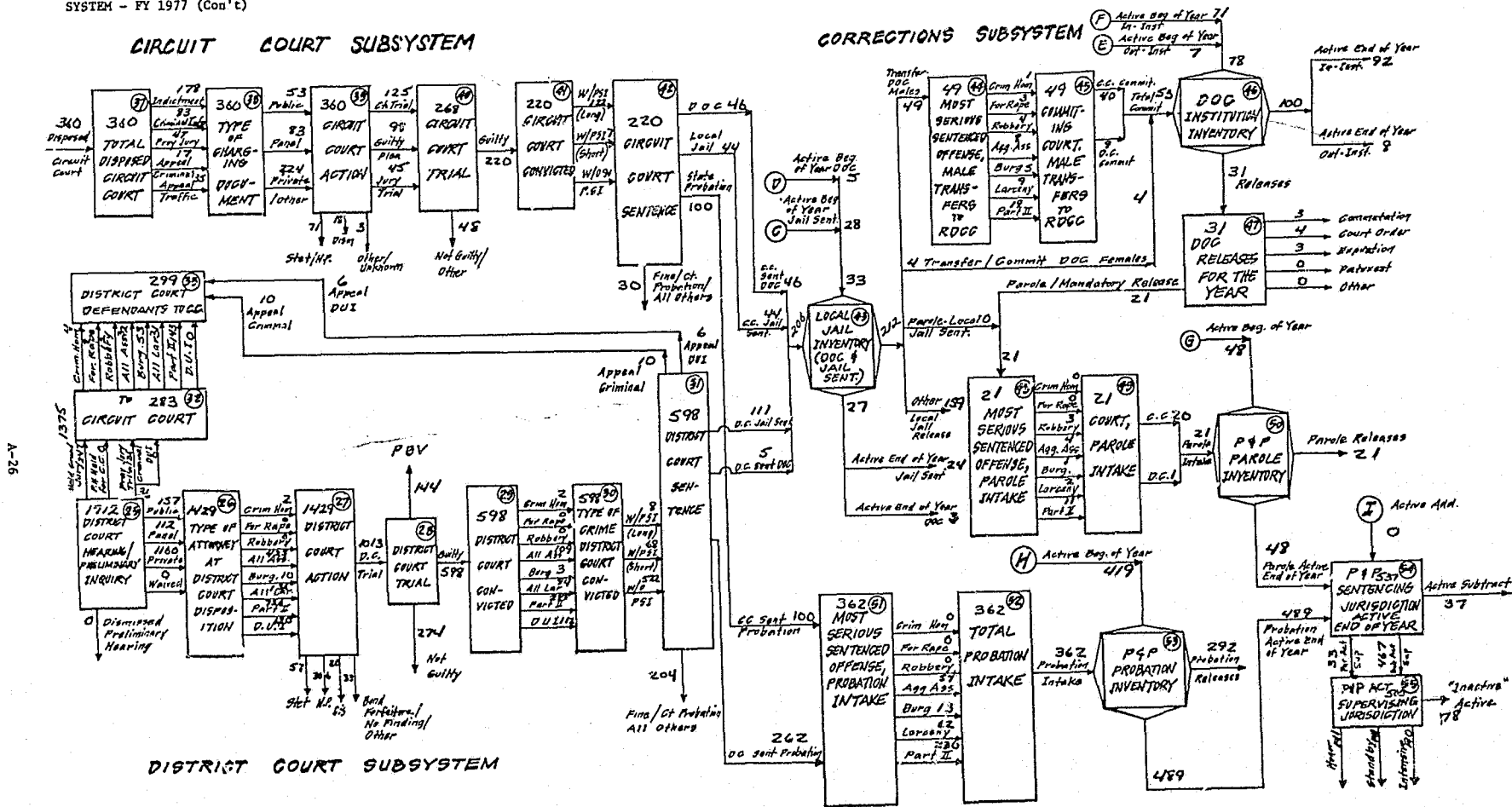
CECIL COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977



CECIL COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Cont)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM

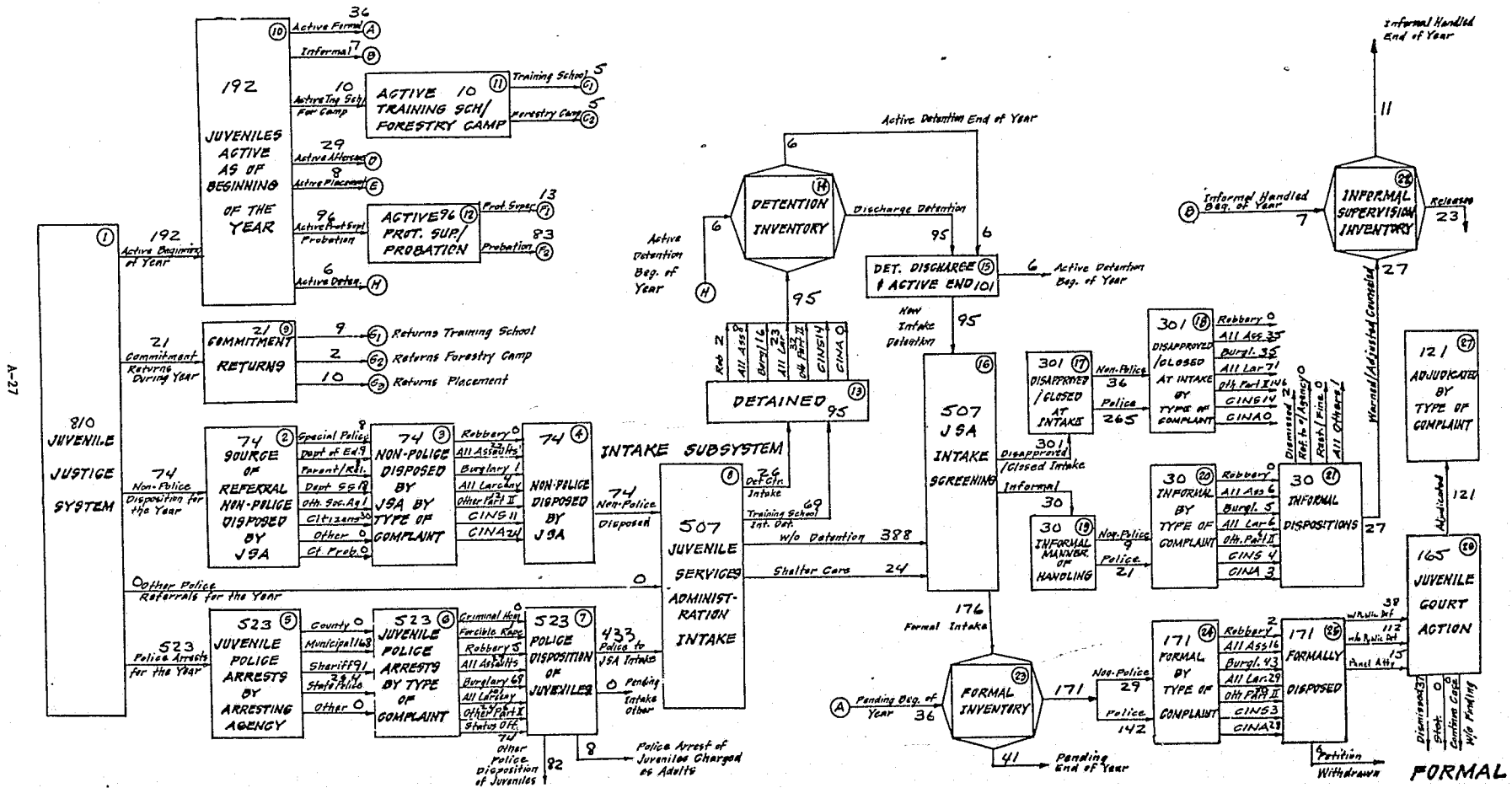
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



92-A

CECIL COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



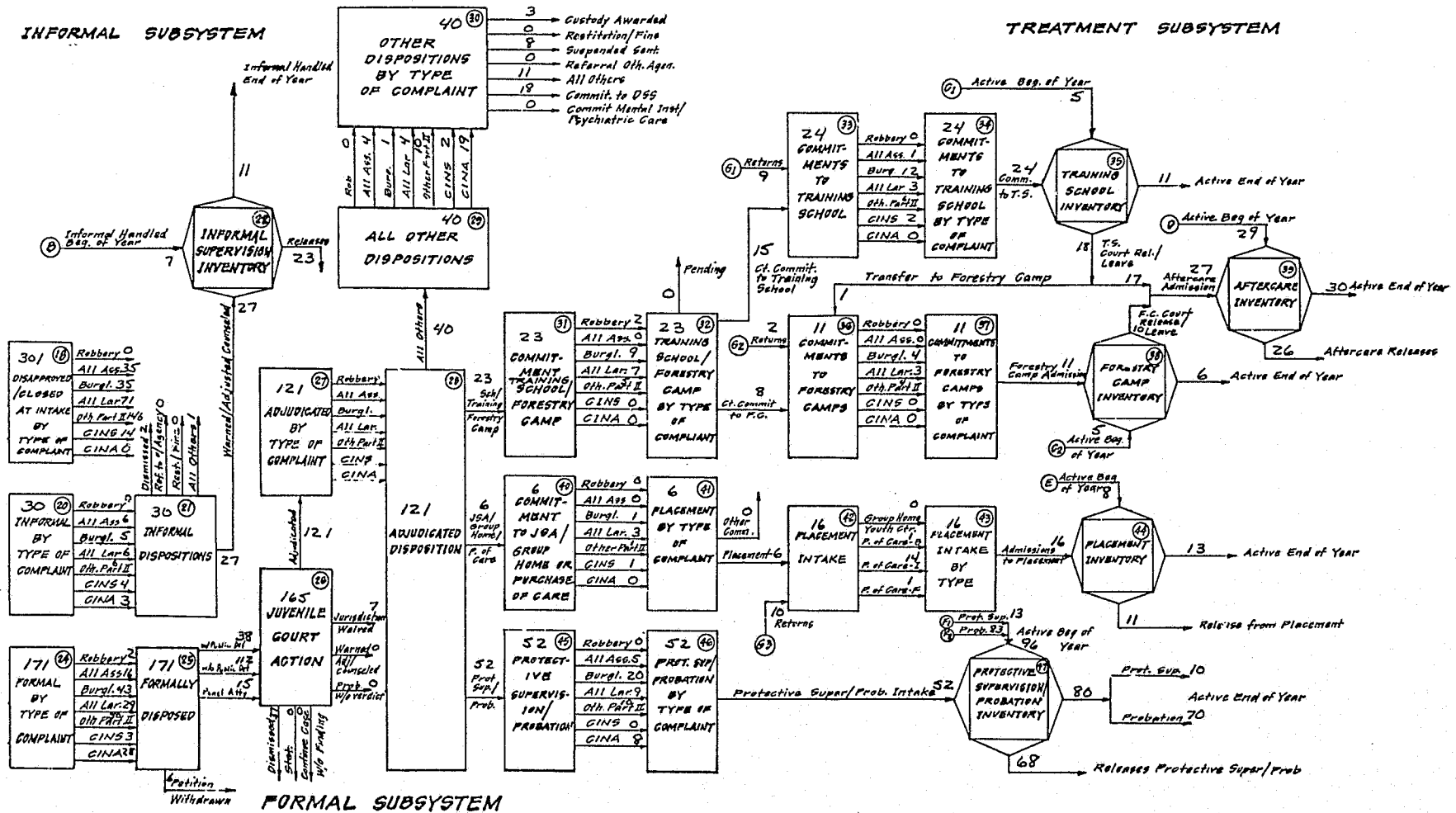
A-27

CECIL COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

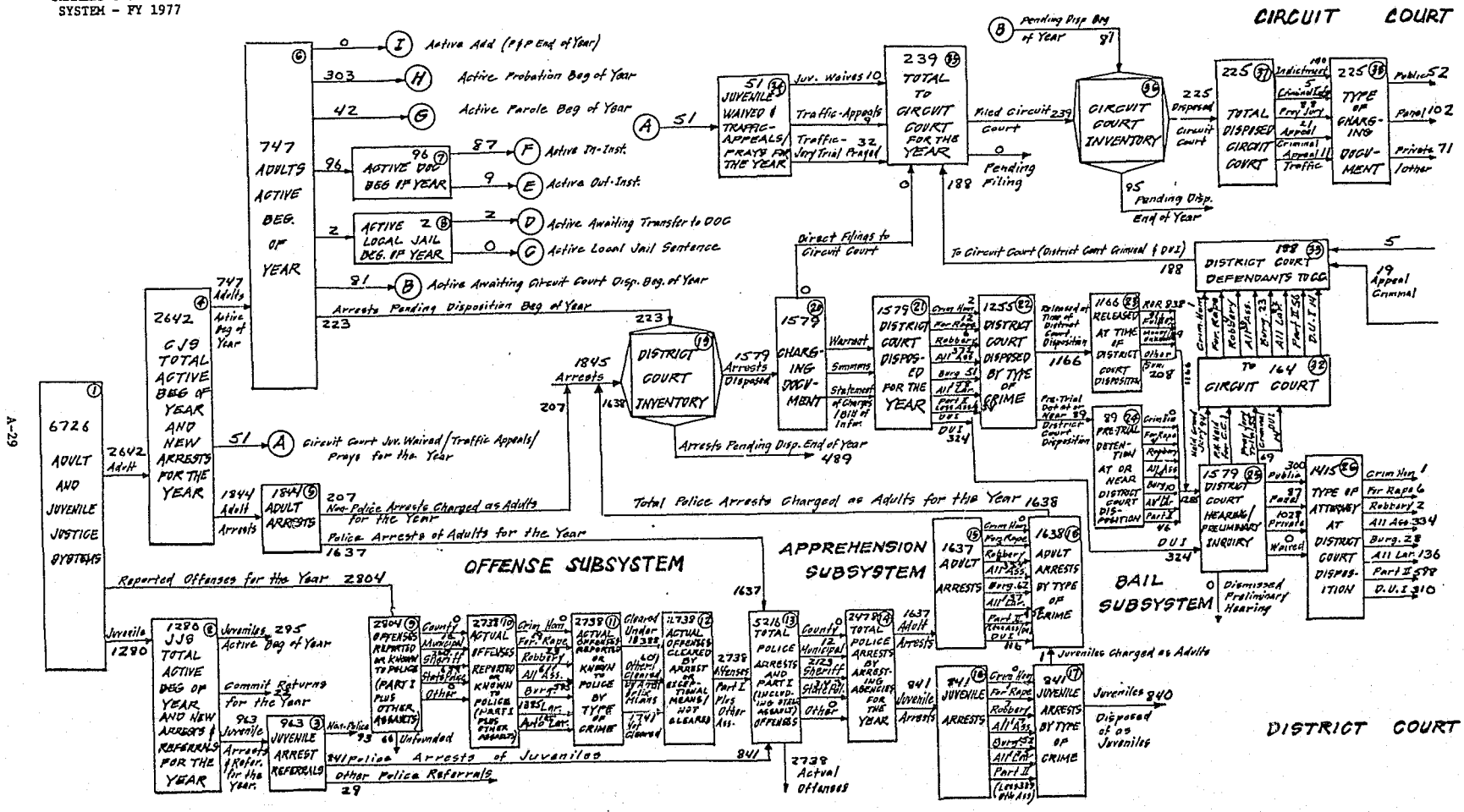
INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM

A-28



CHARLES COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977



A-29

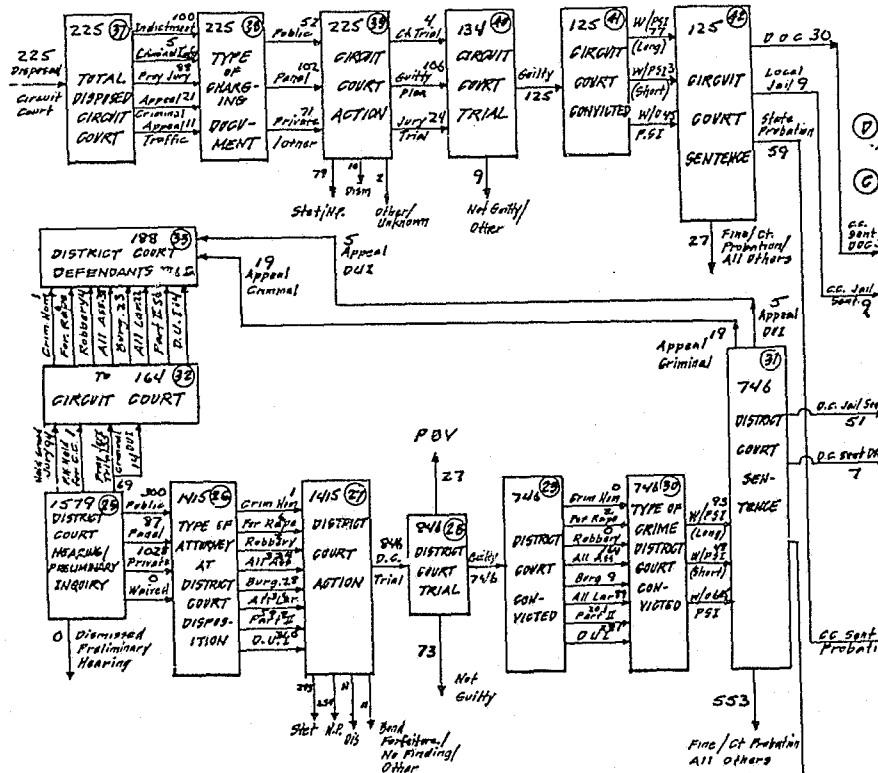


CONTINUED

2 OF 4

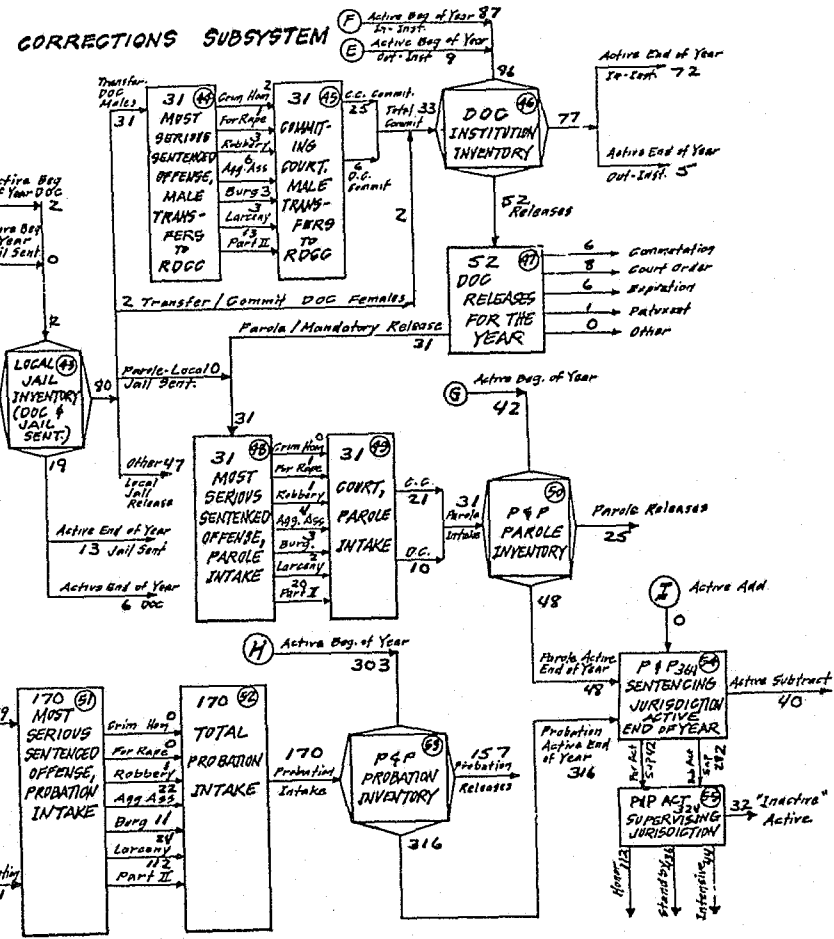
CHARLES COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

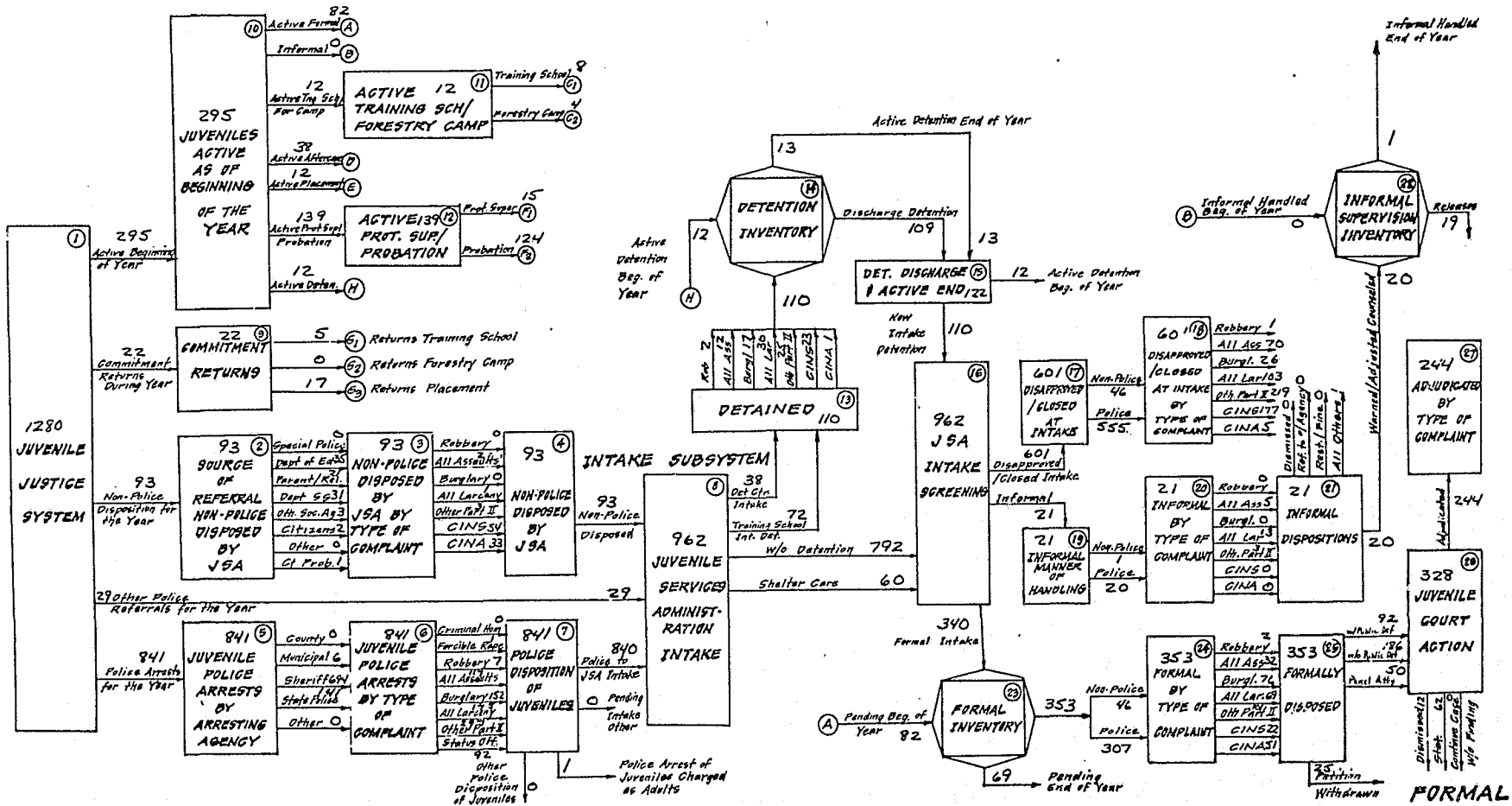
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



03-Y

CHARLES COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-31

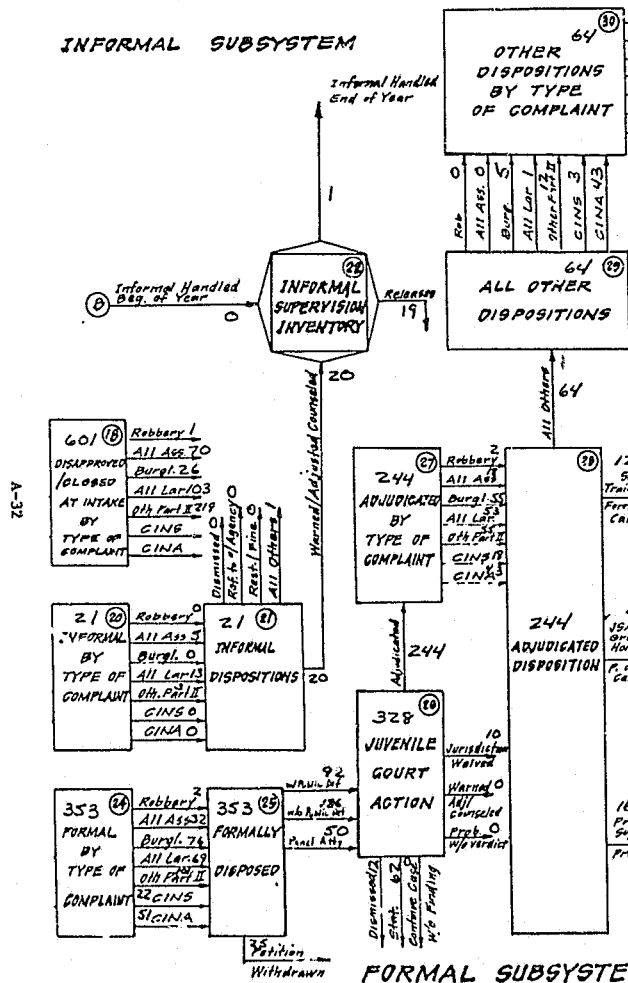


INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

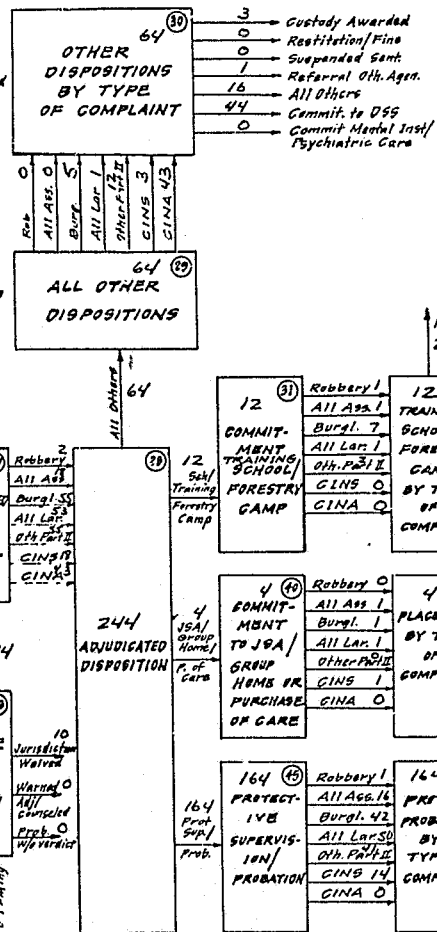
FORMAL

CHARLES COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE
SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

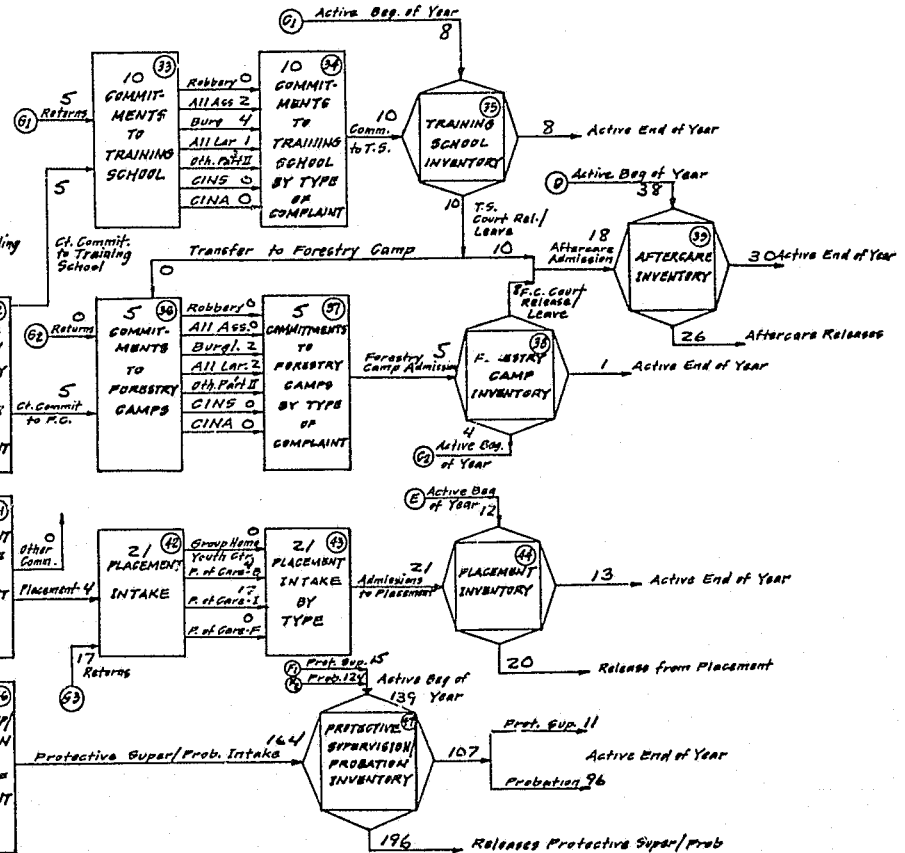
INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

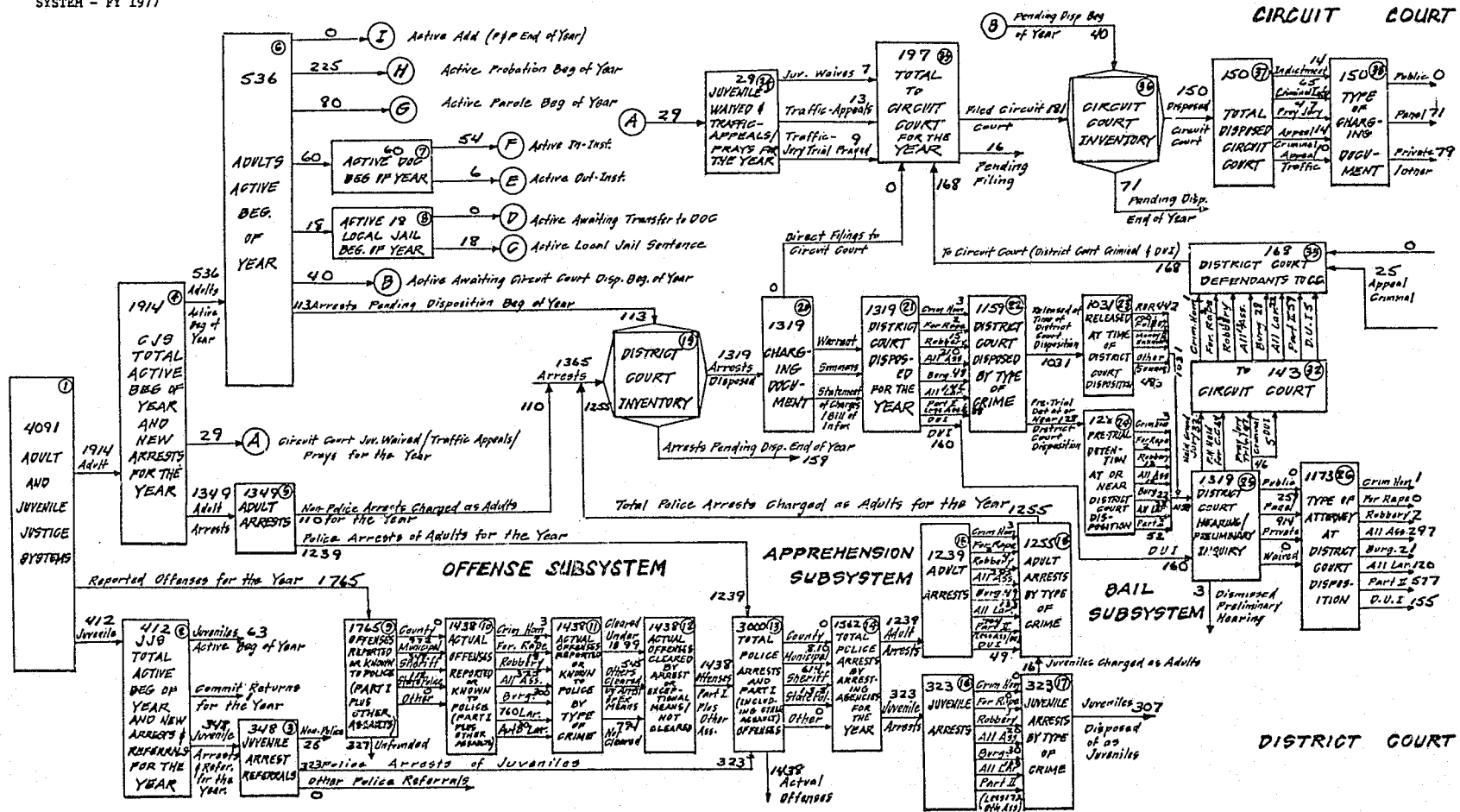


TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



DORCHESTER COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-33

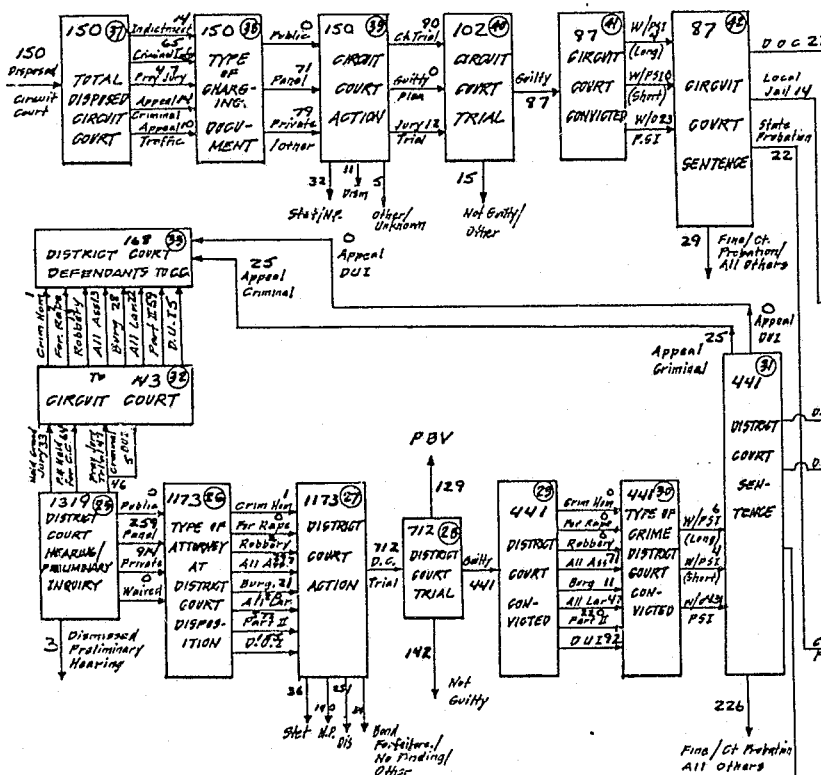


CIRCUIT COURT

DISTRICT COURT

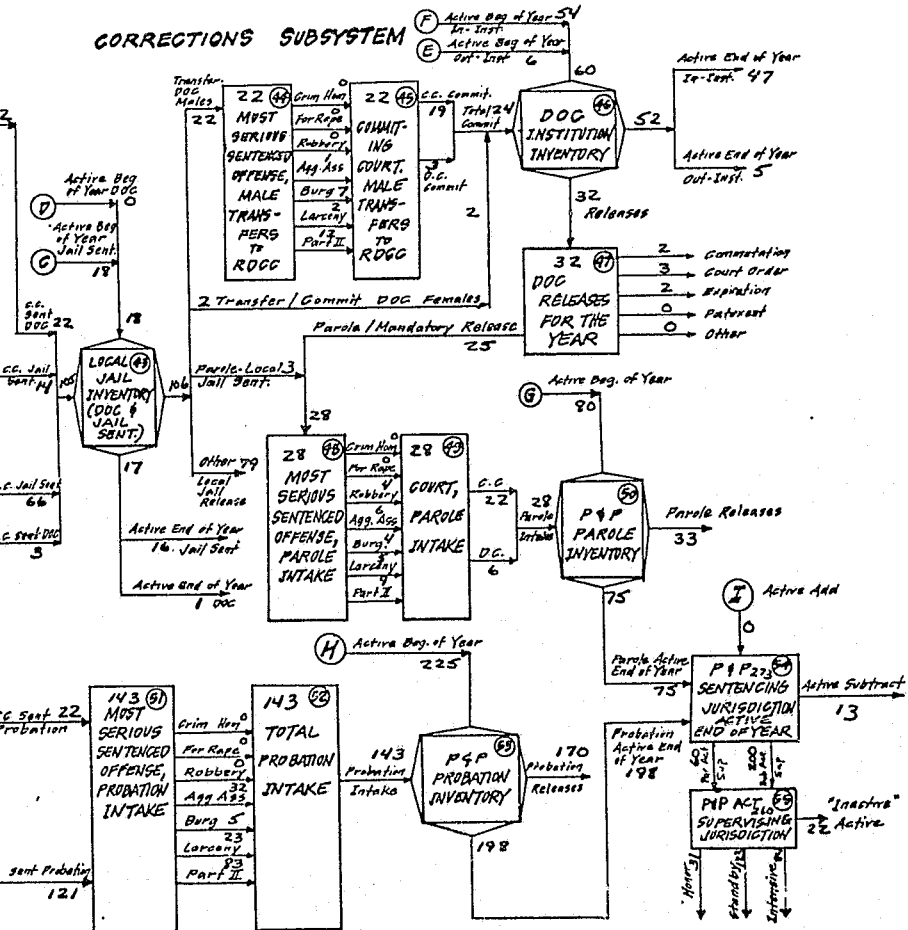
DORCHESTER COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



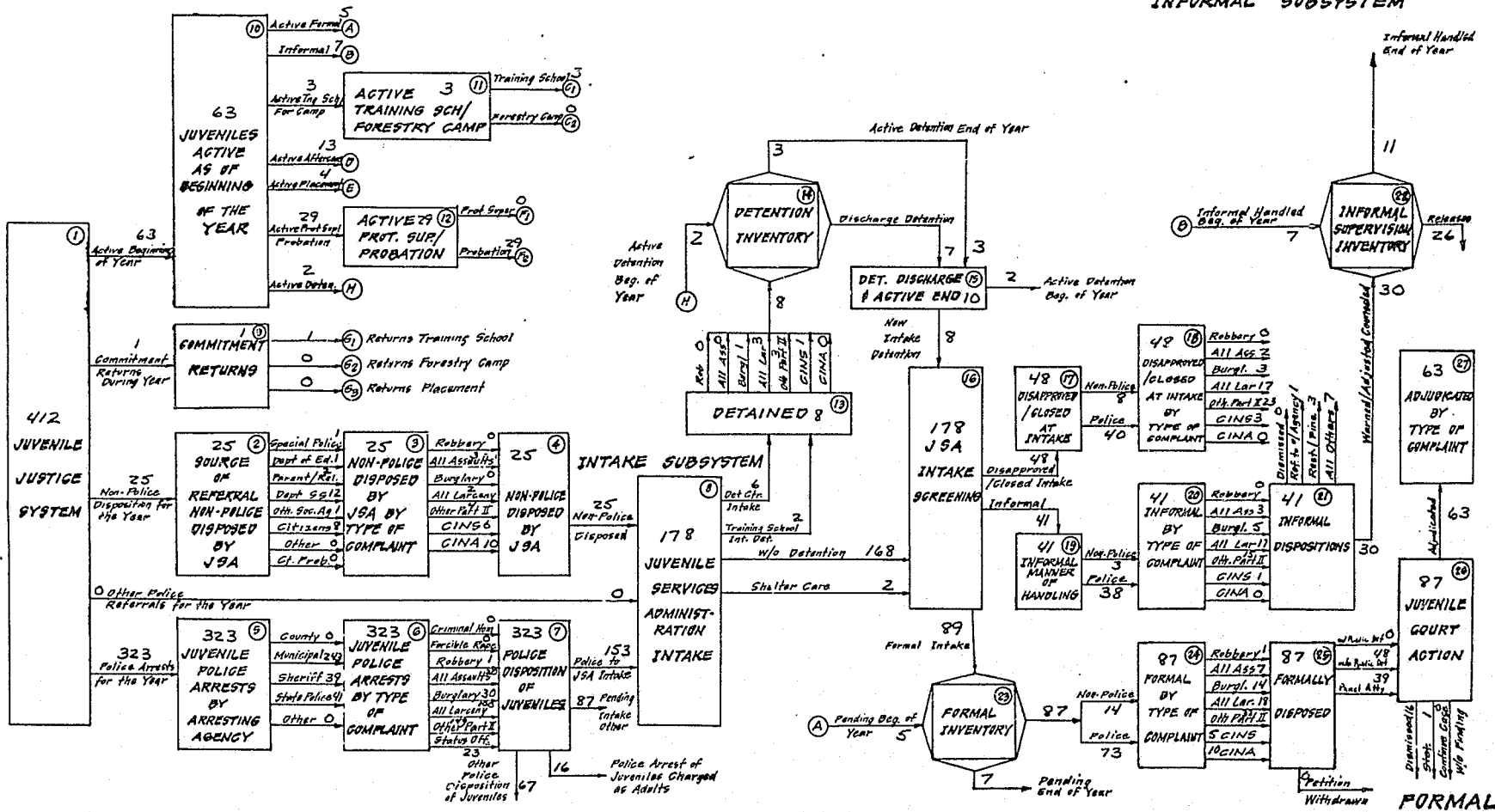
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM

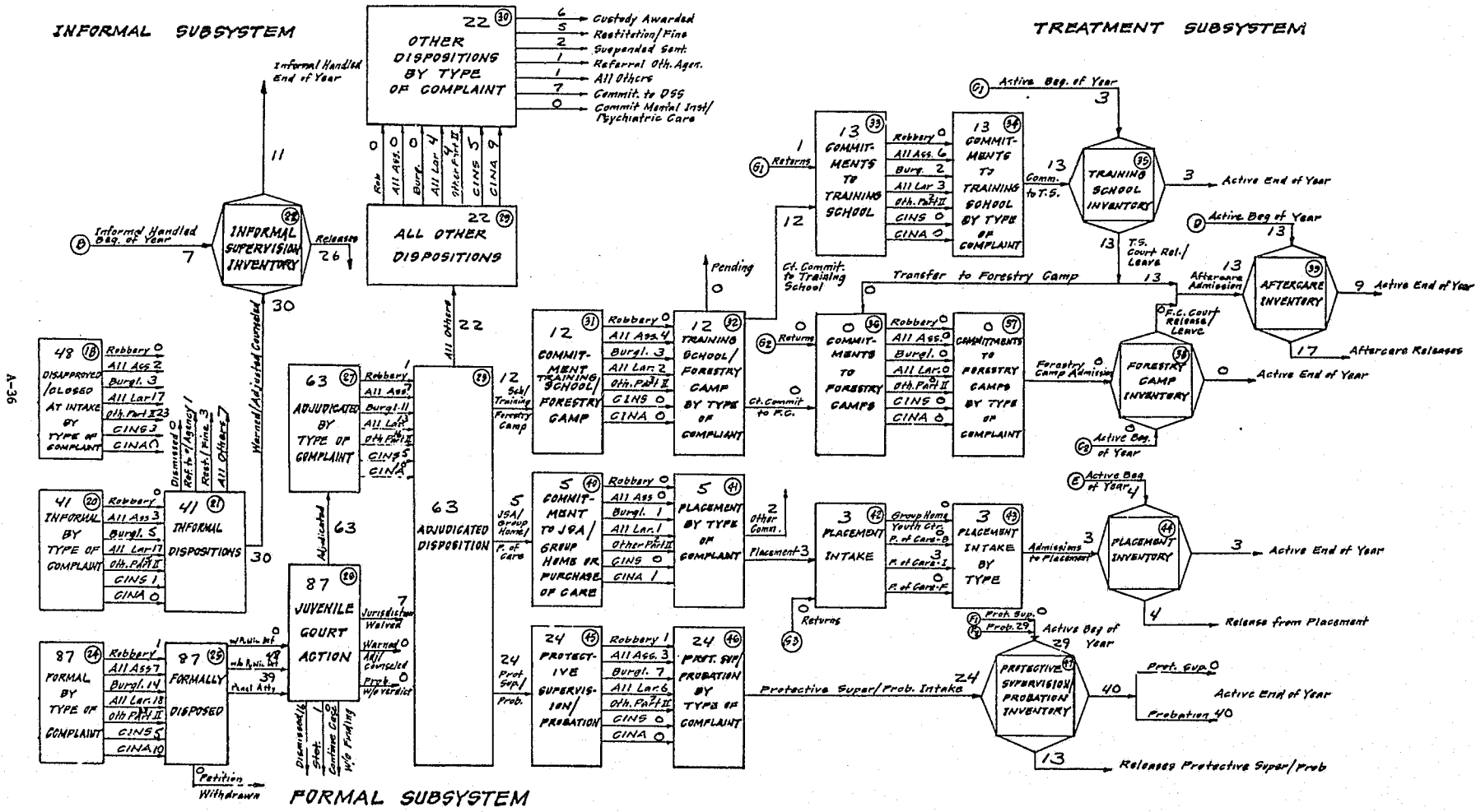


DORCHESTER COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-35



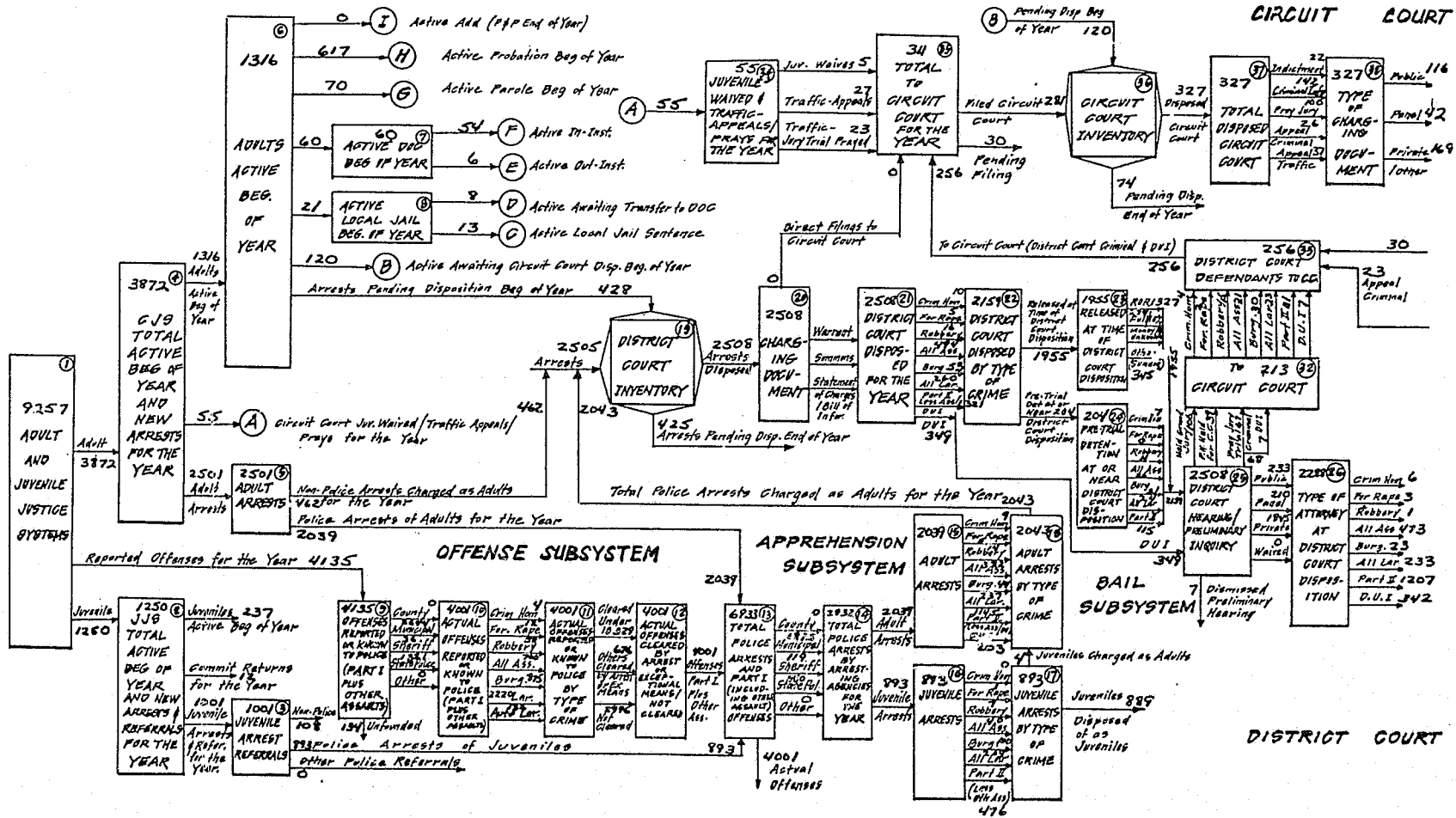
DORCHESTER COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)



A-36

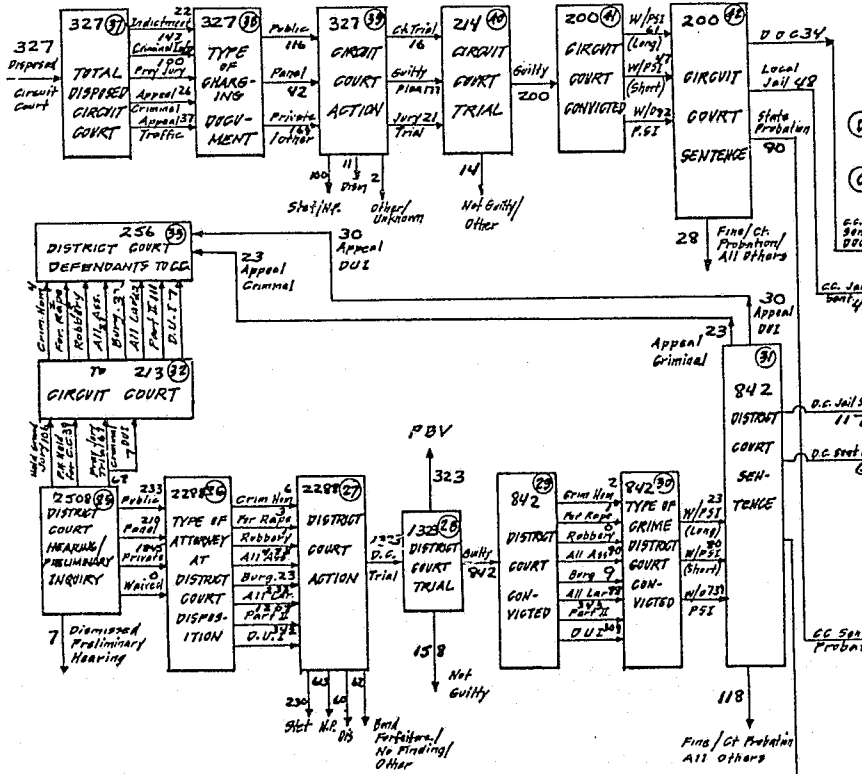
FREDERICK COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

1E-Y



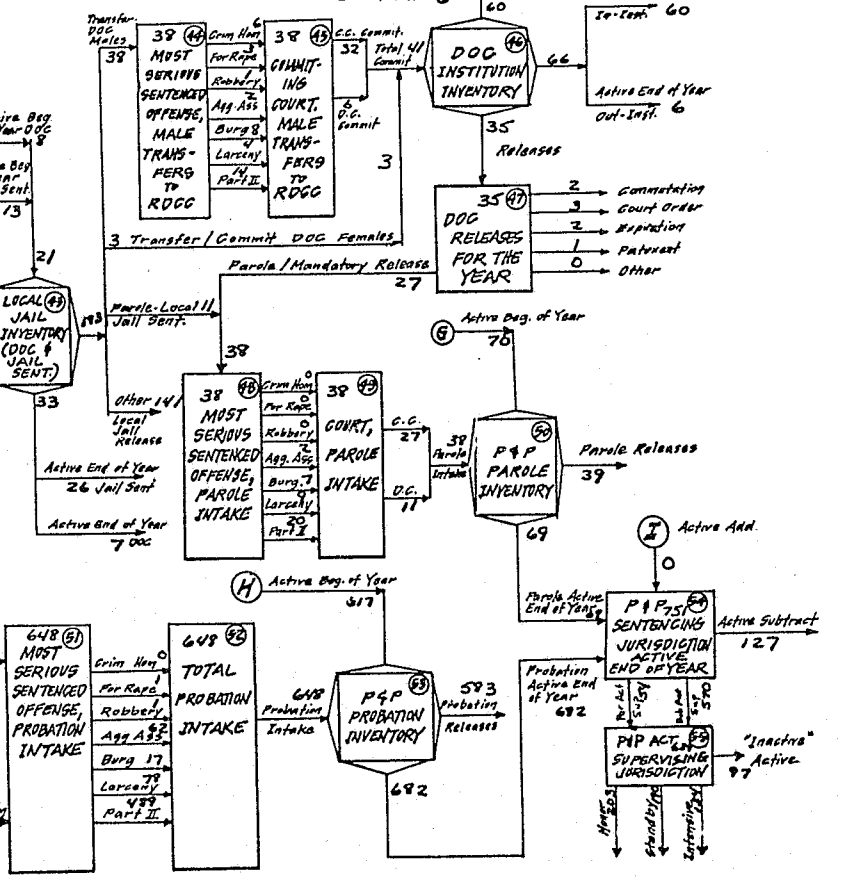
FREDERICK COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



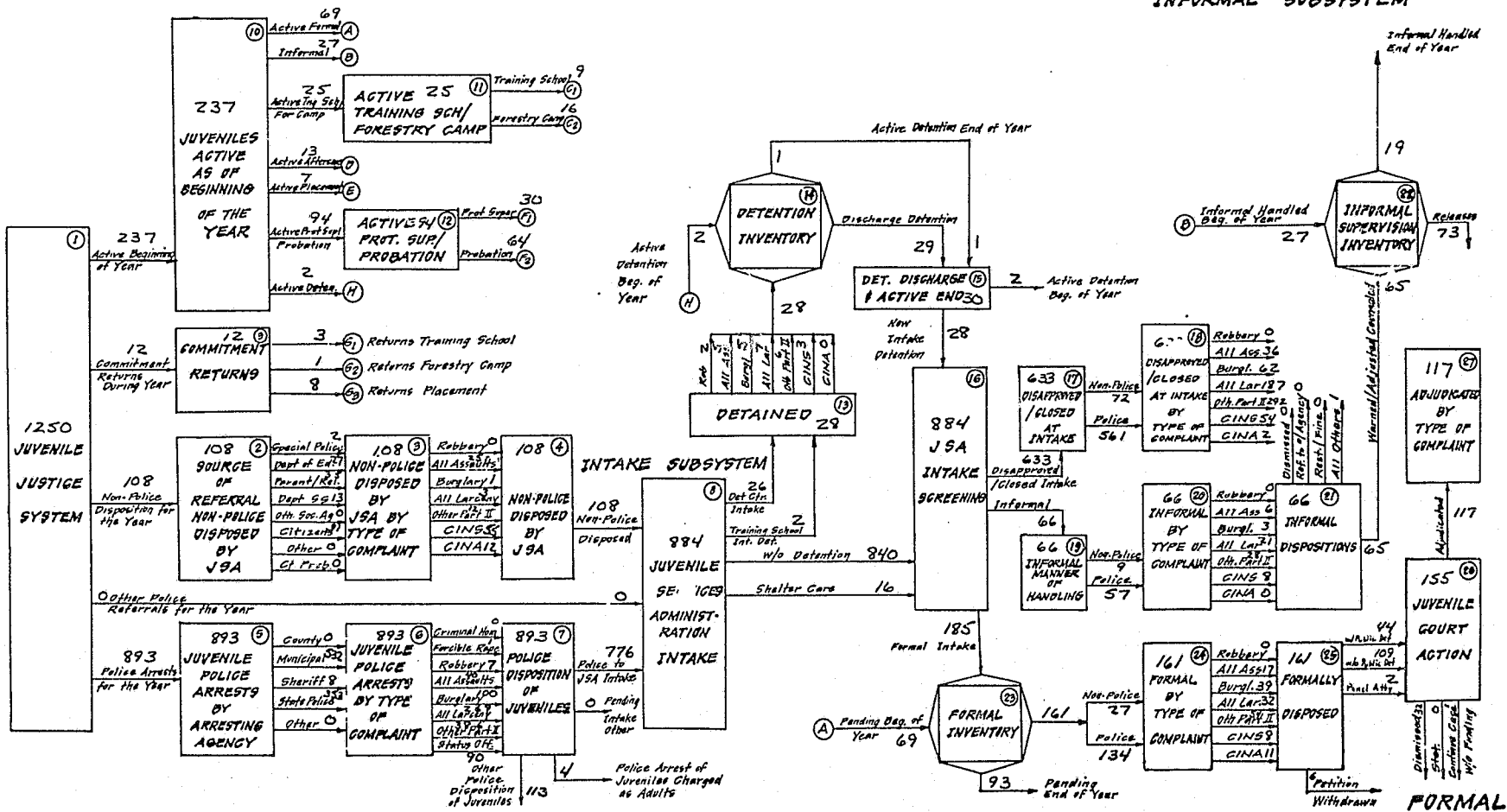
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



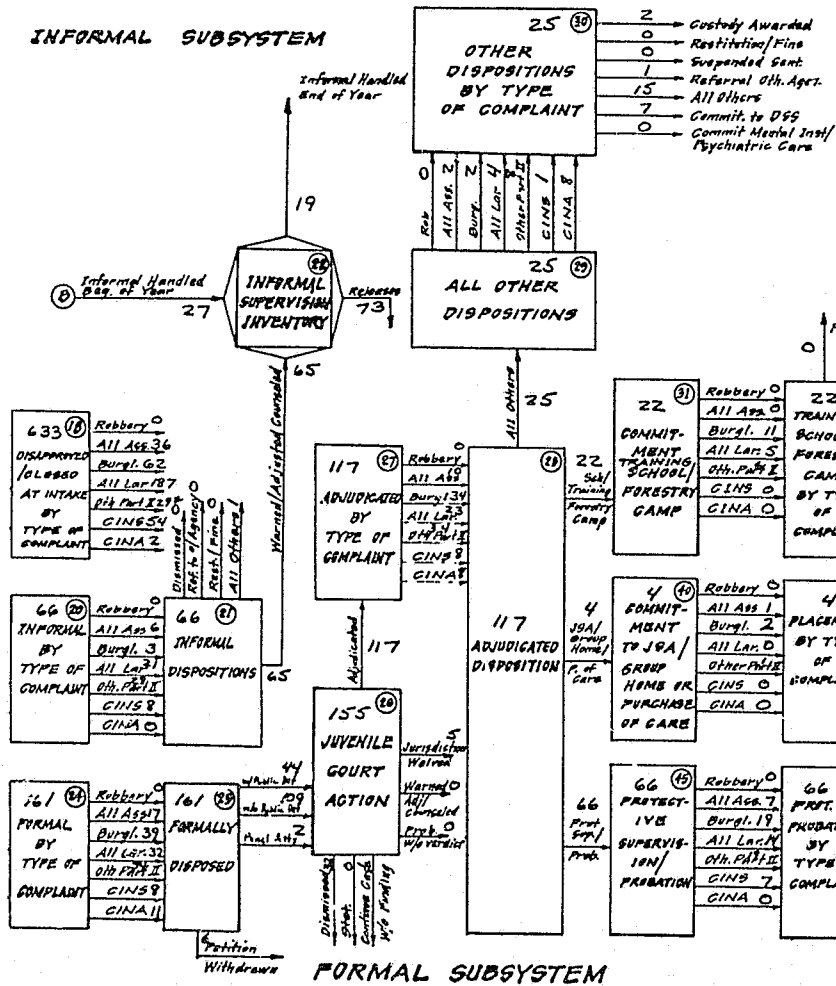
FREDERICK COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-39

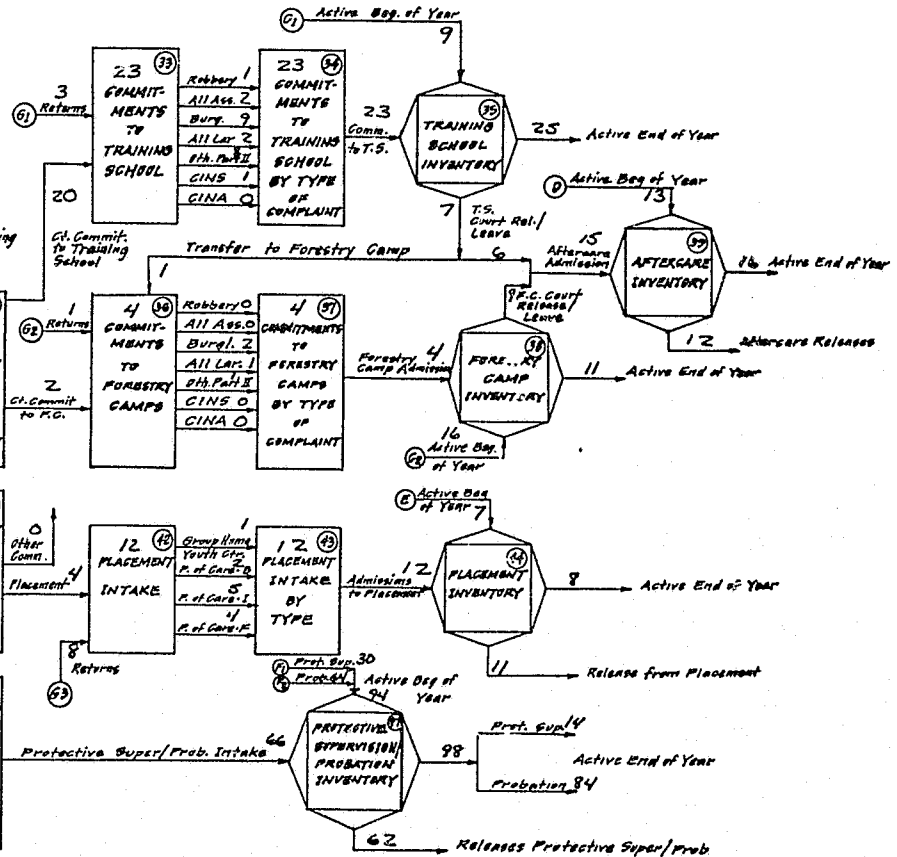


FREDERICK COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

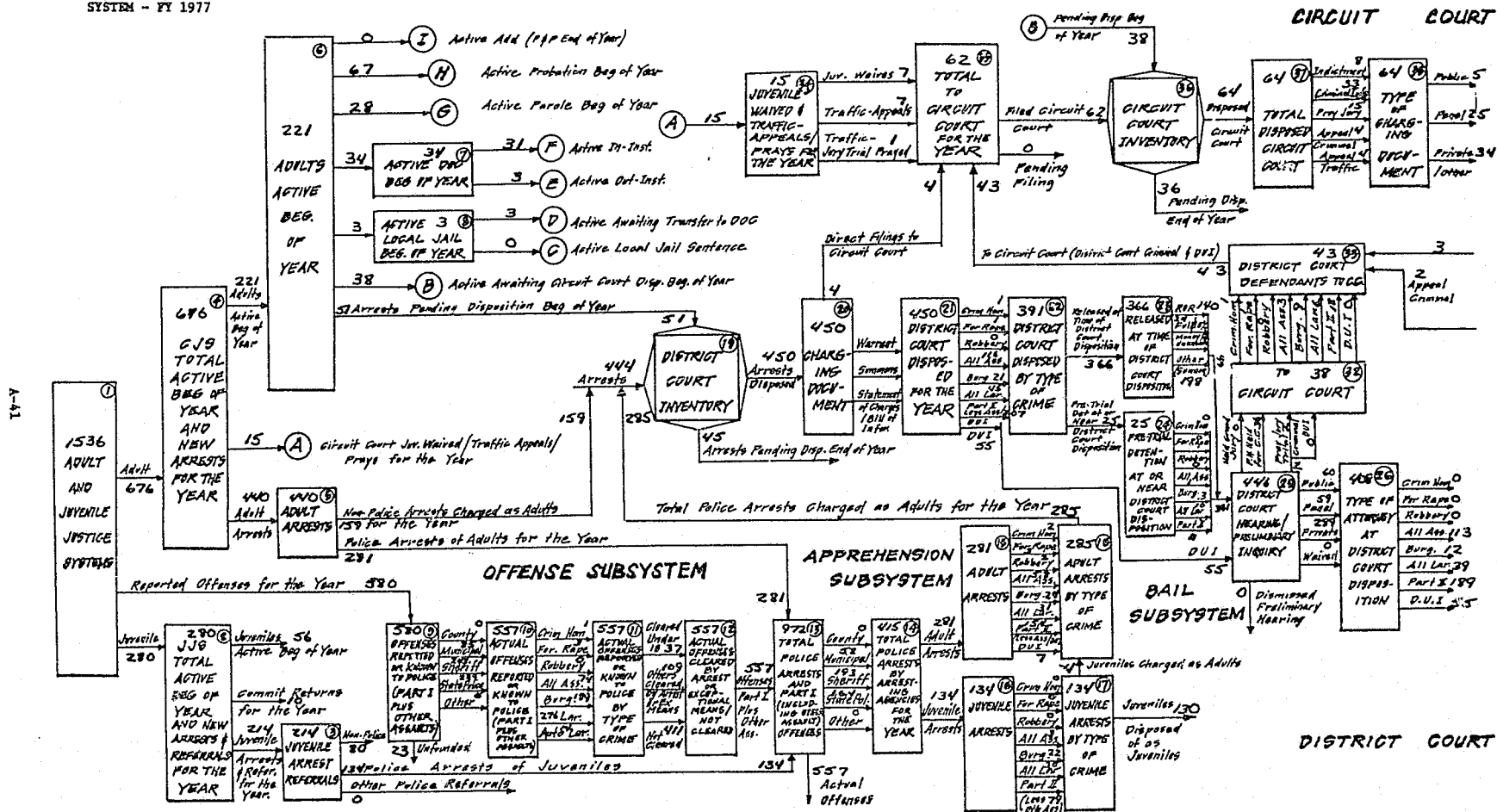
INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



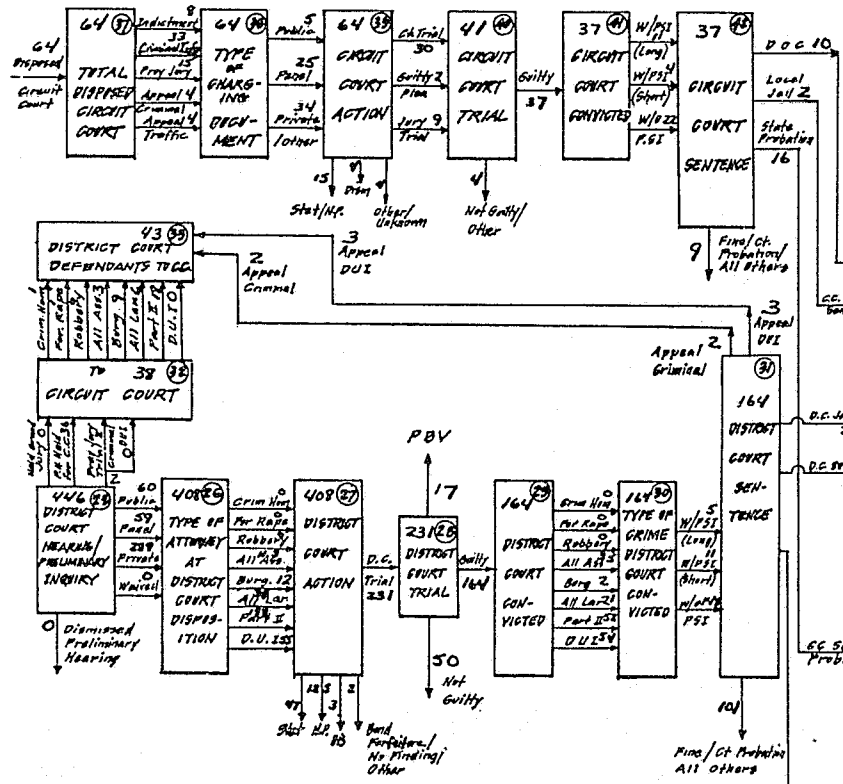
GARRETT COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977



DISTRICT COURT

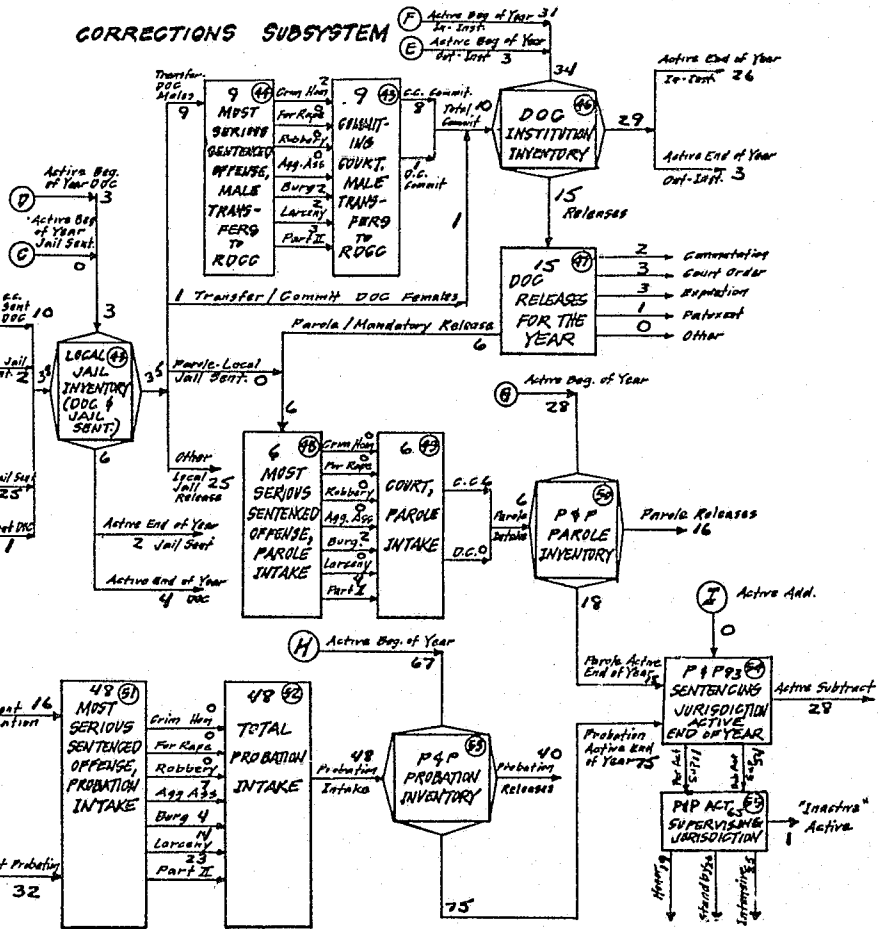
GARRETT COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

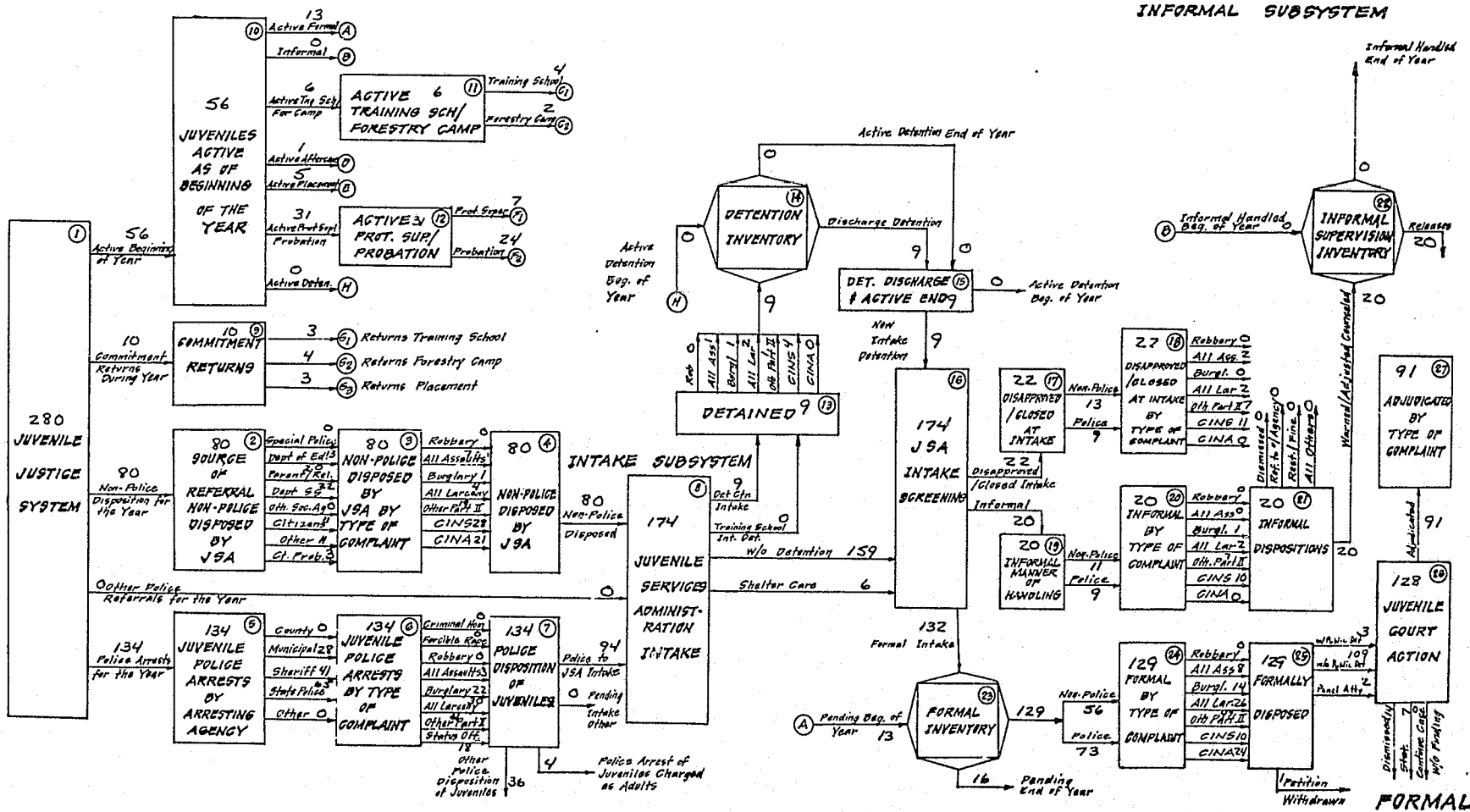
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



A-42

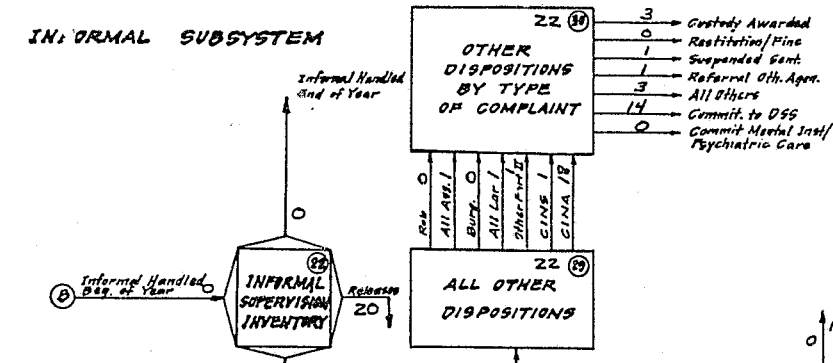
GARRETT COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-43

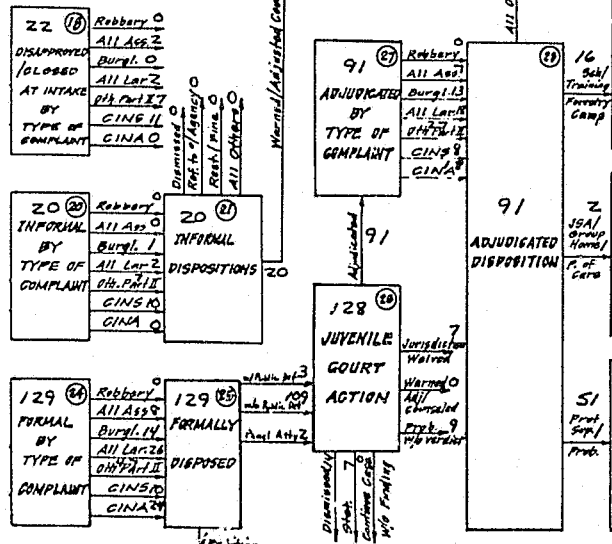
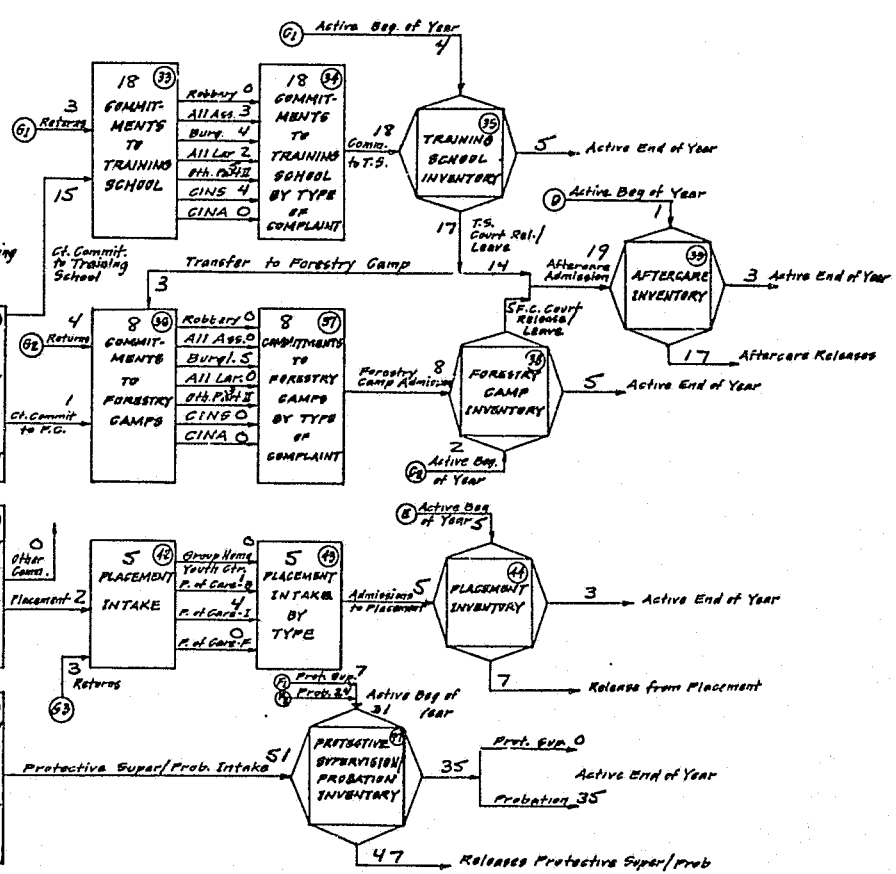


GARRETT COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM

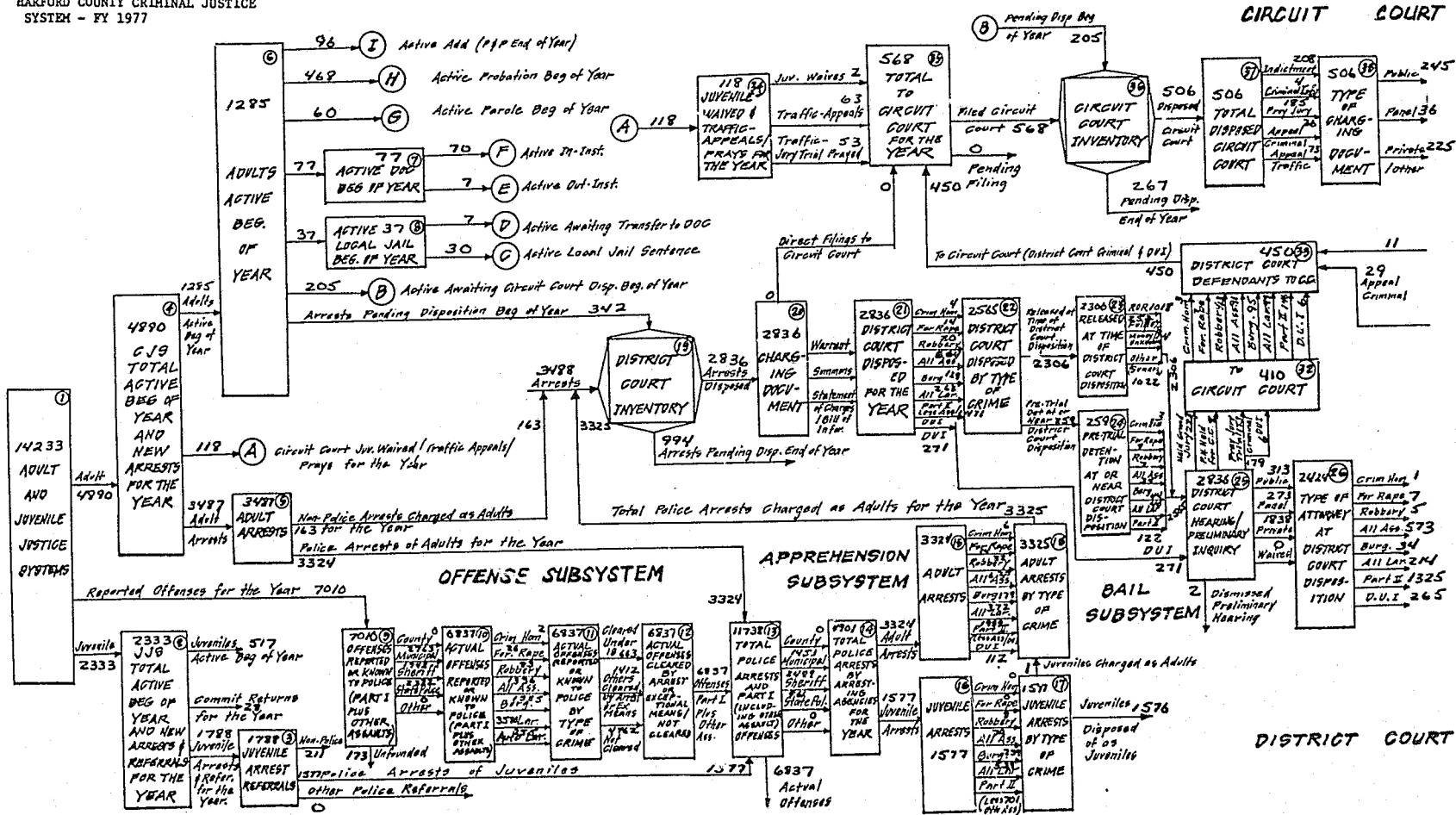


FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

A-44

HARFORD COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-45

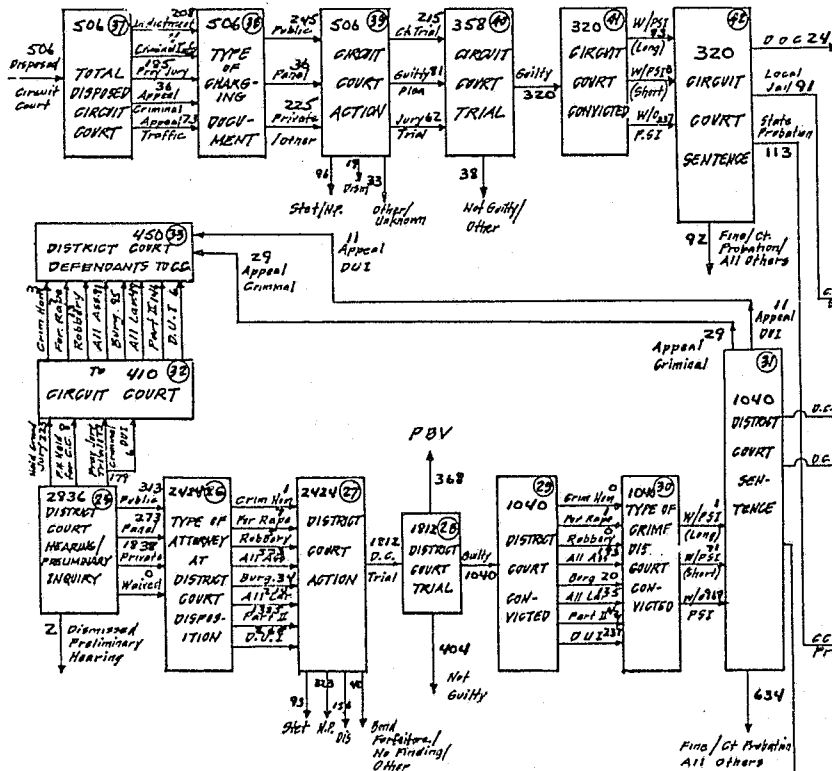


CIRCUIT COURT

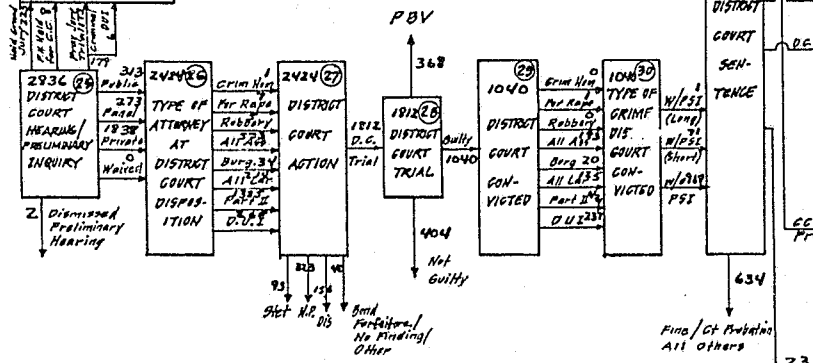
DISTRICT COURT

HARFORD COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

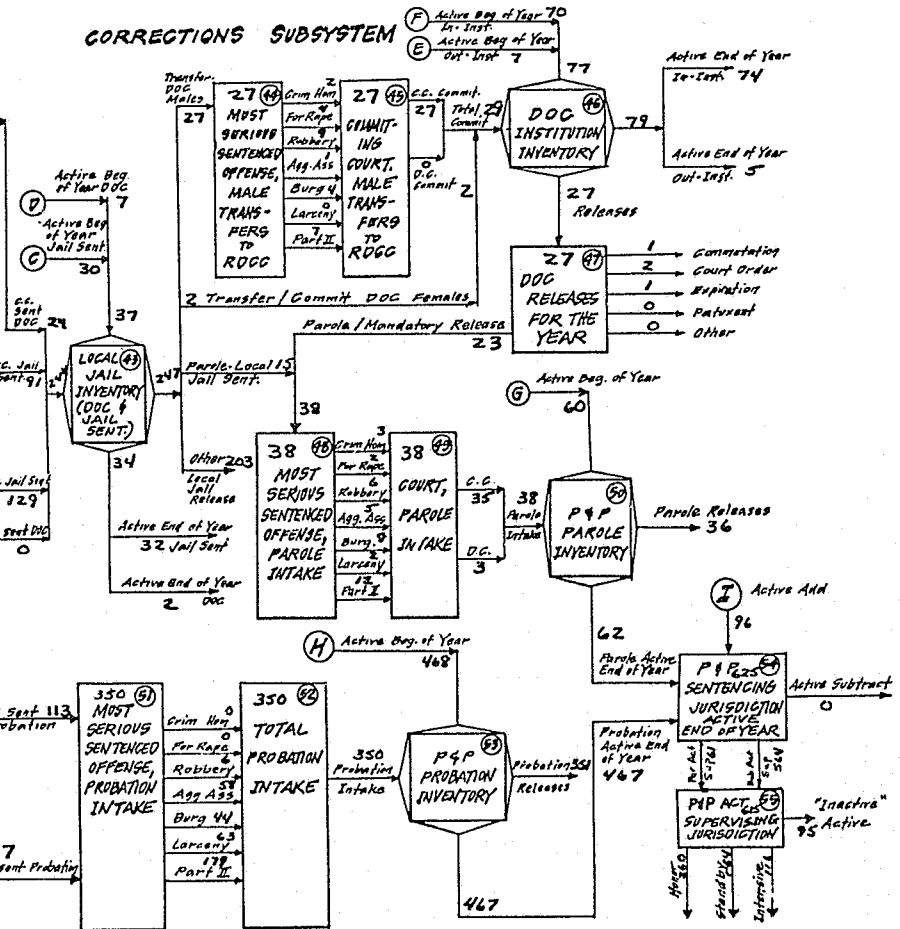
CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

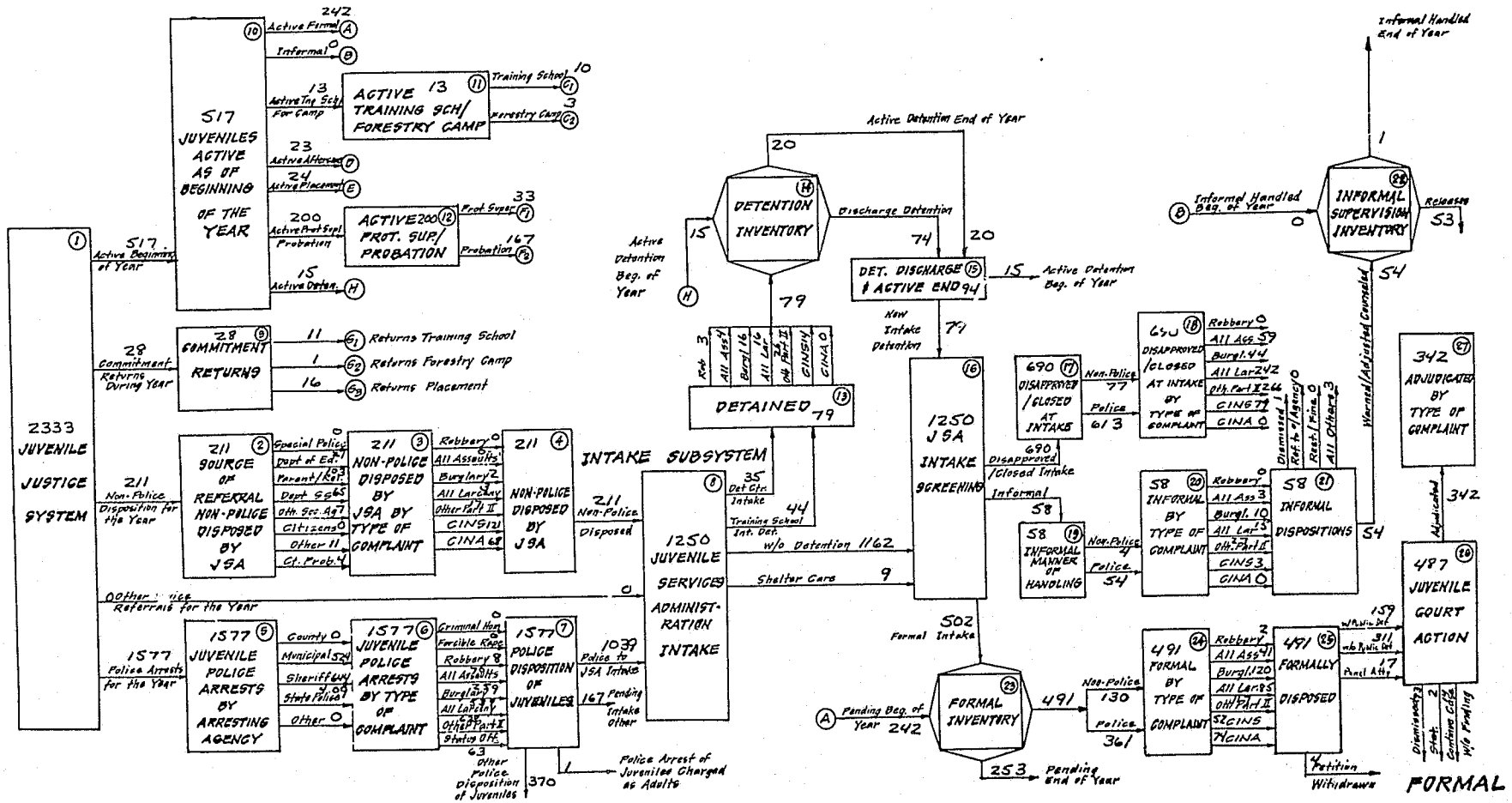


CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



HARFORD COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-47

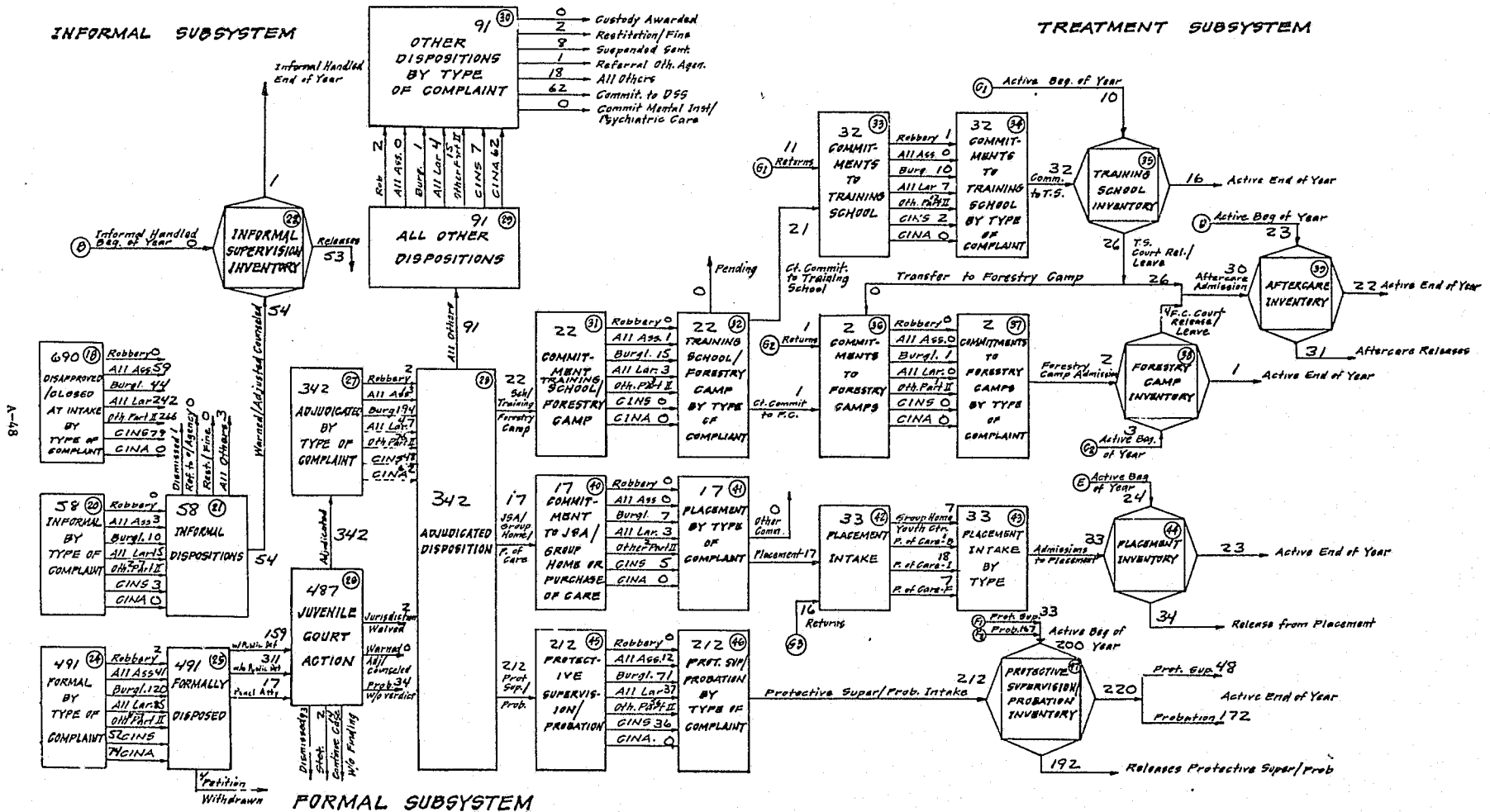


FORMAL

HARFORD COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

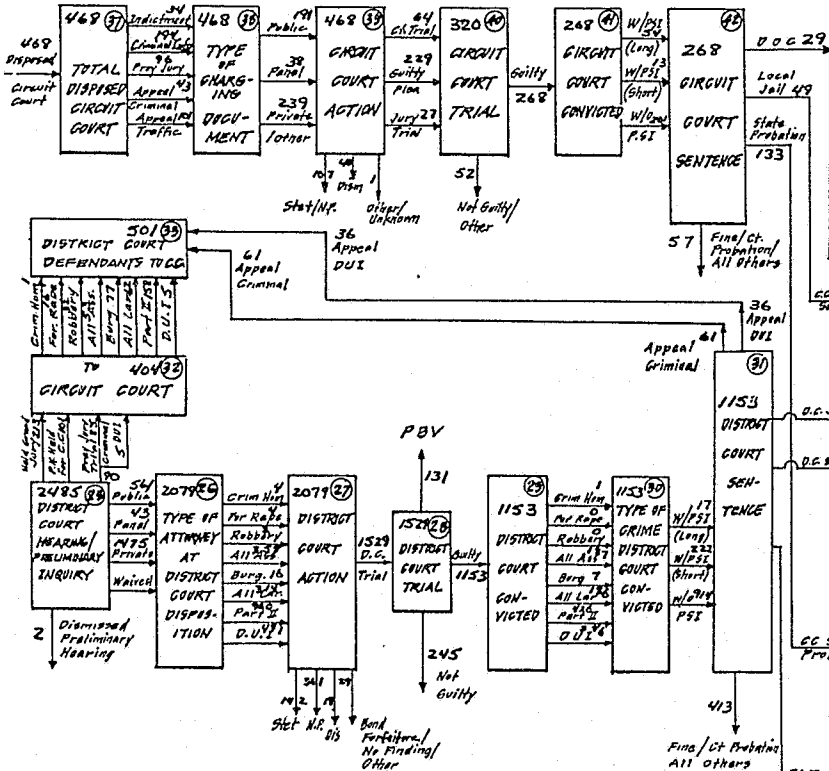
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



84-1

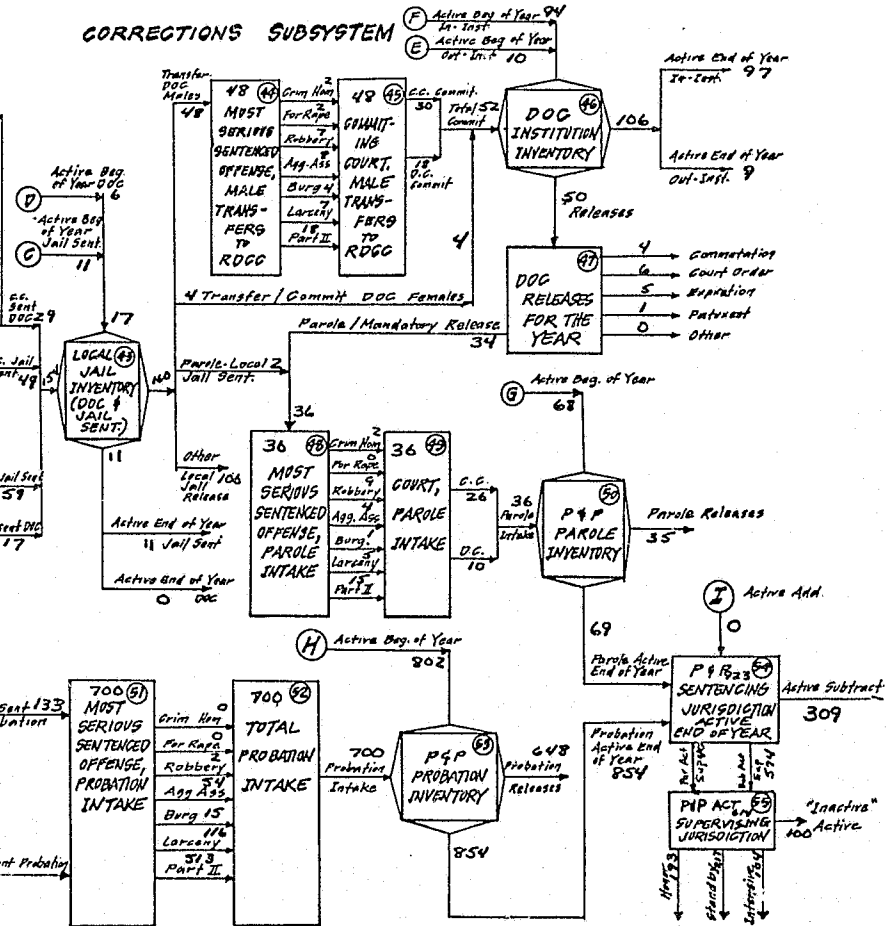
HOWARD COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



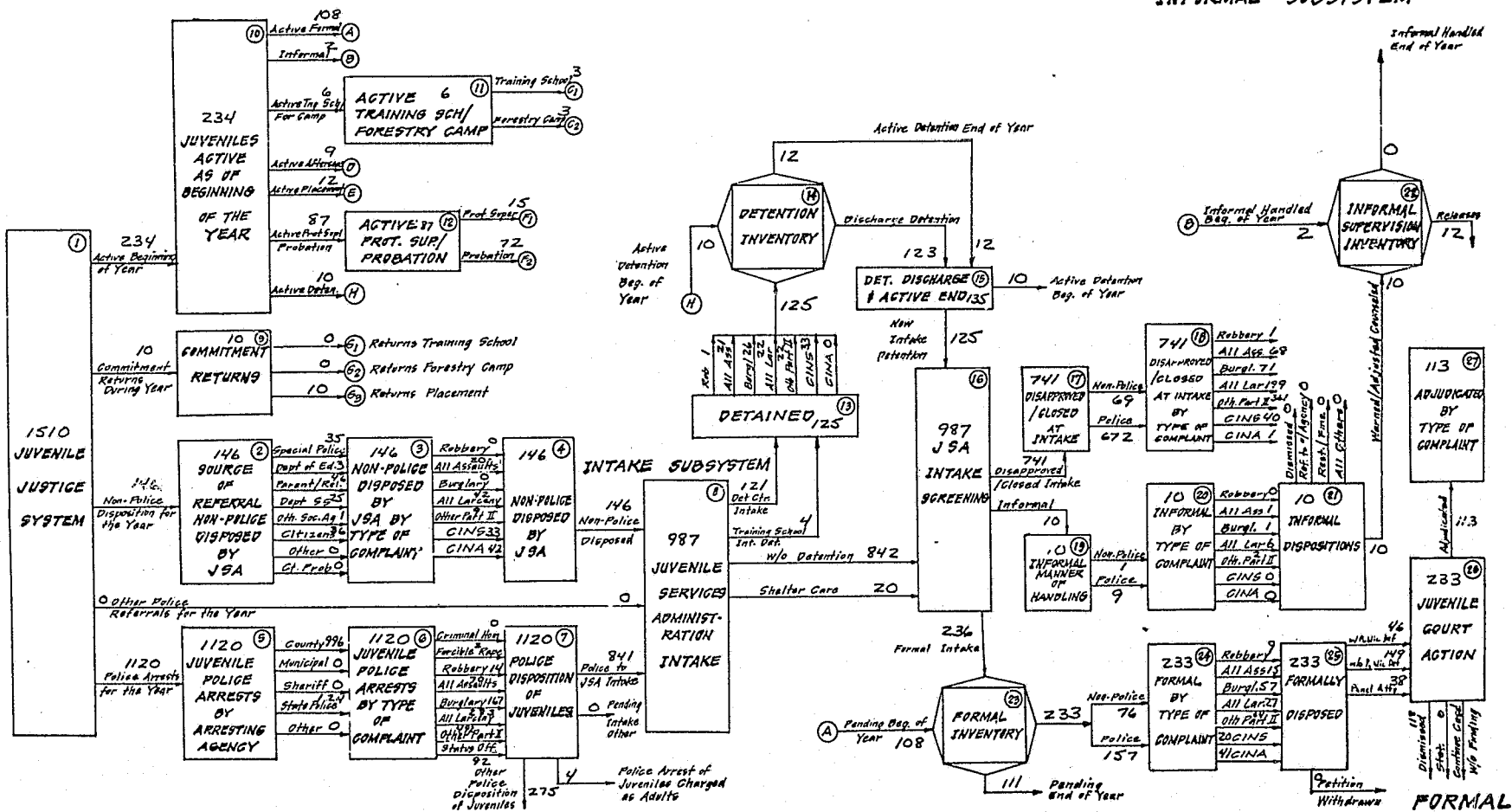
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



HOWARD COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

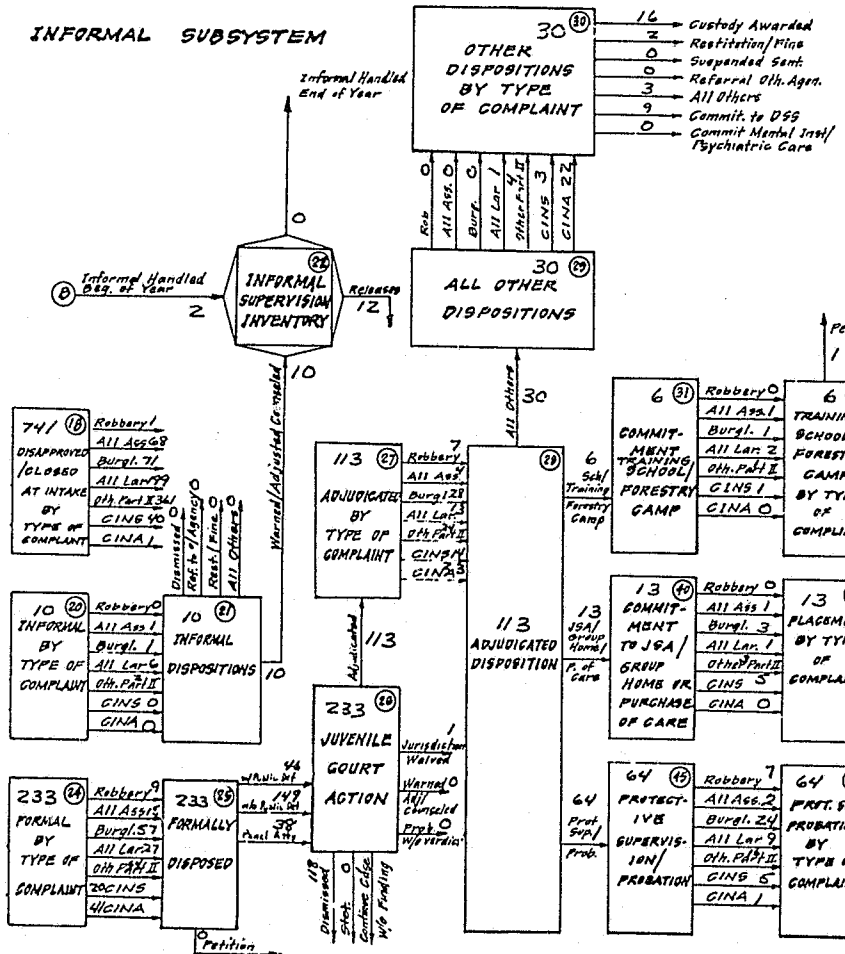
15-Y



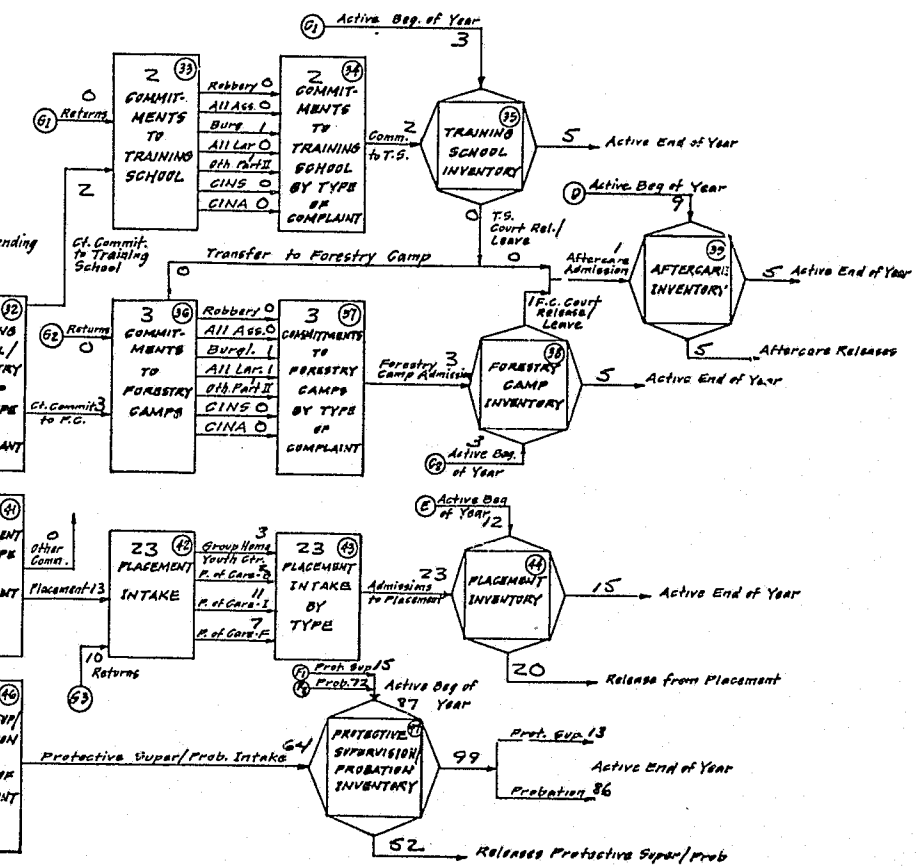
HOWARD COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

A-52

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



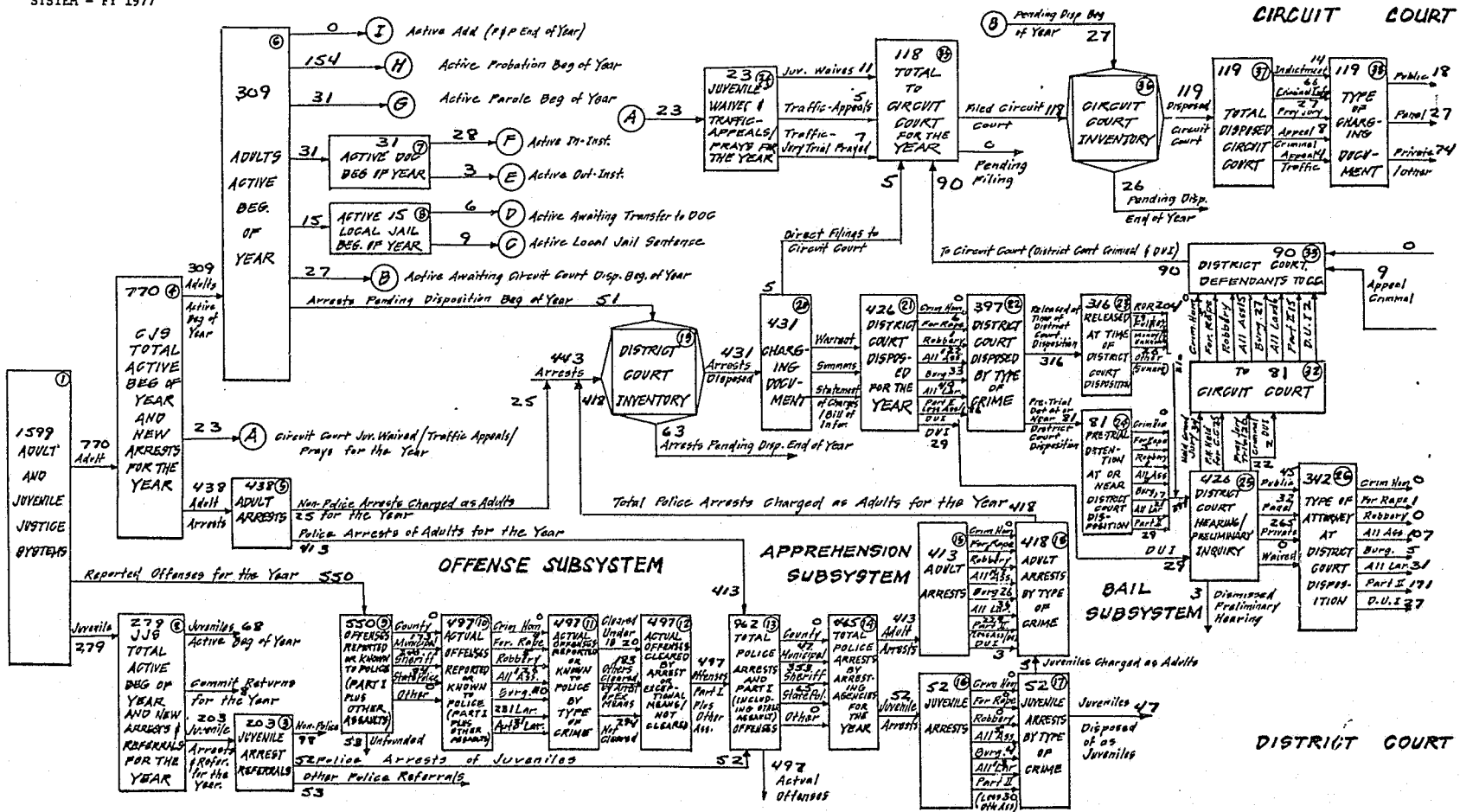
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



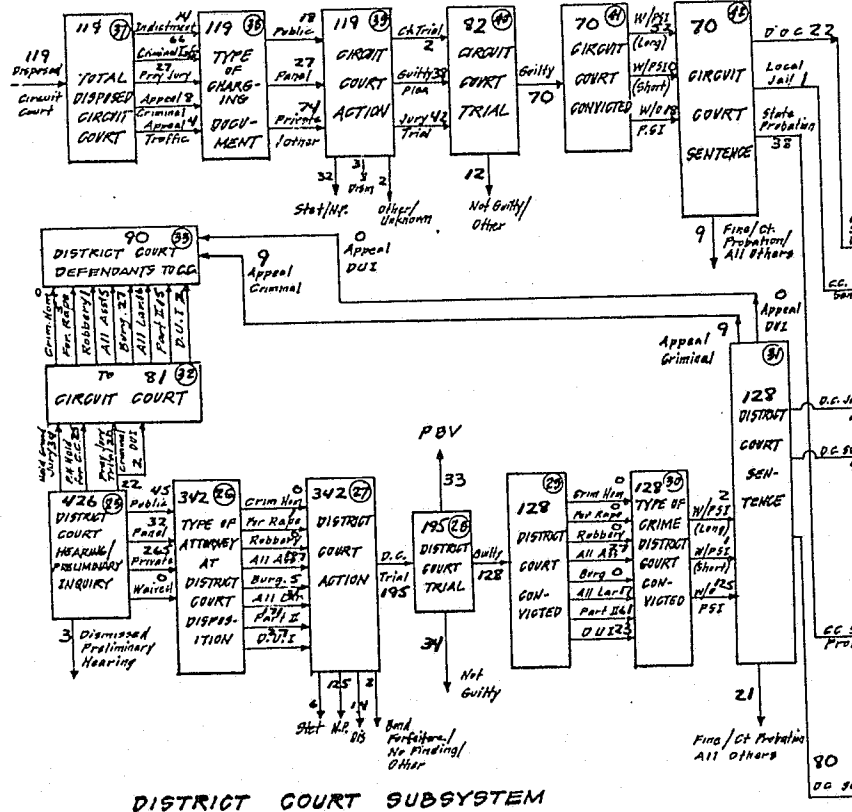
FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

KENT COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

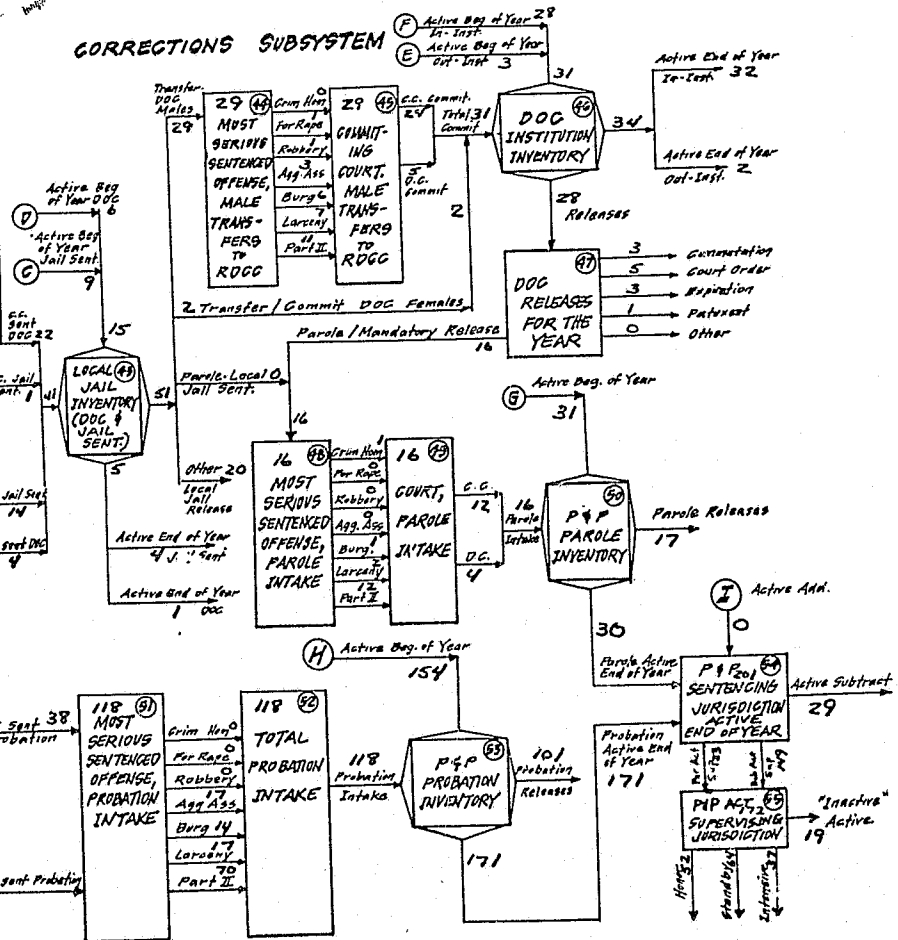
A-53



CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM

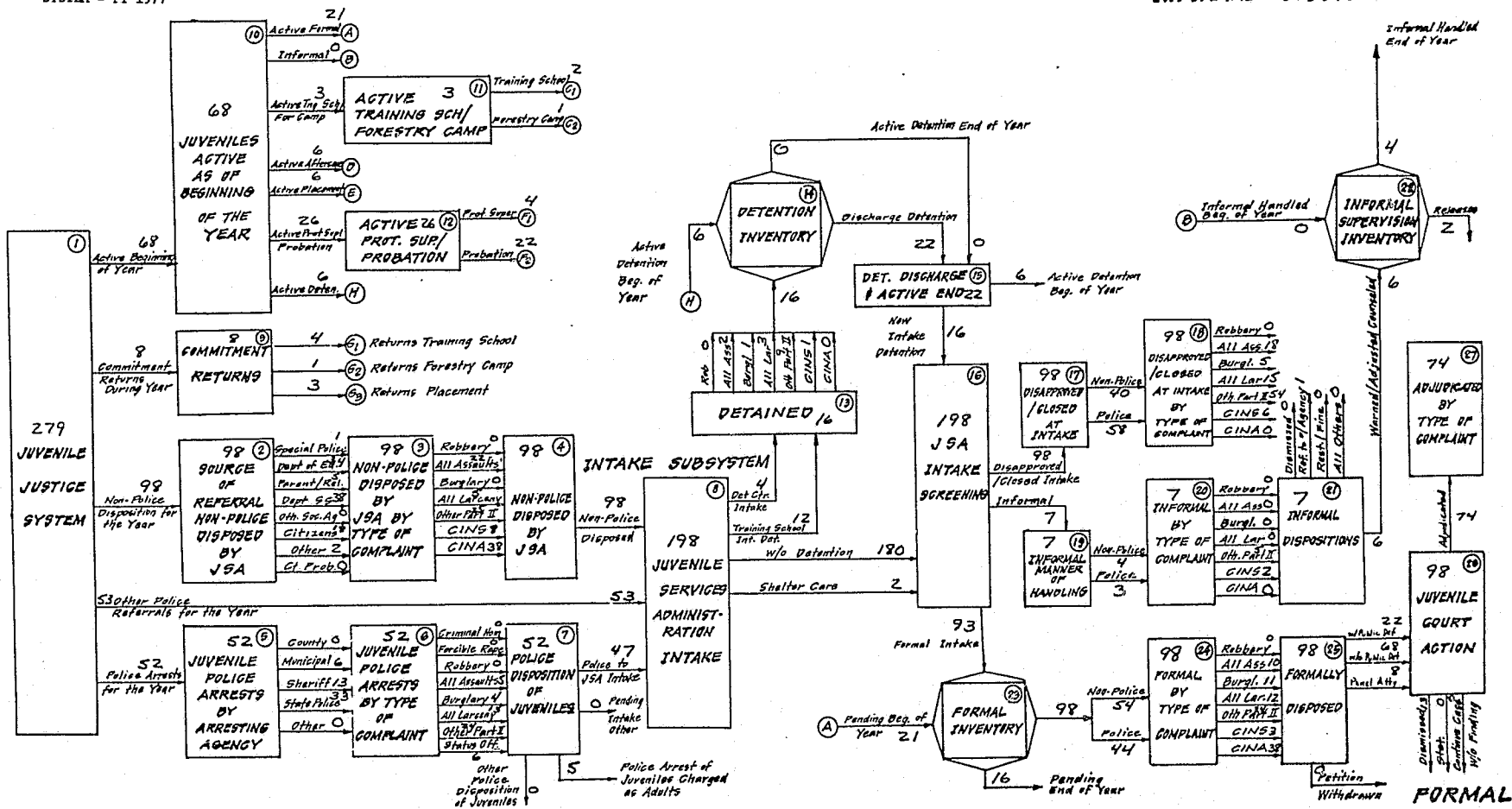


DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

KENT COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

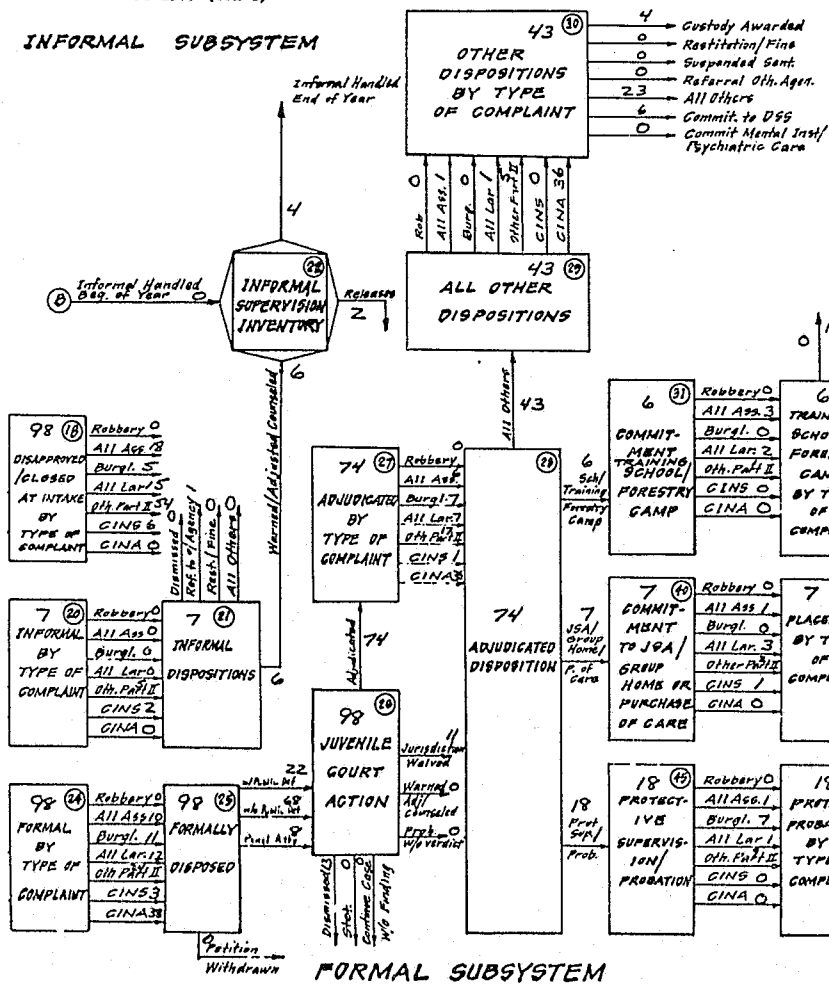
55-4



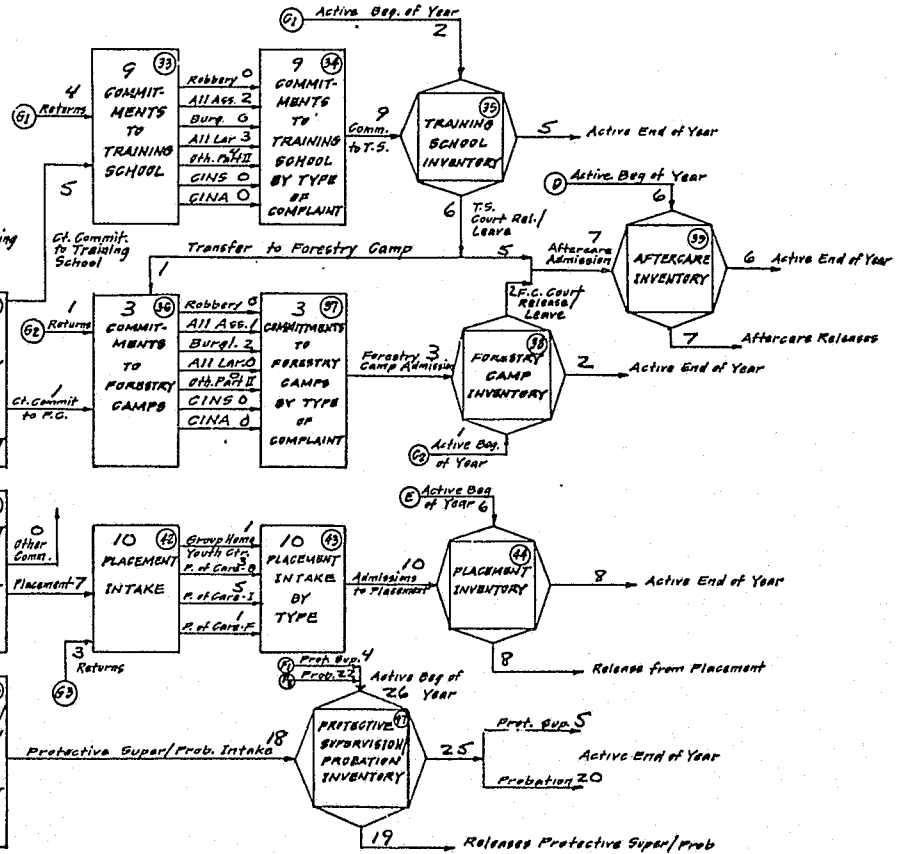
FORMAL

KENT COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



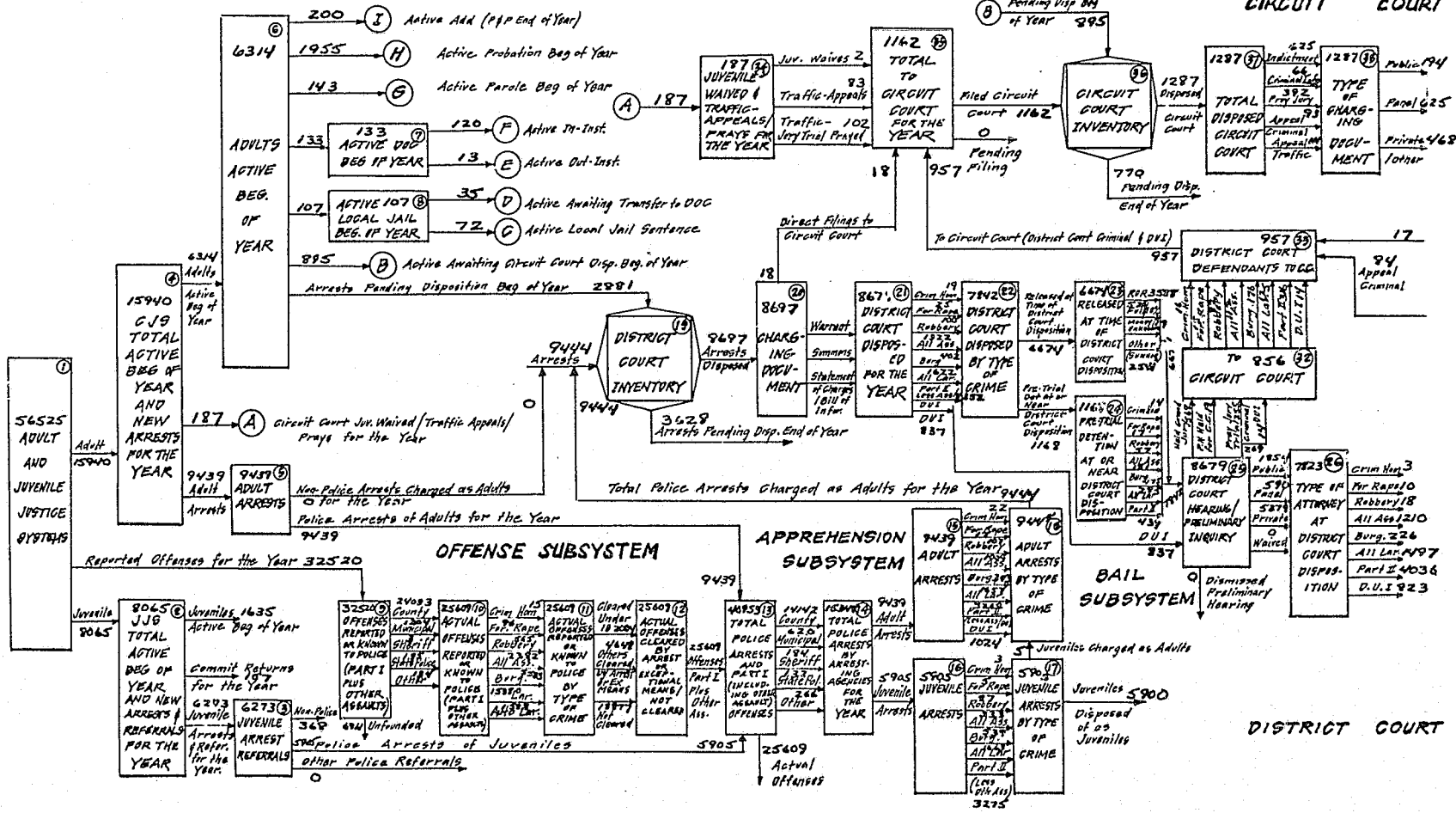
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-57

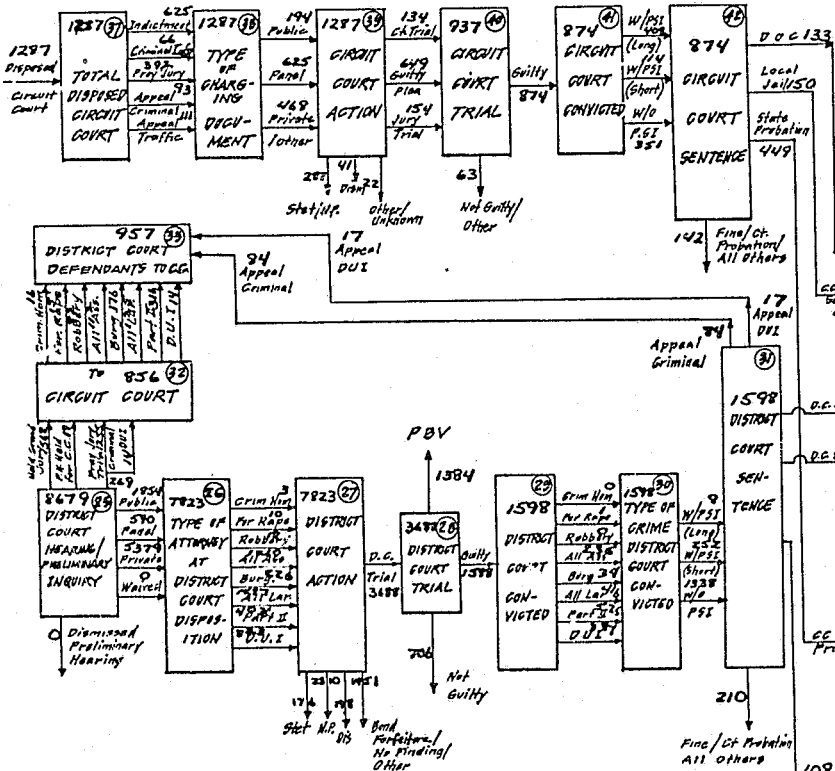


CIRCUIT COURT

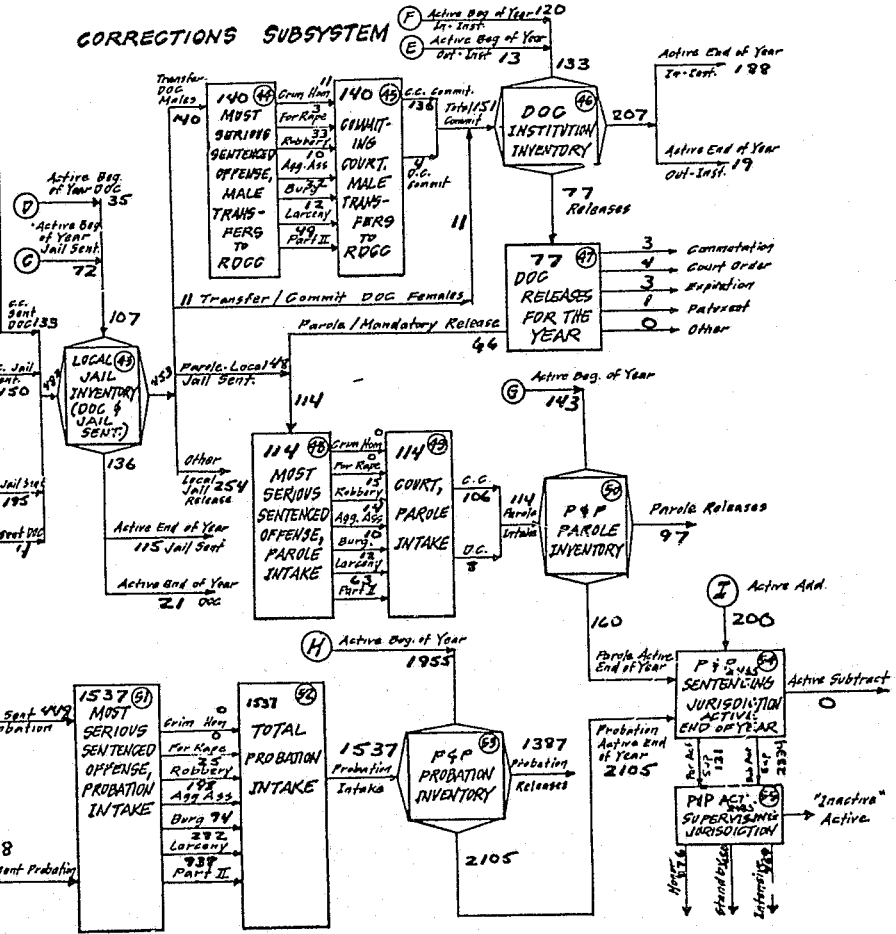
DISTRICT COURT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



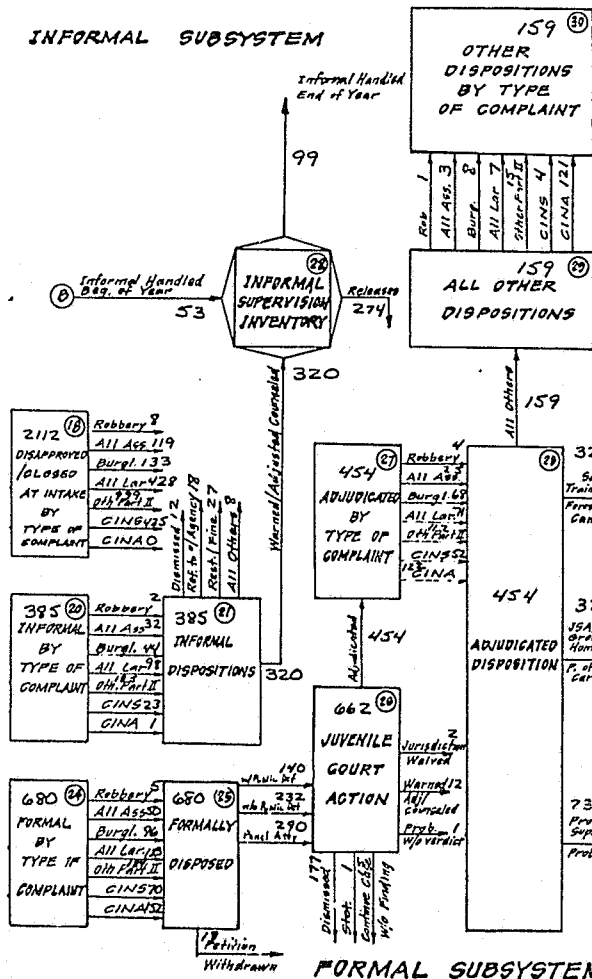
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



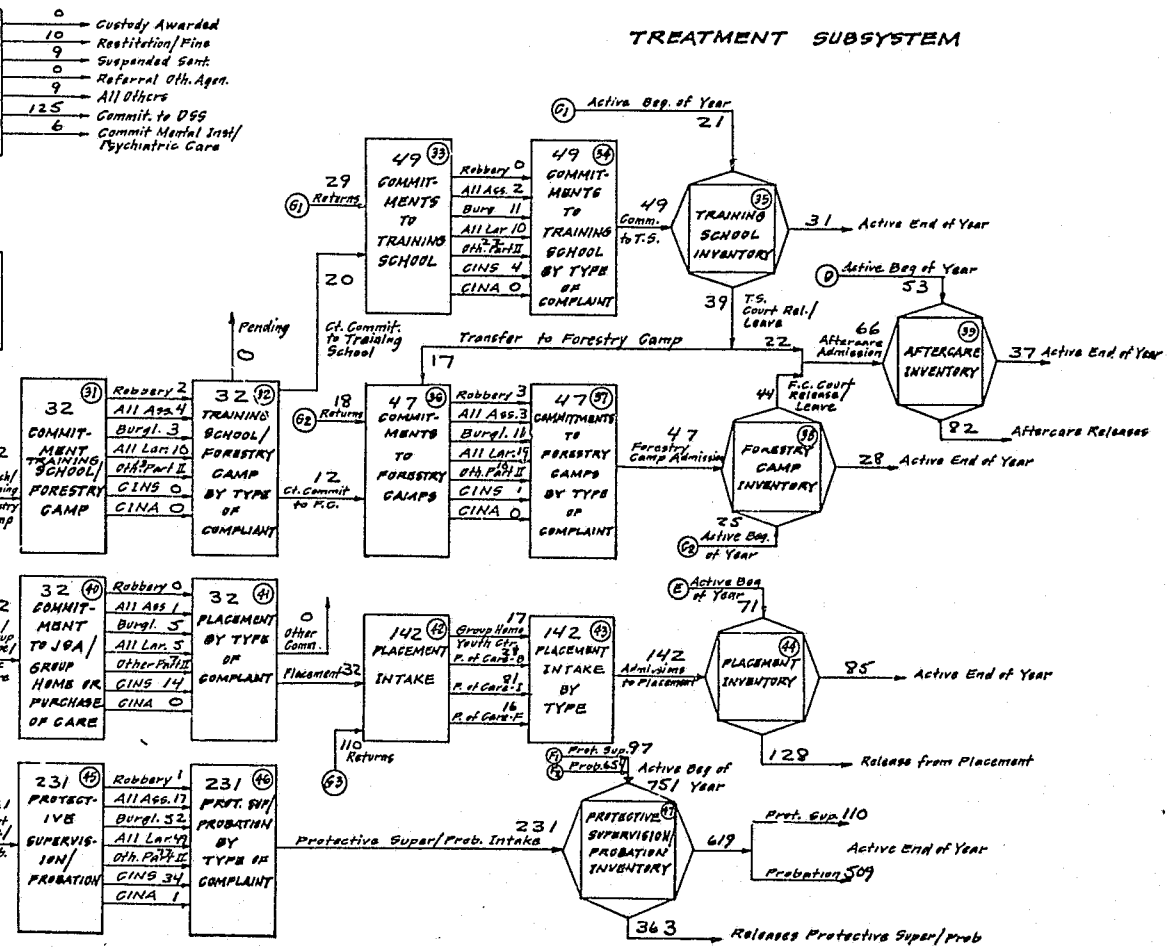
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

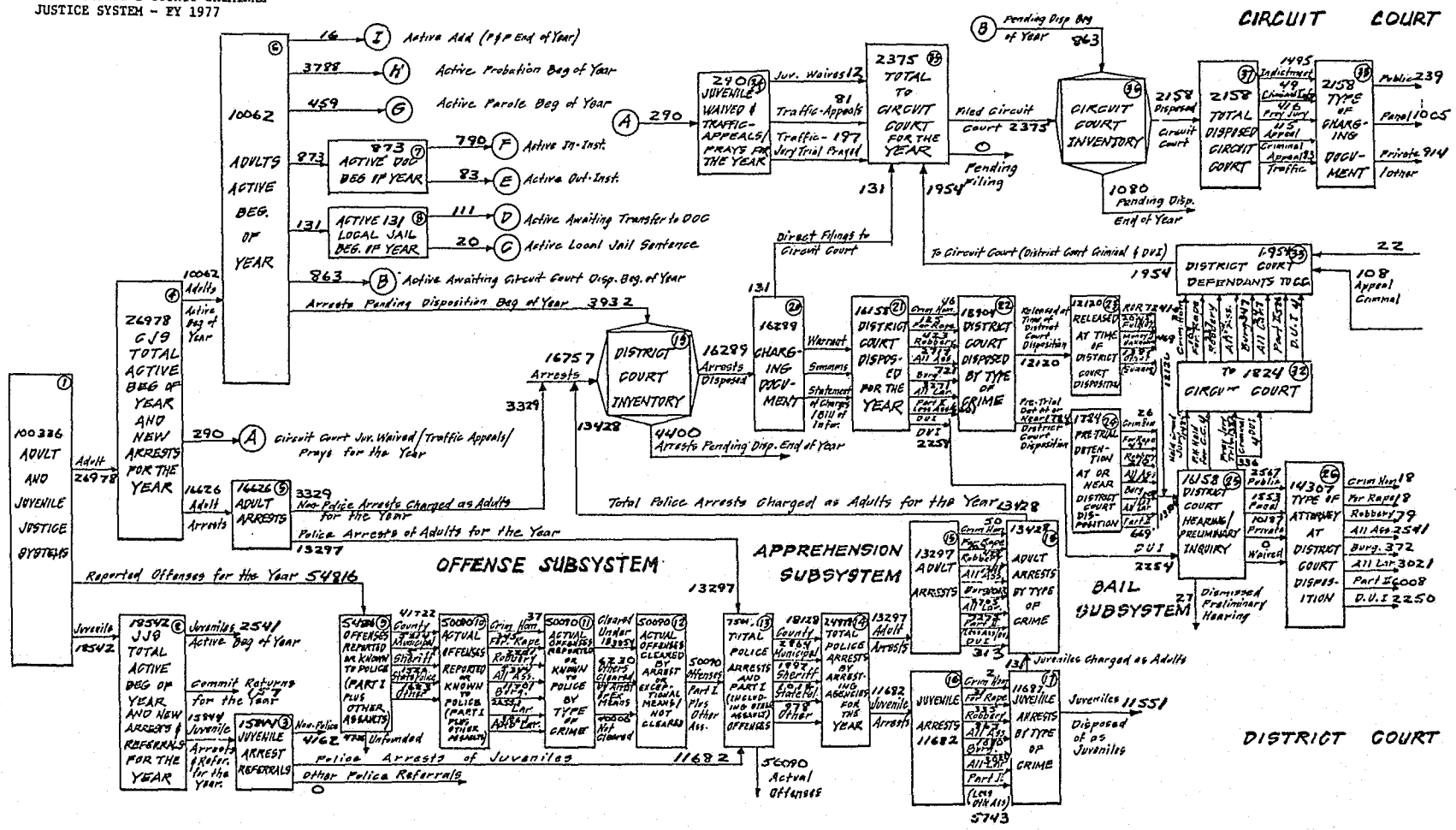


TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



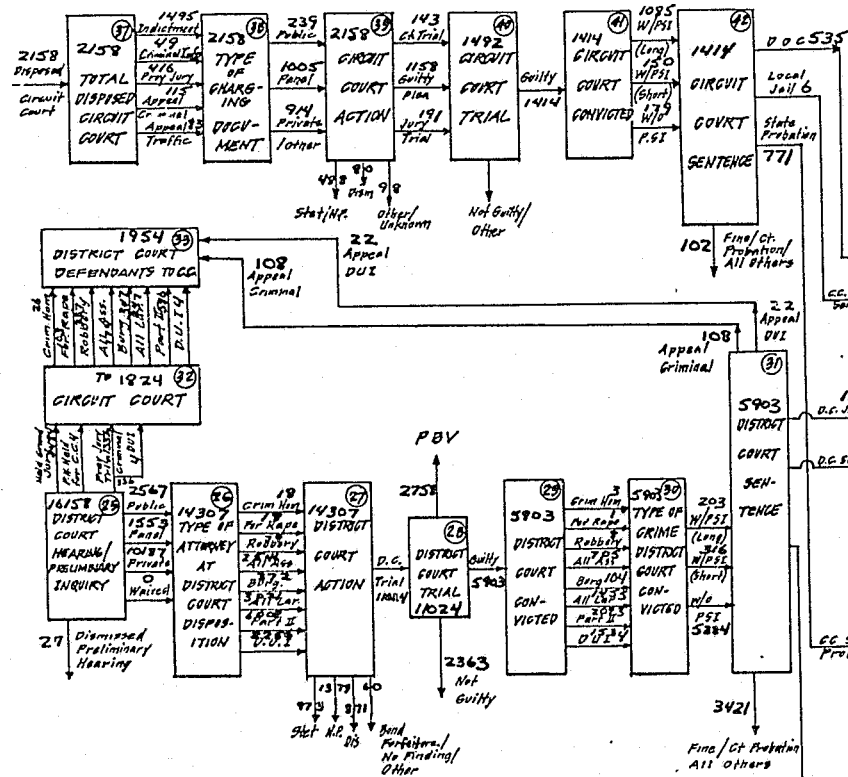
FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977



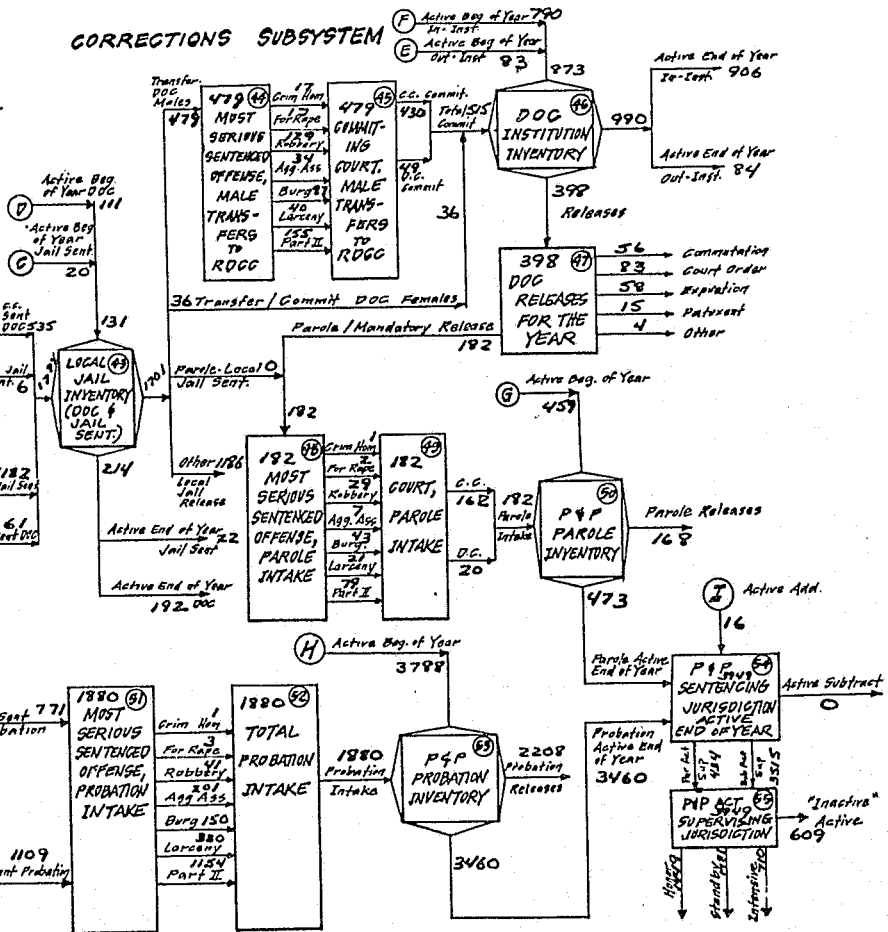
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



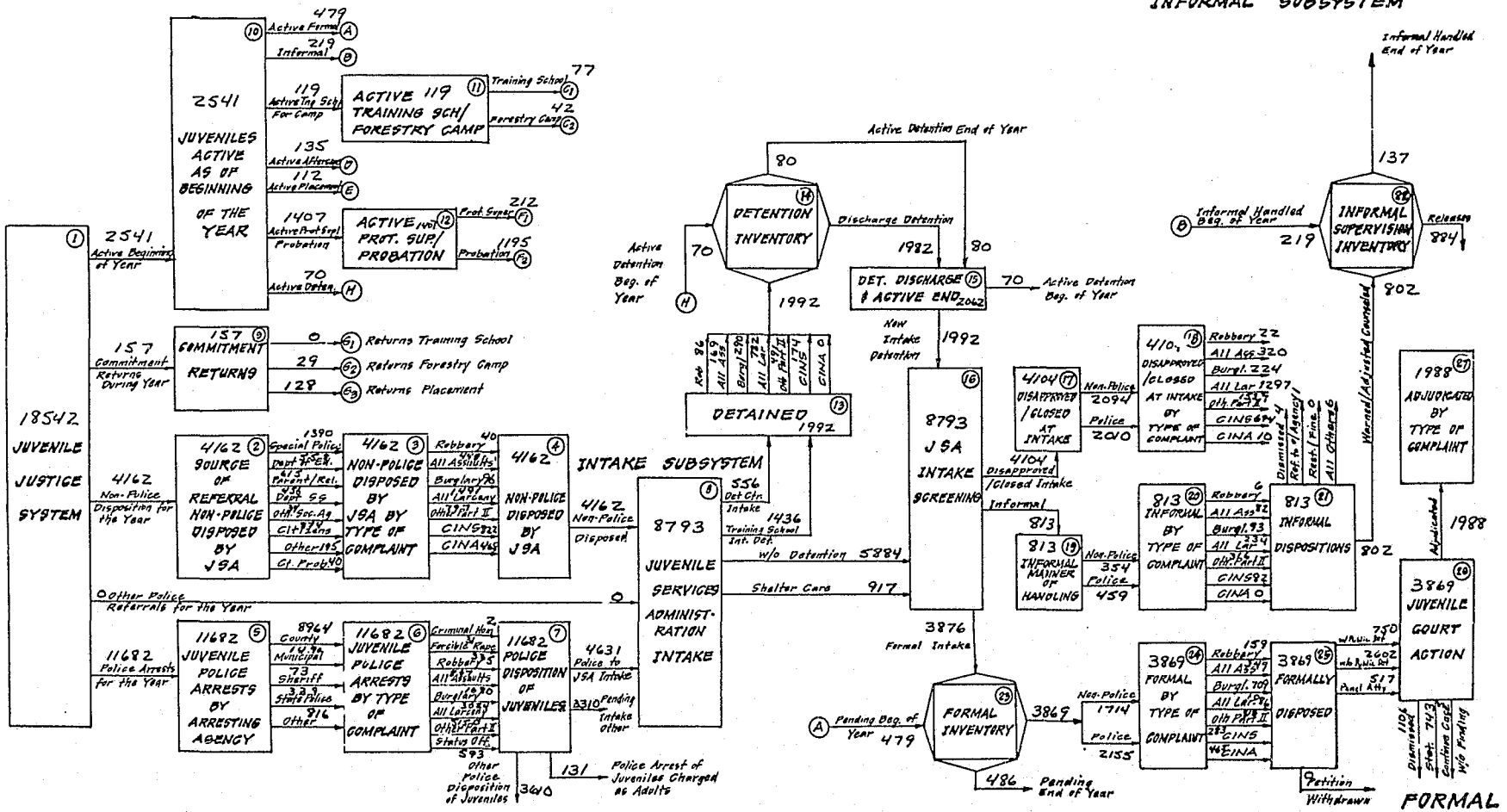
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-63

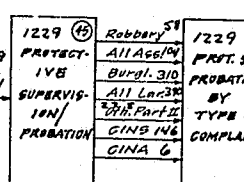
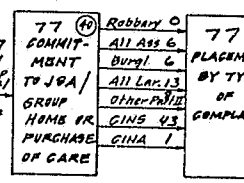
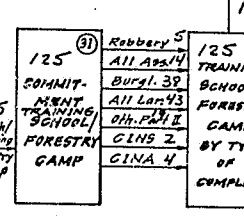
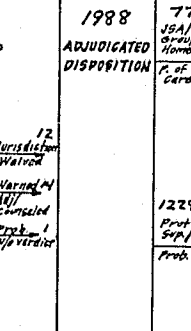
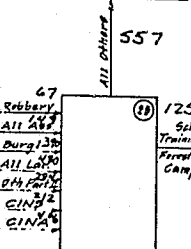
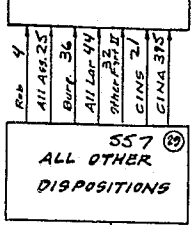
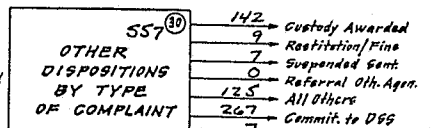
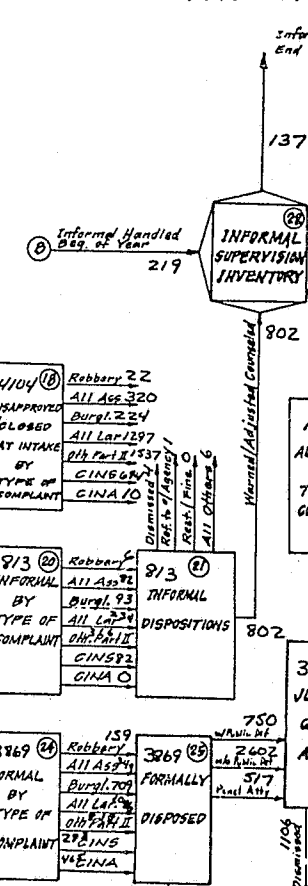


INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

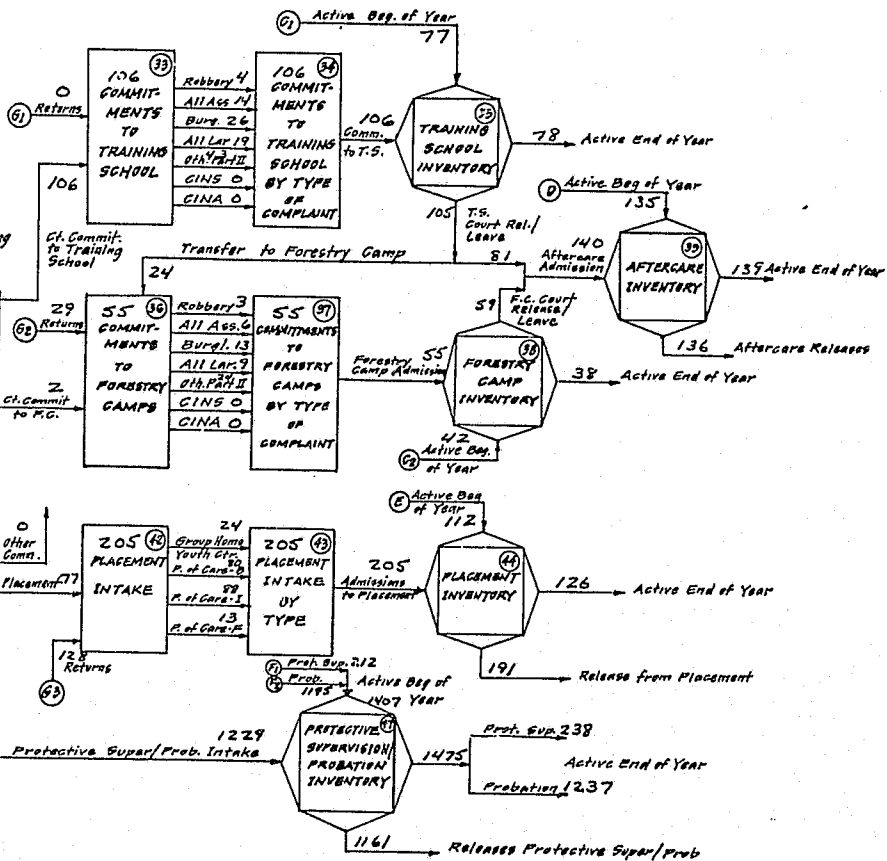
FORMAL

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



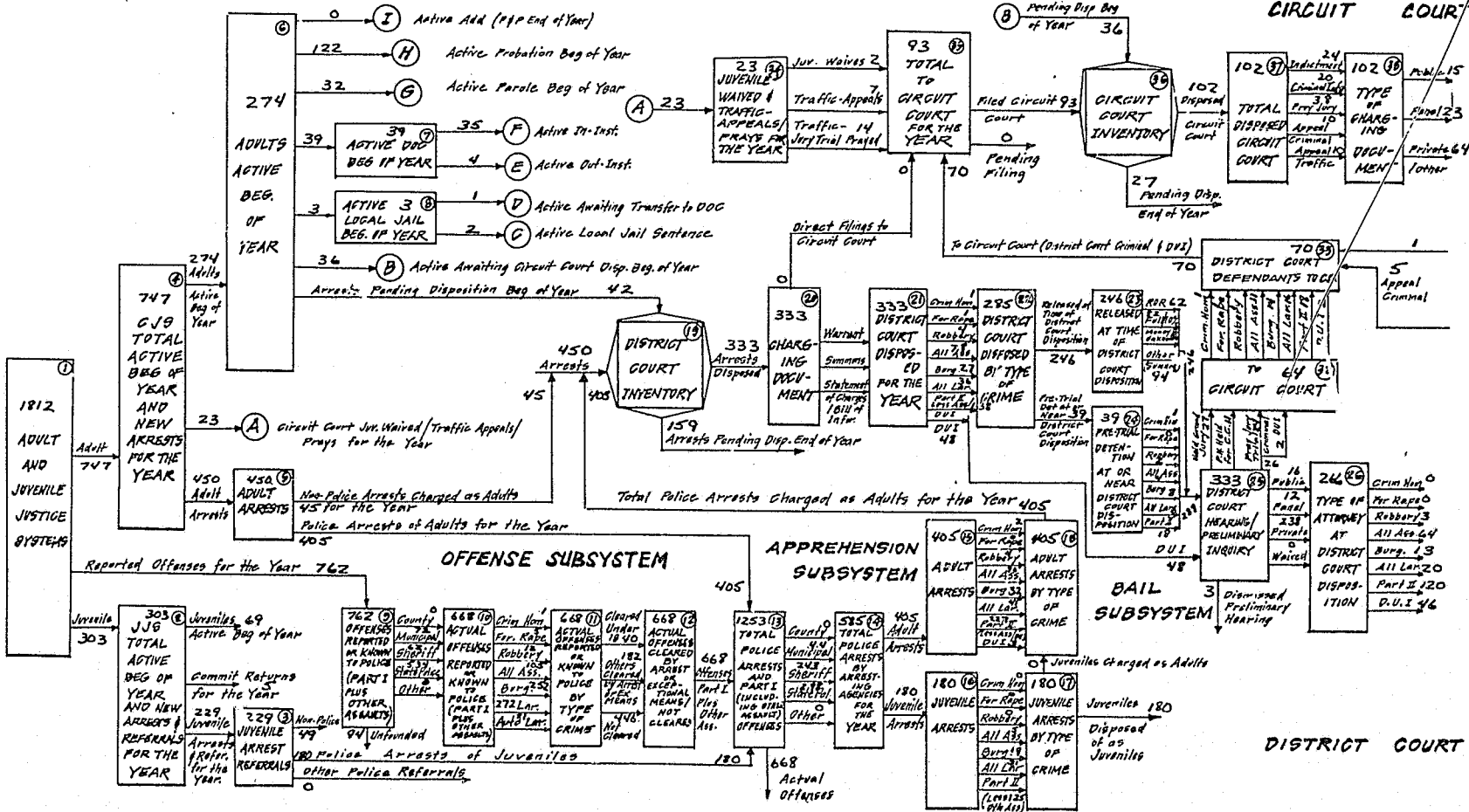
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

49-4

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977



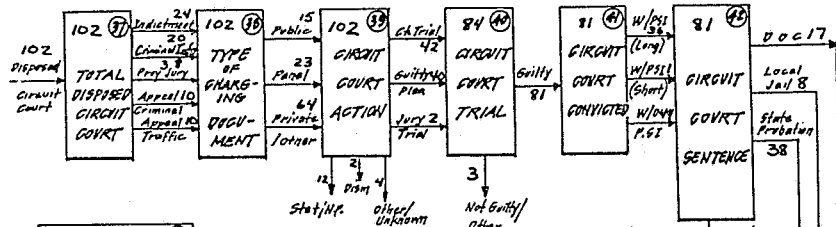
A-65

DISTRICT COURT

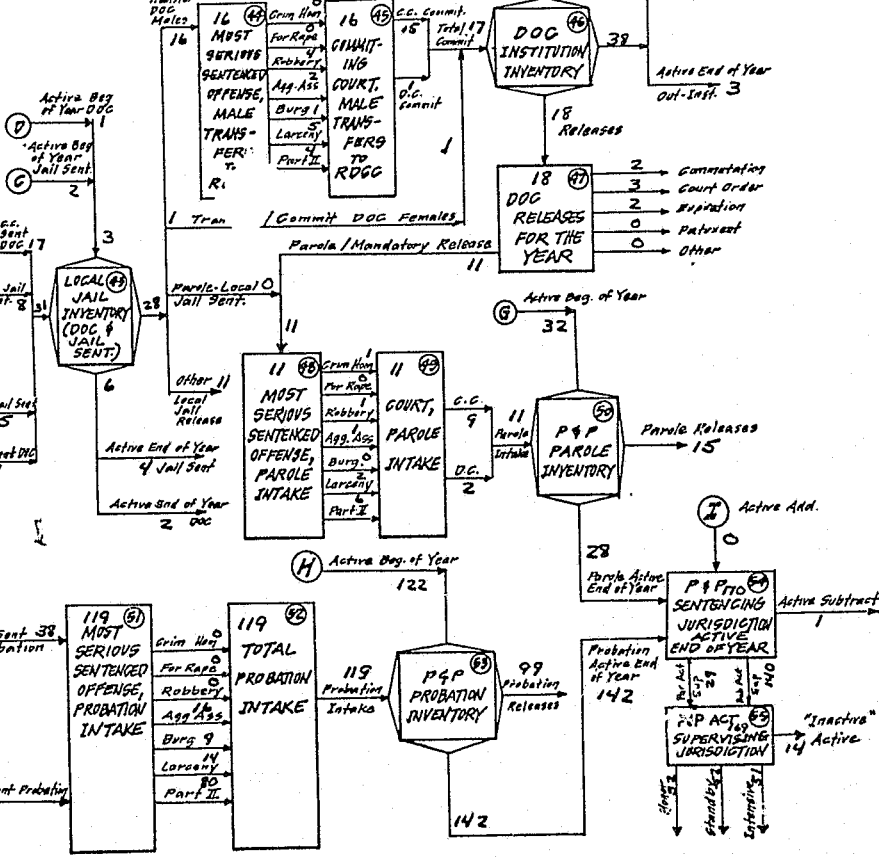
CIRCUIT COURT

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

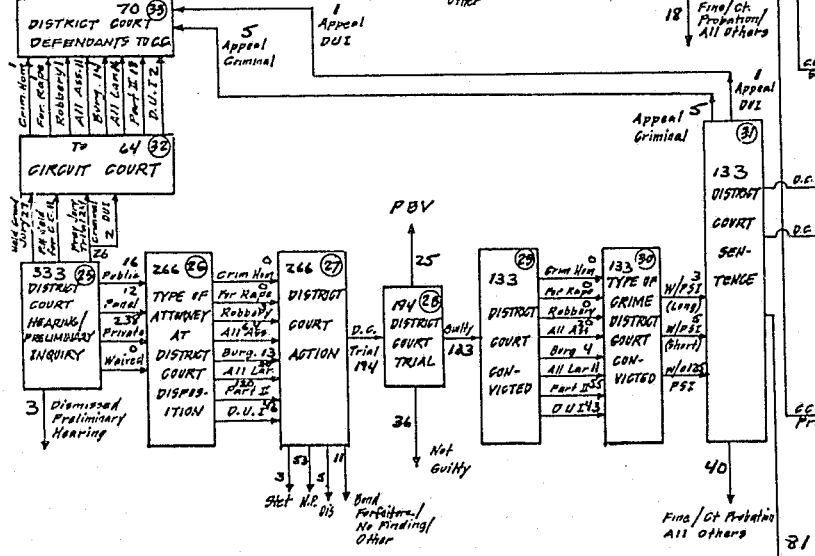
CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



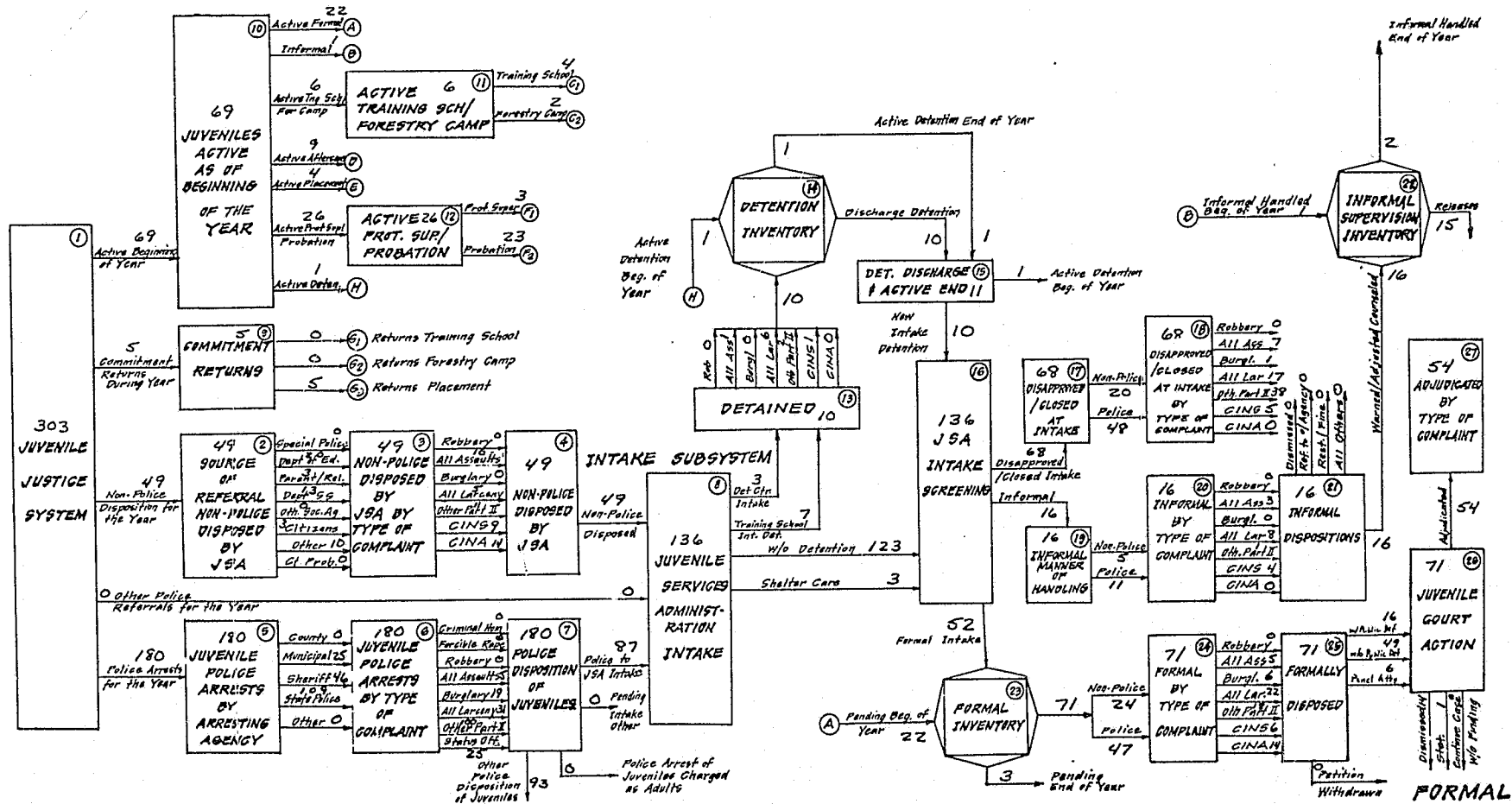
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM



A-96

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

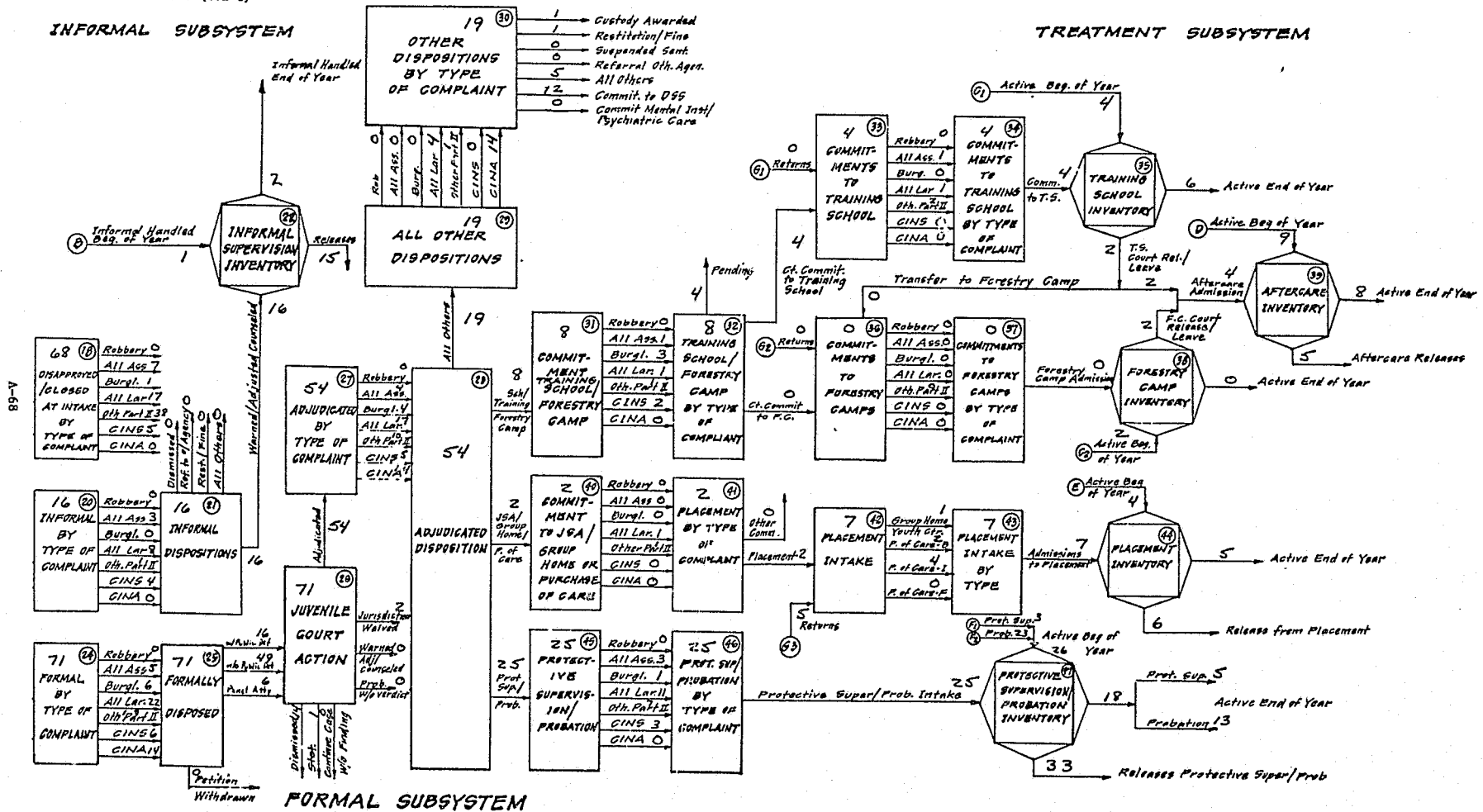
A-67



QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

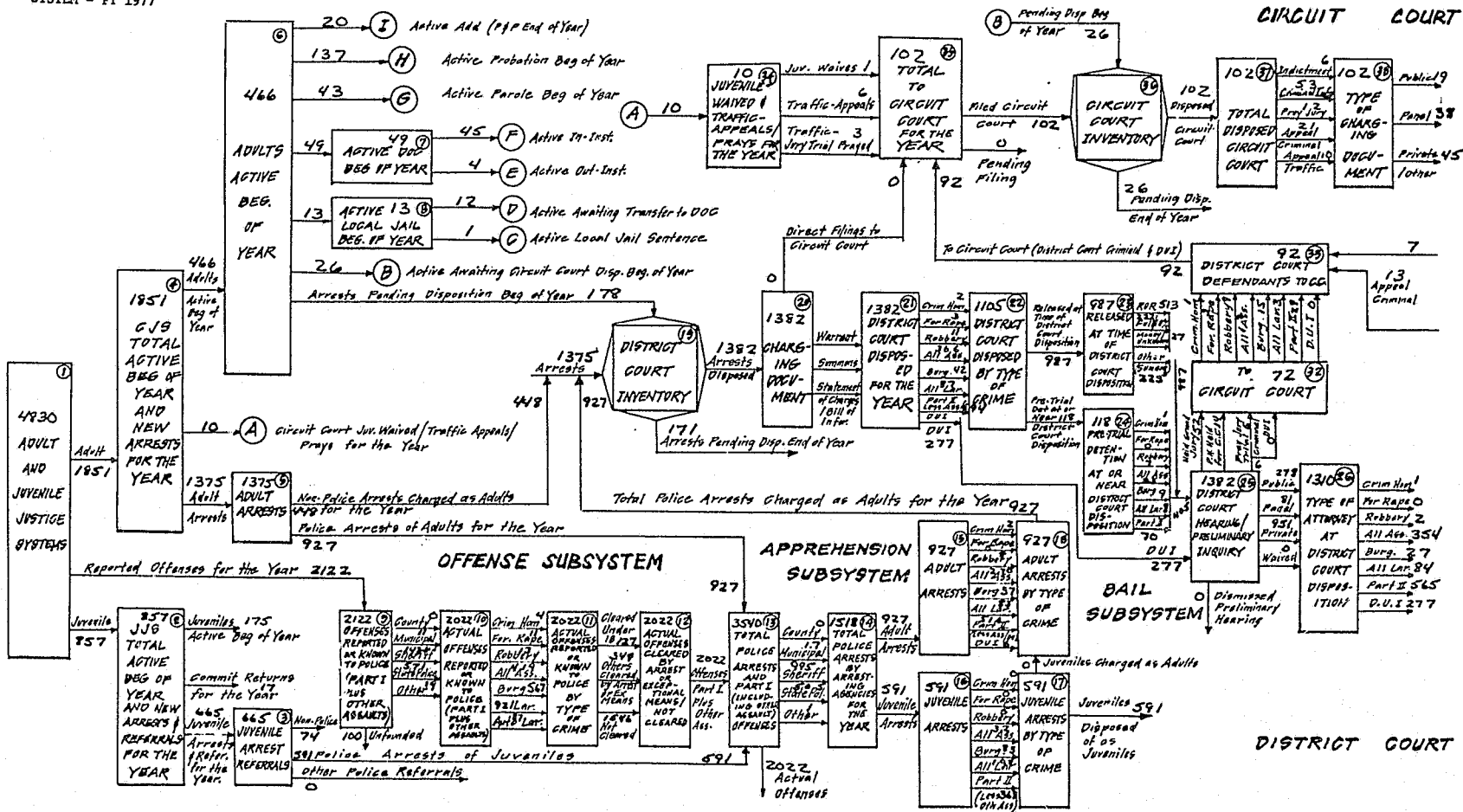
INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



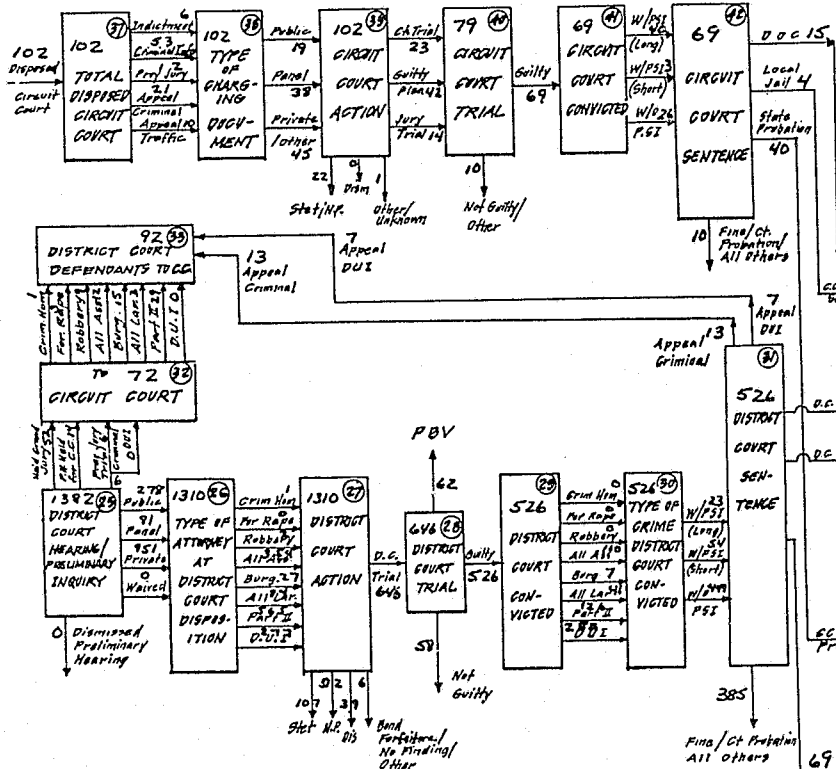
ST. MARY'S COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-69



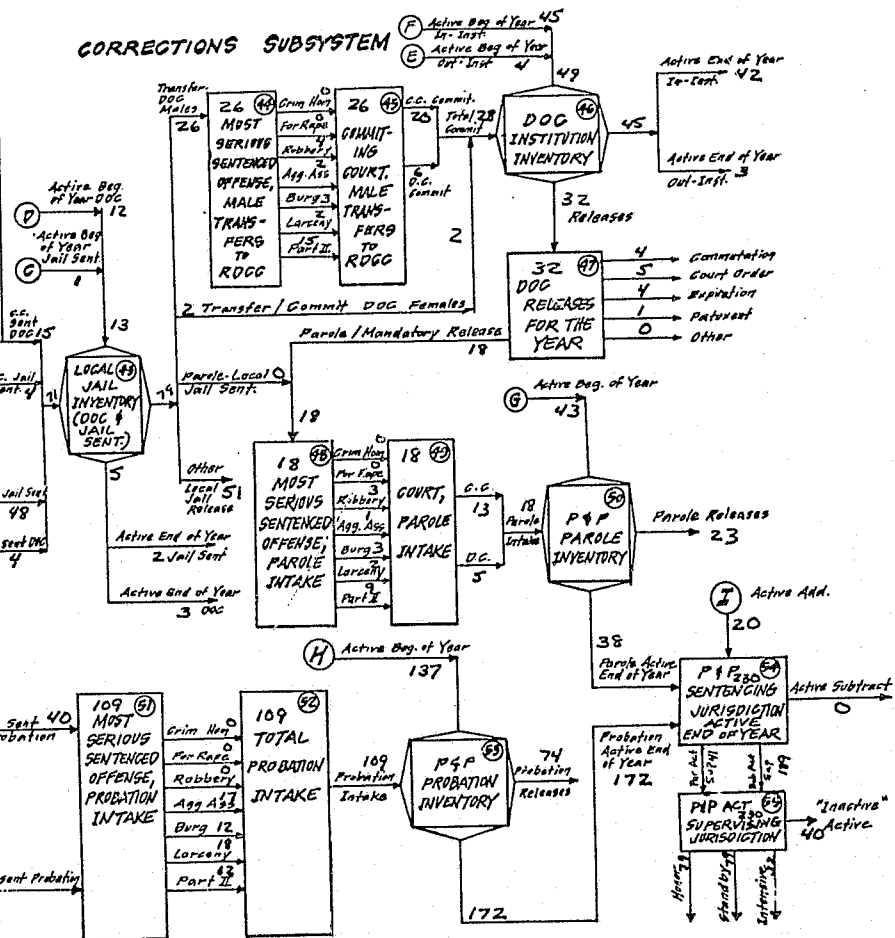
ST. MARY'S COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



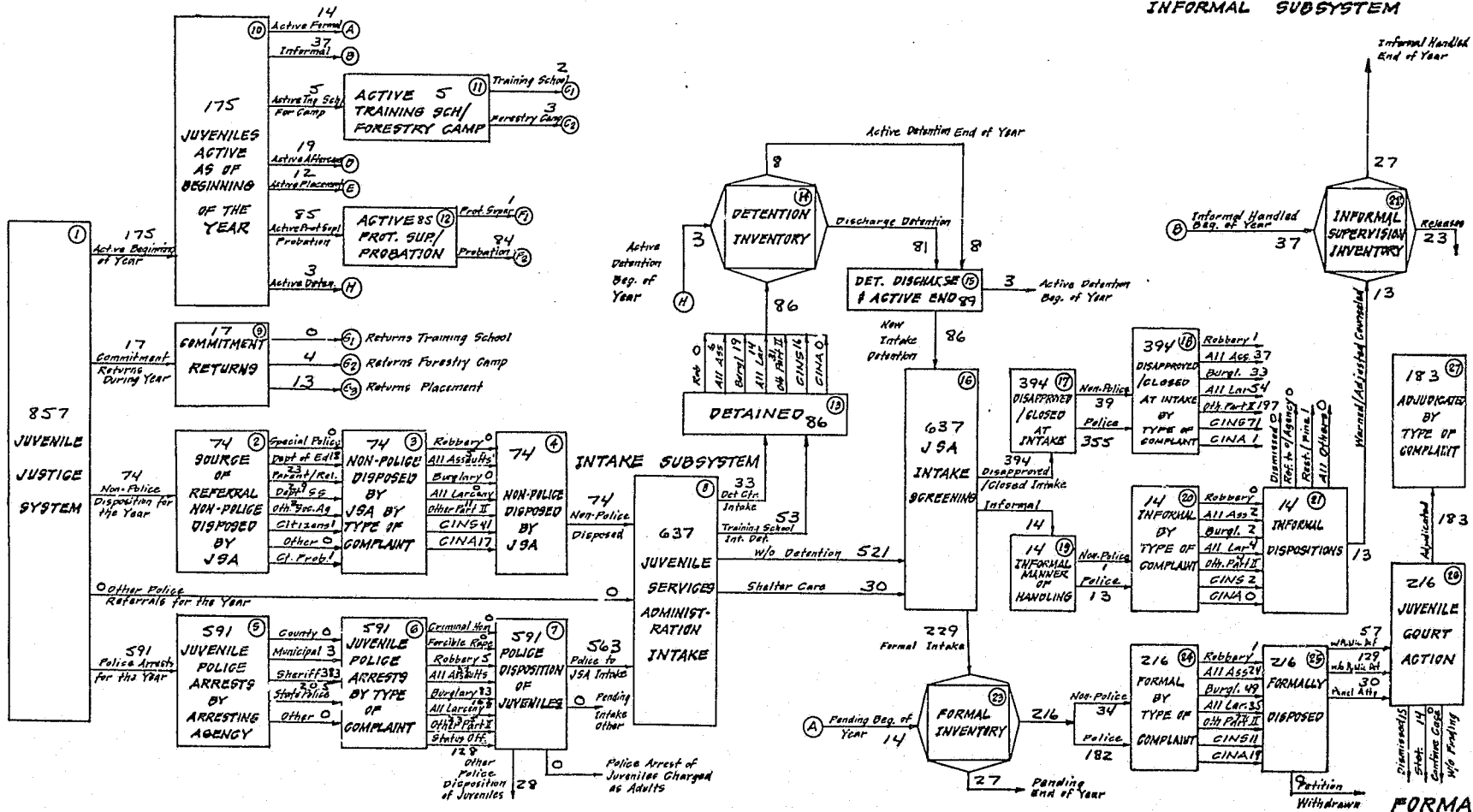
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



ST. MARY'S COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

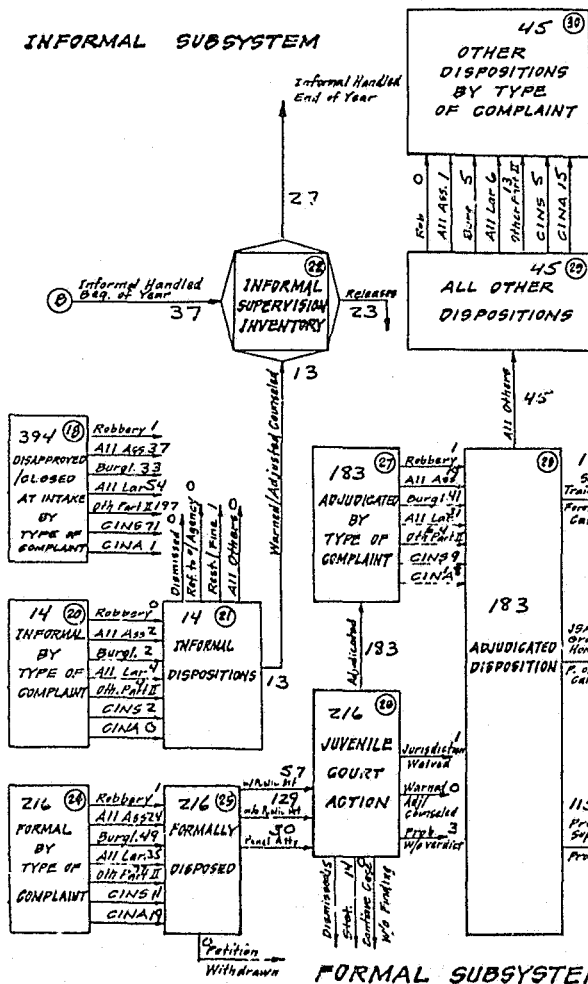


4-11

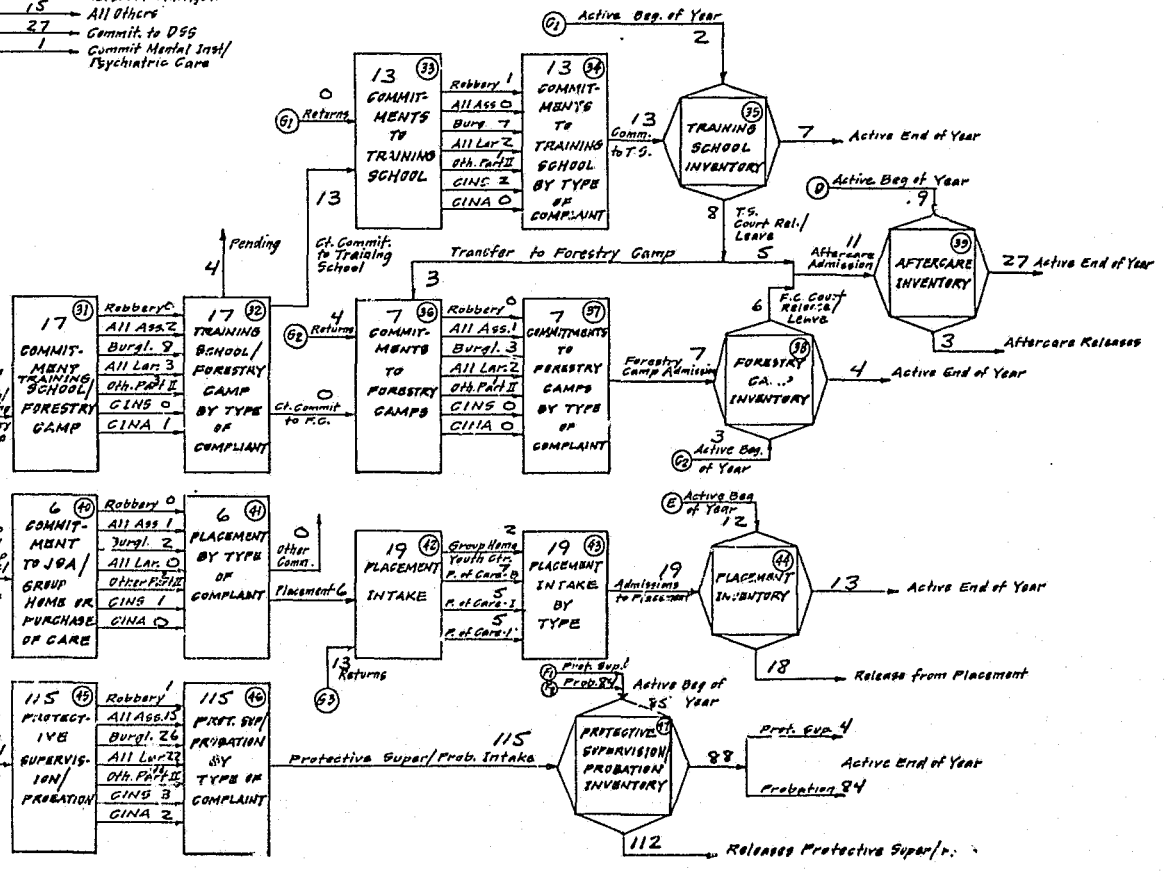
FORMAL

ST. MARY'S COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM



TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM

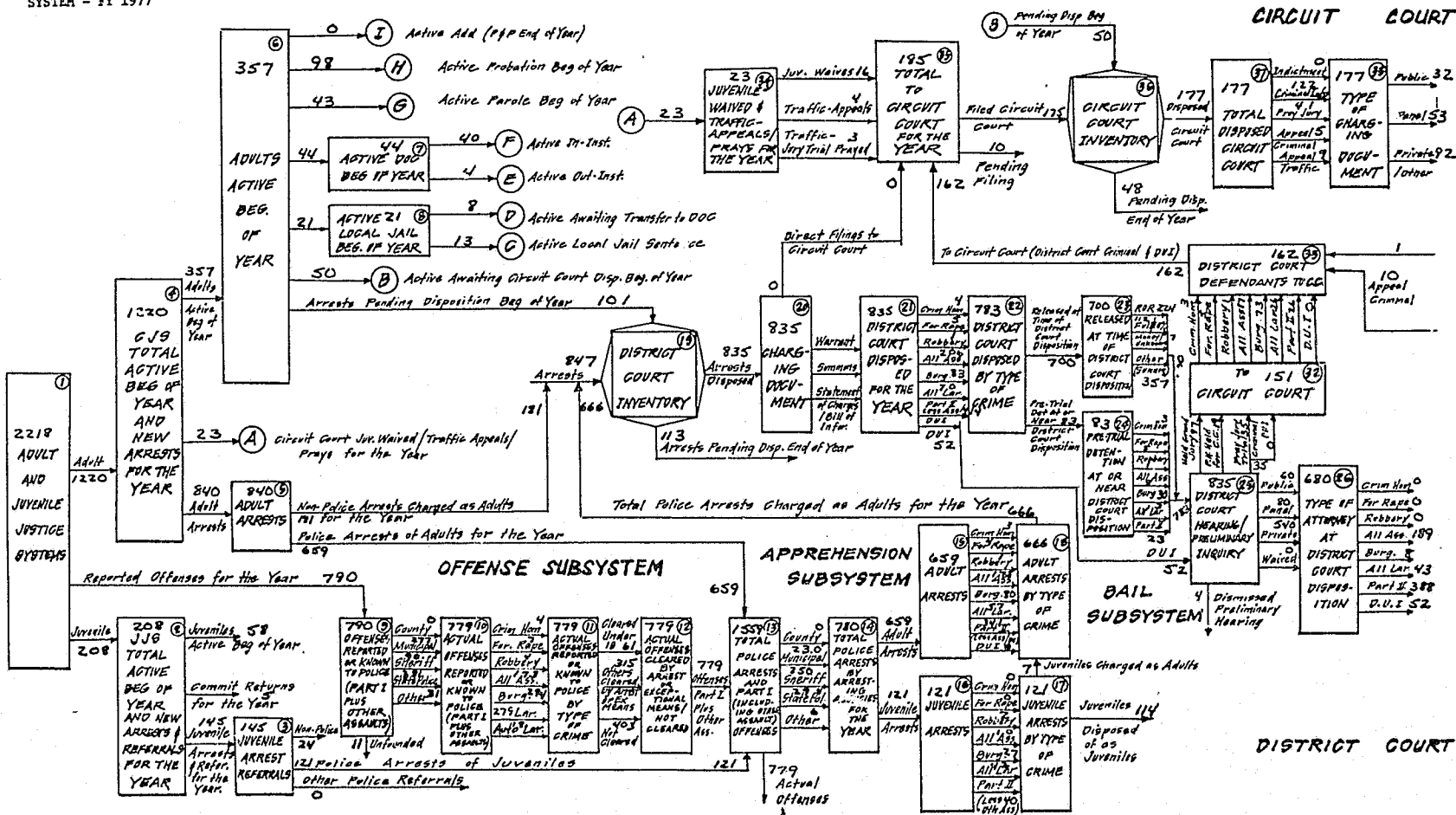


FORMAL SUBSYSTEM

A-72

SOMERSET COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-73

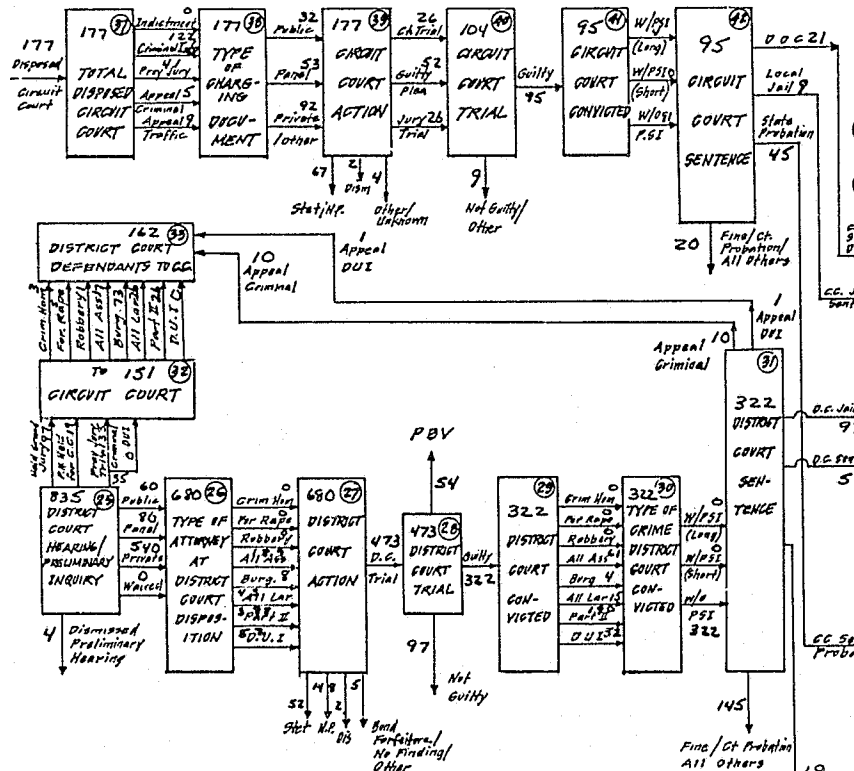


CIRCUIT COURT

DISTRICT COURT

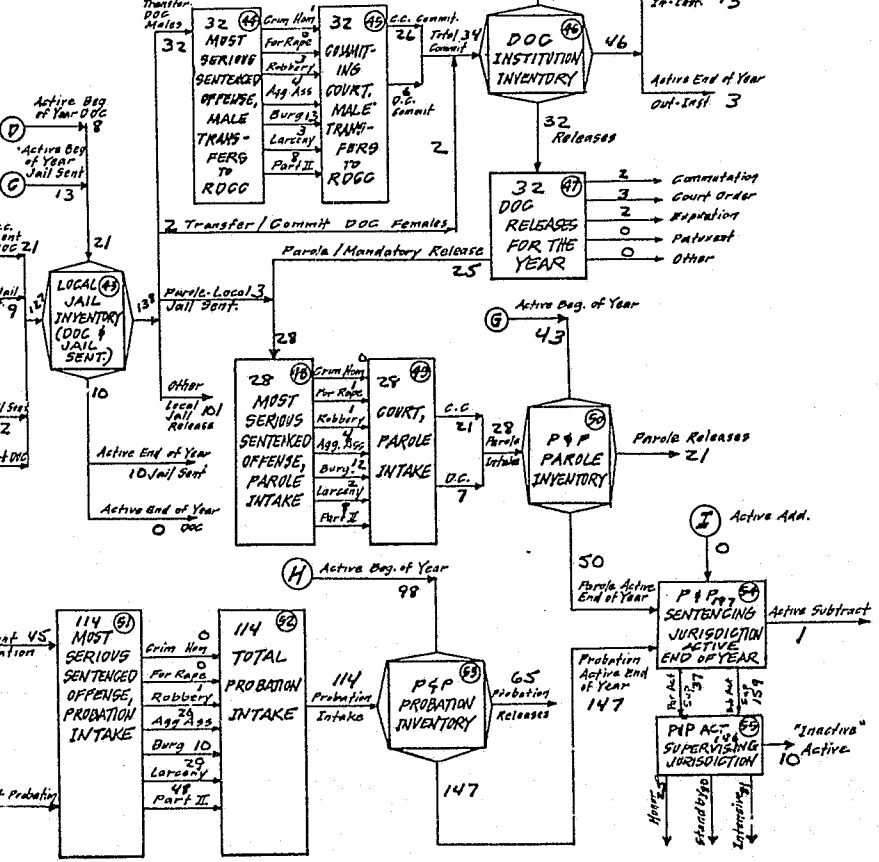
SOMERSET COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

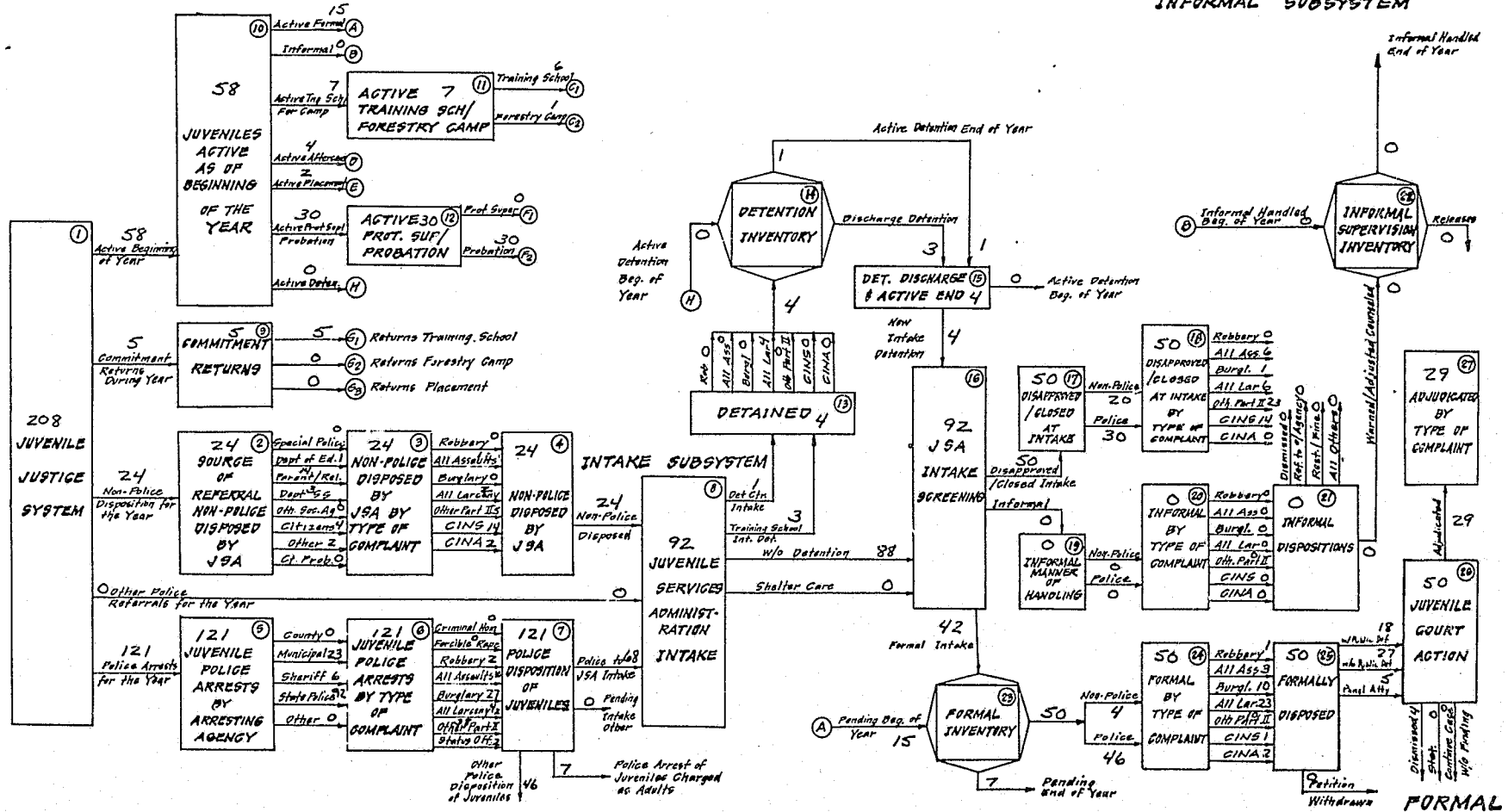
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



A-74

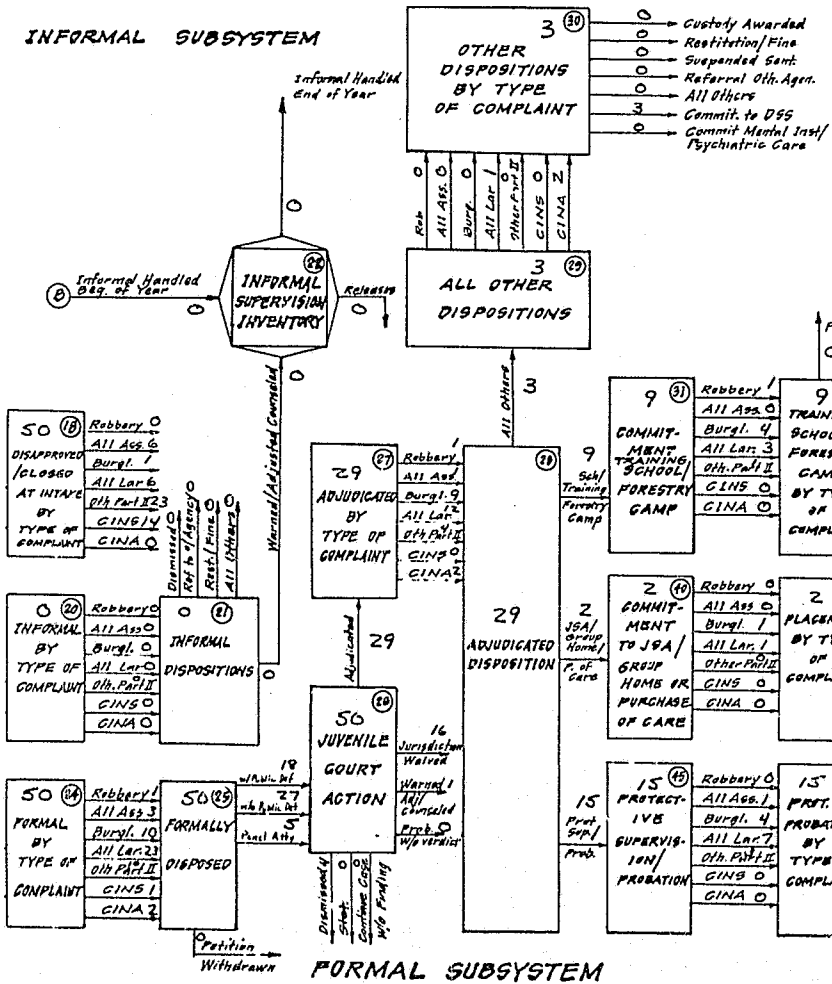
SOMERSET COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

51-Y

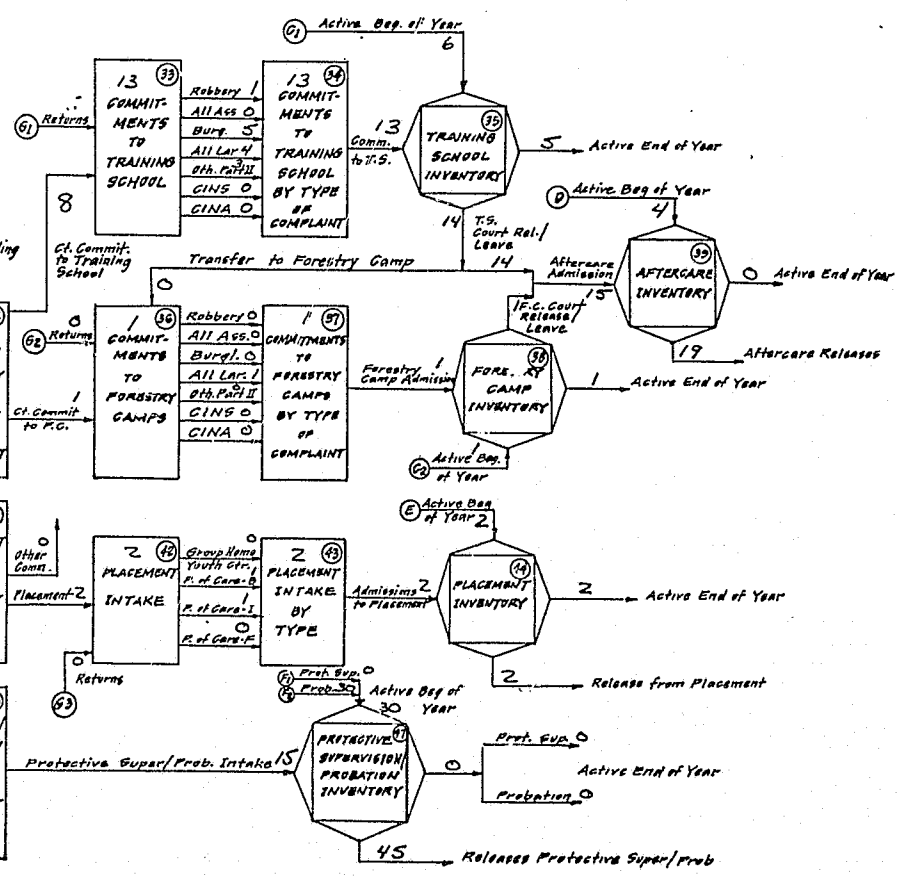


SOMERSET COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

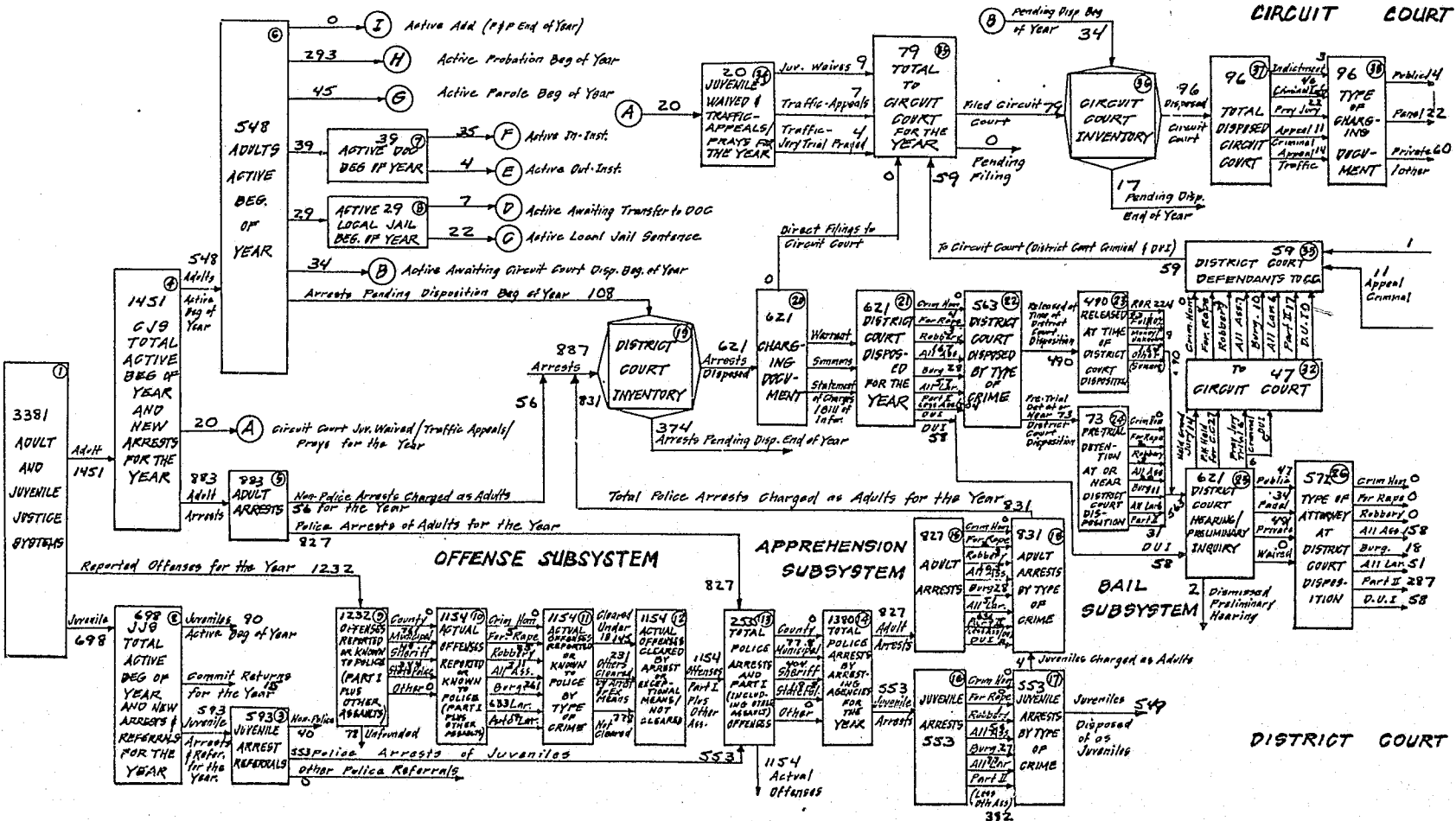


TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



TALBOT COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-77





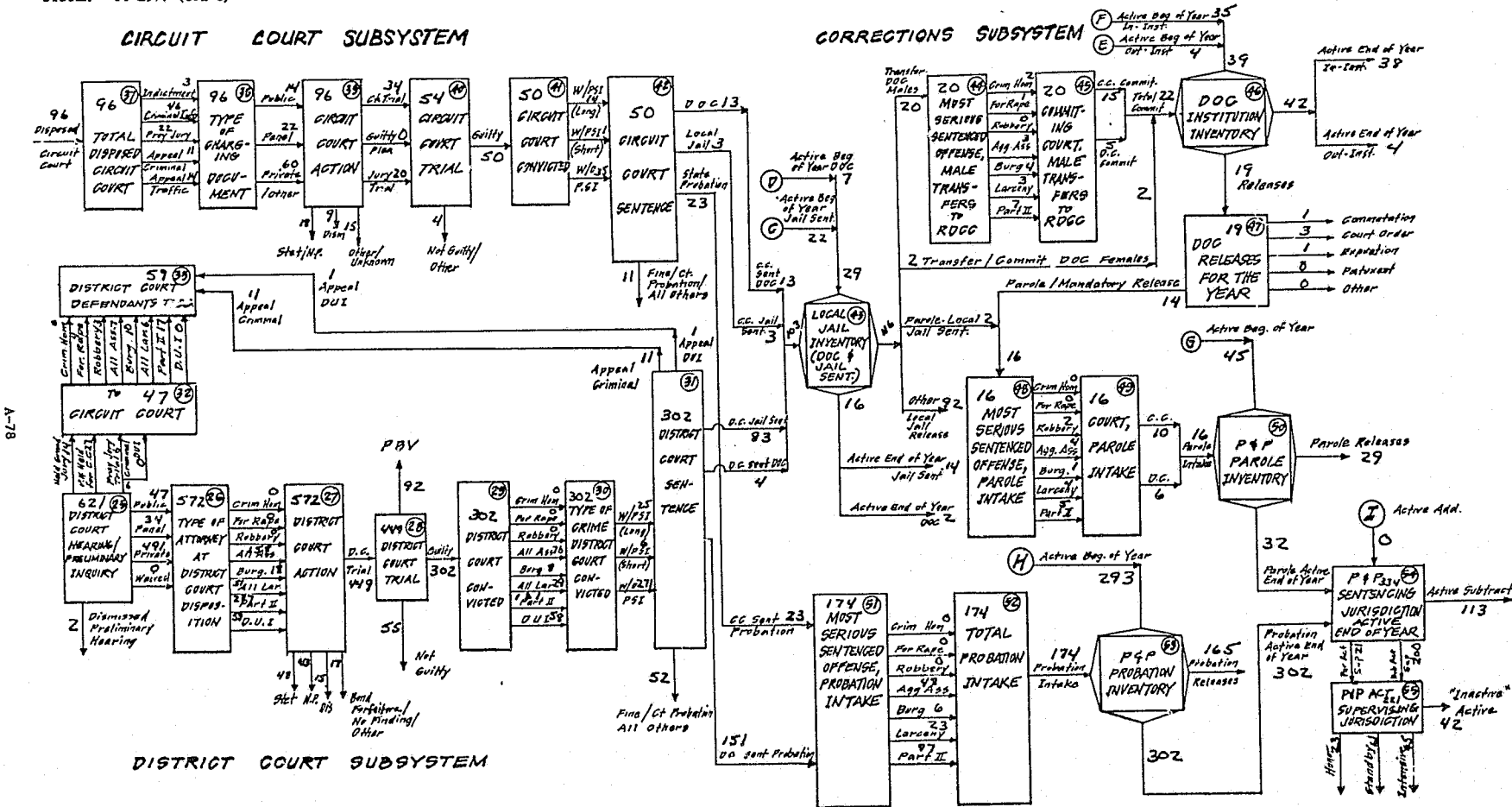
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3 OF 4

TALBOT COUNTY GRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM

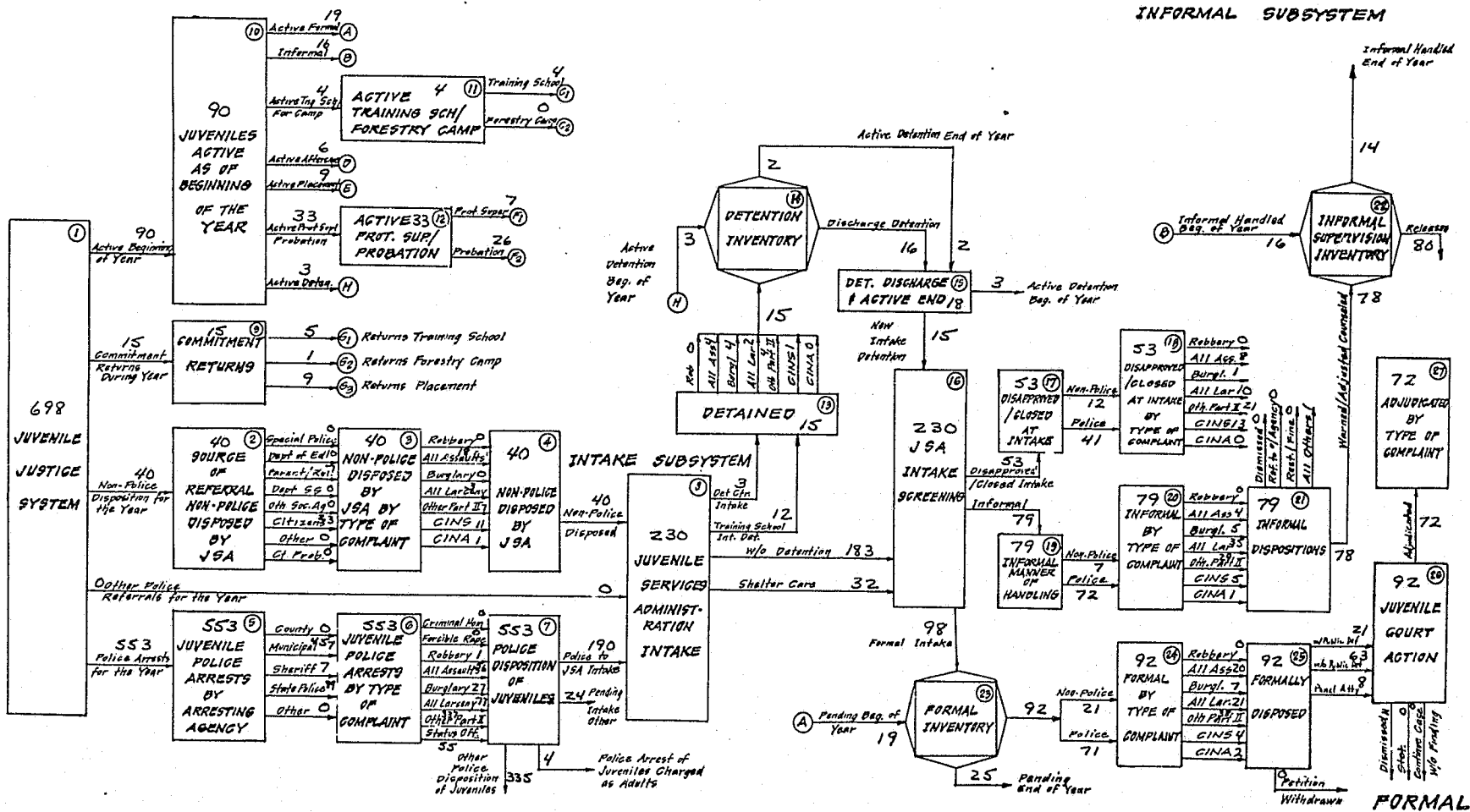
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



A-78

TALBOT COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

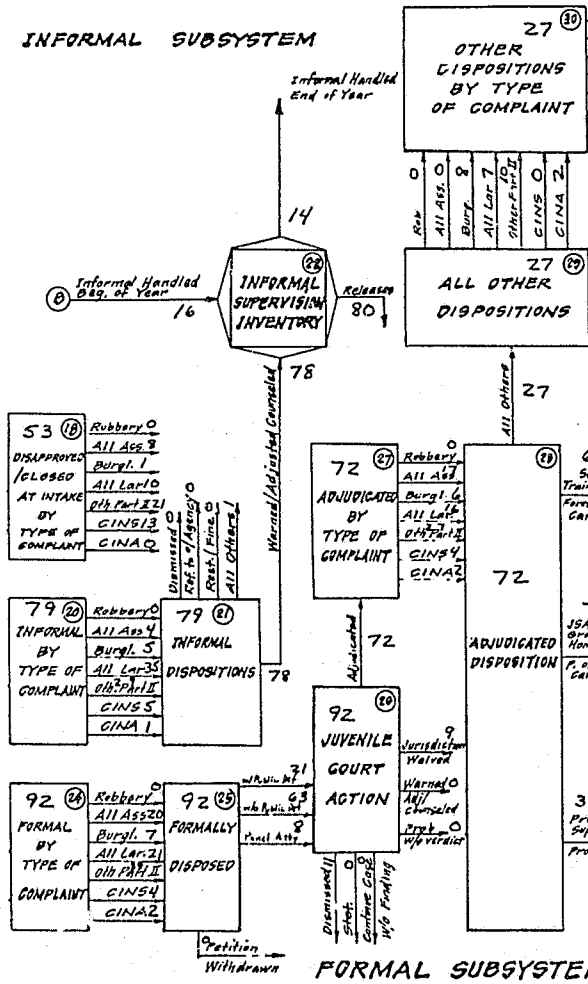
A-79



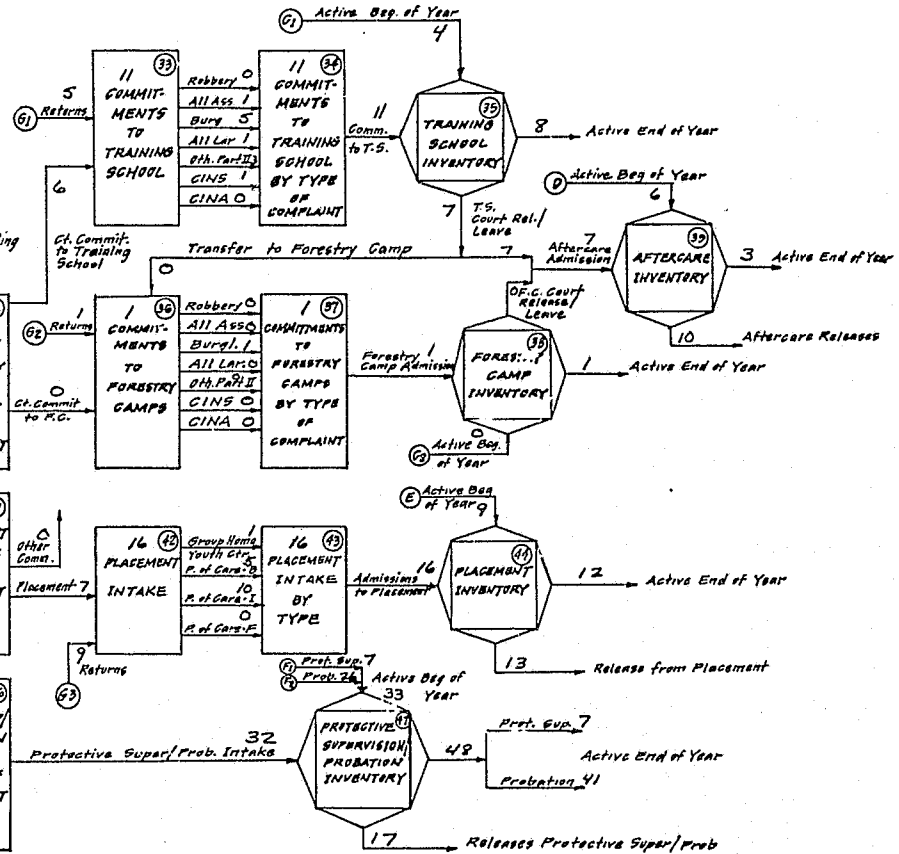
FORMAL

TALBOT COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

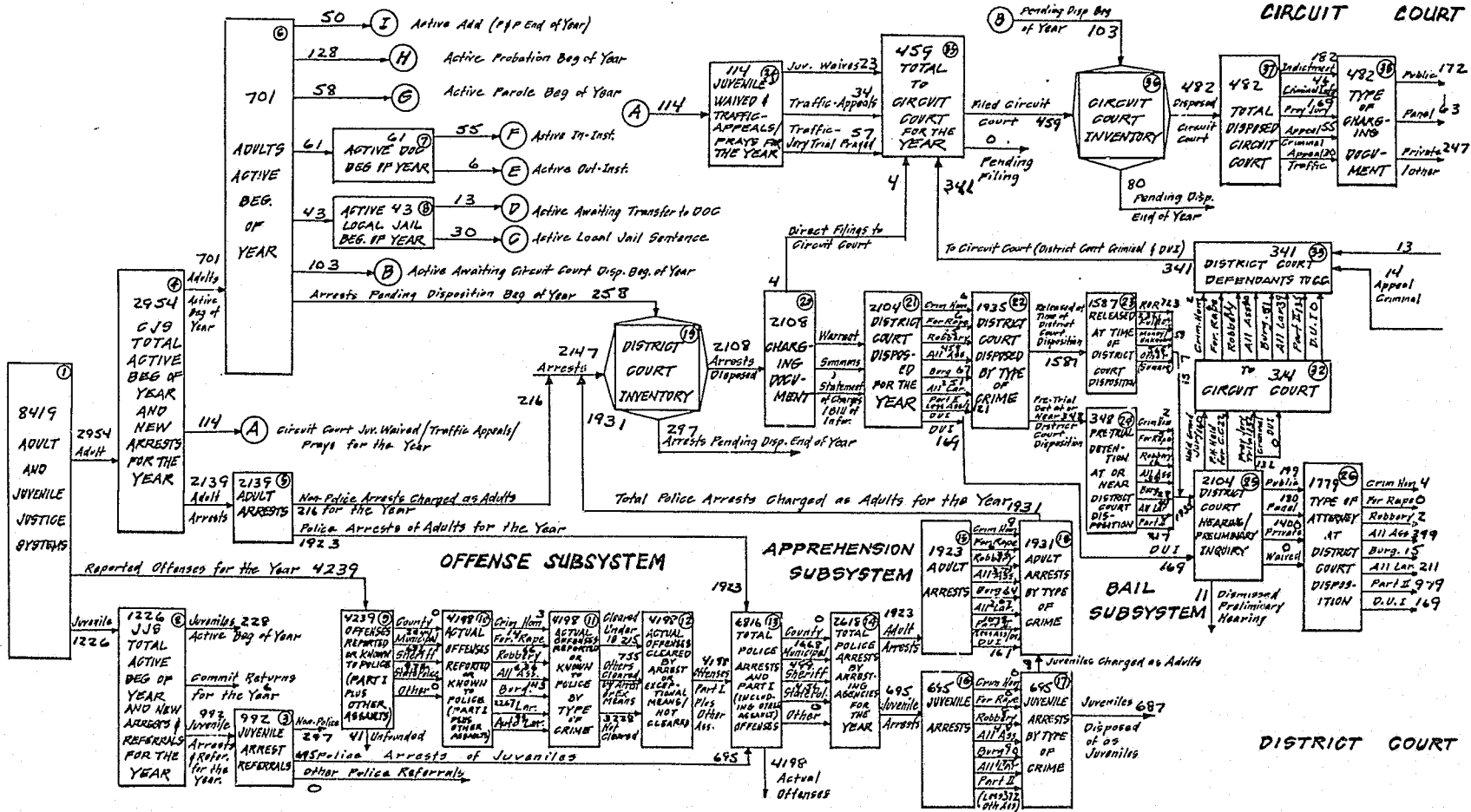


TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



WASHINGTON COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

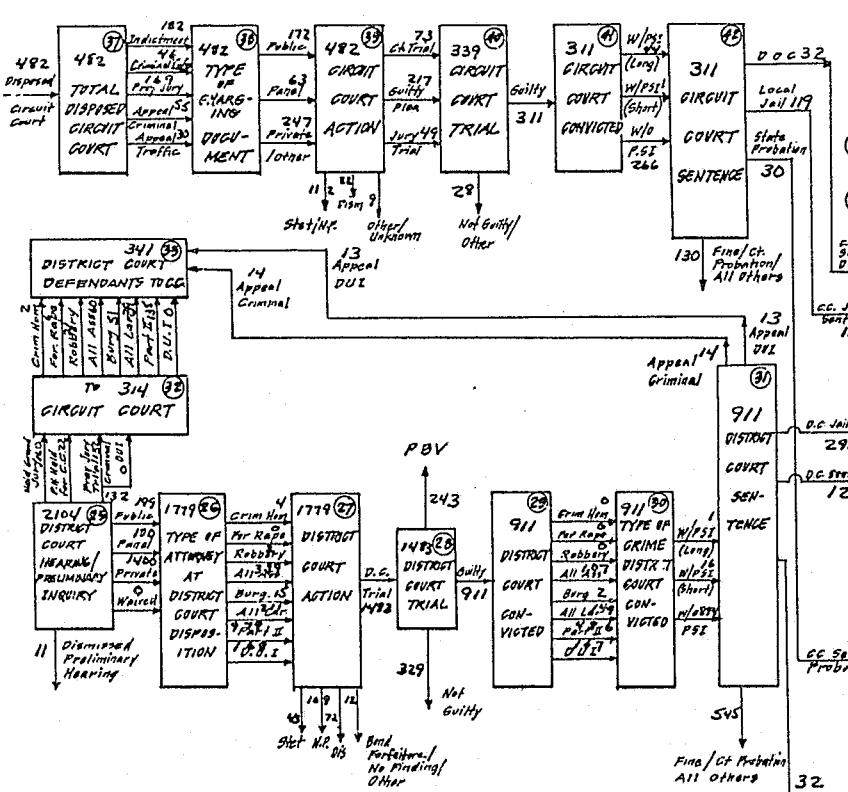
18-A



DISTRICT COURT

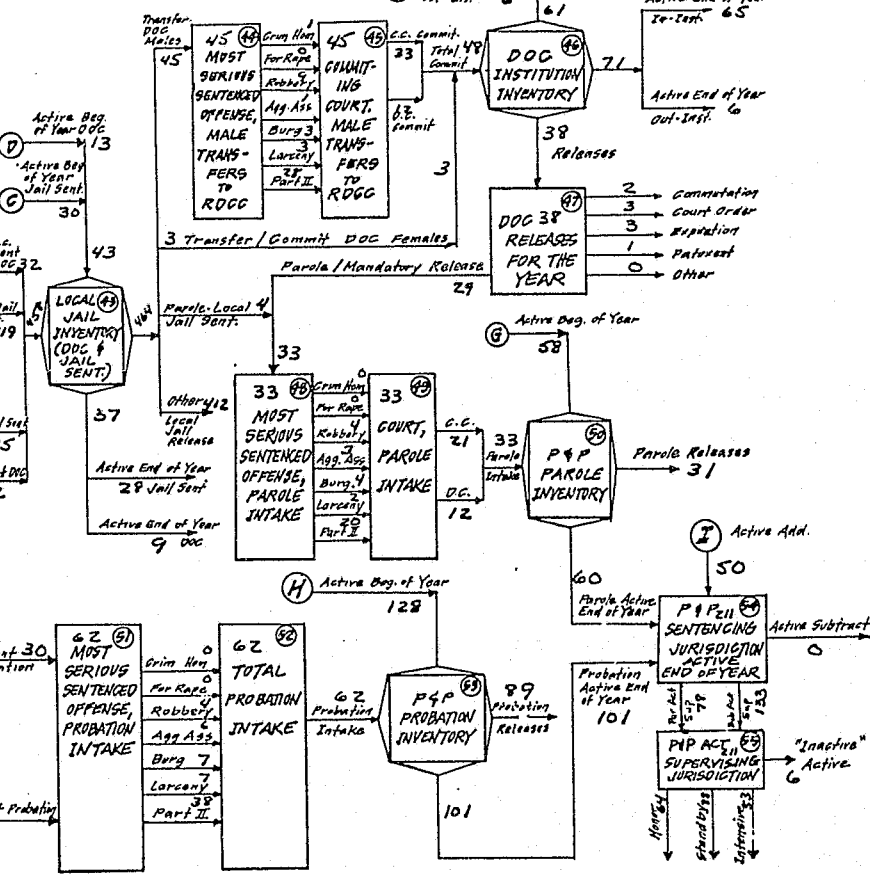
WASHINGTON COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

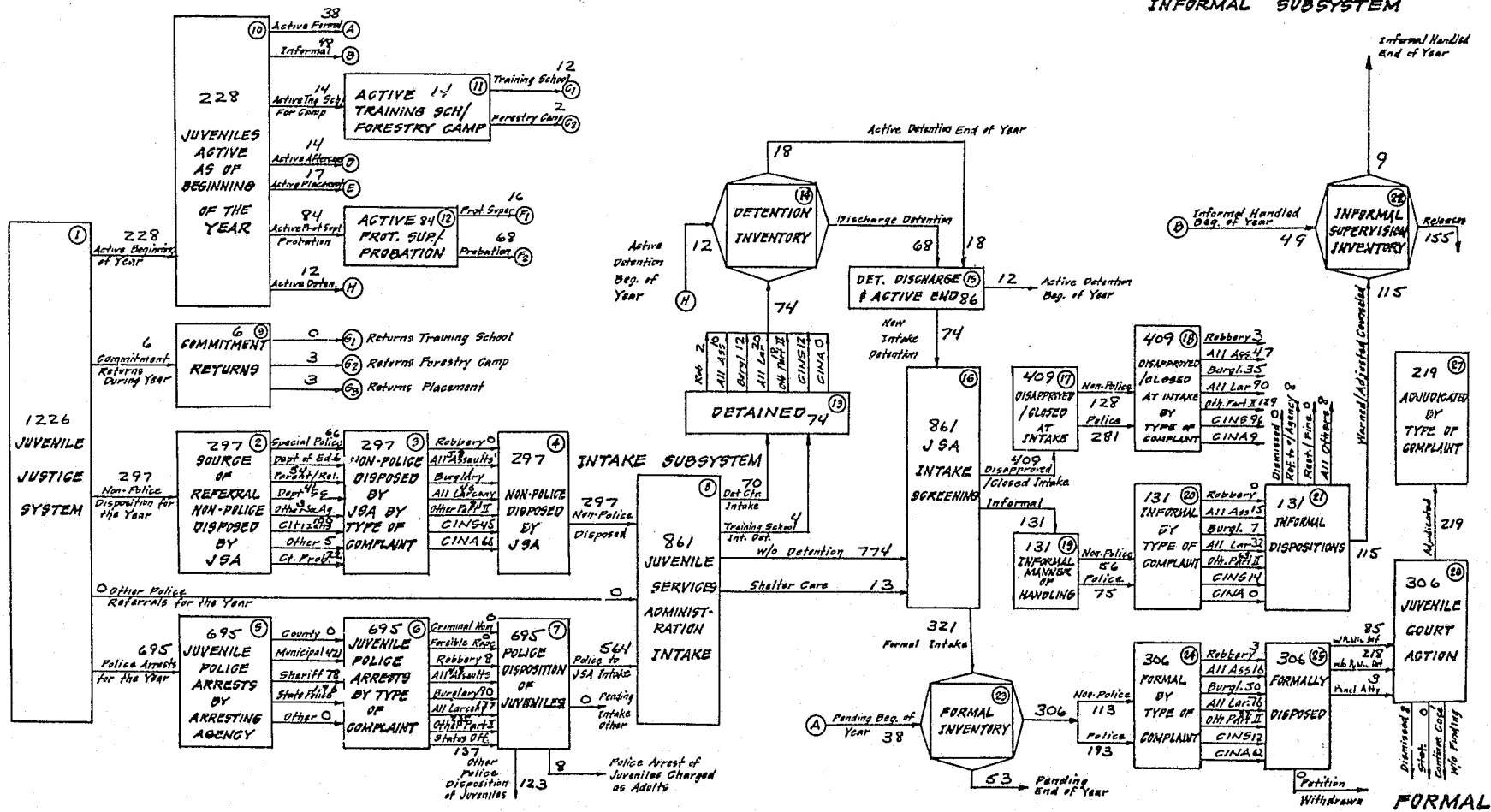
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



A-82

WASHINGTON COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

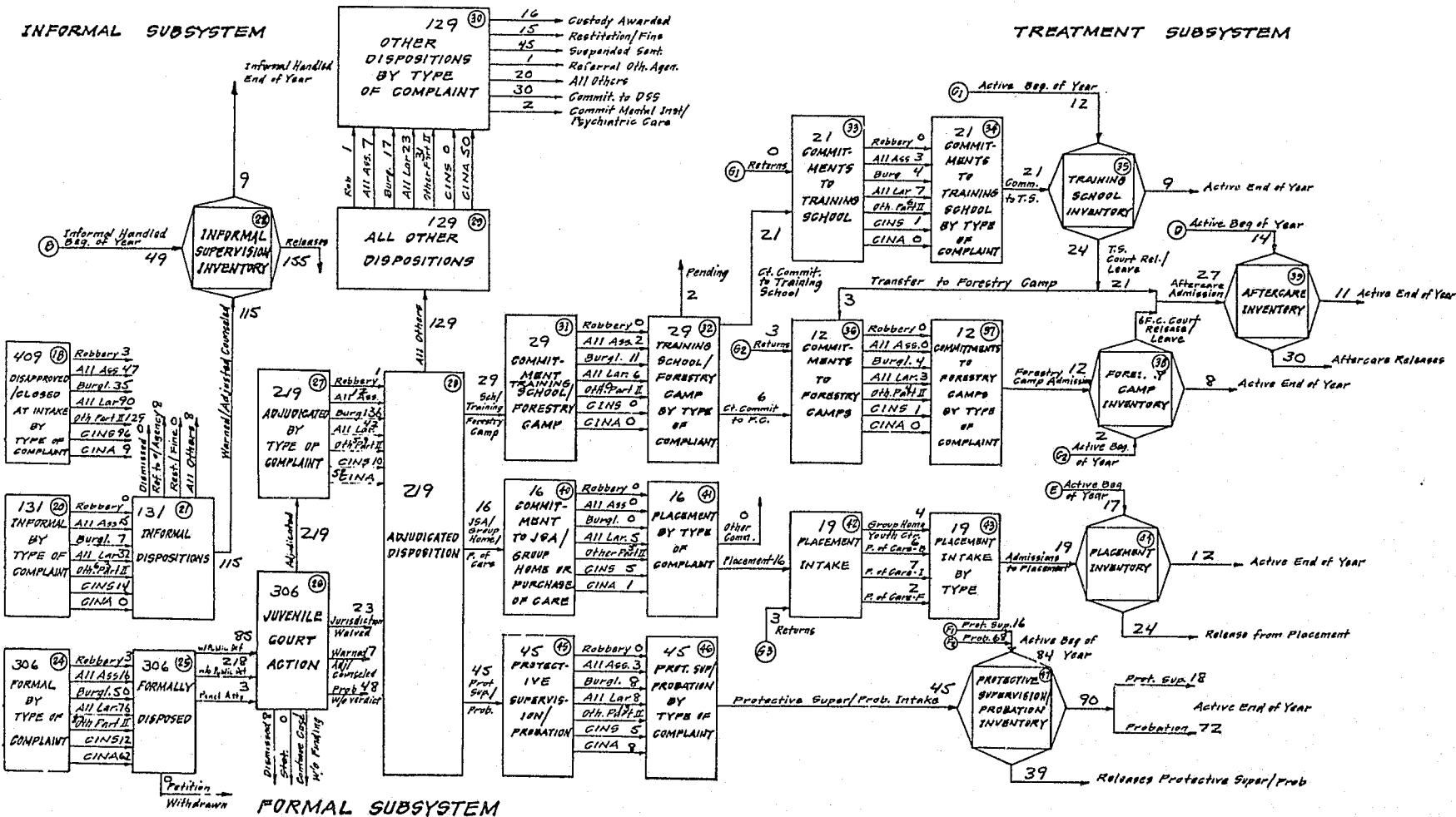
A-83



WASHINGTON COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

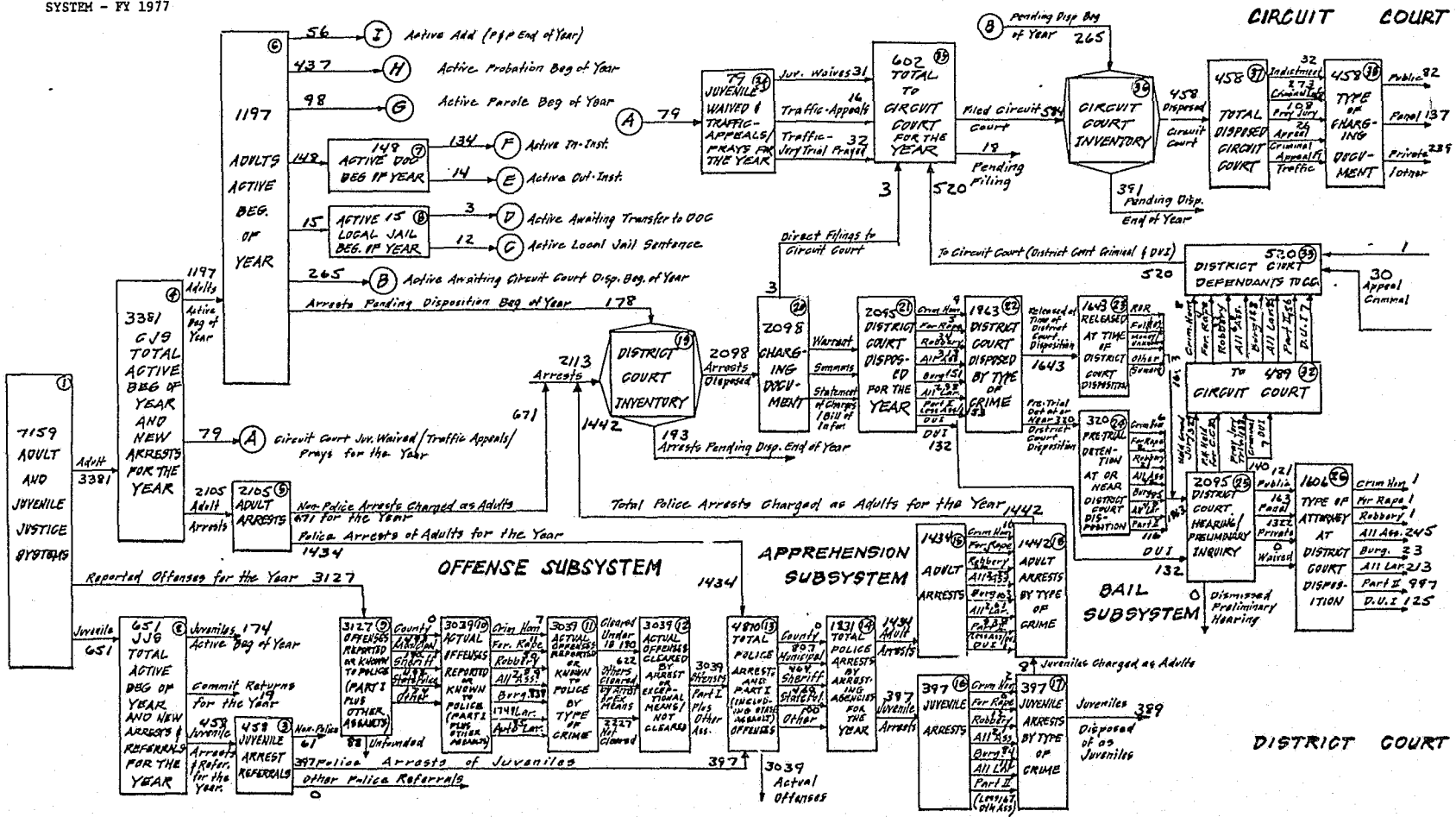
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



A-84

WICOMICO COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-85

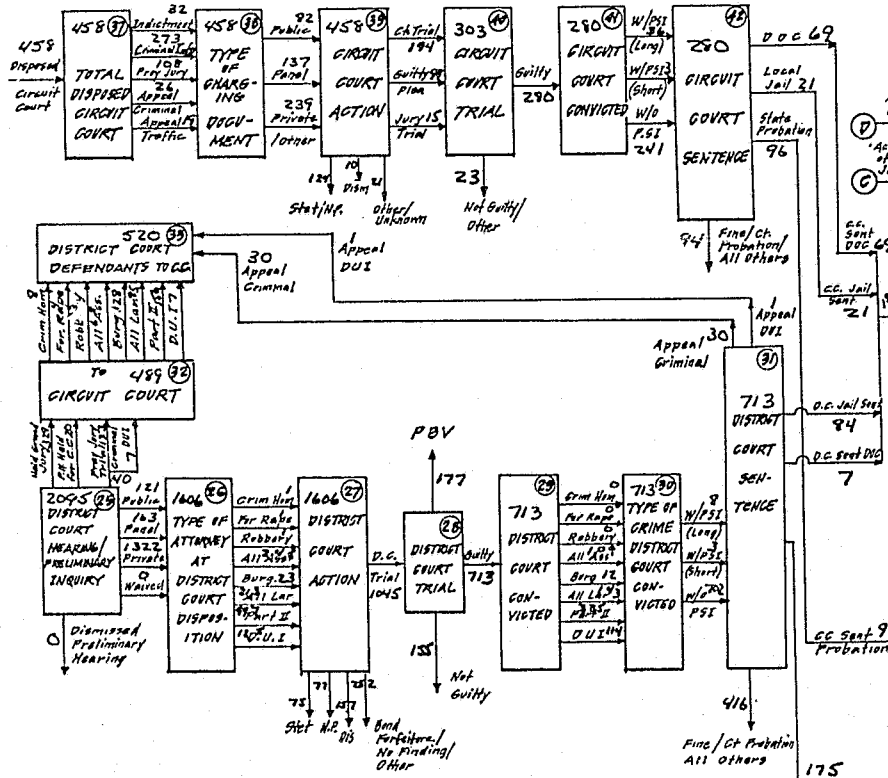


CIRCUIT COURT

DISTRICT COURT

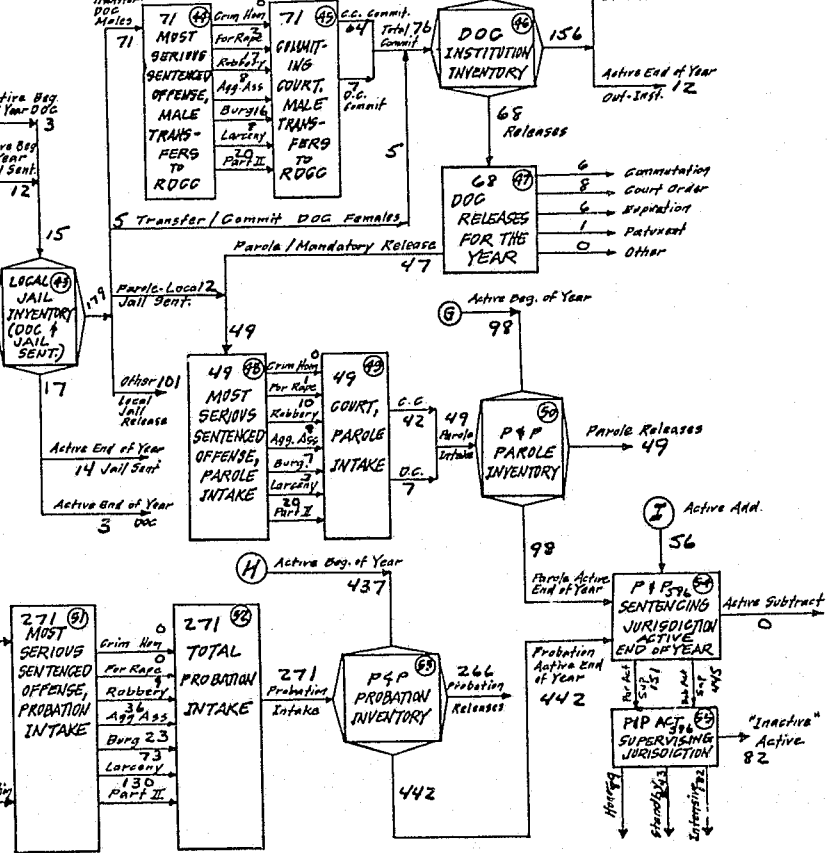
WICOMICO COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM

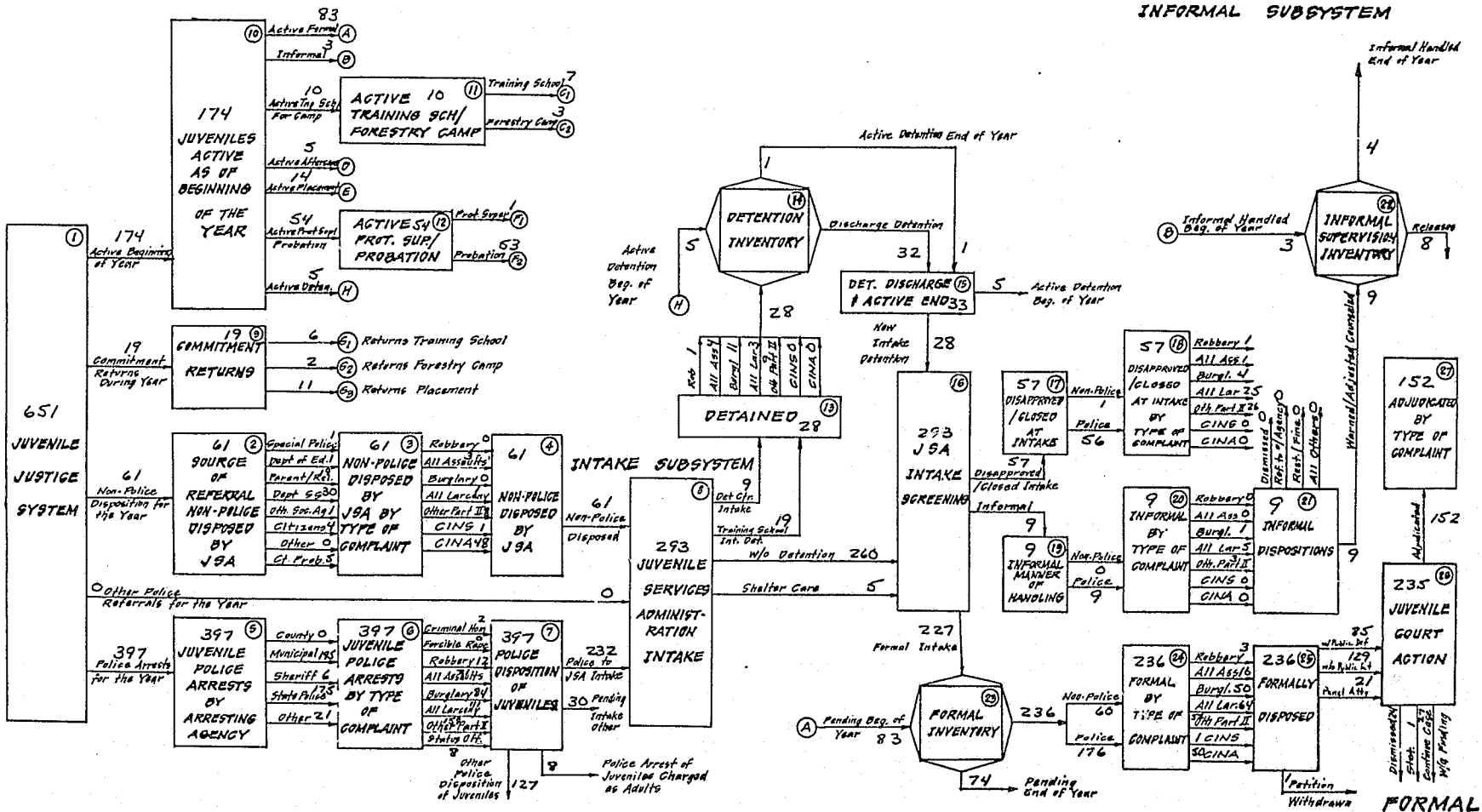


DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM

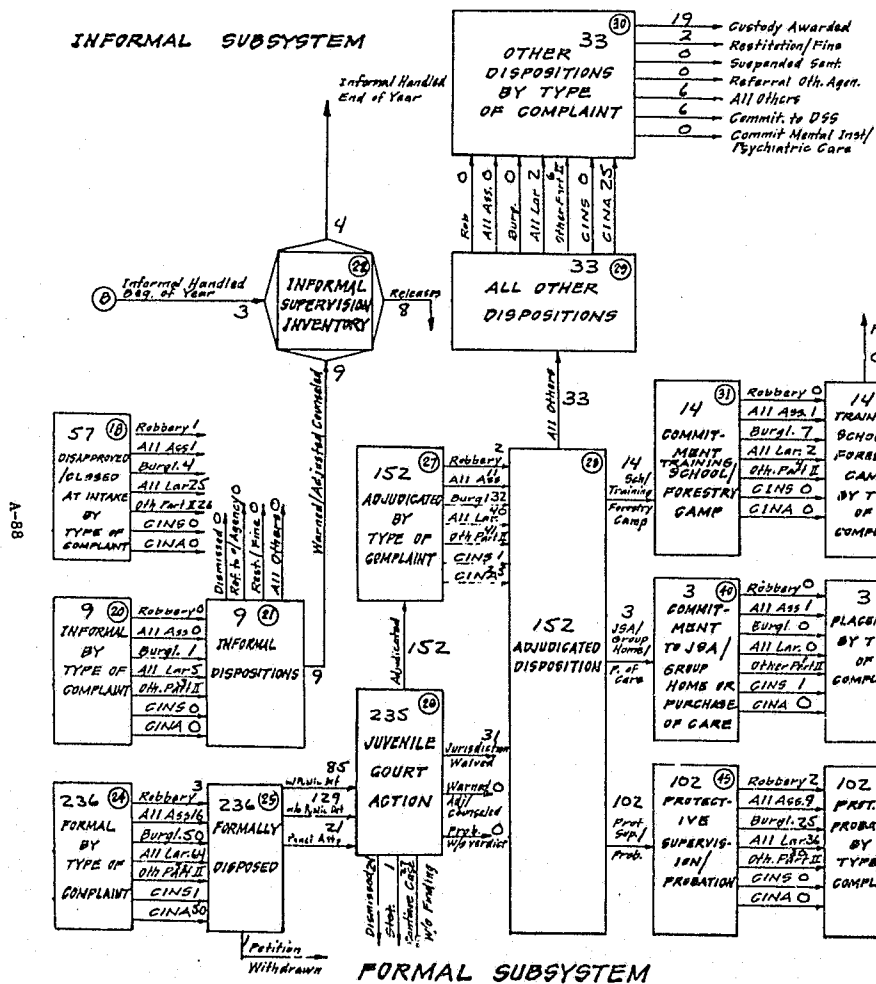


WICOMICO COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

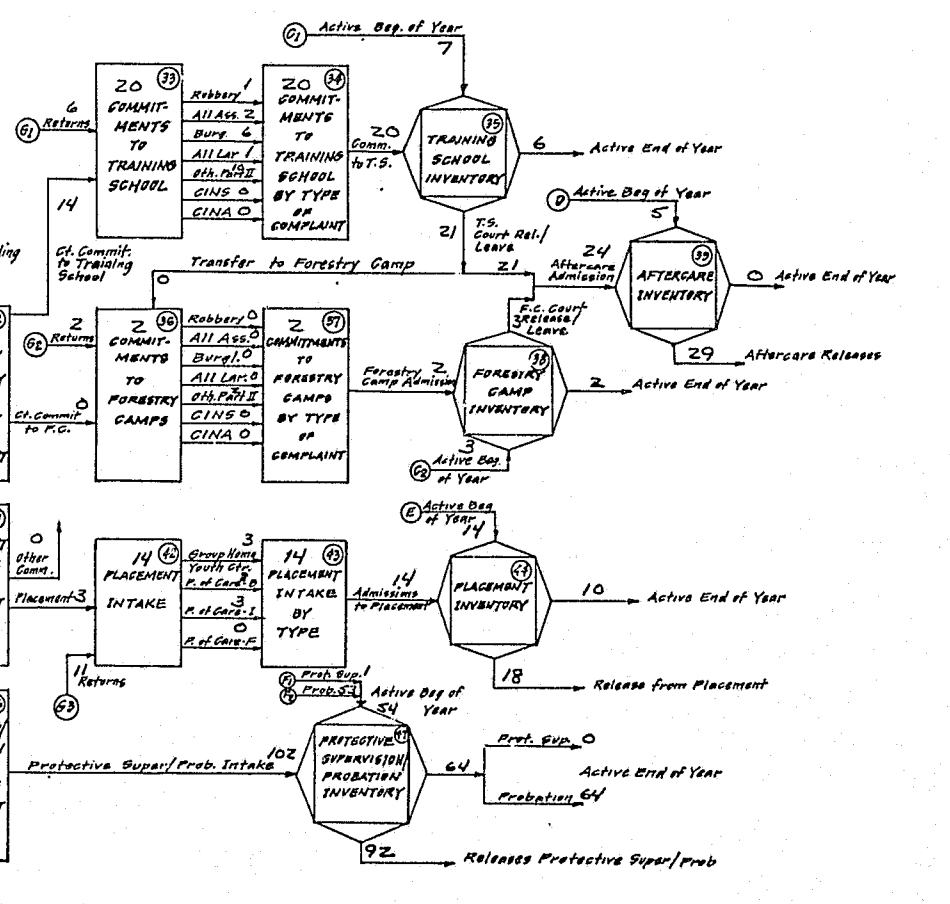


WICOMICO COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

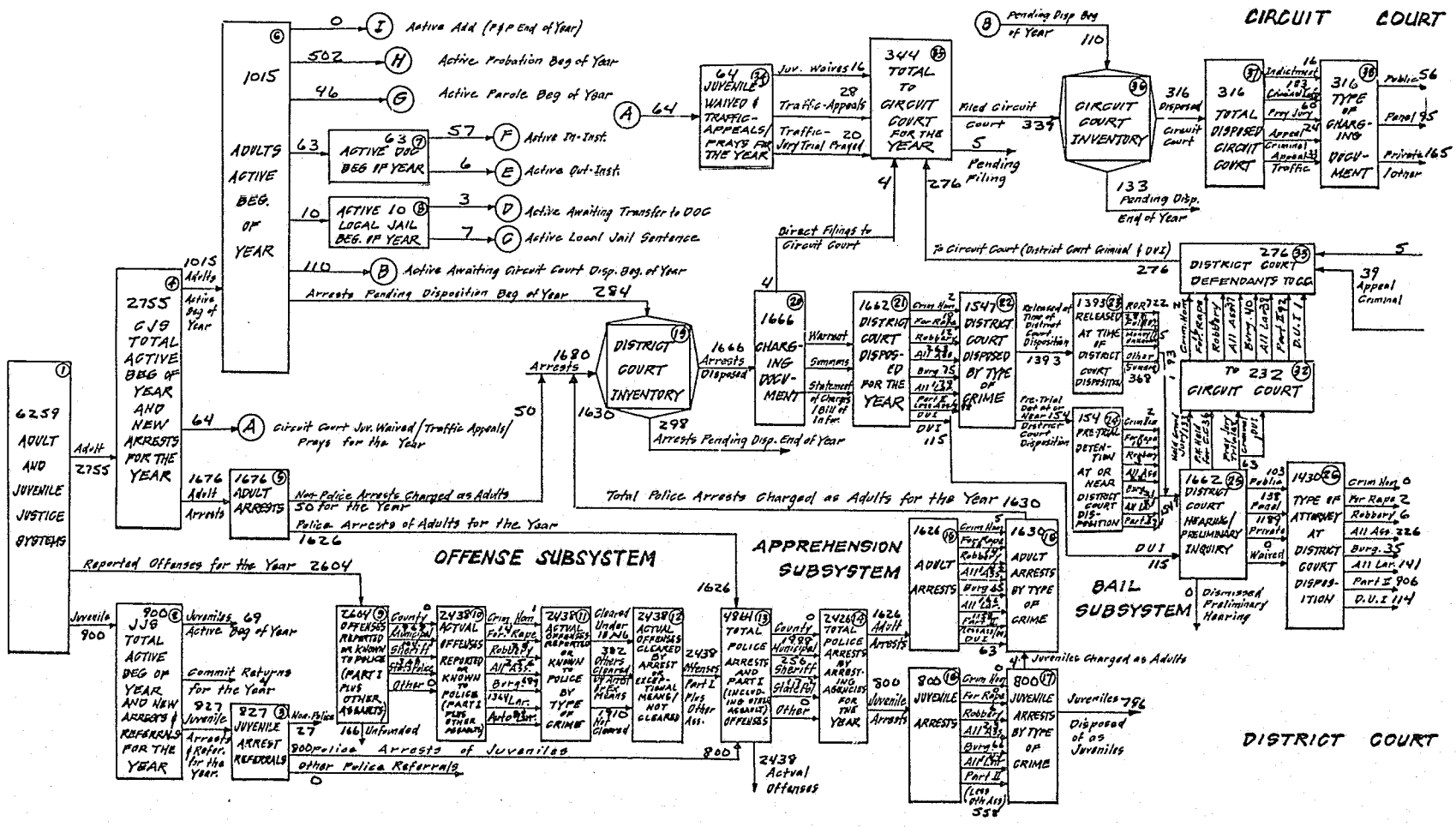


TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM



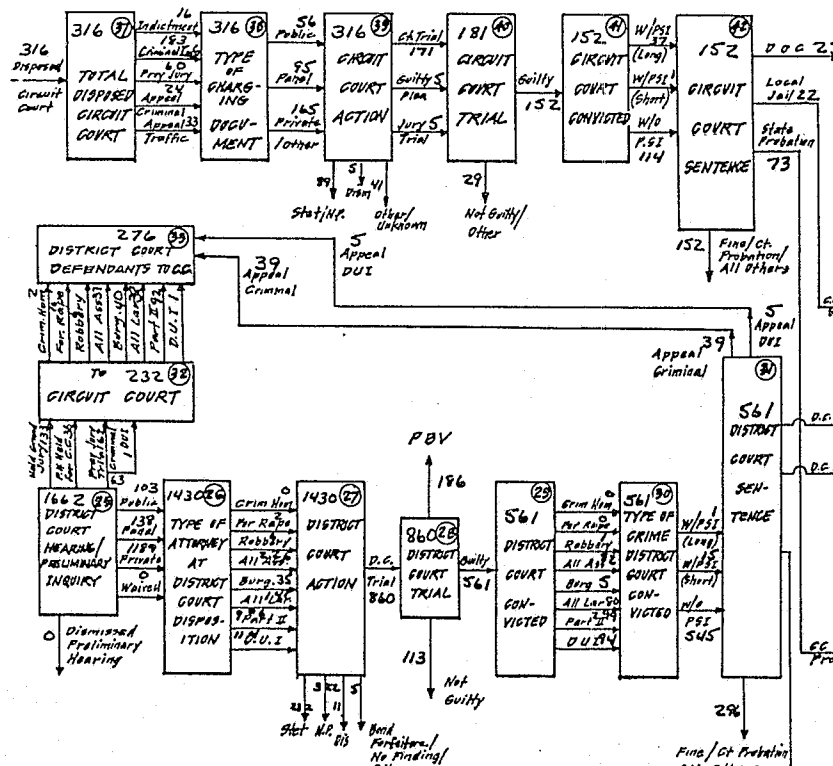
WORCESTER COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

68-Y



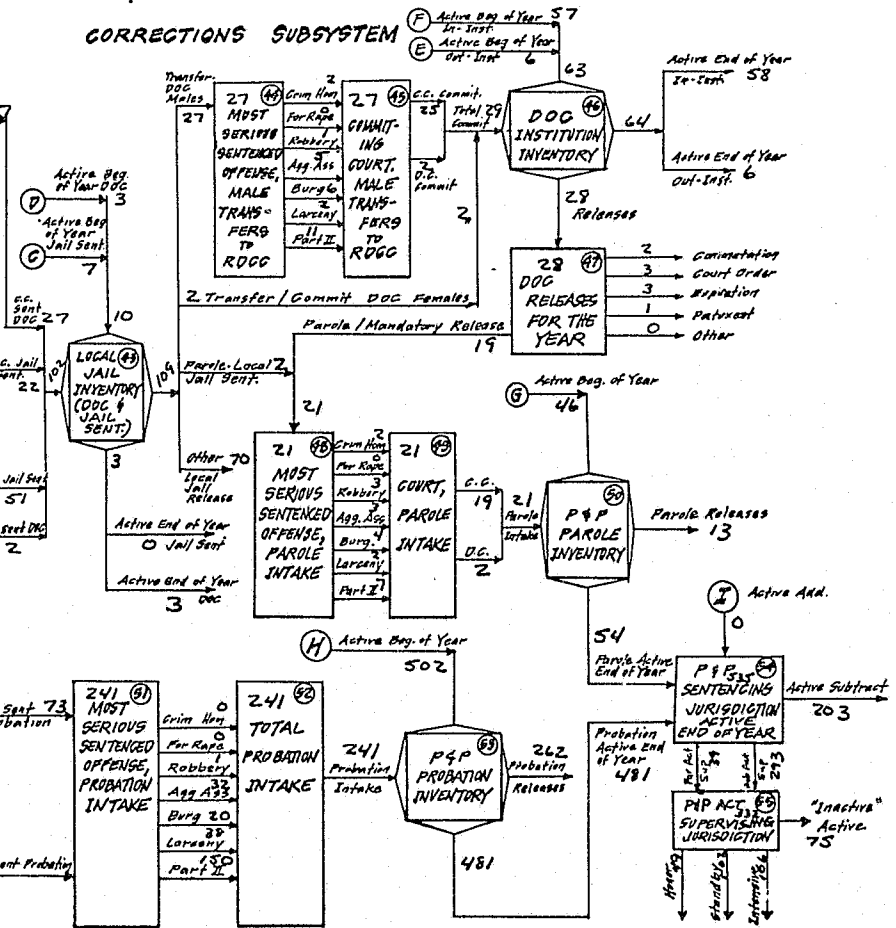
WORCESTER COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



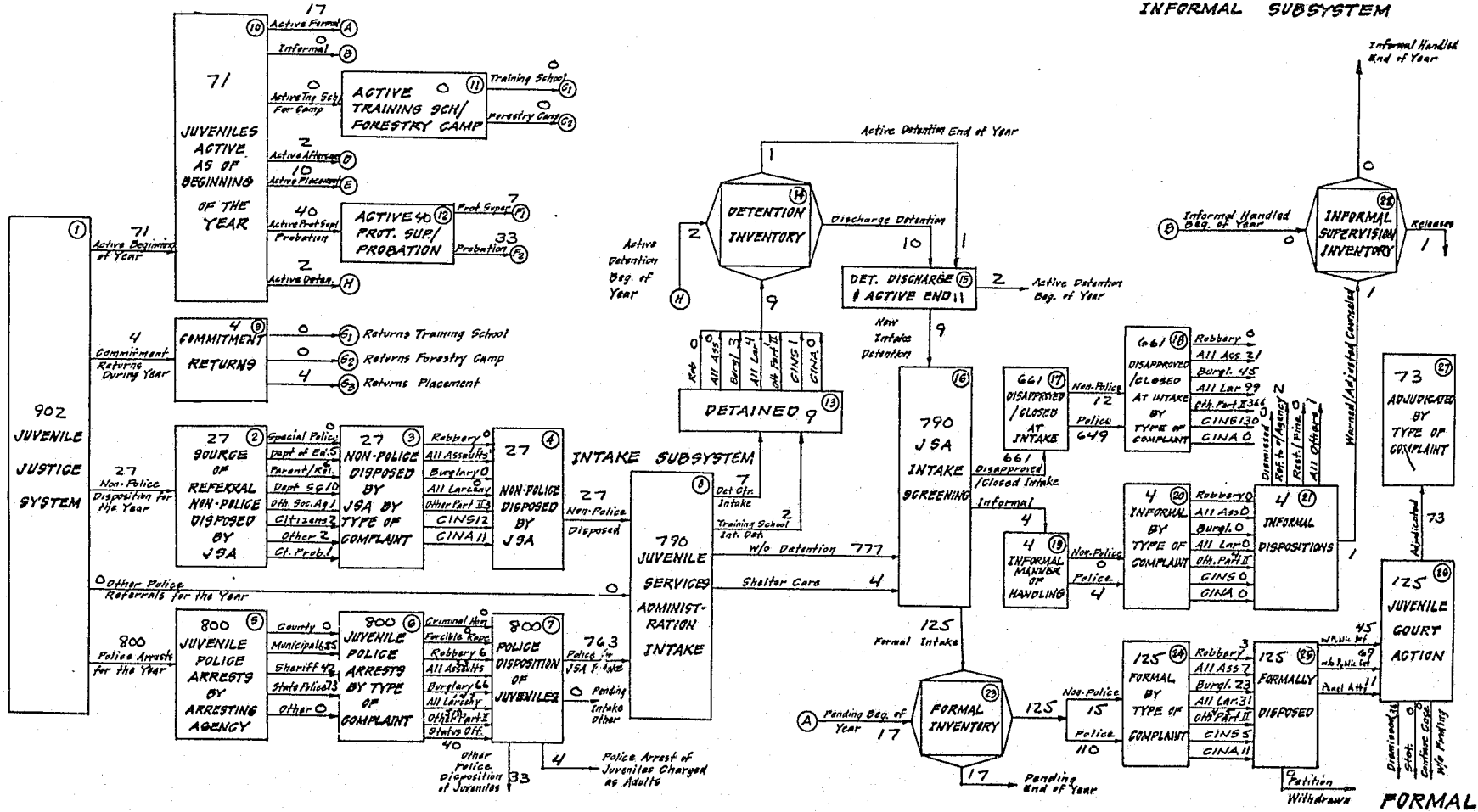
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

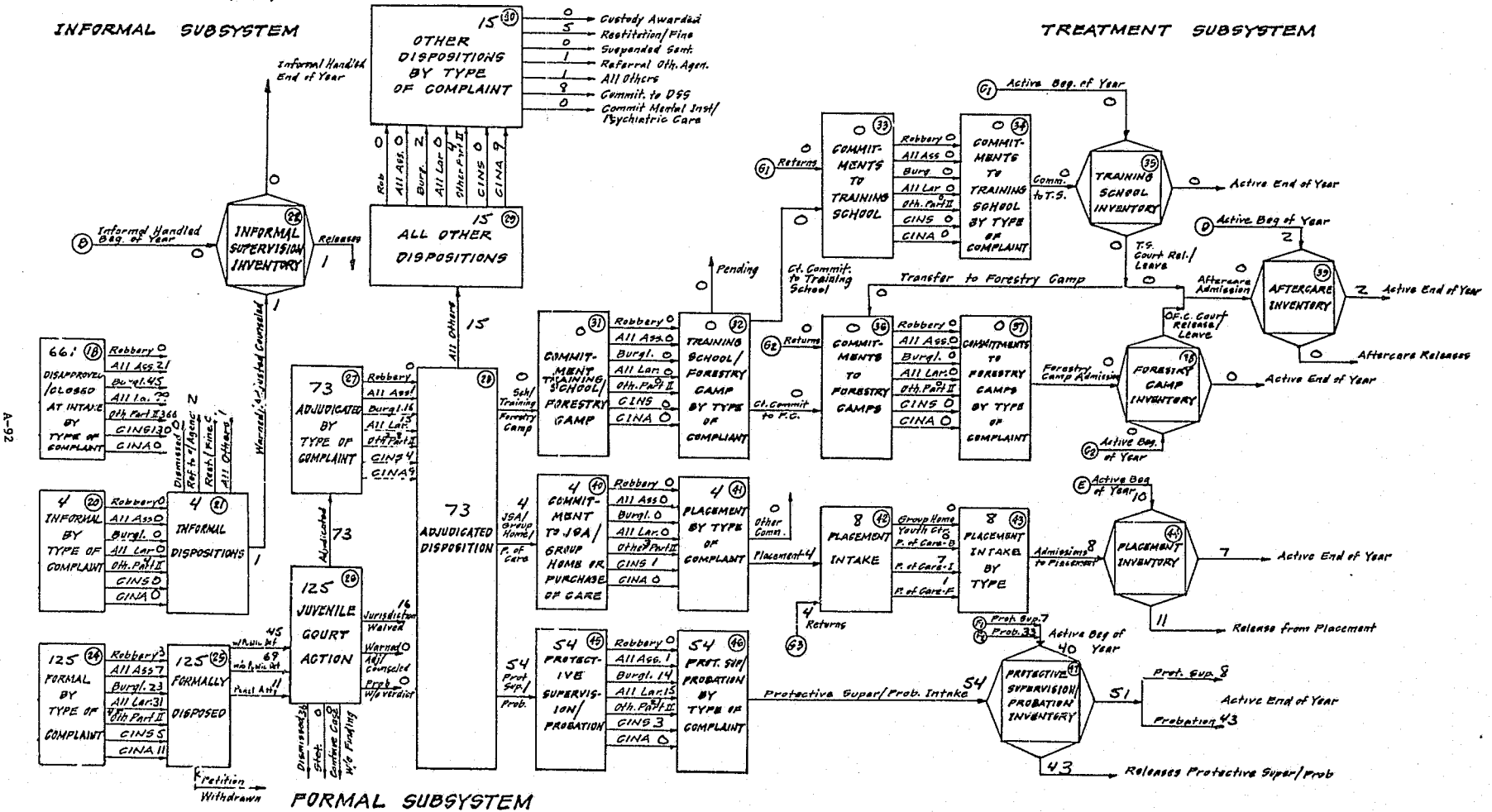
CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



WORCESTER COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

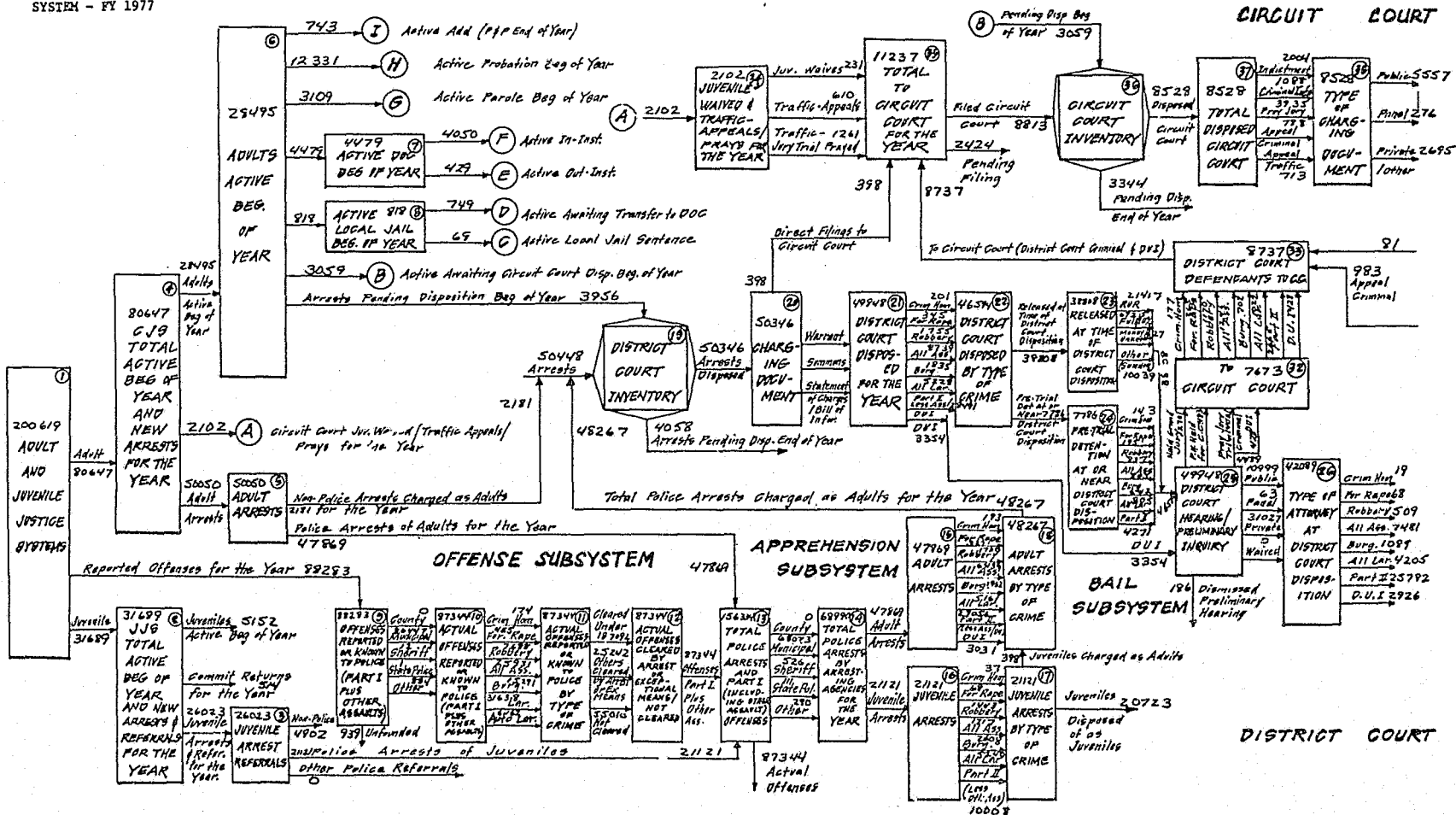
INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM





BALTIMORE CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-93

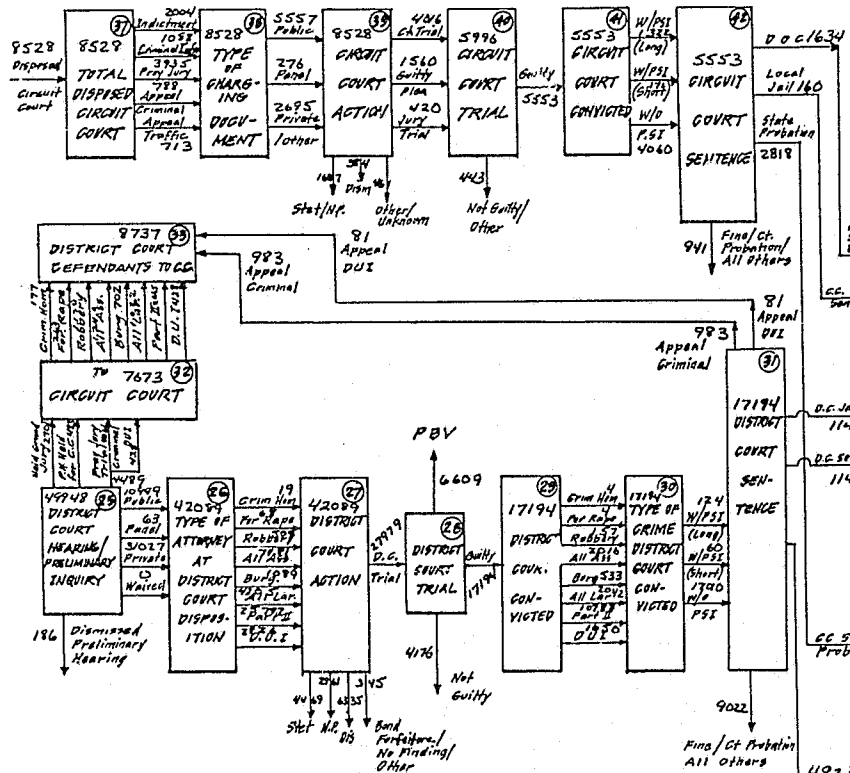


CIRCUIT COURT

DISTRICT COURT

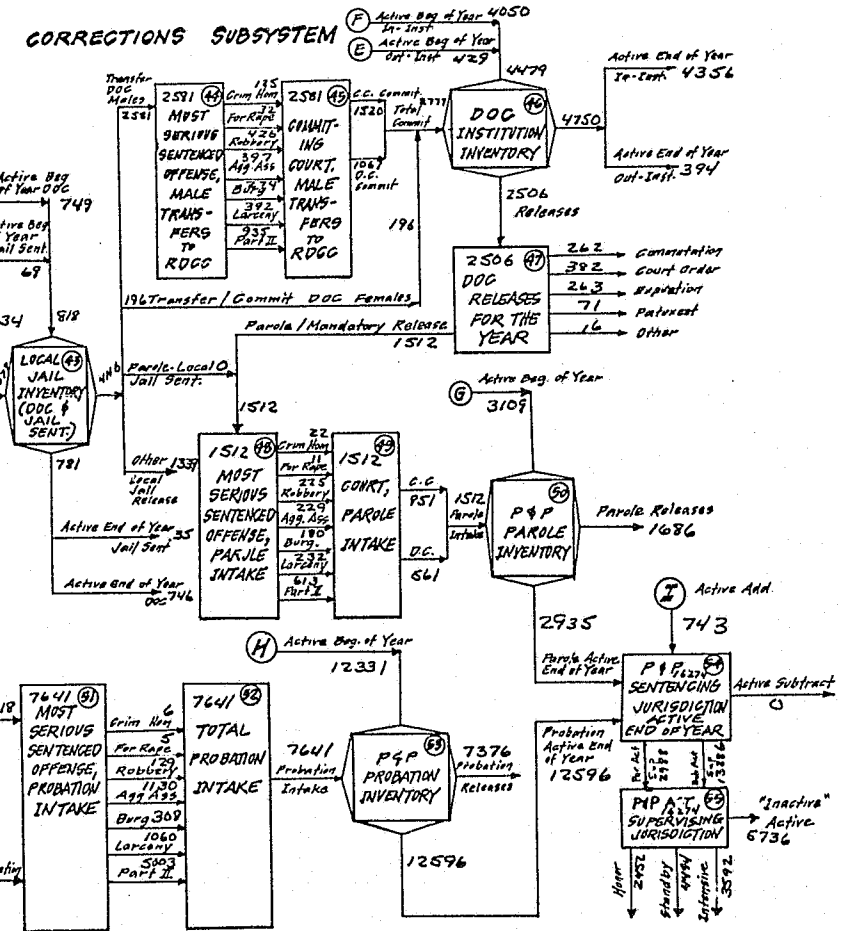
BALTIMORE CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

CIRCUIT COURT SUBSYSTEM



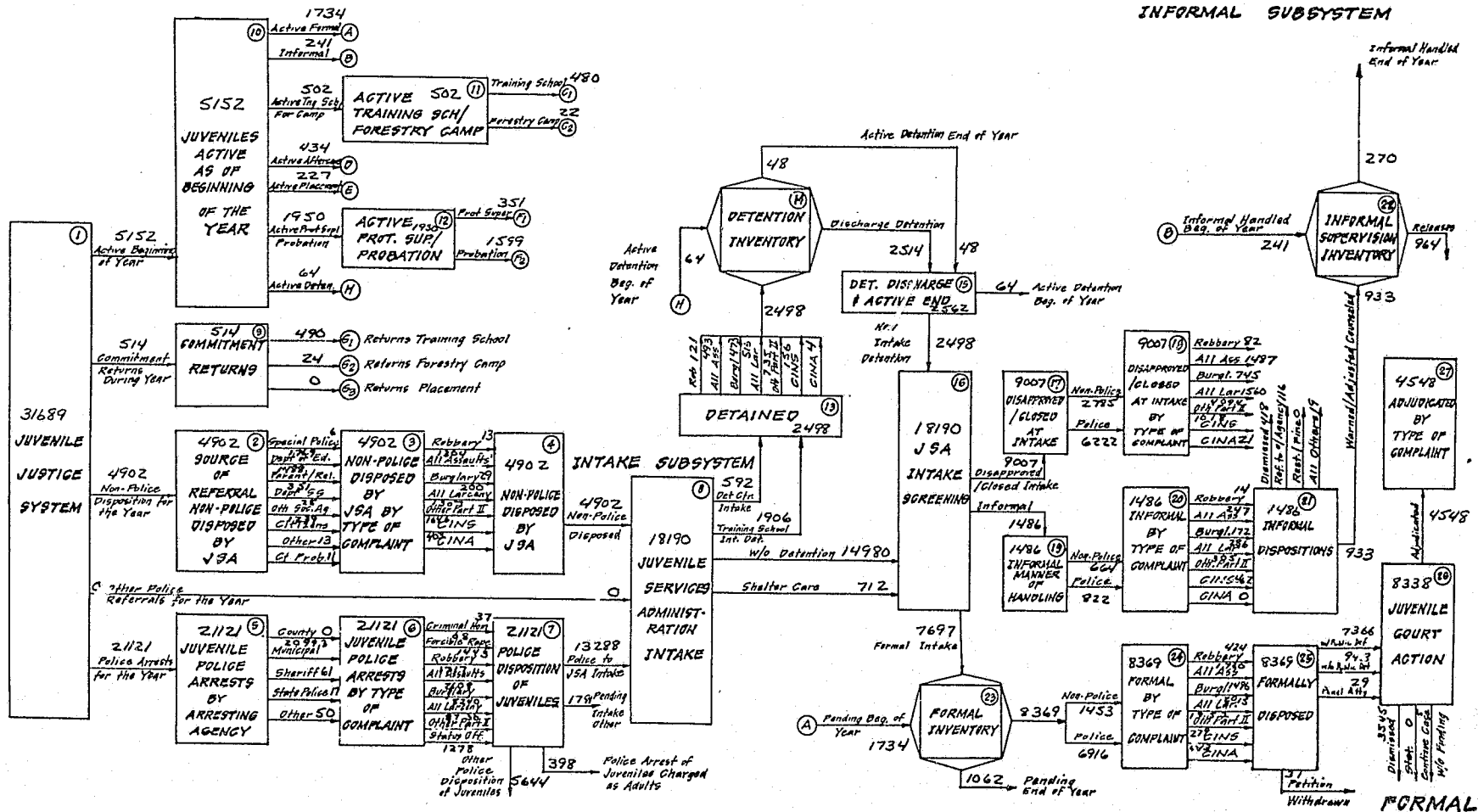
DISTRICT COURT SUBSYSTEM

CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEM



BALTIMORE CITY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977

A-95

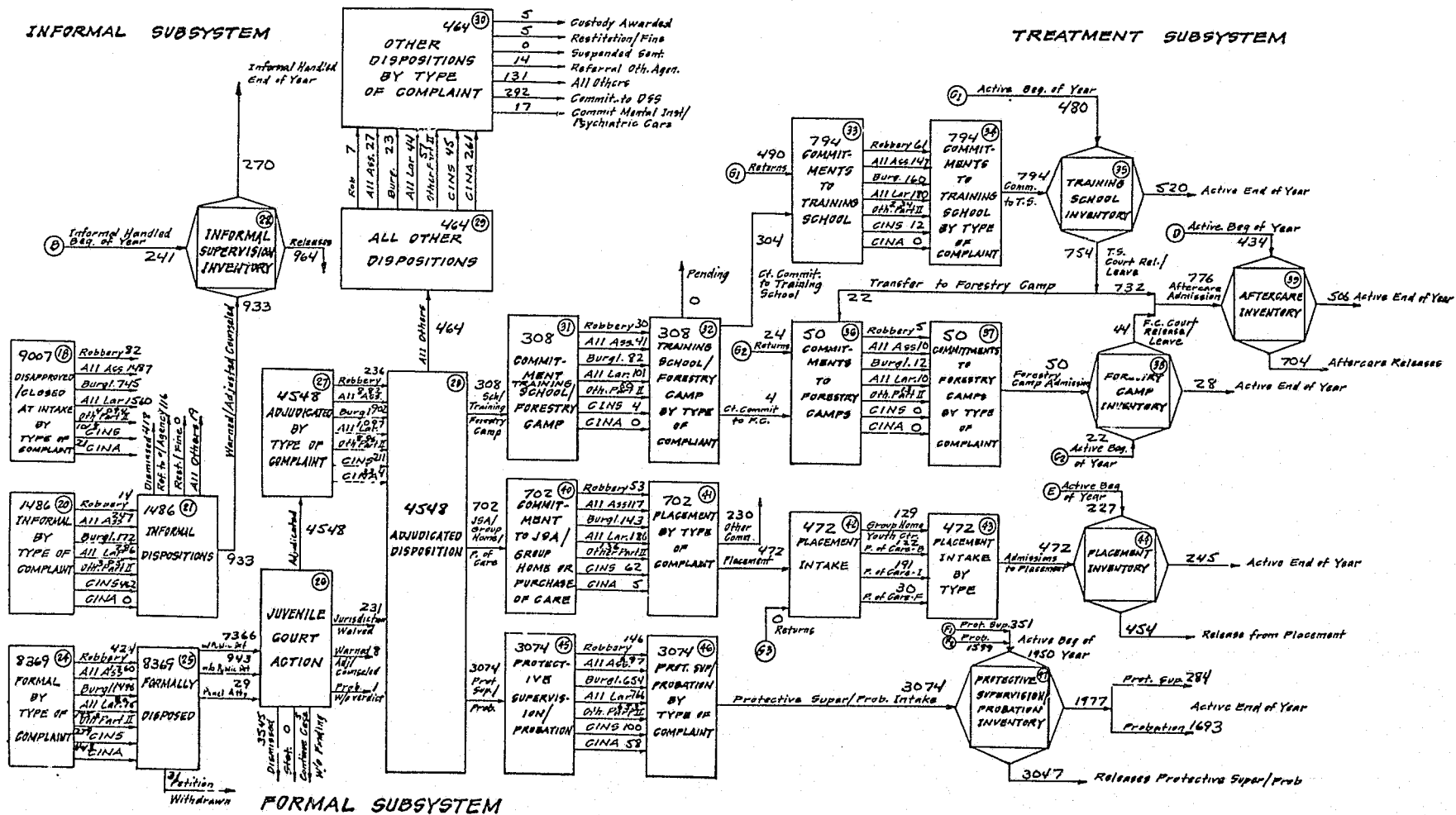


BALTIMORE CITY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - FY 1977 (Con't)

INFORMAL SUBSYSTEM

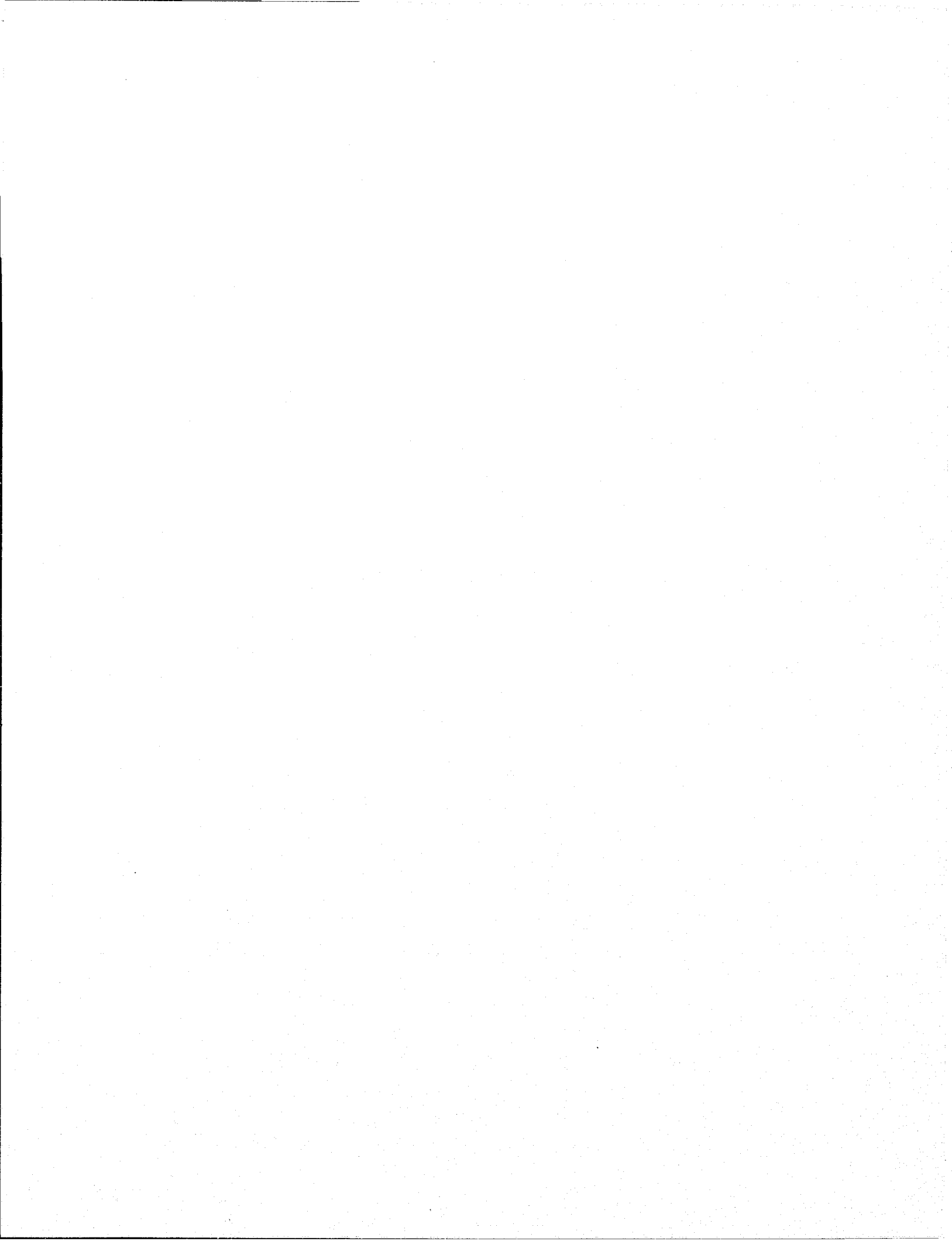
TREATMENT SUBSYSTEM

96-V



APPENDIX B: References on Computer Simulation Modeling of the Criminal Justice System Using JUSSIM (Justice System Interactive Model)

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